

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

CABINET

TUESDAY, 13 OCTOBER 2020 AT 10:00 HOURS
IN ON-LINE MEETING, MICROSOFT TEAMS

A G E N D A

1 NOTICE OF RECORDING/WEBCAST

The Chairman to advise/meeting to note that this meeting will be webcast for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's Internet site (www.civico.net/birmingham) 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 **UPDATE ON COVID-19**
Dr Justin Varney, Director of Public Health, Birmingham City Council will give a verbal update on the item.
- 5 - 36 6 **COMMONWEALTH GAMES COMMUNITY FUND AND CREATIVE COMMUNITIES SMALL GRANTS FUND**
Report of the Programme Director, Commonwealth Games.
- 37 - 276 7 **STREET TRADING POLICY**
Report of Acting Director - Neighbourhoods
- 277 - 336 8 **BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL'S BREXIT READINESS PROGRAMME AND POST TRANSITION PLANNING**
Report of Assistant Chief Executive
- 337 - 356 9 **REFRESH OF ADULT SOCIAL CARE VISION AND STRATEGY**
Report of Director for Adult Social Care
- 357 - 696 10 **BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL'S STRATEGY FOR DAY OPPORTUNITIES- ADULT SOCIAL CARE**
Report of Director for Adult Social Care
- 697 - 724 11 **FOOD TRAILS HORIZON 2020 PROJECT FULL BUSINESS CASE**
Report of Director of Public Health and Acting Director Inclusive Growth
- 725 - 750 12 **2019 MAJOR EVENTS REVIEW**
Report of the Acting Director of Neighbourhoods
- 751 - 760 13 **HIGHBURY ESTATE - HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND BID SUPPORT AND ACCOUNTABLE BODY REQUEST**
Report of Interim Chief Finance Officer.
- 761 - 794 14 **UPDATE ON FIRE SAFETY IN HIGH RISE BUILDINGS -IN COUNCIL STOCK**
Report of Acting Director Neighbourhoods

- 795 - 830 15 **NEXT STEPS' ACCOMMODATION PROGRAMME**
Report of the Acting Director of Neighbourhoods
- 831 - 842 16 **PROCUREMENT STRATEGY FOR AN ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SERVICE FOR REVENUES COLLECTION**
Report of the Director, Digital and Customer Services
- 843 - 1056 17 **REA VALLEY URBAN QUARTER SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT ADOPTION**
Report of Acting Director Inclusive Growth
- 1057 - 1090 18 **ELECTRICAL REFURBISHMENT FOR THE COUNCIL HOUSE COMPLEX - OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE**
Report of Director for Digital & Customer Services
- 1091 - 1122 19 **OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE- NEW BUILD DEPOT FOR THE RELOCATION OF MONTAGUE STREET AND REDFERN ROAD DEPOTS**
Report of the Acting Director of Neighbourhoods
- 1123 - 1138 20 **ICKNIELD PORT LOOP LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP (LLP) RESTRUCTURE**
Report of Acting Director of Inclusive Growth
- 1139 - 1154 21 **PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (NOVEMBER 2020 – JANUARY 2021)**
Report of Assistant Director of Development and Commercial
- 1155 - 1160 22 **APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES**
Report of the Interim City Solicitor.
- 23 **OTHER URGENT BUSINESS**
To consider any items of business by reason of special circumstances (to be specified) that in the opinion of the Chairman are matters of urgency.
- 1161 - 1210 23A **BID TO MINISTRY OF HOUSING COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MHCLG) - SUPPORTED HOUSING OVERSIGHT PILOTS 2020-21**
Report of Acting Director - Neighbourhoods

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13th October 2020



Subject: Commonwealth Games Community Fund – Creative Communities Small Grants Funding Scheme

Report of: Programme Director, Commonwealth Games

Relevant Cabinet Member: Leader, Cllr Ian Ward

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Cllr Mariam Khan, Chair of Commonwealth Games, Culture and Physical Activity Scrutiny Committee

Report author: Cat Orchard, Head of Community Partnerships, Commonwealth Games Programme Team.
Cat.orchard@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:		
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 As part of the Council's preparations for the 2022 Commonwealth Games, a sum of £6m has been set aside to be accessed from the 2021/2022 financial year to create a Commonwealth Games Community Fund. This report sets out the planned approach to investing this funding to deliver the maximum impact for local communities.
- 1.2 The Community fund is designed to ensure that BCC maximises the benefits of hosting the Commonwealth Games through enabling all communities of the city

play their part in celebrating the Games and sharing a common purpose in realising the legacy and benefits opportunities that are available.

- 1.3 It also allows BCC to demonstrate to its Games and wider partners that we fully intend to show how hosting the Games can change the city for the better and ensure Birmingham is rightly seen as a great city in which to live, work and grow.
- 1.4 This paper also requests approval from Cabinet to allocate £2m from the BCC Community Fund to the creation of a small grants fund – ‘Creative Communities’ – in April 2021 when the funding becomes available. This fund will be delivered in partnership with the Ceremonies, Culture and Queen’s Baton Relay Team within the B2022 Organising Committee (OC).

2 Recommendations

That Cabinet

- 2.1 Agree the approach to the £6m Community Fund as set out in this report.
- 2.2 Approve the recommendation to allocate £2m of the £6m Community Fund to the creation of the Creative Communities small grants fund
- 2.3 Approve the transfer of £2m to the B2022 Organising Committee to deliver the small grants fund on behalf of Birmingham City Council
- 2.4 Note that details of the programmes funded by the remaining £4m (including a Ward Funding programme of £2m) will be provided to a future Cabinet meeting.
- 2.5 Authorise the City Solicitor or delegate to negotiate, execute and complete all necessary legal documents to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

- 3.1 The Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games has been described as a Games for everyone and will provide real opportunities for Birmingham to realise benefits before, during and after the Games, right across the city. It is important that BCC plays its part, as representing the Proud Host City, in ensuring that all residents and communities of Birmingham are afforded the opportunity to embrace the Games, but more importantly realise the benefits from hosting.
- 3.2 The Games has 5 mission pillars which set out the ambitions for the city (and wider region) in hosting the Commonwealth Games:
 - to bring people together,
 - to improve health and wellbeing,
 - to help the region to grow and succeed,
 - to be a catalyst for change
 - to put us on the map.

These mission pillars link directly back to the 5th objective of the Council Plan – ensuring Birmingham residents gain maximum benefit from the Commonwealth Games – and into the wider BCC legacy strategy and framework, which is currently under development.

- 3.3 The Games Partners (BCC, the Organising Committee (OC), Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) and Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF)) have agreed that Games Legacy should be approached as a partnership, with each partner taking a lead responsibility for a specific area, but committing to ensuring that the remaining partners are all able to influence programme development and delivery within that area. A commitment has been given to produce a cross-partner Legacy Plan no later than December 2020, and a cross-partner Director of Legacy has been appointed, hosted by the OC.
- 3.4 The partnership has identified 9 specific themes for legacy and benefits programmes:

Programme Theme	Organisation leading on behalf of the partnership
Infrastructure	BCC, alongside TfWM & Sandwell MBC
Community Cohesion/ civic pride	BCC
Jobs and Skills	WMCA
Physical Activity and Wellbeing	DCMS
Tourism, Trade and Investment	WMGC
Accessibility (Games-time)	OC
Sustainability (Games-time)	OC
Cultural Festival	OC
Youth Engagement, including Learning Programme	OC, with BCC closely supporting

3.5 £6m Community Fund

- 3.5.1 The Council's Financial Plan (approved on 11th February 2020) included the provision of £6m in 2021/22 to support community engagement, involvement and legacy programmes for Birmingham residents. To the extent that any of this identified funding is not utilised in 2021/22, it is intended to carry any balance forward to 2022/23 to continue to support these objectives.
- 3.5.2 The intention is to support the creation and development of engagement and legacy projects/initiatives that speak to wider BCC Commonwealth Games Programme objectives/KPIs to maximise the benefit to residents of Birmingham arising from hosting the Games.
- 3.5.3 The fund is intended to:
- Support and engage Birmingham communities to feel part of the Games
 - Make sure engagement and participation opportunities are spread across the city

- To make sure that the projects delivered through the fund support and showcase our diverse communities
- To make sure the projects delivered celebrate Birmingham
- To deliver benefits and legacy for the city that aligns with city priorities
- Create feelings of connectivity, positivity and pride
- An element to be delivered via Wards on a ‘per councillor’ basis

The fund is not intended to directly support the delivery of legacy from capital projects, and has a strict geographical ringfence meaning that projects must be delivered in Birmingham, by Birmingham-based organisations.

3.5.4 The fund has been split into 2 sections –

Small Grants and Strategic Programme Fund - £4m.

£4m has been allocated on a themed basis with delivery planned to be via small grants fund and/or co-funded programme delivery elements. The cross-partner themes where the £6m fund can be best applied are the cultural programme (through the Creative Communities Fund, see below for further details), physical activity and wellbeing, the learning programme and community cohesion and civic pride (through the emerging BCC ‘Stronger Communities’ programme).

BCC can then position itself as primarily a commissioner of activity rather than as a delivery body (where appropriate). This should provide BCC with greater flexibility in terms of how we achieve outcomes from the funding themes, closer alignment with BCC priorities, and a greater reach into communities. It will also make it easier to attract match funding from external sources and ensure a legacy from BCC investment where delivery is through partners.

Ward Funding Programme - £2m

A total of £2m has been assigned to the design and delivery of a Ward Funding Programme. Funding will be allocated to each ward in the city using a methodology that takes into account the IMD* ranking of each ward (based on the 2019 *Indices of Multiple Deprivation report) and the number of councillors each ward has. A report will be brought to a future Cabinet meeting that will provide more detail on this scheme.

3.5.5 Capturing Impact

An outcomes framework has been developed, with associated KPIs and metrics in the process of being agreed. The metrics and KPIs within the framework have been identified from BCC’s existing plans, and strategies, and contractual social value measures in order to provide a baseline wherever possible. The framework and associated KPIs/metrics will be reviewed and finalised following the completion of work to refresh the Council Plan, but examples include number of projects funded, geographical spread of projects, number of residents participating, participants reporting an increase in feelings of connectivity, civic pride, wellbeing etc.

Specific evaluation of each strand of the £6m fund will be carried out either by BCC or by the relevant contracted partner.

3.6 ‘Creative Communities’ Fund

- 3.6.1 It is proposed to allocate £2m from the Small Grants and Strategic Programmes Fund to the Organising Committee, to deliver the Creative Communities Small Grants Fund on behalf of Birmingham City Council.
- 3.6.2 As part of the Commonwealth Games celebrations in 2022, the Organising Committee will be delivering a six-month cultural festival across Birmingham and the West Midlands from March to September 2022. The Festival will
- promote and showcase the rich and diverse creative talent of Birmingham and the wider region to a global audience,
 - position Birmingham as an international city of creativity and culture
 - play a key role in supporting the local cultural economy to not only recover from the impact of the COVID19 pandemic, but to grow and thrive in the future
 - provide a key opportunity for Birmingham residents to directly engage with and participate in the celebrations surrounding the Games, as artworks, events and performances occupy the high streets, neighbourhoods, parks, waterways, venues and civic spaces of the city over a six month period.
- 3.6.3 In order to enable and support Birmingham’s community arts organisations and Birmingham residents to fully engage with this opportunity and become a major part of the Festival, BCC has worked with the Organising Committee to explore options relating to the design and delivery of a £2m small grants fund across the city, the detail of which is attached as appendix A. This £2m small grants fund will be the first allocation of funding from the £6m community fund.

The Grants Programme will:

- Connect Birmingham residents and communities (of geography or interest) with artists to create new art works for the Cultural Festival of the Games
- Lead to co-created artistic outputs for their community, all across Birmingham, flooding the city with artistic interventions, celebrations and project
- Catalyse the creative energies of young people aged 16-30, as well as valuing the intersection of community of all ages – whether families with children or intergenerational approaches with elderly residents
- Seek to engage with every ward in the city, with a specific focus on those areas that have high levels of deprivation

This will be delivered by:

- A grant scheme comprising of £1.5million for grants between £10-20,000, offered in two grant rounds, ensuring at least 110 grants to Birmingham Communities

- £250,000 available through Project Enhancement Grants - offering at least 35 grants of between £5-10,000 to help grant recipients take full advantage of the presentational opportunities of the Games and culture festival –to repeat their showcase moment, stage their artwork/s elsewhere, reach a new audience, or to develop a digital or more accessible experience.
- A skills development programme for grant recipients - raising skills & aspirations. This will be offered as a ‘self-selection’ opportunity and it is currently envisaged that approximately 50% of grant holders will wish to engage .

The scheme will only be available to organisations based in Birmingham (with a Birmingham postcode). National organisations with a Birmingham base or office will not be eligible to apply.

Details of the proposed budget for the scheme can be found on page 10 of Appendix A.

Details of the proposed decision making structure for grant applications are contained on page 10 of appendix A.

A working draft of the likely grant parameters can be found on page 15 of Appendix A.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

4.1 3 delivery options were considered for the small grants fund.

1. In-House delivery through BCC’s Cultural Development Unit. This option was discounted following consultation with the Head of Cultural Development. The current team does not have the capacity to administer a large, city-wide small grants programme in addition to current business, including heritage, museums, Film Birmingham and local arts development. Additional resource would have to be bought in to administer commissioning. Working independently of the Organising Committee would also impact negatively on BCC’s ability to secure match funding / draw down additional benefits to support the scheme and would not guarantee the positioning of the scheme at the heart of the Festival. The role of BCC’s team is best served in assisting the oversight of the city’s investment into the cultural programme.
2. Delivery of an arts and culture themed small grants fund through a third sector partner. This option was discounted as close connectivity with the Festival is essential to maximise the opportunities for communities, and the added value of an additional partner acting on behalf of BCC with the OC was not clear. In addition, any other partner would also be in direct competition with the OC in seeking match funding.
3. Delivery of an arts and culture themed small grants fund in partnership with the OC. This option is recommended for the following reasons:
 - The formal inclusion of the small grants fund within the Festival, ensuring local community arts organisations, and therefore

Birmingham residents can be fully involved and at the heart of the Festival

- Additional benefits such as networking, advice surgeries across the city, a specific skills development programme for successful grantees to support them in growing their ambitions
- Clear curatorial alignment with other elements of the Festival, creating a coherent showcase for Birmingham's cultural community
- Close alignment with work already underway with the OC, BCC and other cultural partners within the city and region to create a long-term cultural strategy that will really enable Birmingham to capitalise on the Commonwealth Games
- Ability to link across into Games assets such as ceremonies, Queens Baton Relay, Live Sites
- The Cultural Festival is not part of core Games budget so funding has to be found to support delivery. BCC's contribution of £2m for the delivery of a small grants fund is part of a much wider partnership endeavour to ensure the delivery of a major 6 month arts festival, but by contributing in this way we will be placing our local community arts organisations into the spotlight and providing the best opportunity for them to showcase the diverse arts and cultural offer within Birmingham.

- 4.2 The scope of the 'Creative Communities' Fund meets the objectives of the £6m Community Fund through its focus on engaging local community arts organisations and residents in the creation of tangible activity across the city that will inspire, excite and ensure every ward in the city has the opportunity to participate in Games-related activity. The 3 curatorial themes of the Festival (Our Place in the Commonwealth; The Present Moment; Stories of Birmingham and the West Midlands) will ensure that Birmingham's super-diverse population will be empowered to share stories and create art, events and performances that reflect our population and ensure Birmingham's voice is heard.
- 4.3 An independent evaluator will be appointed for the small grants programme, which will sit as part of a broader evaluation framework for the entire cultural programme.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 There is no statutory duty to consult externally on this proposal.
- 5.2 Internally, the Leader of the Council, Cabinet Members and Group Leaders have all been consulted prior to this report being submitted. There has also been extensive consultation with BCC's Cultural Development Unit to ensure alignment with priorities as set out in the current Cultural Strategy, as well as with the Organising Committee.

- 5.3 The Organising Committee has engaged widely with the cultural organisations, community organisations and community leaders in Birmingham in the development of the curatorial themes for the six month cultural festival.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 Risks to programme delivery are managed within standard Birmingham City Council processes. The Commonwealth Games programme maintains programme level and individual workstream risks, issues and dependencies which are routinely monitored and updated. Risks are fed into the Corporate risk register where appropriate.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

- 7.1.1 It is critical that the £6m Commonwealth Games Community Fund reflects and connects with the longer-term vision for the city. The fifth outcome of the 2018-2022 BCC Council Plan states that "*Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games*". This funding will ensure that, as a result of hosting the Commonwealth Games, there will be a lasting and sustainable positive benefit for the city, its citizens and communities. It will also support the achievement of measures within the other outcomes in the BCC plan. In summary it will:

- Create a legacy of civic engagement and pride within Birmingham's residents
- Inspire children and young people to be ambitious and achieve full potential
- Improve the health and wellbeing of Birmingham residents
- Reduce social isolation, loneliness and develop active citizenship
- Reduce inequalities and build a fair, tolerant and inclusive city for all
- Ensure local people have a voice in how their area is run
- Enhance our status as a city of culture, sports & events
- Create opportunities for local people and businesses

The Commonwealth Games Community Fund has also been developed alongside the emerging strategy to tackle inequalities in Birmingham as set out in the report to Cabinet on 10th September 2020 "Everyone's Battle, Everyone's Business: Tackling Inequality in Birmingham" through the commitment to ensuring opportunities to participate are available to all regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, faith, disability or social class.

- 7.1.2 The Creative Communities fund specifically supports Council Plan priorities as demonstrated on pages 3-4 of Appendix A. In addition, the Creative Communities fund also takes into account the 5 themes set out in the BCC Cultural Strategy 2016-19 as follows:

- Culture on our Doorstep – the fund will enable people and local arts organisations to come together to co-create, commission and participate in a wide range of community driven and locally relevant ventures and experiences
- Next Generation – the fund's primary focus on working with young people aged 16-30, but also recognising the contribution of intergenerational approaches will ensure that young people in Birmingham are able to engage with a diverse range of quality cultural and artistic experiences, both through participation in 'Creative Communities' funded projects and also through the close connection to the wider Cultural Festival.
- Creative City – the skills development programme will support those organisations and /or individuals to grow and build on the experience of participating in the Cultural Festival, helping them prepare to face the challenges resulting from the COVID19 pandemic.
- Cultural Capital – the Creative Communities fund will help showcase Birmingham's diverse cultural community on a national and global stage
- Cultural Future – one of the ambitions for the wider cultural festival is to support the city and region's cultural networks by invigorating extant relationships and partnerships and providing a shared focus and endeavour – the delivery of a fantastic arts festival in 2022.

7.1.3 Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)

As the grant recipient, the Organising Committee will be required to be a certified signatory to the BBC4SR and produce actions proportionate to the value of the grant funding. These actions will be monitored and managed for the duration of the grant period.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 Under the general power of competence per Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011, the Council has the power to enter into the arrangements set out in this report and they are within the boundaries and limits of the general power of competence Section 2 and 4 of the Localism Act 2011.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 The funding for this programme is explicitly identified within the Financial Plan as being available from 2021/22, subject to formal approval of the revenue budget for that year.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.4.1 As this is related to grant funding, there are no procurement implications.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 Not applicable

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 The £6m community fund is being developed to ensure that all Birmingham residents have the opportunity to come together to celebrate the Commonwealth Games, and to have a role in creating a legacy for the city.
- 7.6.2 Applications to any programme of funding will be accepted from all residents of Birmingham, regardless of their status under one or more of the protected characteristics set out in the Equalities Act and judged against the criteria set by the fund. EIAs will be carried out against the finalised criteria for individual funds and the process for each funding stream or project.
- 7.6.3 It is recognised that the criteria and application process for any fund or programme will need to be carefully designed to ensure that it does not exclude residents whose status falls under the one or more of the protected characteristics.
- 7.6.4 For the Creative Communities fund, subject to the agreement of Cabinet that the Organising Committee will be commissioned to deliver the fund on behalf of Birmingham City Council, the Commonwealth Games team and BCC's Culture Development Unit will work closely with colleagues in the Organising Committee to ensure that the finalised funding criteria and process will comply with the relevant national equalities legislation as well as BCC and OC internal Equalities policies. A full Equalities Impact Assessment will be carried out as part of this assurance.

8 Background Documents

- 8.1 Creative Communities Grants Programme – Appendix A (attached)
- Birmingham City Council Plan 2018-2022
- Imagination, Creativity and Enterprise – Birmingham Cultural Strategy 2016-2019



Creative Communities Grants Programme

**A City-Wide Programme
for the Games**

Sep 20

Introduction

Birmingham 2022 (B2022), with and for Birmingham City Council (BCC), wishes to develop and run a Creative Communities Grants programme, bringing the city together through arts-led creativity, to capitalise on the unique opportunity of hosting the XXII Commonwealth Games.

Birmingham is long overdue an opportunity to showcase its creativity on a global stage, and to celebrate the diversity and character of its people and places. There has never been a grants programme of this scale and intensity with creative communities as its focus before.

It will bring together communities and artists to:

- Inspire community cohesion
- Co-create exciting art
- Increase physical activity & mental wellbeing

It will offer a springboard for communities to

- Be more physically active
- Learn new things
- Feel connected
- Discover talents
- Share creativity
- Explore where they live
- Celebrate youth
- Showcase real diversity
- Enhance Birmingham's cultural capacity and reputation
- Embrace the moment of the Games

Through:

- £1.75m of direct grant funding
- A skills development programme for community leaders

Reaching:

- Up to 150 community groups
- At least 200,000 active participants

The scheme will launch in Jan 2021, with funding deadlines in Apr and Sep 2021.

The partnership programme will ensure that the untapped creative assets of neighbourhoods and communities are key drivers for a range of social outcomes, combating isolation and loneliness, celebrating diversity, supporting citizens to make an active difference. It will help develop health, wellbeing and levels of physical activity and bring about positive change in the relationship ‘Brummies’ have with their city. Collectively, the creative activity and artwork/s developed through the grants programme would become a flagship feature of the Games experience for the city.

It will see projects develop and unfold across the entire city, outside of the well-established and ‘culturally-rich’ city-centre landscape. The programme is proposed as a public-facing partnership between Birmingham City Council and Birmingham 2022, designed and managed by the B2022 CCQ Team (Ceremonies, Culture and Queen’s Baton Relay).

We envisage the programme will reach at least 200,000 people across Birmingham, with hundreds of thousands of participatory and artistic engagements, with a key focus on creativity, physical activity and mental wellbeing.

1. Key Elements of the Framework

This initiative of scale will embed creativity in Birmingham residents all across the city - enabling 100-150 community groups to develop and present new artworks co-created by communities (of geography or interest) together with artists and professional creatives. In doing so, communities will be proactive in the way they tackle and explore some of the city’s public health and social issues.

In total, £1.75m of the £2m budget will be invested directly via an active programme of grant making, and a further £30,000 into a Skills Development Programme. The remainder will be spent on community engagement, marketing, evaluation & grant management.

The programme will connect with and build upon the existing local arts forums and community networks in its development, communication and delivery. The programme will draw out the best from Birmingham’s many and varied communities on the premise that the Games will (for many) provide a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to showcase their creativity and broader culture on a global stage. Rather than shy away from the spotlight, we want to empower Birmingham’s citizens to catalyse the moment of the Games. It should deliver tangible benefits for communities, and act as a springboard for building cohesive communities, civic pride and aspirations and skills.

The overarching features of the framework are below, with a working draft in **Appendix 2**.

The Grants Programme will:

- Connect Birmingham residents and communities (of geography or interest) with artists to create new art works for the Cultural Festival of the Games
- Lead to co-created artistic outputs for their community, all across Birmingham, flooding the city with artistic interventions, celebrations and project
- Catalyse the creatives energies of young people aged 16-30, as well as valuing the intersection of community of all ages – whether families with children or intergenerational approaches with elderly residents

- Encourage communities to be more active – with everything from walking art trails to carnivals to community dance projects.

This will be delivered by:

- A £1.5m Community Grant Scheme – for grants up to £20,000, offered in two grant rounds, ensuring at least 110 grants to Birmingham Communities
- £250,000 available through Enhancement Grants - offering at least 35 grants of up to £10,000 to help grant recipients take full advantage of the presentational opportunities of the Games and its Cultural festival –to repeat their showcase moment, stage their artwork/s elsewhere, reach a new audience, or to develop a digital or more accessible experience
- A Skills Development Programme for grant recipients - raising skills & aspirations. This will be offered as a ‘self-selection’ opportunity and we envisage approx. 50% of grant holders will wish to engage.

The fund will be only open to organisations based in Birmingham (with a Birmingham postcode). National organisations with a Birmingham base or office will not be eligible to apply.

As a key development tool, a series of advice surgeries and networking events will take place in the lead up to the two grant rounds, to support communities to develop their ideas, connect with artists and give them the best possible chance of success in obtaining funding. This will be developed by the Grant Manager and the B2022 Cultural Team, with support and advice from the Birmingham City Council Cultural Team. These would be specifically focused on reaching those communities and groups who would not usually engage in this kind of activity but are active in their own geographical community or community interest. This will be driven by on the ground knowledge, support and advice from the BCC cultural team and community champions.

We will seek to invest in every ward across Birmingham, and particularly in Birmingham’s least engaged wards, communities suffering the most disadvantage, and those who have not previously received funding. We will use positively weighted scoring as part of our decision-making criteria to support this ambition and give these communities the best chance of success.

A grant programme of this scale has not taken place in Birmingham before, but we can look to similar events for inspiration. You can view some project examples in **Appendix 1**.

2. Outcomes for Birmingham City Council & Local Communities

The grants programme will be actively designed to deliver on key outcomes of Birmingham City Council’s 2018-2022 plan, and act as a key tool for social and cultural change in local Birmingham communities. It will specifically address the following:

Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in

- Preventing social isolation and loneliness, developing active citizens

By ensuring community cohesion is at the heart of each project we invest in, placing the people in the defined community in an act of co-creation – working directly with artists. This is art that is made with them, not handed down to, or done to them.

How measured?

- % of people agreeing that participating in the programme has had a positive outcome on their wellbeing
- % of people agreeing they feel less lonely through participating in a grant funded project
- % of people agreeing they feel more connected by participating in a grant funded project
- % of people agreeing they feel more pride in their community through participating in a grant funded project

Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

- Inspiring children & young people to be ambitious & achieve their potential

By actively seeking projects engaging with young people aged 16-30 through geographic or communities of interest. We are particularly interested to see community projects where there is a young leader involved in the planning and delivery of the project.

How measured?

- % of community grants involved young leaders aged 16-30
- % of community grants engaging young people aged 16-30 as participants
- Number of young artists working on projects (aged 16-30)
- % of young people agreeing their feel a sense of ambition has been raised by participating in a grant funded project

Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games

- Connecting communities & enabling civic engagement
- Improved health & wellbeing
- Skills development
- A sense of belonging & pride

By delivering a grants programme of scale in this way places Birmingham communities at the heart of the games – this is a significant investment from Birmingham City Council which will directly ensure communities in all wards feel part of the Games.

How measured?

- Numbers of grants issued
- Breakdown of communities successfully receiving grants – by geographic spread and demographics of lead community applicant
- Numbers of community groups/organisations involved
- Numbers of Birmingham based artists involved
- How many wards are in receipt of at least one small grant award
- % of wards in the top 25 of deprivation in receipt of at least one small grant award
- % of audiences and participants by:
 - o Age brackets
 - o Ethnicity
 - o Gender

- Postcode
 - Sexuality
 - Socio economic status
- To what extent residents feel they have gained new skills as a result of participating in a grant funded project
- % of people agreeing they feel proud to be involved in the hosting of the Commonwealth Games by participating in a grant funded project
- % rise in physical activity within the participants (Include gender & age breakdowns)

In Numbers

We anticipate delivering:

- 5 roadshow events
- 5 networking nights
- 100 advice surgeries
- Issuing up to 150 grants
- Engaging up to 200 artists
- Engaging up to 150 community leaders
- Reaching at least 200,000 community participants
- Reaching at least 100,000 audience members
- Supporting up to 70 community leaders via a Skills Development Programme

Legacy & Impact

The CCQ team will have the ability to work actively towards a legacy for the Grants Programme within the city. The grants programme, together with the broader cultural programme for the Games, will be part of the COVID recovery strategy for the arts and cultural sector in Birmingham, helping the city and region move forwards. A key ambition will be to embed skills & development in communities and strategic partners alike, including bodies such as Culture Central and Arts Council England.

The grants programme should act as a springboard into the future – helping drive long term change. As part of the grant framework, we will offer a Skills Development programme for successful grantees, working with a specialist delivery partner. This will provide the additional skills required to help realise their future ambitions – from fundraising to strategic planning – to add further value to the grant making itself. This will not be mandatory but will be ‘self selecting’ – and we expect around half of all successful grantees may wish to take part. This will be led by a specialist firm such as People Make It Work¹ – ensuring high quality training & support.

A key legacy ambition is to ensure there is a long-term cultural strategy for the city and region – that can be used as a blueprint by key stakeholders and organisations. This is something the B2022 Organising Committee is dedicated to driving as a key outcome of the cultural programme – and the grants programme will be a key asset from which to draw recommendations for future delivery models. All of this learning will be embedded back into the City Council through a strong relationship with the BCC Cultural Team and other key directorates such as Neighbourhoods & Education and Skills.

¹ <https://www.peoplemakeitwork.com/>

3. Benefits of Games Wide Access

We recognise a unique opportunity to work in partnership – supporting Birmingham City Council’s ambition to ensure the Games reaches the depth and breadth of Birmingham’s communities, and for the Games’ Organising Committee ('OC'), ensuring that the cultural offer is rooted in a very real way in the city that won the bid.

The Games’ Ceremonies, Culture and Queen’s Baton Relay (CCQ) team has been developing relationships with the Culture team at BCC as well as the Head of Community Partnerships during 2019/20. This has been rooted in genuine collaboration, to deliver mutual aims. In parallel to this, the OC’s Culture team have met over 400 artists, organisations and community leaders and engaged in conversation about the creation of art, the Commonwealth and social engagement.

The OC is capable of delivering programmes at scale, at significant budgetary level, and with an assurance that benefits will be Games-wide. The CCQ team has experience across the cultural sector – from grant management, policy development and strategic planning to arts development, producing, programming and commissioning. In addition, members of the team have worked nationally and internationally, developing large community grants programmes for Hull City of Culture 2017, Waltham Forest Borough of Culture 2019 and Galway European City of Culture 2020. The team have the capacity and skills to deliver a successful community grants scheme of scale for the City Council, in genuine partnership.

As a strategic partner delivering the grants programme, the OC can ensure that the community grants programme is able to maximise access to the Games for Birmingham residents. Benefits to the OC as a delivery partner include:

- Independent of the City Council, a time-limited organisation that can drive and deliver
- Based in the city, for the city and region. Not the regional hub of a national firm.
- Capable of managing large scale budgets with strong financial controls
- Hugely experienced personnel in cultural programming, investment and strategy
- Ability to work strategically with stakeholders – from DCMS to the Commonwealth Games Federation, from Culture Centre to the GBSLEP
- Cost effective – there will be no % service charge for managing the programme – ensuring value for money for BCC investment
- Ability to link across all Games assets – maximising access to Ceremonies, Queen’s Baton Relay, Live Sites, Community Engagement and Learning – as well as Sport – for Birmingham’s Communities
- Strategic links into the OC’s workforce and volunteering programmes, the United By programme, Jobs & Skills Academy and more
- Willing & able to work collaboratively with BCC to deliver on BCC’s outcome framework
- Actively engaged in COVID recovery – the CCQ team have been a key part of the West Midlands Culture Recovery Unit – and will be involved as this develops
- Legacy focused – building capacity in communities to engage and deliver post 2022
- Access to expert marketing & communications support from within the OC, as well as BCC’s association with the CWG 2022 brand.

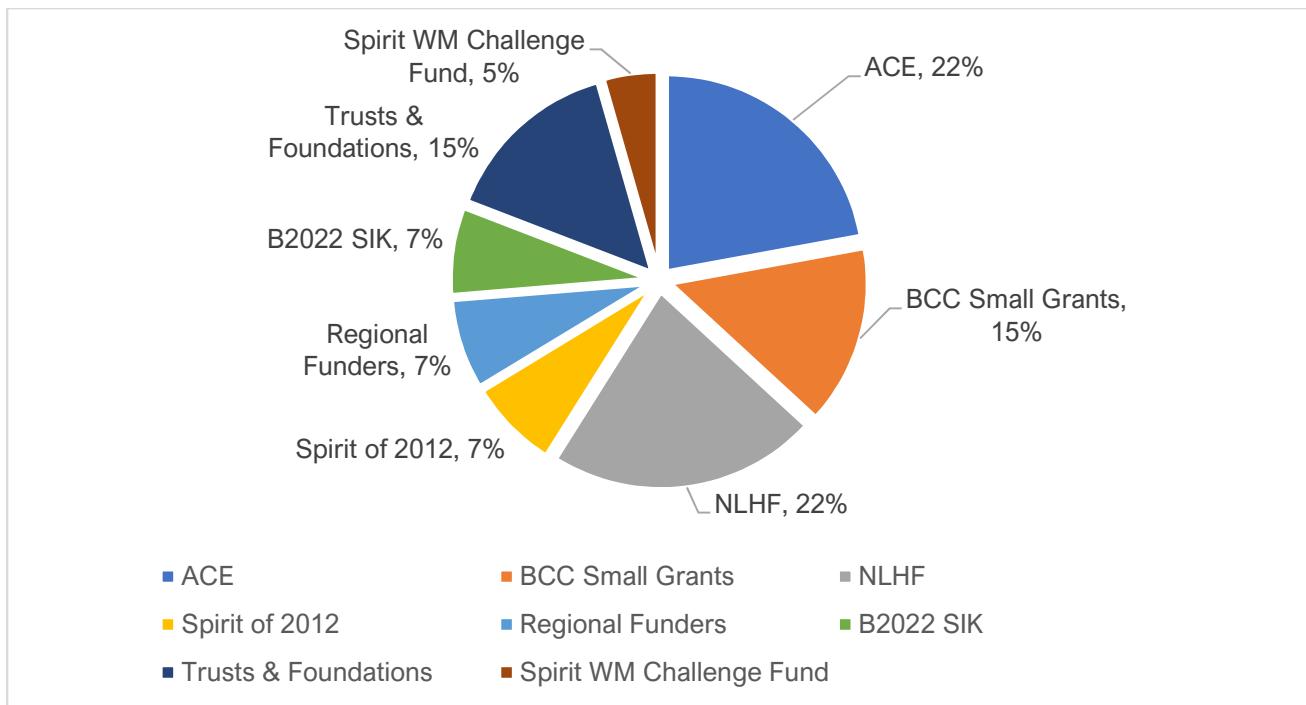
- A Grants Manager role will be created as part of the delivery framework – this will be openly advertised and we will consider and welcome secondments from any cultural organisation across the city, including BCC itself

4. Return on Investment

The grants programme will form a key pillar of the B2022 CWG Cultural Programme – ensuring communities across Birmingham are networked directly into the Cultural Programme of the Games. Your investment will be part of a multi partner programme, leveraging the following funding from a range of partners. Fundraising is currently underway, with solicited applications to ACE, NLHF and Spirit of 2012 all being submitted this autumn. A £2million investment into the cultural programme would see a return of £5 for every £1 you invest (excluding support in kind from the OC) and your investment would be 15% of the overall programme cost.

Birmingham City Council will be key partners in delivering a truly exceptional cultural programme for the city and region, as well as delivering a depth of engagement across Birmingham's communities. In turn, the community grants and resulting artists projects will benefit from inclusion in the Games family, its marketing, communications, brand profile and reach. It represents a real return on investment – offering reach, impact and visibility for Birmingham's communities, like never before.

Partner	£m Cash
ACE (Arts Council England)	3,000,000
BCC (Birmingham City Council)	2,000,000
NLHF (National Lottery Heritage Fund)	3,000,000
Spirit of 2012	1,000,000
Regional Funders	1,600,000
Trade, Tourism & Investment Programme	400,000
Trusts & Foundations	1,000,000
B2022 Support in Kind	971,276
Spirit WM Challenge Fund Programme	600,000
Total	£13,571,276



We are not asking applicants to achieve a set % of match funding as part of the application process. We feel this approach can often present a barrier to the diversity of applicants and communities who would seek to access funding. In addition, during the current COVID climate many funders have removed the stipulation for match funding, acknowledging the difficult of fundraising in this present moment. They are focused on supporting communities and individuals to access funding that can make a real difference to their community and current need – something we feel we can emulate.

The grants programme will look to support between 100-150 organisations with grants of up to £20,000. We expect many grants to be around £10,000 but are raising the upper limit to ensure that this offers a true springboard for change for communities. This reflects that many of the city's grassroots creative organisations have, for many years, been limited to BCC cultural funds of up to £10,000 and are not plugged into Arts Council England's project grant scheme, where they could apply for more. We see the grants programme as an opportunity for more experienced and ambitious community-based organisations to expand their vision and be ready to apply for larger private and public funds in the future, as well as an open door for those new to public funding.

We will ask applicants to tell us about any confirmed match funding and/or support in kind as part of the application process, but it is not a mandatory requirement. They will be eligible to approach Arts Council England Project Grants, as a match funding source.

5. Management, Governance & Recognition

The organising committee's experienced Cultural Team within CCQ will lead and house the programme, who collectively have a deep working knowledge of the Birmingham and West Midlands' cultural landscape and a passion for the long-term impact of arts and culture in the region.

The culture team sits within a composite Culture, Ceremonies and Queen's Baton Relay function division (CCQ) that is collectively responsible for the entire cultural output of the

Games. The team reports into the Organising Committee's Executive Board and to the Board of Directors, chaired by John Crabtree OBE DL. The primary role of the culture team is to curate a coherent narrative running through the festival programme and to produce the various modes of delivery with the artists and organisations they partner with. See **Appendix 3** for team biographies.

The structure for delivering the programme is as follows:

A Stakeholder Group

- Led by Raidene Carter, Executive Producer for B2022 Cultural Programme. This group will comprise of representatives from BCC and the OC, together with an invited presence from a National Lottery funder. This group will set the Grant Framework and monitor overall delivery of the scheme.
-

A Decision-Making Panel

- led by the Grant Manager and with representatives from across the city. This group will recommend funding decisions for ratification by the Stakeholder Group, representing a diverse range of views

Grant Manager & Coordinator

- The Grant Manager will take overall responsibility for the day to day running of the scheme, as well as leading the Grant Management panel. This role will be line managed by Raidene Carter, Executive Producer for the Cultural Programme.
- The Grant Manager will be supported by a dedicated coordinator, which is being provided by the OC as core staffing.

Evaluation

- An evaluation framework will be developed, which will sit as part of a broader evaluation framework for the entire cultural programme.

By inviting a relevant a Lottery Funding representative into the Stakeholder Group, we hope this will build strong connections between funders and the BCC's Cultural Team, benefiting legacy planning for creative communities in the city beyond the life of the Organising Committee.

The Organising Committee will also provide in-house specialists in finance, procurement, legal and marketing & communications as required, as well as scrutiny from our Executive Board & Trustees. Regular reports can be prepared and sent to cabinet as required.

Brand Recognition

The Community Grants Programme will carry the Birmingham City Council logo alongside the Birmingham 2022 Games logo and/or logo yet to be designed for the Arts Festival of the Cultural Programme. A marketing & communications framework will be developed for the grant scheme, ensuring clear visibility of Birmingham City Council's support and investment across all key digital and printed materials.

Management Structure



Decision Making Panel

We are keen to invite 7 Birmingham residents to join us on our Creative Communities Decision Making Panel.

Our aim is that, as much as is possible, the programme should engage people from the communities it seeks to serve from design through to decision-making and activation.

For transparency and equity of opportunity, we intend to recruit the decision-making panel via an open call to the public put out through (predominantly) community sector channels.

We would be looking for 7 individuals to join the panel, who;

- Are aged 16+
- Are actively involved in a community group or setting or geography or interest
- Have an interest in communities development & culture
- Can appropriately and authentically represent the voices, values and interests of their community
- Are willing and able to attend x3 decision meetings during the life of the grant cycle, and digest papers beforehand
- Collectively, help make up a panel that represents the diversity of Birmingham re: age, sex, ethnicity, faith, gender, sexual orientation and disability

In return we would offer:

- Payment for their time & travel (£50 per meeting per member)
- Reasonable adjustments for any member with access needs
- The opportunity to directly influence decision making on £1.75m of local grants
- The opportunity to learn about and engage with other elements of the Cultural Programme as wider context for the grants programme
- The opportunity to be involved in our Skills Development Programmes

We imagine likely members could be:

- Playgroup organisers
- Members of an allotment association
- Involved in an amateur choir
- Members of a youth council or similar
- Teachers or youth leaders
- Faith group members or leaders
- Library volunteers
- Community sports club members or leaders

We will advertise the opportunity via:

- BVSC
- Local library networks
- Social media
- Birmingham New Communities Network
- Relevant Birmingham City Council networks – i.e. Neighbourhood Network Scheme, via Ward Forums, Culture Team contacts, Diversity & Equality Directorate (Others Cat may be able to suggest)

To respond to the call out, we would ask all respondents to undertake a simple selection process, outlining why they wish to be involved, their community engagement to date and whether they are available for the required meetings. They will be selected by the Stakeholder Group. Once we have 7 members in place, we will run an induction session & create a term of reference for the group.

6. Proposed Grant Programme Budget

Based on a £2m cash investment from Birmingham City Council, we anticipate the following expenditure budget to deliver the Community Grants Programme.

Expenditure	£ Cost	% of Fund
Community Grants (approx. 110 grants)	1,500,000	75.00%
Enhancement Grants (approx. 35 grants)	250,000	12.50%
Marketing & Community Engagement	110,000	12.50%
Skills Development	30,000	1.50%
Monitoring & Evaluation	25,000	1.25%
Grant Manager - 18-month post + on costs	75,000	3.75%
Decision Making Panel & Contingency	10,000	0.50%
Total	2,000,000	100

7. Proposed Timeline

Date	Activity
2020	
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define & establish Stakeholder group - Design of grant programme & Grant Manager JD
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants Programme & Partnership announced - Recruit for Grants Manager postholder
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grant programme manager interviews and offer
2021	
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder Group Meets - Announce grant framework & timelines to communities - Creation of assets & promotion - Identify cold spots in previous cultural provision in communities - Appoint evaluator & develop framework for implementation
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invite members to join Decision Panel - Grant Manager in post (end of Feb)
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice surgeries open, Grant Manager works with BCC Cultural Team to make community interventions & help solicit ideas
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 Apr 21 - 1st round application deadline
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28 May 21 -Decision Panel Meets - Feedback to applicants
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Successful projects announced publicly - Stakeholder Group Meets - Advice surgeries re-start continue
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice surgeries continue
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Midpoint evaluation marker - Develop & design Skills Development Programme
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 Sep 2021 – 2nd round application deadline
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder Group Meets - 15 Oct 21 - Decision Panel Meets - Feedback to applicants
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Successful projects announced publicly
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 Dec 21 - Decision Panel Meets - Enhancement Grants discussions/decisions
2022	
Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder Group Meets - Enhancement Grants distributed - Skills Development Programme begins
Mar-Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Artworks presented as part of B2022 festival
Oct - Nov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation completes & reports presented - Skills Development Programme completes

8. Appendix 1 - Project Examples

Human Library Waltham Forest London Borough of Culture 2019



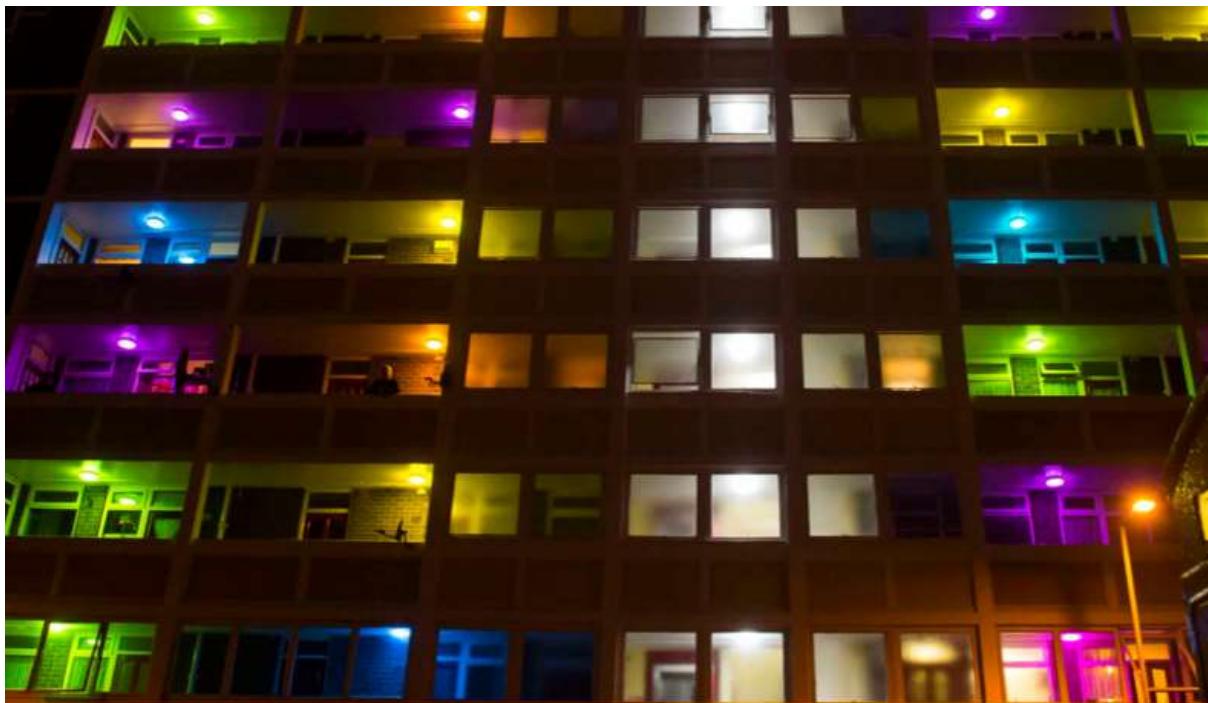
A Fellowship Funding grant project in which people could “read” books, where the “books” are ordinary people from all walks of life – an activist, the mother of a stab victim, a politician, an individual undergoing cancer treatment. These apparent strangers sat down together for a face to face, free flowing conversation that typically gave the reader an insight into the “book’s background, identity and view of the world around them. Held in libraries across Waltham Forest, not only did the Human Library help forge connections between different members of the community, but it helped encourage people to visit libraries and appreciate the public space on offer.

Both “books” and “readers” alike reported feeling that their views had been changed as a result of the conversation they had. The Human Library approach was found to be such a powerful way of breaking down barriers between people that pop-up Human Libraries were featured at major events, such as the Walthamstow Garden Party, where EastSide Story participants volunteered as books.

“It was wonderful to have my own preconceptions challenged by the other “books” I spoke to, and also to be able to change people’s opinions about what an addict looks like.”
Book, the Human Library

“I read books I never would have borrowed, thus making the experience mind blowing. I am now more open minded.”
Reader, the Human Library

I Wish To Communicate With You Hull City of Culture, 2017



I Wish To Communicate With You saw residents of the Thornton Estate working closely with an international artist to turn their homes into an awe-inspiring art installation.

Developed from an initial concept by Italian artist Silvio Palladino, the installation has involved the majority of the Thornton Estate's 600 residents, living in 240 homes. The project was supported by the social enterprise Goodwin Development Trust.

Artist Silvio Palladino took inspiration from Hull's connection with the sea and the colours of international maritime flags – used to communicate between ships – and has brought the project to life with lighting design consultant James Bawn and the people of Hull.

Palladino works with residents to choose their colour, then tinted filters are fitted into the communal lighting areas and coloured sheets are stuck in the window panes of each property.

"When we heard Hull was going to be City of Culture, to be honest, we didn't think it was for us. But this project is all about inclusion. It has connected us to our immediate neighbours but it is also a way of waving a big hello to the rest of the city who are welcome to come and visit our estate to see it for themselves. It has even made it onto the national radar, which we never could have imagined, putting where we live on the map. It is brilliant to be involved in such a positive project and it makes me feel really proud to live here."

Resident, Robin Watkin

Home
Friction Arts, 2019



Photographer Vanley Burke with the participants from 'Home'

Friction Arts worked in partnership with artist Vanley Burke and Birmingham based African-Caribbean women in the city to ask 'what does home mean to you?'. Portraits of Birmingham's female Black elders, in the places they feel most at home, were brought to life via augmented reality that enabled the women in the portraits tell their stories and talk directly to viewers about what home means to them.

While there is no place like home, the project considers the places that we call home and questions what makes a place feel like home. In a political context which continually questions who has a voice and whose voices are heard, the exhibition also explores the potential of augmented reality for ethical representation of the unsung heroes of everyday life.

Home was part of Friction's **Word From The Wise** programme, which aims to commission elder artists to make new work, and part of Birmingham Hippodrome's evolving visual arts programme, open and free to all.

One of the first women photographed for the exhibition was Sandra Martin, best known for her appearances on Channel 4's *Gogglebox*, and she explained why she decided to take part: *"It all came about through a lady I met at West Bromwich market. At first I wanted to really dress up for the photo and Vanley made me keep it simple, and I love the final photo because I was just comfortable in my home. But I did hold my phone though as I'm never off it!"*

9. Appendix 2 - Detailed Proposal for Community Grants Programme Framework

Likely Grant Framework Parameters (working draft)

Applications must:

- Bring together communities with artists
- Have experience in working with communities
- Lead to creative outputs for their community
- Consider physical activity & mental wellbeing within their project ideas
- Actively engage with and be part of the 2022 Cultural Programme of the Commonwealth Games
- Explore the inclusion of 16-30-year olds within their community
- Acknowledge the support of Birmingham City Council and Birmingham 2022 CWG

Who can apply?

- Not for profit organisations only – CIC's, unincorporated groups, registered charities and companies limited by guarantee with not for profit aims
- Organisations must be based within Birmingham (with a Birmingham postcode)

Who can't apply?

- Organisations cannot have a turnover of over £1million
- National organisations with a Birmingham office / base
- Individuals are not eligible to apply, but are welcome to work closely with organisations to develop creative proposals

New organisations or groups who do not have a track record of delivery need to seek an advice surgery before submitting an application

What do we mean by Community?

- A community can be defined by geography, identity characteristics or of cultural interest, to be defined by the applicant

Grants available

- A grant programme of £1.5million is available with two grant rounds, with £750,000 to spend in each grant round. We expect to award between 110-120 grants in total.
- The maximum you can apply for is £20,000. We expect most grants to be around £10,000 and you should bear this in mind when you apply.
- The grant programme will publish its criteria and open in Jan 2021. There will be two rounds of funding available, the first closing on 30 April 2021 and the second on 17 Sep 2021.
- A separate pot of funding of £250,000 will be available for successful grantees to explore ways of further enhancing the reach and impact of their project within 2022. This is likely to award small grants of up to £10,000 towards a small % of successful grantees (around 35 grants).
- You will tell us how you would spend an enhancement grant with your main application form. The decisions will be made by the Decision-Making Panel in December 2021.

How to apply

- We will be offering advice surgeries (1-2-1), networking events and presentations to groups in advance of both closing deadlines. We strongly advise you seek an advice surgery or attend an event if you are able to do so.
- You do not need to have match funding to apply to this programme. If you do have support in kind or any confirmed match funding, you should add this to your budget at the point of application.
- Applications must be made in writing/online (TBC) by the deadline. The application form consists of 5 sections:
 - o Your community
 - o Your project & artist(s)
 - o Management & finances
 - o Evaluation
 - o How would you allocate an enhancement grant?
- If you have access needs, we can provide support to assist you in making an application.
- If your proposal is rejected in Round 1, you can apply to Round 2, but you must seek feedback prior to submitting again.

How will decisions be made?

- Decisions will be made by a grant panel consisting of: the programme Grant Manager, a representative from BCC, a representative from B2022 and representatives from community leaders across Birmingham
- Your application will be assessed against a scoring framework based on your proposal, plus an additional weighted score for the following categories:
 - o Any applicant based in or wishing to work in the 25 most deprived wards as of the indices of deprivation 2019²
 - o Any applicant has not received BCC Cultural Commissioning Funds in the last 5 years
 - o Any application led by a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic Leader or organisation
 - o Any application led by a disabled leader or a disability led organisation

10. Appendix 3 – CCQ Biographies

Martin Green CBE: Chief Creative Officer

Martin has masterminded some of Britain's most significant major events including the opening of The O2 in London; the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic opening and closing ceremonies and the opening ceremony of the 2014 Tour de France Grand Départ in Leeds. As CEO and Director of Hull UK City of Culture 2017, Martin delivered 365 days of transformative culture for the city to huge acclaim.

Phil Batty: Director of Culture, Ceremonies and Queen's Baton Relay

Phil was Director of Public Engagement for Hull UK City of Culture 2017, responsible for

²https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/2533/index_of_deprivation_2019 Deprivation by LSOA - 25 Most Deprived Wards in order - Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East, Bordesley Green, Lozells , Castle Vale, Alum Rock, Newtown, Heartlands, Gravelly Hill, Balsall Heath West, Birchfield, Shard End, Kingstanding, Garretts Green, Aston, Glebe Farm & Tile Cross, Handsworth, Kings Norton South, Ward End, Bordesley & Highgate, Tyseley & Hay Mills, Small Heath, Frankley Great Park, Holyhead, Nechells, Druids Heath & Moneyhull

capitalising on the city's year in the spotlight by devising multi-artform campaigns and delivering a programme of citywide engagement initiatives, playing a pivotal role in ensuring 9 out of 10 residents of Hull took part in the year's programme, whilst attracting millions of visitors from across the UK. He was named Northern Marketer of the Year 2017 by the Chartered Institute of Marketing.

Raidene Carter: Executive Producer, Cultural Programme & Live Sites

Raidene is a theatre producer and combined arts programmer with 18 years' experience of work rooted in young people's arts and participation, artist development and community arts. Previous roles include Executive Director/Joint CEO for Theatre Centre, Head of Creative Programmes for the Albany, Deptford, and Associate Producer for Birmingham REP where she spent 4 years creating a series of outdoor and site-specific theatrical events with artists from a range of diverse disciplines and backgrounds. Raidene was an inaugural MOBO/London Theatre Consortium Fellow in 2016 and actively contributes her time and expertise as a trustee for National Theatre Wales and The Paper Birds Theatre Co. and as a board member and critical friend for performance artist, Mem Morrison.

Louisa Davies: Senior Producer, Cultural Programme & Live Sites

Louisa is an experienced multi-art form producer and programmer with previous roles at Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, Royal Shakespeare Company and Midlands Arts Centre, alongside a range of freelance projects. She participated in Watershed's Creative Producers International programme from 2017-19 and has been working in the region for 18 years.

Tim Hodgson: Senior Producer, Cultural Programme & Live Sites

Tim has been Creative Producer for Appetite Stoke and Birmingham Weekender as well as a host of organisations and festivals across the region. As an independent producer his work examines public space, underrepresentation, engaging people in conversations and our relationship with where we live.

Rachael Magson: Partnerships and Development Manager, Cultural Programme

Rachael has over 16 years' experience in the arts and cultural sector as a Fundraiser and Senior Manager in the West Midlands region. She has held roles including: Head of Development at Birmingham Hippodrome, Managing Director at Pentabus Theatre Company and Relationship Manager for Combined Arts and Touring at Arts Council England. She has experience of securing high level partnerships and investment from Trusts & Grant Makers, Public Funders, Individual Donors and through campaigns. Her broader work experience also includes business & artistic planning, policy making, audience development and evaluation. She is also a Trustee of Motionhouse Dance Theatre.

Appendix 4 – Background to the Commonwealth Games & Cultural Programme

In the summer of 2022, Birmingham will host the XXII Commonwealth Games, the largest multi-sport event to be held in England in 10 years.

Over 12 days, approximately 6,500 athletes and team officials from the 72 nations and territories of the Commonwealth will come together to compete across 19 sports. Sporting events will take place across Birmingham and the West Midlands, entertaining approximately 1.3 million ticketed spectators and reaching a global broadcast audience of more than one billion. Previous Commonwealth Games and major sporting events have already shown us

that when sport and culture come together, they achieve more than the sum of their parts. From unforgettable ceremonies that reflect our time and place, to street-side carnivals that drive athletes on to victory, to celebrating the landmark cultural venues that make tourists out of spectators, the power of art and creativity in the context of sporting moments is unquestionable and unbeatable.

But when the Games end and the caravan of elite sport moves on, it will be through our cultural triumphs that we recall, feel and measure the fullest impact of the Games on the people and places that host them.

This mega-event is our stage; when Birmingham and the West Midlands welcomes the Games in 2022 it will be given the rarest of opportunities, a long overdue moment in the spotlight to show its true character to the world. We cannot waste a moment of it. Using every creative fibre available to us, we must express and reflect the people, places and character that make Birmingham and the West Midlands unique. We must unearth and celebrate the common ground we share across the Commonwealth. And we must showcase the industrious and diverse talent that could only come from the history and landscape of this region.

A cultural programme has always been part of the vision for a successful Birmingham XXII Games 'offer.' The Culture Team (CUL) are responsible for the following Games Assets:

- **Live Sites (LIV)**
- **Welcome Ceremonies (CER)**
- **The Cultural Programme (CUL)**

These reflect the history and context of the Commonwealth Games and its three core values – **equality, humanity and destiny** - as well as its social values. We have also consulted extensively artists and organisations across the West Midlands region, meeting over 400+ individuals through a series of conversations, round table exchanges and events. We believe we can achieve our ambitions through the curation of an audacious, 6-month long, arts festival of performance, installation, exhibitions, events, digital experiences and creative participation that will sit at the heart of the Games experience. It will be artistically led and encourage creative risk-taking and ambition from all involved. It will be created with, not just for, local residents, so that people within and outside of the West Midlands can see the region in the work.

It will foreground inclusion, representation and collaboration as the best way of producing quality artistic experiences and reach at least 2.5million audiences and participants – aiming to double the number of ticketholders for CWG sporting events. For many people, the arts festival will be their 'Games Moment'.

Drawing on the Games' mission principles, and our own research and consultation with the city and region's creative sector, we have developed a curatorial framework for a city and region-wide culture festival made up of our own core principles and curatorial lines.

Vision

To present an ambitious arts festival that will harness a once in a lifetime opportunity to positively disrupt the region's cultural sector and inspire lasting change.

Collaborative and original work by artists and communities will connect people, time and place, as we host the Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games.

Audacious, playful and inclusive, over 6 months it will entertain, engage and embrace over 2.5 million people, setting Birmingham and the West Midlands in a new creative light.

The vision is underpinned by eight core principles:

Artistically led

It will be a curated body of work that is artistically led by creative individuals and organisations who can connect with new / existing audiences.

Ambitious

It is an opportunity to be extraordinary and for Birmingham and the West Midlands to have its long-overdue moment in the spotlight. This moment will celebrate world-class institutions and creative individuals, develop quieter voices in the sector and empower everyone to be ambitious, risk-taking and positively disruptive.

Joyful

It will be infused with a spirit of irreverence and freedom of expression, celebrating the characteristic diversity and originality of Birmingham and the West Midlands.

Generous

It will be achieved through new relationships and partnership working of all kinds, with individuals and institutions, and with a spirit of generosity and humility.

A Creative Showcase

It will showcase the creativity of Birmingham and the West Midlands through projects born out of diverse, international, cross-genre and cross-sector collaboration on a global stage.

Commonwealth collaboration

It will encourage relationships with artists from Commonwealth countries, developed through establishing long-term partnerships and exchange.

Learning Inspired

It will inspire, and be inspired by, the Games' Learning Programme.

Social Values+

It will go above and beyond the social value commitments of Birmingham 2022, encompassing environmental sustainability, access and inclusion, diversity and representation

The principles act as building blocks to help us articulate how and with whom the festival will be curated. We are committed to being open about how they might develop or change as our conversations with artists and organisations help expand the ways to interpret our vision. This way of working has already been hugely beneficial to our process and we will continue to ask for openness to ensure we can keep feeding in the ideas of others, maintaining our collaborative approach.

The curatorial lines are statements, themes and provocations we're using to bring artists and audiences closer together, with the Games as a backdrop. They will help all of us to explore and imagine how the culture festival will look and feel, and eventually give shape to an overall festival narrative, connecting all programmed projects, events and activities that take place. Our curatorial lines are:

- **Our place in the Commonwealth**
- **The present moment**
- **Stories of Birmingham and the West Midlands**

Projects, events and activities will be drawn into the festival programme in several ways to ensure that the full scope of the city and region's creative sector can be involved. These are:

- Direct commissions and co-commissions
- Public callouts for artistic responses to certain themes/agendas
- A programme of 'aligned' events; and
- A dedicated Birmingham-wide creative communities grants programme

More information can be found at: www.birmingham2022.com/culture

11. Contact for enquiries

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ENDS

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject: Street Trading Policy 2020
Report of: Acting Director of Neighbourhoods

Relevant Cabinet Member: Leader of the Council - Councillor Ian Ward

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

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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: 007273/2020		
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, state which appendix is exempt, and provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential:		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 Birmingham City Council is the Licensing Authority responsible for considering applications for a range of activities that require a street trading consent under Schedule 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982.

- 1.2 This legislation allows the Council to set a policy, conditions and fees for the grant, variation, renewal and revocation of street trading consents or licences.
- 1.3 Birmingham adopted street trading provisions in 1991, which state all public roads are classified as 'consent streets' for the purposes of street trading. No formal Street Trading Policy has ever been adopted.
- 1.4 In order to ensure that street trading in Birmingham reflects the current needs of the city as described in this report, a draft Street Trading Policy 2020 was produced. Consultation on this policy commenced on 16 December 2019 and concluded on 23 February 2020. A further opportunity for the public to comment was given in July 2020 (6-26 July 2020).
- 1.5 The purpose of this report is to inform Cabinet of the consultation undertaken, Birmingham City Council's response to the issues raised and to provide a final version of the Street Trading Policy 2020.
- 1.6 It is envisaged that this final version of the policy will be brought before Full Council on 3rd November 2020.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 That Cabinet notes the contents of the final version of the Street Trading Policy 2020. The decision to approve will be made at Full Council.

3 Background

- 3.1 The legislation that applies to street trading is contained in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 and the Pedlars Act 1871. Some exceptions are contained in the Police, Factories etcetera (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1916 relating to charitable street collections.
- 3.2 The 1982 Act allows local authorities to adopt provisions to control street trading as follows: -
 - Prohibited Streets- where no street trading is allowed;
 - Consent Streets- where trading is allowed when a consent is issued;
 - Licensed Streets- whereby trading is allowed from a designated pitch- this is often used for street markets.
- 3.3 There is no statutory appeal against the refusal to issue a consent, but there is a statutory appeal in the event there is a refusal to issue a licence. If the local authority does not apply a designation for street trading, then legislative controls are minimal and generally only cover pedlars and charity issues.
- 3.4 Birmingham adopted the 1982 Act street trading provisions in 1991, and currently all public roads are classified as 'consent streets' for the purposes of street trading. No formal street trading policy has ever been implemented.

3.5 The adoption of a proposed street trading policy is an Authority function, and the implementation of the policy is a non-executive function carried out by the Licensing and Public Protection Committee. The Leader has approved the policy direction (which was subject to consultation) that is reflected in the Street Trading Policy 2020.

3.6 Key Drivers for Policy Direction

3.6.1 The city of Birmingham has undergone and will continue to undergo significant changes in years ahead. These changes (listed below) are the key drivers in influencing the policy direction outlined in section 5 of this report.

- Changing infrastructure throughout Birmingham
- Introduction of red routes, metro routes, public squares and pedestrianised areas and hostile vehicle mitigation
- City Centre Public Realm Revitalisation
- Big City Plan
- 2022 Commonwealth Games
- Business Improvement Districts
- Supporting businesses and consumer needs
- Frankfurt Christmas Market

3.6.2 In addition we believe that to ensure that the administration of the application and renewal process is compliant with the EU Services Directive 2006 and the Provision of Services Regulations 2009 a review was necessary. One of the requirements of this legislation is that any authorisation scheme in respect of the provision of a service within the Directive (which street-trading is) must not be “dissuasive” i.e. of new entrants to the market who wish to provide the service in question.

3.7 Why Change is Needed

3.7.1 The current nature of street trading in Birmingham is based on the city's infrastructure and layout in 1991 when all streets originally became consent streets.

3.7.2. This means that current locations and sizes of trading units are not always compatible with the current infrastructure leading to potential issues with nuisance and obstruction of the highway, obstruction of the visibility and entrance to shops, and public safety in terms of clear passage through highly pedestrianised areas.

3.7.3. This also hinders the capacity of current traders to safely move the trading units daily after trading. This is in turn exacerbating the issues described in section 3.7.2 and is also enabling the visual deterioration of the mobile units in terms maintaining them in good condition. Some units within prime shopping areas have graffiti or are in poor condition but the current consent conditions and renewal process do not enable appropriate action to be taken.

- 3.7.4 The nature of the current application and renewal process, including the essentially automatic renewal of existing consents, has resulted in very little change over decades in terms of the consent holders or product offer across the city. While this is not necessarily a problem, the limited number of suitable locations in the city centre means that the authority must be careful that its authorisation process does not prevent and is not dissuasive of new entrants to the market. In addition, innovation and quality of both the trading units and the goods sold on them has been limited. In particular: there is currently no capacity for new applications for consents in the city centre or for match day/football club trading. Continuation of the current process is therefore likely to be dissuasive to new entrants wishing to enter the market and to incentivising improvements is quality of trading units and goods.
- 3.7.5 It has therefore been considered that the current process needs to be changed to ensure compliance with the legal requirements described above. The proposed Street Trading Policy 2020 is attached at Appendix A with appendices 1-9 being appendices to the Policy.

3.8. Key Policy Issues

- 3.8.1 The introduction of prohibited streets (red routes and metro routes). All other streets will be consent streets except for the 51 Birmingham City Council Parks and Open Spaces that are not given any designation. Appendices 1-4.
- 3.8.2 The introduction of annual and occasional consents.
- 3.8.3 Introduction of design brief for trading units for annual consents over 12 weeks. The design brief was prepared by planning and includes a maximum unit size (subject to limited discretion where necessary) of 2.3m (width) 4.9m (length) 2.6m (height) and the stipulation of no trading outside the unit or from canopies. Appendix 6
- 3.8.4 All street trading units to be at least 30m apart except for match day traders.
- 3.8.5 Public safety, the prevention of crime, disorder and public nuisance, and appropriate consumer protection (including enhancing the retail offer provided by street traders) is at the heart of the considerations to approve, revoke, vary a consent.
- 3.8.6 The criteria that will be considered at application and renewal seek to prevent nuisance/obstruction of the highway, ensure retail business visibility and will enable Birmingham City Council to ensure the location, size and appearance of trading units are appropriate and quality goods are offered for sale.
- 3.8.7 The process will enable revocation if consent conditions are not adhered to or for any other reason. There is no statutory appeal against revocation, variation, non-renewal or refusing the application.

However, in relation to first applications under this new policy the Council has introduced an internal appeals process to senior officers against an adverse

decision on a consent application. Furthermore, the Council has introduced an internal officer appeal process in relation to revocation. Both appeals mechanisms will trigger a review of the original decision-making process. Whether appeals will be continued for subsequent consent/renewal decisions will be considered by officers during the first 12 months of operation of the policy.

- 3.8.8 Following resolution of the policy it is proposed that a six-week window should be opened to enable all interested traders to apply for a consent and that those applications should be considered at the same time against the aim of the policy and the consent considerations.
- 3.8.9 Full implementation is likely to be 1 April 2021 when all new street trading consents have been issued and the traders are in position trading.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 When considering how to provide a framework for street trading in Birmingham the following options were considered:
 - Maintain the current application, disciplinary and renewal process
 - Produce a Street Trading Policy
- 4.2 For the reasons outlined in sections 3.6 and 3.7 above the option to maintain the current framework was not considered appropriate. As such a new Street Trading Policy 2020 has been produced and consulted on.

5 Consultation

5.1 External

- 5.1.1 The formal consultation was launched on 16 December 2019 on BeHeard until 23 February 2019. A link was been placed from Birmingham City Council's website to the BeHeard page. This enabled all stakeholders to comment on the consultation.
- 5.1.2 All Birmingham City Council Members, current street trading consent holders and BID Managers were written to informing them of the consultation and how to comment. Communication of the consultation has also been made to West Midlands Police, West Midlands Fire Service, Transport for West Midlands.
- 5.1.3 Reports were presented to both the Licensing and Public Protection Committee, and the Co-ordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee as part of the consultation process.
- 5.1.4 Appendix 10 provides data relating to the BeHeard consultation responses received (170 respondents to 16 questions). Appendix 11 shows all the comments received via BeHeard. Appendix 12 shows the feedback from a

consultation briefing with street traders, Birmingham Street Traders Association and a representative of the National Market Traders Federation. Appendix 13 shows the consultation submission from the Birmingham Street Traders Association Appendix 14 shows the feedback from both the Licencing and Public Protection Committee and Co-ordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Appendix 15 provides Birmingham City Council's Consultation Analysis and Response to all the submissions/feedback themes received

5.2 External – further opportunity to comment

- 5.2.1 Further to the submissions/feedback received during the formal consultation process the Council published Appendix 15 on both the Street Trading webpage and the “You Said, We Did” BeHeard webpage in relation to the formal consultation. This consultation response gave any interested parties a further 21 days from 6 -26 July 2020 to respond to a specific question **“Respondents are invited to respond by Sunday 26 July with any alternative proposals that they may wish BCC to consider, which would allow for new entrants to enter the market for city centre and match-day street trading while making fewer or less significant changes to circumstances of current traders.”**
- 5.2.2 Appendix 16 shows the four responses received. Two were from individual traders, one was from a PhD student in Urban Studies and Planning, and one was from the from the Birmingham Street Traders Association.
- 5.2.3 Appendix 17 provides the Council’s response to feedback provided at this stage.
- 5.2.4 On 17 September 2020 Birmingham City Council placed two previous street trading reviews (2011 and 2018) and the latest version of proposed Street Trading Policy 2020 on the Council’s web pages. On 24 September 2020 the Birmingham Street Traders Association became aware that this had occurred and responded with a statement that they asked to be included within this cabinet report. That statement has been added to the end of appendix 16.

5.3 Internal

Extensive consultation work has been carried out by the service area with Legal Services, City Centre Management, Planning and Highways to ensure that the final policy is compliant with all relevant legislation and reflects the corporate views of these divisions in both policy direction and specific conditions in permitting street trading.

6. Redaction, addition or amendment following consultation

The main amendments made to the final policy following consultation are set out below.

- 6.1 Amendments have been made to the design brief to make it more flexible. In particular a slightly larger permitted size of units (to meet the size of a standard food trailer), more colour and font variation. Flexibility has also been introduced to consider small modifications to the size of food units for technical operation.

- 6.2 Removal of the proposal for the introduction of a “mobile consent” (with a view to considering and consulting on this element in the future)
- 6.3 51 specific Birmingham City Council parks and open spaces have not been given any designation and will neither be consent streets or prohibited streets. This is because they have byelaws to control trading and are pursuing commercial opportunities related to trading within parks and open spaces.
- 6.4 A limited presumption of renewal will be introduced. Adopting an assessment framework which supports a limited presumption that consents will be renewed without undergoing a competitive process, subject to conditions, for a second 12-month period. This second period will run from March to April and will commence in the year following that in which the original consent was granted.
- 6.5 Clarification of how applications will be considered for streets where there are more applications for annual consents than availability of suitable locations will be introduced.
- 6.6 Clarification of the assessment framework for consent applications and renewals giving all traders the fullest opportunity to ensure they maximise their potential to make a successful application and to provide transparency in the process.
- 6.7 Quarterly payment of consents will be introduced with initial monthly payments during the first 6 months of the policy to support traders in relation to the impact of Covid 19.
- 6.8 Reduction of the proposed six-week window for initial applications to a four-week period has not been pursued as the implementation of this policy will now occur over Christmas 2020 and it is felt that appropriate time should be given to enable applications to be made.
- 6.9 Introduction of the following impact mitigations for traders during the implementation phase of the new policy:
 - An internal appeal process (for a decision-making review) for traders not successful in gaining a consent during the implementation of the new policy;
 - Support to relocate to the Bullring Retail Markets if unsuccessful in gaining a consent during the implementation of the new policy;
 - Detailed feedback on any unsuccessful consent application to enable a better application to be developed in the future or for submission at another location;
 - Face to face discussion with unsuccessful traders to try and identify other suitable locations provided all other criteria are satisfied;
 - Allowing current traders successful under the new policy a three-month period to obtain the approved trading unit (providing their proposed temporary trading unit is of a suitable size and construction for the agreed location).

7 Implementation Timeline

- Formal consultation was between 16 December – 23 February 2020
- Birmingham City Council Consultation Response for 21 days to enable further comment - 6 July - 26 July 2020
- Cabinet report – 13 October 2020
- Full Council report – 3 November 2020

- If approved at Full Council the resolution would need to be advertised for 28 days. To be advertised 4 November 2020
- Designation of streets to take effect from 6 December 2020
- 7 December 2020– open six-week window for applications with a further two weeks after to consider the applications, and a further two weeks for potential appeals by unsuccessful traders to senior officers.
- Likely end date to application and appeal process – 14 February 2021
- Implementation 1 April 2021.

8 Risk Management

8.1 The Street Trading Service has sought legal advice to ensure it is compliant with the consultation process and the contents of the final policy. Advice has been received confirming that compliance.

9 Compliance Issues

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

9.1.1 The proposals within the policy support the delivery of the Council Priority "Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in" as set out in the Birmingham City Council Plan 2018 – 2022.

9.1.2 The proposals within the policy are consistent with the objectives of the Big City Plan and the City Centre Public Realm Revitalisation.

9.2 Legal Implications

9.2.1 The Council's primary statutory rights in relation to street trading are set out in Schedule 4 of the Local Government Miscellaneous Provision Act 1982.

8.2.3 In addition to activities authorised expressly under the above legislation, the Council may also do whatever is reasonably incidental to that power. This is given statutory effect in Section 111 (1) Local Government Act 1972 which states:

- "Without prejudice to any powers exercisable apart from this section but subject to the provisions of this Act and any other enactment passed before or after this Act, a local authority shall have power to do anything (whether or not involving the expenditure, borrowing or lending of money or the acquisition or disposal of any property or rights) which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of their functions."

9.3 Financial Implications

9.3.1 Street Trading operates a net nil budget on a cost recovery basis with expenditure funded by income collected through consent fees. The cost of administration and compliance activity for street trading consent informs the setting of consent fees. The impact of the policy will inform the setting of consent fees for 2021/22 and include all relevant costs. It should be noted that fees will be charged in two stages, with the initial application fee covering only the costs of the authorisation

itself, to comply with the requirements of the EU Services Directive 2006 and Provision of Services Regulations 2009.

9.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

9.4.1 Not applicable

9.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

9.5.1 Not applicable

9.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

9.6.1 The public sector equality duty (Appendix 18) drives the need for equality assessments (Initial and Full). An initial assessment has been prepared and is attached at Appendix 19.

10 Appendices

- Appendix A Street Trading Policy 2020
- Appendix 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (appendices to Street Trading Policy 2020)
- Appendix 10 – BeHeard Data
- Appendix 11 – BeHeard Comments
- Appendix 12- Street Trader Meeting Feedback
- Appendix 13 – Birmingham Street Traders Association consultation submission
- Appendix 14 – Consultation Feedback for Committees
- Appendix 15 – Birmingham City Council Consultation Analysis and Response
- Appendix 16 – Further comments from external parties
- Appendix 17 – Final BCC response to further comments from external parties
- Appendix 18 – Public Sector Equality Duty
- Appendix 19 – Equality Assessment

11 Background Documents

- 11.1 Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1982
- 11.2 European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 11.3 EU Services Directive 2006 (the Directive)
- 11.4 Provision of Services Regulations 2009 (PSRs).

Birmingham City Council Street Trading Policy

2020

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1. Introduction

Birmingham City Council is the Licensing Authority responsible for considering applications for a range of activities that require a street trading consent under Schedule 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 referred to in this policy as “the Act”.

The aim of this Street Trading Policy is to **create a street trading environment which is sensitive to the needs of the public and businesses, provides quality consumer choice and contributes to the character and ambience of the local environment whilst ensuring public safety, and preventing crime, disorder and nuisance.**

Street trading can aid the local economy and contribute to the facilities offered to people who visit, live and work in Birmingham and it supports the Birmingham City Council’s priorities:

- Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in
- Birmingham is a great city to live in

This policy will be reviewed in 2021/22 and then formally every five years; however, it will be kept under continuous review and where any significant amendments are considered necessary these will be made by the Authority function of Birmingham City Council after appropriate and relevant consultations have taken place. Minor amendments that do not impact on the aim and objectives of the policy, for example due to changes in legislation, review of design brief etc. will be made in line with the delegation scheme.

An Equality Assessment on this policy has been undertaken.

2. Purpose of Policy

This policy sets out the criteria and guidance that Birmingham City Council (hereafter referred to as the Council) will use as the regulatory framework for street trading. This policy also clarifies the requirements around special events and occasional markets. It gives prospective traders an early indication as to whether their application is likely to be granted or not. It also provides prospective applicants with details of what is expected of them.

The policy recognises the importance of street trading to the local economy and the character of the area whilst trying to ensure that location and activities do not cause obstruction, nuisance or annoyance.

3. Definition of street trading

Street trading is defined in paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 of the Act as:

‘the selling or exposing or offering for sale of any article (including living thing) in a street’.

The Act defines the term ‘street’ as including:

'any road, footway, beach or other area to which the public have access without payment; and a service area as defined in section 329 of the Highways Act 1980'.

Streets located on private land are included within the scope of this policy.

The Act in paragraph 1(2) of schedule 4 states that the following types of trade are not street trading:

- *A pedlar trading under the authority of a pedlar's certificate granted under the Pedlar's Act 1871;*
 - *Anything done in a market or fair, the right to hold which was acquired by virtue of a grant, enactment or order;*
 - *Trading in a trunk road picnic area provided by the secretary of state under section 112 of the Highways Act 1980.*
 - *Trading as a news vendor.*
 - *Trading carried on at a premises used as a petrol station.*
 - *Trading carried on at premises used as a shop or in a street adjoining a shop where the trading carried on is part of the business of the shop.*
 - *Selling things, or offering or exposing them for sale as a roundsman.*
-

4. Types of street

Streets may be designated as either 'prohibited', 'licensed' or 'consent streets' for the purpose of street trading.

Definitions:

Prohibited streets

If a street is designated as a prohibited street then a criminal offence is committed by any person engaging in street trading in that street. There could be a number of reasons for wishing to designate a street as prohibited. For example the street may not be wide enough to facilitate a trader or the council may wish to restrict trading in a particular location. All current red routes and metro routes (and approved extensions) within Birmingham are prohibited streets (Appendix 1 details prohibited red routes and Appendix 2 details prohibited metro routes).

Licensed streets

A licensed street designation is considered appropriate for the more formalised market type of trading in a street where the strict control of a limited amount of space is required. There are no licensed streets within Birmingham.

Consent Streets

Designating a street a consent street enables trading to take place upon it, subject to the trader receiving a consent to trade from the Council. All streets within Birmingham are designated as consent streets with the exception of the prohibited streets.

5. Street trading within Birmingham

Birmingham City Council has designated all streets within Birmingham as consent streets, except all red routes and metro routes which are prohibited and certain Birmingham parks. This policy applies to all street trading which is undertaken within Birmingham.

The Council has decided not to give a street designation to 51 parks and open spaces within Birmingham as these have been selected as appropriate for mobile catering concessions. The Parks Service has byelaws in place that prevent the display, sale etc. of goods without the agreement of the Council and the means of enforcement of the same. It is considered appropriate to exclude specific parks and open spaces from designation as consent or prohibited streets within the 1982 Act. The list of parks and open spaces excluded can be found at Appendix 3. Maps of the excluded parks and open spaces can be found at Appendix 4.

This policy refers at times to the city centre. This is defined as the area of the city within and including the A4540 (Inner Ring Road).

Where an applicant wishes to trade on private land or land that is not Highway Maintained at Public Expense (HMPE), a consent will not be granted by the Council unless the applicant provides written permission from the landowner showing they have permission to trade.

Street trading consents are issued by Birmingham City Council. The consents come under the following classifications:

Annual Street Trading

This is a consent that lasts up to 12 months and enables the trader to trade up to seven days a week at a particular pitch within Birmingham per financial year. An Annual Consent will not be granted for periods of less than four weeks.

Occasional Street Trading

This type of consent will be for one to thirty trading days for a particular pitch in Birmingham per financial year.

Special Event Street Trading

The Birmingham Corporation (Consolidation) Act 1883 gives Birmingham City Council the market rights for any market (five stalls or more) within six and two thirds miles of a market run by Birmingham City Council. At present this is the Bullring Markets and the distance is measured from St. Martins Church, Birmingham City Centre. Therefore, any special events held within this ring-fence will be subject to an application for and the granting of a licence issued by the Markets Service. Street trading consent is not required for licensed markets.

If the special event is for street trading of less than five stalls or outside this ring-fence the organiser of an event will apply to the Council requesting their event to be considered a 'special event' where street trading is taking part at the event. The event organiser will provide full details of each trader attending the event. Consents will be issued by the Council to individual traders on successful application to the council.

6. Why do we have street trading?

Street trading supports the Birmingham City Council's priorities of:

- Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in
- Birmingham is a great city to live

Street trading encourages a vibrant and prosperous economy. It provides valuable employment opportunities for local people as well as a seedbed of entrepreneurship, allowing new entrants to test their business skills and ideas in an environment which has a low start-up costs, minimal overheads and existing customer footfall.

Goods on sale in the street provide convenient access to hot and cold drinks, fresh fruit and vegetables, household goods and other services for local communities, those travelling to work, and the visitors to Birmingham. The designation of both consent and prohibited streets within Birmingham has taken place to support:

- Public safety
 - Prevention of crime and disorder
 - Prevention of public nuisance
 - An enhanced retail offer
-

7 Implementing this Policy

Upon the approval of this of this Policy and the resolution designating the streets, the Council will open a six-week window in which any applicant can apply for a consent for street trading in Birmingham. At the end of this six-week period the Council will consider all applications at the same time against the criteria in this Policy. Consents will be granted to those applicants who best meet the criteria in this policy and hence best reflect the aim of this Policy to:

“create a street trading environment which is sensitive to the needs of the public and businesses, provides quality consumer choice and contributes to the character and ambience of the local environment whilst ensuring public safety, preventing crime, disorder and nuisance”

Applications received outside this six-week window will be considered in date order and against the criteria set out in this Policy and its aim.

On any one street where we receive more applications for an annual consent than availability of suitable locations (that comply with the street trading consent criteria) then all applications will be considered on the basis of the highest score awarded through the assessment framework. The application/s with the highest score/s will then be chosen and discussion with the trader/s about a suitable location on that street will follow. If agreement on location cannot be made then the next best applicant will be chosen and the same discussion will be held. The assessment of the applications will be made by jointly Birmingham City Council's planning, highways and street trading teams (and any other consultee deemed appropriate by the Council) through a points system. This process will be used in considering applications and renewals in future years.

The assessment framework can be found at Appendix 5.

The commencement date of street trading consents approved during the initial six-week period will be 1 April 2021.

Current traders successful under the new policy will be allowed a three-month period to obtain the approved trading unit (providing their proposed temporary trading unit is of a suitable size and construction for the agreed location).

8 Key considerations when assessing an application

The following criteria apply to all types of street trading:

Public safety

- The proposed location of the activity should not present a risk to the public in terms of highway safety and obstruction.
- All locations will require an officer visit before a consent can be issued.
- Applications in respect of sites that have previously been the subject of refusal due to the unsuitability of the location are unlikely to be accepted.

Prevention of crime and disorder

- The proposed activity should not present a risk of crime and disorder.

Prevention of nuisance

- Activities at the pitch must not cause a nuisance, annoyance or disturbance to neighbouring properties, this includes businesses. Controls must be in place to ensure that nuisance from noise, light, refuse, vermin, fumes, obstruction, littering, and smells does not occur.
- If at any time the City Council receives complaints a nuisance, annoyance or disturbance is occurring, the Council is duty bound to investigate and, if complaints are found to be justified, may decide to take enforcement action, including withdrawal of the consent.

Suitability of the applicant

- Birmingham City Council will consider any unspent convictions the applicant may have and this information will be requested in the application form.
- When determining whether an applicant is suitable, the Council will consider the reliability of the applicant in paying fees and charges based on previous history.
- An applicant's history of street trading will also be taken into consideration e.g. whether previous street trading consents have been used appropriately and whether the Council's requirements have been met, including deadlines.

Suitability of the trading unit

- The vehicle, trailer or unit (now referred to as a 'unit' within this policy) to be used should be of a high quality design (that complies with the Council's design brief, including size and colour if appropriate –Appendix 6), build, be harmonious with the character of the locality, add to the quality of the street scene and comply with the legal requirements for the activity proposed.
- The design brief will apply to all annual consents that are requested for longer than 12 weeks.

- The design brief does not strictly apply to annual consents of less than 12 weeks or for occasional consents or special events. However, the design brief should be used for guidance.
- The unit shall be of a high-quality design, with robust construction and materials that the daily removal will not result in the rapid deterioration in appearance of the unit.
- A high quality design means: material used are of high quality; a design that is reflective of the quality and planning requirements of the facades of the surrounding retail offer; a design that is attractive and may be unique.
- The quality and appearance of the unit must be maintained at the standard approved in the original consent.
- The design brief will be kept under review and where appropriate will be subject to change.
- The unit must meet with all of the consent conditions including removal after trading unless specifically permitted to remain.
- The unit will be inspected by an officer from Birmingham City Council prior to consent being issued.
- Goods, ancillary equipment and stock must be contained within the unit.

Power

- City centre units will be powered by electricity through a plug and use process that will be chargeable.
- Diesel generators will be permissible outside the city centre only when no other power source is available. They shall be positioned so as to reduce the length of cabling required to an absolute minimum and to minimise disturbance to local residents or businesses from noise or fumes. Where required, silenced generators or acoustically insulated generators shall be sourced.

Advertising

- Advertising must only relate to goods offered for sale on that pitch.
- Third party advertisements are prohibited.
- It is not permitted to illuminate any advertisement on the outside of the stall kiosk without express consent of the Council.
- The use of 'A' boards or any other display board/structures are prohibited.

Barriers

- Barriers for safety purposes will only be allowed on a consent pitch where they have been specifically included within the unit's consent approval.
- Any barriers proposed shall not constitute a nuisance or danger under the Highways Act 1980, must not impede the free flow of pedestrians or traffic and must not restrict the pavement so as to inhibit social distancing (if it is required).

Hours of trading

Trading hours will be set on the basis of promoting the following purposes:

1. Preventing crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour.
2. Avoiding disturbance due to noise, smell or any other matter the Council considers appropriate.
3. Protecting public safety.
4. Preventing obstruction of the highway.
5. Having regard to location and operating hours of business activity.

Cumulative Impact

The Council will not normally grant consent for a street trading unit within 30 metres of another street trading unit.

Street Trading in relation to football match days and other sporting events may allow trading to be more densely located than 30 metres apart.

Selling the right goods

The types of goods allowed to be sold will be considered on a pitch-by-pitch basis and specified on the consent. The quality of goods and innovative approach will be considered.

Quality of goods refers to traders making the proper (and legal) checks to ensure their goods are safe for use or consumption. In addition, the use of recyclable materials in the product or packaging or the reduced use of packaging to minimise plastic or other waste will be improving quality.

Innovative products refers to goods that are not readily available within the High Street marketplace.

Anyone applying for a stall must clearly state the nature of the proposed goods. The goods must not:

- Cause a nuisance, disturbance or annoyance to nearby properties/ people, including cooking smells, smoke, noise, litter and additional cleansing requirements for the Council.
- Cause or contribute to crime and disorder – including the selling of fake or counterfeit goods.
- Have a negative public health impact e.g. vaping products, locality of fast food units near schools, gyms etc.

Site assessment

In determining whether street trading in a particular area is appropriate the council will have regard to:

- Any effect on road safety, either arising from the siting of the pitch or from customers visiting or leaving.
- Any loss of amenity caused by noise, traffic, smell etc.
- Existing traffic orders e.g. waiting restrictions.
- Any potential obstruction of pedestrian, vehicular or disabled access.
- Any obstruction to the safe passage of pedestrians and wheelchair users.
- Any nuisance/interruption to pedestrian flow or maintenance of appropriate social distancing.
- The safe access and egress of customers and staff from the pitch and immediate vicinity.
- Obstruction of entry to or sight lines to the entrance of retail premises or obstruction of display windows of retail premises.
- Public squares will not be appropriate for annual street trading consents longer than 12 weeks.
- In terms of any land that is not Highway Maintained at Public Expense (HMPE) permission needs to be obtained from the landowner and submitted with the application e.g. private land or Birmingham City Council park or open spaces (that are not part of the excluded 51 parks and open spaces)

Other criteria

- The consent holder will at no time have the exclusive right to trade from the street or any part of it.
- Street trading can take place in the area outlined in the consent and on days and hours detailed in the consent.
- The consent holder may only trade in goods that are outlined on the consent.
- A copy of the consent shall be made immediately available upon request to an authorised officer of the Council or the police.
- Auction sales shall not be permitted as part of the consent.
- All street trading units will be equipped with safe and adequate lighting for the operation during the hours of darkness.
- Evidence of a commercial waste contract must be provided before the consent is issued and on request by a Council officer.

Failure to comply with any of these requirements may result in refusal to issue or renew consents or revocation of an existing consent.

9 Types of Street Trading Consent

Annual Street Trading

This consent enables the consent holder to trade up to seven days a week at a particular pitch within the City Council area. Annual street trading consents may run from the 1 April until 31 March the following year. Consents can be applied for part way through the year, but they will only run until 31 March. An Annual Consent will not be granted for periods of less than four weeks.

Occasional Street Trading

This type of Occasional consent will last for one trading day for a particular pitch in Birmingham. No more than 30 consents will be issued per pitch per trader per financial year.

10 Consent Application, Renewal and Surrender

Application or Renewal

Applicants must submit a new application or a renewal application for an annual or occasional consent at least eight weeks before the date they wish to start trading. This is to enable the Council to consult with partner agencies. **Failure to do so may result in a delay in being able to trade.**

Consent holders will be reminded that their consent is due to expire at least eight weeks before the expiry date. This is done to assist the trader, the Council accepts no liability if the trader does not receive the reminder. It is the trader's responsibility to ensure that they have the correct consent, to submit their application prior to the expiry of their consent and to update the Council should their contact details change.

Surrendering a consent

Where the trader wishes to surrender a consent they must give the council 21 days written notice. Notice must be sent to licensing@birmingham.gov.uk

11 Special event and occasional market/fair street trading

Special Event Street Trading (two or more street trading units)

A 'special event' is where there are two or more street trading consents to be issued to the traders at that event, and where the event is organised by a single person/ organisation

The organiser of the special event that will apply to the Council requesting their event to be considered a 'special event' where street trading is taking part at the event. The event organiser will provide full details of each trader attending the event and inform each trader that they must apply to the Council for an occasional consent. Occasional consents will be issued by the Council to individual traders on their successful application to the Council. All applications must be made 8 weeks prior to the event taking place.

Occasional market/fair (five or more street trading units)

The Birmingham Corporation (Consolidation) Act 1883 gives Birmingham City Council the market rights for any market within six and two thirds of a mile from St. Martins Church, Birmingham City Centre (Appendix 7) and or any other market run by Birmingham City Council. Therefore, any market or fair including antique fairs, coin, stamp and postcard fairs, book fairs etc. where street trading from five or more units occurs held within this ring-fence will be considered as a market and will be subject to an application for and the granting of a licence issued by the Markets Service. Street trading consent is not required for licensed markets.

The organiser of the market or fair must apply to the Markets Service for a licence at least 8 weeks prior to the market or fair taking place.

12. Letting of pitches

Sub-letting pitches

Consent holders are not permitted to sub-let the pitch they are allocated under any circumstances.

Re-letting pitches

Street traders must make full use of their consent. The local authority will assess whether a consent holder has made a full use of their consent. Street traders shall notify the Council in circumstances where, and for whatever reason, they do not intend to make use of their consent, and notification should be made in advance. Consent holders must inform the Council of the date upon which they intend to resume trading. In circumstances where the date is not known, consent holders must give appropriate notice of their intention to resume trading. Where no prior notification has been received and in circumstances where the council is satisfied that the consent holder is not making full use of their consent it may re-let the street trading pitch to another trader. Multiple street trading consents may be granted to different applicants for the same site provided specific trading days/ periods are applied for.

13. Temporary relocation

When a pitch becomes temporarily unsuitable for any reason, the Council will seek to relocate consent holders to an alternative street trading pitch. The Council will not be liable for any claims for loss of earnings etc. If agreement cannot be reached on relocation, then consideration needs to be given by the trader in terms of giving notice for the consent and by the Council in terms of revoking the consent.

14. Fees and charges

Birmingham City Council set fees and charges for street trading. Fees and charges are reviewed annually. There will be an application fee and a consent fee.

Please visit <https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/street-trading> to find out what the current fees and charges are for street trading. When making an application the application fee must be paid in advance and is non-refundable. If a consent is granted or renewed, payment will be on receipt of the quarterly invoice for the consent in advance. Methods of payment are described on the invoice. The requirement to pay fees for the consent on or before the due date specified by the Council forms one of the conditions of the consent.

Where a consent is surrendered, the Council will remit or refund, as they consider appropriate, the whole or part of any consent fee paid for a grant or renewal of the consent subtracting any administration costs or any costs incurred in delivering the street trading service.

Payment of fees for Annual Consents

Annual consent fees are published on Birmingham City Council's website. For annual consents the fee will be paid quarterly in advance of the relevant quarter. The consent will run from the 1 April until 31 March the following year. If an applicant makes an application during this period, the consent will cease on 31 March in the financial year that it was applied for or the length of time the annual consent is requested provided it expires before 31 March in the same financial year.

Payment of fees for Occasional Consents

Occasional consent fees are published on Birmingham City Council's website. For Occasional consents the applicant will need to pay prior to the consent being granted. The consent fee will cover up to thirty days trading in any part of one financial year with the year ending on 31 March. All trading must take place at the same pitch.

15. Applications for grant or renewal

All applications will be considered on their individual merits taking into account all relevant matters.

Consents will not normally be granted or renewed where:

- Enforcement action is pending or has previously been undertaken and proved against the applicant.
- The holder is currently in arrears with any charges.
- The location is unsuitable
- There is a potential risk to public safety
- The activities are likely to cause a nuisance, disturbance or annoyance to neighbouring properties.
- The applicant is unsuitable.
- An applicant has failed to appropriately use previous consents.
- The unit is unsuitable.
- It may cause or contribute to crime and disorder.

This list is not exhaustive.

Who can apply?

To apply for consent a person must be: -

- An individual or business
- 17 years of age or over
- Legally entitled to live and work in the UK

Making an application

All applications must be made on the Council's prescribed application form. The application must be completed in full, with all the required information, before it will be considered. Applicants can apply online by visiting <https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/licensing>. If there are any queries relating to this then contact licensing@birmingham.gov.uk

The application form must be submitted along with the following:

- A non-refundable application fee (based on the cost of administering the application)
- Photographic identification (e.g. passport, photo card driving licence)
- A site plan of the proposed trading area or list of proposed streets
- Photographs of the trailer, stall, or vehicle proposed for use
- The make and model of any generator to be used (if applicable)
- Gas certificate (if applicable)
- Public Liability Insurance certificate cover for £5,000,000
- Current MOT certificate (if using a vehicle)
- Appropriate current business use motor insurance (if using a vehicle)
- Proof that the applicant and any assistants are entitled to work in the UK

Upon receipt of the complete application the Street Trading Team will consider the application in line with the key considerations outlined in section 8 of the policy and conduct a consultation as detailed in this section of the policy.

Once the application is complete and has been accepted, the council will either:

- Determine to grant the consent as applied for and attach standard conditions.
- Determine to grant the consent with specific conditions or a variation to the application.
- Determine to refuse the consent.

Where it has been determined to grant the consent, before the consent is issued the following must be provided:

- the appropriate fee
- evidence of a commercial waste contract

Where a consent is refused the council will notify the trader in writing detailing the reason for refusal.

Receipt of application and fees

An application will be treated as being received only when the relevant application and all the necessary supporting evidence has been received and the relevant non-refundable application fee has been paid. The application must be completed in full. Incomplete applications will be rejected. Failure to follow the application process may result in the consent being refused or delayed. Applicants are encouraged to submit their applications in plenty of time before the trading date to ensure that if there are any problems they can be rectified or discussed before they intend to trade.

Consultation

In determining a street trading consent the Council may decide it is appropriate to consult with various people or groups. The Council will consider relevant representations.

The Council may consult the following people before determining a consent:

- West Midlands Police
- West Midlands Fire Service
- Highways Division, Birmingham City Council
- Transportation Division Birmingham City Council
- Transport for West Midlands
- Planning Division Birmingham City Council
- Parks Division Birmingham City Council
- City Centre Management, Birmingham City Council
- Business Improvement Districts
- Relevant services at Birmingham City Council e.g. trading standards, environmental health, waste management etc.
- Any other person or body deemed necessary.

Information obtained from these people/ bodies will be considered during the application process and will help determine whether a consent should be granted.

Renewal

The Council has adopted an assessment framework with a limited presumption of renewal for a maximum of one 12 month period running from March to April the following the year the consent was granted, if there has been full compliance (and in the absence of contra

indicators) with the consent conditions in the first year or part of. On any renewal application after this maximum 24-month period, a full competitive reappraisal will take place.

This is only a presumption of renewal and not a guarantee. There may be circumstances in which a renewal is not granted. Aside from failures to comply with consent conditions, examples include where changes to the locality since the original consent was granted mean that a first consent would not, at the time of renewal, have been granted for trading in that location, or otherwise where BCC's criteria for granting a consent are no longer met.

16. Insurance

The council will accept no liability for the street trading activities undertaken by the consent holder(s). Evidence of suitable public liability insurance (minimum value of £5 million) will be required from the applicant covering the period they wish to trade.

The insurance must be maintained throughout the period of the consent and the consent will be revoked should the insurance be cancelled or breached or its sum altered as to provide less than the minimum value.

If the insurance is due for renewal during the period covered by the consent, it is the responsibility of the consent holder to provide the council evidence that public liability insurance is continuous for the period of the consent.

17. Food units

All food businesses must be appropriately registered with their local authority. Certain low risk businesses are exempt from the hygiene rating scheme, so will not require a hygiene rating, however the Council may contact Environmental Health to ensure adequate compliance with food law. Other low risk food businesses (the decision of what is classed as a low risk business will be determined by the Environmental Health Team), may be considered safe to trade whilst awaiting inspection by their local authority or in other circumstances. All other traders that sell or provide food must have a national food hygiene rating of a 4 or 5. Where a rating drops below a 4 or where there is significant food hygiene or food safety breach whilst a consent is in place, consent may be suspended or revoked. Applicants and consent holders should notify Birmingham City Council of any changes to their national food hygiene rating.

18. Removal of waste

Traders shall ensure that they comply with the law in relation to the disposal of waste. All businesses must put in formal commercial arrangements for the collection of waste created by their activities. It is an offence to dispose of trade waste in domestic refuse bins.

19. Enforcement Actions

Where the conditions of the consent are breached and it is deemed appropriate, necessary and proportionate for enforcement action to be taken then the disciplinary process attached at Appendix 8 will apply. The process is:

FIRST OFFENCE

The Consent Holder will be verbally warned on site by an “Authorised Officer” and a formal verbal warning will be issued in writing and placed on the traders file.

SECOND OFFENCE

Should the Consent Holder commit a further breach of the conditions within **six months** of the first offence, a formal written warning will be issued and placed on the traders file.

THIRD OFFENCE

Should a Consent Holder commit a further breach within **twelve months** of the second offence, the Consent Holder will be asked for a written submission relating to the breaches. A senior authorised officer will review the consent with a potential outcome being revocation.

In addition, should a consent holder commit a significant breach of the conditions so as to be considered as serious misconduct or such as to impact significantly on the following:

- **Public Safety**
- **Prevention of crime and disorder**
- **Prevention of public nuisance**

Then immediate suspension of the consent will occur which will trigger a review of the consent by a senior officer with a potential outcome being revocation. Written submissions for both the Street Trading Team and the consent holder will be sought prior to a decision being made.

Where circumstances change or there are serious concerns regarding a consent, officers will compile a report for consideration by a senior officer. A copy of this report will be provided to the consent holder in advance of its consideration in order that they are able to provide any explanation or justification to support their position within a reasonable time.(14 days) The matter will be determined after the 14 days whether a response has been received or not. The senior officer will consider all evidence and make the decision whether to revoke the consent.

Where a consent is revoked the Council will advise the applicant verbally and confirm the reasons for this in writing within 10 working days.

20. Appeal against revocation

There is no statutory right of appeal against a decision to revoke a consent however an appeal may be made to the Head of Licensing within 5 working days of the written revocation. A panel of two independent senior officers will review the decision to revoke the consent. After considering the original evidence (new evidence or material will not be permitted) the panel will make a decision in writing on whether to uphold the appeal (with or without conditions) or not to uphold the appeal.

21. Refusing applications

The Council may refuse to grant or renew a consent. Where a consent is refused the Council will advise the applicant in writing and notify them of the reason for the refusal. There is no right of appeal against an officer's decision to refuse a consent.

Interim Arrangements – Implementing the new policy.

In relation to first applications under this new policy the Council has introduced an internal appeals process to senior officers against a potential adverse decision on a consent application. The Council will consider, as part of its review of the policy during its first twelve months of operation, whether this right of appeal will continue in relation to subsequent applications for grant or renewal of consents.

The right to appeal will be triggered when an applicant is informed that the Council is minded to refuse an application. The applicant may appeal to the Head of Licensing within 5 days of the potential refusal. The matter will then be considered through the appeal process below.

If the potential refusal of a consent application relates to a street where there are more applicants than suitable locations then all applicants will be informed that the Council is minded to grant or refuse their application but that a final decision will not be made until the appeal period has lapsed. Applicants may then appeal to the Head of Licensing within 5 days of the potential refusal. If an appeal by any applicant is made in this time, then all applicants will be informed that an appeal has been made and that a Panel of senior officers will review all applications for that street and that the outcome of their decision will be final. The matter will then be considered through the appeal process below.

The appeal will take the form of a review of the decision-making process. The submission of new material by traders or officers will not be permitted unless at the request of the panel.

The appeal process is as follows:

- Panel of two senior officers of Birmingham City Council (not connected with making any decision related to street trading)
- Panel to consider the application (and scored assessment framework) that has been refused and if relevant all other applications (and assessment frameworks) that were made for the same street
- Panel to defer decision making if further evidence required from officers or trader
- Panel to determine whether the "minded to" decision to refuse was appropriate in the light of information provided and decide which applicants on a given street shall be refused and which will be given a consent.

During the implementation phase of the new policy applicants will be able to access:

- Support to relocate to the Bullring Retail Markets if unsuccessful in gaining a consent during the implementation of the new policy

- Detailed feedback on any unsuccessful consent application to enable a better application to be developed in the future or for submission at another location
 - Face to face discussion with unsuccessful traders to try and identify other suitable locations provided all other criteria are satisfied
-

22. Conditions, complaints and offence

General conditions will be attached to every consent. These are found at Appendix 9. Additional conditions may also be attached relating to the type of the consent given. Failure to comply with conditions may result in enforcement action, revocation of your consent, and refusal to grant further consents on application.

Complaints

Complaints will be fully investigated in accordance with the Council's Complaints Policy and consent holders will be expected to liaise with the Council to resolve them. Substantiated complaints may result in a consent being revoked and refusal to grant further consents on application.

Offences

Decisions regarding enforcement action will be made in accordance with the Council's enforcement policy.

A person commits an offence if they:

- a) Engage in street trading in a prohibited street.
- b) Engage in street trading in a consent street without first obtaining authorisation from the council.

Any person guilty of such an offence will be liable, on conviction at a magistrates' court to a fine of up to £1,000.

23. Definitions

Roundsman

A roundsman is a person who followed the round of his/her customers to take orders and deliver the pre-ordered goods of these customers.

News vendor

News vendor is a reference to trading where:

- a) The only articles sold or exposed or offered for sale are newspapers or periodicals; and
- b) They are sold or exposed or offered for sale without a stall or receptacle for them or with a stall or receptacle for them which does not:
 - (i) exceed one metre in length or width or two metres in height;
 - (ii) occupy a ground area exceeding 0.25 square metres; or
 - (iii) stand on the carriageway of a street.

Appendix 1**Prohibited Streets- Birmingham City Council Red Routes****A4540 Ring Road Birmingham Red Route**

Dartmouth Circus
A4540 Dartmouth Middleway
A4540 Lawley Middleway
Curzon Circus
A4540 Lawley Middleway
Garrison Circus
A4540 Watery Lane Middleway
Bordesley Circus
A4540 Bordesley Middleway
Camp Hill Circus
A4540 Camp Hill Middleway
A4540 Highgate Middleway
Haden Circus
A4540 Belgrave Middleway
Belgrave Interchange
A4540 Lee Bank Middleway
A4540 Islington Row Middleway
Five Ways
A4540 Ladywood Middleway
Ladywood Circus
A4540 Ladywood Middleway
Spring Hill roundabout
A4540 Icknield Street
Key Hill Circus
A4540 Boulton Middleway
Lucas Circus
A4540 New John Street West
A4540 Newtown Middleway
Dartmouth Circus

A38 Queensway Birmingham Red Route

A38 Bristol Street (entire length, from junction with Lee Bank Middleway to Holloway Circus)
Holloway Circus
A38 Suffolk Street Queensway
Paradise Circus
A38 Great Charles Street Queensway
A38 St. Chad's Queensway
Lancaster Circus

Walsall Road etc. Birmingham Red Route

Includes the B4114 from Lancaster Circus to the junction with the A4540 New John Street West, and from there, continuing as the same road, the A34 to the city boundary with Sandwell at Scott Arms.

B4114 Lancaster Street (Lancaster Circus to Princip Street)

B4114 / A34 Newtown Row (Princip Street to Phillips Street)

A34 High Street (Phillips Street to Lozells Road)

A34 Birchfield Road (Lozells Road to junction with the A453 Aldridge Road)

A34 Walsall Road (junction with the A453 Aldridge Road to the city boundary)

A38 Kingsbury Road Birmingham Red Route

A38 Kingsbury Road from the junction with the Tyburn Road to the Minworth island roundabout.

Tyburn Road Birmingham Red Route

A38 Corporation Street (Lancaster Circus to canal bridge)

Aston Road (canal bridge to Dartmouth Circus)

A5127 Aston Bridge, northbound (Dartmouth Circus to junction with Avenue road, then Aston Road North to junction with Rocky Lane)

A5127 Aston Road North / Aston Road, southbound (Rocky Lane to Dartmouth Circus)

A5127 Lichfield Road (Rocky Lane to Salford Circus)

Salford Circus

A38 Tyburn (Road Salford Circus to junction with Kingsbury Road)

A45 Coventry Road Birmingham Red Route

A45 Small Heath Highway (entire length)

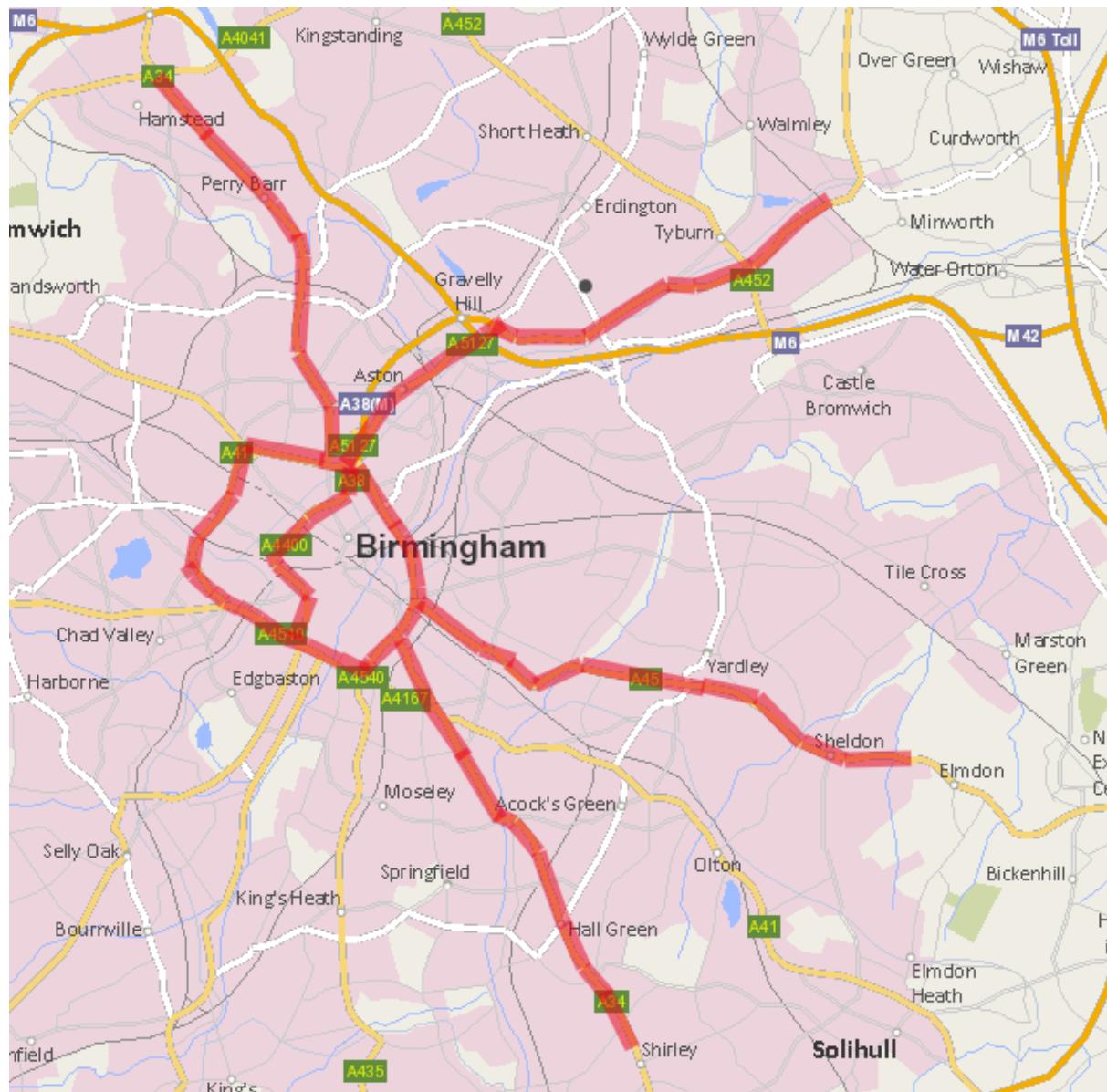
A45 Coventry Road (Heybarnes Circus to the city boundary with Solihull), including the section of the westbound New Coventry Road

A34 Stratford Road Birmingham Red Route

A34 Stratford Road (from Camp Hill Circus to the city boundary with Solihull)

MAPS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY

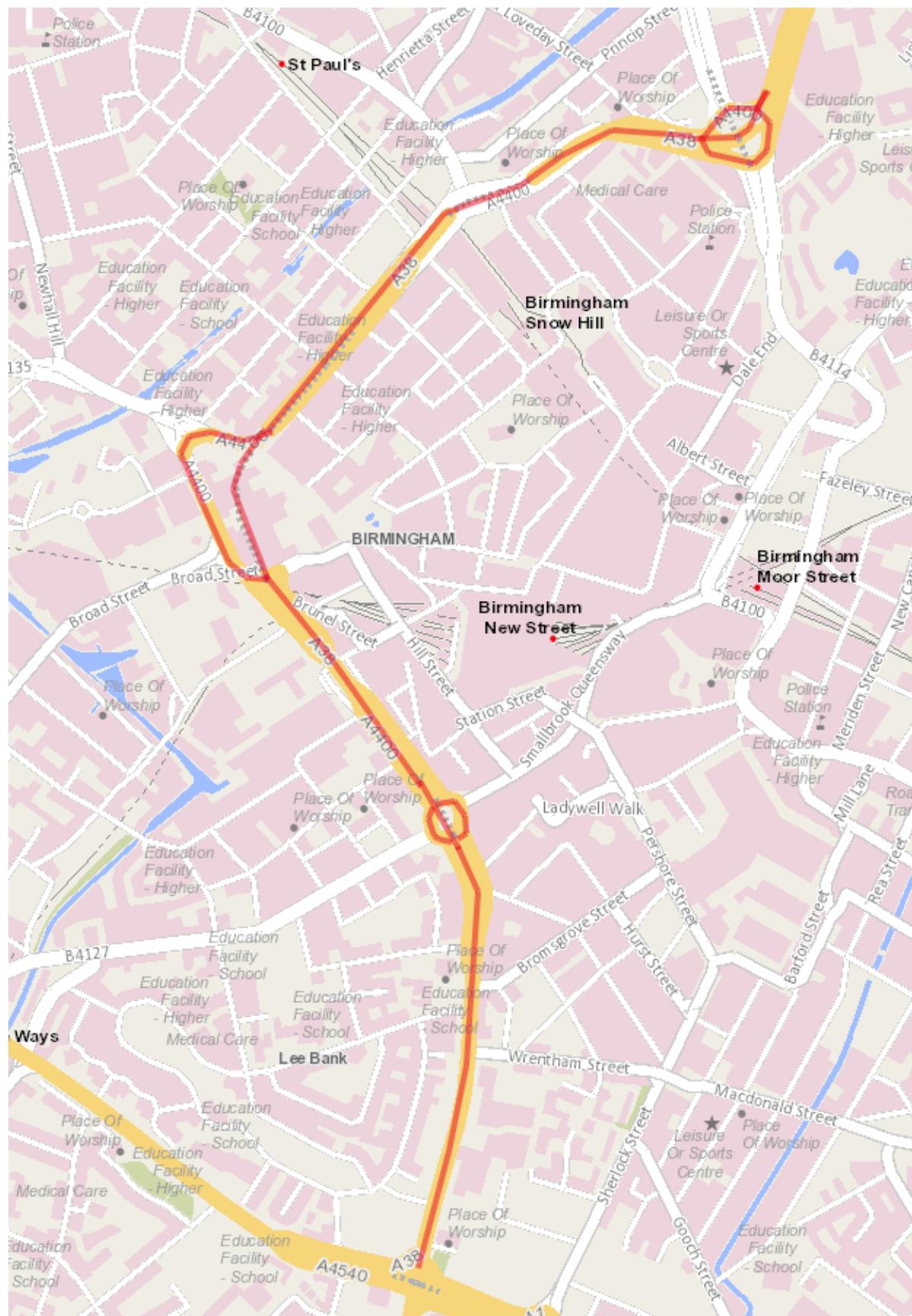
Birmingham City Council – Red Route Overview



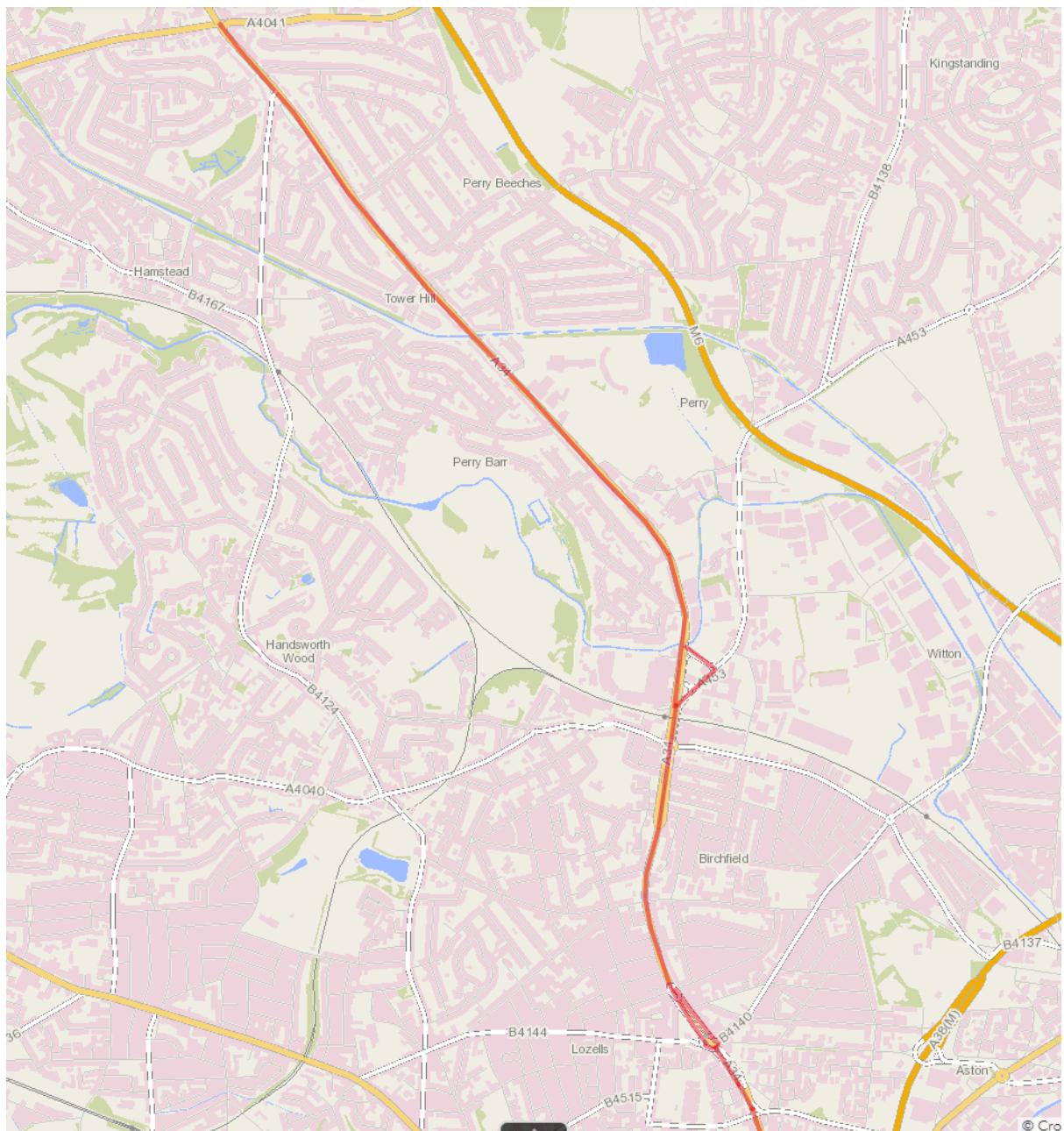
A4540 Ring Road Red Route



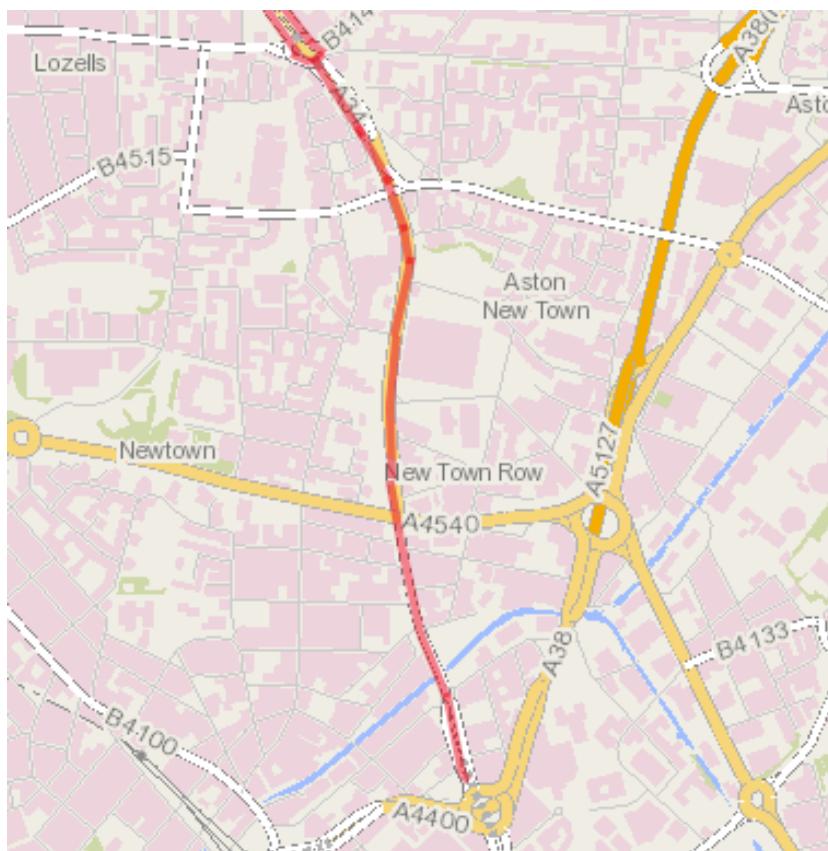
A38 Queensway Red Route



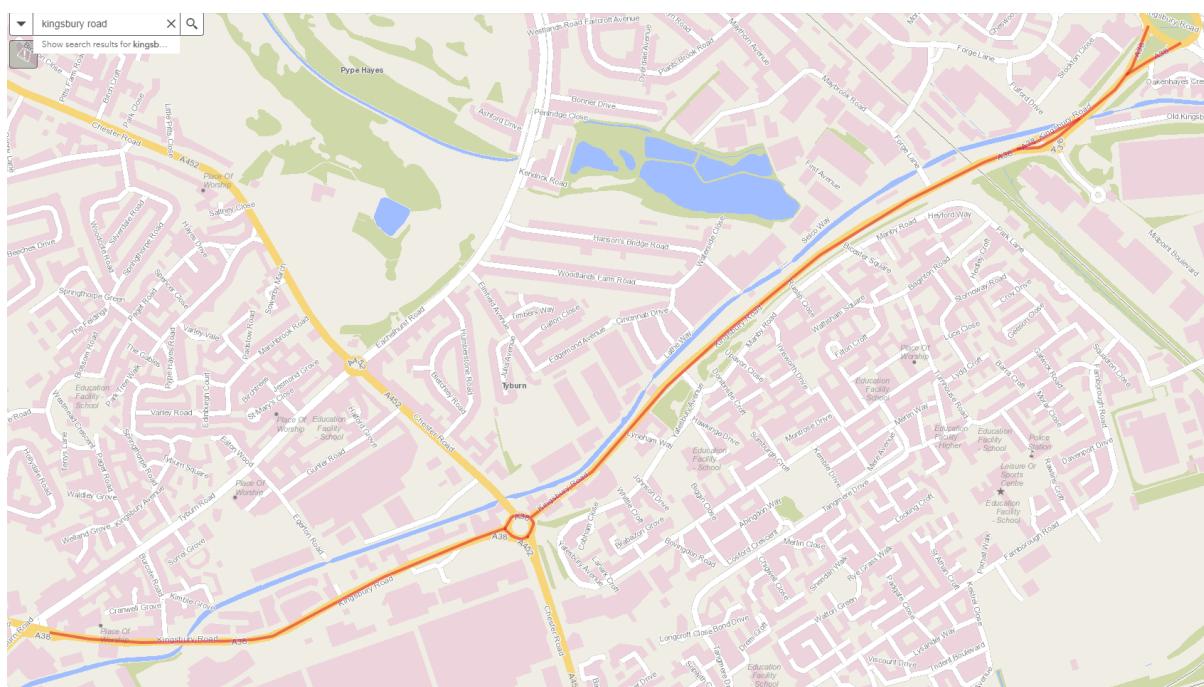
Walsall Road Red Route(Scott Arms junction to Birchfield Road)



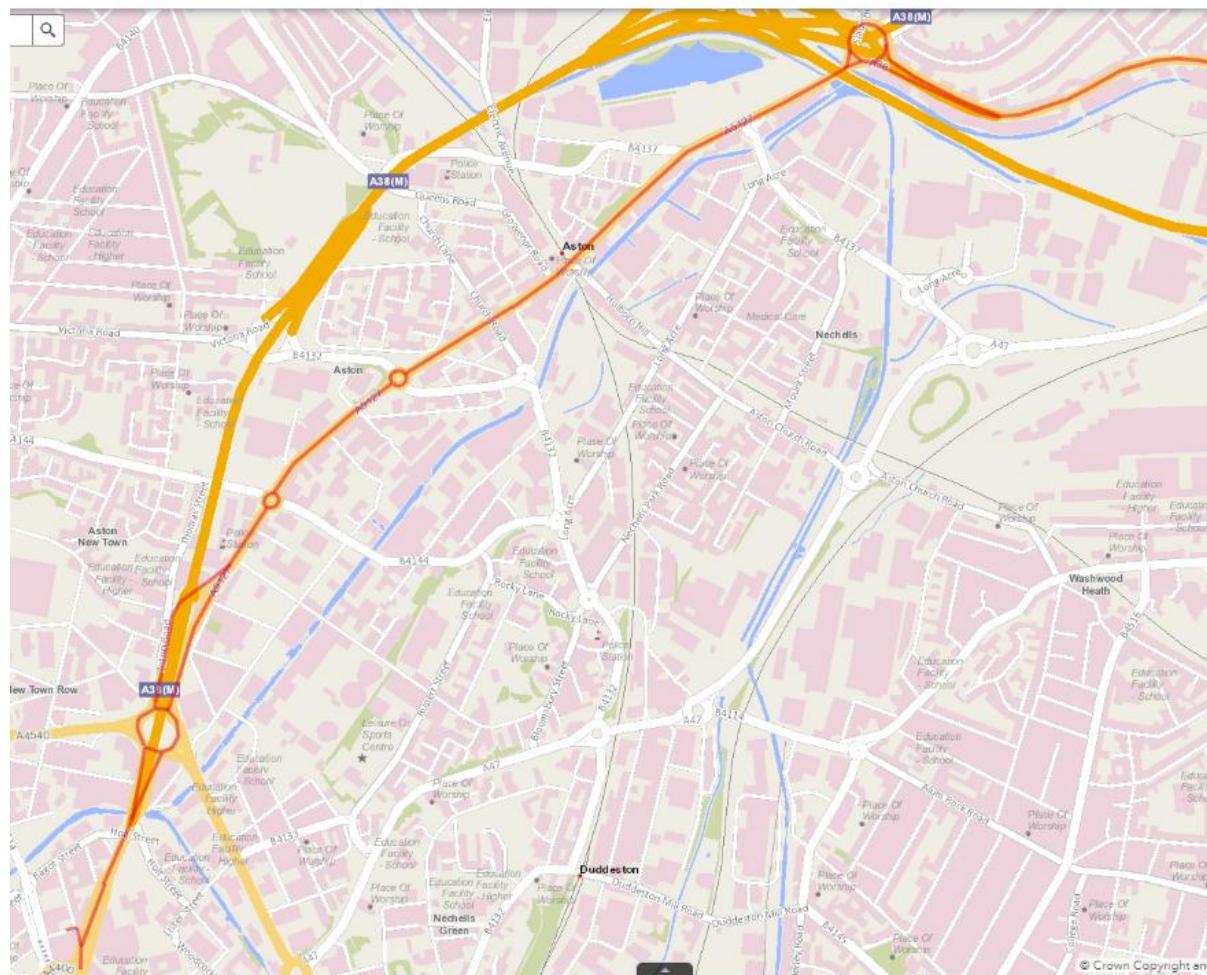
Walsall Road Red Route (Birchfield Road to Lancaster Street)



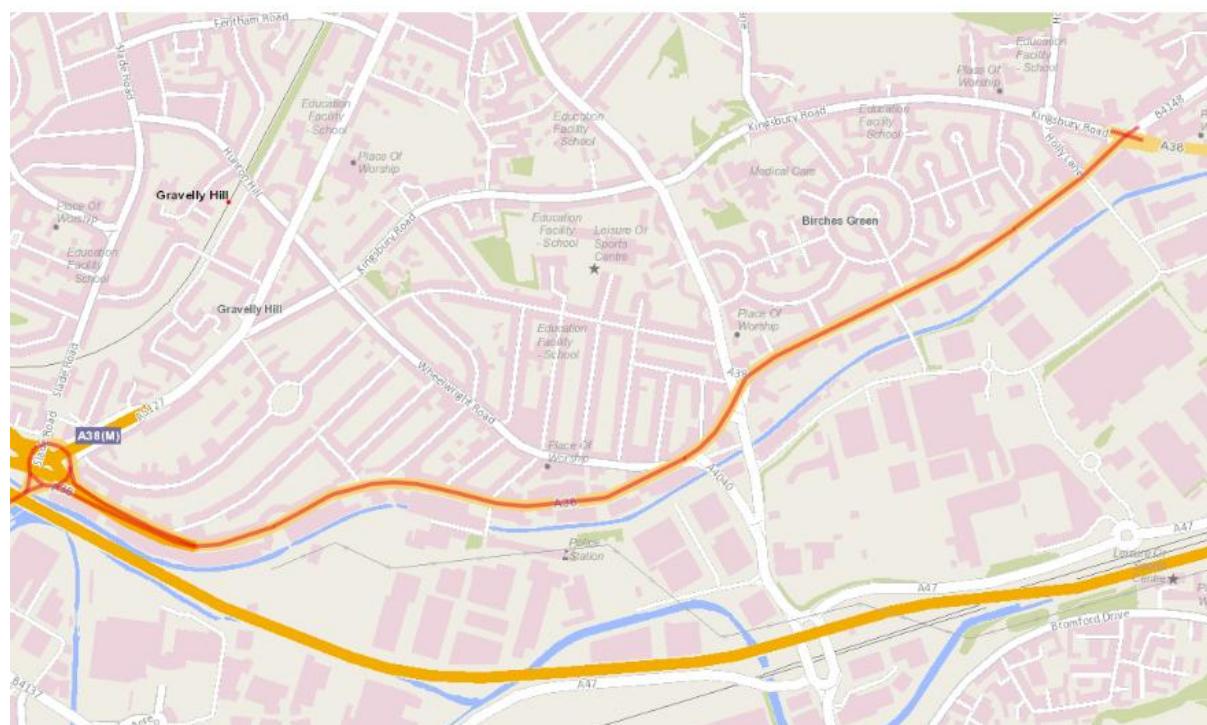
A38 Kingsbury Road Red Route



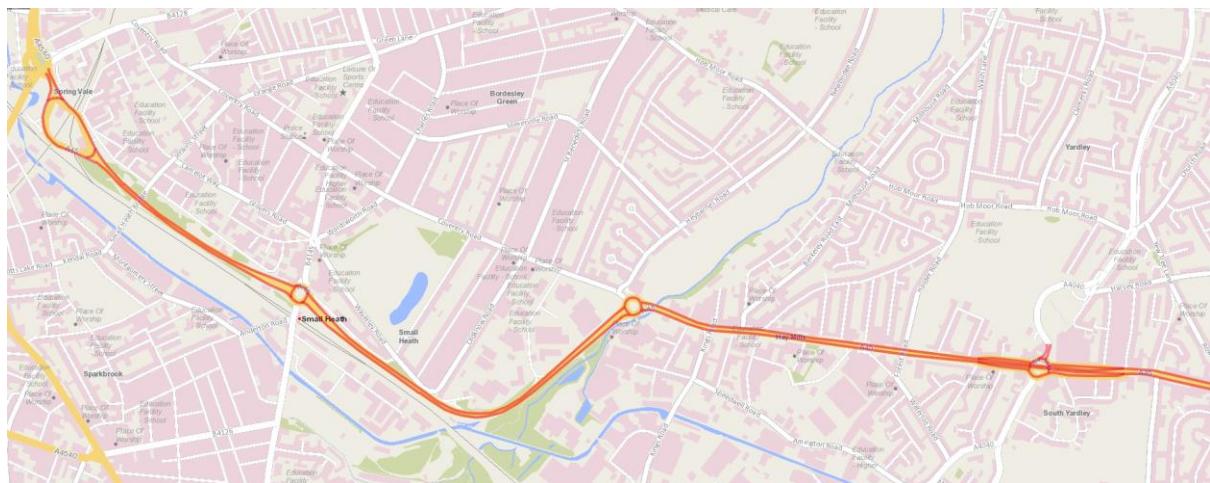
Tyburn Road Red Route (Corporation Street to Bromford Lane junction)



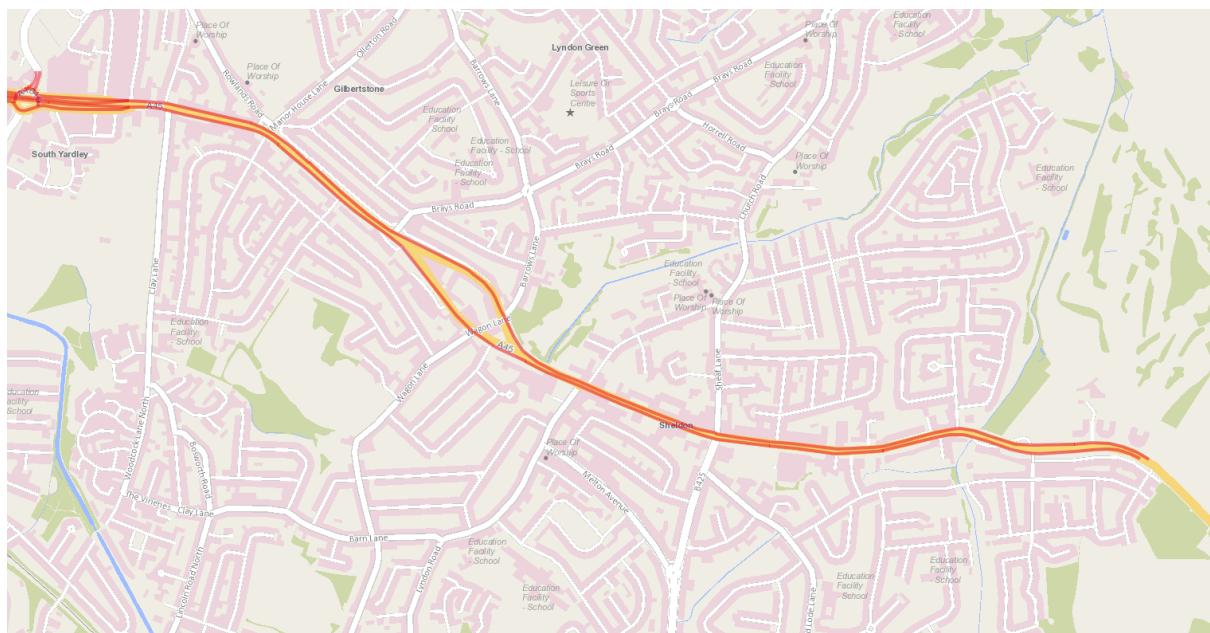
Tyburn Road Red Route (Salford Circus to Kingsbury Road junction)



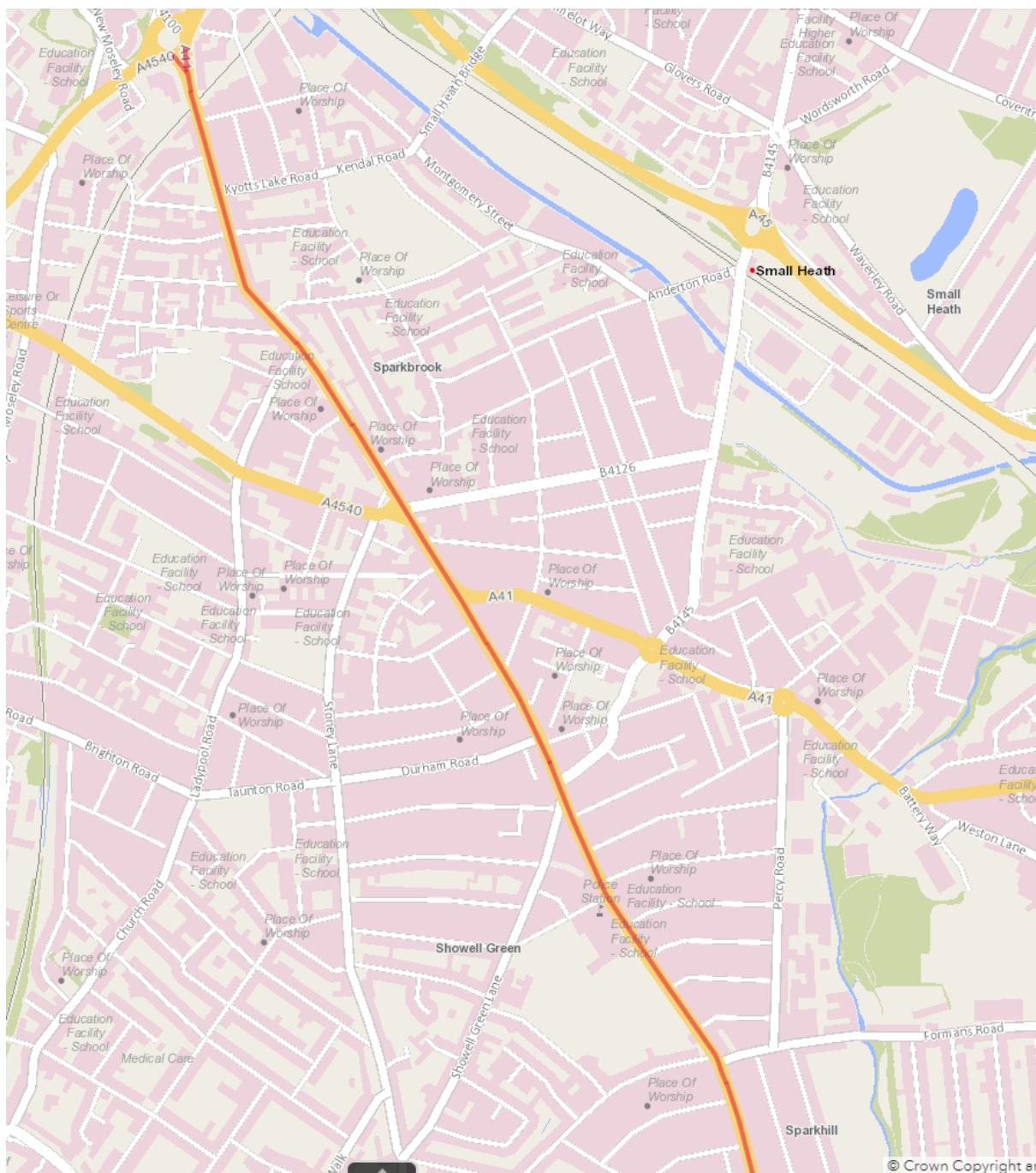
A45 Coventry Road Red Route (Bordesley Circus to Clay Lane)



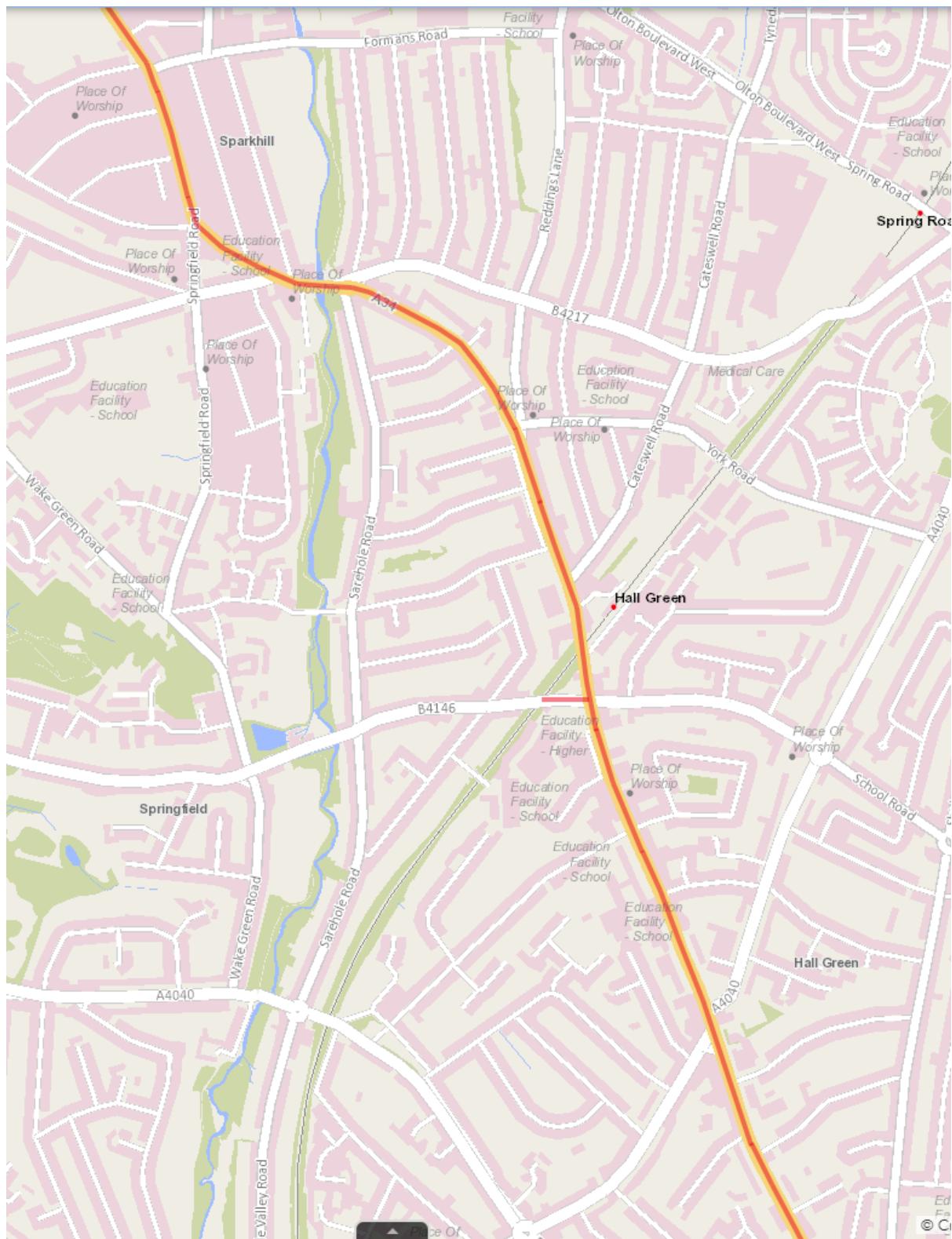
A45 Coventry Road Red Route(Swan Island to Solihull Boundary)



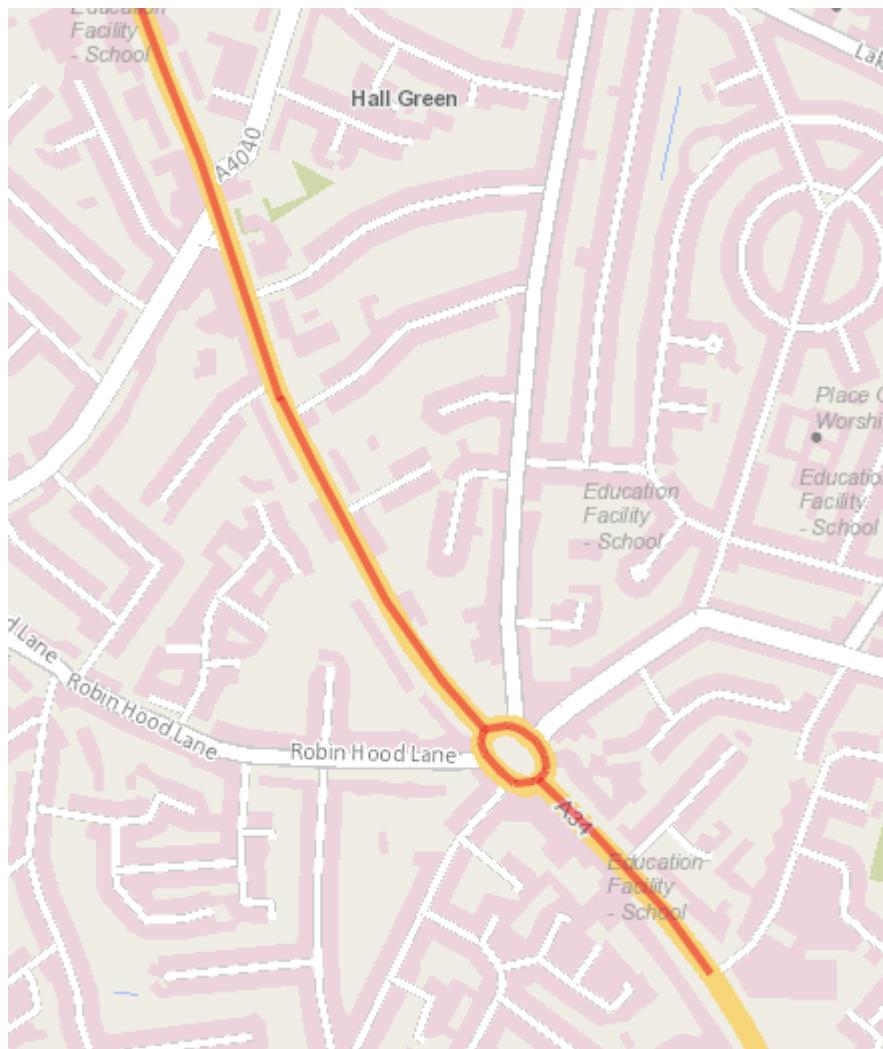
Stratford Road Red Route (Camp Hill Circus to Greswolde Road)



Stratford Road Red Route (Formans Road to Beechcroft Avenue)



Stratford Road Red Route (Fox Hollies Road to Greenhill Way)



Appendix 2**Prohibited Street – Metro Routes****LINE 1 (Wolverhampton to St Paul's Tramstop)**

None

Birmingham City Centre Extension (St Paul's Tramstop to Birmingham Grand Central Tramstop)

Colmore Circus Queensway B4 (portion of street west of Snowhill Train Station)

Bull Street B4 (Colmore Circus Queensway junction to Corporation Street junction)

Corporation Street B4 (Bull Street junction to Stephenson Street junction)

Stephenson Street B2 (Corporation Street junction to 21 Stephenson Street)

Westside extension Centenary Square Extension (Birmingham Grand Central Tramstop to Centenary Square Tramstop)

Stephenson Street B2 (21 Stephenson Street to Pinfold Street)

Pinfold Street B2 (Stephenson Street junction to New Street junction)

New Street B2 (Pinfold Street junction to Paradise Street)

Paradise Street B1 (to Paradise Circus)

Paradise Circus B1 (from Paradise Street to Broad Street)

Westside extension (Edgbaston Extension Centenary Square Tramstop to terminus at 54 Hagley Road)

Broad Street B1 (to Hagley Road)

Hagley Road B16 (A456) (to 115 Hagley Road)

Eastside extension

Bull Street B4 (Corporation Street junction to Dale End junction)

Dale End B4 (Carrs Lane junction to Albert Street junction)

New Meeting Street B4

Moor Street Queensway (Albert Street junction to Carrs Lane junction)

Park Street (Fazeley Street junction to Masshouse Lane junction)

Masshouse Lane (Park Lane junction to 22 Masshouse Lane)

Albert Street B5

Fazeley Street B5 (Queensway junction to Park Street junction)

Fazeley Street B5 (41 Fazeley Street to Benacre Drive junction)

New Bartholomew Street B5 (Fazeley Street junction to 36 New Bartholomew Street)

New Canal Street B5 (Banbury Street junction to Meriden Street)

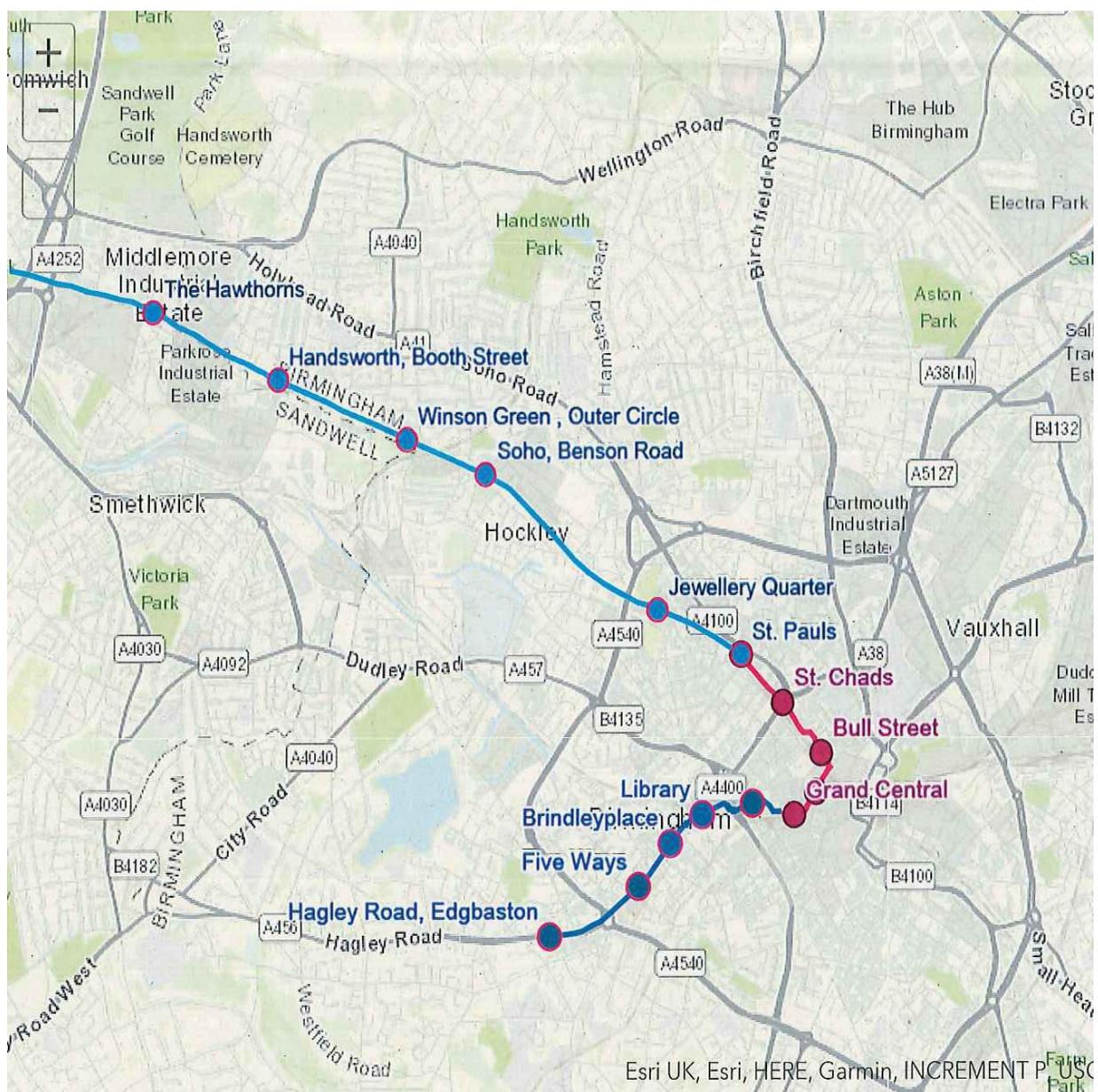
Meriden Street B5 (to Digbeth B4100 junction)

Digbeth B4100 B5 (Alison Street junction to Clyde Street junction)

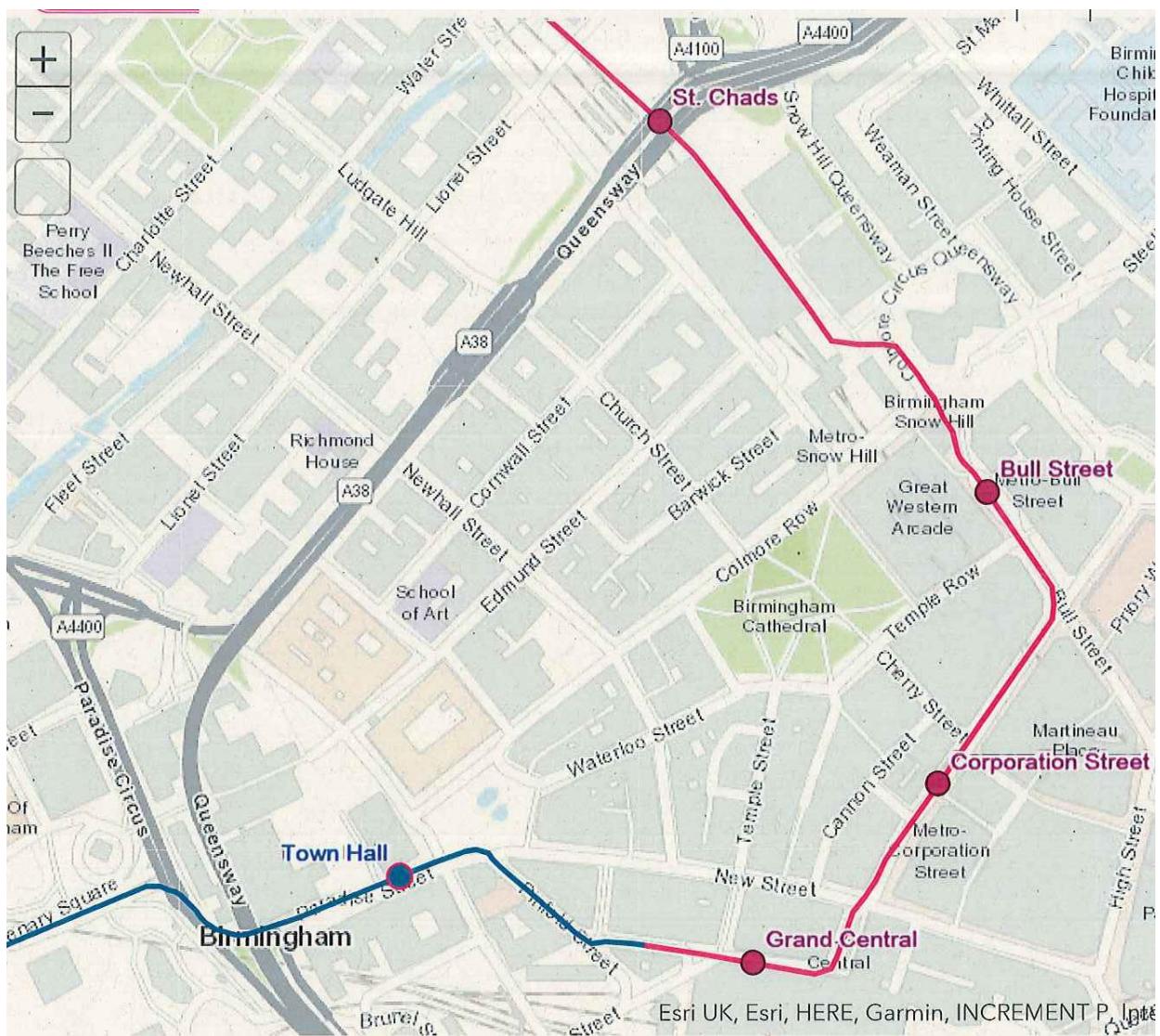
MAPS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY



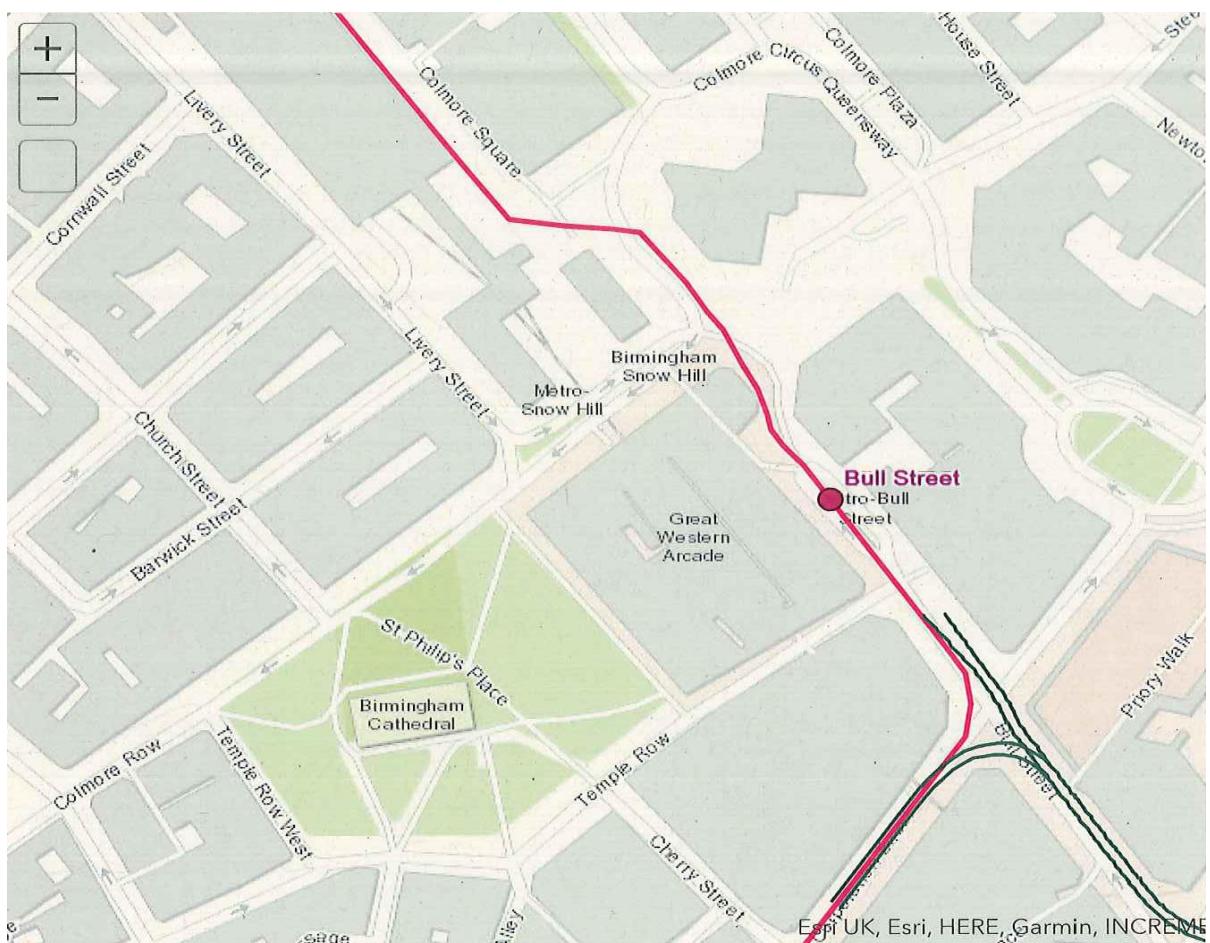
Line 1, Westside Extension (Centenary Square Extension and Edgbaston Extension)
Overview



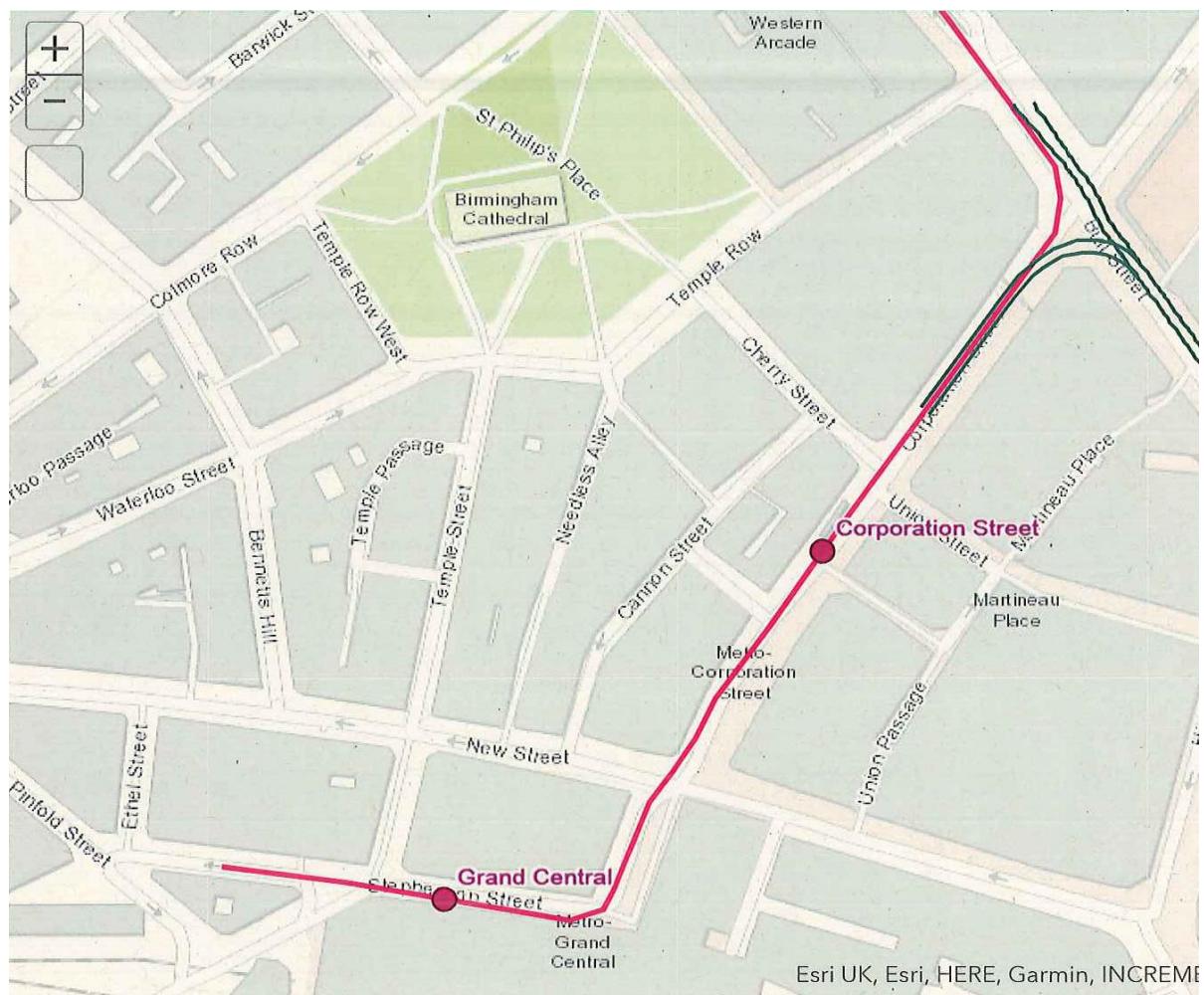
Centenary Square Extension (St. Chads to Grand Central)



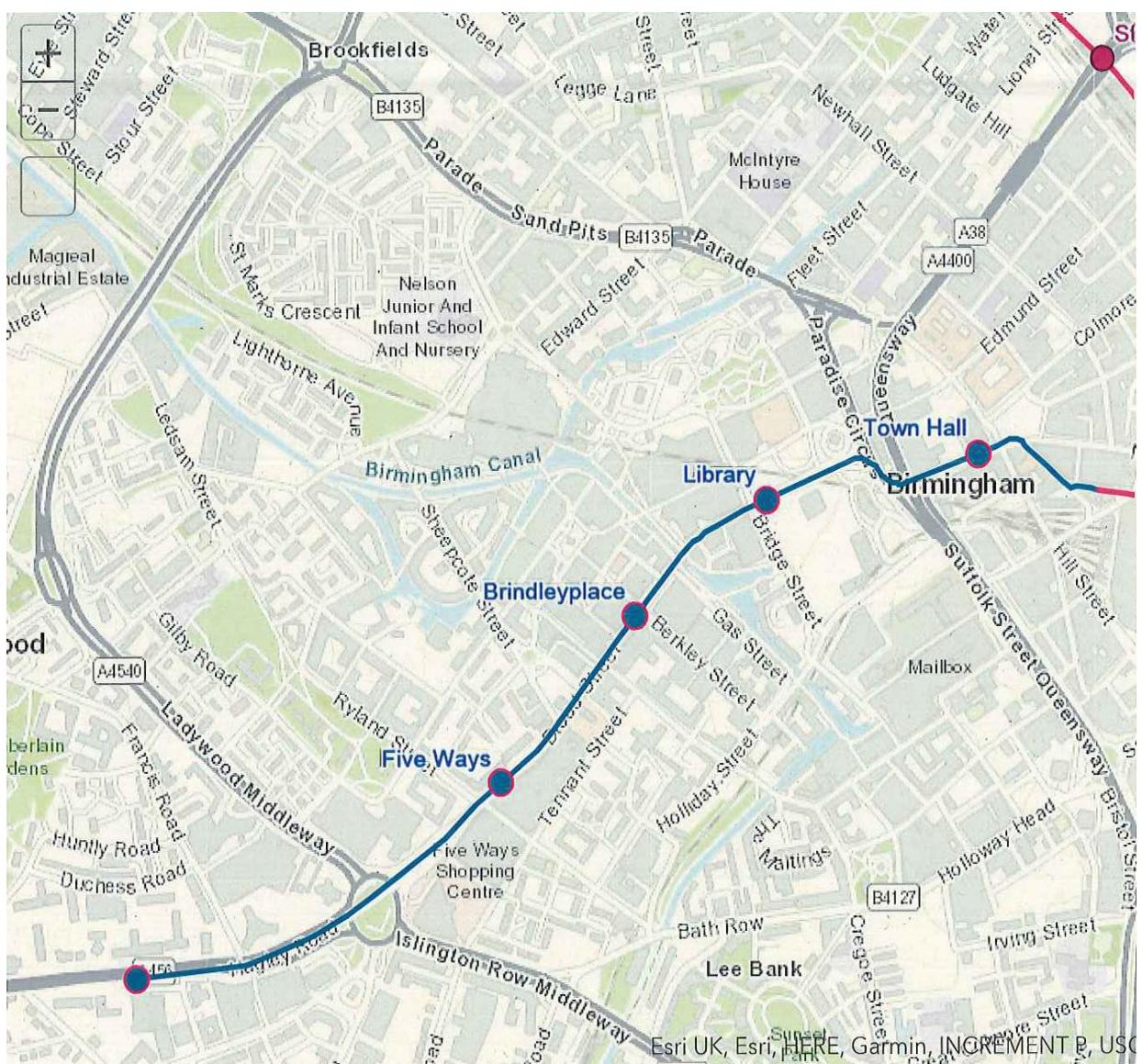
Centenary Square Extension (Colmore Square to Corporation Street)



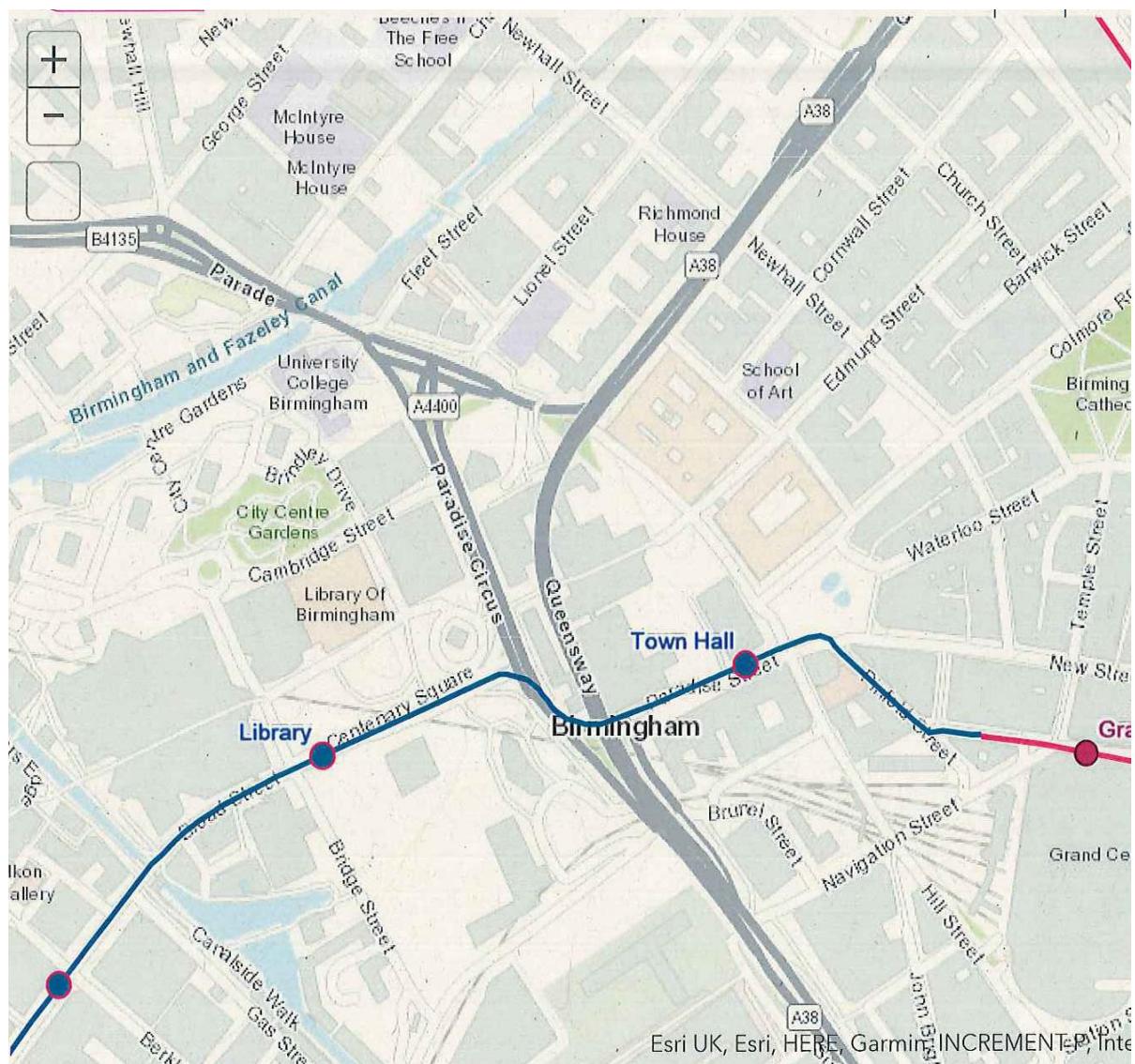
Centenary Square Extension (Corporation Street to Stephenson Street)



Westside Extension (Edgbaston Extension) Overview



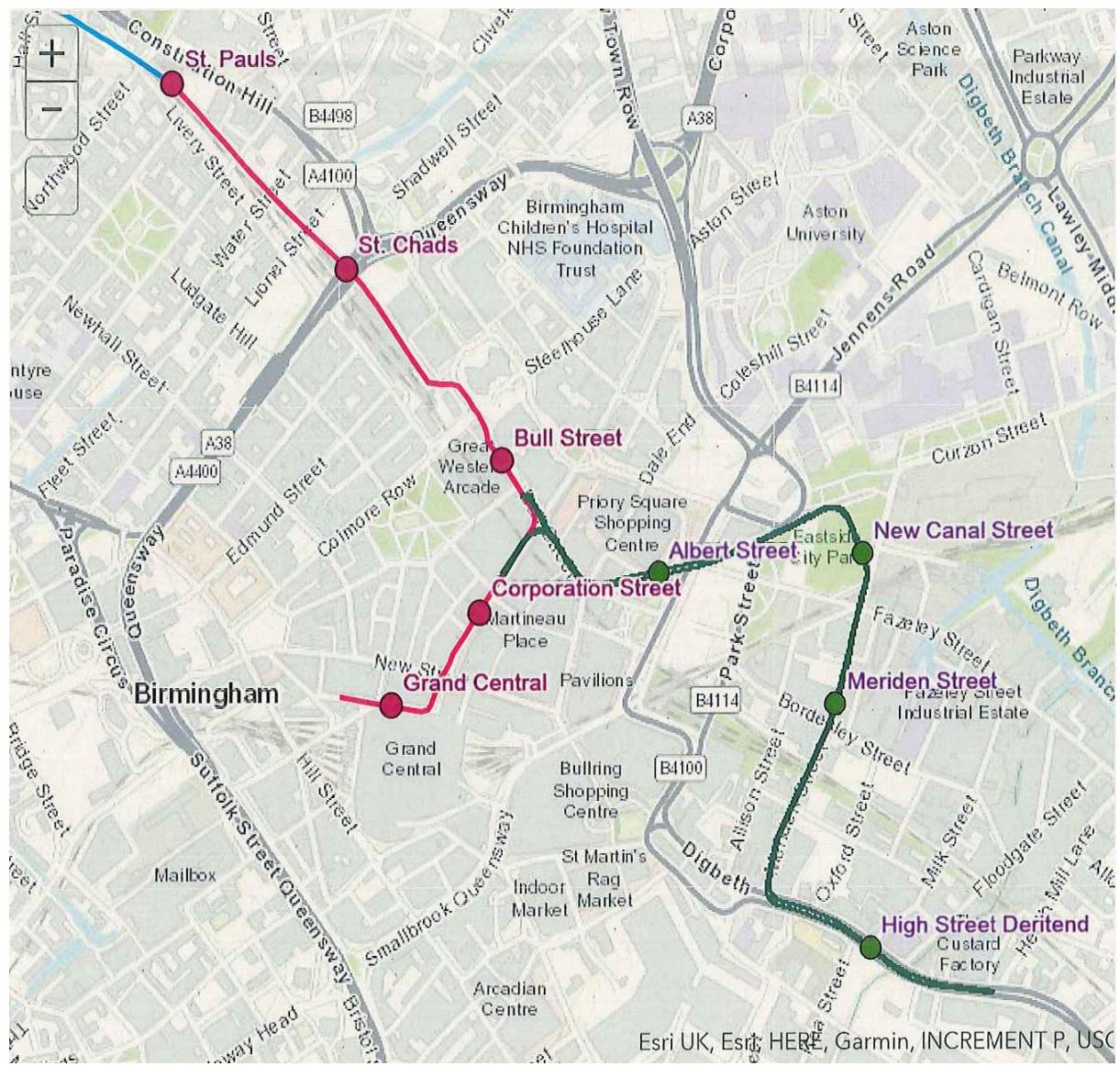
Edgbaston Extension (Pinford Street to Broad Street)



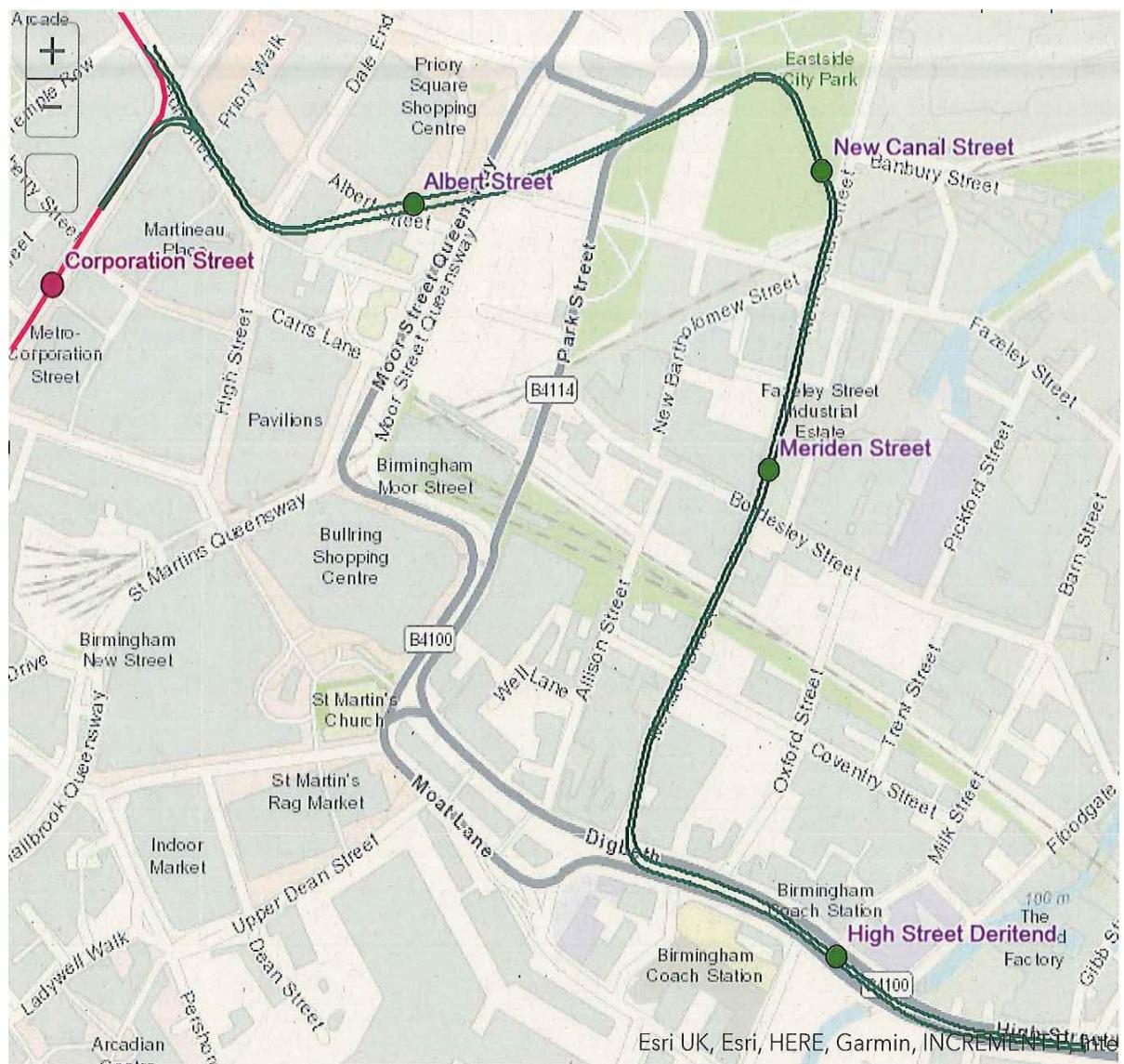
Edgbaston Extension (Broad Street to Hagley Road)



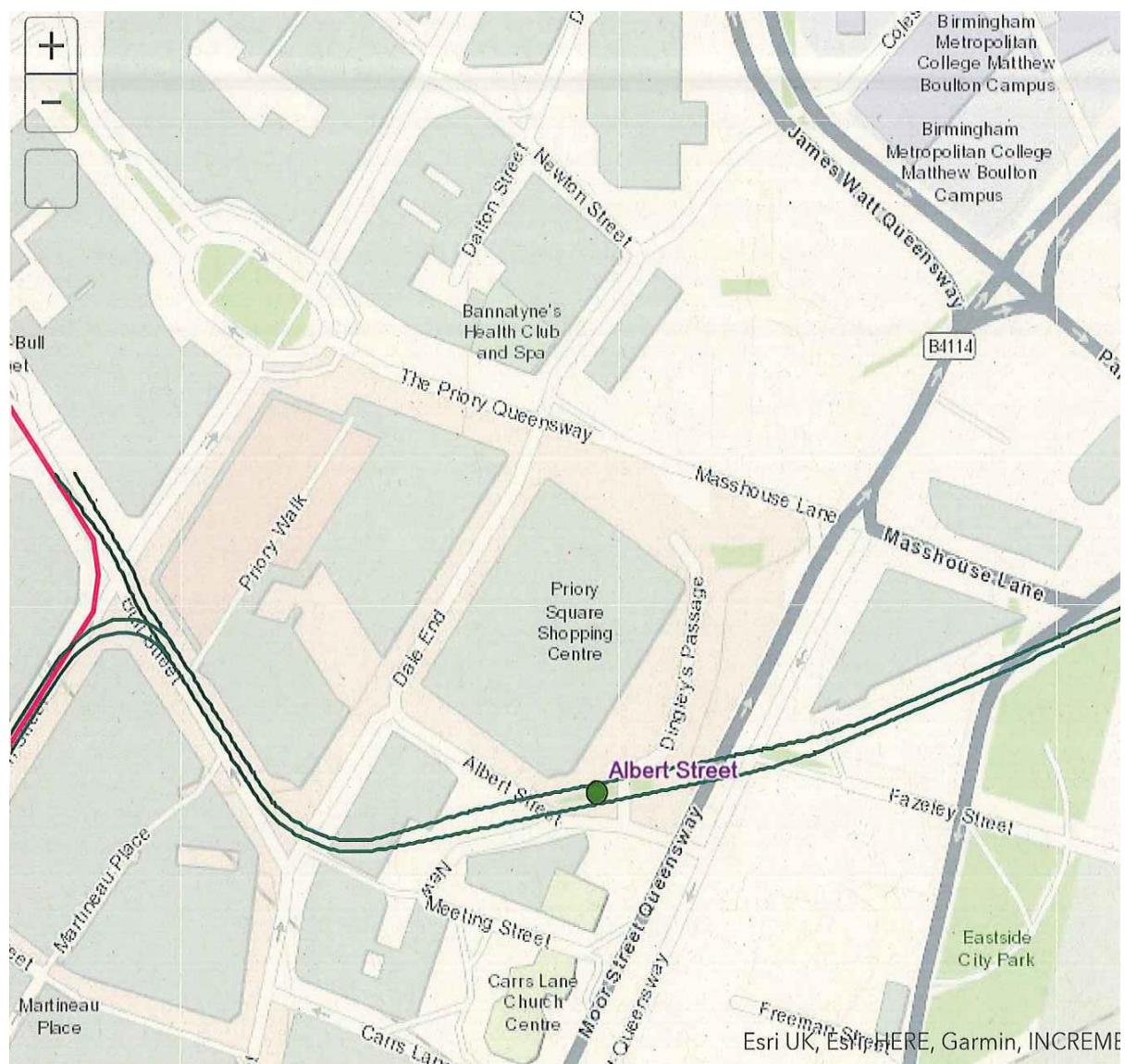
Westside Centenary Square Extension and Eastside Extension Overview



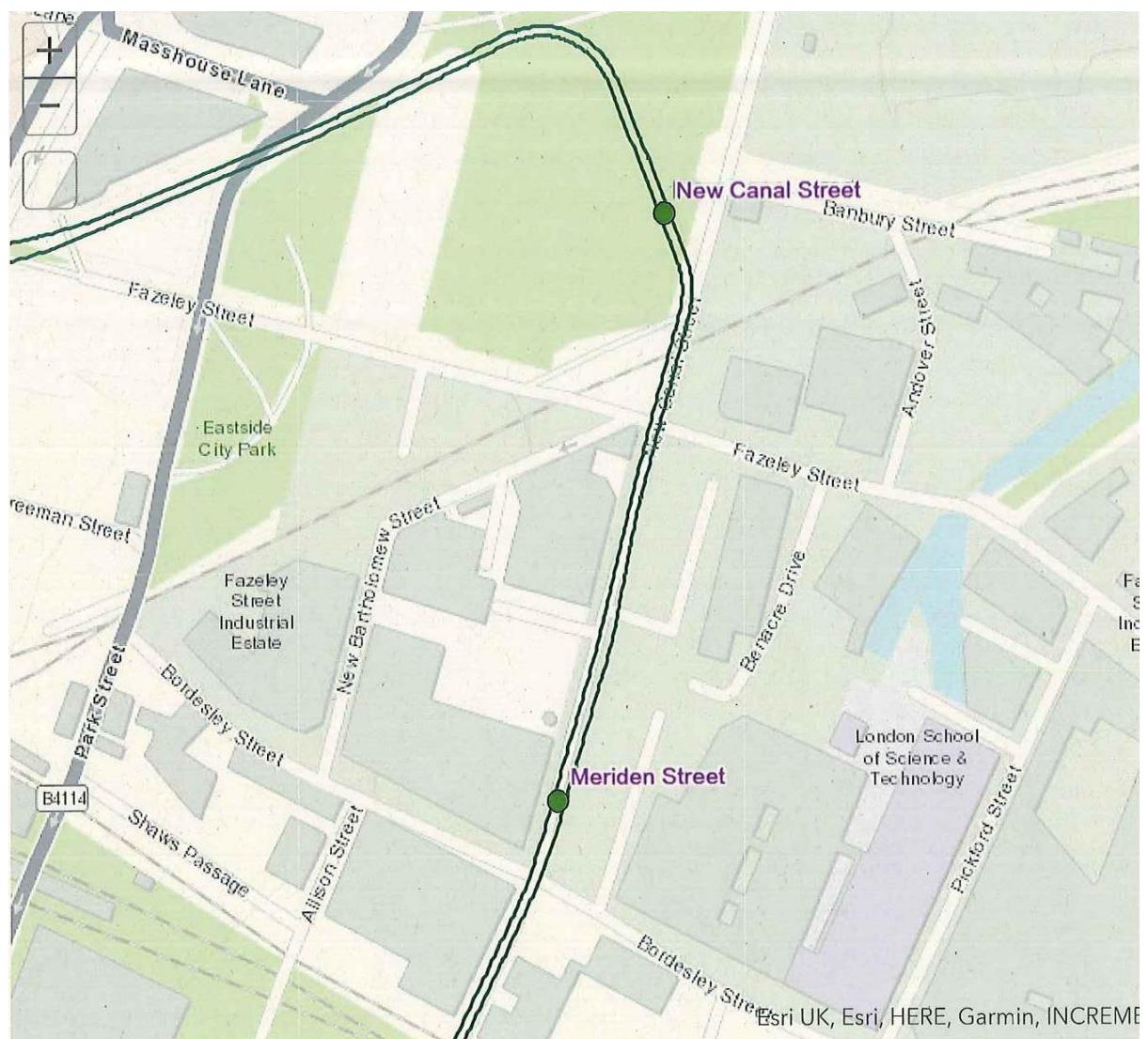
Eastside Extension Overview



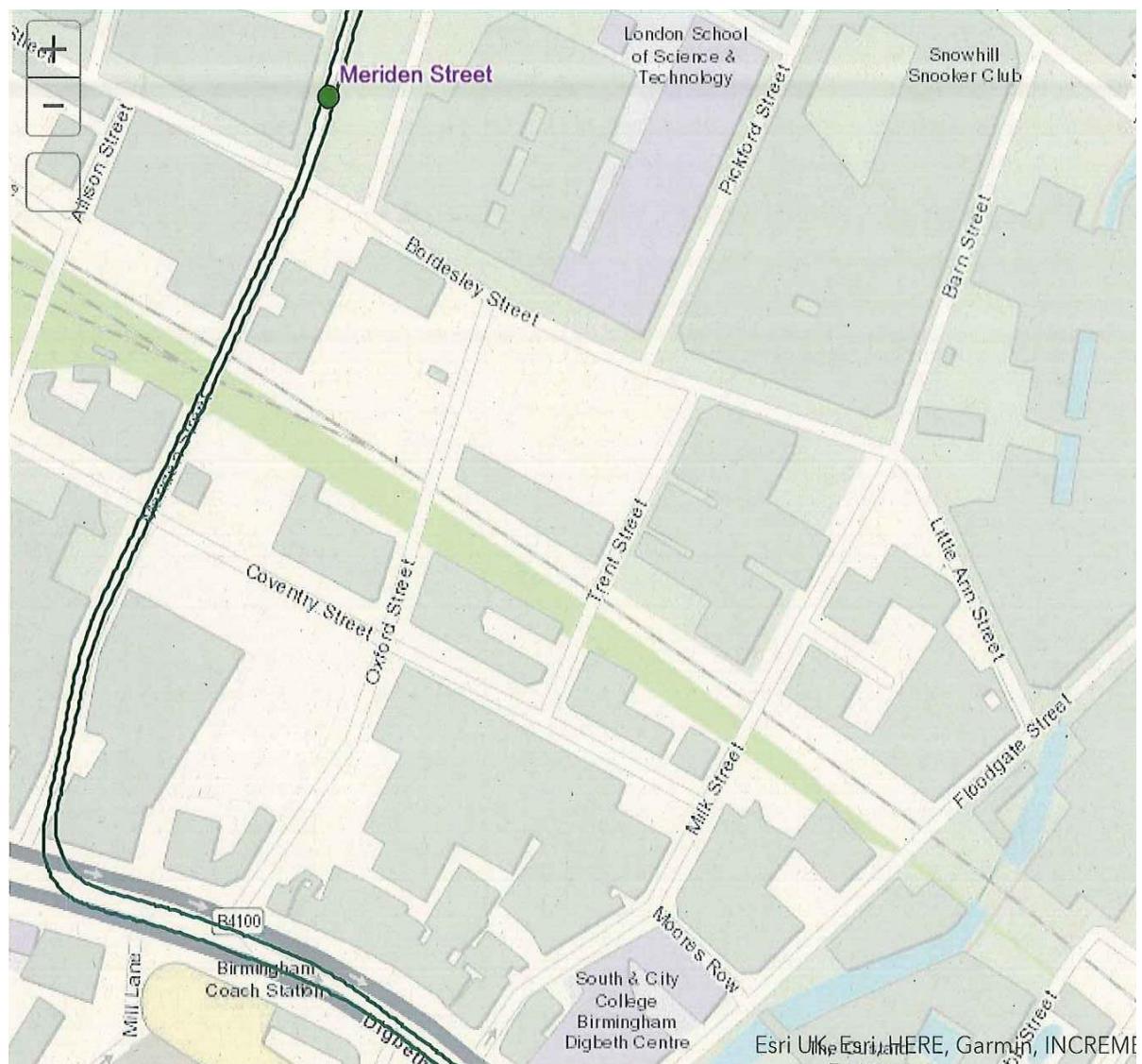
Eastside Extension (Bull Street to Fazeley Street and Masshouse Lane)



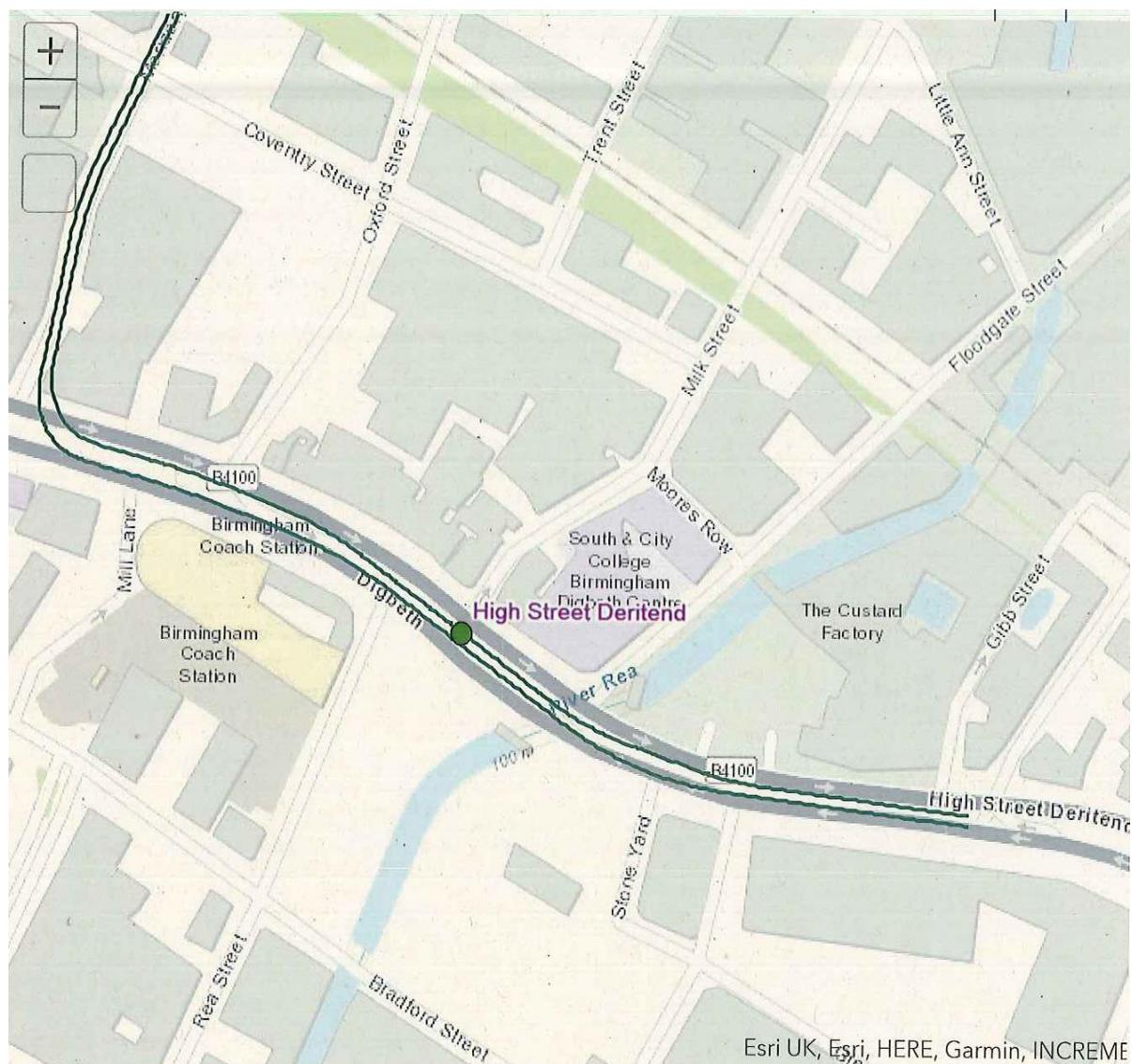
Eastside Extension (City Park to Meriden Street)



Eastside Extension (Meriden Street to Digbeth)



Eastside Extention (Digbeth to High Street, Deritend)



List of Parks

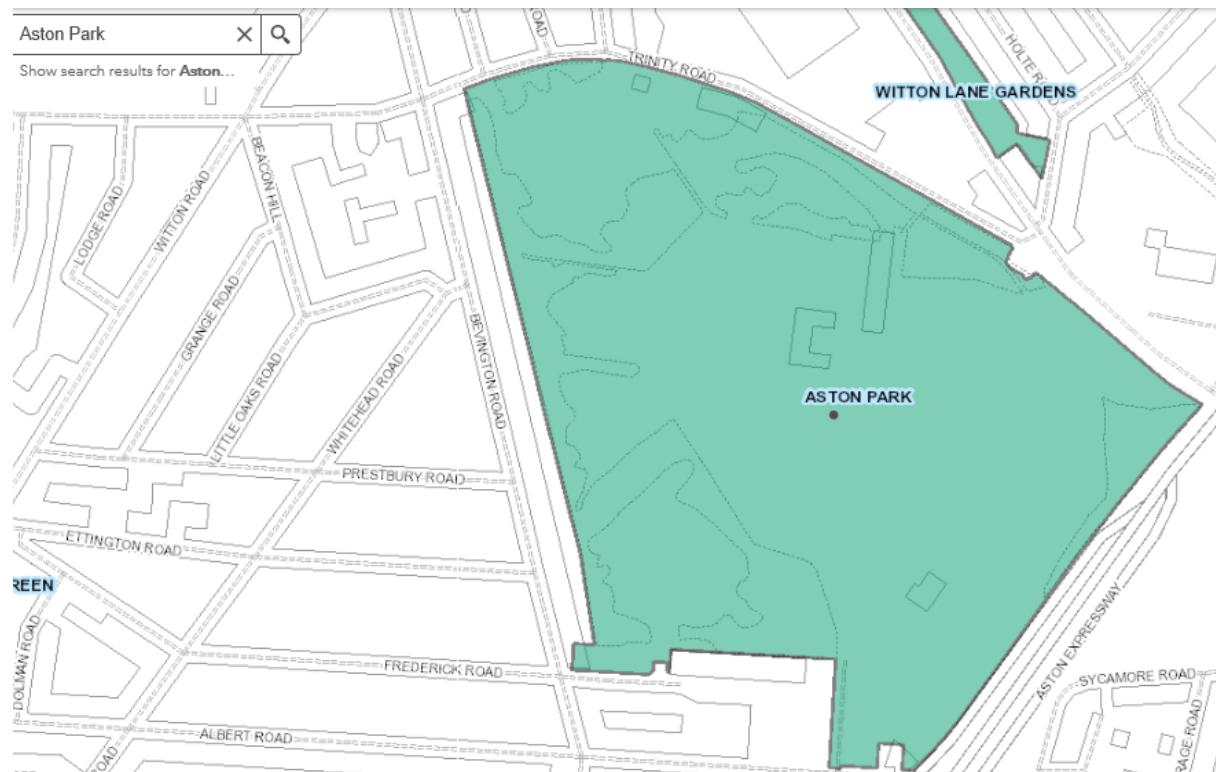
- Aston Park
- Cannon Hill Park
- Bournville Park
- Brookvale Park
- Calthorpe Park Extension
- City Centre Gardens
- Cofton Park
- Daisy Farm Park
- Grove Park
- Handsworth Park
- Hazelwell Park
- Kings Norton Park
- Manor Farm Park
- Perry Park
- Pype Hayes Park
- Queens Park
- Rectory Park
- Rookery Park
- Selly Oak Park
- Senneleys Park
- Small Heath Park
- Sparkhill Park
- St Thomas Peace Garden
- Summerfield Park
- Sutton Park/Sutton Park Boldmere Gate
- Swanshurst Park
- Ward End Park

List of Open Spaces

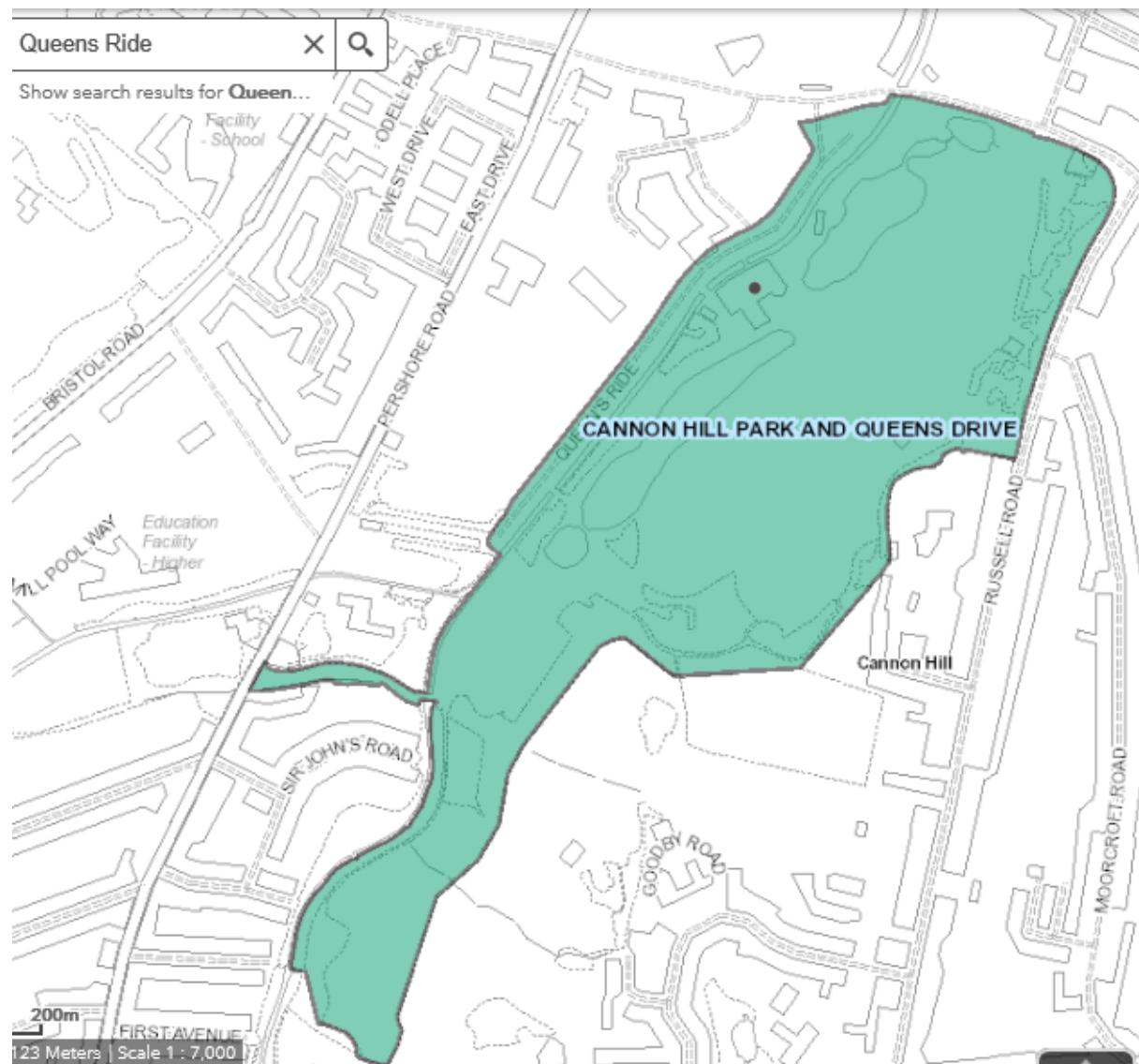
- Aldridge Road Recreation Ground
- Billesley Common
- Bleak Hill Recreation Ground
- Gilbertstone Recreation Ground
- Gressel Lane Playing Fields
- Highfield Farm Recreation Ground
- Holders Lane Playing Fields
- King George V Playing Fields
- Kings Norton Playing Fields
- Ley Hill Recreation Ground
- Lickey Hills Monument Lane
- Lyndon Playing Fields
- Norman Chamberlain Playing Fields
- Oakfields Recreation Ground
- Perry Common Recreation Ground
- Perry Hall Playing Fields
- Sandwell Recreation Ground
- Sarehole Mill Recreation Ground
- Selly Park Recreation Ground
- Valley Parkway
- Victoria Common
- Wake Green Playing Fields
- Walkers Heath Sports Ground
- West Heath Recreation Ground

Appendix 4**List of Parks and Open Spaces excluded from Street Trading Policy****Aldridge Road Recreation Ground**

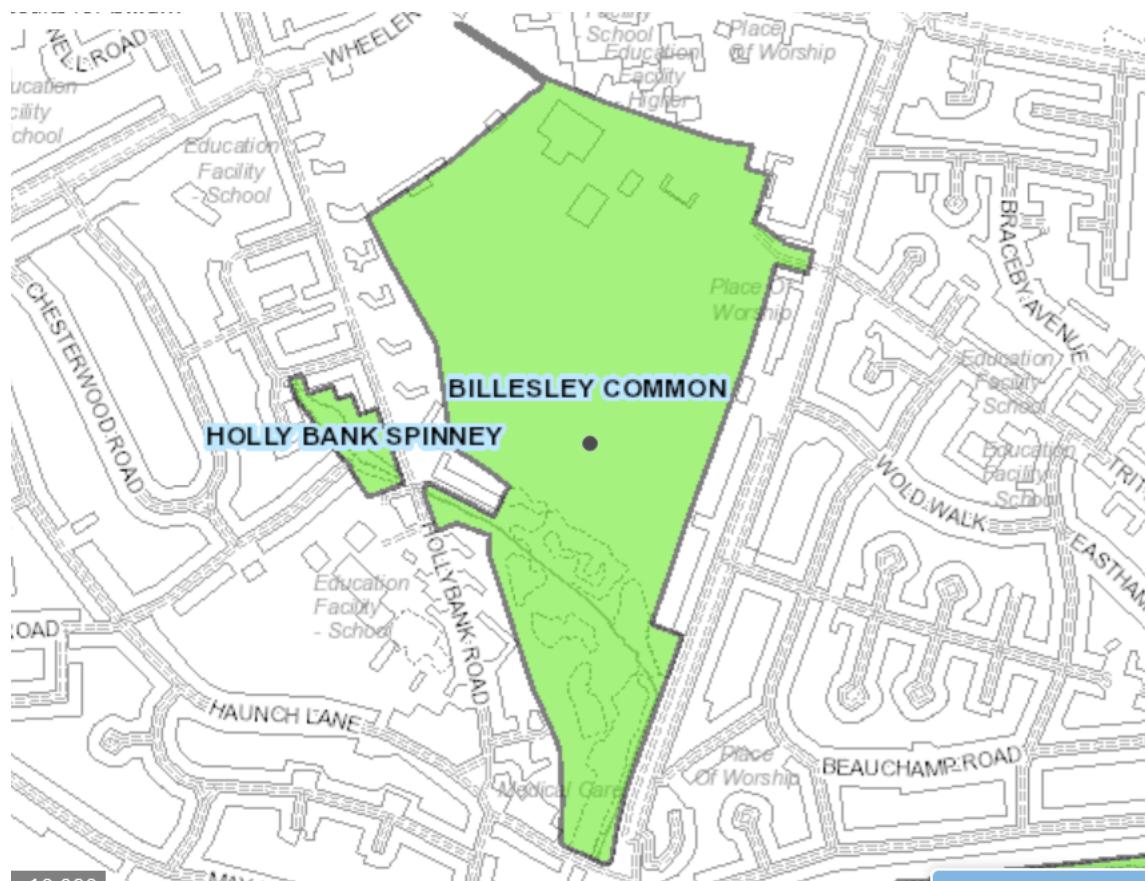
Aston Park – Trinity Road



Cannon Hill Park



Billesley Common



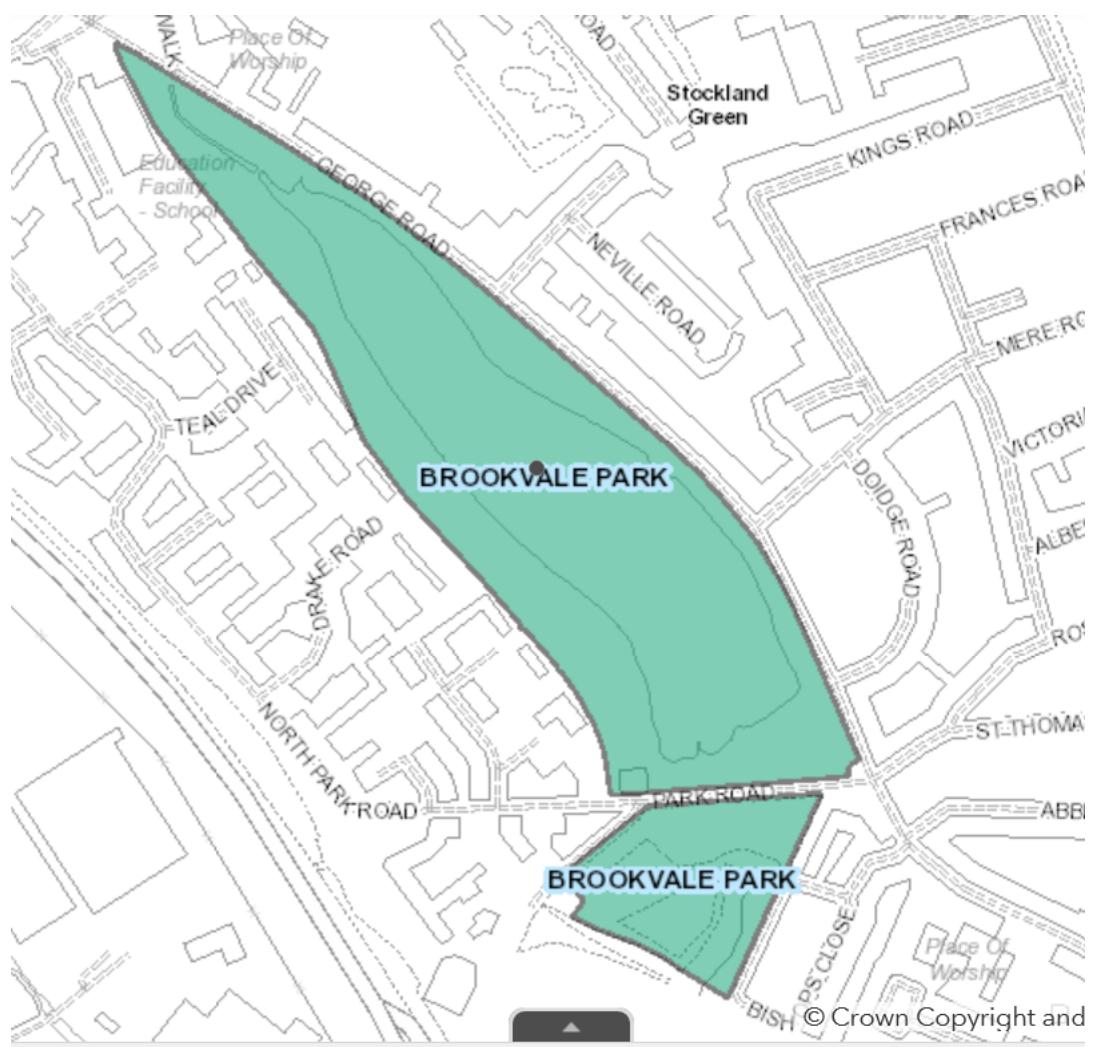
Bleak Hill Recreation Ground



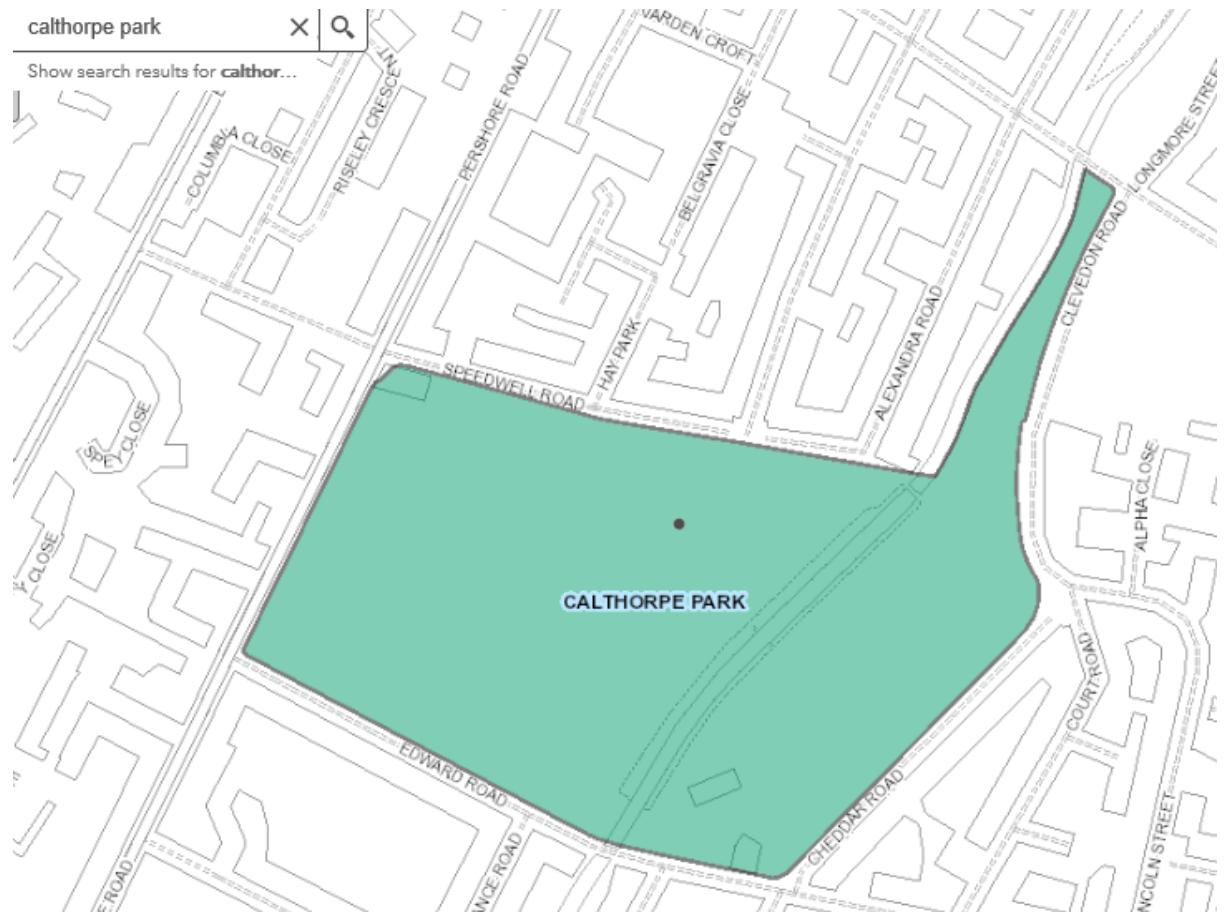
Bournville Park



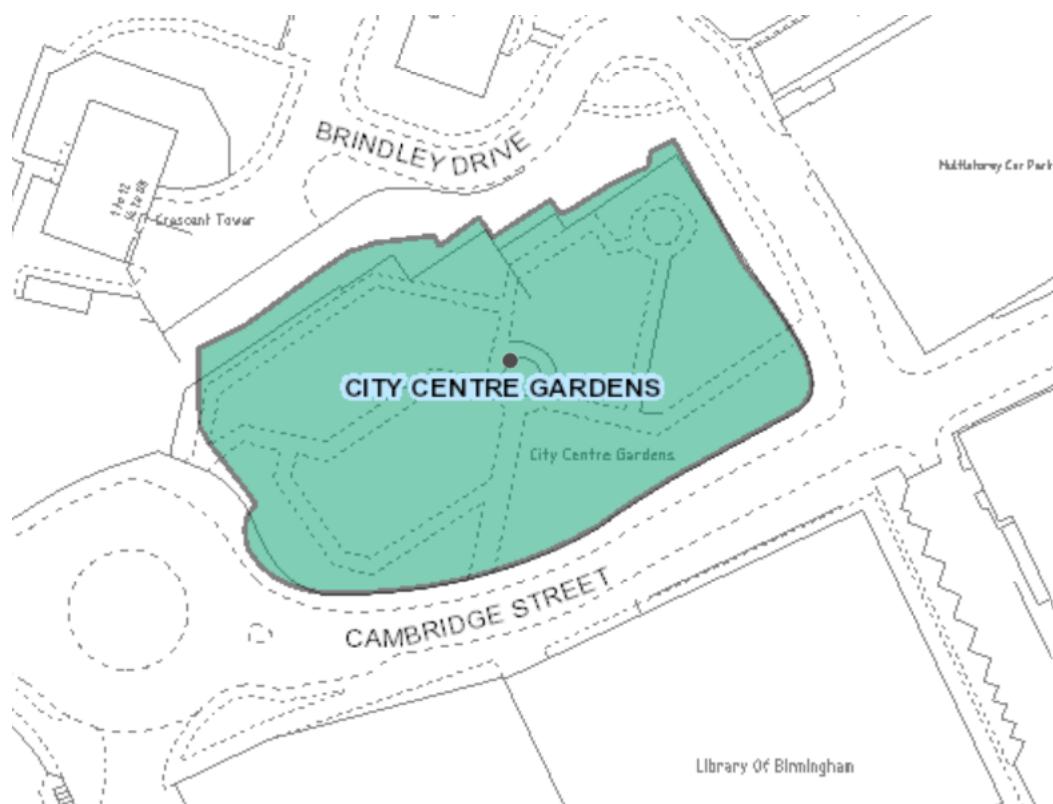
Brookvale Park



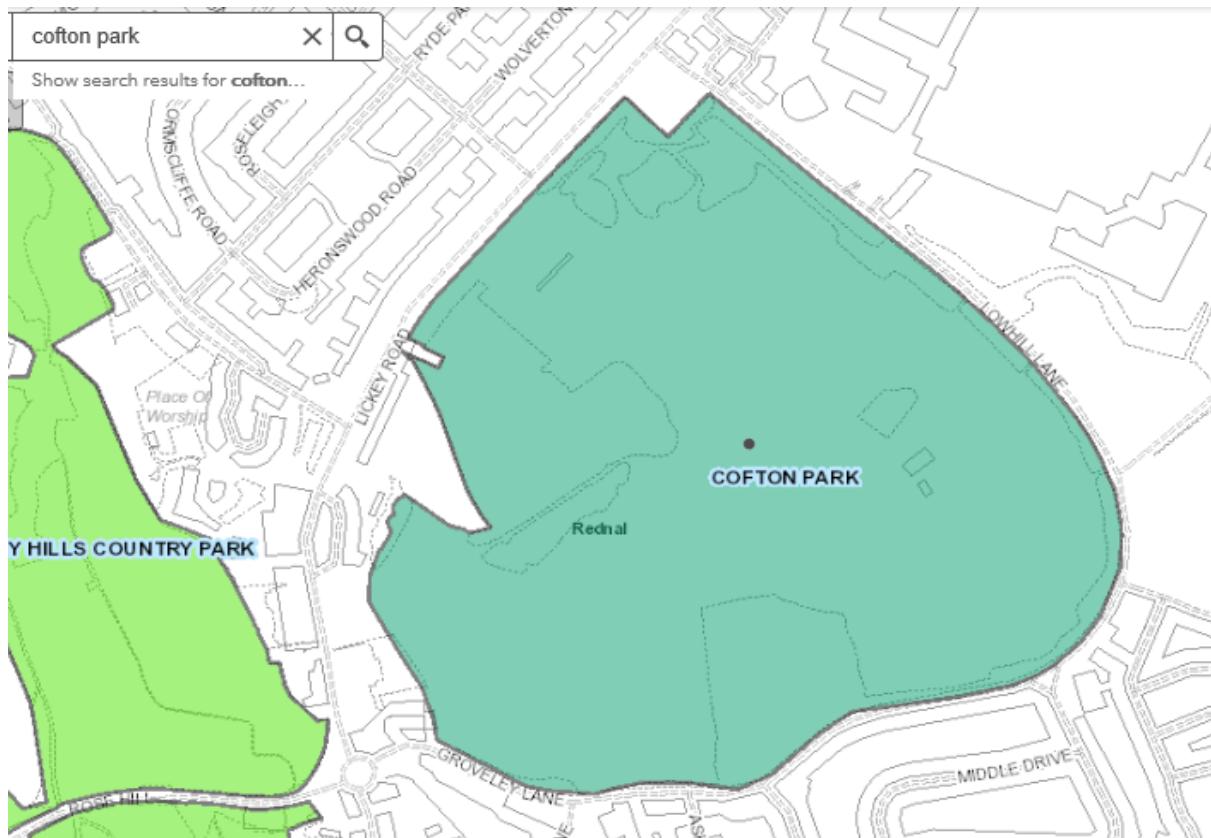
Calthorpe Park Extension



City Centre Gardens



Cofton Park



Daisy Farm Park



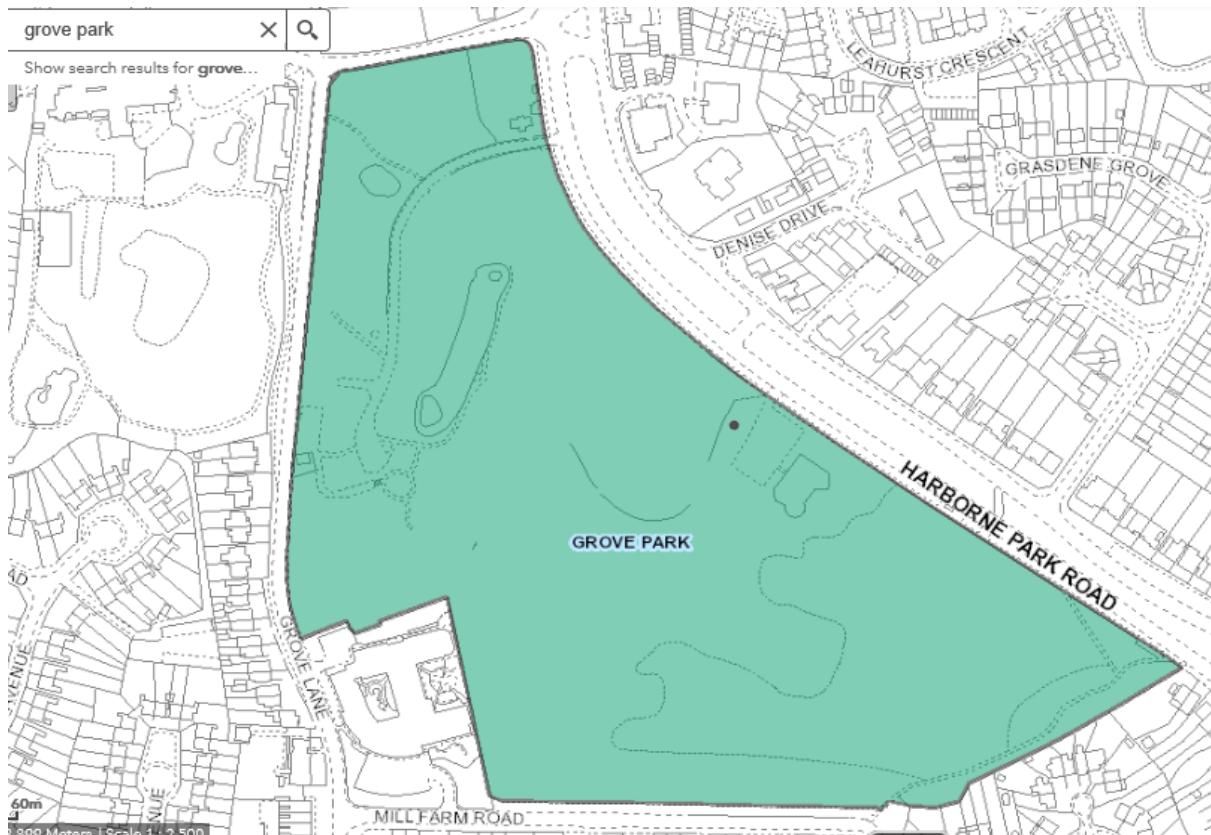
Gilbertstone Recreation Ground



Gressel Lane Playing Fields



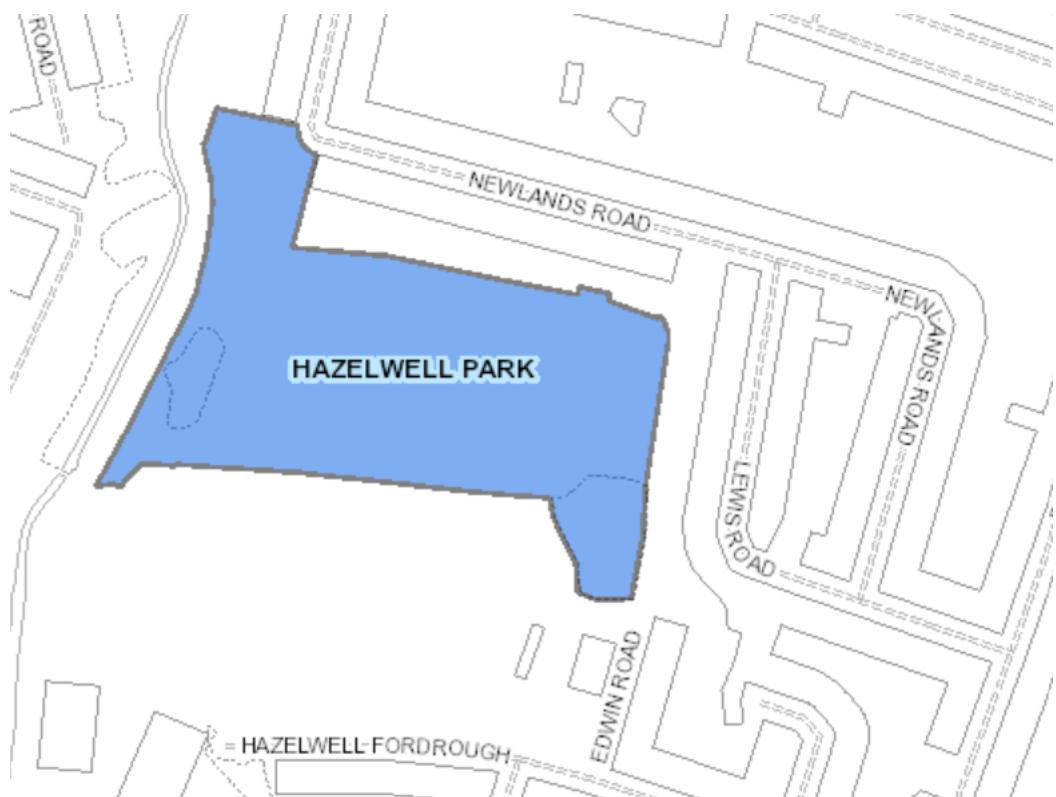
Grove Park



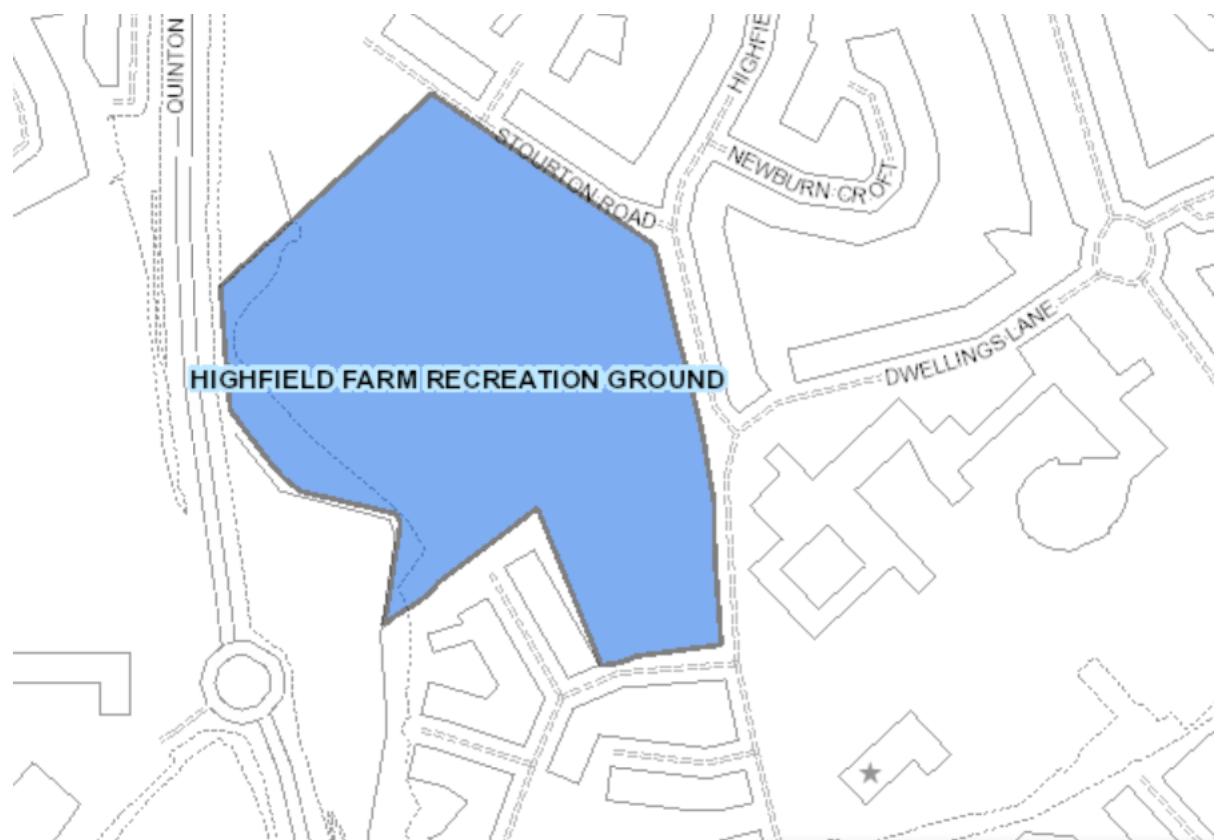
Handsworth Park



Hazelwell Park



Highfield Farm Recreation Ground



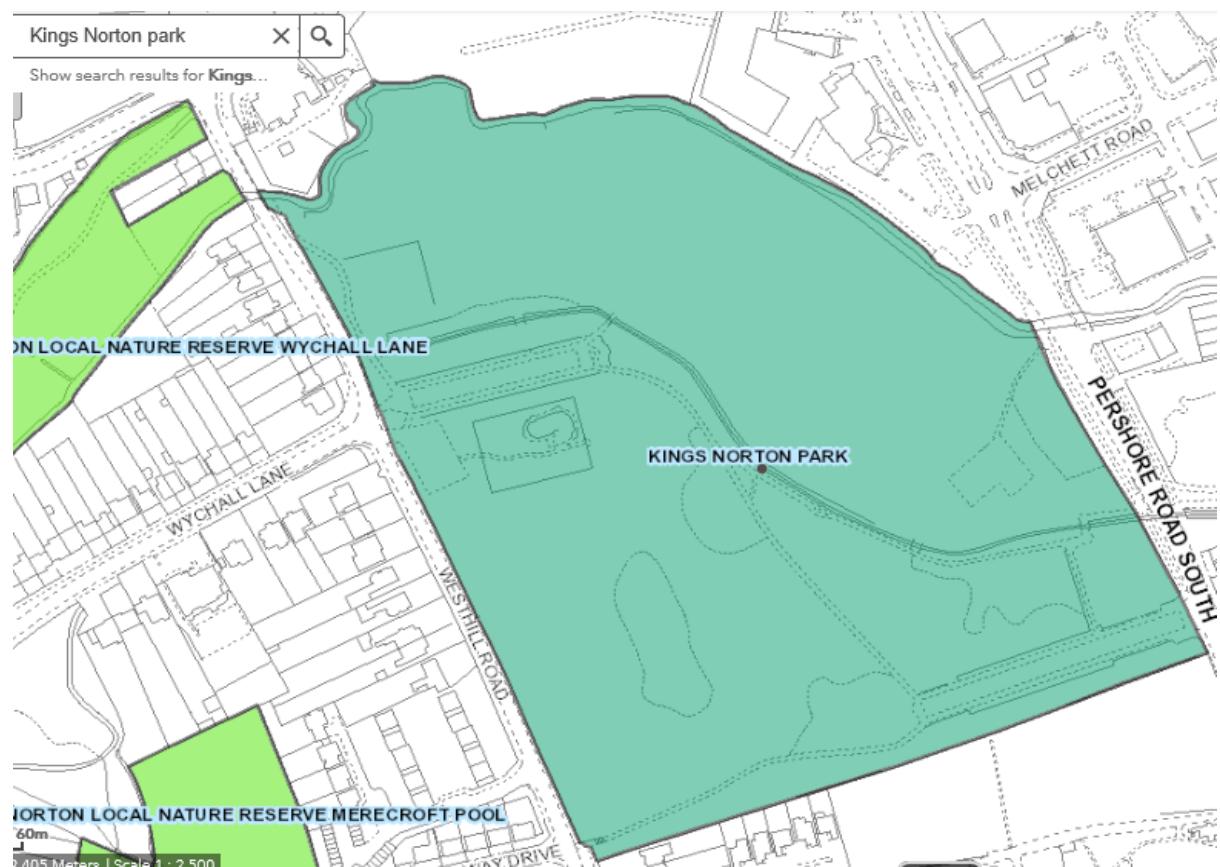
Holders Lane Playing Fields



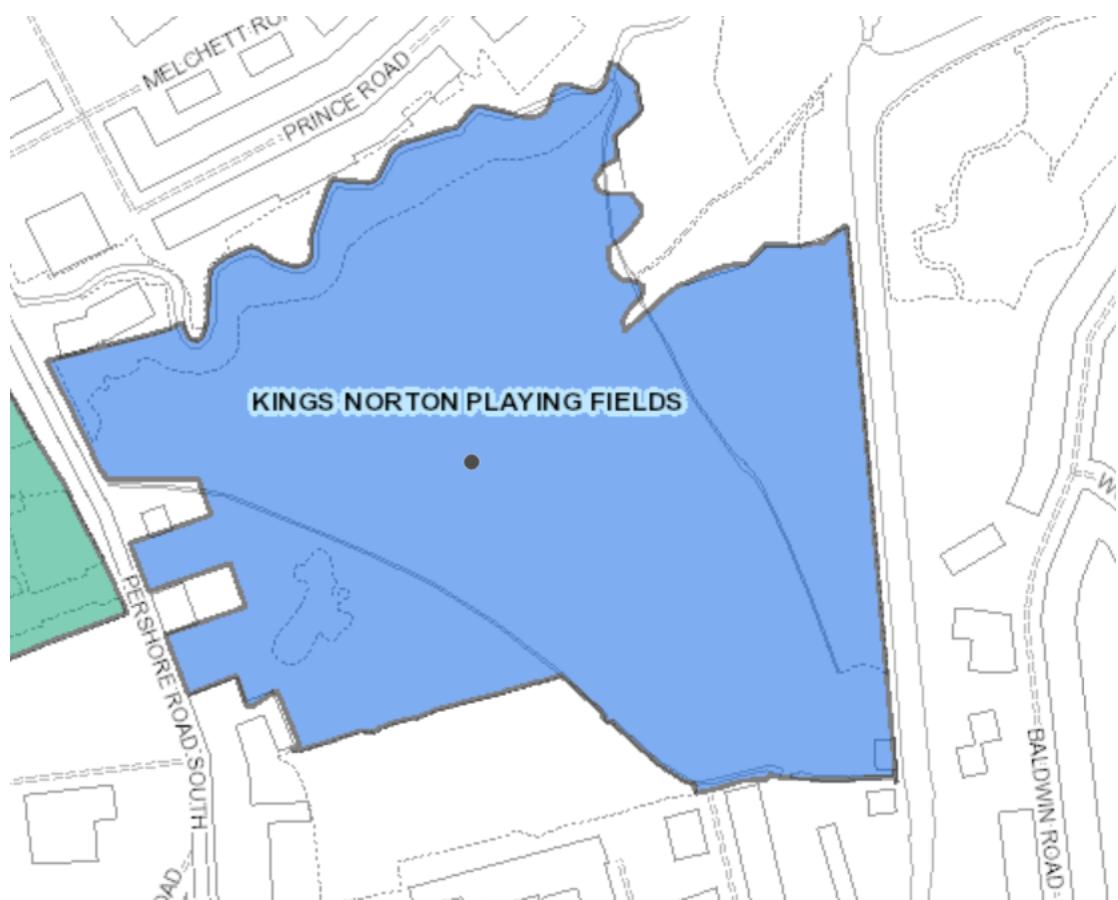
King George V Playing Fields



Kings Norton Park



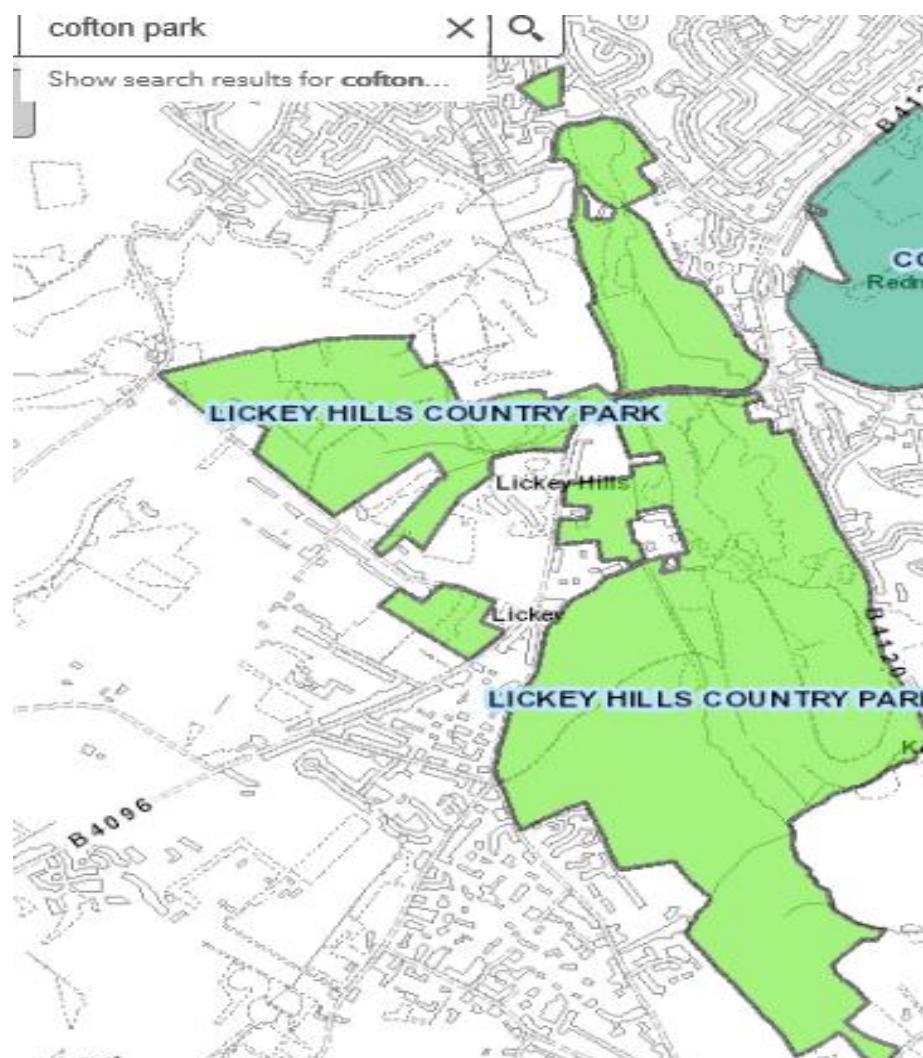
Kings Norton Playing Fields



Ley Hill Recreation Ground



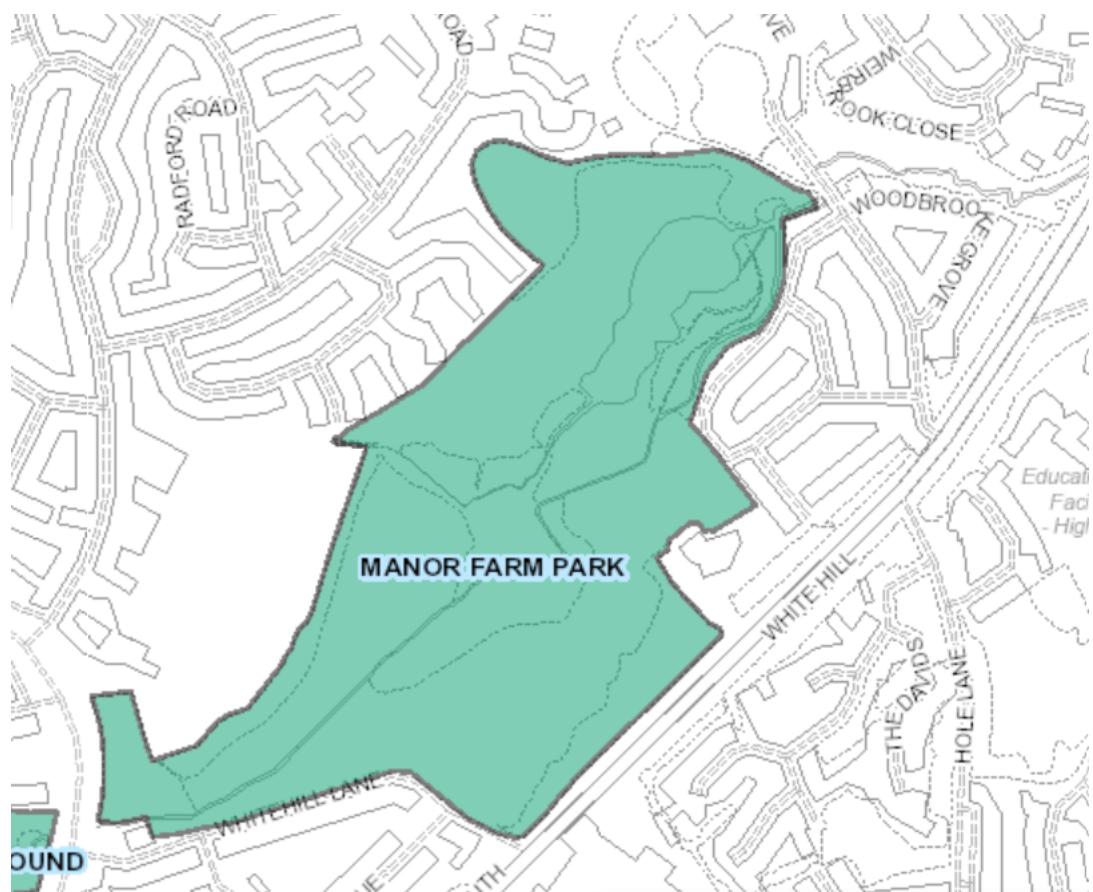
Lickey Hills Monument Lane



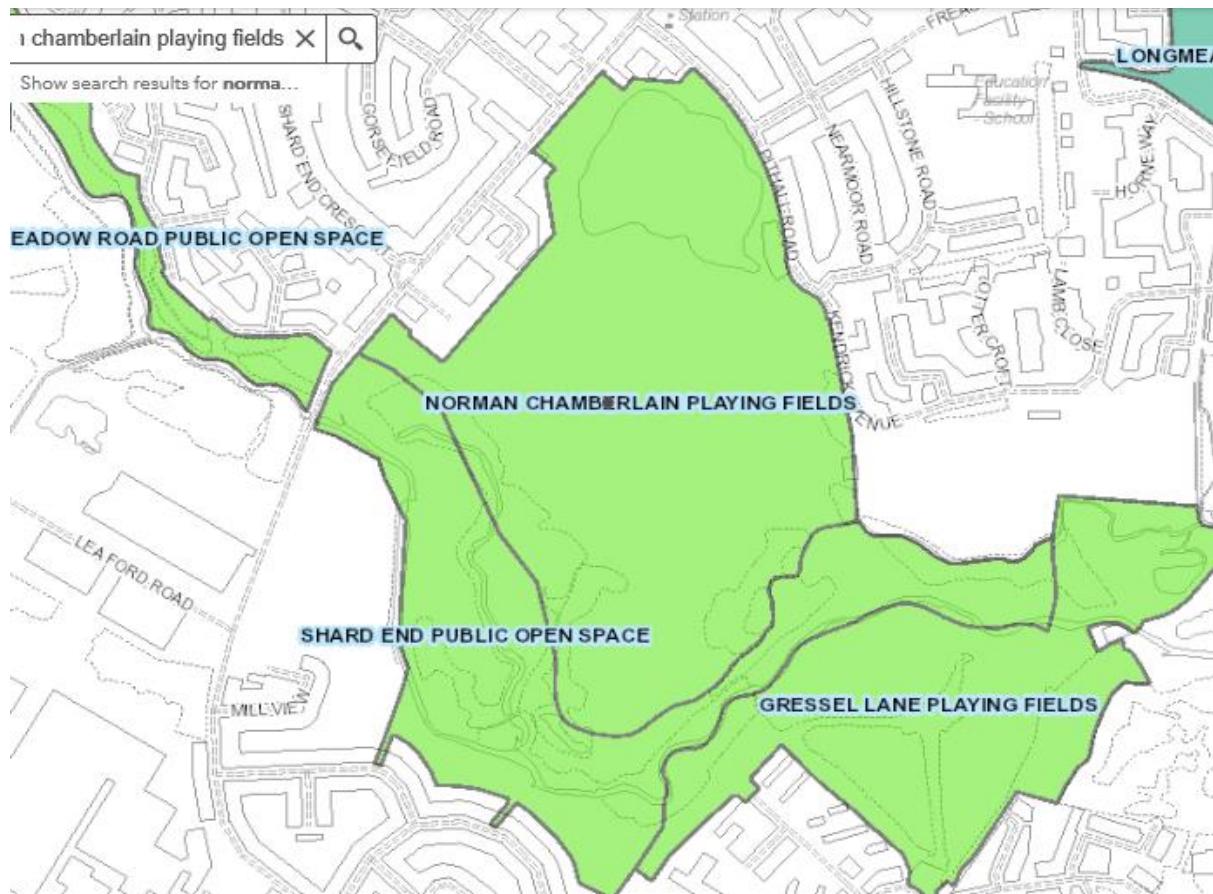
Lyndon Playing Fields



Manor Farm Park



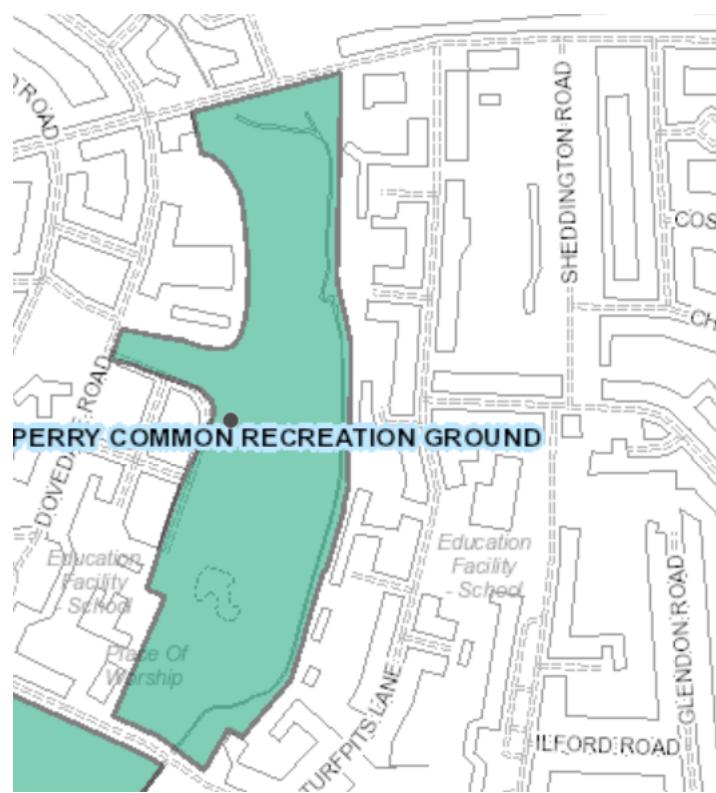
Norman Chamberlain Playing Fields



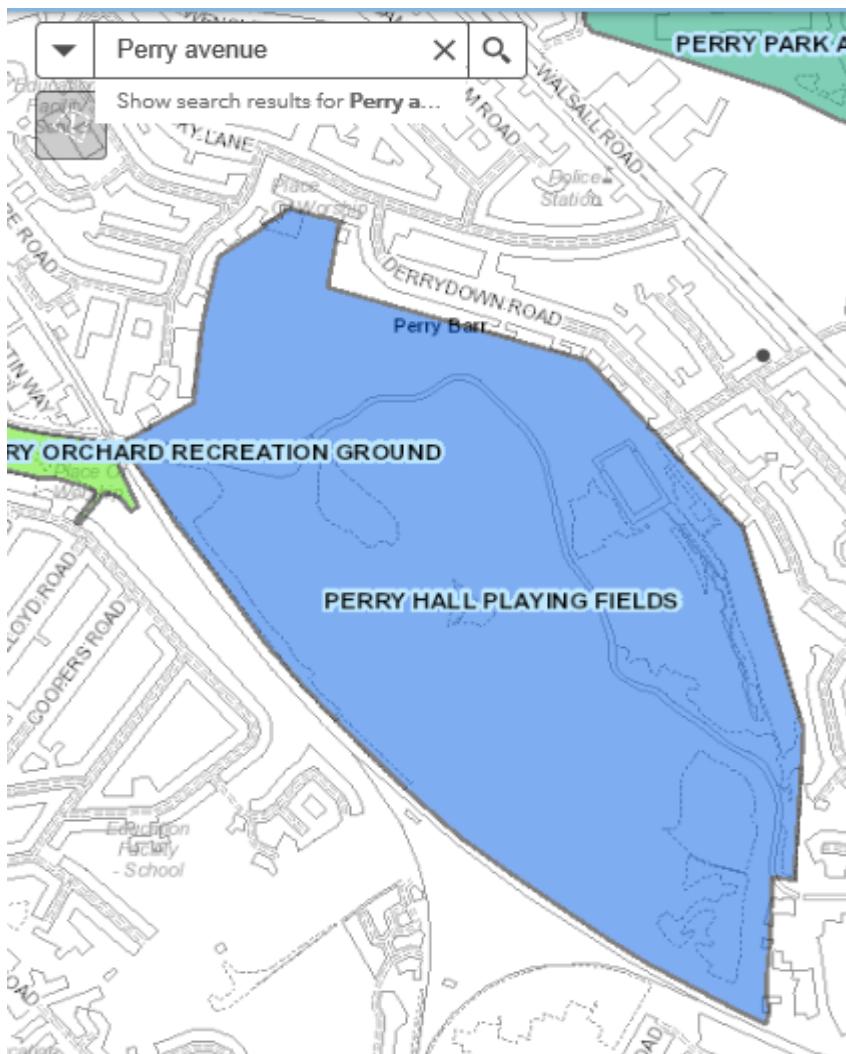
Oakfields Recreation Ground



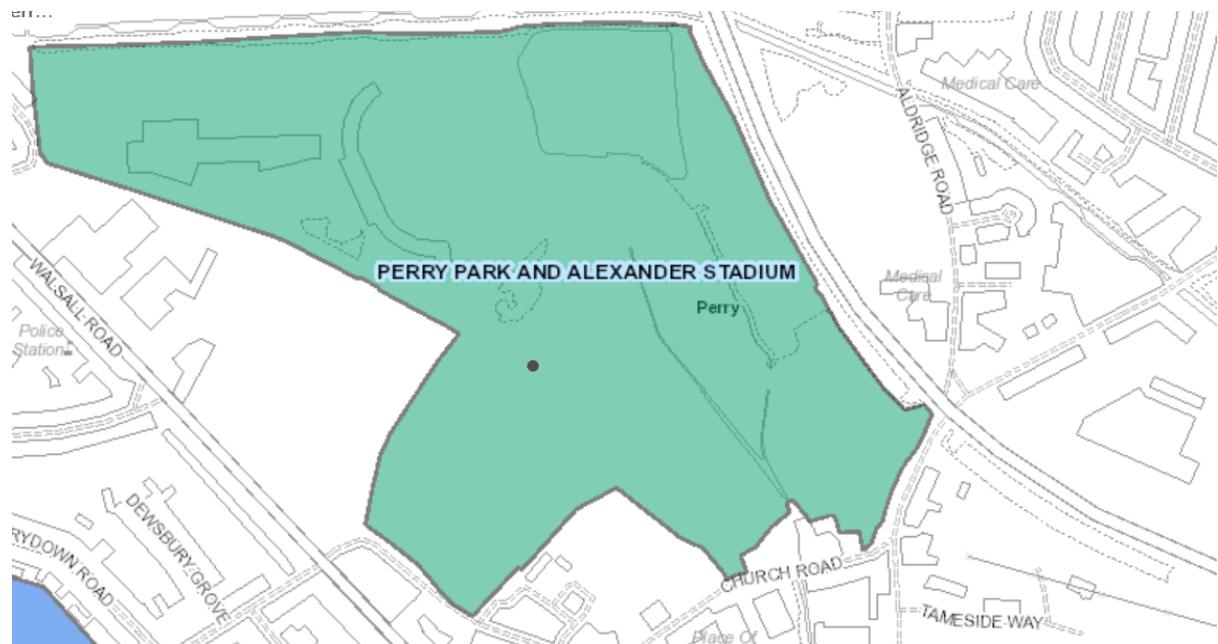
Perry Common Recreation Ground



Perry Hall Playing Fields



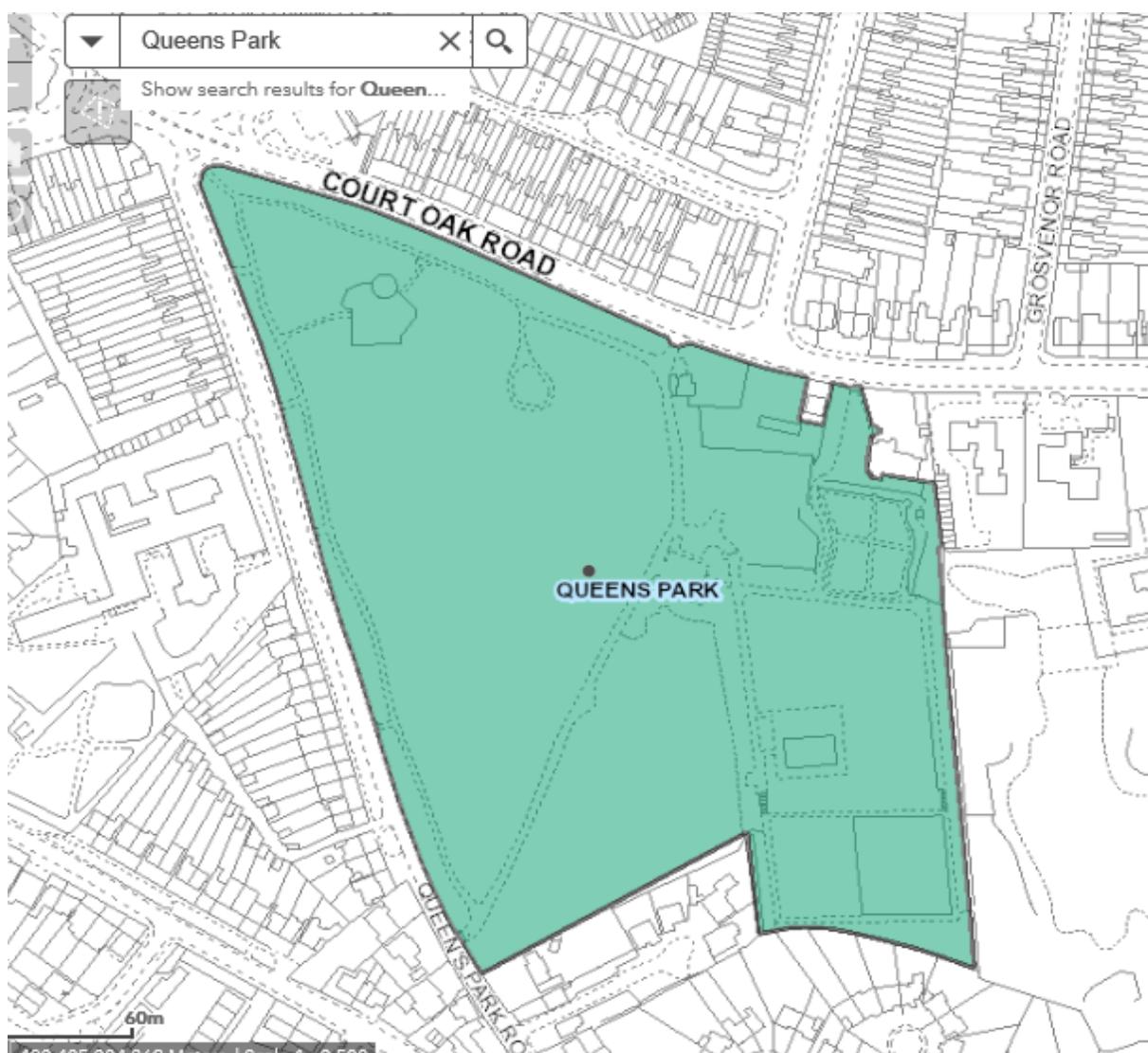
Perry Park



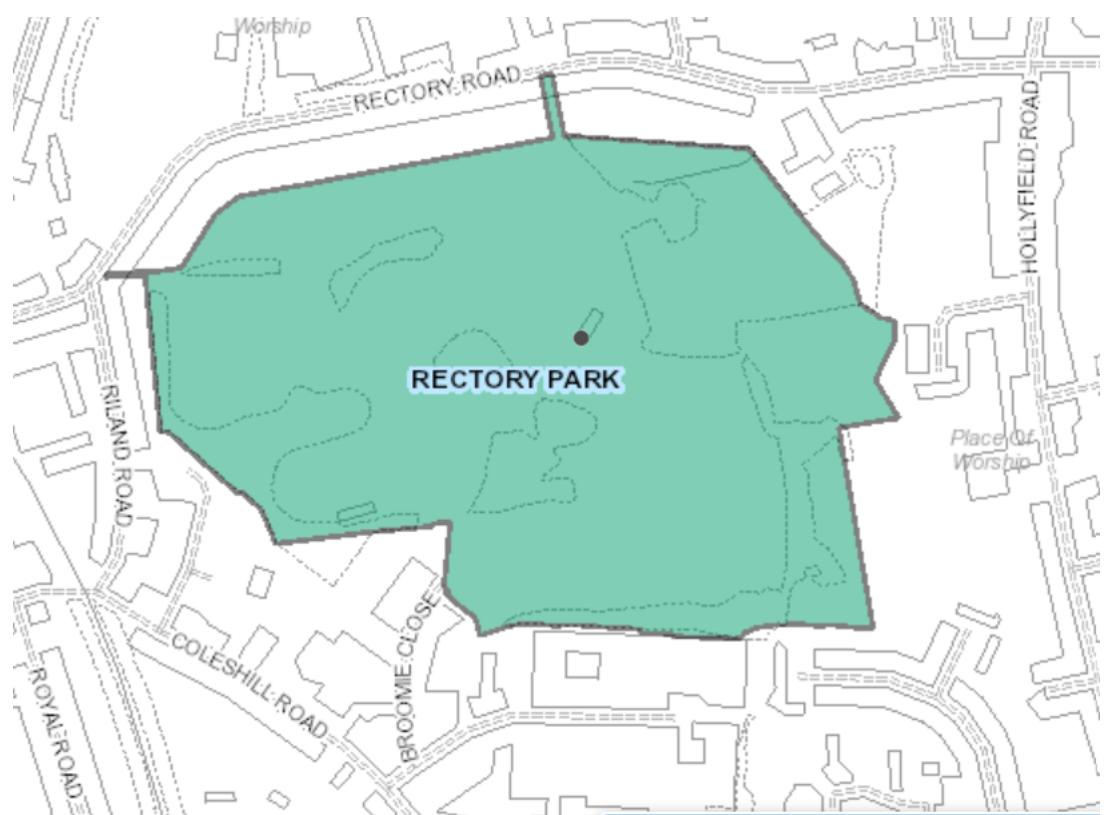
Pype Hayes Park



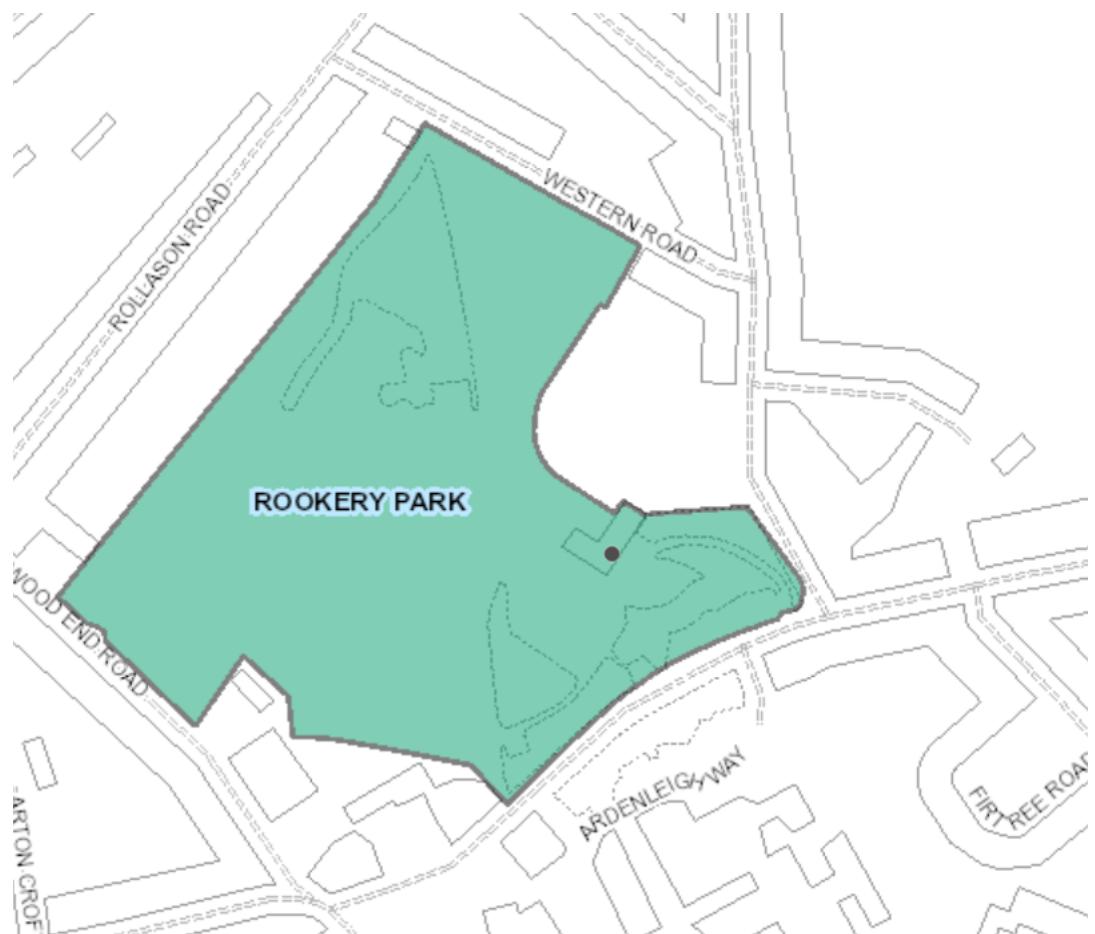
Queens Park



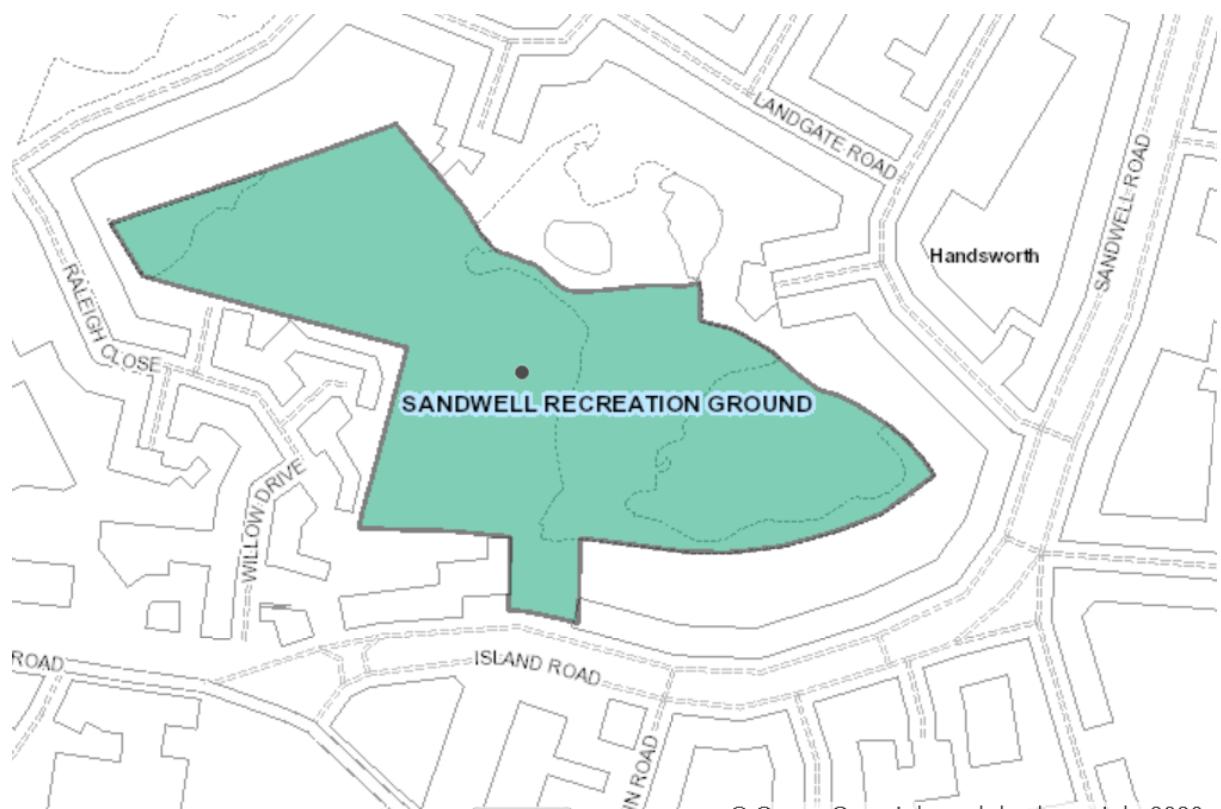
Rectory Park



Rookery Park



Sandwell Recreation Ground



Sarehole Mill Recreation Ground



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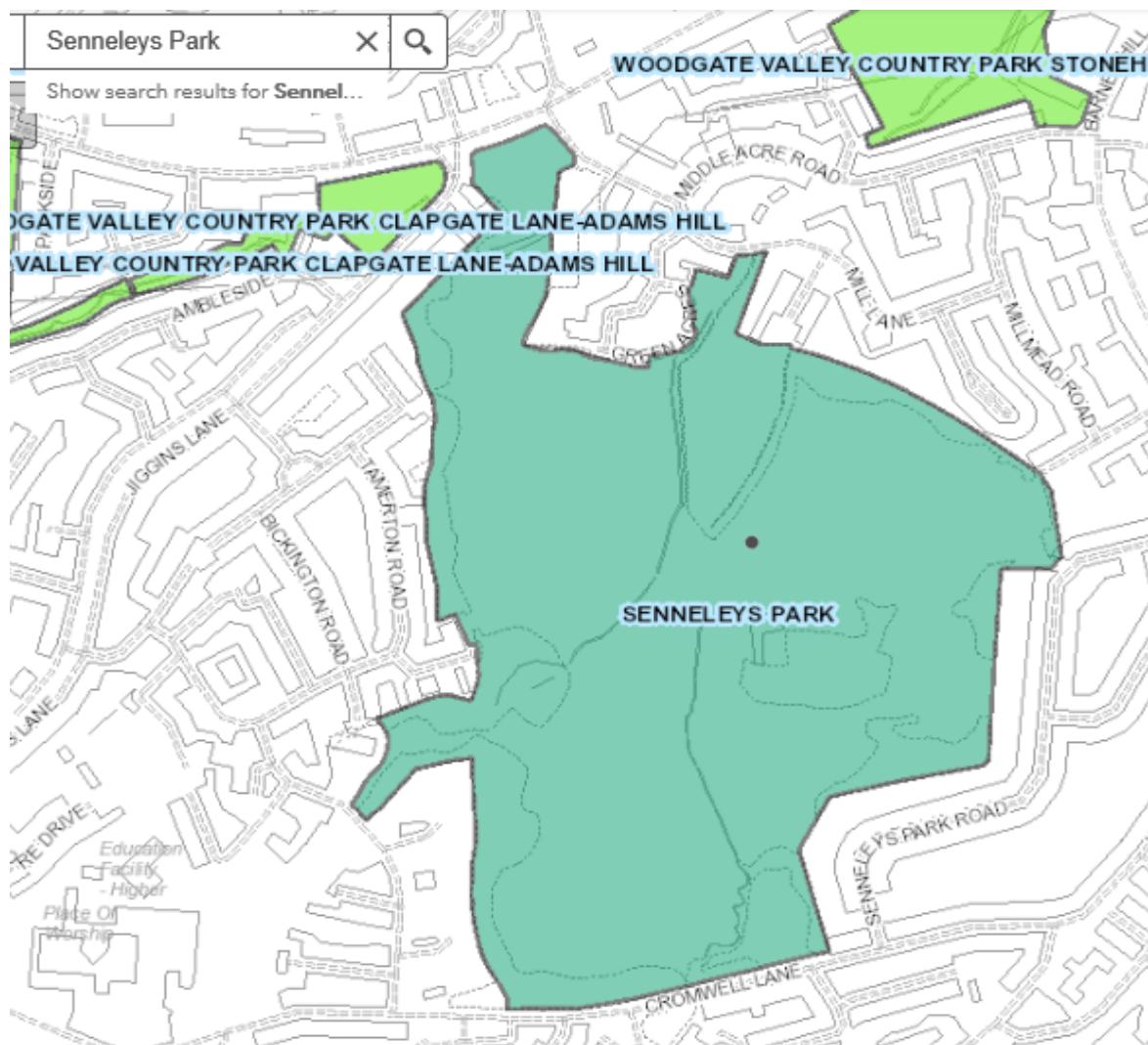
Selly Oak Park



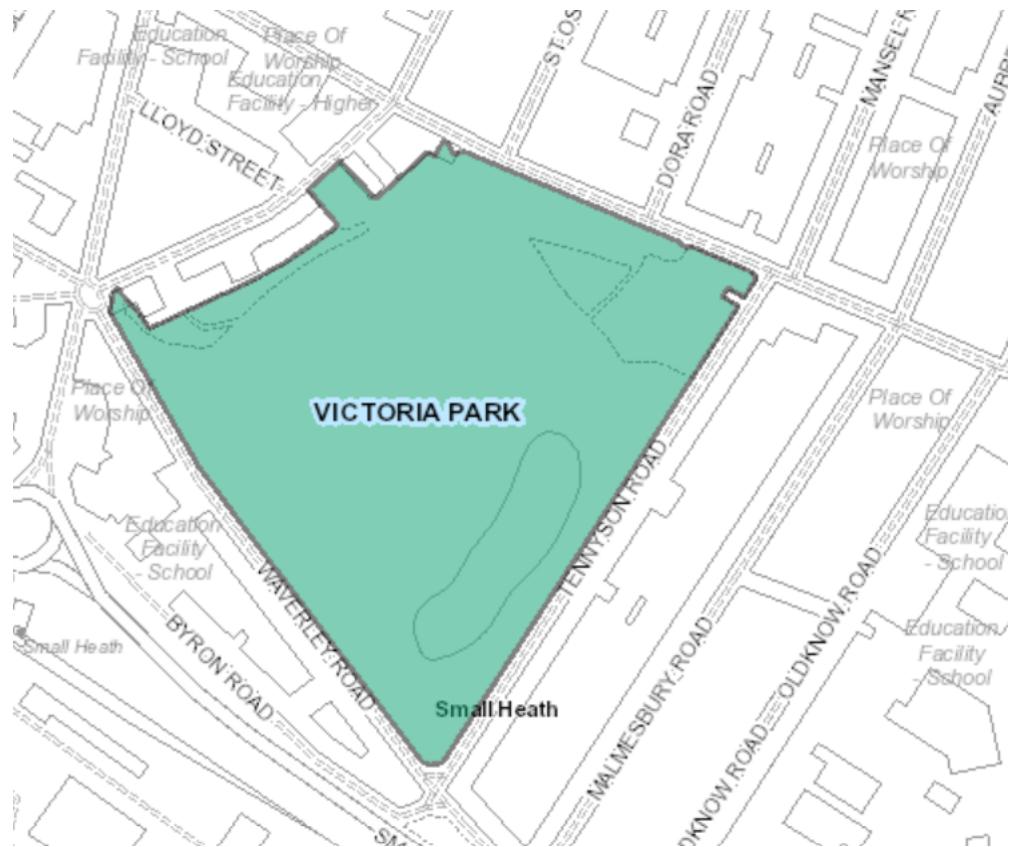
Selly Park Recreation Ground



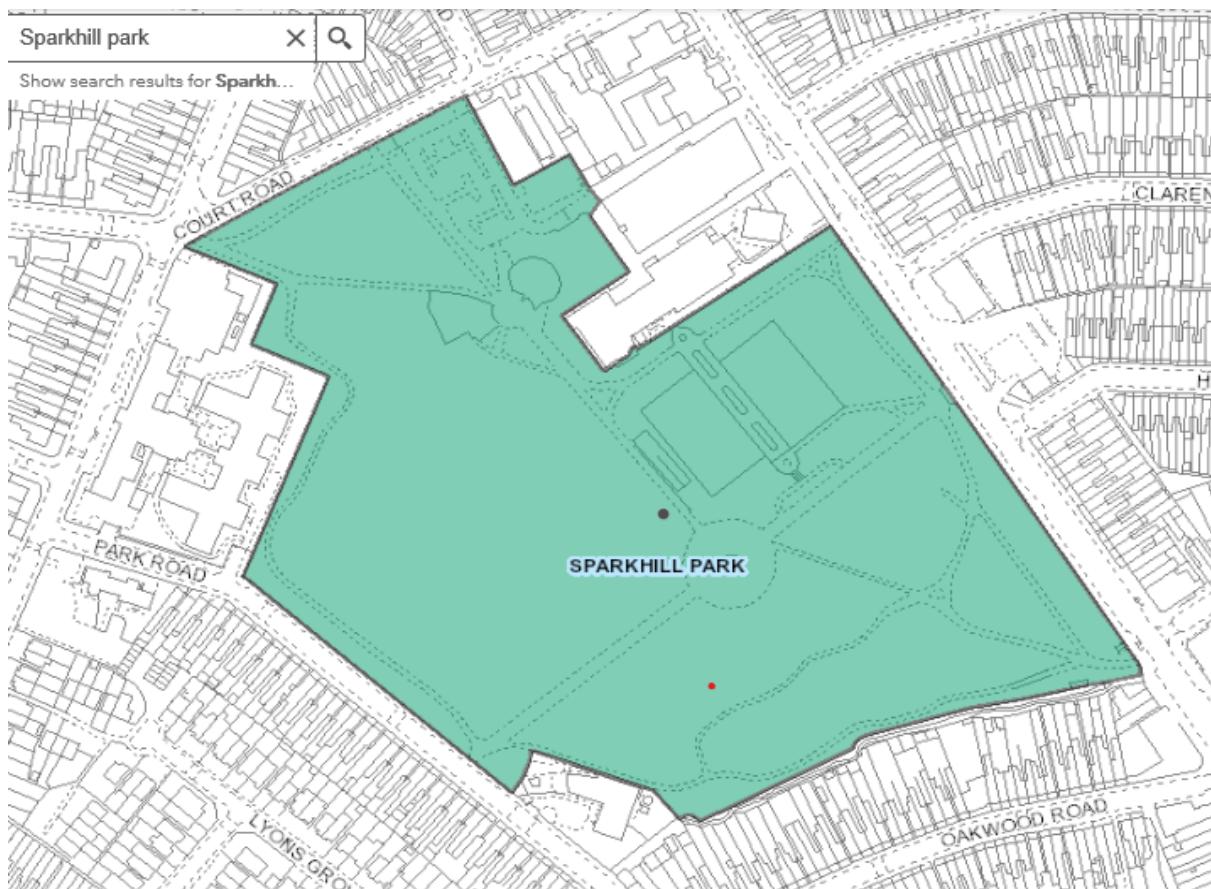
Senneleys Park



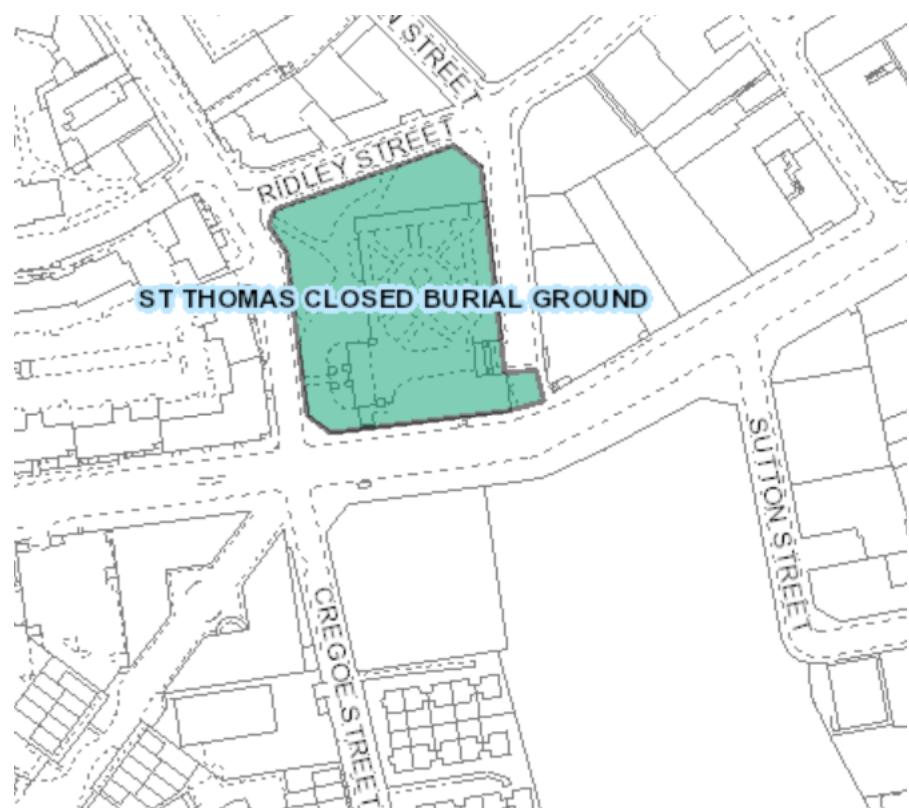
Small Heath Park



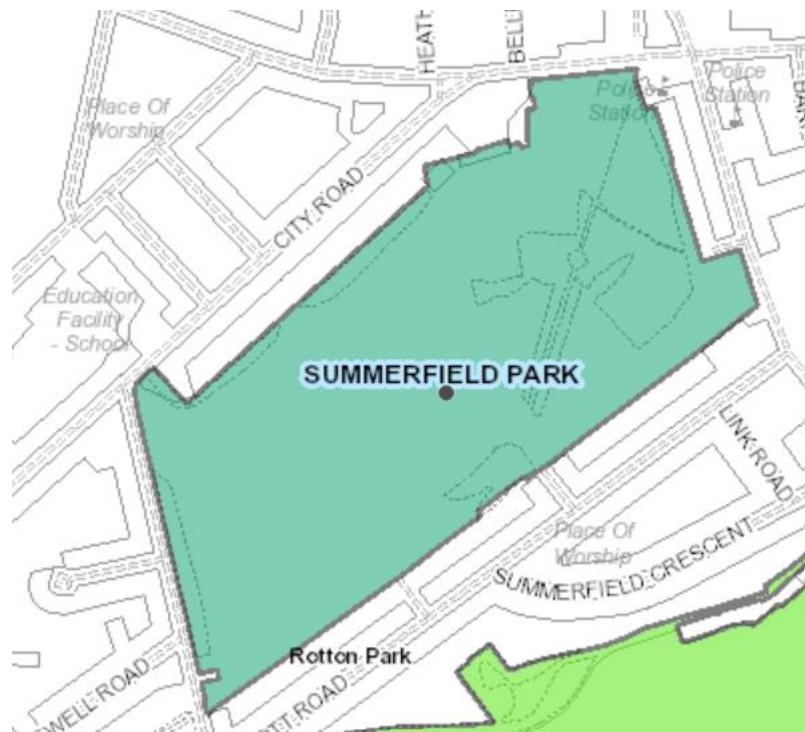
Sparkhill Park



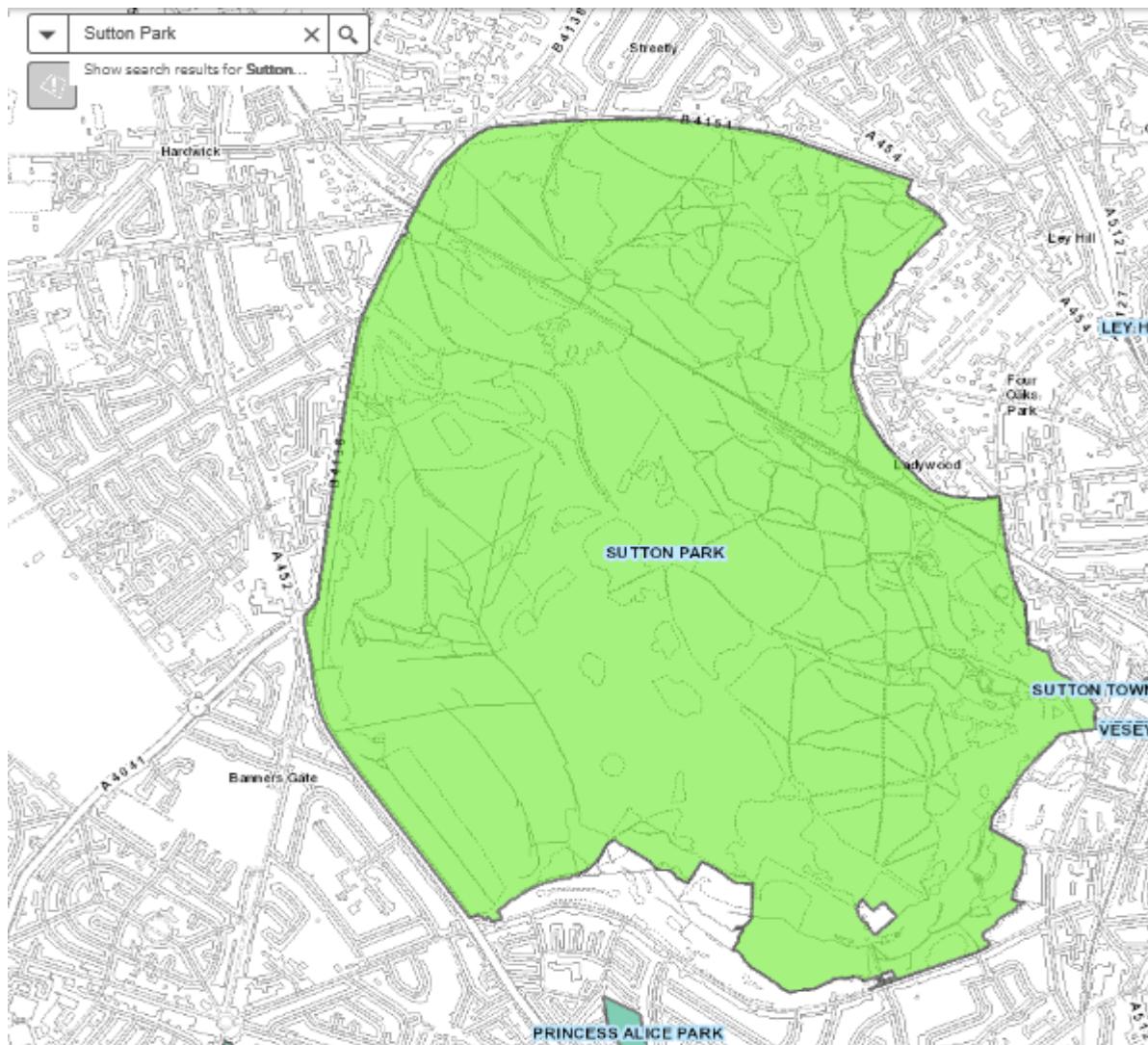
St Thomas Peace Garden



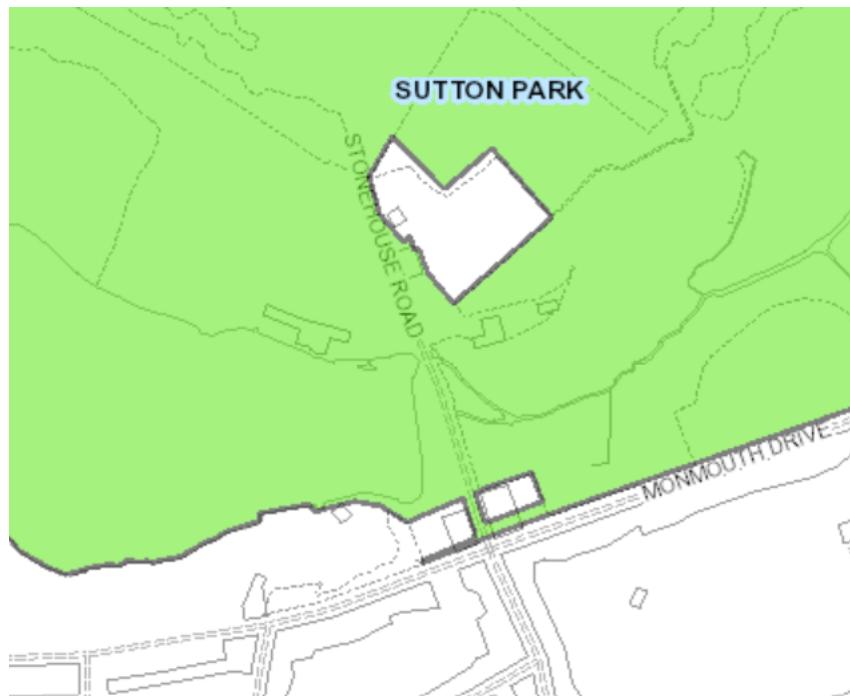
Summerfield Park



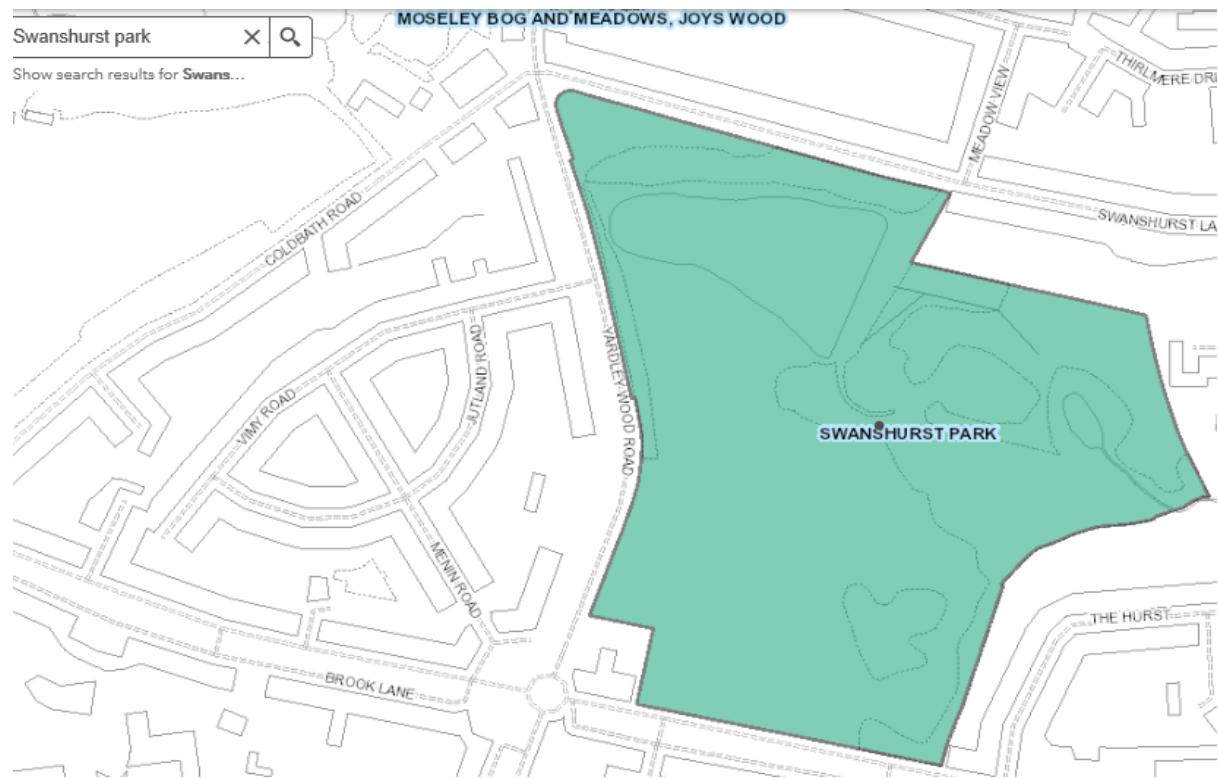
Sutton Park Whole



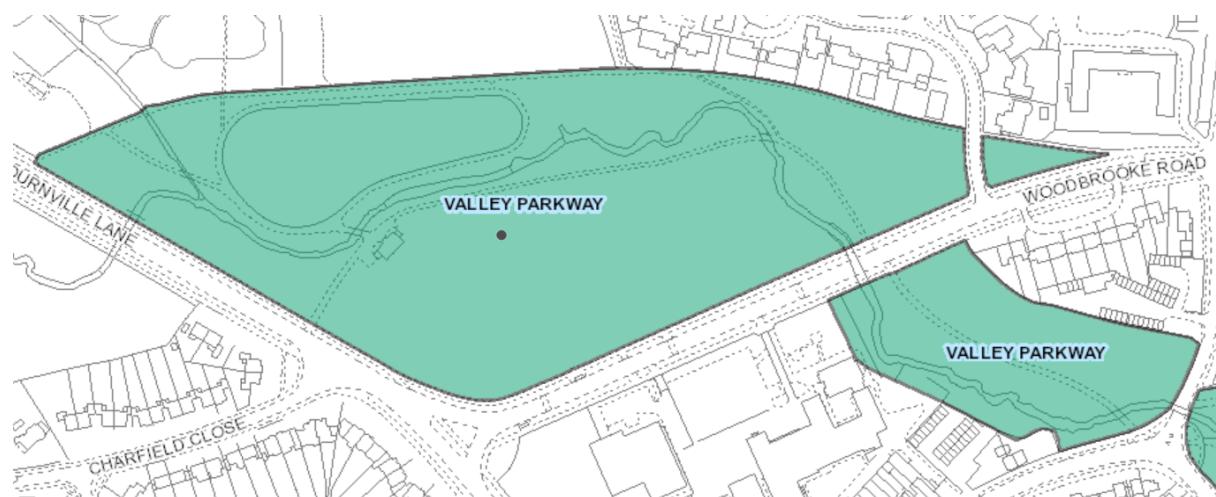
Sutton Park Boldmere Gate



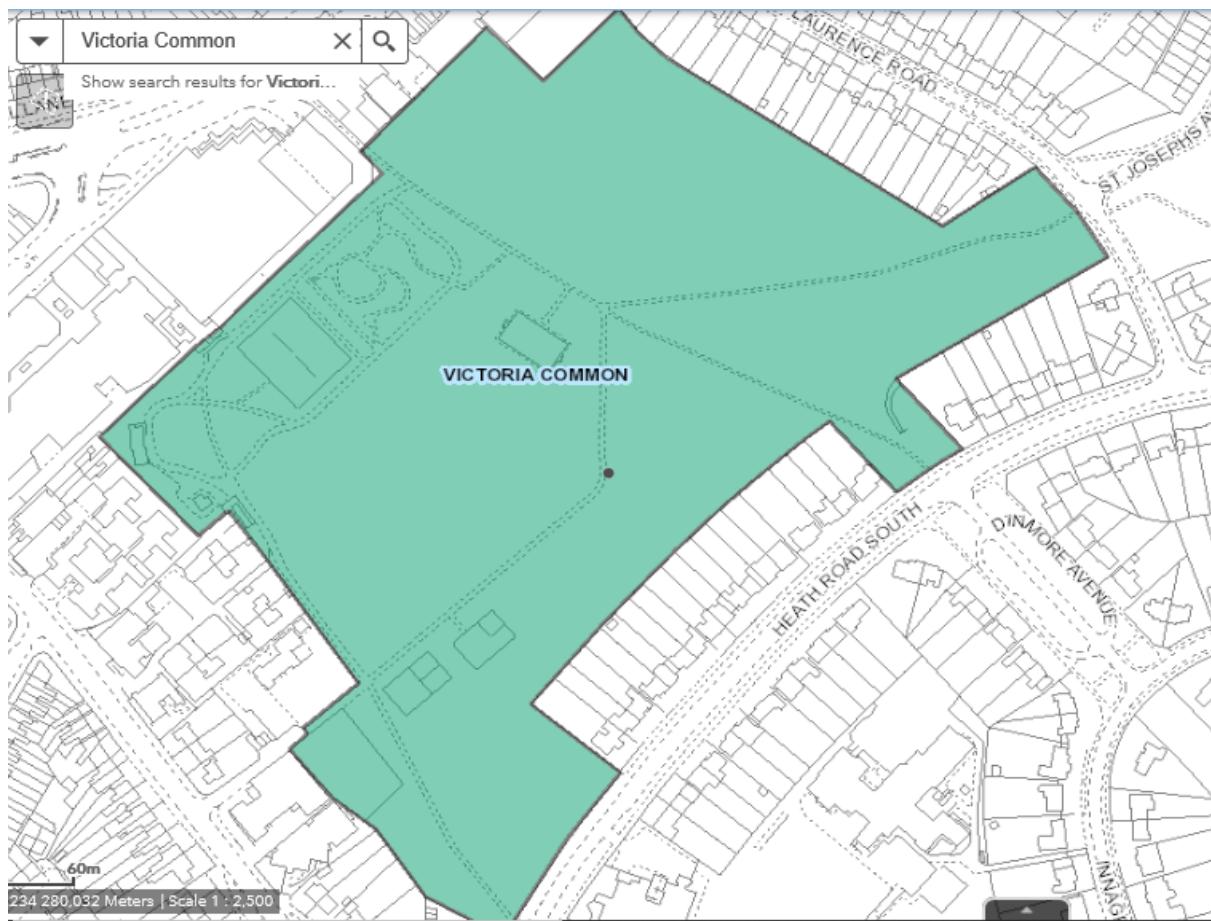
Swanshurst Park



Valley Parkway



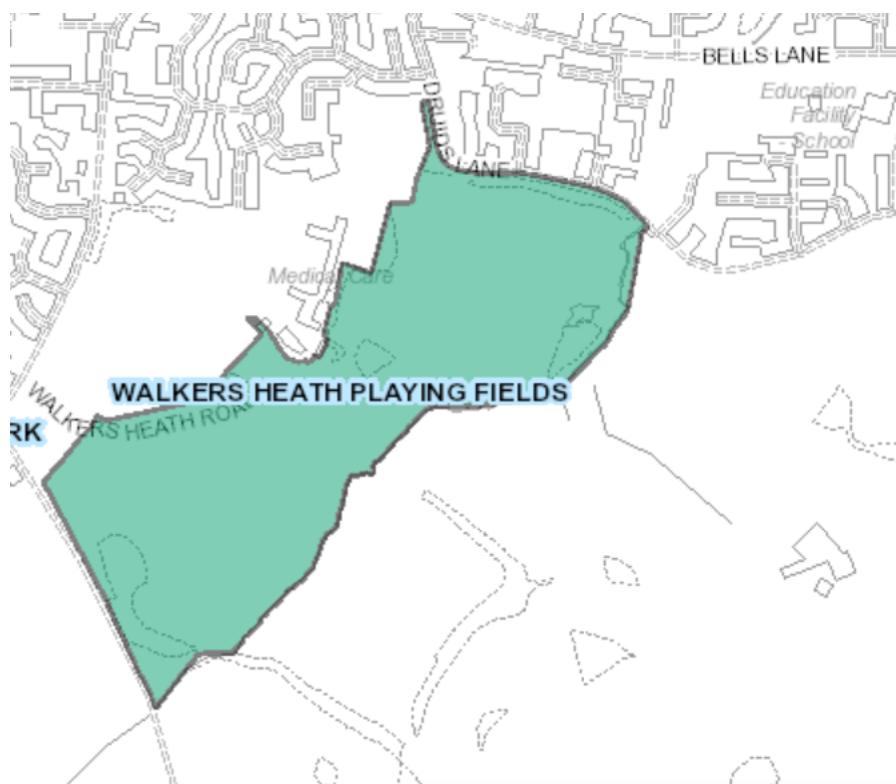
Victoria Common



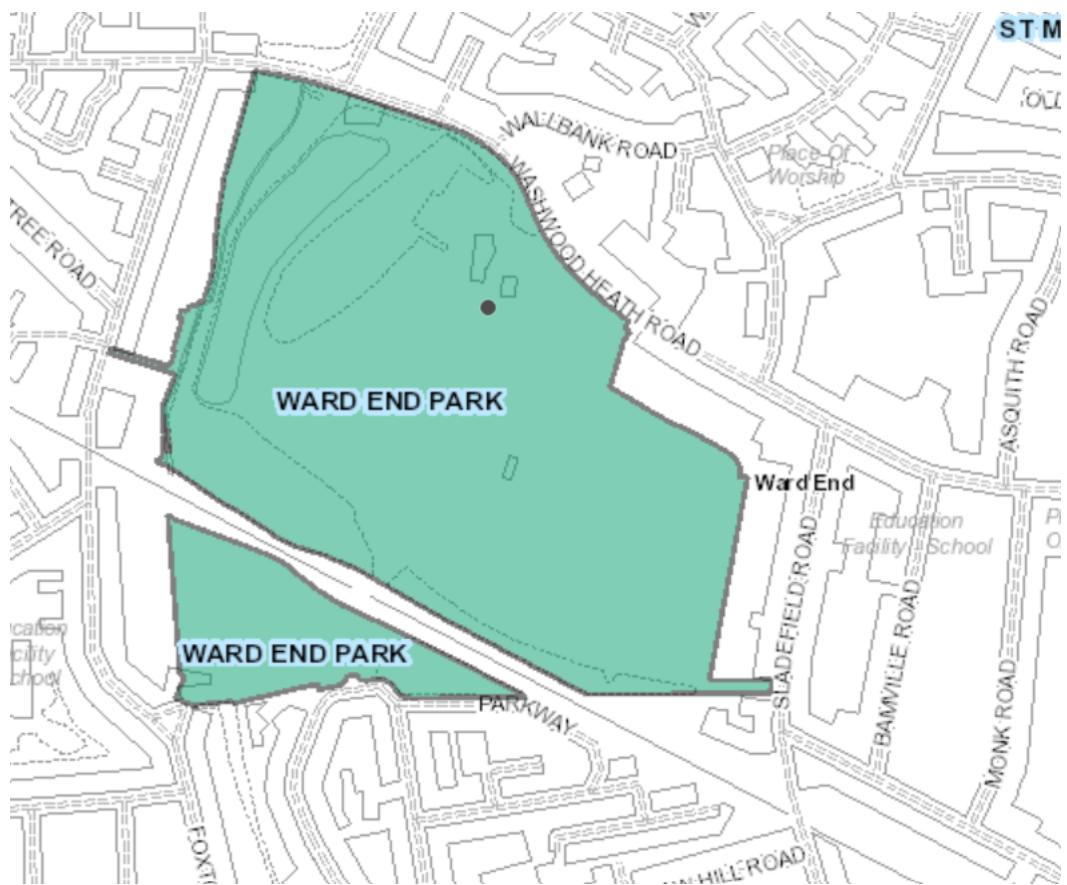
Wake Green Playing Fields



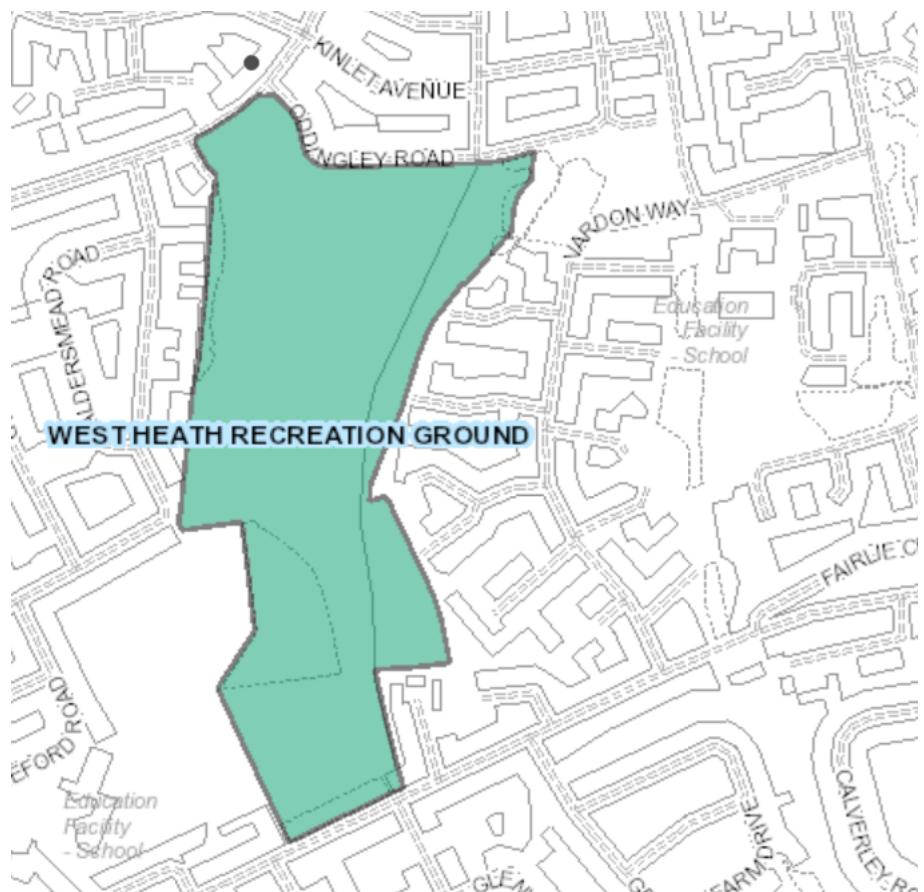
Walkers Heath Sports Ground



Ward End Park



West Heath Recreation Ground



Appendix 5

Street Trading Consent Application and Renewal Assessment Framework

Street Trading Policy 2020

The assessment criteria within this assessment framework are described more fully in the Policy and the Policy will be used in conjunction with the information below to guide the consideration of specific criteria.

This assessment framework will be used for both applications and renewals except for a renewal occurring within 12 months of the grant of the original application. In this case renewal will normally occur for one further 12-month period if the original terms of the consent have been adhered to and there are no other circumstances that make the original application no longer appropriate e.g. changes in road layout. This will occur without the need for a renewal form to be completed.

A scale of 0 to 5 will be used with 0 being poor evidence and 5 being excellent evidence of meeting the assessment criteria. The final score will be made by the Street Trading Team after analysing the information put forward by the consultees.

Assessment criteria	Specific factors linked to criteria	Score	Comments (Additional guidance in italics)
1. Public safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adverse comment made by Highway Authority or any other relevant consultee in terms of location		
2. Prevention of crime and disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adverse comment made by Police or any other relevant consultee in terms of increased risk		

3. Prevention of nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of proposed activity and how that may impact on neighbouring residences and businesses 		
4. Suitability of applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any adverse unspent convictions • Previous history of reliable payment of fees • Previous history of compliance with any street trading consent 		<p><i>A poor payment history or a history of noncompliance for any consent previously held with Birmingham Council is likely result in a low score.</i></p> <p><i>If the applicant is in debt in relation to a street trading consent with Birmingham City Council at the time of renewal/new application, then it is likely that the renewal/application will not be granted.</i></p>
5. Suitability of trading unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with design brief (applicable for consent over 12 weeks in any financial year) • Appropriate size for proposed location • High quality design • Agreed removal of unit after trading • All goods, ancillary equipment and stock kept within unit 		<p><i>Where the unit does not comply with the design brief the application is likely to be refused unless the application is for a food unit where some modifications may be considered for technical operation.</i></p> <p><i>The design brief does not apply to occasional consents or annual consent for a duration less than 12 weeks but should still be used as guidance.</i></p>

6. Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All units to be compatible with being powered by electricity • If generator is proposed for use outside city centre evidence must be provided that no alternative power supply is available and cannot be made available 		
7. Advertising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising only relates to goods on sale • Advertising is not illuminated and is contained in unit • No "A" Boards etc. 		
8. Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are necessary and appropriate 		<p><i>Any barriers proposed should not constitute a nuisance or danger under the Highways Act 1980, would not impede the free flow of pedestrians or traffic and would not restrict the pavement so as to inhibit social distancing.</i></p>
9. Hours of Trading	<p>Trading hours promote:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventing crime, disorder and antisocial behaviour. 2. Avoiding disturbance due to noise, smell or other matter. 3. Protecting public safety. 4. Preventing obstruction of the highway. 		

	5. Having regard to location and operating hours of business activity.		
10.Cumulative impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Except for football trading the trading unit is situated 30m distant from any other trading unit 		<p><i>It is accepted that this may not be known when new applications are first being made under this policy. All traders will therefore be given a score of 3 where other traders have applied for the same street. As stipulated under section 7 of the policy the applicants awarded the highest score in the assessment framework in a competitive scenario will be chosen and a location identified on that street.</i></p>
11.Selling the right goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of goods • Innovative products • Goods do not cause nuisance • Goods do not contribute to crime and disorder • Goods do not have a negative health impact 		
12.Site assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any effect on road safety, either arising from the siting of the pitch or from customers visiting or leaving. • Any loss of amenity caused by noise, traffic, smell etc. • Existing traffic orders e.g. waiting restrictions. 		<p><i>It is accepted that this may not be known when new applications are first being made under this policy. All traders will therefore be given a score of 3. As stipulated under section 7 of the policy the applicants awarded the highest score in the assessment framework in a competitive scenario will be chosen and a location identified on that street.</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any potential obstruction of pedestrian, vehicular or disabled access. • Any obstruction to the safe passage of pedestrians and wheelchair users. • Any nuisance/interruption to pedestrian flow or social distancing • The safe access and egress of customers and staff from the pitch and immediate vicinity. • Obstruction of entry to or sight lines to the entrance of retail premises or obstruction of display windows of retail premises. • Public squares will not be appropriate for annual street trading consents longer than 12 weeks. • If land is not HMPE then permission of landowner is required. 		<p><i>The above does not apply to instances where the land is not HMPE and the applicant has the permission of the landowner. If the applicant does not have the permission of the landowner this will lead to the application being refused.</i></p>
Decision/ Additional			

Appendix 6

Street Trading Design Brief for Units

Unit proportions

The external height of the unit must not exceed 2.6 metres

External size of the units must not exceed 2.3 metres x 4.9 metres

These dimensions do not include the tow bar.

It is recognised that units may not be a uniform shape and uniqueness is supported but will generally only be considered if the unit is within the proportions outlined above and compliant with the other conditions outlined in this design brief.

This design brief gives a maximum size (to accommodate standard food trailers), however applicants are advised to consider the size of trading unit that will be appropriate in the location that they are suggesting.

Special consideration will be given in relation to food units/trailers. Where a food trader can establish that (a) the design brief size requirements would be inadequate for the technical operation of their business which would otherwise be granted a consent and (b) that the location in question can support a larger unit, then the council will be willing to consider some modifications of the design size requirements.

Unit design

Units must be of a high quality, bespoke design that complements and enhances its surrounding environment. The proposed unit design must be agreed by Birmingham City Council.

(It is suggested traders do not purchase a unit until the proposed design has been agreed by Birmingham City Council).

Colour

The colour of the unit must be approved by Birmingham City Council. Consideration will be given to the proposed location of the unit and how the colour will help the unit enhance its surroundings.

Signage

Signage must be painted (or attached via vinyl sticker) onto the trailer / stall. No other signage can be utilised by traders (such as hanging, floor sited A boards, etc)

Signage must be in no more than two colours.

Graphics or logos must be no more than three colours of which one is the same as the signage colour and not cover more than 1/3rd of an elevation. Graphics must directly relate to the business.

Temporary signage or product pictures are not permitted on any elevation and must be contained on the product/menu board or within the trading unit.

Product/menu boards must be sited internally or on shutters.

All signage designs must be approved by the Birmingham City Council as part of the street trading consent application process.

Siting of stock & trading area

Goods cannot be displayed outside the areas of the unit e.g. via build-outs, externally hung on the unit, sited on the public realm around the unit, or by any other means. All produce / stock must be located and displayed within the unit.

Goods cannot be displayed directly on the ground and must be presented from a product specific display unit (e.g. tiered shelving for flowers)

The unit should aim to have at least 3 opening or glazed elevations.

Subject to above, signage can be used to help enhance blank elevations.

Canopies

No goods can be hung or displayed on or from the canopy.

Canopies should only be located on the serving or opening size of the unit, for shading purposes only.

Canopies should not project any more than 1m from the unit.

The colour of canopies must complement or be the same, as the unit colour. The design and appearance of the canopy will be approved by BCC as part of the wider unit design.

Waste

Commercial waste must be stored within the stall / trailer.

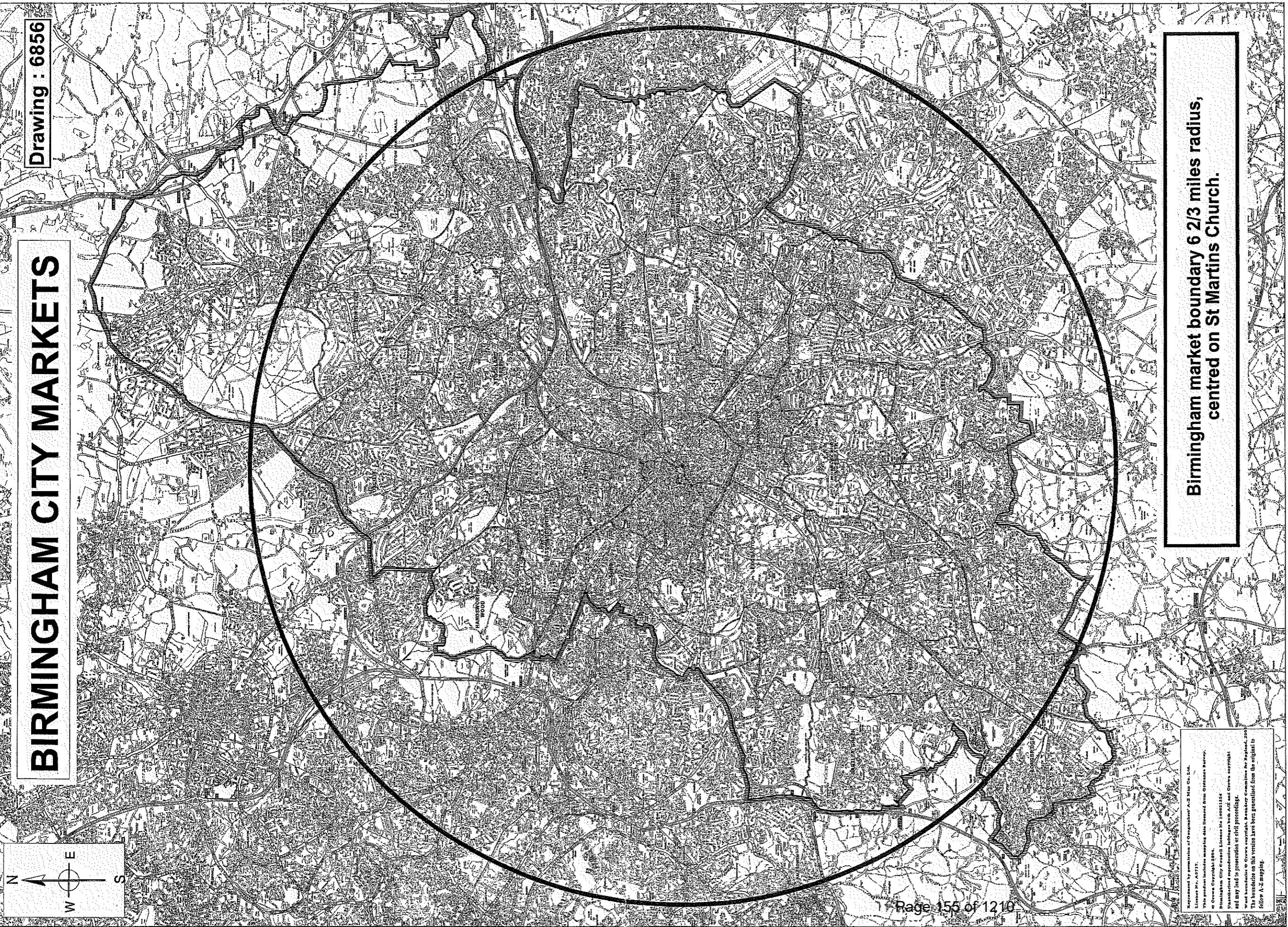
Food stalls should aim to have a public waste bin sited next to the unit. This should be black and managed by the trader with waste removal forming part of the trader's commercial waste contract. The need for such a waste receptacle will be considered on a case by case basis acknowledging that there may be instances where the provision of a waste receptacle will be required.

Lighting

The unit must not have external lighting.

BIRMINGHAM CITY MARKETS

Drawing : 6856



Appendix 8**BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL****STREET TRADING
DISCIPLINARY PROCESS**

All Street Trading Consent Holders must comply with the Conditions attached to their Street Trading Consent.

Should a Consent Holder breach the conditions, the following process will be applied.

FIRST OFFENCE

The Consent Holder will be verbally warned on site by an “Authorised Officer” and a formal verbal warning will be issued in writing and placed on the traders file.

SECOND OFFENCE

Should the Consent Holder commit a further breach of the conditions within **six months** of the second offence, a formal written warning will be issued and placed on the traders file.

THIRD OFFENCE

Should a Consent Holder commit a further breach within **twelve months** of the third offence, the Consent Holder will be asked for a written submission relating to the breaches. A senior authorised officer will review the consent with a potential outcome being revocation.

In addition, should a consent holder commit a significant breach of the conditions so as to be considered as serious misconduct or such as to impact significantly on the following:

- **Public Safety**
- **Prevention of crime and disorder**
- **Prevention of public nuisance**

Then immediate suspension of the consent will occur which will trigger a review of the consent by a senior officer with a potential outcome being revocation. Written submissions for both the Street Trading Team and the consent holder will be sought prior to a decision being made.

Where circumstances change or there are serious concerns regarding a consent, officers will compile a report for consideration by a senior officer. A copy of this report will be provided to the consent holder in advance of its consideration in order that they are able to provide any explanation or justification to support their position within a reasonable time.(14 days) The matter will be determined after the 14 days

whether a response has been received or not. The senior officer will consider all evidence and make the decision whether to revoke the consent.

Where a consent is revoked the Council will advise the applicant verbally and confirm the reasons for this in writing within 10 working days.

Appeal against revocation

There is no statutory right of appeal against a decision to revoke a consent however an appeal may be made to the Head of Licensing within 5 working days of the written revocation. A panel of two independent senior officers will review the decision to revoke the consent. After considering the original evidence (new evidence or material will not be permitted) the panel will make a decision in writing on whether to uphold the appeal (with or without conditions) or not to uphold the appeal.

The appeal process is:

- Senior officer will write to the trader informing him/her that the consent is revoked and give details for this outcome and how to appeal.
- Panel of two senior officers of Birmingham City Council (not connected with making any decision to revoke the consent)
- Panel to consider original report from the Street Trading Team, original evidence submitted by the trader, and the revocation letter from the senior officer.
- Panel to defer decision making if further evidence required from officers or trader
- Panel to determine whether the appeal is upheld or not
- Panel to write to trader detailing final decision.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**STREET TRADING CONDITIONS**

These Conditions are intended to assist in the operational effectiveness of Street Trading, to ensure equity in relationship to the traders and to support the City Council's intention to provide a high-quality service.

All Street Trading Consent Holders shall comply with these Conditions. Where applicable, employees shall also comply with these Conditions.

In these conditions, the following terms have the meaning hereby assigned:

'Council'	means Birmingham City Council
'Division'	means the Council's Regulation and Enforcement Division
Street Trading	the selling or exposing or offering for sale any article (including a living thing) in a street
Street	a) any road, footway, beach or other area to which the public have access without payment; and b) a service area as defined in section 329 of the Highways Act 1980
'Consent Holder'	means a Street Trader who has been granted a Consent by the Division to trade on the street
'Consent'	means a Consent granted by the Division in respect of street trading
'Employee'	means a person working for a Street Trading Consent Holder
'Authorised Officer'	an Officer employed by Birmingham City Council and authorised by the Assistant Director of Regulation and Enforcement in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982
'Senior Officer'	means an Operational Manager within the Division
'Serious Misconduct'	Includes, but is not limited to any of the following: Sexist, racist, foul or abusive language Acts of dishonesty Acts of indecency Any act causing or likely to be dangerous or cause personal injury to a person

General Conditions

Consent Details

1. A copy of the consent must be displayed prominently on the unit at the street trading site and the trader or his employees shall produce it whenever required by any Police Officer, Market Officer or other person authorised by the Council.
2. The consent holder shall not trade outside the time and days permitted by the consent and trading shall only take place from the agreed specified trading unit.
3. The consent holder shall not trade within the consent area other than at the location permitted by the consent.
4. The consent holder shall trade in compliance with the consent and must not digress e.g. affixing barriers or advertising etc. that has not been specified in the consent.
5. The consent holder will comply with all statutory orders, regulations or bye laws made and for the time being in force.
6. The consent holder and their employees shall comply with all statutory requirements and statutory instruments including without limitation the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 in relation to the sale of goods or provision of services from their unit.
7. The goods, articles or things, the sale of which is authorised by this consent, are strictly limited to those specified, unless written approval to amend has been given by Birmingham City Council.
8. The trading unit must be of the size and design approved by the Council and/or specified in the consent. Written approval to change the specified sales unit must be obtained from Birmingham City Council.
9. The consent holder shall not at any time lend, or purport to transfer or assign this licence to, or permit it to be used, by any other person except that he/she may employ any other approved person to assist him/her in trading without a further consent being required. Birmingham City Council must be notified of all employees/persons authorised to assist prior to them working.
10. All consent holders and their employees shall register their names and current addresses with the Division in accordance with the requirements outlined on the Division's application form and give written notice to the Division immediately of any changes in such details.
11. All consent holders shall ensure that all their employees comply fully with the Conditions as disciplinary action may be taken against any consent holder or their employees for any breaches of the Conditions. Consent holders are under a duty to bring the Conditions to the attention of their employees.
12. The consent holder may employ another person to 'assist' with trading but shall be expected to be in attendance at the site regularly in order to remain in control of trading for the majority of trading hours.

13. The consent may be revoked by the council at any time for non-compliance with conditions or any other reasonable cause or surrendered by the consent holder at any time.
14. Nothing in these conditions shall excuse the consent holder from any legal duty or liability and the consent holder shall indemnify the council in respect of all claims, actions or demands arising from the consent except where due to the Council's own negligence.
15. The consent holder shall always maintain a valid third-party public liability insurance policy to the value of £5,000,000 and shall produce a valid certificate of insurance at any time.
16. The consent holder and any employees must notify the Council in writing within two working days of any change of address, any changes, police investigations and/or convictions or cautions which arise during the terms of the consent. The Council reserves the right to suspend a consent with immediate effect pending a review of the consent by the Head of Licensing or another senior authorised officer should any criminal matter serious enough that there are concerns for public safety.
17. The fees for the consent must be paid on or before the due date for payment as specified by the Council and by one of the methods stipulated by the Council on the invoice.
18. Should the trader wish to surrender their consent, they must do so formally in writing, returning their consent. Failure to do so will result in consent fees remaining payable.
19. Notwithstanding the details of a consent, when a pitch becomes temporarily unsuitable for any reason, the consent holder will agree to relocate to an alternative street trading pitch for the period of the temporary restriction.

General Conduct

20. The consent holder must not sell or leave any articles/goods outside of the agreed trading dimensions of the trading unit. No goods shall be hung from canopies or be placed on the ground.
21. The consent holder shall not trade in such a way that is likely to cause obstruction of any part of any street or public place.
22. The consent holder shall not trade in such a way that is likely to cause an injury to any person using the street or place.
23. The consent holder shall not trade in such a way that is likely to cause damage to any property in the street or place.
24. The consent holder shall not trade in such a way that is likely to cause a nuisance or annoyance to persons using the street or public place, or to occupiers of premises in the vicinity.
25. The consent holder shall be clean in his person and shall not exhibit insobriety, incivility, improper language or other misconduct.

26. Serious misconduct will result in an immediate suspension of the consent to enable a review to take place by the Head of Licensing or other senior authorised officer potentially leading to revocation.
27. If requested to move for any reason the consent holder shall comply the reasonable instructions of any authorised Birmingham City Council Officer or West Midlands Police Officer.
28. The consent holder agrees to abide by the disciplinary procedure as approved by the Division.
29. Where more than one mobile ice cream trader has been granted a mobile street trading consent to trade in the same street, then any such ice cream trader on entering a street where an ice cream trader is already trading shall immediately leave that street without trading in it.

Protection of Young People

30. Street trading will not normally be authorised within 50 metres of any entrance or exit to a school or nursery. (The distance from the entrance to a school or nursery may be extended where issues of public safety are raised during the consultation of the application).
31. No child aged 16 or below shall be engaged in or employed to undertake any street trading under a consent issued by the Council.

Noise Nuisance

32. The consent holder shall not use any device for the reproduction or amplification of sound; or any device or instrument to attract vendors to the stall/vehicle/trailer by sound. Ice cream vans may use a chime only in accordance with the Code of Practice on Noise from Ice Cream Van Chimes etc. 1982.

Vehicle/Unit Compliance

33. Any vehicle/unit/trailer used by the consent holder in the course of trading shall be constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Council and as stipulated by the consent and design brief. A high standard of presentation and appearance will be expected to be maintained.
34. Any replacement or new units must be approved by the Council prior to being purchased or its building being commissioned.
35. The unit will comply in all respects with any legal requirements relating to the activity proposed
36. The unit shall be of a high-quality design, with robust construction and materials that the daily removal will not result in the rapid deterioration in appearance of the unit.

37. The quality and appearance of the unit must be maintained at the standard approved in the original consent.
38. The unit will be of a mobile type and must be removed daily after trading has ceased unless authorised by the Division. It must not cause damage to the street or endanger persons using the street.

Health & Safety

39. The use and storage of LPG will comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and any Fire Authority requirements.
40. Where any LPG or electricity is used then suitable fire extinguishers must be provided and maintained in a satisfactory condition.
41. The consent holder will not be permitted to erect additional awnings, tents or other structures at the site without permission.
42. The consent holder shall be responsible for any damage to the highway resulting from the trading activity.
43. The consent holder shall not keep or store explosive materials and inflammable liquids on their trading units, other than gas cylinders in compliance with current legislation.
44. The consent holder shall comply with all Traffic Regulation Orders and ensure that vehicles used in respect of their stalls are moved from the trading site immediately they are unloaded or at the request of any authorised Officer.

Advertisements / Signage

45. Advertisements must not be placed outside the perimeter of the trading site or affixed to any street furniture - e.g. lamp posts, road signs, fences, bollards.
46. Advertising should only relate to goods offered for sale on that pitch.
47. Illumination of advertisements on the outside of the unit not permitted.
48. The use of 'A' boards and any other display board/structures are prohibited.

Waste Management

49. The consent holders shall provide and maintain adequate refuse receptacles for litter and shall remove all litter in the trading vicinity; suitable arrangements must be in place for the disposal of commercial waste.
50. The consent holder must prevent the deposit in any street of solid or liquid refuse and shall not discharge any water (except as may be necessary for cleansing) to the street surface or to the surface water drains. The surrounding area shall be kept clean and tidy including the necessary washing of street surfaces.

Additional Requirements for Food Operations

51. The consent holder must maintain a Food Hygiene Rating Scheme score of 4 or 5.
The hygiene rating must be displayed prominently on the stall, trailer, or vehicle.

PLEASE NOTE:

Failure to comply with these conditions may result in enforcement action, leading to this street trading consent being revoked or an application to renew being refused.

The council reserve the right to amend these standard conditions at any time.

The Council may attach any further reasonable conditions to this consent which it appears appropriate to meet particular circumstances.

This consent and any associated documents must be surrendered to the Council if the consent holder wishes to cease trading.

Any person who engages in street trading in a designated consent street unless authorised by the Council under the provisions of Schedule 4, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding £1000 per offence i.e. for each day of trading without consent.



Consultation on Birmingham City Council's Proposed Street Trading Policy 2020: Summary report

This report was created on Tuesday 25 February 2020 at 13:51.

The consultation ran from 16/12/2019 to 23/02/2020.

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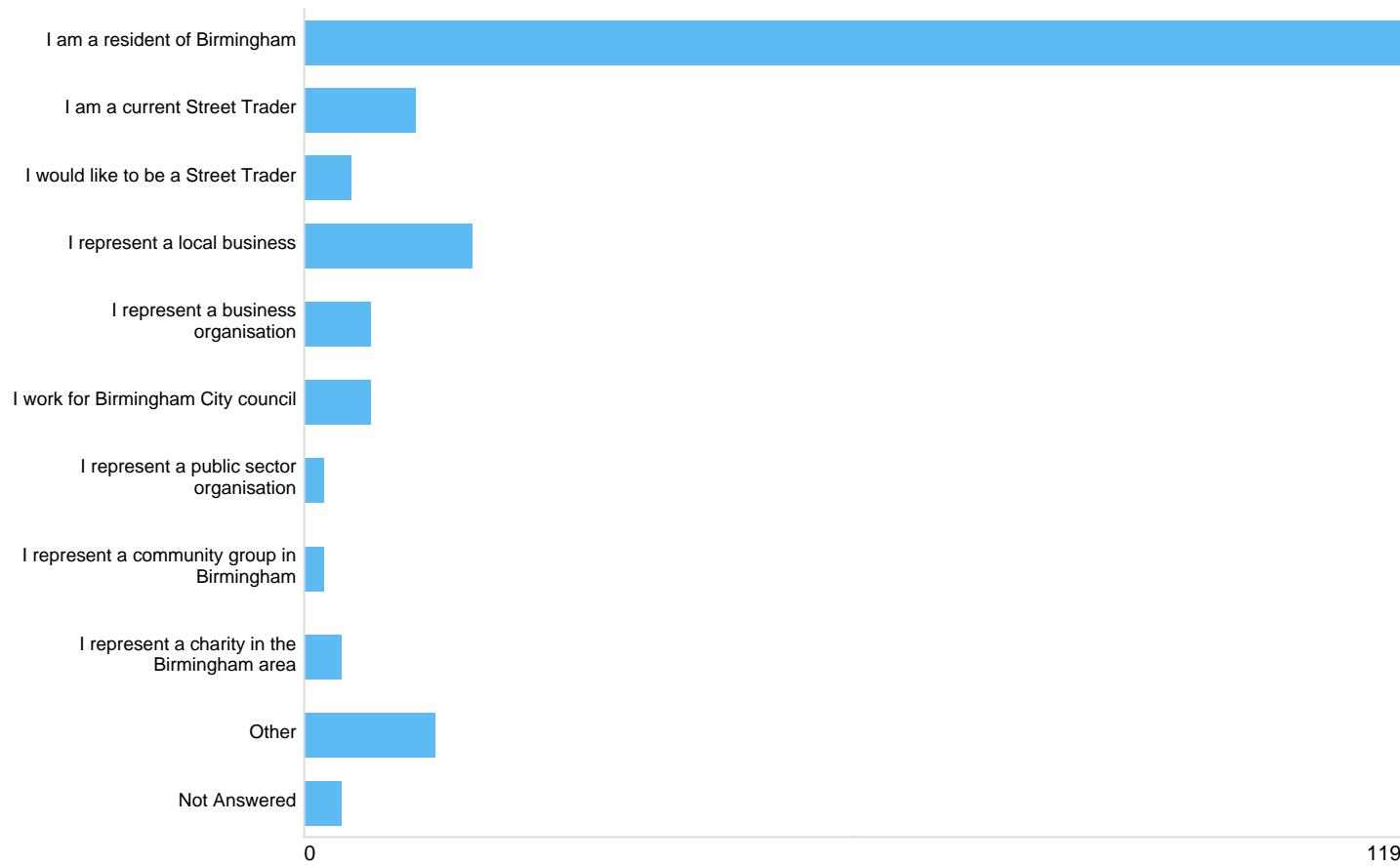
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Question 1: Firstly which of the following are you (or the person you are completing this on behalf of)?

Which area you





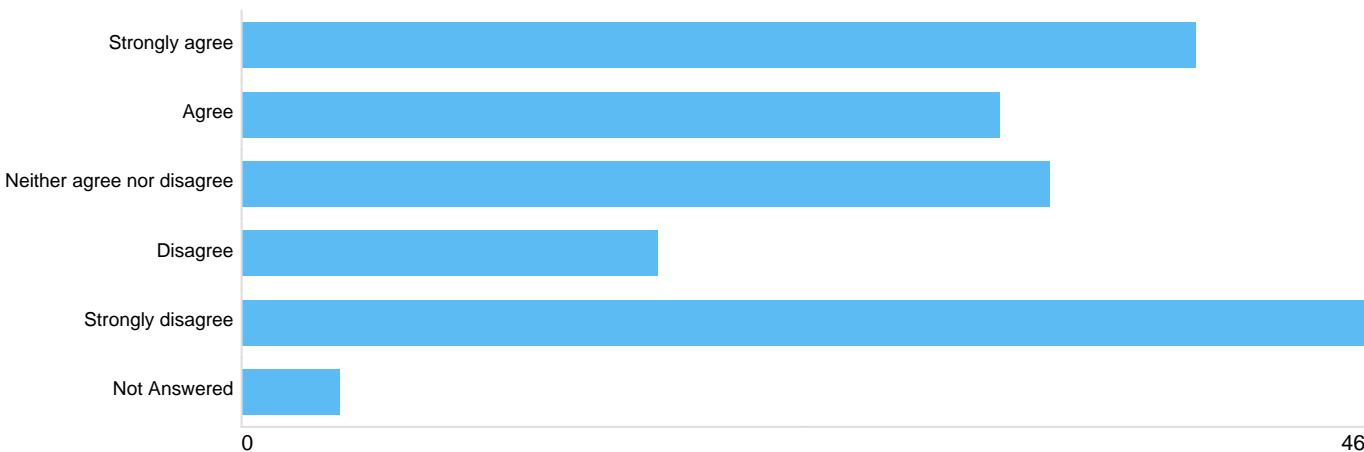
Option	Total	Percent
I am a resident of Birmingham	119	70.00%
I am a current Street Trader	12	7.06%
I would like to be a Street Trader	5	2.94%
I represent a local business	18	10.59%
I represent a business organisation	7	4.12%
I work for Birmingham City council	7	4.12%
I represent a public sector organisation	2	1.18%
I represent a community group in Birmingham	2	1.18%
I represent a charity in the Birmingham area	4	2.35%
Other	14	8.24%
Not Answered	4	2.35%

Who are you - Other

There were 15 responses to this part of the question.

Question 2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the introduction of prohibited streets on current red routes, current metro routes and approved metro extension routes?

prohibited streets

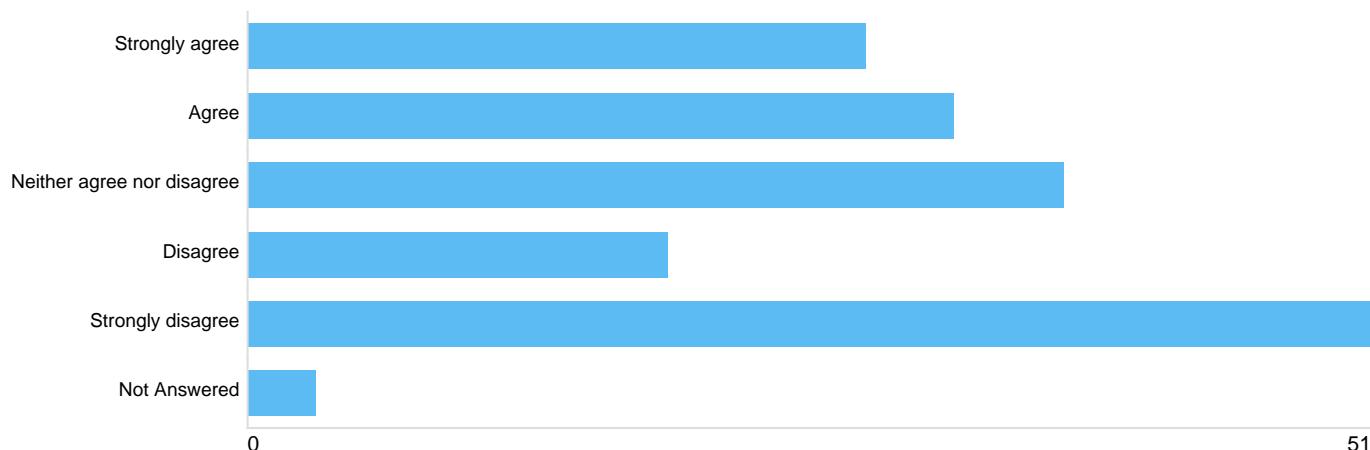


Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	39	22.94%
Agree	31	18.24%
Neither agree nor disagree	33	19.41%
Disagree	17	10.00%
Strongly disagree	46	27.06%
Not Answered	4	2.35%

Question 3: What are your reasons for disagreeing with the introduction of prohibited streets on current red routes, current metro routes and approved metro extension routes?

types of street Disagree

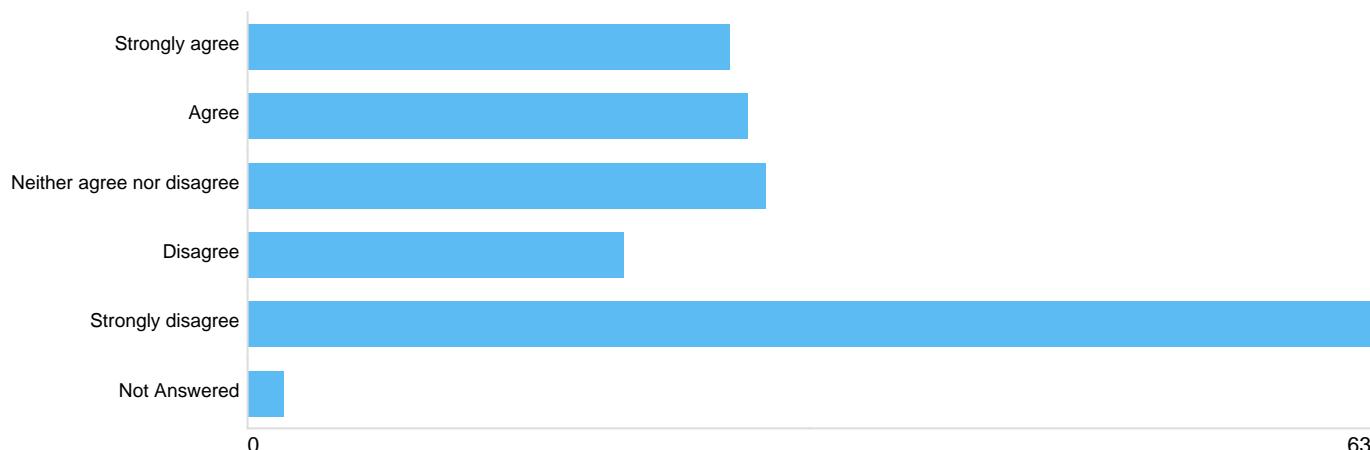
There were 56 responses to this part of the question.

**Question 4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the introduction of annual, occasional and mobile consents?*****street trading consent***

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	28	16.47%
Agree	32	18.82%
Neither agree nor disagree	37	21.76%
Disagree	19	11.18%
Strongly disagree	51	30.00%
Not Answered	3	1.76%

Question 5: What are your reasons for disagreeing with the introduction of annual, occasional and mobile consents?***Trading consent disagree***

There were 55 responses to this part of the question.

Question 6: To what extent do you agree or disagree that following resolution of the policy that a 6 week window should be opened to enable all interested traders to apply for a consent and that those applications should be considered at the same time against the aim of the policy and the consent considerations?***Implementing Policy***



Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	27	15.88%
Agree	28	16.47%
Neither agree nor disagree	29	17.06%
Disagree	21	12.35%
Strongly disagree	63	37.06%
Not Answered	2	1.18%

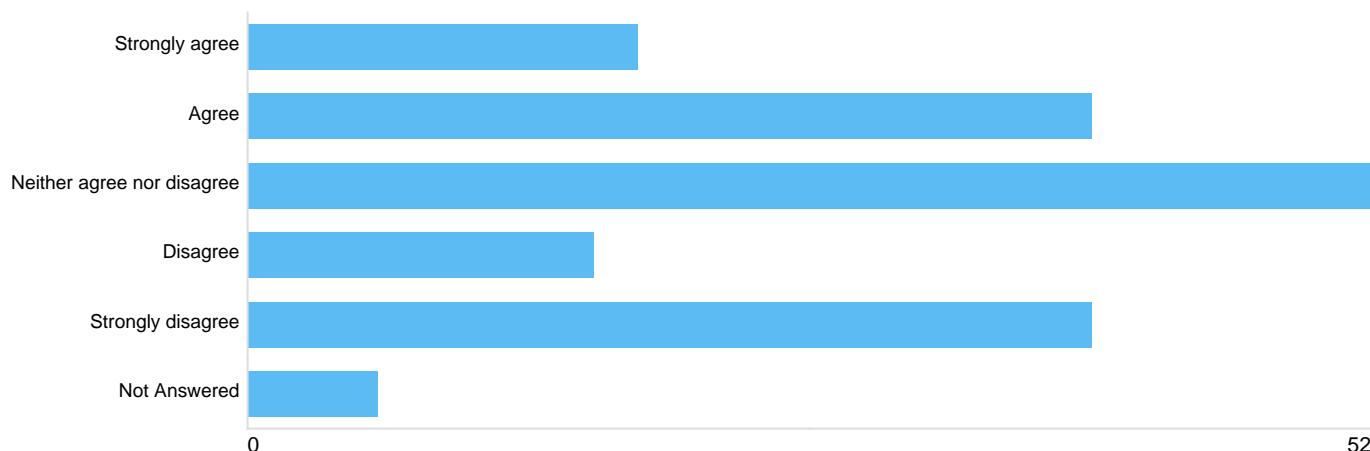
Question 7: What are your reasons for disagreeing that following resolution of the policy that a 6 week window should be opened to enable all interested traders to apply for a consent and that those applications should be considered at the same time against the aim of the policy and the consent considerations?

Implementing Policy Disagree

There were 68 responses to this part of the question.

Question 8: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the listed key considerations?

Considerations



Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	18	10.59%
Agree	39	22.94%
Neither agree nor disagree	52	30.59%
Disagree	16	9.41%
Strongly disagree	39	22.94%
Not Answered	6	3.53%

Question 9: What are your reasons for disagreeing with the listed key considerations?

Key considerations Disagree

There were 35 responses to this part of the question.

Question 10: Are you a food business operator?

Food business

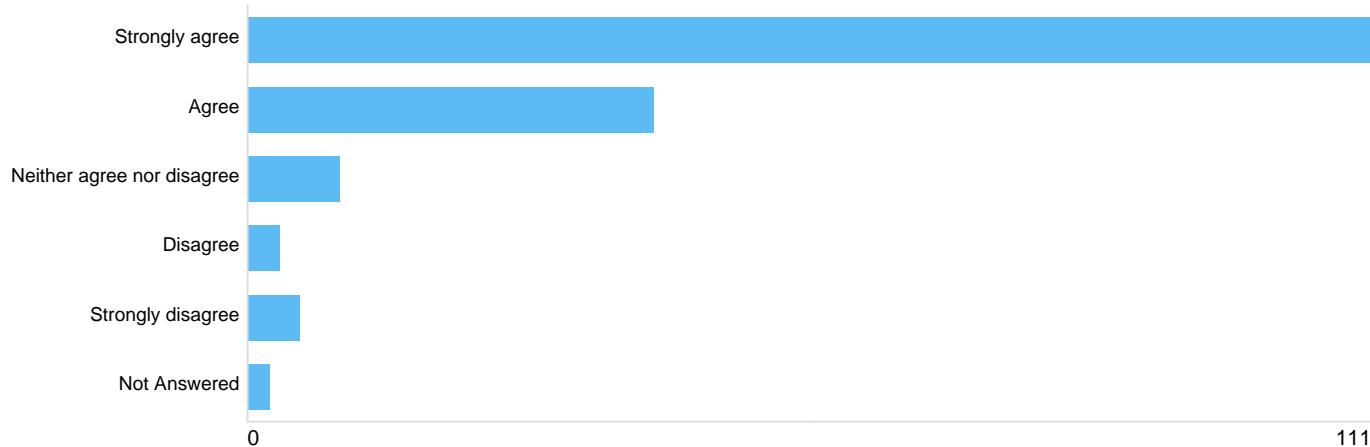




Option	Total	Percent
Yes	22	12.94%
No	144	84.71%
Not Answered	4	2.35%

Question 11: To what extent do you agree or disagree that food street trading businesses should maintain a Food Hygiene Rating of four or five?

food hygiene



Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	111	65.29%
Agree	40	23.53%
Neither agree nor disagree	9	5.29%
Disagree	3	1.76%
Strongly disagree	5	2.94%
Not Answered	2	1.18%

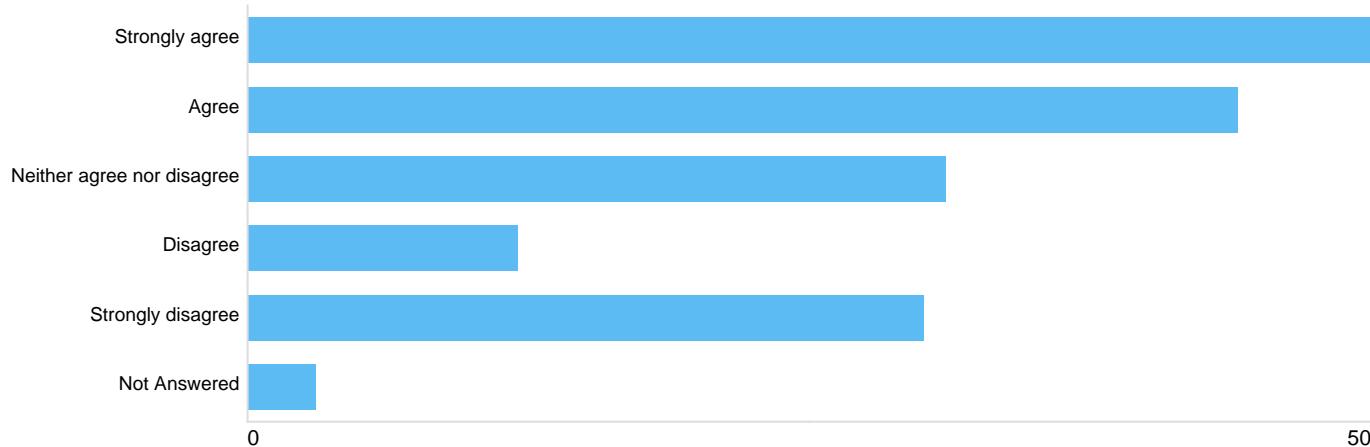
Question 12: What are your reasons for disagreeing that food street trading businesses should maintain a Food Hygiene Rating of four or five?

Food Hygiene Disagree

There were 6 responses to this part of the question.

Question 13: To what extent do you agree or disagree that Birmingham City Council should introduce a Street Trading Policy that complements the current city infrastructure and enhances the retail offer in Birmingham?

Street Trading Policy





Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	50	29.41%
Agree	44	25.88%
Neither agree nor disagree	31	18.24%
Disagree	12	7.06%
Strongly disagree	30	17.65%
Not Answered	3	1.76%

Question 14: What are your reasons for disagreeing that Birmingham City Council should introduce a Street Trading Policy that complements the current city infrastructure and enhances the retail offer in Birmingham?

Street Trading Policy Disagree

There were 34 responses to this part of the question.

Question 15: If you have any other comments you would like to make about the Draft Street Trading Policy 2020 that have not already been covered please add them below?

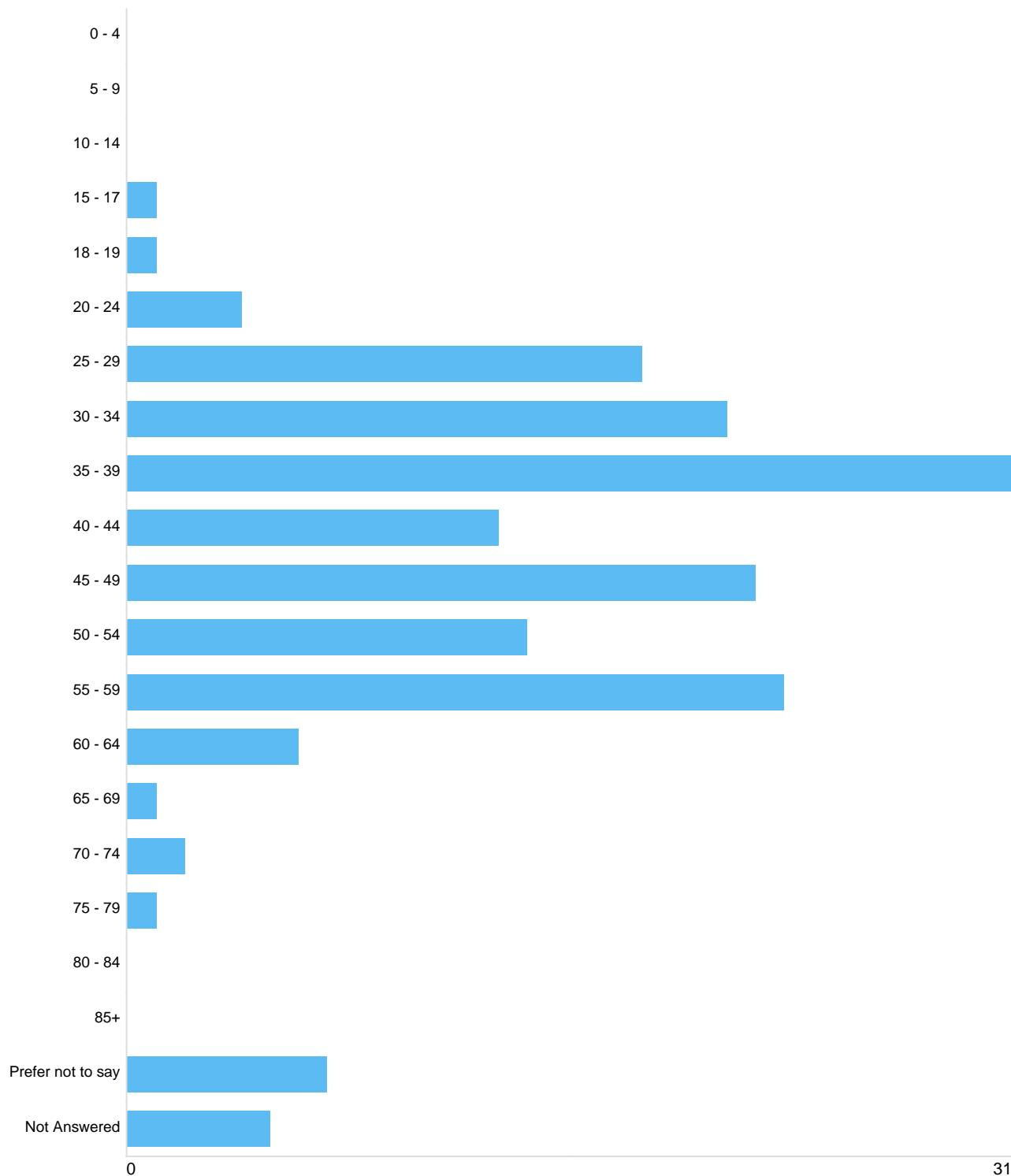
Further Comments

There were 76 responses to this part of the question.



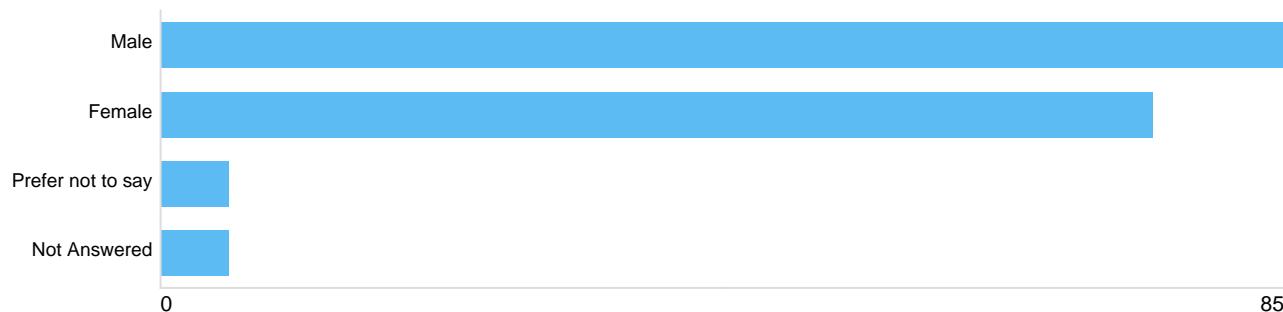
Question 16: Age: Which age group applies to you?

Age





Option	Total	Percent
0 - 4	0	0%
5 - 9	0	0%
10 - 14	0	0%
15 - 17	1	0.59%
18 - 19	1	0.59%
20 - 24	4	2.35%
25 - 29	18	10.59%
30 - 34	21	12.35%
35 - 39	31	18.24%
40 - 44	13	7.65%
45 - 49	22	12.94%
50 - 54	14	8.24%
55 - 59	23	13.53%
60 - 64	6	3.53%
65 - 69	1	0.59%
70 - 74	2	1.18%
75 - 79	1	0.59%
80 - 84	0	0%
85+	0	0%
Prefer not to say	7	4.12%
Not Answered	5	2.94%

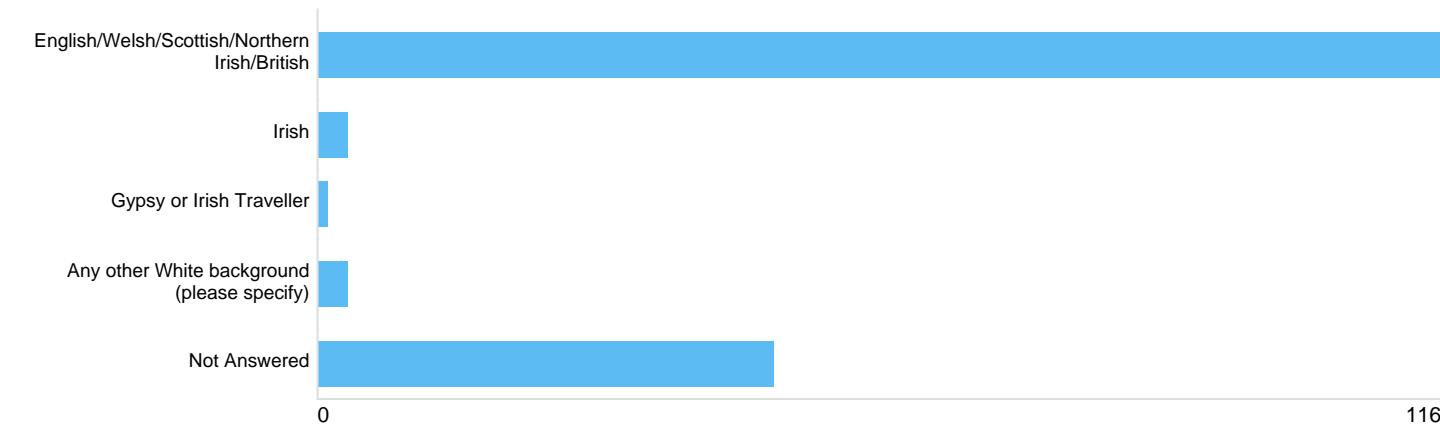
Question 17: Sex/Gender: What is your sex?*gender*



Option	Total	Percent
Male	85	50.00%
Female	75	44.12%
Prefer not to say	5	2.94%
Not Answered	5	2.94%

Question 18: Ethnicity: What is your ethnic group?

Ethnicity White



Option	Total	Percent
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	116	68.24%
Irish	3	1.76%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	0.59%
Any other White background (please specify)	3	1.76%
Not Answered	47	27.65%

Ethnicity Other White

There were 8 responses to this part of the question.

Ethnicity Mixed/Multiple



Option	Total	Percent
White and Black Caribbean/African	5	2.94%
White and Asian	3	1.76%
Any other Mixed background (please specify)	0	0%
Not Answered	162	95.29%

Ethnicity Other Mixed/multiple

There was 1 response to this part of the question.

Ethnicity Asian/Asian British



Option	Total	Percent
Indian	30	17.65%
Pakistani	1	0.59%
Kashmiri	0	0%
Bangladeshi	1	0.59%
Chinese	0	0%
Any other Asian background (please specify)	1	0.59%
Not Answered	137	80.59%

Ethnicity Asian/Asian British Other

There was 1 response to this part of the question.

Ethnicity Black/African/Caribbean/Black British



Option	Total	Percent
African	0	0%
Caribbean	0	0%
Any other Black/African/Caribbean background (please specify)	0	0%
Not Answered	170	100.00%

Ethnicity Black African/Caribbean/Black British Other

There were 0 responses to this part of the question.

Ethnicity Other Ethnic Group



Option	Total	Percent
Arab	1	0.59%
Any other ethnic group (please specify)	0	0%
Not Answered	169	99.41%

Ethnicity Other ethnic group - Other

There were 0 responses to this part of the question.

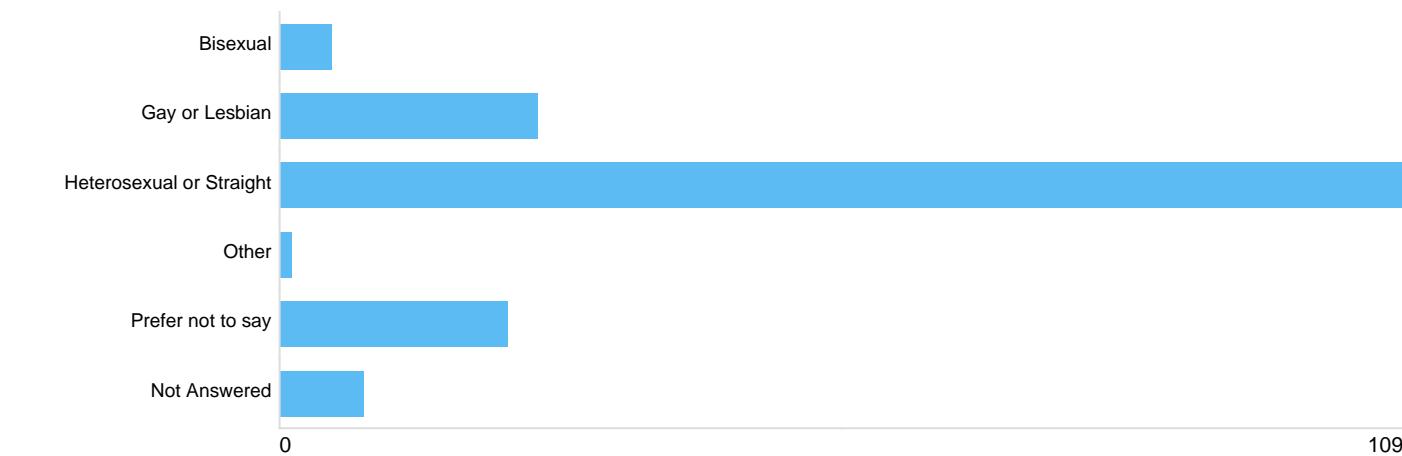
Etnicity - prefer not to say



Option	Total	Percent
Prefer not to say	8	4.71%
Not Answered	162	95.29%

Question 19: Sexual Orientation: What is your Sexual Orientation?

Sexual Orientation





Option	Total	Percent
Bisexual	5	2.94%
Gay or Lesbian	25	14.71%
Heterosexual or Straight	109	64.12%
Other	1	0.59%
Prefer not to say	22	12.94%
Not Answered	8	4.71%

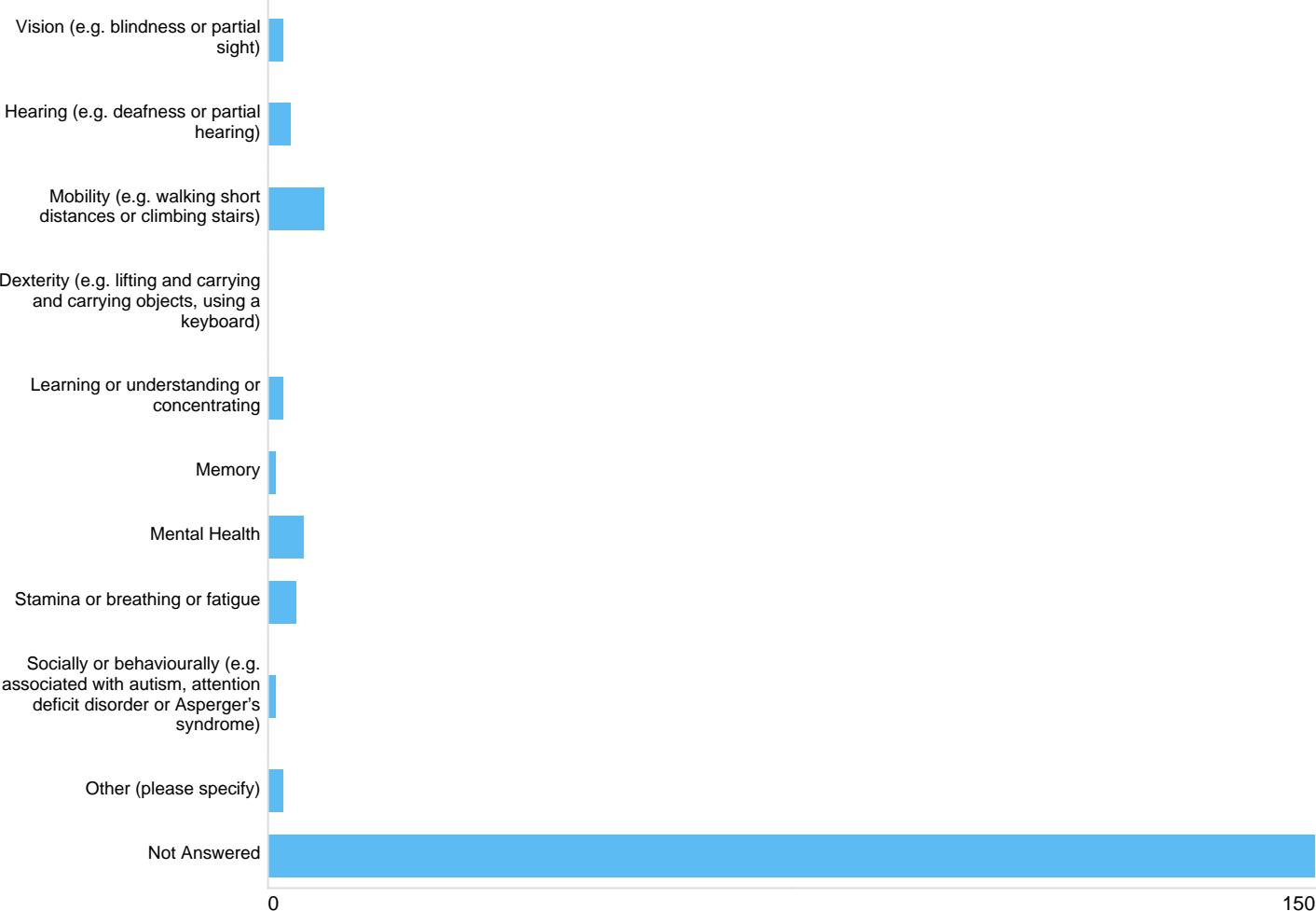
Question 20: Disability: Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?***Physical or mental health conditions***

135



Option	Total	Percent
Yes	15	8.82%
No	135	79.41%
Prefer not to say	11	6.47%
Not Answered	9	5.29%

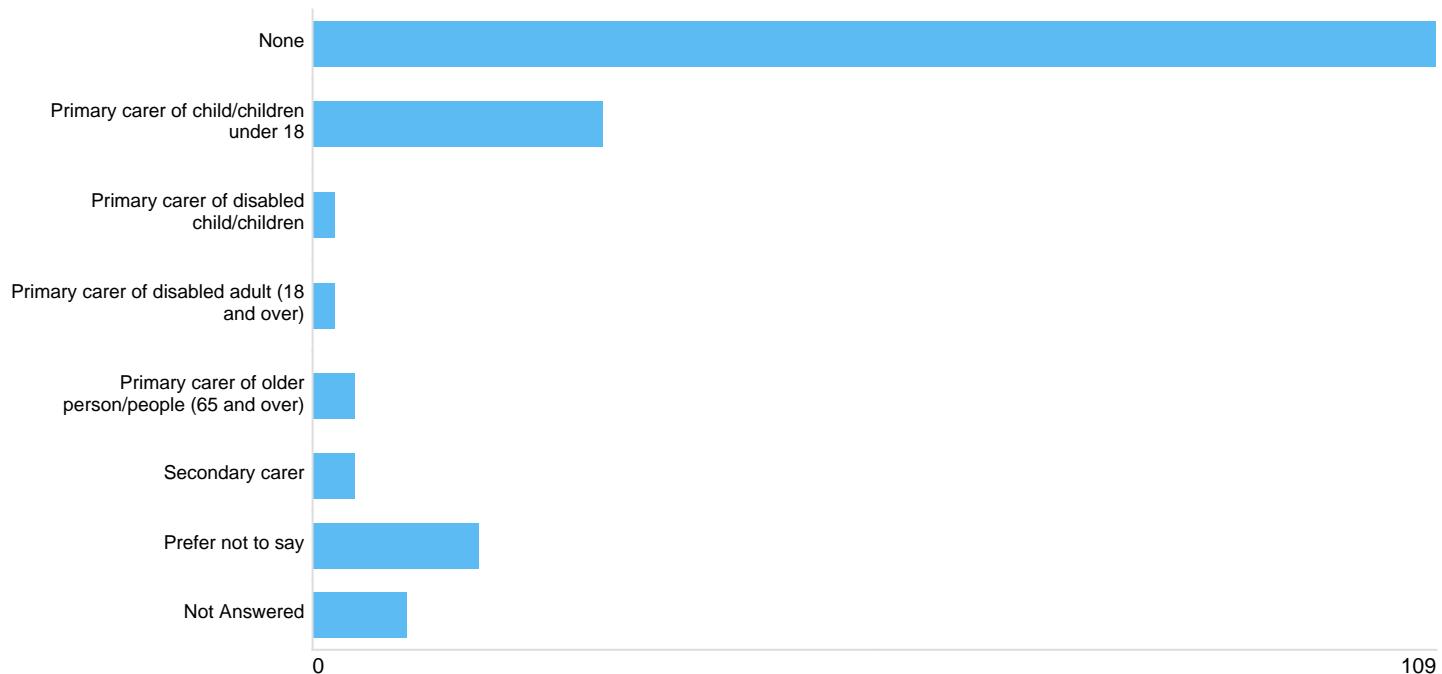
disabilities



Option	Total	Percent
Vision (e.g. blindness or partial sight)	2	1.18%
Hearing (e.g. deafness or partial hearing)	3	1.76%
Mobility (e.g. walking short distances or climbing stairs)	8	4.71%
Dexterity (e.g. lifting and carrying and carrying objects, using a keyboard)	0	0%
Learning or understanding or concentrating	2	1.18%
Memory	1	0.59%
Mental Health	5	2.94%
Stamina or breathing or fatigue	4	2.35%
Socially or behaviourally (e.g. associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)	1	0.59%
Other (please specify)	2	1.18%
Not Answered	150	88.24%

If other, please specify

There were 3 responses to this part of the question.

**Question 21: Do you have caring responsibilities? (If yes, please tick all that apply)****carer**

Option	Total	Percent
None	109	64.12%
Primary carer of child/children under 18	28	16.47%
Primary carer of disabled child/children	2	1.18%
Primary carer of disabled adult (18 and over)	2	1.18%
Primary carer of older person/people (65 and over)	4	2.35%
Secondary carer	4	2.35%
Prefer not to say	16	9.41%
Not Answered	9	5.29%

Answer- Question 1 Who are you -other

customer

Business consultant to existing trader

A friend of a trader

Relative of a street trader

I work in Birmingham City Centre

I have family who are traders

Member of the Public

Shopper

Street food

cllr

Customer of street traders

I am a University researcher whose work includes trading and local governments' policies

I work in Birmingham

I grew up in the city and now work here

Visitor to the area

Answer - Question 3 Disagree with prohibited streets

Street traders are what make Birmingham - Birmingham. Without them tourists and people from outside Birmingham would not get to meet real Brummies. They add a sense of locality and provide a real personal service. By doing this, you're allowing the big commercials to take over a great city for financial gain

Red routes are prohibited enough for vehicles. If you stop pedestrians being able to buy food from street vendors too this is restricting choice for people who choose to reduce pollution by opting to travel via public transport.

Street trading still needed and businesses will not survive if street trading prohibited

As long as a street trader is not in the way of the metro tram, or is not obstructing traffic on a red route, they should be allowed to trade
because some street traders have been there for years
As a growing and improving city I feel that it's essential to offer visitors and locals the chance to roam and purchase what's on offer.
Having street traders around the metro line, particularly around the stops would be beneficial not only to the traders but also travellers. It would certainly enhance the experience providing an interesting view rather than plain footpaths.
We are unable to move our unit without it being craned in!!! Removing it daily is an impossibility!! This should not happen you are taking away livelihoods
Although I agree that there should be a restriction on the number of trader's and stalls sizes on the types of routes mentioned I don't agree with the introduction of prohibited Streets as this would (a) have a detrimental effect on existing trader's many of which have been trading from these locations for decades and have built up a loyal customer base and it could inadvertently risk the loss of character that these traders bring to the city
I visit the city centre monthly and at no time have I ever thought the stalls/street traders have been a nuisance or are inappropriate. I often think the religious folk are a pain, so loud and monotonous, but the stalls with bags, scarves, souvenirs are fine. The metro might need a rethink, the traders were and have been here for centuries and yes, time marches on, but as proved by Manzoni, not every change is to the good.
It can potentially take away the livelihood of hard-working people who may have had their business on a red route/ metro route for decades.

Once you tick disagree it asks you why I think a fairer outcome would be to give existing traders chance to run with rules and kick them off if they don't follow.

Trade in all areas is very important

If the trader is not in the way of the tram, trading should still be allowed. Red routes can accommodate a trader away from the path of traffic

Fundamentally street trading has been a part of Birmingham centre long before the proposed changes and is essential to maintaining the identity and character of our great city

Because this will potentially put some street traders out of business

I feel this will wrongly impact the life of hard working street traders, making it a lot harder for them to run their businesses which have been part of Birmingham for decades.

Because street traders will be effected

I believe that the community shared by street traders benefits not only the local economy, but also the day to day lives of those passing through town every day.

We are already losing our markets, a lot of these traders have struggled against big companies like primark for years, and remain. In my opinion that is a testament to them and their importance to the people of Birmingham.

To cut this will make Birmingham even more of a faceless heartless concrete jungle that is slowly becoming. The German market continues every year, and that causes nothing but trouble in the city but boosts the economy.

Our street traders are often family businesses just trying to make an honest living, they should be afforded every opportunity to remain in the locations they are in now and continue to prosper.

I don't see why people can't trade on these routes if they already are? It does not seem to be an issue to consumers. Having traders on red routes etc.. allow people walking these routes to purchase goods

If they are not causing an obstruction then I don't see why you should take people's lively hoods away.

They're part of Birmingham- let them remain! Keep out history and keep them in a place people will access.... let's stop killing our high streets and local tradesman

*The well established business that have made and give Birmingham residence and the public the diversity that makes it stand out. These businesses bring Birmingham as a whole together. This will take away earning for people that have worked for the Birmingham community and made this city better for decades. This is the hussle of Birmingham streets and the metro should work around/ with not take over and distroy!

Because the street traders have been there ally life and bring trade to the city

Traders operate on those streets and will be forced elsewhere affecting their livelihoods. Also I like the market traders I currently use and they are all within walking distance. This would make it more difficult.

If the unit there is shall ie no bigger than existing street furniture then don't see a problem,if trader must be moved then reasonable relocation to a comparable site MUST be sought.

Traders are there to earn a living they should have the same rights as a shop. Leave them alone and let them earn an honest wage

People have done this job for years

Why would you take it away from them

Make more families turn to universal credit because they no other way to work than being a street vender

Because it's apart of the Birmingham community

Closing of street traders that have traded without issue for over 20 years some which some of which are cornerstones of the community they are in.

Some of these street traders have been here for years and so have their families so now the council want to make changes people are yet left suffering because of this. Not everything in Birmingham city centre needs changing in fact you are killing off what we all love about Birmingham

Many of the street traders have been there for years and have a loyal customer base

This will seriously affect their livelihoods and put many of them out of work

Street traders should still be able to continue trading and if being made to move this could seriously affect there trading and businesses

I like street vendors A good chum of mine is one His burgers are pukka
There is no where to park in the city as it is and what about the street traders
Markets and market stalls are the hub of the city
Market traders will no longer be able to trade on their current pitches causing loss of regular custom and consequently their jobs , and livelihoods . The regular traders are a point of social contact for a lot of vulnerable and lonely people such as the elderly and homeless . For some of these people , they are the only friendly faces they see. The loss of the traders will really impact on the community spirit . Some people rely on the affordable prices that the street traders offer , that cannot be matched elsewhere , this will have an impact on other people's lives financially . Tourists are drawn to the street traders and are part of Birmingham's culture and cultural capital, as well as being part of the history that brings people to the city . I think this will have a massive impact on tourism . If traders have to remove their pitches at the end of each day you are expecting them to work longer hours and there will be an increase in carbon footprint as they will bring in vehicles more frequently .
Little problem with the way the majority of the long running and well established businesses there run already
I disagree with the proposed effect it will have, I believe it will have a negative impact on the city.
It causes traffic and chaos and each street should be free for everyone to use as they wish
It's making it difficult to move around unless you on the metro and to be honest how many cars are you taking off the road by extending the Metro line from SnowHill to 5 ways? Answer Non, that extension it to stop people walking and get lazy!
I am in favour of and support street trade.
It will put many existing traders out of work.The proposed policy has not been thought out properly.It will increase the costs of having to reapply every year with no certainty of trade.
Street Traders deserve a chance, let them keep their businesses and livelihoods.
Not fair for people who already have licenses

It's not fair on current traders. Other people in other professions wouldn't have to keep reapplying for their job.
There are traders that have been in business for over 40 years on such routes and to stop them would be unfair it is their hood
It means no food stalls which have provided people with fantastic food over the years
Surely there is better things Birmingham Council can be spending their money on
I work in the city centre and need access
Not filled in
People should be able to walk around the city centre freely, rather than all the restrictions.
I understand that mobile food vendors who trade in Birmingham and have done for years will lose their pitches and therefore their livelihoods. As a resident and employed in the city I currently enjoy easy access to a great variety of street food and this enhances workers and residents and visitors choice, both dietary and economically. As a diverse city we need to retain these facilities not remove them.
There is a hotdog stall on Broad Street which I don't want to loose
Traders have been there well before the metro/ trams were even thought about. It will effect their livelihood.
Because it affects the businesses that operate in those area, it will create less foot fall and increase the traffic.
Also terrible for those times you need taxis through the area or parking in the town car parks.
Answer- Question 5 Disagree with three types of consent
Street trading provides no benefit for town centres; it takes trade away from existing rate and levy paying businesses and is an eyesore. Furthermore traders appear who have no proof of approval and we have no power to move them on. We have empty shop units in our centre and annual consent traders should be encouraged to take one of those, thus paying rates and BID levy
I think granting consent for occasional trading is a good idea. I think it is unreasonable to expect traders on a yearly consent to have to reapply every year. You would not think it was acceptable to apply for your job every year. Traders would be unable to apply for finance or mortgages on these terms.

Occasional consents allows people to trade that may not have the correct health and safety docs in place

It is not fair that street traders have to reapply for licenses each year. This removes all security from the business, how is a trader supposed to invest in a business that may be removed in 12 months. How is he supposed to get a mortgage or any sort of finance? Under what circumstances would a person have to reapply every year for any job?

It is unfair that under your proposals the current traders will face unfair competition from traders who are only there for the short term. I have traded and built up goodwill and reputation in my business for 30 years, now I will face competition from carpetbaggers who are here today and gone tomorrow.

We have invested ourselves in our business and in this town, the council has profited from that and must protect its traders and their livelihood.

From what I understand of your proposal I should maintain my position all year so that the council can allow casual traders to stand within a stone's throw with the same stock during the busy xmas period. This is ridiculous, unjust and unworkable.

The traders already take over the pavement you cannot even get past walking through is a nightmare. Also the rubbish that is left behind they do not clean up after their selves.

THERE WILL BE NO CUSTOMERS, BECAUSE NO ONE WILL VIST BIRMINGHAM AFTER THE BANNING OF CARS

the people who have traded for 20 plus years shud be given a open licence

I believe that long standing street traders deserve and require more stability in the knowledge they have more than a 1 year license to trade. If they are to invest and develop in t for business and further enhance the community they require more than a one year plan

You are contradicting your clean air zone proposals by introducing mobile traders. Why would you want to encourage traders to have to drive in to the city centre, when they needn't do so at present?

I have a catering trailer at 5 ways which cannot be used. I will loose my business and income. This cannot go ahead

If the site has always been left there and than it was told it has to now leave every night and come back every morning this will cause more pollution to the centre and added cost and time for the trader

i don't believe this is fair that traders who have been in a particular position for many years should be forced to move when they have a regular clientele. it also leaves the way wide open for corruption if at any point there are corrupt council employees who can profit personally by allowing someone to take over over a pitch which has been occupied by a trader for many years and has built up goodwill with a regular clientele. thus any new trader put in that position benefits from this goodwill without having paid the outgoing trader for this.

I have been trying to get Street Trading Licence for over 6 years.

Every time my application get rejected before even the officers know what the business trading.

I am planning to have one matter or two matter square to my mobile catering bike.

It's a totally new business in the UK and probably going to be a successful small business across the country. More details available by contact me at nemer_alshareef@yahoo.com.

All I need it's about one matter square anywhere in public busy footpath.

This can prevent street traders from investing in their business and improving it, as there is no guarantee that they will be allowed to trade the following year so there is no job security, so spending money on the business would be a huge gamble.

The traders that's worked in the area all there life

Occasional at one off events yes but for traders who have been trading for years to suddenly have their livelihoods ripped from them is shocking. As someone born in the cotswolds and moved here 10 years ago I feel the traders offer so much to Birmingham's visitors, Birmingham without the market trade and hotdog Van's is not Birmingham. If a trader was to rent a building owned by the council will the same rules apply to them also?

I fear that street traders are being forced out of our city and there is no need for such a change

If a trader has been the right to trade, the trader should not have to re-apply for his/her own pitch

This will have a double edged negative affect.

- 1) Occasional and mobile consent to pitches loses the familiarity and relationship building provided by established traders.
- 2) Could be used as a back door to ensure large corporates dominate street pitches during key times, again totally detrimental to the shopping experience and identity of Birmingham

I would want the enforcement to be stronger than at present and these more occasional ones would be fine if subject to the same criteria and checked and action taken if not complying. We have millions of customers in our city every year and we just look like we have no control at present!

It's overly bureaucratic

The street consents should be a rolling 12 month as they have always been

I think it is unfair to introduce these restrictions and make it harder for street traders to make a living.

I disagree If it means regular traders can't trade, if it was a case of placing new/occasional traders in other places than that is not a problem. I don't see why you're not putting this time and effort into the Bull Ring markets. If you promoted the markets done a rent free period and advertised it properly then all these traders who are applying could go down there.

It's fair for the traders that have been there all my life and when I worked in the town centre as security manager

Providing they are new licences and not replacing existing ones.

Because it affects the real street traders

Same as previous question

A lot of the street traders have been there for many years

The people who have established trading and stalls should be allowed to continue with trading without others being able to purchase temp license which could affect their business if you pay annually this would show commitment to the trade no just temporary license which could impact on long term traders

There seems to be favouritism, towards seasonal traders such as the German market, which takes away from all year round traders, such as rag market and fish market Traders get no promotional help during the festive season, these are the traders who invest the year with there time and hardwork, paying rent and many paying business rates, then during the most important trading time of the get the spot light given to casual traders who contribute way less

Leave the stalls that are already in town alone these stalls make the city occasional and mobile consents will not work you need local people

Because you will only get occasional traders and not the regular traders who bring in the tourism and economy into the city .

All those traders that have been adding to the economy and community spirit for years and years will be penalised .

You won't get regular custom with occasional trade. People won't come into Birmingham city centre as frequently. Traders should have their regular pitches that they have developed and built up over many years . They won't be easily found , customers will give up looking causing over all impact on economy and livelihoods .

Less control for council over what is happening. Traders care more when they are long term

The negative impact this will have on long term traders and the local economy

I love the street traders and purchase from them on most days that im at work. They always have long queues and are doing well and are popular and friendly

Because if a trader has been granted a licence they shouldn't have to renew for another 5/10 years unless they break the law etc. We need these independent traders it's important to local economy that we have a mix of all business.

The current vendors provide a great service and unless there are health issues involved why is the council making things difficult?? Is this another way to fleece hard working people of Birmingham??

I don't reapply for my job annually why should they? Consents as currently managed do not require changing in my opinion.

Introduces more bureaucracy more costs more time to be spent on applications.

Would this not deter street vendors from applying and having a variety of vendors available to us as residents? I think it would make it harder for smaller businesses to gain access onto the market of street vendors.

Why start this now, traders have been treating birmingham council fairly for many years. No need to tarnish their reputations now.

Traders who have held pitches for over 20 years stand to lose their livelihood through increased competition.

Not fair for people who already have licenses

Lively hood at risk and cultural Birmingham disappearing

It's not fair on current traders.

Putting blocks on long established traders , bringing anxiety and instability to their lives

Why would you have to apply annuay people. Do not apply for their jobs annually

Why should someone keep applying year to trade. When they have been there for a number of years before.

Should not need additional consent when you have had a license for over 30 years

Traders who have been doing this for years do not need to have additional regulations added to them

These pitches where people work are their lives and their income. You would not expect normal people to apply for their jobs each year would you?

I think things work very well as they are with street food. What you should be looking at is removing the very vocal and loud religious stalls in the city and ensure the volume is restricted at the very least. They are contributing to noise pollution.

Traders have trader in the same location for many years, traders have respect for each other business and location. Introducing the new rules will causes issues between traders and effect livelihood.

There are local businesses, which have been operating for decades based on regular customers and clientele. Taking that away increases the volatility of the market, and impacts the businesses.

I've been a regular customer at many of these stalls, and you're taking away livelihoods. It's unfair to make them pay to keep their places annually.

The stalls are people's livlihoods and some have been trading for over 30 years. They are part of the community and it would be devastating to lose them

Answer - Question 7 Disagree with 6 week application window

Not long enough

Surely affair a system would be offering the existing holders of the consents the option to take up their pitches with the new rules considering some traders have traded it between 20 and 30 years and you could in theory be dismantling the business and a customer base that that I have worked hard to build .But obviously under the new guidelines that you are looking to introduce if they do not wish to adhere to the new rules then quite rightlyThey have no rights to the pitch.

Current traders should be allowed to continue as long as they follow council guidelines. I don't think anyone would like current traders income to be taken away unnecessarily. The council needs to work together with small traders and support each other.

I feel that if existing traders wish to continue trading on their current pitch they should be given first option.

Whilst I understand there may or may not be some changes required to comply with the updated rules the current trader/s may need a certain timeframe to complete any changes that are needed, ie trailer to a specific size which has to be authorised by yourselves so if I needed to purchase a new one I can't just go to tesco and buy one off the shelf I have to get the agreement from you this to me is somewhat confusing as I can't go and buy one because if it is wrong I can't take it back ,so I feel some more detailed guidelines are required for this.

Also some traders may have been trading for a good while and this maybe their only source of income and if they are not successful in reacquiring their current pitch this could lead to their loss of income, further job losses for the staff that are employed, possible loss of homes due to no income.

I agree in principle to any prospective traders. Existing traders should have a rolling contact.

The street traders that built their livelihood on street trading in Birmingham should be taken in to consideration. Theyve paid their business rates and taxes for many years.

Current traders should not have to reapply for consents.

Consents have already been granted and have not been withdrawn.

Under the current policy, the trader would have to commit some offense for his license to be withdrawn.

I have done nothing wrong, under these proposals you are wholesale taking the livelihoods of people who have invested in their business. You then intend for those traders to get inline with every other tom dick or harry, who feels he would like to take my business from me?

This is outrageous and unfair.

Why do current traders have to forfeit their business's for you to reform, traders have been asking for reform for years.

6 weeks is not enough time

Existing traders should not have to re-apply for their trading positions

Have you seen the state off the road from stratford road Springfield road junction. It's a shambles rubbish. People stopping in the middle off the road. It is a dangerous hazardous section of the road. All the way to sparkhill park.

The present traders should be given one to meetings and points concerned raised with them : especially if these traders have been at a location longer than say 3 years this is there living and they have a right to be heard and consulted with

I think that this is a good idea for all new traders, however I dont feel this is justified for existing traders, thay have been trading for some time as they are having to compete for their own established business

Existing long standing pitches should not be included and continue to be licensed for that pitch

Traders that have been trading for over 15 years should have the right to continue. they have regular income from this and a loyal customer base and are part of the community of birmingham city centre. stop turfing out people who rely on this. new isn't always better. This is peoples livelihoods.

Don't you already approve consents? Why would make traders re-apply if you have already recently approved?

Things are perfectly fine as they are what's the point of changing it just to line the pockets of big businesses

If a trader has had the same site for years it should not be offered to another trader unless the first one gave it up. I think this is what the question was as it was worded so badly

It should be offered to those traders who have been trading there in the past

Surely current street traders should be given priority to continue trading from a location if they wish to continue with any new rules/regulations being brought in.

it would be fairer to allow existing long term traders the first option for the pitch, if they have a good standing and no outstanding issues

Nobody who currently has a street trading pitch should be forced off of their pitch, unless they break the rules of the new policy after it is introduced.

I think traders that have been there for a set amount of time should have 1 choice over new traders

I disagree as I believe existing traders should first be given opportunity to apply before other applications are considered.

Someone's whose worked for numerous years could loose their livelihood totally unfair

Long standing traders should be allowed to run their business and have 1st optionon position as long as they follow the rules

existing traders have been there for years and have built up a growing customer service
they have made friends and loyal customers always come back for good service and quality food change is good for some people but it doesn't always work leave the traders
who have made a success of their business and who will be greatly missed if removed

Current traders should have their applications considered first , otherwise reliable services and vendors that are popular and well known will be lost to the public if their normal licensed location is given to another applicant in a free for all.

6 weeks may not be long enough for traders to respond to requests.

All present traders should be allowed to stay on their pitch. I don't think they should have to apply for a site they've been on for years.
and if they don't like new rules then kick them off site. That's the only right way to do it

I feel it is morally wrong to allow another trader to walk in and take someone's pitch putting them out of a job, there surely has to be a better solution? Surely if rules are set out and traders follow them and health and safety and food hygiene standards are adhered to then original pitchers should be renewed first. If rules broken or food/health laws not followed then yes open for others to apply

I feel very strongly that traders that have had pitches for many years in and around this city, and have not flouted any of your rules and regulations, should have to fight to remain in there current pitches. These traders have devoted their whole lives to earning a living in this city, some giving 40 years of service to the residents, and visitors alike. I hope you consider my thoughts along with other residents of this city.

Why should interested traders be allowed to pitch for a sight that a trader has occupied for years? The trader in place should get priority.

First choice should be given to existing traders

I don't believe this method would be fair to street traders who have already been trading for a long period of time, to have to reapply for their existing and already established plot , which could result in them losing it to a new applicant and therefore have to move to a new position/plot/area to the detriment of the business which they've previously established.

I believe the preference should be given to the traders who already have pitches. These traders will have invested in their equipment, perhaps taken business loans and to move the goalposts and then make them all apply will have the potential to bankrupt some of these people. Pre-existing conditions should apply to existing consent holders and the new conditions should apply to new consent holders from the launch of the new policy.

I have been trading at Aston Villa match days with my mobile catering unit for 40 plus years

I don't think it's fair that someone else can take my pitch when I have been a good trader for all these years and never had a complaint or problem at all my units all have 5 star rating the top Hygiene certificates gas and Electric test. Certificates in passing fire extinguisher courses

There is a lot of Rogue traders that won't meet this criteria

I think a faire a y would be for the existing. Trainers that have been there for years to be allowed to apply first before any of the newcomers if they don't. I wish to apply if they don't wish to apply then that's fair enough let one of the new Traders who want to trade there have the pitch but I think they should be given the first opportunity before anybody else.

I've been on my pitch for 30 year's to allow someone to come along and apply for mine and my fathers pitch in a 6 week window is appalling, those pitches are our main source of income.

Whatever policies are settled on all existing traders should receive indefinite grandfather rights to their existing pitches under their existing terms.

Because Birmingham's established street traders should not have to apply for their locations that some have been trading from for 30 years +

I believe that this will cause undue stress and concern in that time frame, whilst people who have often worked alongside each other for years become in competition to get optimum locations.

They have been there years, bringing custom to the high streets in the city, they are part of the history, why now take that away?! Why now make the years that they have put in have to be fought for!?

Find something else to fix in the city their are plenty of other areas needing attention, or are you just trying to create problems that aren't there to validate your existence.

This is the way u are stopping trade in the city centre

All current traders should not have to reapply

New interested traders should not be allowed to apply for existing trader's locations, unless serious problems have occurred with an existing trader.

Allow traders that have been there for extended periods to retain their plots

When someone has been trading for many years and have loyal customers and no trouble it doesn't seem fair they should be fighting against others to maintain their livelihoods

I know a trader the devil's kitchen on Kent street off Hurst street ..he has been there best part of 20 years providing a safe area for the gay community,

As if he moves from that spot we are pushed towards dangerous places in the area I know this because I live in the city centre B1

It's not so safe going to regular food outlets .

Try changing that before you move things that are totally working.

Trader should just be left to trade as they always have some of them have been their for 30 years

Respect and priority should be given to long term existing traders with regular pitches .

Face to face conversations and agreements made .

It seems just a way to remove current traders without real justification

I believe existing long term traders should be given the first choice to trade and if they don't adhere to council standards to be removed. Some traders have worked there a really long time and worked very hard to have the standards they do

The street traders are a downmarket eyesore and should be removed in my view

Those that already have a licence shouldn't have to reply only new traders. Old traders should be allowed to continue to trade

Why can't you leave the current traders where they are and earn a living??

It is assuming that the new policy will be successfully introduced.

Shouldn't need to apply for something they have been doing for years.

Not fair on current traders

Livelihood at risk and risk of losing cultural Birmingham

Not fair on people who have been working there for years and built up a clientelle.

Again why auction off these sites when people have used them for so many years and should be entitled to them

Some traders have built up the own customer base there and their customer know where they are. So why should they move on after so long and all the hard work they have put in over the years

The same reason as for the question before

Why should the traders that have been there for years even decades have to show 6 week open.

Some traders have been there for years they should not be going though this.

People/traders should not have to tell apply for a job. The public want consistency not a different stall every 6 weeks

Is 6 weeks long enough? Why should long standing vendors have to reapply?

Should be left as it is

Because once a licence is granted, it should be retained. It's an unfair process and is just another money making scheme for the council.

Answer - Question 9 Disagree with consent considerations

Why change things for the sake of change??? Leave things as they are. Policy gone mad.
This policy is very detrimental to small independent businesses
Any more trading of fast food or street trading will bring in more mess rubbish and vermin. They need to put a stop and concentrate on the ones that are there. Identify who is leaving the mess on the road it's a health hazard walking there.
Street traders are what Birmingham has been known for for years. Trailers cannot be moved it's is rediculous
Small business add character and differentiate to standardised city centres. Instead of pushing for unworkable and expensive changes for the small business, maybe work a day and see how much effort goes into the process, quite often for little reward. Delivery company restrictions for small businesses will add many unproductive hours and make independant business unprofitable. Focus should be on filling all shops and workable improvements, delivery until 10am for example, less preachers and chuggers!
All the council wants to do is deliberately get rid of street hard working independent traditional street trader's who like there predecessors have been the backbone of trade in Birmingham for 100s of years without them and the other men and women of this fine city of that was once famously known as the 'City of a Thousand Trades' we should be proud of these traders and supporting them and not trying to bulldoze them away like we've been to Birmingham's history of decade's
No one should be forced out of work
Consultation should be longer and you should show your research and thinking about changing the processes etc.
They're not considering present traders
It is unfair to those in place and following rules. Businesses locally are struggling as it is and this council wants to potentially take what little they do get from them by throwing the off?
the conditions are too stringent
I agree with most of the considerations, however I find the considerations listed under "suitability of the trading unit" to be a bit subjective (I mean, who decides if it "adds to the quality of the street scene"?!!) I also think it's important to note that these considerations should apply to new traders but those holding existing consents should be allowed to trade under the previous conditions, until such a time as they give up their pitches - remember, these people invested in their units in good faith and it's completely unfair to move the goalposts.
I disagree that you can take my livelihood off me when I have been trading there for 40 years plus

It's mostly arse covering waffle

I disagree that for 100 years it was ok but now some bright spark in suit has decided it's not fit for purpose!?! But it was for 100 years!

Unsure as to what they are. Normal people without a vested interest in street trading are not going to bother looking them up.

Like the old saying if it ain't broke don't fix it

Many street traders could lose their businesses and end up unemployed even losing their homes

Some have been on their sites for many years and this could be the end them

If anyone can apply in a short window with no real commitment to trading this could affect other trading businesses

Shame how you move long lasting businesses without thought to what happens to the community when that service has been removed .

I change something that already works

The street traders are part of Birmingham and this legislation will mean they may no longer be able to trade. Id rather go to the street traders than a high street store like Gregg's or Starbucks

There are parts of the Key considerations that in my understanding seem developed to discourage street trading activities or the application for a street trading licence.

For instance, within the sub-section called 'Prevention of nuisance' it is mentioned that 'activities at the pitch must not cause a nuisance, annoyance, or disturbance to neighbouring properties, this includes businesses'. In my understanding, if a street trading unit is placed in a commercial street like High Street or New Street, in the centre of Birmingham, big shops like Primark or other similar businesses will be given the right to complain to the council about the unit's presence. The 'council is duty bound to investigate', (with no criteria listed) - it is all very subjective, and according to the text, sounds like tending to be harsh on the traders, so not impartial.

The following criteria, 'suitability of the applicant', again, makes no positive reference to the profile of the applicant. It is all about criminal conviction or the payment of fees accordingly. But no e.g. consideration of the history of trading at a specific spot ('seniority') to guarantee the continuation of that business or maintenance of livelihoods of current traders.

Within the 'suitability of the trading unit', item 1 and item 5 seem to be conflictive, implying that if the trader invest in a 'new unit', it might have a short useful life, since the 'design brief will be kept under review'.

The conditions within 'Advertisement' are also quite restrictive.

The comments of the section 'Selling the right goods' puts a statement that strongly implies that the council considers street trading a 'inferior' activity when compared to fixed retail businesses, presenting a rather exclusionary mindset.

This in my understanding clashes with the values stated in the introduction:

'street trading can aid the local economy and contribute to the facilities offered to people who visit, live and work in Birmingham and it supports the Birmingham City Council's priorities:

- a) Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in;
- b) Birmingham is a great city to live in;'

Last, but not least, having visited the city centre during last Christmas time, I have seen (and been trapped) in the Frankfurt Christmas Market, a massive structure with a lot of impact on the flux of people, their mobility, because of the noise and the smells of the event. Nevertheless, the council seems to have a very positive attitude towards the establishment of such huge market for some two months. I wonder if its' presence is justifiable on the basis of the 'tourists or economic activity' it is claimed the Christmas market attract. Even if so, the presence of such market sounds at odds to what I read as expected/ wanted in Birmingham's streets according to the street trading policy drafted here.

(I will make a more comprehensive explanation of my understanding of the policy at the end)

As they not fair to the old traders who been trading for a long time

As previously states

They take no account of the impact on existing traders.

Not relevant

Not fair for current traders

Livelihood and cultural Birmingham at risk
Not fair on current traders. They shouldn't be treated differently in comparison to other people in different professions.
This again makes it difficult for traders
Why change something that ain't causing any harm to anyone.
As answered earlier
Should leave it as it has been running for the past 40 odd years
I support the standing street vendors right to continue to trade and continue to offer a valued service to residents & workers.
Why does trader have to justify they are worthy of trading when they have been for many years
Answer - Question 11 Disagree with Food Hygiene Rating Requirement
It should be the same as for fixed/shop based traders.
All food businesses should be treated the same. If you want to close street stalls with ratings 3 or below then you must do the same with ALL restaurants, cafes, etc too.
I don't think the current guidelines for issuing certain numbers for food business are a fair representation of the food safety of the premises.
The ratings are only an indication of cleanliness on one occasion .
There are occasions operators have had no ratings for admin reasons which is not an indicator of hygiene.
Na
If food street trading should be 4/5 star only all restaurants should be treated the same too
Answer-Question 13 Disagree with introduction of street trading policy

Not sure what's wrong with the current one?
Choice choice choice for the people
Street trading has always been part of the city and this should not be lost
The wording sounds like you are only focusing on upmarket shopping and residential city centre businesses and there are many other locations such as Devils Kitchen in a social area that may not fit with your plans !
It is rediculous to move trailers each day and so unnecessary!! It's part of Birmingham and has been for many years
As before, many small business need support not more restrictions.
You've got a vision of Birmingham that is clad in glass and chrome. Birmingham isn't that, and never should be. Stop changing things just because you can. Listen to the people who work here, you spoilt the Rag Market and the indoor market, leave it there.
You havnt told use what the current infrastructure is and what enhancements the city has that you want the street trader to follow
there is nothing wrong with the current street trading arrangements - peoples livelihood should not be put at risk by forcing them out of their current spots
Birmingham City Council has had opportunity to promote, manage and enhance our once thriving Wholesale and Rag markets. Evidentially they have proven unable to do this and have instead lead them to a spectacular demise. Staff change constantly at BCC markets department.
There is absolutely no evidence that BCC have the ability or experience to introduce a Policy that will compliment or enhance. This should be trader led by people with relevant experience and council input should be minimal.
You are potentially trying to close down businesses that have been reading for years because you have created a new infrastructure that has not taken them into consideration. If street trading is important to your city then the infrastructure should include them
The custom that the street market has brought in alone is enough to validate their place in this city
It's always done to the favour of the money the council will make. Why does the street trading that's set in place needed changing to start with? All street traders I've come across in Birmingham have kept a clean tidy and friendly environment!

What is wrong with the trading stalls we currently have? The market traders meet my needs.
The policy should offer protection and support to existing traders. It should not allow big retailers in the city centre to influence council decisions or policies.
Not everything needs change a lot of what we have already fits to the old and new Birmingham let us keep some of our past aswell as embracing our new city
Current city infrastructure is a very broad working and if by implying they should comply and be similar with other big retail business this is wrong these are small business which are hard enough to establish and run and should be able to sell what they wish
I likr street vendors
To much red tape as it is high rents smaller space while big cats seem to do what they like
As already stated the majority of street traders already fit in well with what is happening in Birmingham city centre
It has been shown in other towns and cities that if you decrease street trading (which you would if applied the policy) it will have a negative impact on the shops.
Street trading is a tradition and if you compare this to New York, a modern vibrant City, street trading is part of its heritage and fits in with the new and old.
It works as it is for me.
The city council should concentrate on cleaning the streets sorting out the rat problem which exists in large areas.
Haven't had one before so why start now
Na
Not fair on current traders.
Why change a system that works
Why do it now when there has been businesses there for a number of years trading. What difference does it make to council. Its just about making more money for the coucil and the MP's

These traders are associated with events in the city so over Regulation of these traders is not required
Should leave it as it is you are messing with people's livelihoods
Why break something when it isn't fixed. We should be encouraging the variety of smaller street traders in the city when rent and rates costs are restricting smaller retailers. I suggest you visit other large cities, such as Manchester or Liverpool to see how much more vibrant the commercial areas are, without religion being shouted at everyone.
It sounds like the council what to had pick who they want and don't care about all ready establish traders. If your face fits!
Because you're implementing too many rules and legislation and packaging it as something positive for residents to be proud of you.
You will guarantee more small traders to close.
<u>Answer - Other comments on proposed policy</u>
Strongly agree that diesel generators should only be used where there is absolutely no alternative due to air quality impacts and noise.
Whilst I can see the need for street traders and concede that occasional events can bring tourism and increased footfall to the city, I also think that there is a case for leaving our wonderful open spaces open for people to walk in without hindrance. The siting of the big wheel etc on top of our new public fountain is, in my opinion, very unfortunate. There are other spaces in the city centre that could accommodate these. The length of New street and increasingly the boulevard leading to St Martins is unpleasantly crowded with stall selling goods which rarely change from year to year. This does not show our city in its best light. Please consider this before granting licenses for existing events or instigating new ones.

We contest the statement that "Street trading can aid the local economy and contribute to the facilities offered to people who visit, live and work in Birmingham...".

How do mobile catering vans that are in position 24/7/365 aid the local economy? They just compete with existing businesses. They provide a small income to the City Council but do not contribute to the BID.

We would also like to see a ramping up of enforcement to tackle operators who just show up without permits (e.g. as shown with Aston Villa Wembley appearances and at Christmas light switch ons).

We should have rules that forces street traders to abide by parking rules, there are a number of traders due to their position on the street, who use loading areas as permanent parking. Pretending to load every time a civil enforcement officer comes by. This significantly reduces loading space for other businesses in the area.

It is important that these street traders abide by rules much as normal retail traders would need to with s landlord, and that they pay as part of their fee for rigorous enforcement.

I visit the city centre regularly. I am an avid shopper. I think the street traders on New Street add to the shopping experience. I have shopped at one particular stall for about 15 years. Many scarfs to show for it. The stalls seem to have been there longer than the shops. The down side to the city centre is the charity collectors who can be quite intimidating.

I think you need to seriously consider the impacts on small business owners and their families. A lot of people rely on street trading as their main source of income. Think of the small people trying to make ends meet by following their passion and setting up small businesses. This is our bread and butter.. literally!

After reading the pdf I would like to know if I have to reapply for my existing pitch that I currently trade on,
Or is it that because I have a pitch currently the rules to which I follow already may need to be adapted accordingly to ensure the needs of the safety of the general public etc to which I already follow at the moment are carried out.

Will I be issued with a new set of rules to follow to comply with by a certain date following the closing of the consultation period in order to retain the current consent.

Secondly have you or can you plan to have a meeting with long standing street trading operators so we can be sure what we need to do in order to retain our pitches which in some cases have been held over 25/30 years.

Just to re emphasise that potentially some long standing businesses could be put to the sword but not offering existing consent holders the option to take up the new rules and run with them . Having worked hard for twenty years for my customer base and the way I run my business which obviously hasn't fallen foul of current ST rules I'd hate to think I wouldn't be allowed first option to carry on running it with the new guild lines whatever they may be .

Causing distributions to family's and business to throw a new trader onto a long standing pitch where the old trader knows his clientele and customer base inside out .

Breaking the rules and of course no one should stay .

I have a current pitch so in March 2020 when my current street trading consent ends what happens to me in respect of working on my pitch ?

Am I allowed to continue trading until I receive notification as to whether or not I've been successful in my application?

I understand that I need to make a new application for the pitch and six weeks after the consultation ends all applications will be considered and successful applicants are notified

If amendments are required to my pitch for example : a new trailer if required and if so how long am I allowed to complete the work?

I would like to improve the aesthetic and retail experience of my stall. The council must realise there are limitations in working with the current units. Any daily removal of units causes unnecessary disruption to the pedestrian areas. Also set up times are prolonged causing the stalls to look unprofessional.

Street traders are a vibrant and vital part of the culture of Birmingham. They have their regulars and are very much a consistent part of the community vibe in Birmingham. Dont make changes for the sake of change.

I have been a Street Trader in Birmingham since 1990, during that time I have approached BCC many times and asked for permission for static units that would complement the city.

BCC has never usefully engaged with me in bringing Birmingham street trading up to the standard of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and London all of whom have static units and electrical connections. Instead, we are stuck with unsightly and unsuitable units because BCC cant get its act together, and when you do make and attempt to reform. Your first move is to attempt to dismiss the traders who have been trying form years to improve street trading and quiet frankly let anyone have a go at.

These proposals are counterproductive and poorly thought out.

They do not encourage investment, which is the very thing you claim to be seeking.

This policy is very detrimental to small independent retailers. The country is already losing its high streets, it would be awful to see independent street food sellers be lost too. Some of these businesses have been operating for 40 years and would be a huge loss to the local community and public at large.

As a street trader for 39 years, I feel that existing traders should be consulted on the new proposals. Also, maybe the enforcement department can set up a committee with a few traders to discuss the new guidelines.

I am in favour of setting up a meeting with enforcement officers at a convenient place suggested by the department

Fast food shops need to be checked for hygiene properly. More more fast food places to upon for another decade to many. And they leave mess arround. Litter is a huge problem and parking is a major issue.

section 5 paragraph one in two places states "... within the Birmingham." what?

would a number of stalls at say the Birmingham mela need a market licence?

Enforcement action - the offence time limits appear wrong, surely you should get the Second offence warning if a breach of conditions occurs with six months of the FIRST offence. Similarly with the third breach if it occurs with 12 months of the SECOND offence

Key Considerations - i cant see why auction sales would not be permitted and why should you have to provide evidence of a waste contract with an application. if the application is unsuccessful, then i would have a waste contract for nothing?

Need to consider permanent retailers thoughts to ensure temp traders do not obscure their units. I. E. The German Market. The units completely blocked out customers view of my store(Burton, New St).

Street trading is an important part of the community, as it brings relevant traders directly to the place where customers need them. As such, the review of the existing policies must be done together with the current traders, to take into account their experience and get feedback from them. Providing they meet the defined targets, for example a rating of 4 or 5 for street food traders, it would be fair to give existing traders priority to extend their current licenses. Here I think particularly of the food truck on Kent Street, THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN, which is part of the gay community and has looked after the customers more than just selling food, for 20 years now.

As part of this review, Birmingham City Council should also consider the safety of the locations for the vendors themselves and for their customers. Adequate CCTV and waste disposal measures should be part of the planning.

Ensuring they are kept and maintained to a high standard and a good health and safety rating then they should be allowed to carry on trading

An example of this is the Trader on Kent street outside the game night club : I would be very disappointed if he lost his site ; he's traded there for a good number of years and has become part of the community in that area , and is always looking out for people out that late a night / early morning

Plus his food is much needed at that time of a night

"Street trading is an important part of the community, as it brings relevant traders directly to the place where customers need them. As such, the review of the existing policies must be done together with the current traders, to take into account their experience and get feedback from them. Providing they meet the defined targets, for example a rating of 4 or 5 for street food traders, it would be fair to give existing traders priority to extend their current licenses. Here I think particularly of the food truck on Kent Street, THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN, which is part of the gay community and has looked after the customers more than just selling food, for 20 years now.

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some people cud lose their lively hood.

devils kitchen hurst street for 1 has kept the community safe and fed well with excellent reviews he shud have an open licence.
hitting our gay scene AGAIN. what will Birmingham city council take from us next its unacceptable hitting our street trader

There is a food establishment on the corner of hurst street (in a building) that for a number of years that has been given a zero on the hygiene rating! why is this establishment still in operation?

It should be taken into consideration what a business that has a street traders licence and has done for over ten years what they give to the community not just food or what they sell but someone people go to see for other reasons they may make a lonely OAP feel welcome and someone to talk to. They keep the peace when it may be kicking off due to someone being under the heavy influence of drink or drugs. (there isn't always a police officer around when you need one is there?) they are risking their own life to help people and put up with a lot

Surely the livelihoods of the street vendors need to be given first priority. You are risking people's lives being severely affected should they lose their business's. Some namely Devils Kitchen have been serving the Birmingham people for almost 20 years and have consistently met with both trading and important health food standards too. Why should they now lose their livelihoods.

I would like to see public performance licences enforced on streets also.

While not strictly street trading, I believe this is closely related as it is in public view and affects all members of the public in some form or other.

My biggest issue here is not with street artists / singers etc. - in fact these add much needed fun and culture to the area - but more so with random individuals with megaphones screaming religious ideology. You can be guaranteed of encountering at least one or two of these individuals and it is very frustrating to have to deal with such noise pollution especially in prominent trading areas that Retail BID and Birmingham City Council have put so much effort into improving, only to have it spoiled by these individuals.

Please stop this

Cancel the draft and the policy it's not really needed

Listen to the people who matter, not the councillors and the mayor who only want future glory, however tarnished. We like being able to pop into rackhams and then buy from a stall across the road. You know how difficult it will be for traders to hook up their stalls every night and bring them back every day. The stalls don't impact on night time revellers, few bars or eateries are at that end of the city.

Do something about the graffiti, the stalls in New Street are covered in the stuff, The city centre looks tatty and old fashioned . The trailer that's never open in Union Street smells of urine when you walk by .why don't they move it and take it to a carwash ?Why do they never come to work? why is it parked there? I walk past everyday.

The street lighting is poor in winter ,Its better when the German market is here , their stalls are so clean and brightly lit and they employ security people .I'm not interested in buying sausages to be honest but I always end up visiting their stalls because it feels like I'm on holiday in the Alps , I love the twinkly lights .

I hope your policy does a spring clean , bring in new people with new products, rotate the stalls and the goods on offer to stop stalls next to each other the same stuff - can we have more variety please

If you are going to restrict the street traders you would need to also look at shops that move there things onto paths eg soho road Handsworth and Stratford Road

I would ask the council to seriously consider the livelihoods of the street traders already trading, and consider them as first choices for available sites and pitches

we personally really like the street trading in Birmingham, it adds character, vibrancy and diversity to the city!!!

We have many available places around the city centre to be occupied by small business owners. Which gives a new chance to those business traders to grow up.

Otherwise, the biggest companies business just eating every chance from others to be in Birmingham city. Which is making huge gap between Birmingham levels resident. And will increase the crime very soon.

A fair policy would be to bring in any new rules and regulations with the current street traders and offer any new sites to any interested parties with the previso that any current traders not meeting the new regulations would need to up their game and re-apply.

Nobody should be forced out of their livelihood due to a policy change if they commit to following the new policy, as current street traders would. It is totally unfair to take pitches away from traders who may have worked there for years/decades.

I think that current street traders in that area should be able to keep their pitches, if for some reason they don't abide by the rules then their pitch should be made available to others. It's hardly fair to take away someone's pitch which has taken them 20 years or more to build up.

im all for giving everyone a chance but not at the cost of existing business traders

None

Street traders are hard working business owners and should be supported to provide the services that they already supply. They should not be penalised as sole traders and should be allowed to trade within the same health and safety parameters as other stores and shops.

Food street traders provide a quick much needed service, especially at night rather than groups hanging around pizza shops where trouble can escalate, street food traders serve us we jump in our taxis and take it home. You state about food hygiene ratings street food traders I use is a five star yet there are many food premises in the same area that have a zero rating, one in particular for over 2 years surely its these places that should be moved on for other traders to take over?

I do believe that after trading in Birmingham for nearly 40 years that existing traders, in whatever trade they are in, should be given first choice in being able to apply for their current pitches. This is on the basis that they abide by some of the proposed rules that the council have set out. Also, each individual pitch has different issues to deal with day in, day out. I think an enforcement officer should visit each site and discuss with the trader, the most appropriate way to go forward. With so many shops closing down, the public need street traders to furnish their demands. We offer a very valuable service to our clientele, and have a fantastic relationship with our customers, considering the times that we live in. I for one, would be lost without the weekly banter I have with my customers.

BCC really need to acknowledge and explain their failure with the wholesale and rag market. This spectacular mismanagement makes it a ridiculous aim for them to attempt to 'improve' street trading policy when they clearly lack knowledge and relevant experience in this field. Leave it to the specialists

My main concern is around the annual renewals of consents. Currently, providing there have been no issues with a trader, their annual consent is automatically renewed. The proposed policy will remove security for traders and will mean that they are unable to invest in their units, plan financially, obtain a business loan or have any peace of mind at all. A street food van, for example, could cost an initial £100,000; If a person wants to set up a business, they will need to have the guarantee of a pitch for the duration of whatever business loan they took to buy said equipment. It's completely unacceptable to take this away.

We are the second city and we need to help restore the pride in our city and get this sector under control. We get many visitors for the German market, theatres, music venues and we want them to return!!!!....We compare our city constantly to other large cities but we need to stop that and control what we can....this is one of them

With the council. Already having a policy in place that can remove Traders Who don't conform? This should be activated. To enable new entrepreneurs to access the city sights and also open up new sites. Should they get through the criteria already laid down in your application process?

there should be a standardised street trading units, the products and services should be of good quality and not counterfeit or fake. there should not be any microphones used for street trading.

It's imperative as a city that is growing and becoming more attractive to Domestic and international investment we should have a clean safe, smart city reflect of the investment we are attracting

Currently my customers complain about the appearance of the street trading units, the preachers with amplified sound and the tent structures, it distracts from what should be a great visit to our city

The proposed street trading policy is meaningless waffle, designed to make the council look like it is 'doing something'. There is no problem with the existing street traders in the city centre.

Instead sort out the shops that block pavements, and the beggars & street preachers annoying the hell out of shoppers in the city.

Existing traders should be given licences to trade for the duration of their working lives.

Whilst I agree that the council should introduce an offer that complements the current infrastructure and enhances retail, I do not think their current proposal fits this criteria.

I am aware that this decision will be taken by the council very seriously. However it is regular working class members of the public's livelihoods at stake. Members who have survived recessions and work in all weathers, having their chance at putting food on their tables taken from them.

Find something else to fix - there are no issues here so why make one. Spend the time, money and effort on the sectors that need it! Leave the street traders alone, they carried this city through recession and through hard times and have been there years, wind, rain, sun, snow! That's more than the people making these decisions have ever done in their life!

Street traders need more respect, they provide a community and consistency within Birmingham. I feel that all street traders are being targeted just for the city to set up their own stands to fill their pockets. I'm sure the rules will change for when the German markets in town

Most market traders are tidy. At the end of the day they clean up after themselves and bring a bit of life to what would be empty streets. Town is already competing with out of town shopping centres why ruin the uniqueness of the town centre by getting rid of the market traders. The banter they provide brings back memories of old thriving Birmingham!

Birmingham City Council must endeavour to protect existing street traders in any new policy, whilst retaining the ability to sanction those who do not comply. Big business must not be allowed to dictate who stays and who doesn't. Independent arbitration must be written into the policy- it is vital to prevent corruption.

The devil's kitchen in the gay quarter is a community main stay and has always traded and represented themselves well. They have fantastic hygiene rating and care deeply about the community in which they trade this should be considered along with other traders on an individual basis before implementing policy which would see these businesses close for good.

Just please have some sympathy and consideration for the existing traders and their business

Established business should be able to continue to trade where they have been for many years as even a simple change of locations can put a someone out of business as long as they are paying and licensed they should be able to trade in the city center

Don't ban devil's kitchen

I am a big fan of devels kitchen outside the nightingale it's been there almost 20 years it's part of the Birmingham gay sence

If you are producing a map indicating areas prohibited I would suggest also highlighting areas that can be used for regular markets. I would like to see the council encouraging and facilitating more street closures for independent markets in the city centre and suburbs. Many areas including John bright street, Hurst street, The jewellery quarter and kings heath are underused for markets. We should encourage the vibrancy independent businesses bring by supporting these ventures rather than asking organisers to bear the cost and take the time to apply for/organise street closures and anti terror measures. Application processes should be simplified, Anti terror measures built into the street scene (as proposed around New street for the German market) and discounted packages for infrastructure (toilets/security etc) put together.

This is a complete waste of time and money these traders have been trading for years this is just another nail in the coffin for the city centre

None

As a retailer on the High St, I am nervous about the volume of street traders that could be operating at any one time, given the sightline to my store is likely to be obstructed by street traders. I would like to understand more around what your maximum capacity of traders is at any one time on High St.

I would also like more information on types of traders you will give consent to. E.g market style stools selling cheap quality goods with poor presentation, which would only diminish the appeal of the high st, and potentially detract footfall in the area , where as premium street food venders would be a positive footfall driver and enhance city centre trading. Further detail on your aspiration to attract traders that will compliment and enhance the current retail offer would be valuable to share.

Thank you

Street trading has been around Birmingham City Center for a very long time and it should continue. People don't always have time to go into big stores to buy things such as lunches as most working people in the town center have a limited amount of time to buy and eat their purchases.

Yes, I think the outlets should be monitored - food health etc and I am sure that most of the traders take any waste products away with them and dont leave them around to feed the vermin.

I have a variety of comments, which I hope can be taken as a constructive feedback. Within my research work I have no obligation to do such, but it seems a potential window of communication with the council, and I honestly believe there is room for improvement in the draft policy (or for further discussion with the street traders in Birmingham).

First of all, in having a policy consultation done in the shape of a rather closed multiple-choice form, I could argue that citizen participation falls within what Arnstein (1969 - 'A Ladder of Citizen Participation') would label as 'Tokenism': "citizens may indeed hear and be heard. But under these conditions they lack the power to ensure that their views will be heeded by the ones (with decision-making power)" (p. 2)

The questions in this consultation are somewhat superficial, undifferentiated and tending to a specific outcome - i.e. support the policy. I agree that the development of a policy is undoubtedly a positive idea but the proposed one was developed in a not very participatory way – the text reveals it. First, I would like to know if the Equality Assessment mentioned in the Introduction is available for public access? Second, going through the different sessions of the text, I found contradictions between 'friendly and inclusive sentences', with other ones revealing a sort of 'urban hierarchy which is not very inclusive to people as street traders'. Sentences as the third paragraph in the Introduction and the two following statements:

'Street trading can aid the local economy and contribute to the facilities offered to people who visit, live and work in Birmingham and it supports the Birmingham City Council's priorities:

- a) Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in;
- b) Birmingham is a great city to live in;' (...)

as well as the statement in Section 6:

'Why do we have street trading?' (where the answer contained) 'street trading encourages a vibrant and prosperous economy. It provides employment opportunities for local people as well as a seedbed of entrepreneurship, allowing new entrants to test their business skills and ideas in an environment which has a low start-up costs, minimal overheads and existing customer footfall'. seem to agree with the values established in the city council plan for 2018 - 2020 ('Birmingham as a city of growth where every child, citizen and place matters').

In the statement contained in Section 7 (p. 6):

(...) Consents will be granted to those applicants who best reflect the aim of this policy to:

"create a street trading environment which is sensitive to the needs of the public and businesses, provides quality consumer choice and contributes to the character and ambience of the local environment whilst ensuring public safety, preventing crime, disorder and nuisance"

(...) Consents will be granted to those applicants who best reflect the aim of this policy to:

"create a street trading environment which is sensitive to the needs of the public and businesses, provides quality consumer choice and contributes to the character and ambience of the local environment whilst ensuring public safety, preventing crime, disorder and nuisance"

I would ask 'which businesses' are the needs of being considered? The ones from the traders themselves? The big malls or franchises in the city centre? It creates some ambiguity. Within Section 8, subitems 2 and 3 within 'Prevention of Nuisance' places the trading activity in a rather limited scope/ location. Any surrounding activity is given the right to complain about the unit's presence for varied reasons, which the council has to investigate (with no clear criteria) and decide about.

The 'Suitability of the applicant' (p. 7) also presents some logical reasons for unsuitability of trader applicants, but no criteria as 'seniority' for the guarantee of continued licences to current traders. There is no praise or recognition for people working as traders for years in specific locations. Moreover, the new trading policy offers no security whatsoever of the continuation of an established commercial activity, according to the explanation given in Section 7.

In terms of the 'Suitability of the Unit' (p.7), the subitem 1 (mentioning Appendix 3) and the subitem 5 present the notion that, if a unit is invested on today, it might need to be changed in a short time, since 'the design brief will be kept under review'.

The rules for advertisement are also extremely rigid, at odds to all the rest that can be seen in the city centre: flashy and blinding lights, from shops from the Bull Ring Shopping Mall and the Grand Central and New Street station. The discretion demanded from the trading units sound a bit ironic.

'Hours of trading' (p. 8): 2 – 'Avoiding disturbance due to noise, smell or any other matter that the Council considers appropriate' (the end of this sentence is elusive. It should contain examples or clear definition of what the Council will consider inappropriate).

The Subsection 'Selling the right goods' (p. 8) has a statement strongly implying that the council considers street trading an 'inferior' activity when compared to fixed retail businesses, presenting a rather exclusionary mindset: 'The sale of goods from street trading should complement those provided by nearby businesses/retail shops. The types of goods allowed to be sold will be considered on a pitch-by- pitch basis and specified on the consent. (...)'

'Site Assessment' (p. 9): 'Obstruction of entry to or sight lines to the entrance of retail premises or obstruction of display windows of retail premises' further reinforces the uneven hierarchy implied, between trading and common retail commerce, which I mentioned above.

In the item 9 (Types of Street Trading Consent) (p.9): It is unclear, in the 'Annual street trading', if in enabling the consent holder to trade 'up to seven days a week' this means: a) the trader can work seven days if it wishes to; b) the council will decide how many days in a week that trader can trade in the specified pitch, with the possibility of more than one trader working there, in different days of the week. This lack of clarity can create interpretation problems for the traders intending to apply for a consent.

'Occasional Street Trading' (p.9): Why no more than 30 consents for occasional pitches? Why this specific number?

Item 10 (Consent Application, Renewal and Surrender) (p. 10): No mention is done about a potential 'preference' to the maintenance of a pitch for established traders. Is there any criterion defending a 'right of preference' for renewal rather than a new application, if more than one trader shows interest for a specific pitch? Or are the current traders to lack any sort of protection to their activities/ jobs?

Item 15 (Applications): subitem 'the goods sold will not complement the surrounding retail offer' implies that basically nothing in main retail locations in the city centre (New Street and High Street, for instance) would be accepted. Again, this implies an unfair hierarchical consideration of permanent shops against street trading units.

This list is not exhaustive' – sorry, but the criteria should be fully explicit and complete. If this list is not exhaustive it shall be completed before the release of the policy. Otherwise it shows that the council has no limits to its own activity, and public accountancy should be an element of a policy requesting public consultation.

Subitem 'Making an application' (p. 13): 'Upon receipt of the complete application the Street Trading Team will consider the application in line with the key considerations outlined in section 7 of the policy and conduct a consultation as detailed in this section of the policy.' Even commenting on the process on the item 'Consultation' (p. 13-14), the consultation process is poorly explained and elusive, implying again a limitless power to the council in relation to the applicant traders.

Finally, I would like to draw attention to the need of daily removing the trading units, from traders with annual consents. Considering the new policy of clean air, and some new changes also under consultation about vehicle access restrictions in the city centre, it seems absolutely pointless to demand the trading units to be daily removed just to be placed again the next morning on the very same spot. If this rule is to be enforced, I would like to understand what is the motivation for such. I admit that so far, in knowing some streets in the centre where trading units are located, this rule seems just the creation of a public burden, in my opinion. Especially being aware that most of these units have not been moving till now. Unless there is an intended rodizio of businesses in a same pitch on the same week - or some other reason that I would welcome being explained about - the moving of units seems to me a demand that actually aims to discourage the trading activity as a whole, especially in the pedestrianised streets of the centre, which ironically are the ones with higher footfall.

I hope these comments can be of some use to the council and related stakeholders affected by this draft policy.

The BCC policy document seems to have covered the main points...but enforcement must happen for the policy to work...I see too many pop-up traders selling environmentally harmful "stuff", and a number of the larger established stands spreading and using space well beyond their given boundary. A consistent and quality look suitable for the streetscape is required to help overcome the poor perceived image of Birmingham.

I am the Partnership Manager for the Parks Service and have just completed a tender exercise for mobile catering services in parks.

Following discussions between Darren Share (AD for Street Scene) and Paul Lancaster, Paul has suggested we request an exemption for catering services in parks as there are already contracts in place for these operators (both mobile and static catering). Please accept this as a formal request for the policy to be updated and for catering services within parks owned/managed by BCC are exempt from the street trading policy.

The policy states that Business Improvement Districts MAY be consulted over applications for street trading licences. I think this should be 'WILL' be consulted.

We do a Street food policy but it shouldn't discriminate against those traders that are currently trading and they should be homes first and the process made easy for them.

Regarding proposals in policy to match the changes in infrastructure in my view they are not required.

Be fair to street traders it's their livelihoods.

Leave current traders alone

It is unfair on current traders who work hard and have experience in their field. If they already work there or have worked there for many years it is unnecessary for them to keep reapplying.

People have not thought about the people who could lose their businesses that they spent number of years building up from there. They could lose everything just so the council want to make more money of people to fill their pockets.

The readers have been around and loyal for many years no reason why they should now be judged as the council have nothing better to do.

I hope this covers religious shouters of all persuasions and get them out or at least no microphones allowed. Keep the baked potato stalls!! Healthy, reasonably cheap, quick food for workers and visitors alike and not readily available elsewhere except in pubs.

What support is in place for traders ?

Reduce the monthly cost as it is much too expensive at the moment or consider a percentage of profits model. The monthly costs has been a huge barrier to entry for a startup enterprise. Also consider an arbitration entity as mobile licenses could cause conflict. Also consider a multiple site discount.

Appendix 12**Street Traders Meeting 10 February 2020**

This meeting was attended by approximately 40 current street traders (including the Chair of the Birmingham Street Traders Association), Field Support Officer from the National Market Traders Federation (representing the Traders), Birmingham City Council's Head of Licensing, Street Trading and Markets) and two Street Trading Enforcement Officers.

All current street traders (including match day traders) had been offered the meeting and had been informed that it would be a briefing on the consultation.

At the commencement of the meeting the attendees were again informed that this was a briefing and that consultation comments needed to be made in writing (paper and pens were available) or through the online consultation. The National Markets Traders Federation representative explained she was at the meeting to represent the traders as were Mr X and Mrs X who represented Birmingham Street Traders Association. The meeting took the form of a briefing with a question and answer session at the end. It lasted one and a half hours. Sajeela Naseer agreed that the following two specific points would be taken away as part of the consultation feedback which Birmingham City Council would consider:

Preferential application process for current street traders

Attendees requested that current street traders should not have to apply for trading locations where they are already working and have worked for many years if not decades and have built up a clientele. They feel that they or the livelihoods of current traders are at risk from the policy and new traders. They feel current traders should not have to apply under the new policy or that they should be given first preference. If they did not comply with the rules that location could then be offered to new traders.

Automatic renewal

It was felt that existing street traders should not have to apply for renewal under the proposed policy, but should be allowed a new consent without the requirement for a renewal application unless they had broken the rules. The reasons given for this were: related to the cost of purchasing trading units without having any guarantee of tenure for a substantial amount of time, the difficulty in getting a mortgage without being able to prove ongoing employment.

Sajeela Naseer said at the meeting that she was not aware of any other Local Authority that had a renewal process that guaranteed renewal. The representative from National Markets Traders Federation asked at the meeting if Birmingham City Council would further consider this request if the NMTF could provide other policies that reflected the traders request regarding renewal. The Head of Licensing, Street Trading and Markets said she would happily look at any other policies but that the fact that another authority was doing something did not necessarily confirm it was legal.

To date nothing has been received (13 August 2020).

Other comments in writing at the end of the meeting

" I have been trading in Birmingham for 39 years and feel that I shouldn't need to apply for my pitch every 12 months."

"I want a meeting for football traders."

"I don't think anyone else should apply for my pitch. I want a meeting just for football traders."

"Continuity of position is a must we have served and represented this city for 32 years."

"Re write your policy, be fair."

In the matter of Schedule 4 (Street Trading)
of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982

And in the further matter of the Birmingham Street Traders Association

And in the further matter of the Birmingham City Council, Draft Street Trading Policy, 2020

Birmingham City Council: Draft Street Trading Policy 2020 Consultation
Birmingham Street Traders Association Response

The Birmingham City Council established street trading consent regime

1. Street trading in Birmingham has been regulated since the adoption of the regime in 1984, pursuant to Sch 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. Fundamentally, street trading has however been a recognisable feature of the City for far longer than 1984. Many of the BSTA members have been trading since before the adoption of the 1982 Act and are the third or fourth generation of their family to do so at their pitches.
2. Currently all streets in Birmingham are consent streets. The street trading consent scheme in Birmingham is based upon and grown out of the skeletal provision contained at para 7 of Sch 4. Professional commentary has long voiced concerns in respect of para 7 and has described the street trading consent provisions as ‘nebulous’. Concerns as to the lawfulness and proper application of the street trading consent provisions are equally well established.
3. Currently, Birmingham City Council does not have a broad policy framework within which the street trading consent regime is operated it seems to operate on accepted customary practice going back many years. Such guidance as exists is limited. Firstly, providing a definition of street trading. Secondly, to providing details of streets where street trading is permitted. The current guidance confirms the long-standing practice that it is for the prospective street trader to determine a location and persuade the City Council that the location is suitable. The guidance advises against main roads, locations likely to cause congestion or obstruction (the only example given is near schools) and areas of parking restrictions.
4. The guidance also recognises and offers protection to established traders: '*We're [Birmingham City Council] are currently not accepting applications for street trading on any site in the city centre or football clubs. These sites are full. If a site becomes available, it will be advertised.*'

5. Thirdly, the guidance provides for a monthly fee payable in advance. Traders have been encouraged to set up direct debits many of whom have done so and have been paying ongoing fees for a considerable period of time. The promotion of the direct debit payment scheme further recognises and offers protection to established traders.
6. Fourthly, consent is '*normally granted for 6 or 12 months. Consents will normally be automatically renewed if there have been no issues.*' The customary practice is that consents have been '*automatically*' renewed year on year and decade after decade for many established traders. Indeed, as far as traders are concerned they operate with the legitimate expectation that their long-standing pitches and trade are a valued, protected and settled feature of the City and its street scene.
7. Consents for new pitches and traders seem to be variously based upon the application document, the views of various council officials and the police, the views of members of the public, the views of the Ward sub-committee or District Committee meeting and ultimately the Head of Service (Markets). Other than the application itself there is no opportunity for the applicant to make representations, participate in the consultation and determination, or appeal any decision.
8. The balance seems to be that following lengthy consultation a successful applicant can expect to enjoy the uninterrupted and continued use of a street trading consent at the chosen site without undue interference from the City Council. The nature of the street trading operations requires significant start-up investment and on-going investment and commitment by the holders of street trading consent. We are committed to the City and are willing to continue our investment in the City despite the apparent attempts by City Council to dismiss us and exclude us from further public life.
9. The operation of the street trading consent regime by Birmingham City Council encourages and promotes a policy for street traders to settle and establish themselves as on-going concerns on a continuing long-term basis. It encourages those who wish to commit to a viable, sustainable, long-term street trading businesses: to invest in, contribute to and trust the City. The current guidance on the City Council's web pages do not accurately reflect the long-standing practice and procedures that have been and continue to be operated. The proposed policy certainly fails to do so.

Legal Concerns – fundamental rights and obligations

10. BSTA association are of the view that para 7 of Sch 4 provides the basic structure upon which a local authority is able to build its own local regime. Within the City this has built up over time with an overlap of guidelines and long-established customary practice that has contributed to certain key legitimate expectations and established and continuing economic interests in the street trading consents issued and automatically renewed by the City Council.

11. The draft Street Trading Policy 2020 as currently formulated does not take into account these established practices and economic interests. Furthermore, the draft fails to address key legislative developments that impose overarching duties and obligations upon local authorities in respect of the ways in which their function are exercised and their duties fulfilled.
12. Neither the current guidelines, the established customary practice nor the draft policy addresses the question of whether the street trading consent scheme either in its skeletal outline or in the 1982 Act or the way in which it is specifically operated by the City Council is compliant with the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as incorporated into the Human Rights Act 1998. In particular the Council both in its guidelines, customary practice and draft policy needs must address itself to Article 6 (the right to a fair trial) and also Article 1 of Protocol 1 (the protection of property).
13. The City Council has not addressed itself to these fundamental Convention rights vis-à-vis the street trading consent regime. This failure is in itself grounds for challenge. In these circumstances the BSTA invite the council to withdraw the draft policy so as to publish its proposals to ensure compatibility with the Convention rights of street traders.
14. Further, the 1982 Act must be complaint with the provisions of the European Services Directive 2006/123/EC and the Provision of Services Regulations 2009. In October 2014, in its response to a joint consultation on street trading, the Government (Department of Business Innovation and Skills) confirmed that a number of aspects of the existing legislation were incompatible with the Directive/Regulations and promised amending legislation. Pending the (now long-awaited) amending/reforming legislation the Government reminded local authorities of its duty to screen their local street trading legislation against the requirements of the Directive. This duty to screen the street trading legislation, policies and practices against the requirements of the Directive is on-going.
15. The City Council has not addressed itself to the provisions and requirements of the EU Services Directive and the Provisions of Service Regulations 2009. In these circumstances the BSTA invite the council to withdraw the draft policy so as to publish its proposals to ensure compatibility with the Directive.
16. Furthermore, the City Council have failed to consider the combined impact of Convention rights and the Directive vis-à-vis the street trading consent regime as it specifically operates in Birmingham and as it proposes to operate pursuant to the draft Policy.
17. The draft policy and the consultation thereon being based upon a partial and incomplete legal basis is self-evidently and fundamentally flawed. Clearly, the correct approach

and most efficient (both in terms of partnership building, time and cost) is for the City Council to withdraw the draft policy and set out, as a preliminary, its understanding of these basic legal requirements in the light of the established and actual operation of the street trading consent regime in the City.

18. A review of the proper legal basis for the operation of the street trading consent regime in the City is a matter of urgency. There is a strong feeling among traders that Council officers are acting as if the draft Street Trading Policy 2020 has indeed been approved and adopted. It has come to the attention of the BSTA that the provisions of the draft Street Trading Policy 2020 are being currently applied *as drafted* against individual traders making a mockery of the various stakeholder meetings and the consultation itself. The BSTA is working with these individual traders to assert their legal rights and support them in making individual responses to the City Council.
19. Given the strong indication and perception that the outcome of the consultation on the draft Street Trading Policy 2020 has been pre-determined the BSTA strongly urge the City Council to withdraw the consultation and undertake a careful, detailed and engaged review of the existing practices, legitimate expectations and interests of established traders.

In our own words

20. **Samantha Poole and Allan Poole** we own and run a stall on the junction of New Street and the High Street have been at this location since 1976. The location and pitch was given to Allan's father for his services to the Bullring Market for many years previous. In all of the years we have held our licence we have never had to renew it's always been a rolling contract and for the last six years have been issued with an invoice monthly that we pay into the bank.

Our primary line of goods is in flowers, but in recent years we have diversified into tourist/souvenirs. We are the only outlet in the City Centre that sells tourist souvenirs, Birmingham does not even have a tourist information, we have doubled as that for years, we also have our souvenirs made specifically for us and import them ourselves, this takes forward planning and forward outlay of revenue, we could not do this either under the terms of the proposed policy.

We are members of the Birmingham street trading association, Allan is the chairman, I am the vice chair/secretary. We have filled in the online consultation and are not happy with the form as it seems heavily weighted towards what the council wants. You can't make comments if you agree only if you disagree – it just doesn't feel fair. This whole process has impacted immensely on our personal life as we are worried that we will lose our sole source of income, also the new proposed policy gives no security, how are we supposed to invest in a business that we may not have in 12 months time? We want to go forward with the council and enjoy many more years of trading but this proposed policy gives us no sense of trust with the council.

We have given an interview with the local press, that has had a positive public response, and have also set up a Facebook page (with the help of our daughter Roxanne Poole) this has also had a positive public response. With the upcoming Commonwealth Games should we not be considered too? Also, there is a further consultation running that involves the City Centre Public realms improvement, this makes no mention of street trading, this is very alarming as we feel that we are being overlooked. We have a strong suspicion that our city streets are being cleansed of our long established, family run street trading units.

21. **Karen & James Smith** trade on New St in Birmingham. We sell hats, scarves and gloves in the winter and gentleman's hats and ladies scarves and headscarves in the summer months. We have served the people of Birmingham for 27 years and have many regular customers. The license has never had to be renewed in 27 years. I have traded in this site for 27 years with no complaints I offer a great service to my customers and the city. I provide good quality and reasonable prices.
We are part of the community and are on hand to help and guide many of the visitors to the city. we constantly give directions, travel info, help with change. with the cuts in running the city I believe the street traders have been taking up the slack. I have often stopped beggars accosting people in an aggressive manner by my stall. I have also let people use my phone in an emergency and personally walked a young girl to the train station because she was being followed by someone. We are part of this community and care about it.
I am a member of BSTA and NMTA i do not hold a role but have attended meetings. it has been rolling. I have completed the consultation form. But feel it is wholly biased. there is no opportunity to comment unless you strongly disagree.
If the council don't reconsider these proposals and allow me to continue with my business. We will be put in serious financial hardship which will have a negative effect on myself and of course my family. We believe many traders will be in the same boat. We want to invest in improvements and growth but the if the council will not let the license automatically renew how could the traders invest £20K plus on new units with the high probability they would not recoup the money within the year.
22. **Max Davis** on Tays Corner, Bristol Road South, Northfield (Household Goods) I have been here for 7 years, but my family have been running Tays Corner for over 30 years. I pay monthly in advance and by direct debit for about four years.
23. **Robin & Leigh Paton**, Directors of Roseshine Ltd, t/a Mr Bumbles, selling jacket potatoes in Cherry Street, Birmingham city centre. We've been here for 30 years, since November 1990. BCC gave us this site in 1990, saying they would like it to be owner-run in order to maintain high standards As a result, we both gave up secure office jobs to throw our heart and soul into our own business, which we are still doing. During this time, we have always had a rolling license, which we pay by monthly direct debit, and have never missed a payment. The Council have always assured us that our business would continue provided we did nothing wrong, and we feel sure we never have. We're

unaware of anyone losing their licence to trade in that time. We are members of the BSTA, and the NMTF, and Robin is the treasurer of our group. We've completed two online surveys, both of which are heavily weighted in favour of the council's viewpoint, particularly the Public Realm consultation, which makes no mention of street traders at all. It's as if we're being completely airbrushed from Birmingham's history-a form of social cleansing. We're very concerned that our job security, which we've enjoyed for 30 years, is threatened, with no statutory right of appeal, and no independent arbitration between us and the council. Furthermore, we live next door to Robin's frail 96 year old mother, for whom we are carers, and loss of our only form of income would result in us having to sell our home, and see our beloved relative forced into full time care. This is our main worry, and is causing us considerable mental anguish.

24. **Graham Littlewood** on Kent Street B5 6SE (operating at night sell burgers hotdogs and chips, I have traded at this location 20 years this month March. The renewal process has been ongoing on an annual basis since signing for the pitch in March 2000. The rent is paid monthly in advance on a direct debit. The online survey seems simple enough however I don't understand why as existing traders I've been asked to apply for our own pitches. Having done nothing wrong by the councils own disciplinary guys which are attached to our trading consents. The renewal system doesn't allow any traders to look any further forward than 12 months so I wonder how the council thinks we can invest in the pitches with that being the case.

The council statement in their own policy states that they wish to create new vibes new opportunities and move with the times however at this stage it looks just to wipeout businesses that have built up over the years without consulting them and I could move with the times bring some fresh ideas. All traders at the meeting recently held was in agreement that they would be happy to look at new things straight some pitches out where things have gone Off plan Currently we have no idea what the council thoughts are other than a survey that has now concluded and a letter to say at the moment we're all out of a job come the end of March!

Most people I spoke to was of the same opinion that the existing traders need to be given a chance to run with the new rules and regulations bearing in mind that they haven't fallen foul of them in the 2030 or 40 years that they've been in existence.

25. **Graham Parsons** I own and run a street trading business in Birmingham city centre. The name of the business is The Potato Man and I am located on Lower Temple Street. I am a sole trader and my hours of business are as follows : Mon - Fri 10am - 3pm and the same hours on the occasional Saturday. The goods sold are hot baked potatoes with fillings, hot and cold drinks, crisps and confectionery. The business has been running since 1990. I am a member of the Birmingham Street Traders Association and also the National Market Traders Federation. The amount paid to BCC every month is £643. I

operate from a £36,000 catering unit that represents on old style Tram car. The unit was purchased 7 years ago after the last consultation with BCC on Street Trading.

26. **Cary Sutton** I have been working on the family run stalls since I left school in 1982, there were Two pitches in town, one on the Bull Ring Markets and one on New St Station.

My family have been flower sellers in Birmingham for over 150 years. I am lifetime member of the NMTF (one of only four left in the country!) My stall on New St (opp the ramp) is worked six days a week, 9am-6pm, I have one full time and one part time employees. I also work with the Youth Probation Service, giving young offender work experience.

27. **Carl O'Connor & Ben Fisher:** Habanero's on Temple Row, corner with Cherry Street (Mexican street food). We have been trading here since March 2013, having taken over families previous pitch (Mary Rowan), who traded there for 27 years, selling burgers, hotdogs, and roast pork sandwiches. We are members of the BSTA and NMTA

28. **Lakhbir (“Tony”) Aujla** I am a street trader working on Broad Street (B16 1DA) near to Five Ways Island. I work there 4 nights a week, my license currently permits me to work 7 nights a week. My consent/license says I can trade there from 6pm to 5am. I also work at Villa Park football ground on Manor Road (B6 6RH). I operate my catering unit on Aston Villa home match days, whenever they may occur. I have been issued a consent/license by Birmingham City Council to trade there at all home matches.

I am a hot food retailer, my products range from burgers, including beef, chicken, halal burgers, vegetarian and vegan. I also sell hot dogs, chips, gravy and curry sauce. I also sell hot drinks which include tea, coffee and hot chocolate. I also sell soft drinks and water.

I have been trading since March 1981 at both of these pitches, almost 40 years. I am the first of my family to operate here and set this business up single handed when leaving education at the age of 18. I am hoping to pass my business and valued customers down to my son following my retirement. He has worked with me on the pitches part time since the age of 16.

I am a member of BSTA and also NMTF, who provide me with upto £10m worth of third party (public) and product liability insurance and upto £10m employers liability insurance.

I have had a consent issued to me on Broad Street, Birmingham since consents were introduced in 1984, 3 years after I first started trading there. I cannot recall in which year the Villa Park consents were introduced however I have also had a consent there since the first day this was introduced as I was also already trading there.

I pay £228.00 per month for the Broad Street pitch and £788.00 for Villa Park per football season. Initially, I had to physically go to Manor House on a monthly basis to pay for the Broad Street pitch and once a year for Villa Park. When this was changed and the council introduced the collection of payment via Direct Debit, I immediately complied and paid via the council's preferred method.

I have also previously been issued with consent to trade on Gas Street, Birmingham where I operated for 20 years and Lower Trinity Street where I operated for approximately 8 years. However, I voluntarily handed these licenses back to the council as these pitches were not very busy so the licenses were no longer required.

I am aware through other traders that the only pitch which has previously been revoked from the council was in Alcester Road, King's Heath. This was quite some time ago and is in no way connected to my pitches or business.

I have never been in debt/arrears to the council and have always paid my rent well before the due date. I have always operated within the terms of my consent/license and have never received anything from the council to advise me anything to the contrary.

I have a duty of care to my customers and the general public, whether they are paying customers or not. I employ 3 members of staff and we care about our community and local area very much. We help the public numerous times throughout our hours working on the pitches, helping people with directions and making suggestions to tourists of other establishments worth visiting whilst in the area. We also help people find the best method of transport home after a long night out. This often this includes young university students who are new to Birmingham.

I did complete the online consultation form however I found this difficult to navigate. I found it weighed towards comment suggestions if I disagreed on a question but no feedback if I agreed with a question.

This is the only business I have operated since leaving school at the age of 18. I employ 3 members of staff who are in a similar position. We would not know what else to do given our age if we had our pitches taken away from us. I have a mortgage to pay on my house as well as a family to support. I would most likely have to sell the house I have lived in for 31 years and find somewhere smaller.

My catering unit meets all of the requirements set out by Birmingham City Council in the proposed draft however, I am willing to upgrade or make further changes if required, although this would be a considerable cost to my business.

The products I serve are appropriate for the clientele that frequent the area where I operate. I have built this business up over 4 decades and have built rapport with customers from all walks of life. I do not think it is fair to consider allowing someone else to take over my pitch after such a long period of time.

I am very concerned that this review carried out by the council has not taken into consideration the years of service of my fellow traders and I have given to the public from not only Birmingham but many surrounding areas. Furthermore, the consultation did not consult us, the people whose livelihoods are risk, before opening up to the general public.

Conclusion

29. While some of the stated aims of the draft Street Trading Policy are supported by the BSTA and its members the draft fails to address itself to some fundamental concerns. The draft policy fails to address how the City Council proposes to protect the established and legitimate interests of existing traders. The draft fails to address

fundamental rights and obligations that have been established since the implementation and adoption of the 1982 Act. At a number of meetings with council officials established street traders have been told that they would have “*first dibbs*” on their established sites. It is a cause for alarm and grave concern that traders who have served the City and contributed to its vibrancy for decades and in some cases over a number of generations are having their livelihood and years of civic service reduced to some form of school playground lottery. This is not only a cause for personal and professional anxiety but deeply insulting.

30. While development, regeneration and innovation are welcomed such future growth should not come at the expense of settled and established communities that have contributed to this City and its growth for decades and for generations. Any future street trading policy should both recognise and protect established traders while also providing the opportunity for improvement growth and the next generation of street traders.

Moving Forward

31. The BSTA wants to work in partnership with the City Council to develop a street trading policy and regime that reflects the lawful interest of current and future street traders and contributes to the growth of the city and the street trading community. In order to achieve this the BSTA is of the firm view that the current flawed draft street trading policy needs to be set aside and the City Council needs to start afresh on a proper legal and factual basis. We are willing to meet with the City Council (along with our own legal representative, if required) to develop a sound policy for the future. In particular we require the City Council to:
 - Provide an assessment of the actual street trading consent scheme, its operation and the established traders within Birmingham.
 - Proposals on how the City Council intends to meet its obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Provision of Services Regulations 2009 in respect of the street trading consent regime.
 - Proposals on how the City Council intends to recognise and protect the interests of established traders.
 - Proposals on how the City Council intends to provide for full participation in the determination process including rights and mechanisms for appeal.
 - Proposals on how the City Council intends to recognise and protect the interests of established traders while also providing opportunities for new street traders.
 - Proposals in respect of the economic and market restrictions.

- Proposals in respect of purported duration of consents.
- Proposals in respect of clear and lawful grounds for enforcement and revocation (including full participation in the determination process including rights and mechanisms for appeal).

For and on behalf of the Birmingham Street Traders Association

Leo Charalambides
Francis Taylor Building
21st February, 2020

Licencing and Public Protection Committee

Feedback

Sajeela Naseer, Head of Licensing, Markets and Registration, made introductory comments relating to the report and drew the attention of the Committee to the information contained in the report. Members

* The report was welcomed and that previous to this report it was only done in piecemeal and they would adopt this policy. There were a number of roads throughout the city that was named and designated, but the question was whether officers from Transportation agreed and were they supportive, and whether they would police the red routes across the city.

* It was time that the City Council had a street trading policy in place, but they needed to be mindful that they ensured that every person that had a consent was reached in a way that they fully understand so that they could not come back to say they were not aware of the policy. Member stated that there were no trading associations on the list in the document, but that he was aware of Saltley Traders Association which should be included as well as other trading associations across the city as they should be included.

* Enquired where this stood in relation to charities and whether this would have an impact on people still being able to collect money and donations for charities, particularly on the routes they were designating as no one would be allowed to trade there. The Member referred to the proposed Metro extension which was discussed in the Transport Plan this week and around the Bordesley Action Area Plan. The Member further questioned whether the proposed Metro extension from the City Centre through Birmingham East straight to the Airport was included in the consultation as they would not be able to carryout any trading. There was also Warwickshire County Cricket Club, Birmingham City Football Club and Aston Villa Football Club where there were lots of street trading. With the mobile consent, he was pleased that ice cream vans were included as there were issues with ice cream vans that were parked outside of schools which was an accident waiting to happen. They needed to look at the timeline – there was a report to Full City Council on the 7 April 2020, there was the Metro Mayor and Police and Crime Commissioner Election.

In response to the questions and comments from Members, the officers stated that:

- a) They had been in extensive consultation with Transportation through the process of designating the red routes and Transport for West Midlands in terms of the Metro routes and they were working in partnership with them.
- b) In terms of street trading on any of the prohibited streets, this would fall to their street trading and enforcement officers to deal with. Ms Naseer highlighted that they have had other conversations with Transportation regarding things that did not fall within illegal street trading that were happening on the streets concerning what the response would be in those situations.
- c) They will continue with these conversations with Transportation as a two-prong approach both with Transportation and themselves would be more effective in getting the results they desired.
- d) In terms of charities street collections were not affected as this was a separate piece of licensing legislation and they were all looked on in their own merit.
- e) In relation to purdah, the consultation was delayed by the General Election, but Purdah was not designed to stop what was effectively routine business. If they were doing a consultation, it would affect the Metro Mayor in terms of the transportation link, however the decision-making process and anything else would not be impacted by that.
- f) In terms of the current consent holders they had gone through significant length to ensure they were aware of the policy and the consultation process.
- g) In relation to the trading associations they would get some information out as soon as possible as the consultation ends on the 23 February 2020.
- h) Regarding the Metro extension some element of the proposed East Route were included, but they were only including it at the moment what had gone through the approval process. The proposals that were yet to be approved will not be included.

Coordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Members made the following key points:

- The Council has declared a climate emergency and this should be recognised in the policy. It was noted that the policy states that units should be powered by electricity in city centre; diesel can be used outside the city centre only when no other power source is available;
- Enforcement is key and members questioned whether the resources are in place to do that – will we have the resources to enforce it? Ms Naseer explained that she had recently recruited two officers and will be looking at integrating enforcement of the policy into other employees' work. The two new recruits have already started to identify potential issues. Enforcement only relates to consented traders; with regards to illegal street traders, the Council will need to take a view regarding how to deal with their actual presence on the streets as street trading legislation does not provide powers to move them on, only to collect evidence for prosecution;
- The design brief appears very restrictive – members were concerned that these would be difficult to enforce and may discourage potential street traders. If flexibility is permitted, the policy needs to be clear about when and in what circumstances. It should be about enablement as well as
- This is a well drafted report, and the proposed policy brings Birmingham up to date;
- Some complaints relating to the street scene were about other issues, e.g. amplified music. Members were told that the wider street scene in the city centre is being looked at by regulatory services, including measures to address issues such as noise;
- There should not be an over reliance on the views of the BID managers as they may not be representative of the community, businesses and consumers
- Consultation through Be Heard is good when it works, but not all people are equipped to access it. Not all members were aware of the consultation.
- The contact centre should have the necessary information to respond to calls on the policy.

Appendix 15**Draft Street Trading Policy 2020****Consultation Analysis and Response****INTRODUCTION****The consultation**

0.1 Birmingham City Council (BCC) conducted a public consultation exercise about its proposals for a new street trading policy for a period of 10 weeks between 16 December 2019 and 23 February 2020. The proposals represented a significant change of policy from the previous arrangements, the aim of which was to “completely reshape its approach to street trading” in order to

“...create a street trading environment which is sensitive to the needs of the public and businesses, provides quality consumer choice and contributes to the character and ambience of the local environment whilst ensuring public safety, and preventing crime, disorder and nuisance.”

0.2 In total 170 respondents responded to the 16 questions included in the BeHeard questionnaire, furthermore responses were received via the mechanisms shown in 0.2.2 to 0.2.5 below. Respondents included current and prospective traders, representative trade organisations, elected members, members of the public, and other departments of BCC. Responses were received via the:

- 0.2.1 the BeHeard process,
- 0.2.2 Licensing and Public Protection Committee
- 0.2.3 Coordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- 0.2.4 discussions at a briefing session and
- 0.2.5 a written submission on behalf of the Birmingham Street Traders Association (BSTA).

0.3 In this document, we analyse the main issues raised by respondents during the consultation and set out BCC’s considered response to them, in terms of taking the policy proposals forward and, where appropriate, inviting further responses.

ISSUES RAISED BY RESPONDENTS**1.0 Prohibited Streets**

1.1 BCC proposed to introduce the prohibited streets designation for all current red routes and metro routes (and approved extensions) within Birmingham. This would have the effect of removing some current street trading locations.

1.2 Some respondents said that current street traders should be permitted to continue trading on prohibited streets (to prevent loss of livelihoods) and, in general, street trading should be permitted if no obstruction would be caused. Introducing prohibited streets would restrict choice for pedestrians.

1.3 Response:

1.3.1 The objectives of red and metro routes include the free flow of traffic by preventing (and where prevention is not possible, minimising) unauthorised obstructions such as parking.

1.3.2 There is currently only one street trader trading from a proposed prohibited street. This street trader currently holds multiple consents and hence the impact of losing this location will be less than if he/she held only one consent. Furthermore, under the proposed policy the trader will be able to apply for a consent anywhere in the city.

1.3.3 We believe that allowing street trading generally on such routes would operate as an incentive for other vehicles to stop illegally.

1.3.4 In addition, in Birmingham, the routes in question are always busy, and BCC considers that consenting to street trading on them will introduce public safety risks to pedestrians (e.g. through distraction) that can and should be avoided by prohibiting street trading, especially given the extremely limited interference with current trading arrangements that will be caused.

2.0 No financial security if maximum consent is 12 months

2.0.1 Some respondents commented that an annual consent which may or may not be renewed after 12 months does not give sufficient financial security to encourage traders to invest significantly in their businesses, including by purchasing a mobile trading unit or securing a mortgage etc.

2.1 Response:

2.1.1 The Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1982 does not allow a consent to be granted for a period longer than 12 months. Although, in October 2014, central government indicated an intention to change this position by legislation,¹ no such change has yet been made. There is therefore no option but to require traders to renew their consents at the end of a period that cannot exceed 12 months.

2.1.2 It is also a requirement of the EU Services Directive 2006 (the “Directive”), and the Provision of Services Regulations 2009 (“PSR 2009”) that any consent regime is not dissuasive of new street traders seeking to enter the market.

2.1.3 BCC has, nonetheless, considered the comments made by respondents and thinks that there is some merit in the point set out above, and some appropriate action that it can and should take within the statutory framework.

¹ See *Government response to the consultation to repeal the Pedlars Acts and make changes to street trading legislation in England and Wales*, Department for Business Innovation and Skills, October 2014.

2.1.4 BCC's new policy aims to support and facilitate a high-quality street trading offer, as has been set out in the draft policy, and BCC therefore agrees in principle that it is appropriate to support traders to invest in their businesses, so far as is lawful and proportionate. BCC must, however, balance its support for traders successful at initial application under any new policy with a recognition of the need to allow new traders into the market, given that the supply of street trading locations within the city centre and other desirable locations is limited and likely to be exceeded by the demand from new and existing traders.

2.1.5 BCC has therefore considered carefully how to strike an appropriate balance between supporting for traders by allowing a longer period during which they may establish their businesses without closing off opportunities for new traders.

2.1.6. We therefore propose to amend BCC's draft policy by adopting an assessment framework which supports a limited presumption that consents will be renewed, subject to conditions, for a second 12 month period. This second period will run from March to April, and will commence in the year following that in which the original consent was granted. For a trader to be able to take advantage of this presumption, they will need to show that, during the period of the first 12 month consent (up to the date of renewal), there has been full compliance with the consent conditions.

2.1.7 After any renewed consent has expired (*i.e.* after a maximum of 24-months from the grant of the original consent) a full competitive reappraisal will take place on any application for a further renewal.

2.1.8 If the new policy is introduced at some point in 2020/21, then the presumption of renewal will apply to the renewal processes for both 21/22 and 22/23 supporting a period longer than 24 months but not exceeding 28 months. This is a one-off concession to ensure implementation of the new policy is not overly burdensome and to enable traders to make decisions on a basis of greater financial security.

2.1.9 Subject to the concession referred to at para.2.1.8, however, BCC does not consider it appropriate to renew any consents granted under its new policy without a full competitive reappraisal for longer than the maximum 24 month period referred to above, given the obviously dissuasive effect that this would inevitably have on the ability of new traders to trade, and the undesirable stagnating of the market that would arise if new traders stopped applying for, or were unable to obtain, a consent.

2.1.10 It must also be emphasised that what is proposed is only a presumption of renewal and not a guarantee. There may be circumstances in which a renewal is not granted. Aside from failures to comply with consent conditions, examples include where changes to the locality since the original consent was granted mean that a first consent would not, at the time of renewal, have been granted for trading in that location, or otherwise where BCC's criteria for granting a consent are no longer met.

3.0 The position of current traders under the new process

3.0.1 Some Respondents felt that current street traders should not have to apply for a consent or renewal under the proposed policy, or should be given

preference for consents. They felt that the proposed policy/key considerations are unfair to current traders who should be able to continue to trade without hindrance. They argued that current street traders should not have to apply for trading locations where they are already working and have worked for many years, having built up a clientele. They were, in effect, arguing for “grandfather” rights or to be allowed to apply first, so that the only basis for opening a pitch up to a new trader would be if the current trader had broken the rules or no longer wanted it. Some Respondents stated that the livelihoods of current traders are at risk from the policy and new traders.

3.0.2 The Birmingham Street Traders Association (BSTA), in a written response that was drafted by counsel, argued that

- (i) they had a legitimate expectation of being able to continue to trade from their current locations,**
- (ii) the proposed new policy interfered with their human rights under Article 1 of Protocol 1 and**
- (iii) the policy also interfered with their Article 6 rights in that the draft policy did not include any right to appeal against adverse consent decisions.**

3.1 Response:

3.1.1 We recognise that the new policy proposals reflect a significant change of policy from the previous arrangements under which existing street traders had been permitted to continue to trade without interruption, in some cases for many years.

3.1.2 This approach had, however, given rise to a number of problems, including breaches of licence conditions in relation to which effective enforcement was extremely difficult, leading to a deterioration of the street trading offer within the city. BCC requires its policy and authorisation arrangements to be rigorously compliant with all requirements of domestic and EU law such as the EU Services Directive, under which authorisation procedures must not be dissuasive of new entrants seeking to enter the market, and considers that the existing arrangements need be updated to provide the necessary high degree of assurance in that regard, due to the restricted availability of locations within the city centre and other prime street trading locations.

3.1.3 As stated above, the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1982 (the Act) does not allow a consent to be granted for a period longer than 12 months. BCC does not accept that any legitimate expectation has been given to current traders, but we have considered carefully whether, if these representations received are correct, BCC should nonetheless depart from the previous position.

3.1.4 We do not think that existing traders have a legitimate expectation of the continuation of the previous policy arrangements, but we have concluded that, even if

to do so would involve frustrating legitimate expectations, it is right and proportionate to depart from the previous policy and introduce a new policy.

3.1.5 There are significant drivers for a change to the previous arrangements, and a need to put in place new arrangements.

- a. Birmingham's infrastructure has changed enormously since 1984 when consent streets were originally designated. These changes mean that the current street trading offer is not compliant with BCC's objectives. This is further exacerbated by the current application and enforcement process that restricts the ability of BCC to change the location and size of current trading units and to consider the quality of the trading unit or retail offer made. The current locations and sizes of trading units are not always compatible with the current infrastructure leading to issues with obstruction of the highway, obstruction of the visibility of, and entrance to, shops, and public safety in terms of clear passage through highly pedestrianised areas.
- b. The nature of the current application and renewal process has resulted in very little change over decades in terms of the consent holders or product offer across the city thereby limiting innovation and quality of both the trading units and the goods sold on them.
- c. In particular, the scope for consent applications for the city centre or for match day/football club trading has been extremely limited for many years as renewals of existing consents have tended to be automatic if there have been no issues. As stated above, at para.3.1.2, BCC considers that its policy and authorisation procedures need to be updated to provide the high degree of assurance required by the Council in terms of legal compliance.
- d. There is an overriding need to have a policy that places fundamental public protection and public realm considerations at the heart of its authorisation scheme.
 - Public safety
 - Prevention of crime and disorder
 - Prevention of public nuisance
 - An enhanced retail offer
- e. Events in Birmingham, such as the annual Frankfurt Christmas Market and the Commonwealth Games in 2022, together with changes such as the expansion of Business Improvement Districts, accentuate the need for street trading arrangements to be updated and properly enforceable.

3.1.6 Therefore, as the previous policy requires updating for the reasons set out above, it is necessary for changes to be implemented. It is proportionate to introduce a new policy that properly reflects the expectations of current traders, those who seek the opportunity to trade and the people who live and work, have businesses in, and visit, Birmingham and who require street trading to take place in safe and

convenient locations. It would not have been appropriate to continue with the existing arrangements, and the new policy, together with the amendments suggested in this document, seeks to strike a fair balance between the interests of all the different stakeholders.

3.1.7 The proposed key considerations in the new policy will ensure that fairness to existing and prospective traders, public safety, the prevention of crime, disorder and public nuisance, and an enhanced retail offer are at the heart of the process to approve, revoke and vary a consent.

3.1.8 Within the new policy all current traders (and potential new traders) can apply to trade from all consent streets within Birmingham and hence they have opportunities to trade beyond the locations to which they have become accustomed. Furthermore, BCC will seek to support all current street traders who may potentially not be successful in obtaining a street trading consent in relocating to another location or a location or unit within the Bullring Retail Markets.

3.1.9 Furthermore, some respondents seemed to imply that the current locations must be treated as suitable under the new policy. This may not be the case and hence it may be that in a given current location, no consent is granted under the new policy.

3.1.10 Likewise, BCC does not accept that the proposed new policy breaches existing traders' Article 1 of Protocol 1 (A1P1) rights. Even if A1P1 rights are engaged, those rights are qualified in nature and we consider that the replacement of the previous arrangements with the proposed new policy amended in the manner described in this document is necessary and is a lawful and a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

3.1.11 We have considered the issue raised that the proposed policy contravenes existing traders' Article 6 rights in that no right of appeal was proposed. BCC does not agree that Art.6 requires a right of appeal to be provided, but we have reflected on whether it would be appropriate to provide some opportunity to request a reconsideration of an adverse decision, at least in relation to first consent applications under the new policy once it is introduced. We have decided that this would be appropriate and so we shall include such a right in the policy when it is amended for consideration by senior officers.

3.1.12 Whether such a right should be available on each subsequent occasion that a consent is sought will be considered during the first 12 months of the operation of the new policy, as part of our ongoing review of its operation.

4.0 Less commitment by occasional traders

Some respondents suggested that occasional traders would have a negative impact on long term traders and the economy, and that they would not get regular custom or attract people to the area.

4.1 Response: There are currently match day street traders and other street traders who have to apply for an annual consent to work for less than 30 days a year. This

proposal would merely regularise the consent process. Occasional street traders could also enhance the retail offer of an area for limited times of the year such as summer or Christmas.

5.0 No change required

Some respondents said that there is no need to introduce a new policy as things are working well as they are.

5.1 Response:

5.1.1 The reasons for introducing a new policy have been set out in the consultation process and are repeated above. In particular, BCC considers that it is necessary to have a policy that is robust in its compliance with the Directive and PSR 2009, as well as UK law requirements including equality and diversity legislation.

5.1.2 The policy drivers for change are set out above in various places, but include: current infrastructure, public realm considerations, events such as the Commonwealth Games and the Frankfurt Market, the need to ensure continued legal compliance and the emergence of business groups such as Business Improvement Districts.

5.1.3 BCC has concluded that change is therefore needed for a number of different reasons, including the unsuitability of some current locations and street trading units, public safety; prevention of crime and disorder; prevention of public nuisance and the enhancement of the retail offer in Birmingham.

6.0 All food businesses should be treated the same

Some respondents said that street traders should not have to provide a higher (4 or 5) food hygiene rating than other food premises (who can trade with a score from 0-5)

6.1 Response:

6.1.1 All food businesses in Birmingham need to be registered with BCC but only some require a licence/consent. We have considered whether it would be appropriate to relax the food hygiene standards for street traders in line with the position for fixed premises, but we do not think that we should do so.

6.1.2 The necessity for a consent for street trading enables BCC to ensure that a good food hygiene and safety standard has been achieved, which promotes street trading as a high quality retail offer and supports protecting public health. There are also particular challenges to food safety and hygiene in relation to street trading units that are not present in other types of premises. Moreover, the fact that BCC does not have these powers in relation to all premises does not mean that the council should not use the powers that it does have for the protection of public health and safety.

7.0 Prefer no street trading

We received representations from respondents who felt that street trading does not enhance the retail offer and can have detrimental effect on neighbouring businesses. In addition, there was view that pedestrian flow and open spaces should not be hindered.

7.1 Response:

7.1.1 BCC believes that street trading supports the following BCC priorities:

- Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in
- Birmingham is a great city to live in.

7.1.2 Street trading encourages a vibrant and prosperous economy. It provides valuable employment opportunities for local people as well as a seedbed of entrepreneurship, allowing new entrants to test their business skills and ideas in an environment which has a low start-up costs, minimal overheads and existing customer footfall.

7.1.3 Goods on sale in the street provide convenient access to hot and cold drinks, fresh fruit and vegetables, specialist goods and other goods for local communities, those travelling to work, and the visitors to Birmingham.

7.1.4 We therefore do not agree that street trading should be prohibited, although, for reasons expressed in the draft policy and elsewhere in this document, we do think that the current arrangements require updating in order to continue to provide a fair, legally compliant regime which is more closely aligned to BCC priorities and supportive of a higher quality street trading offer.

8.0 More/appropriate enforcement required

Some respondents said that street trading needs more enforcement to ensure traders do not “spread” or use their consent to park their cars adjacent to their street trading unit. There was also a comment referring to BCC’s ability to control this sector to restore pride in the city and to ensure visitors return.

8.1 Response:

8.1.1 BCC agrees with this representation. Compliance with street trading consents and illegal street trading will be enforced against by Street Trading Enforcement Officers in line with BCC’s Regulation and Enforcement Department’s Enforcement Policy.

9.0 Units should be allowed to remain in situ after trading

This argument was put forward by some respondents.

9.1 Response:

9.1.1 BCC has considered whether or not there is merit in this argument. The draft policy is based on the use of mobile units for street trading, which will have to be removed after the end of trading each day.

9.1.2 We remain of the view that removal each day is necessary. Street trading units are not designed to form part of the permanent street scene/public realm. In the past, some street traders have failed to remove their units as required and this has caused problems. Many areas of Birmingham now have a thriving night-time economy which is detrimentally affected by the presence of closed up mobile units. These closed units also attract potential criminal damage and anti-social behaviour through graffiti etc, which has a further negative impact on the street scene.

9.1.3 Units that remain in situ may also attract the need for planning permission and/or be rateable hereditaments attracting liability for business rates. The cost of street trading is significantly less than that of having a shop or other permanent structure in the vicinity and reasons for this include reduced costs from not paying for leases or business rates because the trading unit is mobile. In addition, where a traffic regulation order etc. is in place then it is expected that the street trader will comply with any requirements. If they are unable to comply then their street trading consent application may not be considered suitable.

10.0 Request for the exemption of BCC Parks from Street Trading Policy

The Partnership Manager for BCC Parks Services requested an exemption on the basis that there were already alternative processes in place for the regulation of catering within parks.

10.1 Response:

10.1.1 Given that the Parks Service has Byelaws in place that prevent the display, sale etc. of goods without the agreement of the Council and the means of enforcement of the same, it is considered appropriate to exclude specific parks from designation as consent or prohibited streets within the 1982 Act.

11.0 The need for current street traders to be made fully aware of the proposals.

11.1 Response:

11.1.1 The City Council agrees with this representation. Traders have been written to about the consultation, have had the proposed policy delivered personally to them by hand and have been invited to a briefing about the proposed policy if they wished to attend. This briefing was attended by approximately 40 traders. The Chair of the Birmingham Street Traders Association was present, and the traders were also represented by a Field Officer from the National Federation of Market Traders. Furthermore, the Birmingham Street Traders Association have made a submission to the consultation through their appointed Counsel.

12.0 Design brief too restrictive

Some Respondents argued that the design brief under the new policy is too restrictive and allow more flexibility.

12.1 Response:

12.1.1 BCC's City Design Team have reviewed the design brief and have made some amendments to increase flexibility and that will be included in the final version of the policy.

13.0 All elected members should be made aware of the consultation

13.1 Response:

13.1.1 All BCC members were contacted by email making them aware of the consultation and how they could send in their responses.

14.0 Traders Associations should be informed of the consultation

14.1 Response:

14.1.1 All Business Improvement Districts have been informed of the consultation. The Birmingham Street Traders Association has participated, and the consultation was available to all traders' associations via the BeHeard online consultation which was accessible to all.

15.0 Participation in decisions by existing traders

We received representations to the effect that that traders are entitled to full participation in the consent process which the new policy proposals would deny them.

15.1 Response

15.1.1 It is not appropriate or necessary for traders (current or new) to be involved in the decision-making process on consent applications. BCC will ensure that the application process is fair by identifying both the consent criteria with which all street traders would be expected to comply and by including a framework for decision making (when considering application and renewals) within the policy. All potential traders will be able to put their case why they should be granted a consent under the new policy, in the full knowledge of the criteria the authority intend to apply.

15.1.2 Additionally, as set out above, BCC will introduce an internal appeals process to senior officers against an adverse decision on a consent application, at least in relation to first applications under the new policy when implemented. The appeal mechanism will be outlined in the final policy document.

16.0 The Directive, PSR 2009 and the BIS consultation response 2014.

The BSTA Representation argued that BCC's new policy needed to address the issues referred to in the government consultation response referred to at para.2.1.1 (and footnote 1) above – "Street Trading and Pedlary Legislation: Compliance with the EU Services Directive" (BIS, October 2014) which related to a consultation exercise issued on 23 November 2012 "Consultation to repeal the Pedlars Act and make changes to street trading legislation in England and Wales"

16.1 Response

16.1.1 We agree that our policy needs to be compliant with the relevant current legislation. We have referred to the BIS consultation response above, at para.2.1.1. Where BCC has a discretion, we have taken account of the views expressed by central government in that document, but which government has never implemented.

16.1.2 In taking account of those views, we have also recognised that we are not bound by the government's approach as set out in that document or by its views on the law, and that the views set out in that document must now be considered in the current context some 5 ½ years later. Moreover, the majority of the views expressed in that document relate to street trading licences and not consents. It cannot be assumed that the approach to licences set out in that document should necessarily or automatically be imported into the consent regime at this time.

16.1.3 Nonetheless, we agree that the contents of the document are relevant to the issues involved in developing the new policy and we therefore agree with the representation that it should be taken into account, even with the caveats we have set out above. The revised version of the policy will set out BCC's proposals in relation to the issues raised in that document more specifically, though it must be said that as originally drafted and consulted on, we think our proposals are clear.

16.1.4 In particular, when considering the policy proposals again in the light of the responses to consultation, and when putting those proposals to members, we shall have such regard as we consider appropriate to the government's views as expressed in the October 2014 BIS document.

16.1.5 The Street Trading Policy 2020 will seek to be compliant with both the Directive, the PSR 2009 domestic law, including human rights and equality legislation, and those aspects of government's views as set out in the BIS consultation response that BCC considers appropriate and has power to implement under the current legislation. The Services Directive distinguishes between two categories of service provider – those that are exercising the freedom of establishment (an established trader) and those that are exercising the right to provide cross-border services in a Member State other than the one in which he or she is established (a temporary trader). Article 9 of the Services Directive sets out the requirements for an authorisation scheme for established traders and Article 16 sets out the requirements for temporary ones.

16.1.6 The following bullet points summarise BCC's approach to compliance with the above legislation and the aspects of the BIS document that we consider appropriate. In summary, this will be achieved, amongst other things, by:

- Charging a fee that is proportionate to the cost of operating the scheme and dealing with the applications;
- Permitting payment of this annual fee in four quarterly instalments;
- Enabling electronic applications for a consent;
- Adhering to the mandatory requirement under the LGMPA to refuse a licence for applicants under the age of 17 years, but also ensuring proper regard is given to the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and to ensure that the BCC will refuse to grant a licence if granting a licence would be a contravention of this Act.
- Stating a specific time frame in which applications will be processed.
- Adopting a new assessment framework for consent applications within which (for the avoidance of doubt) account will not be taken of matters such as whether in the location sought by the applicant "enough" traders already trade in the goods in which the applicant also desires to trade" (as this is not considered to comply with the Directive).
- Applying a flexible approach to trading days.
 - BCC does not intend to specify through any resolution a specific number of days that a trader must trade, but it does expect that traders operate on the dates and times as specified within their consent.
 - The grant of a consent will be made through an assessment framework which may include considering trading days applied for where there is demand from other would-be traders to trade from that street but will not be driven solely by this aspect.
 - In this way, the assessment framework will not be "dissuasive" to either temporary or established traders.
 - Where there is demand from other would-be traders in a street where an established trader has not availed him/herself to a reasonable extent of a previous street trading consent then this matter may be considered a discretionary ground for not supporting an application (including renewal) for a consent by an established trader. This discretionary ground will not be used with respect to a temporary trader.
- BCC recognises that LGMPA Schedule 4 para.7 restricts trading from a van, cart, barrow, other vehicle or portable stall in a consent street unless allowed within the consent permission (section 8). BCC considers that this prohibition will not hinder its ability to implement the Street Trading Policy.
- BCC will adopt an assessment framework with a limited presumption of renewal for a maximum of one 12-month period running from March to April the following the year the consent was granted, if there has been full compliance with the consent conditions in the first year or part of. On any renewal application after this maximum 24-month period, a full competitive reappraisal will take place. Time incurred in a consent granted in 2020/21 after the implementation of the new policy will not contribute to this 24-month period and the limited presumption of renewal will also be applied (as a one off) for the transition from March 2020/21 to April 2021/22.

17.0 Policy development with existing traders

Some traders and the BSTA argued that they were willing to work with BCC to develop a new policy that better reflected their views as to an appropriate policy and assessment framework.

17.1 Response

17.1.1 BCC does not consider it appropriate to develop policy in conjunction with one group of stakeholders, especially where the interests of that group are likely to be in opposition to the interests of other groups equally entitled to the fair representation of those interests and to a proper and independent decision-making process.

17.1.2 BCC does, however, intend to invite further responses to one question which is set out below before making its final decisions as to the new policy.

18.0 Redaction, addition or amendment to the policy following consultation

18.1 Our main proposals to amend the draft policy on which we consulted are set out below.

- 18.1.1** Amendments have been made to the design brief to make it more flexible.
- 18.1.2** Removal of the proposal for the introduction of a “mobile consent”
- 18.1.3** Specific Birmingham City Council Parks will be excluded, and will neither be consent streets or prohibited streets.
- 18.1.4** A limited presumption of renewal will be introduced
- 18.1.5** Clarification of how applications will be considered for streets where there are more applications for annual consents than availability of suitable locations will be introduced.
- 18.1.6** Clarification of the assessment framework for consent applications.
- 18.1.7** Quarterly payment of consents will be introduced with initial monthly payments during the first 6 months of the policy to support traders in relation to the impact of coronavirus.
- 18.1.8** Reduction of the proposed 6-week window for initial applications to a 4 week period.
- 18.1.9** Introduction of the following impact mitigations for traders during the implementation phase of the new policy:
 - An internal appeal process for traders not successful in gaining a consent during the implementation of the new policy;
 - Support to relocate to the Bullring Retail Markets if unsuccessful in gaining a consent during the implementation of the new policy;

- Detailed feedback on any unsuccessful consent application to enable a better application to be developed in the future or for submission at another location;
- Face to face discussion with unsuccessful traders to try and identify other suitable locations provided all other criteria are satisfied;
- Allowing current traders successful under the new policy a three-month period to obtain the approved trading unit (providing their proposed temporary trading unit is of a suitable size and construction for the agreed location).

NEXT STEPS – FURTHER QUESTION

18.1.10 The policy proposals we have developed seek to strike a fair balance between

- (a) the need to ensure that its authorisation scheme is not dissuasive to new entrants to the market, and to make proportionate changes to the previous arrangements under which many traders have operated from the same location for many years, and**
- (b) the needs of current traders.**

18.1.11 Respondents are invited to respond by Sunday 26 July with any alternative proposals that they may wish BCC to consider, which would allow for new entrants to enter the market for city centre and match-day street trading while making fewer or less significant changes to circumstances of current traders.

Any representations should be sent to marketstalls@birmingham.gov.uk

In writing to:

**Head of Licensing and Markets Service (inc. Street Trading)
Birmingham City Council
Neighbourhoods Directorate
Regulation and Enforcement
Manor House
40 Moat Lane
Birmingham
B5 5BD**

Appendix 16

Four responses were received to the question ““Respondents are invited to respond by Sunday 26 July with any alternative proposals that they may wish BCC to consider, which would allow for new entrants to enter the market for city centre and match-day street trading while making fewer or less significant changes to circumstances of current traders.””

On 17 September 2020 Birmingham City Council placed two previous street trading reviews (2011 and 2018) and the latest version of proposed Street Trading Policy 2020 on the Council’s web pages. On 24 September 2020 the Birmingham Street Traders Association became aware that this had occurred and responded with a statement that they asked to be included within this cabinet report. That statement has been added to the end of this appendix.

Response 1 – Birmingham Street Trading Association

In the matter of Schedule 4 (Street Trading) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982

And in further matter of the Birmingham Street Traders Association (“BSTA”)

And in the further matter of the Birmingham City Council, Draft Street Trading Policy, 2020

Alternative Proposals
BSTA response to the Councils’ Consultation Analysis & Response

1. The Birmingham Street Traders Association (“BSTA”) are not opposed to development, regeneration and innovation. Such future growth should not, however, come at the expense of settled and established communities that have contributed to this City and its growth for decades and for generations. Any future street trading policy should both recognise and protect established traders while also providing the opportunity for improvement growth of the existing street traders, the next generation of street traders along with new entrants to the Birmingham street trading community.

The Deterioration of the Street Trading Offer: Evidence Base

2. The Consultation Response takes a very dim view of the existing street trading offering and of existing street traders within Birmingham being described as a ‘deterioration of the street trading offer’ [3.1.2]. Paragraph [3.1.5] asserts that the current street trading arrangements are incompatible with current City infrastructure; that innovation is limited with very little change; and the quality of goods and trading units are questioned.
3. The BSTA has not seen the evidential basis upon which these conclusions have been reached. We would welcome sight of this/these assessments and the opportunity to

comment on this harsh condemnation. The BSTA represents established and successful street traders that have operated a viable, sustainable and successful street trading offering within the City many have done so for a significant period of time.

4. The BSTA does not accept that the City has a deteriorating street offering. We nonetheless welcome the opportunity to work with the City Council to agree areas of improvement and innovation and to work together to achieve these. The Consultation Response proposes no more than proportionate changes to the arrangements under which existing traders have operated [18.1.10]. It is being further proposed in the Consultation Response, amongst other measures, at [18.1.9] to provide ‘Detailed feedback on any unsuccessful consent application to enable a better application to be developed in the future or for submission at another location.’
5. The BSTA make the following suggestion:

[1] We suggest that in place of the broad and general judgment in respect of the existing street trading offer in the City that the Council as a matter of urgent priority provides such *detailed feedback* to existing traders. Such detailed feedback must be related to the lawful purposes of the 1982 Act. There must be an opportunity for existing traders to make representations on the detailed feedback. Finally, the Council must agree with each existing trader an action plan to meet any relevant and lawful concerns within an agreed time frame.

Aims and object of the 1982 Act

6. The Council continues to demonstrate its failure to understand the aims and objects of the 1982 Act. The Council is invited to properly consider the aims and objects of the 1982 legislation in light of the EUSD/Provision of Services Regulations 2009 and the Human Rights Act 1998. In particular the Council is invited to consider whether its emphasis on public protection and public realm considerations [3.1.5 d] are within the aims and objects of the 1982 Act. While many of the aims of the policy are laudable they are none-the-less outside the scope of the regime. We welcome the Council’s commitment to be ‘rigorously compliant’ with all legal requirements [3.1.2], our offer to assist remains open.
7. The key considerations in part 8 of the draft policy are broad and wide ranging and in our view outside the scope of the 1982 Act and Provision of Services Regulations 2009. The Consultation Response promises clarification of the assessment framework for consent applications [18.1.6]. We look forward to the clarification in the subsequent draft policy document; once these fresh proposals are published we will comment upon that draft accordingly.

8. The most egregious example of this failure is the imposition of an economic test which is a prohibited requirement contrary to the Provision of Services Regulations, Reg 21(1)(e):

‘A competent authority must not make access to, or the exercise of, a service activity subject to any of the following -

(e) the case-by-case application of an economic test making the grant of authorisation subject to –

- (i) proof of the existence of market need or market demand,
- (ii) an assessment of the potential of current economic effects of the activity, or (iii) an assessment of the appropriateness of the activity in relation to the economic planning objectives set by the competent authority.’

9. Under para 3(6) of Schedule 4, local authorities have a discretion to refuse an application for a street trading *licence* on one of seven grounds and that one, namely para 3(6)(b) – that there are already enough shops / traders in the street who are trading in the applicant’s goods – is incompatible with the Directive because it involves a caseby-case assessment of the existence of an economic need or market demand. Accordingly, the Government proposed to repeal this ground (see Government response to the consultation to repeal the Pedlars Act and make changes to street trading legislation in England and Wales (BIS, October, 2014), para 31) (see also BEIS, Guidance on the provision of services regulations, March, 2019, page 15).
10. Although the 1982 Act has not been amended the BIS Guidance for local authorities also requires local authorities to screen local legislation and administrative practices to ensure that unnecessary barriers to service provision are removed. This includes adjusting regulations and policy rules that do not satisfy the criteria of the Directive (page 13) (see also the Screening Flowchart for requirements that are imposed on service providers operating in the UK which require competent authorities to take steps to ensure that they comply with the Directive).
11. The draft Policy states that ‘the aim of this Street Trading Policy is to **create a street trading environment which is sensitive to the needs of the public and businesses, provides quality consumer choice ...**’ (draft Policy section 1, page 3). The assessment of the existence of an economic need or market demand is explicitly set out in the draft Policy at section 8 which lists the broad and wide-ranging considerations. At page 8 under the heading of ‘**Selling the right goods**’ the draft Policy provides: ‘The sale of goods from street trading should complement those provided by nearby businesses/retail shops. The types of goods allowed to be sold will be considered on a pitch-by-pitch basis and specified on the consent. The quality of goods, local need for the goods and innovative approach will be considered.’

12. The Consultation Response confirms that unlawful economic considerations are a key – if not the key – factor that informs draft Policy:
- [2.1.4] and [7.1.4] The ‘new policy aims to support and facilitate a high quality street trading offer ...’.
 - There is to be an annual ‘full competitive reappraisal’ to counter, amongst other matters ‘the undesirable stagnation of the market’ [2.1.9].
 - Concern with what is considered to be ‘a deterioration of the street trading offer’ [3.1.2] and the consideration of the ‘retail offer made’ [3.1.5 a].
 - Concern with the products offered, innovation and the quality of the goods sold in the city [3.1.5 b].
 - One of four overriding needs at the heart of the proposed authorisation scheme is for ‘An enhanced retail offer’ [3.1.5 d], [3.1.7] and [5.1.3].
 - Providing a ‘seedbed of entrepreneurship’ and business start-up [7.1.2].
 - The expansion of trade opportunities [3.1.8].
13. The Consultation Response clearly confirms that contrary to Reg 21(1)(e) economic test are at the heart of the draft policy requiring proof of the existence of economic needs and market demand; the assessment of potential or current economic effects of street trading and an assessment of the appropriateness of street trading in relation to the economic planning objectives of the competent authority. The Council is also reminded of Reg 17 which make provision for selection from among several candidates.
14. The BSTA make the following suggestion:
- [2] We suggest that the draft Policy is reviewed so as to exclude from its scope the consideration of prohibited economic tests. The aims of any subsequent draft policy should be confined to the lawful aims and objects of the 1982 Act and not wider albeit laudable aims.
- Duration and Renewal of Street Trading Consents**
15. The Council response now recognises that traders need to be allowed a longer period during which they may establish their businesses [BCC Response [2.15] and proposes what is described as a limited presumption of renewal [BCC Response [2.1.6]-[2.1.10]

and [18.1.4]). This is not, however, a presumption of renewal as the Council proposes to retain its full discretion to refuse applications and renewals.

16. This limited presumption of renewal fails to address the established and legal interests of existing traders as previously outlined in the BSTA consultation response.
17. Paragraph 7(10) of Schedule 4 provides that ‘A street trading consent may be granted for any period not exceeding 12 months but may be revoked at any time.’ Regulation 16 of the PSR provides:

‘An authorisation granted to the provider of a service by a competent authority under an authorisation scheme must be for an indefinite period, except where –

- (a) the authorisation is
 - (i) automatically renewed, or
 - (ii) is subject only to the continued fulfilment of requirements,
- (b) the number of available authorisations is limited by an overriding reason relating to the public interest, or
- (c) a limited authorisation period can be justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest.’

18. The BIS Guidance for local authorities (2nd Edn, June, 2009) provides that ‘Local Authorities must ensure that authorisations granted to service providers are not for a limited period. Exceptions to this are cases in which: the authorisation is automatically renewed or is subject only to the continued fulfilment of requirements; the number of available authorisations is limited due to an ORRPI; a limited authorisation period can be justified by an ORRPI’ (page 15)
19. The BIS Guidance for local authorities also requires local authorities to screen local legislation and administrative practices to ensure that unnecessary barriers to service provision are removed. This includes adjusting regulations and policy rules that do not satisfy the criteria of the Directive (page 13) (see also the Screening Flowchart for requirements that are imposed on service providers operating in the UK which require competent authorities to take steps to ensure that they comply with the Directive; also BEIS, Guidance on the provision of services regulations, March, 2019, page 13).
20. In the Government response to the consultation to repeal the Pedlars Act and make changes to street trading legislation in England and Wales (BIS, October, 2014) it was determined that ‘the Government will remove the specification of the time period of validity of street trading licences and expect local authorities when setting a time period to take into account the need to avoid unduly restricting entry to the market (paragraph 45). Further, at paragraph 61, ‘The Government will also remove the specification of the time period of validity of street trading consents while making it clear that the period set should take into account the need to avoid unduly restricting entry to the market.’

21. Neither the draft Policy nor the limited presumption of renewal in the BBC Response adequately addresses the legal requirements as to the duration of authorisation.
22. The BSTA has previously set out its concerns in respect of protecting the established and legal interests of existing traders. The BSTA is further concerned that the Council has failed to have proper regard to new entrants to the Birmingham Street Trading community. The current position seems to be that each year the Council will effectively dismantle its entire street trading offering and start over. This is an unduly restrictive measure that undermines both existing and prospective traders.
23. The BSTA make the following suggestions:

[3] The Council must consider measures to encourage prospective traders to the street trading community that do not undermine existing traders. Such measures to include the development of markets (including the Bullring Market as suggested in the BCC Response [18.1.9]) and special events and occasional markets and street fairs.

[4] The Council ought to adopt a policy which includes a presumption in favour of renewal of existing street traders (*i.e.* those with valid street trading consents prior to 23rd March 2020¹) at their existing locations. Where as a result of the proposed reselection and designation of street trading consent locations the existing locations are untenable we propose mitigation measures for a commensurate replacement location. Any such commensurate measures to be subject to an internal review (similar to appeal measures outlined below).

[5] The Council ought to adopt a policy which includes a presumption in favour of renewal for all street traders granted a street trading consent under the terms of any newly adopted policy.

[6] The Council ought to adopt a policy that the presumption for renewal either for existing street traders or new entrants is to be set aside only upon grounds within the aims and objects of the 1982 Act and the Provision of Services Regulations 2009.

[7] The Council ought to adopt a policy for an internal appeal mechanism on any refusal of a street trading consent application, any refusal to apply the presumption in favour of the renewal of a street trading consent and any decision to revoke a street trading consent.

Designation of Consent Streets and Prohibited Streets

24. The Consultation Response seems to suggest the selection and designation of suitable street trading locations. The BSTA has not seen any proposals in respect of the

¹ Start of Covid-19 Emergency Period.

designation of suitable street trading locations; once these fresh proposals are published we will comment upon that draft accordingly.

25. The BSTA make the following suggestion:

[8] That the Council set out the details and evidential basis upon which it proposes to rescind and / or vary the current designations to include in draft the proposed resolution in accordance with paragraph 2(13), Schedule 4 of the 1982 Act.

Specific City Center and Match Day arrangements

26. The City Council is now seeking proposals for specific arrangements in respect of city center and match-day street trading [18.1.11]. This is a novel development that has not previously canvassed. The draft policy does not contain any details for site specific or event specific arrangements; once these fresh proposals are published we will comment upon that draft accordingly.

Appeals

27. In the draft Policy, whilst a right to an internal appeal was afforded if a trader's consent was revoked, no appeal was afforded if, at the end of fixed 12-month period of a consent, the Council refused to renew it (Consultation Draft, sections 20-21, pages 1516).
28. The effect of a refusal to renew a consent is, in terms of its effect on the trader, materially identical to the revocation of such a consent: it removes the trader's livelihood. This effect is the same whether a trader is long-established, or is at the end of their first consent period. Nevertheless, the scale of the impact of this deprivation of livelihood may be much harder felt by long-established traders, not least due to the interruption of well-developed supply chains and loss of significant business goodwill.
29. BSTA notes that the Council now accepts the principle that "it is appropriate to provide some opportunity to request a reconsideration of an adverse decision" in respect of a renewal application (BCC Response, paragraphs [3.1.11]; *cf* [15.1.2]). However, it intends only to apply this principle to 'first consent applications under the new policy once it is introduced'. This restrictive approach is wrong for the following reasons:
 - [a] The effect of non-renewal of a consent is the same, regardless of when it takes place within the lifetime of the proposed future policy. If the principle is accepted that an appeal against non-renewal is appropriate, it must apply to all decision not to renew, and not only to some;
 - [b] The restriction of a right of appeal to only the first round of renewal applications under the new policy means that only traders holding consents prior to the policy

implementation will benefit from a right of appeal. BSTA supports new entrants to the market and believes they should be treated fairly – indeed, the Council maintains this is one of the purposes of devising a new consent scheme. This equality of treatment includes being afforded the right to appeal BCC's non-renewal of their consent, even if that consent is first issued after the implementation of the new policy.

30. BSTA in its previous written submission emphasised, and re-emphasises now, that both decisions to revoke a consent and decisions to refuse to renew a consent are processes for the determination of civil rights and obligations within the meaning of Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Any appeal procedure set out in this policy must be effective and fair.
31. The Council has not provided any information in the Consultation Draft Policy or in the Council's Response about how it intends to ensure the effectiveness and fairness of the appeal procedure. The Council's updated policy needs to clearly set out how it will ensure that:
 - [a] Those determining the appeal are impartial, chiefly by a requirement that they have not been involved in or consulted in relation to the original decision to revoke/refuse;
 - [b] Appellants are provided with and given adequate opportunity to comment on all the information that the Council has relied upon in revoking/refusing a consent;
 - [c] Appellants have a reasonable period of time in which to make their appeal, including through seeking proper advice and gathering evidence – a deadline of 5 working days to lodge an appeal is manifestly insufficient for this purpose.
32. The BSTA make the following suggestions:
 - [9] BSTA therefore recommends that the Council make amendments to the proposed policy to introduce a right of appeal against all decisions not merely to renew a consent.
 - [10] BSTA therefore recommends that the Council sets out in proper detail how any appeal process will work, and how it will ensure that the process is fair and effective. In particular, the policy should:
 - [a] Stipulate that no person who has been involved with or consulted upon in respect of the appealed decision will be involved in determining the appeal;
 - [b] Require the Council to disclose to a person whose consent is revoked or refused all the materials upon which the Council has reached its decision;

[c] Allow at least 21 days from the decision revoking/refusing a consent for the lodging of an appeal.

The Covid-19 Crisis

33. The present emergency has had a devastating effect on the livelihood of street traders. BSTA is clear that the council should consider the effect of the Covid-19 epidemic on street traders and postpone the implementation of any changes to the street trading consent scheme in the City. The inability to work during the emergency period, the downturn in economic activity is having adverse consequences. These adverse consequences are compounded by the uncertainty caused by the Council's granting of consents for only six months' duration, with further uncertainty about whether or not their consents will be ultimately renewed.
34. Street traders contribute to the City's urban economy, through their distinct, entrepreneurial and characterful retail offer. In the present circumstances, the Council should provide them with greater security and support where they can, including by delaying the proposed steps to change the terms upon which their long-standing businesses operate.
35. The BSTA has fundamental concerns about the Council's draft Policy and about the way in which it is pre-emptively implementing it. Even setting these concerns to one side however, the Covid-19 emergency situation in which street traders now finds themselves clearly demands a meaningful response from the Council. A key way in which the Council could support this important group of small businesses would be to put on hold the proposals to reform their regulation and operation, giving them breathing space to focus on getting their businesses back up and running and continuing with the long-standing contribution to the urban economy.

For an on behalf of the Birmingham Street Traders Association

Names of legal representatives deleted

Francis Taylor Building

25th July, 2019

Response 2 – PhD student Urban Studies and Planning

Answer to the Consultation Analysis and Response in regard to the Draft Street Trading Policy 2020

To the Head of Licensing and Markets Service (inc. Street Trading),

Birmingham City Council (BCC) has made its reasons for adopting some contestable changes to the street trading policy clearer in this *Consultation Analysis and Response* to the feedback collected between December 2019 and February 2020. It has also committed to make amendments to the Draft Street Trading Policy which will accommodate part of the current traders' requests. Such changes shall be recognised as positive, in trying to balance current and aspiring traders' needs. Nevertheless, I would like to bring attention to: 1) some matters that could be, in my understanding, still contested or improved; and 2) about important aspects that are still ill-defined.

On the first group, I would like to discuss the broader picture of Birmingham's development and whose interests are being defended in this. While the answers provided in this document indicate a more inclusive tone, accommodating some requests from current traders, there is still a narrative indicating that the existing trading activity in Birmingham is outdated and uninteresting. The envisioned updating in the city wants to take it in the direction of fulfilling the narrative of an entrepreneurial global city. This sort of planning aim tends to exclude from the 'main picture' the more vulnerable or popular/working class groups of the cities, in the expectation to be more 'business attractive' and appealing to visitors. These values are expressed when the Commonwealth Games and the Frankfurt Christmas Market are mentioned (5.1.2), where street trading, it is implied, is considered a nuisance. There is also the indication that street trading goes in an opposite direction to "Public Safety"; "Prevention of Crime and Disorder"; "Prevention of Public Nuisance"; "An Enhanced Retail Offer" (subitem e, 3.1.5).

In light of the mentioned above, and defending the traders' legitimate feelings of entitlement, right to the city (Lefebvre) and pride for their profession, it would be interesting if the BCC could establish some sort of work group that could approach the current traders/ trading activity which the BCC deems outdated or unappealing. Like that it could work to propose and facilitate the modifications in e.g. branch of activity/ type of product and/or visual language used by the specific traders, in the direction of bridging conditions and achieving the expected trading standards. A more inclusive approach, taking into account the relevance of trading as the income generation activity for the currently involved merchants. Obviously, this is not to defend the exclusion of new traders, but rather to accommodate different stakeholders' interests and not to generate a divide – new X current/old traders.

In terms of the second group of remarks, the aspects that remain ill-defined (not only in this reply, but in the Draft Policy) are: the assessment criteria for the issuing of trading consents; the appeal procedures, and the design brief for the trading units. I am aware paragraphs 18.1.1 and 18.1.5 and 18.1.6 mention that these ill-defined aspects will be amended/ clarified in the new version of the Trading Policy. However, the question is: will the design brief and the assessment criteria be presented to the public, including the current traders, before the publication of the final version of this policy? Specially the assessment criteria seem to be a central element in a new policy for street trading, and consequentially the knowledge about the conditions – allowing for a formal feedback – by the potentially more interested and affected stakeholder group (i.e. current traders) is extremely important.

Last but not least, below there are some comments on specific sections and paragraphs. Thank you for the attention.

Yours faithfully,

Name of respondent deleted

(PhD student in Urban Studies and Planning – University of Sheffield)

1.0 – Prohibited Streets (No Comments) 2.0 – No financial security if maximum consent is 12 months

2.1.6 (i.e. renewal of licenses for up to 24 months) seems an advancement in relation to the restrict terms previously presented in the Draft Street Trading Policy 2020. And apparently reasonable in light of the mentioned in point 2.1.4 (i.e. not to discourage the application by new traders). Nevertheless, considering that current and aspirant traders are the ones proposing trading locations (according to Item 8 of the Draft Policy: ‘Key Considerations when Assessing an Application’) it would be interesting to explore the possibility of BCC’s accommodating more (new) trading spots in desirable areas, in light of the competition/ shortage identified by BCC.

3.0 – The position of current traders under the new process

3.1.4. “*We do not think that existing traders have a legitimate expectation of the continuation of the previous policy arrangements...*”

Taking into account also the content of para 3.1.2, which explains the need to update the trading policy in the BCC’s understanding, I consider that the quote above reveals that there is a conflict about what can be considered ‘legitimate’. While the policy has to be impartial and weight fairly the interest of different stakeholders in the city arena, it seems sort of unethical to simply disregard or disrespect what I consider to be legitimate expectations from the traders. It is considerably a responsibility of the local government if breaches of license conditions and ad hoc trading practices developed and functioned for approximately 40 years in Birmingham. As such, it is important to respect that within these ‘informal’ practices, traders developed and established trading spots, formed a clientele and a career expanding commonly over more than one generation. In sum my comment here aims to encourage a bit more empathy by BCC managers towards current traders’ situation and requests.

3.1.5 subitem b: “*The nature of the current application and renewal process has resulted in very little change over decades in terms of consent holders or the product offer across the city thereby limiting innovation and quality or both the trading units and the goods sold on them*”

I wonder to what extend a diagnosis could not be enforced, identifying ‘unappealing’ trading units/ activities where the specific traders could be then approached by the council for the development of a ‘collaborative updating’ e.g. changes on the branches of activity. This would be a more socially inclusive alternative rather than the simple substitution by a newer creative generation – although new traders should definitely be given opportunities. This could be organised in partnership with BSTA.

subitem e: it is implied that street trading in its current shape and form is ‘inadequate’ and a burden to Birmingham. This is a tendentious depiction in which seems that street trading goes in an opposite direction to “Public Safety”; “Prevention of Crime and Disorder”; “Prevention of Public Nuisance”; “An Enhanced Retail Offer”.

3.1.6. “*It is proportionate to introduce a new policy that properly reflects the expectations of current traders, those who seek the opportunity to trade and the people who live and work, have businesses in, and visit, Birmingham and who require street trading to take place in safe and convenient locations (...) and the new policy, together with the amendments suggested in this document seeks to strike a fair balance between the interests of all the different stakeholders*”

I am not yet confident that the policy – even with the proposed amendments expressed in item 18 does manage to take current traders’ interests in an equal foot with the BCC’s interests and other city

development stakeholders. Nevertheless, the tone of the council seems more understanding and conciliatory than the expressed in the Draft Policy document.

3.1.7: "... will ensure that **fairness to existing and prospective traders**, public safety; prevention of crime and disorder; prevention of public nuisance; an enhanced retail offer are at the heart to approve, revoke and vary a consent"

I would advise the reflection about the idea of 'fairness' in relation to the understanding of 'legitimate expectations'. I commented about when discussing para 3.1.4.

3.1.11: i.e. right of appealing to consent denial (at least on first instance): it seems an advancement and improvement from the proposed in the Draft Policy.

4.0 – Less Commitment by Occasional Traders (No Comments) 5.0 – No change required

5.1.2: There is a clear stated hierarchy, where events as the Commonwealth Games and the Frankfurt Market are deemed more relevant to the city than the historical trading practices. While the city should evolve with time, it is interesting to think about the contradictory aspect of incentivising so much a trading imported event like the Frankfurt Market – which while brings tourists do cause mobility nuisance on High Street – and making terms more rigid for the local street traders.

6.0 – All food businesses should be treated the same (No Comments) 7.0 – Prefer no Street Trading

7.1.2: I shall state my full support to the argument developed in this paragraph.

8.0. – More appropriate enforcement required (No Comments) 9.0. – Units Should be allowed to remain in situ after trading

This is a very contested aspect. In this section the BCC for the first time provided arguments explaining why it defends the units' removal. Considering the traders' perspective and the generation of more nuisance with the enforcement of this removal rather than the allowance of its permanence, the suggestion would be to discuss this element of the new policy with the BSTA, to find a way of accommodating interests.

10.0 – Request for the exemption of BCC Parks from Street Trading Policy (No Comments) 11.0 – The need for current street traders to be made fully aware of the proposals (No Comments) 12.0 – Design brief too restrictive (No Comments) 13.0 – All elected members should be made aware of the consultation (No Comments) 14.0 – Traders Associations should be informed of the consultation (No Comments)

15.0 – Participation in Decisions by existing traders:

15.1.1: "BCC will ensure that the **application process is fair by identifying both the consent criteria** with which all street traders would expect to comply and by including a framework for decision making (when considering application and renewals) within the policy"

"all potential traders will be able to put their case why they should be granted a consent under the new policy, **in the full knowledge of the criteria the authority intend to apply**" The consent criteria have to be clarified as the decision making framework.

"...BCC will introduce an internal appeals process to senior officers against an adverse decision on a consent application. (...) The appeal mechanism will be outlined in the final policy document"

The appeal mechanism, as the assessment criteria for consents should be presented prior the publishing of the final version of the policy.

16.0 – The directive, PSR 2009 and the BIS Consultation Response 2014

16.1.3: “*the revised version of the policy will set out BCC’s proposals in relation to the issues raised in that document more specifically, though it must be said as originally drafted and consulted on, we think our proposals are clear*”

There are ill-defined terms of the policy though (i.e. assessment criteria for consents, appeals and the design brief)

16.1.4: the contained argument of this paragraph is unclear – which consultation is being referred to? The current one, to the Draft Policy 2020, or the BIS consultation response 2014?

17.0 - Policy Development with existing traders

17.1.1: “*BCC does not consider it appropriate to develop policy in conjunction with one group of stakeholders, especially where the interests of that group are likely to be in opposition to the interests of the other groups equally entitled to the fair representation of those interests and to a proper and independent decision-making process*”

While there are definitely other relevant stakeholders in the city to whom street trading activities have an impact, the traders themselves are undoubtedly the most impacted group. As such there is a legitimate claim for participation representation of interests. A better balance should be sought in this respect.

18.0 – Redaction, addition or amendment to the policy following the consultation

18.1.1 “*Amendments have been made to the design brief to make it more flexible*”

18.1.5 “*Clarification of how applications will be considered for streets where there are more applications for annual consents than availability of suitable locations will be introduced.*”

18.1.6 “*Clarification of the assessment framework for consent applications*”

18.1.9: reasonable impact mitigation actions by BCC

“*an internal appeal process for traders not successful in gaining a consent*”

Finally, there is the mentioned commitment of introducing the criteria for applications’ assessment in the amendments to be done to the draft policy. My comment, as previously stated is about the need to make public and clear the assessment criteria, appeal mechanism and design brief before the final version of the policy. Otherwise, the consultation process is partial, excluding meaningful elements of the policy.

Response 3 – Trader

Dear Name deleted

With regards to the updated consultation proposals, please find our comments below.

Extending lease and licenses to 24 months

Although we welcome any provisional extension of the lease and license periods, we still feel that 24 months is not sufficient to support new businesses – in this or any economic climate. In our experience on Temple Row, it took a number of years to make the business profitable without the additional challenges posed by COVID-19.

Obviously, these are not normal times. The city centre was already struggling with unoccupied shops and premises and these are now increasing weekly. It's difficult for even experienced traders to survive.

You've stated that this process is about improving the quality of the offering to the public, but these constraints, and accompanying costs due to new restrictions on trailers, will surely lead to a decline in standards. Without the rolling consents, there is reduced incentive to invest and offer a top class product, instead will likely lead to a quick buck philosophy.

Further, our business has a contract with an energy provider for electricity at our pitch. Is there a plan for how we either might be compensated on days when another trader is using our pitch, or for how we can be guaranteed an electricity supply at any other pitch we are assigned? Having an electricity supply is vital to our being able to trade.

Trailer specifications

With regards to trailer specification, the new size restrictions appear to disregard the fact that most (and best - Ifor Williams, A&R Willis, Roka etc) catering trailers have 7ft 6" as standard width, and any quality food trailer typically has a length of 16ft and a height of 8ft 6". The new trailer specification makes it difficult for food traders to get the best built and safest trailer. Perhaps this could be increased to take industry standards into account, or you could provide examples of the type of units you are seeking traders to use?

Design Brief

Can you confirm what the new design brief is.

Daily removal of trailers

It has been difficult to understand the requirement to remove trailers from their pitch on a daily basis as a means of improving pedestrian safety and reducing graffiti and vandalism. We have never personally been victim of any graffiti or vandalism, and we believe moving the trailer daily actually creates more risk to pedestrians on a regular basis.

Further, the changes in road access to some pitches between 7am and 7pm proposed in February will require some traders to work in excess of 12 hours a day to meet this requirement. Would it be possible to amend the requirements on moving the trailer daily so that it is possible to leave on site at least three nights a week?

Policy Development

We understand that traders should not be directing policy, however it seems sensible that as one of the key stakeholders the council may benefit from some of their insight/feedback to help the management of street trading. Other than the current consultation process which, from a trader's perspective, has felt quite heavy handed, stressful and formal, there has been little contact between traders and the Birmingham Licensing and Markets office since Steve Alders left a number of years ago.

I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely
Names deleted

Response 4 – trader

Subject: Proposed street trading policy

In response to the consultation email you sent to all concerned, I would like to raise a few points in relation to the new proposals.

1.3.2 This trader should not have to forfeit a site, even if he/she have multiple sites.

2.0 Local government should look into this and amend as mortgages are a lot longer than 12/24 months. Mortgage companies look for at least 3 years of self employed accounts and at the moment it is very hard for us to gain a mortgage due to coronavirus.

3.0 It is fair that BCC has altered its policy on appeal procedures. Also that existing traders can re-locate to another location, although it would not be beneficial for me to re-locate there as I trade at night and at Villa Park.

4.0 Even though match day trading is occasional trading, this is a regular occurrence for 9/10 months of the year and most traders have regular clientele.

5.0 I do believe that if change is required on certain sites. Please remember that the Frankfurt Market is only here 6/7 weeks and Commonwealth Games will be here for just over 1 week. We have to look after our traders who operate 12 months of the year in all sorts of conditions.

6.0 Hygiene is of the upmost importance of any food business and a low rating should not be tolerated.

12.0 I do believe that the design and size of the trading unit should be considered on an individual site case. Some sites have the ability to accommodate small units, whilst others can accommodate larger ones. It is also quite difficult to work in a catering unit, which is small in size, especially with staff.

18.1.9 BCC should allow existing traders more than the allocated three months period to upgrade trading units, as catering units take a lot longer to design and build than 3 months.

Just to finish off, I personally think that each individual site has different issues to be addressed, if at all any. I would be willing to help and definitely comply with any issues or objections that may arise on my pitches.

Many thanks

Statement made by Birmingham Street Traders Association on 24 September 2020

Dear Sajeela

Thank you for your response.

I still have points that I wish to raise with you .

Firstly I find the excuses of the newer version of the policy being made public, on what ever site be it the Beheard or the site it is on it was still made public without us being notified, especially as I had asked the question of the status of it, insulting. Next I want to address your statements with regards to the 2011 and 2018 reviews .

1) The 2011 review was made available to us at every stage of the process , in fact the findings of this review bought about the formation of BSTA. We worked closely with the council with the common goal of updating/ improving the offer from street trading. We met with officers of the council, which became known as the steering group . In these meetings ways to improve street trading were discussed , these meetings were held in a regular basis and all were minuted and a record kept . The officer who had the task of being able to make decisions at this time was NAME DELETED , but he would not let the group make any decisions going forward . A university competition was undertaken (initiated by the council) to design a new trading unit , no decision was made by this officer. So BSTA at there own cost submitted architect drawings (at a substantial cost to ourselves)with new units , these were not even acknowledged by NAME DELETED. Although I see hXX name is attached to the list of stakeholders that had an input into The 2018 review , as is yours . No mention is made of the traders willingness to work with the council which makes this a very biased report.

2)Now I will address the 2018 review that up till now has not been made available to us, despite it being asked for many times. We once again were consulted on the process of this review, but I see that once again no mention of the traders wanting to make improvements is included. And for the record I will disagree with your statement that this review was made public as a direct response to BSTA queries vis our barrister, regarding the councils views on the need to improve the street trading offer in Birmingham. If this was the case you should have directed this review in the first instance to the the traders , not the general public , as you have done . Our letter that was sent headed "Alternative proposals in response to the councils consultation analysis" Please read the paragraph headed "The deterioration of the street trading offer - evidence base " This in fact states we " must be given the opportunity to make representations on the detailed feedback " BCC and yourself have failed to do this by publishing this review without prior notice to the current street traders this review condemns. I would ask that this letter and contents are attached to the cabinet report, as going forward with our a full history of current street traders willingness to work with the council is biased towards the council and not a fair and just representation of BSTA , fair being one of BCCs buzz words I believe . Maybe BCC should be seen to be acting on this word in these very challenging times to Birmingham's street traders , instead ,as I have seen evident in very recent emails you have responded to with traders concerns , of being dismissive, on one occasion advising a trader his only way forward if he felt the footfall was very low and was struggling, was to relinquish his consent. I will make no apologies to any of my comments in this email, my only thoughts are to help protect a group of small businesses that find themselves , by your actions and BCC in danger of losing their livelihoods . Regards Samantha Poole

Appendix 17

Further Consultation Analysis and Response.

1. Introduction

1.1 In the Council's Consultation Analysis and Response document published on 6 July 2020, we set out the main issues to have been raised during the consultation exercise that the council conducted together with our responses to those issues.

1.2 We invited respondents to respond to an additional question and suggest any alternative proposals that they may wish to make that would meet the legal requirement to allow new entrants into the city-centre market while causing less change for current traders.

"18.1.11 Respondents are invited to respond by Sunday 26 July with any alternative proposals that they may wish BCC to consider, which would allow for new entrants to enter the market for city centre and match-day street trading while making fewer or less significant changes to circumstances of current traders.

1.3 We received four responses:

- (i) from BSTA
- (ii) from a PhD student
- (iii) from two traders.

2.1 Alternative proposals

2.1.1 Respondents did not propose any alternative model to that proposed by the council, addressing the competing interests of new entrants and existing traders. The only alternative model that was suggested was essentially the continuation of the status quo.

2.1.2 The BSTA and other respondents agreed with the council's suggestion (at 3.1.8) of supporting traders who are unable to remain in their existing location to move to another location including in the

Bullring Retail Markets. The BSTA also suggested that the council should consider measures to encourage prospective traders to the street trading community such as the development of markets (including the Bullring Market) and special events and occasional markets and street fairs.

2.2 Our Response

2.2.1 For the reasons set out in the council's previous consultation analysis, we do not consider the continuation of the status quo to be a tenable option. We shall respond to specific matters raised by respondents in more detail below.

2.2.2 We agree with the suggestion of developing additional capacity and locations in and around the city, including in the Bullring Markets. We do not, however, regard this by itself as a viable or sufficient response to the issues identified by the council, including legal requirements. We therefore continue to believe that changes must be made to the current street trading policy.

3. Other issues raised by Respondents

3.1 Although most of the issues raised by respondents were further arguments in relation to the proposed policy changes rather than alternative proposals, we shall respond to them briefly.

3.2 **Evidence Base** The BSTA suggested that the council takes a "very dim view" of the existing street trading offer and existing traders, and asked to see the evidence base upon which such conclusions were reached.

3.3 This characterisation of the council's views is not correct, but we do think that overall, the street trading offer requires improvement. These conclusions were supported by the consultants engaged by the council to report on street trading in 2011 and 2018. The reports of those reviews are in the public domain and may be found here https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/3644/birmingham_street_trading_review. The conclusion of both reports was that

the street trading offer, and the council’s policy and enforcement approach needed to improve.

3.4 The 1982 Act BSTA presented a number of legal arguments as to why the council’s proposed policy approach was not lawful. These included the suggestions that:

- (i) the council’s proposals breach Reg.21(1)(e) of the 2009 Regulations by imposing an economic test; and
- (ii) that the proposal to limit the duration of a consent infringes the Services Directive 2006 and the 2009 regulations.

3.5 This is not the appropriate place to engage in a legal argument, but we do not agree with these points. The council is not proposing to introduce an economic test within the meaning of Reg.21(1)(e). In particular, we note that our proposals do not make the authorisation subject to any proof of demand, assessment of the economic effects of the activity or assessment of its appropriateness in relation to the council’s economic planning objectives. Neither the BIS 2009 nor 2010 guidance suggests otherwise. We have also considered the BERR 2019 Guidance (which was withdrawn on 31 January 2020) and do not believe that this took these issues any further.

3.6 We do not agree that our proposals infringe the 2006 Directive or the 2009 Regulations. While limiting the duration of a consent can be contrary to the legislative requirements, this is not the case if there is an overriding reason relating to the public interest (“ORRPI”). In the specific case of street trading:

- (i) there is a statutory maximum period for a consent which has not been repealed;
- (ii) there is a limit to the number of city-centre (etc) consents that the council can grant;
- (iii) the Directive requires that it would be unlawful to operate a scheme that excluded or was dissuasive to new entrants to the market;
- (iv) we consider that granting consents which would be automatically renewed in perpetuity (or for which there would be a presumption of renewal in perpetuity) would infringe the requirement at (iii) above (see Reg.17, 2009 Regulations).

(v) according to the CJEU, an ORRPI can include issues of: public policy; public safety; public health; consumer and service recipient protection; protection of the urban environment and other social policy objectives.

3.7 The length of a consent is an issue of balance. In the light of the requirements of legislation, together with the needs of traders granted consents and those who cannot obtain access to the market due to the limited number of consents available, we have concluded that a consent with one presumption in favour of renewal was an appropriate balance to strike. This does not mean that a consent would not be renewed on subsequent occasions, but it seems to us that taking the duration provisions of the 1982 Act (which are still in force) together with the requirements of the 2006 Directive and 2009 Regulations (including Reg.17), our proposal represents the appropriate balance to strike. None of the respondents proposed a different balance other than a policy of indefinite renewal which for reasons we have set out before is not appropriate.

3.8 **Designation of Consent and Prohibited Streets** The BSTA made further submissions on this issue but these have not changed the council's position.

3.9 **Appeals** The BSTA made further submissions on appeals. The Council is introducing an appeal at the first round of applications. However, the policy will be reviewed in the first 12 months of operation and hence there will be opportunity to consider if an appeal at renewal or new application should be continued.

3.10 Any appeal at the implementation phase of the new policy will take the form of an independent review of the decision-making process and not a submission of new material by a trader.

3.11 We do not agree with the suggestion (at BSTA para.29[b]) that an appeal on the first application under the new policy would benefit only existing traders, as any new applicant which was unsuccessful would also be entitled to an appeal. Moreover, the introduction of a new policy carries with it an increased possibility of error in its

application which we believe justifies the introduction of an appeal process at that stage.

3.12 The council accepts that the refusal of a consent whether on renewal or on a first application made in a subsequent year is also an important issue for any trader, and we shall consider this issue carefully during the operation of the first 12 months of the policy

3.13 **Covid-19** The BSTA argued that the current Covid-19 pandemic means that the proposals should be put on hold. The council has taken steps as a result of the pandemic to support traders and will continue to do so. While it is not necessary to put the proposals on hold, the manner and timing of their implementation will be kept under review and traders will be kept informed.

4. Other responses

4.1 The traders also raised the issue of the duration of the consents. We have referred to this issue above.

4.2 **Trailer size** One trader suggested that design brief has specified trailer dimensions that may be inadequate for food traders.

4.3 **Our response** We have slightly increased the size of the unit/trailer in the design brief to accommodate an average standard sized food trailer. We shall consider this issue further. In principle, if a food trader could establish that (a) the design brief size requirements would be inadequate for the technical operation of their business which would otherwise be granted a consent and (b) that the location in question can support a larger unit, then the council will be willing to consider some small modifications of the design size requirements.

4.4 **Daily removal of trailers** The council considers it to be important that trailers are removed daily, for reasons previously set out. If there are issues with this requirement in specific locations, due to restricted road access, then these will be considered.

4.5 The final respondent (the PhD student) made a number of points, the most important of which concerned similar issues to those considered above, specifically relating to the issue of fairness of existing traders. These have been already been addressed above.

Equality Act 2010

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

The public sector equality duty is as follows:

1	<p>The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act; (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
2	<p>Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic; (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it; (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
3	<p>The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.</p>
4	<p>Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tackle prejudice, and (b) promote understanding.
5	<p>The relevant protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Marriage & civil partnership (b) Age (c) Disability (d) Gender reassignment (e) Pregnancy and maternity (f) Race (g) Religion or belief (h) Sex (i) Sexual orientation

Title of proposed EIA	Street Trading Policy
Reference No	EQUA446
EA is in support of	New Policy
Review Frequency	Annually
Date of first review	01/02/2022
Directorate	Neighbourhoods
Division	Regulation and Enforcement
Service Area	Street Trading
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sajeela Naseer
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Leroy Pearce
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tony Quigley
Purpose of proposal	To assess the final version of the Street Trading Policy 2020 against equality objectives
Data sources	Consultation Results; Other (please specify)
Please include any other sources of data	Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1982, various other street trading polices from other local authorities

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Protected characteristic: Age	Not Applicable
Age details:	
Protected characteristic: Disability	Service Users / Stakeholders
Disability details:	<p>Street Trading consent holders will need to ensure that their mobile trading units are put in position and removed daily after trading. This may impact on people with disabilities disproportionately.</p> <p>Approximately 15 (9%) of the 170 respondents to the public consultation considered themselves to have a disability. No comments were made by any respondent which indicated that there was a view that the proposed requirement to remove the trading unit after trading disproportionately affected people with disabilities.</p>

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

Service Users / Stakeholders

Pregnancy and maternity details:

Street Trading consent holders will need to ensure that their mobile trading units are removed daily after trading. This may impact on pregnant women disproportionately.

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:

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?

The draft policy reflects the legal requirements of the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1982.

This final version of the policy has undergone public consultation. There were 170 respondents to 16 questions. No equality issues were raised during this consultation.

Consultation was also carried out with: the Licensing and Public Protection Committee Birmingham City Council and Co-ordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee Birmingham City Council. Furthermore a submission to the consultation was received from the Birmingham Street Traders Association, as well as briefing session to all interested current street traders.

Analysis of the data did not indicate any specific equality issues that need to be considered.

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Analysis of the data did not indicate any specific equality issues that need to be considered.

Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

Based on the current analysis of the draft policy there is a possibility that disabled street trading consent holders may be adversely affected if they are unable to set up and move their mobile trading unit after trading on a daily basis. However, this issue has not been raised by respondents during public consultation. It is also possible that trading units may be adapted to reduce any negative impacts of set up and removal. Also, this role may be fulfilled by employees/other parties known to the street trader.

There is a small possibility that pregnant women may be affected by this issue as well, however no data has been gathered with regard to this and it has not been raised in the public consultation. Street Traders are self employed people who would need to make changes to their working practices dependant on changing circumstances. Where reasonably possible and appropriate the Street Trading Service would seek to assist.

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

The draft policy enables the general conditions to the consent to be amended or added to. This would include an application to be exempt from moving the trading unit daily. However the primary concerns that

would enable this to be considered would be: public safety; prevention of crime and nuisance; and enhanced retail offer.

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

Two street trading enforcement officers are employed and will gather data relating to any specific issues for a consent. The policy has a process where breaches of consent conditions can be considered using a disciplinary process. Consent holders need to reapply for a consent at least annually and at such a time the data collated will be considered.

What data is required in the future?

Applications for consents where applicants have specified that they have a particular protected characteristic that would prevent them complying with the general conditions of a consent.

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

Yes

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.

There is only a potential for people with disabilities to be affected. There is no evidence from current street trading consent holders and the public consultation that this is the case. The current and proposed consent application process enables applicants to apply for an exemption to moving their trading units daily. This application process enables the service to consider all applications on a case by case basis and where possible and appropriate then accommodation may be made to vary the consent conditions.

Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

The data analysed does not indicate that any people with protected characteristics will be negatively impacted by this policy. However there is a possibility that some people with disabilities may be impacted by the need to set up and remove trading units from site on a daily basis. The policy enables applications to be considered on a case by case basis and for the conditions of the consent to be varied. However this could only be

varied. However this could only be done where appropriate and the need to meet the objectives of the policy and in particular the need to protect public safety; prevention of crime and nuisance; and provide enhanced retail offer will be paramount.

Consulted People or Groups

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

The data analysed does not indicate that any people with protected characteristics will be negatively impacted by this policy. However there is a possibility that some people with disabilities may be impacted by the need to set up and remove trading units from site on a daily basis. The policy enables applications to be considered on a case by case basis and for the conditions of the consent to be varied. However this could only be done where appropriate and the need to meet the objectives of the policy and in particular the need to protect public safety; prevention of crime and nuisance; and provide enhanced retail offer will be paramount.

QUALITY CONTROL SECTION

Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?

No

Quality Control Officer comments

I have completed the initial quality check and now submit to the accountable officer for final approval.

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

04/09/2020

Reasons for approval or rejection

I have approved this EIA.

The consultation did not raise any specific concerns in respect of protected characteristics.

Further there is an opportunity for current operatives to raise concerns re consents on a case by case basis and for the LA to amend these concerns if appropriate.

Julie Bach

Tony Quigley

Person or Group

Tony Quigley

Content Type: Item

Version: 49.0

Created at 06/01/2020 03:58 PM by Sajeela Naseer

Last modified at 04/09/2020 09:40 AM by Workflow on behalf of Tony Quigley

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Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject:	BCC Brexit Readiness Programme and Post-Transition Planning
Report of:	Jonathan Tew, Assistant Chief Executive and Ian MacLeod, Acting Director, Inclusive Growth
Relevant Cabinet Member:	Councillor Brigid Jones, Deputy Leader
Relevant O & S Chair(s):	Councillor Lou Robson, Economy and Skills
Report author:	Lloyd Broad, Head of European and International Affairs (Tel: 0121 303 2377, Email: Lloyd.broad@birmingham.gov.uk) and Ozge Iskit, Brexit Programme Manager, (Tel: 0 7704538916, Email: Ozge.Iskit@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: 008017/2020		
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential:		

1 Executive Summary

BCC Brexit Readiness Programme and Post-Transition Planning

- 1.1 The UK has formally left the European Union (EU) but that is not the end of Brexit. The two sides have started negotiating their future relationship and need to implement the Withdrawal Agreement. The scale of the task is huge, and the outbreak of COVID-19 has cast doubts on whether everything can be done by the current deadline of 31 December 2020.
- 1.2 As a result of the course of the EU-UK negotiations and the pressures of the COVID-19 crisis, the Transition Period hasn't provided the expected results and the level of readiness.

For Local Authorities (LA) many of the key risks and challenges are still unresolved, and the COVID-19 disruption has worsened the situation. Some of these are:

- 1.3 **European citizens:** There are 94,000 European citizens estimated in Birmingham, and they represent a valuable part of our community. They now need to apply for the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) to keep their right to live and work in the UK and have access to public services. The deadline for applications is 30 June 2021. According to the June 2020 statistics there are still 20,000 EU citizens in Birmingham, who need to apply to the EUSS. A big part of this group is estimated to be vulnerable citizens who need guidance and support for their applications. There is an important role to play for the Council to help the EU citizens in Birmingham to keep their rights to live and work in the UK and have access to public services. Additionally, LAs and health and social care trusts supporting looked after children and care leavers have mandatory obligations to identify and register eligible children to the EUSS. LAs are also likely to have a duty under the Care Act to help identify vulnerable adults, who may be at risk of losing access to services or benefits by the end of the Transition Period on 1 January 2021. However, no figures or estimates exist showing the demographic makeup of EU citizens at a Local Authority level.
- 1.4 **Businesses readiness:** UK distributors of EU goods in the UK market will become importers and will need to comply with the labelling requirements. Business advice to these “new importers” will be required. In parallel, UK businesses that place products on the EU market will face new rules and regulations in relation to compliance including labelling. There is already confusion around the possibility of several regulatory regimes operating simultaneously to support different trade agreements. This situation will create a financial and administrative burden on business and increase the workload of LAs' Trading Standards and Environmental Health Teams significantly. LAs will need to work with Chambers of Commerce and BEIS to provide guidance and support for businesses. Additionally, they will also be required to increase market surveillance to ensure product safety and prevent misleading claims and fraud. As the uncertainty about the future of the EU-UK relationship continues, it is very difficult for the LAs to prepare for the Post-Transition Period.
- 1.5 **EU funded Council services and their continuity after the Transition Period:** BCC has received £96M of EU funds (£85M European Structural and Investment Fund and £11M of the EU research and innovation fund Horizon 2020) between 2015 and 2020 for projects supporting the Council services in employment and skills, SME growth and development, youth employment, youth and careers, urban regeneration and transport. There is still no clarity about the structure, operational mechanism, terms and conditions of the UK Share Prosperity Fund, which was planned to replace the EU funds supporting the regional development in the UK. If no replacement fund is available, the Council will face the risk of losing 78 full time equivalent staff and approximately £1.5M of estimated potential redundancy cost.
- 1.6 **Financial and operational consequences on Council's revenue and demand for services:** There are several studies that estimated the economic impact of Brexit in the UK and in the West Midlands. Based on their predicted economic shock a decrease of LAs' revenues (e.g. decrease in collected council tax, commercial rents, business rates, etc) and an increase of the demand for services (e.g. benefits, housing, care for the elderly, homeless, business and employment support to the most vulnerable and those most affected etc) are also expected. The economic shock that was expected in 2021 due to

Brexit is happening now because of the COVID-19 crisis, and the post-Brexit circumstances after the Transition Period will increase the challenges for LAs.

- 1.7 **Transformation and adaptation of the relevant Council services:** The LAs will be required to make a lot of preparations and adapt their services to the new processes, responsibilities, rules and regulations, IT systems and ways of working. This change and adaptation will be, for example, due to the transfer of powers from the EU law to the national law (e.g. GDPR, regional development policies and funding), new structures and IT systems due to loss of access to the EU systems (e.g. public procurement, market surveillance) and regulatory changes in trade and other various areas. However, the uncertainty about the government's plans for the Post-Transition Period, it is very difficult for LAs to prepare accordingly and ensure the adaptation of their services.
- 1.8 Birmingham City Council conducted a risk and impact assessment in 2019 and developed a Brexit Readiness Programme to address the key challenges and the necessary preparations in a structured way with a Council-wide approach. "*Annex VI. BCC Brexit Readiness Programme Governance Structure*" provides an overview of the programme structure, workstreams and reporting.
- 1.9 This report aims to provide an overview of the impact of Brexit on Birmingham and the Council's services. It also presents the achievements of the Brexit Readiness Programme and the recommendations for the planned actions for 2021 to ensure a successful post-Brexit transition.

Further impact of Brexit - Operational changes to Brussels office

- 1.10 When the UK becomes a third country in its relations with the EU, it will become more vital to have a strong regional presence in Brussels, in order to ensure that the interests of businesses, universities, local authorities and other stakeholders from Birmingham and the West Midlands continue to be represented.
- 1.11 The future role of the office in Brussels will therefore focus on maintaining European relationships in partnership with West Midlands' stakeholders. This includes providing early intelligence on EU legislation impacting UK organisations, spanning a wide range of policy areas (automotive, energy, health and safety, environment, trade, financial services, etc.) and brokering access to a range of future post-Brexit funding and collaboration opportunities.
- 1.12 This report provides an update on the current financial and operational position of the Brussels Office, including actions taken to transition the office into a post-Brexit and new financially sustainable model of operation.

2 Recommendations

Continuity of the Brexit Readiness Programme

- 2.1 Notes the unresolved risks and challenges of Brexit and prioritise the planned actions to ensure readiness and risk mitigation. As a result of the course of the EU-UK negotiations and the pressures of the COVID-19 crisis, the transition and readiness actions of the Council and the adaptation of its services for the post-Brexit world will continue at the earliest until the end of 2021.

- 2.2 Approves to continue the Programme Delivery in 2021 and leverage from the existing structure, as well as the developed experience by ensuring continuity and consistency that the Council's Brexit Readiness Programme conducts continuous risk and impact assessments (including the COVID-19 impact) and adapts the planned actions also considering the government's plans for 2021.
- 2.3 Approves the Brexit Readiness Programme to be well integrated in the Council's Strategic Delivery Plan and Recovery arrangements to ensure alignment with the Council's plans and priorities for the sustainability of the actions planned and delivered.
- 2.4 Approves the Brexit Readiness Programme to be embedded in the existing Emergency Cell Structure to have a holistic approach for the common risks and avoid duplications. Brexit will have a major impact on the response and recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, especially in 2021. There are close links between the planned Brexit Readiness Actions and COVID-19 recovery (e.g. Economic Recovery Strategy, SME support and EU funding; impact of the economic shock and demand for public services).
- 2.5 Approves a financial contribution of £198,000 from the Council's Policy Contingency Budget. The actions taken under the Brexit Readiness Programme to date and the Programme Management function in 2019 and 2020 have primarily been financed by the Brexit budget provided by Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) Pooled Fund. For the continuity of the Programme this budget will cover the cost of the cross-council Programme Management for one year from January 2021 onwards.

Brussels Office

- 2.6 Approves the one-off financial contributions totalling £288,000 in 2020/21 to manage cashflow pressures resulting from loss of income to the office and transition to new arrangements. £100,000 of these costs have been absorbed by the European and International Division through their other income generating activity. This report seeks approval for a further one-off/in-year £188,000 from the Council's Policy Contingency Budget to transition the office into a financial sustainable operation effective from April 2021.
- 2.7 Authorises the Interim City Solicitor (or their delegate) to negotiate, execute and complete all necessary documentation to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

BCC Brexit Readiness Programme

- 3.1 In 2019 BCC's Brexit Readiness Programme (BRP) was developed with 8 Workstreams focusing on the Council's priority areas based on the Brexit Impact and Risk Assessment conducted for Birmingham. The programme provides the structure for the Council's services to identify, plan and execute the necessary actions to mitigate the risks and make the necessary preparations for the Post-Transition Period.
- 3.2 The Council has an internal Brexit Contingency Working Group (BCWG) representing all services actively involved in the City Council's Brexit Readiness Programme (BRP). The Assistant Chief Executive is the Council's Brexit Lead Officer and chairs the monthly BCWG meetings. The progress achieved by the BRP was also presented at the WM Brexit Commission meetings chaired by the Deputy Leader Councillor Jones.

3.3 The BRP has a dedicated Programme Management function ensuring the collaboration and communication of this group and coordinates and documents the monthly BCWG meetings. The Programme Management monitors, coordinates and documents all Workstreams on behalf of the Council's Brexit Lead Officer. It is the single point of contact for all Brexit related issues, plans, assessments, report and actions. The Project Management function has the full overview of the ongoing Brexit Readiness Actions within the Council and is also the liaison with the Combined Authority, other LAs in WM, relevant government departments (e.g. BEIS, Home Office, DEFRA, FSA, MHCLG), as well as the external stakeholder groups (e.g. business and community groups, voluntary sector organisations) and delivery partners. (e.g. Children's Trust)

3.4 The BRP Project Management is also responsible for monitoring of the political landscape and government's technical notices, as well as conducting continuous impact and risk analysis in relation to Brexit. Based on the analysis regular briefs and reports are provided for the relevant services, CLT and the Deputy Leader.

Focus and Achievements of the Council's Brexit Readiness Programme

3.5 **Workstream I - Trading Standards:** This Workstream aims at planning and execution of the necessary actions to mitigate the identified risks and prepare for the regulatory changes and Brexit impact on imports, exports, product safety, surveillance, fraud, regulatory regimes, such as:

- **Importers:** UK distributors of EU goods in the UK market will become importers and will need to comply with the labelling requirements. Business advice to these "new importers" will be required.
- **Exporters:** UK businesses that place products on the EU market will need business advice in relation to compliance including labelling.
- **Product Safety:** If tariffs are applied to EU goods then it is probable that importers increase imports from third party countries in the rest of the world. Products from these countries are far more unlikely to meet UK product safety requirements. Trading Standards will have to significantly increase market surveillance to ensure product safety.
- **Intelligence database:** Local authorities' Trading Standards teams will not have full access to the EU intelligence databases though where information is shared about unsafe consumer products (e.g. RAPEX or ICSMS). The Office of Product Standards and Safety has developed a new UK wide system. Trading Standards teams will need to be trained to use this new database.
- **Misleading claims/fraud:** Disruption in normal trading conditions provides opportunities for rogue traders to exploit consumers and in particular vulnerable adults using Brexit as a pretext for entering into unwanted/fraudulent contracts. Intelligence led intervention will enable the most prolific offenders being identified and tackled. A rapid response service will be required to the vulnerable.
- **Regulatory Regimes:** There will be confusion around the different regulatory regimes operating simultaneously. Trading Standards Teams will need to monitor activities and mitigate the risks.

3.6 Annex I. UK's Border Plan and Impact on LAs outlines the new responsibilities of the local authorities and the expected additional work load for this service. The background document "[The Border with the European Union Importing and Exporting Goods](#)" presents the government's plan for 2021 and beyond, which will have a major impact on the trading standards and the role of the local authorities. This will be an addition to the already increased workload of the Council's Trading Standards Officers due to the COVID-19 crisis.

3.7 **Planned actions for 2021:** This service will need to be adapted based on the new EU trading standards. Ensuring product safety and surveillance will require additional work for the Trading Standards teams, such as:

- Ensuring advice and guidance for businesses on trading standards and labelling requirements,
- Ensuring readiness for market surveillance & product safety: Checking products, responding to port authorities, populating the new UK data base, monitoring the database, intercepting/dispose goods,
- Providing services & guidance for exporters to gain access to the EU market after Brexit
- Ensuring advice and guidance for businesses on exporting to the EU,
- Implementation of new food safety regulations & certification processes for exporters,
- Conducting regular audits where required for the registered exports.

3.8 **Workstream II - Environmental Health:** This Workstream focuses on the new role of the local authorities and supporting businesses for exports to the EU in relation to Export Health Certificates and EU establishment listings. Annex I. UK's Border Plan and Impact on LAs outlines the new responsibilities of the local authorities. While some of these will have direct impact on the demand for BCC's services, the Council also has a role to play to support businesses and prevent high fees that might be privately charged for the different steps of the certification processes to export animal products to the EU. The background document "[The Border with the European Union Importing and Exporting Goods](#)" presents the government's plan for 2021 and beyond.

Role	Policy Bodies	Operational Bodies
Imports and exports of live animals and animal products	Department for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs or Devolved Administration Equivalent Animal and Plant Health Agency, Food Standards Agency, Food Standards Scotland, Fish Health Inspectorate, CEFAS Fish Health Inspectorate and Marine Scotland Fish Health Inspectorate	Animal and Plant Health Agency, Port Health Authorities, Rural Payments Agency, Scottish Government
Imports and exports of fruit and vegetables, plants and wood	Defra, Devolved Administration Equivalent , Animal and Plant Health Agency, Food Standards Agency, Food Standards Scotland	Animal and Plant Health Agency, Forestry Commission (and Scottish and Welsh equivalents), Port Health Authorities, Local Authorities, Rural Payments Agency, Scottish Government

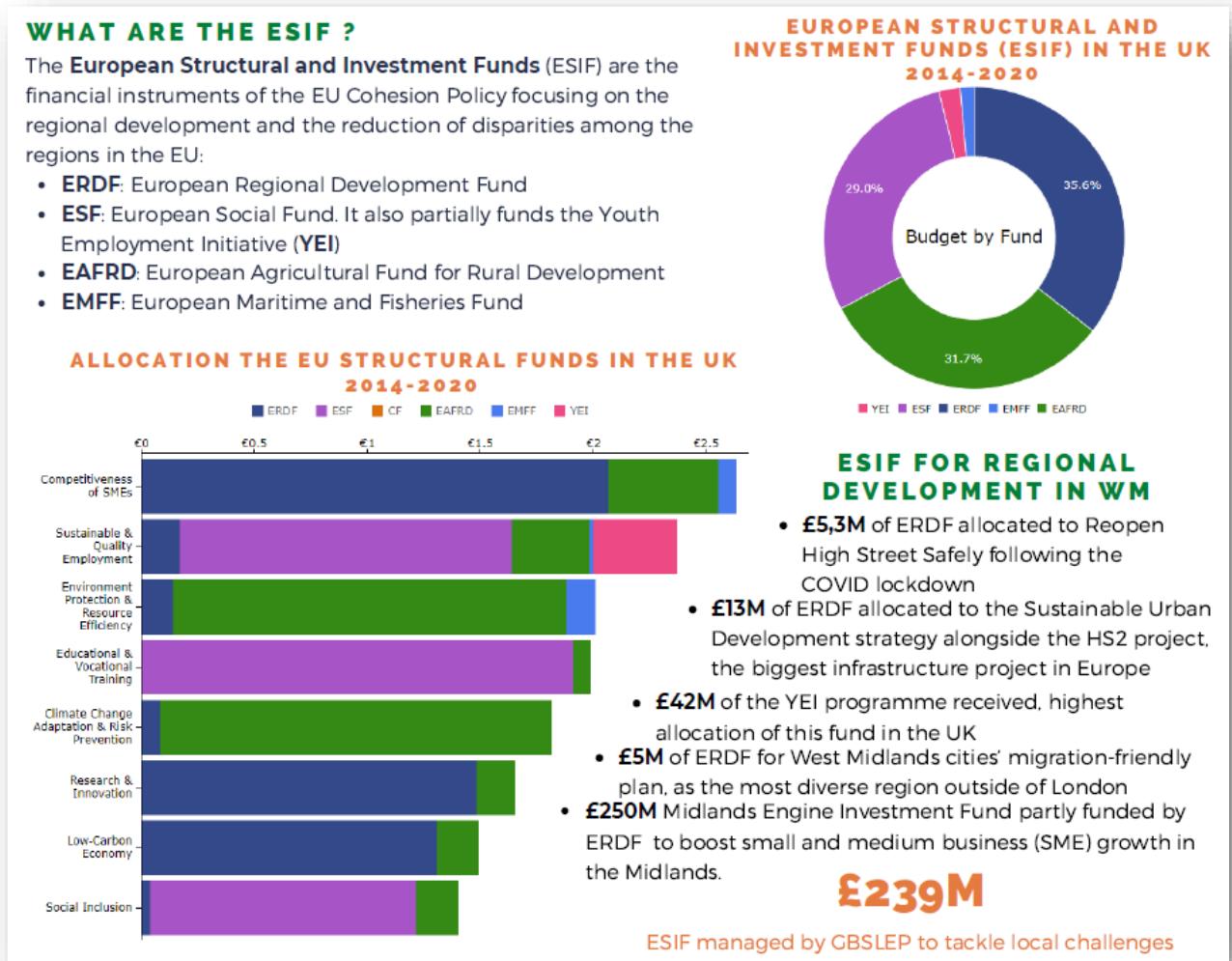
3.9 Planned actions for 2021: This service will need to be adapted to its new role assigned by the government's Post-Transition Border Plan. The UK Government has taken the decision to introduce the new border controls in three stages up until 1 July 2021.

From January 2021: Traders importing standard goods, covering everything from clothes to electronics, will need to prepare for basic customs requirements, such as keeping sufficient records of imported goods.

From April 2021: All products of animal origin (POAO) – for example meat, honey, milk or egg products – and all regulated plants and plant products will also require pre-notification and the relevant health documentation.

From July 2021: Traders moving any goods will have to make full customs declarations at the point of importation and pay relevant tariffs.

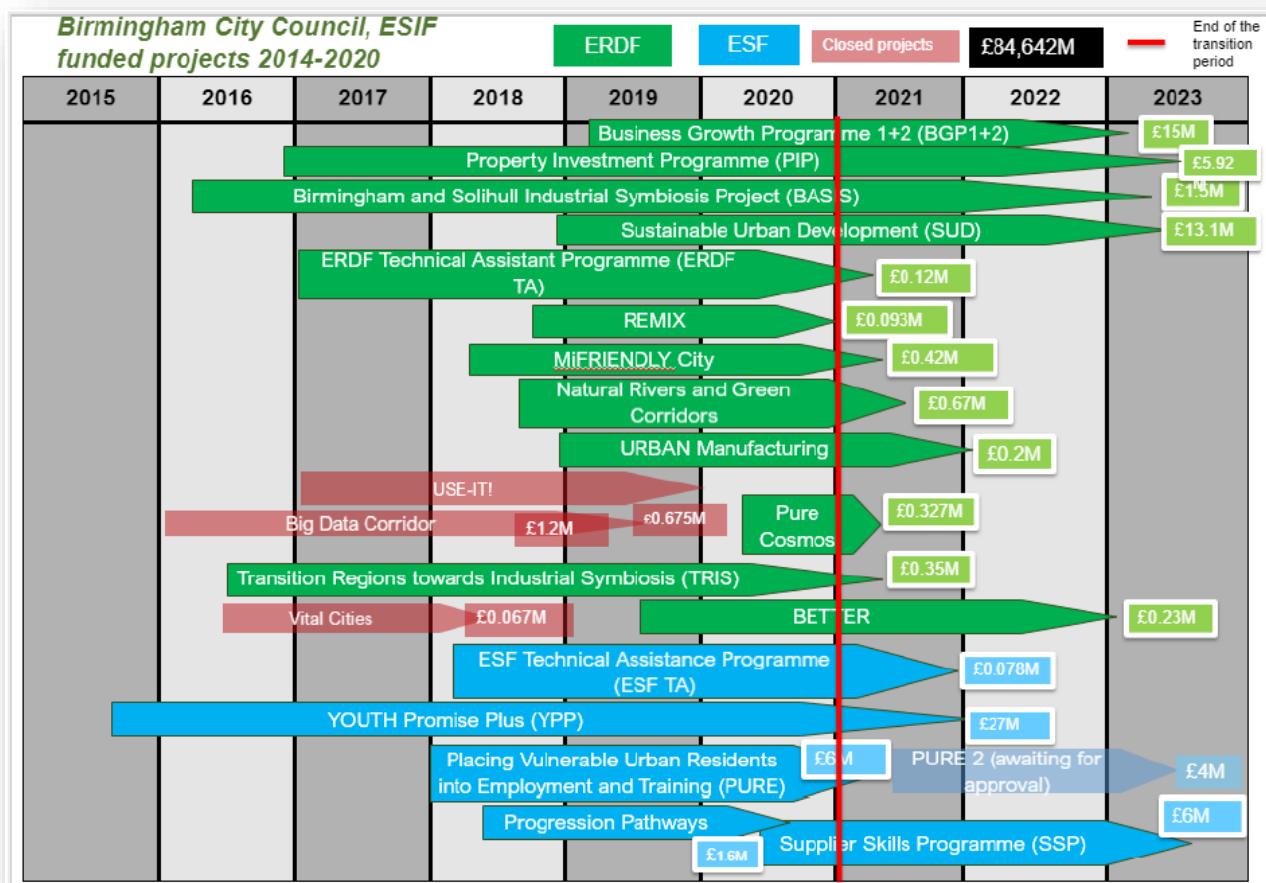
3.10 Workstream III - EU Funding: This Workstream aims to understand the impact of the loss of EU funding, identify the risks and mitigation actions for Council's EU funded services and their continuity. One of its objectives is developing a road map for the transition period of the programmes moving from EU funding to UK funding, initiating budget conversations with



the government and understanding of the terms and conditions of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (EU funding replacement), developing alternative strategies and ways of working for

fund raising and continuity of services (e.g. transforming the services into less funding dependent ways of working, looking into new fund raising opportunities)

- 3.11 The European Structural and Investment Fund (ESIF) received by BCC between 2014 and 2020 is £85M. The impact assessment, conducted as a part of the Brexit Readiness Programme, shows that BCC's EU funded services are closely linked to the key areas for post-Covid-19 economic recovery. These are SME support, employment and skills, youth and career services, innovation, urban planning and regeneration, transport, environment and zero carbon, sustainable urban mobility, e-government and big/open data.



- 3.12 The Impact Assessment also shows that 78 full time equivalent BCC staff are estimated to be fully funded by ESIF, which corresponds to £1.5M of estimated potential redundancy costs for the Council if no replacement fund is available. The loss of funding and the projects would have a wider impact in Birmingham. The estimated number of the external jobs (delivery partners, suppliers, service providers, consultants, experts, etc.) created by the ESIF projects within 2015-2023 (some projects continue until 2023) is 177.

- 3.13 The key findings of the Impact Assessment conducted as a part of the Brexit Readiness Programme are presented in *Annex II. Impact of the EU funding on UK, WM and GBSLEP* and *Annex III. Impact of the loss of EU funding in Birmingham*.

- 3.14 **Planned actions for 2021:** If the UK remained in the European Union, the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR) estimates that it would be entitled to a 22% increase of regional development funding (under the EU Cohesion Policy) for the 2021-2027 period.

Such an increase can largely be explained by the fact that many areas of the UK are falling behind the EU average in terms of regional prosperity. Therefore, it is necessary to have continuous communication with the government on the UK Shared Prosperity Fund to discuss its terms and conditions, especially:

- The Fund's budget should be no less in real terms than the funding streams that it replaces;
- It should be administered in multi-year financial allocations "of the longest practicable duration"
- The shares of funding received by the four nations of the UK should be maintained and funding allocations within those nations should be a devolved matter;
- Funding within England should be almost entirely allocated based on a needs-based formula that uses up-to-date statistics;
- Narrowing the differences in prosperity across the UK should be the Fund's main objective;
- The Fund should engage closely with local authorities and local partners.

3.15 The background documents [LGA Briefing on UK Shared Prosperity Fund](#), and [House of Commons Briefing Paper on The UK Shared Prosperity Fund, 22 May 2020](#) present recommendations to the government for the future funds replacing the EU funds. They emphasise the importance of the close engagement with local authorities and local partners, as well as the new Fund's budget to be no less than the funding streams that it replaces.

3.16 **Workstream IV - EU Settlement Scheme:** There are 94,000 European citizens estimated in Birmingham, and they represent a valuable part of our community. They now need to apply for the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) to keep their right to live and work in the UK and have access to public services. The deadline for applications is 30 June 2021. According to the June 2020 statistics there are still 20,000 EU citizens in Birmingham, who need to apply to the EUSS. A big part of this group is estimated to be vulnerable citizens who need guidance and support for their applications. There is an important role to play for the Council to help the EU citizens in Birmingham to keep their rights to live and work in the UK and have access to public services.

3.17 Local authorities and health and social care trusts supporting looked after children and care leavers have mandatory obligations to identify and register eligible children to the EUSS. The government guidance documents [EU Settlement Scheme: local authorities toolkit](#) and [EU Settlement Scheme: looked-after children and care leavers guidance](#) outline the LAs' tasks and responsibilities.

3.18 "Annex V. EUSS tracking for children in care" provides the latest numbers reported by the Children's Trust to the Home Office in July 2020.

3.19 **Population Estimates for older EU Nationals in Birmingham:** LAs are also likely to have a duty under the Care Act to help identify vulnerable adults, who may be at risk of losing access to services or benefits by the end of the Transition Period on 1 January 2021. However, no figures or estimates exist showing the demographic makeup of EU citizens at a Local Authority level.

3.20 As a part of the BCC's Brexit Readiness Actions a model was developed that provides an indicative estimate for any targeted work in relation to the EUSS. The estimated numbers for Birmingham are 4,368 for the EU population aged 65+, 1258 for the EU population 65+ needing help with care and 306 for the EU citizens 65+ with dementia.

3.21 *Annex IV. EUSS Statistics for WM and Birmingham* provides an overview on the number of EU Settlement Scheme applications by local authority in WM between 28 August 2018 and 30 June 2020.

3.22 **Planned actions for 2021:** BCC's Brexit Readiness Programme has explored all funding opportunities to finance the EUSS related actions to support EU citizens and reach out to the vulnerable groups in Birmingham to provide information and guidance.

- The grant funding bid was successfully submitted to the Home Office in July 2020 requesting £149K for activities, such as providing basic advice, engagement and signposting, expert immigration advice for practical support with EUSS applications, organising small-scale community events, training for frontline staff, designated monitoring and tracking capacity for children in care and care leavers. If the funding is granted BCC will conduct these activities between October 2020 and April 2021.
- BRP also secured £80K funding from the WMCA Pooled Brexit Fund for developing and implementing a West Midlands specific communication campaign to encourage EU citizens to apply for the EUSS before the deadline of 30 June 2021. This initiative will cover printed information material for schools, GP surgeries, police stations, community churches. Housing associations to reach out to the vulnerable groups in Birmingham as much as possible. These activities will also strengthen the collaboration among the LAs in WM.

3.23 **Workstream V - BCC's Supply Chain and Procurement:** This Workstream focuses on the potential challenges with the Council's supply chain due to the changes in exchange rate, import costs, as well as the potential legal and operational issues with the existing supplier contracts.

3.24 This Workstream is very important for the Council's business continuity and provision of services. It is an area heavily affected by the COVID-19 crisis. The potential no-deal Brexit in 2021 will increase the risk of financial instability of the suppliers and work force shortages, as well as increased cost of services, potential delays in delivery, and potential contractual issues due to potential regulatory changes (e.g. GDPR, import/export regulations and standards, etc)

3.25 From 1 January 2021 a new e-notification service called "*Find a Tender*" will be used to post and view public sector procurement notices. It will replace the requirement to publish notices in the Official Journal of the European Union. The government guidance [Public-sector procurement from 1 January 2021](#) outlines the new structure and the service.

3.26 **Planned actions for 2021:** This Workstream will focus on identifying the risks and the mitigation actions in relation to:

- Potential disruption in supplying of goods from the EU
- Robustness of the service providers/suppliers in case of an economic shock,
- Potential data issues due to personal data held in the EU or services with data exchange required with the EU (GDPR)
- Ensuring the necessary assurances to be provided by the services/suppliers/service providers for alternative sources of supply from outside the EU,
- Alternatives/solutions for suppliers/service providers/sub-contractors with an EU registration and Identification Number (EORI),
- Alternatives/solutions for suppliers/service providers based in the EU,

- Potential workforce issues due to workers/contractors from the EU,
- Initiating and managing continuous communication with the service providers to identify the risks in advance and find solutions in a collaborative manner.

3.27 **Workstream VI - Economic Impact on BCC Revenue and Services:** This Workstream aims to understand and prepare for the impact of the economic shock on the Council's revenue and demand for services. As a strategic forecast, it is planned to develop an econometric model based on the data collected from the Council's relevant services to estimate the impact of the economic shock in relation to revenue, demand for services and their costs.

3.28 There are several studies estimating the economic impact of Brexit and the implications of the potential deal scenarios in the West Midlands. While some analyses provide projections on employment, GDP, trade and migration, as well as the impact on SMEs, no thorough analysis has been conducted so far to understand the economic impact on the local authorities. It is very difficult for local authorities to prepare for the end of the Transition Period and negotiate budgets with the government without having any estimations on the potential decrease of their revenues (e.g. decrease in collected council tax, commercial rents, business rates, etc) and the increase of the demand for services (e.g. benefits, housing, care for the elderly, homeless, business and employment support to the most vulnerable and those most affected etc) in case of an economic shock.

3.29 **Planned actions for 2021:** The current economic situation due to COVID-19 and the enhanced role of the local authorities to provide financial support to businesses emphasise the importance of this Workstream. The economic shock that was expected in 2021 due to Brexit is happening now, and the post-Brexit circumstances after the Transition Period will increase the challenges for Local Authorities. Therefore, the possibility to join forces with NHS Birmingham and Solihull Clinical Commissioning Group will help to have a better understanding of the impact taking Brexit and the COVID-19 crisis into account.

As a part of this Workstream there is also a study being conducted on "Response in Health and Wellbeing during an economic shock", which addresses the impact of COVID-19 and Brexit together. It aims to:

- Identify and describing what is known about unemployment/financial insecurity, caused by economic shock, and its implications for health and wellbeing.
- Produce a tool kit that helps plan services in context of economic shock

3.30 **Workstream VII - Communication:** This Workstream focuses on developing and implementing a Communication Plan to inform and raise awareness internally and externally on all Brexit related risks and necessary actions for citizens and BCC services, including collaboration with WM LAs to reach out to all stakeholders in relation to the EU Settlement Scheme and business readiness.

3.31 As a part of the Brexit Readiness Programme a dedicated EUSS page was developed and published on the Council's website. It is available at:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20057/about_birmingham/2011/city_of_sanctuary/4

3.32 Another outcome of this Workstream was the Deputy Leader's digital letter to the Birmingham citizens to support European citizens to apply to the EUSS:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/15406/euss_letter_to_all_residents

3.33 The BCC EUSS Social Media Campaign was launched with the videos of the EU citizens working for BCC sharing their own experiences with the EUSS. The first video can be found at: <https://twitter.com/bhamcitycouncil/status/1232660323376738306?s=21>

3.34 **Planned actions for 2021:**

- WM specific EUSS communication campaign will target:
 - ❖ A WM specific approach to guide, support and encourage the EU citizens to apply for the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS),
 - ❖ Better collaboration and coordination of the EUSS initiatives in WM led by the Home Office, local authorities, voluntary sector organisations and community groups,
 - ❖ To establish an umbrella of the WM EUSS Working Group and target vulnerable groups by addressing areas they live in or the places they attend. (e.g. schools, GPs, hospitals, libraries)
- EU citizens with BCC staff: The internal communication campaign for Council staff will aim to encourage the EU citizens with BCC staff to apply for the EUSS to prevent any workforce related potential disruptions in 2021.
- Business readiness: The continuous communication and collaboration with the chambers of commerce, growth hubs and WM Combined Authority will focus on the communication campaigns targeting the businesses readiness to signpost the information from the relevant sources.

3.35 **Workstream VIII - Regulatory change:** This Workstream supports other workstreams and the Council's relevant services for monitoring the regulatory changes due to Brexit to have a good understanding of their impact on local authorities and their services.

3.36 **Planned actions for 2021:** The continuous monitoring will be the key to ensure quick response and mitigating risks related to the upcoming regulatory changes. All services will be impacted by the government's decisions and new policies in 2021 and beyond.

Further impact of Brexit - Operational changes to Brussels office

3.37 The Brussels Office was initially established by Birmingham City Council back in 1986. This coincided with BCC establishing the Eurocities network in the same year alongside the cities of Lyon, Milan, Frankfurt, Barcelona and Rotterdam. Birmingham was the first UK city to establish a city/regional presence in Brussels and it has consequently developed significant connectivity with key European institutions and bodies.

3.38 Since 1986 the Office has taken on a range of different guises including, in more recent years as a regional office supported by ERDF funds by the now abolished AWM Regional Development Agency, and subsequently by the WM Local Government Association supporting the interests of the West Midlands Local Authorities. This arrangement ceased in 2012 when the City Council re-established control of the office and its services.

3.39 In July 2012 Cabinet approved that the Council re-take overall control and ownership of the Office, establishing the Greater Birmingham and West Midlands Brussels Office, including the TUPE transfer of the 5.1 FTE employees that were working for the service at that time. It also approved an ongoing budget of £314k per annum.

- 3.40 Since this time, the Head of European and International Affairs has sought to subsequently manage the service to a position in which it could reduce the financial pressures on the council without wholly compromising the services it provides. The Council decisions taken since 2016/17 have since required the Head of Service to manage the operation down to the full withdrawal of any financial support for the office. Council funding for the office ceased in March 2018.
- 3.41 In March 2018 after a formal communication from the Leader of the Council, a new management structure was developed, and a formal invitation went out to the key local partners inviting them onto a new Management Board in return for additional financial contributions towards the running costs of the office. The University of Birmingham (UoB), University of Warwick (UoW) and Birmingham City University (BCU) subsequently accepted this invitation and the Board has since been operational for two years securing in excess of £100k per year of additional resources in addition to service level agreements, for services provided by Brussels Office staff) held with each. The aim of the new Board was to secure additional partners and develop the Office towards being a Regional Hub.
- 3.42 Full Council passed a motion in January 2019 supporting the BCC's European engagement. This indicated the Council's commitment maintaining its European engagement and all relevant actions reinforcing this commitment.
- 3.43 Notwithstanding this new arrangement, due to both Brexit and the unfolding COVID 19 crisis, it has proved impossible to secure immediate additional investment from local/regional partners and the financial position of the office reached a critical point in mid-2020.
- 3.44 Actions taken in 2020: At the request of the Management Board, a draft sustainability plan was developed in February 2020 to set out requirements and scenarios for the future sustainability of the office. The initial catalyst for the development of a revised forward plan was the need to enhance and progress regional partner engagement in Brussels, to extend stakeholder investment into the office and as a result create a more sustainable funding model for the Brussels office. In addition, the post-Brexit landscape required a more strategic and visible link to the research and innovation and business, international trade and inward investment priorities for the region, as well as maintaining the opportunities for sustaining and extending collaboration with other cities and regions across Europe.
- 3.45 The work programme of the office has been largely driven by current SLAs with the individual universities. However, they have also been significantly impacted by COVID 19, particularly in relation to the recruitment of overseas students, including the significant numbers from China. Whilst it was acknowledged that the partnerships, networks and relationships enabled through the office remained increasingly important, both the UoB and the UoW both took the decision to withdraw from the Brussels Office at the end of their last SLA which ended on 31 July 2020. Ultimately this has resulted in the loss of both their SLA income and their additional contributions which amounts to approximately €200k per year. This decision has had a significant impact on the 2020/21 budget situation.
- 3.46 In the pursuit of expenditure savings, notice was served to the current landlord in March 2020, as a precaution, as 6 months' notice was required to end the current leasing arrangements. This proved to be a wise decision in light of both the universities subsequent decisions to withdraw from the relationship and the COVID 19 pandemic changing the current and future needs of the presence in Brussels and impacting on the ability to secure

immediate new investment partners. The annual rental costs for the existing premises were €238k per year.

- 3.47 Alternative, and significantly smaller, premises have subsequently been identified and an annual rental contract of €12k per year agreed, subject to the signing of contracts.
- 3.48 The Office will move from the rental of the whole floor of a building in a prime location 200 metres from the key European Offices in the European Quarter of Brussels, to a single office in a shared facility. The current premises included offices that were sub-let (e.g. to Jaguar Land Rover), meeting rooms and conference space.
- 3.49 Following consultation with staff, notice was also served to one member of staff in July and there are plans for one further member of staff to retire in April 2021. This will leave the office with one full time member of staff from April 2021.
- 3.50 In summary a balance between maintaining a presence and associated benefits of an office in Brussels alongside transitioning this presence into a financially sustainable operation in the light of both Brexit and COVID 19 challenges has been sought.
- 3.51 The Brussels Office will help BCC to maintain the existing European relationships. It will provide early intelligence on EU legislation impacting UK organisations, spanning a wide range of policy areas (automotive, energy, health and safety, environment, trade, financial services, etc.) and broker access to a range of future post-Brexit funding and collaboration opportunities. The benefits of maintaining an office in Brussels are set out in Annex VIII.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

4.1 The following options were considered in the preparation of this report:

Brexit Readiness Programme

- 4.2 Option 1: Continue with the Brexit Readiness Programme and the PMO function for a centrally coordinated delivery as we do now and allocate the requested budget for 2021.
- 4.3 Option 2: Discontinue the Brexit Readiness Programme and handover the work to the relevant individual service areas with no central coordination. This option is not supported as this would negatively affect the delivery and risk Council's readiness for the Post-Transition Period.
- 4.4 Option 3: Stop all Brexit related actions. Draw a line under work done and take no further actions.

We recommend Option 1.

Brussels Office

- 4.5 Option 1: Provide one-off/in-year financial support to enable the operational transition to a new financially sustainable model from April 2021 noting actions taken regarding accommodation and staff.
- 4.6 Option 2: Close the Brussels Office and discontinue its activities. This is not the preferred option considering the Council's ongoing commitment to its European engagement and the 'Birmingham remains open for business' message. It would have a negative impact on Birmingham's image.

We recommend Option 1.

5 Consultation

5.1 N/A

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 In September 2019 a thorough risk and impact analysis of Brexit was conducted. The results were reported and published as a Risk Register, which can be found in Annex IX. The Brexit Readiness Programme was developed as the Council's response to these identified risks – see Annex VI and VII.

7 Compliance Issues

7.1 How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies: The recommended decisions support the Council's priorities, strategic plans, such as low carbon, inclusive growth and economic recovery. The recommendations are also in line with the Council's approach for Brexit readiness to mitigate the risks and identify the opportunities at the national and international level.

7.2 Legal Implications: For the Brussels Office there will be a new rental agreement. The draft document is currently being reviewed by the Legal Team.

7.3 Financial Implications:

- 7.3.1 The recommended decisions require the approval of the total sum of £0.486m spend with £0.386m from the Council's Policy Contingency Budget. This includes the financial support of £198,000 for the Brexit Readiness Programme (BRP) and £288k on Brussels office with £100k funded from the European & International Affairs Budget.
- 7.3.2 The requested BRP budget covers the annual cost of the Programme Management, which is £198,000 for the period of 1 January - 31 December 2021.
- 7.3.3 The recommendation for the Brussels Office requires the approval for a further one-off/in-year £188,000 to transition the Brussels office into a financial sustainable operation effective from April 2021. The amount will cover a part of the cost of the annual rental contract of €12,000 and the cost of 1 permanent staff member.
- 7.3.4 It is also important for the Council to continue negotiating with the West Midlands Combined Authority and the Government for future resources and funding for the Brexit related actions.

7.4 Procurement Implications: The recommended decisions will have procurement implications, and all will comply with BCC regulations.

7.5 Human Resources Implications: The recommended decisions have HR implications. Brussels Office: HR actions taken by reducing staff levels from three to one, result in further longer-term savings. All staff are directly employed by the Office, which is registered as a not-for-profit organisation under Belgian law. These are therefore not employed as City Council staff.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty: The recommended decisions on the Brexit Readiness Programme play an important role for the Public Sector Equality Duty. The Programme covers a lot of areas where vulnerable groups are targeted, and the related risks are addressed as a part of the Programme.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Annex I. UK's Border Plan and Impact on LAs
- 8.2 Annex II. Impact of the EU funding on UK, WM and GBSLEP
- 8.3 Annex III. Impact of the loss of EU funding in Birmingham
- 8.4 Annex IV. EUSS statistics for WM and Birmingham
- 8.5 Annex V. EUSS tracking for children in care July 2020
- 8.6 Annex VI. BCC Brexit Readiness Programme Governance Structure
- 8.7 Annex VII. Brexit Readiness Programme Planning for 2021
- 8.8 Annex VIII. Benefits of the Brussels Office
- 8.9 Annex IX. Brexit Risk Register

9 Background Documents

- 9.1 [The Border with the European Union Importing and Exporting Goods](#)
- 9.2 [LGA Briefing on UK Shared Prosperity Fund](#), 5 September 2019 (EU funding replacement)
- 9.3 [House of Commons Briefing Paper on The UK Shared Prosperity Fund, 22 May 2020](#)
- 9.4 [United Nations Human Rights Council Report on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights in the UK](#)
- 9.5 The worsening level of regional disparities in the UK in recent years also plays a large part in explaining the significant differences in aid intensity (e.g. funds per capita) from Cohesion Policy from one area to another, as forecast by the CPMR. [United Nations Human Rights Council Report on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights in the UK](#) also points out the policies of austerity introduced in 2010 and the drastic cuts to local authorities' budgets, which have eliminated many social services or left them dependent on EU funding.
- 9.6 [EU Settlement Scheme: local authorities toolkit](#)
- 9.7 [EU Settlement Scheme: looked-after children and care leavers guidance](#)
- 9.8 [Public-sector procurement from 1 January 2021](#)

Post-Transition Border Plan

The transition period with the European Union (EU) will end, and the United Kingdom (UK) will operate a full, external border as a sovereign nation. This means that controls will be placed on the movement of goods between Great Britain (GB) and the EU. The UK Government has taken the decision to introduce the new border controls in three stages up until 1 July 2021.

1. From January 2021: Traders importing standard goods, covering everything from clothes to electronics, will need to prepare for basic customs requirements, such as keeping sufficient records of imported goods. Traders will also need to consider how they account for and pay VAT on imported goods. Traders will then have up to six months to complete customs declarations. While tariffs will be payable where due on relevant goods, payments can be deferred until the customs declaration has been made. UK Safety and Security declarations will not be required on imports for the first six months.

2. From April 2021: All products of animal origin (POAO) – for example meat, honey, milk or egg products – and all regulated plants and plant products will also require pre-notification and the relevant health documentation. Any physical checks will continue to be conducted at the point of destination until July 2021.

3. From July 2021: Traders moving any goods will have to make full customs declarations at the point of importation and pay relevant tariffs. Full Safety and Security declarations will be required, while for commodities subject to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) controls, these will have to be presented to be BCPs and there will be an increase in physical checks and the taking of samples. SPS checks for animals, plants and their products will take place at GB Border Control Posts and not at destination. The GVMS will be in place for all imports, exports and transit movements at border locations which have chosen to introduce it.

Government's Border Plan and Impact on Local Authorities

Market Surveillance & Checks

A decision about a safety intervention at the border is based on risk assessments to determine whether a product poses a potential serious risk. The UK takes a risk based, intelligence-led approach to the checking of products. In line with current arrangements, checks may take place at the border or inland.

Market surveillance authorities such as (and ***principally Local Authority Trading Standards Officers***) work with border authorities (i.e. Border Force) at ports and other entry points and deal with consumer products that potentially pose a serious risk or may be non-compliant.

In addition to border checks for products covered by safety legislation, risk-based interventions by ***the market surveillance authorities*** may occur throughout the distribution chain and as a result of a specific issue.

BCC Brexit Readiness Programme

Monitoring the UK-EU negotiations and Government's post-transition plans

Government's Border Plan and Impact on Local Authorities

Role	Policy Bodies	Operational Bodies
Imports and exports of live animals and animal products	Department for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs or Devolved Administration Equivalent Animal and Plant Health Agency, Food Standards Agency, Food Standards Scotland, Fish Health Inspectorate, CEFAS Fish Health Inspectorate and Marine Scotland Fish Health Inspectorate	Animal and Plant Health Agency, Port Health Authorities, Rural Payments Agency, Scottish Government
Imports and exports of fruit and vegetables, plants and wood	Defra, Devolved Administration Equivalent , Animal and Plant Health Agency, Food Standards Agency, Food Standards Scotland	Animal and Plant Health Agency, Forestry Commission (and Scottish and Welsh equivalents), Port Health Authorities, Local Authorities , Rural Payments Agency, Scottish Government

Full report can be found [here](#).

Government's Border Plan and Impact on Local Authorities

Animal products (Products of Animal Origin and Animal By-Products)

From January 2021, Products of Animal Origin (POAO) and Animal By-Products (ABP) being exported from GB to the EU will be subject to EU import controls in line with goods exported from the Rest of the World.

This will include the requirement for:

- goods to be accompanied by an Export Health Certificate in order to undergo documentary checks
- import pre-notifications submitted by the importer at least one working day in advance of arrival
- Entry via a suitable Border Control Post (BCP) in order to undergo documentary, identity and physical checks at the border

All goods will need to be accompanied by an Export Health Certificate (EHC) or other official documentation. The exporter will need to contact APHA to obtain the appropriate EHC which must be filled out by an Official Veterinarian or Official Inspector on inspection of the consignment. **Local authority Environmental Health Officers** can sign for seafood. The original EHC must be physically presented at the BCP on arrival in the EU.

Government's Border Plan and Impact on Local Authorities

Fish and fishery products

Exports of most marine-caught fish and some shellfish will need to be accompanied by a Catch Certificate. Fish within the scope of animal products and live animals will also be subject to EU import controls applying to animal products. These include the requirement for an export health certificate, import prenotifications and entry via a Border Control Post.

Fish exporters must ensure that fishing vessels in their supply chain have been ***registered and inspected by Local Authorities*** for hygiene compliance.

Direct landings from ***local authority approved freezer***, factory or reefer vessels of fishery product that has undergone secondary processing, such as freezing or wrapping, will need to be accompanied by a Captain's Certificate, signed by an APHA authorised captain, rather than a fishery products or LBM EHC and presented to a BCP for checks.

They will also need to send the completed Catch Certificate and logbook data via the Electronic Reporting System. Other than direct landings referenced above, exports of fish and shellfish as animal products and live aquatic animals will need to enter the EU via a suitable BCP. Exports of containerised fish or live animals that qualify as POAO, or direct landings of frozen or secondary processed fish from ***local authority approved vessels***, will also need to enter the EU at a suitable BCP for goods to be checked. Following arrival at the BCP, goods will be subject to documentary, identity and physical checks. Goods may also be sampled for laboratory testing.

Brexit Impact on the European Structural Funds (ESIF)

WEST MIDLANDS AND BIRMINGHAM

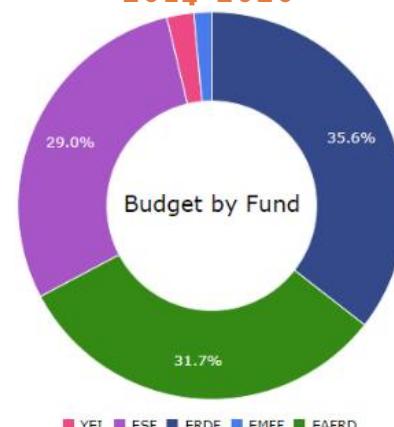
JULY 2020

WHAT ARE THE ESIF ?

The **European Structural and Investment Funds** (ESIF) are the financial instruments of the EU Cohesion Policy focusing on the regional development and the reduction of disparities among the regions in the EU:

- **ERDF**: European Regional Development Fund
- **ESF**: European Social Fund. It also partially funds the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI)
- **EAFRD**: European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
- **EMFF**: European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS (ESIF) IN THE UK 2014-2020



ALLOCATION OF THE EU STRUCTURAL FUNDS IN THE UK 2014-2020



ESIF FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN WM

- **£5.3M** of ERDF allocated to Reopen High Street Safely following the COVID lockdown
- **£13M** of ERDF allocated to the Sustainable Urban Development strategy alongside the HS2 project, the biggest infrastructure project in Europe
- **£42M** of the YEI programme received, highest allocation of this fund in the UK
- **£5M** of ERDF for West Midlands cities' migration-friendly plan, as the most diverse region outside of London
- **£250M** Midlands Engine Investment Fund partly funded by ERDF to boost small and medium business (SME) growth in the Midlands.

£239M

ESIF managed by GBSLEP to tackle local challenges

IMPACT OF ESIF IN ENGLAND

65%

ESIF allocated to England

6.4BN

ESF/YEI supporting the most vulnerable into jobs, education or training

3BN

ERDF allocated to SME competitiveness to close the productivity gaps between regions in England

720,000

Participants to the ESF programme in England, supported into employment, training or education.

GREATER BIRMINGHAM & SOLIHULL LEP (GBSLEP) ESIF STRATEGY

Allocation of resources across priorities and funds		
Priorities	ERDF / ESF Split	Allocation
Innovation	50% = £109.5m ERDF	£30m
Stimulating Business and Enterprise		£45m
Developing Low Carbon Communities		£34.50m
Promoting Employment and Mobility		£36.5m
Promoting Social Inclusion and Employability	50% = £109.5m ERDF	£36.5m
Skills for Growth and Entrepreneurship		£36.5m
Stimulating Business and Enterprise		£1.14m
Total EU SIF Growth Programme		£220.14m
Youth Employment Initiative	ESF	£19m
Total EU Resources		£239.14m

£14.6BN

European Structural Funds received by the UK for 2014-2020

22%

Increase of the Structural Funds in 2021-2027 if the UK had stayed in the EU, due to increasing disparities between regions in the UK

200,000

SMEs supported by ESIF projects in 2014-2020.

£300M

Unallocated ERDF & ESIF that can be used for the economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis

BCC Brexit Readiness Programme

EU Settlement Scheme Statistics

EU Settlement Scheme applications by local authority in WM
28 August 2018 to 30 June 2020

Local authority	Total
Birmingham	76,920
Bromsgrove	720
Cannock Chase	1,260
Coventry	32,020
Dudley	6,280
East Staffordshire	8,700
Herefordshire, County of	9,810
Lichfield	1,530
Malvern Hills	990
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,090
North Warwickshire	1,080
Nuneaton and Bedworth	5,260
Redditch	4,970
Rugby	9,660
Sandwell	26,020
Shropshire	5,860
Solihull	3,430
South Staffordshire	580
Stafford	2,940
Staffordshire Moorlands	570
Stoke-on-Trent	12,920
Stratford-on-Avon	4,800
Tamworth	2,770
Telford and Wrekin	9,160
Walsall	13,230
Warwick	7,570
Wolverhampton	22,740
Worcester	6,020
Wychavon	6,150
Wyre Forest	1,800

BCC Brexit Readiness Programme

EU Settlement Scheme Statistics

EU Settlement Scheme concluded applications by outcome type, region and local authority, 28 August 2018 to 30 June 2020

Local authority	Total	Settled	Pre-settled	Other outcomes
Birmingham	69,580	34,480	34,040	1,060
Bromsgrove	690	440	250	*
Cannock Chase	1,210	660	540	10
Coventry	29,390	14,830	14,040	520
Dudley	5,740	3,090	2,580	60
East Staffordshire	8,040	4,550	3,370	120
Herefordshire, County of	9,240	5,150	3,930	160
Lichfield	1,460	920	520	20
Malvern Hills	940	660	270	*
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,970	1,130	810	30
North Warwickshire	1,040	550	480	10
Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,940	3,010	1,870	60
Redditch	4,690	3,180	1,440	70
Rugby	9,170	5,470	3,600	100
Sandwell	23,690	12,320	11,020	350
Shropshire	5,510	3,210	2,210	100
Solihull	3,240	1,950	1,260	40
South Staffordshire	560	360	190	*
Stafford	2,750	1,560	1,140	50
Staffordshire Moorlands	540	390	150	*
Stoke-on-Trent	11,780	5,300	6,270	210
Stratford-on-Avon	4,590	2,410	2,130	60
Tamworth	2,660	1,310	1,330	30
Telford and Wrekin	8,430	4,400	3,920	110
Walsall	12,190	6,020	5,980	190
Warwick	7,240	3,720	3,420	100
Wolverhampton	20,890	9,290	11,170	430
Worcester	5,690	3,190	2,420	80
Wychavon	1,700	3,460	2,230	90
Wyre Forest	1,710	1,090	600	20

BCC Brexit Readiness Programme

EU Settlement Scheme Statistics

EU Settlement
Scheme applications
by age group, region
and local authority,
28 August 2018 to
30 June 2020

Local authority	Total	Under 18	18 to 64	65+
Birmingham	76,920	17,760	57,970	1,190
Bromsgrove	720	140	550	30
Cannock Chase	1,260	150	1,100	*
Coventry	32,020	5,450	26,230	340
Dudley	6,280	1,330	4,790	160
East Staffordshire	8,700	1,430	7,190	90
Herefordshire, County of	9,810	950	8,730	140
Lichfield	1,530	170	1,310	40
Malvern Hills	990	110	840	40
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,090	280	1,760	50
North Warwickshire	1,080	130	930	20
Nuneaton and Bedworth	5,260	880	4,300	90
Redditch	4,970	650	4,250	70
Rugby	9,660	1,430	8,100	140
Sandwell	26,020	6,310	19,190	520
Shropshire	5,860	810	4,910	150
Solihull	3,430	590	2,720	110
South Staffordshire	580	50	500	30
Stafford	2,940	350	2,540	60
Staffordshire Moorlands	570	80	470	30
Stoke-on-Trent	12,920	2,460	10,290	170
Stratford-on-Avon	4,800	400	4,270	130
Tamworth	2,770	320	2,430	30
Telford and Wrekin	9,160	1,610	7,440	110
Walsall	13,230	3,320	9,710	200
Warwick	7,570	940	6,440	190
Wolverhampton	22,740	5,310	16,950	480
Worcester	6,020	730	5,190	100
Wychavon	3,150	750	5,260	140
Wyre Forest	1,800	220	1,510	70

England Local Authority Cohort Template - B

LA:	BIRMINGHAM CHILDRENS TRUST	
Lead contact name:	DARREN SHAW	
Lead contact telephone number:	7972263748	
Email address:	darren.shaw@birminghamchildrenstrust.co.uk	
Have you carried out the review process to identify eligible EUSS children?		
If yes, <u>please complete the table below.</u> If no, please explain why?		
	Total number of children identified eligible to apply for EUSS	Number that have been granted settled status
Looked after children (LAC) where the LA has parental responsibility (PR) for the child	59	16
Looked after children (LAC) where the LA does not have PR for the child	13	0
Care Leavers supported by local authority	13	4
Total	85	20

EEA looked after children and non-EEA children related to EEA

Please include nil returns

Number that have been granted pre-settled status	Number of applications made that are still awaiting decision from Home Office	Number of children whose application is yet to be made
0	23	20
0	4	9
0	2	7
0	29	36

<u>EEA nationals</u>
Barriers to making applications
Application rejected/decision being appealed/ Awaiting passports/ Clarifying country of birth/
Parents who hold PR are making their own applications which can cause delay/ YP refusal
Young people have moved out of area/ YP are not in contact or responding to communications

ng to complete application/ YP in custody home office states will be deported on release.

BCC BREXIT READINESS PROGRAMME (BRP)

Corporate Leadership Team including Brexit Lead Officer: Jonathan Tew

Head of European & International Affairs: Lloyd Broad

Brexit Programme Manager: Özge Iskit

Brexit Contingency Working Group chaired by Jonathan Tew

Reporting

BCC BRP Work Streams

Reporting

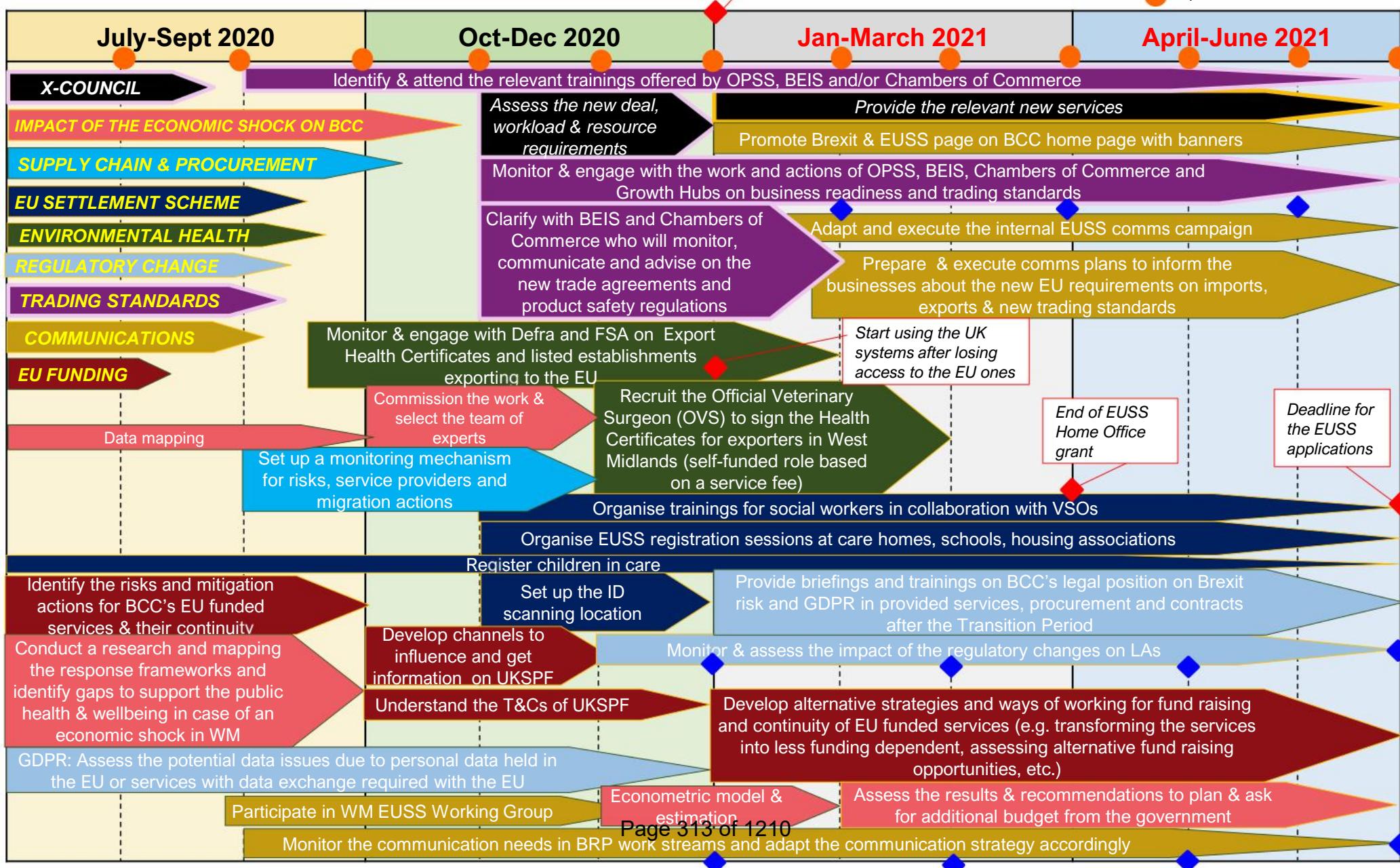
Trading Stand.	Environ. Health	EU Funding	EU Settlement Scheme	Supply Chain & Procurement	Impact of the economic shock on BCC's Revenue & Services	Comms	Regulat. Change
Lead: Tony Quigley	Lead: Mark Croxford	Lead: Lloyd Broad <u>Action owner/</u> <u>Liaison:</u> <u>Education:</u> Anne Ainsworth	Lead: Bethany Finch <u>Action owner/Liaison:</u> <u>HR:</u> Tim Normanton <u>Adult Social Care:</u> Richard Doidge <u>Children's Trust:</u> Darren Shaw <u>Housing:</u> Guy Chaundy <u>Comms:</u> Sarah Kirby <u>Benefits:</u> Tim Savill <u>Community groups:</u> Chris Jordan <u>Trading standards:</u> Tony Quigley	Lead: Haydn Brown <u>Action owner/Liaison:</u> <u>Adult Social Care:</u> Richard Doidge <u>Business continuity:</u> Georgie Collett <u>CityServe:</u> Sarah Williams <u>Education:</u> Anne Ainsworth <u>Digital & Customer Service:</u> Simon Field <u>IT:</u> Emma Coles <u>Housing:</u> Guy Chaundy <u>CWG:</u> Andrew Slattery	Lead: Tim Savill <u>Action owner/Liaison:</u> <u>Finance:</u> Alison Jarrett <u>CityServe:</u> Sarah Williams <u>Adult Social Care:</u> Richard Doidge <u>Benefits:</u> Tim Savill <u>CWG:</u> Andrew Slattery <u>Community Tension:</u> Waqar Ahmed <u>WMCA:</u> Tony Smith <u>BID:</u> Wayne Pell <u>Health & Wellbeing:</u> Justin Varney <u>Housing:</u> Guy Chaundy <u>Education:</u> Anne Ainsworth	Lead: Sarah Kirby <u>Action owner/</u> <u>Liaison:</u> <u>Adult Social</u> <u>Care:</u> Richard Doidge <u>EUSS:</u> Bethany Finch <u>Children's Trust:</u> Lawrence Vos <u>Education:</u> Anne Ainsworth <u>HR:</u> Tim Normanton	Lead: Connie Price <u>Action owner/</u> <u>Liaison:</u> <u>GDPR:</u> Malkiat Thiarai <u>Trading standards:</u> Tony Quigley

BCC Brexit Readiness Programme

Timeline for the Transition Period & beyond

**END OF THE
TRANSITION PERIOD**

- ◆ Milestone
- ◆ Decision point
- ◆ Updates to BCWG



Brussels Office

1. Current and future activities and benefits to the city

- 1.1 The Brussels Office, sitting under the direct management of the Head of European and International Affairs, continues to support the wider priorities for the Council in terms of its European engagement. It directly supports its engagement with Eurocities and often hosts key Eurocities meetings and events with the European institutions. It also continues to provide up to date and emerging policy and legislative intelligence relevant to the Council and its priorities. It also provides the perfect base to broker project and partnership meetings, events, workshops and wider engagement with other cities and key stakeholders from around Europe. A more comprehensive presentation of benefits are detailed at para 1.7
- 1.2 The region's leading universities are, equally, heavily involved in the European science and technology exchange. All universities undertake teaching of foreign students in the UK, while a number are also establishing overseas-based teaching faculties. Overseas alumni networks also exist in many countries.
- 1.3 The office manages Service Level Agreements delivering activities on behalf of the universities at the European level. The office provides services derived from its presence in Brussels where that presence provides a clear added value for activities that the universities are not able to carry out themselves from abroad. This includes the provision of privileged intelligence on EU policy, programmes and funding opportunities; capacity building and profile raising with European institutions and other Brussels-based organisations; liaison with European institutions and key stakeholders; assistance with the development of strategic partnerships and the use of the Brussels conference and office facilities.
- 1.4 In the 2018/19 financial year the Brussels Office delivered:
- 140 events
 - Welcoming 2300 people

In 2018 and 2019 combined the office hosted more than 140 profile-raising events. Ranging from meetings for successful EU-funded projects and targeted workshops to big conferences involving our extensive network of European policymakers, representatives of big corporates and other key Brussels-based stakeholders. Over the course of this period, over 2300 people from both the UK and Europe have participated, thus raising the visibility of all our partners with the European Union Institutions and business community based in the European capital (note figures for 2019/20 are not yet published).

Post Brexit Environment

- 1.5 When the United Kingdom becomes a third country in its relations with the EU, it will become more vital to have a strong regional presence in Brussels, in order to ensure that the interests of businesses, universities, local authorities and other stakeholders from the West Midlands continue to be represented. The prominent representation of Norway and Switzerland in Brussels show that it is essential as a third country to be on the spot to facilitate fruitful cooperation with EU Member States. To be regarded as a key player and sought-after partner

on the international stage, a physical presence in Brussels is simply a prerequisite and leaving European collaboration would cause substantial reputational damage.

1.6 Moreover, Brussels is more than just the home of the European Union. It is also:

- Home to key international organisations, such as NATO, World Customs Organisation (WCO), ...
- Strategic base for numerous trade associations and representative bodies of the United Nations, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, ILO, Red Cross, ...
- Home to European headquarters for many international companies, including major players like Google, Microsoft, Toyota, ...
- A principal financial centre: the worldwide Headquarters of SWIFT, EIB, IMF and World Bank representative offices
- Jaguar Land Rover also has a base in Brussels and was co-located in our Brussels Office.

1.7 The future role of the office in Brussels will therefore focus on acting as the key support base in Europe for the City Council and West Midlands' stakeholders providing:

- Early intelligence on EU legislation impacting UK organisations, spanning a wide range of policy areas (automotive, energy, health and safety, environment, trade, financial services, etc.)
- Research & Development
 - International collaboration (Horizon Europe, partnership-building)
 - Student recruitment and exchange possibilities through European University Networks o Intellectual property and patent commercialisation
 - Academic support programmes and dissemination of research output
 - Alumni networking
 - Bilateral research development
- Trade development
 - Intelligence on EU markets, lead generation
 - Participation in trade fairs and hosting of trade delegations
 - European and NATO trade associations in Brussels o Meeting and conference space ↗ Promotion & marketing
 - Sponsoring opportunities and specific promotions (food & drinks)
 - Representative office in Brussels
 - Marketing of products and services from the region
- Access to funding opportunities
 - Early intelligence on relevant opportunities Targeted information on calls for proposals
 - Advice and guidance on eligibility
- Region to region partnerships and agreements
 - The West Midlands region is larger than 10 EU member states and comparable to many other regions in Europe. To date the regions cities have developed a number of formal partner city agreements and currently participate in a large number of EU level projects,

partnership and networks such as Eurocities, the largest network of European cities. Through both the formal partnerships and the EU networks the response from European partners in terms of sustaining UK engagement in pro-active and collaborative projects, programmes and other strategic opportunities has been overwhelming. Brussels is home to over 200 European regions and the opportunity to capitalise in this market-place and foster these opportunities is significant, particularly in forging relationships for the purpose of transferring knowledge and best practice.

- Influencing Policy and Legislative decision making affecting the City
 - Birmingham and the West Midlands' presence in Brussels both through a dedicated office and through the City's aligned Executive position in Eurocities provides crucial access to decision making not available to the UK Government. Whilst the UK government loses its seat at the European Council, through our direct engagement in Eurocities in particular, we are able to directly influence EU policy and legislation. Similarly, our other city to city partnerships, networks and projects can also enable influence to key policy and legislative decisions taken by the EU, such as those in environmental, manufacturing, transport, employment etc standards that will impact our daily life and ability to trade with Europe. This is a significant benefit not widely understood.

Birmingham City Council Brexit Risk Register

No Deal Preparations

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
1. <u>Trading Standards</u>							
1.1 Importers: UK distributors of EU goods into the UK market will become importers and will need to comply with the resultant labelling requirements.	Business advice to these "new importers" will be provided by the Chambers of Commerce (signposting and Customs Declaration Service), Office of Product Safety and Standards, and local authority trading standards. BCC trading standards are arranging training for staff to enable them to support businesses.	5	2	10	Neighbourhoods	Sajeela Naseer	
1.2 Exporters: Exporters: UK businesses that place products on the EU market will need business advice in relation to compliance including labelling. Goods placed on the EU market originating from the UK that need third-party assessment will need to ensure an EU-recognised conformity assessment body is used. UK conformity assessment bodies will no longer be recognised by the EU after Brexit Products going through assessment of conformity by a UK notified body after exit day will need to apply the new UKCA mark that will be recognised in the UK but not the EU. Self-declared CE marks for products originating from UK will not be impacted and will continue to be recognised in the EU.	Advice and guidance on these matters will be provided primarily through the Chambers of Commerce. It is believed that the Department for International Trade are in the process of establishing a hotline for business Brexit queries.	3	3	9	Neighbourhoods	Sajeela Naseer	
1.3 Product Safety: If tariffs are applied to EU goods then it is probable that importers increase imports from third party countries in the rest of the world. Products from these countries are far more unlikely to meet UK product safety requirements.	Trading Standards will have to significantly increase market surveillance to ensure product safety. Contingency funding has been requested to employ one more member of staff to deal with predicted increase in workload.	4	3	12	Neighbourhoods	Sajeela Naseer	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
1.4 Product Safety: EU intelligence database- local trading standards will not have full access to EU intelligence databases through where information is shared about unsafe consumer products (e.g. RAPEX or ICSMS). The Office of Product Standards and Safety has developed and is trialing replacement UK wide system.	The new UK wide system for market surveillance be implemented shortly and training will be provided for staff by the Office of Product Safety and Standards	5	2	10	Neighbourhoods	Sajeela Naseer	
1.5 Misleading claims/fraud: Disruption in normal trading conditions provides opportunities for rogue traders to exploit consumers and in particular vulnerable adults using Brexit as a pretext for entering into unwanted/fraudulent contracts.	Intelligence led intervention will enable the most prolific offenders being identified and tackled. A rapid response service is provided to the vulnerable. Contingency funding has been requested to employ one more member of staff to deal with predicted increase in workload.	4	3	12	Neighbourhoods	Sajeela Naseer	
1.6 Regulatory Regimes: Confusion around the possibility of a number of regulatory regimes operating simultaneously to support different trade agreements.	Trading Standards will work with Chambers of Commerce and BEIS to monitor activities and mitigate as required.	2	2	4	Neighbourhoods	Sajeela Naseer	
2. Environmental health:							
2.1 The ability of EH to safeguard food safety within the UK.	Potential need to recruit additional staff.	3	4	12	Neighbourhoods	Mark Croxford	
2.2 Concern regarding the significant increase in workload for officers as the export of food produce and products will require the UK to provide food health certification.	Currently BCC is reviewing food manufacturers and distributors to determine how many of them export to the EU. Work to be completed by the end of September 2019 and will provide indication of the scale of potential increased workload.	4	5	20	Neighbourhoods	Mark Croxford	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
2.3 Further assistance may be required to support the Food Standards Agency which does not has the resource to complete the health certification demand for meat products premises. BCC is not currently resourced to provide this function.	Potential need to recruit additional staff.	3	5	15	Neighbourhoods	Mark Croxford	
3. <u>Procurement and Contract Management:</u> 3.1 Key suppliers to be consulted on whether servicing BCC contracts would be affected due to EU nationals being employed. Issues noted - agency staff: There could be an impact on the availability and cost of skilled labour, but it's not possible to determine what, if any impact at the moment.	Mitigation actions will need to be considered across wider work force and supply chain actions for example Travel Assist. Impact will depend on a) Any changes in taxation impacting the cost of labour and b) If any existing areas of shortages of skilled workers gets worse due to immigration restrictions over the longer term. One of the key issues longer term for the UK will be what limits are placed on skilled immigration.	3	3	9	Finance & Governance	Haydn Brown	Note: Work force issues may need to be combined to avoid duplicate risks

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
<p>3.2 Supply of goods and materials including medicines and food and fuel and loss of supply due to hold ups at borders.</p> <p>This could affect supplies of medicine and equipment for those in care settings, along with those receiving other care packages, self-funders and those not currently in contact with social care or health services.</p> <p>Advice from Dept of Health and Social Care is that providers (both health providers and social care establishments) should not stockpile medicines or supplies. Guidance has been re-circulated to providers.</p> <p>Concern that there may be some panic buying of fuel.</p> <p>HMG advice to date suggest that supply will not be affected although some stockpiling is evident. Letter received from the Department of Health and Social Care 27.03.2019 stating UK Govt have agreed to extend A50 and if Withdrawal Agreement isn't approved by the House of Commons, the legal default in UK is that UK will leave EU on 12 April. They are confident that supplies will be unaffected if 'everyone ...does what they need to do'.</p>	<p>Take further advise on the need to stockpile medication.</p> <p>Consulted key suppliers on preparedness and exposure to changes. Referred to Chamber of Commerce, Growth Hub and .GOV advice for businesses.</p> <p>City Serve confirmed on 22/2 that responses had been received from Brakes and Blakemore's providing assurances about managing their supply issues.</p>	4	4	16	Cross-Council	Various	Note: Supply issues may need to be combined to avoid duplicate risks, eg. see Adult Social Care

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
<p>3.3 Tariffs applied on imported goods and materials including medicines and food and fuel.</p> <p>Costs of goods, materials and equipment go up having an impact on relevant department budgets.</p> <p>Social care: where costs increase for goods, in the care of individual provider requests for uplifts, these should be dealt with as normal. Should the volume of uplift requests become abnormally large, then a review may be needed taking into account inflationary pressures post Brexit.</p> <p>Electricity and Gas: The Traded in Advance (previously locked) which includes the schools and UMS was all purchased prior to 1st April for the year. In any case the price for the current year is capped and so can't go above a certain maximum level.</p> <p>Assessment included in tenders of anticipated contract delivery impacts, both in terms of direct delivery and supply chains, with particular regard for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workforce resilience and what steps tenderers are taking where elements of the service will be delivered by EU nationals. - The price and continual availability of goods that may be subject to import tariffs or other EU influences. 	Seeking assurances from key suppliers regarding preparedness for a no-deal. In addition, working with W.Mids Heads of Procurement on joint engagement with suppliers to identify potential areas of supply that could increase in a no-deal due to application of tariffs.	4	4	16	Cross-council	Various	As above re: potential duplication

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
3.4 Changes required to Public Contract Regulations 2015 to transfer from EU to UK legislation. This will include changes to the advertising requirements i.e. a move from publishing on OJEU to a UK e-notification system.	(i) From Cabinet Office website: "The current regulations will be amended to ensure they remain operable and functional on exit. The majority of the procurement regulations and in particular the different procedures available to contracting authorities and entities, will remain exactly the same." (ii) InTend confirmed in writing on 1/3/19 that they are working on the new e-senders notification service and have been in contact with Cabinet Office to obtain the required details to both develop and test the new functionality within the In-tend platform to allow users access to the new service as and when it goes online. (iii) Next review of the thresholds will be implemented January 2020. (iv) BCC Standing Orders amended to replace EU procurement definitions	5	2	10	Finance & Governance	Haydn Brown	
4. Adults, Social Care and Health	BCC actively re-circulated government advice and communications to social care providers encouraging them to take action to identify at-risk employees and support them through the residency application process. Additionally, a survey has been sent to providers asking them to identify numbers of affected staff in each role to better enable both them and BCC to plan. Ongoing communications and provider forums.	3	2	6	Adult Social Care	Richard Doidge	Note: Consider the duplication of workforce risks

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
4.2 Market sustainability. Potential for increase in costs for providers, in terms of supply of food, recruitment costs and consumables. For larger providers, potential for increase in financing/ costs incurred in servicing debts.	BCC has recently increased fees for providers on the Care Home, Nursing Home, Domiciliary Care, and Supported Living Frameworks. Ongoing communications and provider forums. Domiciliary Care Framework has a large number of providers (large and small) operating in each of the five Commissioning Areas. This means that there are a number of backup providers in each area in the event of provider failure.	3	2	6	Adult Social Care	Richard Dodge	Note: Consider duplication re: supply cost risks
4.3 Adult social care service users, NRPF/ Vulnerable adults, childrens. There is a risk that there will be an increase in people who become ineligible for public funding and support services as a result of a no-deal Brexit. This includes benefits and housing support, potentially along with services such as alcohol and drug dependency. There is an increased risk of EU nationals losing housing support and an increase in homelessness; along with the potential for increased delays in discharge from hospital.	Joint working with CCG to develop a system-wide plan to mitigate the impact of NRPF and delayed discharges. Staffing, carers and citizens in the Shared Lives service have been reviewed to ensure that none are likely to be affected by Brexit. EU citizens will retain entitlement until December 2020. Where possible, services should work with vulnerable adults to identify those at risk and assist them in accessing resources to apply for leave to remain.	3	3	9	Adult Social Care	Richard Dodge	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
4.4 Supply chains. Risks in particular over the supply and availability of fresh fruit and vegetables. Costs may also increase. This would impact on care homes, and also pose a risk to vulnerable adults living in their own homes. Also risks over supply of medicines and medical supplies. Government advice is not to stockpile, as there are national contingencies around supply and transport of medicines. Supply of additional (non-medical) supplies, such as toilet paper, may be at greater risk. For care homes and hospitals, maintenance of equipment such as elevators may be impacted if replacement parts have to be imported from the EU. There may be an (unquantified) risk to fuel supplies. Impact and likelihood not known at this stage. This would have potential to impact carers driving to visit vulnerable adults and provide care and support.	Ongoing communication with providers, including provider forums. BCC catering supply contracts have been checked for supply chain viability Likelihood of this risk materialising is unknown. Ongoing monitoring required, including links to Trading Standards. Await Government advice on fuel supplies	3	2	6	Adult Social Care	Richard Doidge	Note: Consider duplication of supply risks
4.5 EU funding. Existing projects where funding has been agreed will continue to be supported until end of agreed period. However, at present there is no replacement funding announced by the UK Government. If no replacement funding is set up, then EU funded services will need to be reviewed and either alternative funding sought, re-commissioned on a reduced basis, or decommissioned. (Note: See separate section on EU Funding).	Await Government plans for replacement funding streams. ADASS lobbying on behalf of local authorities.	4	2	8	Adult Social Care	Richard Doidge	Note: Potential duplication with EU funding section

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
5. European Funding (currently over £100 million in BCC)							
5.1 Loss of Resources	<p>Loss of vital resources for skills, Employment, Business support, Sustainable development and key projects</p> <p>This could potentially affect the long-term funding of some projects and key council services; this could include some run in the third sector/ community that may not be directly contracted with BCC.</p>	<p>Continue to liaise with Government based on latest guarantees provided.</p> <p>Note: HMG have provided a funding guarantee for currently funded programmes. Existing agreed EU funding will continue for the agreed duration of current contracts. However, it may become an issue when these part-funded schemes are up for re-commissioning.</p> <p>Consider alternative funding/ reduction of service/ de-commissioning options for end of contract terms.</p>	4	5	20	Inclusive Growth	Lloyd Broad
5.2 Lack of Clarity on Replacement Funding (UKSPF)	Work with LGA and Core Cities to continue to lobby Government on this.	4	5	20	Inclusive Growth	Lloyd Broad	
5.3 Lack of Clarity re: ongoing access to transnational funds e.g. Horizon, ETC etc,	Work with LGA and Core Cities to continue to lobby Government on this.	4	4	16	Inclusive Growth	Lloyd Broad	
6. ICT, Digital and Customer Services							
6.1 IT – Concern about exchange rate fluctuation and purchasing of equipment/IT services from US and impact upon the dollar.	<p>Further work to identify and review the level of risk and the potential impact.</p> <p>Based upon the level of risk, guidance to be taken on future approaches which could include bringing forward purchases, agreeing a fixed exchange rate or looking for an alternative provision</p>	3	2	6	Digital & Customer Services	Steve Halliday Simon Field	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
6.2 No current change in legislation communicated regarding Housing Benefit Entitlement. This will have to be passed through legislation and there has been no preparatory work communicated to LA's, via POG or other channels as yet.	Members of and attendance at national DWP forums to receive updates as soon as possible	2	2	4	Digital & Customer Services	David Kinnair Simon Field	
6.3 Potential for increase in claims for benefits if increases in un-employment.	Further modelling of the potential impacts of this to be developed to inform a more likely risk assessment	2	4	8	Digital & Customer Services	TBC	Further work is needed - is this financial modelling happening at the regional level?
6.4 As result of Brexit possible election and potential for increase call volumes to the council and the need to support these – could possibly require 10 further staff short term but this under review.	Discussions to take place as part of election readiness work Contingency plans to be reviewed within the contact centre. <u>Potentially may be reduced levels of</u>	3	1	3	Digital & Customer Services	Wendy Griffiths Simon Field	
6.5 Overall concern about future recruitment especially around some staff at GR2 and GR3 and impacts on the call centre.	Wider workforce strategy to be developed with HR Further analysis on the level of potential impact to be considered	2	2	4	Digital & Customer Services	Wendy Griffiths	
6.6 Potential for up to x% increase in cost for Council Tax Support and Potential for up to x% drop in income from Council Tax collection.	Further financial modelling to take place based upon different potential scenarios Each new claim for Council Tax Support, on average, costs the Council £1,000 per annum through the loss of council tax income. Additional claims will put pressure on administration and costs.	2	4	8	Digital & Customer Services	Tim Savill/ Finance	Further work is needed - is this financial modelling happening at the regional level?
6.7 Potential decrease in income from - Business Rates	Further financial modelling to take place based upon different potential scenarios For every 1% of business rates loss, the councils business rates income could reduce by up to £4.8 million	2	4	8	Digital & Customer Services	Tim Savill / Finance	Further work is needed - is this financial modelling happening at the regional level?

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information	
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity				
7. Data, including GDPR	<p>7.1 A no-deal scenario would result in the UK's data compliance been deemed 'inadequate'. Consequently, there would be increasing difficulty with data transfer with the EU e.g. DBS checks. Adequacy decision - An "adequacy decision" is a decision adopted by the European Commission which establishes that a third country (i.e. a country not bound by the GDPR) ensures an adequate level of protection of personal data. Such a decision is based on the country's domestic law, its supervisory authorities, and international commitments it has entered into. Implications for key services including education.</p>	ICO Guidance: The ICO checklist sets out six steps to take to start preparing for data protection compliance if the UK leaves the EU without a deal. Key points: Continue to comply: Continue to implement GDPR compliance standards and follow current ICO guidance. The Data Protection Act 2018 will remain in place. The government intends to bring the GDPR directly into UK law on exit, to sit alongside it.	5	1	5	Digital & Customer Services	Malkiat Thiarai	
	<p>7.2 The European Data Protection Board issued a note in March in relation to the adequacy issue ahead of the earlier Brexit deadline, this will continue to apply at 31st October. It states, in the absence of an agreement between the EEA and the UK, the UK will become a third country. This means that the transfer of personal data to the UK has to be based on one of the following instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Standard or ad hoc Data Protection Clauses• Binding Corporate Rules• Codes of Conduct and Certification Mechanisms• Derogations	<p>Transfers from the UK to the EU: The UK government has stated that, when the UK exits the EU, transfers to the EEA from the UK will not be restricted. There will be transitional provision for a UK adequacy decision to cover these transfers. This means we will able to continue to send personal data from the UK to the EEA without any additional requirements.</p> <p>Transfers to the UK: Review data flows and identify where you receive data from the EEA, including from suppliers and processors. Consider the GDPR safeguards that can put in place to ensure that data can continue to flow once we are outside the EU.</p>	5	2	10	Digital & Customer Services	Malkiat Thiarai	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
8. Legal, Legislative and Regulation	<p>8.1 The Council will be monitoring any changes in law resulting from Brexit. Whilst it is anticipated that the large majority of legislation will remain in force through the EU withdrawal Act in 2018 the following areas of law will require monitoring and potential business planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial law - State Aid - Contract Law - Company Law - Public Procurement - Education Law - Environment Law - Regulatory Services - Civil Litigation - Employment Law - Data Protection (Privacy and Information Law) 	Continue to monitor and update accordingly. Further briefing note available. As new individual risks are identified they will be populated into the specific service area's risk register. It is difficult to predict the legislative changes particularly when even external professional legal advice and analysis do not, necessarily, agree with advice emanating from government departments.	Not relevant (see previous column)	N/A	N/A	Finance & Governance	Connie Price
9. EU Settlement	9.1 BCC registration responsibilities for vulnerable and looked after citizens including children to provide access to the EU Settled Status. The EU settlement scheme and rights of EU citizens to reside and receive services is an issue. We do not know how many people this may affect (it isn't recorded on council systems; nor in any other LA area). Currently there is a lack of information from government on this issue, including on what LA responsibilities will be.	Agreed workshops and roundtable meetings with Home Office and key staff and stakeholders	4	4	16	Cross-Council	Various Including Children's and Adults

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
9.2 An additional concern is if there is repatriation of UK citizens from the EU . This could affect social care, housing and health. We have no way of knowing the extent of the issue. No clear advice from Department of Health and Social Care on this issue. It is not clear if duty will fall on local authorities and if so how affected citizens would be identified and supported. May require extra funding and resources. Question has been raised with ADASS and DOHSC -awaiting response. Additional social work resource for NRPF has been applied for.		3	5	15	Cross-Council	Various	
9.3 There is also an issue over those with no recourse to public funds; including homelessness, housing, drugs services and other public health services. Withdrawal of services to people who become ineligible may result in increased problems and severity and have knock -on effects to other services and to community cohesion. Need to review contingency plans for homelessness, drug and alcohol services esp. those with no recourse to public funds.		3	5	15	Cross-Council	Various	
9.4 Commissioning have re-circulated government advice and communications to all providers on the social care framework encouraging providers to take action to identify at-risk employees and support them through the residency application process. Additionally, a survey has been sent to providers asking them to identify numbers of affected staff in each role to better enable both them and BCC to plan.		3	2	6	Adult Social Care	Richard Dodge	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
10.5 Lack of provision of support including IT / Registration access for EU citizens.	Pop-up events being arranged with Home Office in local community settings	1	5	5	Cross-Council	Various	
10.6 Libraries will not be sufficiently prepared for an increase in demand for immigration advice. LOB is in talks with a local law firm with the intention of offering free drop in immigration advice session to the public. Libraries potential for promoting social cohesion has been recognised by government. The Libraries of Sanctuary project is gaining momentum.	Libraries are leading on this and have now had funding confirmed by the City of Sanctuary Movement. Further funding via CILIP, LC, Ace and the Mi-friendly Cities project is expected to follow.	1	5	5	Education and Skills	Dawn Beaumont	
10. Work Force 10.1 Internally HR records do not capture EU nationals specifically only 'non-UK'. Further analysis however has indicated that approximately just over 1% of the BCC workforce are EU nationals (approximately 135).	Working with management to identify EU nationals and determine if any services are at risk of disruption.	4	5	20	Human Resources	Tim Normanton	Note: need to consider potential duplication of workforce risks (internal/external)
10.2 In terms of the new immigration system, under current proposals, there is concern over the recruitment and retention of staff in key sectors and their supply chains and in particular education and adult social care.	Until final proposals for extension of the points-based immigration system are confirmed, it is impossible to quantify impact; however, small proportion of BCC workers from EU suggests minimal disruption.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Human Resources	Tim Normanton	
10.3 Workforce areas expected to be impacted include, but are not limited to: adult social care, education and construction (26% of UK construction workforce is from the EU). This is of concern in view of our high-profile projects in Birmingham relying upon this e.g. CW games and HS2. Also, the Health, Adult Social Care and Education sectors remain vulnerable to workforce implications.		4	5	20	Cross Council	Various	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
10.4 Social care provider market, government advice has been recirculated to all providers. Additionally, providers have been sent a survey by Commissioning, asking them to identify number of staff and job roles potentially affected, to aid providers and also to feed into BCC contingency planning		4	2	8	Adult Social Care	Richard Doidge	Note: potential duplication of workforce risks
11. <u>Waste</u>	11.1 There is not expected to be any high-level risk regarding provision of waste services	2	2	4	Neighbourhoods	Darren Share	
12. <u>Cityserve</u>	12.1 Cityserve procure £10m food annually with 2 main suppliers. All suppliers continue to monitor the situation and are implementing strategies to mitigate any risk associated with Brexit. Cityserve will implement alternative menu options depending on supply line impacted with a view to maintaining the appropriate prescribed minimum standards as far as possible.	2	3	6			
13. <u>Wider Economy</u>	13.1 Impact on business preparedness and confidence.	4	4	16	Inclusive Growth	Ian McLeod/ Richard Cowell	
13.2 Increase in unemployment due to slow down in investment etc.	Monitored by Mayors Economic Contingency Group.	4	4	16	Inclusive Growth	Ian McLeod/ Richard Cowell	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
13.3 Supply chain issues, particularly just in time requirements.	Industry stakeholders engaged with Mayors Economic Contingency Group	4	5	20	Inclusive Growth	Ian McLeod/ Richard Cowell	
13.4 Product and material access leading to delays in delivery of infrastructure ad major projects and initiatives (e.g. HS2, Peddimore, Paradise, Clean Air Zone etc.)	To be determined.	4	4	16	Inclusive Growth	Ian McLeod/ Richard Cowell	
13.5 Products and materials costs increase	Monitored by Mayors Economic Contingency Group.	4	5	20	Inclusive Growth	Ian McLeod/ Richard Cowell	
13.6 Workforce issues e.g. construction. Access to key skills and fluctuations in workforce due to shifts of workers moving into different roles/sectors.	Monitored by Mayors Economic Contingency Group.	4	5	20	Inclusive Growth	Ian McLeod/ Richard Cowell	
14. Communications	BCC Comms Team are now liaising with WMCA Comms Team on a shared programme and shared investment in this.	2	2	4	Partnerships, Prevention and Insight	Eleri Roberts	
14.2 The 'Get Ready for Brexit' public information campaign was launched on 1 September		1	1	1	Partnerships, Prevention and Insight	Eleri Roberts	

(Category) Risk	Mitigating activity / current response	Risk Assessment			Corporate Director	Risk owner	Further information
		Likelihood	Impact	Severity			
15. Local Resilience Forum	15.1 Need to continue to monitor Government advice with regards to supply of medicines and fresh food (three quarters of all medicines come via Channel Straits). LRF's holding weekly teleconferences with HMG. Following normal business continuity plans.	3	5	15	Partnerships, Prevention and Insight	Michael Enderby	Note, also picked up in other risks.
15.2 Potential for community unrest and possible protests.	Following normal business continuity plans.	3	5	15	Partnerships, Prevention and Insight	Michael Enderby	

Key to risk assessment rating:

Opening probability (likelihood) is how likely is it that situation will transpire, traditionally we do, 5 is guaranteed, 1 is very unlikely. Opening impact is 'if this thing were to happen, how bad would it actually be', with 5 being 'end of the world' and 1 being 'not so bad'. You then multiply these two to get the final score for severity. Thus it should be out of 25.

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13th October 2020



Subject: REFRESH OF ADULT SOCIAL CARE VISION AND STRATEGY

Report of: Professor Graeme Betts,
Director of Adult Social Care

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Paulette Hamilton - Health & Social Care

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Rob Pocock - Health & Social Care

Report author: Professor Graeme Betts,
Director of Adult Social Care
Tel: 0121 303 4961
Email: Graeme.Betts@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: 008003/2020		
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 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 current Vision and Strategy for Adult Social Care 2018-2022 is about half-way through its life. During this time there have been several major changes that the strategy and vision does not fully account for.
- 1.2 Progress on delivering the Vision and Strategy over the past two years has been good, as demonstrated by a review of progress recently undertaken. However, it also identified a requirement to refresh the Vision and Strategy, along with the

delivery programme, to bring it up to date and include a new imperative to address social justice more explicitly.

- 1.3 This paper recommends the refresh of the Vision and Strategy, with the addition of a new principle around social justice, to the eight already in place.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Cabinet is asked to:

- 2.1.1 Approve the refresh of the Vision and Strategy for Adult Social Care
 - 2.1.2 Note that the delivery plan for the refreshed Vision and Strategy will be presented to Cabinet in December 2020.

3 Background

- 3.1 Birmingham City Council agreed a vision for Adult Social Care in October 2017 and a strategy and programme for delivering the vision.
- 3.2 The belief behind the Vision and Strategy is that, on the whole, people want to lead happy, fulfilled lives in touch with their families, friends and communities. They cherish their independence and prefer to live at home or in the community with support if necessary.
- 3.3 The vast majority of people do not want to be dependent on others but will accept one-off support or ongoing support if it helps them to maintain their independence. For most people, this is achievable, and it is only those people with disabilities or who lose their physical or mental abilities with age that require interventions from Adult Social Care services. For some people, because of disability, placements in residential and nursing settings are the best way in which these people can lead good quality lives.
- 3.4 The vision agreed in 2017 had eight underpinning principles. These are:
 - 3.4.1 People require access to high quality information, advice and guidance
 - 3.4.2 People require and respond better to personalised support
 - 3.4.3 People need to be able to access a wide range of community assets which are local, flexible and responsive
 - 3.4.4 People need to be able to access prevention and early intervention services quickly and at any time in their lives
 - 3.4.5 People's needs are often complex and require support and interventions from a range of organisations. Therefore, services need to be integrated and built on partnership working utilising multi-disciplinary teams and where feasible single points of access.
 - 3.4.6 While recognising that for some people there is a need to protect them, it is essential that we ensure we "make safeguarding personal".

- 3.4.7 All services should be co-produced with users and carers as they are directly impacted by services and have first-hand experience of what works well and what doesn't.
 - 3.4.8 Underpinning all of this is the imperative to use resources effectively.
- 3.5 Adult Social Care has recently undertaken a review of the delivery programme for the Vision and Strategy. Enormous progress is being made with improved outcomes for citizens. **Appendix 1** provides a summary of the progress made against the different elements in the programme.
- 3.6 Alongside the progress that has been made, the review of the delivery programme also highlighted a number of key points required to ensure the Vision and Strategy, as well as the delivery plan remains a central focus of the Directorate:
 - 3.6.1 The vision and delivery programme underpin a four-year savings programme and this programme is over half-way through, so it is timely to consider its progress.
 - 3.6.2 Like any programme, progress has not been consistent with some areas being delayed and others moving ahead more quickly.
 - 3.6.3 The context the Council is working in has changed, with the arrival of a new Interim Chief Executive. He is leading on the development of both a short-term and long-term plan for the council and it is important to ensure the vision is in line with the Council's direction of travel.
 - 3.6.4 The Covid-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on some service areas and the delivery programme. It is likely that these impacts will continue for the foreseeable future and it is important to understand the impacts this has for the future as far as it is possible to do so.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 There are two options that have been considered.
- 4.2 Option 1 – Adult Social Care Vision and Strategy 2020-2024
 - 4.2.1 This option would see the refresh of the existing Vision and Strategy, and associated delivery programme at the half-way point, following their review. This would become the Adult Social Care Vision and Strategy 2020-2024 and take into account issues raised in the review and the new emerging areas of work and best practice.
 - 4.2.2 This option would see the eight principles from the original Vision and Strategy (listed in paragraphs 3.4.1 to 3.4.8) remain. They continue to be pertinent to the challenges faced in Birmingham and relevant to citizens achieving their goals of leading purposeful lives with good outcomes. The importance for example, of personalised services remains no less now than when the Vision and Strategy was approved 3 years ago. Equally the need for good partnership working also remains.

- 4.2.3 However, this option would see the addition of a further principle regarding social justice. While the need to improve social justice was important three years ago the effect of Covid-19 shining a light on inequalities in our society has heightened the need to be more explicit about addressing social justice. On this basis this option would add the following principle to the Vision and Strategy 2020-2024:
- 4.2.4 *People should expect to be treated equally and fairly and services should not discriminate on any grounds against citizens. Services should seek to improve social justice by tackling the reasons for discrimination and creating opportunities for all citizens.*
- 4.2.5 To ensure that actions are undertaken to address this principle and ensure that it is not just words, a work stream focusing on this principle will be built into the work programme.
- 4.2.6 This option enables the inclusion of new and emerging areas of work, including the changes in direction of the Council that the Interim Chief Executive's review is bringing, to be embedded as a core part of the delivery of the vision and strategy to citizens, through the associated delivery programme.
- 4.2.7 Emerging areas of work within social care include Technology Enabled Care, and service delivery improvements resulting from Covid-19, such as Assess to Discharge, with its improved outcomes around reduced hospital discharges.
- 4.2.8 A refreshed delivery programme will accompany the Vision and Strategy 2020-2024 to implement it. This delivery programme will be presented to Cabinet in December 2020. It will build on the work undertaken to date and summarised in **Appendix 1** and take the Directorate through to 2024.

4.3 Option 2 – Continue with the Strategy and Vision 2018-2022

- 4.3.1 This option would see Adult Social Care continue with the existing strategy and vision, along with the existing delivery programme until their timetabled end in 2022.
- 4.3.2 This option would allow a continuum of delivery during a period of much upheaval and allow the delivery of the Vision and Strategy to complete.
- 4.3.3 The eight principles that form the existing Vision and Strategy still remain valid, and relevant to the challenges faced in Birmingham and to citizens achieving their goals of leading purposeful lives with good outcomes.
- 4.3.4 However, the opportunity to re-align the existing delivery programme against progress made would be missed. Additionally, the profound impacts that Covid-19 has had on services, their delivery and citizen outcomes would be hard to incorporate without significant parallel programmes in place. This

risks creating competing points of focus for the Directorate, especially in delivering outcomes to citizens.

4.3.5 While the principles in the strategy are still valid in the challenges and outcomes for citizens they seek to address, the means of delivering these continues to move. New and innovative areas of work continue to emerge and drawing these into an existing delivery plan as an addition, rather than an integral part of a vision risks increasing complication and compromise, to the detriment of citizens.

4.3.6 This option also misses the opportunity to bring into the Vision and Strategy any additional elements from the change in Council direction, rising prominence of social justice or other external issue that is pertinent to acknowledge.

4.4 The recommended proposal is option 1.

4.4.1 This will allow the Vision and Strategy to incorporate as core elements the changes which have happened since its original approval 3 years ago. This includes the experience from the first 2 years of implementation, the changes enforced by Covid-19 and the increase in societal awareness of social justice.

4.4.2 Most of these changes will be set out in the delivery programme that will be presented in a separate Cabinet report in December 2020 and provide the mechanism to ensure that the delivery of outcomes for citizens are in line with the Vision and Strategy.

4.4.3 Option 1 provides the opportunity to add an additional principle reflecting the importance of social justice in the delivery of public services.

5 Engagement

5.1 Engagement on the proposal to refresh the Adult Social Care Vision and Strategy has taken place with citizens, staff, partners and elected members. There is no statutory duty to consult on this strategy.

5.2 Citizens have been engaged through an engagement group.

5.3 Comments and feedback from citizens who attended the engagement event was limited. To ensure citizens are fully involved during life of the Vision and Strategy, further sessions with citizens are planned during the delivery.

5.4 The following external partners have been engaged in early September:

5.4.1 Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust

5.4.2 Birmingham and Solihull NHS Clinical Commissioning Group

5.4.3 University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust

5.4.4 BVSC

5.4.5 Birmingham Community Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust

5.4.6 West Midlands Care Association

- 5.4.7 Sutton Coldfield NHS GP Group Practice (Tudor)
 - 5.4.8 Birmingham Care Consortium
- 5.5 Partners welcomed the proposed refreshed Vision and Strategy for Adult Social Care. There were several comments on the success of the improvement in Adult Social Care under the existing Strategy and Vision and the strong involvement of partners in this. There was agreement from partners that collaboration is key moving forward and that the proposed refreshed Vision and Strategy continued this moving forward. Partners are keen to engage with Adult Social Care on the delivery of this vision.
- 5.6 Joint commissioning is one area partners felt that should form part of the delivery of the refresh Vision and Strategy, with the view expressed that joint commissioning systems have an important role to play in delivering integrated care. Comments were also made for the need for a coherent strategy around Assisted Technology to avoid duplication with joint commissioning part of the solution. With Birmingham being at the forefront of 5G developments, there is a need to explore and tap into the digital market as part of this.
- 5.7 Other points that were made are:
- 5.7.1 Citizens and voluntary groups are an asset and can help improve people's life course through anti-discriminatory practices and social justice when involved in joint commissioning.
 - 5.7.2 Progress around social justice and inclusive growth should see Adult Social Care, as a big employer, develop pathways to employment for some communities.
 - 5.7.3 Allying with the principles in the refresh Vision and Strategy, partners raised that housing and health inequalities are important, key aspects to be addressed and collaboration, especially with community-based health partners can benefit this.
- 5.8 Engagement with staff have been undertaken through 4 sessions through early to mid-September, each lead by an Assistant Director.
- 5.9 Staff are keen to engage in the delivery of the Vision and Strategy particularly its implementation during the current Covid-19 situation and how the citizen can benefit. Comments include how can assistive technology be brought into services to benefit citizens and how can services be developed with partners more closely, particularly health, voluntary sector and care homes. There was also support for the explicit inclusion of social justice within the Vision and Strategy.
- 5.10 The following elected members have been engaged in early September 2020:
- 5.10.1 Cllr Paulette Hamilton Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care
 - 5.10.2 Cllr Deirdre Alden – Shadow Cabinet Member for Street Scene and Parks
 - 5.10.3 Cllr Julien Pritchard – Member for Druids Health and Monyhull Ward

- 5.10.4 Cllr Peter Fowler – Shadow Cabinet Member for Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities and Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee Member
 - 5.10.5 Cllr Mary Locke – Cabinet Adviser (Carers)
 - 5.10.6 Cllr Kath Scott – Chair of Education and Children’s Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee
 - 5.10.7 Cllr Mohammed Idrees –Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee Member
 - 5.10.8 Cllr John O’Shea – Cabinet Member for Street Scene and Parks
- 5.11 Members were supportive of the proposal and keen to see the detail of the delivery programme that will be presented to Cabinet in December 2020.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 There is a risk that the outcomes for citizens envisaged in the Vision and Strategy is not realised. To counter this, a delivery programme is being developed to ensure that citizens see the outcomes expected. Monitoring of the programme will allow corrective action to be taken to address any shortfall that is identified.
- 6.2 There is a risk that changing circumstances could mean that the Vision and Strategy becomes out-dated and lack relevance to the situation that Adult Social Care, and the citizens it serves, face. This is particularly relevant at present, with the Council still on emergency response footing in relation to Covid-19. Therefore, undertaking a review of the Vision and Strategy is a key mitigation to ensure that the principles within it remain pertinent to the challenges faced in Birmingham and relevant to citizens achieving their goals of leading purposeful lives with good outcomes.

7 Compliance Issues:

- 7.1 **How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council’s priorities, plans and strategies?**
 - 7.1.1 The report supports the delivery of [Council Plan 2018-2022](#) outcome “Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in”, across all 3 priorities.
 - 7.1.2 The report supports the delivery of [Birmingham and Solihull STP priorities](#), particular around Ageing and Later Life, which is delivered through the Birmingham Older People Programme.
 - 7.1.3 The Vision and Strategy complies with the requirements of the Care Act 2014 which defines the primary responsibility of local authorities in the promotion of individual wellbeing

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 It is consistent with responsibilities of a local authority under Part 1 of the Care Act 2014 to:

- 7.2.1.1. Promote the individual's physical, mental and emotional wellbeing (Section 1);
- 7.2.1.2. Provide or organise services that prevent or delay the need for care and support (Section 2)
- 7.2.1.3. Promote integration of care and support provision with health and health-related provision (Section 3) and co-operate with key partners to promote the wellbeing of adults and improve the quality of care and support (Section 6);
- 7.2.1.4. Establish and maintain a service for providing information and advice relating to care and support for adults and carers (Section 4);
- 7.2.1.5. Promote diversity and quality in the provision of services for meeting care and support needs (Section 5);
- 7.2.1.6. Assess an adult's needs for care and support (Section 9) and assess a carer's needs for support (Section 10);
- 7.2.1.7. Adopt a person-centred approach to planning and supporting care (Sections 24-25);
- 7.2.1.8. Make available Direct Payments (Sections 31-33);
- 7.2.1.9. Safeguard adults at risk of abuse or neglect (Sections 42-47).

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 There are no direct financial implications from this report. Any project or service undertaking action as a result of the refresh of the Adult Social Care Vision and Strategy will consider financial implications of their proposal separately.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.4.1 There are no direct procurement implications from this report. Any project or service undertaking action as a result of the refresh of the Adult Social Care Vision and Strategy will consider procurement implications of their proposal separately.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 There are no direct human resource implications from this report. Any project or service undertaking action as a result of the refresh of the Adult Social Care Vision and Strategy will consider human resource implications of their proposal separately.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 An equality impact assessment has been undertaken (**Appendix 2**). The Vision and Strategy is relevant to all protected characteristics. By enabling

the outcomes to be delivered the Vision and Strategy will have a positive impact on citizens, service users and carers and we will continue to meet our responsibilities under the Care Act 2014.

- 7.6.2 The Vision and Strategy may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of Adult Social Care Services, arising from re-organisation of social work and care management services with changes to work location or may have positive effect from move to improved premises. Mitigation of the impacts of specific proposals arising from this Vision and Strategy will be in line with the Council's agreed policies and procedures.

8 Background Documents

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Summary of ASC Delivery Programme (2018-20)
- 8.2 Appendix 2 – EIA

Appendix 1

Progress of Adult Social Care Delivery Programme

Adult Social Care developed a delivery programme to implement the Vision and Strategy agreed in October 2017. This programme was planned across the 4 years lifespan of the Vision and Strategy. This document provides a summary of the sub-programmes within it at the half-way stage.

Savings Programme

The Savings Programme has seen delivery of higher levels of saving sooner than envisaged. This has been through the reduction of both volume and cost of residential and nursing placements; reducing the number and size of home care packages; and the diversion of citizens to community assets and to delay the need for formal care.

The challenge of delivering higher levels of savings in the final years of the programme are challenging but the measures that have been put in place appear to be the correct ones, appear to continue to be successful and the introduction of further measures suggest that the programme is deliverable.

Delivery of Frontline Social Care

Progress in the delivery of front-line social care has been achieved. A series of interrelated major initiatives has been broadly successful – constituency teams are well-established, three conversations has been rolled out in the community teams, family group conferencing has been established and Local Area Co-ordination has been recognised as a useful approach which will be modified to fit the Birmingham context.

The Customer Journey

The Customer Journey is moving into the delivery of the final phase of the current programme and this will also include changes in the delivery of mental health services. While this initiative has been delayed, this has been necessary to ensure staff could be engaged and sign up to the approach. There will be further phases of the Customer Journey to help reduce bureaucracy and hand-offs to citizens so that the service is more agile and responsive.

Neighbourhood Network Services

The role out of the Neighbourhood Network Services was the essential initiative to ensure front-line teams could refer citizens to community assets to help build resilience and reduce the need for formal care. Similarly, the commissioning of carers support services has helped reduce the demand for formal care. Investment in the third sector has generally strengthened this sector enabling it to be more responsive and capable of supporting people at a local level.

Early Intervention Initiative

Another area in which progress has been substantial is the delivery of the Early Intervention initiative. This programme is multi-agency and was supported by Newton.

The goals have been achieved though work remains to be completed to maximise the potential of this way of working. Work is now in hand to build upon the initial success of the Early Intervention initiative.

Preparing for Adulthood (PFA)/ Life Course

The other major initiative which has made exceptional progress is PFA/Life Course. The strands within this programme are making significant progress and the work with children's services goes from strength to strength. This initiative was not within the scope of the original programme but has grown in importance as it is recognised that outcomes have been poor for young people and their families and this needs to change. Further, it is recognised that it represents the major area of demographic growth and pressure on the budget. Also, the nature of young people requiring support has changed with a growing need to respond to vulnerable adults who do not meet the traditional criteria for services from ASC.

Re-tendering of Bedded Services and Homecare Services

The major workstream undertaken by the Commissioning Division to re-tender the registered provision of bedded services and homecare services has been completed achieving improved outcomes and a more stable market. This was a major undertaking but was essential to achieve the desired outcomes and provide a solid base for the future. The Commissioning Division also led on the development of the Neighbourhood Networks and the development of Prevention services through a commissioned approach to third sector organisations.

Other Strands of the Programme

Other desired goals in the vision such as improved personalisation, improved alternatives to formal care, improved coproduction, partnership working and use of resources have been delivered and the work to date lays the base for ongoing progression in these areas.

Day Opportunities

Where progress has been delayed is in the Day Opportunities programme. For a range of reasons, progress has been significantly delayed and with the impact of Covid-19, it is likely that progress will continue to be delayed.

Enablement

The other area where progress has not been made is in the original proposals around enablement. A long-running industrial dispute ended with the approach being stopped and an alternative approach being agreed by Cabinet.

Title of proposed EIA	Refresh of Adult Social Care Strategy and Vision
Reference No	EQUA554
EA is in support of	New Strategy
Review Frequency	Two Years
Date of first review	19/08/2022
Directorate	Adults Social Care
Division	Quality and Improvement
Service Area	Quality and Improvement
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Matthew Cloke
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Dodge
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Michael Walsh
Purpose of proposal	Refresh of ASC Vision and Strategy
Data sources	relevant reports/strategies; Other (please specify)
Please include any other sources of data	engagement sessions with members, partners, citizens and staff

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Protected characteristic: Age	Employees
Age details:	The re-organisation of social work and care management services to align with the refreshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have positive effects from move to improved premises/work location.
	An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees protected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including age.
Protected characteristic: Disability	Service Users / Stakeholders; Employees; Wider Community
Disability details:	For people with sight impairment the vision and strategy could be hard to

access, due to being a written document. The document will be available on the Council's democracy webpages. These pages will meet the Web Accessibility Guidance Standards from the 23rd September, meaning that citizens and partners with sight impairments will be able to use a screen reader to access them.

Mitigation for staff with sight issues is through existing access to work and HR processes.

Engagement on the strategy has also taken place verbally with citizens, partners, elected members and staff. This mitigates the issue.

The re-organsiation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have postive effects from move to improved premises/work location.

An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees proctected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including disability.

Protected characteristic: Gender

Gender details:

Employees

The re-organsiation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have postive effects from move to improved premises/work location.

An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery

programme and the impact on employees protected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including gender.

Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment

Gender reassignment details:

Employees

The re-organisation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have postive effects from move to improved premises/work location.

An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees proctected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including gender reassignment.

Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnership details:

Employees

The re-organisation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have postive effects from move to improved premises/work location.

An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees proctected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including marriage and civil partnership.

Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity

Employees

Pregnancy and maternity details:

The re-organsiation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have postive effects from move to improved premises/work location.

An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees proctected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including pregnancy and maternity.

Protected characteristics: Race

Employees

Race details:

The re-organsiation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have postive effects from move to improved premises/work location.

An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees proctected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including race.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs

Employees

Religion or beliefs details:

The re-organsiation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from

		changes to work location or may have positive effects from move to improved premises/work location.
		An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees protected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including religion or beliefs.
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Employees	
Sexual orientation details:		The re-organisation of social work and care management services to align with the refeshed vision and strategy, such as the emphasis on locality working, may potentially have an adverse impact on employees of adult social care services, arising from changes to work location or may have positive effects from move to improved premises/work location.
		An equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme and the impact on employees protected characteristics will be considered against the specifics of the proposals, including sexual orientation.
Socio-economic impacts		
Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.	No actions arising from this screening exercise	
Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended	NO	
What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?	Based on access of existing strategy and vision & informed by the existing Vision and Strategy EA.	
Consultation analysis	Engagement has taken place with citizens, partners, members and staff.	
Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.	Disability - For people with sight impairment the vision and strategy could be hard to access, due to being a written document. The document will be available on the Council's democracy webpages. These pages will	

	<p>meet the Web Accessibility Guidance Standards from the 23rd September, meaning that citizens with sight impairments will be able to use a screen reader to access them.</p> <p>Engagement on the strategy has also taken place verbally with citizens, partners, elected members and staff. This mitigates the issue.</p>
	<p>Other - For employees' of Adult Social Care services across all protected characteristics there is potential impact arising from changes to work locations. This may be adverse or positive. As part of the delivery programme equality assessments will be undertaken to consider these in impacts further.</p>
Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact?	Migtiation measures are already in place to access the vision and strategy.
How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?	<p>For employees, modification will be considered as part of the delivery programme.</p> <p>The access of the Vision and strategy on the Council's webpages can be counted for citizens and partners. For staff this will be through existing HR and access to work processes.</p> <p>Monitoring of Employee impacts will be undertaken as part of the delivery programme.</p>
What data is required in the future?	<p>Data on Access to work processes for Staff</p> <p>Data on website access for other groups.</p>
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

Low EIA impact.

Affected group are those with sight impairment and their ability to read the document. This is across all groups. There is mitigation in place, with the access via the Council's webpages, which met the web accessibility standards for screenreaders. Staff mitigation is through standard HR and Access to Work processes.

Potential impact on employees across the protected characteristic groups. This will be considered by the delivery programme as the details of any work location re-organisation becomes known and a separate EIA undertaken.

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

Submit draft to Accountable Officer?

No

Decision by Accountable Officer

Approve

Date approved / rejected by the Accountable Officer

08/09/2020

Reasons for approval or rejection

EIA is concerned only with the accessibility of the document. Issue of accessibility for citizens with visual impairment is identified and appropriate mitigation is in place.

Please print and save a PDF copy for your records

Yes

Julie Bach

Person or Group

Content Type: Item

Version: 70.0

Created at 20/08/2020 09:47 AM by Matthew Cloke

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Last modified at 08/09/2020 02:48 PM by Workflow on behalf of Michael Walsh

**Birmingham City Council
Report to Cabinet
13th October 2020**



Subject: BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL'S STRATEGY FOR DAY OPPORTUNITIES, ADULT SOCIAL CARE

Report of: Professor Graeme Betts
Director for Adult Social Care

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Hamilton - Health and Social Care

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Rob Pocock - Health and Social Care

Report author: John Williams
Assistant Director,
Community Services, Adult Social Care
Tel: 0121 303 3672
Email: John.Z.Williams@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: 008014/2020		
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 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 February 2020 Cabinet approved the draft Birmingham City Council Day Opportunities Strategy and the Draft Day Service Model but because some responses to the consultation exercise had been omitted from the supporting documentation pack that was available to the Executive, it was agreed for the draft Strategy to be returned to Cabinet with an amended document set.

- 1.2 This report highlights the impact Covid-19 has had on day opportunities services across Birmingham since March 2020 and the actions taken to protect the lives of service users, carers and staff whilst also supporting day service providers. Until there is a much more detailed understanding about the potential medium and long term impact of Covid-19 on both the citizens who are likely to access day opportunities and the way in which they can be delivered safely it is not the right time to invest in the introduction of the draft strategy and subsequent implementation.
- 1.3 The report draws together the growing evidence of the disproportionate impact of Covid-19 on diverse and vulnerable service users and citizens across Birmingham, recognising that day opportunity service users and their carers are over-represented in these high-risk groups.
- 1.4 Reassurance is provided of the positive response of day opportunity service providers since March 2020, many of whom have adapted their day centre-based provision to offer more agile targeted online and outreach activities that maximise interaction but minimise the risk of Covid-19 infection. This has enabled important continuity of support and routine to be maintained for vulnerable service users, whilst also providing channels of communication between carers, providers and social care staff whereby wellbeing and safeguarding issues can be addressed and escalated.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Cabinet approves: -
 - Approves the termination of the draft Birmingham City Council Day Opportunities Strategy and the Draft Day Service Model and proposals on how to implement the draft strategy.
 - 2.1.2 Notes the significant impact of Covid-19 on service users, carers and staff that utilise day opportunities services across Birmingham and the emergent potential risk as winter approaches.
 - 2.1.3 Notes the response and approach undertaken during Covid-19 to keep day opportunity service users, carers and staff safe through the implementation of person-centred outreach provision

3. Background

- 3.1 The Adult Social Care Vision (2017) sets out goals that Birmingham City Council is seeking to achieve for adults. They are that they should be resilient, living independently whenever possible and exercising choice and control so that they can live good quality lives and enjoy good health and wellbeing.
- 3.2 The Council published and consulted on a draft Day Opportunities Strategy and a draft Day Service Model. In February 2020 Cabinet approved the draft Birmingham City Council Day Opportunities Strategy and the Draft Day Service Model.

- 3.3 It was then identified that some responses to the consultation had been omitted from the published document set available for public viewing and the document set provided to Members. Also, some of the issues raised in the submissions had not been specifically referenced in the suite of documents, which reported on the outcome of the consultation. It was agreed that Cabinet would be asked to decide again on whether to adopt the Strategy and the Model. An audit of all consultation responses was carried out to identify if there were any further missing comments.
- 3.4 The audit of the consultation responses identified there was a set of responses that had not been included in the consultation analysis. Evidence is provided in **Appendix A** of the action taken to demonstrate how the subject matter of the omitted documents and impact thereof have been reflected in the revised consultation documentation collated within **Appendix C (Sub-Appendices 2 (revised), 4 (revised), 6 (revised), Appendix b (revised) Appendix c (revised))**.
- 3.5 Whilst the recommendation is to terminate the draft strategy and not to proceed with any subsequent proposals as how to implement the strategy had it been approved, the full set of consultation documentation remains available.

COVID19 - Impact on Day Opportunity Services

- 3.6 Day Opportunities services benefit approximately 1600 citizens with a wide range of support needs including older people, people with learning disabilities, autism, physical disability, and people with mental ill health across the city.
- 3.7 In March 2020, day centres were closed in response to the Covid-19 outbreak and in line with government / public health guidelines on the closure of non-essential service provision, social distancing and shielding.
- 3.8 Evidence emerged of the profound impact of Covid-19 on high risk citizens that are representative of the service users of day opportunity services. This evidence paints a worrying picture of the risk to both service users as well as their carers' from accessing centre-based services in closed environments. Individual risk to the service user due to their disability and co-morbidities is further compounded by risks associated with travel and transport to day centres alongside the challenge of social distancing within some of the buildings from which services are delivered.
- 3.9 The inherent risk to staff providing support and care to service users must also be considered to allow a fuller picture to emerge of the impact of Covid-19 on the disruption to day opportunity services. Birmingham's rich population diversity suggests that many staff will fall into the groups identified at greater risk of severe outcomes related to Covid-19 infection. Some of the contributory factors include ethnicity, sex, underlying health conditions or social factors related to poverty, housing and family composition. Workforce analysis and

risk assessments have been carried out and will inform how and when services can re-open safely.

- 3.10 It is estimated that in 2019 around 50,860 adults aged 18-64 in Birmingham have a moderate disability and a further 14,287 have a serious physical disability. A substantially higher proportion of individuals who live in families with disabled members live in poverty compared to individuals who live in families where no one is disabled. People with a disability are often vulnerable and can suffer from poorer health than the general population. They can also experience worse outcomes when the wider determinants of health are considered.
- 3.11 A review by Public Health England (PHE) (02 June) into the disparities in the risk and outcomes of Covid-19 reports major inequalities in its impact. It identified age is the greatest risk factor, significantly impacting older age groups; with working age males twice as likely to die as females. Additionally, it highlighted that people from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups were more likely to die than someone who is white British with people born outside the UK at greater risk.
- 3.12 ONS data (02 March to 15 May) reveals that there has been a disproportionately high number of deaths of disabled people during the pandemic. This analysis was done according to a person's disability status as recorded in the 2011 Census: people are counted as disabled if they said their daily activities were 'limited a little' or 'limited a lot' by a health problem or disability.
- 3.13 Evidence shows that, for those aged 19 to 64 years, the rate of death involving Covid-19 for disabled males was 6.5 times greater than those not disabled, while for females it was 11.3 times greater. After adjusting for region, population density, socio-demographic and household characteristics, the relative difference in mortality rates between those 'limited a lot' and those not disabled was 2.4 times higher for females and 1.9 times higher for males.
- 3.14 The 'learning from deaths of people with learning disabilities' (LeDaR) programme has reported 43 per cent of deaths of people with learning disabilities were attributed to Covid-19 between 16 March to 5 June. In the same period, 24 per cent of deaths in the general population were Covid-19 related.
- 3.15 In the light of this evidence, reopening of services will need to adhere to all Public Health and Government guidance and will be protracted, phased and risk assessed. The current government and Public Health guidance on social distancing significantly reduces the day opportunities capacity to approximately a third of pre-Covid-19 usages, in addition transport arrangements are impacted upon due to the need to social distance and observe the use of face masks.

COVID19 - Day Opportunities Services Response

- 3.16 In response to the closure of centre-based day opportunities provision due to Covid-19, Birmingham City Council has continued to fund packages of care for its eligible citizens and has worked with providers to adapt their former day centre-based approaches, to more agile targeted activities that maximise interaction but minimise the risk of Covid-19 infection.
- 3.17 The continued funding to day opportunity service providers has allowed for the retention of employment of staff supporting eligible citizens.
- 3.18 Throughout the lockdown period and since, there has been regular communication and sharing of information with providers of day opportunities services, both internal and external. Carers were informed about the reason for a delayed reopening of day centres when an easing of lockdown was taking place across other service areas.
- 3.19 Day Opportunity service providers have risen to the challenge and have been creative in their responses. They have offered a range of alternative and creative therapeutic, educational outreach services. These have included the provision of phone and online services, supply of meals, safe and well checks, home visits, support to carers, assistance with medical appointments and shopping deliveries.
- 3.20 The breadth of online services has included providing fitness videos, virtual dance sessions, on-line karaoke, Zoom chats, newsletters and closed Face Book groups. Distance Learning Packs have proved extremely popular with many themed around calendar celebrations such as Easter, VE day and Ramadan. Gardening has been a prominent feature in the activity reporting and pictures and stories of citizen accomplishments have been shared with great enjoyment.
- 3.21 The flexible response of day opportunity providers during Covid-19 has enabled providers to maintain contact with vulnerable citizens and their carers in their homes. They have adapted pre-existing routines to minimise the level of disruption and isolation for each citizen through tailored activities and maintained regular communication with escalation channels to BCC staff where additional support is required or wellbeing / safeguarding concerns are identified.
- 3.22 Prior to Covid-19, day opportunities services were provided solely from day centres, requiring service users to utilise a range of transport means to access the services. In addition, day opportunities service providers varied in size operating from buildings that today, may not be adaptable to comply with infection control measures. The current government and Public Health guidance on social distancing significantly reduces the day opportunities capacity to approximately a third of pre-Covid-19 usages, in addition transport arrangements are impacted upon due to the need to socially distance and the requirement to wear face coverings / masks.

Next Steps (August 20 – June 2021)

- 3.23 As the Covid-19 crisis continues, it will be important to gather insights and understand the impact of the temporary closure of centre-based day services, caused by the pandemic. These insights will provide useful evidence to support the future provision of day opportunities.
- 3.24 The service will continue to work with citizens, their carers and partners to offer day activities, as Social Workers commence a Person-Centred Planning reassessment of citizens to ensure their needs are being met.
- 3.25 To avoid citizens and carers being left without support effective steps continue to be taken to meet needs now. The Council continues to explore how to further shape and influence such areas as the development of community assets, employment options, personal assistant support, community access and the raft of cultural and education opportunities that Birmingham offers in response to reduced capacity of day centres in order to maintain social distancing and to have an alternative offer available for citizens that they might choose to access.
- 3.26 On the 10th July 2020 Social Care Institute for Excellence released guidance on 'day care re-opening and safe delivery' on behalf of DHSC. The key messages are:
- Plans will involve balancing risks and being flexible. They must be underpinned by continued Public Health England guidance and the Government's planned phases for reopening the country and should comply with any future lockdowns.
 - It is essential that there is an ongoing conversation between social workers, commissioners, providers and people who access day care services, and their carers and families about changing plans, people's needs and levels and types of support. This is an ongoing and iterative process.
 - Consider the 'journey' the service and people who access day care are on – what happened during lockdown, the immediate future, and planning for the long term. There may be opportunities to do things in new and innovative ways
- 3.27 The Council will continue to work with day opportunities service providers, service users, carers and the community to ensure continuation of access to day opportunities services that takes into account the latest government and public health guidelines
- 3.28 The Council will collate data, information and insights of the impact of Covid-19 on day opportunity services as part of our review and bring this information to Cabinet at a later date in line with the proposed recommendations.

4. Timeline

- 4.1 Below is a timeline of actions taken and proposed since enforced lockdown of day centres in March 2020:

What	When
Closure of Day Care centres because of Covid-19 subject to review based on government guidance. Internal day services and external providers continue to report on the alternative outreach provision they are delivering.	March 2020
Payment to providers continues based on Cabinet Office Procurement Policy Guidance.	April 2020
Planning commenced for reopening of day opportunities in advance of a confirmed start date.	July 2020
Seek Cabinet approval to terminate the draft Day Opportunities Strategy.	October 2020
Day Opportunities and Covid-19 update presented to Cabinet.	June 2021

4.2 Reasons for Decision(s);

- 4.2.1 The way in which day opportunities have changed due to the impact of Covid-19 requires the Council to consider how support and services are accessed and provided.

5. Consultation

5.1 External.

- 5.1.1 There has not been any external consultation about the proposals in the report. There continues to be regular communication and sharing of information with providers of day opportunities

5.2 Internal.

- 5.2.1 The Chair of the Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee was briefed about this report.
- 5.2.2 The Council Leadership Team and the Adult Social Care Management Team were also engaged in the process.

6. Risk Management

- 6.1 The Council has duties to meet eligible needs under the 2014 Act; access to day opportunities in the changed context of Covid-19 will be implemented in a manner so as to assist the Council to meet those duties.

7. Compliance Issues:

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

7.1.1 Ensuring access to Day Opportunities is consistent with the Council's Plan and Budget for 2018-2022 and supports the priority 'Birmingham, a fulfilling city to age well in'.

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 The Council will continue to meet individuals' eligible needs in compliance with the Care Act 2014.

7.3 Financial Implications

7.3.1 The termination of the draft Day Opportunities Strategy at this stage does not commit the Council to specific expenditure.

7.3.2 Both internal and external Day Opportunities providers are continuing to be financially supported in full in accordance with the Cabinet Office Procurement Policy Note – Supplier Relief due to Covid-19 – March 2020. This arrangement is being regularly reviewed in the context of ensuring that the necessary level of support for the affected citizens and their carers is available into the future.

7.3.3 Future reinvestment in day opportunities may be required. A proposal for any reinvestment would form part of a future Cabinet Report for approval.

7.3.4 Currently there are no known savings expected in relation to Day Opportunities for the 2020/21 financial year.

7.4 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.4.1 The Public Sector Equality Duty is set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. The duty requires that the Council must have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

7.4.2 An Equality Assessment has been carried out on the proposal to terminate the draft strategy in response to the impact of Covid-19 on the provision of day opportunities (**Appendix B**).

8. Documentation

8.1 List of Appendices accompanying this report:

Appendix A - Audit of Consultation Responses

Appendix B - Equality Impact Assessment (August 2020)

Appendix C - Revised Consultation Documentation (Please note that amendments and additional text are included as red text in the appropriate revised documents as follows); -

- Sub-Appendix 2 - Consultation Findings - Questionnaire Analysis (revised)
- Sub-Appendix 4 – Consultation Findings – Common Themes (revised)
- Sub-Appendix 6 – Themed Comments (revised)
- Sub-Appendix b – Equality Impact Assessment (revised)
- Sub-Appendix c – Day Opportunities Consultation Report (revised)

Appendix A**Audit of Consultation Documentation – August 2020**

Following the identification that some responses to the consultation had been omitted from the published document set available for public viewing and the document set provided to Members, and that the issues raised in the submission had not been specifically referenced in the suite of documents which reported on the outcome of the consultation, an audit of all consultation responses was carried out to identify if there were any further missing comments.

Documents checked:

- 904 Hard copy Standard and Easy Read questionnaires (matched to Be heard downloads)
- 961 Questionnaire responses downloaded from Be Heard
- Consultation event evaluation sheets
- Notes from small friendship groups facilitated by internal day care centres
- Comments from attendees at consultation events including day centres, professional meetings, forums, public events.
- Notes from the same set of events and meetings
- e-mail correspondence.
- Comments published on consultation website

The content of the hard copy documentation was inputted onto excel spreadsheets. The hard copy documents and excel spreadsheets were then cross checked to ensure that all comments were included, then cross checked again against the published Themed Comments document. Electronic files/folders were cross-checked.

Findings and action taken:

A number of documents previously found in the February 2020 Cabinet meeting papers have been revised. They are referred to below but are also listed in the Cabinet Report.

Matching of hard copy questionnaires against responses on Be Heard identified 32 questionnaires that had not been inputted onto Be Heard previously. The analysis report of questionnaire respondents and responses has been updated to include the missed questionnaires (Appendices 2 and 4 revised).

A response made on behalf of a day centre attendee was submitted by e-mail. The response was not included in the analysis of responses. The response has now been included in full as appendix 1a in Appendix 4 (revised) and additional references also included elsewhere in the same document and in the revised Equality Assessment. The response makes reference to several articles and published research which have been downloaded and are available on request.

[\(dayopportunitiesvision@birmingham.gov.uk\)](mailto:dayopportunitiesvision@birmingham.gov.uk)

An e-mail sent by an Independent Advocate which included a number of comments was omitted. The comments have now been included in the revised Themed Comments document (Appendix 6) at 2487, 367, 2219 and 4785. (Appendix 6 revised). The full response has now also been published at appendix 4 of Appendix 4 Consultation Findings – Common Themes revised.

Checking of comments from all response sources identified 1593 comments that could not be directly matched against the original comments document. The bulk of these appear to have been

recorded at different events but were not submitted for inclusion in the original comments document. Many of the missed comments are very similar to the existing set and because of the process for recording comments at events there is likely to be much duplication. This can be seen in the “Activities” section of the revised Appendix 6 where there are multiple references to different activities that people like to do.

It was previously claimed that a response received from the Conservative Group had not been included in the published document set but, whilst not included as a stand-alone response, the comments submitted were included in the Themed Comments document at 3187, 3188, 199, 1134, 3541. They appear in the revised comments document at 4353, 4354, 242, 1572, 4854. (Appendix 6 revised). The complete response has now been published as appendix 3 in the revised Appendix 4 Consultation Findings – Common Themes revised.

The consultation response submitted by the Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee was included in the Themed Comments document at 3345, 3346, 3347, 3492, 2306, 981, 2560. The comments can be found in the revised Themed Comments document at 4508, 4509, 4510, 4766, 3156, 1290, 3483. (Appendix 6 revised). The full response has now also been published at appendix 2 of Appendix 4 Consultation Findings – Common Themes revised.

Factors contributing to omission of documents

There were several factors that contributed to the omission of documents:

- The volume of work generated by the consultation was not suitably considered, resulting in key staff juggling their commitments to this consultation and falling behind in appropriately processing the responses received after each event.
- The large volume of consultation events resulted in the utilisation of different staff and mechanisms to record minutes at events. There was lack of consistency in how information was recorded and then transcribed that led to the omissions outlined.
- There was no definitive, systematic approach to how both electronic and hard copy documents were tracked and filed. This included attachments to e-mails. This led, for example, to sets of comments being filed in different places leading to both much duplication and to comments being omitted from the consultation document set.
- There was limited oversight of systems, and opportunities to interrogate processes were not taken.
- Priority given to meeting arbitrary deadlines rather than conducting the consultation process itself in a thorough manner.

Lessons learned from the audit of missing consultation responses has identified the need for any future consultation or similar activity to consider:

- A project plan which defines how the work will be managed including clear roles and responsibilities.
- A clear governance process, possibly with a level of involvement from experienced, independent individuals.
- Regular checking of administrative processes and products.
- Implement efficient processes for managing correspondence, documentation.
- Ensure effective version control for developing reports and key documents
- Clear instruction and description of what is required for anyone brought in to support activity

Equality Impact Assessment August 2020
Termination of Draft Day Opportunities Strategy & Draft Day Service Model and
Impact of Covid 19 on provision of day opportunities

Reference No.	EQUA558
Responsible Officer	John Freeman
Quality Control Officer	Saba Rai
Accountable Officer	John Williams
1. Purpose of the proposal	<p>This Equality Assessment describes the impact Covid 19 has had on day opportunities services across Birmingham since March 2020 and the actions taken to protect the lives of service users, carers and staff whilst also supporting day service providers.</p> <p>The assessment draws together the growing evidence of the disproportionate impact of Covid 19 on diverse and vulnerable service users and citizens across Birmingham, recognising that day opportunity service users and their carers are over-represented in these high-risk groups.</p> <p>Until there is a much more detailed understanding about the potential medium and long term impact of Covid 19, on both the citizens who are likely to access day opportunities and the way in which they can be delivered safely, it is not the right time to invest in the introduction of the draft Strategy and subsequent implementation. Therefore, the recommendation is made to Cabinet to terminate the draft Day Opportunities Strategy.</p> <p>Reassurance is provided of the positive response of day opportunity service providers since March 2020, many of whom have adapted their day centre-based provision to offer more agile targeted online and outreach activities, that maximise interaction but minimise the risk of Covid 19 infection. This has enabled important continuity of support and routine to be maintained for vulnerable service users, whilst also providing channels of communication between carers, providers and social care staff, whereby wellbeing and safeguarding issues can be addressed and escalated.</p>
2. Age details:	<p>The Council currently arranges a range of day opportunities for younger and older adults, including those with mental, physical, sensory and learning disabilities. Attention will be paid to ensuring that adults are not excluded from accessing their day opportunity of choice because of age.</p> <p>A review by Public Health England (PHE) (02 June 2020) into the disparities in the risk and outcomes of Covid 19, reports major inequalities in its impact. It identified age as the greatest risk factor, significantly impacting older age groups.</p> <p>National data shows that for those aged 9 to 64 years, the rate of death involving Covid 19 for disabled males was 6.5 times greater than those not disabled, while for females it was 11.3 times greater.</p>
3. Disability details:	<p>The Council currently arranges a range of day opportunities for younger and older adults, including those with mental, physical, sensory and learning disabilities. The Council intends for all disabled adults to continue to be supported as appropriate in line with eligible care needs.</p> <p>It is estimated that in 2019 around 50,860 adults aged 18-64 in Birmingham have a moderate disability and a further 14,287 have a serious physical disability. A substantially</p>

	<p>higher proportion of individuals who live in families with disabled members live in poverty, compared to individuals who live in families where no one is disabled. People with a disability are often vulnerable and can suffer from poorer health than the general population. They can also experience worse outcomes when the wider determinants of health are considered.</p> <p><u>ONS data</u> (02 March to 15 May 2020) reveals that there has been a disproportionately high number of deaths of disabled people during the pandemic. This analysis was done according to a person's disability status as recorded in the 2011 Census: people are counted as disabled if they said their daily activities were 'limited a little' or 'limited a lot' by a health problem or disability.</p> <p>The 'learning from deaths of people with learning disabilities' (LeDaR) programme has reported 43 per cent of deaths of people with learning disabilities were attributed to Covid 19 between 16 March to 5 June 2020. In the same period, 24 per cent of deaths in the general population were Covid 19 related.</p>
4. Gender details:	<p>Currently there is day care provision available that is gender specific to address cultural and religious needs.</p> <p>Public Health data shows that working age males are twice as likely to die as females from Covid 19.</p> <p>After adjusting for region, population density, socio-demographic and household characteristics, the relative difference in mortality rates between those 'limited a lot' and those not disabled, was 2.4 times higher for females and 1.9 times higher for males.</p>
5. Gender reassignment details:	All day opportunities support and services, will continue to be required to be respectful and sensitive to specific needs related to this characteristic in line with The Equality Act 2010 and BCC Day Opportunities Quality Standards. The termination of the draft Strategy and the impact of Covid 19 on how day opportunities are provided and accessed, is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on adults accessing day opportunities with regard to gender reassignment.
6. Marriage and civil partnership details:	It is not anticipated that the termination of the draft Strategy and the impact of Covid 19 on how day opportunities are provided and accessed, will have an adverse impact on adults accessing day opportunities with regard to marital status.
7. Pregnancy and maternity details:	It is not anticipated that the termination of the draft Strategy and the impact of Covid 19 on how day opportunities are provided and accessed, will have an adverse impact on women who are pregnant whilst accessing such support.
8. Race details:	<p>Currently there is provision available for adults, predominantly older adults, which is specific to Asian and Chinese communities. 40% of day care service users generally are from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups.</p> <p>It is highlighted that people from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups were more likely to die from Covid 19 than someone who is white British with people born outside the UK at greater risk.</p>
9. Religion or beliefs details:	It is not anticipated that the termination of the draft Strategy and the impact of Covid 19 on how day opportunities are provided and accessed, will have an adverse impact on adults because of their religion or beliefs.
10. Sexual orientation details:	It is not anticipated that the termination of the draft Strategy and the impact of Covid 19 on how day opportunities are provided and accessed, will have an adverse impact on adults who are LGBT+ whilst accessing such support. Day opportunities will be inclusive of people of different sexual orientation. All support and services will be respectful and sensitive to specific needs related to this characteristic.

11. Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.	<p>The EA will be reviewed and amended as required. The first review of the EA will take place in March 2021.</p> <p>This assessment will be presented as an Appendix to the Cabinet Report, scheduled currently to go to the October 2020 Cabinet meeting. Mitigation of any identified potential adverse impact will be considered in future planning for day opportunities and factoring in any ongoing impact of Covid 19.</p>
12. What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?	<p>Demographic data Social care client data Office of National Statistics data Public Health data</p>
13. Consultation analysis	<p>There has not been any external consultation about the proposals in the report.</p>
14. Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.	<p>Day Opportunities services benefit approximately 1600 citizens with a wide range of support needs, including older people, people with learning disabilities, autism, dementia, physical disability and people with mental ill health across the city.</p> <p>Termination of the draft Strategy will maintain the status quo of building based day care so all current service users will remain eligible to access such services but the impact of Covid 19 will, on reopening, mean reduced building capacity to ensure social distancing and infection control can be implemented. This will mean that most adults will have a reduced attendance at the centres. Outreach and other alternative solutions will be sought.</p> <p>However, this assessment is not able to describe how the S.149 duty can be discharged fully until a decision is made by cabinet regarding next steps.</p>
15. Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact on any particular group(s)?	<p>Termination of the draft strategy will maintain the status quo of building based day care provision so will not have an adverse impact on eligible citizens who currently access services.</p> <p>Minimising the adverse impact of Covid 19 on provision of day opportunities will be dependent on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased safe reduction of infection control measures • Increased availability of alternative accessible community-based activity • A sustainable outreach support programme implemented by current day care providers that can respond to the challenges of seasonal changes • Birmingham not being subject to further lockdown measures
16. How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?	<p>Any proposed actions post-Cabinet will be monitored to ensure that they are compliant with the Equality Act 2010 and all relevant social care legislation.</p> <p>Provision of both internal and external day opportunities will be monitored to maintain accurate and up to date information about citizens who are receiving support.</p>
17. What data is required in the future to ensure effective monitoring of this policy/proposal?	<p>Monitoring of both building based and outreach activity and the recipients of such support will be implemented across internal and external provision.</p> <p>As the Covid 19 crisis continues, it will be important to gather insights and understand the impact of the temporary closure of centre-based day services caused by the pandemic.</p>
18. Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)? If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead	<p>Across the wider group of adults who currently access day opportunities, there will be reduced access to services due to the impact of Covid 19 and the requirement to socially distance. This should not intentionally be a disproportionate impact on adults because of their protected characteristics. Attendance at day centres whilst social distancing and other restrictions remain in place, will be responsive to the wide range of support needs of the adults who are eligible for support from Adult Social Care.</p>

19. Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal	<p>In March 2020, Day Opportunity services delivered from day centres were closed in response to the Covid 19 outbreak and in line with government / public health guidelines on the closure of non-essential service provision, social distancing and shielding.</p> <p>Evidence emerged of the profound impact of Covid 19 on high risk citizens that are representative of the service users of day opportunity services. This evidence paints a worrying picture of the risk to both service users as well as their carers' from accessing centre-based services in closed environments. Individual risk to the service user due to their disability and co-morbidities is further compounded by risks associated with travel and transport to day centres alongside the challenge of social distancing within some of the buildings from which services are delivered.</p> <p>The inherent risk to staff providing support and care to service users must also be considered to allow a fuller picture to emerge of the impact of Covid 19 on the disruption to day opportunity services. Birmingham's rich population diversity suggests that many staff will fall into the groups identified at greater risk of severe outcomes related to Covid 19 infection. Some of the contributory factors include ethnicity, sex, underlying health conditions or social factors related to poverty, housing and family composition. Workforce analysis and risk assessments have been carried out and will inform how and when services can re-open safely.</p> <p>Prior to Covid 19, day opportunities services were provided solely from day centres, requiring service users to utilise a range of transport means to access the services. In addition, day opportunities service providers varied in size, operating from buildings that today may not be adaptable to comply with infection control measures. The current Government and Public Health guidance on social distancing significantly reduces the day opportunities capacity to approximately a third of pre-Covid 19 usages. In addition, transport arrangements are impacted upon due to the need to socially distance and the requirement to wear face coverings / masks.</p>
20. Consulted People or Groups – consultation process	There was full consultation on the draft Day Opportunities Strategy in 2019. All relevant documentation remains available. There has not been a formal consultation on the proposal to terminate the draft strategy.
21. Informed People or Groups	<p>The Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care, Opposition Group Leaders, Chair of Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee were briefed regularly.</p> <p>The Council Leadership Team and the Adult Social Care Management Team were also engaged in the process. The Chair of the Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee were briefed about this assessment.</p>
22. Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA	<p>In line with the council's duty under the Equality Act 2010 the day opportunities have specific relevance to the protected characteristics of disability, race, gender and age.</p> <p>Day Opportunity service providers have risen to the challenge and have been creative in their responses to the current Covid 19 crisis. They have offered a range of alternative and creative outreach services. These have included the provision of phone and online services, supply of meals, safe and well checks, home visits, support to carers, assistance with medical appointments and shopping deliveries. This flexible response of day opportunity providers during Covid 19 has enabled providers to maintain contact with vulnerable citizens and their carers in their homes.</p> <p>To avoid citizens and carers being left without support, effective steps continue to be taken to meet needs now. The Council continues to explore how to further shape and influence such areas as the development of community assets, employment options, personal</p>

	<p>assistant support, community access and the raft of cultural and education opportunities that Birmingham offers in response to reduced capacity of day centres, in order to maintain social distancing and to have an alternative offer available for citizens that they might choose to access.</p> <p>On the 10th July 2020, Social Care Institute for Excellence released guidance on 'day care re-opening and safe delivery' on behalf of DHSC. The key messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plans will involve balancing risks and being flexible. They must be underpinned by continued Public Health England guidance and the Government's planned phases for reopening the country and should comply with any future lockdowns. ○ It is essential that there is an ongoing conversation between social workers, commissioners, providers and people who access day care services and their carers, and families about changing plans, people's needs, and levels and types of support. This is an ongoing and iterative process. ○ Consider the 'journey' the service and people who access day care are on – what happened during lockdown, the immediate future, and planning for the long term. There may be opportunities to do things in new and innovative ways. <p>The service will continue to work with citizens, their carers and partners to offer day activities, as Social Workers commence a Person Centred Planning reassessment of citizens to ensure their needs are being met.</p> <p>Post-Cabinet the embryonic Equality Assessment will be reviewed. Any specific needs or support related to the protected characteristics will be addressed accordingly.</p>
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Appendix C – Revised Consultation Documentation

(Please note that amendments and additional text are included as red text in the appropriate revised documents included as)

- Sub-Appendix 2 – Consultation Findings – Questionnaire Analysis (revised)
- Sub-Appendix 4 – Consultation Findings – Common Themes (revised)
- Sub-Appendix 6 – Themed Comments (revised)
- Sub-Appendix b – Equality Impact Assessment (revised)
- Sub-Appendix c – Day Opportunities Consultation Report (revised)



Appendix 2: –

Draft Day Opportunities Strategy Consultation Consultation Findings - Questionnaire Analysis (Revised August 2020)



Consultation Findings

Consultation Events

Table 1.1. An overview of Consultation Events/Meetings and Attendees.

Type of Event	Number of meetings	Attendees
BCC day centre events	30	1048
Small groups / friendship groups	173	1014
Day Care Provider Events	5	90
Public Events	14	83
External day centre events	5	71
Meetings Briefings/Programme Boards	9	-
Specialist Focus Group	9	95
Open Public events	3	75
Total	248	2476

Questionnaire responses

There were two types of questionnaire available for participants to complete which were a standard version and an easy read version. The easy read version was designed primarily for those with a learning disability or those who may have difficulty with reading.

Both types of questionnaire were available in hard copy, online and at all consultation events. Those participating in the consultation had a choice of completing the questionnaire online or completing one at their leisure and returning a hard copy via post (in a pre-paid envelope). Another option offered was that those who attended consultation meetings could complete the questionnaire at the end of the event and hand it in to the consultation team.

Table 1.2 Number of questionnaires completed

Completed Questionnaires	Standard	Easy Read	Total
Number of questionnaires completed	451	541	992

[It should be noted that the number of respondents quoted subsequently may not be equal to the number of people completing the questionnaires due to respondent's multiple replies to questions.]

Questionnaire Analysis

The questionnaires contained 4 separate sections:

Section 1 – Tell us who you are: contained questions about the person completing the questionnaire

Section 2 – Contained questions about the Proposed Day Opportunities Strategy

Section 3 – Contained questions about the Draft Day Service Model

Section 4 – Asked questions relating to Equalities Information, e.g. age, gender and ethnicity.

I. Questionnaire Responses

Section 1: Tell us who you are:

Q1. Standard: Firstly, which of the following are you? (or the person you are completing this on behalf of)?

Q1. Easy Read: Please tick all boxes which apply to you

Table 2.1 below details the responses to this question. The highest percentage of respondents to both the standard questionnaire (38.16%) and (47.53%) to the easy read questionnaire categorised themselves as "I am a resident of Birmingham and attend a day centre in Birmingham" followed by "I am a resident of Birmingham" (23.35%) standard and (41.26%) easy read and "I care for someone who attends a day centre in Birmingham" (16.75%) standard (7.72%) easy read.

Table 2.1. An overview of people completing both the Questionnaires

Category	Standard		Easy Read		Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I am a resident of Birmingham	145	23.35%	401	41.26%	546	34.27%
I am a resident of Birmingham and attend a day centre in Birmingham	237	38.16%	462	47.53%	699	43.88%
I care for someone who attends a day centre in Birmingham	104	16.75%	75	7.72%	179	11.24%
I represent/own a local business	3	0.48%	2	0.21%	5	0.31%
I represent a charity that covers the Birmingham area	29	4.67%	7	0.72%	36	2.26%
I represent a community group in Birmingham	11	1.77%	4	0.40%	15	0.94%
I work for Birmingham City Council	64	10.31%	7	0.72%	71	4.46%
I am a Birmingham councillor	2	0.32%	0	0.00%	2	0.13%
I represent a public sector organisation	7	1.13%	0	0.00%	7	0.44%
Other	16	2.58%	12	1.23%	28	1.76%
Not Answered	3	0.48%	2	0.21%	5	0.31%

As people were able to select more than one option the figures shown in **Table 2.1.** do not tally with the total amount of individual respondents who submitted a questionnaire in table **2.2.**

Q2. Are you completing the questionnaire on behalf of somebody else?

Table 2.2. An overview of people completing question 2

	Yes Number	Yes %	No Number	No %	Did Not Respond Number	Did Not Respond %
Standard Questionnaire	240	53.10%	205	45.35%	7	1.55%
Easy Read Questionnaire	282	51.65%	244	44.69%	20	3.66%
Combined Total	522	52.30%	449	44.99%	27	2.71%

In response to the standard questionnaire (45.35%) responded **No**, (53.10%) responded that **Yes**, they were completing the questionnaire on behalf of somebody else, with (1.55%) not providing a response. In response to the easy read questionnaire (44.69%) responded **No**, (51.65%) responded that **Yes**, they were completing the questionnaire on behalf of somebody else, with (3.66%) not providing a response.

* The combined percentage (%) total for question 3 – Question 7 in the following section is based on the combined number of responses to that particular question.

Example Question 3: There was a combined total of 997 responses to the question – the combined total for those that strongly agree is 225.

$$225 \div 997 \times 100\% = 22.57\%$$

Section 2: Proposed Day Opportunities Strategy / Our ideas for day services

Q3. Standard: What do you think about the proposals in the draft Day Opportunities Strategy?

Q3. Easy Read: What do you think about our ideas for changing day services?

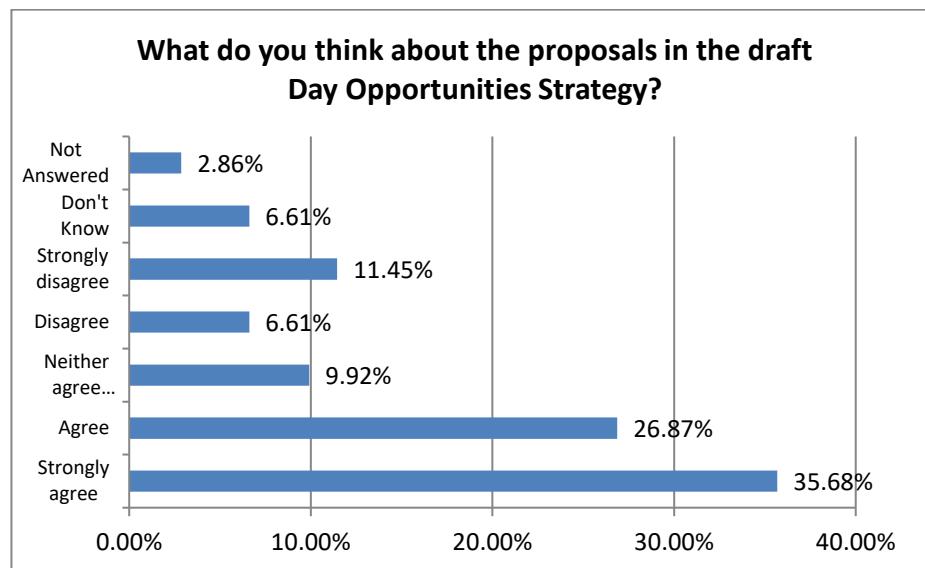
Table 2.3. Responses to Question 3

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	162	35.68%	63	11.60%	225	22.57%
Agree	122	26.87%	136	25.05%	258	25.88%
Neither agree nor disagree	45	9.92%	56	10.31%	101	10.13%
Disagree	30	6.61%	92	16.94%	122	12.24%
Strongly disagree	52	11.45%	130	23.94%	182	18.25%
Don't know	30	6.61%	59	10.87%	89	8.93%
Not answered	13	2.86%	7	1.29%	20	2.00%
Total	454	100%	543	100%	997	100%

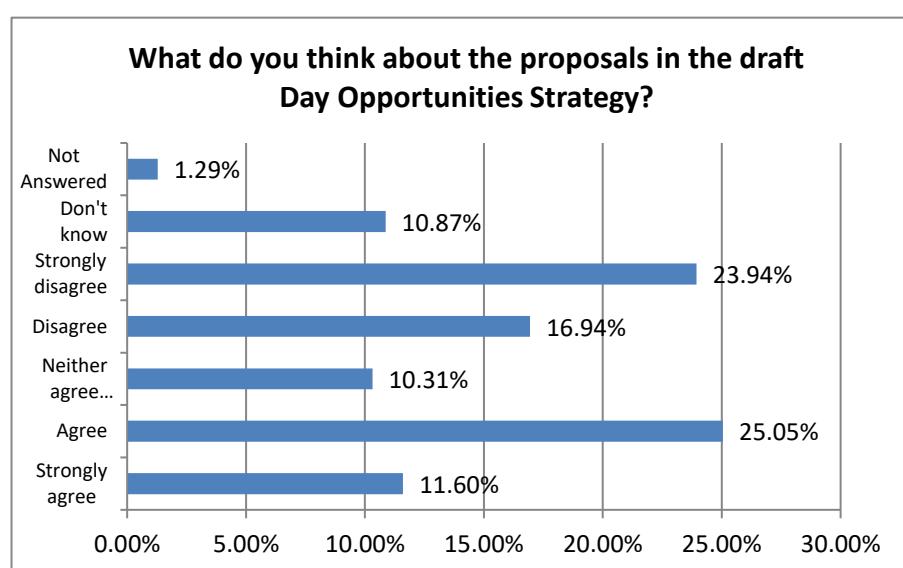
A high percentage of those who completed the standard questionnaire were in agreement with the proposals (62.56% agreed and 18.06% disagreed), whilst a higher percentage of those who completed the easy read questionnaires were not in agreement with the proposals (40.88% disagreed and 36.65% agreed). The overall level of support for the proposals was 48.45%.

The following, **graphs 2.1 and 2.2**, provides a full breakdown of responses to this question

Standard 2.1 – Overview of responses to the draft strategy



Easy Read 2.2 – Overview of responses to the draft strategy



Comments linked to this question indicate that those in agreement with the proposals of the strategy felt that the proposals were long overdue. However, others who agreed with the draft proposals cautioned that more needs to be done to ensure adequate support is in place to implement the proposals. For example, one respondent commented: "I strongly agree with the proposals, however I believe service users may need a great deal of support, some even one to one, when taking them out in the community and in terms of transport." Others said they agreed with the proposals but did not want this to be at the expense of building based services.

For those who did not agree with the proposals, there was a feeling that the proposals represented closure of building based day centres and comments reflected a lack of trust in Birmingham City Council's intentions. For example, one respondent commented that "the Strategy is a sneaky way of depleting day centres and then closing them to save money."

Q4. Our Draft Day Opportunities Strategy is based on the following statements. Please give us your view on the statements listed below:

The statements referred to in this question relate to the six key statements outlined in the draft strategy, proposing a fundamental shift in practice in the way that Birmingham City Council collectively plan, manage, deliver and commission day opportunity services.

The majority of all respondents were in agreement with the key aspirations of the draft Strategy, with the exception of the principle to maximise the opportunity to use personal budgets and direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen's choice. A high percentage of those completing standard questionnaires disagreed with this principle, whilst a high percentage of easy read agreed with the principle. Overall, 42% agreed with this principle.

When asked about the impact the draft Day Opportunities Strategy would have on them and or family members, a high percentage of those completing standard questionnaires felt it would have a positive impact, whilst a high percentage of those completing the easy read felt it would have a negative impact.

Q4. Standard: Our Draft Day Opportunities Strategy is based on the following statements. Please give us our view on the statements listed below:

4a) Standard: Focus on the individual, their strengths, choices, assets and goals through person centred planning

4a) Easy Read: Do you agree or disagree that we should focus on each individual person

Table 2.4. Responses to Question 4a

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	253	56.10%	164	30.26%	417	41.99%
Agree	134	29.71%	267	49.26%	401	40.38%
Neither agree nor disagree	20	4.44%	44	8.12%	64	6.45%
Disagree	18	3.99%	17	3.14%	35	3.52%
Strongly disagree	14	3.10%	18	3.32%	32	3.22%
Not sure /Don't know	10	2.22%	30	5.54%	40	4.03%
Not answered	2	0.44%	2	0.37%	4	0.40%
Total	451	100%	542	100%	993	100.00%

4b) Standard: Focus on the Outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve.

4b) Easy Read: Do you agree or disagree that we should listen to what you like to do and what you want to achieve?

Table 2.5. Responses to Question 4b

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	249	55.21%	185	34.13%	434	43.71%
Agree	138	30.60%	281	51.85%	419	42.20%
Neither agree nor disagree	25	5.54%	32	5.90%	57	5.74%
Disagree	13	2.88%	7	1.29%	20	2.01%
Strongly disagree	12	2.66%	11	2.03%	23	2.32%
Not sure /Don't know	12	2.66%	23	4.24%	35	3.52%
Not answered	2	0.44%	3	0.55%	5	0.50%
Total	451	100.00%	542	100.00%	993	100.00%

4c) Standard: Provide support that enables the person to access a range of opportunities in the wider and their own community as an active and equal citizen

4c) Easy Read: Do you agree or disagree that we should support people to take part in things in their local community like everyone else?

Table 2.6. Responses to Question 4c

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	236	52.33%	124	22.84%	360	36.22%
Agree	116	25.72%	254	46.78%	370	37.22%
Neither agree nor disagree	34	7.54%	49	9.02%	83	8.35%
Disagree	30	6.65%	36	6.63%	66	6.64%
Strongly disagree	20	4.44%	44	8.10%	64	6.44%
Not sure/Don't know	12	2.66%	31	5.71%	43	4.33%
Not answered	3	0.67%	5	0.92%	8	0.80%
Total	451	100.00%	543	100.00%	994	100.00%

- 4d) Standard:** Focus on skills development, improving independence in daily living, i.e. travel training and employment where possible
4d) Easy Read: Do you agree or disagree that we should help people to learn how to be more independent?

Table 2.7. Responses to Question 4d

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	216	47.79%	97	17.90%	313	31.49%
Agree	125	27.65%	231	42.62%	356	35.81%
Neither agree nor disagree	36	7.96%	65	11.99%	101	10.16%
Disagree	27	5.97%	52	9.59%	79	7.95%
Strongly disagree	31	6.86%	56	10.33%	87	8.75%
Not sure/Don't know	12	2.65%	34	6.27%	46	4.63%
Not answered	5	1.11%	7	1.29%	12	1.21%
Total	452	100.00%	542	100.00%	994	100.00%

- 4e) Standard:** Maximise the opportunity to use budgets and direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen's choice
4e) Easy Read: Do you agree or disagree that we should help people to have more control over their support with a personal budget?

Table 2.8. Responses to Question 4e

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	94	20.84%	92	16.94%	186	18.71%
Agree	76	16.85%	150	27.62%	226	22.74%
Neither agree nor disagree	46	10.20%	88	16.21%	134	13.48%
Disagree	72	15.96%	65	11.97%	137	13.78%
Strongly disagree	136	30.16%	82	15.10%	218	21.93%
Not sure/Don't know	22	4.88%	58	10.68%	80	8.05%
Not answered	5	1.11%	8	1.47%	13	1.31%
Total	451	100.00%	543	100.00%	994	100.00%

- 4f) Standard:** Make the most of a vibrant and developing city; “ensuring access to the wide range of activities Birmingham has to offer”
4f) Easy Read: Do you agree or disagree that we should help people to take part in many different activities in Birmingham, like everyone else?

Table 2.9. Responses to Question 4f

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	200	44.35%	124	22.79%	324	32.56%
Agree	122	27.05%	258	47.43%	380	38.19%
Neither agree nor disagree	48	10.64%	48	8.82%	96	9.65%
Disagree	24	5.32%	37	6.80%	61	6.13%
Strongly disagree	31	6.87%	40	7.35%	71	7.14%
Not sure/Don't know	18	3.99%	30	5.51%	48	4.82%
Not answered	8	1.77%	7	1.29%	15	1.51%
Total	451	100.00%	544	100.00%	995	100.00%

When asked what is the impact that the draft Day Opportunities Strategy would have on them and or family members, a higher percentage of those completing standard questionnaires felt it would have a positive impact (57.08%), whilst a higher proportion of those completing the easy read felt it would have a negative impact (39.78%).

Q5. Standard: What impact do you think the draft Day Opportunities Strategy would have on you and or your family members?

Q5. Easy Read: How would our idea for day services affect you and your family?

Table 2.10. Responses to Question 5

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very positive impact	164	36.28%	55	10.13%	219	22.01%
Positive impact	94	20.80%	106	19.52%	200	20.10%
No impact	48	10.62%	55	10.13%	103	10.35%
Negative impact	32	7.08%	91	16.76%	123	12.36%
Very negative impact	49	10.84%	125	23.02%	174	17.49%
Don't know	52	11.50%	97	17.86%	149	14.97%
Not answered	13	2.88%	14	2.58%	27	2.71%
Total	452	100.00%	543	100.00%	995	100.00%

Section 3: Draft Day Service Model

The Draft Day Service Model refers to the three-tier model of support including; (1) Enablement, (2) Personalised Support and (3) Specialist Intensive Support. The three tiers are designed to reflect that different people will need different levels and intensity of support dependent on their needs. In relation to the proposed day service model, a higher percentage of those completing standard (61.64%) and easy read (62.18%) questionnaires were in agreement with the proposed Day Services Model. When asked about the impact the Draft Service Model would have on them and or their family, it was felt that the model would have a positive impact.

Q6. Standard: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the draft Day Service model?

Q6. Easy Read: We said that we would like to provide 3 level of support – Do you agree or disagree with this?

Table 3. Responses to Question 6

	Standard		No.	% No.	Easy %	No. % No.	*Combined Total %
	No.	%					
Strongly agree	158	35.03%	96	17.45%	254	25.37%	
Agree	120	26.61%	246	44.73%	366	36.56%	
Neither agree nor disagree	51	11.31%	57	10.36%	108	10.79%	
Disagree	30	6.65%	38	6.91%	68	6.79%	
Strongly disagree	46	10.20%	47	8.55%	93	9.29%	
Don't know	34	7.54%	51	9.27%	85	8.49%	
Not answered	12	2.66%	15	2.73%	27	2.70%	
Total	451	100.00%	550	100.00%	1001	100.00%	

Q7. Standard: What impact do you think the Day Service Model would have on you and all your family members?

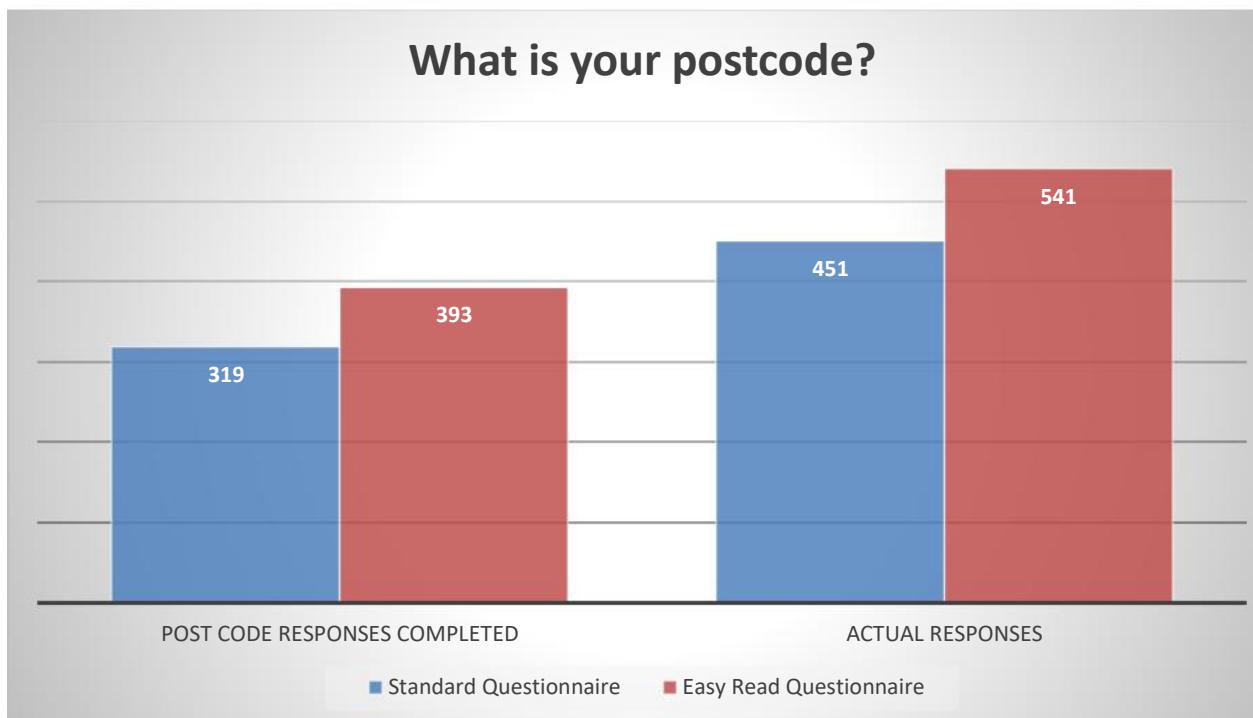
Q7. Easy Read: How would our idea for 3 levels of support affect you and your family?

Table 3.1. Responses to Question 7

	Standard		Easy		*Combined Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very positive impact	157	34.66%	49	8.99%	206	20.64%
Positive impact	90	19.87%	167	30.64%	257	25.75%
No impact	48	10.60%	86	15.78%	134	13.43%
Negative impact	36	7.95%	40	7.34%	76	7.62%
Very negative impact	52	11.48%	76	13.94%	128	12.83%
Don't know	51	11.26%	107	19.63%	158	15.83%
Not answered	19	4.19%	20	3.67%	39	3.91%
Total	453	100.00%	545	100.00%	998	100.00%

Questionnaire Section 4 - Equalities Information

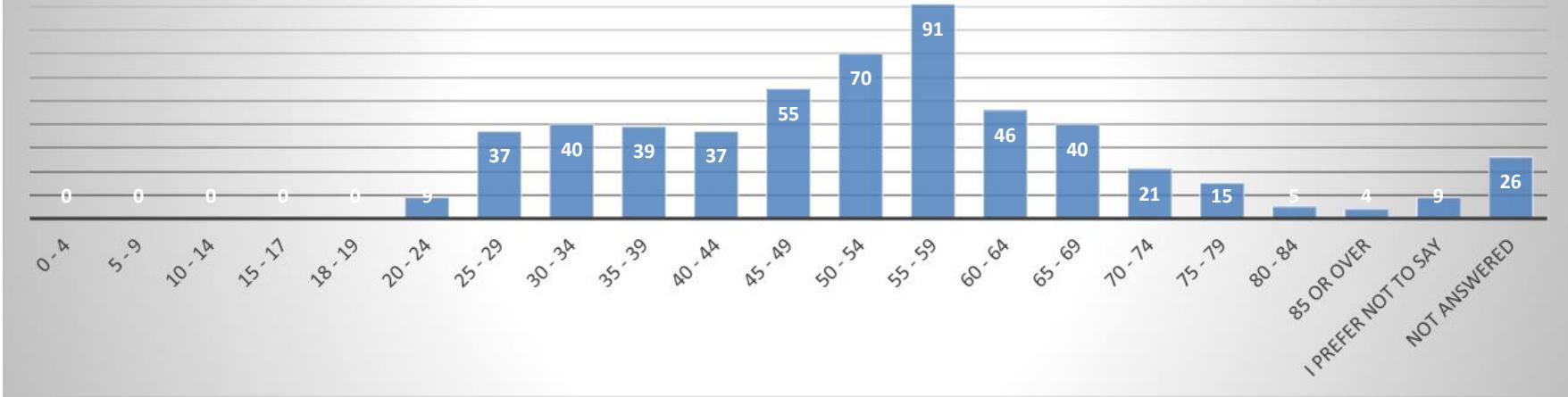
	Post Code Responses Completed	Actual Responses	Percent Completed
Standard Questionnaire	319	451	70.73%
Easy Read Questionnaire	393	541	72.64%
Total	712	992	



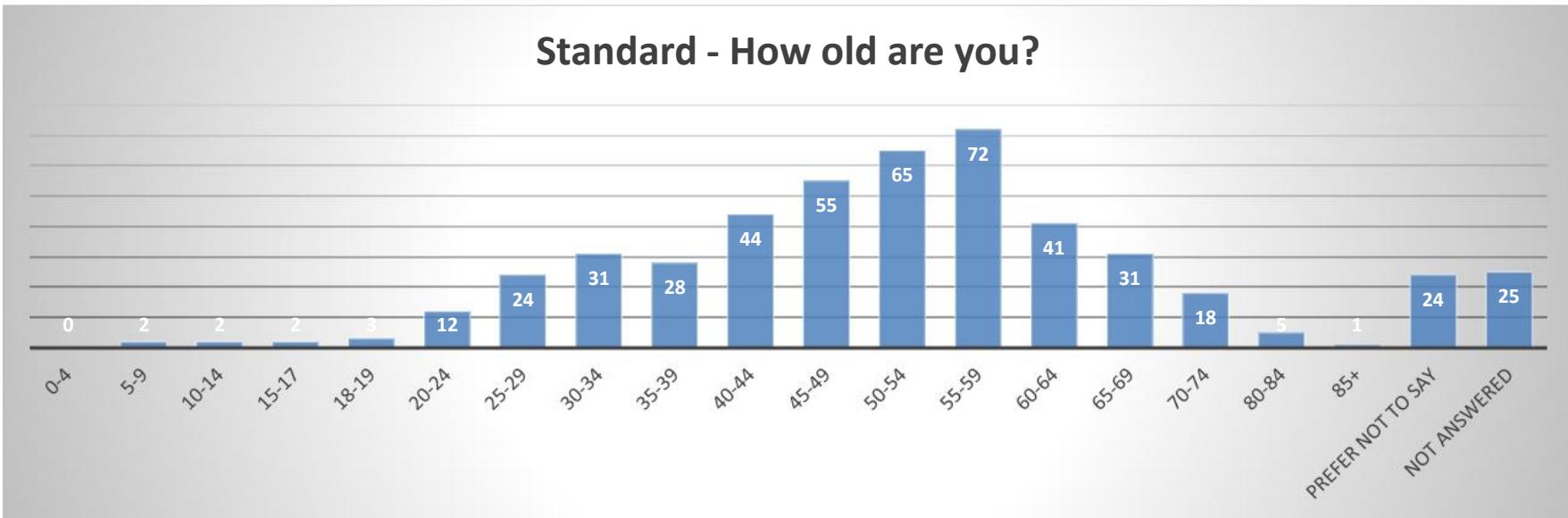
Standard Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
How old are you?	Numbers	Percentage
0-4	0	0.00%
5-9	2	0.41%
10-14	2	0.41%
15-17	2	0.41%
18-19	3	0.62%
20-24	12	2.47%
25-29	24	4.95%
30-34	31	6.39%
35-39	28	5.77%
40-44	44	9.07%
45-49	55	11.34%
50-54	65	13.40%
55-59	72	14.85%
60-64	41	8.45%
65-69	31	6.39%
70-74	18	3.71%
75-79	0	0.00%
80-84	5	1.03%
85+	1	0.21%
Prefer not to say	24	4.95%
Not answered	25	5.15%
Total	485	100.00%

Easy Read Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
How old are you?	Numbers	Percentage
0-4	0	0.00%
5-9	0	0.00%
10-14	0	0.00%
15-17	0	0.00%
18-19	0	0.00%
20-24	9	1.65%
25-29	37	6.80%
30-34	40	7.35%
35-39	39	7.17%
40-44	37	6.80%
45-49	55	10.11%
50-54	70	12.87%
55-59	91	16.73%
60-64	46	8.46%
65-69	40	7.35%
70-74	21	3.86%
75-79	15	2.76%
80-84	5	0.92%
85+	4	0.74%
Prefer not to say	9	1.65%
Not answered	26	4.78%
Total	544	100.00%

Easy Read - How old are you?

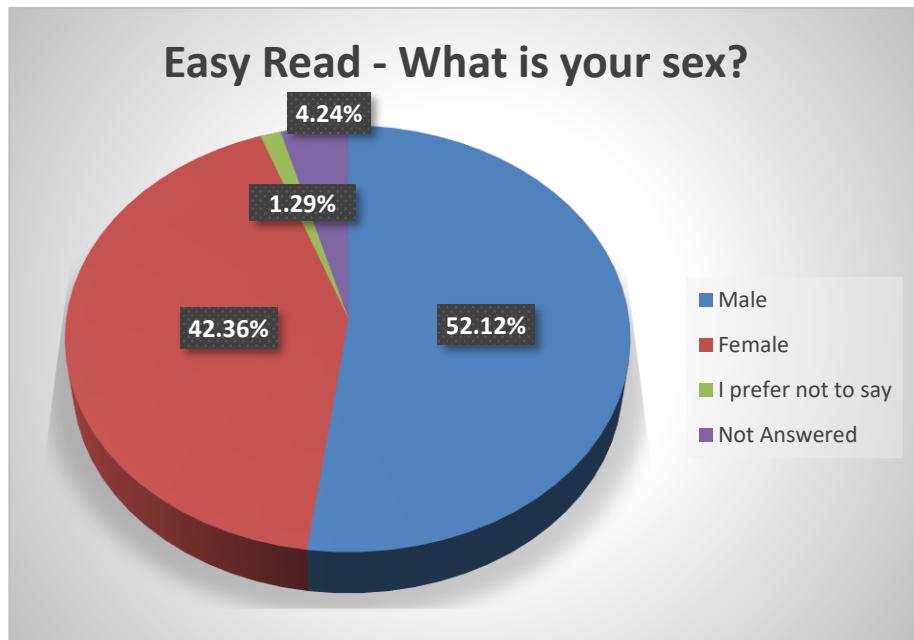
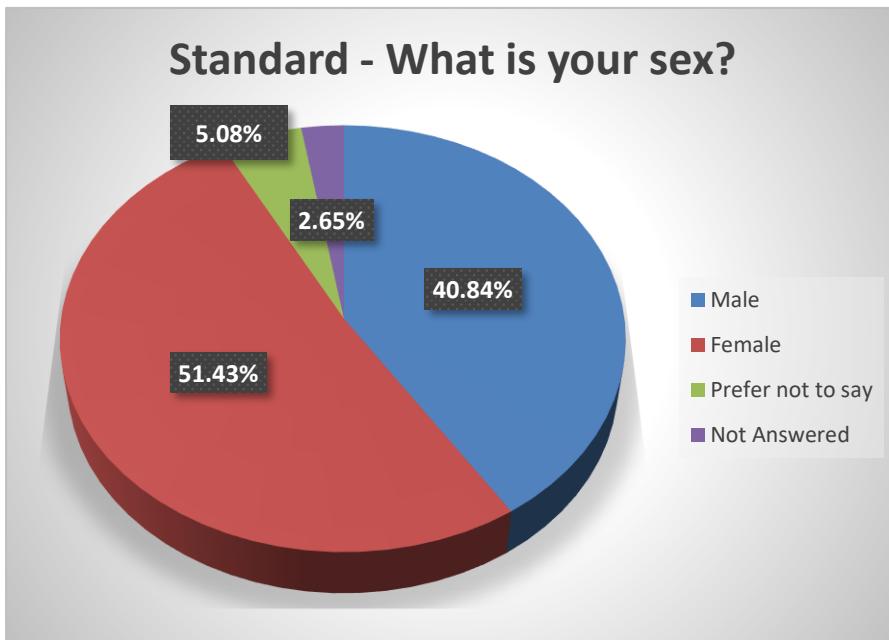


Standard - How old are you?



Standard Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
What is your sex?	Numbers	Percentage
Male	185	40.84%
Female	233	51.43%
Prefer not to say	23	5.08%
Not answered	12	2.65%
Total	453	100.00%

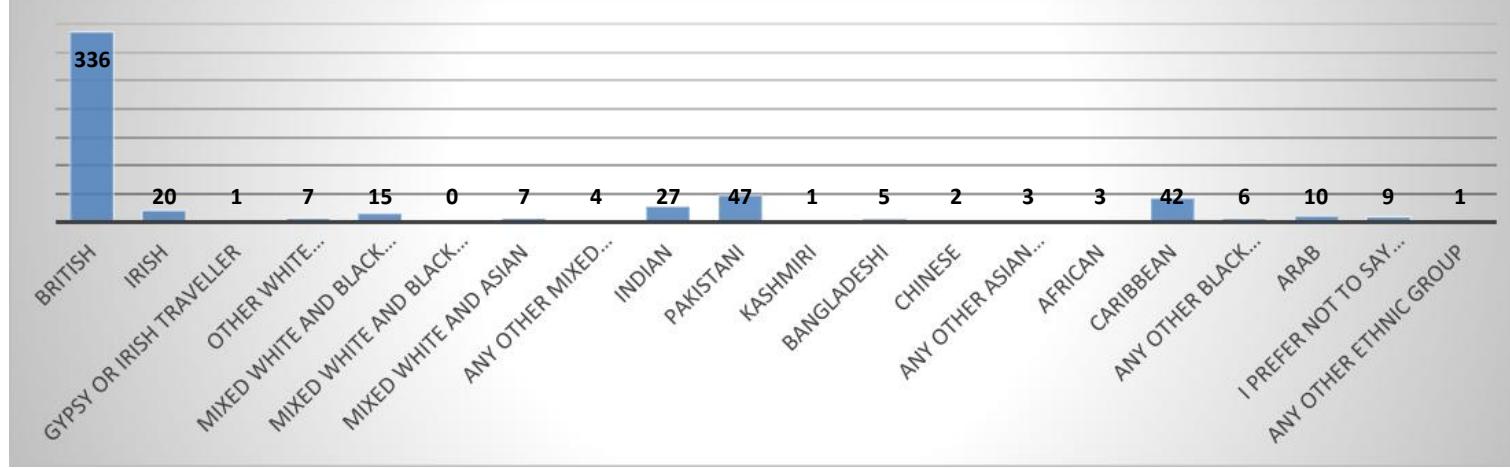
Easy Read Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
What is your sex?	Numbers	Percentag e
Male	283	52.12%
Female	230	42.36%
Prefer not to say	7	1.29%
Not answered	23	4.24%
Total	543	100.00%



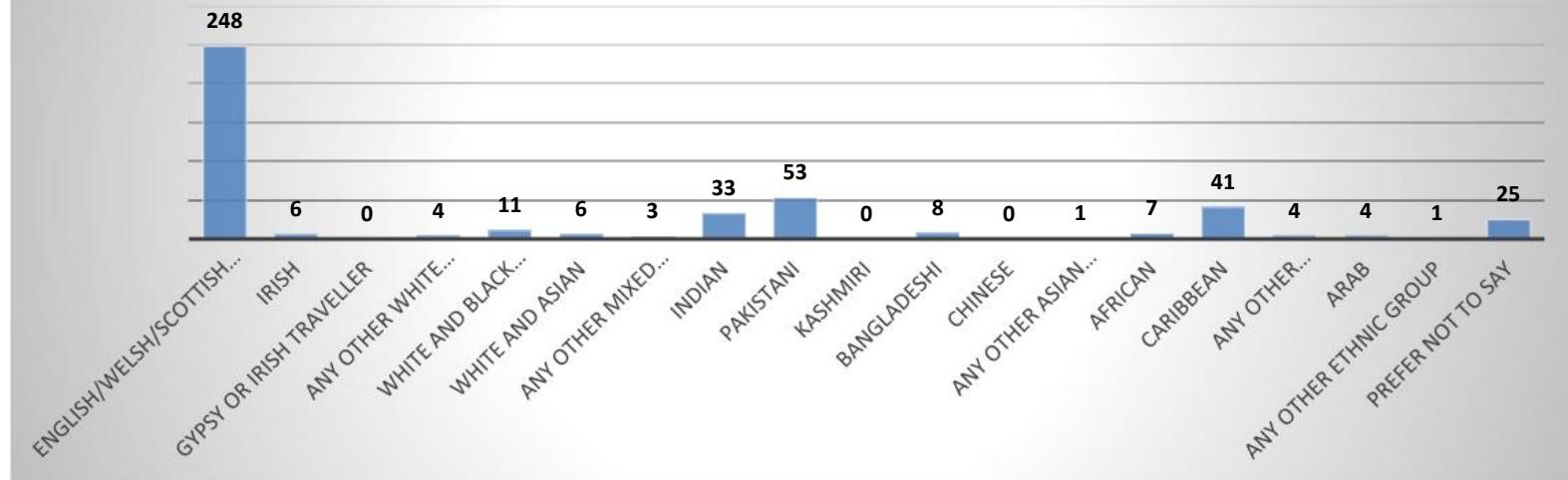
Standard Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
What is your ethnic group?	Numbers	Percentage
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	248	54.51%
Irish	6	1.32%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.00%
Any other White background	4	0.88%
White and Black Caribbean/African	11	2.42%
White and Asian	6	1.32%
Any other Mixed background	3	0.66%
Indian	33	7.25%
Pakistani	53	11.65%
Kashmiri	0	0.00%
Bangladeshi	8	1.76%
Chinese	0	0.00%
Any other Asian background	1	0.22%
African	7	1.54%
Caribbean	41	9.01%
Any other Black/African/Caribbean background	4	0.88%
Arab	4	0.88%
Any other ethnic group	1	0.22%
Prefer not to say	25	5.49%
Total	455	100.00%

Easy Read Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
What is your ethnic group?	Numbers	Percentage
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	336	61.54%
Irish	20	3.66%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	0.18%
Any other White background	7	1.28%
White and Black Caribbean/African	15	2.75%
White and Asian	7	1.28%
Any other Mixed background	4	0.73%
Indian	27	4.95%
Pakistani	47	8.61%
Kashmiri	1	0.18%
Bangladeshi	5	0.92%
Chinese	2	0.37%
Any other Asian background	3	0.55%
African	3	0.55%
Caribbean	42	7.69%
Any other Black/African/Caribbean background	6	1.10%
Arab	10	1.83%
Any other ethnic group	9	1.65%
Prefer not to say	1	0.18%
Total	546	100.00%

Easy Read - Ethnicity



Standard - Ethnicity



Standard Questionnaire

Section 4: Equalities Information

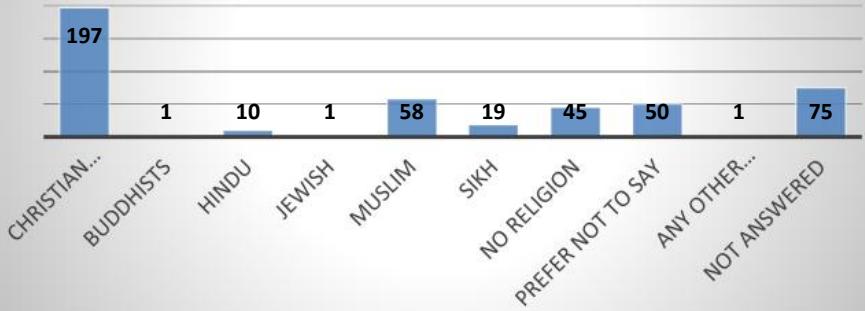
What is your religion or belief?	Numbers	Percentage
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominators)	197	43.11%
Buddhists	1	0.22%
Hindu	10	2.19%
Jewish	1	0.22%
Muslim	58	12.69%
Sikh	19	4.16%
No religion	45	9.85%
Prefer not to say	50	10.94%
Any other religion	1	0.22%
Not answered	75	16.41%
Total	457	100.00%

Easy Read Questionnaire

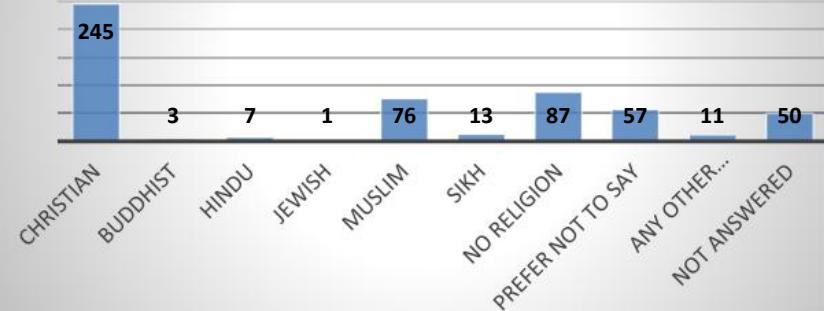
Section 4: Equalities Information

What is your religion or belief?	Numbers	Percentage
Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant, and all other Christian denominators)	245	44.55%
Buddhists	3	0.55%
Hindu	7	1.27%
Jewish	1	0.18%
Muslim	76	13.82%
Sikh	13	2.36%
No religion	87	15.82%
Prefer not to say	57	10.36%
Any other religion	11	2.00%
Not answered	50	9.09%
Total	550	100.00%

Standard - What is your religion or belief?



Easy Read -What is your religion or belief?



Standard Questionnaire

Section 4: Equalities Information

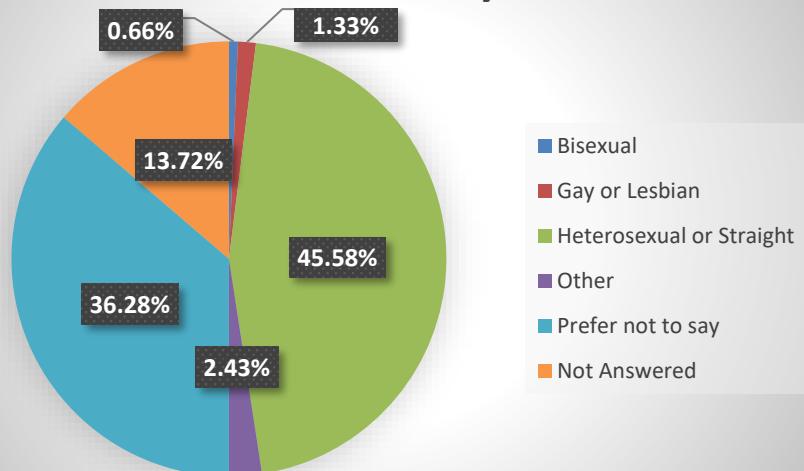
What is your Sexual Orientation? Are you...	Numbers	Percentage
Bisexual	3	0.66%
Gay or Lesbian	6	1.33%
Heterosexual or Straight	206	45.58%
Other	11	2.43%
Prefer not to say	164	36.28%
Not answered	62	13.72%
Total	452	100.00%

Easy Read Questionnaire

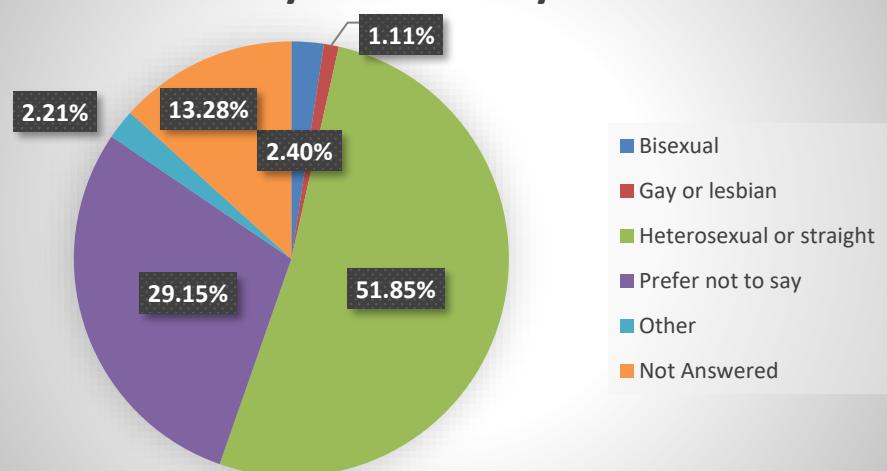
Section 4: Equalities Information

What is your Sexual Orientation? Are you...	Numbers	Percentage
Bisexual	13	2.40%
Gay or Lesbian	6	1.11%
Heterosexual or Straight	281	51.85%
Other	158	29.15%
Prefer not to say	12	2.21%
Not answered	72	13.28%
Total	542	100.00%

Standard - Are you...?

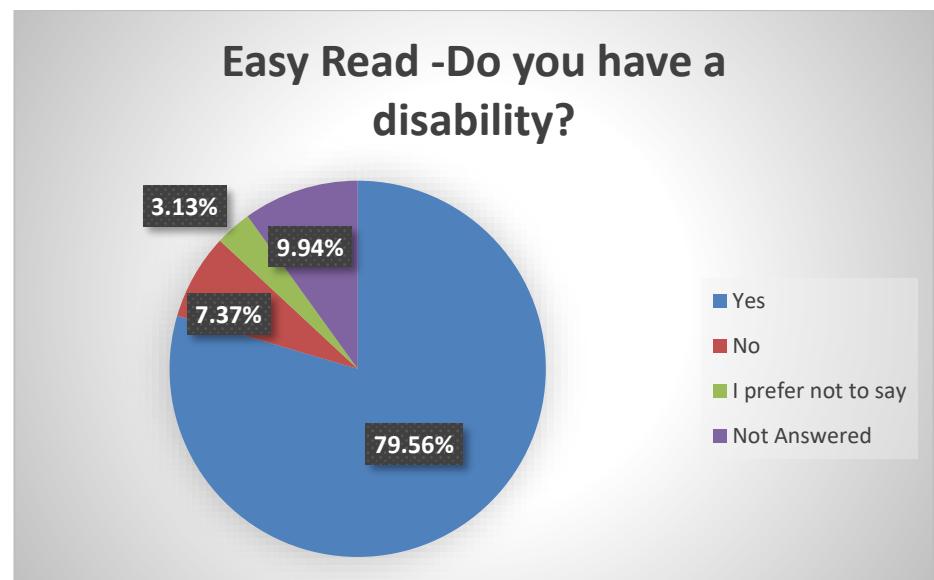
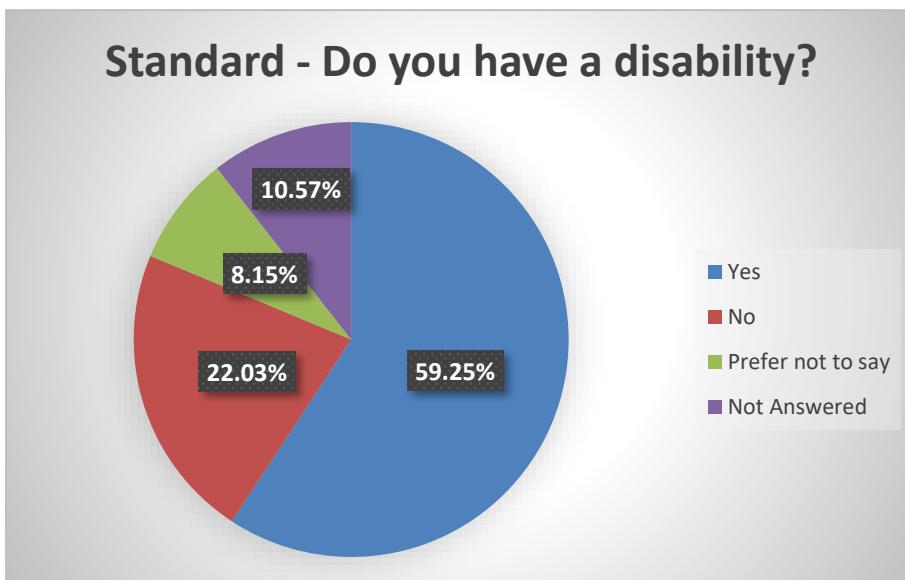


Easy Read - Are you...?



Standard Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?		
	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	269	59.25%
No	100	22.03%
Prefer not to say	37	8.15%
Not answered	48	10.57%
Total	454	100.00%

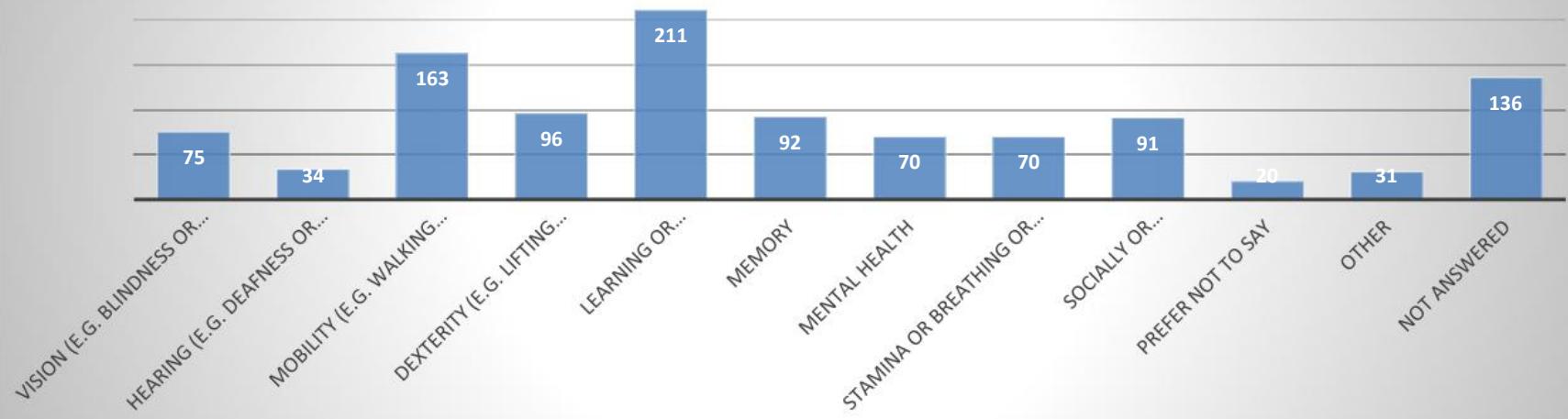
Easy Read Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more?		
	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	432	79.56%
No	40	7.37%
Prefer not to say	17	3.13%
Not answered	54	9.94%
Total	543	100.00%



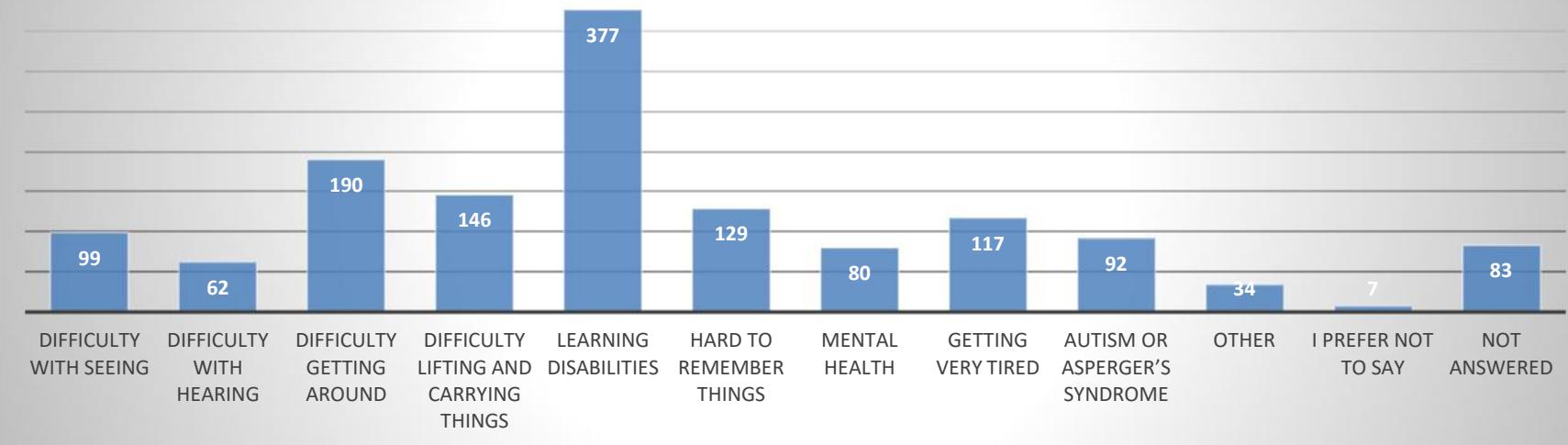
Standard Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? If Yes, What type?		
	Numbers	Percentage
Vision (e.g. blindness or partial sight)	75	6.89%
Hearing (e.g. deafness or partial hearing)	34	3.12%
Mobility (e.g. walking short distances or climbing stairs)	163	14.97%
Dexterity (e.g. lifting and carrying and carrying objects, using a keyboard)	96	8.82%
Learning or understanding or concentrating	211	19.38%
Memory	92	8.45%
Mental Health	70	6.43%
Stamina or breathing or fatigue	70	6.43%
Socially or behaviourally (e.g. associated with autism, attention deficit disorder or Asperger's syndrome)	91	8.36%
Prefer not to say	20	1.84%
Other	31	2.85%
Not answered	136	12.49%
Total	1089	100.00%

Easy Read Questionnaire		
Section 4: Equalities Information		
Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last for 12 months or more? If Yes, What type?		
	Numbers	Percentage
Difficulty with seeing	99	6.99%
Difficulty with hearing	62	4.38%
Difficulty getting around	190	13.42%
Difficulty lifting and carrying things	146	10.31%
Learning disabilities	377	26.62%
Hard to remember things	129	9.11%
Mental health	80	5.65%
Getting very tired	117	8.26%
Autism or Asperger's syndrome	92	6.50%
I prefer not to say	34	2.40%
Other	7	0.49%
Not answered	83	5.86%
Total	1416	100.00%

Standard - What type of disability?



Easy Read - What type of disability?





Appendix 4: -

Draft Day Opportunities Strategy Consultation

Consultation Findings Common Themes (Revised August 2020)



Common Themes from Comments and Questions

Appendix 4 will examine common themes that have emerged from the comments and questions received by respondents throughout the consultation process.

Over 700 questions were received, and over 5000 comments gathered from a range of sources which included; returned Standard questionnaires, returned Easy Read questionnaires, event feedback sheets, e-mails received to the Consultation e-mail address and notes taken at consultation events.

The number of questions and comments analysed in this section differs slightly from the number stated above. This is because when a comment or question covered several different themes, these have been split and assigned accordingly. All comments and questions received have been reviewed and analysed.

Comments and questions have been categorised according to 9 identified themes plus one additional heading for miscellaneous comments that could not be easily categorised.

The themes identified from the comments and questions are;

- A. Carers
- B. Closures
- C. Community Activities
- D. The Consultation
- E. Direct Payments
- F. Draft Strategy
- G. Funding / Savings
- H. Social Work
- I. Transitions
- J. Miscellaneous

In addition to the nine themes a range of sub-categories have been identified to assess the views relating to the consultation.

Theme A: Carers

Analysis identified 174 comments and 7 questions.

This theme has been split into two sub-categories on the perceived impact that the proposals in the draft Day Opportunities Strategy would have on the lives of carers whose family members attend day opportunity services. As with other categories the anticipated impact of the proposals in the draft Strategy centred on the perception that there would be closure of some or all building based day opportunity services.

- **Carers' Concerns**

Just over half of the comments related to the level of support that either carers provide to and/or receive from the current day opportunities system. It was clear from respondents that many carers feel that the support they receive from day centres alleviates the pressure that they feel that they are under. Many stated that if day centres were to close this would increase stress levels both for carers and their family members or the person they support. Carers also cited that were day centre provision to reduce or close completely this would also impact on their carer/work/life balance. Carers commented that day centres allow them to go out to work and should this provision no longer be available the resulting impact would either mean a loss of income or their family member having to move into residential care.

Another visible feature in this category was the issue of both ageing carers and ageing citizens who access day opportunities services. Older carers (some who are 80 years plus and caring for more than one family member) may have their own health and social care needs, which impact on their ability to care for their family member, access the community and organise and manage alternative provision of support in the day. Respondents felt that building based services were vital to supporting them to continue to care for their family member in circumstances that are becoming more difficult to manage due to their advancing age.

- **Respite**

The respite that building based services provided was mentioned in a number of comments in this category. Respondents again referenced the importance of respite for carers who are elderly or have their own health issues that they need to manage. There was also further mention that the respite current day services provide enables carers to have some degree of independence and to be able to live their own lives (e.g. attend appointments, shopping, housework, etc.). Several respondents referred to day centres as being their "life-line" and the only break that they get in a job that lasts "24/7".

Respondents also referred to the assurance that they receive, in the knowledge that family members are being supported in a safe environment, is a form of respite in-itself as it alleviates some of the stress that they are under.

There was also mention of the lack of dedicated respite service provision which could be an alternative option to help with the pressures of caring full-time.

The need for carer support also dominated the questions asked relating to this category.

Theme B: Closure of day centres

Analysis identified 200 comments and 12 questions.

There are no additional subcategories within this theme. All comments and questions related directly to closure of day centres.

Respondents were concerned that the proposals put forward in the draft Day Opportunities Strategy would result in the closure of building based day centres. Some respondents felt that the Strategy

would result in the closure of all building-based day services, while others focused their concerns on the closure of the day centre that they or their family member attend. The topic dominated a lot of discussions held at consultation events in both Birmingham City Council run services and those delivered by external providers.

Respondents referred to the importance of the routine of attending a day centre regularly as they are not able to cope with change. Carers also referred to the importance of maintaining a routine, not only for the welfare of their family member but also because it enables them to manage other areas of their lives.

Respondents also expressed concerns about the costs of accessing the community if they no longer had a day centre to regularly attend. Costs relating to transport, adequately trained staff to support them and costs of activities in the community were mentioned. Some carers also expressed concerns that if centres were to close this would impact on their ability to work and therefore their income. Respondents felt that accessing a day centre affords them the social contact, range of activities and safety that they would not be able to afford if they had to access the community independently.

There were many comments referring to the importance of friendships and concern that opportunities to make and maintain these friendships would be lost if day centres were to close as a result of implementing the proposed Strategy. Carers felt that attendance at a day centre enhanced their family member's independence as it enabled them to make friendships and participate in activities in a safe environment.

Both the comments and questions reflected the belief that what is being proposed in the draft Strategy is already being carried out in the day centres, therefore, there is no need for change.

Comments received expressed concerns that the closure of day centres would negatively impact on the health and well-being of those that currently access the services and their family/carers; and that the prospect of centres closing has led to an increase in stress levels. Carers, in particular, thought that attendance at a day centre kept their family member safe and that it was important that trained staff were on hand to support those with more complex needs.

Theme C: Community Activities

Analysis identified 2079 comments and 66 questions.

Due to the volume of comments and the range of areas encompassed by the views expressed seven subcategories have been identified.

- Accessibility**

There were comments and questions on accessibility to both the local and wider community. There were five issues that emerged from comments and questions on this theme. These were access to the community, transport, public awareness and attitudes and costs of accessing support and activities in the community.

Respondents commented on difficulties with accessing the community, and that work needs to be done to facilitate access if people are to be encouraged into more community-based activities.

Respondents cited a number of obstacles, and lack of facilities in the community currently. These included a lack of suitably equipped toilets and changing facilities, wheelchair access to shops, restaurants, and cafes, and difficulties with operating wheelchairs on pavements. There were also comments regarding access to places of worship and people requiring support to practice their faith.

Transport was also referred to in comments and questions. Respondents referred to the cost and suitability of public transport, availability of affordable specialist transport, availability of services such as Ring and Ride, and difficulties experienced by some respondents with public attitudes on public transport.

Public attitudes towards, and awareness of, conditions such as learning disability or physical disabilities featured in a number of comments and questions. Respondents stated that more needs to be done to make businesses aware of issues if places in the community are to become more accessible. Awareness would need to be raised around behaviours that people may have which members of the public would perceive to be challenging. Carers have stated that members of the public have misinterpreted the way that their family member behaves. Service users, carers and staff at day opportunity services have all reported verbal abuse and negative behaviour from members of the public. This has been led to perception that going into the community is not safe.

Respondents also commented on the costs of both transport and activities in the community. From comments received this is seen as another barrier to accessing the community.

- **Activities**

388 comments in this theme were from service users and carers stating the range of activities that they would like to do, or currently do, within their day service provision. These included a mix of centre-based activities and activities that can be accessed out in the community.

- **Community integration and support**

Respondents stated that to integrate them into the community more a number of factors need to be considered such as; what options/activities are available for people to access, the affordability of these activities, options need to have appropriate facilities, transport needs to be accessible and affordable, businesses and members of the public need to understand disability and different behaviours.

Respondents stated that the nature of their conditions can limit what they do or are able to access, e.g. mobility, cognitive function and chronic pain. Furthermore, the activities on offer can limit people's integration into the community, for instance those with severe learning disabilities may be limited to what they can access.

A number of respondents expressed that they would like to access the community more, to meet new people and try more things. People stated that they would like to know more about what is in the community and that it may be that more investment is required to develop what is on offer to people in the community.

Respondents also suggested that a future model of day opportunities could include a combination of community activities and building based day centres as not everyone wants to go out into the community, or, at least not all of the time.

Some respondents stated that although they would like to access the community, they are nervous of doing so due to a sense of vulnerability. To access the community, they would require sufficient support which, for some, would be 1:1 support. Some respondents commented that they are unable to go anywhere on their own, for example one respondent stated that they have a tendency to wander, another person stated that the individual they care for has little awareness of risks, therefore requiring support to go out and about. Other comments made by respondents stated that they would not go out at all if they didn't have support or that they would be distressed if they were out in the community without someone to help them. Respondents stated that they would need support with using transport, managing, and using money and in some cases with their communication skills.

Reference was made to a publication by the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) published in 2007 called 'Having a Good Day?' which said that doing an activity in a community setting "does not automatically ensure that an individual has contact with non-disabled people or is living an 'ordinary' life".

- **Day centres are important**

A number of respondents referenced the importance of day centres for those who use the services and their carers and families.

Respondents stated that attending building-based day centres gave them the opportunity to meet friends and have regular social contact. Many respondents simply stated that they want to stay at their day centre, that they enjoy their time there at it makes them happy.

In some cases, respondents reported that they had been attending the day centre for a long time, in some cases 25 years plus, and that to change would be upsetting. It was reported in comments that not attending the day centre would have negative impact on health and wellbeing, e.g. resulting in anxiety, depression, and loneliness. Attending the day centres provides a structure and routine which is important to many people who responded.

Respondents also commented on the importance of day centres in combatting loneliness and how having a disability in itself increases the risk of loneliness, as it can make it difficult to access the wider community. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) report "Disability, well-being and loneliness, UK: 2019" reported that a higher percentage of disabled people feel lonely compared to non-disabled people, with the proportion of disabled people reporting to feel lonely "often or always" being four times that of non-disabled people.

Having a centre to attend enables people to meet and make friends in a safe environment and creates a sense of belonging. It was asserted that this would be difficult to replicate if the only option to access day opportunities was through activities in the community. Respondents felt that doing activities in the community does not in itself combat loneliness. Furthermore, if a person is lonely then they are also less likely to engage in the wider community. To mitigate against the impact of loneliness it was suggested that day centres could play a greater role in providing access to activities in the wider community while still acting as a focal point for people to meet and socialise.

Comments also stated that people do not necessarily want to go into the community and prefer the sense of safety and security that building based services provide, and that this type of provision is

best suited to those with complex needs. For example, one commentator with complex needs stated, "If having complex needs means I still have the opportunity to access the day service then that's okay. Without my day service I would be without support, I'd be stuck at home more and more and would lack things I can access and do." People also reported that they do not feel safe in the community, find activities difficult to access and that there aren't enough suitable alternatives in the community that provide the facilities and staffing that they get at their day centre.

A response quoted a Government policy document from October 2018, called "A connected society a strategy for tackling loneliness - laying the foundations for change". It reported that having access to buildings where people can get together "was a frequent theme in response to government's call for evidence on loneliness".

Other benefits of building based day centres was the support with personal care, communication, range of activities and skills that could be learnt.

Having a reliable service to attend also supports the families and carers of those who require a day service. As stated in other themes of this analysis day centres provide respite and support to families and carers.

Some respondents did voice support for accessing activities in the community but would like to combine this with regularly attending a building-based day centre too.

- **Friendships**

Friendships made at day centres were referred to in a number of comments in relation to accessing the community. As referenced in other themes, respondents stated that they value the day centre as a place to meet and make friends. If they were to no longer attend the day centre there would be concerns that they would be lonely, isolated and bored at home.

Respondents also stated that they valued the opportunity to meet with people of a similar age group and to take part in shared activities with other people. Respondents stated that being at a day centre provides not only social contact but also a sense of security. Questions on this theme queried how this could be replicated out in the wider community.

- **Information**

There were comments and questions relating to information about what activities are available in the community for people to access, that may be an alternative to, or in addition to, building based day services. To aid access to community activities will require up to date and accurate information on as broad a range of services as possible to be available. Respondents stated that this not only needs to be comprehensive but also easy to access and in a simple format.

Questions submitted relating to this topic asked for information on what service are currently available and how they could be accessed. Day opportunity provider services also enquired as to how they could better promote their services to social work teams and potential users of their services.

- **Referrals**

19 comments within this theme referenced referrals into day opportunities services. The perception among respondents was that referrals to day centres was slowing down, and for people seeking a

referral found the process difficult to access. Providers of day opportunity services commented that social work teams did not have a clear overview of services that were available to which to refer people.

Theme D: Consultation – process and governance

Analysis identified 613 comments and 55 questions.

Due to the volume of comments and the range of areas encompassed by the views expressed five subcategories have been identified.

- **Capacity to understand**

The ability to understand either the presentation or the questions asked in the questionnaires. Some felt that more explanation of the proposals was required, and that the information relayed in the consultation was too complex for some people to understand.

- **Documentation**

A number of comments reflected on the consultation documentation, including the questionnaires and the draft Day Opportunities Strategy. The majority of these comments referenced the questionnaire with many stating that they felt that the questions were biased towards encouraging certain responses. Others felt that they did not have sufficient information with which to make an informed decision.

- **Events and presentations**

Views ranged from the presentation being clear, understandable, and informative; an appreciation of group discussions; and the opportunity to express views; and some being enabled to have their say; through to a lack of trust in the intentions of the consultation, that the information was not clear enough and the content of the presentation was too vague. There were also comments on the large numbers of people and noise levels at events held at internal Birmingham City Council day services. However, additional small group discussions were arranged to mitigate against this and enable more meaningful participation of citizens who use these services.

- **Governance – Decision making**

Comments referring to the Governance and decision-making process. mostly expressed a perceived lack of transparency around the governance process and a lack of trust in Birmingham City Council.

- **Process**

Comments on the consultation process ranged from those that were dissatisfied with promotion of the consultation events, the length of time taken to respond to questions, and that the process was going through the motions through to positive comments about the person-centred approach.

Most of the questions related to the analysis of data, the process of approving the analysis report and how people will be notified of the outcomes of the consultation.

Theme E: Direct payments and personal budgets

Analysis identified 231 comments and 30 questions.

Concern was expressed around the process of managing direct payments, which was viewed by many to be challenging. Two subcategories have been identified for this theme.

- **Direct Payments**

Concern was expressed around the process of managing direct payments, which was viewed by many to be challenging. Some said that they didn't have the capacity or support to take on the responsibility and others said that they did not want to take on this responsibility and that day centres are more convenient. Some felt that it placed more responsibility on the carer and that they were too complex to manage, e.g. responsibility for Income Tax and National Insurance. One respondent likened the administration involved in having a direct payment to a job.

In addition to the level of support required to manage finances, employ Personal Assistants, etc. objections were raised around potential for mismanagement of funds. It was felt by some respondents that having a Direct Payment was not suitable for those with complex needs. Furthermore, the level of funds available through Direct Payments does not always afford adequate support. It was pointed out that Direct Payments are not in line with the cost of living and higher rates are often charged for support at weekends.

Some respondents felt that Direct Payments were forced upon them and that by encouraging this would result in less need for day centres.

Respondents in support of Direct Payments were in favour because they enable access to more activities. They can also provide increased opportunities for independence and enable services that suit people's needs more. Overall, respondents who favoured Direct Payments thought that they allow for greater control and therefore are better for all.

It was suggested in several comments that it would be good to have more information, e.g. a resource directory of services to purchase with a Direct Payment.

- **Personal Assistants**

Most of the comments expressed difficulties in employing and managing PAs, including sourcing training, paying adequate wages, and supervising PAs. **It was also suggested that the employment of Personal Assistants would be more costly than attendance at a day centre, due to 1:1 time and where necessary, provision of care needs.** There were also concerns expressed about safeguarding with respondents saying that they would feel safer at a day centre where they know that staff are well trained and supported. Although some respondents recounted bad experiences with PAs there were some positive examples too, but this often depends on having adequate support and funding to get the right personal assistant.

Theme F: Draft Strategy

Analysis identified 1515 comments and 71 questions.

Analysis identified comments and questions relating specifically to the Six Draft Aspirations and Draft Service Model. Due to the volume of comments and the range of areas encompassed by the views expressed nine sub-categories have been identified.

• Draft Model

Respondents expressed concerns about the graphical representation of the model as a triangle and what each tier represents. Responses focused on whether or not the structure of the triangle should be inverted so that the Specialist Intensive Support tier was moved from the bottom to the top so that it represented the largest section. There was concern expressed that, as the model currently stands, it suggests that priority would be given to the Enablement tier at the expense of the Specialist Intensive Support tier resulting in more able people receiving a greater level of support than those with specialist and complex needs. In addition, some respondents felt that the model was too restrictive in its categorisation of people and their needs, and hope was expressed that in practice there would be a more fluid approach. **Also, it was felt the model misrepresents the numbers of citizens who would be placed in the different categories of the model.**

There were also comments querying how assessments would be made and how people's level of need would be determined. There was scepticism that the process would be fair and transparent and that it would result in service users not receiving an adequate level of support. Furthermore, concern was expressed about the time limit applied to the Enablement tier of the model, with some respondents saying that this would not suit some client groups, e.g. mental health, dementia, etc. where capabilities can change in a short space of time. It was suggested that the time limit of 12 weeks be made flexible and be dependent on an individuals' needs. Respondents also queried whether there would be ongoing support for those who have completed the Enablement stage, as skills learned can be lost if they are not supported to be maintained.

Again, people expressed the desire to stay within their current day centre provision and a number of comments stated that the model is already being implemented in the service that they attend and that this meets their needs.

Those who expressed support for the model commented that they felt it was logical and made sense. Respondents welcomed the structured approach and the focus on enablement. Some respondents also welcomed the focus on the individual and their capabilities. Commentators felt that the proposed Model was a positive step towards helping people to improve and better themselves.

There was support for the concept of improving people's level of independence and the positive impact that this can have on confidence and self-esteem.

The remaining comments under this theme were undecided or could not be determined as either being in support or not in support of the Model. Respondents who were undecided stated that they would need further information and detail, particularly in relation to how assessments and reviews would be conducted, before they could comment on the model. Others commented on the structure

of the model such as the need to clarify how flexible movement would be across the tiers in the triangle as boundaries are not always clear when applied to an individual's circumstances.

The questions received also asked for clarity on the stages of the model, what they meant, how assessments would be made, who and how decisions would be made and what implementation would mean for current service provision.

- **Draft Strategy**

Those not in support of the strategy voiced concerns that implementation of the strategy would result in the closure of day centres, and that this in turn would leave to insufficient support for service users, families and carers. Comments revealed a degree of uncertainty as to what the impact of the Strategy would be and what would replace day centres if any were to close. Some respondents felt that implementation of the Strategy would result in them having to organise daily activities for their family member, should they no longer be attending a day centre, and that this would increase the work and pressure put on families and carers.

Respondents quoted research to challenge the Council's view that day centres are old fashioned, and that the Strategy is not based on evidence.

As with comments made in the "Funding" theme there was a perception that the proposals in the draft Strategy were related to budget cuts within Birmingham City Council, and that the Council wanted to force people into private day care provision.

As in previous themes people also referenced that they do not want or like change and are happy with the way that things are currently. Some respondents said that the thought of change caused them stress and anxiety. There were also concerns that changes would result in social isolation, safeguarding issues and would not be suitable for those with more complex needs.

There was challenge to the Strategy's suggestion that implementation would likely lead to a reduced demand for building based day opportunities which in turn could lead to closure of day centres.

There were also comments that the proposals in the Strategy have been made in the past and nothing changed, this has resulted in people having no confidence that things will change this time either.

Those in favour of the draft Strategy welcomed the person-centred approach and a focus on a person's needs and abilities. Respondents felt that the Strategy would increase the confidence and independence of those who use day opportunities services should changes be implemented.

There was recognition that things need to change and that this was long overdue. Respondents expressed that people should have the right to do what they would like to do with the right support, and that they are entitled to the same rights as others in the community.

There was a sense that the changes would have a positive impact on lives, with a greater choice of activities, the opportunity to learn new skills and access to different environments. Some commented that it was good to be focused on the future and positive to focus on empowering people and enabling them to be more included in the wider community.

Others commented that the Strategy proposes what is on offer elsewhere in the country, including neighbouring boroughs.

The remaining comments in this sub-category were either neutral or undecided about the proposals presented in the draft Strategy. Comments were undecided about the impact of strategy and that it would depend on how it was to be implemented. Others stated that it may work for some people more than others. In particular, it was felt that the proposals may be more suited for the younger generation rather than older adults or those who are older and have complex needs.

Other respondents stated that it was difficult to decide whether or not the Strategy was good or not unless they had examples of how the changes would work in practice.

- **Equality and diversity**

The comments and questions relating to equality and diversity in terms of the proposed draft Strategy covered very similar issues.

Firstly, generational issues with comments and questions stating that the proposals favour the younger generation more than the older generation of service users. Some respondents felt that there was not enough focus on the older population in the draft Strategy, and that those with dementia need particular consideration and services that are centre based and structured, due to the nature of the condition.

Ethnic and cultural issues were also mentioned in both the comments and questions. Respondents felt that more engagement and consideration should be given to ensure that cultural, religious, and ethnic groups are accommodated and engaged with in the future model of day opportunities. Some respondents expressed that there needs to be awareness of how cultural practices and religious beliefs may impact on implementation of the proposals in the draft Strategy.

Views were also expressed that the draft Strategy was perhaps too broad in scope and that the needs of certain groups should have been included and considered. These include people with; brain/head injury, autism, sensory loss or impairment and people who have multiple disabilities. Questions were asked about what can be done to improve public attitudes towards those with a disability to enable people to have more confidence in accessing the community.

- **Person centred planning**

There was a positive response to person centred planning with support for giving service users the choice to do things that they enjoy doing throughout the day. Of the 35 comments on this topic, it was felt that a focus on the citizen is a positive move as people have different needs which need to be accommodated. To get this right it is important to ensure that the right people are involved in developing person-centred plans with clarity whose contribution is required including the service user, carer, social worker, and service provider.

There were also questions in relation to person centred planning and what the implications of implementing the draft Strategy would be for existing packages of care. There was some anxiety that this would mean an end to current provision and the subsequent impacts that this would have on the wellbeing of those affected. There were also questions around choice and how meaningful this would be and whether changes would mean that people would no longer be able to attend their day centre.

- **Quality**

The comments relating to quality issues and how these will be monitored and assured. Respondents expressed the need for a guarantee that care and support provided is adequate and of a high standard. There was reference to external providers services for day care, who are not regulated by the Care Quality Commission (CQC), and how this needs to be done by Birmingham City Council. Respondents requested a system of preferred providers, based on assessment of quality service, so that both service users, carers and service providers have more confidence in the day opportunities market.

The questions reflected the issues raised in the comments, many questions centred on the process of ensuring quality in service providers and the role of the CQC. Questions covered both external and internal (BCC) day centres and how and why approaches to assuring quality were different.

- **Resistance to change**

In many of the themes already examined, a recurring feature is a reluctance from respondents to change the day opportunities system as it currently stands. Comments indicate that this is a concern of those who use day opportunity services and their carers and family members. The resistance to change being expressed in the comments comes from respondent's perception of what implementation of the proposed draft Day Opportunities Strategy and draft Service Model means to them, e.g. changes to package of care, reduced hours at the day centre, closure of day centre, etc.

Previous themes and sub-categories have referred to comments where respondents have stated that what is being proposed as part of the consultation is already being delivered by the day centre that they or their family member attend. Consequently, they feel that there is no need to change the status quo.

Comments have also expressed concern about the impact that a change of routine would have for service users and their families and the importance of stability for those who need a more structured environment. Some comments of this nature appear to have been made in the context of the closure of day centres and service users being forced to find alternative provision in the community as one commentator expressed concern about what accessing the community would have on those who require more routine and structure.

Respondents also expressed their unhappiness at the prospect of change and how this causes them anxiety and distress. Some felt that change would lead to loneliness and isolation and loss of friendships made at the day centre that they currently attend.

- **Safeguarding**

There were comments and questions relating to safeguarding issues and implementation of the proposed Six Aspirations and Day Service Model. Comments were largely in terms of the vulnerable nature of those accessing day opportunities services and how safeguards need to be put into place to avoid exploitation where people are accessing the community or employing staff directly, e.g. financial exploitation. Other respondents expressed that they want to be looked after in a safe environment by staff who are trained to support their needs and have also been DBS checked. In addition to this there was support for better regulation of day care provision and assurance that safeguarding training was available to, and taken up, by all staff.

The questions also reflected the issues raised in the comments with concerns about what will be done to protect vulnerable people who may be exercising greater independence out in the wider community and how to identify and report abuse.

- **Six Aspirations**

Those in support welcomed the focus on person centred planning, in particular identifying people's strengths and abilities. One commentator felt that this was particularly important when supporting those with dementia.

Respondents felt that the Strategy displays a positive attitude towards those who use day opportunities services and that the proposals would make things better. There was support for people having more choice, control, and independence and that this in turn would help to increase people's self-esteem and confidence.

Respondents also felt that it was good to have a focus on outcomes and what people have the potential to achieve. It was felt that people should have choice and control in their lives. Some commented that they supported the concept of more choice but that this ought to be meaningful.

The issue of choice was a key feature among those who did not support the Six Aspirations. Respondents felt that this would be dependent on whether or not a service user has the capacity to make a choice or not. Some commentators felt that this aspiration did not apply to those with complex learning disabilities or older people with dementia.

As with previous themes the prospect of closing day centres arose again, along with a reluctance to change current arrangements. A number of commentators said that the Six Aspirations proposed were already implemented by their Day Centre, so there is no need to make any changes.

There were concerns expressed about access to the community, in terms of transport and issues of safety and that to implement the proposals there would need to be a commitment to increased numbers of staff and funding.

Those who were neutral, or undecided showed some support for the proposals but were sceptical or unsure of how they would be implemented. One commentator expressed that success of implementation would depend on changing mind-sets, of both services and service users, and this would be difficult in some cases. Others felt that the Aspirations would work for some but not for others and that this would depend on the abilities and needs of the service user, i.e. not suitable for those with more complex needs.

Some respondents felt that the proposals would work as long as sufficient support structures were in place e.g. staffing levels, funding, transport, facilities, etc.

- **Skills and employment**

Public attitudes towards those with a disability was an issue raised in the comments and questions relating to skills and employment.

There were comments which raised issues such as potential prejudice from employers against employing people with a disability. Some respondents expressed concerns that employment could present opportunities for exploitation and bullying and that safeguards need to be in place to prevent such things from happening.

Respondents felt that sufficient support needs to be in place to help people with the application process and during the period in which they are employed or undergoing training. In addition to support, respondents also expressed the need to manage expectations of service users as to the type of employment and training they would be able to access and that social workers need to have a better understanding of an individual's suitability for employment and types of employment available to them.

There were comments from people who use day centres expressing what kind of employment and training that they would like to do. This ranged from computer courses, working in a shop, office work and working on reception.

There were a number of questions that reflected the issues raised in the comments and centred mostly on the process of people gaining employment, finding training courses, etc. Some respondents queried whether employment would be meaningful and whether or not businesses are on board with offering employment to people who access day centre services.

Theme G: Funding/Savings

Analysis identified 109 comments and 17 questions.

Concern was expressed that the draft strategy is produced as a means of achieving savings by Birmingham City Council.

Many comments from respondents suggested that they thought the Strategy was an agenda to save money. There were many references in both the questions and comments to savings and budget cuts faced by Birmingham City Council. Respondents felt that the proposals in the Strategy would cost money to implement and respondents queried whether or not Birmingham City Council has the money to do this in conjunction with budget cuts.

As with the overall strategy, the view was expressed that investing in community day opportunities would be “investing in a model without a firm evidence base” which would “cause increased social isolation, which risks greater calls on public money.”

There was support for the proposals put forward in the draft Strategy, but respondents stated that sufficient funds need to be available if implementation of the strategy is to work.

In relation to this, respondents also referred to the value of direct payments which currently, it was claimed, makes it difficult for people to be able to afford to employ staff, pay for transport and activities. In particular, the cost of assisting people to access the community was referred to in both comments and questions related to this topic.

Other respondents wanted to see more investment in in the day centres that they currently attend with a commitment to making them better.

Theme H: Social work

Analysis identified 75 comments and 21 questions.

Comments were prominently negative around this theme.

Comments reflected existing concerns with social work practices and how these might be improved and how they will be impacted on by the proposed Strategy. Based on previous experiences some carers expressed a lack of trust in social work practice, with particular reference being made to the assessment of needs. This was also reflected in comments made by day care providers, who like carers, felt that their knowledge of service users should form an important part of social work assessments and reviews. A number of respondents also referred to difficulties in contacting social workers, a number would prefer to have a named social worker, in obtaining a social work assessment and any follow up required as a result of an assessment. Support was expressed for the Three Conversations Model, however, some commented that implementation of this was not always consistent.

The questions asked were primarily concerned about social work processes and practices. These ranged from how to find a social worker, how social workers are allocated, how will the strategy impact on assessments and client reviews to queries relating to the safeguarding process. Respondents also wanted to know if implementation of the draft Strategy would result in increased numbers of social workers. As with comments in the 'Funding' theme the perception among respondents was that the draft Strategy would require increase in resources in order to be implemented safely and effectively.

There were also several questions related to how service users or their carers can exercise choice if what they wanted contrasted with a social worker's recommendation.

Theme I: Transition

Analysis identified 25 comments and 4 questions.

The majority of the comments were concerned with the transition process.

There were comments relating to the transition of young people from school/education to adult services, and what services need to be provided to accommodate the needs of this group which may be different to what existing services currently provide. Comments in this category made particular reference to young people having different needs, and expectations, to older adults. Therefore, services ought to take this into consideration. Young people will not necessarily want to spend their days with older adults, and the choice of activities available to them ought to reflect their age and skills (e.g. computer skills). It was suggested that services aimed at 18-30 age group be designed to accommodate these interests.

Respondents made reference to the referral process from education into adult services which they said ought to be reviewed as it is too complex and takes too long for young people to access day opportunity services.

Theme J: Miscellaneous

There were a selection of comments and questions that could not be easily categorised into a theme. For details of these comments please refer to Appendix 6 where they are listed in full.

Appendices:

Following the identification that some responses to the consultation had been omitted from the published document set available for public viewing and the document set provided to Members in advance of the Cabinet meeting of February 11th 2020, and that the issues raised in the submission had not been specifically referenced in the suite of documents which reported on the outcome of the consultation, an audit of all consultation responses was carried out to identify if there were any further missing comments.

Appendix 1a: A response made on behalf of a day centre attendee was not included in the analysis of responses. The redacted response is included in full below with additional references also included in this document above. The response makes reference to several articles and published research which can be made available on request. (Dayopportunitiesvision@birmingham.gov.uk)

RESPONSE TO BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL'S CONSULTATION ON ITS ADULT CARE DRAFT DAY OPPORTUNITY STRATEGY ON BEHALF OF XXXXX

Introduction and summary of response

We are instructed by XXX on behalf of XXX, a user of the XXX. We have been asked to assist in the preparation of the response they are submitting, on XXX's behalf, to Birmingham City Council's consultation on its draft Day Opportunities Strategy (the Strategy).

The aim of the Strategy is that people should be able to access resources with their local communities (p4). It says that "*The strategy proposes to gradually move away from people traditional building-based services*" (p3). The consultation paper which accompanies the Strategy explains that "*if the draft strategy were to achieve that aim, we may need fewer day centres, and, in future, it might be proposed to close some day centres*".

The consultation document sets out two proposals but, as we understand it, both are made for the purpose of achieving this overall aim and the second is actually part of the overall Strategy. The proposals are to adopt:

- the draft Day Opportunities Strategy
- the draft Day Service Model

We wish to comment on both in detail below but, in summary, XXX are strongly opposed to the Strategy because the evidence is that it will not achieve the Council's aim but will:

- increase the risk of social isolation and of loss of community, which are needs which day centres currently meet;
- reduce effective access to the wider community because day centres help deal with the many barriers to access, including societal attitudes;

- end up costing more whilst being less effective than day centres.

The evidence (copies of which can be provided and which is set out in detail in the paper which follows) is that:

- Learning disability increases the risk of loneliness.
- Loneliness causes serious harm and increases financial costs to society.
- Doing activities in the community does not in itself combat loneliness for a disabled person.
- One of the barriers is one that is not addressed in the Strategy is negative societal attitudes to disabled people.
- If a person is lonely they are less likely to engage in the wider community.
- Buildings for people to meet and pass time in are vital to combat loneliness.
- Day centres enable their users to develop friendships and to have a sense of belonging to a community and coproduction found that this is important to Birmingham day centre users
- Day centres provide a base from which disabled people can participate in the wider community with their friends.
- Birmingham day centres could be improved to do more to facilitate the community engagement of their users and this would be more cost effective than the Strategy.

This is why XXXX advocate an alternative model to the one proposed in the Strategy. The alternative is to improve the ways in which existing day centres facilitate engagement with the wider community. This would address the concern that day centres can become disconnected whilst retaining their strengths. It is a model which, on the basis of the available evidence, is more likely to achieve the Council's aim. It is also likely to be more cost effective.

The importance of social connection

The Government has very recently recognised the importance of tackling loneliness. It published a major policy document in October 2018, called "*A connected society a strategy for tackling loneliness - laying the foundations for change*". Tracey Crouch, who was the minister leading on the policy, said in her Foreword:

"The relationships we have with our friends, family, neighbours and colleagues are, for many of us, the most important things in our lives. Increasingly we understand the link between having

strong meaningful social connections and living a healthy and successful life." (p3)

This is no less true for people with a learning disability.

The policy looked at who is more at risk of experiencing loneliness. The evidence is that disability increases the risk. This comes from a recent analysis by the Office for National Statistics which identifies the factors affecting the likelihood of feeling lonely. They found that:

"People who reported being lonely more often were likely to have at least one of several specific characteristics. This included ... having a long term illness or disability".(p20)

This is supported by further evidence quoted in the policy at p30. A survey was carried out by the disability charity, Scope UK, which found a "*high level*" of loneliness experienced by working age disabled people. From a survey of 1004 disabled people, 45% of working age disabled people said they always or often feel lonely.

The consequences of loneliness are very serious. The Government's policy sets out the evidence of the serious impact on those who feel lonely, including early death, risk of depression and cognitive decline. The evidence is also that it can increase social anxiety which causes further withdrawal, "*creating a vicious cycle*"(p18.) So, if a person is lonely they become less likely to get out into the community.

It also has impacts on society more generally, for example lonely people are more likely to be admitted to hospital, more likely to visit a GP and more likely to end up in residential care (p19).

Will the Strategy be effective in ensuring social connectedness?

The Strategy says that it wants to ensure that Birmingham is compliant with "significant national policy" (p5). The first piece of national policy that it mentions is a publication by the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) published in 2007 called 'Having Good Day?' This was concerned with community-based day activities for people with learning disabilities. It said that people need day activities which "*ensure friendships, connections and a sense of belonging develop in the process.*"

But there is worrying evidence that the Council's proposed Strategy of moving away from using day centres and towards participation in activities in the community will *not* ensure this, but have the opposite effect. 'Having a good day?' said that doing an activity in a

community setting "does not automatically ensure that an individual has contact with non disabled people or is living an 'ordinary' life'" (p9) There is evidence that attitudes in wider society cause a significant problem.

The national charity SENSE, in its response to the Government's Loneliness policy, explained that the causes of loneliness among disabled people are complex and include not only physical barriers, such as accessible buildings, but societal attitudes. They said:

"A lack of understanding and awareness of disability is also a significant obstacle to making connections and forming friendships. 49% of non-disabled people feel that they do not have anything in common with disabled people and 26% admit to avoiding engaging in conversation with a disabled person".

In October 2018, the Independent newspaper reported on research by the charity SCOPE which found that one in four disabled people say negative attitudes from other passengers prevent them from using public transport.

There is further evidence that society's attitudes make it difficult for learning disabled people to participate in the wider community. 'Having a good day?' is a review of research that had been carried out, rather than a piece of research itself, and it reports on academic work that it reviewed which concluded that:

"The discrimination, abuse and rejection that they suffer at the hands of the community has led some people with learning disabilities to seek "safespaces" and networks." (p9)

The findings from the Council's own Stage 1 coproduction (which aimed to find out what the users of Birmingham's day centres thought about their day opportunities) were completely consistent with this. Council officers visited day centres across the city between January and March last year. They asked 541 service users the same 3 questions:

- What do you enjoy doing at the centre and away from the centre?
- What don't you like doing at the centre and away from the centre?
- What might you like to do that you don't do currently?

The top four responses to the second question (what don't you like doing outside of the centre were):

- Using public transport
- Feeling isolated

- Feeling misunderstood
- Not feeling safe

The coproduction report concluded that, although many of the activities which are important to current users of the day centres can be accessed in the wider community, "*the sense of belonging and being part of established groups is harder to replicate in the immediacy*". [Emphasis added.] There is no mention of this in the Strategy or the consultation paper. XXX asked at a consultation meeting they attended how the Council proposed replicating the sense of belonging and being part of established groups that day centres offer. The reply in the FAQ was:

"The Council acknowledges how our day centres are valued and how they help maintain friendships and a sense of community. The draft strategy and proposed model focus on the individual and what is important to them. Friendship groups give a sense of wellbeing and we would want to harness that."

But this does not answer the question which was *how* this would be achieved. XXX have been advised in one of the supplementary consultation meetings to submit a follow up question. They have submitted the following question:

"Please could you tell us in detail how the Council intends in practice to replicate in the new model the sense of belonging and being part of established groups that is currently provided by day centres. Please could your answer address in particular how this to be done for people with a significant learning disability."

At the time of submitting this consultation response there has been no response. That is very worrying indeed given the evidence about the damaging effects of isolation and the benefits of social connection. It also means that the Council is leaving itself at risk of being unable to meet the eligible needs of disabled adults in Birmingham in breach of their statutory duties. One of the outcomes against which statutory eligibility must be assessed under the Care Act 2014 is the ability to develop and maintain relationships with others.

What can be done to develop and maintain social connectedness -the evidence

The Government's Loneliness strategy recognises that it can't make friends for people, but it does say that various agencies including local authorities can make changes which support the development of friendships and community. It says that "*infrastructure empowers social connections*". It reported that having access to buildings where people can get together "was

a frequent theme in response to government's call for evidence on loneliness". People need places which make it "natural for people to see each other, chat in passing or spend time together, building friendships over time".

So buildings for people to meet and pass time in are vital. But for people with learning disabilities it is important that those buildings are ones in which they meet and pass time with people who are prepared to engage with them. (That is not currently the case generally in the wider community. (See above.) This is exactly what day centres provide.

This is supported by very recent research into day centres carried out between 2014 and 2017 by Katharine Orellana of Kings College London. The research found that one function of day centres was found to be supplementing or replacing "social networks" and concluded:

"day centres still play an important role for people involved with them. There is clear evidence that they deliver outcomes that are highly relevant to social care and health policy themes such as: promoting wellbeing..."

The Council suggests in the Strategy that day centres are old fashioned ('traditional') and that change is needed to promote well-being in line with the Care Act (p4). However, this research is clear evidence that this is wrong. Day centres promote wellbeing.

In an article for Community Care (4 January 2018) the author of the research,, said:

"Reports that centres are receiving fewer referrals and applications for day centre attendance, as part of a wider care package, being rejected by panels for unclear reasons, may be linked to financial constraints. But not only does this counteract the choices older people may be voicing during care and support planning, it suggests day centre attendance is not always being considered as part of a wider package. It also suggests a lack of understanding of the evidence concerning day centres and the relevance of their outcomes to policy goals." [Emphasis added.]

This is very important. The Council is proposing a new Strategy that is not based on evidence. It says that it is developing an approach which is consistent with national policy and points to 'Having a good day?' But this report was a review of research rather than research itself and that review found that there was little research evidence on which new models were being based. It found: *"Significant gaps in information about ...the knowledge base for practice. They reflect the paucity of research on day services for people with learning disabilities to date*

and the recent paradigm change that has resulted in new ways of supporting people to 'have a good day'."

We now have some very recent research. Although Ms Orellana's research focused on older people, it raises serious doubts about the effectiveness of the Council's proposals not only for older people but for all user groups. In her research review she found a report of a 2010 study of the practice in Scotland of 'retiring' people with learning disabilities from day centres. Users of the day centre were interviewed. One of the key themes was the importance of the day centre as social hub, a place to make friends and provide a community.

Is the Strategy cost effective - the evidence

The Strategy aims to be consistent with local priorities which include: "*Resources need to be used effectively for the benefit of individuals using day opportunity provision. Every pound that Birmingham spends on care must represent a pound well spent..."* (p7)"

In the implementation of the Strategy the Council says it intends to make a financial investment in 'community day opportunities' to make the Strategy work. But this is investing in a model without a firm evidence base. In fact, there is clear evidence set out above which suggests that it will not be able to deliver but, in fact, will cause increased social isolation, which risks greater calls on public money.

Not only is there evidence that service users want to continue to have day centres available, but there is evidence that they can be an effective way of delivering on national and local policy (see above). It is possible to hold on to day centres and all that they offer to promote social connectedness and also use them to as a base for linking into the local and wider community.

This is not to say that there is no need to improve the existing service. The NDTi review, commissioned by the Council, found there is more that could be done to link existing day centres into the local and wider community. XXX's opposition to the Council's proposal is not a case of being fearful of change, but of the Council getting this seriously wrong which will have an impact for years to come not only on their daughter but for all people with learning disabilities for many generations. This is about the Council recognising that, in day centres, it has something that already has a unique contribution to make to what it is trying to achieve. They can be improved but there is no need to throw out the baby with the bathwater.

The Council envisages that it will make significant savings. The 2019+ Budget included savings flowing from the new Day Opportunities Strategy in each of the 4 years starting with 2019/20. XXX have asked in the consultation how these savings have been calculated but have not yet received a response. However, it is believed that the main source of savings appears to be the envisaged closure of at least some day centres because fewer people will be using them as a result of the Strategy. There appear to be two reasons why the Council thinks that there will be reduced use which will allow closure.

The first is the planned increase in people making use of direct payments to employ personal assistants who will support them to access community activities. Not only does this risk reducing rather than promoting social connectedness (see above), but there are good and evidenced reasons for thinking that it will not save the Council money.

The first point to be made is that direct payments and how they are used are a matter of choice for the adult (or the person dealing with them on their behalf). The evidence from the coproduction work is that service users would choose to attend day centres and, although it has been suggested by the Council in the past that people cannot use a direct payment to go to a Council day centre, that is not the case. (See paragraph 12.56 of the Care and Support Statutory Guidance.)

In addition it is likely to cost the Council more. Many people who attend a day centre require 24 hour care and support (such as personal care, eating, supervision for their own safety, etc) and those needs are met by day centre staff during the hours they are there. If they were not attending the day centre those needs would still need to be met. The Council cannot assume that unpaid family carers would be willing or able to do so. This is prohibited by the Care Act 2014. This means that it must be assumed that those care and support needs will need to be met by paid carers. If the personal assistant employed using a direct payment is to do it then this will clearly cost more than the day centre service. A PA will be providing this help on a 1:1 basis whereas, in a day centre, the staffing ratio is much lower because all service users share support from the staff.

The proposed approach of using direct payments to employ a PA will also cost more money even if the adult does not live with family but in supported living or residential care. In these circumstances, the care provider will want to be paid for the additional hours of care and support they are providing if the adult is not at the day centre. (XXX's care provider reduced their fees on the basis that XXX would be at the day centre 5 days a week.) It is extremely unlikely that the cost of this would be less than the day centre.

We don't know if the Council thinks there will be a reduction in day centre users because of proposed focus on enablement. Under the new model enablement services will be provided for some people. But the evidence is that the numbers would be very low. At page 13 of the Strategy there is a table which sets out the number of people attending Council day centres and categorises them as having moderate, substantial or complex needs. The numbers in each category are 10, 111 and 473. This clearly suggests that there are very few users of day centres with a level of needs who the Council thinks might benefit from enablement. The diagram of the upside down pyramid in the draft Strategy, which puts the enablement category at the top, implies this is the largest group. But this is clearly incorrect.

But there is an additional issue. It is said that those in the enablement categories would be helped to regain skills, improve independence and connect to their communities. But as detailed above, disabled people generally are more likely to experience loneliness and there are barriers (in particular societal attitudes) to disabled people connecting to the wider community which cannot be addressed simply by improving an individual's independence skills. There is absolutely nothing in the Strategy which explains how enablement is going to help people connect to their communities. The evidence is that those in the enablement categories will still need to have a day centre base even if they have gained some independence skills

In summary, the draft Strategy is proposing an investment of money in an untested and unevidenced approach which may well end up costing the Council more money.

Developing the Strategy - compliance with the Council's legal obligations

The Council has a duty under the Care Act 2014 to promote an efficient and effective operation of a market in services. The Statutory Guidance says that a Council's local strategies should be evidence-based. (See paragraph 4.52.) But the proposed Day Opportunities Strategy is anything but evidence-based. It has no evidence base at all. In fact, as pointed out above, a resistance to the use of day centres suggests to the author of the most recent research on the subject "*a lack of understanding of the evidence concerning day centres and the relevance of their outcomes to policy goals.*"

The Guidance also says at para 4.55 that local strategies should be developed using co-production. But although the Council said that it undertook coproduction to inform the development of the Strategy, in fact it has ignored what service users and carers said. At

stage 1 of the coproduction process the top 3 positive aspects of the day centre 'mentioned' by service users were not particular activities but:

- 'visiting the day centre' 81.7% 442 of the 541 services users taking part),
- 'support from staff at the day centre' (61%) and
- 'meeting friends and family' (58%)

87% of the 113 family carers involved at this stage said that what was working well about current day opportunities was that service users enjoy attending the day centre and 100% of carers said that it was important for day centres to remain open. But the views of service users were dismissed as being the result of "*a culture of dependency*" created by regular use over many years which "*leaves service users feeling that there is very little that can be accessed outside of day centre provision*". This is quoted in the Strategy as being a 'finding' of the coproduction work. But it is not a finding; it is simply an assertion. There is absolutely no evidence given in support of this statement. In fact the most frequently mentioned problems with participating in activities outside the day centre (using public transport, feeling isolated, feeling misunderstood and feeling unsafe) are consistent with the findings of surveys and research into the experiences of people with disabilities as outlined above. There is no suggestion that those findings were drawn only from day centre users. The evidence is that there are real problems for people with disabilities when trying to participate in the wider community and not all of them, in particular societal attitudes, can be solved by the Council.

The Strategy suggests that younger adults are choosing not to use day centres with the inference that younger people do not want to use day centres. In fact, what the figures in the Table 3 in the Strategy show is that is not the case for people with learning disabilities. There are 273 people with learning disabilities aged 18 to 34 attending a day centre, 271 aged 35 to 49 and 241 aged 50 to 64. (People with learning disabilities make up over half of the people currently using day centres (861 out of a total of 1540)).

The impact on XXX

XXX are concerned about the impact the proposed Strategy would have on their XXX, XXX, who has been attending XXX as a central part of her life for many years. The following is a short statement from them.

Attending the day centre has enabled XXX to enjoy the development of an independent life and participate in a community which accepts her for the person that she is. It provides a safe, respectful and organised environment within which she can flourish.

Attending a day centre is no more institutionalisation than children attending school or someone going to their workplace every day. Day centres should be seen as what they are; safe, well-run communities providing care, community, hobbies, and stimulating activities for service users. It also provides the hub for the exploration of the outside community and public facilities. It means those experiences can be enjoyable experiences that can be shared with friends.

Without the day centre, XXX main social relationships outside of her family would be largely limited to the staff in her care home, and the 4 women with whom she lives. XXX would have no access to the variety of peers provided by the day centre. The loss of a day centre would deny her the opportunity of making friends of her own choice.

The day centre also provides a safe physical environment for her which means that she does not have to be closely supervised at all times. She has the freedom to roam within the limits of the centre.

In these many ways XXX's day centre gives her more freedom, more choice and control, greater independence and greater opportunities to explore the wider community because it is a safe, specialist base. The loss of the day centre would in fact mean that she would be more restricted with less choice and control. And this is the case for many who use day centres.

XXX are not only concerned about the impact on their XXX but also on the wider community of adults with learning disabilities. They have had contact for many years with many families whose members include an adult with a learning disability who makes use of a day centres. They have also attended many of the consultation meetings including those at the other day centres in the city. They are aware that their view (that the Council would be making a very serious mistake) if it were to adopt the proposal is widely shared.

An alternative

The SCIE review, 'Having a good day?', found that, where day services had been modernised, it had not been the case that building bases had been abandoned for stand-alone activities in the community. "*The move had most often been to smaller bases where there is designated space for people with learning disabilities to use*". The providers emphasised that these then acted as a base to access the wider community.

An alternative model for Birmingham would be to work with existing day centres to improve their integration into the community. This would address the concern that day centres can become disconnected from the wider community whilst retaining their strengths in supporting social connectedness and providing a base from which to enjoy shared participation in community activities. It is a model which, on the basis of the available evidence, is more likely to achieve the Council's aim. It is also more likely to be cost effective than the proposed model.

Missing information

XXX asked a number of questions during the consultation process which have not yet been answered. This is likely to have hampered their ability to make representations. In particular they asked

- Please could you tell us in detail how the Council intends *in practice* to replicate in the new model the sense of belonging and being part of established groups that is currently provided by day centres. Please could your answer address in particular how this to be done for people with a significant learning disability.
- Many of those who attend day centres require care and support (in addition to care and support to access activities) throughout the waking day e.g. supervision to keep them safe; assistance with all personal care and so on. If such a person attends a day centre 5 days a week 09.30-15.30, would they receive a direct payment which is enough to fund the same number of hours from a personal assistant who would provide all the care and support that they need throughout that period?
- Please could you provide the details of what community day opportunities and assets the council has identified it would need to invest in? Is there any other planned investment which is to be invested in day centres? If so, could you provide the details of what the council has identified it would need to invest in for day centres?
- The 2019+ Budget included savings flowing from the new Day

Opportunities Strategy in each of the 4 years starting with 2019/20. Please explain in detail how these savings were calculated for each year including where the savings come from.

- The consultation paper says that during 2018 that a group of adults with disabilities and BCC officers visited range of community facilities to assess accessibility. Please could you provide all the details of what was done, the kinds of disabilities of those who were involved and the conclusions reached. We understand that there was a report on this that was prepared. Please can we have a copy. If it does not contain all the details requested please could you provide these as well.

XXX request that consultees are given the opportunity to make further representations once the answers to these questions are available.

Central England Law Centre

2 August 2019

Appendix 1b – Summary of feedback in relation to missing consultation submission

The response raises a number of concerns about the proposals in the draft day Opportunities Strategy. Detailed below is a summary of those concerns and how the Council has taken these into account in the revised document set.

Summary of Respondent Concerns	
<p>The presented evidence base is that the draft strategy will increase the risk of social isolation and of loss of community, which are needs which day centres currently meet; reduce effective access to the wider community because day centres help deal with the many barriers to access, including societal attitudes; end up costing more whilst being less effective than day centres.</p> <p>Learning disability increases the risk of loneliness. Loneliness causes serious harm and increases financial costs to society. Doing activities in the community does not in itself combat loneliness for a disabled person. One of the barriers is one that is not addressed in the Strategy is negative societal attitudes to disabled people. If a person is lonely they are less likely to engage in the wider community. Buildings for people to meet and pass time in are vital to combat loneliness. Day centres enable their users to develop friendships and to have a sense of belonging to a community and co-production found that this is important to Birmingham day centre users. Day centres provide a base from which disabled people can participate in the wider community with their friends. Birmingham day centres could be improved to do more to facilitate the community engagement of their users and this would be more cost effective than the Strategy.</p> <p>The alternative is to improve the ways in which existing day centres facilitate engagement with the wider community. This would address the concern that day centres can become disconnected whilst retaining their strengths. It is a model which, on the basis of the available evidence, is more likely to achieve the Council's aim. It is also likely to be more cost effective.</p>	
<p>The Cabinet report of 11th February 2020 recommended the co-production of an Implementation Plan to be approved by Cabinet when completed. The Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee requested on 18th February 2020 that the co-production work is led by an independent, nationally recognised organisation. Officers will support that organisation. The City Council will be a stakeholder along with citizens, carers and providers in the decision-making process.</p>	
Respondent Concern	Council Response
The consultation response refers to a number of reports to support the views expressed:	
"A connected society a strategy for tackling loneliness - laying the foundations for change". (HM Government 2018)	A copy of the report can be made available on request.
The Government report refers to use of analysis by the Office for National Statistics.	The Office for National Statistics (ONS) routinely reports on personal well-being but does not routinely disaggregate this information by disability. Related to well-being is loneliness, where disabled people have previously been shown to be at a disadvantage (ONS, 2018). Reference to a range of ONS data now included in the revised Appendix 4.
Independent. Confident. Connected. Achieving equality for disabled people. Scope 2018	A copy of the report can be made available on request.

'Having Good Day?' Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) published in 2007	A copy of the report can be made available on request.
Reference was made to research into day centres carried out between 2014 and 2017 by Katharine Orellana of Kings College London.	The Council was unable to access the research.
Reference is made to an article published in Community Care January 2018.	A copy of the report can be made available on request.
<p>The national charity SENSE, in its response to the Government's Loneliness policy, explained that the causes of loneliness among disabled people are complex and include not only physical barriers, such as accessible buildings, but societal attitudes. They said:</p> <p><i>"A lack of understanding and awareness of disability is also a significant obstacle to making connections and forming friendships. 49% of non-disabled people feel that they do not have anything in common with disabled people and 26% admit to avoiding engaging in conversation with a disabled person".</i></p>	<p>Throughout the consultation events reference was made to the importance of addressing issues of safeguarding, accessibility of venues and activities, transport and how individuals will be treated. The same issues are reflected across the comments document previously published with the February Cabinet document set and which has now been revised.</p> <p>Accessibility – 223 comments, safeguarding - 69 comments, community integration and support 445 comments.</p> <p>The EA of the consultation process and findings has been amended to include reference to the issues discussed in the submission.</p>
The findings from the Council's own Stage 1 coproduction (which aimed to find out what the users of Birmingham's day centres thought about their day opportunities) were completely consistent with this.	Both stage 1 and 2 co-production reports remain on the Consultation website and were also included in the document set available for viewing at the Council House from 4 th February 2020 immediately before the Cabinet meeting of 11 th February 2020.
XXX asked at a consultation meeting they attended how the Council proposed replicating the sense of belonging and being part of established groups that day centres offer.	The comments document previously published with the February Cabinet document set and which has now been revised contains many comments received in response to the consultation regarding the social inclusion aspect of day care centres. Day centres are important – 866 comments Friendships 75 comments.

<p>"But this does not answer the question which was <i>how</i> this would be achieved. XXX have been advised in one of the supplementary consultation meetings to submit a follow-up question. They have submitted the following question:</p> <p><i>"Please could you tell us in detail how the Council intends in practice to replicate in the new model the sense of belonging and being part of established groups that is currently provided by day centres. Please could your answer address in particular how this to be done for people with a significant learning disability."</i></p> <p>At the time of submitting this consultation response there has been no response. That is very worrying indeed given the evidence about the damaging effects of isolation and the benefits of social connection. It also means that the Council is leaving itself at risk of being unable to meet the eligible needs of disabled adults in Birmingham in breach of their statutory duties.</p>	<p>The question referred to along with others referred to at the end section of the response "Missing information" were included in the Consultation Correspondence (Emails) section of the document set available for viewing at the Council House from 4th February 2020 immediately before the Cabinet meeting of 11th February 2020. They were submitted as a separate document by XX on the 16th August.</p> <p>In response to an e-mail regarding the Council's publishing of response to questions, the Council responded: "The Council is consulting on the Strategy, not on its' responses to questions which have been put by the public. That is, the Council does not agree with the suggestion that it is necessary for consultees to see answers to all questions that have been asked in order to respond meaningfully to the consultation.</p> <p>In response to the 4 questions contained in your email, we would respond as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. In terms of the questions that have been received to date, the target is to publish all replies by close of business on 16th August 2019. 2. The Council does not consider that it is necessary for the public to see replies to questions that have been put in order to respond to the consultation. The Council does consider the consultation to be valid. 3. The Council will accept responses received until 23rd August, after which date no further responses will be taken into consideration. 4. The Council does not consider that the erroneous date that briefly appeared on the web-site will have had any impact on the ability of any individual to respond to the consultation. Furthermore, the Council believes that its' acceptance of responses received after 4th August will address any risk that the appearance of the erroneous date may have had any such impact."
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<p>The Council is proposing a new Strategy that is not based on evidence. It says that it is developing an approach which is consistent with national policy and points to 'Having a good day?'</p>	<p>Objectivity, transparency and organisational continuity will be integral to any future approach to be taken by the Council with regard to day opportunities, as well as ensuring that the necessary human resource capacity is made available. If the Council were to propose any such activity it will require Cabinet approval prior to implementation.</p>
<p><u>Is the Strategy cost effective - the evidence</u> Reference is made to the NDTi report of June 2018.</p> <p>The 2019+ Budget included savings flowing from the new Day Opportunities Strategy in each of the 4 years starting with 2019/20. XXX have asked in the consultation how these savings have been calculated but have not yet received a response. In summary, the draft Strategy is proposing an investment of money in an untested and unevidenced approach which may well end up costing the Council more money.</p>	<p>The NDTi report is available on the Consultation website and was also included in the document set available for viewing at the Council House from 4th February 2020 immediately before the Cabinet meeting of 11th February 2020.</p> <p>The revised comments document contains 109 comments specific to funding and savings.</p>
<p>The submission refers to concerns and practical issues regarding the use of direct payments and personal assistants</p>	<p>There are 231 comments related to direct payments and personal assistants in the revised consultation comments document.</p>
<p><u>Concern is expressed regarding the draft model described in the draft strategy.</u></p>	<p>The issues referred to might form part of any future discussions about day opportunities in the future.</p>
<p><u>Developing the Strategy - compliance with the Council's legal obligations</u></p> <p>"The Council has a duty under the Care Act 2014 to promote an efficient and effective operation of a market in services. The Statutory Guidance says that a Council's local strategies should be evidence-based. (See paragraph 4.52.) But the proposed Day Opportunities Strategy is anything but evidence-based. It has no evidence base at all. In fact, as pointed out above, a resistance to the use of day centres suggests to the author of the most recent research on the subject "<i>a lack of understanding of the evidence concerning day centres and the relevance of their outcomes to policy goals.</i>"</p> <p>Early co-production not reflected accurately.</p>	<p>The issues referred to might form part of any future discussions about day opportunities in the future.</p> <p>The co-production reports are published on the Consultation web page.</p>
<p><u>The impact on XXX</u> <u>A statement is made about the likely impact</u></p>	<p>Any potential or adverse impact on individuals because of changes made to day care services</p>

on a current day centre service user.	would be addressed through reviews and other established processes.
Alternative An alternative model for Birmingham would be to work with existing day centres to improve their integration into the community. This would address the concern that day centres can become disconnected from the wider community whilst retaining their strengths in supporting social connectedness and providing a base from which to enjoy shared participation in community activities. It is a model which, on the basis of the available evidence, is more likely to achieve the Council's aim. It is also more likely to be cost effective than the proposed model.	This suggestion might form part of any future discussion about day opportunities.

Appendix 2

Although there was no suggestion that the consultation response submitted by the Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee was missed, it is noted that the response was included in the published Themed Comments document at 3345, 3346, 3347, 3492, 2306, 981, 2560, now to be found in the revised Themed Comments document at 4508, 4509, 4510, 4766, 3156, 1290, 3483. The response as received can be found below.

Health and Social Care Overview & Scrutiny Committee response to the draft Day Opportunities Strategy Consultation

Introduction

This submission originates from comments made and points raised by members of the Health and Social Care O&S Committee (HOSC) following the presentation of the proposed strategy to the committee on 14th May 2019 and visits made to two Day Centres (Harborne Resource Centre and Heartlands Resource Centre) on 23rd July 2019.

Draft Day Opportunities Strategy Consultation Questionnaire

Q.4 Our Draft Day Opportunities Strategy is based on the following statements. Please give us your view on the statements listed below:

- **Focus on the individual, their strengths, choices, assets, and goals through person centred planning.**

The committee **strongly agrees** with this statement. In particular, the focus on users' assets and strengths rather than inabilities and deficits, ensuring that the focus is not on financial assets.

- **Focus on the outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve.**

The committee **strongly agrees** with this statement. It is especially important that individuals are able to open up their own ambitions and aspirations by themselves supported by day opportunities. It will be important to note that ideally these should be shared by carers but the principle is that the individual user should be the author of their own ambition, on the understanding that any user choice can be amended on review.

- **Provide support that enables the person to access a range of opportunities in the wider and their own community as an active and equal citizen.**

The committee **strongly agrees** with this statement. It is however important to recognise that the ability to do this is dependent on and can be at times restricted by the range of opportunities available in their own and the wider community, which can be limited.

Over time, Neighbourhood Network schemes should be looking to address shortfalls in available community support opportunities.

- **Focus on skills development, improving independence in daily living i.e. travel training and employment where possible.**

The committee **agrees** with this statement. It is important to recognise that for high dependency users this has limitations, so we need to ensure this principle does not distort the service unfairly towards the most enabled. Also, note that carers need to share individual goals of enablement to avoid the progress made through day opportunities from slipping away when users return home.

Whilst carers should share enablement objectives, if they are not directly able to support the person they care for when that person returns home, they should not feel obliged to do so.

- **Maximise the opportunity to use budgets or direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen's choice.**

The committee **agrees** with this statement subject to the qualification that the appropriateness of this will strongly depend on the circumstances of the users and/or family and carers. Again, there is a need to ensure this part of the model does not distort the emphasis of the service unfairly away from those for whom direct payments is not appropriate.

- **Make the most of a vibrant and developing city; ensuring access to the wide range of activities Birmingham has to offer.**

The committee **strongly agrees** with this statement especially on integration of day opportunities with the wider everyday world of Birmingham ensuring users are seen as, and live life as, integral and equal participants in City life and the wider community.

While integration of day opportunities into the wider community is a worthy goal, it is vitally important that existing day opportunities remain while the wider community assets actually become available.

Views on the Day Service Model 'pyramid' diagram

The committee agrees the proposed overall emphasis and focus of the service, recognising that long term high dependency users could face more limited prospects for enablement and personalised support and, therefore, making sure the model does not work to their disadvantage.

Councillor Rob Pocock
Chair, Health & Social Care O&S Committee
26th July 2019

Appendix 3

It was suggested that a response received from the Conservative Group was not included in the published document set but, whilst not included as a stand-alone response, the comments submitted were included in the Themed Comments document at 3187, 3188, 199, 1134, 3541. They appear in the revised document at 4353, 4354, 242, 1572, 4854. The response as received can be found below.

Adult Social Care Draft Day Opportunities Strategy and Proposed Draft Day Service Model

Consultation Response from Birmingham Conservative Group

The Conservative Group recognises the importance of day opportunities as a way of combatting social isolation and maintaining and improving physical and mental health. We welcome proposals in the draft strategy to broaden the breadth and quality of day opportunities available and to provide users with more choice and control. However, we believe that day centres should remain an important part of this mix and –whilst the proposals do not specifically include closures of any centres, we remain concerned that the current council policy is to run these centres down through fewer referrals and a lack of capital investment to artificially create the conditions for them to close.

Day Centres are focal points within a community that can and do deliver valued outcomes that meet the needs and aims of the overall health and social care policy aspirations within Birmingham, such as promoting wellbeing; preventing/delaying deterioration; supporting people to retain independence; supporting carers; providing information, and ensuring people in receipt of care and support have a positive experience. There is also significant potential to develop their role to offer the choice and control that users and carers want. The experience of users at Birmingham run day centres tell us that they gain something that they would not have experience if they hadn't been involved in the day centre, they are well used and well liked.

The strength of feeling shown by campaigners against the closure of the Fairways Day Centre shows just how valued these places are and whilst this closure was rightly halted under threat of court action and substantial community and political pressure, the council is not making an investment in the building and as of February this year, no new referrals had been made since the court action, indicating that the council intends to run it down to the point where there is no one left to object to its closure. The current draft strategy, with its emphasis on providing alternatives to day centres, rather than looking at how day centres can be modernised to meet future need, looks set to compound this and apply the same approach across the rest of the council owned day centre estate. The shift in commissioning will also see the future viability of a number of VCS run day centres threatened meaning that day centre closure will become the de facto preferred policy option within the city.

Studies such as that by Kings College London (2018) show that, day centres are a life-enriching gateway:

- to companionship, activities, the outside world
- to practical support, information, other services
- to the community and to enjoyment
- for socially isolated people unable to go out without support.

And that they offer added value beyond the purposes for which they are commissioned or funded and beyond the expectations of those who attend, given their original reasons for attending. The Conservative Group therefore believe that day centres should not be dismissed as outdated or too expensive; they need care and investment to continue to meet the needs of their users but the value of doing this, and of getting it right can have much wider benefits for the council and the whole health and social care economy, including benefits to the budget bottom line as well as the more important benefit to peoples' wellbeing. We believe that the Day Opportunities Strategy should be redrafted to show a clear commitment to the future of day centres and a plan to invest in and modernise these centres to enable wider community benefits and efficiencies, including maximising the use of the buildings to make them more visible within the community.

Councillor Matt Bennett
Shadow Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care
On behalf of the Conservative Group
July 2019

Appendix 5

An e-mail sent by an Independent Advocate which included a number of comments was previously omitted. The comments have now been included in the revised Themed Comments document at 2487, 367, 2219 and 4785 (Appendix 6 revised). The e-mail can be found below.

Email Incoming

Sent: Thursday, May 16, 2019 11:50 AM
To: Day Opportunities Consultation 2019 <DayOpportunitiesConsultation2019@birmingham.gov.uk>
Subject: Consultations

Good morning,

I am an independent advocate who works for X. I attended your consultation on behalf of the carers, at Harborne Day Centre on 15/05/19. Following this, I wanted to provide you with some feedback, and also clarify questions that we would like considered in the consultation.

I have attached a list of questions that I helped the carers compile. These questions address their concerns surrounding the possible closure of the day centres, and the impact that it will have on both the person that they care for and themselves.

I felt that the consultation yesterday by far surpassed the service users capabilities. Many of the service users appeared bewildered by the presentation, and only demonstrated understanding when they heard words they recognised, for example, when discussing activities that they enjoy, and the initial discussion about football. I feel that if the intention is to eventually close day centres (which I know you will not categorically provide an answer to) then you need to be transparent with the service users and their carers. If, as you say, you are doing these consultations without the preconceived idea that the day centres will close, service users need to be informed of the bigger picture. It is not enough to ask service users what they enjoy doing. Day centre staff will agree that their service users love doing activities (football, swimming etc...) as part of their everyday life at the day centre. What I have not heard anyone explain to the service users is that they will be doing these activities without the safety net of their day centre. For the service users who are able to verbally communicate their feelings, you will get a different response, one that describes the importance of

the day centre to them. It was evident to those who were actually watching the service users yesterday that they interact much differently with their peers than they do with their PA's. It would be detrimental to their wellbeing to remove this opportunity of interacting with peers.

I was very pleased to hear of your intentions to get adults with learning disabilities into employment. I feel that this is a very positive move. Whilst I am sure that you would agree that the working environment is unsuitable for most, if not all of the service users at Harborne, I do have service users who we support who would love the opportunity to gain work experience – which can be very difficult for them to find. These service users have much greater capabilities than the service users at Harborne, and are actively seeking employment, both paid and voluntary. If you would consider offering some of our service users voluntary work within your commissioning department it would be a great opportunity for you to demonstrate inclusion and your commitment to helping service users reconnect with their skills. It also allows you to gain the service users knowledge. If this is something you would consider doing, please contact me.

Kind regards,

Appendix 6: -

Draft Day Opportunities Strategy Consultation – Themed Comments (Revised August 2020)



This document is a substantive compilation of comments that were recorded at different Day Opportunities Consultation 2019 events and taken from the questionnaire responses completed by people.

Some of the comments recorded at events are already published on the consultation web site but this document brings together the comments in themed sets.

The comments are themed in alphabetical order. This does not suggest any order of importance but makes the document easier to navigate.

Amongst the comments are questions which were submitted via the questionnaires, so were too late to be considered for the Frequently Asked Questions process.

Additional comments have been added following an audit of consultation documentation.

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A) Carers

	Support
1.	Help me to achieve being a carer.
2.	Carers will have less service provided and will be expected to fill the gap to save the council money. Service Users will have less service and a smaller community to participate in. The remaining community will be the more disabled and less balanced.
3.	Many have been at the centre for years – carers must be in a huge panic.
4.	If it happens! If it comes down to carers providing support, it would make things a lot worse.
5.	Carers need a break in order to recharge their batteries. Caring is a very demanding role 24/7 and as such government and local council should not be adding more stress affecting carers health and wellbeing.
6.	Carers are working with other professionals to get the right support.
7.	Have to fight for everything and it makes you tired.
8.	Parents further commented that they know Service Users best, even where their needs have been assessed.
9.	Carers are doing an excellent job. If we behaved as badly as Social Workers, we'd be on the front of the Evening Mail.
10.	If anything happens to us (carers) people will have to go into residential care which will cost, you (BCC) more.
11.	Day centre is our lifeline. We have told you this over and over.
12.	I am not my sister or my Mum's carer. I have my own family to support and life can be incredibly stressful and at times has made me ill. I feel that the new day care strategy will put more pressure on myself as I will be having to constantly check that plans are in place for my sister to get out safely in the community.
13.	My daughter needs a lot of support. When she is here, it gives me a break.
14.	This place provides important respite for families. It allows people to work and to get on with their lives.
15.	As a family we need routine for our special needs daughter. Our work life balance will be greatly affected without this routine.
16.	The people we care for have all deteriorated in the last ten years.
17.	Individual needs aren't always acknowledged by the system, e.g. respite and lack of provision.
18.	They don't know our lives; they don't live our lives.
19.	There should be better engagement with carers. Engagement should be small groups. Most are concerned about closure, so unable to engage beyond stopping closure.
20.	Carers may be affected by changes to the day services (finding time to care for the person – work/carer balance).
21.	Carers need to be recognised as full-time employees.
22.	The Carers who are joining these people should also be provided with the source of free transportation.
23.	If my son did not have a place at his day centre, I would not be able to go to work, pay the mortgage etc. This would give me a choice of putting him in a care home or losing our home! It would also isolate him at home and take away his friends and routine.
24.	Carers can find themselves having to give up their careers and independence. This is a form of bereavement.

25.	My family would have to help a lot more taking them away from their work especially to ensure I am safe, well and have food and drink.
26.	It would affect my family's jobs; they may not be able to go to work.
27.	I am elderly and when I pass away my daughter is going to take over my son's care. She has a job and career so if there are no day centres, she will have to give all this up to take full time care of XX.
28.	Carer to family, i.e. husband / wife, and as their condition changes they have to reduce hours at work to provide more support in daily living.
29.	I need to go to work. My son is at university, but he will have to take on debt to manage. I look after my mom and sister. I didn't ask for this.
30.	I (as a carer) would also like to work.
31.	More stress on my elderly mother who is not well.
32.	Need to also think about older people who are carers. Providers thought that this was a serious concern as many carers are elderly.
33.	My carer is 70 years old and I am 75, this change would make my carer unwell.
34.	My mother is very old and would not cope with me at home.
35.	My son lives with myself (mum and dad) we are both 80 years of age. My son not having a day centre will not help my family. As we are unable to take him out.
36.	It is harder to care for people as parents get older.
37.	The powers that be don't care about carers. We are carers. Some carers are in their 80's and 90's.
38.	Finds it difficult as she is 80 years old caring for 3 adults with disability.
39.	As you get older as a carer it gets harder.
40.	My mum is getting old now and can't do as much as she used to do so it would be very hard for her because she would worry and have to take me with her everywhere.
41.	My dad cannot do anything and struggles to walk anywhere even in the house. I would become an alcoholic. I am already under the hospital for this problem.
42.	My sister cares for me and my dad who isn't well. This would bring more stress to our family and make me very anxious. I get bored at home.
43.	My family would like more support with my care.
44.	I need day services to support with care from my mother.
45.	The people that run Social Services don't have any idea ref the stress carers are under. People might want to go out in the morning, but they will still want a base to come back to for their lunch.
46.	Negative, if my brother doesn't go to his day centre, which he loves, it's negative for me, his carer.
47.	It would have an impact on us if my husband was unable to get funding as going to Headway is centred on people with ABI and not just mental health in general as in a lot of city run establishment.
48.	Concerned more pressure on family.
49.	My family are good, but I can't keep relying on them.

50.	They need to do their own things too. While, I am in the day centre, they don't have to hold their lives for me. The day centre is enough for me to spend some days with other Service Users (friends), then go back home later to relax. I'm safe and well looked after in the day centre and this already makes my family happy.
51.	More stress on service use that will make an impact of family and family life.
52.	My day centre supports both me and family. It is good as my family also gets rest as do I.
53.	I enjoy coming to the day centre and it gives my dad time to do chilling.
54.	It would mean I would most likely be stuck in everyday and go nowhere. They also would get hardly any respite from caring for me as I live at home with my family, I would get bored if I didn't come to the day centre. My family also have other family to care for so closing or reducing the amount of day centres would be detrimental to my well-being.
55.	Sister lives in another city unable to support, lives in residential home.
56.	Shows how much the government appreciates you if get £66 per week. I don't have any money.
57.	What you're doing is putting carers into a position where they have to give the people skills.
58.	A Social Worker would not be able to do the carer role. Hockley Day Centre is like a second home.
59.	Me and my wife have difficulty going on holiday with our son and manoeuvring him around.
60.	Used to send them to respite, but "I cried when they left" so didn't send them back.
61.	Carers do get together and arrange things themselves taking their loved ones out themselves can be unstructured.
62.	Drying up of carers.
63.	Without the service it would put both carers and service users into a strained environment, as it helps both to gain own self independence and strength and helps a tranquil environment for both.
64.	XX's placement is important to her family as there are 5 siblings who also have severe disabilities.
65.	Do not need that added pressure and uncertainty of what they want to do especially at this age.
66.	My husband or myself would have to stop working to provide the care that would be needed as our son would not be able to access services outside in the community. He could not travel on his own or have any knowledge or ability to be able to integrate in the community. If he could he would be doing it now!
67.	Carers are not given travel time – so they rush.
68.	It is good that some places provide transport. As carers we have so much responsibility and so much to do this clears some time for us.
69.	We have to fill in the blanks for each area. There is a project called Squeeze for carers where they all get together and talk. Sometimes carers are stressed and need help so we guide them and advise them on what to do or where to go. After the sessions, they say that they feel relieved as they were able to talk.
70.	Carers have their own lives and their wellbeing is also important.
71.	I have had conversations with a few carers, and they have locked themselves away in houses due to caring for their family and not being paid enough for bus fares. I think it would be a good idea for carers to be provided with off peak transport passes so that they can come out and live their lives. Some people say that they will be in a wheelchair themselves in two years due to having no money to go out. 'Ring and ride' is difficult to get.
72.	If there are no day centres the full burden of care will fall on the carers.

73.	Carers also need a support network as they can get lost.
74.	Carers don't get to meet each other through drop off/pickup as the transport do that.
75.	I am a fulltime carer to my brother X. Please consider carers, we save council a lot of money.
76.	I am one of a growing number of ageing carers who continue day in, day out with very little support from other services. As carers we save the government many millions of pounds by providing a caring role and not opting to place a family member into residential, or nursing care. The proposed 3 levels of support feel more like a threat and are very worrying. The future of day services looks to me to be very bleak.
77.	I care for someone who has multiple physical conditions and a learning disability. I am an elderly carer and also have my own physical problems.
78.	I have concerns about finances, and whether more responsibility will be on carers, who may need to work and 9-hour day. I also have concerns about safety, if my brother was [not] doing things from [the centre].
79.	It is upsetting for service user's families, as they grow older, wondering what will happen to their family members should they pass away. Having the routine taken away from service users will cause them more anxiety.
80.	It was suggested that coping mechanisms and a support network could be identified for Carers. It was agreed that this would be a lifeline to Carers as sadly in some instances there was nothing else to their life apart from caring for their relative and they themselves could become depressed as they had no outlet to go or people to talk to. It was shared that when they drop the client off sometimes staff could talk over carers and dismisses their presence not even asking how they are. It was believed that the need for a culture change is overdue. It was acknowledged that this may be due to not enough staffing however the STRATEGY needs to have more to cover a Carer element.
81.	My underlying concern is what is going to happen to my son if something happens to us. I can't put this on the family.
82.	Carers feedback that they felt they were not being involved enough in the strategy.
83.	The age of the carers could not cope without the day centres, so seriously think very carefully on how you change this situation. If you go down the route you could end up having to place some of the students into homes which you do not have.
84.	There is an impact on our health.
85.	We want to give Councilors our kids for twenty-four hours, they couldn't cope.
86.	Birmingham City Council will find clients may be going into a care home sooner or later- which will increase the costs to the city. Older carers cannot cope with extra work like having an individual budget.
87.	How much have the council really helped because all you do is put them into care homes. You are pushing us Carers to breaking point when we are forced to put them in care homes will stop why don't you work with us; we want to support them.
88.	Disability has been part of my life since I found out my son has a disability.
89.	Good networking through coffee mornings which works well in Sandwell to get parents linking.
90.	Staff and carers know what individual can or cannot achieve and they should not in position for service user to fail because there are consequences for me as a carer.
91.	The council is not helping us carers; they are putting us in stress and our health at risk.
92.	The person I care for will be agitated and show challenging behaviour which will cause me nervous breakdown.

93.	Councils must understand what you need. We need the day centre it's the only respite parents, brothers, sisters, in other words, the carers get.
94.	I'm looking at not in education or training.
95.	However, the level of support needed/safeguarding issues will be so great, how will it be managed?
96.	For XX would one to one be available?
97.	What if carers don't turn up - unpredictability for personal support not arriving.
98.	Agree, however the level of support needed/safeguarding issues will be so great, how will it be managed?
	Respite
99.	Day centre is respite for parents, who are with citizens 24/7.
100.	Coming to the day centre gives my family and parents a break.
101.	Day centre provides respite to both sides of the coin.
102.	It would result in more pressure and responsibility for the family. A day centre- 5 Days a week - is essential for this person to function and be motivated and mentally stimulated by experienced, well trained staff.
103.	The day centre also gives me some respite and I can relax knowing that he is safe. It also allows me to do my voluntary work in the community. Day centres play a very important role and they need to be there as a base for both citizen and carers.
104.	I feel that I will end up having my 'free time' lessened and my caring role increased. You talk about carers having a few hours off during the day to take up meaningful activities. I could end up having to spend more time doing the paperwork involved with 'direct payments' and sorting out carers.
105.	If day centres close, those people who have family members who are full-time carers end up becoming even more dependant and carers will have no respite whatsoever. Having a son who has been a young carer and is still a carer as an adult. The only respite for him is the day centre where he knows he is safe. Getting rid of this service will impact even more on his mental health and social interaction.
106.	For my auntie it would make things better as she would prefer to be at home doing activities she enjoys, however due to the level of support required the impact for family members to support X would be much greater and then also removes a form of respite for carers.
107.	Being at home day after day has effects on wellbeing, may cause depression. Some family members may not get a break and could find daily routines so stressful and tiring.
108.	Coming to the centre, will make life easier for my husband and myself because of our health. My husband has problems with his knees, and I have breast cancer.
109.	I would like to say thank you again for the support at Moseley. Sometimes it goes unnoticed how it helps many live longer. Caring gets more difficult and I personally could not carry on without your day care services.
110.	By continuing these centres, we can continue to have some respite in our daily needs as well as the service user having a break from home life.
111.	We've done this for a long time, when we want something out of the pot, there is nothing for us, for example no respite.

112.	Day centre is our lifeline.
113.	Family carers get a break when their loved ones attend the day centre. This helps prevent carer breakdown in some cases and gives carer respite which is vital.
114.	When daughter/son/relative comes here, this is respite for their carers.
115.	This (the day centre) also provides respite for me.
116.	Respite support is very important for carers.
117.	The day centre is vital. For my son we need this support/ break. It is his life.
118.	When I come to CPM it gives mom and dad a break and it gives me more independence.
119.	It will affect me as my son's carer as it is also respite for me. I strongly believe my son's mood and behaviour will change dramatically when he loses structure in his day.
120.	Carers to have more respite as they feel that their needs are changing all the time.
121.	My son only comes to the day centre for two days per week, but I am trying to increase this from two to five days as myself and my husband are in our seventies and it is getting harder to cope. His coming to the day centre gives us and him a break.
122.	Centre provides rest and break for carers and users.
123.	Day service also supports my carer. It gives her chance to shop for food for us and a short break Monday to Friday which allows her to continue looking after me daily.
124.	Used to get respite but don't anymore, there is nothing out there now and going private is expensive.
125.	A lot of carers are older and worn out. There is no respite available (hasn't had respite for 3 to 4 years).
126.	Support for carers is required as we are getting old ourselves.
127.	It's like having a baby for 50 years and a lot of work has been involved. If it wasn't for this day centre, we would not cope.
128.	The day centres give the carers respite and the opportunity to have their own lives. Therefore, the carers as well as the service users must be central to this strategy.
129.	Going to respite is hard because so much process to go through.
130.	The day centre enables me to get a break from my caring responsibilities.
131.	As a carer I am very anxious about what will happen to the day centre. I don't get a break from caring except for this time.
132.	Carer's respite is important.
133.	Councils don't understand what you need. We need our day centre for respite for parents, brothers, sisters and carers.
134.	My family would find it difficult if I did not attend the centre.
135.	Agree with new ways, but X needs a day centre as we need to have a rest in the day to do what we need.
136.	Family get respite for the brothers who live at home. I have four other brothers who attend the day centre.
137.	I am very elderly and going into the community is now harder for me. My place at the centre gives my family respite.
138.	I enjoy coming to the day centre as this gives my carer a break. Also, I like meeting my friends and my nieces & nephews attend and I am happy to be with them. I enjoy the complex needs activities and sensory stimulation.
139.	I have an elderly parent at home. I attend the day centre for my carer, for my challenging behaviour and learning difficulties.

140.	If the day centre closed, it would be a very negative effect on my son, myself and other family. I'm 79 and rely on the break the day centre gives me.
141.	Attending centre gives my family time to attend to anything they need to when I am here.
142.	As a carer for my brother, the five hours he goes to his day centre is also my break as caring is a 24/7 job. When you do it on your own the day care centre is also my lifeline.
143.	The Day Centres do help as it gives us carers that break to do what we need to do e.g. appointments or work etc.
144.	I would like my son to remain at the day centre which he loves. It is our only respite to do the things which we can't do with our son.
145.	Important to access day service as he has very elderly parents. Day service provides respite to family.
146.	It is a nightmare, not only for our son, but for the whole family, not to have a proper day centre.
147.	Our two sons are autistic and have learning and behavioural problems. The day centre provides some relief for us during the day which we need to be able to look after them well.
148.	My brother is in his 40's lives with mom, 79 and this is the only respite other than when I can help. He enjoys the routine of a day centre, his friends and staff. To take away the day centre would have a major effect on us as a family.
149.	How can Service Users, with complex needs, access the services if you are closing down all of the day centres and getting rid of various services? What will carers do in the meanwhile? It's a community in the day centres for most elderly and disabled and people with complex needs. The day centre is a lifeline for both carers and clients who attend.
150.	If day centres were not here, we would not be able to cope with caring for our sons as we are getting older.
151.	I have my child 24/7 and the only respite I get is when they go to the day centre.
152.	The organisers have not taken into account the carers, who need the break to be able to attend appointments shopping & do their housework. Life is very difficult caring for a disabled child-adult it doesn't get any easier. Why do you want to change a thing that has worked all these years & has gotten better than 30 years ago when X started at Moseley?
153.	As a carer I am very anxious about what will happen to the day centre. I don't get a break from caring except for this time.
154.	At present my sister attends a council run day centre four days a week. I would like her to continue to attend a council run day centre in the future. My Mum has advanced dementia, so I gave up work two years ago which is a huge financial burden to my own family to help look after my Mum and support my sister. I don't think privatising Adult Social Care is the way forward as I believe that with the minimal budget she will get, it will not enable her to afford a like for like package and this will impact greatly upon her quality of life. This would then have an impact on my life as I will soon have to go back to work and it worries me greatly that both my sister and Mum will end up in long term care or abandoned and isolated in their home forgotten by a system that is supposed to look after them. At the moment we manage because I know my sister is safe and happy whilst at her day centre. We have tried to increase her days to 5 days a week and despite her Social Worker assessing that this is necessary we haven't heard from him since he did his initial review in January!
155.	I cannot comprehend how my daughter would be supported from 9-4 5 days per week for at least 40 weeks of the year. I think that she would have to spend more time at home, which would then need me to be at home also and then my few hours of work, respite, housework would be significantly reduced. I would not be prepared to accept that she could go onto the shared lives scheme and go and sit in someone else's home all day.

156.	Cannot emphasise enough our support to keep the day centre (Elwood) open. We care for our daughter and are 83 (father) and 80 (mother). We are both in poor health and struggling. Elwood is our only respite. We only wish our daughter could go five days a week, but Elwood cannot provide transport on a Wednesday and my husband is not able to drive following a stroke and I have mobility issues and cannot walk. A taxi is not possible as they want a chaperone in the vehicle as well. I have campaigned to save Elwood in the past but have never needed it as much as we do now. You have saved thousands by providing the day centre as I am sure our daughter would be in a care home by now.
157.	Birmingham City Council needs to understand the mess they are creating. My mother in law has looked after her 50-year-old disabled daughter for 50 years. Birmingham City Council have reduced the amount of Respite centres and the amount of days which my sister in law can attend has gone from 54 a year to 20! My Mother in Law can no longer cope or live the way she is as she's not got anytime to recharge and recover from her caring role, so she is looking at permanent care for her daughter! This will start to happen much more and the cost to the council will be colossal! You need to be supporting carers not half killing them with your cuts to services as you'll just end up with more in long term care!
158.	Giving people the facility of day care, often gives the family a break, particularly in the case of the member being looked after by the spouse.
159.	I have four other brothers who also have a range of support needs, so attending the day centre supports my family as supporting me to have my needs met.
160.	A lot of families use the day centre as a baby sitting service – they do not get anything from going to the centre – it gives the families respite and a break which they all need and deserve the only good thing is they get out of the house and are in a different environment and are around people – different faces to the families – different routine which probably helps them with these mindset.
161.	Also, family get respite for two brothers who live @ home.
162.	Carers need much more support too when we get older as the tasks involved in caring for our relatives make us more tired. We cannot cope.
163.	Carers need respite- if more pressure put on carers.
164.	Carers require respite. Respite is really important.
165.	Cares really do need a break too as well as those we care for. We need good respite options.
166.	From 9-3 a break for us as carers.
167.	No respite available as BCC have closed them all.
168.	Respite – Day centres are part of respite, but we need respite for us, so we can have a rest.
169.	Support is important for carers - need respite!
170.	Their families will feel the burden and will have to take more responsibility which may affect their lives too, which is the same with respite. Families feel they are left to "fend for themselves" without any support. Service users are happy with what the Day Centre provides and do not like change, they find it scary and choices would be limited.
171.	There has been a huge reduction in carer respite and has caused a real concern.
172.	I think Heartlands do a good job in supporting my son as I am at work 10 till 4 each day.

173.	Going for a walk it is one hour - what will happen after that. He comes here from 9.30 - 3.30 and this gives me time to do things. If he is going to go out only for 1 hour, it is not good for me.
174.	Yes, that's true, give us all the money and we could organise holidays for those we care for, and go with them wherever we choose.

B) Closures

175.	Day centres have been cut to the bone already and, if anything, need more investment. Council should not be thinking of taking already assessed service users out of day centres.
176.	Do not think they should close completely.
177.	I already access the community with staff from various places and I have access to lots of different in-house activities and have made lots of friends at the centre too. I would be worried if the centre closed as then I wouldn't have my friends anymore.
178.	I don't want it to close. It makes me feel stressed and worried when you keep saying that you are changing the day centres.
179.	I think they should keep day centres open. They socialise people and gets them to know others. It gets people out of their properties when they might otherwise be stuck indoors.
180.	I would be upset if it closes and would be very angry too. I would miss it a lot and miss my friends.
181.	I would be very sad if day centre closed. I love coming here. I feel good. Smile and look forward for tomorrow.
182.	X clearly says that he does not like the idea of day care services being closed. Reasons being, everything costs money. X says he only has a limited amount of money spare. He also says by attending day care services, it provides time for him to socialise with his friends. X also says being inclusive with the day centre community help them to feel independent as the services avoids needing support in the community for him.
183.	X is happy the way things are done in day centre and doesn't want it to close.
184.	Keep the day services open.
185.	Why change something if they obviously suit some people's needs. How can you change day services when you are closing a lot of them?
186.	But don't close the day centre.
187.	Save the centre that will be a good start.
188.	As long as people who receive help now continue to get it and services are not closed or scaled back.
189.	But not at expense of closing the centre. Leave things as they are.
190.	It seems to me it's just a verbose, long winded way of setting in motion the closure of day centres. Unless you have first-hand experience of how vital a lifeline these day centres are, you wouldn't be trying to suggest they are not needed, and users can just "pick up skills in the community" and other such vague language we've heard in consultations.
191.	All the people that attend Moseley have access to the community and the inhouse activities which are many and varied. I think the people that attend Moseley would be upset if it closed as they would lose all their friends and feel like they would have nowhere to go to meet up. A hot freshly cooked nutritious meal is served 5 day a week, ensuring a proper meal at least once a day. We should care for our vulnerable citizens. Always.

192.	It is very wrong that you are even thinking about closing day centres and sending us out on the streets. We would have no friends. You do not know us or care if you do this.
193.	Any closure of my day centre would affect me strongly and my family.
194.	The ideas you propose are already happening here at Moseley centre, but if you decide to close the centre, I will lose all my friends.
195.	Day centre closures would have a significant impact on my mother, this is her only time to socialise and undertake activities. This would also impact on me and my children's lives. How would I work? I would have to claim benefits which would cost government more long term.
196.	Don't close Four Seasons.
197.	I know that he would get bored and upset if his centre or 4 Seasons were to close, and I know this would affect the family.
198.	If day centres are phased out it will make things a lot worse for me and my family. I need the support I get from my day centre.
199.	If day centre closed it would make things a lot worse.
200.	If day centres are taken away from some very vulnerable people, this will lead to massive isolation, poverty, loneliness, and then people will become ill and need to be looked after by the NHS which is under massive pressure. I myself would be one of the many people who would be put into isolation as I do not live on a bus route. I would need 2 buses to get to Elwood. I know that there are day centres closed near to me.
201.	If my centre was to close, I would be stuck at home every day. I would be lonely without my friend.
202.	If the day centre closed, I would miss my friends and staff. I'm concerned that I might not have enough to do and be bored.
203.	If the day centre were to close, it would have a big impact on family life as my son is dependent on this service.
204.	If the day centres were closed this would have a big impact on all our lives. Our son would lose his community and we would have no respite care at all!
205.	If you close day centres, probably a care home is the option far sooner.
206.	If day centres close you will make things a lot worse.
207.	If you close the centre it would be devastating to X. He has been going there for 30 years. He hates having a day off as he loves the environment at the centre. He has his friends and his social life such as bowling, meals out etc. Everything you suggest is already being done, so why fix something that isn't broken?
208.	If you decide to close the centre where would I go? I love coming to Moseley Centre. They already take me out to various places and provide lots of different in-house activities for everyone.
209.	X is happy with current day centre activities; he is happy attending the day centre. He believes that closing or changing the centre would affect him and his family as it's hard to adapt to change.
210.	Would make a big difference if I no longer attended a day centre.
211.	He needs support by trained staff. We want the day centre open, don't want things to change.
212.	Do not close our centres.
213.	Happy coming to Beeches Goldd Day Centre. Keep it open.
214.	I am happy attending my current day centre. My mental health would suffer if it was to close.
215.	I don't want the centre to close. Really important to make friends and to do things.
216.	I enjoy coming to the centre. Please don't close centre now!

217.	I hope Moseley Day Centre will remain open. It is a lifeline to service users and carers. Thank you.
218.	I hope you decide NOT to close Moseley Centre. I have made quite a lot of friends the time I have been here. The freshly cooked meals are tasty and notorious. I get to access the community with staff and my friends at Moseley Day Centre. There are lots and lots of various in-house activities that I can attend and take part in.
219.	I just want the centre to stay open.
220.	I like the day centre. I don't want it to change.
221.	I live in inner-city Birmingham and I am already affected by cuts. Do not take away my day centre provision. I will suffer. People with disabilities do not deserve this. Go tax the rich. Hands off our services!
222.	I want this service to stay open.
223.	I want to keep Ebrook Day Service.
224.	I want to stay at my day centre.
225.	I would like to keep my day centre; this is my choice. I am very happy at my day centre. I like my day centre to continue as they are now. Thank you
226.	I would like to continue to come to Beeches Goldd. Keep centre open.
227.	I would prefer Moseley to remain open. I have been coming here for some time. I am in my own routine and happy to do so. The meals are freshly cooked and healthy. The staff have read my ISS to follow how to look after me and keep me safe. The sessions are many & various. I can attend if I choose, I live to wander from room to room to see my friends. It is a very safe place at Moseley Centre.
228.	It would affect me and my family, friends, and customers, community if we didn't have our beautiful place to be. Four Seasons has been good for me. I am very happy to go to this project, please don't take it away, I don't like change and my mother would find it difficult for herself and me.
229.	Our day centres are a useful source of help and support for the service users. They should be modernised and updated instead of closed.
230.	Thank you for giving advice. But I hope CPM never gets closed because we are like a big family and the clients won't have anywhere to go and they would just stay in their homes not socialising with each other or make friends.
231.	We need the centre open for all these people and for the carers. I'm very angry that our people who need to get out in the day for company. It's a shame that the government won't do more for people with complex needs.
232.	Why are you closing places? There is a lot I want to say but it's keeping it clean. This place is well set up for all kinds of activities. This place is sound. It's got all the amenities. It's well run.
233.	Please do not close Moseley Day Centre. It is the heart and soul of lots of people's lives. X loves Moseley Day Centre as do many others.
234.	I want my day centre to remain open.
235.	The service is working very well, the council should leave things the way they are. At the budget consultation the leader of the council said he could not see why disabled people needed buildings to be looked after in. I think this strategy is a smoke screen to disguise a plan to close the day centres.

236.	I think the Day Care Strategy is a way of cutting costs and closing all council run day centres. We are never listened to and I find the whole thing depressing.
237.	Strategy is a sneaky way of depleting day centres and then closing them to save money.
238.	The idea of closing disabled people's centres does big damage to the draft Day Opportunities strategy's quality.
239.	I strongly disagree with any centre being closed. My son needs the centre to occupy his days. He needs to interact with other people, and he is unable to travel on his own and needs transport to the day centre. He has made a lot of friends and he is very happy to attend his day centre.
240.	Save our centres!
241.	Please do not close my centre because I am happy here and feel safe here.
242.	The strength of feeling shown by campaigners against the closure of the Fairways Day Centre shows just how valued these places are and whilst this closure was rightly halted under threat of court action and substantial community and political pressure, the council is not making an investment in the building and as of February this year, no new referrals had been made since the court action, indicating that the council intends to run it down to the point where there is no one left to object to its closure. The current draft strategy, with its emphasis on providing alternatives to day centres, rather than looking at how day centres can be modernised to meet future need, looks set to compound this and apply the same approach across the rest of the council owned day centre estate. The shift in commissioning will also see the future viability of a number of VCS run day centres threatened meaning that day centre closure will become the de facto preferred policy option within the city.
243.	Any potential closure will cause X to suffer and day centres should not be dismissed as outdated or too expensive.
244.	Cuts and restructure will affect his wellbeing. If day services were not there for X, I and rest of the family would have to cover the days X is at home.
245.	Day centres would have fewer people going to them and it would make it easier to justify closing them.
246.	I do believe you will sacrifice day centres in order to achieve your plans for day opportunities in the community to move forward. You will not have the funding for both, and so personal budgets/direct payments will be affected and cut, and day centres closed.
247.	I don't agree to close day centres.
248.	I feel it would bring about the end of the day centre.
249.	If day centres close it would be devastating for us as a family. My sister would stay in all day with my elderly mom who has dementia. The environment is negative, unhealthy, confusing for my sister. It would be a deteriorating situation affecting her health greatly if her day centre closes. She will not be able to access outside activities/ opportunities.
250.	If day centres like ours cease to be viable, because there is a move away from funding places at them, there will be serious consequences not only for us as providers but also for large and growing client group.
251.	If it results in closing day centres it will be a major negative impact. My wife's main social outlet is the day centre.
252.	Negative impact if the day centre is going to be closed. It will have a devastating effect on my son and the whole family. To go to the community for work will not suit a severely disabled person.
253.	If you are aiming to close day centres or reduce my brother's access to them then we already know the outcome as we witnessed his decline for months when he was in between day centres. My brother's health and wellbeing are upmost in our family's thoughts. We don't want to see anything that would damage that.

254.	Strategy will lead to closure of day centres.
255.	Us elderly would have no day centres to go to, do they want us to just curl up and die.
256.	Just an excuse to empty out day centres. Despicable.
257.	On condition centres are not closed.
258.	If the day centre closed it would have an enormous negative effect.
259.	If my day centre closes, my family carers will struggle to look after me & I may end up having to go into residential care. I want to stay with my family and attend a day centre at Harborne where I've been for 34 years.
260.	If there was no day centre it would not work for them or us.
261.	Will have disastrous effect by closure of the day centre.
262.	Day care centres have already been closed. More closures will limit lives for those less able.
263.	Don't close the day centre.
264.	Feel sad if the centre should close. I want the day centre to stay open, I want to see my friends, learn new things. I would not be able to get into the community to see things I want to. I want to come to the Friday evening club.
265.	Fine for you to close these centres but I am sure you will have a lot of carers giving back the service users I have started to look for alternative employment.
266.	I am disgusted that the council is trying to close the centres down as they are doing an excellent job under very difficult circumstances. There is not enough staff, due to lack of funding! The staff can't do as many activities as they would like, due to lack of funding! The service users were to go to college, but this was stopped due to lack of funding. You NEED to GET your PRIORITIES right and consider the service users and not how much you can save & stop wasting public money on air brained ideas. The only losers of your proposal are the service users.
267.	I do not want the centre to close as I enjoy going to Hockley and Acupack. I like meeting friends, doing work that I can do, I like how staff support me to do things and learn new things.
268.	Cutting of services – causes huge issues.
269.	Other services have been closed. In the end, it all boils down to budgets.
270.	He says although all help is of great support, he feels taking away day care services will cause his own stress levels to go up and down.
271.	I worry that all these meetings we attend and questionnaires we keep filling out, are just a smoke screen to hide the fact the council are going to shut the day centres, regardless of what we think or say. We went through the same thing with the closing of the respite centre. We were ignored then and worry that we will be ignored again this time.
272.	I would be lost without coming to Hockley Day Centre, it is my world, not coming to Hockley and Acupack would be devastating.
273.	I would miss my friends if the centre closed. I enjoy going on walks watching people and learning how to do new things like make a drink and a sandwich, it would also be good for my family to give them a break.
274.	If closure happens this would be very difficult for me as I have been attending for over 20 years. All my friends and social network is at Hockley. I have loads of choices here and access to the community.
275.	If the day centre closes, I would feel upset and angry. People would not understand my condition when I go out. People understand me at the centre.

276.	If you close the day centre, I would be lonely. I look forward to the centre and would have difficulty in accessing other services on my own.
277.	I think this is a prelude to closing the day centre.
278.	Feel it's a prelude to closure. We should be talking about closures as this is what this will lead to.
279.	Carers view was that they could not see how BCC were consulting without this resulting in closures at the end
280.	Amendments are good, but not if it means closing the centre.
281.	If the centre closes, we are in trouble.
282.	We don't like changes and would be upset if the centre closed.
283.	Attendees stated that the Centre should remain open, for the following reasons: It is clean, with very good facilities. Service Users are very happy with the meals. They could go out shopping if they so wish. The staff are highly thought of by the carers/parents, because they are helpful and attentive.
284.	I feel that if the day centre closes then citizens would lose their independence. Attending the day centre makes them happy, keeps them active and they have a good network of friends. We don't want them to lose their social circle.
285.	Carers felt that enough day centres have already been cut and we should be keeping the ones that are left open as they are needed. It was felt that there could be health and safety issues if any more closed.
286.	Thoughts are still the same. I read the last 110-page booklet regarding the strategy and model and a lot of it was a repeat. It's still about closure that is my concern.
287.	This is just another way for BCC to cut day centres.
288.	It would be sad if the centre closes. I would not see my sister every day and the friends and staff. I like the aspiration out of hours club to be with a few of my peers.
289.	Keep the day centres open for those who need them. Those whose needs are complex & do not want to be pushed into the community. If the day centre closes, what happens during the winter, adverse weather?
290.	Major concern's that this day service model will lead to closures of many day centres and services across Birmingham to the most vulnerable groups who need these facilities.
291.	My mother is a pensioner and I have 2 other brothers and sister who have a learning disability at home. If you close the centre it would be difficult for family to cope. I would miss my friends at the centre.
292.	People will die if you close day centres. In the real-world buildings are not built for disabilities. Name me 10 public buildings that have a hoist in their toilet.
293.	Sad if centre should close, I would like to come every day.
294.	The council is clearly aiming to save money by reducing services and all the false aspirations are not fooling anybody. It is appalling that so much effort is being put into this disguised plot to close the day centres.
295.	It causes anxiety in the family if there is change or if day centres were to close.
296.	My worry is that the centre is being run down then BCC will say it's too expensive to refurbish it, then close it down.
297.	If you had to close the centre it would be because there isn't a need.
298.	Leave the day centres open and apply to government for more 'Rescue Money'.

299.	Taking away this (day centre) will take away a big part of their lives. They have built a family and relationships as they mix with people with different needs and staff and have one to one support.
300.	Will be sad if this day centre was closed.
301.	Carers expressed a wish for the day centres to remain open, as this was a requirement for those that attend Harborne Day Centre.
302.	Don't want the day centre to close. Please!
303.	We don't want the day centres closed. Keep them open please.
304.	I like coming to the centre and I don't want it to close.
305.	I want this day centre to stay open.
306.	Day centres funded by Birmingham City Council are in danger. Are Council run day centres safe?
307.	The first paragraph is wrong. There is a mandate to close the day centre – you should be straight with people.
308.	Whatever you decide will have a big impact. If the day centres close people (carers) will have to put their kids in care which costs even more.
309.	If this place closes, my son will be uprooted again for the third time.
310.	I was at consultation at Stirchley Baths, I know you are planning to close centre.
311.	On page 7 of the consultation pack you talk about moving away from traditional building services – this means closure.
312.	If this centre is closed - I will take legal action.
313.	You want to sell the land to developers; you need the cash – the centre must stay open – my son has best service.
314.	Feels like it is engineering the closure of day care – and that this has already started.
315.	Worst case scenario is closing of the centre. We don't like help; we are quite independent. Council cuts hours and closes centre. It's good we have a voice.
316.	We appreciate places like this. The centre on Aldridge Road closed, we fought for it by protesting years ago. But it closed.
317.	My son will be devastated.
318.	Is the consultation really to fool people - day services are going one way or the other – this is really about closing centres.
319.	If they (BCC) ever think about closing the centre down, we will protest!
320.	I know the day centre is going to be closed and sadly this consultation is just a ploy.
321.	No Information given about whether the centre will be closed, despite direct questions about this.
322.	We don't want the day centre to close.
323.	Please keep the centre open and give more support to staff and service users.
324.	Concerned about the future plans for the centres as there are rumours about centres being closed down.
325.	Fears all these meetings eventually will lead to day centre closures.
326.	A common theme is that all users feel the day care centre is at threat of being closed.
327.	Some people have managed to save day centres but how long for. People will be isolated if these close down as they will not have a place to socialise in.
328.	Please don't close day centre.

329.	It has caused anxiety with the Internal centres; the “closure” word was not in the original. As a manager, I’m trying to give reassurances, but it is not working.
330.	Because it’s to do with the amendment, it may lead to closure.
331.	Back in 2000, Cllr Lines wrote a report about no one needs a day centre. Since Aldridge Rd closed, the plan’s likely to close more within 2 years.
332.	If day centre closes, it would be hard for my daughter, working in local community would not work, she would stay at home more than go out.
333.	There were a few queries about the shutting of the day centre and wanted the focus to be on expanding the provisions the day centre already offers as everyone in the group enjoyed what they were doing.
334.	The worries outlined in some of the comments are all linking to what seems to have happened when this type of consultation has happened before. In brief I am concerned this is leading to partial or complete closure of certain services our department and other relevant organisations provide to the groups of people concerned. When this has happened, people are left then with just a partial service or none at all. Things should have been left the way they were before, so we are not in the same situation we are now. If it wasn’t broken why change it to eventually think that we need to go back to the way things were before.
335.	Worried about centre closing.
336.	There is a lot of work and changes that need to be undertaken before we take these drastic measures to close and reduce day centres. It would result in many people isolated, suffering with depression, in need of care, families already under strain without respite, and more carers unwell.
337.	Please keep day centres open and do half and half. Direct Payment for those who want this. Please don’t change the whole system.
338.	Day centres will close, people will get money for one to one package then after a twelve-monthly review this will be reduced, and the person will be stuck at home with no stimulation or activities.
339.	The fear is by moving more activities into the community this will mean that the Government will make cuts and put less money into day centres, eventually closing them.
340.	You said it clears it up, by not saying which day centres are being closed/left open, you are not being clear.
341.	You are confusing people as you are not being clear about which centres are being closed and which aren’t being closed. This is worrying people.
342.	Savings to be made by consolidating day centres.
343.	Demand will drop if people are not being referred to day centres and this will be a way for Birmingham City Council to justify closing day centres.
344.	Their main focus was the threat of day centre closures, as all supported service users who currently utilized day centres, and how this would impact their family. They were scared that history would repeat itself, like it did in Tamworth, and that service quality would decrease – and then so would the quality of life of the service user.
345.	There was large concern regarding the closure of day centres and funding cuts with the new strategy. Whilst this regards implementation not the consultation, it was the main topic of conversation.
346.	There are concerns that there will be day centre closures.
347.	Four Seasons is a good project and they must continue

348.	Agree all, providing the centres are kept open.
349.	X is my son and attends Moseley ATC. It would be devastating if his Centre closed.
350.	Be sad day if day center was closed.
351.	Carers were concerned that this Consultation is a prelude to the closures of day centres.
352.	Centres that have been closing, people are just forgotten, talk about...., they are not listening.
353.	Don't want Centre to close!
354.	I enjoy coming to Centre please don't close centre down.
355.	I fear that it is likely to have a negative impact as to me it appears that the council are trying to close day center's by the 'Back Door' e.g. not offering day centres places to people leaving education but pushing individual budgets which will reduce the need for day centres as the day centre population is ageing, those that are leaving are not being replaced by younger people.
356.	I feel that the intention of BCC is to reduce the number of people attending the day centre's in order to say they are being under used and therefore need to close some of them.
357.	I hope it (the centre) doesn't close.
358.	I left another centre because they said it was closing but it's still open. I think they should leave things alone.
359.	If my centre closed this would have a very bad impact on my elderly carer and 2 other siblings who attend this day centre also.
360.	If you close our day centre what happens to our lovely staff who we trust and, also, the service users? We love our staff and trust them and know our relatives are safe and looked after.
361.	My brother would really struggle if the centre closed. The college he attended previously closed and my brother was bored as he was at home all the time. He has developed proper friendships and he meets up with his friends outside the centre. He is more talkative at home when he returns from the centre.
362.	Please don't close the centre down.
363.	Point 1 – Feedback was that the information presented was interesting so far but concerned that this will lead to closure or reduction of Day Centre support.
364.	Social Workers have been told that day centres will be closing so they suggest private day centres and they don't look at the provisions/facilities at that centre, for example, female/male toilets.
365.	Some of the facilities have been since reduced e.g. Moseley DC 1985.
366.	This consultation is a big ploy and decision to close has been already decided.
367.	I feel that if the intention is to eventually close day centres (which I know you will not categorically provide an answer to) then you need to be transparent with the service users and their carers. If, as you say, you are doing these consultations without the preconceived idea that the day centres will close, service users need to be informed of the bigger picture.
368.	I will miss the day centre.
369.	In Birmingham we are an older aging population, but we are closing down the DCs.
370.	Your statement about maybe fewer DC, I would like to know if Hockley DC is a potential that may not continue, I just want to clear answer.
371.	We want to know what is happening in the future if the centre closes? (Carer x2 SU x1)

372.	The day centre may close, so what are the alternatives? There is a vague notion of going into community – what does this mean in practice? How will this be achieved? A proper consultation would have addressed these points.
373.	Where will we move to (if the centre closes)?
374.	Are you going to close the day centres? Will you claim that people were properly consulted if you do?
375.	Is this leading to day centre closures?

C)Community Activities

	Accessibility
376.	Good to get people in the community, but it's not going to work. It's not accessible for people with disabilities.
377.	There should be workshops in schools about Disability Awareness for young people.
378.	A lady came to me, learning how to do the travel training. I had a problem one day on a train, someone started to swear at me. I told my sister about it.
379.	My son likes to sit by himself on two seats, sometimes people want to sit by him, and he doesn't like this. This could get him in trouble.
380.	Transport is a problem. Public transport is a "no no".
381.	Taxis are too expensive.
382.	Shopping in city centre but difficult to get there.
383.	All buses used to go to New Oscott.
384.	As an older person with M.S I don't feel it would be any help to me as I require transport, accessible bathroom etc.
385.	Birmingham is not a starting point re accessibility. Fairways carry out relevant planning.
386.	There should be transport which caters for our people's needs.
387.	There is often no flexibility in terms of people accessing the community and much of this is based around costs/funding. There are few places in Birmingham who cater for people with disabilities, which can be difficult when trying to access the community and can be expensive.
388.	Re: Access to the community: Availability and cost of transport is an issue for services and can limit how often and where we take people out to visit. There is also the issue of toilet facilities that we have to consider before we go anywhere as well as access for wheelchairs.
389.	Re: Access to the community: Would be good to create more awareness among churches and mosques about helping people to access the community.
390.	I would like to think a lot of facilities going forward would be available if there was to be more transport available.
391.	It is hard to access the community on public transport using a wheelchair. Need to be able to access places easier for wheelchair users.
392.	The vision is great but more needs to be done to facilitate disabled adults to access community facilities.

393.	Accessible transport is a big concern for me in my day centre which stops me giving my service users opportunities to spend a day outside of our centre.
394.	The vision is a positive one but needs support with public transport to access activities.
395.	For some without some imagination around transport it won't happen. For many going out in the evening is problematic.
396.	Community is not ready in terms of personal care suites and I would need at least two people to do my personal care and that will be costly to the department.
397.	Are there enough hoisting equipment in disabled toilets in the city as I'm a wheelchair user?
398.	Day centres help you to achieve your goals. It would be good if the wider community of Birmingham was more accessible to disabled people. However, without day centres this is not possible as Birmingham is not a disabled friendly city.
399.	Where and how many toilet facilities are in Birmingham with hoist for wheelchair users stand aids? I was travel trained but unable to do this on my own.
400.	Who will enable me, as there is not enough personal care facilities in community hoists (wheelchairs users)?
401.	But not every day, if people will be unable to attend day centres. There are not enough place/ activities in the community with the right facilities.
402.	Service user says he does not know about travel, he needs help.
403.	If it means traveling to and from places would buses be put on for this purpose?
404.	To go out in the community we need a lot more support, not just in terms of staff but also those who run businesses in the community in order to make places accessible, safe and pleasant to visit.
405.	Son with Downs was out in the community, approached a child and misconceptions prevailed about his intentions/actions.
406.	We have to train the public.
407.	Going out in the community, people can be rude. Here people don't get that. So why change it.
408.	I went on a trip with group who were just enjoying themselves. A man nearby was becoming increasingly irritated by the 'noise'. He came up to me and said, "if they're not perfect, you should kill them at birth". I replied, "you're not perfect".
409.	There is less choice now at Alderman Bowen than there was several years ago – there is less transport available – trips have been cancelled at the last minute because transport isn't available, they don't have enough on the day. There are very few trips out now.
410.	If service user goes out on a one to one basis what happens when the carer needs to use the toilet? What are they supposed to do with the service user? If there are disabled toilet facilities or if the service user is male and the carer is female, how is she supposed to help him with his toiletry needs? With the centres they go out in groups, so this does not become an issue.
411.	The problem with accessing community activities is that there are time constraints when accessing things such as swimming. It means that staff would have to accompany the citizen and transport is required. External venues need to be more flexible with timing to offer a wider window, e.g. swimming, as it takes time to get ready and travelling via transport and by the time the citizens are there, it is time to go back to the centre.
412.	My sister has been told things like; "won't it be wonderful that you can go to Hydrotherapy?" but what they fail to mention is the things or difficulties that will need to be overcome or put in place to actually make this happen. The day care strategy isn't up and running so how will the experts ever know it will work?
413.	Planning that includes every aspect. I.e. transport, access, Page 461 of 1210

414.	Going out in the community is not suitable as there are no changing facilities.
415.	I.T. is an issue for elderly people who haven't got family etc with internet access to help them access care.
416.	When I was caring for my disabled 94-year-old mother, who died in September 2018, there were no BCC day care services accessible to her and I could find no services in the B20 area. I applied for her to join the 'Ring and Ride' scheme, but never had any offer of the required wheelchair inspection, for which they told me there was a waiting time of months. I had to transport her and her wheelchair to B44 (Kingstanding) 3 times a week to access day care provision run by Age UK and by a church-based provider.
417.	Accessing the wider community! Have you ever tried taking someone out into our community, the obstacles are overwhelming and dangerous? Elderly and disabled will literally be left out in the cold waiting for public transport. Dropped curbs and uneven foot paths are a hazard to people with unsteady walking! No toilets with hoists. Fitting in with their community will cost huge investment from the Council. It's very short sighted to think this will be easy. I'd be really worried about the effects on my Mum and Sister if a carer were to take them out. They are vulnerable and need a safe building where they are warm, safe, stimulated, socialise and able to contribute to their community with their friends.
418.	I agree with these but if limited mobility is not possible for me.
419.	It is difficult to push the wheelchair on the roads in Birmingham.
420.	Public transport is not easily accessible for wheelchairs users especially if there is more than one of you. Weather also plays a part in access to the community so basically, I would be reclusive, and my son would also be unable to have a life of his own.
421.	Public Transport – my sister does not have the awareness of danger; she is unable to travel on her own.
422.	Physically challenging to use public transport and it takes a long time.
423.	Logistically expensive to get people out and about in the community.
424.	My son has had some travel training, but he was bullied on the bus, so it is not suitable/appropriate for him.
425.	The new day services model does not consider the inequalities faced by disabled citizens in society. It does not consider 1) Lack of changing places, toilet facilities in local communities and high streets, 2) Lack of accessible services, around 50% of high street shops for example do not have ramp access. 3) Hate crime, when we speak to our disabled citizens, they feel that people stare at them when they are out in the community. It makes them feel vulnerable and unsafe. Is it realistic for Society's attitudes to change? 4) When disabled people with dysphagia go out to eat, many venues cannot cater for them and do not have blenders to help with eating requirements. This is challenging, not to mention overcrowding tables, chairs and people which makes it hard for people to get past.
426.	As a day service in Birmingham, we enable and empower our people to access the community with trained care staff, volunteers, adapted vehicles, and necessary equipment, safeguarding policies and all the relevant planning. It's with our day service that we help people access the community that would otherwise be isolated.
427.	I'd like to think that it would mean things remain the same, as the person in my family has high complex needs with a high-level care package that includes her living independently and accessing a day centre and her care costs outside day centre opening times. Without the day service though my sister would struggle to access services as her care needs are 2:1 and the community isn't fully accessible with changing places, facilities lacking in local services and high streets. When we assessed Northfield Swimming Baths for her, she would need a 3:1 staff ratio and the pool wheelchair and straps were currently unsuitable for someone with involuntary movement. The community still has challenges to overcome before it is fully inclusive and accommodating.

428.	Better shops for wheelchair access.
429.	They should be do things what normal persons should be able to do, or doing what they choose with their day, like going out to the local centre.
430.	Need for a better transport so we can fit into place in better way and enjoy the activities we like to e.g. go to a talent show. We need better transport and carers who can handle us if something goes wrong.
431.	Better access on roads, more drop kerbs, not just by traffic lights, so I can cross, roads easily.
432.	I cannot access the community on my own.
433.	This is all well and good if you are healthy enough to do the activities and transport yourself. What about the people who are too disabled to get on the bus or leave their home without help?
434.	Still a lot of prejudice and hostility towards disabled people in the community. If we go out, we have to wait in the corner at restaurants.
435.	Would go to the gym if they had appropriate changing facilities but they don't. This is the case with a lot of places.
436.	Transport - need support to go out to the community, we don't currently have this.
437.	We need more toilets, more refreshments at the centre. There is more people with disabilities coming here. Centre needs to be upgraded.
438.	BCC services not fit for people with Physical Disabilities. Service User wanted to go swimming but was told he could not because they needed to provide changing places and a hoist. The Service User has to wear incontinent pads when going out into the community.
439.	Service User also experiences difficulties at eating places in Birmingham. Generally, it is difficult for service users to access services out in the community.
440.	Transport is another issue when accessing the community. Services like Ring and Ride are essential and are a big asset to the community. If that goes bust it will create a lot of isolation.
441.	Something else needs to be put in place if something happens to Ring and Ride.
442.	Transport was discussed and an example of where Ring and Ride Service now allows Community Groups to book transport on behalf of Citizens as they have nobody who can support them to do this from home, so this is supported through the group.
443.	Centralised transport would be needed (point 3 of the proposals).
444.	Public transport is more accessible than it used to be, but there is still room for improvement.
445.	There is a lot of creative work being done by the Providers with positive outcomes within the community. Transport and access remains an ongoing problem. Risk assessments are still needed in a number of areas before taking citizens out into the community.
446.	The providers are working well currently with local communities often forming good working relationships with business owners who will see their citizens on a regular basis and will form an idea of what their needs are. Providers are challenging places that aren't accessible.
447.	Discussion took place around working with Parents and Carers to open up opportunities and hopefully remove restrictions and obstacles that prevent community-based activities.
448.	Lack of confidence, fear of going out, worried about Page 463 of 1210ic.

449.	Community with support would be beneficial dependant on the readiness of the community.
450.	Need to educate all within the community.
451.	Ensure a very robust transport strategy e.g. wheelchair access on public transport is poor.
452.	Ring and Ride (better processes are required).
453.	Too many community services are not available to the public, e.g. swimming pools not open.
454.	My son went to Four Seasons, but he couldn't stay because he kept falling over. He is unable to use the tv by himself.
455.	There is a lack of resources/ specialist care suitable outside of the day centre.
456.	It is harder when people don't have a visible disability when accessing facilities such as cinemas. With Learning Disability, some people can't read, there should be more pictorial signs.
457.	Have to consider and be aware of people's attitudes, for example if I take my son to the cinema and he's noisy people don't understand and look and tut.
458.	I have to take my son (Autistic) to certain screenings at the cinema where he can run around without people being rude.
459.	The idea is good but very few facilities have the specialist equipment needed, such as hoists for swimming.
460.	Access to certain places can be an issue.
461.	Transport support needs to be addressed.
462.	Would like to see more toilets with hoists.
463.	Not always traffic lights on busy roads which affects where I can go independently.
464.	Have been travel trained but struggle with going on public transport as it is often too busy.
465.	Use Ring and Ride but it is not always reliable.
466.	For points I have previously stated, improve our city dramatically before the disabled people will be able to access their vibrant city! Don't change or close services until this is done as it's dangerous and harmful to the vulnerable people of this city! It's very cruel to give people the impression that the day care strategy will enable them to access their city when I know how difficult or near impossible it actually is for a disabled person! This part of the strategy isn't worth the paper it's written on as it will never work in our City as it's not adapted enough!
467.	Linking people to community assets should be very localised. Travel can be a barrier to access for some.
468.	There needs to be more transport available to help disabled people get to these activities.
469.	As you can see, I strongly agree with all the statements on the opposite page, however, individuals need to be aware that the reality of achieving this for many is difficult. This is because one of the main problems accessing the community and being independent is limitations on being able to safely travel and access things without support from others.
470.	The services are not linked up enough. Transport lets things down unless you have a family member who's free in the day then you are reliant on the public transport, or taxis which are expensive.
471.	In principle this sounds great, however my experience portrays the reality as being somewhat different. I have a brain injury with needs that are different to other individuals with brain injury and so cannot be generalised to the rest of the population. Such experiences include not being able to gain a ring and ride, despite several attempts to gain one. As a client at Headway providing many varying activities at different locations, which are a far distance from myself, transport such as ring and ride becomes vital in

	my rehabilitation which without becomes an obstacle. With the population of those with disabilities being at a high volume, the idea of providing personal care for each individual's needs seems unrealistic and if unsuccessful provides false hope.
472.	I would like to see where the activity was happening before, I attend. I would be a bit concerned about transport although I can use a bus my mobility is poor.
473.	Accessing public transport is essential for citizens to have more choice and freedom.
474.	Cost of activities can be problematic.
475.	I need specialist transport, a carer, and a personal care suite.
476.	Don't feel safe on normal buses.
477.	Would need support to travel on the bus.
478.	If environmental was safer, no potholes for wheelchair users, accessible toilet, drop kerbs.
479.	Transport would be a problem especially for wheelchair people. Uncertainty about ring and ride. Normal transport buses take pushchairs as a priority not all wheelchairs are easy to manoeuvre.
480.	People in the community are unpleasant.
481.	Additional hazard for wheelchair users.
482.	Things need to change within the community as per disabilities.
483.	Change perception of disability in the community.
484.	Community is not ready.
485.	Improve community access of disabled adults.
486.	Strongly agree because community is not ready, and the citizen is a vulnerable person.
487.	Better service on transport. I use ring and ride, which is unreliable and late more often than not.
488.	There are not enough physical activities for disabled adults suited to their needs, even if we have to pay.
489.	The community does not always understand the needs of people with learning disabilities & are not welcome. Not always good facilities for toileting etc.
490.	Accessibility in the community is still an issue. Whilst some supermarkets and other places country wide have made more of an effort for accessibility to be made the norm, this has not been rolled out everywhere. Opening up a dialogue with the places would help.
491.	Another member of the group referenced that Solihull have very much changed their focus towards accessing the community. In addition to this there are also services that can come to day centres, e.g. a mobile cinema.
492.	Members of the group felt that it was important that this needs to be done in conjunction with other areas and organisations, e.g. town planning. Hopefully this would improve access issues such as wheelchair or toilet access. Access at places such as railway stations also came up in discussion. Transport and accessibility of transport was again raised as an issue.
493.	In the community, there needs to be more done by BCC to help change attitudes and promote accessibility. This is how people will really make the most of a vibrant city, as currently a large section of people cannot use it, even if they have skills/training. Care has to now push boundaries.
494.	It has been known that Taxi Services want to charge an excessive amount of money just because a person has a disability and the taxi driver will not assist that particular person. This leaves them vulnerable and upset. Although there is a vast transport system

	within Birmingham people still face huge prejudice and limited access to the community due to lack of catered facilities for disabled people.
495.	Ring and Ride is often unreliable, and, in some instances, providers have waited for over an hour to get through by telephone.
496.	Re: Access to the community: Due to transport costs and availability a lot of options to get people out and about are not cost effective.
497.	Ring and Ride is expensive and not always reliable. Would be useful to maximise voluntary transport schemes or look at other funding options. As many services will struggle if Ring and Ride folds.
498.	Issues with transport.
499.	Transport support - can adopt a similar system to education.
500.	Support is needed to facilitate access to the community. Queries were raised about Ring and Ride and transport. Transport is expensive and if funding is being cut this will have a massive impact on what services can deliver.
501.	It would make it a lot worse for my family because it interrupts them from doing their own things. It would be very difficult for me because I use an electric chair and I would need facilities in order to process my own needs.
502.	Disagree, he can't travel on his own.
503.	As long as all opportunities are accessible.
504.	Accessibility (for people with Cerebral Palsy) – lack of changing facility.
505.	Transport is costly and is a big issue.
506.	Needs better transport services from taxis/ buses.
507.	Transport is a big issue, poor quality taxi system.
508.	Carers have a lot of anxiety with the transport.
509.	Public facilities in Birmingham are getting better / more accessible.
510.	People are becoming less independent due to limited access to high streets.
511.	Peoples negative attitudes need to be addressed as people with disabilities are entitled to feel safe.
512.	Parents concerned about the availability of transport for Service Users to attend a range of activities.
513.	Accessibility to toilets is essential.
514.	Transport is a big thing.
515.	All agreed that transport is another key factor.
516.	Transport is a common concern.
517.	More facilities should be made available e.g. for wheelchair users, lower level kitchen surfaces to participate in cooking classes – accessibility is essential, especially for safety.
518.	There is no room to get around shops and the height of some of the shelves or rails and closeness of the aisles is a big problem for service user who can't get out on their own.
519.	Shops are not wheelchair friendly even if they have access and often the facilities (w.c.) are not well designed.
520.	Parked cars on pavements are a big problem.
521.	Better signage if paths are closed / diverted into places that have disabled access.

522.	Works as a teaching assistant, there is only one shop in the city centre which has a mobile hoist, maybe the new library.
523.	Would like to go to church but find it difficult to access unless I get a lot of help.
524.	Whilst the premise of accessing the community was liked, it was thought to be too ambitious for this strategy change. There's a huge number of things that would have to be changed massively to allow service users to operate in the community – booking specific taxis, making sure a guard was ready to put the ramp down at train stations etc. Furthermore, outside of the day centres often service users can't access the community due to their needs. The day centre becomes their community.
525.	Transport is often a big issue when trying to travel, community based or trying to get to say an appointment at a hospital
526.	Used to use buses but can no longer access them due to type of wheelchair I use.
527.	Service users require better access to available facilities.
528.	When talking about accessibility and travel, transport is a big issue & costly for our services users to have opportunities outside the centre.
529.	No changing facilities in a lot of places.
530.	Can't access a lot of places, such as the cinema, bowling, swimming pool because they don't have hoists in the toilet.
531.	Don't even have sufficient toilet facilities in hospitals, e.g. Royal Orthopaedic.
532.	Can't get on public transport – lack of accessibility, can't accommodate. Need suitable wheelchair support and personal changing rooms.
533.	I don't see how this will be put into practice when Birmingham City Council are no longer funding transport and are cutting community transport.
534.	Wheelchairs have to compete with pushchairs on buses.
535.	Still issues with reliability of Ring and Ride services as well as uncertainty around its future.
536.	The clean air zone will make it more expensive to travel into the city centre.
537.	Find it difficult to access buses and taxis because wheelchairs don't fit.
538.	My relative can't get into the city centre using public transport. Wheelchair won't fit on to the bus as the space from platform to seats is too narrow.
539.	In some cases, toileting issues.
540.	If money was put into preventing isolation at an earlier stage, you would get people out into the community and interacting and then you wouldn't need these services so much.
541.	That is a language you associate with much younger people. It goes back to SILOS. I have a bus pass and use the bus a lot, but services are quite poor. I can get a bus into town easily but from my bus stop to symphony hall is a 15 min walk which I can do but a lot cannot. Generally, public transport is very poor.
542.	Transport is an issue generally when linking in with day centers or the community unless they provide transport, people cannot go.
543.	There is not a lot of transport available for the blind or partially sighted. It is getting better, but it is still not enough. (What can they access as a Birmingham resident and not just because they are blind.)
544.	Some people feel happy going out on their own, but some people are scared due to safety. Look at more support.
545.	Sounds really good going to take my son to Sense. I am feeling excited and looking forward about going there. My son used to not get out of bed all day and it would be hard to get him out

546.	Transport – pushchairs etc. taking up positions for disabled people, leaving them behind.
547.	Public transport isn't always accessible e.g. some train stations have no lift.
548.	Getting rid of elitism amongst access to services.
549.	Transport has not been mentioned in this consultation. Transport is needed/ it is hard to find out about transport. Taxis are expensive.
550.	A lot of buses don't have correct equipment.
551.	Accessibility toilet facility/changing rooms.
552.	Again, transportation is an issue. Accessing services or experiences within town is difficult. Requires a power wheelchair to assist this.
553.	X would like more choice (being able) to going into the community and would like to know what is out in the community for wheelchair users.
554.	Are they supportive in community with IT? Allow for internet access.
555.	Community facilities do not have the full range of equipment e.g. Hydrotherapy pool.
556.	Different parts of Birmingham, the North has more resources than the South.
557.	Discussion about difficulties experienced at times with people accessing the community. Several references made to DWP and the lack of awareness and adjustments made for people with disabilities. Report was made of a formal complaint being made against one DWP office and their treatment of a young disabled woman.
558.	Don't feel safe on bus.
559.	How do we make it real? No funding. No transport – funding cuts led to transport being taken away. Issue with Ring and Ride.
560.	If clients are out in the community the availability of the facilities was considered as well as ease of access to them. It was agreed that clients required specialist meals due to specific diets and sometimes food needed to be pureed. Are there facilities for this? They highlighted that any new strategy needed to ensure that dietary needs were accounted for and all clients with allergies catered for i.e. those with lactose intolerances.
561.	In the community the pavements are extremely difficult to use for wheelchair users or anyone with limited mobility who has to use walking stick or frame as the pavements are so uneven and broken, they are a tripping hazard. Also, people park their cars on the pavement all over the place so that you have to walk in the road to get around them.
562.	Is the community prepared for people with learning disabilities? Just taking my brother in his wheelchair for a walk around the block is difficult, what with uneven pavements and cars parked all over them and trying to cross the road can be dangerous with the way some drivers speed along.
563.	Only 2 personal suites in city centre.
564.	Point 4 – Service user commented that the transport available for service users with disabilities is weak. Ring and Ride requires 2-day notice and taxis are often unwilling to support a short journey which can make service user feel isolated. Appropriate services are required to enable independence.
565.	Poor attitudes from public who are not educated in dealing with disabled citizens e.g. supermarket queue incident.
566.	Quality of pavements - ensure suitable accessibility.
567.	Ring and Ride slots are long and sometimes the wait can be excessive, it does not help the service user waiting.

568.	Service users had to pick and choose shops due to width of doors.
569.	Some facilities are not within the bus service routes.
570.	Some people have had Travel Assist training, but others have not and do not want to as they feel vulnerable and unsafe. Some service users are not confident travelling by public transport and do not have the skills to do so. Service users may be targeted in the community due to their vulnerability. Not fair to ask them to do this when they have travelled by minibus or taxi for many years. Some service users need to be accompanied when travelling; how will this be done?
571.	The bus is not safe.
572.	Some parents need transport provided if their child is unable to access public transport.
573.	The suitability of changing facilities was discussed and although universally a number say they have disabled facilities they are not assessed and not always fit for purpose. It was shared that a number visited have used this space as a storeroom when they have clearly stated they are for the disabled. Other places visited have has space for wheelchair transfer, but the toilet had been a standard one. It was agreed that these copies were only playing lip service to the fact they were advertising their facilities as being disabled friendly.
574.	There are communities who are very closed to disabilities as they don't have any experience an example as given about taking disabled women swimming, the lifeguard was difficult as they just don't understand how to communicate + react. Stigma comes from ignorance.
575.	There are no local facilities by us; we would need to travel to go to the swimming or all the way into the city centre just to go to the cinema.
576.	Transport availability.
577.	Transport issues.
578.	Transport/Escort facility.
579.	We have everything here. Anything out in the community is difficult to get.
580.	We need more opportunities to be available to so that we can access community activities.
581.	What about taxis? I think there should be taxis made available to help us to go out and about and be more free and independent. I think the council must pay for taxi vouchers, bus passes and train passes.
582.	What is difficult is accessing activities outside of the centre, in the community.
583.	Wheelchair users cannot do anything for themselves out in the community and need the Day Centres. Would be happy for them to go out in the community if they have qualified trained staff.
584.	BCC is not picking up on shops that are not disabled friendly.
585.	Design Phase isn't considered for all users, but this is essential to be considered @ early stages. Purpose built facilities only go so far. For example, they have hoists into the pool but nothing to get the hoist.
586.	I would go out and about more if there were more accessible changing rooms with hoist, and accessible buildings.
587.	Should be able to go to the gym if blind -with an instructor to support.
588.	Sign language.
589.	Some places do not provide the right facilities for disabled people like disabled toilets or they ignore disabled people.

590.	Some service users are at the day centres because they are not able to fully function out the community. They would not be able to do anything or take part in anything without the support of the day centres.
591.	Support can be offered by Guide visual.
592.	The lack of appropriate disabled parking spaces was highlighted, and it was agreed that this restricted their access to activities and public spaces.
593.	There is limited transport at the centre, maybe you should have a contract with Ring and Ride to collect people.
594.	Swimming is important, but hydrotherapy at Four Seasons for example needs support for protective clothing, changing facilities, toilets and showering etc. It all costs time and money to provide.
595.	Working with building and town planning is a lovely sentence however the reality is different. Have to ask railways to get ramp out.
596.	On ground floor not first floor.
597.	Walsall bus - new bus - didn't have pull
598.	Access
	Activities
599.	Users should also be allowed to skype each other and do activities together such as going shopping or to the cinema.
600.	Cinema, art and craft, grown confident, going to the park- when shopping has an understanding of the food he likes.
601.	Like working in the outdoors – too much going on at the centre, like the quiet.
602.	Like mixing with the other people on the allotment and having different visitors like the police, schools and local supermarket.
603.	Like growing all the different fruit and vegetables.
604.	I go to college but like to come to New Roots when college breaks up for holidays.
605.	Yes, we go on days out, we went to the seaside last year and we are going to Malvern Autumn Show, we are going to show the pumpkins we have grown.
606.	I like to play and go to watch football.
607.	I like cricket. The college has arranged for me to go and spend some time at Edgbaston cricket ground and do some work experience.
608.	Not really, maybe swimming.
609.	We take them home to eat.
610.	Go out with my family.
611.	Go swimming and go to a disco.
612.	Go shopping.
613.	Sometimes go to the theatre to see a panto for my birthday.
614.	I like jewellery; Mind and Body (sessions); dancing; gym and bowling.
615.	Visits to the cinema resort to see the planes going over. Used to have a physio group, used to have a spa bath, woodwork class, used to go out for a meal.
616.	Specialist bike to bike ride – no longer available.
617.	I work hard at the allotments (New Roots) and like when we do things outside.

618.	I like working at the allotments making stuff and the football group. I help the centre walking and swimming groups, when people visit, I help them.
619.	I go out to play football with Day Centre to Aston Villa, but I need support to go there.
620.	I like the sports here cricket, football.
621.	I like the activities at the centre.. I have a lot of activities in the centre.
622.	My sister needs activities to keep her occupied.
623.	Attendees of the day centre expressed their interest in various activities; using computers, using the library, going shopping with relatives, bowling, playing darts, playing dominos, arts and crafts. Some expressed that they would like to use computers somewhere other than the library, but it is difficult for them to get out. Many said that they partake in activities much less frequently than they would like to.
624.	To be able to visit garden centres/allotments. Outside activities. Different groups to go out each day to ensure that everyone has their turn.
625.	Maybe they should have exercise classes.
626.	She likes arts and crafts and IT. She comes here (the day centre) five days a week.
627.	My sister likes to dance and sing at the centre, but she won't do this at home. She is happy and secure here.
628.	I wouldn't have anyone taking me to go to a disco at night-time (service user lives in support housing). At the centre I can enjoy the centre disco.
629.	The centre does a lot of health and well-being activities.
630.	Would like to have more trips.
631.	The centre is good. I like cooking; dancing; exercise and singing.
632.	I would like to learn how to cook and to iron clothes and keep all my activities as they are.
633.	We would like to learn computing and access gym facilities.
634.	Passionate about meaningful activities – such as gardening.
635.	I Enjoy cooking.
636.	I Like to do Arts & Crafts.
637.	I Like Computers.
638.	We do rehearsals – 2 shows per year.
639.	Enjoy washing up and cleaning.
640.	Would like to learn how to make things.
641.	Would like to try jigsaw puzzles.
642.	I like working on the till; iPad; numbers; Maths; reading and writing; Makaton; disco; music; I make my own tea and coffee; knitting.
643.	I like cooking and disco dancing.
644.	Service user likes knitting at the centre but finds it difficult to teach her a skill which I have not got. I use YouTube videos to support.
645.	He makes music tracks for the exercise sessions.
646.	Learn to cook from scratch from Elwood DC.

647.	Computers – learn to type via a speech app.
648.	The Gardening team has an allotment.
649.	Drawing.
650.	Reading and writing.
651.	iPad.
652.	We work inside doing woodwork and making things.
653.	As one-one carer, I feel more sensory activities would benefit so many service users who have complex needs.
654.	It's very positive to come to the centre, but it would be nice if they had the odd/occasional trip.
655.	X did say he likes to ballroom dance.
656.	All I would do is go shopping on a weekend if I didn't go to Four Seasons.
657.	Four Seasons meets my needs, I have varied day with lots of different things to do, plantings seeds, sowing watering, making hanging baskets, community work doing Kings Heath Planters. Crafts, baking, trips, meals, bowling, cinema, open days, bonfires, serving customers, off site plant sales, picnics in the park. I do enjoy this with all my friends and feel safe.
658.	I am happy at my gardening place, I make hanging baskets, seed saving, grow vegetables, sweep and tidy greenhouse, weeding, go out on day trips, bowling, meals, picnics. Baking using vegetables and fruit we grow. Give leaflets out to customers, plant sales, crafts, football, cricket and feel safe. Me and my friends are all very happy here.
659.	I like coming to the centre and being busy. I like going out and doing things like the theatre, seeing shows. I go shopping on my day off with friends from home.
660.	That will make me happy to all different activities.
661.	I totally depend heavily on going to my day centre. With them I can see my friends, have opportunities to develop, go out into the community, have holiday opportunities, have support to do healthy activities like tai chi, wheelchair dance, swimming and more.
662.	I just want to be able to go out with people in a day centre. Local shop also round town.
663.	I like to go to circus shows. I would like to go trade market and warehouse and also street market, jumble sale, fruit market, cottage farm and go to the shops like the sweet shop. Get sweets, various different strawberry picking, cinema, theme park, shop high street but need transport for that. I hope you consider this thank you.
664.	I already have access to different activities in Birmingham, the park, museum, meal out, theatre, cinema etc. With my carers at Moseley Day Centre.
665.	At Moseley Day Centre I have the opportunity to go into the community with my carers on a regular basis. I also enjoy the art sessions, quizzes, music activities, sports, garden games. I have access to the sensory rooms at Moseley Day Centre.
666.	More music.
667.	Pub lunch.
668.	Some of the group go walking (Walk 2000) as this aids their mobility.
669.	Some do football on a Thursday.
670.	Pampering/aromatherapy.
671.	Music.

672.	Gym.
673.	I enjoy coming here and enjoy drawing, painting, and reading.
674.	I like the coffee morning.
675.	Going swimming tomorrow and I like going to the football too.
676.	Like cooking and shopping.
677.	Would like to go to a butterfly farm.
678.	Would like to play golf.
679.	Would like to go swimming.
680.	Would like to go on a bouncy castle.
681.	Take part in aromatherapy at the centre.
682.	Give opportunities to travel.
683.	Enjoy Knitting and craft making.
684.	Enjoy Shops – going out.
685.	Enjoy Therapy and Support.
686.	Enjoy Shopping.
687.	Enjoy Gardening Centre.
688.	Opportunity to go out – Service users went out with support worker for fish and chips – really enjoyed this experience.
689.	Enjoy Arts.
690.	Like to exercise, music on you tube.
691.	Play quiz on Friday, Relaxation.
692.	Going out to the community – meeting people.
693.	I enjoy reading, you socialise, enjoy exercise, trips and I enjoy knitting.
694.	Went bowling 2 weeks ago and is going on a canal trip 5th September, to memorial on 29th July.
695.	Enjoy painting and drawing and decorating ceramics.
696.	Like playing dominoes.
697.	Enjoy cooking and learning new recipes which I try to do at home.
698.	Enjoy going swimming, shopping and the cinema.
699.	Need to take them out more - trips to cinema, concerts, bowling, also travel in and out of the UK.
700.	More Sewing materials.
701.	Enablement activities that will be paying for the additional activities such as using a suitable hydro pool.
702.	Would like to go to a nightclub.
703.	I like to learn about money and washing up and going out to different places. I also like to see and speak to my friends and make new friends. I like going to the park and having a picnic.
704.	I like writing and colouring, going for walks and to the park, seeing my friends and going to the snack bar and spending my money.
705.	I enjoy the disco every Friday. I would like a dance with my friends. I like to come to the centre to learn how to do things for myself.

706.	It's good to come to the centre. Bike sessions, I-pod sessions/Computer Sessions Socialise with others.
707.	I like listening to music dancing and having fun.
708.	I like to come and use I-pods, computers, meet my friends, do my knitting and involved in the disco. I like taking part in the aspiration monthly evening club at Hockley.
709.	I want to come to the day centre. I enjoy local walks and music interact with my peers.
710.	I want to attend centre because I like riding bikes, cooking, disco, music and socialising with my peer/staff.
711.	I enjoy going out for walks.
712.	I want to do DJing.
713.	Went to Wales.
714.	Like the football.
715.	Enjoy the swimming.
716.	It would be nice to have more opportunities to go out, such as the gardening projects.
717.	We used to be able to go to Edgbaston Cricket Club to watch matches; it would be good if we could do this again.
718.	Service user - Would like to do other activities like swimming and woodwork but does also enjoy the activities that Moseley Day Centre provides.
719.	Service user is interested in swimming and woodwork, in the past woodwork did take place at the day centre but since the trainer retired this does not take place.
720.	Service user enjoyed gardening at Four Seasons, which is Moseley Day Centre's garden project, which operates just around the corner two roads away, although service user does not do it anymore.
721.	Good thing to go out to visit parks.
722.	Good thing to go out to socialise – visit what's appropriate.
723.	Want to travel and grow confidence, like shopping.
724.	Want to go to London – visit Arsenal FC.
725.	Enjoy shopping and swimming. Do lots of different things.
726.	Would like to travel by train.
727.	To go out more.
728.	I really like coming to the day centre, I like drawing, I like the computers (IT enablement), I like knitting, I like gardening, I like community walks. I would like to try the cooking group.
729.	Client would like to do gardening whilst at day centre. Fun days for the community to attend - fund raising activities.
730.	Boxing Activity (Punch bag).
731.	I like to dance here.
732.	I like flower arranging – working on allotments.
733.	I like playing on the musical organ.
734.	I love bingo.
735.	Enjoying going out to the community to play snooker.

736.	I'm hoping to learn swimming.
737.	I like woodwork.
738.	I like the travel on the minibus.
739.	Like going out on trips.
740.	Enjoy cooking and baking.
741.	I would like to attend Hockley Development Centre to learn and develop sign language, Makaton, bike session, badminton session, cooking, exercise and day activities in the community.
742.	Take bowling - shopping - treats for people's birthday. Enjoyable experience.
743.	I have been coming to Four Seasons for 20 years. I've learned how to do watering, potting plants, hanging baskets washing up. Put pots in shed, move plants into poly tunnels and sow seeds. Go to off-site sales in the community to work in the community king's Heath planters. Go out with friends and staff on day trips, bowling, meals, picnics.
744.	I like to go on the bus, I like to cook and dance.
745.	More outings to the cinema and day trips.
746.	I want to do growing flowers, plants, vegetables with X and go out with my friends and staff.
747.	I have varied activities where I am. Gardening, bowling, camping, cinema, baking, BBQ, bonfires, open days.
748.	I like all the different things I do at Four Seasons. I like seed sowing, potting up, watering, making hanging baskets, going out to work in the community with staff cooking all the fruit and vegetables we grow. Go for day trips, parks, picnics, learn new things to help me.
749.	X wants to go shopping and do things.
750.	Would like more options to do things at the centre, keep fit, shopping. Stay at day centre not to stay at home. More independent at centre cooking and healthy eating.
751.	She wants Ebrook to be like Heartlands Day Centre: more activities - she plays keyboard at Heartlands, goes shopping and bowling.
752.	I need encouragement at times to do things. I like swimming/ going out walking and music.
753.	I like to be active. I play badminton. Help to wash up. Keeping fit. Swimming and I like being with group.
754.	I like swimming, walking in the park, bowling.
755.	I like doing all my activities - flower arranging, bingo, panto, boat trip, shopping, zoo, pub, meal, nail care.
756.	I like music, tap dancing, football, disco, singing, going to Drayton Manor. I want to be more active in Ebrook setting.
757.	Photography, day trips, cooking, healthy eating, historical places i.e. churches, old places, museums.
758.	I would like to go shopping all the time. Visit cafes for cups of tea/coffee more community trips.
759.	I enjoy shopping and cafe visits.
760.	I like computers, cooking and going out to the Villa shop.
761.	I like shopping.
762.	I would like to go out bowling to the pub and on a coach trip out for the day.
763.	Dog Walking.

764.	I am very happy at day centre. I see my friends, I do bingo, I relax colouring, singing, dancing, gardening, cooking, crosswords, shopping with teacher, walks, go to park.
765.	I like coming to Beeches Day Centre, going walking, eating healthy, exercise, cinema, seeing my friends/ coming on day centre minibus, going out in minibus to go out in community with my friends.
766.	I like going in the minibus with my friends.
767.	I like camping with my keyworkers, day trips, watering, planting, spacing out, picking vegetables. I would like to do a digital and slide photograph course.
768.	Instead of trying to do more outside the centre, spend the money on bringing more into the centre e.g., woodwork session, gardening, art, cooking.
769.	I would like to come to skills development centre to learn British Sign Language or Makaton, gardening/learning money handling shopping experience/day outings to various places and learning English letters.
770.	She likes cooking; going to the gym; football and bikes.
771.	Likes sport, cleaning dining room.
772.	Likes to make fish cakes.
773.	Bike riding gives people exercise.
774.	The lady I care for wants to do more drawing.
775.	All users said they enjoy the day centre, especially stimulating activities such as cooking, painting.
776.	Users like a good variety of activities.
777.	Movie nights, going out for meals – give carers some respite.
778.	Adult kids like to do housework; loves everything at the centre; comes five days per week.
779.	Daughter enjoys disco, arts and crafts, community centre, gets choice, like it here! Made friends – happy – grown in confidence.
780.	I like to see my friends every day. I enjoy the bike riding and spending time in sensory activities. I like to spend time in the gardens and relax with my peers. I like to make my own drinks and listen to others in my team chatting.
781.	I like doing the bike riding sessions at the centre.
782.	I like coming to see my friends at the centre. I like to go to the shop within the centre and choose my choice of drinks. I like going out to eat, and bowling.
783.	Customer service skills. Planting and growing plants and seeds and vegetable, fruit, making hanging baskets, label plants, seed sowing, pricking out, keeping cottage tidy and greenhouse and maintain a site, weeding pathways, baking, cooking, crafts using produce we have grown, make pasta sauces, apple sauce, apple cakes and pies and crumbles have apple pressing day for Apple juice - open garden days and be involved with Highbury Hall.
784.	Already in the community activities every day, cutting lawns and hedges, pot washings, filling pots with compost, plug planting, seed sowing, maintain site, customer orders, hanging baskets, watering, community-based work, planting plants, serving customers. Life skills, day trips. Highbury Park walks, cricket, football, weeding, washing up, keeping greenhouse tidy and safe. Working on land, growing vegetables, cooking. What can you offer me in the community that will help me achieve better than this?
785.	Pot washing, compost pot filling, planting plugs seeds, grow vegetables, cook vegetables we grow, baking crafts. Mow lawns, weeding, maintain a site, customers hanging baskets and pots, weeding, watering serve customers, go in community to plant up

	high street planters, have apple pressing days, open garden day, involvement with community, Highbury hall, orchard project, day trips, social outings, picnics in park, cricket, football, badminton. Making drinks, BBQ's, Party for celebrations.
786.	I attend Four Seasons 3 days a week with different activities every day giving me pleasure, friends and fulfilment. I have lots to do mowing Lawns, weeding, woodwork, pot washing, filling pots with compost, potting up plants, growing, watering seeds, sowing vegetable & herbs, pricking out, growing vegetables and fruit, cooking them and eating them, day trips, community planting, cricket football, badminton, tennis, picnics, open garden day, apple pressing. Can you offer me a better day than this.
787.	X said he would like to go out bowling & swimming.
788.	This person said "like to go to town and bowling. I want to go to the seaside with the centre'.
789.	Staff arranges outings too, such as coffee mornings, they can go to in groups with the Service Users. Or sometimes they will go out for pub lunches or fun activities like bowling with Service Users.
790.	The person said, "I want to go out to town and bowling, and I want to get a job on the computer room here at the centre'.
791.	I went to Handsworth Park for swimming.
792.	I like going out to the pub.
793.	I would like to go to a Gym.
794.	I like music karaoke, sport, cricket, football, quizzes; it will affect the future disco socialising.
795.	Feel a sense of achievement e.g. chair hockey being so much fun.
796.	1 -2 -1 activities.
797.	Beeches do exercise to suit service users.
798.	Bowling – coffee bar.
799.	Brandwood, Kings heath on Saturday – snooker, shuffleboard, net ball – goes in the car.
800.	Chance to go to historical places + churches.
801.	Choice: like music, fun and games.
802.	Colouring.
803.	Community – snooker.
804.	Could do with taking them out more for lunch, cinemas, concerts, bowling trips. To go once all in or out the UK.
805.	Day Centre previously did a lot of holidays, none existent now.
806.	Disco, bingo, coming here have fun.
807.	Do woodwork.
808.	Drama + arts + craft.
809.	Enjoy doing sociable things like going to Christmas dinners.
810.	Enjoy doing things with the family, weddings, etc.
811.	Enjoy going out - service users – carers.
812.	Enjoys Beeches Goldd activities.
813.	Enjoys doing cooking at the day centre.

814.	Everything is in house that would mean people not getting out of the day centre. Solihull very much moving out into community e.g. Three Tree's people can drop in for a coffee do an activity. Join a group.
815.	Films, Flower arranging, Bingo (Pictures).
816.	Garden project.
817.	Art + Craft – grown confident – Park, shopping – point out food he likes, difficult for 80 years old carer, 3 people suggested – walking party.
818.	Given choice likes to make cheese on toast with support.
819.	Go out for the day – town.
820.	Go out more Moseley Park, have a cup of tea.
821.	Go out with staff – not on her own.
822.	Goes church every Sunday and has got a bible. And would like to go more often.
823.	Going out- cinema, shops, café.
824.	Going out shopping with Family, T.V. family – pleasant experience, shopping, visiting zoo.
825.	Going outdoors more.
826.	Going to the pantomime.
827.	Good – disco & football.
828.	Gym – theatre visit.
829.	Haircut – Chemlsey Wood.
830.	Hand massage.
831.	Health – eating, exercise, bowling.
832.	Healthy – walk + swimming.
833.	Hobby craft do jewel making.
834.	Hoping swimming.
835.	I do basketball with 4 seasons.
836.	I do enjoy stopping at home and watching DVD & television after the Centre.
837.	I enjoy being able to different activities on different days – college, day centre, gardening project, day at home.
838.	I go to attend night centres to do alternative activities, also I do swimming.
839.	I go to Headway & they take me to the indoor sports centre.
840.	I like doing my activities with my friends, i.e. music.
841.	I like spacing plants moving plants from greenhouse to poly tunnels Happy when I help aistoneess (difficult to read) giving leaflets out I have loads of friends here.
842.	I like the activities at day centre, and friends.
843.	I like to go to the disco but not in the community as there are strange people there.
844.	I like to have curries at lunch time, or pizza and salad.
845.	I prefer Italian food, sometimes we get that here in Moseley.

846.	I prefer Macaroni cheese for my lunch. They don't do that every day here, but I would prefer this.
847.	I really enjoy going to HRC I do lots of Activities I have lots of Friends there.
848.	I want to go on Picnic.
849.	I would like a job here. I like sports; football...would like to do more games.
850.	I would like to be able to go swimming and to the gym regularly.
851.	I would like to be able to have access to computers for learning and playing games.
852.	I would like to go out for drinks at the pub.
853.	I would like to go to the pub on a Friday.
854.	I would like zoo trips arranged.
855.	X and X like music, fun and games.
856.	X would like more activities, she lives computers, exercise, spending money and going shopping.
857.	Life happy karaoke & exercise.
858.	Like and want to keep my activities at the centre, bowling, shopping, music, bingo.
859.	Like horse riding.
860.	Like to dance and jump.
861.	Like to go out in the minibus on day trips.
862.	Like to play and watch cricket and football. Enjoys going to Villa Park.
863.	likes music at Centre, drumming is VERY IMPORTANT for him.
864.	Likes pampering sessions has nails done at the day centre.
865.	Likes to go to the cinema, eat out at a restaurant, go swimming.
866.	Likes to go to the park and play ball.
867.	Likes to walk, cook and go out for a drink, gardening also.
868.	Look forward to coming to the day centre – enjoys the quizzes and there are lots of things to do.
869.	Loves going out in community for pub meal.
870.	More Makaton/signing and fitness groups.
871.	More activities e.g. simplified yoga.
872.	My activities are mon-gentle stretch, Tues-music & drama, wed-cinema & knitting, Thurs-base area & nails, Fri-craft/bingo & disco.
873.	My son was interested in Disco at centre on Trittiford Road.
874.	No bowling outside.
875.	Playing pool, English, like I.T., Numeracy + library + drama.
876.	X would like to go to a train station to watch trains.
877.	Said likes coming to Centre playing snooker at Sports and Activities at Centre.
878.	Shopping to buy bingo prizes.
879.	Socialise / communication skills / exercise.
880.	Son goes to Keep Fit on Monday at Cocksmoor. At home he is always on his tablet.

881.	Sports, snooker, music.
882.	Stopping here. Sports darts.
883.	Swimming football karaoke disco drumming.
884.	Taking our son to golf.
885.	Try gardening.
886.	Twice a week they undertake Walk 2000.
887.	Watch Emmerdale.
888.	We did camping at Four Seasons. This was fun. Need more of these activities.
889.	Would like the chance to go into the garden and do some gardening.
890.	would like to do a concert for service users and carers at Centre.
891.	Would like to get in touch with people I used to know over the internet e.g. social media.
892.	Would like to go outside.
893.	Would like to go to the library more and get some history books.
894.	Would like to learn computer skills and go on a pub meal, football goalie.
895.	Would like to partner up with a friend and go out and about looking at things.
896.	Would like to visit the Dogs Home/shelter.
897.	Yes, would like to go to a train station to watch trains.
898.	Cycling in CHP on the weekend.
899.	Enjoys going to the MAC centre and to museums.
900.	Experience going to theatre as don't do it at home.
901.	Great to have a wider range of activities.
902.	I want to go to discos, but often these are at night. Does day care always have to be in the daytime but at night too perhaps.
903.	I would like more holidays.
904.	If taken by Elwood staff, e.g. gym which was tried and enjoyed, but ceased. Also enjoyed visits very occasionally to Cannon Hill Park, but this has stopped.
905.	Lessons English and Maths.
906.	Likes ironing with support.
907.	On bus – town & a day centre
908.	Open day centre on evenings/weekend.
909.	Said he can't swim but would like to try it.
910.	Said likes coming to Beeches day centre and going out shopping, bingo. Would like to stay here!
911.	Talking to other people.
912.	We want more community activities please.
913.	Would like to do educational things.

914.	Really enjoy, disco, art and craft, community centre – come home - don't get choice when here. Likes friend – happy – confident in helping.
915.	Day centre provide a narrow base of activities, need to expand.
916.	I attend a rehabilitation centre called Headway for people with acquired brain injury. Attending sports sessions with support and one to one.
917.	Laugh and joke.
918.	Like a dinner.
919.	X enjoys coming out and trying different activities.
920.	Mind and wellbeing.
921.	Community and Arts.
922.	X enjoys coming out and try different activities.
923.	S/U - likes to play with a ball and to look at photographs - also likes to go for a walk.
924.	Attend a garden project.
925.	Garden project; I am safe here.
926.	I like attending day centre.
927.	I like coming to day centre and allotment.
928.	I like coming to the centre I like attending I like getting on the bus to the centre.
929.	I like coming to day centre to do all my sessions.
930.	I like it at centre.
931.	I like the location of this centre.
932.	I like to attend for 5 days a week.
933.	I like to go to Ebrook most of the time.
934.	I love going to my day centre.
935.	I really like it here.
936.	I would like to come to the day centre enjoy being around my friends and come out of my wheelchair.
937.	I would still like to come to the day centre and allotments.
938.	I'm quite happy to come to this day centre.
939.	It's oks going to the centre.
940.	My son loves his day Centre.
941.	Stated her service was great.
942.	Stated that his service was fabulous.
943.	Stay with 5 days at Ebrook.
944.	The person I am filling in this form for, my sister, loves going to the day centre.
945.	There are so many great things to do here at Moseley Day Centre.
946.	They feel happy doing the activities.

947.	We are happy with the current service!
948.	We do enjoy coming to the centre.
949.	Would like to attend Hockley Day Centre 5 days a week.
950.	X2 – son's happy with centre as it is, activities are good.
951.	XX is our son and loves going to his day centre and enjoys all the activities there.
952.	Said happy at centre.
953.	I like coming here. Not closing.
954.	Why I like going to Ebrook.
955.	I want to continue here.
956.	Bingo.
957.	I do bowling with 4 season.
958.	I like swimming, walking in the park, bowling.
959.	I like the dances.
960.	I love shopping.
961.	I want to learn to cook.
962.	Knitting.
963.	Like cooking - helps out.
964.	Like going out.
965.	Likes cooking, washing, walking.
966.	Likes music and dancing and artwork.
967.	Likes shopping.
968.	Likes the disco.
969.	Likes to go bowling.
970.	Likes to see his friends.
971.	Likes walking.
972.	Listening to music.
973.	Music group/karaoke.
974.	S/U - like music - bowling - swimming going to the cinema with his friends in the centre.
975.	Would love to go swimming.
976.	Visiting family, bowling.
977.	Like to go out shopping for the day.
978.	Sometimes swimming.
979.	We do gardening with 4 seasons, and I like working with plants.
980.	Like to come to centre and going out.
981.	There is a mobile Cinema that comes to you. We need a balance.

982.	What activities exactly?
983.	I only remember football
984.	Keep fit- and relations
985.	Recycling – does not like noisy things.
986.	Likes going to doctors and coming on minibus to the centre.
	Community Integration and Support
987.	Not a lot in local area for people to access.
988.	Would need additional support to access outside activities within the communities.
989.	For the most part Service Users do not go out from the Day Centre alone and are always accompanied by staff members where required and needed, as appropriate to the person's care needs and requirements.
990.	I always go out.
991.	I'm happy with the choices I have, I like challenges.
992.	I like to go out.
993.	If I am forced to carry on, as I do now, with no PA or adequate day centre provision to provide support I become depressed, lonely and isolated. I get imprisoned within the 4 walls. In the winter when the weather is bad, I cannot go out even for a little ride in my chair. I am old with MS and unable to learn new tricks, but I still need an adequate provision of service from BCC.
994.	Open longer hours to make them more user-friendly day centres.
995.	Concerns about additional charges for transport as private day centres not included.
996.	Being around disabled people is important.
997.	Whole point of a proposal is something new. The day centre may close is what the amendments mean. There is a vague mention of going into the community what does this mean in practice. How will this be achieved?
998.	If we have support (without having DP) it can be in the community and the centre, it's not a case of either or.
999.	It would be good to do more in the community but still have a day or so in the centre because of the structure and it's safe. It's more free and easy. In a job, it can be a bit more challenging.
1000.	There is a challenge, it is a cruel world out there our job is to protect them.
1001.	Experiment last year taking people out of day centres.
1002.	I've tried to access the community, but it doesn't work.
1003.	A combination of both would be good.
1004.	Council not helping move people closer to family where they can get the extra support from without extra cost.
1005.	How they going to support? Where is the budget going to come from for the activities and transport?
1006.	Could hire a bus if needed.
1007.	Service user is travelled trained and can go on bus to centre.
1008.	People would need some support.

1009.	The same group member also said that members of their service see the centre they attend as a hub. Seems to be a built in bias in the strategy for centre based services.
1010.	Re: Access to the community: We do take people out and about, we go to pub lunches, have contacts with local schools and scout groups as well as local churches.
1011.	It's also an issue of knowing people's capabilities and managing these. Some people you might be able to take to the theatre others maybe to a park or gardens.
1012.	I worry that if the service is not run by the Council, it will be just about making money.
1013.	We are parents and carers for our son and support him like take him out swimming and other activities.
1014.	Socialisation – mixing e.g. funfair for people with learning disabilities.
1015.	Private day centres don't cover cost of transport.
1016.	Internal day centre transport is integrated to cost of package.
1017.	Carer – Extra care schemes are not practical for us.
1018.	There is more people attending who use wheelchairs, need to make the service around them.
1019.	There needs to be more staff to support people. There needs more time given for positional change.
1020.	Can't predict how people will be feeling each day, planning is crucial.
1021.	Negative to positive – access the community.
1022.	Community meeting places and buildings are still needed. Will some form of activities still be delivered in the traditional way as a way of groups still being able to touch base in familiar settings? Elderly citizens depend on meeting for lunch with friends and other service users, they benefit from sharing mealtimes together.
1023.	Facilitate the right support.
1024.	Important that people who don't want to attend day trips don't fall through the cracks – find out why they don't want to go out.
1025.	Peer support can be very powerful.
1026.	Suggestion that all capabilities should be considered. E.g. fish and chip day, some clients are on liquid diets and can't speak, but still see the more capable enjoying – concerns this could have a negative impact on individuals' self-esteem.
1027.	There's a need for greater communication with day care centre staff and the council, as day care staff know clients best after their immediate families– safety and trust felt with day care workers.
1028.	X is a cold, very clinical centre.
1029.	There isn't enough choice for young people.
1030.	People are reluctant to offer support to others outside their family due to health & safety.
1031.	BCC day centres have staff whose roles are Driver/Support Worker which is more efficient as staff can do two roles.
1032.	Learn from other internal centres strengths; give them a better choice of activities.
1033.	BCC services are outdated. BCC services are not fit for people with Physical disabilities e.g. Osborne Centre.
1034.	It's nice to have opportunities.
1035.	This cannot be done without a great deal of support, because of behaviour problems.
1036.	This has to be what the person wants and not put on them.

1037.	This is already being done.
1038.	Is there anything in place for us? Will you give us choices and options? Who will support us? I want myself to be heard. I am very upset as I have achieved so much at my gardening projects, planting, seed sewing, pricking out, watering, weeding, cutting lawns, weeds, maintain site, BBQ picnics, cricket football, day trips of our choice, community work planters work.
1039.	Provider representative commented – that the 3rd sector provide grant funded activities via the Neighbourhood Network Schemes developments.
1040.	Less buildings and more integration with local communities.
1041.	I don't mind going out and about, but I would not want to do that every day particularly during the bad weather. Equally I don't want to sit at home watching tv all day.
1042.	I struggle in the community I suffer from extensive pain which limits what I can do.
1043.	I do not think he would benefit as he prefers one to one support.
1044.	I need daily full-time care and cannot be left alone at all.
1045.	Also, in compliance with the Care Act, businesses need to be made aware of this and be sensitive, for example, someone wasn't strong enough to stay in control of their tray when placing it on the table and the drink spilled on the floor. McDonald's staff quickly cleaned it up and even replaced the drink. Although this was more due diligence younger staff may have not been so mature and not handled it so well.
1046.	Helping disabled people to have equal opportunities is great but using it to save money, as Govt. is doing, rather than to give people better opportunities, is bad. Transport and day centres are still needed. Individual payment can put pressure on carers or be misused and will need to be closely monitored which could be costly.
1047.	But I need a consistent day service as I wander, I get bored easily I need one to one support in the community which will increase the cost of my care if I no longer access the day centre.
1048.	I like to meet different people, and this would help. My family would be happy for me to have variety.
1049.	My sister will have to do more for me.
1050.	I do not trust the community to support the people I care for.
1051.	It may be hard for some who don't like moving out of the day centres.
1052.	It will depend what care package is offered for each individual.
1053.	I think it is important to go into the community so we can learn things.
1054.	If the money that has been wasted on this consultation in man hours, venues, paperwork and presentations was put into more staff for the day centres then each person that attends the day centre would be able to go out into the wider community with their friends with adequate staff to accompany them. The person I support loves activities, cinema, pub lunches, swimming, bowling etc, but he wants to do these things with his friends. He would not be happy doing any of these with a P.A. At one time may people that attended the day centre also attended Bournville College but due to cuts that was taken away from them. If you want to improve the lives of services users stop giving services with one hand and taking it away with another. People with autism dislike change.
1055.	I want to continue to attend Alderman Bowen and go out into the community with family in the evening.
1056.	My family want me to attend the centre as they take me out in the evening.
1057.	I want to attend the centre and go out into the community with my family.

1058.	The community centre values the work people do here. But in addition, the project is a community in itself, made by the people who have strong friendships and support for one another here. They have a peer group with people who share similar issues/ struggles. Just going to shops/ high St with 1 to 1 support is not a very meaningful supportive way of being part of community. We do supportive ways of being part of community. We support people s do meals, day trips, go to shops, bowling i.e. use facilities in community, but true community is more than that. People at our project have important friendship, have shared years together. Whatever strategy is put in place should support community projects that people have and value.
1059.	Issues were raised with PIP/disability living allowance and how these might impact on people being able to afford to go out and about in the community.
1060.	Going out in smaller groups is more enjoyable as they get more time and their needs can be properly catered for as opposed to going on a day trip in a large group.
1061.	Expanding activities e.g. disabled swimming – users understand it's not appropriate for everyone but those able said it would be really enjoyable – some are able to go with family member's, but others do not have these networks.
1062.	People are nervous but at least it involves mixed people.
1063.	Want to go out to the Community with support.
1064.	Agreed they don't feel a sense of local community, unaware of community events, see the daycentre as their community.
1065.	We need to have a hub/centre in the Southside of Birmingham.
1066.	Important to keep the mind occupied – need to go out more in the community, attend daycentre to do activities they cannot otherwise do at home.
1067.	Staff who transfer and cover a variety of centres need to have the skills to support the Service User.
1068.	Previously went to Oldbury Portway Centre – did use to try their large hydro pool – lack of support at Fairways to support this option.
1069.	Some families go out into the community together.
1070.	Need to locate a Hydro pool in Birmingham for daughter – Wilson Stuart and Victoria open in the evening. Focus to investigate.
1071.	Can't see how any of this can be implemented given issues with costs and practicalities, e.g. cost of travel and cost and lack of availability of services such as hydrotherapy. Don't imagine that Birmingham City Council will build any new swimming pools.
1072.	Have to pay £100 p/w to transport relative to and from the centre.
1073.	Activities are expensive not just for people with disabilities.
1074.	Lack of money impacts on choice and range of activities available.
1075.	There's only so much they can do (need variety of activities) can't do the same thing all the time.
1076.	The Service offers a choice of a lot of different activities for the Service Users to participate in throughout the week. However, there are limitations on the types of activities that can be offered by staff, sometimes for practical and/or health and safety reasons. Since a lot of attendees at the Day Centre have both physical and/or mental health disabilities. Therefore, activities have to be thought through properly and adaptable for the needs and limitations of Service Users.
1077.	It was discussed that one size will not fit all. It was felt that day centres could possibly be revamped and be used as an out of hours venue.
1078.	X likes to come to work, do cooking, go to the gym, support people and learning new skills.

1079.	As long as a choice is given, and the day centre remains open to all that wish to access it and other options are given for those that want them but not because of budgets.
1080.	I would like to see more activities. He would like to do more outdoor activities as he would enjoy more varied activities.
1081.	My son needs to interact with the community outside of his family.
1082.	If I was able to access the proposed facilities, I know it would have a positive Impact on myself and family because they would not be constantly worried about 1. me being fed, 2: I been washed and dressed, 3, have I done my shopping. Then maybe my family and I could enjoy more socialising time together.
1083.	I feel that each individual should be treated as an individual, each citizen fits into every box, so there needs to be a lot of flexibility. There needs to be a base where the citizen can come back to if things don't work out and day centres are needed to be there to support the people, providing a caring loving friendly safe place.
1084.	I feel that the day centres should be staffed to be able to access the citizen to other activities in groups. 1 to 1 idea make both the citizen and carers isolated they wouldn't make friends easily.
1085.	Individuals often feel they are a burden to relatives & carers who need a break. The disabled person needs a break from carers. Community services don't have the training to give appropriate support which causes frustration to clients as they don't understand. Clients are then discouraged to attend. Therefore, specialised support is needed. Brain injury clients have multiple disabilities that need support and we often aren't considered.
1086.	Headways- Job - More money for the clients to do more things like exercise and things to help with speech. More access to physiotherapy.
1087.	I have a brain injury with multiple needs and am currently accessing Headway B.S which deals with both physical and cognitive issues I have. This support is crucial. I also have to rely on my friend taking me as BCC no longer pay for taxis and I can't use ring and ride as it crosses the boundary.
1088.	I would like to be able to have more money / benefits to be able to go out and achieve my goals and buy my clothes etc.
1089.	I want to do things as well as coming to a day centre.
1090.	I got into the community with my carers shopping.
1091.	People with different needs do need support. When out in the community they need support.
1092.	Good for some people but not everyone. My son couldn't do lots of community activities.
1093.	But he needs 1-1, can't be left. Some days may refuse. No road sense.
1094.	A bit of both, going community and day centre.
1095.	People should be allowed to take part in activities.
1096.	I like both New Roots and going out in their community.
1097.	I like Ebrook but I would like to do a bit of both. I like my friends at Ebrook.
1098.	This is best achieved by organising this in a day centre and using day centres as a base.
1099.	Disruption to day centres unnecessary. Efforts should be concentrated on improving day centre services trips etc. rather than time limiting a proportion of service users. This artificially creates an excuse of "under-use" to consolidate existing day centres.
1100.	As I would need one to one to go places with me.

1101.	The understanding of the users is that they will be doing extra alternatives rather than be brought into another activity outside day centre by where they live in the community. They don't realise they will lose the day centre where they go if ones are capable to choose, it should be on a trial basis for a period of say a month. Then asked again 'what they would like to do'.
1102.	I want to do some in Day Centre and some in the community.
1103.	Only with a lot of support.
1104.	It would be at expense of the day centre.
1105.	I need lots of personalised support, lots of transport (drivers too).
1106.	I don't want to go too far.
1107.	Some people have limitations and disabilities and may need added support.
1108.	Where are all these trained people coming from?
1109.	X would like to go into community and centre.
1110.	Would like to have community activities but also be able to go into the centre.
1111.	While considering service users, please look at the bigger picture. Some people with 'severe learning disabilities' cannot go out into the community. Also, for someone with severe learning disabilities there is very limited activities. The community do not want our people out there. They are too vulnerable and open for abuse.
1112.	We are the parents of X if he goes to the community, he would require lots of support.
1113.	Who will support us?
1114.	I couldn't stay at home all day I would have to have something in place and someone to support me to do things. I would like you to let me know who is going to do this, Community places to access, were will they be. I would like you to listen to my choice. My choice is to continue to access my gardening project already in the community.
1115.	She would like to take part in different activities with staff help because she said that she needs help to go about.
1116.	I would be in the house and will not be able to go out anyway.
1117.	I don't want to get bored.
1118.	There is no proof that it's going to benefit citizens and there seems that the council are treating people different because people using wheelchairs (visible) are saving to get more support than others. Some will still have the option to attend the old model of day centre.
1119.	Will notice the lack of support for ABI sufferers / family members.
1120.	It won't be long before the one to one hours will be reduced.
1121.	Specific disabilities or hinderances have the requirement of specific help centres for individual alternate disabilities.
1122.	X needs support when interacting with strangers outside his home or day centre. Needs support with all financial transactions and expenditures, impact without support may lead to X becoming very, very upset and agitated.
1123.	Go out to access the community/ local schools.
1124.	Mental health, social isolation, if not coming to the day centre.
1125.	Combination of day centre & community is best.

1126.	There is a lot of unknowns and the things people can do, but there has to be a full spectrum of support with staff who already know their needs, communications etc.
1127.	Health professionals; Community Nurses; Social Workers; Occupational Therapists; come to the day centre to give an overview of what they do.
1128.	Day centres should still be on the model.
1129.	I agree abled bodied people, can pick up skills helping charities, but day centres need to be protected.
1130.	Day centres still need to be in place for those who want this. Not all citizens will be able/want to do things in the community. They still need somewhere to go where they will see/make friends, go out, do different activities and carers get respite.
1131.	We still need to retain day centres. Not everyone wants to or is able to access community services. Lots of items e.g. learning about money managing, safeguarding, health and safety.
1132.	I strongly agree with the proposals, however I believe service users may need a great deal of support, some even one to one, when taking them out in the community and in terms of transport.
1133.	Majority of service users at day centres would not cope with the outside community on a daily basis.
1134.	Day centres needs revamping and have targets to get people more active and be more involved in benefit work. Carers should get a free bus pass (to take service out and socialise) like other counties in the UK.
1135.	Funding should be pushing into day centres with external providers providing services as and when needed. Both parties need and should work together. Services and facilities that are beneficial and in their best interests to enable them to live long productive and happy lives.
1136.	I want to do things as well as coming to the day centre.
1137.	I would like to go out in the community.
1138.	I like going out from the day centre.
1139.	Require more service. I would like to go out more with X and stuff.
1140.	Going out more in the community.
1141.	I think both doing things at the day centre and doing things in the community is good.
1142.	To make new friends and to try out new activities within the community.
1143.	I would be happy with some changes being made at the centre.
1144.	A familiar environment and people are very important to my Dad and we would have difficulties encouraging him to go out and mix with different people that he does not know and in unfamiliar surroundings.
1145.	X may not want to go into the community with someone he doesn't know.
1146.	The service I receive at the moment gives me access to the community and support to do activities I enjoy. It is very important that I know, and trust helps me. Will the council support community initiatives?
1147.	I would like you to show me about different activities in Birmingham and who will support me to do this? Will I have a plan if you take my service away?
1148.	To reduce council costs and increase support in the charity sector, it's a good idea to open other opportunities for able bodied people. I think daycentres should still be protected for those who need/choose it. Where people choose to attend charities, there should be a pick and drop service with a co-ordinator appointed.

1149.	I wouldn't be able to go anywhere without continuous support and the right transport to get out.
1150.	Go to a different place try different shops.
1151.	I like to go to day centre and do more things in and outside the centre. I want it to be more grown up in some ways
1152.	X's communication skills are limited. She is unable to understand individual budgets. She would probably enjoy having a variety of community and other opportunities.
1153.	I will be unhappy I can't go out.
1154.	X would need support with this.
1155.	X goes to different places in the week. Monday goes to a food club where he makes his own lunch. Wednesday and Friday Ebrook Day Centre. Thursday, he goes to a gardening club at Liberty House. Friday night goes to a social club.
1156.	Only if there is a care package provided. It would be difficult for X because of his communication skills.
1157.	Because the person I care for does not like to go into the community on his own he just goes out with family. He is very stubborn we need more support.
1158.	I like the challenge of going into the community however I could not do this if I was not alternately at a day centre once a week.
1159.	I live alone since my parents died. I have cerebral palsy which makes me vulnerable in the community. I lose my balance, fall in the community. I would like to engage in activities when not at the day centre.
1160.	Would like to take part in many activities with help.
1161.	I believe the system is going well. I understand people may want to go to other places, but it should be organised through the centre. Any external support should be organised through social workers.
1162.	Although active and alert most of the time. Sometimes I have problems with mobility and a medical condition that makes life a little bit difficult for me.
1163.	Would help him to be more independent, but he's too trusting of people, would not be able to travel on his own or deal with his own money.
1164.	Could make things work as if more people are out in the community, people like my brother may not have a centre to attend or there may be a huge impact in funding for day centres, leaving him with either nowhere to go or to change where he goes with no adequate support for his needs.
1165.	X likes to go a bit not all the time.
1166.	Have power to go out more places.
1167.	I like coming to the centre but would be open to more ideas.
1168.	I like doing things in the community, but I think we need day centres as well.
1169.	There is not enough support for me to access the community.
1170.	There is no proper support for me to access community.
1171.	As long as the support is there, if someone is with the service user.
1172.	It really depends on if the choice to attend the day centre is also offered alongside community-based activities.
1173.	I take part in activities outside as well as in with support from staff.
1174.	I would be happy for someone to come to my home & take me out to places of my choice.

1175.	I need help to even leave the house, does your idea mean I would get one to one help to do these activities. I don't think so.
1176.	I believe that I would be unable to leave the house and just be a visited prisoner in my home. - My husband would not be able to get any break.
1177.	I don't know if I would be supported in the same way that I am now.
1178.	I like to go out and about and let my carer know through nonverbal behaviour.
1179.	I don't want to go museum, McDonalds, cinema every week.
1180.	We would not be very happy to let her go out on her own, we have never done that, and we are not going to start now. Happy to participate in activities with carer in attendance.
1181.	Being able to go out is dependent on the weather.
1182.	Need more opportunities and activities, but there is a lack of funds.
1183.	Money is an issue when financing activities.
1184.	With some help.
1185.	I want to go to things that are designed for me. I like Four Seasons and Mencap group.
1186.	Not many day centres support for complex needs.
1187.	Would cause worry if our son was forced into situations that he could not cope with.
1188.	The people we work with in our day service, face many challenges and we work hard to ensure we are raising awareness for disability. The more awareness the more our people will be considered, and hopefully local high street and services can be inclusive and accessible. We deliver a bespoke service and are service user led, many of our activities have been born out of the ideas from our citizens: a rock band, horse riding lessons, music, tuition, art lessons, accessing the community health and wellbeing sessions, wheelchair dance, tai chi, day trips, holidays, shopping, meals out, advocacy in social service reviews, attendance to Birmingham City Council meetings and more. We go above and beyond for our people. Perhaps we are different and unique in our service delivery because we are a third sector organisation. We feel we have a duty to raise awareness for the challenges our disabled citizens face. The cost to services for our people will have an impact and often it not for the better, we just leave people in isolated circumstances.
1189.	The stress concern and worry of our daughter going out into the community on her own would cause immense stress. We would not be happy at all.
1190.	We are happy for our daughter to participate in activities that she is happy to get involved with, but there must be staff in attendance at all times.
1191.	I would like to access the community more.
1192.	It is unrealistic to expect my son to cope in the community.
1193.	Here the needs are complex, and any service would have to be able to cater for these.
1194.	In order for people (clients) to be in the community it takes a combination of support from Social Workers; day centres, carers, everyone.
1195.	There needs to be more opportunities for disabled people to go out and get involved in activities with able bodied people.
1196.	Adults with autism need fun and fulfilling opportunities to do on a day to day basic - they need to be free and accessible facilities - holistic support - art therapies- music therapies-mental

1197.	As overleaf, it will be difficult additionally for citizens to transition who have been used to "service provision" for many years in buildings- concerned how this will be managed especially with citizens who live with older carers potential to have an additional impact on other services.
1198.	My citizen does not wish to participate in a lot of opportunities available to her and at 67 years of age the choice is hers. As her carer I take her out with me every day. She has no idea at all regarding money and needs support when making purchases and directions.
1199.	Holistic support should be adopted wherever possible. Sometimes restrictions do cause difficulty i.e. going away and getting environment checked prior to attendance to ensure adequate health and safety.
1200.	All these activities outside a day centre depend on the ability of the person you care for. - Wheelchair user - No communication - 24Hr Care requires - Epileptic - Severely disabled.
1201.	Ebrook staff/ service user – the change has been good as they have seen what's out there in a different practice.
1202.	Lower level dementia doesn't necessarily need a day centre or supervision there is not enough, clubs etc. out there in the community. Some organisations don't want people with mild dementia attending their clubs etc.
1203.	Difficulties of how we get people involved outside the house. Some people are very private. Some people's perception of day centre is a feeling that their life is being taken over by others.
1204.	We are changing the way we work for younger people getting in their 50's. Having sessional groups. Within 1 centre – room divided into different activities e.g. nail painting & gardening. Have increased the staff to support the model – We also have volunteers coming in and running activities.
1205.	Would like the opportunity to go out on a 1:1 basis more – at moment have to go out in a group.
1206.	Day centres should become hubs; a network should be built up so that people are aware of what activities they can access and where.
1207.	Learning disability adults need to be out in the community. Dementia service users need a base.
1208.	Closed internal services but they went out to external. Dementia and adults growing older with LD are growing in number. Neighbourhood networks is a preventative service to support people to stop coming in to care and accessing communal / community services.
1209.	Delighted – that the amendments have been made. Older people want to be in a place where people can be well looked after. Believes that the service is as much for service users as well carers. Offers a lifeline to carers. People with complex needs require a day centre.
1210.	How about bringing additional activities in the centre rather than people visiting a variety of different places.
1211.	We have links with the local community; Moseley Folk Festival is always popular.
1212.	With the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham it would be lovely if this was inclusive for all.
1213.	Service user – would like to go out into the community but would like more support to be able to do so.
1214.	Socialisation with other day centres to get to know other users.
1215.	My son can do some things, but for others he needs constant supervision. I'd love him to go out, but he can't do certain things like go to a disco or party.

1216.	People with mental health issues often need a safe place in the community where they can drop -in, spend time, get support, all without being stigmatised.
1217.	Day care centres are not ideal for people with chaotic lifestyles.
1218.	There is such a broad range of services and clients, and you will always need services for people who are unlikely to ever fully integrate into the wider community.
1219.	Perhaps if a trainer could come into the centre then that would work. Trying a new activity for a few weeks to see how it goes and evaluating the sessions before putting on anymore.
1220.	Service user would require 1 to 1 help with certain activities like swimming.
1221.	In house transport services to support specialisms.
1222.	Variable activities, with flexibility and appropriate integration.
1223.	Whilst going out into the community is important it should be recognised that day care centres can be their own communities.
1224.	In terms of involvement with local community, felt that aspects of this already exist.
1225.	A lot of service users are sent to specific activities, but they need more choice of activities.
1226.	Some of the Day Centres specialise for specific needs but it needs to be more flexible e.g. Moseley specialises in woodwork, Elwood does something else instead of all activities being in one specific day centre. We need to utilise the Day Centres more so that others can attend.
1227.	Families use us as a hub not just for Day Opportunity Services, they rely on us to provide a holistic service and we provide a lot of intervention which if ends, all good work will be undone.
1228.	Community is not where people live, but where they go is where they see their community.
1229.	Services working together and joining up is crucial and beneficial.
1230.	Impressed with Neighbourhood Networks. Thought it was important to focus on more local provision rather than sending people across to the other side of the city. Has found from own experience that this helps people to find out what else is happening in their local area and to make links. It is a good way of sharing information and what your service can do.
1231.	There are no resources in local area for people to make use of.
1232.	X agreed that she would like to go shopping in the community and attend day centre.
1233.	I have help from home care with my wash and my tablets and breakfast, but I can't go out on my own, I would be scared. X does not understand the cost of things or how to budget. She has extensive support from her main carer. I would need lots of support to participate in activities in my community and I'm not sure I could afford it.
1234.	I like doing things in the community but need help to do it. I need support to get places and get home safe.
1235.	I think we should have more support when we go out.
1236.	Routine is important for everyone. Special activities are usually a treat at weekends.
1237.	My brother was in a private day centre, this was no good as he was just left alone in a corner.
1238.	I like what he said, I like the ideas. I like doing things outside the centre.
1239.	I like to be out in community sometimes and come and see my friends at the centre.
1240.	I like to be in the community and also at the centre too.

1241.	I feel I am a burden to relative & carer and discouraged from the community services. There will be less opportunity to talk to others with similar disabilities. Specialist support helps us learn more about our injury (better insight/ awareness).
1242.	My son would not feel safe just going out with one person. He is happy to go out in a group of people who have the same abilities as himself and knows that he will be going back to the centre afterwards.
1243.	Keep the centre going but within that base explore further options outside of that – the centre to be a place where they can come and go.
1244.	More choice and more activities with the day centre as a base.
1245.	If the day centres were not there, both the service user and their carers would be excluded from the community. As the day centres allow service users to take part in activities in the community and allows carers to use the free time to go out and about.
1246.	Carers are happy to volunteer in the day centre offering services. One carer has a licence to drive the bus if they are short of staff.
1247.	The disabled are already pushed back in the community and struggle to make themselves understood even with the professionals such as doctors and hospital staff.
1248.	She has a 'Home School' diary so we know what activities she has done. We are concerned about her weight, so we worked with the centre to manage her weight
1249.	Carer – It's good that staff watch my sister's weight. They have healthy eating options so we can watch her weight/food at home. We can see her progress via her Home Diary
1250.	Brother has gained in confidence and improved communication. Has also learnt toilet training and lots of other skills in a short amount of time.
1251.	Staff are very supportive.
1252.	Even if they want to go out there's nowhere to go.
1253.	Need to look at grassroots to get things in place.
1254.	I don't go out by myself; I need support, something could happen.
1255.	People need to be aware that there are people with special needs. It is being recognised in the community that there are people with very complex needs.
1256.	Community as a whole needs to come into our world not us coming into their world.
1257.	My sister will not allow me to go out – I would like to go out with staff support.
1258.	At Brook house staff took me out and I would like the centre to support me to go outside.
1259.	Thought it was a good idea to consider other things for service users to do.
1260.	I just want to be more happy and go out to more places in the community.
1261.	It would be great to see priorities changing in relation to the provision of health and social care day opportunities. Birmingham is such a great city and its citizens with needs should be able to access diverse and effective day opportunities to increase their enjoyment and participation in their community.
1262.	It would take away some of the concerns of our family member not being a valued member of the community. Currently, Day Care provisions are not appropriate for all.
1263.	X enjoys coming out of chair and trying different activities.

1264.	Might be a better outcome for X as he will have a wide range of activities to choose from in the city and may have lot more left over to pay for carer to take him out to get access to activities instead of just being in the centre but would also like access to the centre.
1265.	I like to see different people and going into the community for activities will help this. I enjoy my days at the day centre but would like the variety.
1266.	Yes, I do because service users can explore Birmingham city centre and other places.
1267.	Their disabilities can also prevent them from doing lots of things in the community no matter how much you try.
1268.	Partnership: One provider gave the example of a young autistic man who was held back by the lack of services provided. The Day Care setting was not challenging him enough and limiting his progressions. Furthermore, the mum could not afford more than one Day Care session, as the direct payment did not cover it. This lead on to discussing how partnerships between providers would allow for a more tailored approach where vulnerable adults could have the right level of care.
1269.	Weekend outings to be available rather than just weekdays.
1270.	There is a school next door to Elwood, that has closed down for some time. Could this not be made into a day centre instead of it being left unmaintained? With all the things that are going to change, to bring things into today's perspective why not charge a normal fee for service users like myself to attend the day centre? This would also help towards the upkeep of transport.
1271.	No one is listening to what I want my wish and personal choice is to attend Four Seasons and continue with gardening, growing plants and vegetables. You and these meetings are not clear on what you want for my future not giving me any information about the community options and who will support my future progress.
1272.	You fail to use social value well for vulnerable adults. Look how the city council procures yet people with learning difficulties can't get work volunteering or anything else. Also, you don't assess community groups who want to deliver sessions, which often can't afford to use spaces in the local community, yet you want local how will this work.
1273.	It is important to listen to the needs of all adults with "special needs" these with physical difficulties cannot always easily access external providers.
1274.	In theory the proposal is what is needed, my biggest concern is that many social workers are given budgets and will only get what is free rather than pay for the specialist services that those needing personalised support need. Brain injury is not recognised unless the person is in a wheelchair.
1275.	The carers also said that they felt comfortable sending the service users to the day centre as they were well catered for, but that it would be nice for them to be able to have more events on the weekends or in the evenings.
1276.	Our own experiences previously of community-based services is that they have not been as well organised as day centres and are run by people who are underpaid.
1277.	We prefer that Hockley plan, support and control the activities in the community. Hockley should be Hub.
1278.	Sometimes more able clients help supporting others and are able to speak up for them. Does depend on the individual whether they wish to access the community more. Having a mix of clients can be beneficial and stimulating to the more severely disabled.
1279.	She said that she needs help she cannot do things outside on her own. Someone has to be with me.
1280.	Some users are aware of a staff shortage which restricts them being able to go on daytrips and outings they would perhaps like to go on.

1281.	Ties in with the social work 3 conversations model. Using social prescription also helps to refer people onto the right activity to support the individual.
1282.	It appears that although a person with a disability may be able to do a lot for themselves, there are times when accessing the community is difficult, again with funding not available. Sometimes there is disagreement with the outcome of some assessments.
1283.	It's important to look at other day centres all of them offer different things.
1284.	As long as they are supported by staff they are used to and not volunteers. Although each individuals' needs are different and so would need to be catered for.
1285.	This has to be assessed against the service user's ability to undertake the activity.
1286.	It is very difficult for my aunty to understand any changes due to her complex needs. As her advocate observing the proposed changes, I feel that they are highly irrelevant to X due to the level of support required to access anything in the community.
1287.	As we work with people with dementia their ability to access the community diminishes. They have to be monitored carefully as some will decide that they would like to 'go for a walk'. They need a routine and in some cases a change in that can produce an adverse action. They can also spend a day doing activities, eating a meal etc. and will not recall anything.
1288.	It was confirmed that it would be a Birmingham based service with resulting informed strategies. It was agreed that it would benefit from having local venues to hold meetings – i.e. Sutton Town Hall, libraries, community hubs and churches such as the facilities at the United Reform Church Sutton and Holy Trinity were suggested.
1289.	X is physically disabled and enjoys being in a social environment and different surroundings, enjoys watching football, likes to be out and about. Has council got the budget to do outdoor to shops, cinema etc?
1290.	Make the most of a vibrant and developing city; ensuring access to the wide range of activities Birmingham has to offer. The committee strongly agrees with this statement especially on integration of day opportunities with the wider everyday world of Birmingham ensuring users are seen as, and live life as, integral and equal participants in City life and the wider community. While integration of day opportunities into the wider community is a worthy goal, it is vitally important that existing day opportunities remain while the wider community assets actually become available.
1291.	I have seen first-hand how effective luncheon clubs are - that is a non-threatening way of bringing people together, informally and is to be encouraged - consistency of services and this and other areas, as the report says is also to be encouraged. I have seen how effective centres, such as the Phoenix Centre in Erdington are, though it now seems to have reduced services and staff. Why, if BCC's direction is for improved Adult Services? It should be wider advertised at bus stops, as to who can use these services.
1292.	It seems to me at first a simple plan of each day centre to work towards the needs of the individual and accessing a wider range of experiences. Plus, all day centres working with each other for best practice, to share resources, ideas and planning. Staff have to be flexible and realise the needs of the people they are supporting neither staff or service users should be pushed too far beyond their comfort zone or capabilities, if boundaries are crossed too far there is no shame in a step back/ If it's not a happy, settled friendly environment, you have no chance of making a relaxed, informed, useful and positive hub/base to work from, to work towards all round development and a balance person in staff and service users. All agencies should share information openly when appropriate.
1293.	The Service Users all go out, when there are the drivers available. They have their activities and go out into the community they have their friends a purpose in life.

1294.	The cutting back on transport [public, disabled, ring-and-ride etc.] is causing issues which is stopping citizens from accessing services. It will be interesting where the money is going to come from to fund the extra transport needed to provide the right infrastructure to support the proposed changes.
1295.	We want to bring people out from their caves with some form of socializing.
1296.	It is about finance too. With travel training you do apply for a bus pass and enablement help to find them activities and apply for bus passes to do that. I do not know who is funding this for them to get out and do those things in the community.
1297.	Some people want to do different things and they are not being given the opportunity.
1298.	The skills of the Day Centre staff need to be retained.
1299.	It needs Day Services that mix with the local community and local people.
1300.	Services in the community need to get better at being more inclusive.
1301.	Access to support groups, partnerships.
1302.	As long as there is someone to help me.
1303.	Attitude of others.
1304.	Because my son has complex care needs and is vulnerable in community (community).
1305.	Being at home more will impact on my family/carers.
1306.	By partnership working, Providers could be "critical friends".
1307.	Carer mentioned that her daughter does need a day centre in her community.
1308.	Carers + service users need to know they are safe, transport and that they enjoy the activity.
1309.	Community based is a good approach.
1310.	Community based organisations can provide support e.g. IT support.
1311.	Community groups are a perfect way to do it.
1312.	Community means everyone working together.
1313.	Concerns that Parents can only do so much. Many Service Users are unable to get out and about.
1314.	Costs of other facilities are expensive.
1315.	Created everything Internal, what work has been done with public. Understanding the community – invite them in.
1316.	Designed an award programme so parents are happier + gets them out and about + families feel better.
1317.	Don't see anything out there for my daughter.
1318.	Done travel training - public getting frustrated.
1319.	Embrace community – invite community to come and see day opps. Providers make it a two way. "Support" is ambiguous. Information needs to not just be put online! Where do you get information?
1320.	Everyone has a right to set up particular groups.
1321.	Fear of isolation accessing activities with 1-1 person.
1322.	For citizens to be able to be more independent and access community assets about practical issues.
1323.	Give the choice if they wish to give it a try, but they should be supported 1:1.

1324.	Good idea but only if there are enough activities for complex service users to do, the whole of Birmingham community have to work together, and making sure there is access + soft environment out in community, people need to do more checks on paths and roads.
1325.	Group discussed need for risk assessment when supporting people to access the community.
1326.	Group discussed the need for accessible communication for those who may be unable to read, not having access to the internet or phone or who may have a language barrier.
1327.	Group felt that there was a lack of understanding in broader community about accommodating people's needs.
1328.	Happy and safe for when the centre take me out.
1329.	I do feel that commissioners have little to no understanding of the complexities of the needs of people with learning disabilities, particularly with people on the autistic spectrum. They appear, on the surface, to have high abilities but the simplest of changes can make life very confusing. Those that are able to travel independently but can be traumatised by something as routine as a bus breaking down or even a road diversion so, accessing community activities would be very difficult for them. They are also likely to be victimised by certain elements in society. Unfortunately, as a society we are a long way off from disabled people being treated inclusively.
1330.	I do not want to go out into the community without someone from the day centre (citizen).
1331.	Have to look at public attitudes.
1332.	He would not be able to take part in as many activities as he does at the centre as some of them are so expensive to pay for in the community, it would use up a lot of the money.
1333.	I like going to the park. I go on my own, and also, I use the bus and train. I want to be able to still do these things.
1334.	I want staff to support me with activities in Birmingham.
1335.	I was told that volunteers will be supporting the person I care for. There is no way I am going to let him go out with unqualified personnel.
1336.	I would go out to the community with someone I know and trust. This does appeal.
1337.	I would like to move house to own place with support.
1338.	If the right level of support was available, I would agree but that level of support will never be forthcoming.
1339.	If they want to!
1340.	Important that they are able to go to the Temple.
1341.	Brain injury specialist services are needed rather than community as they aren't trained in the area.
1342.	In the centre there are safeguards to make sure that service users get their medications and meals at the right time as staff are always monitoring and there is a routine. If service users are out in the community with a carer how can the family feel safe about and know that the medication has been given or that the service user has been fed properly?
1343.	Individuals may get picked on when accessing community-based assets.
1344.	Local centre based activities are essential for those who cannot travel great distances.
1345.	Micro/macro infra structure to be in place to enable people to access Birmingham's facilities.

1346.	It all 'sounds' like a fanciful vision from Birmingham City Council. The reality is the choice is not there. Every meeting I've had with social workers has brought in 'cost effective' and only access to one thing on offer. Where is this range of activities being offered? It sounds like you want to make mainstream activities accessible rather than tailoring services to the needs of the users.
1347.	It all seems like a great idea: however, it needs to be spread out throughout the community. How do we raise its presence in each area and promote it in business meetings? How do we make people aware? The presentation is generic. Some people need the ability to learn how to travel. It is about awareness – making others aware.
1348.	It was agreed that unfortunately there is a lack of understanding from the public in centre scenarios. One Client stated that they had to wear a helmet in case of seizure, and they were self – conscious of it and this brought them to people's attention and people made incorrect assumptions about them.
1349.	It was suggested that for any community activity staffing levels had to be examined thoroughly. It was shared that visits could not always be arranged currently due to staffing as a high proportion of staff were required to comply with Health and Safety issues. It was also noted that if outside activities were arranged it would increase the pressures on staff left at the centre and a first aider is required to be at the centre at all time. It was shared that there had been holds placed on trips from the day centre and it was agreed that this was a shame but unavoidable unless extra staffing was provided. It was agreed that it was a Catch 22 situation.
1350.	More learning and support the better.
1351.	It would have an extremely negative impact because the person concerned in my family would not be able to access the outside community – even with lots of support. Implications of these proposals would be a major impact for people and for a lot be extremely negative. The person would end up being at home in the house with their elderly mother who has dementia – not a healthy environment.
1352.	More needs to be done to link service user up with who can help them.
1353.	Must improve the experience of individuals and their families in accessing services.
1354.	Need clarity on how people will be enable and access.
1355.	Need knowledge and expertise from day centre staff.
1356.	Need to ensure specialist provision and interconnection between the services. Forum is excellent idea - should be for other areas.
1357.	Not every day.
1358.	Not everyone likes to go out.
1359.	Not just looking at social care – should also include Health Care e.g. particularly people with dementia.
1360.	Not many take place now, but service users like going for meals/ shopping/ bowling, swimming. Lack of staff don't allow for these to take place.
1361.	One parent's son attended the centre 5 days a week. They said the service user enjoyed coming to the centre and that they really benefitted from it. They did say that it would be helpful if the centre was able to take service users out for a walk or help them leave the centre during the day as parents are often elderly people who can't walk very far, and exercise is good for them. The centre providers respite and a break for carers.
1362.	Options in local communities are few and far between. BCC needs to do more to encourage lower level activities.
1363.	Principal Carer – Outreach work in the community is very important.
1364.	Provide support – what community neighborhood netwPage 499 of 1210ocially? The need to follow through service support.

1365.	Providers wanted to see greater scope to create more opportunities for younger adults and work with other Providers.
1366.	Ratios would be greater.
1367.	Reliant on others - to support you to do activities you want to do.
1368.	Representative from Chinese Community Centre talked with NNS – Asked as this facility is based in the city centre how will this fit into the new model and was advised that this will fall under the local Constituency Team.
1369.	Safeguarding issues with community.
1370.	Safety in the community – ensure you will go through.
1371.	Some people would like to go out in the community more, but this requires support.
1372.	Support & facilitation must be provided if you want people to get out more.
1373.	The day centre may close, so what are the alternatives? There is a vague notion of going into community – what does this mean in practice? How will this be achieved? A proper consultation would have addressed these points.
1374.	The market needs to tailor activities to meet need.
1375.	The service staff always encourage/support users to using outside services by escorting them to swimming pools/pubs/bowling. Instead of closing centre bring services to the centre.
1376.	The tolerance of the community was queried as unfortunately they could be stared at due to cultural and physical differences. It was also queried whether the community was ready for Citizen's from the Centre?
1377.	The wider community is not ready for people with complex disabilities.
1378.	There is no respect for anybody let alone people with learning disabilities.
1379.	There is not enough focus on the support service users get in a Day Centre.
1380.	They also had concerns about crime if they were out in the community e.g. knife crime and whether they would be target as they sometimes needed specialist support. Carers added that safety in the Community was a major concern for clients and the safety procedures for any community visits needed to be robust.
1381.	They should have 1 to 1 for going out and council should give the carers more money what they do.
1382.	We already go out, last week we went to a garden centre, where they showed us how to plant some things and they are coming to visit us at New Roots to see what we do.
1383.	We are the parents of X. He has a learning difficulty and if he goes out in the community, he needs one to one. He has no real road sense.
1384.	We ask people to voice where they want to go in the community.
1385.	What will happen if they don't want to go into the community one day because they change their mind?
1386.	When you have privatised services will they let people have like me come and provide voluntary services and go out with them and support them. If we do not have a structure this will not happen, they will not have the environment for us to come in.
1387.	Would like to see accessibility and inclusion, family, community and culture as areas of focus.
1388.	Yes, it would be nice if our loved ones could go safely and be supported to go out in the evenings. This would give us a break too and allow our relatives to experience more normal things as they could even go out with their friends safely.
1389.	You should be thinking about us if you close the day centre you need to think about our mental capacity. We cannot go everywhere especially out on the street.

1390.	Discussion about the need for continuity of services available – which is of particular concern in an environment where cuts are being made. Continuity and consistency is particularly important to those with autism.
1391.	Domains: Social participation/connection/connect services need to be specific.
1392.	I cannot get around on my own mental health.
1393.	I like people to look after me so I can do all the things for myself and know someone else can help me if needed. They show me how to do things.
1394.	Live in a bungalow and go out with friends within the community.
1395.	Most staff are aware of service users' needs and this will need to match and tailored to meet their needs.
1396.	Not enough staff to go out to provide 1 to1 support to promote to do more activities outside.
1397.	People are now attending all different day centres.
1398.	People with LD need to meet people with similar disabilities and background (Peer Support).
1399.	Residential care space bigger than needed for just residential care which is why they started to also run day opps.
1400.	S/U - does not go out at Ebrook but goes out in the community when at home.
1401.	Taking a group of us to activities.
1402.	There is a hydro pool at Four Seasons, and this is well used by service users. This must continue as it is beneficial.
1403.	We need reassurance from you that someone will be taking us back and forth as family is incapable of doing this.
1404.	We need the flexibility of having support workers, as this important.
1405.	When you go out you've got to be with friends, not on your own.
1406.	Yes, gather stories. Stepping Stones, Sutton Coldfield - come and visit. In Nottingham councilors come and see what parents do.
1407.	You need to look at key facts such as social behaviour.
1408.	Centre should stay open longer!
1409.	For 1 year one citizen has been inactive.
1410.	Getting adult if able, to use.
1411.	I myself don't get the help I need.
1412.	I need a lot of help to do things.
1413.	I need this service to stay in Edington.
1414.	I use the services provided for me.
1415.	Many of the service users suggested Ebrook stay open for longer hours. It's only open until 4pm and the service users leave and go back on the buses at 3pm.
1416.	Needs extra support to come to Centre.
1417.	Nothing else in the day.
1418.	To help X do something on the day she doesn't come here.
1419.	We need more hours to be able to so activities with citizens.
1420.	We agree to take part in activities if happy to do so but with carer attendance.
1421.	Would like other things to do on the days that I don't attend the day centre.

1422.	It all depends on the ability of the people involved. Obviously, some would thrive, learn, go on to a richer more productive life. I truly believe younger people depending on individual ability would thrive, however! I feel strongly that there is still a need for day centre for others.
1423.	Makes things better; Staffing issues within the home. Social services intervention to make this possible.
1424.	I attend the centre 4 days a week I would like to know more about travelling on my own.
1425.	How would they be supported in the community?
1426.	However, what is out there?
1427.	Why are you closing down/discounting clubs + fitness + healthy opt + etc.
1428.	Why are you closing leisure centers
1429.	Will be able to get into the community more rather than just staying in the Day centre?
1430.	Bungalow, go to flats. Friends – community
1431.	Within the context of the day centre.
	Day Centres are Important
1432.	People become isolated when they don't have the support, they need to access the community.
1433.	Discussion about people being institutionalised. Other felt that it is just as important that people feel part of a group and it's not just about being institutionalised.
1434.	A lot of the Service Users attending the Day Centre absolutely need and like structure and to know what they are doing and when on any given day. Change can sometimes upset them, if activities get moved around or cancelled at the last minute.
1435.	Any new activities have to be integrated and brought in slowly, and staff plan all activities a week ahead of time. So that everyone is aware and knows what activities they will be able to take part in the following week at the Centre.
1436.	Service Users are encouraged by staff to do as much as they can for themselves and they like to be active on the whole and stimulated and involved in tasks and games.
1437.	Sometimes family members of the Service User come along with them to the Day Centre too and they get to know the staff, and over time the Service becomes almost like an extension of general family life really for their relative.
1438.	This Day Centre is very important to the people who attend it.
1439.	If we go into the community, we need support to access facilities; here there is support on site.
1440.	Service provision is changing, with there being more opportunities out there and the ability to utilise services like direct payments – it has allowed there to be events outside of day centres. Yet day centres are still central to services and there must be an emphasis on keeping these open and well-funded, to aid the citizens with their choice/control and independence.
1441.	I don't think many service users will want to change or use the service. Who will fund the placements for us, centre or family? Will we have any days at the centre to keep in touch and to get help with placements/ activities/ we have a key worker to help us if family not around
1442.	I am able to engage with people that have been through the same experience as myself and learn about what is wrong with me.

1443.	I am very sad thinking my project might close. It gives me life skills and enables me to reach goals in all my activities. I access the community doing Kings Heath planters being involved with Highbury Hall Orchard Project. Highbury Park Activities. Apple Pressing, open gardens, cricket, football, badminton.
1444.	You have not checked that activities and the wider community is suitable for a person with disabilities. Day centre gives you as a disabled person somewhere to go where you can meet friends who also have disabilities. They give you a sense of community and understanding. They arrange trips which help you access the wider community and activities, which on direct payments would be unable to do.
1445.	I want to do things with my friends at the centre.
1446.	I would like to go to the day centre and out in the community, but I like my friends at the day centre. I like to try doing different things.
1447.	Makes worse because I would miss my friends and the activities as we all are one big family in the day centre.
1448.	I enjoy going to Ebrook I have settled with staff and other service users and helps with my social interaction.
1449.	I would like to attend Beeches Goldd and go and try activities from there.
1450.	I want the day centre opened because it enables me to interact and meet with my friends. I also want an opportunity to do more activities with them.
1451.	The day centre services are my lifeline. If I haven't got a day centre to go to; it's not worth me living. My full-time carer (my husband) is not in the best of health, therefore me attending the day centre gives him the opportunity to get respite (and have a rest). I have the opportunity to cook a fresh meal whilst at the centre every week. And this is the only fresh cooked meal that me and my husband eat in the week because we both cannot cook. Day centre staff makes sure that we have a good cooked meal every week. Husband is 81 and I'm 76.
1452.	I was at Forward for work for a year and was not given a placement. My mom is old now and she needs some time to do things and she knows that I am safe at the centre.
1453.	Without the day centre I don't have my friends and my support systems. I depend on the day centre as my place of outlet. I am begging for the day centres to be kept open and will do whatever it takes to make sure I have a day centre to go to because it is my lifeline. Support worker and staff at the day centre help me to sort out my problems. Please don't take that away from me. It makes me very emotional to think of how worse things will get without having this day centre service
1454.	I come here because I like the people.
1455.	I would rather come here than go anywhere. I like the staff here, it's lovely. We get what we want.
1456.	I get anxious when I am out sometimes and if I get very upset, I have an absence. I would get very worried if I was not with my friends. I go out with my family but love being with all my friends at the centre.
1457.	I care for my daughter who attends a day centre I know she is in a safe environment and has many friends. Her speech is poor so communication is vital and somewhat difficult trying to find and access various providers of services has proven to be a nightmare in the past. So, what has changed for her, the only option has always been a 'day centre' where I can relax knowing she is happy and being cared for.
1458.	Family have stated that she likes attending day centre, likes music, local walk and sensory stimulation.
1459.	I want the day centre to remain open otherwise it will Page 503 of 1210um.

1460.	I would want to continue going to the day centre and to be around people who understand me.
1461.	I enjoy going to the day centre, I feel safe and happy and get to see my friends. I like the centre. I would feel sad if I could not see my friends. I like to see the staff to help me do flower arranging, going to the cinema and shopping.
1462.	My confidence has improved since going to the day centre. If I couldn't come to the day centre, I would miss my friends and having a laugh with them and I would miss going out. I would feel sad. Going to the day centre gives me something to do during the day rather than being bored and staying in the house.
1463.	I would be upset if I could not come to the day centre, I would miss learning new skills and my family would be upset.
1464.	I would like to come to the centre and socialise and learn new skills. People in the community probably don't understand me and cooperate with me.
1465.	I like coming to the day centre, this makes me happy as I see my friends and learn how to cook and make a sandwich and a drink.
1466.	I want to attend day centre because I like riding bikes, art + craft, disco aspiration.
1467.	If my son had not got the centre to go to, he would be bored sitting at home.
1468.	It would make me feel sad that I could not come to the day centre. I go to the gym, football, swimming and see my friends. My carer who is my sister works and would not be able to care for me and work. I do a lot of things at the centre and I would miss out on these if there was no centre. I feel very anxious.
1469.	I have the opportunity of being supported to be out of my wheelchair, to see my friends, listening to music and playing musical instruments. I enjoy coming to the day centre.
1470.	Carers felt that they would be happy for citizens to access services in the community as long as they were accompanied by staff from the day centre.
1471.	I love coming to Harborne Day Centre and doing the activities.
1472.	This is the only internal day service on the south side of Birmingham.
1473.	Harborne is fantastic.
1474.	X has got worse over 39 years, difficult for the carer to fully support, here there is trusted support.
1475.	At Harborne R.C, the service users value the sense of community they enjoy at their day centre, the support from the staff team and the break it provides for themselves and for their carers. However, many feel that the principles of greater choice and services in the community have little practical application to their families given the complexity of their needs.
1476.	Service User suggested undertaking a race to raise money to keep the day centre open and other money raising events. The Service User loves Harborne Day Centre and has been coming for 10 years, she attends 5 days a week and it's a way of socialising and taking part in different activities. She has made friends that are more like family, she loves it here.
1477.	Get excited to come to the day centre.
1478.	Without the day centre I would just be at home with my mom.
1479.	Happy with knowing what and when things are happening, having routine and familiarity.
1480.	Need a building for safeguarding.
1481.	If they don't have regular staff, they won't understand our kid's need, that's why building based is better.
1482.	I would like to recommend Harborne Day Centre to other carers loved ones to attend.
1483.	I love it here-I don't want anything to change.

1484.	The centre gave them a good quality of life and meant they could be with and around the people they wanted to be with. A service user spoke and said that they really enjoyed the day centre and wanted to go there as much as possible. She expressed that she already got lots of choice of activities and gets control over what she wants to do.
1485.	General opinion we got from the Service Users we spoke with were that they love coming to the Day Centre, as there is lots of choice of activities to do and they get to meet friends they have made through going to the Day Centre and socialise a bit.
1486.	Service users were generally happy with the Centre and the staff who run it and would not change anything.
1487.	It gets me out.
1488.	The community has very poor facilities, buildings and services for us, so we still want to keep the day centre.
1489.	All agreed the daycentre is a lifeline and the main form of socialisation in their lives – otherwise would be sat at home doing nothing.
1490.	Happy to come to the centre. Have been coming here for nearly 5 years.
1491.	There is nothing in the community, so the D/C is a big asset.
1492.	Day care provides socialisation even for those who live independently.
1493.	Being able to come to a day centre along with a family member who also accesses this service.
1494.	The day centres are already doing what was presented and I don't think that co-production in the community would give any better value for money. They certainly would be less secure, the day centre is the one certain, stable thing in my brother's life and is secure.
1495.	This centre is my child's lifeline. They are brilliant.
1496.	Everything said before day centres closed - my child shuttled to another day centre - Hockley which he now enjoys. He will not cope with yet more change.
1497.	My daughter is very happy at the centre she meets all her friends.
1498.	SU – Like coming here.
1499.	People have their own timetables here with activities of their own choice.
1500.	Loves the activities at the day centre.
1501.	Want to continue with the activities they do at the day centre.
1502.	Feelings of happiness when attending the day centre, enjoys the activities.
1503.	Activities are geared for them.
1504.	Everybody at the day centre are given activities to match their abilities. Everything is structured here to their abilities.
1505.	As long as I can come and access the service I have.
1506.	For my mother's needs, going out into the public is not an option and day care is needed for families who need this service to have a life.
1507.	I love it here and would not like to see it go.
1508.	Being at the day centre makes me happy. I like to see my friends making jewellery and learning how to cook.
1509.	I am unhappy if I wouldn't be able to access the day centre. All my friends and staff who support me are always there for me, I am able to do lots of activities that enable me to continue with using my skills in all areas and maintaining my skills, it's very good to be here for my wellbeing. If I wasn't able to access my centre, I would feel isolated, and lonely.

1510.	I would feel sad if I couldn't come to the day centre. I come to Hockley to work in gardening. I like to go out and garden at people's houses. If I didn't come to Hockley, I would miss my friends in GF's.
1511.	I enjoy my time at the day centre. It provides me with a structure and a feeling of belonging to a group. I am not sure how I would be able to recreate this environment if the facility was not available. I have attended the centre for a long time, my friends are here, I feel safe here, my support is here.
1512.	I like coming to Hockley to do fun activities, and to see my friends. I would be lost without Hockley to see my friends and colleagues.
1513.	I like coming to Hockley because I do lots of different things like, exercise, walking, Acupack work, green fingers work in the people's gardens. I just like coming here to meet my friends and the staff. They support me to do things like, shopping for personal items and then coming back to work in Acupack.
1514.	Likes to come every day to Care First.
1515.	Offer varied activities to continue to stimulate with a day centre.
1516.	Continue coming to centre – transport to home and daycentre – got a clear routine.
1517.	My parents died, if I don't come here, I have nowhere else to go.
1518.	Like the centre.
1519.	Like the routine.
1520.	My son would not say anything at home but opens up when attending the centre.
1521.	When I am here, I am open but at home I am more of a quiet person.
1522.	People are grateful this service is here and in the country.
1523.	I like coming here and talking to the centre groups and being involved.
1524.	These centres are ideal for everyone's needs.
1525.	All see the daycentre as a lifeline relief and feel lost when it's closed e.g. over Christmas.
1526.	Monday's go out with Headway for support.
1527.	We do activities away from the centre which are organised by the centre.
1528.	Day centre is not just to come in and stay – they provide days out, stimulation and personal care.
1529.	Very happy with the centre. This centre works well for people with high support needs.
1530.	We want to stay at Fairways as there isn't anywhere else to go. When they were closing Fairways last year we didn't have an alternative centre. Nothing else outside of the centre.
1531.	Fairways is a model for all centres. The centre provides a service for older people, people with mental health issues and people with learning disabilities. The building is suitable for people with physical disabilities with complex needs.
1532.	The council shouldn't leave older people with complex needs without a day centre.
1533.	The building is made suitable for physical disabled. Suitable for service users with complex needs.
1534.	We want day centre not community on for older users.
1535.	As long as I continue to attend my day centre.
1536.	I enjoy seeing my friends and spending my money in the snack bar. I like learning new skills and being at the day centre.
1537.	Without a day centre I would be bored.

1538.	Without the day centre I would be bored, and I like coming to the day centre.
1539.	If I didn't come to the day centre, I wouldn't be able to see my friends and have a good time, take part in lots of activities that encourage me to do my best, this enables me to be using my skills at all times. I enjoy tidying up around the centre, making sure it always looks clean and tidy, I'm proud to be part of the day centre. I'm also involved in Aspirations evening club which the centre provide monthly, allowing me to have social gatherings with all my friends, without this, I would be lost.
1540.	I want to come to Hockley Day Centre, I love coming to Hockley to see my friends and staff, who help support me to be a quality life.
1541.	I will lose my friends and it's not fair on my carer, I enjoy coming to the centre.
1542.	I would like to attend Day Centre with my friends / staff from Hockley.
1543.	I love coming to the day centre, my sister goes to work, and it's difficult for her to get someone to look after me. My friends are here, I enjoy all my activities at Acupack/Hockley, I like my independence.
1544.	I enjoy coming to the day centre. This enables me to learn different skills, which I can't do at home. Also, I will gain a lot of independence and use it to help myself with support at home. I like being with my friends and socializing with the staff. Using the I-pad which helps me to communicate and support me with the day to day tasks such as coaching, learning more with Makaton as I am deaf, and hard of hearing, this is very important to me.
1545.	My son attends Alderman Bowen Day Centre and has done since he was 18 years old, he is now 37. He is entirely reliant on the services and both physical and mental support that he requires from the people that work there. He has major problems interacting with his peers or people he does not know; however, he has built a close relationship with his peers at the centre that he enjoys seeing weekly. He needs structure and routine along with support that he would only receive from the environment he currently has.
1546.	I feel we need this service and all the support we can get.
1547.	This is my lifeline.
1548.	People that attend day centres attend them because this is the right support for them. If they were able to travel, use public services or integrate with people or their community don't you think they would already be doing this or that would be supported to do this by their family. If these services close it will affect these services users lives and those of their families/ carers too. Carers would have to leave employment to care for them.
1549.	Services provide an excellent level of services for users. They ensure users build users to push with their peers always encouraging users to push themselves to grow and develop new skills. They support and provide a safe and nurturing environment whilst making sure they develop living skills and where possible integrate users into the community but always at the user's pace. They listen and support users to make the right choice for them and always listen and change ideas if requested.
1550.	X would like to continue to come to the day centre, if she doesn't have this opportunity again, she will be upset and quite sad.
1551.	My uncle loves the day centre at Alderman Bowen - he has been using it for probably the last 30 years. He doesn't feel confident enough to go out into the community. All his needs are met very well at the Day Centre.
1552.	My uncle likes a set routine and familiar faces which he gets at Alderman Bowen any change will cause all of us unwanted grief.
1553.	I want to continue to attend the centre.
1554.	I want to come to the centre.

1555.	X enjoys the daycentre at all times, is highly autistic and carers have to bring to the day centre-even when it's closed to prove centre closed.
1556.	I have been attending the day centre for over 25 years. It is a place that is part of my life. I see all my friends, have people's encouragement at all times. Everyone has my best interest, look out for me and support me to achieve my best, and looks after my wellbeing.
1557.	However, without a day centre, X. would exhibit behaviours as he would become bored and loose his friendship groups. It would also impact X, elderly carers who need respite.
1558.	My sister has many problems including agoraphobia. The only place she goes is the day centre – picked up and dropped off by fully trained staff. You cannot just replace day centre staff with anyone; they are knowledgeable, sensitive, caring, professional, reliable, dependable, and patient. You aren't going to get that from just anyone who puts themselves forward as a 'qualified carer'. It would be irresponsible to sanction that.
1559.	X stated, "I'm not happy that I cannot come to the centre in the future". Because I could not see my friends, I would miss all my friends, I do not want to move. I would miss the gardening of people's gardens and driving out in the van. My choice is to stay here and see other people. Will be dependent on the centre. My carer and sister would not be able to work, she needs to go to work.
1560.	Would be distraught without day service as is very routine based.
1561.	I badly want to still attend the day centre, majority of my friends are here, I like coming here it helps me to come out of the house, and I feel safe. I enjoy Acupack/Hockley Day Centre, I gain loads of experience trying out new activities and gain my independence.
1562.	I want to come to Hockley and then go out with my friends.
1563.	X said she wanted to come to the centre to meet her friends. She also said her mother gets a break when she comes and her family know it is in a safe environment.
1564.	I enjoy coming to the Day Centre as this has given me lots of choices.
1565.	I love coming to Mary Rose where I learn things in a safe place with help from the staff.
1566.	If having complex needs means I still have the opportunity to access the day service, then that's okay. Without my day service at Cerebral Palsy Midlands, I would be without support, I'd be stuck at home more and more and would lack things I can access and do.
1567.	The day centre helps me to be with my friends and make new friends. I have support off staff who listens to me, when I talk. They help me access activities by encouraging me.
1568.	I think it's very important that we have day care centres. It has helped me to interact with people of different backgrounds and take part in different activities I feel that coming to a day centre all week helps me emotionally because I am mixing with people during the day & doing activities. It makes me feel valuable as a person.
1569.	My son loves his daily trips to the centre it gives him focus and continuity. For him it would make his daily life worse as he can become very isolated when not being actively part of a communal activity that the centre provides
1570.	I need my day centre as this is my only social place. I get to do things that help me. The staff help me with my mobility and when I need toilet. The centre also helps me to learn new skills, they take me away to Blackpool for holiday.
1571.	I love coming to the centre, I don't want to leave because I enjoy myself. Just want Alderman Bowen because I meet friends, I feel fantastic.

1572.	Studies such as that by Kings College London (2018) show that, day centres are a life-enriching gateway: To companionship, activities, the outside world; to practical support, information, other services - to the community and to enjoyment; for socially isolated people unable to go out without support. And that they offer added value beyond the purposes for which they are commissioned or funded and beyond the expectations of those who attend, given their original reasons for attending.
1573.	My son has been coming to the centre for a few years. His behaviour has changed dramatically for the better. His social skills have improved greatly. His behaviour has improved a great deal. I think it would be a great disservice to these weak and vulnerable people who hardly have a voice or an opinion.
1574.	Why change something that works. My son functions very well structure due to his autism. I believe making changes within the centre and disrupting his daily routine as it is will affect his mood and his behaviour.
1575.	The purpose of having a day centre is for service users to have opportunities during the day, which supports the carers and service users.
1576.	Crap. I am happy where I am with my friends and my varied activities. I feel safe here.
1577.	Carer – My daughter is happy here at the day centre, she gets support from staff.
1578.	Carer – There is more choice here, the staff are more interested.
1579.	We have staff that do the best care and we can get advice, support with problems, not have to bring it to other professionals.
1580.	Care staff gives us guidance.
1581.	The facilities are here, use the centre to maximise use.
1582.	A service user at The Fairways, he and his wife were in this small group discussion. His wife brings him to The Fairways 2 days a week but has also found another place to take him privately that the council do not fund. Service User has dementia, but said he really enjoys going to the day centre, and his wife uses it as respite, and it allows her to get on with daily tasks. He said he enjoys doing word searches and using the computer but does have a bigger range of activities at private centre.
1583.	If we didn't have daycentres, I would be bored. It would be good to come here.
1584.	I like coming to the centre best. I don't want to stop coming to the centre
1585.	I have a choice and I want to come to the day centre, if I would choose the centre.
1586.	Service users know the day centre inside and out – need to be very careful about upsetting the 'status quo'.
1587.	With day centres you can ask for help to allow service user to live a fuller live.
1588.	We/family are happy that she is happy and secure.
1589.	Carer – Really satisfied with staff, safety is good, family are comfortable, there is lots of entertainment to keep people/users active, they have a "good life".
1590.	When my son turned eighteen, I looked around at other opportunities and facilities for him, but they were either not suitable or turned him away as they could not meet his needs. The day centre was the only place that was suitable and met his needs.
1591.	Parents explained that they trusted the workers, and service users really enjoyed being at the Centre.
1592.	Respite for service users, feel safe, enable stimulation and benefits.
1593.	I am happy coming here it's a break away from home.
1594.	My son has attended a day centre for over 30 years, he loves it, the people like and care for him and know he's safe.

1595.	Carer – Strategy sounds good especially for young people, but as my son gets older there will always be a need for day centres because they will always be vulnerable.
1596.	Our son likes to have a routine and does not handle change very well. When he is at the centre, he is willing to go out into the community as he knows that he will be returning to the day centre and will be out in the community with people he knows.
1597.	We all prefer to have the centre and get supported to do things outside. We want to do things with the staff helping me.
1598.	I like the centre because I make friends here. I would not be able to go out on my own. My family will worry about this, not allow this.
1599.	Would rather come to centre to do activities and socialise with friends.
1600.	At the day centre my sister moves around independently but out in the community she needs support.
1601.	I like the centre and I'm very good at listening.
1602.	Day centres are specialist meeting the specific needs of a diverse group of people.
1603.	Day care centre is not a medical model. It values people rather than focusing on the disability.
1604.	I'm happy here at the centre.
1605.	Continuity; security, this is the only place they know. Independence in the community would be difficult because of their needs.
1606.	Hot meals, couldn't do this at home; piece of mind and feel safe.
1607.	I'm safe here and people look after me, they are all nice people. There are good activities. I learned to read and write, didn't have a lot of schooling when I was young.
1608.	I'm happy here.
1609.	Activities are good, keeps my son happy and engaged, he loves it.
1610.	"My son has autism, but he loves it here because he has many friends. We want our kids to have quality and they get it here. We want more things done at this Centre, not less. They (the service users) do a variety of things each day. They're always keen on the planned days out, and the only thing that stops them is when the driver goes sick."
1611.	Day centres give people opportunities to do things. My Son/Daughter really enjoys and looks forward to coming into the day centre.
1612.	Really speaking the staff who work at the day centre know how to care for and look after the person they care for; they know about the service users' needs and their capabilities 2nd to us as carers. The staff at the day centres have been caring for service users for years, we do not want any changes to the day centre and how it runs.
1613.	Likes the way the day centre is run, and it is a safe environment for the person they care for.
1614.	Day centre is where he likes to be, it is a routine for him.
1615.	We like the variety of activities we have access to at the centre.
1616.	I enjoy being at the centre.
1617.	We wouldn't want any community activities to replace existing day centre activities. We need to add to what we have, not lose anything.
1618.	It would be nice to have more days at the centre; she gets bored at home.
1619.	I think the day centre is fantastic for my sister she loves coming to the day centre.
1620.	Service user has improved a lot since coming to the day centre.

1621.	The good thing about the day centre is that we feel it is a safe place for service user to be in.
1622.	We have 2 service users who attend Moseley Day Centre, they both enjoy coming to Moseley Day Centre.
1623.	Coming to the day centre for the service users becomes a routine for them and they don't like the routine being broken.
1624.	Carer – My son has diabetes, at home he doesn't do anything, just sits down. He loves coming to the centre, he's happy, does activities. I'm doing two roles (mother and father) at home, so it would not be a good idea to close the centre, not now or in the future.
1625.	My worry would be that more people would end up having to spend even more time at home in front of the TV. Day centres are structured and offer various activities and involvement, day centres are sociable places where people get to know the staff & service users. Who then allow the service user to have a close group of friends. Many disabled people can have very little contact with extended family as they are not involved and very often excluded due to embarrassment of lack of interest in the disabled person.
1626.	I like being at day centre, I like support going out, I like cooking at centre, I like being with friends.
1627.	It's a constant and reliable service.
1628.	The impact on me is positive at centre, have a lot of choices. At home I would not have these choices.
1629.	Day centre is important to me it brings me out the house to socialize with other people, and do things I enjoy
1630.	I enjoy coming to the centre and interact with my activities and stimulate my mind.
1631.	I can do things for myself; the day centre helps me to get out of my wheelchair and feed myself and dress myself. Without the centre I am limited.
1632.	X has pointed to the day centre image to say he wants to come here.
1633.	Is happy coming to day centre and meet with his friends, although is non-verbal with yes/no only communicated re this through pictorial images/Makaton and gestures.
1634.	I want to attend day centre so I can see my friends, enjoy activities and trips out. It is also for my family to have a rest when I come here.
1635.	X enjoys coming to the centre as part of her daily routine as my behaviours change when I don't attend the centre, as my routine is important to me.
1636.	X relies on a reliable and consistent service at the day centre as it provides a set routine for her as when not at the centre, the family experience behaviours.
1637.	The impact would be to offer X consistent routine for her needs.
1638.	Due to X complex needs, the day centre offers and meets her needs along with weekends to respite centre to help the family.
1639.	Through facial expressions, X would like to continue to come to the day centre.
1640.	I would be happy to continue to attend the day centre because I'm able to do so many things and would not be able to do otherwise.
1641.	My daughter wants day centre, she sees friends at the centre and does things that she likes, she can go out from there. She can learn new things. It is good for me as well so I can get out to shop.
1642.	X would only see one person instead of all the diverse number of staff at the centre. As I have already said X already goes out in the community like going shopping, bowling, cinema & much more.
1643.	X has many disabilities and unless someone knows him well, I would not trust their ability to cope with him. When he doesn't go to the centre, he is very bored & depressed, which takes <small>Page 51 of 1210</small>

1644.	If X didn't go to the centre, I wouldn't be able to attend appointments, meet friends for coffee, or basically have some sort of life as I never go out at night unless X is with me.
1645.	Some people need a secure unit as a base i.e. very vulnerable. Day centres are required for certain people although they can go out to do activities to their ability, they still need centre base.
1646.	It all depends on the ability of the person if severely disabled. If wheelchair users, then a day centre badge is essential.
1647.	I agree for the small percentage of SU. But not the majority, still need the use of building base day centres.
1648.	My daughter needs one to one in a day care centre.
1649.	The day centres are a lifeline for the majority of the SU and their carers. As a carer we feel our daughter is safer in a council run day centre than an external one as they are not monitored and smaller.
1650.	We are happy with the service and the opportunities you provide the people in your care. She relies on this service to interact with friends independently.
1651.	We are happy with the service my son receives. We would like it to stay this way but with more weekend and/or evening opportunities like discos etc.
1652.	It is important to recognise that many people cannot access / make the most of other adults in the community without the support of day services.
1653.	The Day Centres for disabled are just like another home for them, where they feel safe and are being looked after, in a different way from their own homes. Places where they can find their community. If there was any other way or place, to replace the day centre for a disabled person, the day centres, wouldn't exist for long years. Moving a disable to the open community, is a bad joke for the most majority.
1654.	Day centre is doing a very great good job for our son. Without it, would have a very negative impact on our son and his health.
1655.	The Day Centre for our son means life.
1656.	Harborne day centre focus on care plans for all their service users, its reliable, good staff makes a big positive difference to their lives, good service we don't want direct payments. We are very happy with the service we have please don't end this.
1657.	We are kept occupied and happy, have a good relationship to staff and service users using Harborne day centre. The day centre offers peace of mind for myself and husband. We both work full time without day centre X would be isolated and would be at risk of harm if left unsupervised in the family home. It would have a big impact on his emotional wellbeing and behaviour.
1658.	X would become isolated if this service was taken away and it would impact on his health and wellbeing and big impact on my carer sister and her husband. This service is very important for X it is vital and critical for X to attend the day centre. It gives him a sense of value and plenty of things to occupy him which keeps him stable, the day centre is therapeutic for X he had good support network around him.
1659.	X would not like day opportunities to change he wants the day services to stay here in Harborne. We don't want to move away from traditional building base day services we like the centre as it is.
1660.	There may be service users with physical disabilities who could be more independent and perhaps seek paid employment but those with learning difficulties and autism are more vulnerable and need the security of the centres.
1661.	We as parents are in full agreement for X to reach her full potential but feel she would be better suited in present environment.
1662.	In our opinion we feel X needs will be better suited in dangerous of dangerous environment.

1663.	Agree of all, these are basic human rights already are done to my son in Harborne day centre. This is why myself and my family want Harborne day centre to be open.
1664.	All these are already performed in the day centre and would like these to continue.
1665.	If this day centre did not exist, people's needs would not be met.
1666.	The centre works and works consistently.
1667.	This (the centre) works! If it isn't broke, don't fix it.
1668.	This is a hub of communication between citizens; carers and staff working together.
1669.	Activities reflect the needs of citizens here.
1670.	You (BCC) need to understand the importance of this centre.
1671.	This centre has the ability to change. It changes to meet people's needs.
1672.	It's all down to management. Manager has great knowledge; knows people by name; has a very personalised service, this is very important.
1673.	The standard here is very high. Social Workers need to work to the same (high) standards.
1674.	Enjoy my meals at centre.
1675.	When you look at vulnerable people who are challenged by life events, then you really value day centres especially re communication and feeding needs and socialisation.
1676.	Since coming out of the residential home, coming to the day centre and accessing the community, my client's quality of life has improved. She needs the day centre.
1677.	This is not practical for carers and clients as day centres provide socialisation; friends and activities.
1678.	Day centre is important to each individual and their family as they socialise and do activities.
1679.	Day centres are also important for personal care and communication. New staff would have to learn the history of the client and this process could lead to challenging behaviour(s).
1680.	I don't have any family here; my mobility is restricted, and I have a brain injury. Going to the Elwood centre twice a week gives me company, new skills and access to advice and help with things I can't do.
1681.	I would like to continue to attend my current day centre.
1682.	My son attends Harborne day centre 4 days a week. Which I would like to continue with more outings into the community (Bowling, cinema etc) with friends and staff from the day centre who he knows and trusts.
1683.	It will not only impact myself the service user but also my whole family. It is a good place to meet other service users.
1684.	I want to keep coming to the day centre so I can see my friends and attend day trips and day centre activities. I also enjoy the friendships I have with the people who look after me at the centre.
1685.	I enjoy the day centre. I'm active whilst there, wall climbing, cycling, gym, football, and computers. I make my own tea in the mornings and look forward to group activities and day trips to the cinema and bowling and enjoy going out for team lunch with my friends.
1686.	Perhaps day centres should be encouraged to take the service users out more often to enjoy activities the city has to offer. I would prefer to stick with the current day centre as I know my daughter is safe and well cared for. Staff are well trained and well managed

	they treat the service users with great dignity and respect. My daughter feels safe and secure here and enjoyed her time here very much.
1687.	If you do that people won't be able to come to day centres and make friends - I hope you don't close CPM is a great and loving place.
1688.	I want to learn new things, it's important that I see my friends. I like a lot of staff and they make me feel safe.
1689.	I got support.
1690.	I like going to the day centre, my friends are there. I would like to try to do other things, but not if I have to leave the day centre.
1691.	It's a nice centre, I like coming here, I like helping the caretaker, he is a nice man.
1692.	I like coming to my day centre because it is good.
1693.	Would like to stay at day centre.
1694.	I am happy with everything I do at the moment.
1695.	I enjoy coming to my day centre and have been coming for 25 years and am very happy with my day centre. I don't want to stop coming.
1696.	I would like my day service to stay the same. I want my day centre to stay the way it is with brilliant support from staff and social interaction with other service users - my friends. I enjoy lots of activities and learn new things there all the time.
1697.	I want my day centre to stay the same as it is. I don't want the service to change I enjoy being with the lovely staff and my friends.
1698.	Happy attending day services.
1699.	I love attending my day services every day.
1700.	Support from day services.
1701.	I like going to my day centre. How will I be able to access the community? Who will help me? Where will the money come from? Will the day centre close?
1702.	I like helping people. My mum needs it so that she feels I am safe when she is at work. It is important that I get the chance to meet my friends and socialise with others. I like to help make drinks and support other people. I would like my centre nicer and have kind staff. Would not like strangers supporting me.
1703.	When I'm here I have lovely staff and friends I would miss them all. I like my gardening activities, going out in the community on day trips, bowling. I feel safe.
1704.	I would be on my own as my mom lives in a home. I wouldn't want to be with a carer all the time you like being with your friends and would feel vulnerable if I didn't have staff to discuss my problems with. I have been attending Four Seasons for 12 or more years. I have made close friends who are like a family to me. I don't want a direct payment to go out in the community.
1705.	My mom has dementia and is in a home. My sister lives in Cornwall. I have my close friends at Four Seasons, and we are a community project. This is where I want to come.
1706.	When I come here, I have all my friends and staff to support me. I would be very lonely if I didn't come to Four Seasons. When I get up in the morning, I know I'm going somewhere nice. I have carer in the morning and one in the evening, but I wouldn't like to be with them all day some are nice, and some are bad ones. When I've spent my day at Four Seasons, I tell my carer all about my day and what I've done.
1707.	Here he has choice.

1708.	He has something special here.
1709.	It's good for my brother to have continuity for my son.
1710.	Without this centre, my sister's life is not possible.
1711.	Staff do everything for her here because they know her.
1712.	Gives people a reason to live because have activities to do. People (SU) learn life skills.
1713.	When the day centre closed on the weekend, I had to bring my daughter here to show her that it was closed.
1714.	This is a good centre.
1715.	Thumbs up! Likes the centre.
1716.	The centre is pivotal to people's lives.
1717.	My son is happy here – he will die if he can't come here.
1718.	People have been coming here for half their lives.
1719.	Without the day centre there is nowhere to take my daughter to meet up with people of her own age and abilities.
1720.	I am happy with the service that I receive at the day centre and would like to continue with this service.
1721.	My mother is very disabled, and we don't go out, my brother helps us when he can. I am always happy at Four Seasons, as each of my days are different.
1722.	I wouldn't be happy if I didn't have Four Seasons, my mother is disabled, and my days are always good, funny with friends.
1723.	X is happy to attend the centre using centre transport and doing his activities at the centre.
1724.	I like coming to the day centre.
1725.	I like my day centre service and I like coming.
1726.	I want my day service to stay the same. I like coming to do my activities with staff who know me well and can help me to stay happy and healthy. I am safe when I am at day centre with my friends. I would miss it.
1727.	I am alright here.
1728.	X did say she like being at day centre.
1729.	X said she likes coming to day centre. My sister brings me, and I like a sherry.
1730.	My mom is now disabled after all the many years looking after my physical needs and all her care, so I now live independently in shared living and access the day centre. I'm currently happy. I would not want anything to change as I am getting all the relevant support.
1731.	Without CPM I would not be able to get out.
1732.	If there was no day centre the service users would have less activities to do and it would give them fewer socializing skills.
1733.	Be able to be in a safe environment, enjoy activities, enjoy day centres and events so I can improve my mentality. Visit the different cafes and restaurants and stop so I can buy what I need. It would be pressure on the family because I would be stuck at home. I want a place here to be around people who give care that I need. I would be able to enjoy day activities to improve my mentality.
1734.	At CPM I get supported with all my needs, I go on holiday. That gives my family a break and I don't want to stay at home and get bored.
1735.	I disagree and would not feel safe in community and know I'm safe at Elwood.

1736.	I have already said that the centre is a lifeline and really enjoy coming as I live on my own.
1737.	Unsure what changes are being planned, but we are happy with current services.
1738.	The care and support my father has received over the last few years from Elwood Day Centre has been outstanding, and we are very happy with the services. Birmingham Social Work team placed him in the best possible place at the time and it has suited him very well. We would prefer the services to stay as they are. Thank you.
1739.	Carer says that her son enjoys the centre because he gets to socialise and joins in with planned activities. She feels that day care services provide a safe place for her son because her personal experience is the community does not give people with disabilities the time of day. Carer likes the fact that day care services have a planned programme of activities with professional co-ordinators that promote well-being through social and health services. Carer also says that within day care services her son receives, he has a great deal of support from a field worker and counselling support with the organisation.
1740.	As I already have access to activities out of the centre, my carers at the centre assist me in going out and about. I live with my mother and she is unable to handle my wheelchair and myself out in the community.
1741.	At Moseley Day Centre I already receive the level of support I need. The staff have read my individual service statement to know what I need for my support.
1742.	Me and family hope that Moseley Day Centre will continue to provide services that they provide at the moment. I have the opportunity to go out into the community with staff at Moseley day centre who are all fully trained and aware of all my needs. My mother cannot cope with taking me out at the weekends, so the centre is valuable to me and my family.
1743.	My needs are being met by the present-day centre service. I have been assessed for person-centred planning and the day centre is my best option.
1744.	I am happy with the balance between activities provided by the day centre.
1745.	I hope I can still access all the activities I like with the support of my carer and staff at the centre.
1746.	I like that my carer has group support to manage my needs at the centre.
1747.	I don't want my access to the centre to be limited as I enjoy the big group activities in the hall.
1748.	I hope the balance between home and the centre can be maintained.
1749.	Day centre is good for me and my family. Centre is people I know.
1750.	I am happy with the way things are. I am happy with the level of care and support I receive at the centres. I am happy with my current level of independence.
1751.	The centre I attend helps me do all of above. My family manage money for me.
1752.	As long as it is done in conjunction with the many excellent sessions going on in the day centre.
1753.	It could potentially make things a lot better but I'm glad to say within our day centre we already provide those levels of support.
1754.	Ideas and concepts are very good as long as there is access to a day centre too.
1755.	I feel safe at the day centre. I feel happy. I have a bit of difficulty in walking too far.
1756.	I would feel unhappy if I did not have the centre to come to.
1757.	I would not have a safe & secure place to go if Moseley centre was not here.

1758.	I would like to do things in the community. I would still like to come to the centres as I enjoy going there. Centres are good for friends.
1759.	Yes, but still have day centre.
1760.	I like to feel safe and with my friends at the day centre that I am use too.
1761.	I need to attend Moseley Day Centre with care workers to assist me in my daily routines 5 days a week.
1762.	I have complete needs which are supported by staff at Moseley Day Centre.
1763.	I am happy about the level of activities that I am supported to participate in.
1764.	I enjoy choosing the activities I like to do at the centre I attend.
1765.	The centre I attend currently provides good care and opportunities for people with different needs
1766.	I like attending Elwood, change would be confusing for me.
1767.	In our case, feel day centre is far preferable with staff being able to take clients out occasionally.
1768.	I have been assisted in various activities through my day centre with staff supporting me.
1769.	It is a good idea for those day centres that are not up to scratch. But at Moseley it is great. I go out and also attend many services that they provide.
1770.	I am very happy at my day centre. I am supported by staff to take me out into the community to various venues. I also love the sessions that are provided throughout the week at Moseley Day Centre.
1771.	I am happy at my Moseley Day Centre; I attend 4 days a week and do lots of things there also. I am taken out into the community on a regular basis. Also, I have a very good network of friends with whom I socialise.
1772.	I like that my carer gets group support from other members of staff at the centre. I like that there is sufficient support for the different levels of care needed.
1773.	I would like to continue the balance of home care and activities at the centre. I like the socialisation aspect of the centre.
1774.	The proposed changes could be implemented within the day centre he attends.
1775.	I am not sure what this means for me. I need somewhere to go Monday to Friday and have something productive to do. Going to Four Seasons already meets all my needs apart from the hours could be longer.
1776.	I would rather socialise at Four Seasons so I can be with my friends. This is with staff I know and trust.
1777.	I want to carry on at Four Seasons it's very important to me to have people I trust and know will support me.
1778.	I don't want to stop coming to Four Seasons we do different things all the time.
1779.	I don't want to stay at home or go with people I don't know.
1780.	I am happy at my centre. I like to come to my centre. I want my friends to come to my centre.
1781.	Four Seasons is a very nice place to be. I have lots of friends here and I really like the staff. I can discuss problems and feel safe and happy here.
1782.	I need a routine. People who know and understand my needs, I want my friends and a program of activities so Four Seasons meets needs of me and others.
1783.	I could not stay at home or go out with strangers. My home life is too noisy. I don't feel stressed out at Four Seasons.
1784.	I enjoy being with people who have different disabilities. <small>Sage 17 comfortable</small> Sage 17 comfortable with my friends at Hockley.

1785.	I would be very sad and lonely and bored if I couldn't go to HRC.
1786.	I am happy that X is here she is making friends doing activities etc. she makes friends easily.
1787.	We are happy with current services, but we don't know how future services look. The person I care for is happy coming to this centre. We don't know what future services will be like.
1788.	I feel that my son is achieving the right support and care and I am happy for him to carry on with the day service and support that he gets at the moment.
1789.	Take away the day centre from me personally, then I am automatically into isolation. By coming to the day centre I am keeping my independence, keeping my mind active, talking to all sorts of people, of all disabilities and learning new skills to help me stay positive.
1790.	I attend a day centre 5 days a week. I do not want to go out into the community.
1791.	I like attending my day centre 5 days a week. I have a learning difficulty and physical disability. I would need support in the community. I am happy with the service I receive at the day centre and would not like it to change.
1792.	Unable to walk very far and at Elwood Day Centre everything is here for me. The community is far too big for me to find everything on my own.
1793.	Day centre essential. Making payments too much extra work.
1794.	I attend a day centre 3 days a week. Prior to this I was isolated. Already a day centre has changed my life. I have made new friends who do not judge me. The community is not a safe place, I feel vulnerable as I can only walk short distance and with walking aid.
1795.	Due to my disabilities, I am more than satisfied with coming to Elwood Day Centre. I am not prepared to go out in the community, probably have a seizure due to the stress. I have made my lifelong friends.
1796.	Day centre essential - Managing payment too difficult.
1797.	I attend a day centre which offers a lot of activities which I would have to pay extra for in the community. A day centre is itself a community where I feel safe and not judged. The community is not ready for disabled adults. People are less patient and not well informed. My disability forced me to leave work. My mental health would suffer if I did not have a day centre to attend.
1798.	I prefer attending a day centre as I meet groups of people and feel safe as I have epilepsy. I take medication which means if I cut myself, I bleed easily.
1799.	Day centre essential.
1800.	I attend a day centre 3 days a week. This has built my confidence and built my social network. I have a physical and learning disability. I use a walker to walk and feel vulnerable in the community. The community is not ready for disabled adults. To be treated as equals I feel judged and worry about having seizures as I have epilepsy. I feel safe and accepted in my current service.
1801.	Due to complex need, only the day services are best for my client.
1802.	Everything that was mentioned in the new proposals is exactly how the day centre staff work currently. My experience of caring for someone in personal and daily life means I understand how these changes will impact these individuals. These individuals (well many) have mental impairment and this is long term. They are unable to access work voluntary or long term and the day centre is their only source of independence in life.
1803.	What activities are available? It would be more difficult to access a range of activities separately when the day centres offer this in one place! Its consistent care that meets the individual needs of 1210

1804.	I would rather go to Elwood. The people are friendly, like some activities. It's like one big happy family.
1805.	I like coming to Elwood.
1806.	No sense of direction only used to come to Elwood. It would make my depression and anxiety worse.
1807.	I like what I do now.
1808.	He feels safe in the day centre with people he knows & therefore if more people go out into community and the day centre closes, it will cause distress as either he will have nowhere to go or will have to change his day centre.
1809.	The service user needs more days to attend centre.
1810.	I enjoy going to a day centre. Any change that was made that stopped me meeting my friends I would not like - I would like more choices and be able to do more things myself.
1811.	Staff at the centre are a great help!
1812.	I am happy with my service at Ebrook and don't want community activities.
1813.	X wants her normal Ebrook staff.
1814.	I would like to attend for 5 days a week.
1815.	I like to go to Ebrook and do active things.
1816.	X seems to enjoy the service she gets at the moment. Home would need a lot of help with personal payment. Respite aspect of the day service is very important.
1817.	I want to come to the centre.
1818.	I would like to come to the centre.
1819.	I think most day centres already provide this service. In addition, at day centre they have the opportunity to socialise.
1820.	I would like to feel that all day services will still be in place for those citizens who need them, if they do not "fit" into any of the three area's the council are looking at changing.
1821.	Day centre adds activities to service users lives that they wouldn't be able to do at home.
1822.	Has been coming here a long time really like it.
1823.	My son comes to centre different from Queen Alexandra College, here are friendly staff, made friends, he is like a family member. Part of their interaction.
1824.	Carer – My son likes coming here, it's like a second home.
1825.	The centre is switched on about people (SU) with complex needs.
1826.	I can only talk about my situation; this centre is their life.
1827.	Like to continue attending day centre, like to do things on the day not at the centre. Love coming to centre made friends, people same issues, community is limited in what is on offer.
1828.	Our sons are happy attending the day centre, but there is not enough for them to do which has an effect on their behaviour and wellbeing. Although they are temporarily attending Heartlands Day Centre whilst Ebrook is being refurbished and they are given far more opportunities to be kept busy and fit and to go out if they wish at this centre.

1829.	If I do not come to day centre, I will be bored. I like making friends, I like cooking and other recreational activities. It helps you having a break from home. Day, different activities group and keep weekend for family activities. It helps to socialise with friends and staff and in the community.
1830.	I still want to attend a day centre.
1831.	I do not want the day centre service to be replaced. I want to do things on the days I am not at the centre.
1832.	I agree with promoting independence and more opportunities for service users, but I am not sure there are enough services outside of day centres in the communities for them to be entertained on a daily basis. Day centres provide numerous activities for service users and I see on a daily basis how much they enjoy and benefit from that.
1833.	I would like to stay in the daycentre and socialise with service user.
1834.	X loves coming to the day centre as he socialises with others. It has helped him develop and his independent.
1835.	X loves attending day centre. He is always helpful when we ask him to get his centre bag. He gets ready easily and waits in the lounge for the bus. When he sees the bus, he is happy and calling the others to come, so they can go. If the bus is late X is not so happy and will have a sad face. Sometimes during bank holidays is often a bit confusing for him and we have to reassure him for a while before he cheers up. He likes coming to day centre and always happy to talk about it.
1836.	X's place here is very important to his routine he has severe autism.
1837.	My daughter likes to come to centre to see the friends and do some learning, how to use learning about craft.
1838.	X would prefer to come to the day centre, he is not happy when he has to stay at home. I would not like the option of having a direct payment.
1839.	I have 4 brothers and sisters who are at home, coming to centre I met other people and go to shops.
1840.	X's father used to take him out in community bus but his dad not well, and sister busy with their children. So centre is good times for her. She is waiting for her bus. Stand by the window looking out waiting for the bus each morning, she enjoys when he comes, that's the only time she enjoys with her peers.
1841.	Person centred planning needs to be based from a safe and secure building environment. My son has autism and just wants to attend the day centre. Direct payments are not suitable for those that cannot communicate their needs or what's happened to them. Opportunities within Birmingham City are not suitable for many including my son.
1842.	I feel safe within the day centre. I have been attending for 34 years. I have lots of friends & feel happy going there. I have problems with mobility and can grab at people in the community.
1843.	It will be good if I can continue to attend the day centre.
1844.	I rely on the day centre to see my friends, take part in activities in a safe environment. The staff understands my needs and behaviour. I feel safe and happy at Harborne Day Centre.
1845.	I am autistic and coming to the same place and being with my family is important to me and my sisters. I get upset if I don't come here.
1846.	Where is the point of someone else filling this questionnaire if you proclaim to work person centred? I would like to continue attending the daycentre!
1847.	I would like to attend the centre to learn activities and I like to interact with my friend, socialise which I really enjoy.
1848.	I enjoy it and like mixing with people e.g. my friends taking part of every daily activities allocated to me, etc.

1849.	X enjoys the service at the moment at Heartlands.
1850.	Coming to the day centre and doing different activities and going out in the community.
1851.	X enjoys the service she uses at the moment. Home would need a lot of personal support with payments. We are definitely a respite service for families, and we look after their loved ones.
1852.	Wanted to stay at Ebrook Day Service. No staying at home and supported from home. I miss X.
1853.	I would like activities in the community and still come to Ebrook.
1854.	If Ebrook is there as a day service for me, I want to do more things and have a choice in that context but if it means losing Ebrook, it affects me a lot.
1855.	Such changes can happen at Ebrook.
1856.	They bring the community together.
1857.	X is given the opportunity at the day centre to participate in activities. Sometimes he joins in.
1858.	I do not think the day centre needs to change. X enjoys coming here 4 days per week and he would be very upset if this changed.
1859.	I think it would affect the wellbeing of X and he looks forward to coming to the day centre. His daily environment would not change.
1860.	If Ebrook was not available our daughter would be very unhappy: Ebrook acts as a wonderful social forum enabling her to meet friends and engage in a variety of experiences - She is out in the community in going to Ebrook and really enjoys it.
1861.	I don't want it to change - I like Ebrook.
1862.	The support is needed at Ebrook for our daughter so that she has activities there, and from where she goes for meals, playing bowls etc.
1863.	Happy going to Beeches Goldd and accessing my activities.
1864.	I would get fed up at home and I would like to still come to the day services.
1865.	I would be very upset if I did not have day services.
1866.	I would like to come to the day centre.
1867.	I would like services from my day centre because the carers do not take me out to the places, I would like to visit on my day off from the day centre.
1868.	I like coming to day centre and doing activities and going out in community on minibus.
1869.	X likes coming to the day centre.
1870.	X doesn't like to change; he is happy at the centre.
1871.	Stay at the day service.
1872.	I like going out from my home to the day centre each day because I meet my mates and learn things with others.
1873.	I am happy where I am and like my friends and trust the people and staff. I enjoy all my daily activity programmes.
1874.	My needs are being met and my life has been better since I've come to Four Seasons. I trust staff at this time in my life when things haven't been good in my home life. You are making me very stressed. I'm staying here.
1875.	I want to stay at Four Seasons forever. I have been attending Four Seasons for 9 years 1 month. I have lots of friends here and I want Four Seasons to stay open forever. Don't take away our community project.

1876.	As a carer, the day centre is a lifeline for me. I know my daughter is in a safe environment and it gives her the opportunity to get out of the house and mix with a bigger percentage of different people. Without the day centre the quality of ours and our daughter's life would dramatically deteriorate.
1877.	My daughter needs routine and stability and cannot cope with everyday activities outside of the day centre.
1878.	You would take away choices for my sister. She wants her day centre. She wants a place she knows meets her needs and all her friends. When she goes to her centre her friends, she meets there have different needs to hers. The centre meets all needs. Having many different staff means many skills under one roof. All areas are covered.
1879.	You will be taking away my sister's choices. She wants a community and a day centre.
1880.	I firmly believe that day centres are vital as a community to persons of special needs. They provide a safe environment in which the attendees can meet with others like minded and go out into the community as a group. They are with highly trained staff who understands their abilities etc. They understand what frightens them, their likes and dislikes. There is continuity. Alas the saying safety in numbers as our society does not fully understand these wonderful people with Special Needs. They know full well that individuals cannot employ good and plentiful staff to accommodate individuals due to poor pay and amount of staff needed to support people individually. Council paid staff, and paid better, receive excellent training and in my personal experience are excellent facilitators. Our Special Needs children are vulnerable, and I firmly believe this is all about saving money and not in the best interests of the individual.
1881.	Valuable service which is enjoyable and beneficial to all involved. Nice to interact with others and develop social skills.
1882.	We need to keep day centre open as a help for our relatives etc. they do not interact most people can. Meeting up with friends and staff.
1883.	I'm happy attending my day centre and would like to continue going. They take me out in the community, give me opportunities to learn new things and I can socialise with my friends. I'm very happy there. I get scared when I go out and often have falls which hurt me and scare me. I wish Birmingham City Council would invest in my day centre, they closed Collingwood and I spent 10 years at home. It affected my health and I became very down and drank a lot of alcohol. My day centre is my happy place and my only chance to meet my friends. It also gives me respite from my Mum who has dementia. I feel sad that you wanted to close my day centre without any concern for me and my friends.
1884.	As I get older, I'm worried that my needs will increase, at day centre they monitor any decline in my health or wellbeing and they let my family know. There are lots of disabled people who will need support in the future so we will need more day centres not less. I don't want the worry of having to organise my own transport and I can't travel on my own unless you want me to get run over?
1885.	It has taken years of hard work and dedication for staff at the day centre to have the level of understanding and empathy with my sister and all other services users that they have. This is irreplaceable. A lot of them are in their 50's - Change as massive as this would be too much to cope with- resulting in mental health issues, isolation, anxiety and depression. These day centres and all staff involved are very precious and under-valued. By all means offer wider opportunities for young people for the future but leave day services as they are if you really care about these people and not about budgets and saving money.
1886.	It would make me very sad. I depend on Four Seasons and have learned many life skills here. My mother has many illnesses and is in her 80s.
1887.	Look at Kings College studies for 2018 as life enriching such centres are vital.

1888.	The security and safety of the day centre is vital for someone of my abilities.
1889.	The proposals may seem to have good intentions so people can learn more about their specific interests and be taken out into the community, but this will phase out day centres which are essential for people - especially those who have great difficulty in accessing the outside community. Day centres provide social environment, learning opportunities, stability, cooked meals, brilliantly trained and supportive staff etc. I am not in favour of new proposals.
1890.	Please note if the day centre stays, I would agree if not I would strongly disagree.
1891.	Currently day centre service is good. Getting to know people. Involved in activities. Get me out of house.
1892.	Service at day centre is good. Nice to be involved with groups. Gets me out the house.
1893.	I am very happy with the service I currently receive. I feel the strategy proposed is vague and complicated. I want to continue attending the day centre.
1894.	I disagree because I think we still need day centres. Getting people into other activities is fine, provided they still have regular access to the centres. Day opportunities should not be given at the expense of day centres.
1895.	There are no alternative provisions which offer the same facilities, hours and staff.
1896.	My son is extremely happy going to Ebroot centre. He is an individual and citizen.
1897.	X would prefer the day centre she likes to meet people. X likes to be independent this gives her the feeling of doing her own thing.
1898.	I don't think that it would work for me not having a structured day. I like to know and be familiar with my routine and the people around me. I get upset easily if I am unsure of what is happening or if I cannot make my needs understood.
1899.	I enjoy attending Hockley Day Centre, everyone is so friendly and caring. The staff understands my needs and support me very well. I have my pad changed twice per day. I enjoy having my dinner alongside other service users, my meat is prepared in an appropriate way, so that I don't choke. I am encouraged to drink plenty of fluids. I enjoy a full timetable of activities including being out of my chair onto the soft play area to have an afternoon stretch, bike riding, being outside in the fresh air. I love the interaction with my peers at the day centre. I am always happy to attend and when I am there, I am very cheerful and vocal :)
1900.	I want centre.
1901.	I like coming to the day centre to see my friends. I would like to have a newsletter group about what goes on in the day centre/Birmingham City Council.
1902.	I enjoy coming to the day centre. I like gardening and sweeping up and seeing my friends, this makes me happy and I like it very much.
1903.	X likes coming to day centre. To meet new people and he comes out from home and likes riding bike.
1904.	Wouldn't benefit a person like my son as he does not have the capacity to understand. He has a learning disability severe and has autism and like routine which is to attend the day centre. And like the support provided by the team.
1905.	I only come one day and would like more days. I can feel quite lost when at home. At the centre I have friends.
1906.	I like coming to the day centre because it is good for me. I like going to the enablement project 'healthy eating' because I learn how to cook healthy food. The day centre is really important to me because I learn a lot.
1907.	My son finds it difficult to be at home and to go anywhere as he is very autistic and does not behave with other people around him. We want the day centre for him as it helps to go to work.

1908.	By attending the day centre it gives X the opportunity to learn new skills, enables to do activities. By ensuring her needs are met this has a positive impact on her physical & mental health. Also, a positive impact on her carers as well. She has the chance to share and experiences with other people. Make friends and have a social aspect in her life, which carers alone.
1909.	I prefer the day centre because I have other siblings with disabilities. The day centre supports my complete needs. This gives my carers a break for the days I attend.
1910.	Prefer to attend the day centre, without coming to the day centre, this person would get stress, anxiety and also gives carers a break.
1911.	I like coming to the day centre because it is nice. I like playing football at the centres and I like riding the bikes.
1912.	I like coming to the day centre because I enjoy spending time with my friends, I attend football and like being part of a team. I also enjoy going rock climbing and the cooking lessons and receive certificates for completing my rock-climbing course. I also enjoy spending some time on my team having a cup of tea, socialising with my peers.
1913.	X enjoys coming to the day centre as it gives him the chance to meet his friends, practice in activities, learn new skills.
1914.	I have very strict relatives; I want to come to the day centre every day and get upset when I cannot go.
1915.	It is good for me & I like it here. I love staff in GF's. I like to see friends here. If I couldn't come here, I would feel sad. I don't want to be stuck at home. If I were stuck at home, I'd miss out.
1916.	I like coming to the day centre as I enjoy socialising with my friends and peers. It also allows me to have some time away from home and give my mom a break. When I attend Hockley Day Centre, I get to attend rock climbing and sign language classes which builds my self-esteem and confidence. I have built many life skills whilst I have been attending the centre, which has developed my communication skills.
1917.	Enjoys coming to the centre and would like to continue coming five days a week for socializing and learning.
1918.	Would still like to come to day centre five days a week. Would still like to go out with the day centre for activities in the community.
1919.	Would continue to be happy at the day centre rather than someone coming to the home and taking her out. Negative impact on the family and her if she cannot go to the centre.
1920.	Enjoys coming to the day centre five days a week, enjoys seeing the people she normally associates with and enjoys participating in activities with the staff and other clients at the centre. Is very happy and comfortable at the centre. Enjoys having lunch with the people at the centre.
1921.	I want to come to day centre to see my friends and learn new things.
1922.	X enjoys the centre and will like to attend 5 days. Would like to go out in the community and attend centre. Has been coming to centre for a long time and enjoys mixing with his friends. Also gives family a rest, X has older parents at home and sibling with learning difficulties at home.
1923.	I would like to come to the centre and enjoy painting, like going on the computers, mixing with my friends.
1924.	These proposals seem so set against day centres and the very good job they do. I feel that proposals like this are very anti day centres. I feel this is unfair.
1925.	I feel safe for my son when he is at the day centre. I trust the staff and know that they will look after him. Birmingham wants to be a good city and a place to want to live, then it needs to care for people like my son.

1926.	My son enjoys going to the day centre and he does lots of things there, but what proposal you are asking to forget that one of many advantages of the day centre is the meeting and being with other people in a social environment. People make friends and more at day centre. This is very important part of my son's life.
1927.	The day centre is such an important part of my son's life losing it would impact him badly. These centres are important to people like my son. This centre is not just a place he doesn't just sit there, he does lots of things there like trips, out for lunch, cinema, shopping and all done with friends and staff. It is important to have day centres and I want you to do your best to keep as many of the centres open as possible.
1928.	X's day centre is very important & enjoys going out into the community.
1929.	X would be unhappy without his day centre activities.
1930.	I still want to come to my day centre.
1931.	Still want to see my friends and do my cooking.
1932.	Like coming to centre, like activities-cooking, shopping, days out. Wouldn't be doing same activities at home if didn't come to centre.
1933.	In some ways the idea is good, but in other ways it seems stressful. Like the idea of having a centre to go to and a sense of routine and structure.
1934.	Wants to stay at the day centre
1935.	X really enjoys coming to the day centre. It's important that she meets her friends, and everyday day routine is important as well.
1936.	X is confident at Alderman Bowen; she loves it there. She has been to other centres but has not settled. X hates change and I'm afraid for her wellbeing if there's any change.
1937.	X has friends at Alderman Bowen she enjoys her days there and looks forward to going 4 days a week, she is happy there and she does not accept change very well.
1938.	X enjoys coming to the centre & wants to continue attending & enjoys socialising with his friends.
1939.	X would like to continue attending the day centre to take part in the activities ran.
1940.	I like to come to the day centre 5 days a week to meet friends. I would also like to go out with your friend and partner to go to the community. I would like to go to bowling and lunch.
1941.	I like to come to the day centre to meet different people and friends. I like to do activities. Going to enablement session to learn how to use money and make my own choice.
1942.	I like X to come to centre, he is very happy here. He doesn't like change. Why change things when they are not broke. I would worry about X if I didn't know who was looking after him. I know all his helpers at the centre, and I would trust all of them to look after X.
1943.	Coming to the centre, accessing Acupack off site activity, meeting up with peers, going out in the community.
1944.	Want to come to day centre, I like to see my friends at centre, I would like to go to the park & outside. Help me to make a sandwich or other food. Help to make tea. Help to wash up.
1945.	I would like to attend the day centre each day to socialize, go to the games room when I want to, I like attending most of the activities, the aspiration club one Friday every month. I would like more community trips and activities.
1946.	X would prefer to come to the day centre to do activities and socialize.

1947.	Meeting friends, singing, cooking, bingo, I really like the daycentre and are happy that I can be a part of it. I'm also happy to be able to go to the gym, cinema. I like the staff they are always caring and try to support me with all my needs. They are also really understanding to my interests and always have a person to go to if I feel like I need a chat or a cuddle.
1948.	Attending the centre enables me to see my sister who lives with another carer. Also, to see friends I have made over the years at the centre. The meals are good + the trips +events. Christmas is always something to look forward to at the centre.
1949.	1. I want to come to the centre, 2. I want to go to the pictures with friends, 3. I want to go out for a day trip, 4. I want to come to the centre to do some cooking, 5. Coming to the centre enabled me to learn different skills, 6. I would like to take part doing washing up, 7. I would like to help friends by making tea.
1950.	Same reasons as already stated, my sister needs a structured environment with constant support and care.
1951.	I want to continue to access a day centre.
1952.	I would like to attend day centre which I enjoyed socializing with my peers and staff.
1953.	It's important that X attends centre as support carers to have respite due to X complex needs
1954.	X is not ready to access in the community. Mum and Dad prefer centre rather than direct payment.
1955.	X enjoys attending the centre Mum and Dad have addressed he is not having a lot of seizures.
1956.	If I don't come to the day centre my mother + I would struggle to cope finding my own care + activities and I would get bored at home.
1957.	X Enjoys the day centre as he has been attending for years. His parents are in their 80's and have bad health. Family need support. X has many fits daily and needs a reliable service.
1958.	X comes into the centre staff monitor him and inform staff and family of any concerns. If family did not have day care, he would end up in full time care as family would not cope.
1959.	Headway are very good.
1960.	Our son has been going to Harborne Day Centre for over 15 years, it is his only social interaction with friends. If it wasn't for that he would spend all of his time watching TV in his room. He has down syndrome, severe learning difficulties and a congenital heart defect. He loved the day centre, he chooses what activities he wants to do, and it is his lifeline. He cannot use public transport and I would not trust a PA with his health needs. I am able to relax knowing he is safe, happy and well cared for at the day centre.
1961.	BCC needs to support centres.
1962.	Preserve the service as the centre is working.
1963.	Someday centres have more funding than others, but people have their preference as more choice and needs are met.
1964.	We want the centre to stay because of everything especially the staff; management and activities.
1965.	The choice shouldn't be to replace day centres. The choice should be a mixture of community and day centres.
1966.	The staff at Moseley help me every day to take part in different activities. My mom is in control of my personal budget, my personal ISS states what I prefer
1967.	It will only affect me if you decide to close my centre. I am in a safe environment while attending Moseley Centre. Even when being taken out there is a risk assessment done by staff & driver. All these new ideas are already in place here at Moseley Centre, except for getting employment, in which case I would lose all my benefits.
1968.	What are these activities? Who would support me to do this? My place is where I am already doing this.

1969.	I attended Moseley Day Centre for a long time then was asked to try Four Seasons. This has given me the chance to learn new life skills and have a lovely site and place to do these activities and be part of this community project.
1970.	It's crap, I don't want to stay at home, I would want to stay where I am it works for me and my friends so why change it.
1971.	My needs are already being met at my project so why do you want to change this. Listen to what we want not what you want.
1972.	Wants to stay at centre.
1973.	Would like it to stay at the day centre.
1974.	X enjoys going to the day centre. X has made many friends at the day centre.
1975.	I like coming to day centre to all my sessions.
1976.	I want staff to support me with activities in Birmingham.
1977.	My Moseley centre helps me to access different places to visit in Birmingham, staff take care of me.
1978.	I don't know, all I do know is I want to keep my Moseley centre open. I use my centre 5 days a week. The staff keep me safe when I go out and inside the centre. I am asked what I would like to do and choose myself. If the centre closes, I will lose all my friends.
1979.	As I have said I do already receive the support and help from staff at Moseley Centre. So, this is not a new issue.
1980.	I want to keep my day centre open, I have lots of friends here, I like to go out into the community and also I like to attend the in house activities of my choice, I do go into the community with staff and friends.
1981.	X does not have capacity to understand but indicated 'don't know' and also said 'stay here in the centre'.
1982.	X wants to stay in the centre.
1983.	X loves going on the special bus to day centre, he knows what time the bus arrived, if it is late, he gets upset.
1984.	Your ideas are already in place here at Moseley Centre.
1985.	Staff at Moseley help people to access as many activities as they want. Their carer or parent controls the finances, staff listen to each and every person, people are able to access the community.
1986.	There really would be no difference here at Moseley. Everything suggested is already in place and happening. The only thing that would have a detrimental effect, people not being able to access their centre and missing their friends and all the activities and outings that are available to them.
1987.	Staff at Moseley already do these things. And personalised support plan is in place for staff to follow. There are lots of activities in house and in the community, staff will accompany me whatever I choose to do.
1988.	I would be worried that the Moseley Centre would close and not be able to see all my friends there again. Here at Moseley they already provide the things that are recommended the trips out into the community and lots of in-house activities take place throughout the day.
1989.	Does not have capacity to understand. But has gestured to stay here at the Day Centre.
1990.	Indicated to stay at Day Centre.
1991.	The day centre works well without changes.
1992.	X likes to come to the centre.
1993.	That day services can provide this.
1994.	Please keep my day services the same.

1995.	Working at New Roots to stay the same I got so much out of going to New Roots.
1996.	I get so much support with New Roots.
1997.	I love people - I do not want this thing to shut - in trouble.
1998.	I think attending a day centre is safer.
1999.	I enjoy attending the allotments and Alderman Bowen and being supported by the staff.
2000.	I enjoy attending activities at the centre and allotments as it keeps me safe.
2001.	I get support from staff at the allotments.
2002.	My mum would worry about me, if I was always out in the community and did not have a base like the centre and allotments.
2003.	Would like to keep coming to the day centre.
2004.	I want to continue to attend the day centre, because I like what I do.
2005.	Would like to stay at day centre.
2006.	We do this through the day centre.
2007.	It makes no difference because I attend the day centre and my needs are met.
2008.	I am very happy with my daily activity program. I have lots of friends at Four Seasons I can talk any problems through with staff. I enjoy everything I do here we are a family we have regular meeting to discuss what we want to do, and monthly programs goal to achieve I want you to Listen to my CHOICE anything I've said is true. I want to stay at my life skills project Four Seasons because I am a vulnerable adult who is and feels safe here.
2009.	X named activities, and were they are and that they provide safety.
2010.	Mom would cope she's elderly 84 years old I wouldn't feel safe have no friends. No one to take my issues too. My day is filled with activities where I attend at Four Seasons, I access community with staff and friends we are a community-based project open to the public we are involved with Highbury Hall Orchard Project do community activities.
2011.	I want to stay at the day centre.
2012.	Where can I associate with friends in the city as at present, I can do this at my day centre.
2013.	I need this day centre because it does a lot to help me within the centre.
2014.	I enjoy coming out to the day centre to mix and to make friends with new and old friends.
2015.	I live in supported living and if my transport is cancelled for any reason, I get a taxi as I wouldn't be able to cope on my own all day. I have been at my project a long time and I get a lot of life skills joy friends and care who know me and my needs.
2016.	I would be bored. I don't want to be left in front of TV all day. We all have different needs, which all need to be met. My friends and staff are very important to me. I would like to be given choice to do what I want. My choice is to be at my project 4 Seasons.
2017.	I have full activity programme everyday which gives me life skills. Who do I go to in community if I'm not safe and I don't like changes I like routine.
2018.	I am in emergency respite after issues at home who would have protected me if I didn't attend here and have trust to speak to staff and friends about myself. I want to be safe. Do you have a safety plan for me and my friends? I attend Four Seasons 3 days a week. I go shopping with staff 1 day and do nothing else with the carers I'm with.
2019.	I attend a garden project 3 days a week. I do a lot of different activities. We are very lucky to be coming here, it is very good. Myself and my friends we do lots.

2020.	My son really enjoys his placement at Four Seasons. He is very happy and settled there. Any proposed changes fill him with anxiety. His social life and activities revolve around the day centre.
2021.	The support he has is already exactly what he needs why make changes?
2022.	I do not think Birmingham Council realise how important that centre is both to the service users and carers they depend on the support the centre and staff give freely and whole heartedly.
2023.	All things above are achieved at the centre so why change it.
2024.	X gets bored at home and I'm sure you would not fund enough for him to have a purpose in life & keep him occupied 5 days a week. He loves his quiz's, cooking, going shopping. I do not think you are considering the carers also. X going to the centre gives me some respite. It enables me to go shopping, get the housework done meet up with friends for a coffee.
2025.	My family would worry if I was not with my centre community. I would be scared.
2026.	The day centre is like a "bus station", it's a meeting place. It's a sound place to meet and congregate.
2027.	I attend Four Seasons 3 days a week with different activities every day giving me pleasure, friends and fulfilment. I have lots to do here and I'm good at what I do.
2028.	We all have needs as individuals my needs are being met where I am so why change this now and close my place listen to what I'm telling you.
2029.	Without the day services I would have nowhere to go.
2030.	It's important for me to come to the day centre I have friends here. I do activities and I am learning to write.
2031.	We are already taking part in the community with this model of day centre are not going in the community every day. It doesn't feel family / personal if I was out in the community all the time.
2032.	If day centre wasn't available, it would make me bored as I love seeing my friends, my carer doesn't get a break so me being at the centre gives my carer some down time to go out and also have a little time off.
2033.	I like working at New Roots and working with the staff there as well and the other service users. I like working with them as a team.
2034.	I would like it to stay the same.
2035.	No need the changes to my present service.
2036.	Kept pointing to centre picture.
2037.	I want to continue to come to Alderman Bowen. I have friends and a girlfriend have and get to see them.
2038.	I want to come to attend Alderman Bowen.
2039.	I like it at Alderman Bowen.
2040.	My carers feel I am safe at the day centre as do I. I want to continue to attend day centres.
2041.	New Roots meet all vision. They give /offer people choice. They are in the community. They are a friendship group.
2042.	New Roots support me and my family and offer me and my family choices.
2043.	I like the variety of working at New Roots and coming to Alderman Bowen and sharing the activities.
2044.	I go to New Roots. We are in the community. I do the things I want to do.
2045.	If he still comes to the day centre, it will be OK. He has lost respite care because he's 65 we only have the day centre.
2046.	I like the day centre.

2047.	Mom, dad and me would be sad if I never came to centre.
2048.	I like my day centre it is safe and I see my friends.
2049.	I would be scared to go out on my own. I would stay home and have no friends.
2050.	I want to attend the day centre Alderman Bowen and my sister also wants me to attend.
2051.	I want to continue to come to the day centre. My family want me to come to the day centre.
2052.	I want to attend the day centre.
2053.	I want to continue to come to the day centre. My family want me to come to the day centre.
2054.	Me and my family want me to attend the day centre.
2055.	I want to come to a day centre and allotments instead.
2056.	I like coming to day centre and allotments.
2057.	X my sister knows I'm safe at the centre.
2058.	We disagree with changing or trying to reduce the amount of day centres staying open as this centre is a lifeline for us. It's a safe environment with all facilities needed to assist with my disabilities but also provides stimulating sessions that are both enjoyable and entertaining. We would like to go out more with the centre on the bus but funding (lack of) prevents us from doing this very often. But we do understand the need for more able service users to go out more in the community.
2059.	They are already there at the day centre for me and provided by my carers.
2060.	I support the centre whole heartedly, as I am not able bodied and physical things are difficult for me, I haven't got the ability to cope with outdoor or going to many places. I do much prefer going to the centre where entertainment is provided. I can see people I am used to; meals are prepared, and gentle staff is there for my wellbeing. Please do not change this for me and those like me who are happy with things as it is.
2061.	The day centre works for me from I was 16 years old and I still like the day centre. I feel safe and cared for. Rather than anything else, I can imagine in these changes which is mentioned. Yes, the changes may work for able bodied, but please think about people like myself who is unable.
2062.	X said I love my day centre. I look after everybody.
2063.	Happy with present service.
2064.	Want centre, want trips out.
2065.	I want to continue to come to the centre my friends are here, I'm happy here.
2066.	I go to celebration with my niece and family. I enjoy singing and acting at the centre.
2067.	My niece is happy and so am I at the centre.
2068.	I like it here my niece is happy with my safety at the centre and so am I.
2069.	I want to stay at the centre.
2070.	I am supported to live at home but like coming to the day centre to be with my friends.
2071.	X enjoys attending the day centre she has a lot of friends would like the chance to play music to others.
2072.	I like going to my day centre I have lots of friends and get a lot of help to do the things I enjoy.
2073.	Day service provides security. I am happy at my day centre. I know people at my centre, and I feel safe.

2074.	Day care services are very much needed in communities.
2075.	These centres are an asset to the community and service users. Also, a great help to all carers.
2076.	We need these centres to continue. These citizens need the support of these centres.
2077.	My carer brings me to Ebrook.
2078.	I like to come to this day service.
2079.	Want to come to centre.
2080.	I like coming back to centre.
2081.	Ebrook is nice.
2082.	I like it here at Beeches day centre.
2083.	I like going to a day centre.
2084.	X wants to come to Ebrook for activities with staff, friends.
2085.	X explained that she likes Ebrook.
2086.	Day centres are so important for routine and stability within the family.
2087.	If day centre support is reduced coping in the community would be difficult. Stability and routine are very important.
2088.	The staff are all here and I want to come here.
2089.	No, I am alright here. I don't want to go anywhere else. *Has written "no" next to the word 'job' on Question 4d.*.
2090.	I am alright here because it suits me.
2091.	I would be upset if I could not come to the centre.
2092.	I've always come here.
2093.	Service user said that he likes coming to the centre.
2094.	I like going to the centre to see my friends and do things.
2095.	I am happy to be at the day centre.
2096.	Happy to be here.
2097.	I am happy to attend the centre.
2098.	I enjoy coming to the day centre it gets me out of myself and like the company.
2099.	I like the service I receive – it helps me keep active and do things I enjoy as well as seeing friends. I can get here safely and easily myself. I worry about changes.
2100.	Service user enjoys attending the day centre, with friends and attending on a daily basis.
2101.	My brother has cerebral palsy and enjoys the things to do at the day centre.
2102.	I like centre, going to rooms doing different activities, garden would go out with the centre to park parties where I see friends. I like my supporters there.
2103.	The service user said she likes the centre and her friends here.
2104.	I enjoy coming to the day centre.
2105.	I love coming to the centre It gives me a bit of independence and the staff are brilliant.

2106.	We would like things to stay as they are now as a lot more changes have begun to happen like doing lots more different things in the centre.
2107.	Want to stay at centre.
2108.	I like to attend here regularly.
2109.	To be honest I want things at my centre to stay the same at my day centre.
2110.	I want things to stay the same.
2111.	I am fortunate I have much family support and with the services Heartlands provide makes me feel happy and secure.
2112.	I like to come to the centre. I like going shopping and day trips.
2113.	I want to stay at the day centre.
2114.	I miss the day centre.
2115.	I would like to stay in my day centre.
2116.	I like to meet all my friends at the day centre and have fun.
2117.	I like to come to Ebrook and be given the choice.
2118.	I like the day centre that I attend. I would not like to stay at home. I have lots of friends here.
2119.	I like coming to my day centre.
2120.	I would like to keep coming to my day centre as I enjoy my activities at the centre and meeting up with my friends.
2121.	I'm stopping at my day centre Beeches Goldd.
2122.	I want to stop here - Beeches Goldd.
2123.	Still attend Beeches Goldd.
2124.	I enjoy my activities at Beeches Goldd. I want to stay at Beeches Goldd.
2125.	I would still like to come to the centre.
2126.	I like coming to my day centre where all my friends and staff members are. I like my activities and accessing different places.
2127.	I already go to the day centre and choices are available for us to do activities.
2128.	I want the day centre opened because it enables me to interact and meet with my friends. I also want an opportunity to do more activities with them.
2129.	I would like to come to my day centre as I enjoy my activities at the centre and meeting up with my friends.
2130.	I want to come to my centre and go to my activities during the weekend.
2131.	I don't want to change my day service.
2132.	My family would be sad if I didn't come back to the centre.
2133.	I do not want my day service to change. I benefit to the utmost on how it is now. Why can't the individual's needs be accommodated, and day centres still be provided?
2134.	We need the day centre to be kept open - my sister has agoraphobia and these new ideas would not work for her. Plus she needs trained specialised staff who deal with her at the day centre.
2135.	I like my day centre and would like to stay here.
2136.	I want to come to the day centre.

2137.	I like coming here.
2138.	X likes to be at Ebrook and to be with people, many people.
2139.	If there is day centre support; It's fine.
2140.	As this person is unable to communicate verbally it is difficult to comment. But we do know the routine of coming to Ebrook is important.
2141.	The centre has been quite good to me, and I enjoy my activities.
2142.	Due to being elderly I benefit more from having the support that I receive from the day centre service. The stress of thinking that there may not be enough day centres for people like me who really need it, is making me ill. I need to know that I have a place to go to give my carer respite and to get the support that I need.
2143.	My son needs the day services open. He is happy to come here every day.
2144.	I don't want services to change. I am happy coming here.
2145.	Ebrook is her local community.
2146.	I like to come to Ebrook, I would come here seven days a week if I could. I love meeting my friends. This is the only place I am in control – every other situation means that I depend on the kindness of others. My friends here accept me just like your friends do with you- They are not just being kind as other people are to me, I am normal here. I love helping my friends especially X.
2147.	Could send me in a more depressive mood. The day centre provides a range of support which might not be available in the local community. Staff sit with and listen to clients.
2148.	I am happy with the service I'm getting. Yes, it's alright.
2149.	I would like to join all the different activities at the centre.
2150.	I would miss all my friends and activities. I like attending Ebrook 5 days a week.
2151.	I would like to attend Beeches Goldd.
2152.	I would like to access the day centre and go into the community to see my friends.
2153.	Still attend day centre. Be supported in the community.
2154.	Because I don't want to go out into community.
2155.	I want to continue coming to the centre and New Roots.
2156.	I like the way things are at the moment.
2157.	I want to continue coming to the centre.
2158.	I would like to continue with the support I have already got.
2159.	The day centres are very important to both the carer and service users at the centre provides the community needed for those with disabilities and learning difficulties. Why change it?
2160.	I would like to come to my day centre every day.
2161.	X wants to stay at centre.
2162.	Make the change within day service put more money in.
2163.	Please don't change my service.
2164.	Things can change with day service all level can be meet without going outside.

2165.	Service Users come and go to the Day Centre on different days throughout the week and some more regularly than others.
2166.	Hopefully in ten years' time we'll still be sitting here in this day centre.
2167.	They do lots here at the centre and go out to activities, with support from staff.
2168.	When Ebrook was here it was great. My brother's behaviour changed (for the better) however, when they left, his behaviour changed for the worse.
2169.	Day centre as Hockley filled with lots of meaningful activities; service users have a network of friends. If not broke – don't fix it. It's a cheaper way for council to save money.
2170.	The Day Centres are better prepared than most of the community.
2171.	Hockley DC has lots of facilities, have a wide range of activities, even open after normal hours close.
2172.	At day centres, carers know that citizens are in a secure & safe environment, we can enjoy respite to do other household tasks and go on holiday if needed.
2173.	Here people are safe and can do what they want for example run around.
2174.	Like the IT here. All like music and community here at centre, but like to experience what's out there, with the support.
2175.	If they weren't here, there would be a significant impact on our families.
2176.	A lot of what was said is already happening at the day centre. Son who uses the centres has learned a number of skills, gets to choose from a variety of activities and is supported to go out and about. The centre goes out for walks, rock climbing and sailing. They also have adapted bikes that people can use. Another important thing is that he has friends at the centre. Appreciate the support the centre provides – only care support received (carer is elderly and on her own) is from the day centre. Son attends 5 days a week.
2177.	The day centre is the one stable thing in their life – cannot cope with change, essential to maintain stability in their lives.
2178.	Enjoy Relaxing here.
2179.	I would like to go to centre.
2180.	Headway centre charity is fantastic, help with speech and writing the staff are very helpful.
2181.	I believe that Headway addresses well the difficulties clients face in their daily lives.
2182.	Mum is happy for me to attend New Roots.
2183.	If I didn't come, I'd be fed up.
2184.	My son X needs a lot of support at all times due to his learning disabilities. He gets very upset and panics at any changes being made. He has no understanding of money or trying to learn new things. He needs 24-hour support, he goes to Heartlands Resource Centre Thursday and Friday each week, he is happy how things are there now and not have any changes. He stops at home with me the rest of the week, I care for X and look after his needs, I am his carer. I also feel there is a lot more with special needs like X using the centre who feel the same way.
2185.	It's boring when centre is closed.
2186.	Family feel attending X is very good. She's able to do a lot of physical activities, rock climbing, bikes and skills like keeping tidy and personal hygiene in the kitchen will enable her to be more independent.
2187.	I go Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

2188.	Currently this is very upsetting. I don't want to end up seeing less people. I want to socialise with familiar people, I don't want my world to become smaller than it already is. I don't want to spend more time at home watching tv because changes may dictate that I have to. I don't want to be with people who find it difficult to understand me. I want to feel safe & secure and have good interactions with people.
2189.	I like coming to day centre to see my friends. I like to learn new skills that enable me to be independent at home. I like to leave day centre with skills that can help me get a job.
2190.	X has had a very hard younger life. Dr X got her back her confidence also introduced her to respite at Hobmoor Rd, she still goes now, and loves it. Then I asked Social Worker about Alderman Bowen, she made an appointment to have a look around, went on waiting list and she got a place. X has changed 100% since she has been there.
2191.	My brother already misses that he can only attend day centres 3 days when he used to go 5. He has actually got horribly depressed when his last day centre was threatened with closure and he had nowhere to go for months till we found him another centre to attend. Those day centres are communities. He socialises there, learns new skills, practises things he can do, exercises his mind and body. He absolutely loves attending and declines mentally and physically if he can't attend for any length of time. The regular attendance is vital for giving his day structure and routine. And now he is getting anxious once again at these consultations with the spectre of day centre closures.
2192.	My cousin goes to a day centre and she doesn't like change in her life with her learning difficulties it just adds her more pressure with her life.
2193.	We need our day centres as we get older, he takes part in baking money skills he access the community twice a week, offered a healthy choice at lunch time, also goes out in the community for meals. Harborne Resource Centre staff continue to support X to access transport to and from home and also in the community on activities. I as a carer support X and my husband in all his health care appointments and personal care. X likes his day centre and it gives me some respite while he's away and I don't need to worry. This benefits X by socialising with his group undertaking activities in the day centre and in the local community. I will be interacting with his friendship groups. Day centre are what X likes and knows staff know him very well. This is what I say what works for some won't work for all as we all know. X like things to stay the same way. He required someone to be with him at all times because he gets lost and disorientated. X agreed with the changed from day to day, but his choice is staying with day centre.
2194.	A carer mentioned her daughter who enjoys being with other people which she cannot get in the community.
2195.	Family have a son/daughter with severe learning difficulties; closure of Ebrook Day Centre, Sutton Coldfield would have a devastating effect on son/daughter. Family member has many friends there and this would be lost should the Day Centre close. Son/Daughter has control over their life and enjoys the day centre very much and enjoys tap dancing, swimming and cooking. Health and wellbeing would also be affected –is very safe at the day centre and looked after. The activities at Ebrook are very well structured. Families have no confidence in Birmingham City Council and their decision-making process. Why is the legal route taken before anyone listens?
2196.	Day centre fits perfectly with his working schedule and allows for a break from caring.
2197.	All felt staff were supporting them at the day centre.

2198.	As a parent I am happy with the different activities that my son takes part in within the community that he accesses from the day centre with staff support.
2199.	Attending a day centre is essential to me. I live alone and am isolated without this. I would like support to do things on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturdays and Sundays. I would prefer to come to the day centre 5 days a week.
2200.	Being part of a group is what people want.
2201.	Carer said that she had a problem with moving away from buildings - and some centres should have had money to do other centres up. Also suggested skilled staff should be employed and her daughter needs a building-based area.
2202.	Centres and staff need commending. They do the best with what they have got and do it well. Utilise what we already got.
2203.	Centres motivate people to get up in the morning. Like us going to work and interacting with others.
2204.	Clients need day-to-day continuity to make friends at Elwood and the staff know the clients well and can give first aid/ care/ drugs as appropriate.
2205.	Day care services provide me with a safe space to be myself with my well-being, being improved daily.
2206.	Day centres are like bases; and then our relatives should be able to do all sorts within these bases.
2207.	X is very happy attending Moseley day centre.
2208.	Ebrook is part of a community in accessing activities away from your family or home (different environment).
2209.	enjoys the Day service and signed to say he enjoys his 5 day's and activities (photography, bingo) they all enjoyed coming to see their friends + socialising.
2210.	X said he like coming to the centre. X said he doesn't like staying home. X said when he comes to the centre he gets to go out in the community.
2211.	I am filling in this questionnaire on behalf of a lady who uses this centre 5 days a week. If she didn't, she would probably get to do hardly anything may go out once a week for lunch or to the shops. 1-1 worker not BCC employee.
2212.	I am from the Fairway day centre are all our concerns been taken seriously, us older generation need the day centre and people with complex needs.
2213.	I am happy coming to the day centre.
2214.	I am looking forward to going back to my day centre.
2215.	I am the persons key worker and he says he loves coming to the centre and learns what he needs and wants here.
2216.	I am very happy with this service and care I receive.
2217.	I do not want to leave this centre as they make me feel safe and happy.
2218.	I enjoy coming to the centre. I would like to keep coming to the centre. I like to see my friend and staff and do my activities. I feel safe when I come to the centre.
2219.	It is not enough to ask service users what they enjoy doing. Day centre staff will agree that their service users love doing activities (football, swimming etc...) as part of their everyday life at the day centre. What I have not heard anyone explain to the service users is that they will be doing these activities without the safety net of their day centre. For the service users who are able to verbally communicate their feelings, you will get a different response, one that describes the importance of the day centre to them. It was evident to those who were actually watching the service users yesterday that they interact much differently with their peers than they do with their PA's. It would be detrimental to their well-being to remove this opportunity of interacting with peers.

2220.	I have been attending for 7 years and it's a lifeline for me all the staff are very good, and I enjoy the variety of activities that they do with us.
2221.	I help my mum and dad at home to look after my brother. I think that the day centre should be left open for other people to come and be happy and meet people.
2222.	I live in Birmingham and attend Alderman day centre. I am unable to do outdoor activity and many other things. But I enjoy going to the centre and enjoy all the activities around me and hope that whatever changes are made it will be via support of the service users at Alderman Bowen, indeed in all the centre which supports people like me.
2223.	I want to come to Hockley badly. I love coming to Hockley to see my friends and staff who help and support me to have a quality of life.
2224.	I want to continue to attend the day centre, to meet my friends and Girlfriend every day and I enjoy all the activities.
2225.	I would be in the pub everyday drinking as I did before when you closed & I was told I was being trained for work then you closed it. I have good support from the team and friends at Four Seasons who have helped me stay on track and not drink all day.
2226.	I would be sad if I could not come to the day centre as I would miss my friends.
2227.	It gets me out of the house in the morning and gives a purpose to my week.
2228.	It's important for me to come to the day centre. As I have 4 other siblings. This makes carer rest as when I'm at the day centre. To be part of a group of friends and undertake daily living things which I wouldn't normally do.
2229.	It's important I attend the day centre as my sister also has health issues with similar conditions.
2230.	My brother attends Harborne day centre which in my opinion is a wonderful centre. A building-based centre Harborne day centre is what he needs.
2231.	My brother is here with his friends and his skills have improved. What can he do at home? There are no activities to keep him occupied.
2232.	My brother needs a routine in his life, and he gets that with coming to the centre. The occasional change he can cope with but the rest of the time he needs his routine.
2233.	My conditions are from birth. I'm having a good day when I see my friends and participate in activities with them at day centre.
2234.	My life would be boring. I would have no one to socialise with. My sister who I live with doesn't go out of the house. This is my life. Without my project, where I attend 3 days a week, I would be more and more depressed, sad and confused and not see anyone. This is not good for my mental state of mind. Listen to what me and my friends want and that is leave me and my friends where we are happy.
2235.	My daughter gets stuck in her ways. You cannot keep changing things fast as she cannot cope with this.
2236.	My relative could not cope with constant change. This day centre provides stimulation for him.
2237.	Needs routine or change causes him distress. He also requires a lot of support and does not have the capacity to make decisions, therefore he cannot decide what activities he'd like to do.
2238.	Not if it means no Ebrook anymore.
2239.	Point 1 – Service user really looks forward to attending the Centre as she does not find it easy to make friends.
2240.	Point 2 – Service User is more active at the Centre than at home. The centre provides motivation.
2241.	Present care service provided by the day service is good for us .

2242.	Said she would miss her friends if she didn't come to Centre as she likes company said very happy here.
2243.	Service users said they would be bored at home and relationships may become strained if they spend more time at home and have nothing to do, with no social life or interaction with others.
2244.	Service users want to feel safe and have a choice as to what they do. It is important to build friendship and interaction in the community and this could be lost should the Day Centre close.
2245.	That I am very happy at Moseley centre. I would not like the centre to close and lose all my friends. All the ideas on here are already implemented at Moseley centre, we do lots of different activities for people of varying abilities. The food here is freshly cooked and I always have discreet and respectful help with P/C. All the in house + outings are many and varied.
2246.	The centre has good staff, very caring, they are helpful, very good at helping when people have problems.
2247.	The day centre is a lifeline for both myself and my son who accesses the centre.
2248.	The day centre is great way for me to get out spend time with friends & get out of the house everyday as I get to do different things I get bored at home.
2249.	The day centre provides an opportunity for the service users to engage with others and to have trained and qualified staff providing meaningful activities - this is value for money.
2250.	The individual who receives support already has fabulous support.
2251.	The people we care about are vulnerable members of society which we find stressful. The day centre community gives our loved ones the company, friendships, security and entertainment that we all want for them.
2252.	There are people (SU) here with different needs and all are looked after, they are safe. Activities are geared for them.
2253.	Two service users said they want to come to the centre as their friends are here and they like the activities.
2254.	Wants to come to centre to see her friends and it makes her happy.
2255.	We love our staff and trust them & know our relatives are safe and looked after.
2256.	Without the day service I would have nowhere to go.
2257.	Without the support of day services my daughter would become lonely + isolated from all the friends she has there. She feels confident in that environment, she feels accepted, something she does not experience in the everyday world.
2258.	Work also needs to be done with other health agency professionals to ensure service users' needs are being met. If the Day Centre does close, then how will these service users be supported.
2259.	Would be bored if centre does not open.
2260.	X would be lost if he didn't have the centre to go to. It's his purpose in life. He has his friends there.
2261.	Client enjoy the familiarity of Elwood, especially when they have no outside friends/ interests and the garden is lovely.
2262.	One to one support has been very helpful at Moseley Day Centre. I have appreciated this.
2263.	Son is happy at the centre, looks forward to coming here especially Thursday and Friday because of football.
2264.	We are family, we see each other as the same.
2265.	X is very happy at Moseley ATC & hates having a day off. He classes it as his job.
2266.	X needs full care round the clock, so day care is important.
2267.	I feel secure at the centre there are plenty of activities there.

2268.	As stated previously, day centre works for my brother, he cannot cope with change.
2269.	I am concerned, especially if the day centres are closed down, my brother has complex needs, he doesn't really participate in activities, but he does enjoy being around other people and watching. He could not really benefit from outside activities as some might.
2270.	I fully understand that for some, the opportunity to be more independent would be advantageous. My brother attends a day centre 4-days p/w. He has autism and brain damage, his dexterity is poor, therefore he finds it difficult to participate in many of the activities, however! He enjoys the routine, being with other people, he listens to the conversations around him.
2271.	Needs support with filling questionnaire and needs someone explain letters, etc.
2272.	Happy current service.
2273.	I am a great supporter of using a day centre. Which I immensely enjoy and would be devastated if this service was reduced or closed.
2274.	I want to come to the day centre I enjoy coming out of my w/c interact with my peers and music.
2275.	I love my day centre at Hockley.
2276.	Strongly disagree; If Ebrook is regarded as a part of the community then.
2277.	Strongly agree; Yes, but still have the day centre.
2278.	I enjoy coming to the Day centre Alderman Bowen.
2279.	I like coming here.
2280.	I like coming to Beeches Gold day centre.
2281.	I like coming to day centre.
2282.	I like coming to the centre every day.
2283.	I like coming to the centre.
2284.	I like Four Seasons.
2285.	I like my Day Service and I like coming.
2286.	I like working at new roots with friends.
2287.	I love my day centre at Hockley.
2288.	I like coming to the day centre Beeches GOLDD x 3.
2289.	I want to stay at day service.
2290.	I would like to stay at 4 seasons.
2291.	I want Ebrook to be more like Heartlands (activities).
2292.	I enjoy coming to Headway.
2293.	I want to come to Four Seasons.
2294.	I want to stay at day services.
2295.	I want to stay at New Roots.
2296.	I would like to stay at 4 seasons.
2297.	Likes to relax to go to the four seasons.

2298.	I attend a day centre; I like coming to day centre.
2299.	These answers are based on the person I care for and how essential the day centre is to them.
2300.	How long is the centre going to be open for?
2301.	These answers are based on the person I care for and how essential the day centre is to them.
2302.	All singing all dancing centre.
2303.	Happy, happy.
2304.	XX likes the new refurbishment at Ebrook.
2305.	Indicated to stay at day centre.
2306.	I come to CPM every day I am pick up from my house to see my friends.
	Friendships
2307.	I enjoy coming to the centre. If the centre closes and I can't come I would be very upset and cry. Would like to go out more with my friends and staff. I want to go out like bowling. If I have to stay at home, I will be bored.
2308.	Friendships are important – son doesn't want to be at home every day.
2309.	I like the day centre; I like to go out in the community get to talk to friends.
2310.	This place is like a family.
2311.	By not having any friends and help from staff I will be lonely.
2312.	Mum and dad like me to go to day centre because I see other people.
2313.	It's only me and my daughter, at the centre she has a lot of people to mix and socialise with.
2314.	I'm happy at my day service, I love coming to see my friends.
2315.	X enjoys meeting her friends at the centre.
2316.	With X, my friend.
2317.	Main suggestion was that service users want to communicate with other centre users, to build friendships and closer links with the day centres so they can work together.
2318.	I like the friends I made here. I feel safer in the centre.
2319.	My sister has lots of friends, it's a social community where she can meet her friends.
2320.	There's also the social element.
2321.	I come to my day centre 5 days a week. This helps me to meet friends.
2322.	Without my day centre, I would become isolated and withdrawn. I would not see my friends that I have made at the centre.
2323.	The present-day service is working fine. I need to be with my friends and established community. Without the present facilities I would become socially isolated.
2324.	Likes to come here to socialise with friends.
2325.	Friendship and networking are crucial at day centres.
2326.	It's good for socialising and meeting people.
2327.	It's a good place to make friends.

2328.	It is important that people have an opportunity to be with their peers about both age and interest.
2329.	Like to spend time with friends.
2330.	Important to come to centre as have lots of friends. Also have friends away from centre too.
2331.	If Ebrook was not an option I would be isolated at home with my mom. I like to see my friends on a regular basis.
2332.	I have all my friends at the centre.
2333.	Being with my friends, feel able to talk and discuss problems.
2334.	Most of my friends go to Hockley and if I didn't go there, I would be very lonely. I would miss doing all of the activities that I do now at HRC.
2335.	There is a good mix of day centre for 5 days a week, and home life. The day centre offers a very valuable social aspect which would be lost/ depleted if the service user opted to be more home based. Day centres are valuable.
2336.	I want to keep going to my centre to meet my friends and do things.
2337.	I like to be picked up by the bus and do things with my friends.
2338.	If there is no more day centre apart from us taking him out, he will sit at home doing nothing, he will miss his friends he would not be very happy. Paul will walk out of place if he's not happy and will get lost.
2339.	Like community feel at day centre. Being with friends and staff, social aspect, security.
2340.	It's nice for me to meet up with friends and for dad to have a rest.
2341.	As a compliment to the day service I already receive, this will be positive. When I am not at the centre, I am alone, isolated and bored
2342.	I see so many people stuck with parents/carers, who can only do so much, and I'm concerned about the service user being isolated.
2343.	If provisions cannot be provided within the community, we have to ensure that individuals do not become socially isolated.
2344.	Parents and carers can only do so much at home, isolated without their social groups.
2345.	Service Users have made friends at the centres and without transport would lose these friendships.
2346.	At Ebrook, clients have a friendship group, and they want to see their friends outside of the centre but can't due to transport and support.
2347.	The majority of people in the discussion were parents of individuals that attended Harborne Day Centre and expressed how safe and secure they felt their child was at the centre. They said that the most important thing they found about the centre was the opportunity for service users to make friends. It stops users from being in isolation and gives parents and carers much needed respite.
2348.	Friends at the day centre are like family.
2349.	For some it is just simply the social aspect of coming to the day centre that they like as they meet friends, they have made there.
2350.	I miss my friends in the centre.
2351.	I've got friends here at the centre.
2352.	My friends are at my day centre.
2353.	I want to keep coming to the day centre to see my friends and help to look after them.
2354.	I do not want to miss my friends.

2355.	I need to socialise with my friends.
2356.	I would miss my friends. I wouldn't have any because they live far away. I would be very lonely. I love my days centre and all the things we do.
2357.	I enjoy riding on the bikes and seeing my friends.
2358.	I enjoy going to the day centre and seeing my friends and riding on the bikes. I would miss my friends and be bored at home if the day centre closed.
2359.	I want to come to the centre because I like to see everybody. I would miss people if I cannot come. I like to go out with everybody at the centre. If the centre closes, I would cry my eyes out. I enjoy coming to the centre.
2360.	If I don't come to the centre, I will miss my friends and staff. I will also stay at home and might not go out for days.
2361.	I enjoy coming to the day centre. This makes me happy and I get to see my friends. My family say that it is important for me to continue to go as I would be upset, and I would miss my friends.
2362.	Would be very sad if lost touch with friendship groups and respite.
2363.	To withdraw the centre and the staff would be sentencing users to become isolated, withdraw and contradicting the proposal by Birmingham City Council to integrate users in the community only make the more isolated and shunned.
2364.	I want to come to the centre and see my friends and then go to the shops with my friends.
2365.	Citizens have said that social friendship groups at the day centres were very important to them.
2366.	Developing peer relationships is very important in attending the day centre and seen as citizens community.
2367.	Friendships made at the centre are so valuable, without the day centre there would be no quality of life for users at all.
2368.	Giving opportunities to make real friends that would be denied to people with 1-1 support arrangements.
2369.	He likes to come to the centre he has friends here.
2370.	I really enjoy seeing my friends and making friends. I enjoy having fun as I live at home with my Carers.
2371.	I want to stay at Heartlands with my friends.
2372.	Like it at the day centre would miss my friends if I did not come.
2373.	Losing friendships at Day Centre.
2374.	X likes coming to the day centre to with his friends.
2375.	Members see things as a club.
2376.	Like to see friends and staff at the centre (x 2).
2377.	Some people prefer to go out in groups. Friendships are very important.
2378.	Would miss her friends if she didn't attend the centre.
2379.	I would like to come to the day centre I enjoy being around my friends and come out of my wheelchair.
2380.	would rather come to centre to do activities and socialise with friends.
2381.	Meeting my friend.
	Information
2382.	I want any info re LD and dementia services.

2383.	Not all providers' information is on the list.
2384.	Social Workers are not getting all the information on who providers are and what services are available out there.
2385.	HSBC/British cycling event was mentioned, which wouldn't cost anything, however the issue was making people aware. Therefore, it would be good to have a website or given a Facebook group with information of these events. The model should also be web based in terms of community interaction, so that users can see at a distance whether or not they want to join a group in the form of webinars for some activities, where it would not require travel, as this can be a problem sometimes.
2386.	People don't know what is out there for them.
2387.	Can you please provide further details regarding the levels of service available and what that entails?
2388.	Networking to find new facilities to use.
2389.	All agreed that day trips to other daycentres e.g. for the morning, to meet new people, and would like if other day centres provided information on their activities as this could improve choice as to whether to go there for a few months instead due to preferring their scheduled activities.
2390.	Where will I go or who will I go to if I'm not happy? Do you have community places names and contact details of things you think I can access and achieve at?
2391.	It was agreed that education is key to increase awareness on what provision is out there if they need it although there is an element of choice.
2392.	We also need to consider how we reach the most socially isolated who are unaware of available support in the community.
2393.	Simplifying information in terms of what care is available – easier for people to understand.
2394.	I would like to know more information about the community places, and safety for myself and friends where you tell us are out there can you give us a list of places please.
2395.	What activities what are they I already have an activity program in place that is involved in the community.
2396.	If you can tell us where we can access community activities and be safe.
2397.	Anxiety, stress, scared, talk saying out in community, but no information where these community-based things are. I don't want to go cinema bowling every week.
2398.	There is a lot of uncertainty the way the new services will run, and it seems that the family will have to look out for services and so far, there is not any out in the community and the council is not committing on providing a list with what is out there. If that is the house 7 days a week because there isn't anybody to get me out.
2399.	I am scared, there is no information on where these community-based opportunities are and how to access them. There is no assurance that they are going to run both models of day opportunities for a while to get used to it or have a safety net.
2400.	What exactly is outside? What opportunities are there?
2401.	Awareness of Birmingham, plenty of opportunities do to.
2402.	The mobile App – AccessAble – is not known to many.
2403.	Have tried Access Able but their website is not easy to use. Difficult to clearly see where facilities are located.
2404.	Many services are not listed on the council website and it's not easy to navigate & understand.
2405.	Can I have details of things in community for me to access?
2406.	I haven't been given names and places of were these places are, Who will train me to access item and who to help me if not safe.

2407.	People who access day care services may not necessarily know what the other services are and therefore will be unable to access them. You could avoid spending £140 a day for a carer if someone wishing to access services is more informed and can access them independently. They need to be in possession of the full range of choices.
2408.	Getting the information – access online – individual home capacity – Birmingham City Council need to expand visual and audio material to support.
2409.	Advertisement - knowing what available in the community - paid - unpaid for carers activities.
2410.	Can be difficult for older people in particular to access information online. Discussion followed about technology.
2411.	Can't go online, lots of information is being missed, library shutting down.
2412.	Difficult to find out information – Neighborhood Network, Birmingham Connect to Support.
2413.	Don't know what is available for young people.
2414.	Don't know where to take son on weekends.
2415.	Finding out information.
2416.	Need support on what benefits are available.
2417.	Use Birmingham Connect to Support and AccessAble.
2418.	We all need support and information to help us with our caring roles.
2419.	We often do not know where to get help when there is a problem.
2420.	What's out there, there is a lack of information and accessible information, I've struggled with a lack of information.
2421.	How do we find out when changes are made? Groups will not always know what Services are available to all. Some can use internet and use sites such a "No Wrong Door", but not all will have this access, facilitator confirmed that NNS workers will be pulling all this information together in each locality and updating on a regular basis.
2422.	In terms of doing things near where you live, users said they're unaware of what's going on in their local area but would like more information on events and facilities they could potentially use.
2423.	It's knowing what's out there, i.e., Shared Lives.
2424.	Lack of information comes out.
2425.	Support and information are needed for carers so that we know where to get help and advice on all sorts of things like money management and health advice.
2426.	Better signposting of services.
2427.	Service users need to be sign posted on who providers are.
2428.	Would be useful for staff/people to come to centres to explain what they are and how they can be used (for Day Centre staff and clients).
2429.	Would like access to the community register held by Neighborhood Networks. Would like it to be accessible to external providers. Not aware of where the Neighborhood Network has been advertised.
2430.	Do you have access to other services for example Health? Having access to this could help SU to feed or drink by themselves.
2431.	The Provider highlighted that we are very behind the times – a decade at least. The Social Worker's do not know what is out there and the public doesn't either. How do we reach those that are isolated?

2432.	<p>It was suggested they have Open Days at Ebrook which the service users can help promote.</p>
2433.	<p>How are you going to find different care and support services in our area? There is only the Day Centre in Quinton. (question + comment)</p>
2434.	<p>What opportunities are there available in Birmingham City Council for adults with service learning difficulties who are entirely reliant on services and carers.</p>
2435.	<p>Do you have anyone to assist you to get information?</p>
	<p>Referrals</p>
2436.	<p>For five years there have been no referrals to Harborne.</p>
2437.	<p>Needs to be operated at its full potential, require more service users, limited activities due to decline of service users.</p>
2438.	<p>Need more referrals at Fairways.</p>
2439.	<p>Would like an open day at the centre so perspective users can see what it's like and talk to current users at the centre.</p>
2440.	<p>Lack of LD referrals.</p>
2441.	<p>Fewer and fewer places are available and it is difficult for people who want to access Day Services if there is no availability.</p>
2442.	<p>There has been a marked drop in referrals from the Council for places at our day centre in the last two or three years. Previously 70% of our places were Council-funded, and 30% were self-funded. Now it is 60% self-funded and 40% Council-funded. We are assured that there is no rationing to help the Council's budgetary problems, yet we do not believe that there is such a drop-in demand from people who would qualify for Council support. All the evidence suggests the opposite. Regardless of the process to complete this review, the reasons for this decline in funded places and the degree to which this leaves significant numbers of people without care when they have an urgent need of it, should be addressed as a priority. We would ask you please look into this.</p>
2443.	<p>Age UK is receiving referrals from other day centres as the centres can no longer offer the support that the person requires there is no increase in funding.</p>
2444.	<p>Social Worker suggesting private day centres as they know these are closing. Social workers don't check the private Day centres. Concerns these may not be suitable.</p>
2445.	<p>Providers agreed. Service provision is not equal.</p>
2446.	<p>Demand would increase if there are more referrals.</p>
2447.	<p>Most referrals come from online and from the sons and daughters of service users, not everyone has access.</p>
2448.	<p>Providers are seeing a slowdown in referrals even though BCC talks about increases in numbers of adults with dementia.</p>
2449.	<p>Because it's to do with amendment, it may lead to closure. Birmingham have reduced. Referrals have slowed down.</p>
2450.	<p>Parents concerned that Social Workers are not referring Service Users to BCC day centres, but rather to privately run day centres.</p>
2451.	<p>Day services across BCC - getting adults, if able, to use.</p>
2452.	<p>Reason day centres aren't full is because they are not publicised. Young people are pushed towards Direct Payments, not the day centre. My brother died at 38 because of "cost cutting". My sister said she wants to die. It broke my heart.</p>
2453.	<p>Why are the referrals to day centres drying up</p>

2454. Birmingham have reduced. Referrals have slowed down.

D)The Consultation

Capacity to understand

2455. I strongly think that a lot of the services users will misinterpret the whole thing that is being proposed to them, due to their lack of understanding and learning disability the form is also is very misleading.
2456. X does not understand the questions and does not have the capacity to answer.
2457. X did not understand these questions.
2458. I do not understand.
2459. Me and my family feel we need a fuller explanation to fully understand it.
2460. Unable to comprehend what is going on.
2461. Service user said the meeting was good but did not understand what it was about.
2462. It is good that the council planning to give more choices, but this consultation was not beneficial to my brother as he did not understand what was about.
2463. It needs to be explained more, it is too complex for service users to understand. It would be false to think that they comprehend what was being told to them. There needs to separate, more in-depth consultations with carers and family with more information and details.
2464. I didn't really understand a lot of what was going on.
2465. This service user is unable to speak or let us know what's she wants to achieve.
2466. For most of the questions the lack of understanding was clearly evident, answers were changed whenever the question was explained differently.
2467. I am confused with what is happening.
2468. Due to my complex need I am not sure.
2469. All service users are individuals and have different needs and requirements therefore, some of these questions are not tailored to the fact that some of them can't be answered or asked as their needs or disabilities prevent them from doing so.
2470. " Not yet, later" (answered yesterday when asked) Today- Question: do you agree to the change? Answer "Don't"
2471. She is confused with all these meetings and she feels like she doesn't know what is happening.
2472. Support is geared to individual needs; the client may not have an understanding of the strategy.
2473. I think the other thing with the practicalities is, we're representing people who can't communicate for themselves.
2474. Would let down mommy. Did not understand or have capacity to answer.
2475. This service user is unable to make choices and think about what they are good at.
2476. X did not understand.
2477. She is not happy with all the meetings, she is confused.
2478. X said he agreed with these questions, however, did not fully understand or have the capacity to answer.
2479. A lot of service users don't understand what these questions are about so how can we trust the words you are talking about?

2480.	I feel that there could have been better communication and more information shared beforehand. I feel that a lot of people i.e. staff parents / carers did not know what was happening during the consultation and it was not clear enough. Although my son is filling out his questionnaire, he is not aware and does not understand that answering some questions are going to impact on his life and family life.
2481.	Need more support with Urdu, will be addressed by keyworker.
2482.	Communication Language.
2483.	You would have to ask my brother who is my carer.
2484.	This person does not have capacity and did not point to the pictures.
2485.	Can't think. Not think straight.
2486.	Confused.
2487.	I felt that the consultation yesterday by far surpassed the service users' capabilities. Many of the service users appeared bewildered by the presentation, and only demonstrated understanding when they heard words they recognised, for example, when discussing activities that they enjoy, and the initial discussion about football.
2488.	One service user had little or no understanding of the question or the questionnaire even with help. Only said liked coming to day centre and want to stay at the day centre.
2489.	Only one of the participating citizens had some understanding of the meeting the other was confused and did not understand what the meeting was about.
2490.	The question are confusing for person I care for because they have got very little information about consequences of their answers.
2491.	The questions are confusing- should be one for carers and another for service user.
2492.	This person did not really understand the question and said, "I need the same support as my friend in a wheelchair".
2493.	Went up to drawings and pointed thumbs up to say he understood.
2494.	I do not understand the first statement.
2495.	Moved to day centre not sure how to take it in.
2496.	She has moved from one centre to Harborne Resource Centre. She is not happy with all meeting, she is confused.
2497.	Supporting pictures/graphics used but not all questions understood – he was happy in the meeting.
2498.	When asked if she understood what the meeting was about and about each question, she said she understood. However, asking specifically each question, couldn't answer and didn't comprehend the questions as answered differently and each time I asked she either said don't know or failed to answer.
2499.	I find that a service user is not fully understand the meeting and consultation.
2500.	Does not have capacity to understand but indicated "don't know and also said stay here (in centre).
2501.	I have little understanding of verbal communication and I am unable to answer or support myself.
2502.	I am unable to verbalise my thoughts.
2503.	XX does not have the capacity to contribute to this consultation. So, I will answer these questions for him as an advocate.
2504.	I can read but not well. my understanding is fairly good of the questions being asked.
2505.	Answers were changed whenever the question was explained differently.

2506.	I am unable to communicate. I cannot tell a person to do this or that for me.
2507.	I find that a service user is not fully understand the meeting and consultation.
2508.	My cousin is blind and has learning difficulties she cannot write I do ask her the questions so she can answer them.
2509.	One service user not engaging, not comprehending.
2510.	Pointed to other options – did not understand the question.
2511.	XX helped me.
2512.	XX did not comment. XX did not understand these questions. XX does not have capacity and understanding in order for him to answer.
2513.	XX did not Answer. XX did not Answer the Question. XX did not answer and appeared very confused.
2514.	XX did not appear to have capacity to understand the question. She did not understand what was being asked despite the use of easy read pictures to support her. XX did not answer and began talking about boxing and when she was at school.
2515.	XX said nothing. He did not respond to support offered to help his understanding. He was non-responsive. XX did not respond. And he did say cabbage. XX did not say anything.
2516.	He cannot read or write.
2517.	S/User is able to only confirm with a 'yes' or 'no'.
2518.	XX needs help to understand and complete questionnaire.
2519.	Doesn't really understand question.
2520.	Don't understand.
2521.	When asked if she understood what the meeting was about and about each question, she said she understood. However, asking specifically each question couldn't answer and didn't comprehend the questions as answered differently and each time I asked she either said don't know or failed to answer.
2522.	Has pointed to several faces and appears to have lost concentration taking short break.
2523.	Looked at the pictures and graphics pointed to all and gave thumbs up. wanted all ticked.
2524.	Supporting pictures/graphics used but not all questions understood – he was happy in the meeting.
2525.	This person did not really understand the question and said, "I need the same support as my friend in a wheelchair."
2526.	Needs support with filling in questionnaire and needs someone explain letters etc.
2527.	No real understanding Information filled in by friend.
2528.	Does not have capacity to read or write.
2529.	Unsure of level of comprehension.
2530.	Unsure about the question don't fully understand.
2531.	Don't understand the question.
2532.	Citizen don't understand this question – no capacity.
2533.	Answers were changed whenever the question was explained differently.
2534.	Unsure about the question don't fully understand (x 2).
2535.	Does he understand what meeting about – No.

2536.	Does not have understanding.
2537.	I don't understand.
2538.	XX could not communicate her needs. XX gave a positive facial expression.
2539.	Thumb up.
2540.	Supporting through Makaton sign and pictures.
2541.	XX is very happy and smiles. XX's facial expressions.
2542.	Unable to answer questions independently.
2543.	Understands choices (fish & chips or milk or sugar)
2544.	I can speak clearly and make myself understood.
2545.	I can read but not well. my understanding is fairly good, of the questions being asked.
2546.	I can complete the questionnaire.
2547.	This person was asked how they felt about the meeting said it was "Alright", Asked if they understood said "YES".
2548.	My carer should do it.
2549.	My friends, looking after XX
2550.	I need help with choices. I sometimes bad choices. When things become complicated.
2551.	You will need to ask my brother. He does the shopping while I'm out.
Documentation	
2552.	A question could seem to be very loaded for a particular response.
2553.	Many of these questions seem to be very biased and are therefore difficult to answer. 1-1 support taking her out and about would be very boring for her - she needs her friendships.
2554.	Questions are very leading very little information about how object will be achieved.
2555.	It was a good questionnaire.
2556.	There is not an option to agree with some and disagree with some.
2557.	I find forms over complicated.
2558.	I think these survey questions are a bit bizarre. Of course, we want the best for my brother, I want him to do and experience as much as he can. I'm not going to disagree with that but if what you are getting at is shutting a day centre where he gets to do all of these things then no, he doesn't want that and nor do I. I answered neutrally on the "travel training" and "employment" bit as he is severely disabled needing 24 hr care, so these unfortunately won't be possible. I wish they were. I answered neutrally on direct payments question.
2559.	Some of these are very vague questions, and I am not sure if these are strategically in place for certain result. We are happy with how our day centre is run currently.
2560.	Not enough information is available to make an informed opinion. I suspect cost cutting and day centre closures are planned which would be detrimental for a significant proportion of less able service users.
2561.	All very vague.

2562.	I don't feel as though I have been given enough information to be able to tick a box. The draft day service model was not explained clear enough, who chooses which section the individual falls under a bit of each, the diagram didn't give this impression, maybe Venn diagram could be used to show that the areas could overlap (if this is the case) and that it just wasn't a choice of 1 of 3. How is this to be implemented was a question that wasn't answered. in fact, not many direct questions were answered, it was as if the people giving the talk were afraid to move forward, but Day centres are needed as a base to work from. People need to know there is a secure home hub.
2563.	Again, too little information to know. Without knowing what will happen to individuals, any response is meaningless.
2564.	These questions are too difficult to answer.
2565.	Talking about a person-centred approach, why don't you design a low barrier-easy language questionnaire containing simple yes or no questions for people having difficulties verbalizing? Give them the chance to fill it out in their pace and their way. This would be person-centred.
2566.	Clearer language is needed over the meaning of this strategy.
2567.	These questions are biased towards certain answers. The responses cannot be used to make any meaningful statistics. Q4 are the most meaningless questions imaginable.
2568.	This questionnaire is the worst possible form of response. The whole strategy is deceitful and misleading and reflects badly on the Council.
2569.	No boxes to explain my disability. I am disappointed that the council are looking for cheap ways to offer services, when often the cheapest services you pay twice for in the long run, because they are less effective, and cause more issues than results.
2570.	No brain injury box. There is no brain injury comment. No tick box for brain injury. You need more brain injury boxes. No brain injury box. Colloid cyst - ABI - No box for these options. There is no brain injury comment. I have an acquired brain injury and I think we should have a box for it. I personally think that individual's needs especially with reference to brain injury as in our case needs to be a separate issue. Not all put together under mental.
2571.	Again, I can't tick a box as the information wasn't concise enough. You can't make an informed choice when you haven't got the right information. There was a lot of politicians speak, waffle and no answers! For instance, what different ways would the service work in, it's no good giving a diagram to show how it would change, but no explanation or back up to how you are going change Day Centre's etc. The day centre is cog wheel, a central point you can't take that away, if you do, it all fall to bits, there would be no central control this leaves things open to misuse.
2572.	Terminology - 'Day service' perhaps daytime provision is more suitable. Also does the term 'Day' imply that everyone wants meaningful activities/support during the daytime only. 'Day service' is what most people traditionally associate with going to a day centre that is not accessing the community.
2573.	Questions aren't always right – rigged to get certain results, options not always right.
2574.	Issue with the questionnaires – all answered most as agree.
2575.	This is an extremely loaded set of questions aimed at getting a set of answers that the council want to justify closing much loved day centre.
2576.	I should not have come here without reading something first out of don't know what I should have read :(

2577.	Not enough information to decide.
2578.	Not sure, as unclear what the detail is about.
2579.	Wording on form and understanding the form is very confusing, a comment box should have been available underneath each question. Trials should be made and noted on each individual for a short period of time and then carers input should be able to say how they are coping and how their behaviour has changed whether it is good and bad the impact on it has had on the change. On a normal well-being change can have an impact but old or young adults do not always say how they feel 'cos they don't want to upset people, family or carers. Input can help determine if they are coping with service users.
2580.	Flow charts don't work well with people.
2581.	The link failed so survey should be restarted with new deadline dates.
2582.	The link didn't work for me. Said invalid URL.
2583.	The link failed.
2584.	The link is broken and could not be directed to the draft day opportunities link.
2585.	Link not working for me but have looked online at strategy. Please check the link because may not work for others.
2586.	Link failed.
2587.	Need to know more and see the full draft.
2588.	I could not read the draft. The link was broken.
2589.	I feel the questions in this questionnaire are unfairly phrased and loaded in such a way that it is impossible to get accurate answers from those filling them in.
2590.	Can answer this when we have the full picture.
2591.	I could not open link.
2592.	Put the strategy in layman terms so that people can understand it, for example, the Proposed Day Service model.
2593.	A lot of these questions depend on the individual and their capability.
2594.	Carer – Difficult to find the right balance, need to use less jargon.
2595.	The current strategy ran out in 2017. This is missing in the consultation and needs to be embedded.
2596.	Amendments make less threatening and softer.
2597.	Waste of paper! Condense it down to 2 pages. Situation is black and white – complex and more able.
2598.	Citizens is not the right term.
2599.	The document could have done with better proof-reading 'Council does not have good quality information for citizens' regards how to access a personal budget' - that can be interpreted in at least 2 ways through poor use on the English language. Firstly, we don't have quality information for citizens regards - meaning we don't know how people feel, or the second and I think the intended meaning 'in regard to'.
2600.	need to know what is in the full draft.
2601.	When I came the first consultation the sentence was ambiguous from Cllr Hamilton – The amendment is clearer.
2602.	This is a loaded question.
2603.	There are hard questions to answer.

2604.	Do not like the term 'Citizen' we are all citizens.
2605.	All this paperwork is a "bunch of guff".
2606.	Carer said that she was pleased with the amendment.
2607.	Data given is misleading.
2608.	Definitions need to be included in glossary.
2609.	XX said that 2 hrs. to help to co-produce the document wasn't enough time – this was from the initial small group that critiqued the documents and where changes were made.
2610.	I have not filled in most of these questions since my personal details are irrelevant. It's the organisation which matters, and we are multi-racial, both service users and staff, the service users are all elderly, and the great majority have dementia, so they would tick a variety of boxes above.
2611.	If you do claim that this was a proper consultation before closure then that will be misleading, because nowhere in your documents have you made this clear – and given that you are dealing with people with disabilities, you should be making it clear.
2612.	The Figure of 700 is probably inaccurate as there are some people who don't go through the council- 20+ people who attend St Marks don't go through the council.
2613.	Figures seem to be missing within the strategy around the capture of Mental Health.
2614.	It was suggested that there needed to be an updated glossary on terminology used in the pack i.e. the difference between enablement and re-enablement.
2615.	The questions seem double standards meaning they are saying the same thing in different ways.
2616.	There is no box for individual people to say their personal recommendations.
2617.	There is too much paper. People don't want to read all of this.
2618.	Beware of language and code switching. (mixed messages)
2619.	I think we need a box for people with brain injury, as we do not fit into the other boxes.
2620.	None of the boxes on this questionnaire have a box for Brain Injury.
2621.	Young adults question should have give choice answers because it was confusing for them, such as "do you like to come to day centre?"
Events and Presentations	
2622.	The consultation presentation was not clear. There were ambiguous claims with what appears to be unachievable goals. Different methods of presentation such as flip chart and video clips could be applied.
2623.	Consultation presentation was not clear.
2624.	I haven't got a clue what the speaker was talking about.
2625.	The outcome was OK and we're looking forward to action taken toward this strategy.
2626.	Details were not given in the presentation.
2627.	The commissioners meeting, I attended made me feel like we are being bullied. I don't think the community understands people with a disability and also, I think you are beating around the bush, you are not coming out with it properly about closing centres.

2628.	The consultation meeting on the 23rd April was a complete shambles. Far too many people attended and was too noisy. 9/5/19 had an informal meeting at heartlands much more beneficial all explained.
2629.	The meeting was pitched at my level, I understand what was said.
2630.	Firstly, I feel that this was not a proper consultation, more of a presentation. the 'proposals' are just basic human rights such as independence, feeling good. a proper consultation would have added these points. in day centre the option of getting a job / training is not an option for some as most have severe learning disabilities.
2631.	I feel what I attended is not a proper consultation where issues can be discussed. No mention of how what is in the proposed strategy will be achieved, because of this what is done to my son on day to day at Harborne day centre. it is very sad and unfair for the cabinet to take a decision in the light of a poor consultation.
2632.	I participated but there been only words. I lost my time. No specific strategy was explained. You spent lots of money for a presentation of nothing.
2633.	Friendly staff - Personalised questions to meet individual needs.
2634.	I don't feel as though I was consulted at all. The presenter repeated a lot of stories from their past and other examples. Avoided questions spoke down to people and I actually felt insulted the way this consultation was conducted.
2635.	I felt the consultation we received was much like a politicians spiel! No direct answers were given I feel we were spoken to like we were idiots that had no intelligence. Questions were side stepped or put out to the group to answer. Other staff felt the same.
2636.	I was very disappointed how the consultation was delivered. it made me feel I was talked down to and belittled. Plus, questions were not answered to make staff happy with the answers provided.
2637.	The consultant didn't answer any questions at all.
2638.	There was a great emphasis put upon the need for change in regard to the aspirations of the S.U however, it was brought up in the meeting that the roles of those who support the SU as in Care workers, would potentially change. This was downplayed & the point that the meeting was just a briefing more than a consultation, it was a bit confusing, nether one or the other. The fact remains that we are on the onset of a process of change.
2639.	We would like a clear and proper consultation, where alternatives are discussed in detail. This consultation has not done that.
2640.	The presentation (from the Consultation event) was vague. The sheet should be simplified for service users and carers.
2641.	This (presentation) has to be done in a different format, in a way for people to understand.
2642.	Need clarity with the presentation i.e. this is what it says, and this is what it means.
2643.	Presenter is very rude and very biased in what is being proposed. Doesn't say anything about the good work that the day centre does, the council isn't transparent.
2644.	Want somebody here to answer questions.
2645.	The city needs to be open and transparent with their answer.
2646.	Can't they send someone else in so we can educate them. Send the top Boss in so we can talk to them.
2647.	The information pack is good and easy to follow.
2648.	The presenter was good.
2649.	Felt the presentation was unclear – recommend questions being allowed throughout for clarification. Wish for a more open discussion.

2650.	Very Positive event.
2651.	Interesting & Informative, good opportunity to network.
2652.	Thank you, a well organised consultation.
2653.	Need to have hearing aid loop in place for people with hearing aids as I found it difficult to hear in a group.
2654.	Informative session.
2655.	Very Informative.
2656.	HAPPY with the meeting.
2657.	Presentation was very informative but there were so many people to reach, it is difficult to consider all angles at the time of the meeting. Facilitator was very knowledgeable, informative, pleasant and helpful - Thank you. Also note taker was very friendly and helpful - they made me feel like an individual who mattered.
2658.	Too many people, not enough room/chairs.
2659.	I felt that the presentation went over the citizens head.
2660.	Not really a consultation as not able to ask questions or give views at the time. Offered form to fill in but no discussions. Nothing new learned accept saving money on building and not really thinking of individual needs.
2661.	Badly organised - poor responses, no answers to questions - No consultation.
2662.	Badly organised - chaotic start. Poor presentation - No actual consultation.
2663.	Accommodate for the numbers that might turn up. A whole group of service users were asked to move into another room because of large turnout. They have to spend the best part of the day at Elwood as they had to wait for second meeting in the afternoon.
2664.	Stations more applicable to members of the public - less so to internal staff.
2665.	Well-presented and good discussions.
2666.	Really good.
2667.	Good session was useful and meaningful - very good.
2668.	I enjoyed the meeting and the people coming to talk to me and the room being full.
2669.	Poor acoustics. Background noise. Screen very small, slides not suitable for carers "easy read". No authoritative person like a Director, AD or Elected person to answer questions not covered in the handouts.
2670.	Meeting was fine about what was discussed and what choices are available to access.
2671.	Very Positive discussion group.
2672.	It's been interesting.
2673.	Meeting was well pitched.
2674.	I came here to collect as much paperwork and take back to Midland Mencap.
2675.	Pleasant environment, great to meet staff to see the centre, great to hear of current updates, explanations.
2676.	Very clear explanation, microphone use allowed for all to hear.
2677.	Format of group discussions need to be clearer, speaker said they would answer questions not the case - cross wires, more information could've been provided on the stands exhibiting.
2678.	Probably the best consultation yet - much was written down. Opportunities to have a say.

2679.	How to spread the word in the community, collect life stories (personal/ living witness), Space out some numbers on tables (drinks in the centre) to minimise noise pollution.
2680.	This event has been very useful, is it possible or there any way social workers can be invited or encouraged to attend.
2681.	As is so often the case at meetings such as this the room does not work well with background noise which is difficult for people with hearing impairment.
2682.	More information stations would have been good.
2683.	Found the verbal communication very good and useful Impairment and possibility larger print communication, larger printing email communication electronical.
2684.	This is a much better venue than Tally Ho - there is very limited parking which makes it difficult to attend.
2685.	I have enjoyed the event and the information provided has been very useful. I will be inviting some of you to our cluster meetings - Thanks for organising this wonderful event.
2686.	There should be a comfort break in the meetings.
2687.	Information Stations were excellent.
2688.	The presentation was too positive; my son would not be able to grow plants.
2689.	Lack of staff introductions other than the main speaker.
2690.	Poor turn out, too many chiefs.
2691.	Glad I came meeting enjoyable covered quite a bit.
2692.	Happy.
2693.	At the next meeting will we be able to is able to discuss any other comments further?
2694.	It's helpful for facilitator to explain.
2695.	It was fine/Ok. Booklets were well-presented and everyone could understand them.
2696.	Some Staff Members with presentation team not knowledgeable to answer questions.
2697.	A bit more information in the presentation as regards the general reason for the meeting.
2698.	Presentation did not come across clear, lack of information.
2699.	Looking forward to small group meetings.
2700.	Maybe a smaller, quieter venue would help. I know it's the nature of things but it's difficult to discuss - look forward to small group meetings.
2701.	Was able to get my concerns looked at.
2702.	Direct payment people had gone before meeting had finished.
2703.	Meeting was good, enjoyed the meeting with the group.
2704.	Good meeting and have a chance to give views.
2705.	Would have been beneficial to have representatives from employment, travel training organisation.
2706.	Very Good.
2707.	Very Helpful Information.

2708.	Presentation didn't give enough information! Felt that Service users were being given " sugar coated" version of the proposals. We want honest! Presentation didn't address anything! No time for questions and those that were asked didn't get answered! We lost our time. There was absolutely no information about what interests us. You spent a fortune to print all this paper but nobody told us about what specific changes you want to do.
2709.	It was a waste of time. There was absolutely no information about what interests us.
2710.	Waste of time. Real reason wasn't addressed bunch of back stabbers council sold us down the river - dictated to staff.
2711.	Helpful!
2712.	Good questions session felt listened to. A real shame that so few carers / parents attend.
2713.	Very Good 'Thumbs Up'
2714.	Service User enjoyed this consultation session.
2715.	Good to know people are interested in our opinions.
2716.	Very different from early consultations - responses will be different depending which meeting was attended.
2717.	I liked it.
2718.	Presentation could be more beneficial in community languages, so all are able to access.
2719.	Man, (presenter) was Okay, Strategy Rubbish.
2720.	Lots of noise level for table discussions. Consultations changing as they program - concern that those attending early consultations not so well informed.
2721.	The content of presentation was not materially clear as to whether attending a day centre for same would still be possible of a choice.
2722.	Could go on all day about problems.
2723.	Didn't receive much information.
2724.	9 attendees - difficult to capture cross represented voice.
2725.	Very informative meeting in detailing progress within the Birmingham area around opportunities available/ potentially becoming available in the region.
2726.	Very Good, listening well to the problems.
2727.	Presentation was very good. I gained a clear insight on City Councils Proposal's
2728.	Very informative, proposed model very impressive, some Hijacked the meeting with personal cases and attacked the model saying they didn't cater to their needs. It was quite sad to hear someone question if the presenter's job was necessary, when it is the reason they were sitting there - precisely for you to complain if you don't feel the model is adequate before it's put forward to cabinet appreciated this democratic process very much.
2729.	Better attended than St Barnabas church consultation. Strategy unconvincing - could all be cloak to true intentions.
2730.	Access poor for wheelchair.
2731.	Good discussion on our table.
2732.	Point/Question recorded for us.
2733.	There are good things and bad things I heard.

2734.	Lots of information, did enjoy the interaction with other people. The future is but a step ahead. Wouldn't like to be sorting day services across Birmingham, Wow!
2735.	Enjoyable, small Groups.
2736.	Update meetings.
2737.	Thanks for this opportunity to meet up with other providers to discuss the changes.
2738.	Meet with providers and social workers in same meeting.
2739.	Great discussions.
2740.	It really opened my mind and eyes to the issues at stake and found it useful and informative.
2741.	Felt questions were listened to and thoughtful responses. Would like to know outcome and that service user voices & carers voice is heard.
2742.	Educational about what the council is doing.
2743.	Projector not clear but well explained by presenter.
2744.	More information received than the previous attended at Elwood Resource Centre.
2745.	Very Good.
2746.	Very Good Information.
2747.	So many unanswered questions.
2748.	Not enough carers. Too many staff.
2749.	Would be helpful to have a short feedback from the other events presented to hear the key messages and this could have been timed at 2 mins per talk feedback\ to assist carers getting insight of thoughts and comments.
2750.	Would like my questions to be answered with a yes or no.
2751.	It was good to work in small groups and share our thoughts.
2752.	The staff who ran the sessions were helpful with recording and listening to our ideas.
2753.	Needs to be promoted more like other consultations to ensure all disabled people & carers/ families get a say. Everyone should be encouraged to do the questionnaires again as people know more about it now.
2754.	More discussion time would have been beneficial to all. Not enough time to go into details.
2755.	Too short time discuss.
2756.	One of the better presentations so far. Good to see service users present & guidance from staff.
2757.	Found information helpful & well explained.
2758.	Very Small location, overcrowded, Access to relevant documents was well presented.
2759.	Small Venue, Very Crowded.
2760.	Feel understand better plan.
2761.	Feel better about decisions for future.
2762.	Opportunity for more questions, however, I appreciate strategy is at infant stage.
2763.	Smaller group good, understood a lot clearer, felt voice heard OK.
2764.	Very informative and interesting - well put across.

2765.	Definitely understandable.
2766.	Informative at a good level.
2767.	Very disappointing meeting, the presenter did not answer questions always moves on to another question in a very confusing way.
2768.	Utter nonsense. Asked my questions which were avoided. Questions for the "Consultation" for the new strategy were questions which were impossible to disagree with. Very frustrating meeting and irritating.
2769.	The meeting had a lot of information but most questions the answer were not appropriate to people's needs.
2770.	It's not the fault of the presenter the content was poor. It didn't feel she was allowed to talk to us. It was good to have a second meeting to be able to attend.
2771.	Most of the people understood it, it was good more explanation about the direct payments.
2772.	Enjoyed the group discussion.
2773.	Felt that Head of Service doesn't support day centres. Showed negatively about them yet it's what the citizen are interested in.
2774.	Couldn't hear presenter, didn't understand presenter.
2775.	Presentation could have been clear.
2776.	Language used was not clear and not suited to the group. I get the impression she does not support or value the Day Centre.
2777.	Presenter failed to engage with anyone other than themselves. It was clear that they didn't support the daycentre. Therefore, it was a biased presentation.
2778.	Very valid point put across within a smaller group to focus on dementia work across Birmingham.
2779.	Great to catch up with new draft of day opportunities.
2780.	Good interchange of views in supportive environment - highly inclusive format and very informative.
2781.	I thought it was good but was disappointed that more people hadn't come.
2782.	Small groups would be appreciated.
2783.	Maybe the need for interpreters for families with language barrier. May be have small consultation.
2784.	It was honest presentation from Presenter.
2785.	The strategy links with the 3 conversations, but there is no mention of this in the presentation.
2786.	This event had provided a good forum for networking and producing a Community Assessment.
2787.	The questions asked by the presenter about closure of centre were not answer with clarity.
2788.	It was a good presentation, well explained, especially that the centre wouldn't be closing. Have a sister at this day centre. Very Happy, comfortable and safe around here.
2789.	there were too many questions that you have no answers to when you were asked in meetings
2790.	Low numbers of carers attending at Alderman Bowen as Carers are burnt out, they have had enough. Have many meetings to attend in connection with their loved one. Carer states five meetings alone in connection with their love one.
2791.	I came here today thinking we would have the centre closed – I feel none the wiser.
2792.	Those that attended, felt like previous consultations hadn't been listened to, and that this wouldn't be any different.
2793.	There needs to be engagement for other communities too to include Muslims, Sikhs or other religions. You could engage with GP surgeries or places of faith. Social media could also be used. The language, words or attitude that you use when presenting to

	people is important and better than things you write. We can show them what we want for them and future plans that they could have.
2794.	All professional's stations here today but appears not many turned up. All stations I spoke to were very helpful. Sense in particular was very helpful.
2795.	There should be Department Heads, Directors attending these consultations.
2796.	A previous event at Elwood Day Centre was chaotic with a large number of attendees and tables. However, again it was acknowledged that lessons were learnt, and the format was changed for the afternoon session.
2797.	A very good networking opportunity and proactive participants. It was good to share information + knowledge. I hope this consultation continues to be as effective with proactive outcomes.
2798.	Access to events for all service users.
2799.	An ideal networking event.
2800.	X is enjoying consultation today.
2801.	Badly organised.
2802.	Both presentation /facilitator good.
2803.	Citizens were disengaged and unable to understand, the meeting was down to just one-word descriptions and answers.
2804.	Consultation meeting duration: about right.
2805.	Consultation meeting location: very good.
2806.	Consultation meeting - Presentation: good.
2807.	Couldn't hear her, didn't understand her.
2808.	Councilor Paulette Hamilton was positively taking feedback from citizens this was noted by the PFPS planning members who would like to send their thanks for this.
2809.	Duration was too long.
2810.	Enjoyed.
2811.	Everyone found the presentation good, and audience appropriate. They felt everything was well explained, but some carers/parents stated that it wouldn't work for the public events.
2812.	Excellent and informative - Thank You.
2813.	Excellent.
2814.	Experienced the small group sessions at centre. Worked really well, easy read and pictorial – understood it.
2815.	Facilitator coming to table a good thing & presentation was really good.
2816.	Families preferred the smaller meeting. This helped them to understand the changes and give reassurance that day services are not closing at this moment in time.
2817.	Good table facilitators.
2818.	Good, able to meet each other and talk.
2819.	Good, I like the presentation.
2820.	Great networking opportunity.

2821.	Group felt that the session was structured OK and reported no issues.
2822.	Had a very good/fruitful discussion with presenter.
2823.	Hard to hear discussions on table.
2824.	Has a very limited, English skills, so did not understand what has been said, but paperwork will be sent home with him, for family to read.
2825.	Having meetings is a good idea to discuss imminent changes.
2826.	Having the stations was a very good idea.
2827.	I attended as a member of the public although I work for BCC, I was surprised on the low attendance, I am hoping other events are better attended.
2828.	I found this interesting.
2829.	I have never experienced such a consultation like it and have attended lots run by the Council.
2830.	I liked what was said.
2831.	I was told I cannot ask questions at the first event.
2832.	Informative, good discussions made some contacts. which will allow me support citizens I work with.
2833.	Interesting to hear them.
2834.	It was a good venue plenty of parking.
2835.	It was interesting to hear the ideas and suggestions.
2836.	It was mentioned that the Day Opps draft strategy wasn't explained fully enough at the beginning of the presentation – there were some people in the room that seemed still confused about it on the tables.
2837.	It's helpful for facilitator to explain.
2838.	Keeping me informed.
2839.	Knowledge sharing.
2840.	Like facilitator helping and explaining.
2841.	Location too remote and deserted. Attendance very low - should have been advertised more widely - notice in papers etc. Local councilor should have been present.
2842.	Location was good – good access to parking.
2843.	Lot information to take in, couldn't make head or tail of the presentation.
2844.	Maybe a bit too long.
2845.	Maybe home language interpreters for families with language. English not being their first spoken language. Maybe have small consultations.
2846.	Members felt that the FAQ's could have been included in the presentation and a reminder of the end date of the consultation.
2847.	More scenarios with presentation.
2848.	More time needed.
2849.	More time to understand.
2850.	More useful than some of the previous co-production sessions – good idea to separate providers and public.

2851.	Most informative presentation – questions need to be answered regarding funding.
2852.	Much useful information discussed, more information re-direct payments many do not know. Also, one day centre finding BCC funded clients not coming their way why is this?
2853.	Next time could we have someone who understands what the consultation means. Enclosed on the back of feedback sheet but also hope to send an email to the head of social services. To have our say is not ticking boxes which you have put in the paperwork. Listening to people views will give you a better idea on how we feel. If the consultation had been better organised we could have worked together in smaller groups all in one room to get the most important questions across from each group. Do you need help to organise a proper consultation because I am sure as carers we could do better.
2854.	No issues with parking.
2855.	No mention of topics from previous sessions which are important to this event.
2856.	No questioning during presentation.
2857.	People felt that the presentation lacked clarity. They felt unsure about what "accessing the wider community" actually meant. They felt that they didn't actually get an understanding of why the council was choosing to look at Adult Social Care now and how this model of working is different from the current one.
2858.	Positive to have facilitator + present.
2859.	Presentation was good and would probably suit some people but others it definitely would not.
2860.	Presentation was not suitable for service users.
2861.	Presenter who held the consultation was not capable of delivering the message. Also, we were told she was not going to answer any questions. Is this not a consultation to discuss what we thought?
2862.	Provided good explanation of process.
2863.	Service users have been here for 15 years and are happy. This is not a consultation meeting; you do not have room for me here hello where my voice can be heard, and questions answered.
2864.	Small consultation meeting was better. Enabled us to understand what consultation was about.
2865.	The meeting time was just right, not too long or too short.
2866.	The meeting was too long.
2867.	The meetings and booklet were vague not clear. Very difficult to decide if it will benefit family and individual - There are no examples it is harder for service users to understand what is happening.
2868.	The presentation was good, I liked it.
2869.	The presentations needed consistency in their delivery. The Carer had been to a number of presentations cross city and all were different and although it was acknowledged that this was down to the different target group the key message should be the same. He raised that one presenter had not read of notes and given incorrect information.
2870.	The question centred around Enablement and what it means and if the Head of Service gives a definition to the one in the pack this does not instill confidence from the public. He added that it is fundamental to the whole constituency to impart accurate information and not expand from the brief.
2871.	The stalls were good, but some felt that they needed more time to visit them.
2872.	There was too much paperwork on the tables that also caused confusion.

2873.	These meeting are upsetting me you are making me feel very unhappy.
2874.	This is interesting.
2875.	This is the second meeting I have attended. I still do not understand what is happening.
2876.	This person was asked how they felt about the meeting said "alright" asked if they understood said "yes".
2877.	To have students in 2 rooms was not a good idea as there was no inclusion in the main room. The whole place was not suitable for this purpose.
2878.	Useful Information, Good pace, chance to talk.
2879.	Venue fine.
2880.	Very clear.
2881.	Very happy with meeting (x 3).
2882.	Very interesting & informative.
2883.	Very patronising explanation of travel training.
2884.	Very useful presentation. Informative and easy to understand.
2885.	Visual impairment so couldn't get up (written next to Information Stations sections).
2886.	Was great to have the group discussion as we get to say what benefits the service user.
2887.	We came today to support - she did participate in the meeting but was disengaged, she does not have the comprehension to understand. We as her advocates believe the day centre is the best model to meet her needs. At times she requires 2 to 1 support. (Family members)
2888.	We came today, did part – disengaged.
2889.	What's happening today- Are service user understanding this question & implications in choice they make.
2890.	You have ulterior motives for these meetings.
2891.	Information about other things in the city: need more stalls – employment/placements
2892.	Enjoy the meeting. Glad that the Ebrook is being refurbished.
2893.	Nothing new was learnt from the meeting we attended.
2894.	Very patronising! (Example used - you see the bumps by the traffic lights – that makes travel training easier)
2895.	Was good to know about the things you do for the people they need what they need.
2896.	(Not) Long enough.
2897.	Found it very interesting.
2898.	Good discussion.
2899.	Good group work. nice to share views from other service providers.
2900.	Good opportunities to network.
2901.	I enjoyed the group work and would hope that our responses be taken onboard.
2902.	The event was informative and useful.
2903.	When I came to meeting 1st August after the big hall, this meeting I was still confused.
2904.	Too long

2905.	Did not announce what position she held when asked was told not important for us to know. WHY NOT?
2906.	When asked what her position was, to be told I do not need to know, was completely out of order, also she said she was a shy person is beyond belief for someone holding the meeting.
2907.	She has moved from one centre to Harborne Resource Centre. She is not happy with all the meeting, she is confused.
2908.	I liked it.
	Governance/Decision Making
2909.	I can only hope that you re-consider the decision you have come to regarding day services. We who work at Birmingham City Council staff which are highly trained, to assists people out in the community regarding the toilet situation, there are hoists available in the community to assist our people with complex needs. Staff in Birmingham trained by Birmingham are the best in the country.
2910.	I believe that regardless of our views decisions will be made as it is all about money. Not the offer of support or impact on individuals.
2911.	Will the council listen to our needs?
2912.	But you don't listen.
2913.	You need to understand how the impact of your decisions effects them (service users) and in so doing how it affects the well-being of all of us long suffering carers who are always trying to do the best for those that we love and care for.
2914.	There hasn't been transparency in previous years when changes were going to be made.
2915.	These are important decisions you are making, affecting thousands of people's lives - DO THE RIGHT THING PLEASE!!
2916.	Who decides what support you need - will people who do not have complex needs loose support and opportunities?
2917.	Many people from Birmingham City council lied to us and I don't believe a word you are saying as you don't care about people you just care about saving money! I matter you know!
2918.	Please listen to us and don't just disregard my concerns like you have always done!
2919.	I'm not very hopeful that our opinions will be listened too! We had a family emergency recently and it took me 4 days to get through to the duty team, how would a vulnerable person manage without the support of a Day centre?
2920.	This process has been done before with older adult day centres. People had their say but the centres were still closed. Centres have been closing on a large scale. People have been forgotten and the council is not listening. The cabinet that make the final decision are not in the real world. People at the top don't listen to what we want. It doesn't matter what is being said in the consultation.
2921.	Please listen to our fears as they are genuine concerns, I had over two years of lies so trusting the Council is really difficult. I think my friends and I deserve investing in not just having money thrown at us and told to get on with it. I'm worried that lots of my friends that were bullied into leaving my centre because we were told it was closing are now isolated and scared in their homes with no one caring or monitoring them, I fear this because it happened to my brother and I when you sold our old Day centre off for a housing estate!
2922.	Concern - 31 July 2018 sat in cabinet. This strategy was on the agenda item 10 observed members not aware of Day Centre and gets a vote. 3mins 11 seconds – no question asked. 3 mins 11 secs – no questions asked.

2923.	Want to know what's in the report before it goes to cabinet. There seem to be all kinds of people taken on to do things – that bothers me.
2924.	Queries on how cabinet worries, 10 people – majority wins. Explanation given of process and confirmed will be going to scrutiny. Important to let everyone know the process prior to cabinet.
2925.	Leader; Deputy Leader; Waste Collections. They may not know what others do. Then proposals are reviewed, then voted on. That's absolutely disgusting It's disgraceful. They need to "walk in our shoes"
2926.	Money is there but we are being told that there is lack of funding, yet you can waste a lot of money on these consultation events when decisions have already been made.
2927.	When everyone is around the table making decisions about day centres and its general ruin, would it not be a good idea that someone or some people come to the day centres and see just how they run/work. Especially as there are many different people of all disabilities and complex needs and just to see how the staff cope.
2928.	I'm shocked how managers who have hosted various consultation meetings have given a very one-sided view! Day centres work and they need investing in, not, closing down!
2929.	BCC decision making can have a significant impact on family members.
2930.	On behalf of my son, have any of the counsellors who have devised these changes ever worked with people like my son and really and truly understood what parent/carers go through with counsellors decisions??!
2931.	We wish our ideas would be considered.
2932.	Carer – It is difficult to know who to trust.
2933.	No Trust in the system.
2934.	The parents and carers discussed how they had been having meetings like these for many years, and with these meeting always comes the fear of the day centre closing. They felt that the council didn't listen to what the people want and are constantly relooking at the strategy and presenting the new information.
2935.	I would like to request that we get MP's and local councillors join us to fight to keep our day centres open.
2936.	I feel this consultation is a waste of time as you will not listen to us and that you have already made up your minds.
2937.	Ultimately the decisions have already been made regarding day centre's!!!
2938.	They need to put what has been said at the meeting into action.
2939.	This is not a consultation. These proposals are already set in stone.
2940.	If only they listened at the top. But they don't listen.
2941.	Decision makers are not in the real world.
2942.	Good job Scrutiny has sight of this otherwise it would just be bulldozed through. Scrutiny is good for us.
2943.	I have felt for a long time that Birmingham City council wants to pass the responsibility of adult social care into the private sector or family for many years. Call me cynical but I actually feel that regardless of whatever we write in this consultation we won't be listened to! I don't agree or disagree with the proposals but what I do disagree with is adult social care becoming only available in the private sector. I wholly believe that this is all a pipe dream and will put many vulnerable people at risk of harm, isolation and exploitation which can never be a good move. You need to be more transparent and honest to the people of Birmingham. This isn't about improving lives, it's about saving money!

2944.	Because all this was just to cover you with papers, when in fact want to close the Day Centres.
2945.	Sure, BCC has timescales for the strategy.
2946.	You can't execute something without knowing what is going to happen.
2947.	Want to see actions please, less talk.
2948.	The council are back stabbers – I've been a labour supporter but waste of money.
2949.	This whole consultation process and indeed this questionnaire is written in a very biased way, to me there will only be one outcome, once again the wishes of the vulnerable people in Birmingham will not be listened to because you have identified that you will save money by closing Day centres and that is what you intend to do! Listen to the people who are happy with their current care package! Where in this questionnaire does it give them the opportunity to voice this!
2950.	Lots of great ideas, Cabinet will say "No" if there is no money.
2951.	As long as we are listened to properly, our needs are more important than finance.
2952.	Need to learn from other authorities such as Cumbria who are much more successful than BCC.
2953.	I think it is important for senior managers and politicians to listen to carers- (us) and staff at centre about service users' needs and aspirations.
2954.	I would like to request that we get MP's and local councilors join us to fight to keep our day centres open.
2955.	Listen to what I have said.
2956.	Other than Health and Safety (Councilor Hamilton) what does Waste know about someone with disabilities? Only people who know about people with disabilities should be working on this.
2957.	We want to the Consultation to be service User and staff driven and led.
2958.	Whoever is in charge of Birmingham City Council better listen.
2959.	We would like to see a copy of the draft document after our views and opinions have been submitted. How will Cabinet approve this strategy – will there be further consultations with families? Any decisions have to be closely monitored.
2960.	I think the council lacks willingness to do it.
2961.	Make sure that they take actions on our comments, if you don't do as we ask then I will roll up and die.
2962.	Make sure they act on our comments if you don't, I rather be dead.
2963.	Listening to our needs is more important than what you think we need.
2964.	These people have no voices we are there.
2965.	We want a straight and honest answer.
2966.	when you get back to us will you be changing it if we say no it's rubbish.
2967.	could you provide the details of what the council has identified it would need to invest in? Is there any other planned investment which is to be invested in day centres
	Process
2968.	I feel that this is a box ticking exercise.

2969.	I would like to have a clear proper consultation with alternatives to ensure that myself as a father of a severely disabled son and the whole family will not suffer. I would like feedback by post to my home address.
2970.	Publicize this more widely! Unless of course you are fearful of accurate negative responses!
2971.	You have wasted more money & time you should know what is needed.
2972.	Valid point about the internet, the ability to use it highlights complex needs.
2973.	I felt the consultation did not give real answers. When asked about those profoundly disabled no proper answer was given. I feel it was more aimed at those with a mild disability which is good in itself. My concern is more for those with a profound disability. Came away dissatisfied with the consultation so did other staff.
2974.	Questionnaire access online for elderly carers some have never used computers or ever been online.
2975.	Please stop doing this, how many consultations and questionnaires can we be expected to complete. The whole process is very unsettling for my son. This whole experience just feels like a money saving exercise and is in no way has the best interest of the service users.
2976.	Prior to any sharing of information on consultation with service users the framework should be in place offering alternatives to enable staff/ managers. To sell the vision to both service users and carers. Without physical alternatives there are no objectives to convince individuals of tangible alternatives.
2977.	Concerns were raised about the lack of answers to previous questions. Also, that some people were not aware about the follow up meetings.
2978.	Some people did not get flyers, so they did not know about this.
2979.	Not sure of the process, purpose of the report is to make a recommendation strategy written by Graeme Betts in Jan 2017, presumably that's going into the report.
2980.	Some people have not had flyers and don't know about the amendments and engagements events.
2981.	Concerns about the follow up response to questions raised.
2982.	When will I hear back from this consultation?
2983.	I would like feedback and direct answers to my questions and comments.
2984.	Keep people informed about changes. I know where this is going, Staffs did the same thing.
2985.	There is an assumption that everyone wants to use or has the internet.
2986.	I couldn't get a direct answer from BCC staff so had to find out information in another way.
2987.	Not everyone has internet access some people are well educated and still do not want to use the internet.
2988.	The review is welcomed and needed (External Providers).
2989.	Some messages have not been passed on to carers from manager at the day centres – all amendments should have been sent via post not given to service user as they may not be living with their carers.
2990.	All think this is positive and the right approach.
2991.	If day centres close service users would need support in the community. it cannot be just left to carers to get on with it. this was quite a leading questionnaire and could be interpreted in favour of closing day centre and this is not what is wanted.
2992.	Still unsure of future services.
2993.	Appears to be ticking the boxes rather than finding out what the service users are doing.

2994.	Another example of poor planning.
2995.	There is no transparency to the process.
2996.	I feel that nothing is in place for individuals to access. No safety net in place for vulnerable individuals. Questionnaire access online for elderly carers some have never used computers or ever been online.
2997.	Some felt the consultation was an overload of information and that it could have been condensed into less paperwork.
2998.	This has been going on since 2012. They don't care about people. They didn't listen when we had a consultation in 2012. They just throw people to the wolves.
2999.	Publication of the material surrounding the consultation and strategy etc was criticised, as Service User cannot access the internet. Without the day centre she struggles to get information. They all felt the council needs to be better at getting information out there to people without internet access. It's hard for people to know what's available. Perhaps they should use local notice boards etc. Furthermore, the council have been very slow with posting updates regarding the consultation project. It took many weeks for frequently asked questions to be put online. They also felt that the FAQs mainly answered questions for service providers and didn't look at the public/service user views – they still can't find the information they need.
3000.	Over the years we have had many, many consultations and unfortunately nothing positive has come out of them, just more money spent! Yes, people are very cynical, it's a case of here we go again. Birmingham Council have got to prove yourselves and restore confidence from the people you are serving, but with this latest consultation yet again there isn't anything solid and stable or positive to work towards. Yes, some ideas (no fully formed plan-wishy/washy) but no evidence of how, what when, all if's and but's and maybes. The people delivering and supporting the consultation, seemed in the dark or hadn't got a clue. The officer on our table had some incorrect information, plus was unable to speak to the people when questions or idea's put forward. It all feels Deja-vu!
3001.	I am waiting for more information once a decision is made.
3002.	It seems as if it's down to politics, playing with the numbers there are real people not statistics, to play around with their lives and their reality. This is how homeless people end up suicidal, as a citizen of Birmingham you can see it happening and it's on the rise.
3003.	This (consultation/amendment) is about ticking boxes.
3004.	It is not good enough that not all responses to consultation questions are online – should have all been done by now.
3005.	4 weeks is a very short period for the amendment events.
3006.	Questions are not coming through quick enough!
3007.	This is strategic level but need to demonstrate practicalities. For example, I can explain to my sister what the internet is today, she'll say she understands then ask me what the internet is the next day.
3008.	This council is ambiguous – I was misled – it's meant to be a two-way process.
3009.	Failed to carry out Equality Assessment.
3010.	Needs to be promoted to neighbouring communities.
3011.	As a carer need to have more information.
3012.	No financial info available from council.
3013.	Happy it's about the individual's feelings and everything is being catered for them.
3014.	Co-production with service users is essential and progressive

3015.	Consensus that the Day Services Consultation should have the Citizen at the heart of it and this should be done with the service user in mind.
3016.	Co-production: Does not like the word 'resilient' in the document: can become jargon rather than a meaning.
3017.	Given my voice power by making people listen.
3018.	I think the consultation has been a bit of a shambles and has probably cost a lot of money - so wasteful.
3019.	I would like to know about the cost of this.
3020.	A discussion took place around the timeframes and whether a 10-week consultation period was realistic. It was queried when this would be re-presented to Cabinet.
3021.	A larger amount of questions could be asked in reference to persons with specific disabilities in their life.
3022.	All together was good proposals, were made. But I feel quite a lot of the service users don't fully understand what is properly being proposed. Therefore, very confusing for both parents and users further feedback needed.
3023.	Also, this consultation, which was initially omitted when Cabinet took decision on 31st July 2018, has been very badly run and is divisive.
3024.	Been here before - since 2012 consultation.
3025.	Carer said that questions that have been asked for the consultation have not been answered.
3026.	Carers expressed their reservations about the consultation process and purpose.
3027.	Consultation does not focus on day centres.
3028.	It can be too much information for them too.
3029.	It was highlighted that paperwork given out and online links need to be checked for functionality and accuracy. It was noted that 60 providers are mentioned however only link to 34. BCC needs to take ownership of updating its systems to give accurate information.
3030.	It will be easier for The Consultation Model to be adapted for British born Chinese, but rather harder for the older citizens who are illiterate and do not want to change.
3031.	Need better communications.
3032.	Needs to be reduced in paperwork for able body to understand area is either black or white.
3033.	Not everyone has email or uses a computer.
3034.	Taking part in a consultation without being objective have means that the council will decide for us.
3035.	There needs to be regular updates of the website.
3036.	This consultation is inconsistent with budget objectives. It is dishonest and is a shroud over an ulterior motive. This should not be allowed and is a discredit to the city.
3037.	Taking part in a consultation without being objective have means that the council will decide for us.
3038.	There needs to be regular updates of the website.
3039.	This consultation is inconsistent with budget objectives. It is dishonest and is a shroud over an ulterior motive. This should not be allowed and is a discredit to the city.
3040.	this consultation is not transparent the first consultation was ambiguous I was also misled. Legally you are on a fine line. You are not consulting you should be asking us and taking our ideas forward you are doing something different from what you are saying.

3041.	This is about closing the loopholes so we can't find out anything.
3042.	Time scales - how is information taken out from questionnaire to go into reports.
3043.	We lost our time. here was absolutely no information about what interested us. You spent a fortune to print all this paper but hardly told us about what specific changes you want to do.
3044.	We need to complete questionnaires – emphasis the need.
3045.	I think the consultations has been a bit of a shambles and has probably cost a lot of money – so wasteful.
3046.	Councils must work with people who use services, we already have the service we want and need and the right staff.
3047.	Having consultations with those providing the primary care e.g. family members would be beneficial.
3048.	I don't agree with what and how it has done.
3049.	My daughter needs the day centre. After attending several meetings, no one has told me how this new system will be implemented or financed.
3050.	Things start then they stop.
3051.	Treated like equal during coproduction.
3052.	You are failing to carry out assessments, you are breaching the Equality Act.
3053.	You do not have any relative DC reps at the events you need to do this.
3054.	Didn't get any clarity on elderly and dementia support and have raised it.
3055.	I am feeling more pressurised with this system.
3056.	People with disabilities should be included and involved from the beginning when planning services.
3057.	Speak to the centres.
3058.	this does not answer the question that we asked. Please could you tell us in detail how the Council intends in practice to replicate in the new model the sense of belonging and being part of established groups that is currently provided by day centres.
3059.	No one has identified a specialism of an impact assessment.
3060.	I still don't know what you're commissioned to do. John explained. There seems to be all of people taken on to do things that bothers me.
3061.	These are my views – I have already complete a form with the person directly concerned.
3062.	If people are not happy how do, they complain? If they are not happy with the outcome of the consultation.
3063.	No one has identified a specialism of an impact assessment
3064.	These are my views – I have already complete a form with the person directly concerned.
3065.	I still don't know what you're commissioned to do. John explained. There seems to be all of people taken on to do things that bothers me.
3066.	Pictures to know who's who of staff
3067.	Sandwell people also use our services vice versa and John encouraged responses from Sandwell.

E) Direct Payments

Direct Payments

3068.	I feel unsafe in the community, I would not like direct payment as I don't think my sister could manage anymore responsibility and she lives in Scotland and no one else is here to help me.
3069.	Concerned about change to direct payments as this puts more responsibility on carers.
3070.	Personal budget is ok but with lots of support.
3071.	Push for direct payments. These are rubbish if the day services can't be accessed with direct payments.
3072.	To reduce day centres with a view that disabled citizens can access the community with the day service using direct payment is problematic. The community now is not inclusive, accessible and disabled friendly. Direct payments do not allow for disabled people that require 2:1 care. Where and how would these people get out and access the community? It feels like we are going back to pre-day centres, when disabled people were stuck at home, in institutions, isolated and forgotten about.
3073.	Still want a five-day service. With longer hours away from home. Will direct payments make a difference to me?
3074.	Although the idea seems that it gives the families more freedom in terms of what they can use the money for, in our family set up, somebody like my mum who's the primary carer for my brother would need additional support in managing the affairs. Therefore, in effect it would be harder, whereas now there is a routine whereby our brother goes to the centre and everything is acquired for us. Here then, anything I guess is routine aid for our brother so maybe the unknown etc could cause lives for failure and the service user.
3075.	Having to arrange the travel or activities may become stressful if carer doesn't speak English, therefore more help will be needed in arranging the travel or activity desired.
3076.	Furthermore, these direct payments being proposed seem like a bit of gloss to distract from the aim of closing day centres. Proposals need to be direct and clear. If accepting direct payments means users won't have access to day centres, then it is important you make this very clear.
3077.	The only way this strategy would ever work is if you gave a choice to all to opt for a day centre or direct payments. This is not happening at the moment as people that are leaving the education system are not being offered day centre places only direct payments.
3078.	You are listening, I have direct payments + day centre this works fantastic and balance.
3079.	Another concern with employing a carer to take my sister out, what would happen if they were ill for a prolonged amount of time, who monitors all this or are you expecting the disabled person to know the right channels or the right people to contact so once again they will be at risk! The thought of disabled people left for months without being checked or monitored is scary, you need to listen to the people who actually know what it's like for them!
3080.	I think direct payments definitely gives more control over one's choice through the flexibility it provides. Service users can choose to use their budget as they wish. However, this becomes a problem when trying to access the community.
3081.	If payments change to direct payments it would be totally impractical as my family have enough to cope with, without having to sort out payments to staff, planning, arrangements, tax insurance, travel fuel etc. It would be impossible basically to be cared for at the level I'm presently at and would probably end up me having to live in a home as my family wouldn't be able to cope.
3082.	He already has the support we need. I am a capable adult with a responsible job, and I do not want to manage a budget or employ Assistants. How are elderly parents or people with less idea how the system works going to manage this?

3083.	The Direct Payment system is too complicated, and it should be more flexible for the Care receivers and also the Care providers to use their budget on all the necessities of the care receiver.
3084.	I am very happy at my day centre enjoy coming 5 days a week looking forward to my friends. How will I manage direct payment? I do want the day to be longer.
3085.	For some people direct payment will be great, no doubt about it, but for the likes of my brother (severe learning disabilities autistic & epileptic, very bad short-term memory) it is not appropriate. he needs a building-based place to go to, Harborne day centre. He is so vulnerable and needs looking after the staff are wonderful and so are his peers. Direct payment can cause isolation and vulnerability for those who cannot speak up for themselves, the staff at centre have all sorts of experience and are regularly trained on different things.
3086.	Personally, I received a direct payment funded by myself and BCC. I have been forced to employ an agency for my morning care and social activities. My problem at the moment is things are not working for me personally. There is no structure for the times they arrive it could be between 4 pm and 7 pm for tea-time call and also sometimes they don't appear for shopping calls which was sorted with my social worker. I needed early in the morning and not three hours after noon. Please I need to help to get a suitable PA as I am sure this can work in the future.
3087.	BCC should focus on linking citizens to care providers to promote the updates of DPs. There are not enough resources for people with physical disabilities and associated needs.
3088.	I don't agree with direct payments I like the way things work now I don't want to go into the community alone.
3089.	Direct payments can be a wonderful thing but when circumstances change, and people need more help it all comes down to finance and budgets. Overall, direct payments do not and cannot replace day centres and all the professionalism and qualities they offer.
3090.	It is vital to focus on Strengths Choices assets and Goals, if they have the capacity. Providing support in a centre staffed by trained members with a range of skills is less limited than only having a very small budget to pay for all the skills required when looking after someone with disabilities. Giving direct payments allows for mismanagement. Skills and understanding on employing a carer through direct payments is a massive assumption that most carers will be able to do this. I as a carer do not want the responsibility of organising transport, trained staff and sourcing purpose-built buildings. Direct payments going to one person will decrease possibilities as costing would go up on organizing events based on individual basis. The city and 98% of buildings are not accessible for disabled people.
3091.	Not everyone can use a direct payment.
3092.	You must understand that for people with severe learning disabilities and other health problems, direct payment would not be for them. One size doesn't fit all.
3093.	Direct payments might be a better idea for X who might be able to access more activities outdoor as well as the centre. Negative: not sure how family will manage the finances as well as pay one to one carer. Will need support on how to manage the finances.
3094.	There is a lot of focus on using 'direct payments' what happens if you are assessed and the allowance does not give you enough to support your day opportunities as fully as if you were attending a day centre 10-3, 5 times per week.
3095.	The report mentions that there is not enough information about whether people want to have individual payments.
3096.	I think the negative impact could come from use of direct payments as main source of support. A lot of carers I know are elderly, not computer literate and will find it difficult to find/ arrange page 57 and page 21 to 1 support.

3097.	Might need support in managing the finances.
3098.	Attendees expressed concerns about Direct Payments. One carer stated that she would always reject Direct Payments.
3099.	The difference is if a young person is asked if they want a DP or go to a day centre or if they are just offered a DP. When a young person is leaving school, they must be asked if they want to come to day centres or to have DP. People aren't given choice. When young people leave school, they are not asked if they want to go to a day centre, they are only offered DP.
3100.	It is Direct Payment or nothing.
3101.	Direct payments - you are forcing them on people.
3102.	Direct Payment can be a pain especially when you have 2 payment cards and you have to pay a bill via phone.
3103.	Direct payments are going to mean a lot work and hassle for families to administer as they are going to have to double check everything to make sure all the information given, and paperwork is correct so that they receive correct payments.
3104.	Direct Payments are too complex and all the tax, national insurance etc. takes a big chunk out of the allowance. It is recognised that it is right for some.
3105.	Personal budgets/direct payments - Most carers feel these could be a source of anxiety, needing extra time and support. Additionally, some people mention how the personal budget can fall short due to the higher weekend rates charged by some agencies that are not being taken into account. Many do not want direct payments/ personal budgets to be imposed upon them. These same carers are unclear about how personal budgets/direct payments work.
3106.	All the Carers agreed that they were not in favour of Direct Payments.
3107.	Direct Payments works if you have a good PA. If my son doesn't go out, he'd go ballistic. He has to go out every day.
3108.	The more people who take Direct Payments, means there is less need for day centres.
3109.	Yes, therefore artificially weeding out day centres.
3110.	The discussion then moved onto the topic of direct payments and what they can be used for. Many of the parents recognised that direct payments may be helpful to some, but that they were being pushed onto them. They also said that as they couldn't use them to fund the day centre, there wasn't much point in them using them. Also, if they were made available for the day centre, it seemed likely they wouldn't be able to be used to fund all the days there that the user needed.
3111.	Want the opportunity to use DP for appropriate facilities, and to increase their independence.
3112.	Training and education on direct payments is necessary, change is difficult for some and so need to be educated appropriately for a smoother transition.
3113.	Direct Payments are not for everyone, but I feel as if I am always being pushed to take one.
3114.	I have three adult (disabled) children at home. I wouldn't want DP because they are used to coming to the centre, in a routine and it is about not taking away their independence if they have a PA. For example, they do some of their personal care and chores around the house.
3115.	Inclusion in control of finance (DP).
3116.	Wouldn't be interested in a direct payment – used to how it is which is much more convenient.
3117.	Not interested in direct payments.

3118.	This is all heading towards Direct Payments. Some clients have elderly parents that are unable to look after their loved ones. The result of this consultation is move to Direct Payments or closure the day centres.
3119.	Direct Payments should be also available for Internal centres.
3120.	Direct payments are good, they suit people's individual needs.
3121.	Direct payments help. No one should be told how to spend their day or what's best for them. Direct payments give people that choice.
3122.	We do not support Direct Payment as we are too old to manage our accounts and care needs, it is too much responsibility.
3123.	Resource Directory is required especially for Direct Payment users.
3124.	Direct payments with carers, sometimes carers change, and quality of care is variable.
3125.	Direct Payments are a great way of allowing a person more independence and choice, rather than a particular amount of money or funding being made available.
3126.	There have been times when Direct Payments have been misused or not used for the purpose it was intended for. Some with disabilities often lose hope and confidence if services or access to the community prevent them from leading an independent life. In relation to Direct Payments, it is about equipping that person to develop their skills.
3127.	Direct Payments can take a long time to be sorted out and people with disabilities may have problems using the Direct Payments card i.e. a person who has sustained a brain injury would struggle in remembering access details or passwords. Direct Payments can also be open to abuse and not used in the best interests of a particular person – this needs to be monitored and the right questions need to be asked as to how this money is being spent.
3128.	Advocates and carers tell us that they struggle with Direct Payments. Particularly, those who are not very competent or confident with computers. A lot of people have told us that they don't want direct payments.
3129.	In favour of direct payments if it means not having to chase Birmingham City Council for payment of invoices.
3130.	There is also the length of time it takes to get extra days via direct payments. This can take a very long time as it requires having a new social worker allocated whenever a request goes. Some people end up funding the extra days themselves in some cases or not at all.
3131.	DP – better for provider, advocate and carer (if support is available).
3132.	Management of DP allows for control.
3133.	Maximise the opportunity to use budgets or direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen's choice. DP – better for some, others refuse. Chasing invoices – time consuming issue. Parents would rather pay themselves than waiting for their DP as quicker.
3134.	The Direct Payments model is highly confusing for people with complex needs. The strategy needs to focus on enablement, taking into account health problems.
3135.	Some members of the group felt that more could be done to improve the direct payment system. It was described as being clunky and reference was made to length of time to get payments through.
3136.	Citizens are entitled to support to move from personalised payments to direct Payments if they wish.

3137.	Providers were concerned about Direct Payments. For some Citizens this is a difficult process and they need assistance. Difficult to recruit Personal Assistants who are not always available at the time which is appropriate or required. Also do not always meet the individual Citizen's interest areas such as bowling or other social/hobby activities.
3138.	In BCC Direct Payments cannot be used to attend internal day activities. Local Authorities choose whether to allow this. Not all Local Authorities prevent the use of Direct Payments to access internal provision.
3139.	BCC should promote choice and independence. There needs to be a level playing field and should be an individual's choice where Direct Payments are used.
3140.	Providers further comments - Providers were further concerned that Direct Payments cannot be used for preferred activities and is limited to meeting care costs whereas Personal Health Budgets can be used more comprehensively and promote independence. There is no choice and control around Direct Payments.
3141.	Having a direct payment is like having a job you have to send out timesheets and send a report to the Court of protection.
3142.	There are too many limitations & restrictions for both direct payments and managed budgets. Accessing activities in the community will cost money e.g. paying for a member of staff or PA to go into the cinemas or eat a meal.
3143.	DP issues – prepaid cards – it's the transport you can't get – mobility does not cover all cost – need to send receipts in even if you have this card. It is very time-consuming.
3144.	Simplify process is D.P. No flexibility with change of days – won't let activate a taxi if not within their list.
3145.	Direct payments can be challenging for people who experience anxiety or who hoard.
3146.	There is a lack of information about direct payments. It is challenging organising your own support.
3147.	Direct payments not offered enough.
3148.	Service users are being told they cannot access this service with a direct payment it is too expensive. They are told that they can attend if they top up themselves.
3149.	As for direct payments, I feel that I would not be able to cope with managing it all. it will cause me added stress (are the beds soft in prison because I would get into debt!). The thought of managing my own budget and carers gives me much stress for both myself and my husband. Please one more time I am begging to keep day Centre open; we need them more than you realise.
3150.	Vulnerable people may not be able to realise that choosing direct payments or employment activities will limit socialisation, cause extreme stress and anxiety and not lead to meaningful, worthwhile life opportunities.
3151.	Stop trying to give people a budget to justify closing day centres. You are causing extreme anxiety for people who attend these day centres the stability they provide. These questions are very loaded in favour of the council's agenda for personal budgets.
3152.	"Accepting Direct Payments would mean the closure of this Centre. We're better off without it."
3153.	I do not know how to manage money and am likely to be able to learn. My carer would need a lot of information and help.
3154.	People with significant and substantial needs heavily rely and depend on carers, families and day services. People are being encouraged to apply for a direct payment, but many people are finding them difficult to manage and are saying that there isn't enough money. They tell us that the literature is difficult and that finding good carers to help them access the community is very difficult. Despite changes to improve social services in Birmingham, the services are overstretched, and assessment and reviews are difficult to get, they always feel like a cost cutting exercise rather than a review on the person and to help them.

3155.	Also, Direct Payments, there is no flexibility on the amount received. Direct Payments has not gone up in 7 years and cost of living is continuing to rise.
3156.	Maximise the opportunity to use budgets or direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen's choice. The committee agrees with this statement subject to the qualification that the appropriateness of this will strongly depend on the circumstances of the users and/or family and carers. Again, there is a need to ensure this part of the model does not distort the emphasis of the service unfairly away from those for whom direct payments is not appropriate.
3157.	It's an insult to keep pushing direct payment on carers and the vulnerable, we are not employers and do not want more pressure added to our already complex confusing lives! Do your job and stop trying to pass the buck!
3158.	If centres close down, we won't have any choice but to take up a direct payment.
3159.	Told by a social worker that had to have a direct payment for 3 days. No options were given; this has happened for a number of families in particular the transition team. Definitely didn't have a choice. Didn't know they had a choice and could refuse a direct payment. BCC explains how the pre-paid card works. Social workers are giving different messages about what a direct payments can be used.
3160.	I think the carer should have the control over their personal budget.
3161.	It will give my Dad more things to do / sort out.
3162.	I do this with direct payments + go to day centre =win, win.
3163.	I do this already. I have a good balance at day centre + with my PA (direct payments)
3164.	I worry if focus is too much on 1-1 support & direct payments that people will get less support overall and lose community group/centre that are important to them.
3165.	Day Centres are suitable for less abled bodied people. A Direct Payment will suit the more able bodied.
3166.	Direct Payments is a good idea, but you must be careful as some people lack responsibility and it all gets spent too quickly.
3167.	If there are no safeguarding concerns around financial abuse.
3168.	I filled in a form for DP but have not had a response yet. They are slow at responding and it takes too much time. – It can depend on the area; some areas have a backlog and others do not. I emailed ACAP and they rang my wife for an assessment but then I heard nothing after that.
3169.	This is almost insulting. We do not have the money to buy our own things. BCC does a financial assessment to check income and expenditure. They tell us what we need to spend our money on but when we need something, we are not allowed to use the money on that.
3170.	It is a benefit to maximize direct payment and personal budget to access support but how about maximizing a person's income through benefit advice and counselling.
3171.	Need more educating on budgeting for DP
3172.	Can't force people to take Direct Payments.
3173.	Also, a lot of service users are going to day centres through Direct Payments.
3174.	Carer would like to know if service users would get like for like if they choose direct payment.
3175.	Challenge to get direct payment into place has been a horrendous process difficult to get money back from Council.
3176.	Citizens need more information on who the link is for Budget 575 of 1210

3177.	Depends on activities of certain clients. (personal budgets)
3178.	Direct payment from 23/4 took details but did not follow up.
3179.	Direct payments – Difficulty in getting the money from the Council accounts to the individuals/own personal D.P accounts. Waiting for funding to be approved through BCC finance department.
3180.	Direct Payments – limitation with usage in internal.
3181.	Direct payments are not always appropriate and cannot match what is being offered in Day Centres. Who will be monitoring the care providers by theirs if the Day Centre does close? Many service users attend Four Seasons (gardening centre) and have done so for years; if this is taken away, they feel a part of their friendship base and community support is lost.
3182.	Direct Payments are not always the best option and have not increased for a while. Direct payments can work but service users have friends, activities and other interests at the Day Centre, which Direct Payment could not accommodate. It is about valuing people and not cutting budgets; they will suffer.
3183.	Direct Payments need to catch up e.g. can't use for internal services, should be equalise market – check and control.
3184.	Direct Payments won't cover for the cost of attending the day centre.
3185.	Doesn't want direct payments, he likes Ebrook.
3186.	Financial Assessment Team – Internal Day Services Representative discussed need for the mobility component to be included in assessment conversation, also that the introduction of The Winshuttle (?) invoicing system may benefit BCC it doesn't necessary benefit The Citizen and doesn't promote independence and limits choice, the promotion of financial management for individuals doesn't fit into this system. It should only be in place for Citizens who need not for all.
3187.	Funding for personalised support is enormous. - Direct Payment - engaging personalised support. Versus current care package proposed by the day centre. You must be able to cover all expenses.
3188.	Handling money (direct payment). Concerned that there won't be enough funding for person I care for to access activities that they have chosen to do.
3189.	Having read the information why not tell the truth and say you are looking for us to have direct payment and to think this will satisfy people, you are mistaken as there are not enough placements out there, also how do we access these?
3190.	How will abuse be stopped with direct payments? A lot of service users are very trusting of people.
3191.	I am not sure Direct payments would work for everyone. Some people still need their affairs tightly for them.
3192.	I am worried if they close this place. The person I care for comes here and enjoys being here. Individual budget won't serve my cared for person.
3193.	I believe that the intention of BCC is to try to push direct payments to provide community-based activities thereby reducing the need for day centre places. The realist is that direct payments would only fund activities for a couple of hours a day for only 2 days. For the reminder of the week our service users would not have any stimulation, they would not have the company of their friends at the centre and life would be less enjoyable for them.
3194.	I think the carer should have the budget control.
3195.	I tried direct payments, but it didn't work for me. I would prefer my child attending a day centre.

3196.	I wonder if direct payments will give people the equivalent support of a service/project e.g. A service user attended our project 3 days a week. After she left, she gets 1 to 1 support via direct payments she gets support twice a week, for about 3 hours a time. So she now gets 6 hours support, before had 3 days.
3197.	My family might struggle to manage direct payments as they are very elderly.
3198.	Internal service users can't have direct payments.
3199.	Maybe DP is not the best for everyone, no one was there to support the service user with what facility she could access. The service user wanted to go swimming, but she was unable to use the swimming bath of her choice because they did not have the facility and she was recommended another swimming, but she was unable to travel there.
3200.	Need information around Direct Payments.
3201.	Need to provide citizens with more support on Direct Payments.
3202.	Not happy regarding Direct Payment. Stated that they have been to interviews at the job centre, mentioned it was a waste of time as unable to work.
3203.	One Service User mentioned having problems in connection with making Direct Payments. This will need addressing.
3204.	People are getting pushed for D.P.
3205.	personal budget, depends on, if this will benefit the individual an make them happy.
3206.	Point 5 – Service user is not able to manage her own budgets so direct payments has not been something that she has looked at. Currently service is funded through a trust fund and CHC funding.
3207.	Some DP are not person centred because it is too restrictive. One service user wasn't allowed to access facility he required.
3208.	There is not enough support people with direct payments.
3209.	We have major concerns over our son managing direct payments on her own.
3210.	What concerns me is the decision for citizens to sort out payment but would not be able to come back here.
3211.	The Value of Direct Payments – it was highlighted that it implied that Citizens and Carer did not take this up due to lack of knowledge on the subject. However, this was not the case and at one event at a day centre the citizen's understood the concept however they adamantly refused to visit the stand as it was pointless as not enough hours could be given to provide a service for them. It was agreed that the information needed to be present in order for them to make an informed decision they had seen the providers before.
3212.	Would my carer do that? (personal budgets)
3213.	Would not be able to afford to do as much as what they do at the centre with direct payments.
3214.	Would not be happy with that (when asked how he would feel about direct payments).
3215.	X 2 s/users strongly disagreed that the direct payment model would suit them, they would much prefer to come to the day centre.
3216.	You will not get like for like.
3217.	All these aspirations could be achieved at existing day centres. Efforts could be made to invest more in existing day centre. Direct Payments are a very bad way of trying to provide care. They are never enough to pay for adequate services and reduce the quantity of care that can be provided.
3218.	Because it would be at the expense of the day centre. (personal budget)
3219.	But need extra help. (personal budget)

3220.	If we try direct payment but it is not us will we be able to go back to previous system?
3221.	It has been difficult to implement direct payments some providers find it difficult to get payment from the council.
3222.	Further concerns were raised about the costs of private day care centres who do not have appropriate facilities. Also, that Direct Payments are of limited monetary value.
3223.	People who have direct payments, but BCC don't always know where they are sending it.
3224.	A good day is being at Ebrook with her friends, would rather stay here at the centre – they don't want direct payments.
3225.	Solihull you can take cash from the card – Trust element.
3226.	Did you have a choice coming to the day centre on the minibus? 1 person said No, 3 said Yes, views were taking on carers concerned about personal budget would care packages for day centre by reduced.
3227.	Service users need good quality carers and would benefit from financial training and support on how to handle different issues.
3228.	In the report you mention that the majority of service users only have 2 1/2 hrs. of activities each day, that maybe so but for some that is all they can manage to concentrate on. That is also every day, Direct Payments would only provide the same 2 1/2 hrs. but for only 2 days, instead of 5 at the day centre. They go out regularly into the community but are much safer as they are with a group and staff. The more able body service users 'look out' for those less able, they help each other. That is far more stimulating than going out with a personal assistant for 2hrs at a time.
3229.	You mentioned that young people want direct payments - where are the stats and evidence to back this up?
3230.	I tried direct payments, but it didn't work for me, I prefer my son to attend a day centre.
3231.	can you say whether a person would be able to buy the same number of hours of care and support as they currently get at a day centre if they receive a direct payment.
3232.	Managing direct payment = Diff.
3233.	Is there evidence to show that people want Direct Payments?
3234.	What are the fees like? Had letter regarding all topics going to take place including Cerebral Palsy through post through Direct Payment remittance advice.
3235.	Can the carer be a family member (budgets/direct payment)?
3236.	DP- assessed need on Personal Assistants
3237.	What safeguarding is there re: screening of people employed as 1 to 1 carers? I worry there may be safeguarding issues too if someone goes to a project/ centre where they are not known well. Safeguarding issues are unlikely to be picked up.
3238.	I agree with all you want to achieve, but finding PAs is your major problem, and making sure each service user is assessed properly and the correct care package for support is in place.
3239.	My family would worry about me because of change of support assistants not turning up; Not knowing the people and experience; Consistency with the same person.
3240.	There is currently no support in place to train staff employed with a DP for example in manual handling or Dysphagia. If adults want staff trained, they have to find and fund training. The city is not accessible, no changing rooms, hoists, pureed foods etc.

3241.	There was talk about financing personal assistants, and that brought us to the question of whether personal assistants would be fully trained to tackle all problems if taking service users into the local community. They said they felt safe with them at the centre, but not so much outside of it without the centre's support.
3242.	Having been involved with direct payments from the onset it worked well for many years I was supported by a PA and agency for personal carers in the mornings but then BCC told me I was spending too much, £17.00, per hour for my morning care. I then had to employ a new agency at £14.00 per hour since it was enforced on me to change. I have had 3 different agencies and none of them have been able to provide the quality of support the first one did so due to this it has changed my views on a direct payment which I thought was a good thing. Why stop what was working so well?
3243.	If Personal Assistants are hired, they will not be able to offer the social side like day centres currently do.
3244.	Assessments will be carried out on our children, but the Agency/PA won't know them like we do so will only have limited information of who the individual is, their likes/dislikes, etc.
3245.	Personal assistant can't give the citizen a community, employed at the basic rate.
3246.	Further concerns were raised about Personal Assistants (PAs) who are not sufficiently skilled to provide support. Skilled drivers are not available.
3247.	My sister had a PA who was not treating her properly, we complained to Social Services about the provider regarding the service.
3248.	We have had Befrienders. One was very good, whereas another one left my son in the cinema by himself.
3249.	Gyms need to hire a suitable PA.
3250.	No PA will be as good as a day centre.
3251.	Day Centre staff are more experienced. Personal assistants are young and do not have the experience or given the training. Don't think PAs are the same as trained carers from BCC.
3252.	PAs may work better for people with physical disabilities, not for people with cognitive disabilities.
3253.	Young kids are being picked up to be PAs – they are not adequately trained or experienced.
3254.	Don't know where to get the support with a PA via DP in the community.
3255.	There are not enough PAs and people who want to become a PA would need training.
3256.	My son has Autism, a PA would need to be trained in Autism and challenging behaviour.
3257.	If you get a PA, you have to sort everything out.
3258.	With PAs you have to find someone who you trust.
3259.	We do a lot as a family but need to get a good PA as it's good for my brother to have continuity.
3260.	Wages can be a factor in gaining the right carer for a person with specific needs
3261.	Finding the right carer for the job can be difficult as people have different needs and there are often not enough of the right carers for the more complex needs people.
3262.	Most of the carers are unknown i.e. Children, neighbours and relatives that take relieve of other family members for a short time.
3263.	Days spent at home with only a PA for company is not good for the service user's mental health - they need to be in the company of peers and others that they identify with.
3264.	Have to think. If my son had a PA who was ill (on holiday etc) and didn't come, my son would go ballistic.
3265.	More support for people to find a PA if they have a DP

3266.	It would be nice if BCC interviewed people who want to become PAs.
3267.	Good to have BCC support in choosing a PA.
3268.	The big question is finding PAs to support, they are not out there.
3269.	It was stated that there was poor communication in respect to volunteers and they were not encouraged or advertised for. Some could only offer a few hours a day and were not available for full days as there was an ageing population of service users and volunteers alike. In contrast one provider could only attract college and University students who wanted to further their career path in particular with child-based project. Both had difficulties attracting the 20 – 40-year-old bracket. Another provider stated that they had requests for 1-2 hours support and they could not get anyone to fill it as most paid support is minimum of 2 hours.
3270.	Had to get rid of personal assistant, as there were trust issues. PA lied about activities that were carried out and took loved one back to their own home without notice or permission. Safeguarding concern so contract was ended.
3271.	Wouldn't use a PA again due to safeguarding concerns and lack of trust.
3272.	Perhaps set up a "bank" of Personal Assistants or "PA Finder" who could be called upon for a range of support activities and interest areas.
3273.	Providers also acknowledged that this may not always work. Some Citizens do not always want a variety of people calling in.
3274.	A Provider related a situation which may involve a young person with LD who might like to go out socially but is unable to because of an arrangement where they are "put to bed early" as that is the time the Personal Assistant is available.
3275.	You have to supervise a PA.
3276.	It is very difficult to access a good PA.
3277.	There are some good PA providers that provide payroll services.
3278.	PAs are not monitored, and needs are often agreed by Families/Carers. Work needs to be done to ensure that there is at least a minimum care standard to be reached e.g., First Aid certificates, minimum of Level 2 in Care. There is clearly still a "Do as I say" attitude happening at the moment.
3279.	PAs are sometimes a waste of time – some workers not paying attention to the service user. PAs should be monitored in terms of level of training.
3280.	Disabilities is still a vulnerability. We have seen people out with their PAs, and they are just not interested.
3281.	We have tried to find reliable PA staff in the past for weekend support, all good PA staff are busy, others look on it as a sitting service which it isn't.
3282.	My brother's day centre provides respite for his main carers (parents). He receives a direct payment in addition to this and this allows us to do the things through a carer that you are suggesting, such as going to Arena, park and shops. We will struggle to find a carer for more than the 30hrs we currently have. He enjoys the day centre, and this helps with his mental social well-being. DON'T CHANGE IT. IT IS WORKING FOR US!
3283.	People are being encouraged to take on DP but there is no register of personal assistants. I recently had two people very keen but could not get them personal assistants. They had to go back to a commissioned service. – a register is being worked on at the moment with personal assistants on it.
3284.	When it works, it works great. You have to identify the right people to support the person.
3285.	It can be two ways as people can be underpaid for services provided. Carers are not paid highly.

3286.	People are different; if talking about family, they do not always want someone else to care for them unless it is someone they know.
3287.	My daughter likes to go to the Day Centre and is happy with her peers. She enjoys the interaction with the group and does not want a Personal Assistant because it would not give her the contact with others that she needs.
3288.	Employing Personal Assistants do not work – if they are off sick or go on holiday there is no one to care for them. Direct Payments is not an incentive as this has not increased nor the value gone up for years.
3289.	PA market needs to be in place and working – PA register soon to be adopted.
3290.	Volunteers to support, PA register.
3291.	What are you going to get from PA as they are paid very low, won't get skilled person as pay is too low? That's why you can't drivers in private DC's.
3292.	Service users will be forced to spend long periods of time along with the PA either at all in the community. This is not good for the individual's health and wellbeing.
3293.	Agency workers do not know my relative. He takes time to get to know new people. This is difficult for him.
3294.	I am advocating on behalf of one to one care.
3295.	If they do not get the same one to one carer every time, there is no continuity, they would become confused and unhappy.
3296.	One to one been lonely, when sociable person.
3297.	Parents were concerned about accessibility and travel. Are Staff at venues able to work with people with special needs? Personal Assistants (PAs) who are paid a set rate, cannot give Service Users the same sense of community which they have at a day centre.
3298.	Reliability of 1-1 support.

E) Draft Strategy

	Draft Model
3299.	How will the proposed model be supported across different agencies education, Health and Social Care all in different pockets at the moment makes funding very difficult?
3300.	Depends on how you decide on who fits in to what category.
3301.	I would agree but not at the expense of day centres. Who would decide on where each individual fits in the 'triangle' of levels of support they need? A Social Worker?
3302.	My care needs are high, and I need complete support from care staff.
3303.	As above - invert the triangle and put SIS as the largest cross section at the base.
3304.	Not all staff are sufficiently trained to work with people with complex needs and behaviours. Some have been re-deployed to these centres through staff re-structures and are not equipped to deal with demands.
3305.	If the model means fewer days centre it will be negative for us.
3306.	My elder brother attends a Day Service and I could see him struggling within this service model. As said above, I don't feel there is the right infrastructure in place external to BCC to support this model of development, and I am concerned about the measures that will be used to assess him.
3307.	Based on severe Learning Disabilities Specialist Inter Page Support should be at the top.

3308.	I agree that this model would be very good for some people but it's not appropriate for me.
3309.	I do not accept the figures for the model. I think this is upside down. The majority of people that attend our day centre are there because they need specialist intensive support. I believe that what you understand as 'Personalised Support' is what those that know and work with many people termed as learning disabilities in fact need specialist intensive support and those that could fit into the enablement category are in fact the smallest number of service users at the day centre.
3310.	Nobody clever enough to organise this model.
3311.	The bottom triangle, which is the relevant one for us, is the smallest and suggests that the Council will not be putting its focus or priorities on the needs of those with dementia, an increasing segment of the population.
3312.	People being categorised in to 3 levels of support greatly concerns me as this would be decided by a social worker.
3313.	Many service users do not need 'skills development' but simply a dignified quality of life.
3314.	There is some crossover depending on individual needs.
3315.	This categorisation would lead to service users being denied day centre services and contributing to the community within day centres. Day centres need a mix of abilities to create a stable community hub from which outside facilities can be accessed.
3316.	Parents are concerned about the less able and the decreases in numbers. Concerns about the range of complex needs not being met.
3317.	Specialist interim support should be given priority and supported.
3318.	People's needs are increasingly changing and becoming more complex.
3319.	This model is much needed and ASAP. There needs to be the funds in place to pay for these services. New price structuring needed. Social workers need to better understand how to use the 3 conversations model and not just stop at each stage. Many prepare now being sent to 'free' services first when not suitable. A waste of time and money.
3320.	Some things I agree with, some things I don't. My son cannot be fully independent. He needs help
3321.	The proposed model would help me to become more independent and do stuff for myself.
3322.	Enablement should not be time limited. This is because mental health service users can have a relapse within months or years.
3323.	Who determines the measures that are put in place, particularly as the Enablement is time limited? How do you propose to promote independence? This then means based on your criteria, (whatever that will be), once an exit plan is in place, they are then moved out of service provision, but will that plan include further external access and support functions? As often happens when the right support is no longer in place, people then fall back into needing support, and would need to start the cycles again. Is the infrastructure (community support), in place to offer the right support and assistance, as I don't think it is?
3324.	Some clients may feel this proposed new structure may meet their needs, but we feel this would not be suitable.
3325.	In the principal I agree, but I am not sure if someone with a brain injury like me could fit in a rightful box.
3326.	I like to learn to read and write properly.
3327.	Looking forward to learning new skills and challenges.
3328.	Depends on whatever you and I agree on support needed.
3329.	Obviously, the page overleaf will not be appropriate to all citizens concerns with those with substantial complex needs.
3330.	There should be a box for brain injury, I feel that the council she have learnt that people don't fit into boxes. I am very disappointed that my disability is not even recognised even though <small>Page 58 of 1210</small> highly prevalent. It seems like you are putting too much into the

	community to deal with the people with disabilities and a lot of us don't feel part of the community but feel like part of a family in specialist services where others understand my injury.
3331.	It's a continuation of what we do at home. It's a better way of learning the skills needed as repetitive learning is good for someone with learning difficulties.
3332.	The inverted triangle is an interesting case in point. Clearly Enablement and Personalised Support makes sense for those who may be helped by those mechanisms, but our client group fall in the smallest part of the triangle, namely Specialist Intensive Support. Given the growing occurrence of dementia in the population, as the post-war bulge ages (notwithstanding the fact that Birmingham has a younger than average population, the overall number of dementia sufferers in the city is growing also) I would see the need for that part of triangle to be much larger, and probably the largest. I would turn the whole thing upside down have the SIS part as the base, and biggest, section. There is so such that is good here and I am sorry that, because of the overall stance on day centres, I cannot be more positive.
3333.	I think the current system works. I am all for change which promotes enablement, but a lot of the services users can't look after themselves never mind employment and I can't help thinking this proposed changes are financially motivated.
3334.	I agree with proposals and can see how some of our clients will sit within the various levels.
3335.	I think that the proposal is good as long as each service user is assessed correctly and placed in the correct band for their needs. My son attends the 4 Seasons Garden Project and thoroughly enjoys it. To have a 'good life' he would like more evening opportunities with friends. This is something we can't provide. He is really enjoying and thriving at the day centre. The direct payments help with his independence. If more people had the same opportunities this would be good.
3336.	We feel we already meet a lot of the proposed model ideas but having this in place would help workers know good from bad day services. Being an approved provider would be extremely benefit and help guide social workers where to go to best suit individuals.
3337.	Agree in principle but I think 12 weeks is too short for a lot of people. Will there be any reviews after this? I think it is better to have a more flexible service providing for example 12 weeks, 20 weeks, a bit longer depending on the person.
3338.	Although we provide services in the enablement section, often we only become involved when specialised intensive support is required but understand the thinking of the overall strategy.
3339.	Some citizens fit into all boxes there is an overlap.
3340.	My worry is about "categories" - currently we have categories of disability, but we could end up having categories of need, i.e. 12 weeks, a bit longer, or long term. Everyone's needs will be unique to them, and the time they need to be helped will be unique to them.
3341.	Dependant on the level of care.
3342.	I think any change where there is an increase of focus on service users is positive.
3343.	Provision in the specialist area is quite good. Getting the information across to people that enables them and then at a later stage leading onto specialised support is very much more difficult.
3344.	The day centre is very good but with the new model I think it will be possible for me to go out more. I like positional change as I am able to get out of my wheelchair more. I have also made new friends since I have been coming to the day centre.
3345.	Nice to have a group here and in this centre and to look at our needs. I can't use computer as much.
3346.	We need to focus/ tailor services to individual needs. Page 58 of fig 20 needs.

3347.	Trust Provider – Non-profit, working with BCC for many years. Provide support in recruitment and apprenticeships. Support Citizens to manage their finances. Support is shaped to the individual and promotes independence.
3348.	Can be hit and miss most times. BCC is offering enablement but then restrict choice. the discussion took place in relation to Social Workers pushing Direct Payments and explaining that BCC choices are limited.
3349.	There are now lesser enablement groups at Ebroot.
3350.	Further concerns were raised around enablement. Some Service Users clearly need more assistance than others. Concerns about the least able.
3351.	If BCC want enablement, they will have to find the resources to fund it.
3352.	They're going to need extra staff for enablement.
3353.	Need to avoid discrimination. Enablement should be a pace and level of ability.
3354.	Would like additional development to assist to feel more confident.
3355.	It's about the ability if my daughter cleans the bedroom, she would do it to her ability.
3356.	All feel that enablement is encouraged at the daycentre and know they can ask for help when needed.
3357.	It was discussed whether enablement had a time limit on the various categories as some citizens needs could move around the services. It was highlighted that time is not always relevant as some citizens in particular those with LD needs and disabilities may enjoy the service and want to stay.
3358.	It was agreed that the definition of enablement and re-enablement were closely tied.
3359.	It was recognised that some citizens sit above the enablement tier and this could be signposted and were advised to use activities in the community.
3360.	Enablement helps you to live an independent life.
3361.	Enablement supports you with your reading.
3362.	Enablement support older age people.
3363.	A lot of fine words about enablement but we have heard this all before.
3364.	Good to be independent.
3365.	Users are often underestimated. Staff can see huge progress in users from beginning to now e.g. washing hands before meals, these are transferable skills from the daycentre to home.
3366.	Independence is increased by voluntary work/employment.
3367.	Independent and I am aware of what information is out there – can ask local staff.
3368.	Request triangle shows enablement at the bottom not at the top.
3369.	It was suggested that the triangle is turned the other way around, specialist intensive support at the top, enablement at the bottom. Think priorities are wrong – told this has been previously captured.
3370.	If you look at a person you may not be able to see the disability.
3371.	Citizen stated that the Model was good, in the sense that it focussed on the service users, such as their choices and goals.
3372.	Carer said the Model was dreadful. Only people who need Specialist Intensive Support will be in day centres.
3373.	Service user stated that they went on an Enablement course, this was good, I did cooking and shopping.

3374.	Service user stated that It would be good to do more of this type of Enablement training.
3375.	The triangle model needed to be changed to suit people who need more support.
3376.	Citizen felt that the changes will give more attention to the more abled and the less abled ones will get less attention. There is a mix of people in the Day Centres; some more able than others.
3377.	Those who are more able will get more attention than those at the more specialist end.
3378.	The model needs to be inverted as it looks as if the specialist end will get less input.
3379.	We are doing the draft service model here. We want it here in this centre.
3380.	This model is for the younger generation and future users.
3381.	Citizen stated that everyone has different levels of need.
3382.	Model is ok.
3383.	Geared towards more able service users – don't see how it will benefit those with more complex, clinical needs. Think those who are more able will be kicked out of services.
3384.	Carer stated the thing is at one point my sister was able to be involved in enablement, then as time has moved on my sister has moved down the scale from personalised support and as she has got older. She is steadily moving into the category of specialist intensive support, so getting her into gaining skills for employment would be very tricky.
3385.	Approval of model - different levels of the hierarchy are extremely important to be understood – some users are very limited and cannot be independent.
3386.	Like model because it help people to improve and better themselves.
3387.	Model - Consideration of needs is crucial.
3388.	Need to include Autism in high level of needs.
3389.	Those who are keen should be identified and given the support to maintain.
3390.	Focus on enablement.
3391.	The model seems to be very logical and makes sense. Particularly, in the way that the first stages of the model focus on people being able to help themselves as far as they are able. It is important to give people a sense of purpose dignity.
3392.	Re: Day Service Model - Not many comments from the group. Only said was that the boundaries between the different levels are not always clear cut and can blur.
3393.	It needs to be continuous, looking at later years of life, getting advocates/ carers involved.
3394.	2-way process, certain stage of dementia.
3395.	Carers can have greater involvement.
3396.	Overall, very good, however, must need for regular reviews.
3397.	This seems like a good model, if realised. We need a clearer vision for who this consultation benefits and does not benefit.
3398.	Believed the model was too focused on negatives. Need to expand on the concepts they use.
3399.	It will be difficult to meet a variety of level of needs.
3400.	The Model should not segregate.
3401.	Complex needs should be integrated with others to allow for stimulus.

3402.	The use of the 3-tier model on page 20 of the consultation document was discussed by the group in-particular their thoughts on the enablement tier. The group concurred that it was true to where it should be. The representative from an organisation stated that they had already offered a similar model and had done for many years and was surprised that a similar scheme had not been replicated in Birmingham a lot sooner.
3403.	It was acknowledged that there were grey areas between the 3 models and through these community schemes some citizens had retained friendships for life and this was important for all those involved. It was felt that it would be beneficial to have some form of exit plan and it may well be established that they are actually in the right place. It was suggested that they could benefit from specialist support over a longer period of time.
3404.	Unsure how their Service will fit into the new model. Citizens who attend are 55 plus and attend as they are extremely isolated due to communication issues. Many can't read or write or speak any English at all and it will be difficult for them to engage in the new model. None of them have issues with Dementia although there are many that are over 80 years of age. It was recognised that the younger generation of British born Chinese who are English speaking will be the generation that will benefit from this model in the future.
3405.	A Third Sector Provider highlighted how national charities help support older people post discharge from hospital to prevent re-admissions in terms of providing assistance with hospital appointments and shopping helping to keep Citizens independent.
3406.	Lead Managers at Internal Day Centre commented that moving to the enablement model has had a good impact on Citizens and many are achieving aspirations. This support needs to continue. Needs further investment in training and facilities currently offered. This is a genuine need. Day Services are a valid service.
3407.	Don't filter service users by level of need, some of the community not ready to take up this challenge e.g. service user attend church coffee morning – started to swear.
3408.	Day Services need to undertake ongoing assessments and get feedback from individual service users.
3409.	I can learn cooking at the centre, learn preparing cooking – I need to be independent.
3410.	On paper the strategy seems to make sense. It has here to be able to recognise the difference in individual's needs. The model separates people into flexible categories – (Obviously these are implementation questions, however they were raised). Fear and uncertainty about the future was apparent. The idea of using external providers raised a question (noted above) about the security of them and if they were regulated. Needs to be some quality control done before people can be put at ease enough to send their service user to them.
3411.	Have a group at the centre looking at people's needs and helping them to learn basic daily skills (SIS). Looking to do cooking and gardening in sensory way – there is nothing like this in the local community.
3412.	I prefer to learn (enablement) here in the centre, not outside.
3413.	You need to be realistic about these individual capabilities!
3414.	Would like training - reading and writing, enhanced training, cooking, baking and keep fit.
3415.	Staff/SU – We enable SU to help themselves for example making a cup of tea.
3416.	I like to make tea; washing up; carrying messages and communications; taking service users to their bus.
3417.	Skills support is a good thing as my child has limited skills.
3418.	We need to focus on teaching Life Skills.

3419.	Service user - wants to learn how to read.
3420.	I like the idea of going to different centres and reading and writing is needed. If someone teaches in the group would be useful.
3421.	Life Skills support.
3422.	Staff for 1-1 support has not been factored in for enablement.
3423.	Difficult behaviours are not obvious; there is a need for research to find out more about the individuals. A lot of service users want to be in a group not one to one.
3424.	Manage routines dependant on the individual – support model may differ – variable level of need.
3425.	We haven't quite got where we need to be for a number of reasons.
3426.	Need to ensure its fit for purpose.
3427.	Match need to location.
3428.	I don't have a clear picture how the specialised intensive support of the service model would run and how long for it sound as if this would only be for an intervention period. I feel the day centre strategies are mostly for more able-bodied people who could go to work or training.
3429.	I thought it was fine with enablement at the peak of the triangle and specialist intensive support at the base, as the surface area denotes weight. Just because one suggests otherwise, doesn't mean the triangle has to be turned upside down. Still I would go as far as turning it sideways, with "time" along the axis, so that as time goes on, it leads to specialist intensive support. It will have direction, signifying progression. Triangle pointing downwards isn't very positive, plus makes "enablement" look heavy on top of "specialised intensive support " as if "SIS" has to carry the weight of "enablement". Sideways makes it look like an arrow going forward.
3430.	Not enough information is given with regards to how long the support would last before the individual would be expected to get a job which I think is extremely unlikely now or ever.
3431.	Prior to the enablement section perhaps there should be a preventative area.
3432.	It seems to be a logical model. I still have some nervousness about the implementation. The assessment will be key, who assesses need it should be involve the citizens and family/carer.
3433.	The model sounds great, not much thought on how it is going to be implemented. tailored person-centred care takes a lot of commitment and finance so it would need funding to be available.
3434.	The service needs splitting into two models - you cannot change to meet the needs of younger users without disrupting older users. Old users are following a traditional pattern and are settled. You need a separate for younger users.
3435.	Seems to be geared towards the more able bodied. I don't see how the new approach will meet more complex needs. Would like to see something more geared to those with complex needs.
3436.	Need examples from different areas of the strategy i.e. Enablement, Personal Support Specialist Intensive Support.
3437.	You would need to have programmed for each type of client each group, need to meet focus to all ages and disabilities.
3438.	No enablement in practice – all pie in the sky ideas.
3439.	The draft day service model is not realistic. If implemented it would have a huge impact on carers and their families.

3440.	The families and carers of service users can often be reluctant to change, and the idea of movement between the stages of the model may have some resistance. This reluctance comes from a place of worry but must be addressed as can lead to limits on the choice/control of service user. Many are lost without the service users and therefore dislike them going on residential etc.
3441.	Need more staff to put all of this in place. Can't enable people all at once.
3442.	All 3 levels of support I'm now receiving at the centre.
3443.	All the three levels of support are given by staff that have been trained at my day centre.
3444.	Coming to the day centre 5 day a week I already am doing things I enjoy. I have a 1 to 1 carer who supports me and have access to intensive support and facilities within the centre.
3445.	Don't agree with the groups as it will be segregating them.
3446.	Everyone should receive support for their needs and not be pigeon-holed. The specialist intensive support part should be the largest part of the triangle of the new model.
3447.	He won't be able to do it for himself. He needs more support.
3448.	How will the level of need be assessed? Who will provide the support? Continuity of service would be very important.
3449.	How would you decide which level of support they fit into? Leave them alone because this would not be done fairly.
3450.	This is what the day centre provides already on a daily basis.
3451.	I am already having support at the day centre which I am happy to continue with. My friends are all there and I look forward to attending.
3452.	I am enabled now to do gardening activities and access to the community, how do you propose to make it better for me? In my city it's not a nice place.
3453.	I am fairly confident in looking after myself.
3454.	I do already receive all the help and support from the staff at Moseley centre, so this is already happening here at Moseley. This is not a new idea.
3455.	I don't think the levels of support would be decided fairly.
3456.	I need some support to a degree.
3457.	I think people need to be showed how, and what to do few times.
3458.	I think people that need help to do more for themselves is a good idea.
3459.	I will need personal support all times.
3460.	I would like some support with my day services.
3461.	I would need extra support to do the things for myself.
3462.	I would need quite a lot of help although I do not have severe complex needs.
3463.	Indeed, lots of help to do things.
3464.	It would depend on the level of support and if they understand what is being done.
3465.	People cannot help themselves to learn new lifestyle skills, if there is not enough staff in the few day centres that are about. Knowing that BCC is doing this consultation, will you be unlocking the frozen posts to employ more staff especially for the people with complex needs.

3466.	Pointed to enablement, "That One".
3467.	Service users should not be categorised further Each service user should be encouraged to achieve their potential within the day centre.
3468.	Some people need some support and some people need a lot of support all the time.
3469.	Specialised support, I'll believe that when I see it, maybe for physically disabled but depressed or anxious people don't and won't get this.
3470.	"I have help to take my tablet and cook my meals, sometimes I make my own dinner, roast potatoes"
3471.	All 3 levels of support have already been assessed and are reviewed so the way in which you intend to provide support by direct payments would mean my son would not even get one day off from being a carer.
3472.	Carers also said there definitely should be focus on regular reassessment, and that they take in the history of what people have already tried when it comes to being enablement focused. They gave the example that their service user (was son/brother) had already tried travel training and they know it didn't work, so wouldn't want to push him to do it again.
3473.	I already feel that this support is offered in one place. Trying to access several different services (which I don't believe exist!) would be a massive upheaval and I know many service users struggle to adapt to change.
3474.	I am supported by staff to maintain my skills and abilities other people in my group need more help than me. Some of my friends are more able than me and help me.
3475.	I live on my own so not sure how easy it would be to find something suitable for me.
3476.	It really would not make any difference to me or my family as I am given all the level of support, I need according to my individual service statement.
3477.	X already gets the level of support that he needs.
3478.	Not help us at all - the 3 levels of support would be decided by who? The trained specialised staff at the day centre cannot be replaced.
3479.	Not sure what level of support my needs would come under, level 2 or 3, so don't know what this would mean for me and my family
3480.	The 3 levels of support would not be decided fairly because it would be down to the social worker who doesn't even know me.
3481.	The present balanced community at day centres would be destroyed. Different levels of support based on just 3 levels would discriminate against all service users. They are all individuals.
3482.	These 3 levels of support are already in place here at Moseley. I would be very sad if my centre at Moseley was to close. Staff always listen to me, in what I want to do or NOT do. I am happy sometimes to visit each base room.
3483.	The committee agrees the proposed overall emphasis and focus of the service, recognising that long term high dependency users could face more limited prospects for enablement and personalised support and, therefore, making sure the model does not work to their disadvantage.
3484.	The enablement team work to support people and identify ways for them to go out and socialise and do what they can. Sometimes these citizens are just in bed and do not have the confidence to go out there which is living proof that sometimes you have to push them or give them the information for them to make those choices. Some have travel training and go to college and one gentleman just travelled by walking to the end of his street which was a huge success. It does not have to be that they go out to work; some may even like to do voluntary work or go for coffee. It's about getting them to enable them to go out into the community.

3485.	Enablement is defined differently on the internet. This could cause confusion.
3486.	Enablement should be about gaining new skills, not only discovering or investing in old skills.
3487.	Model: Enablement – staffing levels – support appropriate
3488.	Should only need specialist intensive support when everything else has been exhausted.
3489.	Model – concerns moving away from needs – Needs is what Care Act says in Law – should focus on this – this worries me greatly.
3490.	Model – The triangle needs to be fluid.
3491.	More clarity around Dementia Adults.
3492.	The triangle in the presentation and in the draft strategy is upside down; it should be the other way around. There is a lot of people with Learning Disabilities that need meaningful days. The bigger section of the triangle should be at the bottom of the triangle.
3493.	Enablement – can be time limited but support can often be longer term e.g. personalised support level. Care can be long term; this is not reflected in the model.
3494.	Enablement can be delivered with a degree of personalised support.
3495.	Need lifetime review. Enablement is not always the right option.
3496.	Design principle – the proposed model is ok in terms of content but needs re-arranging, e.g. personalised support runs through all levels.
3497.	There's a massive group with more complex needs that need ongoing support to learn skills and retain those skills.
3498.	Issue of training in assisted living – transfer to a day centre hasn't been addressed but feels it would be beneficial for her son – need more specialist support, want more of a "can do" as opposed to "can't do" attitude.
3499.	Older people - whole adult transition – end of life.
3500.	Build on what BCC internal services are already doing.
3501.	Anything that make it better for clients.
3502.	Appoint coaches and assessors to support specialist support network.
3503.	At time she requires 2-1 support.
3504.	Comment was made that Solihull have developed a very similar model and approach.
3505.	Concerns that many Service Users have more complex needs. Carers felt that the priorities were wrong.
3506.	Discussion centred around whether each layer in the triangle would receive regular reviews and how regular was regular as this could be years. It was agreed that this needs to be outlined in the model.
3507.	Discussion centred on whether the Model supports the Clients and the Carer. It was agreed that there was a clear pathway for the client however the needs of the Carer are often overlooked and not considered in any planning. It was highlighted that it is hard to get support as a Carer who spent the majority of their time on this task with little in the way of respite, apart from a break when at a Day Centre.
3508.	Enablement – older people.
3509.	Enablement – This will cost so much money and extra staff will be needed, this has been factored in, everybody needs to be included in the model.
3510.	Enablement: cooking lessons every Thursday, would like more independence & do things.

3511.	Have enablement before at Elwood - nothing out there.
3512.	The proposed 3 levels of support feel more like a threat and are very worrying. The future of day services looks to me to be very bleak.
3513.	It was also queried at what point would enablement end and would Clients be given the opportunity to develop skills and whether the community would be ready to enable people to make provision for their personal care needs. Will there be money to build personal carers? It was thought that this would put constraints on budgets.
3514.	It was queried if there was flexibility around the model and whether the individual could state if they wanted to be moved do, they have to wait for the whole period of could they have a Review there and then.
3515.	Model is OK in terms of delivery.
3516.	Model is ok, need time.
3517.	Putting people in a box.
3518.	Specialist area – change.
3519.	Specialist intensive support – This should not be limited.
3520.	Staff resource needs is a big thing to achieve enablement.
3521.	The actions detailed are already performed in the day centre. Whole point of proposal is something new.
3522.	The draft model welcomed, however, some concerns on how people will be supported appropriately/monitored to safeguard abuser financial/furthermore safeguard against further hate crime/discrimination due to inadequate support.
3523.	The services won't fit into one triangle.
3524.	They thought the model although ideologically sound would need to be backed up by research and statistics ideas have been suggested in the past that have come to fruition.
3525.	Theory fine in practice won't work.
3526.	there are three different levels of care available, but transport cost is not included.
3527.	This enablement principle is a cloak over an underlying scheme to deplete Day centres.
3528.	This seems to be even further segregation.
3529.	This whole idea feels like segregation rather than integration It doesn't feel like enabling people rather taking away their security and possibly safety.
3530.	This will segregate people further.
3531.	Where are they going to get the extra staff? More abled getting Enablement support, the less abled are just being left
3532.	With regards to the Day Service Model – not sure how the enablement aspects will work. Currently the enablement team say that they can't give an estimate on the waiting time for assigning an Enablement Worker. Can wait from 6 – 9 months for an enablement worker.
3533.	Carer mentioned the report to cabinet to be about the new model - Enablement - Strategy - could this be use as (? Can't read word) and thinks the whole consultation should be rejected as we are putting people into categories.
3534.	I am worried about how they are decreasing numbers according to the individual's capacity.
3535.	I have already receiving this service within the Day Centre.

3536.	One size does not fit all.
3537.	S/users would prefer to come to day centre to do activities (enablement) and enjoy socialising with friends who also attend.
3538.	The Council should not be so obsessed with putting people into little boxes.
3539.	Think of people rather than limited ability.
3540.	This is not applicable to me.
3541.	Where would I come in the levels? As I still need support.
3542.	We are helping you here by providing that support.
3543.	We still need to look at needs and not just focus on strengths.
3544.	What will happen if someone does not. More information should have been given. It is very vague, and we don't know how it is going to work for individual.
3545.	3 levels of support – understood 1 person
3546.	Agreed definition
3547.	My sister will have to do more for me
3548.	Not the easiest group to work with
3549.	Please refer to my previous comments
3550.	Should compensate.
	Draft Strategy
3551.	This strategy is meaningless and misleading. It has nothing to do with the Council's true intentions and is a total waste of money. The Council want to close someday centres, and all this is a smoke screen.
3552.	It has some potential maybe to work for a minority, but on the whole, it is not realistically practical, and it is not based around individual's needs- in the long term it is based on finance and budget cuts.
3553.	Concerns as cannot afford private care.
3554.	The strategy states at the outset that the Council wishes to "move away from traditional building-based day services." This appears to contradict the wishes of service users and carers as expressed in the opinion surveys you have carried out.
3555.	I don't know how my life would be affected.
3556.	It may make things worse, if they are at home with parents or family members, the changes which take place may cause upsets for both, the carer and the person they're caring for.
3557.	Why has this got to happen?
3558.	This is all very well, as well as the new budget can still pay for all the new changes.
3559.	My person only attends once a week; and he is supported with many activities where he resides. It is important he spends time in others company. However, I felt disappointed for those who rely on the day centre on regular basis. The meeting I attended there were no independent advocates supporting the residents; only day centre staff. I don't feel the residents really knew what was happening or the impact it would have on them.
3560.	Makes me feel 50/50, it would do my mum's head in. Need investment in day centres.

3561.	Embrace changes.
3562.	Your ideas for changing the day services would be ideal for about 10% of day service users. The other 90% require the stability and safety of controlled day centres.
3563.	Strategy opportunities are supposed to try to include disabled people by taken the people into and out to an environment where they will for the majority be looked on negativity all it would result in is excluding them and isolating them.
3564.	I'm not a social experiment, I like my life at the moment, and I'm scared that the Day care strategy will affect me and my family. It appears that a lot of the organising would be down to me or a family member which is going to add so much stress to us! I asked that question at one of the meetings and you told me that a social worker would help with the planning, I almost laughed out loud and realised what a joke this Day care strategy is! I don't want a pot of money thrown at me I want a building-based, council run day centre 5 days a week!
3565.	The focus of the strategy and presentation is on choice and control, but the social workers are concentrating on the needs and not the assets and strengths of the individual.
3566.	It depends on some of the ideas.
3567.	It is all according what you are going to do as long as son D enjoys it.
3568.	Possibly good or maybe not so good.
3569.	This is a way government is taking responsibility off themselves and putting it on us.
3570.	I find it very disagreeable to how they are doing these things they call day care in Birmingham, and how they are not doing what they're supposed to do. Where is the trust? You read the questions seems double standards and they are tricky from the last meeting we had.
3571.	Depends on the outcome of the consultation.
3572.	Some things will be very good it is all to do with person's needs.
3573.	Agree and as before if they changes are in line with the ever changing needs and wants of the user.
3574.	I agree but how many people have you missed, who are sat at home depressed and just feel like killing themselves, while their home becomes a prison and it becomes unsafe or dilapidated because they can't cope and no body helps , they just want to tick a box and fob you off. e.g. GP's, Psychologists, councillors, City Council, Benefit Agency, etc.
3575.	Don't agree with what I have heard during the second consultation meeting about doing things differently.
3576.	The amendment document looks good on paper, but carers are worried that this will result in day centres closing. However, they felt that there could be more opportunities for citizens to access services in the community.
3577.	I believe that the council in their wisdom believe that they have got our best interest at heart, but in reality, are missing the point.
3578.	I disagree because my daughter is comfortable in the place she attends.
3579.	No! (x 9 responses), No thanks. (3 x response)
3580.	Social isolation, safety issues, people will get lost in system, carers stress, ageing population of carers, saving government money, getting people into community has already tried and failed miserably. Draft proposals not realistic, carers not being listened to, majority of carers do not want direct payments. Travel training is putting already very vulnerable individuals at great risk. Some people with a LD may have unrealistic expectations of what they would like to do/ achieve as opposed to their actual ability to do

	certain things. Would have a huge impact on carers and families. Caring very demanding they need a break or physical/ mental health is at risk.
3581.	Think the ideas are rubbish. want to keep coming to the day centre 5 days a week because it is very helpful.
3582.	This is a ridiculous scam intended to privatise this service. Disabled people are not for sale.
3583.	It could make things a lot worse potentially.
3584.	Strongly disagree.
3585.	Change in services will give me confidence and independence.
3586.	Changes are good if it's for the benefit of the people that's using the service.
3587.	Good.
3588.	I am happy with the new changes.
3589.	I like their ideas.
3590.	I like this, this is important.
3591.	I think it's a good thing to do depending on the person's ability.
3592.	I think the ideas are good in theory but questionable how this will be put into practice.
3593.	It's alright.
3594.	I agree with some ideas.
3595.	Very good if these changes do happen.
3596.	I think that all people should be able to do what they would like to do, with the right support & facilities.
3597.	I will have a more happy life.
3598.	Realistically the council is thinking and making decisions for disabled people. Please think about those who are unable to make any decisions at all, think of those who really need someone to do the thinking for them.
3599.	Things need to change.
3600.	Yes, I should have the same rights as my counterparts with support where needed.
3601.	Evidently, we would have to wait and see, but hopefully a positive one.
3602.	I agree with anything that can improve their lives it is all about them.
3603.	I am happy with it.
3604.	I understand that there will always be a need for improvement and change. I do hope that in doing all of this that at the final outcome it will ultimately be for the betterment of the user and what is the best possible result for their wishes and well-being.
3605.	On behalf of my daughter I feel if it's implemented properly and financed, it could work.
3606.	On behalf of the service user, changes to service provision if for the better would be very positive, but I am aware that facilitating the access of services is subject to funding and staff availability. What the service may want and choose to do may not always be possible if staffing and funding is not available.
3607.	The proposed ideas are very interesting only if the support is provided to help the carers with the changes. As long as the new budget can provide for the same services, that would be good.
3608.	We are happy for things to evolve as long as I can attend my day centre and keep my respite care allowance.

3609.	As a plan I agree with a lot of the proposals, however, I find it hard to accept that as a 70 years age women I would be able to access these proposed facilities.
3610.	As a citizen of Birmingham and not an employee I may need a service and would want to think services were improved.
3611.	I don't live in Birmingham, but every council should offer such opportunities to support its citizens.
3612.	The proposed changes will suit some but won't suit those who have complex needs.
3613.	I disagree because I feel not all my needs will be met.
3614.	I disagree it's the way forward because you will need to cut back on funding and you will close day centres.
3615.	No benefits.
3616.	On a personal basis - strongly disagree.
3617.	No benefit or impact.
3618.	Again, concentrate on what individual needs from our own perspective not what others believe we need.
3619.	All this would be subject to the client's needs and well-being.
3620.	Birmingham Council is a waste of space.
3621.	The presented information doesn't appear to bear reality to people's lives. What services will be provided with the person's needs at the centre rather than them being 'accommodated' in the mainstream world as an add-on?
3622.	If the day opportunities strategy was implemented fairly, I would answer: - but I doubt it would be done fairly. I have based my answers with respect to others - not my sister. I would answer strongly disagree for her. for a lot of people needing care and support, this may be the way forward but for others it will be too overwhelming resulting in isolation, loneliness and loss of vital services and staff, it is essential that day centres remain open for those who wish to attend them.
3623.	Citizens with severe learning disabilities and a high level of complex support needs will not fit into this strategy.
3624.	It's a load of crap!
3625.	All sounds good, but you need to find support works to support in community. From where we are sitting it's a little too late. My brother is in his late 40's needs around the clock support, for younger service users I can see this could work, but the right support package/direct payments need to be in place.
3626.	I feel that it would be more beneficial for the younger at age but not for someone elderly like myself.
3627.	Yes, as long as they are supported.
3628.	I don't believe it to be an ideal strategy consultation for services for people with brain injury.
3629.	Insufficient day care centres and support for family carers.
3630.	Council is being devious and dishonest. Social care management should be changed.
3631.	You ask for ideas, presumably positive ones but there is nothing positive about these proposals.
3632.	It is hard to give a verdict of "disagree" when so much effort has gone into producing this strategy and there is much in it with which I do agree. The fundamental problem is that it is trying to produce a model for day services which covers so many different categories of the service user.
3633.	This couldn't happen soon enough and is long overdue.
3634.	We agree and support the new strategy and hope it is very successful.

3635.	About time too!
3636.	Empowering and fluid strategy that prevents communities becoming socially isolated and hopefully when end of life happens, we are in a position to arrange a tailor made up of life service where nobody is able/willing to arrange the funeral.
3637.	I do (agree) as long as the council do what they say and not just shove it under the carpet.
3638.	The need to consult and develop day services is essential. Ensuring choice, independence is vital to ensure citizens have a person focused service.
3639.	I agree with they are saying and future ideas.
3640.	I agree with what they are saying on the future ideas.
3641.	I agree in theory with the proposed draft day opportunities, but I'm concerned that this will not be for every service user.
3642.	If it works, it will be a very good thing, but I think the residents will find they miss the safety of the day centre and they won't have as much contact with their friends.
3643.	The strategy works and sounds brilliant, but will it be possible to enforce with current economic climate. Will it just be more broken promises by Birmingham City Council.
3644.	If the strategy is successful it would benefit all of our service users.
3645.	It would benefit X greatly and they will gain strength and confidence in experiencing different situations although will need constant assistance as they wouldn't be able to do certain tasks on their own i.e. getting the bus or being left alone for long periods of time.
3646.	It would have a positive impact as I could engage in more activities and not have to try and fill each day on my own.
3647.	It's a work in progress and like most strategy's there's no guarantee of success.
3648.	X is looking forwards to the changes.
3649.	Positive impact as family will have daily support and break. X will have change of environment and mix with his peers, try new activities.
3650.	This would be good to support X in new learning.
3651.	X would benefit from the upcoming changes.
3652.	Absolutely replicates what we already offer in other boroughs.
3653.	Agree if it's in addition of keeping the day centres open.
3654.	As long as it is implemented and not changed without more consultation.
3655.	For your generation this will work, but for the elderly and severely disabled, it would not work.
3656.	Gave thumbs up-smiling facial expression.
3657.	Good x 3
3658.	I don't think it would work for me. if it could be implemented for the young people.
3659.	I think this is the right thing to do.
3660.	If what is planned matches my current provision, then i would be very happy.
3661.	In theory it all sounds good, but we need the day centre to remain open and available to people who need it. Both those who attend during the day & respite it provided for carers.
3662.	In theory this sounds very good, in reality not so sure.

3663.	We personally support these not the individual support, but we are concerned about getting funding for the more able people.
3664.	X gave a positive facial expression.
3665.	By having a clear process in place will help co-ordinate the provision available to all.
3666.	Day Centres can isolate disabled people from others, and "for life" is only for some people, so having a more inclusive service is a good thing.
3667.	X put his thumbs up.
3668.	Very positive.
3669.	We need to show a commitment to future of day centres.
3670.	Great ideas let's talk more work!
3671.	I hope the amendments will work for majority of younger services users. However, please be aware it is not easy to teach an old dog new tricks.
3672.	If all resources and facilities were in place.
3673.	It would help reduce associated pressures that occur for which assistance may be given in the incorrect way or association.
3674.	Not on me directly but on those who I support through my work.
3675.	Depends on what support and funding is put in place, will depend on the impact!
3676.	The strategy is great as an overview, but you have to get into the detail.
3677.	SU x2 – This sounds good to me.
3678.	Good that the strategy is asking about us.
3679.	Carer – There are pros and cons. It's too late for my son who is in his late 40's.
3680.	Now I'm just interested in him being happy and supported as he needs one to one support
3681.	It's a little late for my son.
3682.	The strategy is good, it's the way forward for the younger generation.
3683.	Different skills, different strengths, use leisure centre, we agree with the proposal – All 4 service users agree.
3684.	On paper it is good, but different people will see it differently.
3685.	Good idea to be future focused.
3686.	Strategy and model – positive stuff, so excited that Birmingham are going through.
3687.	It's a good thing that BCC are improving with the proposed strategy.
3688.	Empowerment by inclusion.
3689.	What has gone before doesn't instil people with a lot of confidence.
3690.	We like the idea but when put into reality it is fantasy.
3691.	This strategy is designed for the ideal disabled person, but there is no such thing as the ideal disabled person.
3692.	Good strategy, simple to the point. Most important thing to put people's needs forward
3693.	Quite good, but people are individuals with their needs
3694.	Sounds like a good way forward.
3695.	The day centre used to do this in the past but had to stop, this seems like recycling old ideas.

3696.	This is a big move forward.
3697.	The Strategy states how things should be done.
3698.	This is a positive way forward, and it is much needed.
3699.	Providers said they adopt a lot of this strategy already.
3700.	General consensus of group was that this was welcome and there was support for this part of the strategy.
3701.	Additionally, "Healthy, Happy Lives" work with individuals to reduce social isolation. This activity very much follows the proposed strategy.
3702.	Collectively Providers felt that there was nothing that they disagreed with fundamentally. They are pleased to see that the Citizen is at the heart of the proposals.
3703.	Providers generally agreed to the strategy proposals.
3704.	Overall the strategy has good intentions, and there was nothing really that people disagreed with, just that this is obviously a broad strategy and it needs to be applicable to all.
3705.	The principles are a good thing as long as the aim to improve the citizen
3706.	Not seen as being significant, the principles remain the same across the board.
3707.	One carer expressed that their service user only got 2 days a week at the day centre and this made them very bored and isolated at home, as the family couldn't be looking after them 24/7. They queried whether this would be changed under the strategy as it's focus was choice and control, and that's what the service user wants.
3708.	Disagree with the strategy, believe parents of service users should have more of a say and the ones with special needs should receive greater consideration.
3709.	Model is ok as is the strategy.
3710.	Strategy does not factor in needs of carers.
3711.	Reason I asked for practical examples is because it will sell the strategy to people and Cabinet members. For example, the ability to use the internet.
3712.	You need to consider the service users future.
3713.	Number counting, till work, money
3714.	Allow for a positive experience.
3715.	The provider believes things will be forced on their client group that does not meet their need.
3716.	Centre of Excellence would be a good idea.
3717.	Co-produce and redesign and look at Parity of esteem for mental health and physical health have equal financial budgets.
3718.	This is simply an aspiration - to be able to comment more detail is needed on how each aspect of the model works in practice.
3719.	In the statistical analysis I was surprised that the Council is supporting only 379 people over 65 with day opportunities. Our small day centre in Kings Heath accounts for over 20 of those and it is hard to imagine that we are providing 7.5% of the total service for people in this category. But there are references to 15,472 people on page 12 of the strategy and to 215 people on page 14, and I am not sure how these all tie in. Whilst I have been critical of the strategy's main emphasis, there are aspects we support, in particular the attention paid to the needs of carers, and we can work with more direct payments if that's what you want to achieve.

	The strategy talks about the need for provision in the evenings and at weekends. This will only be feasible at significantly extra cost for us and it would require a guarantee of a large number of Council-funded places at our Centre at these times.
3720.	Depends whether implementation is really about the individual rather than lumping people together.
3721.	Too biased against day centres.
3722.	I need to understand better what the changes would be.
3723.	This system is putting people into boxes and taking away their care. the more able assessed will be abandoned in other facilities and will lose their care provision. The council clearly wants to remove the wide end of the total number in order to leave day centres half empty.
3724.	The council are doing things they did 10 years ago.
3725.	The plans for the city are what we seem to have had in the past and were taken away due to budget or political means i.e. the closure of social enterprises and college placements that were stopped or taken away from whole groups or certain individuals due to different circumstances. So, I agree that we should go back to the way things were in certain ways, but I disagree the way it is being implemented like it is a new thing when it isn't.
3726.	These ideas are great, but you need to have the structure in place to support it from transport to communicators, to a wide range of activities that are accessible to all and support for carers. A benefit advisor from BCC used to come out and give advice as to what you were entitled to and to attend meetings with you if required. All these services have been cut there also used to be a warden who visited once a week to check things were ok and make calls on my behalf. The warden no longer has time to do this as she has a wider area to cover and she have less time for our community.
3727.	Agree in theory but practically does not always come up to scratch.
3728.	On paper it sounds wonderful. In reality I don't think I have much faith in it.
3729.	Looks good on paper but in reality.....?
3730.	Having a consistent approach.
3731.	Not enough information regarding how it will work.
3732.	We are not sure what the strategy means in practice.
3733.	How do you make sure this model is implemented in the everyday life of the daycentre?
3734.	In practice won't work.
3735.	In theory agree but will it be implemented correctly, efficiently and with current staffing levels.
3736.	You need to explain to us how you are going to make it work.
3737.	The difficulty will be changing mindsets.
3738.	The whole thing sounds good, but we don't know enough to say how it will work for us. Who will implement each stage family or day centre? Who will fund the placements for us? Will all our money be changed?
3739.	Not enough information about exactly what you want to do differently, some people in Day Services are happy to stay the way they are as they have limited ability. You haven't said how you intend to work with. Say Voluntary Organisations e.g. are you proposing that VO provide a Day care Service or that attendees of day Care Services offer support to VO. Need more detail about your proposal.
3740.	I did not understand it was vague. I like the service I currently receive.

3741.	Not enough information is given how it will impact on individuals who already go to day centres.
3742.	The presentation for the day opportunities strategy didn't really give any solid information. I believe that changes need to be made to move day opportunities forward, it is at a standstill. With little development in many areas. I am lucky as my son goes to New Roots allotment where they are very forward thinking and working with different agencies for a variety of experiences for all. Maybe this should be seen as an example to model the future on, they are definitely not standing still, staff and carers are working together for them all to receive the best working experiences they can. Services users want to achieve, be with friends and enjoy themselves this is a large part of their lives and as a carer if my loved one is happy at his placement, this is carried into home life and makes for an all-round secure and safe and happy person.
3743.	We do not know how this is going to affect the service we offer.
3744.	Day opportunities is a service where external companies only focus on shareholders dividends not what the service is. They don't care as long as it is profitable. How much money would the council save by making all services internal - not having to employ and use profit orientated organisations. Birmingham City Council = Broken promises.
3745.	I don't think it would have a long-term effect on my person.
3746.	It's in an ideal world that this will actually happen and work for the majority of people. My worry with the new Day Care Strategy is that many people will be forgotten about. People with additional needs can deteriorate and change overnight and a task they can manage one day may not be achievable the next, this is a huge safeguarding concern! How often would they be monitored? Or would it be like it is now, a review, needs identified, and nothing implemented so we'll repeat this pointless exercise in 12 months! The whole system kills and fails people and for me the Day care strategy will expose more people to harm and risk.
3747.	One size does not fit all.
3748.	Will only apply for the minority of LD service users. Have you got places already for them complete with risk assessments and extra support?
3749.	I trust and believe that Headway addresses well the problems and difficulties I face, even though I have very problematic short-term memory
3750.	Disabled people will be thrown out onto the streets and will suffer isolation and depression. All this to save money, but Council will not admit it. Total dishonesty.
3751.	I am suspicious of words 'such as building reliance' in the text, which could be code-words, as the current national Government uses, to basically say 'you are on your own - we are not helping you'. Though the remainder of your document augers against this view, so I am open minded to being persuaded that your strategy could be the right one.
3752.	The clarity is not there. (with the strategy)
3753.	Proposal sounds positive, like the idea of taking users to community, increases choice and freedom.
3754.	I resent the comments that family and carers can be restricting to the disabled about what they capable of achieving.
3755.	I like proposals but think they are in a fantasy world.
3756.	If you are going to improve the lives of service users, we are behind you 100%.
3757.	How are we moving forward, everything is going around in circles – nothing new.
3758.	Has been proposed before and is nothing new.
3759.	Don't think this is a step forward. Nothing has changed

3760.	Deja-Vu.
3761.	Same old, Same old, nothing changes.
3762.	Heard it all before.
3763.	These phrases and plans have been going around in circles for years now. Never any action taken on them.
3764.	Services that were previously working had to be frozen, service users were working as if they were employed and they really enjoyed it, but this was all stopped. Now they want to bring it back.
3765.	Agree with the ideas but have seen this all before – 30 years ago – and nothing has changed.
3766.	Might look good on paper – but don't want it to get unstuck when putting into practice.
3767.	The strategy sounds good, but there is a big difference between strategy and reality.
3768.	This is a one size fits all, it has to be fit for the individual.
3769.	I think you need knowledge of people in day centres to make this work.
3770.	Do you have any practical examples of how the strategy works, I know everyone is different?
3771.	Can I see specific examples as this may be helpful in allaying my fears for example how a practical day to day may look? This may help me to understand the strategy.
3772.	Not sure about what changes are coming.
3773.	Not sure what they are
3774.	Open minded, not sure
3775.	Not sure would need more information
3776.	If it's implemented properly it could work.
3777.	It may be good, but it depends on what alternately offered.
3778.	It's difficult to put a more positive grade until the new arrangement/ practices are in process.
3779.	The changes to day services sounds good in theory but unsure how these changes would work in practice
3780.	At the moment no change but it depends what changes will be introduced later.
3781.	I do not know what these changes will really mean for me.
3782.	It depends on what you are going to do, and whether it will affect me and my family.
3783.	It will worry me because I'm not sure what is going to happen.
3784.	Not sure how it would impact on family life until something has been tried and proven to work. The effects are not going to be known.
3785.	Council want to privatisate everything. Private care homes have poor quality of care, BCC services were a lot better.
3786.	We want to keep our day centre open. (4a) Disagree because it would be at the expense of the day centre. (4b) Agree but not close the day centre. (4c) Strongly disagree as it would be at the expense of the day centre. (4d) Disagree as he can't travel on his own.
3787.	I feel you are not listening to carers & service users at all. You have had an idea plucked from thin air. The service users class the centre as their place of work where they have their friends. They are in a SAFE environment where they are cared and supervised

	extremely well. What you propose is not plausible you are trying to save money at our children's expense. You are not Listening to carers & service users. All the things you propose to do is already being done at the centre so why change it?
3788.	I would be able to do things that will help and that I would enjoy doing. Not only giving my family and carers a little respite but making me happy = happy family.
3789.	It depends what the outcome actually is. My son is dependent on the day centre remaining open and doesn't like change or disruption in his daily routine. This would cause immense stress and anxiety.
3790.	Other Councils have taken a similar model and there is lots of evidence that closing Day centres, Respite and care homes doesn't work but I guess you have seen the programs and research too! Once again who monitors this on a daily, weekly basis to ensure that this is happening. I wholly believe that the Day care strategy will be harmful and detrimental to the wellbeing of the vulnerable people in Birmingham. I have followed and read many things about other councils who have tried a similar model and the outcome is horrific. Isolation, abandonment, exploitation and harm! But will you even listen to our concerns or will I be in the horrific situation when it all goes wrong as it did with my Brother who died at 38 because you didn't listen!
3791.	I believe that this whole strategy is aimed at closing day centres by trying to get 'service users' out into the 'outside world' by encouraging personal payments to access other services, but what you are doing is destroying our communities within the day centre. This will have a negative impact on services users and their carers.
3792.	We have got the rough edge of the stick, worried about what is going to happen.
3793.	Feeling uncertain at the moment.
3794.	It is worrying what would happen in future.
3795.	As long as the individual isn't pushed too far, could make mental health issue, anxiousness etc. far worse. Don't believe direct payment is the way forward as Birmingham Council services cannot be used. Feel the individual would become insular, and it's open to misuse. Sounds good, but safeguarding facilities, suitability all have to be looked at consistently and reviewed regularly. Ideally is sound good. Realistically there seem many pits falls. One thing having it written down another it works when it's actually put into practice.
3796.	This would make things worse at home putting pressure on family.
3797.	What ideas? Very loaded questions! It would affect my family a lot as they work every day and I cannot stay at home by myself. This means they would have to give up work to stay with me.
3798.	Need to see the whole family as one.
3799.	The change was not there before, they will home in the sentence - it's hard to disguise – very difficult to manage. They want full answers. They don't want change; there is a big fear of the unknown.
3800.	I honestly think these proposals will have a negative effect on the majority of the service users and carers who use these services. My concerns are around safety of the service users, impact on the carers. Where are the places as I know from personal experience that if you have a disability of any sort, like my daughter did with being epileptic but didn't have any other disabilities, trying to be a volunteer and I wonder how many good placements are available where they can learn.
3801.	We don't know yet what the intentions are and what will be on offer to support social inclusion.
3802.	For people that are able it would be a great benefit, but the majority of service users are not capable.

3803.	Speaking as a carer for an older person, I think that your changes are not relevant to every person who uses a day centre. Everyone's needs are different, not everyone appreciates change, and some prefer routine and familiar surroundings. This enables people to build friendships which is very important which is vital for confidence.
3804.	This is totally out of order, where is everybody going to go.
3805.	Help everyone.
3806.	I feel I get this already with my direct payment and day centre.
3807.	I feel this is more beneficial for people with less needs. It seems more emphasis is on helping people to be out in the community which is or may not be practical for people with more severe learning disabilities.
3808.	I just don't believe you would produce the level of support required for all of the people with severe disabilities. This only works if the help is provided which I strongly doubt it would be.
3809.	I want everyone to be cared for and my needs are here with my friends.
3810.	I would like to see this happen for every-one.
3811.	In theory those ideas are good, but you keep focusing on people who are capable of reaching these goals and not really offering any ideas as what is going to happen to the people who need intensive support. For these people, day centres are a necessity.
3812.	Not sure what this would entail.
3813.	People should do things for themselves and ask for help and support if needed.
3814.	People should get support where needed.
3815.	People who need more help should get it.
3816.	People with complex needs should get extra help.
3817.	Please do not alter my care package.
3818.	Quite satisfied with the way things are.
3819.	Like the strategy and the ideas. Think this will make things better for people.
3820.	I feel that the ideas that are being proposed are good in theory and may work for some people but would not work for myself and my family. I am happy with the service/day care that my son is getting at the moment, this meets his needs and he is happy in himself and this has a positive effect in his wellbeing which makes us happy as a family.
3821.	Enjoys going to Ebrook, does activities she loves that she can't do out of the centre alone. Overall doesn't like the sound of the changes.
3822.	Agree with principle but would not work for my child if she were to be moved out of her specialised day centre.
3823.	Would need more information about how changes were going to be made. What opportunities there are? Will they be accessible to me? How much will it cost?
3824.	As long as I can keep my attendance as it is and keep my care package unaffected.
3825.	Can't answer this question till changes are put into place. I do not want my care to change as I also need support from staff and feel I might lose out due to complex needs.
3826.	Could make things better if staff have less work to do looking after the severely disabled. But still must emphasise a day centre is the best solution in our view.
3827.	Depends if my support was cut back.

3828.	All service users said that they really enjoyed the range of activities they were able to access at the day centre. They were excited at the prospect of being able to have more opportunities offered to them through the strategy. They especially liked the idea of seeing more of Birmingham with their friends and teachers.
3829.	Two carers said that they liked the categorisation of the strategy, as they felt it was important to show that there are different provisions for different needs.
3830.	Extra support in addition to day centre service would help me and my family.
3831.	Helping families by supporting their child or adult to get around.
3832.	How many projects are in Birmingham that parents have set up, tell me some stories?
3833.	I cannot sort myself out and this would bring stress to myself and my mother.
3834.	I don't know if any changes would affect my situation in a negative or positive way. I would not want to lose the amount of support or independence that I have now.
3835.	I feel this makes things better for me and my family.
3836.	I have already said how it would affect my family.
3837.	I hope I can continue to get the balance of support I require at home and from the centre.
3838.	I think if things change this much, we will be affected.
3839.	If I was supported, my family would be okay.
3840.	If needs are assessed correctly, service provided will make things better.
3841.	It will not affect me as long as I keep my support.
3842.	It would affect me and my family. My dad cannot come, this gives him little break and me.
3843.	It would be better as long as they still get the same support.
3844.	It would depend on what was offered to help us and our son, as it is now remains the best option.
3845.	It would put too much pressure on my family.
3846.	Not sure how this will affect my family as they are accustomed to things being done a certain way.
3847.	The ideas are unnecessary in my opinion for my son's needs.
3848.	This can play to her strengths, if it doesn't disrupt the routine of the household.
3849.	This would cause problems with my family as things are much better the way they are.
3850.	This would strongly affect me and my family.
3851.	We don't know what difference it will make in the future.
3852.	We will not really know until the changes are put in place, if my care is changed and I am not happy. How will I be able to complain?
3853.	With support it will make things better for me and mum.
3854.	Strategy should be to improve and enhance day centres.
3855.	Would cause a lot of stress on service users and would have a big impact on family life.
3856.	Looked at pictures graphics pointed to all and gave thumbs up. wanted all ticked.
3857.	X says the whole part of him moving out of his home into independent living, was for him to live his life the best way he can. If day care services where to change he says that he will be once again depending more on his parents. By this X says he feels he will be

	back to square one and his mum especially will be tied up and no time for herself. Day care provides a safe space and help with his own wellbeing as well as his mother's peace of mind.
3858.	The consultation document is quite negative about how far current buildings centred day services measure up to the strategic aspirations it recommends. However, it also acknowledges that, amongst existing service users, there is an affinity with the day centres they attend which goes as far as a dependency on services that they have assumed will be there for them for life.
3859.	You will remember that when the City Council attempted to close the Fairway last year, the objections that were raised not only related to the Council's failure to consult as it should have done, they also related to the impact on existing service users. I am conscious that when Council officers put their reasons for wanting to close the Fairway, they did so by reference to a policy direction that bore a striking resemblance to those now outlined in your proposed new strategy. Whatever the theoretical merits of such a policy approach at that time, however, the clear message from Fairway service users and their families was that in practice closure would have deprived them of an important part of their quality of life and that it would have left them isolated in the future. If this had indeed been the result of closure in practice it would, of course, have undermined the very person-centred policy objectives that the Council said it was pursuing in the first place.
3860.	This strategy looks like it is being imposed on citizens rather than the citizens being consulted with first. Choice should start with them and then services designed to meet their needs.
3861.	There is definitely a major disconnect in services provided when only 2% of the Birmingham population is receiving adult social care/day opportunities (20,000 persons) and yet, just in the category alone of those with learning disabilities comprises 2.5 % of Birmingham's population. A significant number of persons are not being reached but you may be correct in expressing a view, that they are being provided for 'effectively within their own community.'
3862.	I believe that the proposals are a positive step and if the strategy is implemented it will improve choice and citizen lives.
3863.	These statements/strategy don't really value the work/role of the day centres that have had an integral role in my uncle's well-being.
3864.	I would love for my mum who suffers from dementia to have her needs assessed and an action plan to improve her quality of life implemented. Sadly, I have sat through many social work assessments where needs have been identified but never have any follow up and certainly no help or action plan. I don't believe that the day care strategy will change or improve this because you haven't got the budgets or the manpower!
3865.	I do not believe that whoever designed this strategy has much of an idea of complex nature of living with a condition like autism. The spectrum is so wide that one size doesn't fit all. In order to be safe in the 'outside' even though the person that I support appears 'very normal' to access opportunities in the wider community he would need 2 PAs to accompany him to any outside activities and if a stranger was sent instead of someone he knew, it would cause a major meltdown. None of this happens when he goes out with his friends from the day centre, he is in the comfort zone and is a helpful, considerate person who helps his less able-bodied friends.
3866.	The day care strategy will cause more isolation, fear and affect the individual's wellbeing! Some people will benefit from developing skills to be able to live more independently. My sister gets this from her council run day centre and I'd like that to continue.
3867.	A change is a good a rest.
3868.	A parent raised that there was no mention of closing centres or reducing the number of people that are able to attend the day centre in the presentation or strategy which they felt was deceptive. This is due to funding not being talked about. They also said the

	strategy, where it wants to increase choice and control, sounds like it would be labour intensive, and generally felt like the meeting hadn't addressed how any of this will be achieved. It doesn't sound like it will transfer well from paper to practice.
3869.	A strategy is good, but what is important is how are we going to get there.
3870.	Agree with strategy.
3871.	All depends on how this affects the individuals' circumstances.
3872.	Day Service principles ref question 1, they are not new proposals and do not need consulting on. By the admission the council are saying the strategy does not quote what they are aiming for.
3873.	Disappointing that we only just have a new Strategy. Surely, we should have been following these principles before.
3874.	Far from these ideas being a positive move forward I feel people with disabilities will become more segregated and isolated. I believe there will be an ever-increasing number of people who will suffer mental health symptoms through becoming isolated by being taken from the safe and happy environment they experience currently.
3875.	I agree with the general aims + purpose of the strategy, although I'm surprised that one is only just being put into place – what were you working to before this? Some of the details of the strategy I do not agree with: - such as the use of the term day service which is an avoided term in SMBL who prefer to move away from any link to institutionalised approaches of day centres. The term daytime opportunities offers more personalised approach – not everyone wants to attend a Day service. Also, is there more classification on who carries out the initial assessment on the individual as the draft proposal implies that they go to a day service first + then the day service do an assessment.
3876.	I feel a bit/sad sorry for BCC who have not progressed over many years. Services offered should be exciting and inclusive and BCC residents are being short changed. The proposed changes would be like being released for some people, but they are big changes and how will they cope?
3877.	I live on the outside of the area. it would impact negativity on those I work with in Birmingham.
3878.	Is one of a kind, smaller pockets should be connected, move toward co-production.
3879.	It sounds OK!
3880.	It was agreed that the majority felt very pleased with all the changes and felt that it would improve the situation of the Citizens of Birmingham. There were no drawbacks pre-empted with the changes however it was felt that these could not be realised until its implementation. It was noted that only then will it impact be felt and its effect on staffing levels.
3881.	Lack of trust between provider and BCC. The strategy sounds good but how will it be delivered, and can BCC be relied on.
3882.	New thinking and applying the findings of academic studies like at Kings College London, should be fed into the existing stable system.
3883.	It was expressed that the ideas behind this Strategy is good and sat well with the client group and Carers however its practicalities were questioned. It was thought that if a community workplace was arranged this would require thorough planning and financial commitments from BCC as well as a regular staffing commitment. It was highlighted not only would the Client group need support, guidance shadowing and training as would the Company; who needed to be supported and trained in expectations, mentored and reviewed regularly. It was suggested that the client group needed to have lots of choice in where they were placed to maintain interest.

3884.	No one is telling us what alternatives will be. Where is the support coming from? Any planning needs to be person-centred. A lot of money is being spent on these consultation at the same information is being repeated time and time again – this is happened before.
3885.	Proposals were good but understanding to others this was happening now not realising it was a proposal and further feedback required.
3886.	The group thought the aspirations of the Strategy were good. The transition of the triangle model is important to consider. Treat everyone as individuals is crucial it's not just about new skills, its learning old skills too.
3887.	The strategy is fictional. Good in theory but will this work practically.
3888.	The strategy is not new, and providers are already working towards a person-centred service in the community.
3889.	The strategy makes sense as long as it isn't just about money. Being out in the community will create more opportunities for some people.
3890.	The three-year model in the strategy (current model column) is not reflective of the day care centre my brother attends.
3891.	Think the strategy is good because widening spectrum for people with additional needs. Especially as clients are dependent on us, opinions now available.
3892.	this strategy is not new, and providers are already working towards a person-centred service in the community.
3893.	Use of the term "Day Service" is avoided in Solihull MBC due to institutional references.
3894.	We are not sure what the strategy means in practice, as nothing of substance was discussed.
3895.	You already have a plan; this is a waste of time.
3896.	I don't think proposals are that clear about how they will achieve aims.
3897.	Carer – I agree.
3898.	I do not believe that this strategy will do so.
3899.	Council should do more to support disabled.
3900.	Day centres could be combined.
3901.	Don't agree with day centres and services shutting down, agree with independence and going out into the community but only if funding + support is there, also hope it is not just talk + action happens to bring vision to life.
3902.	Fantastic. I love it.
3903.	Good things, thing that they can improve.
3904.	Hopefully it will improve the care & support.
3905.	I do not believe that this is possible.
3906.	I feel this is okay for people who have the capacity.
3907.	I think this is unknown until the change are put into practice as I feel this could be different for everyone's individual circumstance.
3908.	I'm happy with day centres, don't mind people going out to access community facilities or activities coming into the centre, also could merge centres.
3909.	If not in the context of day centre, I strongly disagree. Otherwise, strongly agree.

3910.	In theory the strategy on face value appears to offer an improved service however there are so many past instances when this has been discussed only to end up with a day centre closure that I think you will find there is a lack of trust particularly from carers towards change in general.
3911.	Look at market shaping and developing internal/external partnerships.
3912.	Make aware of partnership working.
3913.	Makes things a lot worse.
3914.	My daughter is Autistic which is why I'm interested in this.
3915.	Need a changed approach – provide services/activities in a different way.
3916.	Need a co-ordinated approach.
3917.	Need to work in partnership.
3918.	Not fixed blocks, fluidity + flexibility as needs change.
3919.	Not sure of this.
3920.	Not understand it.
3921.	Senior People and carers, it is not about skill development, a better term to use is "capacity building with a focus of lifelong learning and ways to optimised fundamental independence.
3922.	Service user was upset when asked about it.
3923.	X is 62 – words have been said before, it how we move forward.
3924.	Day Centre more flexible – more hub-based model would be ideal.
3925.	External providers are finding it difficult to plan when BCC are steering away from day centres.
3926.	Happy with point 1.
3927.	Happy with this point.
3928.	Having knowledge – transport – money – lack of funding.
3929.	I would not have taken this forward.
3930.	I'm not worried yet.
3931.	In the context of still having Ebroot.
3932.	Is a good idea, take it back and use it.
3933.	It's about things you don't do. About things that are structured and settled.
3934.	Rationalise social value (and/or) commercial value.
3935.	Seen in the past good ideas, however, have not come to fruition.
3936.	Way think about X image of possibility, it's about a focus measure of individual. demand maintaining safety mage shifts.
3937.	We all got to put up with it.
3938.	Yes, encouraging parents with stories of possibility.
3939.	Older Adults moved into Day opportunities.
3940.	To make things better.

3941.	I think that I have probably covered most of my concerns on the previous pages to reiterate my main points. 1. The new draft could work for young people with minor LD or physical disabilities. 2. Currently many people attend days, surely it will not be cost effective for a carer to take them out this often, therefore they would be left with nothing on the other days. 3. The money, I think it could be open to abuse, in fact I am sure it would be.
3942.	In theory the ideas are good, however! I know from experience that many of the end users are not capable of learning new things, transport is a big worry. My brother should have a day out each week with a carer, because of staffing problems it doesn't happen, in addition the thought of vulnerable people in charge of their own money scares me.
3943.	Would like other things to do on the days that I don't attend the day centre.
3944.	Makes things a lot better; I'm just hoping (said via citizen).
3945.	What about our jobs????
3946.	Will I lose my job???
3947.	Too much risk adverse BCC.
3948.	I don't know how or even if my job will be affected.
3949.	In some ways as an employee I have worries for my job role as it may change in a way of what hours I do in my role or even if I will have a job at all.
3950.	Would my job be in jeopardy? No one knows.
Equality and Diversity	
3951.	You should NOT close day centres because a lot of the people who depend on them are ageing (in their 50s+) and it is too big a change for them to now start going out into the community and trying to adapt to such challenges. Yes, for younger people coming into the adult day service system these opportunities in the community could be very beneficial but this must NOT be done at the expense of the day centres. KEEP day centres for the older people who CANNOT adapt to change and offer opportunities in the community for younger people. In other words, offer/provide BOTH.
3952.	People with brain injuries often feel that they do not fit into any category and are often overlooked. One example is that a person with a brain injury waited almost a year to access services; at this time their needs had changed and had to be reassessed.
3953.	The proposal strategy should consider those older adults with hearing loss/deafness. At the moment, 1 in 6 people in the UK has a type of hearing loss. An older adult with hearing loss can develop mental health issues due to being isolated/not communicating as well so this can affect council in failure. Action on hearing loss has researched that the figures of adults with hearing loss will increase to 1 in 5 people in the future.
3954.	It also does not reflect the needs of elderly people with dementia, the client group to whom we provide our services. For our service users, much of the strategy is irrelevant as they have no need and no capacity, to improve their employability which appears to be a key consideration for you. They require a warm and supportive social environment where they feel familiar but where their specific needs are met. Like it or not, this requires a building and staff who know their clients.
3955.	I do agree as we need to focus on wide range of ages, their needs, different types of disabilities, what work for some won't work for all.

3956.	Want equal access to all day centres, service users visited another day centre and were told they were not suitable, they felt unwelcome and vulnerable, oppose to how attending a day centre is supposed to make service users feel.
3957.	Would like GOLDD back (like at Fairways). There should be living old with dementia services in the south of Birmingham.
3958.	Require more support for people who have suffered and acquired brain injury. More help will help ABI sufferers lead a better quality of life. Increased funding will help improve current brain injury centres/charities. What support would be given to people with brain injury and learning disabilities? Brain injury does not come into any of these categories. I don't think it takes into account the particular issues associated with brain injury we do not fit into the proposed day strategy as it does not cover brain injury. Agree with the initial proposal but acquired brain injury is not being recognised. As I have an acquired brain injury I feel that my needs aren't met!! I think that the proposals are good, however there doesn't seem to be anything aiming to support people with brain injury.
3959.	There is no provision for autism which is not a learning disability or a psychotic mental health disorder but does affect a significant proportion of the population. No autism provision.
3960.	Assuming everyone is the same with a disability.
3961.	Human beings should not be pigeonholed.
3962.	I want more activities opportunities that fit with my cultural background.
3963.	Agree with the initial proposal but acquired brain injury is not being recognised.
3964.	This proposal does not make allowances for those who have multiple disabilities and need 1:1 support at all times.
3965.	Understand that there are more than just four areas of disability i.e. not just learning, physical, mental health, older people.
3966.	Treat everybody as an individual according to their disabilities.
3967.	Please consider very carefully when considering the elderly. They should not be categorised with others and really do need to be considered separately.
3968.	Young adults should have the same opportunities as their peers/siblings and the 'responsibility' shared by these proposed opportunities would be of great advantage to older carers/parents who may feel their own quality of life is becoming impaired.
3969.	Brain Injury is not necessarily older people or mental health or learning disability but can include elements of all of them.
3970.	I don't think I live in a community where this can even take shape, as most believe their religious beliefs are superior to anything else and will not care to implement the model. There is also the danger that they will not enable the user in order to keep them on as long as possible to receive direct payments. That's why people are made to commit and forced to go, so that the provider can continue to claim payments, regardless of whether or not the service is beneficial to the user, in other words, users are exploited.
3971.	No Groups, no specialist nurses for dementia.
3972.	Many adults with dementia need smaller groups and/or 1:1 support.
3973.	A day centre doesn't work for all, some users do not want a busy day centre. We support on 1-2-1.
3974.	Council/organisation should be educated to work with people that have dementia.
3975.	The strategy is based on the premise that parents are looking for different ways of looking after their kids, some parents are illiterate and don't know what support is available for their kids.
3976.	I have concerns over the harder to reach citizens and particularly supporting them.
3977.	Would like to encourage the ethnic minority groups to be actively involved with carer's group, they may need support.

3978.	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME), we need to be inclusive. Assurance given to Cllr that we have involved people across many groups.
3979.	We want our daughter to be socially included and we don't believe that there will be positive outcomes and enablement for everyone.
3980.	Think it is more suitable for the younger age group and those with autism.
3981.	Mixed group level of need to support each other.
3982.	My daughter is 28, it would be nice to have someone about her age, there needs to be a mix of service users, it (services, the strategy) has to cater for everyone with different needs.
3983.	Very little for young people, my son (who has Autism) has two days at a city farm and uses his PA hours to go to the gym or cycling.
3984.	Day care is for all ages; however, a young person doesn't want to go to a day centre and do the same activities as an 80 year old with dementia and the 80 year old doesn't want to carry out the same activities as the young person. It was felt that whilst people should interact with people of all ages and with different disabilities there should be a resource purely for young adults.
3985.	Someone with a brain injury is not personalised but categorised as a person with Mental Health, learning or physical disability and they feel "excluded".
3986.	Mental health, support for carers, personal counselling and small group therapy are all missing.
3987.	The draft strategy mentions people with LD but not with sensory loss. Over 11 million people in the UK have a hearing loss, we are an aging population, this number will increase year on year. There are very little/few services for adults with sensory loss. We aren't aware of provision for older adults with hearing loss, except for BID services who have recently cut a service proving 1:1 support. I believe the council is now responsible for this, therefore, will it be added into the strategy? Hearing loss/deaf support is seen as specialist provision as communication is the most important factor, need to have qualified communication support. People are being left isolated and lonely: services need to be built on the needs of the whole community.
3988.	Adult health and social carers should offer more services which are brain injury specific as people with brain injury have needs which do not fit into the standard categories.
3989.	Autism is missing from the strategy.
3990.	Council should do more to support disabled.
3991.	I feel very strongly about places where public funds are high jacked by providers to suit their own agenda. Therefore, it's extremely important to specify which community users should integrate into, i.e. a well-balanced community as opposed to an ideological one. There is no sense of escape if they try to bestow their own beliefs on the user, which are contrary to British values. It is highly unfair on users who cannot defend themselves against this. Providers must demonstrate they believe in British values.
3992.	Mental Health gets a lot of funding so need to fund LD services.
3993.	People are not just a number; everyone is an individual.
3994.	All agreed that the older generation are forgotten about and there's too much focus on the younger generation, see this as unfair, whilst still able elderly need occupying and there needs to be more activities for the elderly.
3995.	Not as many resources for older adults.

3996.	The impression is that the proposals are geared more towards the younger generation 'everything for autism'. Autism is a very broad spectrum and needs to be used widely.
3997.	Dementia services commented that there was a marked increase in dementia in an area of North Birmingham.
3998.	All people of abilities should work and be together.
3999.	I agree, people with complex need help and the council can't leave people out and exclude them.
4000.	I think that people of different learning disabilities should have support and care.
4001.	I understand different people have different needs.
4002.	It might work from some people but would not work for the elderly like myself and my husband.
4003.	It's completely not necessary because we need an avenue where we can all interact by not discriminating.
4004.	It's segregating people into groups.
4005.	It is not easy for the ethnic community to know the rights of the disabled as there is often a problem with the language barrier.
4006.	Better support for people with complex needs.
4007.	Not enough education in schools about disabled people. Young people in schools are now very accepting, people of my generation are not.
4008.	Put a cultural slant on this, if day centres aren't provided then kids will be left at home. My brother has two autistic sons and wants to go out and learn how to help them, but some Asian communities do not want to know.
4009.	Meeting with different people. Think about activities for British Muslims.
4010.	Actively proven that if old people go into day centre, this stops/prevents them going into long-term care. Providers need to target dementia.
4011.	Think the focus of the older adults has been lost, little with older adults within the consultation.
4012.	Younger people may not want to use the day centres, but older people may want to continue using them.
4013.	Would be nice for separate groups of male and females to interact and form ideas.
4014.	It's a big step for younger people to come to day centre. You're trying to get them to do other things. Important service user stays in his community.
4015.	Able to visit all cultural facilities, e.g. mosques.
4016.	Mixing different groups of people.
4017.	There are elements of the models principles that could be delivered to group such as The Chinese Community Group, maybe a way of looking at promoting enablement where possible and looking at services that could overlap with other cultures and groups, identifying similarities in what each group of Citizens may enjoy doing, e.g. Dance, games etc.
4018.	Young dementia support for adults with an early diagnosis, connecting people with their community, offering short breaks and emergency outreach support for carers, taking a more creative approach to day care and less traditional.
4019.	Support to challenge stigma and stereotyping and to break down barriers faced by younger people with mental health issues.
4020.	There is segregation in the services. Some people tick more than one of those boxes, i.e. someone with learning disabilities can also have physical disabilities. It should be personalized for each individual. I work with blind and partially sighted citizens. I cannot say to them "do you want to go to a blind group?" It needs to be more integrated and less about percentages. It is not all about what group they are in. More about what they can access regardless.

4021.	Also support my brother who suffers from depression.
4022.	Need to address cultural needs, e.g. looking after mum ourselves, gave up job to support these needs.
4023.	A child who uses a wheelchair or who has a learning disability would go to a different school. About 3 or 4 months ago, I saw a school group and 3 or 4 of them had physical impairments but were with a school group of able-bodied children. Integration bodes well for the future. It is good to grow up with others. Able bodied children can then see that those with disabilities are still equal members of society.
4024.	RE: Page 11 of the 'Adult Social Care Day Opportunities Strategy 2019 Document', last paragraph entitled 'Adults with Mental Ill Health': There is a difficulty with mental health people accessing help or a service which is a worrying statement. They may need help communicating their motivations. As a carer I can encourage but not compel. I have a limited time to work with them.
4025.	Does not include all areas of mental health.
4026.	Focus predominantly learning disability, not elderly/dementia.
4027.	for example, mum with dementia, nothing for mums' cultural needs, back to family, reduce hours, leave your job.
4028.	For younger generation your ideas could work, but for older generation this would cause no end of issues for the services user + their family. Everyone will get old at some point day centres will always be needed.
4029.	Have to deal with prejudice out in the community which can be upsetting. Some people have had bad experiences.
4030.	Mental Health awareness is important.
4031.	There are groups who would not be able to come across as articulate like me.
4032.	Would like to do more within the Muslim community.
4033.	Equality: We feel that adults/ citizens are treated with approach at Ebrook. But in the community, they are not treated as equals. Citizens need to develop safe kind relationships.
4034.	Councils must have services for everyone not just for people who use care and support services, so who else would be joining the day centre.
4035.	In the new rules it says Local Councils must have services to meet different people's needs and how to give people care and support, we have all this at our day centre.
4036.	Needs (autism) to be recognised as a separate condition.
4037.	Providing mental health care just as much as physical.
4038.	We need to respect everyone. If centre closes I feel bad for people with Complex needs.
4039.	Vulnerable people don't like label.
4040.	If you are part of a group & going to the same place this is classed as being institutionalised.
4041.	Ethnicity not specified – why is this relevant?
Person Centred Planning	
4042.	All seems very sensible and practical. Person centred approach is hopefully a given in the way we provide services to citizens.
4043.	I agree with the proposals as it will be more 'person centred' covering individual needs and giving more choice with things I enjoy doing.
4044.	I agree with this statement however this personalised support is already in place with service users plans.

4045.	Need to work in a person-centred way and shouldn't fudge it because of funding as the only person to suffer will be the service user.
4046.	Think the focus being on the citizen is good.
4047.	Person centred, good thing but needs to be varied.
4048.	Liked that the strategy focused on person centred, gave them choices. X liked doing literacy and numeracy. All liked trying new things with friends here at the day centre.
4049.	Yes, it is a good idea to look at individual people because of their different needs. Everyone is different.
4050.	Work must be based on person centred care. Numerous calls are received by providers regarding "day rates", this is where most of the interests seem to focus on. Focus must be around the particular person and service packages must be tailored to meet their needs. Someone's disability is often seen before their ability.
4051.	"Funding" in most cases follows the disability. The more a person with a disability is able to do for themselves, funding is not available. Providers feel that the majority of their work is a "tick box" exercise, which does not personalise or take the person's disability into consideration.
4052.	Re person centred planning: Agree that it is important to get input from carers. But also, key to get full information at the start from social workers. This doesn't always happen, and we don't always get the full picture and can put additional pressure on the service.
4053.	A member of the group from Solihull referred the group to the Learning Disabilities stand and also referenced an organisation called Plan for You who support person centred planning in a non-biased way.
4054.	There should also be a focus on the negative points to allow for better planning.
4055.	Provider mentioned they would also have their own care plan which is more detailed.
4056.	When timeframes are involved, this can be difficult as every person's needs are different. There is focus too much on timescale and not the person's requirements; which can change over time and in some instances will need to be reassessed.
4057.	Discussion around responsibility for person centred planning and whether responsibility for this includes social worker assessment as well as the provider services. Some members of the group felt that sole responsibility shouldn't just rest with the provider of the service.
4058.	Need to be mindful that when a person enters a service they may behave differently in different environments. How they present at the assessment with a social worker will not necessarily be how they present at a service. Behaviour changes depending on what environment a person is in.
4059.	Agree with second level personalised support tailored to needs of service user.
4060.	X would like to know more about personalised support community/ home.
4061.	Another worry raised was the practicalities of a person-centred review – the ideas were fantastic, but would they give a citizen false aspirations? It was noted that for those with learning difficulties once they had expressed it during a meeting, they perceived that it would be carried out and come into fruition however their requests may not be realistic and may not be met. It was suggested that this could lead to other mental health issues when their aspirations were dashed. The emotional wellbeing of the citizen long term must be considered.
4062.	Any future provision needs to acknowledge the range of Service User's disabilities. It is not one size fits all.
4063.	But for the day centre. (Person centred)

4064.	Identify what the client requires around Person Centred Planning.
4065.	Person centred approach is focus.
4066.	Personalised support – there is nothing regarding services.
4067.	Personalised Support: Not easy - care packages will not be able to be funded.
4068.	Some people would like that. That is where personalisation comes in; if you get to know them and know a lot about them then you can link them to certain things but if do not have that link, it will not work. It is good to build up a network of professionals and services.
4069.	Staff need to be trained effectively. Appropriate person central planning with review within centre.
4070.	The day centre is already person centred.
4071.	The Person-Centred Planning Team in BCC has been disbanded and now it is back.
4072.	Very pleased to see a return to person centred planning. There are excellent tools available to do this in the right way.
4073.	Initial assessment is asset focused.
4074.	It may be appropriate to request what information or interests that any person has.
4075.	PCP – Not really person centred everyone has different ways of communicating. We always have a facilitator doing drawings on a white board, but this is not always suitable for all.
4076.	We have to do what is in their best interest.
4077.	Initial assessment – likes and dislikes, benefit analysis, great if this comes in to place.
	Quality
4078.	They need a guarantee of adequate care and support, the standard which will meet their needs and provide them with the best quality of life, as we expect for ourselves, budget cuts or not.
4079.	All service providers providing services to service users should be regulated by Birmingham City Council, they should be approved suppliers that adhere to high quality standards.
4080.	Most certainly, the Council does need to monitor the effectiveness and quality of service provided by day centres and should encourage all of us to learn from one another and develop best practice. The payment made for services, needs also to be regularised and we have been happy to participate in that process.
4081.	Only those that meet stricter quality criteria can be approved.
4082.	Shared Lives colleague commented that providers were very much interested in the work of this internal service.
4083.	BCC should have set criteria for providers to adhere to if they are going to be contracted to deliver services.
4084.	If BCC are commissioning services, they should have a 'kite' mark/standard which providers would have to meet.
4085.	The Care Act says citizen's needs should be met. Service users' needs are not being met.
4086.	What gripes me is that private providers are not regulated, so can't trust private providers with care of vulnerable adults.
4087.	You talked about external providers, there may be a risk due to profitability/social responsibility.
4088.	Audit of day services framework used by some external providers regarding quality.
4089.	The standards are a good thing and will help to maintain quality.

4090.	Uncertainty around the quality standards. We don't know how to position our business to meet what BCC needs (quality vs quantity).
4091.	Working towards providing highest quality in line with the strategy, high quality, reduced resources and providers need to understand how to change to fit new arrangements.
4092.	The standards need to be realistic.
4093.	Quality standards trying to achieve, acknowledge the facts, pitch it, process takes time to evolve.
4094.	There is a need for a quality framework as part of the strategy.
4095.	It was pointed out that the quality standards do not constitute as part of the consultation and are business as usual for BCC. Outcomes link to person centred planning and are specific to an individual and may change according to an individual's needs and circumstances.
4096.	Some parents choose not to send their child (young person) to a day centre because of the quality and relevance.
4097.	Day centres should be CQC regulated, find this quite shocking.
4098.	Quality control wise, how are you going to implement this model?
4099.	Shaping the market: There needs to be work done to increase the market of services. It must be shaped to fulfil the needs of service users. Furthermore, there must be work done on the quality of services provided. Current providers should be worked with to see how their strategy falls in line with the council's vision and are of a high quality.
4100.	Due Diligence: The market of services has changed and that means service providers are trying to be the best to get contracts. However, we cannot let this mean that due diligence is overlooked. Other councils create a preferred providers list, which can be helpful, people can still use those not on the list as well. Adult safeguarding must be made a priority under the new initiative.
4101.	When taking people accessing day opportunities out into the community 'with support' would the staff be fully trained in all capacities of awareness of autism, mental health, learning disabilities, etc.? If not, why not? Who is paying for the training? Who decides on how many hours is awarded (oh yes that would be the social worker who might not even care!)?
4102.	Begin to implement quality standards.
4103.	In the same way that CQC can inspect care homes and Home Care Services.
4104.	Private day centres are rubbish, again they look at it as providing a sitting service. Service users need to have structure, continuity, stimulation, especially as they become older. Council day centres provide all this, don't try + mend something that's not broke. Your council day centres are working especially for service users with complex needs + the older generation.
4105.	The staff that work, for the day centre are all good people.
4106.	They don't understand money.
4107.	They think change happens with day centre and staff.
4108.	They want to privatise services where staff are not training properly.
4109.	Quality Standard – How does the Council have the right to assess this idea.

	Resistance to Change
4110.	Don't like changes. I like routine.
4111.	Don't want change.
4112.	Does not agree to change.
4113.	I am not happy.
4114.	It won't make any difference. X will get very upset and panic.
4115.	Getting used to new staff.
4116.	I am not happy with any of these suggestions, my son is very happy here.
4117.	I am not happy with what is going on/going to happen.
4118.	I am worried about this.
4119.	I don't think it's very good, I feel sad, confused, upset, frightened what I have a choice in will be taken away. No one explains how this will work or who will listen to me and what I want.
4120.	Is not good.
4121.	I will be very upset.
4122.	I would feel angry.
4123.	What has been put in place, ideas? It would affect me. I would be angry and depressed. It's important for me to have someone who I can trust, I would have to stay in residential all day and night with none of my friends.
4124.	I would go berserk and mad.
4125.	They would be sad.
4126.	I am not with what is going on and with the change for the future.
4127.	Just leave things as they are, we like to be with our friends.
4128.	This may work for some people but again I want everything to stay the same.
4129.	X, to the best of his understanding, confirms he's happy with the way things are at the moment. Changes for him are difficult to adopt.
4130.	High death rates, vulnerable and neglected in the enablement sector. People will die if this goes ahead.
4131.	Devastating. Lead to low quality of life and loneliness.
4132.	For me personally, any changes to my daughters routine would be catastrophic.
4133.	These changes will cause extreme anxiety.
4134.	I would be gutted
4135.	Please leave the day centre services as it is.
4136.	I have this currently.
4137.	NO!
4138.	Leave it as, there is no need for change.
4139.	I don't want my service to change. I worry that I won't get the support I need and might lose out to people with complex needs.

4140.	I want to stay here. If I go out in the community, I will lose my friends. This is my choice. I don't want to change.
4141.	Any change makes people with special needs uncomfortable and they are unable to adjust.
4142.	If there is a dramatic change, there will be a massive impact on the whole family as we all support each other.
4143.	Keep things the same, no changes.
4144.	The changes proposed may cause too much pressure for those who have been accessing services for a very long time.
4145.	Comments were made between two carers around the idea of change being too upsetting to some citizens. For some people, the time they spend at the day centre is enough and they feel the council need to be more transparent with their intentions. Daily routine is important and after some have tried too hard for such a long time to keep a routine and integrating them into the community, change would disrupt them.
4146.	Change has a disproportionate impact on citizens, carers and staff.
4147.	I am happy with the service I receive at the day centre. It would make things worse for me if I did not receive the service I get at the moment. My health would be made worse with these changes.
4148.	It would affect my health if I could not attend the day centre where I have received help and support. My family are happy that I am safe at the day centre.
4149.	I don't like change.
4150.	Stability is important. People will be disorientated if things change. Routine is very important.
4151.	Change here (at centre) could impact their home life at home.
4152.	Service user is quite happy to stay at the centre, does not want consultation for change.
4153.	Stability of present care and support would be disrupted.
4154.	The person I care for is already worried about what the outcome will be and is showing signs of anxiety as he doesn't like changes. This has a negative impact on all involved in his care.
4155.	X looks forward to her days at Ebrook day centre and any potential change in this would, we feel, be to her detriment. The loss of group social interaction would be a major department to X, if the present day to day situation was to change.
4156.	I am for change as long as the service user's needs, and wishes are met. For my son in particular he loves coming every day to the centre and change for him would be disruptive and confusing.
4157.	I am worried about changes to how I do things now.
4158.	I strongly disagree with Elwood day centre changing, feel it gives me many opportunities to do different things i.e. cooking a fresh meal for my tea and ordering my food with help in the computer room.
4159.	My father suffered a brain haemorrhage, it has taken him several years to get into a routine that suits him and that he is happy with. All these changes will unsettle him and may cause upset.
4160.	I want the services to stay the same.
4161.	Need continuity. Change is difficult for many clients. Problems would arise in finding suitable people to take clients out on an individual basis. Some individuals may find going out into the community is better but personally I feel at home in Elwood and would not want to change which would cause anxiety and apprehension.
4162.	My needs are already being met in a way that suits myself and my family. My extreme anxiety means that the regular routine is much less stressful for me. All the talk about change makes me very stressed and anxious.

4163.	I don't want anything to change.
4164.	I wouldn't like it if I lose my place at Four Seasons. I would be stressed and miss all my friends and everything I do here. I would miss baking and cooking all the vegetables and fruit we grow. I would miss the meetings going out. I would miss every single thing about Four Seasons.
4165.	I want to stay at Four Seasons forever. I don't like changes. I like my routine. I am very good at gardening. I use my gardening skills. I like baking and cooking at Four Seasons using vegetables and apples we have grown. I don't want a budget so you can take away what's important to me. I want to be here with my group of friends. I cannot go out on my own I've had travel training and it didn't work for me. My project and friends are very important to me.
4166.	I am happy with the way my needs are being met. I have autism and find things that change very stressful. I don't want to lose my friends. My project gardening is relaxing for me and helps my mood. I get very upset about why you want to change what is already working for me.
4167.	I would be sad, lose your friends. If my project closed.
4168.	My life wouldn't be good. I want to stay at this project. I wouldn't like going to a cinema or bowling every week with someone I don't know. This isn't good for me.
4169.	We don't know what will be happening in the future. we are very worried.
4170.	Needs routine as change can cause distress. Also requires a lot of support as no capacity to make decisions. Therefore, he cannot decide what activities he'd like to do.
4171.	The uncertainty of it all is a bit worrying. My brother who attends the centre has autism and needs a routine and staff who know him. I am not sure how changes will affect him.
4172.	Could make things worse for him. His autism is at high spectrum and changes affect his moods. He needs the routine and same staff he trusts.
4173.	I want things to stay the same as they are now.
4174.	I want things to stay the same, so I don't get isolated at home.
4175.	Leave our day centre alone.
4176.	Leave the day centre as is.
4177.	There is no need to change the services at our day centre.
4178.	The day centre should remain as it is.
4179.	For some people, this would cause too much stress.
4180.	With some people they cannot cope with change in their life and find it hard to cope with.
4181.	Swapping and changing. No, I like it here. I don't want to move from here.
4182.	You are not going to help me by changing my routine. I have difficulties living with my step-dad and the staff have helped and supported me with this. I have been placed in emergency respite, don't take away what I enjoy.
4183.	I don't like changes. I am very happy at Four Seasons. It makes me very upset and agitated to think I might not be able to do my garden activities and life skills. I like my routine to stay the same. I enjoy my fish and chips day going out in the community, being a part of the Four Seasons community. I feel safe here and can talk to staff. I want to stay at Four Seasons.

4184.	I don't want and cannot have change. My days are happy doing gardening activities which I find calming and I enjoy going into the community with staff and friends.
4185.	Most of the service users have been going to the day centres for years. Changing their daily routine at their time of life, would be a great upset to them and their carers.
4186.	I don't like change, being in unfamiliar surroundings. I need constant continuity and support.
4187.	I would be devastated as the memory of the 10 years I was left at home still bothers me today. I don't want to be with one carer who will come to my house and take me out as I get very tired with my condition. I feel like a burden to everyone. At my day centre I feel happy and in a safe place, please keep it open and help people make it a wonderful vibrant place that it once was.
4188.	Things don't need to be changed and start confusing service users, i.e. where do I go, on what day and what do I do when I'm there. Service users need stability.
4189.	It will change my son's life very badly. The highlight of his week is the time he spends at the day centres with his friends.
4190.	Horrible, sad, scared. Haven't been given any information on where the community-based opportunities are and how to access them, no safety net if we have issues.
4191.	I am a very anxiety guy and I don't cope with changes, especially when the changes are not for the better.
4192.	Need to take into account the impact that change can have on people and how unsettling it is.
4193.	Take my son out of his comfort zone and he'll get upset.
4194.	They don't like change.
4195.	Change: People are very wary of change, and they are most likely going to be wary of the idea of changing the system. Users must be looked at to see if the services are still compatible with and reflect their needs. Changing their services will be met with resistance most likely. There are many users who don't fall under the 1600 that BCC have said, and there must be more partnerships formed when the strategy is finalised to widen outreach.
4196.	Everything is up in the air.
4197.	Its fine for some people but for others it doesn't lead anywhere, and then suddenly changing day services will cause people anxiety.
4198.	Change is not good for some service users.
4199.	Change is sometimes difficult to handle.
4200.	I wouldn't have any social time with friends and people I know. My life would be lonely, get very upset panic attacks, stressed. My sister doesn't go out so who'll take me anywhere. Please don't take my project away, I've come here from day centres and learnt many new skills.
4201.	Made me sad because no place to go. I will have to stay at home every day.
4202.	My family member would be very limited to what can be achieved and would be very upset if there were many changes as he needs continuity, he doesn't like change and would be upset mentally.
4203.	If New Roots were to change it would have a negative impact on all the family. New Roots provides all the positives, choices, goals that my son and ourselves need for a fulfilled and forward-looking life. All services should focus on the carers and service users at the present moment. My sons placement (New Roots) already achieve in all areas. The staff are always looking at different area's for achievement and total fulfilment of the individuals full potential.

4204.	My uncle has attended Alderman Bowen for many, many years, he gets anxious and worried with change and he will not cope simply by putting him into the community.
4205.	I believe for my son this would have a negative impact on him, as he suffers with mild autism and changes are not always welcome and have a negative impact on his day to day living.
4206.	My daughter doesn't like changes. At the day centre on Tuesdays she usually has bowling, but on that day, she came home and was angry. Refused to talk, checked her diary (home/ school) was mentioned she'd played cricket instead of bowling, completely didn't like the change.
4207.	A lot of families will worry their benefits will stop or change.
4208.	X would love to do other things – but her family need educating as they don't let her out.
4209.	As a parent I believe I know what is best for my son.
4210.	BCC wants to push people out and what is there for them in community. If they go to community, they can't come back.
4211.	Big issue re: Benefits being changed is use different services focus on both service users + carers needs to be fundamental.
4212.	Cannot have similar care when it's not building based. My sister can't eat in public.
4213.	Change is difficult for my brother.
4214.	Did not understand – we as advocate believe the best model is daycentre to meet her need.
4215.	Do you want to try anything different – no changes no.
4216.	X don't like change X like's his routines.
4217.	X don't like to change he is happy at the centre
4218.	Happy the way things are.
4219.	Happy! He is happy how things are there now and not have any changes. I also feel there is a lot more with special needs like X using the centre who feel the same way.
4220.	He like routine, love coming to the day centre. Always asking to go, we feel he's safe we get a break. Carers spoke to staff member and asked her to read and write for them.
4221.	Birmingham City Council have not looked at the changes within Day Centres and the service that they need to provide. The social element and interaction for these vulnerable people will be lost.
4222.	I don't want change.
4223.	I don't want to do that (go out in the community), my brother would say no to that. I love this centre to bits.
4224.	I don't want to go in the community, I've got bad hips.
4225.	I get very anxious if my routine changes.
4226.	I have been here for a long time and I am happy.
4227.	I like things as they are.
4228.	I prefer going to my daycentre.
4229.	I would be angry and upset.
4230.	I would prefer my child attending a day centre.
4231.	If I cannot come to my centre, I will be very unhappy.

4232.	If there is any change in relationships between service users and staff this could be bad. It is easy to get used to one staff member and then totally collapse when another agency staff member comes in.
4233.	It is difficult for new staff to get to know our relatives all over again within a short timescale. This going to have a bad effect on their well-being.
4234.	My daughter attends a day centre and as a result of the direction in which day services are going, I have become deeply concerned for her future support. Also, the support day service provides families.
4235.	My needs are very well met where I am.
4236.	My son does access activities in the local community whilst at the day centre, I would prefer this and feel it is more than enough for him.
4237.	No am happy with the centre.
4238.	Parents concerned about Service User's abilities to do other things. One Parent of a 52-year-old woman commented that her daughter only knows the day centre facilities, without it, what is left for her?
4239.	People feel more comfortable in safe and familiar environment.
4240.	People with Autism can't cope with change.
4241.	Person I care for is happy at the moment but at home or here put more pressure on him, it will trigger behaviour which will be upsetting.
4242.	Regular staff know my relative's needs.
4243.	Re-providing services is difficult to do. Families are nervous of change. Hard to move from established social friendships. Need to link this to the Social Care Review process.
4244.	So that was not explained before that is why people are backing up support people get from here are invaluable. The stress for parents and adults relying on the centre.
4245.	This is out of order where will we go will we be stuck at home we won't see stuff we cannot do this every time everyone will go to work; we will be stuck at home.
4246.	We have worked hard looking after the building and gardening, where will they help us continue, I do not want to leave.
4247.	Citizens perception of a day centre is that they should go to the centre five days a week and be there for the day.
4248.	I'd like to see the centre stay open. I want to come to Harborne for a lot longer. I was at the Fairway for 23 years and I left because it was closing, it's still open.
4249.	It is hard enough to support person I care for but if she is agitated, her behaviour will be even more challenging.
4250.	Sandwell – people @ centre for 40+ years and parents + carers don't want change or independence.
4251.	Secure at the centre and enjoy activities there.
4252.	Still wants to come to centre (more Aspirations).
4253.	they dislike the threat to the services.
4254.	Want to keep a 5-day service!
4255.	Want to stay at New Roots.
4256.	Want to stay at the centre.

4257.	We will start a campaign to support Hockley DC.
4258.	Would not like to go out into the community would miss my workmate at the allotments (New Roots).
4259.	Keep Elwood Day centre going.
4260.	People like to have routine. I agree with getting things.
4261.	X knows our feelings; we are not moving on.
4262.	It won't make any difference XX will get very upset and panics.
4263.	If a person enjoys what they do now each day, why change this suddenly?
	Safeguarding
4264.	It will also lead to safeguarding issues that Birmingham City Council would be responsible for. I've already lost my disabled brother due to poor social care, how many more deaths will there be before you start listening to the very people who rely on social care. We don't make these points to be difficult, of course we want the absolute best for our loved ones but sadly no one listens!
4265.	I have concerns about the risk of exploitation of the vulnerable service user. In the meeting it was mentioned that sometimes parents don't even aspire too much. If the parent and carers are being disregarded to help 'develop' skills for service user, then who will advocate for them? Will it be social workers or community care workers? Who will ensure that the service user will not 'fall through the net'?
4266.	We feel more comfortable and secure knowing that my sister is in a safe environment as staff have been CRB checked.
4267.	X is no good with change, also she has no road sense and she is a very vulnerable girl if she is in a place she does not know. She will make a friend but will also do what they tell her to do, good or bad.
4268.	Users should be given protection against exploitation e.g. the parents of one man were saying they were quoted £30 for taxi, when the taxi cost is £8.
4269.	X is no good with change, also she has no road sense, she is a very vulnerable girl if she is in a place she does not know. She will make a friend but will also do what they tell her to do, good or bad.
4270.	I wouldn't like to travel alone it's not safe out there.
4271.	Society is not a safe place for vulnerable adults, which is partly the fault of the government and local council.
4272.	Need transport help because it's not nice or safe in the dark.
4273.	I worry about the vulnerability of many of the service users, they need to be kept safe and be supported by well-trained people. Harm to someone can't always be spotted or recognised if it is not seen or witnessed.
4274.	This is based on my experience in my local area and not necessarily reflected throughout the city. However, may be prominent in other ethnic areas. Although community integration is encouraged, in order to replace day centres, this poses a threat to the users' independence. Firstly, often the external provider will want to secure funding and retain its customers. So already they have designs on them, rather than genuine concern for their wellbeing. Rather than allow customers to walk away if they don't like the service provided, the user has to commit to a series of workshops. If the user does not attend, then there is intimidation in the gang-controlled areas. Also, some may be assessed as having a social need even if they don't need one, to make up the numbers. Secondly, the user is made to feel obligated/to conform to external providers beliefs, usually religious. Hence, they lose their

	independence and made part of a pack mentality by adhering to certain ways, such as their attire. Failure to do so results in social exclusion from the local community through gossip. Not very beneficial to the service user, needless to say. There needs to be some protection incorporated in the way the strategy is implemented and protect the individual's personal and emotional freedoms.
4275.	Without support to visit the day centre X would become isolated, may lead to self-harm, injury or abuse. Without support may also lead to financial abuse. Without support health may become compromised.
4276.	I couldn't cope with these ideas because there isn't any proof that there is a safety net or is going to work for people like me.
4277.	Safeguarding training when working with people with disabilities, needs better regulation of the day care market and assurances that there is an effective governance structure.
4278.	Organisations need a good grasp of adults and children's safeguarding processes. There were serious concerns about the current situation.
4279.	Staff that are not trained to deliver the required support can lead to safeguarding issues. Parents don't have confidence in the services that are available.
4280.	Any model needs to ensure safeguarding processes, policies and culture are in place and effective. Balancing safety with risk enables citizen to move forward and achieve, increasing their quality of life.
4281.	Who will safeguard these individuals when abuse arises? No income. 20 years of teaching life skills and training not being used to protect individuals.
4282.	This again is a huge safeguarding concern, am I the only one that sees this. I have attended and listened to many of the consultation meetings and the only people who seem in favour of the strategy are the people who don't know it first hand, they don't live and breathe the system that you are saying you are going to improve.
4283.	I want to be safe, so I need more support.
4284.	I worry about people touching my money, it's rude to take it off me.
4285.	For some people day centres make them feel safe.
4286.	I was travel trained but got attacked on my way to four seasons which was terrifying for me.
4287.	I was once travel trained and I fell off the bus and almost under its wheels. My disabled brother was often targeted by bullies when he went out in the community, I don't want that to happen to me. He didn't do anything wrong but people see us as easy targets!
4288.	I wouldn't feel safe in the community.
4289.	Where and who would help me. In my need for safety. I wouldn't know how to get help if I was in danger. I have had problems where I was living, staff helped me with all these things.
4290.	Having her out in the community on her own would be a huge risk. She is never on her own and we would never leave her on her own.
4291.	I fall a lot when I am in the community. I am a vulnerable older adult.
4292.	The idea of going into the community frightens me and I feel very stressed and upset just filling in this questionnaire. I have a number of issues which makes me very vulnerable in the community. I can only cope with short trips like going to the shop or taking my son to school. I use taxis as I cannot go on public transport due to my epilepsy. The change proposed will complicate things for me.
4293.	I feel that nothing is in place for individuals to access. No safety of 1210 place for vulnerable individuals.

4294.	Safety inner street are there is no respect with anyone.
4295.	Safety is a big concern with accessing the community. Particularly for evening activities.
4296.	Increase the choice of activities within the day centres. Service users should have their say, listen to them. But they need protection as they would be open to abuse if they were in charge of their budgets. The adult I care for has no concept as to the value of money.
4297.	I would not want my daughter going out into the community on her own, the risk element is far too high to travel alone and she would be extremely vulnerable. My daughter has Down Syndrome and has never been out into the community on her own and would not be able to go anywhere without being accompanied, does not have independent road sense, would not have any idea as to monetary value and would not be happy on her own without support.
4298.	Service user safety must be our main priority.
4299.	I will be worried about her safety or whether her needs are being met or is she just roaming the streets, not warm, unable to access public transport, scared and humiliated before someone in Birmingham City Council realise that they have got it wrong!
4300.	Community opportunities are not as safe as a day centre because lack of staff and there are less activities for people to do.
4301.	My son doesn't like to go out and about. Doesn't trust people. Often gets bullied by people in public.
4302.	Son needs constant support to go out, he is not mobile, and he is not aware of any dangers.
4303.	Unsure of what impact it would have to some of the citizens, but I believe if there isn't any other service other than the community, I'm sure there will be some health and safety issues and possible abuse of people, as there is no safety net for them.
4304.	Important to have medical needs catered for, centre has protocols for administering medication.
4305.	Various risks to factor in accessing the community.
4306.	Need more backup to support people out and about in the community otherwise it could be a safeguarding issue if people are not supported adequately.
4307.	The fears are if more services go into the community, it won't be managed as well as day centres in that things are more regulated, risk assessed and there is a code of conduct.
4308.	The proposals to day centre services will only benefit a very small percentage of service users. People like myself who need one to one supervision because I am non-verbal, autistic and have severe learning disabilities which mean I have no sense of danger or traffic awareness.
4309.	I was travel trained and got attacked in Kings Heath.
4310.	You cannot put me into a community that isn't safe for vulnerable people. I don't want to stay at home in front of a TV all day being board provide training for everyone's different needs.
4311.	People (service users) may look able but have to consider their mental ability.
4312.	People look vulnerable.
4313.	Safeguarding in the community will be a problem.
4314.	Local kids treat my son poorly and as he has LD if he were to interact with them, his actions could be misinterpreted, and he could get himself in trouble.
4315.	It is not safe for our people to be out there on their own, even with support.
4316.	Buses aren't safe.

4317.	When I was travel trained years ago, I was lost for hours in city centre and I was very frightened. Adults and children stare at me when I go out, but we are all friends at the centre.
4318.	My son is unable to travel alone and would be a hazard to himself and others in the community as he has no awareness of danger and no understanding of the community awareness of danger and no understanding of the community or people.
4319.	This city centre is not safe, don't want to go there.
4320.	Will I be safe? I cannot go on bus on my own, due to being attacked in the community.
4321.	It won't make any difference XX will get very upset and panics.
4322.	Able to feel safe – get there and back.
4323.	Can be abused by people as clients are vulnerable.
4324.	everyone knows city of Birmingham is not safe.
4325.	Help me to be safe.
4326.	How will service users be safeguarded? They are at the Day Centre as this is monitored by staff. Safeguarded and welfare could be overlooked and not reported.
4327.	I am safe here.
4328.	I wouldn't feel safe.
4329.	Safety security and health and safety.
4330.	Concerned about their safety while in the community.
4331.	going to external providers this will profit the organization there are risks of abuse where is the safety out there this is a social responsibility, we are safe here.
4332.	Older adults worry about invasion of privacy and stigma.
	Six Aspirations
4333.	I agree that where someone has the ability and patience to do more, that this should be encouraged and facilitated.
4334.	Difficult initial referral to obtain effective information to maximise service user's assets and goal. It's a gradual process to identify potential, in some.
4335.	I don't think proposals are that clear about how they achieve these aims.
4336.	Some ideas in the consultation such as a visit to local parks and cinema already happen now, so why suggest them?
4337.	Need numbers to allow for better and wider choices.
4338.	It will only be a positive outcome if you do not force people out of day centres. This of the vulnerable, no centre could equal isolation.
4339.	I totally agree to most of the questions, providing that there is still a provision/service for people who are not able to access the community due to a person's complex need or skills, without having to have direct payments.
4340.	This happens at my centre.
4341.	These issues need to be addressed if changes proposed by the consultation are to be successfully implemented.
4342.	This is what they do at the daycentre and it's well appreciated.

4343.	Whilst I appreciate that for some people with special needs who greatly depend on day care services may benefit from changes which may consequently result in them having a wider range of choices and opportunities, which may be more suited to their individual needs, in the case of my sister who attends a day centre but has agoraphobia which restricts her ability to fulfil any potential hobbies or interests because being outside is so stressful, I do not feel the proposed day opportunities strategy would be suited to her. She needs to attend a day centre to ensure positive stability and structure and social interaction.
4344.	The majority of these statements are already provided by the day centre. This is why the day centre should stay open.
4345.	I think that it won't have much impact because X has very complex needs and therefore would most likely be indoors as he is now.
4346.	A social worker was concentrating on a service users cooking needs rather than their strengths, guitar playing which is suffering.
4347.	The choice is only for funders and social services, not for service users.
4348.	The idea benefits people with mild learning disability. However, my son has a severe learning disability and autism, nor does he have the capacity to make decisions for himself, to crossing road, understand money, managing his medication, doctor and hospital appointments.
4349.	In theory the proposal is what is needed, my biggest concern is that many social workers are given budgets and will only get what is free rather than pay for the specialist services that those needing personalised support need. Brain injury is not recognised unless the person is in a wheelchair.
4350.	Carers felt that the amendment document looked good on paper but were worried that this would result in day centres closing. However, they felt that there could be more opportunities for citizens to access services in the community.
4351.	I think it would be good as I will have a record of my progress.
4352.	I think some ideas are good for service users who are able to access different avenues, but it will not work for some individuals. I think for some people it will be difficult as it will not be an informed choice. I feel my son may be pressured to make choices which he may not be happy with long term, this will have an effect on his mental health and his general wellbeing. As a parent I feel what he is accessing presently at the day centre is more than enough for his ability and he is happy attending and doing his daily activities and socialising with fellow service users in a safe environment.
4353.	The Conservative Group recognises the importance of day opportunities as a way of combatting social isolation and maintaining and improving physical and mental health. We welcome proposals in the draft strategy to broaden the breadth and quality of day opportunities available and to provide users with more choice and control. However, we believe that day centres should remain an important part of this mix and whilst the proposals do not specifically include closures of any centres, we remain concerned that the current council policy is to run these centres down through fewer referrals and a lack of capital investment to artificially create the conditions for them to close.
4354.	Day Centres are focal points within a community that can and do deliver valued outcomes that meet the needs and aims of the overall health and social care policy aspirations within Birmingham, such as promoting wellbeing, preventing/delaying deterioration, supporting people to retain independence, supporting carers, providing information and ensuring people in receipt of care and support have a positive experience. There is also significant potential to develop their role to offer the choice and control that users and carers want. The experience of users at Birmingham run day centres tell us that they gain something that they would not have experienced if they hadn't been involved in the day centre, they are well used and well liked.
4355.	Choice has to be within their understanding.

4356.	Depends on individuals' likes and capabilities.
4357.	Depends on the ability of the service user.
4358.	There should be a tailored system for each and every individual as their circumstances are not the same.
4359.	It's about my choices.
4360.	I want to be a ballerina.
4361.	I would like help with relationships.
4362.	This service user is unable to be more independent.
4363.	As family we can help to support people to become more independent.
4364.	For some categories of service users, focussing on outcomes, participations etc. makes sense. For our members, to a large extent these things don't.
4365.	It provides respite for family; X looks forwards to being more independent.
4366.	More independent living aim for further independence in the community.
4367.	Headway has given me so much independence but would really like if they were able to give more.
4368.	Most of these statements have little relevance to older citizens with dementia. If by "outcomes" you mean that users should have a safe and nurturing environment and that carers should have the peace of mind that their loved ones are being properly looked after, then ok, but I suspect you mean something more than that. Developmental goals are irrelevant in our situation.
4369.	I like the idea of giving people more choice in what they do however, as someone who works for a charity that supports people with brain injury, I feel this is unrealistic and brain injury needs to be considered in a separate category.
4370.	Here at Moseley we are already experiencing that, always asked, consulted, encouraged to try new things. Staff do support me in my choices.
4371.	We all need a choice; my choice is to be supported by staff and friend. I trust I have a choice of activities I want to do. My choice is gardening and staying on at four seasons. Learning more life skills.
4372.	The model works for me and my family. My PA supports me in the morning before day centre, then I go day centre and when I come back my PA supports me. If I did not have my day service, my physical, emotional and social health will suffer. My parents will struggle even more. I will get agitated and angry.
4373.	I am happy in my life with the support I get from CPM. I see my friend, do my housework, I get picked up and taken home. I don't want to be unhappy.
4374.	We hope it's achievable. Skills learnt at home to continue at day centre is a plus. It will take time, a long time but it's a good start.
4375.	I would like a job to do at the centre.
4376.	The person I care for is a vulnerable male adult with learning difficulties, he attends a day centre and feels safe enjoying all the facilities available to him. Independent living would never be a possibility so exercising choice could only be limited. He also has autism and only feels safe in his own environment and needs one to one interaction so to be in the wider community would cause anxiety and fear. He was bullied throughout his life. I'm speaking for the majority of those who attend day centres, independence sounds great, but reality is not going to work.
4377.	Outcomes will vary depending on the person, their age, ability etc. Will there be various levels/ways these are monitored? On number 3, key aspirations talks about access and range of opportunities in the wider and own community. People's abilities will

	affect this. However, need to address need of wider community to be involved with services, to include community, not be a closed club. People without any care needs often join clubs, go out of their own accord etc. as they want and need that interaction. Transport is still an ongoing issue. What are the plans for ring and ride? Will have massive impact on person if this is cut.
4378.	A wider choice of associated subjects to any topic could be made.
4379.	Clients need to be involved and able to choose.
4380.	Definition of consultation and does everybody get real choice and not just options.
4381.	X has choices and more support to assist her to be more independent.
4382.	My son has severe learning difficulties, he is unable to make realistic choices for himself.
4383.	The complexity of supporting people with brain injury makes some of these targets difficult to achieve.
4384.	The main focus seems to be on people who might have a realistic chance of finding work or making another significant positive contribution to society. For older people with dementia the former is most unlikely to be an option, most are in any case past retirement age and latter possibilities are extremely limited. What they need most of all is the option of companionship in a warm and supportive environment, the opportunity to be stimulated so far as remains possible, some physical exercise and not least some fun. Just as important, their relatives and carers need some respite from the burden of caring for their loved ones in the uniquely stressful content of dementia care, where normal communication is so often not possible. So, what this points to for our client group is day care support of the kind which the strategy is trying to move away from. The addition of "also" in Cllr Hamilton's introduction is welcome but the thrust of the next paragraph suggests that day centres will be a (much?) less significant part of the support the Council will be offering. How far that is right for other client groups I can't say, but it makes no sense for ours.
4385.	I agree and understand what they are trying to do but I don't feel enough is being done for the older community. Not enough consideration given for example to transport.
4386.	Individuals including staff can be unsure of change and unsure of what is out there for choice. Changing mind sets is difficult, in my line of work it is sometimes the staff's attitude that's one of the most difficult to change.
4387.	The strategy to help achieve confidence and goals is a great idea.
4388.	I have added strongly agree to all previous but do feel there is a lot of work to be done to help support citizens to reach their aspirations.
4389.	It is impossible to disagree with any of these points.
4390.	Key aspirations are excellent and it's highly impressive the word "disability" has not been used, rather to bank on their abilities. I welcome the positive attitude taken to this strategy and the vision that it's based on. Think it's excellent in its proposed method to suit the shift from buildings-based activities to community-based activities, which will negate the need for someday centres. Think some people don't understand this and so in contempt of the idea. Those who are happy with day centres should continue using them and not feel it will be taken away from them. However, others who wish should be made to feel confident they can use direct payments in the community.
4391.	To promote clients independence and support them to live independently.
4392.	I agree with the proposals to be put forward to Birmingham City Council. I agree that not all-day centres provide enough activities etc. for their service users. I think there needs to be more encouragement for certain service users to enable them to be more independent and to have a better choice for what they want to do for themselves.

4393.	The principles of the model are positive. My concern is staffing levels to provide a person focused service. High staffing levels are required especially when accessing the community. Also, for people with more complex needs.
4394.	It creates a more independent and relaxing environment as it will build confidence and health in the long term for both service users and carers.
4395.	It would help in assistance with certain identified targets that are required within the persons disabled/ hindered life.
4396.	Parents of disabled adults would welcome a more positive approach on how their offspring develop in later life. As a parent you want your children/adult to be happy and as independent as they can be, so that as parents grow older themselves, they can be more positive that their son/daughter can, to a degree look after themselves and this would be less worry to the parents.
4397.	Think Birmingham needs to look at how we support. Think we always seem to "do what we have always done" and we could work differently to offer more choice and control. Hope we have open and honest conversation in moving forward. More consistency is needed in how our services operate.
4398.	The strategy is looking at promoting more independence for customers of the service.
4399.	Key aspirations need to work hand in hand with other sectors, e.g. direct payments should be offered as part of reviews. More emphasis needs to be placed on carers.
4400.	Sometimes there will not be an outcome, person wasn't isolated in the community. Not being isolated is a good outcome.
4401.	Not always clear what an outcome is when doing paperwork.
4402.	Not always an outcome. We want social inclusion, not be isolated. For serve disabilities, not always an outcome. For some, enablement is not appropriate.
4403.	People have different needs, so definition of independence varies.
4404.	Need to make the day centre fit around each client's needs, wants.
4405.	Not everybody can be independent, technology can be used for some clients.
4406.	Questioned the practicality of the principles proposed.
4407.	One gentleman spoke about the idea of being on your own/independent is not easy. Many attendees said that they would like to access day centre activities in the community such as planting/potting, cooking, dancing, football and bird watching. Getting out and about is an idea that is positive for many around the table.
4408.	Citizens said that their health is important, and that exercise would make their body and mind stronger. They also spoke about medication and the importance of it.
4409.	Good thing to have a choice.
4410.	Good to focus outcomes.
4411.	We do that already without all these changes.
4412.	I depend on myself and have a sister to do the shopping, I came here to do activities go home and cook etc.
4413.	Agreed, needs to be outcome focused, can change, person centred, addresses a lot of things.
4414.	Re: outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve: Carers want to know that the person they care for is safe and in an appropriate environment for their needs. Have to be mindful also that what the carer's see as a priority isn't always shared by the service user themselves, e.g. carers might want them to go out and about but the person themselves might just want to sit and watch television.

4415.	It's also important to know about people's interests and previous experiences. Particularly for people with dementia, so that we can tailor activities that might trigger certain memories. It's about maintaining people's sense of value and self-worth. It's good to know people's life stories as this aids conversation and what is important to them. Breaks down the barriers of 'them' and 'us'.
4416.	Point 1: Focus on the individual, their strengths, choices, assets and goals through person centred planning. Continuous reappraisal is important, have to look for advocates. Close observation and familiarity of needs is crucial. Different people come at different stages of illness, so it is important to review care needs as their state is constantly changing. Involvement with carers is crucial, as is connection with social workers in order to gain a full picture. Management is crucial, don't want to fail patients, so assessments to see if providers are able to provide the appropriate care is important. Ageing population, fit into many different categories of care, not just categorised as physical or mental illness.
4417.	Point 2: Focus on the outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve. Outcomes must be specific, e.g. respite. Safety. Friendship, a sense of belonging. Activities that are beneficial. Not all consumers of care want to complete active activities, some would rather sit quiet and watch TV but it's the surrounding company that's important. Crucial to understand this with delivery of activities, important to consider everyone. Animals, music and singing, activities that bring out the best in people. Activities that encourage reminiscing, particularly for the elderly, giving fond memories of their childhood/early adulthood. Quality of life and sense of self-worth. Key people in their lives should be known to providers, care workers contribute to this, and then providers can have meaningful conversations with patients where they can reminisce. Bereavement – encouraged to talk openly about emotions. 'Club member' as opposed to service user.
4418.	I live alone in a flat, do everything myself, enjoy the dinner at the centre.
4419.	Important to provide support and safeguarding.
4420.	Point 6: make the most of a vibrant and developing city, ensuring access to the wide range of opportunities Birmingham has to offer. Maintaining standards. Always looking at the bigger picture. Advertising beneficial information, printing can be an issue for some providers with lower funds. Model: Boundaries are often blurred and cannot be distinguished as easily. Regular reviews needed. Ideas regarding users and decision making.
4421.	The 6-point plan is a good starting point but clearly won't work for everyone, many users may still have very traditional needs and access to traditional services. However, with this plan there is room for progression for users to move between categories. The system must be flexible, and user centred. Regarding implementation, there must be conversations discussing where people fit.
4422.	This is surely about choice vs practicalities.
4423.	Making informed choices for service users to keep up independence is very important.
4424.	I do not know of any BCC services that do the things, that SoLo do.
4425.	Provider said this was frustrating because they have been working in this manner for a long time. We have a lot of service users that are Solihull residents.
4426.	We have a range of experience that we can share with BCC.
4427.	Service users tend not to have the background understanding of why they want to attend day services. Most service users will say they just want to get out of the house. Service users need more aspirations, e.g. learning a new skill. Service users don't normally come to the day service with aspirations and staff have to work with them to develop this.

4428.	How many of the 6 steps are relevant to the people in this centre? They send their loved one to Focus because they need to, not because they want to.
4429.	Flexibility and fluidity were highlighted as being very important and the ideas of choice, control and opportunities were liked. Furthermore, the promotion of services needs to also be at the core of this strategy, to allow service users opportunities they may not have had before. People shouldn't have to be stuck in the same service doing the same thing for years and years with no change (unless this is what they want), so the promotion of a whole range of services needs to be put in place.
4430.	The six steps won't improve lives of people that come to focus, they are not the most relevant to people that come to focus, don't want to review to take place.
4431.	Choice is important and should not just be lip service.
4432.	Don't offer the choice if you're not going to back it up.
4433.	It's important to offer people somewhere to go.
4434.	Options are the key thing. Should be given choice.
4435.	Some people only understand things in black and white, they can't always comprehend choice because they might not have capacity, they are happy with the life that they have already.
4436.	More choice to be available for service users.
4437.	I agree 100% that people should have choice as long as you recognise that will mean different things for different people.
4438.	Offered choice is good.
4439.	All service users agreed they are made unaware of the 'choices' they have, and wouldn't even need to start, need assistance choosing.
4440.	All agree that choice is crucial, and personalised activities make their days more enjoyable.
4441.	The benefits of a personalised service were discussed.
4442.	They also liked the focus on independence, as they all said they'd like help with that. Two carers expressed how the direct payments scheme had already helped with this and that they thought it worked well.
4443.	I would like more independence.
4444.	At Moseley Day Centre we already support service users to be more independent.
4445.	Independence will be good for self-esteem.
4446.	Independence can increase confidence.
4447.	In terms of independence, some found that assistance of staff is crucial.
4448.	Wants to live independently with girlfriend.
4449.	Live independently but would still need some support.
4450.	Accept that some people are so profoundly disabled that there may not be a suitable outcome.
4451.	Another member of the group expressed that it was a sign that services were expected to be more accountable for what they provide.
4452.	It was agreed that an asset strength-based approach rather than focusing on disabilities was a no brainer. It was thought that not only would the citizens gain new skills that they would revisit old ones. It would complement a tiered service model to accommodate

	different needs. It was agreed that the new approach is the way forward if it is timely, benefits tie in and there is a support structure in place. It is inclusive all citizens have the same dreams as the rest of us.
4453.	Some members of the group expressed that they thought it was very important to set outcomes for service users and to evidence this. They did state though that they wouldn't want it to be treated as a negative by Birmingham City Council if outcomes weren't achieved. But stressed that they would try to achieve outcomes wherever possible. They felt it was useful to have regulations and to have a structure and framework to evidence outcomes. They referenced the Quality Standards that are being implemented as an example.
4454.	Another member of the group was concerned that there may be a mismatch between setting outcomes for organisations (this seemed to be a reference to quality standards) as well as for citizens. Again, some anxiety expressed over whether organisations would be penalised in some way for not achieving outcomes for individuals.
4455.	Will need a lot of extra staff to support people. Don't know how you are going to fund or implement the strategy.
4456.	Give service user the opportunity to use IT. Especially if a service user has no vocal communication skills, could use IT as a communication aid. Need access to fund this IT application.
4457.	Generic services/day service doesn't work it is too broad. Very difficult to find staff that are specialised to work with all.
4458.	Limited resources are available e.g. a standing frame in a day centre, a young person had only been given the opportunity to use once a month.
4459.	Personalisation.
4460.	Independent advocate for service user to ensure they have choice.
4461.	Outcome, maintaining a set of values.
4462.	Key worker understanding background, life story worker.
4463.	Strategically include social prescribing models into day opportunities such as the Binding Pages pilot in Birmingham libraries offering arts activities to those at risk of isolation/loneliness.
4464.	I agree with the principles however is a lot to be considered (background). Enablement requires resources to achieve. Facility mapping required for community facilities.
4465.	I agree with the proposals however, principles in theory and putting in to action are completely different. Requires lots more support and advice for individuals accessing services across a geographical area rather than catchments.
4466.	I raised issues in the consultation meeting that I have mentioned already in this questionnaire. Also, it would be helpful if BCC worked in liaison with neighbouring LA's (Solihull, Coventry, Bromsgrove) so that their strategies and processes are similar, and individuals can access provisions in a different LA if they want to.
4467.	People with learning disabilities sometimes get bored at a setting, yet parents felt compelled to stick with it or else the young adults have nowhere else to go. Follow the network scheme model for LD and other provide a community training programme so everyone in the community develops a more inclusive environment to the vulnerable adults.
4468.	On our service users - we have had Birmingham residents use our services who's funding has been withdrawn as we are Solihull based. This should not matter. Choice and control over their own lives.
4469.	Continued support throughout adulthood is a must for those who need support in any way and also those who are unable to voice their opinions, make choices etc. Families are exhausted trying to find out what is available and obtaining help and support.

4470.	Having correct staffing levels is crucial to provide a quality service & aid independence.
4471.	Priorities are all wrong.
4472.	Trying to measure outcomes and successes is not always possible.
4473.	Logistics to deliver are labour intensive.
4474.	Agreed with the aims of the strategy but felt that the aspirations were high level and would be interested in learning in more detail about how BCC plan to implement the strategy.
4475.	Putting all these strategies into place is going to be difficult.
4476.	Opportunity for providers to think about what they can offer.
4477.	You need to offer/provide both so people can CHOOSE what is right for them but although it's supposed to be about choice it is about costs!
4478.	I think this is really good, or it would be, if there were not so much financial pressure on services! Giving people individually tailored support, helping them to learn or improve skills, including them in society, all fits with our values. People being able to work, is good to. But seriously disabled people are being forced into work or onto very low benefit and this is going to have an impact on the services the Council offers. If someone needs a service but has been told they have "zero points", will the Council's system be allowed to include them?
4479.	The proposed six key principles or the model will be successful as long as the correct funding and specialist staff are available. Please don't try to implement too quickly to start off with. Small steps that are manageable. Review as you grow.
4480.	These are fantastic principles in the strategy, it may be closures, due to people moving out.
4481.	I have numerous concerns. Social isolation, safety issues, people will get lost in system, carer stress, ageing population of carer, saving government money, getting people into community has already been tried and failed miserably, draft proposal not realistic, carers not being listened to, carers (majority) do not want direct payments, travel training is putting very vulnerable individuals at risk. Some people with a LD may have unrealistic expectations of what they would like to do/achieve as opposed to their actual ability to do certain things. Our young people would be put at risk as out in streets there is very little equality, even though we are told there is. We as carers and people with a disability experience this first-hand all the time. This is only about closing day centres and selling them.
4482.	Always for a routine, a break and independence.
4483.	The presentation says "We do not want people to only do activities inside a day centre building" this should be a choice, if service users don't want to go out, they shouldn't be made to.
4484.	BCC don't want a centralised building-based service and want to see community access. BCC don't have a clear strategy or proposal on transport and community access. This needs to be communicated.
4485.	A parent pointed out that things have greatly improved over the years. For example, in recent years, service users are treated as individuals and support given to enable them to realise their aspirations.
4486.	I really enjoy coming to the day centre and meeting up with my friends. I would like to become more independent and earn more life skills. I am very happy with the current service but would like the day to be longer as it is currently a very short day.
4487.	As far as independence is concerned and budgeting, YES it would be fantastic but unrealistic due to level of support needed.

4488.	This agreement would only apply to a small percentage of day service users. The majority of service users are not capable of making those decisions.
4489.	All of the above is implemented already at Moseley Centre, promoting independence individual support for those that need it, and specialist support for those with complex needs, as well as activities we provide a hydro pool and two up and to date wonderful sensory rooms.
4490.	All the above are already provided by day centres. Every disabled person attending day centres has a key worker who reviews their situation on a regular basis so that they can make sure that all needs are met, and goals and achievements are supported.
4491.	At Moseley we have personalised plans for every single person that attends, it states my likes and dislikes, food preference any special needs that I have. So, this plan is already in place.
4492.	Help for other people to do knitting challenge. Help them when they need help to do work. Help them to find or show them where the toilet in Hockley day centre. Goes on bus by self.
4493.	I agree where required but the service user's daily changing moods and feelings should be considered as paramount as they can decide to do something today and may not choose to do it tomorrow.
4494.	I am already being assisted and have personalised support given by my community care assistants at Moseley day centre.
4495.	Improve on my skill and ability to achieve on my goal and ambition so that I would know that I have earned skill that I need to do everyday life.
4496.	Learning & enhancing skills is good.
4497.	The centre already allows service user to make choices.
4498.	Has learned a lot of skills since being here.
4499.	The centre has always had a person-centred approach.
4500.	One of the visions is that clients have choice but if clients lack capacity they are ignored. There is a lack of staff for them to be able to assist clients in completing activities outside of the day centre. More staff are needed in order for the clients to have choice.
4501.	Good to see that citizens will have more choice and access to services they want to access such as museums.
4502.	Could have a negative effect and remind Dad of his lack of control in certain areas.
4503.	I am very independent.
4504.	In a meeting you said we would have choice. My project would be having people who understand me and meet my needs. Listen to me and help me to achieve my goals. We all need help and care. We have different needs; how will you meet my needs in the community?
4505.	He says helping people to do more is good but change for him causes great upset. He agrees with personalised support but for him he will need two carers to take him out just in case of personal care. This alone will affect funding and his own monies. He says living independently he has to be out of his home and day care provides everything from carers, adaptations on hand and a stress-free day.
4506.	I can see the need for more able service users to get out more in the community and get jobs or go to college but as for me I'm severely disabled and am never going to improve or get better. So, I feel that these changes should only really apply to such ones who are far less disabled. Rocking the boat for ones with my level of disability is very upsetting and unsettling and certainly not needed when I'm perfectly happy & content with the support I currently receive and have done for many years.

4507.	The principle is for people who come to day centre's to have more variety.
4508.	Focus on the individual, their strengths, choices, assets, and goals through person centred planning. The committee strongly agrees with this statement. In particular, the focus on users' assets and strengths rather than inabilities and deficits, ensuring that the focus is not on financial assets.
4509.	Focus on the outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve. The committee strongly agrees with this statement. It is especially important that individuals are able to open up their own ambitions and aspirations by themselves supported by day opportunities. It will be important to note that ideally these should be shared by carers, but the principle is that the individual user should be the author of their own ambition, on the understanding that any user choice can be amended on review.
4510.	Provide support that enables the person to access a range of opportunities in the wider and their own community as an active and equal citizen. The committee strongly agrees with this statement. It is however important to recognise that the ability to do this is dependent on and can be at times restricted by the range of opportunities available in their own and the wider community, which can be limited. Over time, Neighbourhood Network schemes should be looking to address shortfalls in available community support opportunities.
4511.	As an overall direction of travel for the future, these aspirations are laudable. The problem I have with the document you have published is that it provides few pointers about how the recommended strategy is intended to be translated into specific action by the Council if and when it is approved.
4512.	I agree that we need to focus on the strengths of an individual's needs and my assumption was that this has always been the case. As I've already pointed out both my Mum and sister have their wishes and needs identified but there isn't the budget to implement them so how will this day care strategy improve this!
4513.	Enterprise hub does these activities already.
4514.	These are already accessed by my day centre.
4515.	This is already in place at our day centre.
4516.	I have already received this service within the day centre.
4517.	The strategy is good. We support promoting independence and choice and aim to assist anyone with an acquired brain injury an opportunity to re learn lost skills and re enable them to live as independently as possible. Unfortunately, there doesn't seem to be enough social workers who understand the complex needs an individual with an acquired brain injury may have. For example, a question often asked is can you wash and dress yourself, many clients we support can do the physical act of this task however do not initiate something like this therefore may sit in their pyjamas all day. So, although the model is about promoting choice and independence the people who do the assessments of need really need to understand who they are assessing and the impact the assessments have an individual's life.
4518.	A member of the group described the places that their service takes people to, e.g. shops, pub lunches, etc. The service provides the transport and the service users decide on what they would like to do. They have been told that they can't refer to this as enabling people to access the community as the service has organised the activities.
4519.	Focus Point 6: There must be a balance between ultimate safety and supporting people to reach their full potential, don't want to 'wrap them in cotton wool'. The idea of utilising the 'vibrant city' was widely liked and discussed. The council could utilise local

	charities to help service users make the most of the city. This could help put people on their personal journey rather than keeping them stuck and still in their current position.
4520.	Everything mentioned in the strategy is happening here.
4521.	This is already available in the day centre, please leave the service as it is.
4522.	It seems to focus more on people with higher capabilities than people like myself who need a higher level of support.
4523.	This is already available in our day centre.
4524.	This is already in place by the day centre. There is no need to change the current day centre practice.
4525.	The proposals suggested are more suited to people that have mild physical or mental restrictions. If people that attend the day centre where able to integrate and be more involved in the community, they would already be doing it.
4526.	Of course, we want our loved ones to have more choice, more support and to focus on the individual but most of us believe that all this can be achieved at the day centre. Personal budgets will not pay enough to give our loved ones the same level of care, choice and a feeling of community that they get from being part of the day centre.
4527.	Draft services model is already being delivered at Alderman Bowen, e.g. focus on individual etc.
4528.	I agree with aims of being person centred, supporting people to reach their goal and participate in the community.
4529.	Personalised support is available when we go swimming and horse riding.
4530.	There are a lot of people who need specialist support, this shows that this has not been thought through which shows to me that the priorities are wrong.
4531.	They all felt that the service the day centre currently provides helps meet all the 6 points of the strategy.
4532.	Point 3: provide support that enables the person to access a range of opportunities in the wider and their own community as an active and equal citizen. School visits twice a year, yearly pub lunch. Transport availability & cost prevent some activities. Wheelchair access. Concerns towards ring and ride. Cost effective transport schemes. Raising awareness, e.g. mosques, giving service users a right to go and pray if required.
4533.	Support to access community activities and to enable the development of peer support networks for younger adults, who are at risk of social isolation, particularly younger adults with a mental health condition.
4534.	Support to improve mental wellbeing, increase their independence and connect with their community.
4535.	Support to build self-confidence, raise their aspirations and celebrate their success, strength-based approach.
4536.	Social prescribing for day opportunities for vulnerable young people, talking therapies to learn techniques and strategies to cope.
4537.	The underpinning ideas (choice, health, control etc.) were widely liked, however, they were skeptical regarding how this would be implemented. They have found that through a structured week with a wide range of opportunities this could be achieved.
4538.	Focusing on individual person-centered planning is great but it needs to be in a timely manner and not 12 months down the line. If someone waiting 12 months to be assessed, not going to achieve outcomes for them and problems will escalate. Needs to be a timeline rather than just at some point.
4539.	If the 3-way conversation is followed properly then it is an ideal situation to work in. It embraces all of it but there are not the things there for us to link the people to. For instance, if we wanted a mosque or a day centre just for women. We identify things but then they are not picked up to follow through on. We can see the gaps and feed that back, but it comes to nothing.
4540.	Aspirations can be limited by confidence. You need to give them time to look at the steps that they can take.

4541.	It is also about being clear on those steps. If you are trying to encourage someone to work, then tell them what the payments will be and what rent will be. Inform them of every step.
4542.	It looks great on paper but there needs to be more substance. It is a bit hit and miss. Some get a great personalized service but there is no consistency.
4543.	All principles are spot on but need to look at how they are practiced and the domains. Also look at equality and culture and diversity.
4544.	You need to ensure that the outcome makes the people feel good. We need to use outcome and impact, e.g. how the low budget will impact the lives of people and carers.
4545.	Need psychosocial independence required by people.
4546.	I do not see how these gains financial independents in payments.
4547.	I require a day centre for my son as he is virtually doing nothing, and nothing is available at the moment. This sounds a brilliant idea.
4548.	Good aspiration, sometimes in practice it may be difficult to implement. Sometimes the views attributed towards the person-centered plan are from carers/parents as the citizen may have difficulty understanding the situation. Who's going to assess the outcomes, quality standards, are they similar with CQC, where are these formed? These have been added to the questions.
4549.	Good idea, sometimes difficult to truly establish what they would really like to do.
4550.	Need to work with macro and micro infrastructure to work.
4551.	Desirable but not easy to provide.
4552.	Good in general terms, however one size does not fit all.
4553.	People are now living longer and have more choice of activities support etc.
4554.	Changing mindset of people.
4555.	Accessing any form of day support is hugely important, quality assurance and checking systems is needed.
4556.	How is point 6 possible with cutbacks in funding?
4557.	Links between commonwealth games and service users should be encouraged.
4558.	There is already person-centered planning approach. Person Centered approach is re-inventing the wheel.
4559.	For senior people it should be based on needs and preferences not goals and assets.
4560.	Good for individual, biggest issue is getting money from the Council. Difficult to get funding approved. Choice not available within internal day centers.
4561.	Achievement needs to be looked at around the budget. This needs to be mentioned.
4562.	It is not about skill development, a better term to use is capacity building with a focus of lifelong learning and ways to optimize fundamental independence.
4563.	We need to give people skills and the understanding. Need to ask right questions so that skills and needs are met.
4564.	Agree to be independent but there needs to be consideration of person's limitations and risks. Strongly disagree.
4565.	Agreed definition of independence.
4566.	But not at the expense of the closing the day centre. So, my answer is strongly disagree. (Choice)
4567.	Carers x 2 - asked what we are consulting on as the 6 aspirations does not make any sense.

4568.	With these new proposals where are the staff coming from? Who is training them? Will they be qualified? You need to listen to what the people who go to day centres really want- it takes years to get to the level of understanding that these day centre staff have attained.
4569.	X would like to learn to cook for himself.
4570.	An intern working at the centre said that she had been impressed with the level of choice in activities the service users got. There's always changes in activities and the service users have a good time. A service user also agreed with this and said that there was lots of support for them, and that they were able to do lots of activities. His favorites were English, math and listening to the radio.
4571.	X would like to move house to own place with support.
4572.	Be aware of language choice – not completely free choice – choice of options – not real choice. Options are still putting a barrier up.
4573.	Be happy and do what I want to do.
4574.	Can work very well.
4575.	Carer would like to know does the service users understand the implications of the choice they make regarding their Service.
4576.	Carers focus – service user should have final say.
4577.	Come here 4 days, would like to learn more about travel on their own.
4578.	Comes 2 days – Tues & Thurs limited options due to hand disabilities (feels no choice available).
4579.	Concerns about enablement and the ability of some Service Users to access services in the community. Need to avoid social isolation. The current day services provision is meeting Service User's needs.
4580.	Control – like making decisions.
4581.	Cooking lessons every Thursday. Would like more independent and to do more things.
4582.	Day Services used to push boundaries and keep pushing further.
4583.	Day Services were destroyed 7 years ago really. The models in place now and being proposed are not as good. I would say a lot of people do need their day organising for them. Choice only works for some, not all.
4584.	Disabled people want to get involved in as many activities as possible that able bodied people do.
4585.	Don't understand why some citizens are at the centre.
4586.	Enjoys choice and my choice to come to Beeches.
4587.	Exit plan – time limited? – once skill is regained, outcome achieved is that is goodbye – no more for you.
4588.	Explained the meeting would be about day services – staying healthy, citizens were asked if they have a choice about their day services, or would they like to stay at home. 1 person said No, 3 said Yes.
4589.	Flexibility- might be more flexible service.
4590.	Give them independence to all but ensure safety and specific are at their best.
4591.	Help me to be more independent working at New Roots.
4592.	I am mostly collected by the bus which makes a difference as I worry on public transport however, I still do this once a week which is good for me as it makes me more independent.
4593.	I like what I am doing now at the centre. I am quite independent, and I like the staff.
4594.	I think it is a good idea to have a choice.

4595.	I would like computers at this centre, and the staff could teach me how to e-mail etc. Other than that, I am happy the way things are.
4596.	I would like help to be able to do various things, likes showering, dressing and toileting.
4597.	I would like help to have safe sex education on how to date women better.
4598.	I would like support and advice about general hygiene and how to stop myself getting in.
4599.	I would like the freedom to be supported to go shopping and spend some of the money on things that I can choose. Just give me the money and I will decide what to spend it on. This will help me be independent.
4600.	I would like to be travelling independently.
4601.	I wouldn't be able to do this. (travel training)
4602.	If that's what they want! (Travel training)
4603.	Independence control – not sure.
4604.	It is important to provide support to people in everyday tasks.
4605.	It was highlighted by the Carers / Clients that BCC needed to ensure that all had suitable access to the city. It was noted that present transport links needed to be improved. It was highlighted that public transport only had space for 1 wheelchair users or 2 push chairs on buses so there was not a lot of room to maneuver and sometimes led to missing connections.
4606.	It was highlighted that travel training is incredibly staff intensive and could be for a considerable amount of time before the client is deemed safe. It was also stated that this had previously been offered by enablement and the application process is lengthy and unwieldy. The group questioned again where the finance was coming from in order to sustain the service. "It is only words how it translates is the issue". It was suggested that they needed a robust financial projection on costings.
4607.	It's coming back to the process linking with choice.
4608.	It's good to push people to become more independent but we have to be careful to make sure that they know how far people can be pushed otherwise it will cause problems for carers.
4609.	It's all about choice and there are lots of things that are no longer there.
4610.	Language used- "choice" as if an "option".
4611.	Learn new skills, washing clothes cooking.
4612.	Learn new skills: to help do something on the day she doesn't come here.
4613.	Learn washing machine, cooking ironing at day centre.
4614.	Learning to iron his clothes.
4615.	Learning to shop on her own with a shopping list – comes, wait outside and watch.
4616.	Look at what you want to do on your own from home - How?
4617.	My brother has cerebral palsy so can't choose for himself. he is doing them; he wants to at the day centre
4618.	Not at the expense of the day centre. (Independence)
4619.	Not possible. (Travel training)
4620.	Offer lots of choice, access befriending service, sign posting service.
4621.	Okay for some aspiration is not fulfilled some don't have capacity.
4622.	One user who Sue taught cooking to now lives independently.

4623.	Only applicable to certain clients who can walk and communicate well. (travel training)
4624.	Our Citizens need to consider: What is next after their retirement? What would happen if their spouse/partner dies and the physical needs weaken? It was agreed that education is key to increase awareness on what provision is out there if they need it although there is an element of choice.
4625.	Outcomes can change. We want to expand. Who's choice? Need to ensure its citizens and the outcomes to come from them.
4626.	X said he does not know about money, he needs help.
4627.	Person I care for will choose things and then she changes her mind.
4628.	Personal outcomes are changing on a regular basis so how can you know what to do where each day is a challenge.
4629.	Promoting independence. Started computer sessions in their centre meeting needs of individuals.
4630.	Providers felt that it was important to ensure a good quality of life in other areas of an individual's life and support people to engage in a range of activities in their areas of interest.
4631.	Providers felt that there will be a cohort of service users for who the proposals will not work and who may need more traditional support.
4632.	Providers need help from B CC to find out what service users want.
4633.	Provision needs to be flexible – not "one size fits all".
4634.	Quality of life – this needs to improve across several domains.
4635.	X likes to help with cooking with close supervision - on a one to one basis likes to go out with her peers.
4636.	Service users do not understand that they can design their own care and therefore it is not appealing to service users.
4637.	Some people might want that, but others want flexible.
4638.	Strategy is focusing on outcomes – this is good.
4639.	Teaches cooking. Some people think blind people can't use a knife – but they can.
4640.	The practicalities are very important.
4641.	There is confusion between outcomes for service users and outcomes for providers.
4642.	There were concerns that outcomes are less defined for less able Service Users.
4643.	Think about individual image of possibility. It's about a focus measure of individual. Duration, monitoring safety, depend on level of skills.
4644.	Toward training and independent living.
4645.	Travel training is hard for people who can't read or write and are unable to tell people who they are if they get lost.
4646.	Used to have a guide and be more independent but taken away.
4647.	Wants son to learn to count money and tell the time.
4648.	Washing my own clothes.
4649.	We already get choices.
4650.	Will I have (as a Carer) a say in travel training. To implement this is there going to be proper assessment?
4651.	With Choice will need guidance for Co-workers.
4652.	Work with citizen has the capacity to ensure best interest of the individual.

4653.	Would like to do washing, ironing, cooking with support.
4654.	You mentioned about choice? How can a citizen have choice when as social worker tells them what they feel and tell them what they are having? Where is the citizens choice in that?
4655.	You say that you want the service users to be healthy that includes mental health if they stop going to the centres they will not be able to socialise with the friends they have made at the centre and they would become isolated.
4656.	Younger people are probably more open to change and doing things differently. A lot of the older service users are very set in their routines.
4657.	One person would like to go to another day centre (Alderman Bowen) friends who are s/users attend that centre, but she does have more choice/control attending the centre than she does at home being at home more would impact family/carers.
4658.	Agreed that if son doesn't like anything, he won't do it.
4659.	As a complement to the day service I already receive this will help as when I am not at the centre I am at home.
4660.	Don't want the same people in the same centre all the time.
4661.	Like the idea that service user goes into different base room for activities.
4662.	likes coming to the centre and joining in the activities. she enjoys her service Ebrook and Beeches and choice of activities.
4663.	Self-belief.
4664.	Sometimes it is difficult to get them to engage.
4665.	The Citizen I support only attends a day centre one day a week, does not want to go for days.
4666.	We as carers know where our family members are. We try to make them confident. You are not doing this; you are not making them capable or giving them TLC.
4667.	Good life – happy life.
4668.	If I stayed at home, I would find something to do but other people might get bored.
4669.	X has four other siblings who attend the day centre. X and brothers get wide range of variety of activity.
4670.	Eating on own.
4671.	I attend the centre 4 days a week I would like to know more about travelling on my own.
4672.	What does it mean to be independent?
	Skills and Employment
4673.	People with disabilities face bigger challenges and prejudice when accessing training and employment, which can have a detrimental impact on their mental health and focus in terms of moving forward with their lives.
4674.	People with disabilities are not getting the support required to complete application form, have been taken off employment support allowance even though they cannot get a job due to their disability.
4675.	Interesting what was said about employment. Agree that this is appropriate for some but from their own experience of social work reviews the service felt that social workers did not have a full understanding of their clients and their suitability for employment. While some people at first may seem suitable for employment opportunities it was felt that social workers were not always taking additional factors, such as unpredictable behaviour, into account when recommending clients for employment schemes.

4676.	A day opportunities service for younger adults with learning disabilities that offers a broad range of activities dictated by the interests and skills of the people who are looking for support and not the service. Examples given, IT training, training attendees to train and generate income, gym, dancing, media film and sound recording.
4677.	I would like a job because I would enjoy it.
4678.	If you introduce equal pay for disabled employees, the expectation from employer will be stricter as per able employees.
4679.	I have worked for 18 years on a project that is a community-based enterprise, which offers gardening opportunities to people with learning disabilities (Four Seasons Garden Project). My concern is that people will lose projects like this that are true community, in fact offer a service to the community.
4680.	Younger people with disabilities should be transport trained earlier.
4681.	I would like to go on work experience.
4682.	Training course.
4683.	Citizens were excited at the idea of volunteering. Some said they would like to volunteer in a charity shop whereas others were interested in helping the elderly.
4684.	The idea of volunteering and working in a charity shop is popular amongst citizens.
4685.	Travel training is important. I need people to show me the way.
4686.	I would like someone to help me get a placement doing cooking. I wouldn't get to go out as much or see people or go camping and do activities. I would like to do a computer course.
4687.	Don't know whether it would be good or bad for service user to take on a job as they would lose their benefits and maybe their home, which has happened in the past. Also, would our jobs be safe? No one knows.
4688.	Looking at employment is a key area. Citizens should have the opportunity to work and use their skills.
4689.	X needs constant support when out in the community, she cannot read or write and, in our opinion, would find it weird/difficult in a workplace environment.
4690.	I would like to do work experience in I.T and learn more computer skills. I wouldn't feel safe travelling on my own or doing a job without help.
4691.	I do agree with change you want to make. I like to go to the IT room. I like to go to the pub quiz. I like to work in office and start my own company.
4692.	X wants to work on a shop till to get lots of money and saving money and going shopping and holiday. We have to change different classes in Hockley Day Centre and change dinner time.
4693.	I would like to learn more skills. I don't want to go to work as I would find it too hard.
4694.	I would like a job in an office with staff I know to help me.
4695.	I would like a job making jewellery.
4696.	Do my working on the shop tills to get more money and saving money to see what you want to buy thing you need. Find a job what you are working. Find something on the computer.
4697.	Don't want day provision, need meaningful activity like preparing dinner for elderly, supporting them in community. With my support worker helping the elderly with their shopping, yes I'm for that.

4698.	My dad would be very upset as well as I would be too. You already trained me for work at EPT then closed it with no job at the end of my training. I now have an active program 3 days a week where the staff support me with my problems and help me to be busy doing something I enjoy, why change it again.
4699.	You need to work hard in shop tills and get more money and saving money to get what I want at shop.
4700.	I have found the follow up meeting interesting, I like working at the reception at Harborne R.C.
4701.	Would like to work in a nursery with children, maybe this will help me to do this.
4702.	Would work for some, it all depends on the specialist intensive support and what this would entail.
4703.	Offer of employment. Will employment be meaningful? This has the danger of really messing up stability in vulnerable people's lives.
4704.	Enjoyed being a student counsel rep at college.
4705.	Shouldn't be starting from the College. Service user enjoys his time there but did not lead anywhere. Service user ended up with a pile of certificates that did not lead anywhere.
4706.	I want to do computing at a college, centre has been helping me to do this but would prefer to go to Solihull College. I will need support.
4707.	Get to work in the kitchen.
4708.	Have been to college, had to learn to read and write again after brain injury.
4709.	Service user is like another member of staff, very polite to other service users.
4710.	I care for an 18-year-old who would not want to attend a day centre, is looking for employment and applying for manger jobs without understanding the skill set required.
4711.	I could do touch type on the smartphone and use the computer but find it difficult to manual read and write.
4712.	Enjoy cooking where there are kitchens which accommodate wheelchair.
4713.	Enjoy helping out with paperwork.
4714.	Good at using smartphone, would like to do a photography course.
4715.	My son goes to do woodwork at the centre.
4716.	You have to pay people the right wage if you want them to do a good job.
4717.	Have done some work with assistive technology. We've been looking to utilise the skills of college students in the local area as well as our apprentices to help with this.
4718.	Job centre form, 24 pages – if they know they would know she can't work.
4719.	My son went on work experience but after three days the manager called to say he was a danger to himself and others, so the 'job' didn't work out.
4720.	Work is great as a public relations stunt, but someone has to take ownership of the opportunities.
4721.	ITA was a day centre where you went and did work.
4722.	This used to be EPU. My son had a job but when he came home, he had a bruise on his head as he was bullied at work, so he stopped.
4723.	Our son was made to do labouring with some businesses, and he didn't learn anything whilst on placement.

4724.	It would be good to do a job if I was able to.
4725.	Didn't like college as I was bullied there.
4726.	My son is at a city farm but when this placement finishes, he will have to find supported work.
4727.	Can't see my son working full or part time without support so at some point he would have to come to a day centre.
4728.	Strawberry studios restaurant provided catering service, combination of service users, it has now closed down.
4729.	I want to work in a charity shop.
4730.	I help at an old people's home; I would like to keep at one day.
4731.	Service user have lost their minimum wage, we want this back.
4732.	Would like to earn some money.
4733.	Would like to work in a shop.
4734.	Would like to run own business at the day centre and earn some money.
4735.	If people have the ability (to get a job/employment) let them do it.
4736.	Not everyone is able to get into employment.
4737.	Enjoy Outwork, previous service users were getting paid to do some work.
4738.	You say about work; well, all service users are not capable of work, that's why they are at Harborne Resource Centre.
4739.	It has been difficult to get my sister into voluntary work, she did start working at a charity shop, but we found out that another person who was working there was a paedophile and later discovered the same person went to prison for offences.
4740.	The worry is that people who work at certain places like charity shops are not necessarily CRB checked, whereas at day centres the staff are CRB checked.
4741.	There are some fears for service users being vulnerable whilst being in employment.
4742.	Is interested in getting some form of employment, she would like to work at a dogs home and or with other animals/pets.
4743.	We do have issues with service user doing any type of work due to epilepsy and at any time it could be triggered, especially if stressed.
4744.	Skills and employment allows for choice, what does it mean to be employed?
4745.	Employers have difficulty understanding the value for their business as it requires sometimes extensive support.
4746.	Jobs need to be tailored to meet individual strengths.
4747.	Requires specialist employer, with trained staff to support.
4748.	People with learning disabilities need to feel that they are doing something useful even if they can't hold down a job. Working also benefits those who are able bodied as it enables integration.
4749.	Needs to focus on short term interventions that are community based and enable younger adults to access employment and housing.
4750.	Stronger links with further education colleges to re-design courses available.
4751.	Improved IT facilities and Equipment.
4752.	There are limited options for jobs with lots of health and safety issues for employers to consider.

4753.	Difficult with employment as most of our service users are beyond employment age and have dementia. Though on an individual basis we do work with service users to maintain their skills, particularly domestic ones.
4754.	Employment of choice.
4755.	Point 4: Focus on skills development, improving independence in daily living. Maintaining domestic skills is important if possible. Employers see risk employing someone with a long-term condition. Assistive technology is useful. Young employees, employed by provider, encouraged to get qualifications and continue to higher education. Creativity.
4756.	Access to work will pay for transport for young people to travel to and from work.
4757.	Service user has a job at Co-op, enjoys washing up.
4758.	Get a voluntary job at Aston Villa.
4759.	There is a fair amount of employability support available for people with mental health issues but very few people get a job.
4760.	It depends what you do with the skills that you have focussed on and how that is measured, e.g. will there be a push to have day services attendees out and working at some point once you can feel that they have the necessary skills and if so, how will this be measured and what impact will it have on their benefits, work and lifestyle.
4761.	A lot of the proposals are heading back to some of the models we were involved in a number of years ago. In particular the work placement options. Unfortunately, the E.P.O team was disabled. When I have spoken to my service users regarding how they would like to spend their day, employment is rarely mentioned but they tend to opt for more leisure-based package, i.e. music, quizzes, tennis, football, cricket participation. Links with Priory tennis club. Aston Villa academy etc.
4762.	I need some support with things like money, keeping safe, to help build my confidence in order that I can do things.
4763.	I would like to learn how to use a computer myself how can this be done? I would also like to learn how to be in control of what I want to happen.
4764.	Schools, colleges and training centres; anyone enrolling with them get a card to use as a free bus pass for the days that they attend.
4765.	Level of ability to achieve is variable, make use of any training.
4766.	Focus on skills development, improving independence in daily living, i.e. travel training and employment where possible. The committee agrees with this statement. It is important to recognise that for high dependency users this has limitations, so we need to ensure this principle does not distort the service unfairly towards the most enabled. Also, note that carers need to share individual goals of enablement to avoid the progress made through day opportunities from slipping away when users return home. Whilst carers should share enablement objectives, if they are not directly able to support the person they care for when that person returns home, they should not feel obliged to do so.
4767.	I want to keep learning Acupack. I enjoy myself and my work at Acupack. I like meeting my friends, doing my job in Acupack and feeling good when the work is done. It is also important to my sister as she works and cannot look after me in the day, and she knows I'm safe.
4768.	If it is what the individual wants, then it is good. If they do not and are quite happy in taxis or whatever they wish, then they should not be pushed. You cannot expect everyone to go and get a job just for economic reasons. It should be around what they want and not being pushed into it. That can lead to poor mental health or stress and it can be a lot of pressure. The wording is encouraging but only if they want that.

4769.	One venue my son used to attend previously 4 years ago had activities involved in IT, English/Math's but all teachers have left. He left venue because he got bored, down at centre, sitting around.
4770.	Employment discrimination by employers to employees, e.g. disabled toilets/lifts etc. Laws are there but the issue is changing mindsets.
4771.	Answer the phones working on reception.
4772.	Assisted teaching, utilising colleague, apprenticeship scheme.
4773.	At this centre the service users can do teas and coffees for everyone and prepare basic snacks which they can sell. They can use this opportunity to learn money skills by buying the ingredients and selling refreshments.
4774.	X used to have a work placement but no longer does as there no support.
4775.	Can the service users learn life skills such as washing and cooking? The facilitator said it would be good if they could learn how to prepare basic food and over a few months achieve their health and hygiene certificate.
4776.	Can use laptop.
4777.	Car washing.
4778.	Carer mentioned computer courses, etc. Should be done in the centres - he asked what happens to citizens if they were going to college. He feels that this is all to do about saving money and that they are now saying day centres may close.
4779.	Colleges – employability programme got job in Law in city centre. He needed assistance from chair to toilet + they had volunteers, but X raised that might not work long term with personal care needs. If all our toilets were big enough to fit in wheelchairs + assistant, then all accessible for everyone.
4780.	X wants to work on shop tills to get more money.
4781.	Do not want to go to college.
4782.	General agreement to promote skills sharing as good practice and partnership working.
4783.	He also went to college, but this was also stopped. He's been to different (four opportunities) places but there have all been unsuccessful.
4784.	Help skills to work with children, learn to travel train or bus.
4785.	I was very pleased to hear of your intentions to get adults with learning disabilities into employment. I feel that this is a very positive move. Whilst I am sure that you would agree that the working environment is unsuitable for most, if not all of the service users at Harborne, I do have service users who we support who would love the opportunity to gain work experience – which can be very difficult for them to find. These service users have much greater capabilities than the service users at Harborne, and are actively seeking employment, both paid and voluntary. If you would consider offering some of our service users voluntary work within your commissioning department it would be a great opportunity for you to demonstrate inclusion and your commitment to helping service users reconnect with their skills. It also allows you to gain the service users knowledge.
4786.	I work part time in a local charity shop.
4787.	I would like to do some courses at college.
4788.	If person doesn't want to do anything and learn new skills so citizen, I care for cannot do anything for himself.
4789.	If their needs are being met to the level they require will they be able to continue with their day to day support ask given in the centre it has resources which are not available for the service users. e.g. the polytunnels at the back where it could be used as a

	garden centre so that the service user could learn how to grow and start up a garden it is important that the council give this a matter a serious sport it will help in the near future for activities.
4790.	If you introduce pay people their duties will be stricter, more pressure. EMPLOYMENT.
4791.	It is not my family; it is the people I am involved with at work.
4792.	My son is good at Computing.
4793.	Need to teach simple life skills.
4794.	Not interested in getting a job.
4795.	Not interested in work or college.
4796.	Not with this cohort – they aren't able to access employment. Able-bodied people are struggling to find work let alone people with long term disabilities.
4797.	X would like to join a training course learning about letters & numbers.
4798.	Some people already face challenges on a day to day basis, so struggle in employment and may take a long time.
4799.	There is not enough jobs or opportunities for our service users in the community or support they do not have the skills or ability to go out into the community on their own.
4800.	To support young people to access employment you need access to Job Coaches and supported apprenticeships.
4801.	Do a course in secretarial skills.
4802.	Making and selling jewelry and cards etc. doesn't generate enough money to live on.
4803.	Discussion revolved around the long-term planning on this and whether they are talking to prospective employers and backing up their words with appropriate training for all.
4804.	I want to learn to read & write - I can't read any of this material.
4805.	It would be good to fund allotments for people with special needs.
4806.	More of the service users would have the opportunity to learn basic English and Math's if the centre is open for longer.
4807.	Son is doing well with IT.
4808.	Some people have had training at providers it is apparent some have not.
4809.	I used to have a work placement, but this is no longer available as there is no support.
4810.	Carer – Son wants to learn to count money and use the computer.
4811.	Independent – carry shopping
4812.	IF CLASSES-ARE-BETTER
4813.	Son had disability, Cerebral Palsy and would use Uber Taxis to travel to certain venues. Son attended the Rathbone College.

G) Funding and Savings

4814.	If there was more money available to adult social care, I might believe that BCC were truly offering choice, but it looks to me like an agenda to save money, rather than day services which allow meaningful friendships and healthy interactions.
4815.	I believe this is an exercise to save money at the expense of all the disabled people of Birmingham. All it will achieve is isolating disabled residents of Birmingham who will be back in their homes and lonely and depressed and unable to leave their homes.
4816.	How can this be achieved with all the cutbacks by BCG

4817.	It's getting there. It's about money.
4818.	Once again, this highlights that there isn't the funding or the manpower now so how will you magic this within the day care strategy, another pipe dream!
4819.	Very concerned about the costs involved.
4820.	I believe that over time I will be told that her package of care will be reduced as there isn't any money so she will be isolated at home which will affect her mental, physical, social and emotional wellbeing. I have personal evidence of this after Collingwood Day centre was closed. My sister and brother stayed at home for over 10 years and were literally forgotten about! Their health suffered and they both became depressed with nothing to get up for. They didn't socialise or see any friends in this time. My sister is fearful that this will happen again and why wouldn't she! Social services did it before, so why would it be different now?
4821.	X says he agrees with a personal budget but says funding is being cut everywhere. He says direct payments are being cut and says taking part in activities is a great idea, if only costing was free and if not, budgets were not cut.
4822.	We can do all this from day service. Put more money for day service to make things better.
4823.	If funding can be found but good idea.
4824.	If funding is available all of the time and ageing for the future.
4825.	What I can't agree with is all the proposals were already in place at the centre until you, the council, withdraw the funds. Where are you going to fund your proposals from and for how long?
4826.	If you gave more funds to the centre all these things are being done but they could do more of their excellent dedication.
4827.	Ideally things would be better but undertaking activities is subject to funding, staffing levels etc and not always possible.
4828.	Proposals sound great in theory, but the cost implications are huge. It's very difficult to cater for a wide range of individual interests and choices.
4829.	The theory sounds practical, however, I can't think it will work in practice due to limited funding.
4830.	I am not confident these proposals have looked at this individual enough and have a feeling these said proposals are financial.
4831.	I am concerned that some of the proposals are a cost cutting exercises.
4832.	It is all about cost cuts to local day services in the long run and it will end up in closures in the future.
4833.	Vibrant city, you have no money, you let us down with household rubbish collection, the council is not very good.
4834.	Budget is a key issue and it will be essential for the cabinet to consider the overall impact on the citizen of Birmingham and the need for equal consideration given to citizens from cradle to grave.
4835.	Could be a cost cutting exercise by the back door by 'encouraging' people to be independent when they really need organised support.
4836.	I agree, providing there is suitable funding/places and support for the citizens who are put into the three areas of the model.
4837.	I don't understand why you waste money on rubbish proposals. Why try fixing something that works? This is all about money, give the centres the funds & let them continue with their jobs.
4838.	Financial input required. I don't think it will work, many citizens with learning disabilities have little or no capacity to understand they need routine.

4839.	I feel the proposals have merit but would not work well without significant funding and I can't imagine there will be extra resources to help implement this model. I do not feel that those with brain injury will be well served as they are lumped under general disability, when in reality their issues are diverse and so much more than physical disability.
4840.	I think it's disgraceful that 3.4 million is spent on consultants when a service costs 7 million to keep open. I think if closures occur it will end up a NHS crisis as nothing is in place for those vulnerable and carers, on your heads be it.
4841.	I understand the constraints on the budget, year on year but it always affects the vulnerable individuals who cannot speak for themselves and never the rich.
4842.	None of this seems to fit into the budget as there are 2m savings for this year.
4843.	Concerns about the budget savings needed over the 3-year period.
4844.	It all comes down to money as changing signage would be expensive.
4845.	The budget at the moment is lowering. So, it's an exercise that will shorten.
4846.	There are lots of ways of cutting costs without putting people in danger.
4847.	There is an issue re budgets, the cost of providing services and support.
4848.	It all comes down to funding. If the funding is not there the strategy won't happen. It (the strategy) is not about choice.
4849.	There should be no savings as all the money should be spent on services.
4850.	Haven't seen any changes in strategy over many years – wants to see money being put to use.
4851.	Need more funding for activities.
4852.	Invest in people with learning and physical disabilities. Your intentions to remove their day care are discriminatory. Stop daydreaming and use your common sense! Use the money from Aldridge Road centre to provide new accessible facilities instead of useless bicycle paths!
4853.	Need the budget to do this (enablement).
4854.	The Conservative Group therefore believe that day centres should not be dismissed as outdated or too expensive; they need care and investment to continue to meet the needs of their users but the value of doing this and of getting it right, can have much wider benefits for the council and the whole health and social care economy, including benefits to the budget bottom line as well as the more important benefit to peoples' wellbeing. We believe that the Day Opportunities Strategy should be redrafted to show a clear commitment to the future of day centres and a plan to invest in and modernise these centres to enable wider community benefits and efficiencies, including maximising the use of the buildings to make them more visible within the community.
4855.	The council already have a tight budget, and this will cost a lot of money.
4856.	The proposed model does not fit in with the budget.
4857.	There have been failures over the years due to expense. This puts pressure on individuals and lack of confidence due to failure creates another problem.
4858.	Lots of services are no longer working due to cutbacks, e.g. it took 3 months to get an advocate from the advocacy service.
4859.	BCC directs more funding towards computers, e.g. £375k per week to Capita.
4860.	It would be nice to know how day opportunities are going to be funded and implemented, also what is the council's plans for day controls.
4861.	No one is monitoring how day opportunities is funded and implemented or the future of the day centre.

4862.	Questioned the expense outlay by the city council in providing all this paperwork and throwing money at consultancy when the council in the past have been trying to save money.
4863.	Conflicting messages (reduce cost vs increase in quality). It is difficult to maintain levels of services when there are financial cuts.
4864.	Concerns were raised about cuts in services, e.g. no transport funding will make it difficult to deliver services.
4865.	Increase in minimum wage makes it harder on day services as this impacts on pension contributions.
4866.	Agree with the strategy, however difficult to maintain levels of services when financial cuts are being made.
4867.	Any money or funding should be used wisely and not wasted, as funding is limited. A more personalised service should be adopted to cater for individual's needs and support requirements. Communication is paramount in terms of assessments and funding, as this can take some time and budget applications need to reflect the actual needs of a particular person and any change in their circumstances.
4868.	For many years LD services were seen as a "Cinderella" service. Funding was not equally allocated in comparison with other services. BCC have been reactive rather than proactive. Need to establish standard practice across services.
4869.	There is no mention of finance within all documents.
4870.	There is no money for all of this extra stuff.
4871.	BCC are only interested in balancing the books, their budgets and politics. It's all about money not on providing facilities.
4872.	Needs to be a commitment from the top to invest money in day care so that these principles can be implemented.
4873.	Sound great in theory but will not be implemented as there is not enough money to do it.
4874.	Resources (lack of funding and support).
4875.	Money is being spent for support off Capita rather than a hands-on service.
4876.	Some service users who are non-verbal face more challenges. Support workers who are on minimum wage find this challenging. Disability is a huge issue, especially when assessing a person's needs. It is particularly frustrating when there is a lack of funding or money available to meet the needs. Focus needs to be around the person.
4877.	You should not look at the budget as constraints.
4878.	Issues with decisions to fund day centres.
4879.	Carer – Looking at NDTI it'll cost more.
4880.	All Clients and Carers expressed their fear on how that this new model would be funded, and they did not want it to lead to the closure / reduction of Elwood Day Centre Services.
4881.	Also, the cost around this as we are told to constantly get the cost down.
4882.	Another family member attends Fairway Day Centre. There is no mention within the Consultation regarding funding and if this Day Centre were to close, where would people go? What funding would be available for them to attend somewhere else? Cannot trust the Council and what they say. Need reassurances.
4883.	Birmingham City Council Cutting costs/reducing resources.
4884.	Carer commented that a lot of people are suspicious of the council and reasons for doing things and queried if this was a way to impact on people's benefits.
4885.	Day services investment should be stepped up, not down.

4886.	Difference of opinions between Health and BCC Funding, there is no consistency. Also, the differences between packages of care offered to Children and Adults. This can be detrimental to The Citizen who has come out of Child Care Services and then is offered less support as an Adult which leads to crisis.
4887.	Differences between adults and children (all resources are put towards children's services).
4888.	Don't know how you are going to fund or implement the strategy.
4889.	However, concern was expressed about the impact of the model on the Service they currently have at the Day Centre. A Carer expressed concern about the financial implications on the Day Services and where the extra funding was coming from. They discussed whether these financial commitments elsewhere of would be a negative of the model and be a barrier to them enjoying and getting the most out of the facilities that they already had at the centre. It was agreed that the security and future of the centre was undefined.
4890.	I feel the changes planned will probably more costly as individuals out in community will need to be supported by qualified care support. A lot more information should be provided in costs, budgets_ more activities in community will probably cost more than budget given.
4891.	I know lots of citizens have had their hours reduced, again cost oriented – this should not happen due to Care Act.
4892.	I think it will be false economy to shut Day centres. The debate has been going on for years with repeated presentations, etc. - how much money is being wasted on all these consultations?
4893.	If service users access the community, then they need and support doing this. If the Day Centre does close, it will cost a lot more to arrange other activities or facilities for service users, it does not make sense. The council is wasting money.
4894.	If they had extra days have been reduced at Shared Lives – social life has curtailed due to budget restrictions.
4895.	It is less expensive to set that up than to spend time and money to find out the ins and outs of it when have identified gaps and sill nothing has happened.
4896.	Key Aspiration 5 - There seems to be a lack of money to make this happen, but finances is never mentioned. I wonder where the money is coming from. You need to connect with us on this better.
4897.	They also raised the question of the council budget. The budget suggests a £2.1 million saving in Adult Social Care and as it coincides with this consultation project it becomes hard to not see it being about the closure of services, especially day centres.
4898.	Privatise all of this will not save as much money as you think. I wish that someone's replies to my letter and do not ignore what I have had to say. As a former Chairwoman for the carers over the years I am well aware of the system.
4899.	Resource issue.
4900.	Some private day centres charge £30 a day which is a lot of money.
4901.	The £3 increase in PIP payments was for care. Then BCC put up their day centre costs by £3
4902.	The charges will be too high.
4903.	The attendee felt the money set aside for the community was sometimes used for something else like religion.
4904.	The table agreed that although the principles proposed were of sound ideology and they loved the ideas given but they had major concerns around its implementation in a cash strapped BCC. A person-centered approach if unplanned can be unwieldy and ultimately more expensive. It was considered that all though a Day Centre may not fill everyone's desires and wishes completely it would go towards it and there would considerable eco Page 652 of 1210 Concern was raised that budget constraints would impact on

	an already cash strapped day service. They queried the forward planning and the reliance on lots of Direct Payments which would be supported by a lot of carers and there would be no economies of scale in this scenario. Have the council thought of how they would achieve this?
4905.	Think that it will cost more to deliver day care with new model. Because of support required to get people out and about in the community.
4906.	Unless BCC is planning to add money to the Budget for Day Services, I really believe that this is a 'pipe dream' for Day Services and cannot be achieve without significantly more money. Your Day Service model triangle is upside down. I dispute the smallest group as being in need of specialist intensive support and feel that this is the larger group, middle is personalised support with the smallest group being the 'enablement' group who would be able to take advantage of community-based opportunities.
4907.	We no longer get the minimum allowance which has been cut out.
4908.	Where the money and the workforce come from to support this ideology - like the presentation but struggle to know how this will be achieved.
4909.	With your cutbacks don't see how you'll be able to afford these things.
4910.	you are spending £1000 for a rubbish idea.
4911.	Does believe BCC are not very competent at finance.
4912.	Financial investment, maintaining the status quo.
4913.	I am sorry to say a cost cutting exercise will not work. The building could get more revenue if utilised better for the local people. I know changes have to be made but not at the expense of these vulnerable people. I have been fighting for my son and carers for the past 40 years. How many of your staff know these experiences? NOT ONE.
4914.	Not unlawfully use our reserves. Central government? Need to use funding.
4915.	There has been no information about the funding and implementation of the service model.
4916.	Cost of facilitating the various levels of the proposed model is an area of contention, e.g. staffing levels in day care where 1 to 1 care is needed or 2 to 1 care in some cases.
4917.	Fairer charging discusses - more understanding.
4918.	Need to use funding.
4919.	It costs more to do things within the community. Will there be sufficient funds and resources made available? Things cost a lot of money.
4920.	If it gets more money, can the centre stay open?
4921.	Will centre cost the same as now.
4922.	Work at prevention, not clear on how council is going to spend its money.

H) Social Work

4923.	Social workers have been mentioned, I don't believe that they can make a clear judgement on someone they have only met for a very short time. Citizens should not be questioned on their own and whoever is with them should be allowed to make comments. My
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	son would say "yes" one minute and "no" the next, he wouldn't understand what you were on about, he also only stays for a few minutes doing something and then moves onto something else.
4924.	Social workers have been mentioned, I don't believe that they can make a clear judgement on someone they have only met for a very short time. Citizens should not be questioned on their own and whoever is with them should be allowed to make comments. My son would say "yes" one minute and "no" the next, he wouldn't understand what you were on about, he also only stays for a few minutes doing something and then moves onto something else.
4925.	The person I care for has had changes in circumstances since last November and after a great deal of difficulty I got them a social worker. The situation has been LEFT - I have no faith in how the assessment system by social services works - this is a disgrace!!
4926.	Need to ensure the person assessing needs, fully understands the client's needs.
4927.	There are no social workers and if you do see one, they come out, say what you want to hear and bugger off until 12 months later!
4928.	Some people expect social workers to be the font of all knowledge. Social workers should admit when they are not able to answer a question but will go away and find out the answer and come back to the person/family.
4929.	There is an issue getting a social worker assessment. It was not made clear if I needed to have direct payment or not.
4930.	There would need to be a significant number of trained social workers to do reviews regularly and ensure that people don't fall through the net.
4931.	We've had horrendous experiences with social workers.
4932.	Money is not the point; the caring part is the important part. Social Worker would not know their background.
4933.	It was stressed that it was important to get the budget and the needs right at the initial assessment, this is key.
4934.	Have to repeat what we say because social workers don't take on board what carers are saying.
4935.	Need more social workers please.
4936.	Carers state that social workers are only offering direct payments and not giving people the option to go to a day centre.
4937.	We do not trust social workers.
4938.	Had to wait six months for the social worker to complete an assessment before my brother got a place here (at the day centre). We had to go to my MP.
4939.	Lack of social worker support, in terms of face to face reviews.
4940.	Cannot get social workers these days.
4941.	External day services providers felt they were not fully feeling the effect of the '3 conversations', due to an inconsistent approach. It was explained by a member of Birmingham City Council that the '3 conversations' was still being rolled out over the next 12 Months. The providers did feel that when the '3 conversations' assessment was being carried out it was beneficial to the citizens.
4942.	Social work is built on relationships. External providers would like to be able to pick up a phone and speak to named individuals.
4943.	The decision support tool should be used by social workers because it encourages social workers to involve everyone. Social workers do not have a structured way of approaching their reviews/assessments.
4944.	Social workers making decisions about our service users but have never met them.
4945.	My last social worker said he would check the budget to see if I could get an extra day at day centre as he identified that I needed it. He has never followed up on my review which shows me that the review was a waste of time as you don't care.
4946.	Social worker's assessments don't include the views of providers, families and other involved professionals.

4947.	Would like to see a change in the balance of the working relationship between social workers and providers. Reviews are too brief.
4948.	Where the 3 conversations programme is rolled out, we are seeing some real innovative work from social workers.
4949.	Providers were of the opinion that social workers are not using the "3 Conversations" effectively when assessing people, so opportunities, support needs and budget can be affected based on the outcome of any assessment.
4950.	The 'Three Conversations' would seem to me to be a return to old fashioned social work, based on community individual needs again. This is good, as social work assessments of people's needs for day services and in general, should be less criteria led.
4951.	Some members of the groups expressed concerns that social work approaches are not always non-biased.
4952.	It is very difficult for a young person to be allocated a social worker. The young person may have been allocated three/four different social workers before they meet their social worker.
4953.	Social workers are always changing, we don't get the same social worker.
4954.	A member of staff at the day centre explained that you don't need an allocated social worker once your package of care has been approved. You only require the services of a social worker if there is a change in need or a review taking place.
4955.	If you don't have a named social worker, it is upsetting.
4956.	No consistency, social worker changeover, lack of manager support, need to be better with the 3 conversations model.
4957.	Could be in a situation where overnight the day centre place and direct payment could be cut. This is wrong and very concerning if social workers can't get this right at this level.
4958.	Attending day centre for 9 years. Not once contacted by social workers.
4959.	Lack of assessments (annual reviews).
4960.	Telephone reviews are good and some of the group felt that they had been productive. There is some good work being done by some of the social work staff but unfortunately where there are agency social workers involved there is a lack of follow up and often what is promised in a review is never delivered.
4961.	8 clients to be reassessed because care needs had changed. Response Group Manager did not have capacity at the time.
4962.	The 3-conversation model to slow things down. No flexibility with jumping from level 1 to level 2. No consistency across social workers.
4963.	Assessment need should be accommodated.
4964.	Management and careful reflection.
4965.	There is a danger that people with disabilities will reach a "crisis point" if there are delays in funding, assessments being completed and change in need. This is unfair and needs to be tightened up to ensure the person concerned is not at a disadvantage.
4966.	Funding is confusing for parents. They cannot understand why when a young person is classed as an adult the funding reduces significantly.
4967.	In some cases, there is a 6-month backlog with assessments and social workers are not communicating very well with providers and information is not being "filtered" through. Social care facilitators are using the "3 Conversations" more than social work staff.
4968.	Would like social workers to take more note of the expertise and knowledge that services have of the clients, particularly in reviews. Also felt that reviews were seldom and too brief. Social workers need to have a balanced picture when recommending or pushing people towards employment. It was felt that social workers go for the cheapest option. There needs to be a cultural shift within social work in order to implement the strategy.

4969.	Providers commented that the health system is working much better than Birmingham City Council as their assessments produce exact funding and identify very clearly what package of support is needed. Social work assessments do not provide this level of support.
4970.	People need to know the client. Providers know their clients better than social workers.
4971.	Complaints system is rubbish, would like more clarity around the process. It takes too long to deal with complaints.
4972.	Concerns of social workers being too short term.
4973.	Find it difficult to get hold of social workers, needs to be improved.
4974.	My sister has been undergoing a review/reassessment since Dec 2018. Her living situation and circumstances changed when her elderly mother fell and ended up in hospital for 12 weeks. In the process, I have had to help care for my sister a lot more in order for her to live at home as independently as possible. I have reported the social worker to her manager after she kept cancelling meetings and was dismissive of our situation. Occupational therapy has now done an assessment, but we are still waiting on a result.
4975.	There has been an issue for decades, not being able to reach social workers.
4976.	Birmingham City Council are not exercising duty of care.
4977.	No response from local authority.
4978.	Carers comments such as they've exhausted the social workers.
4979.	The process for assessment and getting support can take months. Social workers do not know what services are out there. Social workers are not going out to look at the centres.
4980.	It's challenging to trust Social Workers when they tell you that they have made a referral when they haven't.
4981.	Rang duty social worker – what things to support, forward information – still waiting for information.
4982.	Restricted access with social worker needs more time and additional support.
4983.	Social services no consistency staff/managers leave – better with 3 conversation model.
4984.	The recent SW review was very brief. We were given information that was not relevant, and we were not asked about interest.
4985.	To get hold of a social worker has been challenging.
4986.	Unless you are aware social workers will not tell you about things like carers assessment.
4987.	Complaints system is not efficient.
4988.	An effective assessment process needs to be in place to ascertain need.
4989.	Working with social workers re 3 conversations model. Individual wants to grow daffodils which is positive as once they have done that it opens up other opportunities which is what we need to do as services.
4990.	Look at package given to service user.
4991.	Important to have continuous reassessment. Vital to have advocates involved particularly for those in latter stages of dementia. People can communicate at certain stages of dementia but need more specialist input later on and their care needs also change. Services need to keep on top of changing needs to preserve people's dignity.
4992.	If I can't get half an hour support, what chance does anyone else have?
4993.	what happens to if he wants to come to centre everyday

4994.	Will staff at the centre have input in Assessment period?
4995.	Period of settlement (via Reviews).
4996.	Staffing issues within the home. Social Services intervention to make this possible.
4997.	We meet dietary needs – assessed need should be accommodated.

I) Transitions

4998.	Please consider the transitions of young adults with complex needs and autism into day-care settings. They need fun and fulfilling activities and not just to be left alone with their carers stuck indoors.
4999.	Please consider the transitions of young adults with complex needs and autism into day-care settings. They need fun and fulfilling activities and not just to be left alone with their carers stuck indoors.
5000.	We have been working with young people coming into the centre (1000 young people) it's good working with them.
5001.	Think about the people coming out of schools. They are much more open. Think about their needs.
5002.	The transition for some young people who are now adults is extremely difficult. Some are "lost in the system" and the expectation is that training and employment is available.
5003.	It has been noticed that a lot of younger people are not having their referrals looked at in a timely manner – where are these people meant to go and what are they meant to do? They are stuck in a system that they can do nothing about unless someone actively acts on their behalf.
5004.	Some young people's expectations are high and expect "everything now". They have to be educated to understand that policies and procedures need to be followed during any transition.
5005.	It was suggested that a transition worker be allocated to a young person from the age of 15 until that young person reaches the age of 25. The worker would grow to understand the young person's needs, their family network and what might be required to meet the young person's needs. A robust plan could be drawn up, the family would get to know the worker and have a level of confidence in both the service and the worker.
5006.	There is a requirement for additional social workers/transitions workers. At the moment there are only two allocated to each school or college.
5007.	As part of the team's development each Social worker/Transition worker should cover placements in a school/college, enhancing their skills and knowledge across varying levels/types of disability.
5008.	From school to adulthood – not much support. Birmingham City Council should offer better support. All enjoyed Victoria school but in the move from child to adult, you lose a lot of support.
5009.	Compared to what services there are for children, there is nothing for adults. The gap in provision and support available is very large. Experience of transition was very poor.
5010.	Service users, after leaving school, are not being given the choice to have either Direct Payment or a Day Centre. Service users are not given the option to visit a Day Centre to see what it is like before agreeing to Direct Payments. People are not being given real choice when they leave school. They are being offered Direct Payment and not given all the information about the choice or given the choice to visit a Day Centre.

5011.	Pathway Plans are not completed until a young person reaches the age of 16, just as they are leaving school. Schools are asked to prepare 14 to 15 year olds well in advance of a Social Worker completing the Pathway Plan. School/College staff believes that the Pathway Plan should be completed at around the age of 14 to 15. Adult & Communities Access Point (ACAP) service is far too long winded.
5012.	In some cases, the Pathway Plan is not completed before the young person leaves school and it could take up to three years for a Social Worker to make contact with the young person.
5013.	Parents are overwhelmed by the referral form which can only be completed online.
5014.	There should be a more robust transition process. Social Care lose sight of where these young people are after leaving school or college, they don't know what they are doing and, in many cases, they are sat at home.
5015.	QAC 106 leaves this year only 2 have applied to focus there will be a massive group of young people doing nothing. There is nowhere for them to go.
5016.	Left X at 19 and her mother couldn't find anywhere for her to go until she became 23, she is now 40.
5017.	As a parent I set up different things in the community for my daughter to access. Today about 12 other people also access those things and others have taken those ideas on but we do not inspire parents in transition. My daughter helps an old lady to go out for a walk, so our young people could help out with our elderly day provision.
5018.	Why are we still not sharing stories and possibilities for our young adults with learning disabilities in transition? We need to envision parents. Social workers are not always the most helpful when my son or daughter reaches eighteen.
5019.	People need to be given a real and genuine choice when they leave school.
5020.	Transferring young people, with disabilities, into mainstream schools can work, however, a lot of the mainstream organisations don't have specialist staff to support/meet the needs of the young people e.g. not all schools have a nurse.
5021.	The group suggested a service, specifically for the 18 – 30 age group, should be considered as an option.
5022.	It is a continuous challenge to find the right opportunities and support for young people that have left/leaving school or college. Better networking is required across the different agencies to ensure the right level of support and activities are available to the young person.
5023.	Vision aspects - 18 plus. Is BCC speaking to schools at transition? Prepare for services what you require.

J) Miscellaneous

5024.	Wife settles costs on my behalf.
5025.	Wife settles costs on my behalf.
5026.	There will only be respite care and we do not trust respite care.
5027.	There is only sheltered accommodation and parents/carers have serious concerns about these places. Service users need to feel safe and secure in their environment.
5028.	Birmingham City Council is continuing to fail in their duty of care to vulnerable individuals, shame.
5029.	2017 this was mentioned in guidance documents.
5030.	There is no difference as I am not on the radar and have never been invited for any help. The real help I need is to get jobs done on my home, which I own. I don't need money but support to find builders and for someone to deal with them, in every aspect, as my

	anxiety is so severe, I can't cope with any interaction with strangers, but no one understands this or even wants to try. Just more box tickers who say, "we can't do that" and leave. So, you're on your own as usual, once again feeling even more depressed and suicidal.
5031.	I am not going to park, it's too wet.
5032.	Service user smiled when choosing between images and pictures of day centre and direct payment image.
5033.	I can't cook. I can't walk properly, and my legs hurt.
5034.	Change the time in Hockley day centre and change different class. Don't be late to pick me up from minibus class. Change the timetable and change dinnertime. Change the teacher in my class.
5035.	This place needs investment.
5036.	Care is often escapism from reality.
5037.	Need a separate activity room for service users who do not want to participate in a specific activity.
5038.	Service users need to do more than just sit in a base room.
5039.	It is more important to spend time with the service user as opposed to completing paperwork.
5040.	Sometimes staff are busy with administration and are not spending enough time with the service user.
5041.	The Ebrook handover was not great for my daughter, a lack of understanding in terms of dietary needs. Ebrook uses transport during the daytime to take citizens out of the centre.
5042.	The logistics of it is expensive. For example, recently there has been vehicle vandalism at Alderman Bowen, and they have been off the road for approximately 2 weeks to date. A contingency plan needs to be put in place.
5043.	The process is ok when there is a light load but not so much when heavy. Something needs to be done to speed up the process.
5044.	Before the service user was born, we would have been in the same situation were with disability and needed the support.
5045.	It has been part of my life since I found out my son had a disability and before, I did not think or understood it.
5046.	There is no other help for me in the Birmingham area that the help I get from Headway.
5047.	Why would they die young with complex needs? I am aware people are living longer now.
5048.	I say no impact because I am not aware of the listed 'illnesses' within my family, as yet.
5049.	I want to go back to Fairways day centre as I prefer it there to here, I was told I couldn't go back there as the waiting list is too long-how do I get back to Fairways?
5050.	The people at the Fairways are more friendly, I've been waiting 5 months to hear if I can go back
5051.	Headway and Moor Green have been a great help, in my opinion.
5052.	Left Victoria at 19 and her mother couldn't find anywhere for her to go until she became 23 – she is now 40.
5053.	Set Holidays: something else? They end up sitting at home
5054.	Shared life is what it says not "take over my life"
5055.	There is no blanket policy with BCC due to our case.
5056.	I have a learning disability and physical disabilities. I live at home with my mom. She is old.
5057.	I have physical and learning disabilities and can become very anxious
5058.	I like my own home so don't want to end up changing this or have to go into a care home or something.

5059.	Mum in nursing home need to look after her.
5060.	Victoria School is second to none. It is a very good school
5061.	Cerebral Palsy used to be called the Spastics Society
5062.	Family makes me happy.
5063.	Day centers and playschemes. And not maintaining parks.
5064.	If the number of people who come to Ebrook that means that the building will be used differently, already it has been set up without the same amount of tables for the less abled.
5065.	I used to take my son to Children's Hospital at age of 2 and he then got placed at school. St that point I didn't know about ant Disability school.
5066.	I used to take my son to Children's Hospital at age of 2 and he then got placed at school. St that point I didn't know about ant Disability school.
5067.	Hospital NHS moved to Social care

K) Examples of who completed questionnaires

5068.	Family members on behalf of brother.
5069.	I am support my son.
5070.	A member of staff is helping me to fill in this questionnaire
5071.	I am completing the questionnaire for a service user who has a physical disability and can't do by herself
5072.	Staff member completing form on behalf of service user
5073.	Staff member supporting service user complete form
5074.	I am advocating for someone who is unable to read/write
5075.	Staff member supporting service user complete form
5076.	Person cared for
5077.	I am advocating on behalf of one to one carer.
5078.	Represent older population who attend Café Discussion Section and those who attend D3A meetings
5079.	XX of Midland Mencap We have 2 service users who attend Moseley Day Centre.
5080.	Our daughter attends Ebrook Day Centre two days per week (Monday/Tuesday)
5081.	I am supporting a service user to complete this form, supporting with Makaton & pictorial signs
5082.	Service user unable to give content (difficult to read)
5083.	A member of staff is reading the questions and the person is talking or pointing to the answers
5084.	Support worker completed on my behalf, as I told her
5085.	I have re-read what has been written + I have added some comments not recorded by the person who filled it in on my behalf.
5086.	Being completed by someone on my behalf.
5087.	I'm supporting my sister with this form.
5088.	I am an employee of BCC based at HSDC & I am assisting M.M. in completing this form.
5089.	Support worker completing on behalf of, due to not being able to write

5090.	Support worker completing form due to not being able to complete the form himself
5091.	I am just writing what the citizen is saying
5092.	Cannot write for myself
5093.	I complete this on behalf of service users
5094.	I have supplied s/user in completing this questionnaire.
5095.	Supporting the service user
5096.	I am telling a support worker what to write
5097.	Supporting the service user
5098.	Support worker completing on behalf
5099.	I am supporting to fill in form, I am the person's support worker
5100.	For my son XX
5101.	I am supporting XX
5102.	Supporting service use to complete questionnaire as an advocate/key worker
5103.	I am filling this for XX
5104.	Supporting S/Users with questionnaire as a keyworker
5105.	I am supporting a service users to complete this form
5106.	These answers are based on the person I care for and how essential the day centre is to them.
5107.	My mum is helping me to complete this form.
5108.	I am completing this on behalf someone
5109.	A member of staff is reading me the questions and I am pointing to my answers.
5110.	Writing what individual says to me.
5111.	We are doing this together, XX and Mum and Dad.
5112.	Supporting a SU
5113.	I'm a carer going through this form with her
5114.	I'm just helping. (said via citizen)
5115.	I am being helped by someone I trust
5116.	Am completing for my son.
5117.	I am completing this form for a service user. Their family could not attend.
5118.	I'm supporting service user as he hasn't got reading glasses.
5119.	I am filling this in for my brother who is a service user.
5120.	For XX who is here with me and I'm asking her.
5121.	This was done on the behalf of someone who is nonverbal. No Makaton/sign given when questions asked.
5122.	My support worker is assisting to put down my exact words in this questionnaire
5123.	I am a carer support work filling this out for a service user which understands verbally but unable to write.
5124.	Explaining and writing for individual.

5125.	On behalf of my daughter.
5126.	Yes, I am completing this form for a student that cannot write, due to his learning difficulties.
5127.	Putting down what is said.
5128.	Cannot write for myself
5129.	SU wishes a support worker to help fill it in.
5130.	I'm answering this questionnaire on behalf of my son.
5131.	Writing service users comments and what they say.
5132.	I am assisting with the questionnaire.
5133.	Writing answers for individual.
5134.	I am supporting citizen to complete the form.
5135.	I am supporting citizen to do the questioner.
5136.	I feel I know the person really well so feel very confident in representing them.
5137.	My carer is filling in this form on my behalf.
5138.	I am unable to read or write, so my carer has filled in this form for, me.
5139.	My support worker is putting it down in my exact word.
5140.	My name is XX I am a carer and advocate for who I support. I am filling this in on their behalf.
5141.	I am completing this form for the person I support.
5142.	XX is telling me the answers and I'm noting them.
5143.	I am quadriplegic cerebral palsy; the support worker is filling this form in for me.
5144.	I am assisting with the questionnaire.
5145.	I'm filling this form in for my son who's a service user.
5146.	I am happy with XX supporting me to complete this form.
5147.	I am happy with my key worker XX supporting me to fill out my questionnaire.
5148.	Yes, I'm happy for XX supporting completing form.
5149.	XX does not read or write but is happy for me to record his views.
5150.	I work with Citizen therefore supporting him to fill in the form.
5151.	I have support from my key worker to fill in form.
5152.	It's ok for XX to complete the form for me.
5153.	Yes, citizen is telling me What to write.
5154.	I support a citizen that can't read or write and has a speech impairment.
5155.	Only reading + Writing their comments.
5156.	I am a carer for my son. who attend a day centre full time.
5157.	We are the parents of someone who comes to Alderman Bowen.
5158.	We are mom + Dad.
5159.	I am a parent completing this form for the consultation

5160.	Sister of someone who goes to a day centre.
5161.	I am a citizen of Birmingham.
5162.	I'm a trustee for Cerebral Palsy Midland. Speaking on the service users behalf.
5163.	I work in education in a care centre.
5164.	Self-employed.
5165.	I'm a Birmingham shared lives carer. We have a citizen living with us on a long-term placement.
5166.	I represent a charity which operate a day centre for older people in Kings Heath, specialising in dementia care. We have over 40 members (service users), an on average 16 of these attend each day, 5 days a week.
5167.	I have attended consultation meetings as a parent/carer.
5168.	I am the mother of a disabled son.
5169.	I work in a day centre with adults with a learning disability.
5170.	I work with people with acquired brain in
5171.	Working with Clients with dementia etc. providing respite + Day Care for clients and family support.
5172.	I am the daughter in law of the person who cares for a user of the day services.
5173.	Staff member – advocate for XX.
5174.	I work for a charity that supports adults who have an acquired Brain injury, we have 3 hubs across the west midlands and several community based groups/activities.
5175.	I have worked with peoples learning disabilities for my whole working life. Including in advocacy work.
5176.	I represent Solo Life Opportunities that covers a wide demographic, charity providing serice for adults with learning disability including day time opportunities.
5177.	Age concern Birmingham Day Centre, advice, Community halls, volunteers, carers.
5178.	I am a service-user.
5179.	I am a service-user at a day centre.
5180.	Live with my sister
5181.	I have worked with people with learning disabilities for my whole working life, including in advocacy work.

K) additional comments

5182.	I am going on a cruise ship soon on holiday. Just give me the money and I will arrange my own holidays thanks and will not need anybody to care for me as the cruise ship staff will do it as I can pay them to do it. It will be more fun than XX Day Centre anyway!
5183.	I have been on holiday to Spain and wish to go again to see my family but it is expensive. I would like the money direct and then I could organise for me and other relatives and friends to come with me to keep an eye out for me.
5184.	I live with my dad who is 84, I have a drink problem as well as problems with my fitting.
5185.	I attended New Roots & attend Alderman Bowen Day Centre once a week
5186.	Won't happen for people with anxiety so they can maintain their own home, but I bet council tenants/renters will get the help.

5187.	Concerns about S/U spending too much time in base room. Room at Ebrook too small. Found Ebrook very dreary. Managers keep changing. Didn't feel welcome to come into building.		
5188.	My brother attends Aldermen Bowen in Bordesley Green which is 1.5 miles from our house		
5189.	Paperwork: The staff always do paperwork at Ebrook and they don't at Heartlands.		
5190.	AF wants to visit Dublin to stay in cottage with family	5191.	Be open to bereavement – a loss of a friend
5192.	We have not been provided with the new timetable for Ebrook.	5193.	XX did respond that he liked wearing a kilt
5194.	It is Tuesday centre out of the whole week.	5195.	Benefit issues when person cared for changes address
5196.	That's what this consultation is about	5197.	Issue – medical practice and providing an appropriate service.
5198.	My son went to Bita Pathways; Moseley Road and then came here	5199.	I go to two centres: Moseley and Forward
5200.	Our son has been going to Harborne day centre for over 15 years.	5201.	Our daughter attends Ebrook Day Centre two days per week
5202.	No where	5203.	I miss XX.
5204.	I like where I live	5205.	I like fresh fruit.
5206.	Bluebell Hydro – check online	5207.	Day services across BCC
5208.	With XX my friend	5209.	He is spoilt.
5210.	For the resources above	5211.	Help with something
5212.	I like doing the chair at Hockley	5213.	I'm only here for six weeks
5214.	Joy today	5215.	SU – Alright
5216.	SU – Me	5217.	I'm not shy
5218.	Not that I know of.	5219.	Personal
5220.	Problems	5221.	5-day service
5222.	I attend a day centre	5223.	I attend the allotments
5224.	My cousin attends a day centre	5225.	Attend a gardening project
5226.	Four Seasons Garden Project	5227.	I go to Four seasons.
5228.	Four Seasons Gardening	5229.	Four Seasons
5230.	I go every day	5231.	5-day service
5232.	I attend Four Seasons Garden Project	5233.	Started off with 4 days now do 5 days
5234.	I attend 5 days	5235.	I attend the allotments
5236.	3 days a week the allotments, 2 days at day centre	5237.	A person who attends a day centre 5 days a week
5238.	I go Mondays, Tuesday, Thursdays and Fridays	5239.	My son attends a garden project 5 days per week

**Draft Day Opportunities Strategy & Draft Day Service Model Equality Assessment inc.
Consultation (Revised)**

Reference No.	EQUA263
Responsible Officer	John Freeman
Quality Control Officer	Max Vaughan
Accountable Officer	John Williams
1. Purpose of the proposal	<p>3/3/19 The draft Day Opportunities Strategy proposes how day support could be developed in the future for people with learning disabilities, physical disabilities, mental health issues and the older population in line with the Birmingham City Council's Adult and Social Care Vision 2017.</p> <p>The draft Strategy is driven by better outcomes for citizens, underpinned by improved quality and better utilisation of community assets. This will be undertaken whilst ensuring the appropriate level of care or support is available that is centred on the citizen's needs.</p> <p>Six key aspirations are proposed – person centred planning, outcomes, community involvement, improving independence, choice and control and making the most of a vibrant and developing city.</p> <p>Included in the draft Day Opportunities Strategy is a proposed new service model for day opportunities. This includes a stronger focus on enablement to support citizens to become more independent and to be able to be out in the community more doing different activities, in different places, with different people at different times.</p> <p>The proposed model also acknowledges that there are citizens who will require a more personalised approach to their support and citizens who will require specialist, intensive support. The draft model is designed to increase the range of opportunities available and to ensure that citizens receive the appropriate level of support required to achieve the best outcomes. The proposed approach is designed to avoid an adverse impact on any adult who is eligible for support from Adult Social Care to access day opportunities.</p> <p>Both the draft Strategy and the planned public consultation will have due regard to the need to (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Public Sector Equality Duty; (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.</p> <p>Please note that this assessment will be reviewed mid-way through the consultation and again when the consultation is completed. Additional text to be added at each stage will be dated.</p> <p>Potential equality related adverse impacts raised through consultation feedback will be considered against future planning post decisions made by Council Cabinet. The Council is committed to a co-production approach to the improvement and development of day opportunities.</p>
2. Age details:	3/3/19 The Council currently arranges a range of day opportunities for younger and older adults including those with mental, physical, sensory and learning disabilities. Elements of

	<p>the proposals in the draft Strategy might impact differently on adults of different ages, e.g. improving employment opportunities for younger adults, provision of day care for older adults with dementia. Attention will be paid to ensuring that adults are not excluded from accessing their day opportunity of choice because of age in any proposed developments in the future.</p> <p>26/9/19 - Emerging messages from consultation events (comments and questions received from attendees) are that the council should acknowledge the increasing number of adults who are growing old with a learning disability and the increasing number of older adults with increased support needs living with dementia. Comments have also been received about the need to respond to and support the needs of ageing carers.</p> <p>16/10/19 Section 19 refers to equality and diversity related comments received through the consultation.</p>
3. Disability details:	<p>3/3/19 The Council currently arranges a range of day opportunities for younger and older adults including those with mental, physical, sensory and learning disabilities. The proposals in the draft Strategy intend for all disabled adults to be supported as appropriate in line with eligible care needs.</p> <p>26/6/19 emerging messages from consultation events (comments and questions received from attendees) are that the council should acknowledge and respond to the diverse range of levels of support needs and the (potential) barriers and challenges for adults accessing more services in the wider community.</p> <p>A response to the consultation makes reference to research and policy which illustrates the impact of loneliness and isolation on adults with learning disabilities and the role that day care centres play in combatting this.</p> <p>16/10/19 Section 19 refers to equality and diversity related comments received through the consultation.</p>
4. Gender details:	<p>3/3/19 Currently there is day care provision available that is gender specific to address cultural and religious needs. Consultation will seek to ensure the views of this group are sought.</p> <p>16/10/19 Whilst the consultation did not receive any questions or comments related specifically to gender, consideration will be given to this characteristic as required.</p>
5. Gender reassignment details:	<p>3/3/19 The draft strategy will be inclusive of transgender people. All support and services would be required to be respectful and sensitive to specific needs related to this characteristic in line with The Equality Act and BCC Day Opportunities Quality Standards.</p> <p>16/10/19 Whilst the consultation did not receive any questions or comments related specifically to gender reassignment, consideration will be given to this characteristic as required.</p>
6. Marriage and civil partnership details:	<p>3/3/19 The draft Strategy is not intended to have an adverse impact on adults accessing day opportunities with regard to their marital status.</p> <p>16/10/19 Whilst the consultation did not receive any questions or comments related specifically to marriage and civil partnership, consideration will be given to this characteristic as required.</p>
7. Pregnancy and maternity details:	<p>3/3/19 The draft Strategy is not intended to have an adverse impact on women who are pregnant whilst accessing day opportunities.</p> <p>16/10/19 Whilst the consultation did not receive any questions or comments related specifically to pregnancy and maternity, consideration will be given to this characteristic as required.</p>

8. Race details:	<p>3/3/19 Currently there is provision available for adults, predominantly older adults, which is specific to Asian and Chinese communities. Consultation will seek to ensure the views of this group are sought.</p> <p>16/10/19 Section 19 refers to equality and diversity related comments received through the consultation.</p>
9. Religion or beliefs details:	<p>3/3/19 The draft Strategy is not intended to have an adverse impact on adults accessing day opportunities with regard to their faith or belief. All support and services will be required to be respectful and sensitive to specific needs related to this characteristic.</p> <p>16/10/19 Section 19 refers to equality and diversity related comments received through the consultation.</p>
10. Sexual orientation details:	<p>3/3/19 Day opportunities will be inclusive of people of different sexual orientation. All support and services will be respectful and sensitive to specific needs related to this characteristic.</p> <p>16/10/19 Whilst the consultation did not receive any questions or comments related specifically to sexual orientation, consideration will be given to this characteristic as required.</p>
11. Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.	<p>3/3/19 Post-consultation the EA will be reviewed and amended as required. The first review of the EA will take place in June 2019.</p> <p>16/10/19 This updated assessment will be presented as an Appendix to the Cabinet Report, scheduled currently to go to the December Cabinet meeting. Mitigation of any identified potential adverse impact will be considered in future planning if the draft Strategy and draft Service Model are approved. The Council is committed to a co-production approach to improvement and development of day opportunities.</p>
12. What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?	Demographic data Social care client data Future demand modelling Consultation responses
13. Consultation analysis	<p>3/3/19 Consultation activity is planned to complete in July 2019.</p> <p>26/6/19 Following feedback in response to the consultation the Council extended the consultation period to 4th August 2019. The decision to extend the consultation was made on 31st May 2019. Analysis of the consultation responses will take place after the consultation is closed.</p> <p>16/10/19 During the consultation period:</p> <p>There were 73 consultation events. There was also a series of 173 small friendship group meetings facilitated by the BCC run day centres attended by 1014 service users and carers. A total of 992 standard and easy read questionnaires were completed.</p> <p>Over 700 questions and 5000 comments were received during events and via the on-line and hard copy returns. A set of Frequently Asked Questions is published on the consultation website.</p> <p>The consultation report and supporting appendices will be published on CMIS in advance of the Cabinet meeting.</p>
14. Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.	<p>3/3/19 Early analysis of the draft Strategy does not identify potential adverse impacts. The proposed draft aspirations and service model are intended to be inclusive of all adults eligible for support from Adult Social Care.</p> <p>26/6/19 Early themes emerging from the formal consultation events (comments and questions received from attendees) with regard to the equality duty are generally focused</p>

	<p>on disability and age. Post consultation analysis will confirm if this is consistent across the 119-day consultation period.</p> <p>16/10/19 Comments related to age, race and culture, a range of disabilities and religion were received across the consultation period. They were mainly concerned with how the implementation of the draft strategy proposals might impact on specific groups, e.g. the elderly, and their need for building based services, and a perceived emphasis on support for learning disabled adults. However, this assessment is not able to describe how the S.149 duty can be discharged until a decision is made by cabinet regarding next steps.</p>
15. Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact on any particular group(s)?	<p>3/3/19 Early analysis of the draft Strategy does not identify potential adverse impacts. Any adverse impact to any group identified as the consultation proceeds will be considered in line with BCC policy post Cabinet decision in December 2019.</p> <p>16/10/19 Adverse impacts that might materialise in line with issues raised through comments received from the consultation (section 19) will be considered in next steps post Cabinet.</p>
16. How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?	<p>3/3/19 Any proposed actions in the draft Strategy will be monitored to ensure that they are compliant with the Equality Act and all relevant social care legislation.</p> <p>16/10/19 This will be confirmed dependent on the outcome of the Cabinet decision in December.</p>
17. What data is required in the future to ensure effective monitoring of this policy/proposal?	3/3/19 Post-consultation a report and recommendations will be developed for Cabinet consideration, which will include regular review of the EA.
18. Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)? If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead	<p>3/3/19 Pre – consultation there are no identified potential adverse impacts. This analysis will be reviewed mid and post-consultation.</p> <p>26/6/19 Early themes emerging from the formal consultation events (comments and questions received from attendees) with regard to the equality duty are generally focused on disability and age. Specific adverse impacts have not been identified but the overarching message so far is that the council applies an approach to day opportunities that is responsive to the wide range of support needs of the adults who are eligible for support from Adult Social Care.</p> <p>16/10/19 A number of issues and concerns have been referred to via the questions and comments received across the consultation process. These are described in the next sections.</p>

19. Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal	<p>16/10/19</p> <p>Responses received from the consultation</p> <p>The comments and questions relating to equality and diversity in terms of the proposed draft Strategy covered a range of issues.</p> <p>Firstly, generational issues with comments and questions stating that the proposals favour the younger generation more than the older generation of service users. Some respondents felt that there was not enough focus on the older population in the draft Strategy, and that those with dementia need particular consideration and services that are centre based and structured, due to the nature of the condition.</p> <p>The proposed move away from building based provision is also thought to be a risk to those with more complex support needs, those with anxiety issues, adults with language and cultural needs, as well as impacting on established friendships.</p> <p>There were concerns raised about aging carers and the impact on caring for family members as their own circumstances change related to age.</p> <p>There was concern expressed with regard to the younger generation transitioning from school and college and having a day opportunity offer that was relevant to their interests. Ethnic and cultural issues were also mentioned in both the comments and questions.</p> <p>Respondents felt that more engagement and consideration should be given to ensure that cultural, religious, and ethnic groups are accommodated and engaged with in the future model of day opportunities. Some respondents expressed that there needs to be awareness of how cultural practices and religious beliefs may impact on implementation of the proposals in the draft Strategy.</p> <p>Views were also expressed that the draft Strategy was perhaps too broad in scope and that the needs of certain groups should have been included and considered. These include people with; brain/head injury, autism, sensory loss or impairment and people who have multiple disabilities.</p> <p>Questions were asked, and comments made, about what can be done to improve public attitudes towards those with a disability to enable people to have more confidence in accessing the community.</p> <p>All encompassing issues included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity of access for different groups • Avoid defining and separating people based only on their disability • This shouldn't be a one size fits all approach • Reaching out to citizens who have been described as "hard to reach" • Avoid inadvertently excluding people on language and cultural basis • Acknowledge the impact of loneliness and isolation on individuals if opportunities to socialise are not available <p>A substantive response to the consultation discusses that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Learning disability increases the risk of loneliness ○ Loneliness causes serious harm and increases financial costs to society ○ Doing activities in the community does not in itself combat loneliness for a disabled person ○ If a person is lonely, they are less likely to engage in the wider community ○ Buildings for people to meet and pass time in are vital to combat loneliness ○ Day centres enable their users to develop friendships and to have a sense of belonging to a community and coproduction found that this is important to Birmingham day centre users ○ Day centres provide a base from which disabled people can participate in the wider community with their friends
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	<p>S 147 of the PSED requires the local authority, when disadvantages are identified, to remove or minimise the disadvantages. At this stage, until cabinet confirm their decision regarding next steps for the draft strategy it is not possible to confirm how the issues raised in the comments will be responded to.</p> <p>The Council's commitment to co-production will contribute to ensuring that any need to—eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations will be addressed in partnership with a range of experts including service users, carers, other citizens, and professionals.</p>																														
20. Consulted People or Groups – consultation process	<p>3/3/19 A 90-day open consultation is planned for 8th April – 6th July 2019.</p> <p>Meetings will be held at different times across the city using accessible venues. Information and supporting documentation will be available in easy-read formats. If individual citizens request specific support, then BCC will endeavour to provide this support.</p> <p>Event booking will be facilitated on-line and by e-mail. Consideration will be given as to how citizens with no access to IT will book to attend public events. For individuals who choose to respond in writing a Freepost address will be available. A telephone contact will be available.</p> <p>If requested, or if a need is identified to consult with citizens from specific groups – race, gender, disability – then there is capacity to facilitate additional consultation events.</p> <p>26/6/19 Following feedback in response to the consultation the Council extended the consultation period to 4th August 2019.</p> <p>An amendment was made to the Consultation on the Draft Day Opportunities Strategy document on page number 3. This was publicised via the website, e-mail to consultation event attendees and via service providers.</p> <p>16/10/19 The consultation was informed by key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation must be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage • The proposer must give sufficient reasons for its proposals to allow consultees to understand them and respond to them properly • Give sufficient time for responses to be made and considered • Responses must be conscientiously taken into account <p>The website continues to be updated and all documentation relevant to the consultation remains available.</p> <p>Total of all events:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Event</th> <th>Number of meetings</th> <th>Attendees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCC day centre events</td> <td>30</td> <td>1048</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small groups / friendship groups</td> <td>173</td> <td>1014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Day Care Provider Events</td> <td>5</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Events</td> <td>14</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External day centre events</td> <td>5</td> <td>71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meetings Briefings/Programme Boards</td> <td>9</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specialist Focus Groups</td> <td>9</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open Public events</td> <td>3</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>248</td> <td>2476</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Event	Number of meetings	Attendees	BCC day centre events	30	1048	Small groups / friendship groups	173	1014	Day Care Provider Events	5	90	Public Events	14	83	External day centre events	5	71	Meetings Briefings/Programme Boards	9	-	Specialist Focus Groups	9	95	Open Public events	3	75	Total	248	2476
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The specialist focus groups included the Black Carers Group, Special Education schools and colleges, Carers group, Service Users group, adults with mental health, Shared Lives Carers and dementia experts.

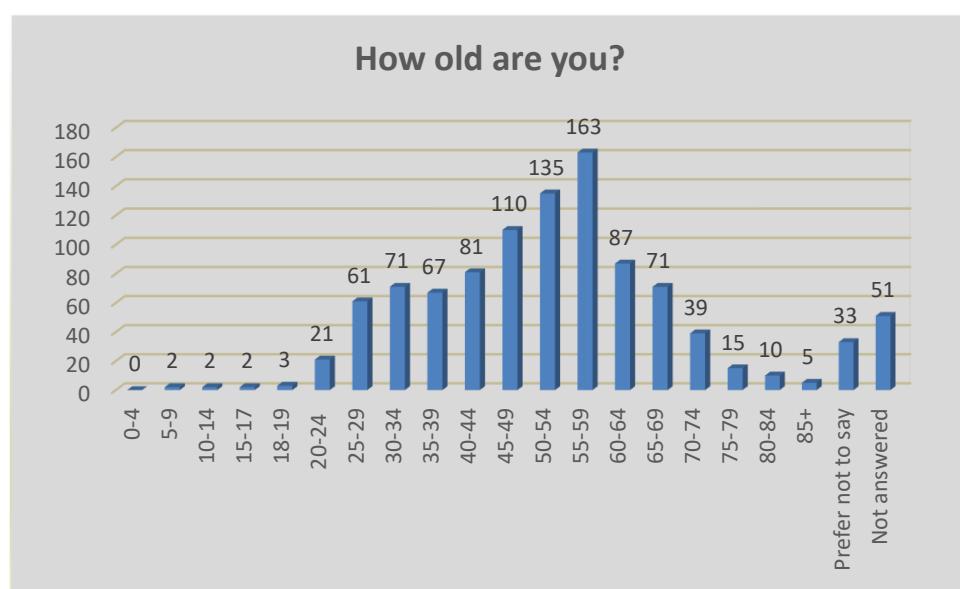
The Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care, Opposition Group Leaders, Chair of Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee were briefed regularly.

16/10/19 Equalities and Demographics from consultation responses

There were two types of questionnaires available for participants to complete which were a Standard version and an Easy Read version. The Easy Read version was designed primarily for those with a Learning Disability or those who may have difficulty with reading.

Profile of Respondents (Combined Questionnaires)

Age

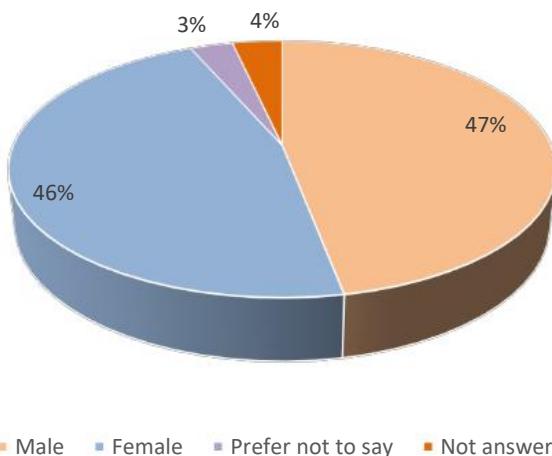


It can be seen from the tables above that the highest number of respondents corresponds with the 55-59 age group. It can also be seen from the responses that the next highest group of respondents is the 50-54 group.

Gender

The gender distribution of the respondents shows an even distribution between those who identified as being Male 47% and Female 46% with 3% preferring not to say and 4% who did not answer.

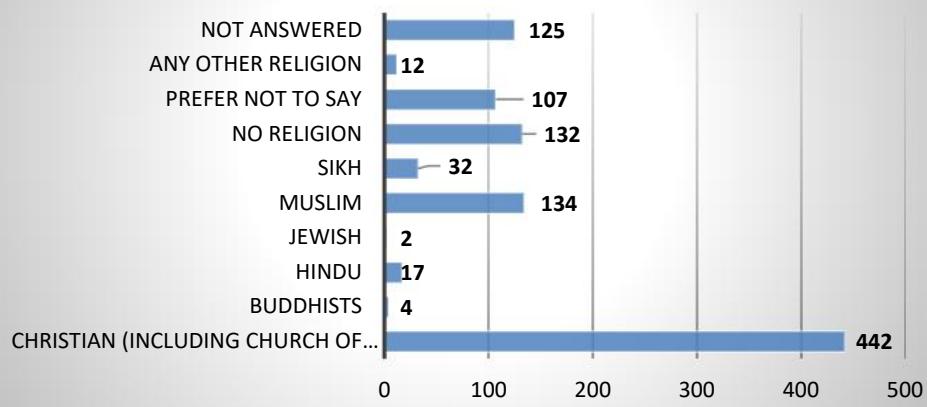
Gender Distribution of Respondents



Religion or Belief

Overall there were 1007 responses to the question regarding religious beliefs. The greatest number of responses 44% was from those respondents who classified themselves as Christian of all denominations. 13% stated that they were Muslim or had no religion and 3% were Sikh. This question was not answered by 12% and a further 11% preferred not to say.

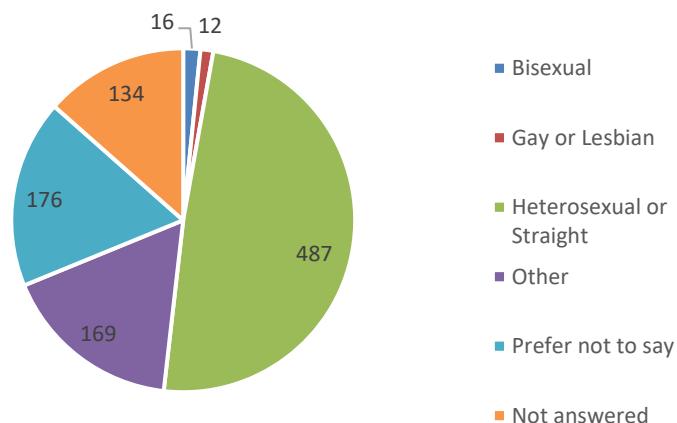
Overall distribution based on Religion or Belief



Sexual Orientation

Of the 994 people who responded to the question on sexual orientation the majority of respondents, 49% identified as being heterosexual or straight, 18% preferred not to state any sexual preference and 13% did not respond to this question. There were however, 17% of people who identified as being 'other' 1% stated they were Gay or Lesbian.

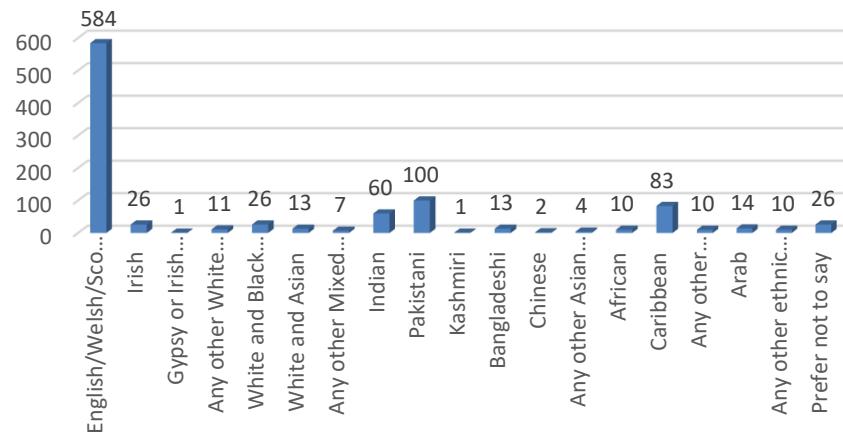
Distribution Based on Sexual Orientation

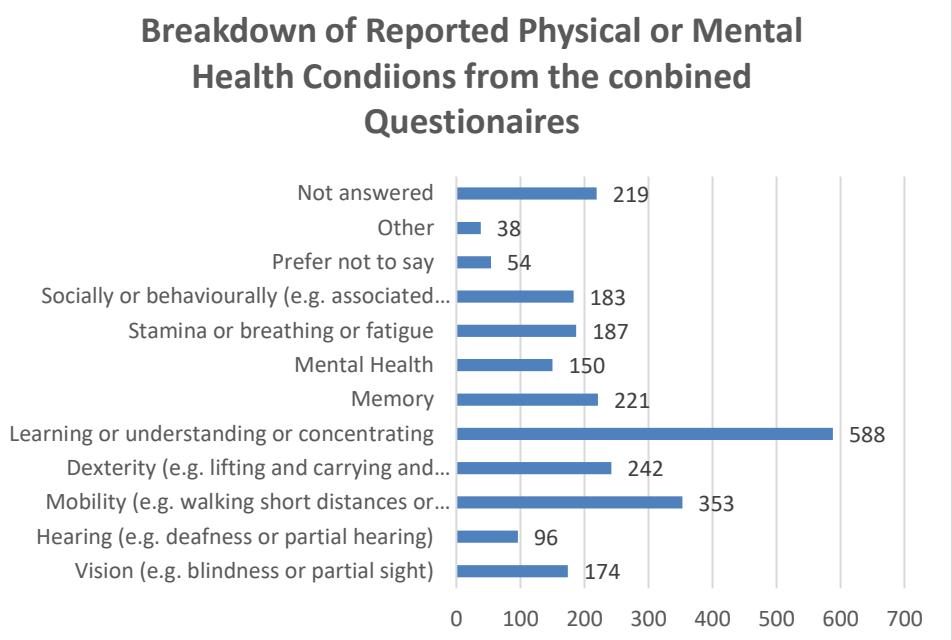


Ethnicity of Respondents

When asked the question "What is your Ethnic Group?" the majority of those that responded, 58% completed the box with the label "English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British". The next 3 with the highest scores were Pakistani with 10%, Caribbean with 8% and Indian with 6%. 3% reported that their background was of mixed White and Black Caribbean/African heritage. There were 3% of respondents who preferred not to state their ethnicity.

Ethnicity of Respondents to the combined Questionnaires



	<p>Long term Physical, Mental or Illness greater than 12 months.</p> <p>Respondents were asked the question “Do you have any physical or mental health conditions / illness lasting or expected to last more than 12 months?” Of the 997 overall responses 70% said that they did have a long-term condition, 14% replied that they did not. This was further broken down as follows:</p> <p>Of those that responded the greatest number of people, 23% stated that they had a difficulty with “learning, Understanding or Concentration”. This was closely followed by 14% who report that they have a mobility disability, the next highest groups were those who had a form of dexterity problem at 10% and memory problem at 9%.</p>																										
	<p style="text-align: center;">Breakdown of Reported Physical or Mental Health Conditions from the combined Questionnaires</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Condition</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not answered</td> <td>219</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prefer not to say</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Socially or behaviourally (e.g. associated...)</td> <td>183</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stamina or breathing or fatigue</td> <td>187</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mental Health</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Memory</td> <td>221</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Learning or understanding or concentrating</td> <td>588</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dexterity (e.g. lifting and carrying and...)</td> <td>242</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobility (e.g. walking short distances or...)</td> <td>353</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hearing (e.g. deafness or partial hearing)</td> <td>96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vision (e.g. blindness or partial sight)</td> <td>174</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Condition	Count	Not answered	219	Other	38	Prefer not to say	54	Socially or behaviourally (e.g. associated...)	183	Stamina or breathing or fatigue	187	Mental Health	150	Memory	221	Learning or understanding or concentrating	588	Dexterity (e.g. lifting and carrying and...)	242	Mobility (e.g. walking short distances or...)	353	Hearing (e.g. deafness or partial hearing)	96	Vision (e.g. blindness or partial sight)	174
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21. Informed People or Groups	Pre-consultation - Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care, Chair of Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee, AHMT councillors, MPs, service users and carers, day centre staff.																										
22. Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA	<p>3/3/19 The key proposals in the draft Day Opportunities Strategy in summary are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the individual, their strengths, choices, assets, and goals through person centred planning. • Focus on the outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve. • Provide support that enables the person to access a range of opportunities in the wider, and their own, community as an active and equal citizen. • Focus on skills development, improving independence in daily living i.e. travel training and employment where possible. • Maximise the opportunity to use citizens personal social care budgets or direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen’s choice. • Make the most of a vibrant and developing city, ensuring access to the wide range of opportunities Birmingham has to offer. <p>Ongoing service development and improvement is proposed to continue through co-production with the key stakeholders which includes service users, carers and providers of provision.</p> <p>In line with the council's duty under the Equality Act the draft Day Opportunities Strategy has specific relevance to the protected characteristics of disability, race, gender and age and we are, at this stage, confident that a timely and considered approach to implementing the recommendations in the strategy is likely to have a positive impact upon customer groups in terms of the proposed delivery models, which will promote and maximize the independence of adults to remain within their communities and to access community based resources that are</p>																										

responsive to a range of needs related to individual's support needs and cultural preferences and requirements. Greater choice and control for adults will be encouraged through the encouragement to take up direct payments. All of the above are underpinned by a commitment to being inclusive so that every citizen who is eligible for and chooses to access a day opportunity will be supported to do so in the best possible way to respond to their individual needs and be sensitive to their protected characteristics and circumstances.

Post-consultation the draft Strategy and the embryonic Equality Assessment will be reviewed to ensure that it is inclusive to all eligible adults regardless of their protected characteristics. Any specific needs or support related to the protected characteristics will be addressed accordingly.

16/10/19

Whilst, pre-consultation, the draft Strategy and the proposals contained in it were assessed as being inclusive and intended to improve and increase equality of opportunity and, for example, foster good relations between people of different characteristics by increasing access to local, community-based activities, feedback from consultation respondents highlighted issues, including safety, availability of suitable transport, access to alternative support and accessibility of community activities, that will have to be considered in any future implementation of the draft proposals moving forward.

Co-production, when applied effectively, will enable the Council to draw on the expertise of a range of citizens and other stakeholders to ensure that the opportunity to minimise any unintended disadvantage is utilised.

7/1/20

Since the last review of this EA there has been a delay in the governance process because of the general election and the enforced period of purdah. The consultation report is scheduled to be presented to Cabinet on 11th February 2020.

Appendix c: -

Draft Day Opportunities Strategy Consultation

Day Opportunities Consultation 2019 Report

(Revised August 2020)



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Foreword



Councillor Paulette Hamilton

Our Day Opportunities consultation concluded on the 4th August 2019 and I would like to thank everyone who took part. The consultation enabled people to have their say in a number of different ways including consultation meetings, holding stalls at events to encourage people to get involved, meetings in our internal and some external day centres and of course through our Day Opportunities questionnaire's.

In total we held 75 consultation events across the City and 992 questionnaires were completed.

The feedback we have received indicates that there is support for most of the principles of the Strategy and for the Day Service Model. Further details of what people have said can be found in Appendix 2. Here is a summary of what you have told us:

- **Carers** - the importance of day care as a means of support/respite for carers needs to be considered.
- **Diversity** - there is a need to consider the needs and aspirations of young people as well as citizens growing old with a learning disability and dementia.
- **Draft day service model** – some people felt that the draft model would have a positive impact on them and or their family, however, they would like more explanation as to how it would work in practice, considering people have different complexity of needs.
- **Draft Strategy** – there was support for people having more focus on outcomes, choice, control and independence and that this in turn would help to increase people's self-esteem and confidence.
- **Friendships** – people who attend day centres value the friendships that they build. This needs to be taken into account.
- **Future of day centres** - some see encouraging people to access services in the community as a means to reducing the number of day centres in the future. People want to know how day opportunities will be funded in future and how they will be resourced.
- **Key aspirations of the draft Strategy** – some concerns were expressed in relation to the aspiration to maximise the use of personal budgets and direct payments, that there may not be enough provision in the community.
- **Safety, transport, accessibility** and the attitude towards people with learning disabilities and physical disabilities, are of particular concern if day opportunities are to be community based.
- **Social Work** – concerns were expressed around some social work practice, in particular, the review process and not having access to a named social worker when a case was closed. Support was expressed for the Three Conversations Model, however, some commented that implementation of this was not always consistent.

It is clear from the consultation that people want to be engaged in considering any changes linked to the proposed Strategy. This can be achieved by further co-production in the consideration of the Implementation Plan if the decision is to agree and approve the draft Strategy and Service Model.

The appendices of the report provide a full analysis from the consultation. If you have any queries, please contact us through the Day Opportunities Mail Box at: - dayopportunitiesconsultation2019@birmingham.gov.uk

Or telephone 0121 303 5012 (**no longer available**)

Thank you to everyone for taking the time to share your views.

Executive Summary

Our Approach to this Consultation

Birmingham City Council went out to consult on its draft Day Opportunities Strategy and draft Day Service Model. The draft Strategy and draft Day Service Model (Appendix A) proposed a fundamental shift in practice in the way that the Council collectively plans, manages, delivers and commissions day opportunities services across the City. The proposed new approach was considered to provide the conditions where day opportunities can be more responsive to individual need, be more inclusive in terms of integration into the wider communities of the City and be more innovative and creative in terms of the future development of the sector.

Birmingham City Council aimed to develop and implement both an inclusive and responsive approach to consultation, so to encourage as many people as possible to take part and to ensure a cross section of responses from the many different groups of citizens of the City.

- 75 consultation events were held
- 173 consultation service user friendship groups
- 1462 consultation attendances
- **992 completed consultation questionnaires**
- Over 700 questions submitted
- **Over 5000 comments**

The consultation was originally to run for a 90-day period from 8th April to 6th July 2019. Following feedback received by the council, amendments were made to the consultation documents to make them clearer and the period of consultation was extended for a further four weeks to the 4th of August 2019.

Who were the audience?

As well as the service users of day opportunities and their carers, who were seen as the most important contributors, all citizens of Birmingham were entitled and welcome to be involved in the consultation process. To support the process both standard and easy read versions of key documents were produced, a website set up, as well as alternative points of contact being established for citizens who do not have internet access. In addition, the Council took a proactive approach to supporting participation in the consultation by involving a wide range of different community groups, partners to the Council, as well as other groups who had an interest in the day opportunities agenda.

Key Aspirations of the draft Strategy

Over the years, day opportunities provision has seen little investment and development and has been predominantly building based offering relatively limited choice and control for those that attend. In response the draft Strategy and draft Day Service Model, which form the basis of this consultation, aims to provide a clear set of design principles and actions to support the development of day opportunities in the City into the future.

The 6 key aspirations contained in the proposed draft Day Opportunities Strategy which were consulted upon were:

- Focus on the individual, their strengths, choices, assets and goals through person centred planning
- Focus on the outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve
- Provide support that enables the person to access a range of opportunities in their own and the wider community, as an active and equal citizen
- Focus on skills development, improving independence in daily living i.e. travel training and employment where possible
- Maximise the opportunity to use budgets or direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen's choice
- Make the most of a vibrant and developing city, ensuring access to the wide range of opportunities Birmingham has to offer

Draft Day Service Model

To complement the 6 key aspirations a draft Day Service Model was also developed which defined the different levels or phases of services that citizens can expect to receive dependent upon their needs. The three distinct phases of the model include:

- Enablement
- Personalised Support
- Specialist Intensive Support

What people have told us

Draft Strategy Proposals - a high percentage of those who completed the standard questionnaire were in agreement with the proposals (62.56% agreed and 18.06% disagreed), whilst a higher percentage of those who completed the easy read questionnaires were not in agreement with the proposals (40.88% disagreed and 36.65% agreed). The overall level of support for the proposals was 48.45 %.

Six key aspirations - the majority of all respondents were in agreement of the key aspirations of the draft Strategy, with the exception of the principle to maximise the opportunity to use personal budgets and direct payments to access support or activities of the citizens choice. A high percentage of those completing standard questionnaires disagreed with this principle, whilst a high percentage of easy read agreed with the principle. Overall, 42% agreed with this principle.

Draft Day Service Model - a high percentage of those completing standard and easy read questionnaires were in agreement with the proposed Day Service Model. When asked about the impact the draft Day Service Model would have on them and or their family, it was felt that the model would have a positive impact.

Recommendations

The findings of the consultation conclude that there is support for most of the principles of the Strategy and for the Day Service Model. However, it is acknowledged by the Council that the comments and concerns raised by consultees, which are summarised in this report, need to be sensitively and clearly addressed. A summary of the next steps include:

- To seek Cabinet approval of the Adult Social Care Draft Day Opportunities Strategy 2019, further to the consultation.
- To seek Cabinet approval for the development of an Implementation Plan. The Plan is to be developed through a robust process of co-production with those with a vested interest in day opportunities provision.
- Develop an Improvement Plan to address comments and concerns raised through the consultation.

The Easy Read Executive Summary can be found in Appendix 1

Context

From the 8th April to the 4th August 2019 Birmingham City Council went out to consult on its draft Day Opportunities Strategy and draft Day Service Model. The draft Strategy and draft Day Service Model, attached as Appendix A, proposed a fundamental shift in practice in the way that the Council collectively plans, manages, delivers and commissions day opportunities services across the City. The proposed new approach was considered to provide the conditions where day opportunities can be more responsive to individual need, be more inclusive in terms of integration

into the wider communities of the City and be more innovative and creative in terms of the future development of the sector.

The draft Strategy presented for consultation proposed to deliver more day opportunities services based in the community, with a focus on developing skills to promote independence. It proposed to gradually move away from traditional building-based day services to provision that focused on what personalised outcomes a service user wishes to achieve, with a focus on their strengths and what they are good at, so to promote health and well-being in line with the Care Act 2014.

The proposed draft Day Services Model featured in the draft Day Opportunities Strategy contained 6 key 'aspirations'. These were:

- **Person centred planning** - Focussing on the individual, their strengths, choices, assets, and goals through person centred planning.
- **Outcomes** - Focussing on the outcomes that service users and carers wish to achieve.
- **Community involvement** - Providing support that enables the person to access a range of opportunities in the wider, and their own, community as an active and equal citizen.
- **Improving independence** - Focussing on skills development, improving independence in daily living.
- **Choice and Control** - Maximising the opportunity to use personal budgets or direct payments to access support or activities of the citizen's choice.

- **Opportunities Birmingham has to offer** - Making the most of a vibrant and developing city, ensuring access to the wide range of opportunities Birmingham has to offer.

To complement the key aspirations a proposed Day Service Model was developed which defined the different levels or phases of services that citizens can expect to receive dependent upon their needs. The model was developed in response to the wide range of different support needs of citizens accessing day opportunities services across the City. The three distinct phases are:

- **Enablement** – The term enablement has been defined in the glossary (Appendix 10) of terms for this consultation as a period of short intensive support giving an individual the opportunity and confidence to regain some of the skills that they may have lost e.g. through ill health.

Therefore, at the point of entry to the day service, for those entering the enablement phase or level, there would be a focus on what outcomes service users wish to achieve, so to support them to achieve their personal aspirations. This enablement phase would be time limited, for example up to 12 weeks, and would focus on regaining lost skills; as well as promoting independence and helping people to connect to their communities. This phase would be suitable for service users with lower level support needs. To clarify, the day opportunities enablement phase is not the same as the Council's Enablement Service which has a focus on helping people recover skills and confidence to live at home after a spell of illness or hospital stay.

- **Personalised Support** - Some people may need a little longer to regain skills and feel confident and require a higher level of support to achieve their personal outcomes. In this phase there would be a focus on enabling people to regain their independence and support for them to connect to their communities over a longer period of time. This phase would be suitable for service users with greater support needs.
- **Specialist Intensive Support** - This level would provide a focus on providing specialist intensive support for people with complex needs. This would usually involve longer term support but still with a focus on the achievement of an individual's identified outcomes, as well as improvements in their health and wellbeing. Individuals would be supported to access the community like everyone else. This phase would be suitable for service users with more complex specialist needs, for example, service users living with dementia or those growing older with a learning disability.

To support the consultation, a consultation document was produced and widely distributed as well as a survey questionnaire. Both documents were available in standard and easy read formats. The consultation document focussed on:

- The proposals
- Service overview
- Current day opportunities provision
- What has been done so far to develop the draft Strategy and draft Service Model
- Reasons for consultation

- Schedule of consultation events
- Next steps

Methodology

Our Consultation Principles

Birmingham City Council aimed to develop and implement an inclusive and responsive approach to consultation and encourage as many people as possible to take part to ensure a cross section of responses from the many different citizens of the City.

Our approach to the consultation was based on the public law duty to consult; the key principles are as follows:

- **Consultation must be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage** – The ideas presented in the consultation were in a draft form. Citizens were given the opportunity to feedback on the proposals in different ways. Their views and comments have been taken into account within the recommendations of this report.
- **The proposer must give sufficient reasons for its proposals to allow consultees to understand them and respond to them properly** – The draft consultation document gave consultees the reason why we were consulting. The draft Day Opportunities Strategy also gives a national and local context of our proposals. The consultation documentation was tested on a group of citizens prior to publication to ensure that the language used was clear and easy to understand.

A variety of communication methods were used, including 'easy read' documents for adults with a learning disability or those who may have difficulty reading, and an adapted form of the presentation at consultation meetings. In council run day centres, staff spent time with small friendship groups to go through the proposals to ensure that service users understood, at their pace.

- **Give sufficient time for responses to be made and considered** – The consultation was originally to run for a 90-day period from 8th April to 6th July 2019. Following feedback received by the council, amendments were made to the consultation documents and the period of consultation was extended for a further four weeks to 4th August 2019 to allow consultees sufficient time to review the amendments and respond further if they wished. Following the closure of the consultation on 4th August 2019, the council gave citizens an extended period to the 23rd August to send any comments which may have been informed by the published frequently asked questions and the corresponding responses.
- **Responses must be conscientiously taken into account** – The contents of this report present the findings of the consultation and will inform the decision makers known as the Cabinet, within Birmingham City Council, prior to making a decision on the way forward. Throughout the consultation, feedback, comments and questions have been captured and recorded in a variety of formats including completed questionnaires in a standard and easy read format which were available online and in paper versions, comments and questions recorded at consultation meetings and feedback

sheets submitted at the end of each meeting. Questionnaire analysis is attached as Appendix 2.

The frequently asked questions and responses have been themed and are attached as Appendix 5 to this report. The raw comments used to inform and shape the themes is Appendix 6 to this report.

Our aim throughout the consultation, was to:

- Make sure the methods and approaches used were tailored to specific audiences as required.
- Provide consultation events to meet the needs of the different stakeholder groups including events for service users and carers, providers and citizens of Birmingham.
- Arrange meetings so that they covered the local geographical areas that make up Birmingham.
- Have due regard for equality and diversity, ensuring that the consultation works to understand how people's differences and cultural expectations can affect their experiences.
- Provide accessible documentation, including easy read, large print Word documents and Word documents for use with screen readers.
- Arrange meetings in accessible venues with hearing loops where required.
- Offer accessible formats including translated versions or interpreter facilities where required.

- Inform City wide partners of consultation activity and share plans.

Our Consultation Materials

The Council produced a range of communication materials to support the consultation process, which were all available on the consultation website and in paper format:

Consultation Documentation – A number of key documents were produced to inform the consultation process. It was important that the consultation documents could be easily understood, therefore we worked with the People for Public Services Forum to produce the documentation and a specialist organisation to produce the key documents in an 'easy read' format.

Consultation Website - The Birmingham City Council Day Opportunities Consultation 2019 website provided the key documents, additional supporting documents and supporting information. This documentation was also available in paper copies, acknowledging that not all citizens have internet access.

Consultation Questionnaire - The completion of a questionnaire was the primary way of responding to the consultation. The questionnaire included an equality monitoring section. However, complementing this approach it was considered by the Council important to encourage the submission of any comments and questions posed by citizens and that these contributions were to be then formally included in the findings. These comments and questions were often regarding wider issues

relating to the provision of day opportunities. As the consultation progressed and questions and comments were submitted, they were posted on the webpage along with the related answers.

Copies of the key letters, questionnaires, promotional material used and feedback templates can be found on the Adults Social Care Day Opportunities Consultation 2019 website:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20018/adult_social_care_and_health/1522/adults_social_care_day_opportunities_consultation_2019

Alternatively, paper copies can be accessed by contacting the Day Opportunities Commissioning Team by telephone on **0121 303 5012**, or if you have any form of speech impairment, are deaf or hard of hearing you can contact Birmingham City Council by **Next Generation Text**.
(Telephone and NGT no longer available)

Promoting the consultation

Our audience

As well as the service users of day opportunities and their carers, all citizens of Birmingham were invited to be involved in the consultation process which was designed to be as inclusive as possible. The Council took an active approach to supporting participation in the consultation by identifying a wide range of different community groups, partners to the Council and other groups who had a close involvement and interest in day opportunities.

Our Communication Activities

A range of communication activities were used to promote the consultation including:

a. Website and promotional materials

The Council developed a website entitled **Adults Social Care Day Opportunities Consultation 2019**. The website included copies of the draft Strategy and draft Day Service Model, copies of the presentations used at meetings, copies of all documents given out at the meetings, as well as a variety of background documents which informed the development of the draft Strategy and draft Day Service Model. The website was regularly updated during the progress of the consultation process.

To support communication a dedicated Day Opportunities email address was created and for people who do not use the internet a dedicated phone line was installed. For those with a speech impairment or deaf or hard of hearing 'Next Generation Text' was available to aid communication.

We used Google Analytics to measure user activity on the website giving us an insight in to how many visitors visited the Day Opportunities Consultation 2019 website pages. This analysis has been broken down further to display activity on specific sections available on the website. The analysis can be found in Appendix 8.

Citizens of Birmingham volunteers who make up the People for Public Services Forum informed, designed and helped co-produce a range of

promotional material which included posters and fliers in both electronic and hard copy formats.

b. Day Opportunities Service Users and their Carers

The most effective way to ensure that day opportunities service users, their carers and families were informed of the consultation was by communicating directly through the centres which they attended. This was the case for both internal services delivered by Birmingham City Council and services delivered by the external market. For internal day centres, letters were distributed through the centres, which carried details of the consultation and events.

c. The General Public

Material promoting the consultation events was sent to a wide range of community facilities including council buildings, libraries, community centres, leisure centres, well-being centres, pharmacies, GP surgeries and through direct payment recipients' remittance advice.

d. Day Opportunities service providers

The consultation was promoted to both Birmingham City Council providers of day opportunities provision as well as third sector and private company providers.

e. Community Groups

The Council strived to inform as many community groups as possible including:

- All third sector organisations contracted by the Adult Social Care Directorate of the Council.
- All organisations involved in the Council's Neighbourhood Networks Scheme.
- A comprehensive list of faith groups throughout the City were sent details of the consultation and events and were asked to promote them amongst their respective communities.
- Health Watch promoted the consultation through their social media network.
- Carers groups such as Forward Carers promoted the consultation through their event site and through the Black Carers Group.
- Through Shared Lives carers networks.

f. Partners to the Council

A variety of partner organisations also assisted in promoting the consultation within their circles. These included the:

- Mental Health Programme Board
- Birmingham Voluntary Sector Council
- Birmingham MIND and their partners
- Clinical Commissioning Groups
- Department of Work and Pensions

g. Education

Special Educational Needs schools and colleges were informed of the consultation. A consultation event was held with representatives from specialist schools and colleges. The meeting specifically looked at issues relating to young people transitioning out of schools and colleges and what their future needs might be.

h. Elected Members, Members of Parliament and Council Communications

Councillors across political parties were engaged and informed of the consultation by the Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care. The Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee were also informed. The Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care also informed cross party Birmingham MPs of the consultation including details of the extension period.

i. Council Staff

The consultation was communicated through the Council's Chief Executive's Weekly Message and the Council's Adult Social Care briefing.

Equality Impact Assessment

As part of the Day Opportunities Consultation process an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) was created which was regularly reviewed and updated. The EIA had a focus on the different service user groups using day

opportunities provision as well as any potential impacts on their carers and families.

An EIA is a process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not adversely discriminate against any disadvantaged or vulnerable people.

The different groups covered by the Equality Act 2010 are referred to as protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are: disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership status, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, sex, and age.

An initial EIA was produced prior to the start of the consultation and focussed on the draft Strategy and the approach being taken to the consultation. During the consultation a review and update of the EIA was undertaken in the light of emerging messages and issues.

The EIA is a live document and has been periodically reviewed and updated during the Day Opportunities Strategy development process.

Consultation Governance

A clear consultation governance process was established to oversee the consultation. The governance process was concerned with ensuring that an accountable, responsive, equitable and inclusive approach was taken which followed the law. The Council functions including commissioning, legal services, human resources, finance, citizen engagement as well as senior management supported this process.

The Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care was regularly briefed in regard to the progress of the consultation as part of the governance process. The Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care in turn briefed the wider Birmingham City Cabinet.

The Chair of the Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee was also regularly briefed with respect to the consultation process. The draft Strategy and consultation approach were formally presented to the full Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

To ensure cross party engagement the All-Party Political Group was briefed on an ongoing basis with the relevant consultation material.

The Approach to Consultation

a. The identification of Stakeholders

The term Stakeholders refers to people with an interest in a particular subject. The Council were able to identify a list of stakeholders to ensure a flexible approach was used depending on the audience. A stakeholder analysis was undertaken to ensure all potential individuals and groups were identified see Appendix 3.

b. Consultation Event Format

The Council took a structured approach in relation to the delivery of the consultation events. Each event was facilitated in response to the type of

participant present and also the numbers of attendees. The standard event format was as follows:

- A presentation in standard or easy read format which provided details of the proposed Strategy and draft Day Service Model.
- An opportunity for participants to visit a number of information stations or stalls in the consultation venue where they could speak to a subject matter expert and find out further information about particular service areas relevant to day opportunities such as direct payments, travel training, employment opportunities and other such areas.
- Small group / friendship group discussions where participants had the opportunity to have a more detailed and personalised discussion regards or regarding the proposed Strategy and Service Model. These discussions were led by a facilitator from the Council. Notes were taken to capture key comments and questions which were then used to inform the consultation findings.

c. Types of Consultation Events

There were a number of different types of consultation events, each one responded to and focussed on the needs of the respective stakeholder groups:

Day Centre Events – A total of 35 events were held at day centres across the City. These included for both service users and their carers.

Public Events – A total of 14 public events were held across the districts of the City. These were open to all citizens of Birmingham.

Provider Events – A total of 5 events were held for the third sector, private companies as well as the Council run providers of day opportunities provision.

Specialist Focus Groups – 9 events were held across a number of specialist groups with an interest in day opportunities provision.

City Wide Partners to the Council - 9 additional events were held with organisations, boards and special interest groups that the Council work with.

Open Public Events – The opportunity for additional engagement with the public was facilitated through 3 events delivered by partners to the Council.

Small Groups / Friendship Groups – These groups were facilitated at council run day centres. These provided a more personalised and familiar opportunity for contributions to be made. A total of 94 friendship groups were held with a total of 546 participants between April and early July 2019. A further 79 groups with 468 participants were held during the consultation extension period.

The list of Consultation Events and the number of people who participated in the consultation can be found in Appendix 7 to this report.

The Overall Numbers were: -



Who did we consult with?

a. Service Users

The service users of day opportunities provision were seen as the most important stakeholder group throughout the consultation process.

Council Day Centre staff had a particular role to support service users through the consultation process. Day centre staff used communication aids such as sign language including Makaton, pictorial images and language interpretation to support the process. Communication methods such as a 'thumbs up / thumbs down' responses were used for nonverbal service users. As previously described in this report, more intimate friendship groups of 4-5 service users were organised within each of the Birmingham City Council Day Centres as a way of maximising their contributions to the consultation. Advocates and carers were also enlisted where necessary to support service user communication.

Events were also held to engage with service users in specialist day centre provision provided by third sector and private companies at:

- Care First
- Focus Day Centre Carers
- Cerebral Palsy Midlands
- Sutton YMCA

- Birmingham MIND

b. Carers

Carers attended many of the day centre-based consultation events and other events. There were over 450 carer attendances at the consultation events. Some carers chose to attend an event with the service user they were supporting. We had the opportunity to meet with carers including: The Black Carers Group, Shared Lives Carers and through attending the Forward Carers' National Carers Week Event.

c. Providers of Day Opportunities Services

A number of consultation events were held with day opportunities providers. Following event attendance, some providers invited the council to deliver consultation events for their service users and carer/advocates.

d. Wider Public

Consultation meetings were held across the 10 districts of Birmingham with an open invitation to any member of the public to attend and contribute to the consultation. These events were located in easy to access community venues. Such issues as disabled access were also considered when identifying the venues. The events were held at different times of the day to maximise attendance, including some evening sessions.

e. City Wide Boards

A number of key city-wide boards were supported to contribute to the consultation, these included:

- Special Educational Needs and Disability Board (SEND)
- Autism and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Programme Board
- Mental Health Programme Board
- Transforming Care Programme Advisory Board for Learning Disability

f. Elected Members and Members of Parliament

The Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care was regularly briefed both on the consultation approach as it developed and on the consultation itself. The Cabinet Member supported engagement with cross party elected members, ensuring they were well informed. The Health and Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee were invited and supported to be involved in the process. The Committee submitted a collective consultation return. The Opposition Parties were also invited to contribute to the consultation.

Council officers also met with cross party Birmingham MPs to explain the aims of the consultation and to encourage participation. MPs submitted their consultation response.

g. Engagement with Trade Unions

Trade Unions attended Council run day opportunities team briefings so as to keep them informed as to progress and to what the consultation

entailed. The aim of these team briefings was to inform teams of the design aspirations and the service model contained within the proposed Strategy and how staff could assist service users to contribute to the consultation. It was made clear that the process was not about any form of consultation in regard to the employment status of staff.

h. City Wide Partners and Groups

A number of city-wide partners were supported to be involved in the consultation process. This involved either facilitating a consultation directly with their service users or asking the organisations to promote the consultation across their networks. These partners included:

- Birmingham Voluntary Sector Council
- The NHS Clinical Commissioning Group and their wider forums.
- Forward Carers
- Special Educational Needs Schools and Colleges
- The Neighbourhood Network organisations
- Birmingham MIND – who subsequently promoted the consultation through their wider forums.
- Department of Work and Pensions
- The Council's Citizen's Panel
- The Council's People for Public Services Forum

- Faith groups – a wide range of faith groups were contacted and asked to promote the consultation.
- Birmingham Pan Disability Jobs Fair
- Shared Lives carers groups
- Dementia focus group
- Black Carers Group
- Healthwatch

What we did with the questionnaires, comments, and questions submitted

Data and feedback has been gathered from a wide range of sources. These include the:

- Completion of questionnaires on-line, by post or in paper form, including easy read versions.
- Minutes taken at consultation events and meetings including comments and questions made by consultees.

- E-mail feedback and correspondence from consultees.
- Completion of feedback sheets which informed an evaluation as to how well the consultation was delivered, available and collected at consultation events and meetings.

All copies of questionnaires received were inputted onto the 'Be Heard' database, this is a specialist Birmingham City Council database used for consultations, which captures and analyses responses to questionnaires.

Comments and questions received have also been analysed and categorised to inform any emerging themes that have been raised by contributors to the consultation. These are covered in more detail in the following Appendices:

Appendix 2 – Consultation Findings – Questionnaire Analysis

Appendix 4 – Consultation Findings _ Common Themes

Appendix 5 – Frequently asked Questions and Responses Themed

Appendix 6 – Comments Themed (raw)

Key Actions and Recommendations

Key Actions and Recommendations

The first key action is to seek Cabinet approval of the Adult Social Care Draft Day Opportunities Strategy 2019, further to the consultation.

The consultation produced many comments expressed by those that took part which need to be systematically considered and addressed. It is therefore recommended that the draft Strategy is adopted with the following caveats:

- Set up co-production groups to explore how the Strategy's key aspirations and Day Service model could work in practice from the citizens perspective
- Through the co-production process develop a draft Implementation Plan relating to the six key aspirations and the Day Service model as agreed by consultees
- Develop an Improvement Plan of key areas identified throughout the consultation which would include the following elements:
 - Social Work Practice
 - Transport including safety
 - Transition – Preparation for Adulthood
 - Choice of Provision
 - Accessibility to Community Facilities
 - Direct Payments
 - Carers Considerations

- With reference to the aspiration of maximising the opportunity to use personal budgets or direct payments, consideration would be given as to how the infrastructure for receiving a direct payment can be further developed as part of the Council's overall approach. This would be part of the overall Improvement Plan. There would be a focus on enhancing the direct payment offer by ensuring that there is clear information and advice, as well as the necessary infrastructure to enable citizens to exercise choice and control if they choose to take a direct payment.
- Return to Cabinet in January 2021 with results of the above for approval to implement.

Appendices:

Appendix A – Draft Day Opportunities Strategy 2019

Appendix 1 – Easy Read Executive Summary

Appendix 2 – Consultation Findings – Questionnaire Analysis

Appendix 3 – Stakeholder Analysis

Appendix 4 – Consultation Findings - Common Themes

Appendix 5 – Frequently Asked Questions and Responses Themed

Appendix 6 – Comments Themed (raw)

Appendix 7 – Consultation Events Data

Appendix 8 – Google Analytics Day Opps Webpage Traffic

Appendix 9 – Consultation Communication Documents

Appendix 10 – Glossary of Terms

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject: Food Trails Horizon 2020 Project – Full Business Case

Report of: Director of Public Health and Acting Director – Inclusive Growth

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Paulette Hamilton – Health and Social Care
Councillor Tristan Chatfield – Finance and Resources

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Sir Albert Bore – Resources
Councillor Lou Robson – Economy and Skills
Councillor Robert Pocock – Health and Social Care

Report author: Karolina Medwecka, European Affairs Manager
Email: karolina.medwecka@birmingham.gov.uk
Tel: 0121 303 3064

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: 007776/2020		
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, state which appendix is exempt, and provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential:		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to seek approval to the Full Business Case (FBC) for the FOOD TRAIL project and to accept a revenue grant of £0.796m (€0.876m) funded by Horizon 2020 to support the work on innovative food systems that Birmingham city region is involved in and aid the process of co-creating (with

stakeholders and citizens in the FOOD LIVING LAB activities) the new Food Policy for the city-region.

- 1.2 The FOOD TRAIL project will look to set up a FOOD LIVING LAB that would gather all city stakeholders already involved in food policy work, like the Healthy Food Forum (as noted in 5.2), together with the wider community and in addition to that, set up cross-sectoral connections looking to link food work with aspects of challenging the climate emergency like food waste, carbon footprint, plastic reduction, etc.
- 1.3 FOOD LIVING LAB will aim to commission several pilot projects to address the most urgent food challenges for our city and will look to link the most successful pilots with impact investment opportunities.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Approves the Full Business Case (FBC) for the FOOD TRAIL project and detailed in Appendix 1 to deliver the outputs noted in 1.2 and 1.3 above and also inform a new food policy for Birmingham.
- 2.2 Delegates authority to the Director of Public Health and Acting Director, Inclusive Growth to accept grant funding of £0.796m (€0.876m) from the European Commission's Horizon2020 Secretariat to fully fund the FOOD TRAILS project and to enter into the associated funding agreement, subject to receipt of an offer letter.
- 2.3 Authorises the Interim City Solicitor (or their delegate) to execute and complete all the necessary legal documents to give effect to the above.

3 Background

- 3.1 In 2015, Birmingham signed the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact and became an active member of EUROCITIES Food Working Group where this project proposal was first conceived. In 2018, the project partnership was formed with 11 partner cities and 4 academic institutions and the proposal submitted to the European Commission (EC).
- 3.2 After two years, with one proposal turned down by the EC in 2019, this project was finally approved in June 2020. Horizon2020 is a highly competitive academic fund and the award of the grant is a great success.
- 3.3 The total project value is £10.874m (€11.937m) and the consortium of 11 cities is led by Milan. Birmingham is one of the project's partners and has a strategic role for the whole partnership as a cross-cutting manager for nutrition with a total budget of £0.796m (€0.876m) awarded to Birmingham City Council (BCC).
- 3.4 This proposal will contribute to the City Council Public Health work on the new Food Strategy and generate economic, environmental and social outcomes by reducing the carbon footprint of food consumed in the city, reducing food waste and plastic used in food production and testing new ways of improving the quality and the nutritious value of food consumed in the city.

- 3.5 Led by the Council's European and International Affairs (E&IA) team with strategic and policy input from Public Health, FOOD TRAILS will be delivered in the four years from October 2020 to September 2024.
- 3.6 The Council's remit will be to set up a FOOD LIVING LAB and commission £0.182m (€0.2m) for innovative pilots aimed at tackling the most important food challenges for the city-region and the data collection of indicators associated with the pilots. The LIVING LAB will integrate research and practitioners from public to private, from institutional bodies to grassroots movements. It is expected that the LAB will become a permanent space to co-create solutions for the most pressing challenges responding to the following Food 2030 Priorities: (1) nutrition, (2) participation, (3) circular economy and the reduction of food waste, (4) sustainability, reduction of plastic and carbon footprint.
- 3.7 The FOOD TRAILS project will organise a series of workshops and interviews aiming at identification of best practice examples and organise a number of learning visits among the 11 partner cities and academic institutions (work shadowing and coaching visits). A strong commitment has been made to cascade learning (webinars, replication workshops and work shadowing).
- 3.8 The final outcome of the project will be a renewed Food Policy for Birmingham and a number of pilot interventions scaled up and connected with impact investing opportunities. The whole project partnership will produce a handbook for replication of systemic food related innovative approaches collecting best practice examples from all 11 cities.
- 3.9 The project will contribute to the Council's emerging Route to Zero (R20) work and seek synergy with other existing initiatives such as the Climate Emergency work.

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 **Option 1 - Do Nothing.** This would result in Birmingham withdrawing from the partnership and the international policy work we have been contributing to since 2015. This scenario also carries a high risk of reputational damage internationally.
- 4.2 **Option 2 - Approve the Full Business Case at a total cost of £0.796m (€0.876m) and accept the grant award of £0.796m (€0.876m) from the Horizon2020 Programme for the FOOD TRAILS Project.** This is the recommended proposal as this is most likely the last opportunity for BCC to be a part of such a high-profile international project funded by the EC.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The four-year project application for FOOD TRAILS has been reviewed and fully endorsed by the European Commission and the independent H2020 evaluators.
- 5.2 Initial consultations have been undertaken with the Healthy Food Forum and included organisations like: Birmingham Food Council, Slow Food Birmingham, The Real Junk Food Project, Public Health England, the Food Foundation, BVSC, Birmingham City University, University College Birmingham, NHS Trust Sandwell

and West Birmingham, the Active Wellbeing Society, Greater Birmingham Chambers of Commerce, BCC Public Health service and several other BCC service areas. All stakeholders have been in favour of the project and expressed their support for greater cross-sectoral work this project offers.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 The main risk is the impact of COVID-19 on delivery of the project including the impact on international travel. All the current EU funded projects led by BCC continue to successfully deliver against their targets. Therefore, the potential risk of not delivering against targets is being mitigated by the use of digital technology (webinars, e-conferences) and an increased frequency of on-line meetings. A risk of ineffective community engagement, in the case of restricted access to communities, will be mitigated by the use of existing city platforms like the Healthy Food Forum and Route to Zero that meet digitally and bring together a strong local partnership of organisations like the Birmingham Voluntary Sector Council (BVSC), the Active Wellbeing Society (TAWS), Slow Food Birmingham, the Real Junk Food Project and many more with direct access to communities across the city.
- 6.2 There is also a risk around audit and potential clawback of the external funding on the basis of eligibility or poor document/data retention/failure to comply with the funding conditions. This risk will be mitigated as tried and tested policies and templates are in place which are already in use on EU projects, and the Project Lead with European and International Affairs has a lot of experience in managing similar EU funded projects. See the attached Full Business Case (FBC) at Appendix 1 for further details.
- 6.3 BREXIT will not affect the delivery of this project. The project has already been approved by the European Commission and on signature of the contract will constitute a contractual obligation.

7 Compliance Issues

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

- 7.1.1 The acceptance of the H2020 grant supports the updated Birmingham City Council Plan 2018 – 2022. This project aligns with four of the six key priorities set out in this document. They are;

Outcome 1, Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in. The project aims to foster improved partnerships and co-operation. This involves the private sector, including SMEs, research institutions, third sector and citizens. The project will support Public Health in their work on the new Food Policy for Birmingham by involving a large group of stakeholders in the conceptual work and testing and trialling new solutions. This is expected to become a new policy in the first year of the project. The project will support Research and Development and proof of concept activities to de-risk

investment. For instance, the pilot actions commissioned by the project will be chosen on the basis of innovation but also on their potential for replicability and scalability, and, based on their results, they will be linked to impact investment opportunities.

OUTCOME 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in. Priority 4, improve early intervention to secure healthy lifestyles, will be supported by the project through promoting healthier diets, improving access to healthy and nutritious food for all and promoting healthy lifestyles and linking up to the work on active travel and active living.

OUTCOME 4, Birmingham is a great city to live in, Priority 4: We will improve the environment and tackle air pollution.

The project will aim to contribute to the Council's Route to Zero work by working with food producers and suppliers to reduce the distance from food producers to consumers.

OUTCOME 5, Birmingham is a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change. The project will support the future Food Strategy for the city and will assist with its published principles of reduce, reuse and recycle. The project will aim to work with local businesses to encourage synergy and foster 'circular economy' where resources are kept within the economy and used again and again to create further value. Furthermore, gastronomy and hospitality, and public organisations will be assisted to minimise their food waste and food producers encouraged to minimise the use of plastic in food production, processing and distribution - this will be both through policy work and through the identification of practical scalable solutions.

7.1.2 The Council will agree the Social Value outcomes against which commitments are being sought (that will be completed using the Council's approved [template](#)) and agreed prior to the release of any grant funding.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 Under the general power of competence in Section 1 Localism Act 2011, the Council has the power to enter into the arrangements set out in this report and they are within the boundaries and limits of the general power of competence in Sections 2 and 4 of the Localism Act 2011.
- 7.2.2 Legal and compliance issues associated with the EU grant and project will be delivered within funding conditions set out in the standard grant agreement issued by the Horizon2020 Secretariat. Terms and Conditions have been reviewed and agreed by Legal Services and, in the context of the project, they are not deemed onerous and are acceptable to the Council. BCC officers in charge of the project have a comprehensive understanding of and are content with the terms and conditions outlined in the grant agreement and have the necessary measures in place to ensure compliance. Robust

management and monitoring processes will be put in place to ensure compliance as per other EU funded projects the team delivered to date.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 The total value of the FOOD TRAILS project proposal is £10.874m (€11.937m) of which £0.796m (€0.876m) has been awarded to BCC in its role as project partner, which represents 100% of the project cost and will be claimed up to the project end date of 30 September 2024. The profile of the expenditure is set out below.

REVENUE CONSEQUENCES	Financial Year					Total £m
	20/21 £m	21/22 £m	22/23 £m	23/24 £m	24/25 £m	
	0.071	0.199	0.199	0.199	0.128	0.796
FUNDING SOURCES						
Horizon 2020	0.071	0.199	0.199	0.199	0.128	0.796

- 7.3.2 This project is a research and development project which will establish a new food policy for Birmingham. Any financial implications arising from the adoption of this policy will be identified in the subsequent report to Cabinet to approve adoption.

7.4 Procurement Implications

- 7.4.1 The Council will undertake several procurement exercises during the course of the FOOD TRAILS project. In total, the Council will procure services to a maximum value of £0.182m (€0.2m) for innovative pilot projects responding to the Food 2030 Priorities: (1) nutrition, (2) participation, (3) circular economy and the reduction of food waste and (4) carbon footprint and plastic reduction in accordance with the guidance set out in the H2020 grant conditions. This will be a transparent and open procurement activity aiming at identifying solutions to the most pressing food challenges in the city-region.
- 7.4.2 The value of this procurement activity is below the £0.2m limit where the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility applies; however, the proposed procurement will ensure that the Living Wage Policy is applied as appropriate.

7.5 Human Resources Implications

7.5.1 The Council will provide 2 Grade 5 (one Finance and Admin Officer in E&IA and one in Public Health Policy Officer), 2 Grade 6 (Project Manager E&IA and a Nutrition Cross-Cutting Manager to manage the project with duties to be carried out by existing members of staff. The Council will administer the FOOD TRAILS project and with two Public Health staff included in the project, they are well placed to administer the required role of effectively directing the project and Birmingham's food policies. They are well equipped and possess the knowledge to direct project resources efficiently and effectively.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.6.1 Initial Equality Analysis (EQUA487) has been carried out in July 2020 (see Appendix 3) which takes into account equality measures in the day to day activities in assisting companies. No equality issues have been identified that could impact the project during its delivery time.

8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 Full Business Case
- 8.2 Appendix 2 Project Plan
- 8.3 Appendix 3 Equality Assessment

9 Background Documents

- 9.1 FOOD TRAILS Application Form accepted by the EC.

APPENDIX 1

FULL BUSINESS CASE (FBC)			
A. GENERAL INFORMATION			
A1. General			
Project Title (as per Voyager)	FOOD TRAILS		
Voyager code	Tbc	Directorate	Inclusive Growth and Public Health
Portfolio /Committee	Health and Social Care/Finance and Resources	Approved by Finance Business Partner	
Approved by Project Sponsor	Approved by the European Commission in June 2020.	Approved by Finance Business Partner	
A2. Outline Business Case approval (Date and approving body)			
The Food Trails project submission was appraised by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Evaluation Committee comprising of independent experts and researchers, and was subsequently approved in June 2020. The project is fully funded by the European Commission.			
No prior Council Outline Business Case has been brought forward for approval. This report therefore seeks approval to progress with the project as detailed within this Full Business Case (FBC) and to accept the offer of grant funding.			
A3. Project Description			
Background			
In 2015, Birmingham signed the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact and became an active member of EUROCITIES Food Working Group where this project's proposal was first conceived. In 2018, the project partnership was formed with 11 partner cities and 4 academic institutions and the proposal submitted to the European Commission (EC). After two years, with one proposal turned down by the EC in 2019, this project was finally approved in June 2020. Horizon2020 is a highly competitive academic fund and the award of this grant is a great success for the city.			
Project Proposal			
This is a research proposal that will contribute to the city's work on the new Food Policy and generate economic, environmental and social outcomes by:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reducing carbon footprint of food consumed in the city as well as reducing plastic used in food production, 2. promoting circular economy (where resources are kept within the economy and used again and again to create further value) and reducing food waste 3. encouraging participation and testing innovative methods of resident engagement in healthy eating, 4. and enabling access to affordable, safe and nutritious food through the creation of healthier and more sustainable City Region Food Systems. 			
The project will aim to set up a FOOD LIVING LAB that will integrate research organisations with practitioners, and public, private and third sector organisations with grassroot movements and individuals. The LIVING LAB will seek to co-create solutions for the most pressing challenges for the city responding to the following Food 2030 Priorities: (1) nutrition, (2) participation, (3) circular economy and the reduction of food waste, (4) carbon footprint and plastic reduction.			
The project will support Public Health in their work on the new Food Policy for Birmingham by involving a large group of stakeholders in the conceptual work and testing and trialling			

new solutions. The project will support Research and Development and proof of concept activities to de-risk investment. For instance, the pilot actions commissioned by the project will be chosen on the basis of innovation but also on their potential for replicability and scalability, and, based on their results, they will be linked to impact investment opportunities (i.e. investment for social and environmental outcomes as well as financial return).

Commissioning

The project will look to commission innovative pilots up to a value of £0.182m (€0.200m) aimed at tackling the most important food challenges for the city-region that will be identified with the stakeholders working together in the FOOD LIVING LAB.

A4. Scope

The Project Plan (Appendix 2) outlines the project scope is as follows:

1. Reviewing and mapping existing good practices focusing on: food policy innovation, food system transformations, food-based urban participatory policies, tools for impact investment;
2. Setting up the FOOD LIVING LAB;
3. Co-design of the pilot FOOD 2030 solutions with the LIVING LAB's stakeholders;
4. Agreeing the monitoring framework;
5. Implementing pilot actions;
6. Informing the new Food Policy;
7. Data collection of indicators associated with the pilots;
8. Impact assessment for financial investment;
9. Knowledge sharing in the EU city networks by the organisation of: workshops, webinars and writing the handbook for replication.

A5. Scope exclusions

The project will not seek to implement large scale solutions or scale up the pilot actions. It is expected these activities will follow after the project's end date.

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's focus is on food policy and food-related pilot actions. The project will explicitly support the development of new Food Policy for Birmingham. In addition to that, the project's activities will also respond to climate emergency and several other Council's priorities.

These include:

OUTCOME 1: Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in.

The project aims to foster improved partnerships and co-operation. This involves the private sector, including SMEs, research institutions, third sector and citizens.

OUTCOME 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in. Priority 4, improve early intervention to secure healthy lifestyles, will be supported by the project through promoting healthier diets, improving access to healthy and nutritious food for all and promoting healthy lifestyles and linking up to the work on active travel and active living.

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OUTCOME 4, Birmingham is a great city to live in, Priority 4: We will improve the environment and tackle air pollution.

The project will aim to contribute to the Council's Route to Zero work by working with food producers and suppliers to reduce the distance from food producers to consumers.

OUTCOME 5, Birmingham is a city that takes a leading role in tackling climate change

- The project will support the future Food Policy for the city and will assist with its published principles of reduce, reuse and recycle. The project will aim to work with local businesses to encourage synergy and foster 'circular economy' where resources are kept within the economy and used again and again to create further value.

Furthermore, gastronomy and hospitality, and public organisations will be assisted to minimise their food waste and food producers encouraged to minimise the use of plastic in food production, processing and distribution - this will be both through policy work and through the identification of practical scalable solutions.

B2. Project Deliverables

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

- A renewed Food Policy for Birmingham approved by Cabinet;
- FOOD LIVING LAB formed with a number of external organisations involved in food work spanning public, private and VCSE organisations;
- Resident engagement activities successfully delivered to map out the strengths and weaknesses of our city's food system;
- At least four pilot projects commissioned and successfully delivered;
- Data from the pilot projects collected, analysed and compiled into an impact report for the both the wider partnership of 11 cities and for our Birmingham to determine whether they are suitable to be scaled up.

B3. Project Benefits

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

Measure	Impact
New Food Policy for Birmingham	A better more inclusive and resilient food system for Birmingham stemming from a stronger food policy responding to the challenges of 21 st century, like climate crisis, BREXIT
FOOD LIVING LAB set up	Innovative cross-sectoral partnership, involving research, public and private sector as well as third sector and residents set up to allow for better identification of scalable solutions to improve food system
Pilot actions	At least four successful pilot actions delivered responding to the Food 2030 Priorities of: nutrition, participation, circular economy and carbon footprint. These will correspond with the Council's Priorities as outlined above.

B4. Benefits Realisation Plan

Set out here how you will ensure the planned benefits will be delivered

- **Plans needed to acquire capacity**

In order for the project to be successfully delivered, a detailed Project Plan has been written (Appendix 2). The plan will be followed to make sure that not only

milestones are met but also the results are analysed and conclusions drawn from the experimentation of the pilot actions to inform the new Food Policy.

The project is managed by the City of Milan who were also a founding member of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact that started a world-wide movement towards more city-focused food policy making. The project partnership includes several leading academic institutions from the EU and cities that are leading on sustainability and climate emergency like Copenhagen and Milan (see F5 for the full list of partners).

The local Birmingham stakeholder group will build on the membership of the Healthy Food Forum chaired by Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care. The partnership will also include Council Transport and Planning (Route to Zero Task Force) as well as partners involved on Climate Emergency work like West Midlands Combined Authority and bring together wider partnership including, HE partners and the private sector as well as impact investors like Big Society Capital, Key Fund, etc.

- **Evidence of delivering similar project**

The City Council has delivered a broad range of EU funded projects including several H2020 projects like SETA, Easyrights or PULSE. The European and International Division has vast experience of delivering EU funded project including the recently finished highly successful **USE-IT! project** (£3.5m) combining research and social innovation funded by the Urban Innovative Actions, as well as a number of other projects delivered by the Team over the recent years.

B5. Stakeholders

A stakeholder analysis is set out at G4 below. A summary of consultation responses is in the covering Executive report. In addition to that, the project will work with Public Health and, Route to Zero Task Force, Rapid Policy Unit for the East of Birmingham and other relevant partners to make sure that both current food ecosystem and future food needs in the city are mapped out. It will look at gaps, but also to identify examples of existing practice from across the city which can help transferring best practice across the city, scaling up solutions that have been successfully tested and implemented.

C. ECONOMIC CASE AND OPTIONS APPRAISAL

This sets out the options that have been considered to determine the best value for money in achieving the Council's priorities

C1. Summary of options reviewed at Outline Business Case

(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.

The Food Trails project submission was appraised by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Evaluation Committee comprising of independent experts and researchers, and was subsequently approved in June 2020. The project is fully funded by the European Commission.

No prior Council Outline Business Case has been brought forward for approval. This report therefore seeks approval to progress with the project as detailed within this Full Business Case (FBC) and to accept the offer of grant funding.

C2. Evaluation of key risks and issues

The full risks and issues register is included at the end of this FBC

The main risk is the impact of COVID-19 on delivery of the project including the impact on international travel. All the current EU funded projects led by BCC continue to successfully deliver against their targets. Therefore, the potential risk of not delivering against targets is being mitigated by the use of digital technology (webinars, e-conferences) and an increased frequency of on-line meetings.

A risk of ineffective community engagement, in the case of restricted access to communities, will be mitigated by the use of existing city platforms like the Healthy Food Forum and Route to Zero that meet digitally and bring together a strong local partnership of organisations like the Birmingham Voluntary Sector Council (BVSC), The Active Wellbeing Society (TAWs), Slow Food Birmingham, the Real Junk Food Project and many more with direct access to communities across the city.

There is also a risk around audit and potential clawback of the external funding on the basis of eligibility or poor document/data retention/failure to comply with the funding conditions. This risk will be mitigated as tried and tested policies and templates are in place which are already in use on EU projects, and the Project Lead with European and International Affairs has significant experience in managing similar EU funded projects.

BREXIT will not affect the delivery of this project. The project has already been approved by the European Commission and on signature of the contract will constitute a contractual obligation.

C3. Other impacts of the preferred option

Describe other significant impacts, both positive and negative

This project is a research and development project which will establish a new Food Policy for Birmingham. Any financial implications arising from the adoption of this policy will be identified in the subsequent report to Cabinet to approve adoption.

The project will also link to the Healthy Food Forum and expand this work connecting the food agenda to the climate emergency work, like Route to Zero aiming at the reduction of carbon footprint and plastic reduction in food production, encouraging more local food products and local consumption.

D. COMMERCIAL CASE

This considers whether realistic and commercial arrangements for the project can be made

D1. Partnership, Joint venture and accountable body working

Describe how the project will be controlled, managed and delivered if using these arrangements

The project is a partnership of 15 organisations including 11 cities and 4 academic institutions.

A Project Board will be formed including representatives of all organisations and led by the Lead Partner in Milan (Accountable Body).

A local Steering Group will be formed with BCC Public Health representatives and the Cabinet Member for Health and Social Care.

D2. Procurement implications and Contract Strategy:

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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).

The Council will undertake several procurement exercises during the course of the FOOD TRAILS project. In total, the Council will procure innovative pilot projects up to a maximum value of £0.182m (EUR0.2m) responding to the Food 2030 Priorities: (1) nutrition, (2) participation, (3) circular economy and the reduction of food waste, (4) carbon footprint and plastic reduction in accordance with the guidance set out in the H2020 grant conditions. This will be a transparent and open procurement activity aiming at identifying solutions to the most pressing food challenges in the city-region.

The value of this procurement activity is below the £0.2m limit where the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility applies; however, the proposed procurement will ensure that the Living Wage Policy is applied as appropriate.

D3. Staffing and TUPE implications:

The Council will provide 2 Grade 5 (one Finance and Admin Officer in E&IA and one in Public Health Policy Officer), 2 Grade 6 (Project Manager E&IA and a Nutrition Cross-Cutting Manager in Public Health to manage the project with duties to be carried out by existing members of staff. The Council will administer the FOOD TRAILS project and with two Public Health staff included in the project, they are well placed to administer the required role of effectively directing the project and Birmingham's food policies. They are well equipped and possess the knowledge to direct project resources efficiently and effectively.

E. FINANCIAL CASE*This sets out the cost and affordability of the project***E1. Financial implications and funding**

	2020/21 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2023/24 £	2024/25 £	Total £
REVENUE CONSEQUENCES						
Staffing (see breakdown below)	51,250	102,500	102,500	102,500	51,250	410,000
Office and administration	15,375	31,000	31,000	31,000	14,625	123,000
Other indirect costs, incl. travel	4,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	81,000
External expertise and services	0	46,500	46,500	46,500	42,500	182,000
Net revenue	70,625	199,000	199,000	199,000	128,375	796,000
REVENUE FUNDING:						
Grant income 100%	70,625	199,000	199,000	199,000	128,375	796,000
Total revenue funding	70,625	199,000	199,000	199,000	128,375	796,000

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Posts	Grade	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
Finance and Admin Officer in E&IA Public Health Policy Officer Project Manager E&IA Nutrition Cross-Cutting Manager	Grade 5	£ 6,261	£ 12,522	£ 12,522	£ 12,522	£ 6,261	£ 50,088
	Grade 5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grade 6	32,489	64,978	64,978	64,978	32,489	259,912
	Grade 6	12,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	12,500	100,000
		51,250	102,500	102,500	102,500	51,250	410,000
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE FOR STAFF COSTS							

E2. Evaluation and comment on financial implications:

The total value of the FOOD TRAILS project proposal is £10.874m (€11.937m) of which £0.796m (€0.876m) has been awarded to BCC in its role as project partner, which represents 100% of the project cost and will be claimed up to the project end date of 30 September 2024. The profile of the expenditure is set out in the table above.

The total project costs of £0.796m will be 100% grant funded as match funding is not required in research focused Horizon 2020 projects. Claims will be submitted annually to the European Commission after all items of expenditure have been validated by the Lead Partner in Milan and full defrayment certified (Certificate on the Financial Statement). Indirect costs will be covered by a single flat rate applied to the direct costs (25%).

This project is a research and development project which will inform a new food policy for Birmingham. Any financial implications arising from the adoption of this policy will be identified in the subsequent report to Cabinet to approve adoption.

E3. Approach to optimism bias and provision of contingency

The project has been fully evaluated and approved by an independent Evaluation Committee set up by the European Commission. The panel comprised of experts and academic bodies specialising in food policy. No optimism bias or provision of contingency has been designed because this is a research project and it is expected that even a failure is a learning outcome providing that sufficient analysis has been conducted and lessons drawn. European and International Team have substantial experience in managing research and innovation projects. The risk factor linked to experimentation inherently present in all innovative projects will be utilised for the benefit of the project to enrich its learning and test some non-standard approaches.

E4. Taxation

Describe any tax implications and how they will be managed, including VAT

Tax will be deducted from the yearly financial claims submitted to the Accountable Body.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT CASE

This considers how project delivery plans are robust and realistic

F1. Key Project Milestones	Planned Delivery Dates
<i>The summary Project Plan and milestones is attached at G1 below</i>	
Planned start date for delivery of the project	29 October 2020
Planning approval etc complete (as appropriate)	N/A

APPENDIX 1

Main contract award	1 November 2020
Practical completion	30 September 2024
Date Project operational	1 November 2020
Date of Post Implementation Review	30 September 2024
F2. Achievability	
<i>Describe how the project can be delivered given the organisational skills and capacity available</i>	
Tried and tested policies and templates are in place which are already in use on several EU projects, and the Project Lead with European and International Affairs has significant experience in successfully managing similar EU funded projects over the years. Robust research towards the new Food Policy and analysis of the current food system has been already started by BCC's Public Health. This project will build on that and link local knowledge with the international expertise of the wider project community through close work with the four Cross-Cutting Managers: on Sustainability and Climate (Copenhagen), Circularity (Milan), Innovation and Empowerment (Slow Food) and Nutrition (Birmingham).	
F3. Dependencies on other projects or activities	
The project will link to the on-going work of Public Health and support the formulation of the new Food Policy. It will also link to the Healthy Food Forum and expand this work connecting the food agenda to the climate emergency work, like Route to Zero aiming at the reduction of carbon footprint and plastic reduction in food production, encouraging more local food products and local consumption.	
F4. Officer support	
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Tel. 0121 3030 3064	
Project Accountant: Rob Pace Rob.Pace@birmingham.gov.uk	
Tel: 0121 303 3817	
Project Sponsor: N/a	
F5. Project Management	
<i>Describe how the project will be managed, including the responsible Project Board and who its members are</i>	
The project is a partnership of 15 organisation including 11 cities and 4 academic institutions.	
A Project Board will be formed including representatives of all organisations and led by the Lead Partner in Milan (Accountable Body).	
Lead partner (Accountable Body): Andrea Magarini Andrea.magarini@comune.milano.it Municipality of Milan Address: PIAZZA DELLA SCALA 2 20121, MILANO Italy +390288456669	
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APPENDIX 1

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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

Please see Appendix 2 (attached)

G2. SUMMARY OF RISKS AND ISSUES REGISTER <i>Risks should include Optimism Bias, and risks during the development to FBC Grading of severity and likelihood: High – Significant – Medium - Low</i>			
Risk or issue	Mitigation	Risk after Mitigation:	
		Severity	Likelihood
1. Taking more time dedicated than allocated, especially in the policy formulation area	Project lead will hold meetings with the relevant Cabinet Member and local stakeholder and will seek to engage a wide and diverse group of residents and in setting up objectives for the Living Lab	Medium	Medium
2. Different objectives and aspirations across stakeholders working together in the Living Lab, especially in the context of the pilot actions	Managing relationship with external stakeholders will be an important part of this project and it will be a role of all personnel involved in the project to make sure that the project stays closely connected with communities, their needs, the food sector as well as the local food producers and innovators (i.e. research institutions).	Medium	Medium
3. Exchange rate fluctuations may affect the amount of money received from the European Commission	This is a risk every EU funded project carries. BCC's risk will be mitigated by commissioning external expertise element after the grant has been received and by watching exchange rate fluctuations and adjusting the amount commissioned to the exchange rate.	Medium	Significant
4. Managing project continuity and delivery if / when there are staff changes in the partnership or within the Project Management team (Project Manager, Partnership Manager, Finance Officer) of the lead partner.	We will have clearly documented, agreed roles; second named staff members, partner activities/outputs, guidance and grant agreement that the new member of staff can access, in addition to one-to-one support from the Project Manager. All Project Management team staff will have a 3-month notice period, roles will be documented and a clear handover training period will be in place.	Medium	Medium
5. Inaccurate or inconsistent records.	Standard documentation to be used to ensure that we have accurate project records presented in a compliant manner. These records will be monitored at regular intervals internally and externally by the Lead Partner (Milan, IT).	Medium	Low
6. Insufficient quality of bids for the challenge pilots	Engage stakeholders early to get buy-in and sufficient interest ahead of the start of procurement. Reserve more time to allow for second round of commissioning, if needed.	Medium	Significant

APPENDIX 1

7. Irregular spend and the risk of clawback	Irregular spend and clawback risk is always a part of managing EU funded project, but in this case it's considerably lower than in an average EU project that the team managed in the past as BCC does not take responsibility for external organisation's record keeping and financial management. In addition to that, track record on other EU funded projects shows that the Team gets 100% of costs qualified and reimbursed. The same processes will be applied for this project to minimise the risk of clawback.	Medium	Medium
8. International travel restrictions resulted from the coronavirus pandemic	On-line engagement and meetings have been planned to replace travel arrangements.	Significant	High

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)

The total project costs of £0.796m will be 100% grant funded as match funding is not required in research focused Horizon 2020 projects.

Legal and compliance issues associated with the EU grant and project will be delivered within funding conditions set out in the standard grant agreement issued by the Horizon2020 Secretariat.

Terms and Conditions have been reviewed and agreed by Legal Services and, in the context of the project, they are not deemed onerous and are acceptable to the Council.

BCC officers in charge of the project have a comprehensive understanding of and are content with the terms and conditions outlined in the grant agreement and have the necessary measures in place to ensure compliance. Robust management and monitoring processes will be put in place to ensure compliance as per other EU funded projects the team delivered to date.

G4. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Stakeholder	Role and significance	how stakeholder relationships will be managed
International stakeholders have been included in the Project Board section (F5), there are four academic partners and 11 cities represented in the project.	Delivery Partners	These relationships will be managed by the Lead Partner in Milan (Accountable Body)
Local stakeholders will be engaged through the FOOD LIVING LAB after the project starts	Local advisory group	Food Living Lab will be established. Stakeholders will be invited to participate in monthly meetings on a voluntary basis
Contractors	Contractors	Contractors will be commissioned in Y2 to deliver four innovative and scalable pilot projects.
Impact Investors like Key Fund, Big Society Capital and others	Impact Investors	Relationship will be built with impact investors to link pilots with potential impact investment and allow for scaling up successful interventions.

G5. BENEFITS REGISTER

For major projects and programmes over £20m, this sets out in more detail the planned benefits. Benefits should be monetised where it is proportionate and possible to do so, to support the calculation of a BCR and NPSV (please adapt this template as appropriate)

Measure	Annual Value	Start Date	Impact
(a) Monetised benefits:	n/a		
(b) Other quantified benefits:	n/a		
(c) Non-quantified benefits:	n/a		

Other Attachments <i>provide as appropriate</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Plan • X 	Appendix 2 Appendix 3

APPENDIX 2 - FOOD TRAILS Project Plan



USEFUL LINKS: [Public Sector Equality Duty guidance](#) [Equality Act 2010](#) [Equality Objectives](#) [Race Disparity Audit](#) [Be heard consultation hub](#)

Assessments

Title of proposed EIA	FOOD TRAILS Grant
Reference No	EQUA543
EA is in support of	New Policy
Review Frequency	No preference
Date of first review	31/01/2023
Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Division	European and International Affairs
Service Area	
Responsible Officer(s)	Karolina Medwecka
Quality Control Officer(s)	Janet L Hinks
Accountable Officer(s)	Lloyd Broad
Purpose of proposal	The project will support the development of new Food Policy for Birmingham and fund a selection of pilot interventions responding to the following Food 2030 Priorities: nutrition, participation, circular economy and carbon footprint.
Data sources	Other (please specify)
Please include any other sources of data	European Project
ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Protected characteristic: Age	Not Applicable
Age details:	None identified
Protected characteristic: Disability	Not Applicable
Disability details:	None identified
Protected characteristic: Sex	Not Applicable
Gender details:	None identified
Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment	Not Applicable
Gender reassignment details:	None identified
Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership	Not Applicable
Marriage and civil partnership details:	None identified
Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity	Not Applicable
Pregnancy and maternity details:	None identified
Protected characteristics: Race	Not Applicable
Race details:	None identified
Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs	Not Applicable
Religion or beliefs details:	None identified
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Not Applicable
Sexual orientation details:	None identified
Socio-economic impacts	
Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.	The aims and objectives of the project are compliant with public sector equality duty. BCC will manage a new grant project worth £0.798m gross spend. The FOOD TRAILS project will support the work on new Food Policy for Birmingham and create a platform for stakeholder cooperation (Living Lab) that will enable cross-sectoral work and support a number of pilot initiatives responding to the following challenges: nutrition, participation, circular economy and carbon footprint.
Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended	NO
What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?	Referenced FOOD TRAILS project briefing materials

Consultation analysis	Not applicable
Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.	Not applicable
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?	None identified
What data is required in the future?	Not applicable
Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)	No
If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.	None identified
Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal	The project will design the new food policy and support a number of pilot interventions to respond to the food related challenges linked to the following Food 2030 priority areas: nutrition, widening participation, promoting circular economy, reducing carbon footprint. Through regular stakeholder engagement meetings and events (including on-line activities), the project will aim to engage people with all protected characteristics to seek their views on the proposed policy and encourage resident led interventions to improve city food related proposals.
Consulted People or Groups	A full assessment is not required
Informed People or Groups	A full assessment is not required
Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA	A full assessment is not required
QUALITY CONTROL SECTION	
Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?	No
Quality Control Officer comments	Proceed for approval 28/09/20
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	
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: 43.0
Created at 21/07/2020 07:02 PM by  Karolina Medwecka
Last modified at 01/10/2020 11:57 AM by Workflow on behalf of  Lloyd Broad

[Close](#)

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject: 2019 Major Events Review
Report of: Acting Director Neighbourhoods
Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Ian Ward - Leader
Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Mariam Khan, Commonwealth Games, Culture & Physical Activity O&S Committee
Report author: Chris Jordan
Tel: 0121 303 6143
Email: chris.jordan@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: 007968/2020		
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 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 2019 Birmingham played host to an impressive number of large scale national and international sporting events which inspired and engaged local, national and international audiences from around the world.
- 1.2 As well as providing some of the defining sporting moments of 2019, our major events provided the opportunity for tens of thousands of residents to take part in mass participation events, once again reaffirming Birmingham's status as being one of the premier sporting cities.

1.3 A report was commissioned to review last year's events to demonstrate the increased City profile and economic benefits derived from such events. The work will also form a baseline to inform future decision making and the development of a Major Events Strategy. The resulting document is attached in Appendix 1.

2. Recommendations

2.1 To note the contents of the 2019 Major Events review (Appendix 1), and in particular that the City's investment in major events delivered in excess of £75m economic benefit to the city.

3. Background

3.1 In 2019 Birmingham was host to four world class sporting events

- Gymnastics World Cup
- ICC Cricket World Cup
- Athletics Diamond League
- Badminton All England Championships

3.2 Alongside this there were many more sporting events of national importance as well as significant mass participation events to get people involved in physical activity. Some of the key events in which residents participated included;

- Great Birmingham 10k run
- Great Birmingham Half Marathon
- HSBC Let's Ride
- Velo Birmingham and Midlands
- Birmingham Community Games

These events bring with them a host of positive impacts, with our target impacts revolving around achieving an international profile and delivering a local economic impact. Some of the highlights from individual events are set out below;

- Indoor Athletics Grand Prix – 7270 people visited the city to attend this event from all over the UK
- Gymnastics World Cup – watched on BBC TV by more than 1.3 million people as well as being shown in numerous other countries worldwide.
- Badminton All England Championships – being the most prestigious badminton tournament in the world, this was broadcast to 239 million households worldwide and generated a spending of £1.7m by visitors to this event.
- Velo Birmingham and Midlands - had participants from over 36 different countries and raised more than £1 million for charities and good causes.

- Cricket World Cup and 1st test at Edgbaston – had 350,000 visitors and generated a £68.2m economic impact
- HSBC Let's Ride -10,000 people took part of which 48% were new participants
- British Athletics Championships – generated over 800 hotel bed nights in the city
- The Birmingham Great Run events – generate a £4.2m economic impact with 67% of those participating having an improved impression of the area

3.3 The report is our first review of major events and uses data recorded last year. It is recognised that in future we will need to work with event providers to record the impacts of events in comparable ways to ensure that a cumulative impact can be measured and improved upon, however some key impacts can already be drawn. These include;

- 530,000 visitors to events
- 12,192 hotel bed nights linked to events
- £75m economic impact
- 2,000 of the world's top athletes/players delivering inspiring performances
- 31,500+ people inspired to play more sport
- 10,000 volunteering hours

and between them these make a significant contribution to the outcomes within the Council Plan.

3.4 Birmingham has become synonymous with hosting large scale events and is an attractive location for national governing bodies, international federations, rights holders and event owners because of its geographic location, scale, size of population, wealth of infrastructure and world class facilities. Over the coming months we will seek to take the learning from the review and develop a framework for our approach to major events going forward ensuring that the events we target in the future are delivering maximum impact against the outcomes being sought.

4. Options considered and Recommended Proposal

4.1 The report has been commissioned externally to capture the impacts of the major events hosted by the city. There are no alternative options to consider.

5. Consultation

5.1 The Chair of Commonwealth Games, Culture & Physical Activity O&S Committee has been consulted on the report

6. Risk Management

6.1 There are no risks associate with the report.

7. Compliance Issues:

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

7.1.1 The report sets out in Appendix 1 (page 25) how major events contribute to outcomes within the Council plan 2018-2022.

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 There no legal implications associated with the major events review.

7.3 Financial Implications

7.3.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report. In 2019/20 the Major Events budget was £1.5m.

7.3.2 The cost of the commissioned report was £8,800.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

7.4.1 There are no procurement implications associated with this report

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

7.5.1 There are no employee related implications associated with this report

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.6.1 The report is for noting and there are no adverse impacts associated with the decision.

8. Background Documents

8.1 None

List of appendices accompanying this report:

Appendix 1 Birmingham Major Events Review 2019



BIRMINGHAM MAJOR EVENT REVIEW

2019



Birmingham is renowned across the world as a host city of world class sporting events

In 2019 Birmingham played host to an impressive number of large scale national and international sporting events which inspired the great british public and engaged audiences from around the world.

As well as providing some of the defining sporting moments of 2019, we inspired tens of thousands of residents to take part, once again reaffirming Birmingham's status as being in the premier league of great sporting cities.

World Class events in 2019 included;

Gymnastics All-Around, World Cup

ICC Cricket World Cup

Athletics Diamond League

Badminton All England Championships

Of course sport isn't just about world class athletes and winning gold medals. Sport has a powerful role to play in bringing communities together, encouraging people to spend time with their family and friends, being physically active and giving people a sense of purpose and personal fulfilment.

Birmingham hosted some of the largest mass participation events in the country in 2019 which saw tens of thousands of Birmingham residents and visitors take to the streets and parks to participate in events all over the city.

Great Birmingham Run

HSBC UK Lets Ride Birmingham

Velo Birmingham and Midlands

Birmingham Community Games

If you enjoy the thrill of live sporting action then a visit to Birmingham is a must. The city has some of the most exciting venues for watching or participating in sport in the UK, including Arena Birmingham, Alexander Stadium, Villa Park, Resorts World Arena and Edgbaston stadium.

Our sincere thanks and gratitude to all the event organisers and volunteers who have helped make these world class events possible in Birmingham and kindly provided the content for this report.



Major events can contribute significantly to Birmingham City Council Plan 2018 - 2022 outcomes

OUTCOME 1: Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in

- Provide new employment and business opportunities
- Stimulate investment in world class infrastructure
- Help grow our Tourism and Major Event economy
- Enhance skills and provide training

OUTCOME 2: Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in

- Inspire Young people to achieve
- Provide new opportunities and encourage participation
- Promote health and wellbeing

OUTCOME 3: Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in

- Encourage volunteering and active citizenship
- Local people becoming ambassadors for Birmingham

OUTCOME 4: Birmingham is a great city to live in

- Promote access to and inclusion in major events for all Birmingham's diverse communities
- Promote Birmingham nationally and internationally
- Enhance the brand and image of Birmingham

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

- Direct economic benefit for Birmingham businesses
- Engagement and participation for all Birmingham residents in a World class event
- New and enhanced world class infrastructure in Birmingham
- Birmingham residents gaining life long experiences, training and skills
- Birmingham residents being involved, included and proud of their city

Basketball British League Cup

27 January 2019 | Arena Birmingham



The British Basketball Cup is an annual competition for British basketball teams and is organised by the British Basketball League (BBL), the UK's top professional league. It is one of two peripheral competitions operated by the BBL during the regular season with the other being the British Basketball Trophy. The format of the Cup competition for the 2018/19 season was a single game knockout tournament contested by members of the BBL.

The BBL Cup Final has been hosted at Arena Birmingham since the competition began in 2003. The inaugural women's WBBL Cup Final was included as part of the 2016/17 season and continues to bring together an exhilarating double bill of the very best basketball action the country has to offer.

In the Women's (WBBL) Cup Final, Westfield Health Sheffield Hatters (now known as Petermans Sheffield Hatters) claimed a thrilling and historic 62-60 win over Sevenoaks Suns to claim their first WBBL Cup title. With this victory, Sheffield became the first WBBL franchise to win all four pieces of silverware having won the Trophy, League and Play-Offs in previous seasons.

In the Men's (BBL) Cup Final, a full capacity crowd of 9,400, including school and youth basketball groups, packed the Arena Birmingham to watch the London Lions defeat the Radisson Red Glasgow Rocks 68-54, rounding off a truly spectacular day of top class British basketball action at one of Birmingham's premier sporting venues.

52%

of Basketball Participants over 16 are from BME communities

80%

of people who play Basketball regularly are in the 16-34 age range

Basketball is the **2nd**

most popular team sport among 14-16 year olds



9,400

People attended the Womens and Mens BBL Finals

450

hotel rooms booked in Birmingham for crew Teams and Officials





British Indoor Athletics Championships

9 - 10 February | Arena Birmingham



The 2019 British Indoor Athletics Championships was the national indoor track and field competition for British athletes.

Last hosted at the Arena Birmingham in 2018 the event served as the team trials for the 2019 European Athletics Indoor Championships in Glasgow and as such was the premier event of the national indoor athletics season in the UK. Over 500 athletes representing over 90 different athletics clubs were involved in a fantastic weekend of track and field events.

The event attracted an audience from across the country with nearly a third of all visitors traveling in excess of 100 miles and half brought along their children. This underlines that the policy of British Athletics to ensure all its events are accessible to young people to inspire them to become the next generation of athletes is beginning to work.

Over 250 people involved in the delivery of the event and 8 in 10 of those attending both days of the event contributed to the local economy by staying overnight in the city. As always, the event was also well supported by a group of dedicated volunteers.

273

bed nights in the city associated with people involved in the delivery of the event

525

of the UK's top athletes competed representing over 90 clubs from all over the UK

38

volunteers supported the delivery of the event plus many other coaches and club officials

82%

of those visitors who attended both days stayed overnight



Birmingham Indoor Athletics Grand Prix

16 February | Arena Birmingham



Muller Indoor Grand Prix Birmingham, is an annual indoor track and field competition and is one of a handful of events to hold International Association of Athletic Federation (IAAF) Indoor Permit Meetings status. As one of the later major meetings of the indoor athletics season, it often serves as preparation for the biennial European Athletics Indoor Championships and IAAF World Indoor Championships. The event attracts nearly 200 of the highest calibre athletes from all over the world including World and Olympic medalists.

The event is one of three indoor athletics competitions in the United Kingdom which are sponsored by Müller, alongside the Müller Birmingham Grand Prix and the Müller Anniversary Games in London.

The event attracted a sell-out crowd from across the country with just over a quarter of all visitors traveling in excess of 100 miles and 4 out of 10 bringing along their children.

Over 450 people involved in the delivery of the event (including athletes) and nearly 2 in 10 of those attending contributed to the local economy by staying overnight in the city. As always, the event was also well supported by a group of dedicated volunteers.

The event was attended by **7270** people from across the UK

490

bed nights in the city associated with people involved in the delivery of the event

191

of the top athletes from all over the world competed

40

volunteers supported the delivery of the event

Gymnastics World Cup 2019

23 March | Resorts World Arena

The Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG) Individual All-Around World Cup was a series of four events staged across the world in Greensboro, USA, Stuttgart, Germany and Tokyo, Japan in 2019 with the UK leg taking place in Birmingham at the iconic Resorts World Arena on the 23rd March. Each stage features nine male and nine female athletes, drawn from the world's leading gymnastics nations, competing to be crowned World Cup winners, with each individual event securing vital points on the leader board and also gaining points to qualify a maximum of seven spots to the Olympic Games.

The new event format saw men and the women competing on the same Saturday – with the men's competition in the afternoon and the women's event in the evening. A packed arena of 11,905 spectators were thrilled to see local heroes in action with the City of Birmingham's own World Champion, Joe Fraser in action against some of the best gymnasts in the world.

Visiting Men's and Women's teams from Russia, China, Japan, USA, Canada, Brazil, France, Germany, Netherlands and Switzerland helped to deliver a direct economic impact to the Birmingham economy of £333,000 in ticket sales, overnight stays and food and drink. A further £150,000 was achieved in Gross Value Added, bringing the total economic impact of this one day event close to half million pounds value to the city.

The event also received widespread regional and national press coverage with 57 individual press pieces in print, online and in news reaching an estimated 1.45 million coverage views. The BBC achieved 1.2 million viewers over the weekend with a further 110,000

British
Gymnastics

viewers watching live Online or On Demand. Viewers from around the World also tuned in to watch the action from all the visiting nations through their own international TV channels, as well as additional viewers from Australia, Korea, South Africa, Thailand and Taiwan providing fantastic worldwide exposure for the city of Birmingham.

 **11,905** attendance

£482,920 economic impact

 **57** pieces of media coverage

 **980** bed nights

6 Jobs supported
Online readership 636m



All England Open Badminton Championships 2019

6 – 10 March | Arena Birmingham

The **2019 YONEX All England Championships** was the 109th staging of the greatest and most prestigious Open badminton event in the world – an All England Champion remains the title the world's best want to win.

The 2019 Championships was the 26th year it has been staged at Arena Birmingham and the 38th consecutive year of title sponsorship by YONEX, one of the longest consecutive sponsorship partnerships in the world.

Ticket sales continue to increase year on year and in 2019, the YONEX All England Championships attracted just over 32,000 spectators of which 5,000 were complimentary tickets to VIPs, invited guests, sponsors, partners and schools.

The tournament attracts the 300 best players in the world, supported by approx. 150 coaches and support staff (physios, doctors etc) along with volunteers, technical officials and media personnel from around the world.

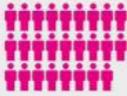
72% of those attending the Championships were inspired to play more often and the event supports No Strings sessions at nine sites across the City with an average total weekly participation of 300. 12 schools signed up to deliver The Racket Pack involving over 1,400 children aged 5-11 and a new club was developed at Billesley Indoor Tennis Centre on the back of this work.

Engagement with United Badminton Association (UBA) which is based in Birmingham to support Bangladeshi badminton community to establish development projects for children and young people has been a success and Legacy West Midlands launched recently with average attendance of over 30 5-16 years olds playing.



Overall, the Championships generated \$64.2M of media value for the event partners with China, Indonesia and Malaysia being the top 3 TV markets by media value and it was broadcast for 1325 hours into 59 territories and reached 239m households.

Collectively, the total spending by visitors represented additional expenditure in Birmingham of around £1.7m during the Championships with 14% of fans from overseas and 92% of them living outside of Birmingham.

 **32,000+** attendances

 **300** volunteers involved in the delivery of the event

72% of those attended were inspired to play more badminton

 The tournament was broadcast to **239m households around the world**

£1.7m total spending by visitors





Velo Birmingham & Midlands 2019

18 – 21 June | Citywide Circuit



Velo Birmingham & Midlands has quickly established itself as the UK's second biggest closed road cycling sportive and one of the biggest sporting participation events in the Midlands, cementing its reputation as the premier region that hosts major, international sporting events.

The event is supported by Birmingham City Council, West Midlands Combined Authority and 5 Local Authorities of Coventry, Sandwell, Dudley, Solihull and Warwickshire and is a key legacy event for the 2022 Commonwealth Games.

Staged on fully closed roads, the 2019 event featured 17,500 riders and attracted more than 50,000 spectators across the 100 and 42 mile routes, which are designed to cater for riders of all ages and abilities from first timers, charity fundraisers to keen amateur cyclist and more experienced riders.

The event also aims to celebrate and reflect the diversity of West Midlands communities with activities accessible to all, with particular focus on BME groups, deprived communities, non-cyclists and families. The event provides a unique platform to promote cycling and healthy lifestyles to diverse and under-represented community groups and aims to become an event embraced and 'owned' by the local community – generating pride from communities, business, politicians, charities and media.



17,500

Participants took part, over 21% were women



Youngest rider was

16

and the oldest was

81



Riders came from

36

different countries



34%

of visitors/participants stayed overnight



Over **£1 million** raised for charities and good causes



Cricket World Cup and Ashes Series

Edgbaston Cricket Ground

Cricket World Cup | 30th May – 14th July

Ashes Series 1st Specsavers Test Match | 1st - 5th August



The 2019 ICC Cricket World Cup was the 12th Cricket World Cup, a quadrennial One Day International (ODI) cricket tournament contested by men's national teams and organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was hosted between 30 May to 14 July across eleven venues in England and Wales with 5 games being played at the Iconic Edgbaston Ground in Birmingham.

The County Ground was welcoming the World Cup matches back for the first time since its £30 million pound upgrade and provided an iconic backdrop for some of the most spectacular and colourful matches within the world cup series which included two New Zealand matches against South Africa and Pakistan and two unforgettable India matches against Bangladesh and England.

On July 11th the historic County Ground hosted the unforgettable World Cup Semi-Final which saw England dominate Australia to reach the World Cup final and go on to eventually win the Tournament . Australia would return to Edgbaston 1st-5th August to face England once again in the opening 5 day Test of the Ashes series and exact their revenge by winning at Edgbaston. England would however stage a comeback and draw the Ashes series overall with a win in the final test.

11 Days
of Major Match Cricket

350,000
match day visitors in 2019

£68.2 million
economic impact

600
Non-Match day Events a Year

70,000
Non-match day visitors



British Cycling and HSBC UK Lets Ride – Family Cycling Event

9 June | City Centre circuit

HSBC UK Lets Ride is a free, family, fun, mass participation cycling event organised by British Cycling, which aims to engage as many people as possible in cycling round a traffic free route in the heart of the city. This year over 10,000 people of all ages and abilities took part enjoying an iconic city centre 5km route, which this year started and finished at Aston University campus and along the way included Edgbaston Cricket Ground, St Martins Church and the Bullring Shopping Centre.

Participants were encouraged along the route by local bands and entertainers and stopped to enjoy the HSBC Lets Ride Festival Zone with entertainment on the main stage and appearances by GB Olympic stars Jason Kenny and Shanaze Reade. The great family festival atmosphere was enhanced by face painting, food and drink stalls, community stalls and the Lets Ride Extreme Mountain Bike Show, Go Ride and HSBC Ready, Set, Ride opportunities for children to learn delivered by British Cycling coaches.

The event this year featured the launch of the HSBC UK and British Cycling Bike Banks programme in conjunction with the Birmingham Active Wellbeing Society (TAWSS). The initiative aims to loan new and recycled bikes to children from areas of high deprivation or families on low income and as well as enabling day to day use gives them the opportunity to take part in the event as well as the 7000 Birmingham Big Bikes recipients.

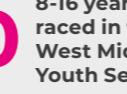
The event also provided an opportunity for 100 young riders from the ages of 8 to 16 to take part in a round of the British Cycling West Midlands Youth Series which



took place after the family event using the same city centre circuit. The series is one of the best supported in the country providing a stepping stone for riders in the West Midlands and surrounding regions to move up from entry level coaching and racing opportunities to a more serious level of racing while still keeping it fun and inclusive.

 **10,000** Participants

 **70** Volunteers
(50 were HSBC UK Staff)

13 Community Cycling Groups  **100** 8-16 year olds raced in the West Midlands Youth Series

 **18** new bikes loaned to families from Birmingham

48% were new participants  **44%** were from the inactive and mass markets

55% said they were likely to increase the amount they ride



BBC WM Community Games 2019

29 - 30 June | Alexandra Stadium

The inaugural **BBC WM Community Games** was held at Alexandra Stadium over an inspirational weekend of the 29th and 30th June, which saw over 50 different community sports organisations come together to 'inspire health and happiness through physical activity in our community'.

The BBC event was staged in partnership with local community champion Dennis Kennedy and Inspire Activity Ltd – supported by Birmingham City Council. Dennis Kennedy has staged more than 30 similar, and extremely successful, events over the last decade.

The 2019 event was heavily promoted by the BBC on radio and social media in the run-up to the weekend and was broadcast live on BBC WM across the two days. It was also supported by Sport Birmingham, Active Black Country and the West Midlands Combined Authority.

An impressive and diverse range of 50 sporting and cultural organisations and communities of interest which came together to promote and share the love of their sport with others. The event was free to take part and the 'have a go and show what you can do' philosophy gave the 4000 children, young people and adults who attended the unique opportunity to try their hand at the huge variety of sports which were available in the West Midlands community.

The diverse range of sports included traditional favourites like Cycling, Gymnastics, Hockey, Netball, Rugby and Tennis but also gave those who attended, the chance to experience lesser known sports like Aikido, Korfball, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Swingball and Orienteering to name just a few.

The BBC WM radio broadcast, live music, dance, drumming and a world record vehicle pull attempt all added to the incredible atmosphere and enjoyment throughout the weekend. This led to 98% of people attending saying that the event was good or excellent, and perhaps more importantly, 81% of people



saying they would go on to visit a sporting provider afterwards which was great news for the growth of Birmingham community sport.

This unique event is set to grow in the future as a true demonstration of the power of sport, its ability to unite individuals and communities, provide people with a sense of purpose and personal fulfilment and showcase the strength of community sport in the West Midlands.

 **4,000** people attended

 **50** different sports involved

 **98%** rated the event as good or excellent

81% said they would visit a sporting provider afterwards

 **Daily coverage**
on BBC WM radio

1 World Record Attempt

Page 738 of 1210

Photography: Richard Harris





Birmingham Athletic Grand Prix

18 August | Alexandra Stadium



IAAF
Athletics

BRITISH
ATHLETICS

The **IAAF Diamond League Birmingham Grand Prix 2019**, formerly known as the British Grand Prix, is an annual athletics meeting which commenced in 1998 and since 2010 it has been a part of the Diamond League series of track and field meets. It has been hosted at the Alexandra Stadium Birmingham since 2011.

In 2019 a large field of high calibre athletes from all over the world competed including World and Olympic medalists. The event attracted a sell-out crowd from across the UK with 4 out of 10 bringing along their children.

Over 200 people involved in the delivery of the event (including athletes) contributed to the local economy by staying overnight in the city. As always, the event was also well supported by a group of dedicated volunteers.



The event was attended by

8319

people from
across the UK

203

bed nights in the city
associated with people involved
in the delivery of the event

205

of the top athletes from all
over the world competed

69

volunteers supported
the delivery of the event





British Athletics Championships

24 – 25 August | Alexandra Stadium

The **2019 British Athletics Championships** is the premier national championship in track and field held in the United Kingdom, and are organised by British Athletics. The event has doubled as the main trials meet for international team selection for major events in which Great Britain and Northern Ireland compete, including the Olympic Games, the IAAF World Championships in Athletics and the European Athletics Championships. Only British athletes may formally compete, though in some circumstances British club-affiliated foreign athletes may take part as guests.

The event was established in 2007, replacing the AAA Championships as the principal event on the domestic athletics calendar in the United Kingdom. It has been held at the Alexandra Stadium since 2008.

Over 700 athletes representing over 100 different athletics clubs were involved in a fantastic weekend of track and field events. The event attracted a large crowd from across the UK with nearly half travelling in excess of 100 miles and 4 out of 10 bringing along their children.

Over 800 people involved in the delivery of the event (including athletes) contributed to the local economy by staying overnight in the city. As always, the event was also well supported by a group of dedicated volunteers.



 The event was attended by
11,783 people from across the UK

 **804** bed nights in the city associated with people involved in the delivery of the event

 **734** of the top athletes from all over the UK competed representing over 100 clubs

 **44** volunteers supported the delivery of the event

Birmingham Great Run 2019

26 May - 10k race | 13 October - Half Marathon race

The **Great Birmingham Run** is an annual half marathon and 10k road running event held in October and May respectively and in 2011 became part of the Great Run series of road races.

GBR is seeking to become the most inclusive, diverse and accessible mass participation running event in the UK in the lead up to and post Birmingham Commonwealth Games 2022. It offers Birmingham residents a full participation pathway from "Couch to Half – Marathon" with a specific focus on community running groups and increasing activity levels amongst harder to reach groups through community running programmes.

This has seen the creation of two Great Run local events and a community running group over recent years and in 2019 student teams from University of Birmingham and Aston University were successfully encouraged to take part in the 10k. The Birmingham NHS trust were offered discounted entries to NHS employees and a Business Team Challenge has also been launched encouraging teams from corporates such as HSBC and Price Waterhouse Cooper.

This is the biggest participation event in the City by quite some distance and as nearly half of the runners were new to the event in 2019 it clearly acts as a huge motivator to get people more physically active. Over three quarters of the participants reside in the West Midlands and the event saw over 500 junior runners in the 10k race this year.

The event also showcases the iconic sites of Birmingham, new and old and delivers a strong economic impact to Birmingham by appealing to participants from outside the West Midlands. This was evidenced in 2019 as the event contributed over £4m to the local economy and a large proportion of those visiting leave with an improved impression of the area.

 **17,300** adult participants across the two events **520** junior participants in the 10k event

 **3212** people stayed overnight and 37% brought family and friends

 **57%** of those attended had an improved impression of the area

£4.2m Overall economic impact

 **8320** were new participants

BIRMINGHAM MAJOR EVENTS IMPACT



OUTCOME 1:

Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in

530,000
event visitors

12,192
bed nights (exc. Cricket)

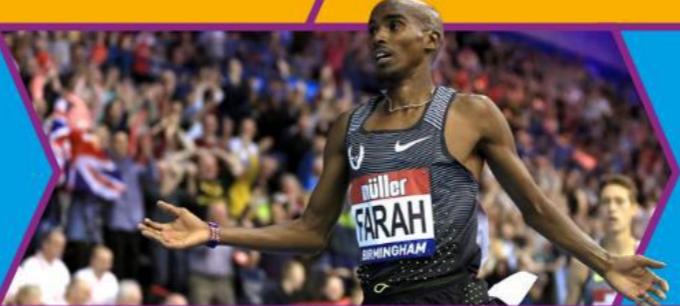
Economic Impact circa
£75 million



OUTCOME 2:

Birmingham is an inspirational city to grow up in

Over 2,000
of the top athletes/
players in the world put on
inspirational performances



31,500+

people were inspired to play more sport from just two events



OUTCOME 3:

Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in



Circa
10,000
volunteering hours
provided by local people



OUTCOME 4:

Birmingham is a great city to live in



67%
of Great Birmingham Run attendees went away with and improved impression of Birmingham



All England Badminton broadcast for 1325 hrs to 59 territories
239m households
around the world

Gymnastics Word Cup
1.3m TV / online views
Est. 1.45m coverage
views for news articles



> 5 Cricket World Cup matches
> The Ashes
> 4 Athletics events
all televised
around the globe

OUTCOME 5:

Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from Hosting the Commonwealth Games



Conclusion & Recommendations

This report demonstrates the positive economic, socio-cultural and environmental impact hosting major sporting events can have for the City of Birmingham.

Birmingham has become synonymous with hosting large scale events and is an attractive location for national governing bodies, international federations, rights holders and event owners because of its geographic location, scale, size of population, wealth of infrastructure and world class facilities.

However, the major events landscape has changed significantly over the last decade and there is more competition globally, and across other major cities in the UK, to attract major events because of the positive impact they can have on a city's brand, image and identity.

Other UK cities are narrowing the gap and it is important that Birmingham remains competitive and retains its position as a world class host city of major events.

New event formats and new sports are emerging, fans are becoming more discerning and niche and technology is providing new innovative ways to consume sports and e-gaming is becoming a global phenomenon.

It is therefore critical that Birmingham looks closely at its current Major Events portfolio and is proactive about planning for the future.

Birmingham City Council invests significantly in supporting major events in a variety of ways; through staff time and support, marketing and promotion, subsidised and special rates for facility hire for organisers, grant aid and in some cases investing financially with rights holders and governing bodies of sport.

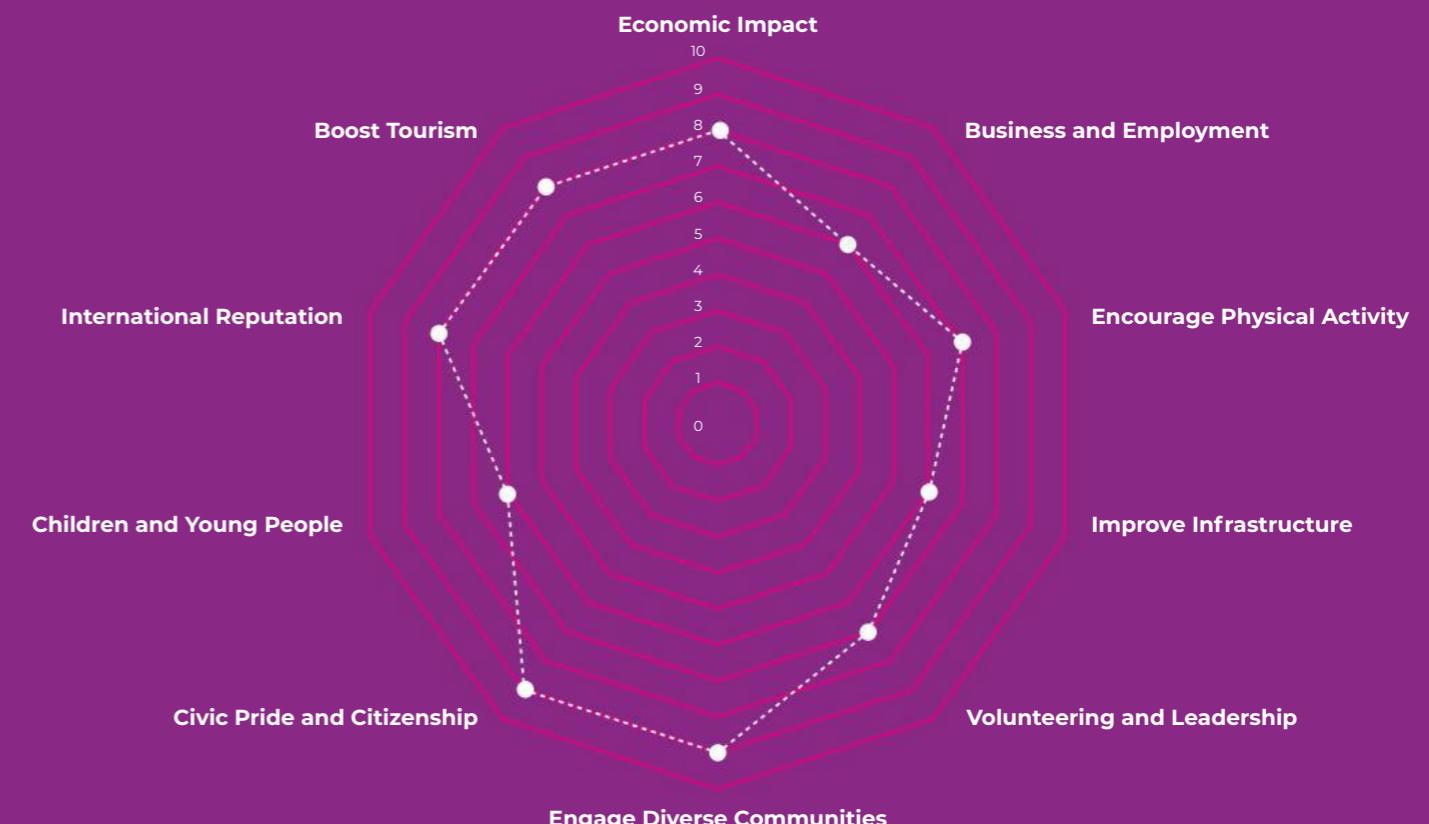
Like all public service expenditure, Birmingham City Council needs to routinely evaluate and prioritise its investment to ensure that it continues to offer the best value for money and greatest return on investment.

Throughout this report we have highlighted some of the positive impacts which major events have had for the City, and we must continue to evaluate them objectively, taking into account a range of factors aligned to our most relevant outcomes and priorities.

We intend to use this review as an opportunity to ask ourselves what we want from our Major Events and what we need to do in the future to achieve the greatest impact.

We will be consulting with our existing, and with potential future partners, to explore ways in which to maximise our current investment and explore new opportunities for growth in our Major Events.

We will be assessing those opportunities against a range of priorities and outcomes for Birmingham which might include for example;





BIRMINGHAM MAJOR EVENTS FACTS AND FIGURES

Basketball British League Cup	
Venue	Arena Birmingham
Date	19 January
Event category	Elite
Event status	National
Event measures	Attendance/participation 9400 attended the women's and men's final 450 hotel rooms booked for crew, officials and players

2019 British Indoor Athletics Championships		
Venue	Arena Birmingham	
Date	9-10 February	
Event category	Elite	
Event status	National	
Event measures	Attendance/participation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 525 athletes competed: 280 men; 245 women• 17% previously attending the 2018 Indoor Champs & 13% attended the World Indoor Championships• Clubs Male – 94 different club finalists• Clubs Female – 91 different club finalists Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 273 bed nights: Contractors/Consultants 138; Major Events Staff 22; Officials 73; Doctors 4; Media Contractors 20; Futures Group 2; Athlete Logistics 6; Performance 8• 82% of those who attended both days stayed overnight	Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 42% travelled to the event by car (driver) & 33% by train• 52% parked at the venue & 25% used a public car park• 31% travelled over 100 miles Social <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 38 volunteers supported the event plus coaches and officials• 50% attended with children

Muller Indoor Athletics Grand Prix Birmingham	
Venue	Arena Birmingham
Date	16 February
Event category	Elite
Event status	International
Attendance/participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7270 attended the event 6180 ticket sales 191 athletes competed: 108 women; 83 men 252 - ClubConnect – Athletes and Coaches 194 - Spectators Family and Friends 28% previously attended the 2018 Indoor Grand Prix & 30% attended the 2018 World Indoor Champs
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 490 bed nights: Athletes 202; Agents/IAAF/Reps 96; Contractors/Consultants 107; Doctors 4; CEO 13; Major Events Staff 24; Media Contractors 9; Athlete Logistics 6; Officials 29
Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39% travelled by car (driver) & 39% by train 50% parked at the venue & 34% used a public car park 27% travelled over 100 miles 16% stayed overnight on the Saturday
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 volunteers supported the event plus coaches and officials 40% attended with children
Event measures	

YONEX All England Open Badminton Championships 2019	
Venue	Arena Birmingham
Date	6-10 March
Event category	Elite
Event status	International
Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32,000+ spectators of which 5,000 were complimentary tickets
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 of the best players in the world, 150 coaches and support staff Supported by 300 volunteers and technical officials. 125 media personnel from around the world
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72% of attendees were inspired to play more often Volunteer Conference staged alongside with over 70 attendees 13 No Strings sessions across nine sites – averaging 300 participants per week North Solihull Leisure Centre expanding No Strings and Racket Pack delivery 12 schools signed up to deliver The Racket Pack – reached 1,400+ 5-11 year olds New club developed at Billesley Indoor Tennis Centre Teacher training of 20 teachers across six schools to improve secondary schools; 12 secondary schools entered 2019/20 National Schools Championships Education and Training – 2 (Level 1 & 2) courses run over the last year Delivery of a disability workshop Engagement with United Badminton Association (UBA) Legacy West Midlands launched with av. attendance of over 30 5-16 year olds
Global Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, generated \$64.2M of QI Media Value from the broadcast on linear TV (\$49.7M) and OTT (\$14.5M) channels China, Indonesia and Malaysia are the top 3 TV markets by media value Broadcast for 1324:55:48 hours into 59 territories and reached 239m households Best performing region, measured by TV broadcast, is the Asia Pacific markets, Overall QI Media Value for Birmingham and Birmingham City Council \$2,176,122
Economic Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% of the audience are from the UK 14% of fans are from overseas 92% of fans live outside of Birmingham 63% are male 25% are UK BME 54% of the fans are aged between 25-54 years The Championships cost USD\$2.6m to stage Additional expenditure in Birmingham is estimated to be £2.58m Total expenditure by all visitors, excluding accommodation, amounted to c. £1.06m Average daily expenditure in Birmingham is estimated at £48 per person Revenue for commercial accommodation providers was c. £0.65m Collectively, the total spending by visitors is around £1.70m
Event measures	

2019 ICC Cricket World Cup & Ashes series	
Venue	Edgbaston Stadium
Date	30 May – 14 July World Cup 1 – 5 August Ashes First Test
Event category	Elite
Event status	International
Event measures	Attendance/participation <ul style="list-style-type: none">· 350,000 may day visits
	Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none">· £68.2m economic impact· 70,000 non match day visits· 600 non match day events

BBC WM Community Games 2019	
Venue	Alexandra Stadium
Date	29-30 June
Event category	Mass participation
Event status	Local
Event measures	Attendance/participation <ul style="list-style-type: none">· 4000 attendees· 98% rated it as good or excellent
	Social <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Nearly 50 sports involved· 81% said they would visit a sports provider afterwards

FIG Gymnastics Individual All-Around World Cup 2019	
Venue	Resorts World Arena
Date	23 March
Event category	Elite
Event status	International
Event measures	Media <ul style="list-style-type: none">· 57 pieces of coverage· 636M online readership· 145M estimated coverage views· 56 average domain authority· 3.2M weekly listeners· 114K readership· 326k circulation
	Attendance <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Spectator spending £164,720· Total Spectator Admissions 11,500· Average number of days attended 1· % of Spectators resident in the host economy 65· % of non-local spectators who are casual visitors 5· Number of Commercial stayers 500· Number of Non-Commercial stayers 50· Number of Day visitors 3,274
Event measures	Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Average number of nights spent in the host economy 1· Average cost per bed-night (per person) £100· Average daily spend on non-accommodation items £30· Spectator and Attendee Spending with Non-local Vendors £0· Organiser spend in Host Economy £107,000· Direct Economic Impact £332,920· Spending to GVA Ratio 44.7%· GVA Impact £148,815· GVA per Workforce Job £26,806· Jobs Supported 6

Velo Birmingham and Midlands 2019 - Cycling Sportive	
Venue	City wide circuit
Date	12 May
Event category	Mass participation – Elite
Event status	Sub-regional
Event measures	<p>Attendance/participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 17,500 participated in the event · 21% of participants were women · 50,000+ spectators · Youngest rider was 16 and oldest 81 · Riders came from 36 different countries <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 34% stayed overnight in hotel or guesthouse · £140.70 average spend per 24 hrs by overnight visitors · £53.45 average spend per day by day visitors · Event generated economic benefit of £1.3 million · Over £1 million raised for charities and good causes · The total gross expenditure at the event was £2,445,060

HSBC Lets Ride Birmingham 2019	
Venue	City Centre circuit
Date	9 June
Event category	Mass participation
Event status	Local
Event measures	<p>Attendance/participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 10,000 attendees · 13 cycling groups · 301 children took on the HSBC UK Go Ride course · 70 volunteers attended · 48% new participants · 55% likely to increase cycling frequency · 11% with a life-long disability · 22% from ethnic background · 58% took part because they want to be more active · 44% who are inactive <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 203 HSBC UK/ BC branded re cycled bikes loaned to children for 6 months · 50% between the ages of 6 and 10 · 95% being in the IMD Quintiles 1 & 2 (the top two poorest groups in the country) · 89% from a BME background · 300 bikes funded

IAAF Athletics Diamond League Birmingham Grand Prix 2019	
Venue	Alexandra Stadium
Date	18 August
Event category	Elite
Event status	International
Event measures	<p>Attendance/participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 8319 attended · 6476 ticket sales · 205 athletes competed; 109 women; 96 men · 448 - ClubConnect – Athletes and Coaches · 283 - Spectators Family and Friends · 28% had previously attended the 2018 Grand Prix and 21% attended the 2018 World Indoor Champs <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 69 volunteers were involved in the event · 41% attended with children <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Bed nights 203: Contractors/Consultants 22; Doctors 4; CEO 1; Major Events Staff 27; Media Contractors 13; Athletes Logistics 8; Officials 101; Ticketing/Spectator Services 6; Performance 21 <p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 58% travelled to the venue by car (driver) & 9% by train

2019 British Athletics Championships	
Venue	Alexandra Stadium
Date	24 -25 August
Event category	Elite
Event status	National
Event measures	<p>Attendance/participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 11783 attended · 8432 ticket sales · 734 athletes competed; 375 men; 359 women · Clubs Male – 106 different club finalists · Clubs Female – 119 different club finalists · 28% previously attended the 2018 British Champs & 17% attended the 2018 World Indoor Champs <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 44 volunteers were involved in the event · 40% attended with children <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 804 Bed nights: Athletes 340; Agents/IAAF/Reps 184; Contractors/Consultants 188; Doctors 4; Major Events Staff 29; Media Contractors 11; Athlete Logistics 6; Officials 35; Ticketing/Spectator Services 4; Performance 3 <p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 54% travelled to the venue by car (driver) & 8% by train · 47% of those who attended both days travelled more than 100 miles

Birmingham Great Run 2019	
Venue	City Centre circuit
Event date	26 May - 10k event 13 October - Half Marathon Event
Event category	Mass participation to Elite
Event status	Regional
Event measures	10k event Attendance/participation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6,600 Adult participants• 520 Junior participants• 64% from Birmingham• 45% new participants Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13% stayed overnight• 27% brought friends and family• 40% view of the area improved• 2.5 people in party• £936,340 total economic impact
	Half marathon event Attendance/participation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 10,700 participants• 52% from Birmingham• 50% new participants Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 22% stayed overnight• 43% brought friends and family• 3 people in party• 67% view of the area improved• £3,224,898 total economic impact

	Participation	Oversight Stays	Economic Impact	Elite Athletes	Inspired	Volunteers	Impression
Basketball British League Cup	9,400	450	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
British Indoor Athletics Championships	N/A	273	N/A	525	N/A	38	N/A
Birmingham Indoor Athletics Grand Prix	7,270	490	N/A	191	N/A	40	N/A
All England Open Badminton Championships	32,000	N/A	£1.7M	300	23,040	300	N/A
Gymnastics World Cup	11,500	980	£332,920	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cricket World Cup & Ashes Series	350,000	N/A	£68.2M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
British Cycling & HSBC UK Let's Ride	10,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,500	70	N/A
Velo Birmingham & Midlands	67,500	5,780	£1.3M	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BBC WM Community Games	4,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,240	N/A	N/A
British Athletics Championships	11,783	804	N/A	734	N/A	44	N/A
Birmingham Athletics Grand Prix	8,319	203	N/A	205	N/A	69	N/A
Birmingham Great Run	17,820	3,212	£4.2M	N/A	N/A	N/A	67
Overall total	529,592	12,192	£75,732,920	1,955	31,780	561	67



Birmingham City Council

Reports not on the Forward Plan / Late Report / Confidential or Exempt Information not Notified

Birmingham City Council

13 October 2020



Subject: Highbury Estate – Heritage Lottery Fund Bid Support and Accountable Body Request

Report of: Interim Chief Finance Officer

Report author: Alison Jarrett, Development and Commercial
Telephone No: 0121 675 5431
Email Address: Alison.jarrett@birmingham.gov.uk

1) Key Decisions not on the Forward Plan / Urgent Decisions

To be completed for Key Decisions not on the Forward Plan 28 days before the Cabinet meeting at which the decision is to be taken.

<i>Reasons for Urgency / why not included on the notification</i>	The administration process for adding the item to the forward plan was not fully completed. The request for it to be added to the Cabinet timetable was made in July and a forward plan reference provided. However a check box for inclusion on the forward plan had not been ticked. The key decision relating to Highbury Hall and the council's support to their Heritage Lottery Fund bid by underwriting their fund raising up to £1m, must be taken because it is impracticable to defer the decision due to the Highbury Trust wishing to make their bid in November 2020.
<i>Date Chief Executive Agreement obtained:</i>	25/09/20
<i>Name, Date and any comments of O&S Chair agreement obtained:</i>	Councillor Sir Albert Bore 22/09/2020

Birmingham City Council
Report to Cabinet
13th October 2020



Subject: Highbury Estate – Heritage Lottery Fund Bid Support and Accountable Body Request

Report of: Interim Chief Finance Officer

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

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Sir Albert Bore - Resources

Report author: Alison Jarrett, Development and Commercial
Telephone No: 0121 675 5431
Email Address: Alison.jarrett@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):	Moseley and Kings Heath	
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference: 007960/2020		
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 On 18 September 2018, Cabinet approved the “commitment to provide capital funding of £2.0m as match-funding towards future grant funding bids by Chamberlain Highbury Trust towards the full refurbishment of Highbury subject to the production of a satisfactory business case by the Corporate Director; Finance and Governance which reduces and eventually eliminates the ongoing revenue cost to the Council”.
- 1.2 Since that date the Trust has not been successful in its main grant bid to the National Heritage Lottery Fund (NHLF) and the council match funding has not been called upon.

- 1.3 The Trust has now been asked to submit a full application to the NHLF for £3m grant funding towards the estimated full £8m cost of works. This follows the successful submission of an Expression of Interest (EoI) earlier this year.
- 1.4 In order to de-risk this application the Chamberlain Highbury Trust (CHT) have asked the City to underwrite their fundraising of £1m, which the CHT needs to find above and beyond the City's previous £2m capital commitment.
- 1.5 Further the CHT have requested that the City act as accountable body for any grants funding received from the NHLF.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Commits to underwrite up to £1m of fundraising by the CHT to support their bid to the NHLF for £3m grant funding for Highbury Hall.
- 2.2 Agrees to act as Accountable Body for grant funding received from the NHLF in respect of capital works at Highbury Hall.
- 2.3 Notes that the balance of the £2m sum approved in September 2018 as match funding towards the Highbury Hall restoration and refurbishment works is still subject to the submission of a satisfactory business case to be approved by the Corporate Director; Finance and Governance, which reduces and eventually eliminates the ongoing revenue cost to the Council.
- 2.4 Approves the early drawdown of up to £150,000 from the £2m capital funding allocated by Cabinet on 18 September 2018, subject to successful NHLF funding approval, noting that, should the project not proceed to delivery stage then this capital sum becomes repayable to the council.
- 2.5 Authorises the City Solicitor to negotiate, execute and complete all relevant documentation to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

- 3.1 The Highbury Estate comprises approximately 13.03 hectares (32.2 acres) of park land including 'Highbury' and Chamberlain House and three lodges. The estate was gifted by the trustees of the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain on 31st March 1932 and is held in trust as Registered Charity no 1039194 since 1994.
- 3.2 Highbury is a Grade II* Listed building. Birmingham City Council is the sole corporate trustee and ultimately responsible for the building and other assets on the Highbury Estate. The City Council's Trusts & Charities Committee (T & CC) which manages trust properties including the Highbury Trust is an internal arrangement and T&CC has only minor delegations with all major decisions including disposals being the responsibility of Full Council sitting as 'Council

as Trustee'. For many years the building has been operated as a wedding/conference centre by Civic Catering. Civic Catering comply on behalf of the Highbury Trust with the current requirement set by the Charity Commission for 12 days free public access to the building.

- 3.3 The Charity Commission in 2010 questioned the then governance arrangements on the basis that the building was being operated for the benefit of the City Council and required stronger separation for its Trust purposes. To effect this T&CC have developed and help put in place the Chamberlain Highbury Trust (CHT) with a Board of Trustees to operate and manage the premises and in particular bring forward proposals for a much needed full refurbishment of the premises. This framework has been ratified in reports to Council as Trustee. As managing trustees they will also be granted a long lease to occupy the premises. The City Council also sought to put in place a lease with Civic Catering and CHT to properly evidence their occupation to the Charity Commission, however this was not completed because of the liability for repairs. Although this lease is not yet complete a market rent is paid by Civic Catering and applied towards the cost of maintaining Highbury. Prior to the collection of this rent Highbury Trust had no registered income.
- 3.4 In recent years the income from Civic Catering has been insufficient, meaning that the building continues to deteriorate and the building was placed on the Historic England 'At Risk Register' in January 2018.
- 3.5 To address the increasing risk to this Listed building and to safeguard its historic interiors while CHT continue to submit grant funding bids to the HLF for the full refurbishment, the Leader together with the Corporate Director, Economy on 28 February 2018 authorised a grant of £0.50m to undertake essential early works to the roof, rainwater goods and to address asbestos issues in the building which is preventing access to some areas and causing consequential damage.
- 3.6 To procure the full refurbishment of Highbury is currently estimated at £8m which can be best achieved through CHT and enabling them to succeed in winning external bid processes, most likely with the NHLF. The proposal for the City Council underwrite an additional £1m of fundraising income is essential at this stage for the bid to have a strong likelihood of success and provides the mechanism by which the overall cost to the Council will be most effectively contained. The refurbishment of Highbury will remain essential even should the bid to be submitted in November 2020 not be successful.
- 3.7 Whilst the CHT were not successful in their 2018 bid for grant funding, they have had success in other areas:

- Following Historic England's decision to place the park on its Heritage at Risk Register, a £300,000 first phase project for the restoration work to the grounds of Highbury was drawn up with local community organisations. In January 2020 they secured a grant of £100,000 towards the cost from the Heritage Lottery. Historic England has provisionally earmarked another £100,000 for the work and a further £20,000 received from a local charitable trust has been allocated to the project. CHT is working closely with the Council's Landscape Practice Group as agents on this project.
- Receipt of £0.240m from Historic England to augment the £0.5m received from the Council in 2018 enabled the contractor to start work on essential repairs and maintenance at the hall (roof repairs and associated works including the replacement of the historic friezes) in March 2020. Work paused due to Covid but has recommenced.

- 3.8 The CHT has continued in positive discussions with the NLHF regarding the comprehensive project for restoring Highbury and its grounds at a current estimate of £8 million with a view to an application in 2020 for £3.3 million (40% project costs) of lottery funding. The new Lottery process requires the submission of an Expression of Interest (EoI) before making an application and the CHT submission was approved immediately, giving a 12 month window in which to submit the full application. Due to support to existing projects under Covid impact, the NLHF has not accepted new applications before October 2020. The EoI process has brought forward some crucial advice regarding de-risking the application to enhance its prospects in face of fierce competition.
- 3.9 Primarily the request as a result of the NHLF advice on de-risking the full application is for the City Council to underwrite the partnership funding total which CHT needs to find above and beyond the City's previous £2m capital commitment. At present, the CHT fundraising strategy requires £1m from Trusts and Foundations over a period of approximately 4 years. CHT are confident that this is achievable and will set out a detailed plan to the council on how this will be raised.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 Rely on existing revenue budgets to maintain the premises – the building will continue to deteriorate as City Council revenue budgets are currently inadequate to fund the increasing maintenance requirements. Further serious water penetration and failure of services may require closure affecting

revenue income and resulting in damage to the City Council reputation as Sole Trustee for the Highbury Estate.

- 4.2 Allow the Grade II* listed premises to become vacant would exacerbate the maintenance issues, leave the property unguarded and at very high risk and would remove the sole opportunity for generating revenue to offset the majority of expenses. However, if successful in their HLF bid the premises would under the management of CHT be closed for the duration of the full refurbishment and when reopened would have new subtenants and lease structures, removing all budget pressures for the estate from the City Council. Once the works are complete then CHT will be responsible for the management and repair of the premises.
- 4.3 If CHT withdraw from Highbury and the Council are required to undertake the works directly the proposed scheme may have to be altered but the full cost of the refurbishment will fall entirely on the Council and there would still be a requirement to secure a similar managing trustees to fill the CHT role to address the governance issues.
- 4.4 The recommended option is to underwrite the fund raising of CHT up to £1m and confirm the council's strong support to a successful NHLF bid.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The Chairman of Trusts and Charities Committee has been briefed on the proposals promoted by CHT and the works proposed to be undertaken if the bid is successful. Ward Members have not been formally consulted on this proposal but will be included in consultation on any reports progressing from Trusts & Charities Committee (T&CC) to meetings of 'Council as trustee'. Highbury Estate is held in trust and two of the Trustees (Councillor Brigid Jones, Deputy Leader, Bournbrook and Selly Park Ward and Councillor Phil Davis, Billesley Ward) are elected Members.
- 5.2 The Trustees of CHT have made representations for assistance from the City Council and are fully engaged in this proposal. No additional external consultation is envisaged though CHT have fully undertaken considerable public consultation on the refurbishment scheme and the proposals for the future management of Highbury.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 The benefits to the Council include reduced financial risk in relation to the maintenance and repairs of the property held in Trust. As Trustee, BCC will be required to improve and maintain the condition of the building. The City will benefit from a completed scheme, the building will continue to be available as

an historic asset for public enjoyment and also as a setting for the council's commercial events catering arm.

7 Compliance Issues

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

- 7.1.1 The Highbury Estate is held in trust, owned and managed by Birmingham City Council and Highbury Estate is a Registered Charity no 1039194. The City Council has made use of Highbury since the original gifting in 1932. The duty to maintain the asset has rested with the Council as Sole Trustee ever since. The City Council has addressed the concerns raised by the Charity Commission on governance and under investment and has promoted the formation of Chamberlain Highbury Trust to be the managing trustees for the Highbury Estate.
- 7.1.2 Chamberlain Highbury Trust is Registered Charity no. 1169845. A long lease of 125 years to CHT, allowing the subletting of the premises, has been approved at Council as trustee on 13th March 2018 replacing the earlier approval of a 35 year lease. It was agreed that a grant of a long lease would demonstrate the intended longevity of the CHT in taking forward the management of the Highbury Estate, improve their standing with the funding bodies and better support the proposed NHLF bid. It will also improve the standard of accommodation (and therefore rental levels) for any sublettings that may take place after the refurbishment. The rent is to remain a peppercorn rent only. CHT will be responsible for all revenue costs for the premises from the start of the lease.
- 7.1.3 Contributing to the refurbishment of Highbury will safeguard the premises and support the City Council's Birmingham Heritage Strategy 2016 -2019 and the Birmingham Cultural Strategy 2016 – 2019.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 The power to acquire, dispose and manage assets in land and property is contained in sections 120 and 123 of the Local Government Act 1972.
- 7.2.2 Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 allows the Council to do anything (whether or not involving the borrowing, expenditure or lending of money or the acquisition or disposal of any of its property) which is calculated to facilitate or is conducive or incidental to the discharge of its functions.
- 7.2.3 The General Power of Competence under the Localism Act 2011, sections 1 to 8 also gives local authorities, "the power to do anything that individuals generally may do" as long as it acts lawfully.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 The provision of up to £1m underwrite for the NHLF grant bid will, if called upon, be funded from Corporate Capital Resources. The term of requirement is expected to be over a 4 year period which is the fundraising term for the project and will be drawdown as required by the capital works and repaid from donations and grant aid received as a result of the fundraising. Should these activities fall short of the £1m target then the capital fund will be required. Should the NHLF bid not be successful then this sum will not be required.
- 7.3.2 This underwrite is in addition to the £2m grant funding awarded by Cabinet in September 2018, which together with additional grant bids, volunteer time and secured funding will provide the 60% required match for the bid.
- 7.3.3 The duty to maintain the Highbury Estate rests with the City Council as Sole Trustee, but by providing this match funding commitment to CHT, the Council is demonstrating its commitment to the future sustainability of Highbury. This funding will be used as match funding towards the NHLF grant application by CHT for the full refurbishment. Should CHT be successful with their NHLF bid in the latest 2020 round, then they will enter into the long lease and management and repair responsibilities will pass to the council.
- 7.3.4 In accordance with the September 2018 approval which resulted in a failed bid to NHLF, should the 2020 bid prove successful then the Assistant Director, Development and Commercial in consultation with CHT and Civic Catering, will produce a business plan which demonstrates how the revenue cost to the Council can be reduced and removed completely following a successful grant application.
- 7.3.5 In the event that the current 2020 NHLF bid is unsuccessful, then further applications may be required and the works will be delayed. In the event that CHT is unable to successful drawdown sufficient grant in order to complete the full or majority of refurbishment works then further options will need to be considered and will be subject to a further Cabinet report.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.4.1 In the event of a successful application, the City Council will look to enter into arrangements with CHT to act as accountable body and defray the full project cost on their behalf, which will include £2m of capital expenditure funded by the City Council. Acivico will provide a supervisory role to ensure that value for money is obtained in all procurements. The Birmingham Business Charter for

Social Value will form part of the contracts and expenditure within this project as appropriate.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if any)

7.5.1 N/A

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.6.1 The principle benefit of supporting the essential works through the match funding requirements will be to ensure the premises remain open to the public in the long term. A copy of the Equality Act 2010 – Public Sector Duty statement was appended to the Cabinet report of 18 September 2018 in relation to the exact same project and NHLF bid and refurbishment works at Highbury Hall. An initial screening was undertaken which indicated that a full Equalities Assessment was not required as the proposals provide improved facilities for everyone and all opportunities for promoting equality have been taken. (Reference ID EQUA69).

9 Appendices

none

10 Background Documents

10.1 Cabinet report of 18 September 2018 - Highbury Estate - Matchfunding For Heritage Lottery Fund Bid For The Refurbishment Of Highbury - Ref: 005278/2018

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject: Update on Fire Safety in High Rise Buildings – Council Stock

Report of: Acting Director - Neighbourhoods

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Sharon Thompson, Cabinet Member for Homes and Neighbourhoods

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Penny Holbrook - Chair of Housing and Neighbourhoods Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Report author: Martin Tolley
Head of Capital Investment and Repairs
Tel: 0121 303 3974

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: 007937/2020		
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential :		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 To provide an overview of Birmingham City Council's response following Grenfell and Dame Judith Hackitt's subsequent report 'Building a safer future' and the Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 report.

2 Recommendation

- 2.1 Cabinet are recommended to note the report content and endorse the approach being taken to respond to the findings of these fire safety reports.

3 Background

- 3.1 Following the fire at Grenfell Tower the government commissioned an independent review of building regulations and fire safety which was led by Dame Judith Hackitt. This resulted in recommendations in regard to both the physical aspects of building safety and also in regard to how landlords work with their residents on fire safety matters.

- 3.2 The Cabinet report ‘Grenfell One year on’ 24th May 2018 (background report) provided an overview of the Council’s immediate response and activity post Grenfell. The Cabinet report ‘Fire Safety and High-Rise Buildings Update’ 29th October 2019 provided a further update to Cabinet on actions taken during 2018/19.
- 3.3 The Regulator of Social Housing on 17th June 2019, issued regulatory notices to two local authorities in respect of compliance with the Home Standard (which is part of the Consumer standard that applies to local authorities) and specifically on a range of health and safety requirements. The standards require that providers will *‘meet all applicable statutory requirements that provide for the health and safety of occupants in their homes’*. Birmingham City Council has reviewed and assessed the City Council’s position against this report and its recommendations. The internal review has resulted in the updating of a central repository specifically in relation to HRRBs of all related health & safety polices and compliance procedures and as a result of this working practices are continually reviewed and improved. We are liaising with the Regulator of Social Housing for a quality inspection to be carried out.
- 3.4 All activity is being co-ordinated through the Fire Safety Steering Group, which is chaired by Head of Service Asset Management and Maintenance. The Chair of the FSSG is working in conjunction with the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government, Local Government Association and the National Housing Federation.
- 3.5 The Chair of the Fire Safety Steering Group has been in regular dialogue with Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government regarding a range of issues including Large Panel System High Rise Residential Building (HRRBs) and Birmingham City Council’s approach to its future management which is being used as an example for other local authorities to learn from. Birmingham’s approach post Grenfell has also been showcased in conjunction with the Local Government Association and the National Housing Federation at their recent Building Safety Forum event.
- In June 2019, the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government commenced its long-awaited consultation, “Building a Safer Future” with proposals for reform of the building safety regulatory system. This consultation follows on from the government’s Implementation Plan published in December 2018 which set out how the government intended to take forward the recommendations from Dame Judith Hackitt’s Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety. Birmingham City Council facilitated resident feedback and the Fire Safety Steering Group provided technical feedback to the consultation, which closed in July 2019.
 - Birmingham City Council is also part of the Early Adopters group initiated by MHCLG that has made a commitment to placing building safety and the safety of residents at the heart of all organisations.
- 3.6 The Grenfell Tower Inquiry’s Phase 1 Report was published on 30th October 2019. Hearings for Phase 2 have been suspended following the Prime Minister’s guidelines around COVID-19 with plans to resume evidential hearings on July 6th 2020 with limited attendance.

- The Government plans to introduce two bills:
 - The Fire Safety Bill, which is currently progressing through parliament. This will implement the relevant legislative recommendations of the Grenfell Tower Public Inquiry Phase 1 Report and put beyond doubt that the Fire Safety Order will require building owners and managers of multi-occupied residential premises of any height to fully consider and mitigate the risks of any external wall systems and fire doors.
 - The Building Safety Bill will put in place new and enhanced regulatory regimes for building safety and construction products, and ensure residents have a stronger voice in the system. The Government aim to publish a draft of this bill before summer recess.
- 3.7 On 11th March 2020 the Government announced that it will provide £1 billion to fund the removal and replacement of unsafe non-ACM cladding systems. This is in addition to the £600 million made available for remediation of the highest risk ACM cladding. The prospectus for this fund was released on 26th May 2020 and registration opened from 1st June-31st July 2020 with the full application process opening at the end of July 2020. Birmingham City council are applying for this remediation funding for the HRRBs that are in scope.
- 3.8 The Government has established a Fire Protection Board chaired by the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) which will lead a Building Risk Review Programme to ensure all High-Rise Residential Buildings (HRRBs) of 18m or above are inspected or reviewed by the end of 2021.
- 3.9 A 'Stay Put' steering group has been formed by MHCLG and the Home Office together with NFCC which includes technical specialists, academics, fire sector leads and employee group representatives. The steering group met for the first time on 18th December 2019. An initial evidence review has already been conducted and the home office will be commissioning a more detailed independent evidence assessment in the near future.
- 3.10 Robert Jenrick (Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government) has advised he will be bringing forward a Social Housing White Paper later this year that will set out further measures to empower tenants and support the continued supply of social homes. This will include measures to provide greater redress, better regulation and improve the quality of social housing

3.11 Update on Fire Safety and Assurance activity

3.11.1 Stay Put Policy

- Birmingham City Council is undertaking a review of the evacuation procedures in conjunction with WMFS for our HRRBs. A draft Fire Emergency Evacuation Plan (FEEP) has been produced and is being shared with WMFS, West Midlands Police, West Midlands Ambulance Service, Western Power and Cadent Gas for them to provide commentary. This will be presented to FSSG

3.11.2 Fire Awareness Visits

- The opportunity for our tenants to have Safe and Well visits from WMFS has been built into our new lettings and referrals practices and procedures

3.11.3 Fire Risk Assessments

- All Birmingham HRRBs have a current Type 1 Fire Risk Assessment, covering all communal areas. They are subject to a rolling 12-month programme of re-assessment. Type 1 Assessments do not include entry into individual flats and are non-destructive assessments.
- Birmingham City Council has its own in-house team of officers who are accredited Fire Risk Assessors, who carry out our HRRB Type 1 Fire Risk Assessments.
- Birmingham City council are currently piloting the introduction of Type 3 Fire Risk Assessments to communal parts and individual flats (which is a non-destructive inspection) in all dwellings in HRRBs. Carrying out Type 3 Fire Risk Assessments will provide assurances to the council and residents the continued fire safety of these buildings.

3.11.4 Building Safety Manager

- A key recommendation from the Building a Safer Future report is that a 'Building Safety Manager' (BSM) is to be appointed for HRRBs, and possibly other flatted accommodation with the responsibility for ensuring systems are in place that effectively manage building and fire safety; the Building Safety Manager will also be the conduit for the residents' voice in HRRBs. It is envisaged that the role of the BSM will include Type 3 Fire Risk Assessments, engagement with residents living in the HRRBs, carrying out monthly audits of HRRB inspections and dealing with issues identified through audits.
- Birmingham City Council have been piloting this role since November 2019, with the intention for it to be rolled out to all 211 HRRBs by 2021. The full competencies and requirements for the role will be published by Government in summer 2020.
- It has been identified through this pilot that to incorporate the BSM role will require a significant increase in FTE resources.

3.11.5 Retro fit sprinklers

The sprinkler programme is now in the last year of a 3-year installation programme however this has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The installations continue to be delivered by our contractors across the city to all our HRRBs. Performance is monitored daily, weekly and monthly by AMMD. There are very high-levels of customer satisfaction and generally residents are welcoming the installation of this important life-saving equipment into their homes.

3.11.6 Fire Doors

- Following the events at Grenfell, it was highlighted that there was a requirement to test all of the previously fitted doors against the new more robust fire safety standard.
- MHCLG agreed on the composition of a Q Mark composite fire door scheme. Birmingham City Council will now be replacing all fire rated front doors and frames. It is estimated that there will be an additional cost in the region of circa £34m. Any required work will be carried out in conjunction with Shelforce who have now achieved the European standard accreditation for these doors.

3.11.7 Further Enhanced Fire Safety works

- The Capital Investment Team is undertaking further enhanced fire safety work on the exteriors of HRRBs. The blocks that require additional external upgrades have been identified through extensive joint working between the Fire Engineers from West Midlands Fire Service and Birmingham City Council's Capital Investment Team.
- This work will ensure that all HRRBs meet the new Limited Combustibility A2 fire safety standard, as recommended by the Fire Service and central government. Work is in progress with a planned completion date for all work by December 2021.

3.11.8 Resilience Testing

- Resilience exercises are co-ordinated between Birmingham City Council's Housing Service and West Midlands Fire Service. These exercises simulate a live fire safety situation. The exercises are also supported by West Midland Fire Service personnel using apparatus from a range of stations. Birmingham City Council Housing personnel are also involved in this important exercise along with colleagues from the Contact Centre and the city council's Resilience Team. The simulation focuses on the evacuation of volunteers and dummies from the block, as well as taking medical care of casualties and management of fatalities. It also provides West Midland Fire Service the opportunity to pilot new technology and monitor the oxygen equipment. Learning from the exercises can inform some minor changes and revision to the current resilience plan. Resilience exercises scheduled for 2020 have been put on hold due to Covid-19 and will be arranged for later in the year.

3.11.9 Private High-Rise Residential Buildings (HRRBs)

- MHCLG requested the local authority to facilitate the completion of surveys in relation to External Wall Insulation (EWI) systems regarding all HRRBs including those which are privately owned. All identified HRRBs within the Birmingham City Council Boundary have been surveyed and we are working closely with MHCLG to provide the required information.

3.11.10 Improved Resident Engagement

- Residents are being fully consulted in regard to all fire safety related works. Particular emphasis is on contacting vulnerable residents to ensure everyone is fully engaged. Consultation regarding fire safety works is completed by the Repairs Contractors prior to any major works commencing.
- The recruitment of block Champions/Inspectors has continued to be a priority, however this is currently on hold due to the Covid-19 pandemic. We currently have 50 tenants interested in working with the service, and training will be arranged once it is possible for group meetings to resume. A role profile has already been prepared, and is utilised in the recruitment processes, however we do need to be mindful that these are volunteer roles and therefore the level of tenant interest will always impact on the aim of having one block champion/inspector per block. The cabinet member has agreed for a full external review of tenant engagement to take place and the outcomes and recommendations from this review will build the tenant engagement strategy for the future.
- Daily block inspections of HRRBs are carried out daily (Mon to Fri) and confirmation that an inspection has been carried out is displayed on the block notice board each day.
- A review of the Conditions of Tenancy in regard to the council and resident responsibilities will be finalised once the detailed requirements from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government are fully known.
- The NFCC visited Birmingham City Council's Asset Management & Maintenance Division (AMMD) on 23rd October 2019 to discuss the relationship between Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) and Fire & Rescue Services (FRS) in terms of resident voice and resident engagement strategy, with particular reference to provision of information, redress and routes for escalation for fire safety concerns and resident responsibilities and duties. Dialogue has remained open between the NFCC and Birmingham City Council since this visit and the NFCC thanked us for providing them with invaluable insights and shared a summary of the day with their MHCLG colleagues.

3.11.11 HRRB Repository

- A key recommendation from the Building a Safer Future report is that a golden thread of core building safety information relating to HRRBs is held throughout the lifecycle of the building in a central repository. The review made clear that the new regulatory framework must be underpinned by robust record keeping, with a digital ‘golden thread’ of key building information running through all phases of design, construction and occupation.
- The Government is working to develop a consistent labelling and traceability system that supports the creation and maintenance of the golden thread of building information.
- The IT requirements for a HRRB repository, that will combine and hold all relevant information that relates to our HRRBs, has been specified. The solution will provide a single repository that will hold all relevant information and enable BCC staff as well as select external bodies such as emergency services to have access.
- Safety Case Files for each HRRB are currently being developed and will be held and updated on these repositories.

3.11.12 Waste Management

- Waste Management and Housing Services will continue to work together to ensure that the weekly schedule of bin collections will continue and ensure that there is no build-up of waste items in all HRRBs.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 This project could have been outsourced to a third party consultancy, however it was felt that due to the time scales and the wide and varied approach required across the entirety of the service, an internal resource with in-depth knowledge of the service would be more efficient and cost effective. To address this, the Fire Safety Steering Group was formed and headed up by the Head of Capital Investment and Repairs and supported by other Heads of Service and operational staff from across the wider Housing Service.
- 4.2 Cabinet are recommended to note the report content and endorse the approach being taken to respond to the findings of the Building A Safer Future report, Grenfell Tower Inquiry Phase 1 report and the government’s response to these.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The ongoing activity in regard to fire safety and engagement as detailed in this report has been shared with tenants through the City Housing Liaison Board, Cabinet Member for Homes and Neighbourhoods, West Midlands Fire Service, Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government and the Local Government Association. The joint working with West Midlands Fire Service since Grenfell is overseen by the Fire Safety Steering Group and an updated Project Plan is contained in Appendix 2.

6 Risk Management

6.1 See Appendix 1.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

7.1.1 Maintaining and improving the council owned housing stock directly contributes to the strategic outcomes of the Sustainable Community Strategy, the proposed Council Business Plan and Budget 2018+. Outcome 4 – Birmingham is a Great Place to Live - in particular under the theme of securing a high quality of life for residents.

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 The proposed allocation of work is consistent with the effective management of the council's housing stock under Part II Housing Act 1985.

7.3 Financial Implications

7.3.1 To date Birmingham City Council has received no direct financial support from central government however it is acknowledged that Birmingham City Council has been allowed to extend prudential borrowing to fund the sprinkler programme.

7.3.2 The Sprinkler System Programme budget is £31.0m, of which £2.8m was spent in the financial year 2018/19 and £12m in the financial year 2019/20 on sprinkler installation. The budget for 2020/21 is £16.2m.

7.3.3 The overall capital Housing Investment Programme is being reviewed to reflect the high priority fire safety works in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) HRRBs, such as the installation of fire doors and frames replacement of window and balcony infill panels, and other requirements from fire assessments. This review also takes into account the requirement to replace expired life cycle elements such as windows, roofs, kitchens, bathrooms, door entry systems, rewires, gas central heating in the overall HRA stock.

7.3.4 Funding of these competing priorities will be challenging and. An application has been made for remediation funding made available by the Government to assist with the programme of works in relation to cladding remediation. Updates on the programme in future years will be picked up in the budget process and reported to Cabinet accordingly.

7.3.5 The BSM role is not budgeted in the HRA. Savings will need to be identified in the HRA in order to fund the appropriate level of BSM resource required for the HRA high-rise stock -this could be a number of posts. The level of saving will be dependent on any additional finance that might be available from Central Government for this role. For non-HRA buildings, additional General Fund budget will be required for the BSM resource needed, i.e. Barry Jackson Tower.

7.4 **Public Sector Equality Duty**

7.4.1 Attached - Appendix 3 and Appendix 4

8 **Background Documents/ Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Risk Register Action Plan

Appendix 2 – Fire Safety Steering Group Project Plan V2

Appendix 3 – Equality Act 2010

Appendix 4 – Equality Impact Assessment

Risk Register and Action Plan for: Update on Fire Safety in High Rise Buildings						
Date produced: July 2020						
Risk No	Risk description	Risk mitigation	Residual / current risk			Additional steps to be taken
			Likelihood	Impact	Prioritisation	
1.	Resident refusal to undertake essential fire safety works i.e. sprinkler installation	Robust communication and engagement process designed to alleviate resident concerns and encourage them to accept sprinkler systems.	Medium	Significant	High	
2.	Asset Management and Maintenance staffing resources reduced	It is vital that the Asset Management and Maintenance division restructure reflects the need for growth brought about with the increased requirements for Fire Risk safety management of our High/Low Rise residential buildings as a result of the Dame Judith Hackitt review.	High	Significant	High	
3.	Judith Hackitt Review/ Government Policy not being implemented	The Asset Management and Maintenance division has a dedicated fire safety steering group and project plan that is implementing any recommendations to ensure the continued fire safety risk management of our high and low rise residential buildings.	Low	Low	High	
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.				

Item 14

Tower Block Fire Safety Action Tracker v2

Task No.	Action	In support of Hackitt Review Recommendations	Owner	start date	target date	completion date	overdue	Identified Resources	Dependencies	Comments 27/07/2020	Comments 06/07/2020	Comments 01/06/2020	Comments 09/03/2020	Comments 17/02/2020	Comments 22/01/2020	Comments 06/01/2020	Comments 04/11/19	Comments 02/10/2019	
1	Cost analysis to be carried out of the impact of the new guidance and legislation		Martin Tolley	23/07/2018						A briefing note has been created for this and FSSG will confirm this action can be completed at the next meeting									
6.6	Consider fire procedure notices and information for low rise		Wendy Carroll		01/10/2020					This is on track to be completed by the end of September 2020			JF Chased this last week and these notices are available and Wendy is going to arrange to go out to local teams this w/c 06/07/2020. Over the next two months these notices will be going up in the low rises with completion by the end of September 2020	Await costs John F. arranging for a quote for the provision of sign which was agreed to be displayed in each low rise block.	FSSG agreed low rise procedure and WMFS approved the content. John Flaherty to chase printing to get costs for printing procedure which Local Teams can then display across low rise blocks.			Hopefully get decision on getting printed on 04/11/19. Escalation sent.	
1.3	Identify the cost of implementing Building Safety Managers		Martin Tolley		30/09/2020			BSM pilot group	Legislation (task 21)										
2	Review all decisions made at FSSG		Martin Tolley	23/07/2018	31/08/2018	28/11/2018													
2.3	Ensure the project plan falls in line with the Fire Safety Bill & Building Safety Bill currently and update as this progresses through parliament.		All			31/03/2021													
3	Governance		Martin Tolley		04/10/2018	28/01/2019													
4	Fire Risk Assessment		Martin Tolley	01/01/2018															
4.1	Fire Risk Assessment Proposals	3.4 a & b	Martin Tolley	01/01/2018	01/08/2020		Yes	Sarah Ager					This is included in the BSM proposal that is with the re-structure. In-house CWOs are undertaking HRRB FRAs		Comprehensive Training completed in November 2019 for CWO undertaking FRA Duties	CWOs are undertaking FRAs for all high rise. JF is arranging comprehensive training for additional CWO resources	Decision made at FSSG 04/11/19 that inhouse resources should be utilised to carry out FRA on all high rise blocks. Existing FRA through contractors should be used for low rise and this reviewed as more CWOs are trained on FRAs.		
4.9	Process for issues identified with FRAs		John Flaherty, Wendy Carroll									John Flaherty, Wendy Carroll & Carl Hides have a meeting in May around the issues identified with FRAs. John has a meeting tomorrow with the contractor who undertake these FRAs this week to go over how these should be filled in and where issues should be signposted.							
5	Compiling Safety Case for each block	3.2b	Ricky Jones																
5.3	Collate information for safety case file for all high rise blocks	3.4 c, 3.5c, 4.2b, 4.3b, 4.5b, 4.6b,	Ricky Jones		20/01/2020			BSM pilot group					Met with Sid and made a list of what is missing from the safety case file. This has since been chased for the missing information and we are still waiting for a couple pieces of information	Meeting booked with Sid on 23/01/2020 to look at the safety case files (where to get the information and any issues with getting it)	Ricky to progress with Sid re. the pilot safety case files. These need to be completed by 20/01/20	Martin Tolley has advised that the CIT Admin staff will be compiling the safety case files with technical support from Geraldine Keanie. These will be signed off by John Flaherty and Wendy Carroll. Ricky Jones will be managing the Admin Staff and providing updates at FSSG			
5.4	Define what needs to be included in the safety case file for low rise	4.2a, 4.3a	Ricky Jones		31/03/2020			BSM pilot group					This will not be determined until the above safety case files are finalised	This will not be determined until the above safety case files are finalised					
5.5	Safety Case Files - Block Profiles - hard copy in blocks		John Flaherty		30/06/2020								John Flaherty is going to look at the block profiles and if they are complete (it is believed they are) then John is going to arrange for hard copies of block profiles to be in each block. John will give a briefing note to Martin Tolley on 12/05/2020 to advise when and how this will happen. John will also be arranging for electronic copies to SSM's in Housing Management and AMMD. Martin Tolley will be taking these to DMT also.						
6	Low rise flat Project	3.4 c, 3.5c, 4.2b, 4.3b, 4.5b, 4.6b,	Sarah Ager																
6.3	Review FRA property list for low rise	3.4 c, 3.5c, 4.2b, 4.3b, 4.5b, 4.6b,	Carl Hides		31/06/2020					This is not an action for Carl Hides. the list I understand has gone from AMMD to the local housing teams and has been verified?		Sarah to action.	CH update - The list needs to be communicated to and reviewed by the local housing management teams.		Change owner as this is not Carl Hides. Martin Tolley owner. It has previously been confirmed that Sid Turner/Asset Management have photographs of all low rise blocks.	List to be run off Northgate to understand all on the programme that are required			
6.4	Scope how to collect images of all low rises	3.4 c, 3.5c, 4.2b, 4.3b, 4.5b, 4.6b,	Sarah Ager		30/10/2020					This is being carried out by the stock condition surveyors - they have completed 362 low rise block surveys as of 24/07/2020. Need to meet targets and milestones around these (6 per day between 4 surveyors)		CWOs are undertaking this through COVID19 capacity		PMS is carrying out this exercise		Ricky / Paul to do analysis of where there are missing images	Pictures have been obtained and they will be saved on BSU	Pictures are available for all low rise. Need to be added to low rise block folders	
7	Fire Risk Management Assessment & Remediation	3.2a 3.2b	Martin Tolley																
12.1	Finalise policy for mobility scooters		Wendy Carroll		31/08/2020					JJ needs to take this to DMT (Date to be confirmed) WC will reforward to JJ and ask him for an update.				JJ requested WC prepare a briefing note to take to DMT. WC awaiting indicative costs for shed area conversion prior to submission.	WC forwarded to John Jamieson to go to DMT for agreement.		The scooter policy is completed. This will be revamped as a briefing note for cabinet		
7.4	Recently fitted fire doors need to be inspected to ensure they are up to Qmark standard. This needs to be independent testing to ensure the correct fitting has been carried out		John Flaherty		31/08/2020					A test was carried out at BT independently - there were a few minor concerns and JF will confirm at the next FSSG that these have been rectified.		Update required		Commenced Testing Inspection in December 2019 in Barry Jackson Tower Blocks, All Test will be completed end of March 2020	Commenced Testing Inspection in December 2019 in Barry Jackson Tower Blocks, All Test will be completed end of March 2020	B/T audits have been carried out. (Cost of contractor). Remedial works will need to be carried out by contractors and satisfy audit team.			

Task No.	Action	In support of Hackitt Review Recommendations	Owner	start date	target date	completion date	overdue	Identified Resources	Dependencies	Comments 27/07/2020	Comments 06/07/2020	Comments 01/06/2020	Comments 09/03/2020	Comments 17/02/2020	Comments 22/01/2020	Comments 06/01/2020	Comments 04/11/19	Comments 02/10/2019
7.5	Training staff of fire risk awareness		John Flaherty	01/10/2020			fl		JF is looking to continue training in September - JF has sent the list of currently completed to CH and DP				John Flaherty has advised around 60% of estate-based staff have been trained. He is going to provide the details of who has been trained and the name of the training to Carl Flaherty and Dave Prosser.	Commenced on the 11 November 2019 Fire Risk Assessment Training for AMMD Staff and Housing Management, this Training is ongoing into July 2020	Commenced on the 11 November 2019 Fire Risk Assessment Training for AMMD Staff and Housing Management, this Training is ongoing into July 2020	Training ongoing		Fire awareness training set up from November - February for a range of staff. Day 1 Class Room The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 Alongside the Housing Act 2004, the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (FSO) introduced duties in relation to fire safety in the common areas duties in relation to fire safety in the common areas of IMOs flats, maisonettes and sheltered accommodation The duty is placed on the responsible person, who is required to carry out a fire risk assessment. Or those who manage Fire Risks The aims of the fire risk assessment are: • to identify the fire hazards; • to reduce the risk of those hazards causing harm; • to decide what physical fire precautions and management arrangements are necessary to ensure the safety of people in the premises if a fire does start. Day 2 All delegates will be required to carry out site FRA in the Morning, and in the afternoon period Delegates will be required to complete an exam. The above Training will commence 11 November 2019 for all Grades 4 & 5 in AMMD HM. I am also arrange for Housing Grade 3 Staff half a day re Fire Risk Assessment/Keeping Tower Blocks Safe.
7.8	Telecomms - prevention of third party of breaching firestopping		Wendy Carroll	06/01/2020	31/03/2020									WC attempted second contact with Wolverhampton Homes but no response. WC will contact Simon Heath to see if we can get this off the ground ourselves by contacting all key internet and telecom providers.	WC contacted Phil Reilly at Wolverhampton Homes after last meeting and await a response. WC to chase again 24/01/2020.		Need to get signage in blocks that no work should be carried out without written permission from BCC. Liaise with Wolverhampton for best practise and how to get memorandum of understanding. Briefing note for estate based staff that unauthorised work should be stopped. Also look at the satellite dish aspect.	
7.10	LACORS - Fire safety Guidance		John Flaherty	11/05/2020	30/06/2020									LACORS – fire safety related guidance – John Flaherty is going to provide an update on this at the next FSSG 01/06/2020				
8	Leaseholder Works	3.2b	Keith Harris		30/08/2020													
8.2	Doors at Manor Close		Keith Harris			30/08/2020												
9	Smoke Detectors		Regan Taylor		31/07/2019	02/10/2019												
10	Communication	4.1a,	Martin Tolley															
10.17	Continuity between contact centres		Geraldine Collins		30/09/2020					Geraldine needs to be invited to a future FSSG						MT advised we need to ensure we have continuity between our contact centres (Caroline/ooh contact centre/in hours contact centre to ensure they have relevant information and can provide it to emergency services		
10.18	Website - Communication and fire safety information on BCC website		John Flaherty / Ricky Jones / Maz Dad		30/09/2020					Good news story information was provided by Wates and passed onto Lauren Rainbow by JF. JF needs to check what has happened with this.				Good news story news brief has been created by Natalie Smith. MT is asking for any future good news stories to go through his team so a press response can be coordinated.	Sent info to Lauren Rainbow in December 2019		Stay put policy to be put on the website - WC to liaise with comms JF to obtain details for good news story at Coppice House fire and liaise with comms for website update and to brief cabinet. Need to look at regular bulletins and updates	
10.19	We need to ensure the Fire Kills Campaign is used as part of our fire safety communication/tenant engagement material		All/BSM		01/10/2020													
11	Tenant Engagement	4.1/4.2/4.3	Louise Fletcher	01/08/2018	31/12/2020													
11.1	Develop block champions		Louise Fletcher	01/08/2018	Ongoing											We now have 50 block champions recruited across the city, and they are awaiting fire safety training which is being organised by JF	LF comments - Ongoing with LF/BSM Pilot group	
11.2	Develop a framework for ongoing tenant engagement		Louise Fletcher	01/08/2018	31/12/2020											Tenant Engagement report to be approved by Cabinet Member prior to external review.	LF Comment - target date unrealistic as report regarding tenant engagement currently with JG	
11.3	Respond to the Hackitt Report regarding tenant engagement		Louise Fletcher	01/08/2018	31/12/2020											Tenant Engagement report to be approved by Cabinet Member prior to external review. Government still to confirm legislative actions following Hackitt Report	LF Comment - target date unrealistic as report regarding tenant engagement currently with JG and also awaiting government guidance	
11.4	Work with current tenant movement structure		Louise Fletcher	01/08/2018	31/12/2020											Tenant Engagement report to be approved by Cabinet Member prior to external review.	LF Comment - target date unrealistic as report regarding tenant engagement currently with JG	
11.5	Understand the influence of housing green paper		Louise Fletcher	01/08/2018	31/12/2020											Tenant Engagement report to be approved by Cabinet Member prior to external review. Government still to confirm recommendations from Housing Green Paper	LF Comment - target date unrealistic as report regarding tenant engagement currently with JG and also awaiting government guidance	
5.1	Customer Access to Safety Case files	4.1a. 4.3 a	Ricky Jones		30/10/2020			Data repository	This is still in development - Owner to be changed to Ricky who is leading on this with ICTOS. Target date is extended for a further 3 months.		Ricky to provide update							
12	Estate Management	3.2a	Wendy Carroll															
13	Resilience Management	3.2a 3.2c	Martin Tolley	31/03/2019	09/04/2019			Wendy Carroll, John Flaherty										
13.6	Resilience Emergency plan		John Flaherty		31/04/2020									Details have been revised by JF and this will be sent to Andrew Daw	Held Meeting with Michael Enderby Head of Resilience and Emergency Planning, and Andrew Daw on the 10 January 2020 to discuss Housing Emergency Plan, JF to revised some details of Housing Plan	Procedures written - F to get sign off by Gary Messenger and then will go to DMT. Gas supply info in block profile so will be onsite. Part of BCC major incident response	Review the resilience emergency plan and ensure that it is robust. Link in with audit of TMO procedures. Is gas supply isolation included in plan. Is the a process where technical support is onsite within 1 hour when there is a fire? Is there a way for family members to have access about survivors?	
14	Managing High Rise Living	3.2a	Maz Dad / John Jamieson															
14.1	Night Security Service Expansion		Maz Dad	31/07/2020		Yes				Final Draft to be sent to JJ by end of July 2020						MD in process of finalising draft project scope document	Update from CH 26 9 10 - Maz Dad to produce report for MT consideration?	
14.1.1	Scope project		Maz Dad / John Jamieson	31/07/2020		Yes				Final Draft to be sent to JJ by end of July 2020						MD in process of finalising draft project scope document		
14.1.2	Develop business case		Maz Dad / John Jamieson	31/07/2020		Yes				Final Draft to be sent to JJ by end of July 2020						MD in process of finalising draft project scope document		
14.1.3	Commission Service Birmingham		Maz Dad / Martin Tolley															
14.1.4	Specify requirements		Maz Dad / Martin Tolley															
14.1.5	Review options appraisal		Maz Dad / Martin Tolley															
14.1.6	Select preferred contractor (via Service Birmingham)		Maz Dad / Martin Tolley															

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14.1.7	Develop implementation plan		Maz Dad / Martin Tolley						14.1.6									
14.1.8	Implement solution		Maz Dad / Martin Tolley						14.1.7									
14.2	Development of fire safety policy		Wendy Carroll John Flaherty	06/09/2020					Maz to present the RSH document which includes the fire safety policy in early September					Fire Safety Policy complete. MT requested meeting to discuss some aspects prior to submission to DMT. meeting planned for 05/03/2020	Fire Safety Policy Completed awaiting DMT Approval	Due at DMT 14/01/20	Completed and sent to JF to go to DMT on 12/11/19	
15	Tenancy Management	4.6a	John Jamieson	31/12/2020														
15.1	Renew tenancy conditions	4.6a	John Jamieson	31/12/2020														
16	Waste Management Review	3.2a	Carl Hides	01/10/2018					Comments as previous; this is not overdue									
16.4	Management of refuse collection issues								Daily Bin (DBPS - Daily Bin Position Statements) issues are sent to waste management and risk assessments are published by waste management. CH currently undertakes weekly site visits with waste management.									
17	Sprinkler Installation		Martin Tolley	31/03/2021														
17.4.5	Brief staff and provide training re. System operation to estate based, OOH and technical staff. Create user guide for staff. (include in block profiles)		John Flaherty	31/09/2020					Training is due to start up again in early September 2020						Create idiot guide		Training material to be obtained from the contractors and register produced of those who have had training	
17.4.6	Provide HSE pack including certificate of commissioning, sign off by third party auditor and all signed refusal packs		Ricky Jones	30/09/2020					Need to audit the process of Contractors providing HSE packs to ensure it is still being followed and we have relevant paperwork on any sprinkler refusals. Payment report needs to match Contractors completion sheets. CTMs to advise if the documentation is in place. RJ to provide current information on Northgate and get them to confirm numbers. Need to confirm with QS that final payment is not made without this									
18	Meetings		Martin Tolley	30/09/2020	28/09/2018													

Tower Block Fire Safety Action Tracker v2

Task No.	Action	In support of Hackitt Review Recommendations	Owner	start date	target date	completion date	overdue	Identified Resources	Dependencies	Comments 27/07/2020	Comments 06/07/2020	Comments 01/06/2020	Comments 09/03/2020	Comments 17/02/2020	Comments 22/01/2020	Comments 06/01/2020	Comments 04/11/19	Comments 02/10/2019	Comments 11/09/2019	
1	Cost analysis to be carried out of the impact of the new guidance and legislation		Martin Tolley	23/07/2018						A briefing note has been created for this and FSSG will confirm this action can be completed at the next meeting									Cost analysis is ongoing and will be determined once Hackitt review implementations are finalised	
1.1	Initial cost review in relation to fire risk management works		Martin Tolley		01/09/2019	03/08/2018														
2	Review all decisions made at FSSG		Martin Tolley	23/07/2018	31/08/2018	28/11/2018														
2.1	in relation to AMMD		Martin Tolley		31/08/2018	09/08/2018														
2.2	in relation to Housing Management		Tracey Radford		31/08/2018	28/11/2018														
3	Governance		Martin Tolley	04/10/2018	28/01/2019															
3.1	Create briefing note for the fire risk management strategy and approach to date for CX / leader and cabinet member for their feedback		Martin Tolley		04/10/2018	28/01/2019														
4	Fire Risk Assessment		Martin Tolley	01/01/2018																
4.2	Devise FRA SOP	3.4 b	Sarah Ager	01/01/2018	30/09/2018	30/10/2018														
4.3	Develop Northgate to issue FRA and record all documentation on APEX	3.2 b	Sarah Ager	01/01/2018	30/09/2018	23/07/2018														
4.4	Training provision for new definition of competency for FRAs	3.4 a	John Flaherty	01/01/2018	31/01/2020	17/02/2020								All training has taken place for FRAs		Still on track for end of Jan. Inhouse FRA to be sent to WMFS Feb.	Interim solution of Type 1 is running alongside the BSM pilot of Type 3. The type 1s carried out by current FRA and a audit regime is in place. WMFS are auditing 20 of the HR Type 1 FRAs. 4 BCC trained FRA will audit the repairs as a result of the FRA in 50 blocks by the end of January.	Martin Tolley has signed off the training and this has been arranged for Mid October (4 days training for 8 members of staff)		
4.5	Develop type 3 FRA inspection regime for all future voids	3.4 a & b	Martin Tolley	01/01/2018	31/08/2019	04/11/2019											This will be consumed by the FRA process when type 3 will be carried out		Smoke machine testing will not be taking place. Type 3 FRA's have been carried out on a sample of void properties and a decision needs to be made by Martin Tolley whether we do this for all high rise flats that become void.	
4.7	Need to meet with Capital guys working on Shelley and Browning to work with them on their Type 3 FRA's and see if there are any gaps and ask them to carry out the assessment to our standard. Any additional costs will need to be met through Capital investment budget from the sprinkler and fire protection budgets.					04/11/2019														
4.8	The current type 1 FRAs need to be carried out by internal trained staff. A process needs to be put into place for this to be managed internally		Martin Tolley		31/03/2020	06/01/2020										Links in with 4.1				
5	Compiling Safety Case for each block	3.2b	Ricky Jones																	
11.6	Stay put policy video for high rise to be sent to COMMS for guidance around whether this should be on our site		BSM/BSC Pilot Group		30/11/2019	27/07/2020				Have not been able to find notes on whether this was confirmed or not. It has been agreed that we will not be putting this on the website currently following advice from Lauren Rainbow		RJ to check meeting notes to confirm it was agreed we would add this to our website.		Email exchange between Lauren Rainbow/WC. Comms not happy with certain aspects of video but request submitted anyway - no further communication from Comms regards request to insert video or make alteration to Housing fire safety pages to include further information going forward. WC seeks advice from FSSG for next step.						
5.2	Define what needs to be included in the safety case file for high rise	4.2a. 4.3a	Ricky Jones	30/08/2019	30/08/2019			BSM pilot group												
6	Low rise flat Project	3.4 c, 3.5c, 4.2b, 4.3b, 4.5b, 4.6b,	Sarah Ager																	
6.1	Publish definition	3.4 c, 3.5c, 4.2b, 4.3b, 4.5b, 4.6b,	Sarah Ager	31/01/2020	27/07/2020					Definition is currently being used by Stock condition surveyors to create block profiles and are checking them as they do this							The briefing note was written Nov 2018 - should this go to DMT?			
6.2	Create business case with regard to additional financial and physical resource for renewed approach to managing low rise as a result of Hackitt Review	3.4 c, 3.5c, 4.2b, 4.3b, 4.5b, 4.6b,	Sarah Ager	31/01/2020	27/07/2020					The aspects of this action have been covered in the restructure requirements moving forward and can form part of the business case for the restructure of the division										
17.4.10	Review photographs of tanks/tank rooms that have been fitted for sprinklers and ensure they are fit for purpose. Specification of the tank rooms need to be reviewed to ensure it is up to standard		Ricky Jones		28/02/2020	01/03/2020								Tom has had costs from Wates but Phil is disputing it as it is different to costs that were originally given to him.	Keith has advised all of Fortem tanks are currently inside so do not require fencing. Tom is awaiting a cost for security fencing from Wates. (Albany & Brunswick is fenced in. Adelaide, Needwood & Rayleigh have not been fenced yet. No information has been provided for Engie as of yet	tank provisions to be photographed for all blocks - include in safety case file		Martin to review provided pictures and provide guidance on process.	Keith, Tom and Steve today (11/09/2019) need to get photographs of all tanks/tank rooms immediately	
7	Fire Risk Management Assessment & Remediation	3.2a 3.2b	Martin Tolley																	
7.1	Issue and Monitor all remedial works packages by block in relation to cladding		Martin Tolley	31/03/2019	23/05/2019											Repair - like for like. Change script to replace door and do re-charge post install. Do analysis on number of doors this will impact.	All work issued 25/05/19 - due for completion M			
7.6	Internal fire doors need to be post rechargeable.		John Flaherty	31/01/2020	17/02/2020									Internal fire doors are post rechargeable in the script	Awaiting updates from QMark after Shellforce ES Test	Repair - like for like. Change script to replace door and do re-charge post install. Do analysis on number of doors this will impact.	John is contacting Qmark for guidance. Scripting will need to be amended to have these repairs go through a post recharge process			
7.7	Firestopping work with contractors		John Flaherty	04/11/2019	31/03/2020	24/02/2020								Appointment booked with Contractors to look at this on 24/02/2020 24/02/2020 - training session took place at Kings Road, All Contractors in attendance. Fire Stopping training conducted by MFSS, with examples of tower blocks where fire stopping concerns.	JF to find out what is happening - liaise with Ricky to ensure SOP is accurate and complete	Need to look at how Contractors are recording before and after fire stopping works. This needs to be a joint meeting and process with contractors & CTMs. We should have evidence of the state of fire stopping before and after work takes placeCheck that any work related to windows (moving forward) has full fire stopping worksId to confirm with Steve Walker - check from minutes in the meeting re. detail				

7.9	Confirm if we have any fireman lifts in any of our high rise blocks	Wendy Carroll			28/01/2020							Initially it was thought that BJT may have had a fire lift installed however WC has had confirmation from WMFS that we do not have any fireman lifts in any of our high rise blocks however we do have fireman switches which allow the fire service to take control of a lift to use and bring them to the ground floor.						
8	Leaseholder Works	3.2b	Keith Harris	30/08/2020														
8.1	Define which leaseholders have had what works and which are still outstanding for completion. Link in with refusal process for sprinklers as to further actions	Keith Harris		31/08/2018	01/05/2018										CH comments - The electronic messaging system from blocks to Careline is not in place.			
9	Smoke Detectors	Regan Taylor	31/07/2019 02/10/2019															
9.1	Cross reference smoke detectors exist on all low rise flats and high rise.	Regan Taylor		31/07/2019	02/10/2019										Validation has been carried out using CP12 data as well as Off Gas inspections to create a priority list of replacement	Regan needs to advise whether a smoke detector replacement program has been created. Email sent to Regan 11/09/2019 to provide this.		
9.2	Deliver programme to install smoke detectors where needed in HR blocks	Regan Taylor		31/07/2019	02/10/2019										Data has been loaded to Apex for Regan to put together a replacement program annually. This will fall under BAU	Regan needs to advise whether a smoke detector replacement program has been created. Email sent to Regan 11/09/2019 to provide this.		
10	Communication	4.1a,	Martin Tolley															
10.1	Communication Strategy	Martin Tolley		14/09/2018	14/09/2018													
10.2	To draft messaging that permeates through all content material creation	Stephen Arnold	09/08/2018	13/08/2018	20/09/2018													
10.3	Create required material incl video, printed literature, storyboards, infographic that sets out safety steps which are already in place (to align with delivery plan for Adelaide/staff briefing).	Sarah Ager / Wendy Carroll	09/08/2018	30/10/2018	28/11/2018													
10.4	Manage city-wide messaging that will cover: reconfirming the commitment to the programme of works, outline the rollout schedule, joint messaging with WMFS and, our commitment to tenants. Activity will incl. Full Council marketplace, associated briefings and media relations activity	Stephen Arnold / Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	28/11/2018	28/01/2019													
10.5	Draft introductory joint letter between BCC, WMFS and contractors incl. messaging around ways tenants can get involved and stay informed.	Sarah Ager	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	01/10/2018													
10.6	To co-ordinate with web team for creation of relevant information on website incl. FAQs, online rollout scheme etc, process map.	Sarah Ager	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	01/10/2018													
10.7	List of tenants who have or are likely to raise concerns and begin direct engagement	Tracey Radford	20/08/2018	30/03/2020	09/04/2019													
10.8	ID block champions and start engagement	Louise Fletcher Dave Prosser	20/08/2018	30/03/2020	02/10/2019									LF Comment - Recruitment of block inspectors has started, and this is an ongoing process. This action is a repeat of 11.1				
10.9	Develop staff briefing incl. session for CS team. Messaging includes myth tackling/issues (all tenants want this, installation in communal areas, domestic equipment will affect system, sequencing of programme, flooding, our own councillors opposed the installation, possibility of flooding)	Tracey Radford	09/08/2018	27/09/2018	30/10/2018													
10.10	Broader tenant engagement incl. initial briefing and visit to see an installation	Tracey Radford		31/10/2018	28/01/2019													
10.11	Define role of TLO	Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	31/08/2018	20/09/2018													
10.12	Ensure all groups have been communicated to:	Stephen Arnold	09/08/2018		09/04/2019													
10.12.1	<i>Customers</i>	Tracey Radford	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	01/10/2018													
10.12.2	<i>Leaseholders</i>	Louise Fletcher	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	01/10/2018									LF Comment - Leaseholders are the responsibility of Guy Chaundy				
10.12.3	<i>TMOs</i>	Colin Hanno	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	23/10/2018													
10.12.5	<i>Elected Members / MPs</i>	Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	11/10/2018													
10.12.6	<i>Local teams - estate based staff</i>	Tracey Radford	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	01/10/2018													
10.12.7	<i>Contact Centre</i>	Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	27/09/2018	27/09/2018													
10.12.8	<i>Complaints Team</i>	Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	27/09/2018	27/09/2018													
10.12.9	<i>Voids and lettings team</i>	Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	27/09/2018	27/09/2018													
10.12.10	<i>SMT / DMT</i>	Martin Tolley / Tracey Radford	09/08/2018	14/09/2018	27/09/2018													
10.12.11	<i>Existing engagement structures e.g. CHLB, block champions</i>	Tracey Radford	09/08/2018	01/10/2018	25/09/2018													
10.12.12	<i>Temporary Accommodation</i>	Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	27/09/2018	27/09/2018													
10.13	Liaise with Careline regarding fire activation process	John Flaherty	09/08/2018	31/12/2019	17/02/2020							This has been completed and tested and is working	Held Meeting with Tracey Lee Careline Manager on the 11 November 2019 re Sprinkler Activation process,no issues raised		There are several blocks fully commissioned with careline connected currently. John Flaherty will carry out a trial run/sample once 6 blocks are commissioned.	There are several blocks fully commissioned with careline connected currently. John Flaherty will carry out a trial run/sample once 6 blocks are commissioned.	Tom to provie update on this	
10.14	Launch event (CX, Leader of Council and Cabinet Member)	Martin Tolley	09/08/2018	30/10/2018	30/10/2018													
10.15	Develop process regarding missing letter plates	Martin Tolley		31/12/2018	28/11/2018													
10.16	Creation of admit units for concierge office/ silice rooms to add to fire alarm testing program and provide training to estate based staff	John Flaherty		31/12/2019	17/02/2020							Complete	Now on Repairs Maintenance Programme	Admin units created and added to the sundry programme				
11	Tenant Engagement	4.1/4.2/4.3	Louise Fletcher	01/08/2018	31/12/2020													
12	Estate Management	3.2a	Wendy Carroll															
1.2	Identify the cost of this project including resources and a budget allocation specifically around remedial works	Martin Tolley		31/03/2020	27/07/2020			Closed - Needs to be moved up to correct heading										

18.3	Operational review meetings with contractors, landlord service and TLO		Keith Harris /Steve Veraca / Tom Taplin		30/09/2020	28/09/2018													
19	Contractor auditing & management		Martin																
20	Develop BSM role		Martin Tolley		31/03/2020														
20.2	Define role of Building Safety Manager	3.1a. 3.1b. 3.1c.	Martin Tolley		09/03/2020	27/07/2020			Role of BSM has been completed and we have a draft person specification					Will be presented at FSSG on 9/03/2020					
21	Legislation		Martin Tolley		31/03/2020				Final report to be published 31st October 2019										
22	Private High Rise		Martin Tolley		31/03/2020														
22.1	MHCLG data collection for ACM cladding on private high rise blocks in Birmingham		Sarah Ager		31/12/2018	30/11/2018													
23	LPS blocks		Martin Tolley		31/12/2019														
24	IT Development		Sarah Ager		31/03/2020														
25	Evacuation process to be developed to alert all residents when fire in block		Maz Dad	04/11/2019					MFSS currently working on draft plan and will present at FSSG Aug 2020					Soft market testing to be undertaken to see what options are available. Look at door entry systems provision where available					

Parameters and principles of a new regulatory framework				BCC Comment
1	1.1	The new regulatory framework should apply to residential properties which are 10 or more storeys high in the first instance. New HRRBs should be identified by the Local Planning Authority and notified to the regulator. Existing buildings in scope should be identified through other means, learning from the MHCLG Building Safety Programme experience.		There are elements of Hackitt Review in Green Paper that BCC are responding to individually. We await further guidance to the building regs and the RRO.
2	1.2	The government should set up a 'Joint Competent Authority'. This should comprise Local Authority Building Standards, fire and rescue authorities and the Health and Safety Executive, working together to maximise the focus on building safety within HRRBs across their entire life cycle. The optimum model for ensuring effective joint working should be discussed with all relevant parties, but should draw on the model set out above. The JCA should design and operate a full cost recovery model.		Who is leading on this for Building Consultancy? Need an update.
3	1.3	The regulatory framework should treat the building as a single entity (a system encompassing sub-systems) and a new over-arching Approved Document should be published describing the system and the holistic analyses that must be completed when undertaking building work. This should define the requirement to understand the interactions of the system and its comprising subsystems in both normal operation and outside normal conditions.		Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
4	1.4	a. A system of mandatory occurrence reporting to the JCA similar to that employed by the Civil Aviation Authority should be set up for HRRBs. The requirement to report should be for key identified dutyholders on a no-blame basis. The outputs of these reports (and statistical analysis of this data) should be publicly available. Non-reporting should be regarded as non-compliance and sanctions applied appropriately.		Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		b. It would be appropriate for the JCA to be a prescribed person under PIDA.		Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		c. For all other buildings the current CROSS scheme should be extended and strengthened to cover all engineering safety concerns and should be subject to formal review and reporting at least annually.		Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
Design, construction and refurbishment				BCC Comment
5	2.1	Government should specify the key roles that will ensure that the procurement, design and construction process results in HRRBs that are safe. These should be, as a minimum, those identified in Table 1 above. The definition of these roles should reflect those in the CDM Regulations to avoid unnecessary confusion.		John Flaherty to brief AMMD once updated CDM regs released and to provide audit framework against all future HRRB refurbishment projects. Structural Investment checklist to be designed.
6	2.2	Government should allocate broad responsibilities to Clients, Principal Designers and Principal Contractors responsible for HRRBs as set out in Table 2 above.		See above checklist
7	2.3	Government should make the creation, maintenance and handover of relevant information an integral part of the legal responsibilities on Clients, Principal Designers and Principal Contractors undertaking building work on HRRBs. The four information products (the digital record, the Fire and Emergency File, Full Plans and Construction Control Plan) represent a minimum requirement.		Tom Taplin and John Flaherty to work with Steve Walker to identify which high rise blocks have adequate O&M manuals for and which we don't. Consider legal action against Carillion. O&M checklist should inform the payment decision - review payment SOP.
8	2.4	Government should consider applying the key roles and responsibilities and information product recommendations to other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings whilst bearing in mind necessary adjustments to keep the requirements proportionate.		No action
9	2.5	The LPA should be required in law to undertake a consultation with the JCA where it identifies that a building is a HRRB. This process should also apply where planning permission for another building in the near vicinity is sought (where such a building might impact on fire service access to a HRRB). This is the first Gateway Point.		Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
10	2.6	Government should ensure that there is thorough assessment by the JCA of detailed design plans for HRRBs and sufficient assurance that dutyholders are in place and relevant responsibilities are being met in order to give permission for building work to legally commence. This should be in line with paragraphs 2.29-2.32. This 'Full Plans Approval' is the second Gateway Point.		Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
11	2.7	Government should ensure that:		
		a. the JCA undertakes a thorough test of the dutyholders' as-built construction of HRRBs, supported by clear documentary evidence from the Principal Contractor that the design intent has been delivered as proposed (and any changes are documented and justifiable) and that handover of key golden thread information has occurred. This should be as set out in paragraphs 2.33-2.35 above; and		Tom Taplin, Alla, John Flaherty to build JCA gateways into payment and completion process.
		b. the building owner must have completed a pre-occupation Fire Risk Assessment and resident engagement strategy. All of this must be signed off by the JCA (and a safety case review cycle established) to enable occupation to commence. This 'Completion Certificate' process is the third Gateway Point.		Tom Taplin, Alla, John Flaherty to build JCA gateways into payment and completion process. Include in BSM role.
12	2.8	Government should consider also applying Gateway Points 2 and 3 to other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings.		No action

13	2.9	<p>a. there should be a clearer, statutory change control process that places requirements on the relevant dutyholder to notify the regulators of significant changes post-Full Plans sign-off. Within that context, two types of changes should be defined – ‘major’ and ‘minor’.</p> <p>‘Major’ changes would be a limited list of significant changes for example (a) changes in use, changes in number of storeys, changes in number of units or (b) changes which could impact on previously signed-off building safety plans. Major changes would require an update from the dutyholder to the JCA (for reconsideration) before such work is commenced.</p> <p>‘Minor’ changes (i.e. all other changes) would need to be recorded and identifiable at the completion of the work for dutyholders to demonstrate that Building Regulations are still satisfied.</p> <p>b. Government should consider also applying this change control process to other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings.</p>	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
14	2.10	In HRRBs, building work that is carried out by ‘persons in a competent person’s scheme’ should be subject to full oversight by the JCA to enable it to fully discharge its duties in line with paragraph 2.38-2.39 above.	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
15	2.11	<p>a. It should not be possible for a client to choose their own regulator or for a regulator to be unable to apply sanctions against a dutyholder where such action is warranted.</p> <p>b. As part of the JCA oversight of HRRBs there should be a single, streamlined, regulatory route for the provision of building control as set out in paragraphs 2.43-2.45 above with oversight solely provided through Local Authority Building Control</p>	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		c. The Approved Inspector regime should be utilised such that it can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide accredited verification and consultancy services to dutyholders; and also • expand LABCs’ expertise/capacity (whilst always operating under LABCs rules and standards) 	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		d. But no AI can be used to provide both functions in respect of the same building work (i.e. where regulatory oversight is provided the AI must be completely independent of dutyholders).	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		e. This avoidance of conflict of interest should apply to all actors in the regulatory system – so no fire and rescue authority should be able to support the JCA in its oversight of a particular building if it (i.e. the individual or the company) has provided professional design services in respect of that building through its commercial arm.	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		f. Recommendations a.,b. and c. should also apply to all other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings. Recommendation d. and e. should apply to all building work.	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		g. Local Authority Building Control should be re-named the Local Authority Building	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
16	2.12	<p>a. As part of the establishment of the JCA, the fire and rescue authorities need to be engaged in a more consistent manner with a robust dispute resolution mechanism established for use by the organisations within it (as per paragraph 2.46).</p> <p>b. Comparable processes should also be adopted for other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings where Local Authority Building Standards and fire and rescue authority will also need to interact to ensure Building Regulation requirements are met.</p>	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
17	2.13	The sanctions and enforcement regime should be reinforced so that penalties are an effective deterrent against non-compliance. These stronger enforcement tools should generally look to replicate and align with the approach in the Health and Safety at Work Act. More specifically:	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		a. the JCA/Local Authority Building Standards should have additional powers to issue formal Improvement and Prohibition (or ‘Stop’) Notices to dutyholders where there is a sufficient concern about, for example, the degree of oversight of the work; accurate record-keeping; or the likelihood of meeting Building Regulations requirements;	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		b. the JCA/Local Authority Building Standards should have the clear power to require changes to work that fail to meet the Building Regulations requirements alongside any broader penalties sought;	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		c. time limits for bringing prosecutions against dutyholders should be increased to five or six years for ‘major’ deficiencies in building requirements identified at a later date;	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		d. the JCA cost recovery model should be weighed appropriately to create a fund for enforcement action to be taken where needed; and	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		e. the new powers should be available, wherever appropriate, to support either the JCA or Local Authority Building Standards in respect of all non-compliant building work.	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
18	2.14	Where a HRRB has not yet had its first safety case review and seeks to carry out refurbishment work then this should trigger a full safety case review as set out in paragraphs 2.58-2.59 above. Once the safety case review cycle is established then further major refurbishments may also bring forward the next safety case review.	Richard Cymler to brief AMMD on how they can meet requirements moving forward on structural projects.
Occupation and maintenance		BCC Comment	
19	3.1	<p>a. Government should specify that responsibility for the safety of all parts of a HRRB must be held by a clear, senior dutyholder which should be the building owner or superior landlord.</p> <p>b. The JCA and residents must be kept notified of the name and UK-based contact information of the dutyholder (whether that is an entity or a named person).</p>	<p>FSSG building BSM role.</p> <p>FSSG building BSM role.</p>

		c. The dutyholder must nominate a named 'building safety manager' with relevant skills, knowledge and expertise to be responsible for the day-to-day management of the building and act as a point of contact for residents. The building safety manager's name and contact information must be notified to the JCA and to residents and should be displayed in the building.	FSSG building BSM role.
20	3.2	a. take such safety precautions as may reasonably be required to ensure building safety risk is reduced so far as is reasonably practicable;	FSSG building BSM role. Consider TMOs.
		b. ensure that information management systems are in place in order to maintain relevant documentation and compile and maintain a safety case file (see paragraph 3.34);	FSSG building BSM role. Consider TMOs. FSSG Developing IT solution to hold safety case.
		c. ensure that there is a resident engagement strategy and that residents receive information on fire safety in an accessible manner; and	FSSG building BSM role. Block champion campaign in conjunction with WMFS. General communication and training - engagement strategy being developed
		d. handover all of the relevant information to a new dutyholder when a building changes hands.	FSSG building BSM role.
21	3.3	The dutyholder for a HRRB should proactively demonstrate to the JCA through a safety case at regular intervals (as determined by level of risk) that they are discharging their responsibilities. The safety case must identify the hazards and risks, describe how risks are controlled, and describe the safety management system in place.	Richard Cymler to help design response to this element.
22	3.4	a. The dutyholder for a HRRB should demonstrate that the fire risk assessment for the whole building has been undertaken by someone with relevant skills, knowledge and experience and reviewed regularly (dependent on risk and as agreed with the regulator) so as to keep it up to date and particularly if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a reason to suspect it is no longer valid; • they have received a notice from a regulator; or • there has been a significant change to the premises. 	FSSG to sign off approach and report once linked to BSM role.
		b. The dutyholder should ensure that any recommendations/requirements outlined in the fire risk assessment are undertaken and completed in a timely manner. Fire risk assessments should be reviewed at least annually until a first safety case review has been completed, where this applies.	FSSG to sign off approach and report once linked to BSM role.
		c. The government should consider applying this requirement to other multi-occupancy residential buildings.	FSSG to sign off approach and report once linked to BSM role.
23	3.5	a. For HRRBs, residents should have clearer obligations in relation to maintaining safety of flats and should cooperate with the dutyholder (or building safety manager) to the extent necessary to enable them to fulfil their duty to keep the building safe for all those living there.	Block champion campaign Review of tenancy conditions Update website
13		b. The dutyholder should educate, influence and inspect to ensure residents meet these obligations and the JCA should be able to intervene where there is any immediate risks to persons.	Block champion campaign Review of tenancy conditions Update website
14		c. The government should consider applying this good practice on rights and responsibilities to other multi-occupancy residential buildings.	Sarah to distribute the low rise blocks to Traceys team to sense check list. Image of low rise blocks to be considered to include on Northgate
24	3.6	The JCA should be empowered to regulate across all parts of a HRRB, be clearly identifiable to dutyholders and residents, and should have the following roles in the occupation and maintenance phase:	
		a. hold a register of dutyholders;	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		b. ensure that dutyholders meet their responsibilities through effective inspection, assessment and enforcement; and	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
		c. deal with immediate risk – the JCA should have powers of access to inspect the whole building and take action where necessary	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
25	3.7	a. For HRRBs, Environmental Health Officers should raise any fire and structural safety concerns to the JCA.	Update from Jim Crawshaw required in relation to PRS
		b. For other multi-occupancy residential buildings, local authorities and fire and rescue authorities should work more closely to ensure that the fire safety of the whole building is assessed and regulated effectively.	Update required from Housing Strategy on how legislation will affect housing and how it will be communicated
26	3.8	For HRRBs there should be robust sanctions and strong incentives in place to drive compliance by dutyholders during occupation. The JCA should use a staged approach comprising education, statutory notices, fines and ultimately criminal sanctions.	Richard Cymler to provide feedback on how implemented in Birmingham.
Residents' voice			BCC Comment
27	4.1	a. The dutyholder for a HRRB should have a statutory duty to proactively provide residents with a set of information that supports residents to understand the layers of protection in place to keep their building safe.	FSSG building BSM role. Consider TMOs. FSSG Developing IT solution in order to provide block tenant summary reports.
		b. The government should consider applying this requirement to other multi-occupancy residential buildings.	FSSG building BSM role. Consider TMOs. FSSG Developing IT solution in order to provide block tenant summary reports.
28	4.2	The government should consider applying this requirement to	

		a. Residents of HRRBs should have the right to access fire risk assessments, safety case documentation and information on maintenance and asset management that relates to the safety of their homes.	FSSG building BSM role. Consider TMOs. FSSG Developing IT solution in order to provide block tenant summary reports.
		b. The government should consider applying this requirement to other multi-occupancy residential buildings.	FSSG building BSM role. Consider TMOs. FSSG Developing IT solution in order to provide block tenant summary reports.
29	4.3	a. The dutyholder for a HRRB should have a resident engagement strategy in place to support the principles of transparency of information and partnership with residents. The strategy should outline how the dutyholder will share information with residents, how they inform them of their rights and responsibilities, and how they involve residents in decision-making on changes to the building that could impact on safety.	Engagement strategy being developed. Tenancy conditions, campaigns, block champions. BSM role
		b. The government should consider applying this requirement to other multi-occupancy residential buildings.	Engagement strategy being developed. Tenancy conditions, campaigns, block champions. BSM role
30	4.4	a. Government should provide funding for organisations working at both local and national level to provide advice, guidance and support to residents, landlords and building owners on effective resident involvement and engagement in order to develop a national culture of engagement for residents of all tenures.	Clarification required from MHCLG
		b. This recommendation should not be limited to the residents of HRRBs – culture change for the residents of these buildings will only happen as part of a wider process of change across the sector.	Clarification required from MHCLG
31	4.5	a. After internal processes have been exhausted, if residents still have safety concerns about their homes, there should be a clear and quick escalation and redress route available for residents of all tenures to an independent body with access to appropriate knowledge, resources and enforcement powers.	When developing BSM role ensure processes are in place to respond accordingly
		b. This route of redress should be open to all residents of all tenures, and not limited to those living in HRRBs.	
32	4.6	a. The dutyholder for a HRRB should provide residents with clear information about their obligations in relation to building and fire safety, and residents should meet their obligations to ensure their own safety and that of their neighbours.	BCC are renewing tenancy conditions and BSM will be responsible for enforcing
		b. The government should consider applying this requirement to other multi-occupancy residential buildings.	BCC are renewing tenancy conditions and BSM will be responsible for enforcing
Competence			BCC Comment
33	5.1	The construction sector and fire safety sector should: a. demonstrate more effective leadership in relation to developing a responsible approach to delivering building safety and integrity; b. work with other sectors to learn and translate good practice and implement it within the sector; and c. develop continuous improvement approaches to competence levels.	No action - await feedback from industry No action - await feedback from industry No action - await feedback from industry
34	5.2	a. The professional and accreditation bodies working within the construction and fire safety sectors should continue the work started in response to the interim report and present a coherent proposal to government within one year. As a minimum, this proposal should cover the role and remit of an overarching body to provide oversight of competence requirements and support the delivery of competent people working on HRRBs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the professional bodies, professions and disciplines in scope;• its membership and governance;• its role in receiving, agreeing and monitoring the individual competence frameworks for those bodies, professions and disciplines in scope for individuals within their membership or on their register, and/or whether a single competence framework for professional bodies in scope should be established;• its role in agreeing and monitoring accreditation and reaccreditation, and the period within which the competence of individuals should be reassessed and reaccredited;• its role in establishing a method for demonstrating or proving competence;• how the correct balance between construction sector skills and fire safety skills should be balanced; and• whether the competence requirements for those working on HRRBs should also be extended to cover other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings. b. Progress should be monitored by government, with the professional and accreditation bodies providing government with quarterly progress reports. Progress should be monitored by government, with the professional and accreditation bodies providing government with quarterly progress reports. c. If government does not consider that the proposed approach provides the necessary assurance to the JCA, or there is evidence that the fragmented approach to the oversight of competence will continue, then government should mandate a body to establish the competence levels required and oversee its implementation.	No action - await feedback from industry No action - await feedback from industry No action - await feedback from industry
35	5.3	Relevant parties, along with the relevant professional bodies, should: a. Continue to work together to develop a new common approach and competence framework which meets the requirements of the new regulatory framework and the new skills required of Building Standards Inspectors when working on HRRBs, and those offering consultancy and verification services to dutyholders.	No action - await feedback from industry

	b. This framework should apply to all Building Standards Inspectors whether they are LABS Inspectors and part of the JCA or Als offering their services to Building Standards or to dutyholders.	No action - await feedback from industry
	c. Consider whether these competence requirements for Building Standards Inspectors working on HRRBs, and Als, should also be extended to cover those working on other multi-occupancy residential buildings and institutional	No action - await feedback from industry
36	5.4 Relevant parties should work together, along with the relevant professional bodies, to develop and define a robust, comprehensive and coherent system for:	
	a. the competence requirements for the role of building safety manager of HRRBs; and	MHCLG working with social housing providers to get ideas. MT and TR to get clarity at meeting 21/11/18
	b. the remit of this role in introducing and overseeing the process by which residents in HRRBs would be able to access fire safety awareness training.	Role of BSM in conjunction with WMFS
	Guidance and monitoring to support building safety	
37	6.1 a. Government should work towards a long term aim that guidance on how to meet the building regulations is to be owned by industry, while government sets out regulatory requirements and provides oversight of the regulatory system.	No action
	b. Government should reserve the right to create guidance if industry has not proven that it is able or is deemed unable to produce suitable guidance.	No action
38	6.2 a. The government should create a new structure to validate and assure guidance, oversee the performance of the built environment sector and provide expert advice.	No action
	b. There should be a periodic review (at least every five years) of the effectiveness of the overall system of building regulation including accountabilities, responsibilities, guidance, and the effectiveness of the regulator.	No action
39	6.3 The Government should take forward the recommendations made by the Expert Group included at Appendix F. To summarise these are:	No action
	a. clear user friendly language and formatting of the guidance (including Approved Document B);	No action
	b. multiple points of entry for different users to the document set, to provide clear advice for different types of building work;	No action
	c. facilitating the prioritisation of fire and structural safety while encouraging a holistic approach that considers all building safety objectives; and	No action
	d. a building regulation manual to explain the role of the Approved Documents.	No action
	Products	
40	7.1 a. A clearer, more transparent and more effective specification and testing regime of construction products must be developed. This should include products as they are put together as part of a system.	No action
	b. Clear statements on what systems products can and cannot be used for should be developed and their use made essential. This should ensure significantly reduced scope for substitution of any products used in a system without further full testing. Until such time, manufacturers should ensure that they adhere to the current limitations set out in classification reports in the current regime.	No action
	c. The scope of testing, the application of products in systems, and the resulting implications must be more clearly communicated in plain, consistent, non-technical language.	No action
41	7.2 a. Manufacturers must retest products that are critical to the safety of HRRBs at least every three years. Manufacturers should consider the need to test more frequently, focusing especially on the testing of products as they operate in systems rather than individual elements.	No action
	b. The testing of products that are critical to the safety of HRRBs should be subject to independent third party certification.	No action
	c. The introduction of the JCA should drive the introduction of reactive testing when particular issues of concern arise regarding products installed that are critical to the safety of HRRBs.	No action
	d. Additional test houses should be established and certified.	No action
	e. All test houses should produce an annual report providing summary details of tests carried out and the number of passes and failures reported.	No action
42	7.3 A simpler, more streamlined set of standards relating to the testing of products used in HRRBs, and the health and safety of people in and around those buildings, needs to be developed. This should ensure that where new standards are required, these are identified quickly and in the case of conflicting standards, that these are identified and reviewed.	No action
43	7.4 Test methods and standards should be maintained under a periodic review process in order to drive continuous improvement and higher performance through the development of new test methods, and encourage innovative product and system design under better quality control.	No action
44	7.5 a. The construction products industry should work together to develop and agree a consistent labelling and traceability system, making use of the digital technologies that are already available and learning from other sectors.	No action

		b. The dutyholder for any given HRRB should ensure that the documentation that supports the performance claims for products and systems incorporated within the HRRB should be maintained throughout the life cycle of a building through the golden thread of building information (see Chapter 8).	No action
45	7.6	a. Government should ensure that there is a more effective enforcement, complaint investigation and market surveillance regime with national oversight to cover construction product safety.	No action
		b. Government should consider whether this could be achieved by extending the remit of the Office for Product Safety and Standards.	No action
		c. The introduction of national level market surveillance should drive the introduction of risk-based testing of products that are critical to the safety of HRRBs.	No action
Golden thread of building information			BCC Comment
46	8.1	a. Government should mandate a digital (by default) standard of record-keeping for the design, construction and during the occupation of new HRRBs. This is to include any subsequent refurbishments within those buildings.	Role of BSM in conjunction with WMFS Develop the IT solution to feed in to Government
		b. Digital records are to be in a format which is appropriately open and non-proprietary with proportionate security controls.	Await for Government to define format
47	8.2	Government should work with industry to agree what information must be held in the digital record for new HRRBs.	Await for Government to define format
48	8.3	a. Government should work with industry to agree the type of information to be collected and maintained digitally (by default) to enable the safe building management of existing HRRBs.	Await for Government to define format
		b. Dutyholders must identify and record where gaps in the above information exist and the strategy for updating that relevant information.	Await for Government to define format
49	8.4	a. Dutyholders must hold, transfer and update information throughout the life cycle of the HRRB.	Await for Government to define format
		b. Information from this record is to be provided to the JCA in the event that this may be required	Await for Government to define format
Procurement and supply			BCC Comment
50	9.1	a. For higher risk residential buildings (HRRBs), principal contractors and clients should devise contracts that specifically state that safety requirements must not be compromised for cost reduction.	Await for Government to define format
		b. The government should consider applying this requirement to other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings.	Await for Government to define format
51	9.2	a. For HRRBs, tenders should set out how the solution that is proposed will produce safe building outcomes, approaching the building as a system. Those procuring should use the tender review process to test whether this is the case.	Await for Government to define format
		b. The government should consider applying this requirement to other multi-occupancy residential buildings and to institutional residential buildings.	Await for Government to define format
52	9.3	For HRRBs the information in the contracting documentation relating to the safety aspects should be included in the digital record set out in Chapter 8.	Await for Government to define format
International examples			BCC Comment
53	10.1	The government should re-join the Inter-jurisdictional Regulatory Collaboration Committee (IRCC).	Richard Cymer to provide an update

APPENDIX 3**Equality Act 2010**

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

The public sector equality duty is as follows:

1	<p>The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act; (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
2	<p>Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic; (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it; (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
3	<p>The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.</p>
4	<p>Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tackle prejudice, and (b) promote understanding.
5	<p>The relevant protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Marriage & civil partnership (b) Age (c) Disability (d) Gender reassignment (e) Pregnancy and maternity (f) Race (g) Religion or belief (h) Sex (i) Sexual orientation

APPENDIX 4

Title of proposed EIA	Post Grenfell 3 Years On
Reference No	EQUA552
EA is in support of	Amended Function
Review Frequency	Annually
Date of first review	16/08/2020
Directorate	Neighbourhoods
Division	Asset Management and Maintenance
Service Area	Capital Investment Team
Responsible Officer(s)	 Lorraine Long
Quality Control Officer(s)	 Leroy Pearce
Accountable Officer(s)	 Martin Tolley
Purpose of proposal	Update Cabinet on Post Grenfell Fire Safety Developments and Dame Judith Hackett Implementation Plan
Data sources	Consultation Results; relevant reports/strategies; relevant research; Other (please specify)
Please include any other sources of data	West Midlands Fire Service
ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Protected characteristic: Age	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Age details:	All residents are impacted. However it must be noted significant support arrangements are in place to support residents of all ages.
Protected characteristic: Disability	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Disability details:	All aspects of disability are relevant. Significant support arrangements are in place to support our Disabled Citizens.
Protected characteristic: Gender	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Gender details:	The service provides support as required or when specified in order to ensure no discrimination takes place.

Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Gender reassignment details:	The service provides support as required or when specified in order to ensure no discrimination takes place.
Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership	Service Users/ Stakeholders; Wider Community
Marriage and civil partnership details:	The service provides support as required or when specified in order to ensure no discrimination takes place.
Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Pregnancy and maternity details:	The service provides support as required or when specified in order to ensure no discrimination takes place.
Protected characteristics: Race	Service Users / Stakeholders; Employees; Wider Community
Race details:	All contractors and BCC staff are bound by statute to ensure compliance.
Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Religion or beliefs details:	These improvements to residents' homes are being delivered in a sensitive and respectful manner. The contracts require that all operatives and staff are trained to ensure that no-one is discriminated against and that all needs are catered for respectfully and in compliance with statute.
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Sexual orientation details:	The service is delivered sensitively to ensure no discrimination takes place.
Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.	These improvements to residents' homes are being delivered in a sensitive and respectful manner. The contracts require that all operatives and staff are trained to ensure that no-one is discriminated against and that

		all needs are catered for respectfully and in compliance with statute.
Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended	NO	
What data has been collected to facilitate the assessment of this policy/proposal?	Customer satisfaction rating confirms that there is a high level of satisfaction amongst all service users. When fire safety works are carried out to residents' homes, customer satisfaction feedback will be monitored.	
Consultation analysis	Consultation is active and ongoing through the City Housing Liaison Board and local HLBs and residents group.	
	Local agencies regularly liaise with our service where people are identified as needing specific support. West Midlands Fire Service are also involved.	
Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.	Every effort is made to ensure that no customer is adversely affected. Fire Safety Works are dealt with in compliance with statutory legislation and, where appropriate, in line with policies which have been consulted on with tenants and leaseholders.	
Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact? The primary objective is to respond to individual needs on a bespoke basis. Everyone has the right to be treated with respect and as an individual.	Therefore, although policies provide a useful guideline, the needs of individuals vary widely and every effort is made to cater for specific needs as they arise. i.e. the call centre offer language translation services.	
How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?	The approach will continue to be monitored based on customer feedback at all times.	
What data is required in the future?		

	Continued monitoring of complaints and customer satisfaction feedback to ensure we are meeting the needs of all protected characteristics.
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	All staff and contractors are bound by the Equality Act 2010. Therefore, every effort is made to support the needs of all service users and more specifically those with Protected Characteristics. There is no indication at present, through complaints data or customer satisfaction, that we are falling short of our statutory obligations. However, we recently received a challenge regarding the impact of repairs on Mental Health; therefore, a focussed piece of work will now be undertaken in this area.
Consulted People or Groups	
Informed People or Groups	
Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA	Customer satisfaction ratings continue to be extremely high, based on high levels of returns.
	Ongoing consultations with residents/residents groups/contractors and West Midlands Fire Service will be carried out during the installation of these fire safety measures.
QUALITY CONTROL SECTION	
Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?	No
Quality Control Officer comments	Equalities have been fully considered. I pass this to the Accountable Officer for final approval.
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	14/08/2020
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: 33.0

Created at 14/08/2020 10:51 AM by  Lorraine Long

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Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject: Next Steps Accommodation Programme

Report of: Acting Director Neighbourhoods

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Sharon Thompson, Cabinet Member Homes and Neighbourhoods

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Penny Holbrook, Housing and Neighbourhoods Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Report author: Stephen Philpott, Strategic Lead – Rough Sleepers

Tel: 0121 675 2154

Email: 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference: 007961/2020		
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 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 seeks retrospective authority to have bid for and accept rough sleeper grant funding from Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) as part of the governments 'next steps' accommodation programme to undertake targeted intervention activity to directly combat rough sleeping in the city.
- 1.2 The report also contains the outcome of the revenue elements of this bid, as announced on 17th September 2020.

2 Recommendations

2.1 Cabinet are recommended to

- Retrospectively approve the grant bid submission and approve the acceptance of MHCLG Rough Sleeper 'next steps' funding see appendix 1 for totals and breakdown.
- Note the initial projects and interventions where the funding will be directed

3 Background

3.1 On 18th July 2020, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) announced new funding for the Next Steps Accommodation Programme (NSAP). The programme and fund have been created to ensure that as few individuals as possible return to rough sleeping following an initial period of accommodation in response to COVID 19 pandemic which saw nearly 15,000 people brought into temporary accommodation. There are 3 key strands to the funding prospectus which is required to be submitted by 20th August 2020, with announcements on funding expected late September. The 3 strands are:

3.2 *Short-term/interim accommodation and immediate support.* This part of the fund (£105m) is to be used for immediate support for local authorities. It can be used for a range of interventions including planned transition to more sustainable interim accommodation until longer-term move-on accommodation is put in place and supporting individuals to reconnect with friends or family. It is revenue-only funding and needs to be utilised in 2020/21.

3.3 *Long-term move on accommodation.* This part of the programme is made up of £130m capital funding and £31m revenue funding and it needs to be used in this financial year with the aim to deliver 3,300 units of longer term, move on accommodation. The national fund is specifically aimed at rough sleepers in hotels.

3.4 *Funding for drug and alcohol treatment.* MHCLG and the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) have also announced funding for 2020/21, which can be used for drug and alcohol treatment services. Whilst linked, this does not form part of the Next Steps Accommodation Programme and will be administered separately by Public Health England. The aim is to ensure that the engagement people have had with drug and alcohol treatment whilst in emergency accommodation is maintained as they move into longer-term accommodation.

3.5 Birmingham has a strong history of preventing and relieving rough sleeping across the city. In the early 2000's rough-sleeping, through concerted partnership working and resources, was reduced to, and maintained in single figures through to 2010. At this time rough sleeping in Birmingham and nationally increased, to a peak in Birmingham where the rough sleeper count of 2018 found 91 individuals bedded down on the streets of Birmingham on one night. The rough sleeper count of 2019 saw this figure reduce to 52. Commissioning mobilised in December 2019 restructured and increased outreach capacity and other services as part of the pathway to prevent and relieve rough sleeping.

- 3.6 At the start of 'Everyone In' BCC appraised our accommodation capacity to meet short-term and intermediate needs. A need for additional capacity was identified, so for the period April – mid June 2020 BCC commissioned 70 units of accommodation at the Holliday Inn hotel. All those accommodated were moved on into supported tenancies, long-term supported housing, emergency accommodation, complex needs accommodation, friends, family and other solutions. In total BCC has provided accommodation and subsistence to over 240 single people, including 130 people deemed to be No recourse to public funds (NRPF) in response to the 'everyone-in' COVID 19 direction issued by the Government in their letter dated 26th March 2020. There are 78 remaining currently accommodated in a variety of ways as described in Appendix 1. An exit strategy in respect of such individuals will be required.
- 3.7 Over 600 single people presented to BCC officers as homeless April – June via additional Housing Options provision. Nationally over 15,000 people have been accommodated through 'everyone-in' and the government is keen to avoid a return to rough sleeping for those accommodated, and also to work towards the target of zero rough sleeping by 2024. The Next Steps Accommodation Programme (NSAP) seeks to ensure that as few individuals as possible return to the streets and that services are in place to provide for all those who have remained or fallen onto the streets. This is an excellent opportunity to strengthen the provision to prevent and relieve rough sleeping.
- 3.8 It is clear that prevention is much better than having to relieve rough sleeping. On this basis the Birmingham submission to the NSAP seeks to prioritise – those currently temporarily housed; people presenting as homeless and needing an accommodation offer to prevent rough sleeping; people needing support and protection in non-commissioned accommodation; rough sleepers with the greatest health and welfare vulnerabilities; and those in low paid work needing access to affordable accommodation. While gains have been made, there remain 20-30 people sleeping on the streets on any one night and a daily flow of new presentations needing to be helped. This funding presents a key opportunity to progress the work.
- 3.9 Birmingham has been praised by MHCLG for its response to homelessness and rough sleeping during Covid-19 and remains a priority area to be supported in tackling rough sleeping. The NSAP in 2020-21 seeks to tackle some of the consequences of Covid-19 and should be followed by a wider Rough Sleepers Initiative programme for subsequent years, which should provide for a sustainable continuation of this work
- 3.10 The Next steps bid to MHCLG and proposed Revenue and Capital interventions is now required to take forward the work undertaken to date to assist some of the most vulnerable citizens in Birmingham and are or at risk of rough sleeping.
- 3.11 Delivery plan – The breakdown of proposed revenue and capital requirements is contained within appendix 1.

3.12 Summary of revenue projects.

- *Meeting the cost of accommodation and subsistence for those who are NRPF with an exit strategy including a provision around use of ‘suspension of derogation to EEA economic migrants. Including cost of ongoing immigration advice and support via the Preventing Crisis consortium.*
- *Strengthening the Housing Options capacity delivered to prevent and relieve homelessness amongst single people by embedded workers in Sifa-Fireside daycentre and Trident-Reach outreach and accommodation pathway.*
- *Support follow-up to single homeless referred into non-commissioned exempt supported accommodation to seek successful transition from homeless presentation.*
- *Inspection and improvement capacity for non-commissioned exempt supported accommodation, to promote best and deter worst provision.*
- *Revenue for support service at Transition Centre – accommodation and support service for 11-14 most vulnerable rough sleepers, presenting with substantial health and care needs.*

3.13 Summary of Capital projects

- BCC supporting capital proposal from Trident Reach for works to 11 bed care home to be utilised as Transition Centre. Funds to go direct to Trident Reach.
- BCC supporting capital proposal from St Peter’s RSL on behalf of Spring Housing for the refurbishment of 13 units of accommodation. Currently exempt-supported, to be made social rents, currently shared facilities to be made self-contained.
- BCC supporting Trident Reach proposal to increase capacity at Washington Court by increasing to 10 couple’s rooms, and overall increasing capacity from 105 individuals to 111 individuals
- BCC will support bid by WMCA/Citizen Housing for capital in order to purchase 1-bedroom flats from the private market, to be provided as social housing dedicated to rough sleeper needs, following the Housing First model. Indicatively 10 units for 2020-21, with proposal to increase to 42 p.a. for years 2021-24.
- BCC will also indicate to MHCLG that further capital projects which would deliver in subsequent years are being developed by organisations including YMCA and Spring Housing

3.14 Following successful response to the Phase 1 and Phase 2 Covid funding within the Council, there are wider revenue items that the council have committed to for the transitioning through and out of Covid, that have the opportunity to be continued seamlessly into NSAP and then Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI) as it becomes available. Some elements are mobilised already, others will be developed in consultation with Adult Social Care, for example strengthening the Housing Options

Centre offer to single people and building effective engagement with the non-commissioned exempt supported sector.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 *Do nothing – BCC will remain with a current burden relating to accommodation and subsistence and will be under-resourced in preventing and relieving rough sleeping.*
- 4.2 *Any other options? No other options have been identified. Other funding relating to substance misuse treatment for rough sleepers is expected via Public Health England, so that aspect of need has not been included in the NSAP bid.*
- 4.3 *It is recommended – that this proposal is supported.*

5 Consultation

- 5.1 *MHCLG expects local authorities to design bids for accommodation and support services through a coproduction process. To achieve this the opportunity and an outline of the approach has been discussed at the Birmingham Homelessness Partnership Board both in July and August 2020, as well as the Rough Sleeper Action Group, and the Birmingham Homelessness Forum. An invitation was extended through the Homelessness Partnership Board to any partners wishing to put forwards proposals for consideration as part of the bid.*
- 5.2 *For the region the Next Steps Accommodation programme has been discussed at the Homelessness Taskforce and the Rough Sleeper Task Group. Through this channel each local authority has outlined their approach as well as agreeing a proposal to work together. The Members Advisory Group (MAG) of the Homelessness Taskforce also received an outline of the regional approach to Next Steps.*

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 *See attached Risk register in Appendix 2.*

7 Compliance Issues:

- 7.1 **How are the recommended decisions consistent with the City Council's priorities, plans and strategies?**
- 7.2 The Homelessness Prevention Strategy and related Rough Sleeping Addendum set out the commitment to prevention of homelessness and the ways in which this is to be achieved. The Rough Sleeping Addendum specifically includes many of the components found in the NSAP bid.

All reports must specify how the proposal supports the delivery of one or more of our Council Priorities as set out in the Birmingham City Council Plan 2018 – 2022. In addition, you should be mindful of the council's wide range of other policies, plans and strategies and make reference to these as required. Any positive or negative implications in relation to these policies, plans and strategies should be fully explained within the report.

7.3 Legal Implications

7.3.1 The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 amends the Housing Act 1996 Part VII and placed new duties on local authorities. It came into force in April 2018 (with limited exceptions). The Act requires local authorities to assess an applicant's needs and to prevent and relieve homelessness.

7.3.2 The Homelessness Act 2020 introduced the requirement on local authorities to regularly review the levels (and likely future levels) of homelessness in their areas, and to formulate a homelessness strategy.

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

7.3.4 On 28th May 2020, Luke Hall again wrote to local authorities in England to advise them about "Moving onto the next phase of accommodating rough sleepers". With regard to those with NRPF, the letter said the following:

"The law regarding that status remains in place. Local authorities must use their judgment in assessing what support they may lawfully give to each person on an individual basis, considering that person's specific circumstances and support needs "

7.3.5 A person with NRPF - 'a person subject to immigration control' - is prohibited from accessing specified welfare benefits and public housing as set out in the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and Paragraph 6 of the Immigration Rules. This includes a prohibition of access to local authority homelessness assistance. The provision of public housing under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996 and under Part II of the Housing Act 1985 is also prohibited.

7.3.6 Local Authority care and support is not a prohibited benefit, but immigration legislation requires that care and support can only be provided to various categories of people who are subject to NRPF if not to provide the care and support would breach the person's Human Rights. This remains the relevant law at the present time

7.4 Financial Implications

7.4.1 The bid includes an overall Capital element of £622,680 as detailed in the appendix 1. and revenue of £1,081,000 2020-21 all of which will be met from MHCLG/Homes England. This is also true for revenue related to capital through to 2024. An already approved amount from Adult Social Care is offered as evidence of Birmingham's commitment and investment, this is for the Adult Transition Centre and is £54,000 2020-21 and £163,000 p.a. in subsequent years.

- 7.4.2 Capital is passported direct to providers whereas the revenue is to be utilised directly by the council. The revenue bid includes staff costs for a period of 12 months – we have received confirmation from MHCLG that full year costs for posts can be included.
- 7.4.3 The overall Revenue element of the bid in Appendix 1 is £1,081,000 2020-21. On 17th September 2020 MHCLG announced the revenue allocations from the NSAP, Birmingham being awarded £595,000.
- 7.4.4 Appendix 1 shows the elements awarded, those not awarded and those capital items (and revenue items linked to capital) for which a decision is awaited, and expected prior to the end of September 2020.

7.5 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 *Commissioners in Adult Social Care are engaged in the content of this bid including revenue aspects requiring procurement/commissioning.*

7.6 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.6.1 *Roles within BCC are being initially specified as agency – Housing Option Centre officers and Inspection Officers, with objective to secure longer-term funding commitment to make either fixed term or permanent roles.*

7.7 Public Sector Equality Duty

The public sector equality duty drives the need for equality assessments (Initial and Full). An initial assessment should, be prepared from the outset based upon available knowledge and information. If there is no adverse impact then that fact should be stated within the Report at section 4.4 and the initial assessment document appended to the Report duly signed and dated.

- 7.7.1 See appendix 3 & 4

8 Background Documents

- 8.1 MHCLG Next Steps Programme Guidance, appendix 5

List of appendices accompanying this report:

1. Appendix 1 - Delivery table
2. Appendix 2 – Risk Assessment
3. Appendix 3 – Equality Act
4. Appendix 4 – Public Equality Assessment
5. Appendix 5 – Programme Prospectus
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/next-steps-accommodation-programme-guidance-and-proposal-templates>

“Local authorities are asked to make appropriate and suitable offers for all who have been accommodated as part of the Covid-19 emergency response, but to have particular focus on the successful resettlement and recovery of those who have a long and/or repeat history of rough sleeping. Funding proposals will need to identify the number of their cohort within this group and set out how delivery plans will meet their needs.” The funding is broken down into sections – Short-term/Intermediate; Supported Move-On; Revenue Only; and separately a Capital section, colour coded under resource section, see below.

	Challenge	Solution	Resource
1	70-80 NRPF in Supported and TA being reviewed and supported. Ongoing new presentations; costs and outcomes.	Time to protect from C-19 and secure solutions utilising additional accommodation, suspension of derogation project, PURE project and legal consortium	Average cost £35-£45/night accom, support and subsistence. For 78 people July – Oct (£35), then x 18 (3 months, £45), reconnection fund £10,000, total £419,900 immigration support Oct-March £81k = £500,900
2	Sufficient accessible, safe emergency accommodation	Improvements to Washington Court emergency beds including disability access, couples and C-19 safety	£44,100 refurbishment costs to enable 101 rooms to allow for 110 people (10 couples from 5 couples – net 5 people increase), C-19 safety and disability access
3	High flow of single homeless (25+) presentations (600 April-June) need capacity at Hub and Rough Sleeper Pathway to assess & prevent as HRA	Add to 2 existing RSI funded Snr Housing Needs Officers, 4 Housing Needs Officers so SHNO + 2 HNO for Hub; and SHNO + 2 HNO for R/S pathway	4 Housing Needs Officers 12 months £36,250 each, £145k initially via agency for BCC
4	16000 units of exempt supported accommodation being underutilised, poor standards, creating flow into homelessness/rough sleeping	Dedicated inspection officers working with BCC strategy – promoting quality standards, accreditation or enforcement with PTU	2 Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) qualified staff; 12 months, £30/hr, £150k
5	Use of exempt supported capacity for single homeless minimal support sees failed referrals and breakdowns creating cycle of homelessness	Transition Officers to rapidly follow up every referral/allocation with check on and support for transition + point of contact for future help	2 Transition Officers for Young People 4 Transition Officers for over 25's £30k each, £180k total to be commissioned
6	Most vulnerable, complex needs rough sleepers requiring accommodation, support, care and treatment at greater intensity than available	Transition Centre for rough sleepers aged 25+, 11 units in refurbished care home premises; dedicated support service, 6-month – 3-year stay. In partnership with Trident Reach	Transition Centre capital requirement £37,680k Support service for supported move-on – ASC indicate having £163k p.a. revenue over 4 years to put into this, seek additional £61k and then £149k 2021-22; £149k 2022-23; and £149k 2023-24
7	Additional move-on capacity out of homelessness especially accessible, affordable, safe	Dedicated move-on accommodation x 13 refurbished units made social lets	Move-on accommodation capital £585k Spring Housing with St Peter's RSL

8	Lack of available, suitable, affordable, independent, long-term accommodation for rough sleepers	WMCA capital bid (not BCC) for purchase from open market 1 bed flats as sought with separate support provision – nominations from BCC and support provision via BCC	Support for 42 units p.a. for 4 years with 10 for 2020-21, indicatively £40k+£25k=£65k per unit grant to partner RSL directly from Homes England. Support to those 10 capital units 2020-21 £0; 2021-22 £30k; 2022-23 £31k; 2023-24 £32k commissioned by BCC
9	Levels of substance misuse related to homelessness, barriers to successful accommodation as result, and lack of outreach and treatment capacity	Separate matter being dealt with via ASC, health and public health commissioning	Awaiting announcement from government on specific funding for this.

- Seeking funds for full 12 months delivery unless otherwise specified – received confirmation from MHCLG that full year costs for posts can be included where difficult to supply for 6-7 months.
- Revenue linked to capital developments is applied for through to 2023-24
- Flagging further capital development opportunities for future years of programme, but clear that MHCLG/Homes England concentrating upon 2020-21 deliverable units, proposals include those put forwards by Heart of England YMCA

Heading	Bid submitted	Announcements as of 17 th September 2020
Total capital funding requested from Next Steps Accommodation Fund 2020/21	£37,680 Transition Centre TBC £585,000 Spring Housing with St Peter's RSL plus (£117,000 contribution) £622,680 total	Capital element not yet announced, aim ‘before end of Sept’ we should expect clarification questions soon. The capital is to go direct to the landlord.
Total revenue funding requested from Next Steps Accommodation Fund 2020/21	£145,000 HNO's £150,000 Inspectors for exempt supported £180,000 Transition Officers £419,900 NRPF £61,000 Transition Centre £81,000 Immigration advice costs £44,100 Washington Court £1,081,000 total	Announcement from MHCLG that Birmingham awarded £595,000, have not at this time received formal breakdown of elements awarded and not awarded. The £61,000 revenue for Transition Centre is linked to capital bid (see above) and so is not part of this decision announced, but will be part of the decision relating to capital.

Appendix 2 – Risk Assessment – Next Steps Accommodation Programme

Risk No	Risk description	Risk mitigation	Residual / current risk			Additional steps to be taken
			Likelihood	Impact	Prioritisation	
1	Proposals lead to call on unavailable Council resources and risk exposure	The bid represents a programme to be fully MHCLG funded unless existing Council resources agreed and in place for elements	Low	Med	4	
2	Failing to meet government aspirations around tackling rough sleeping leading to reputational damage as well as impact upon community	Birmingham is a key area for government in achieving rough sleeper targets, have seen some progress and bid reflects a commitment to tackling gaps	Med	Med	3	
3	Covid-19 spikes/waves and other impacts on city or sector resulting in greater challenge and demand upon services	Bid seeks to acknowledge and mitigate risk of further C-19 impact along with other resources and plans being put in place	Med	Med	2	
4	Provision/or ending of provision, of accommodation and subsistence to those with 'no recourse to public funds' resulting in legal challenge, unmet financial cost, reputational damage	Partnership approach seeking to manage financial, legal, moral and homelessness related demands within context of Covid-19 pandemic, bid seeks to present way forwards	Med	High	1	

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.

APPENDIX 3**Equality Act 2010**

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

The public sector equality duty is as follows:

1	<p>The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act; (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
2	<p>Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic; (b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it; (c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.
3	<p>The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities.</p>
4	<p>Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tackle prejudice, and (b) promote understanding.
5	<p>The relevant protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Marriage & civil partnership (b) Age (c) Disability (d) Gender reassignment (e) Pregnancy and maternity (f) Race (g) Religion or belief (h) Sex (i) Sexual orientation

Appendix 4: Equality Impact Assessment

Assessments - Next Steps Accommodation Programme

Page 1 of 3

Title of proposed EA	Next Steps Accommodation Programme
Reference No	EQUASS3
EA is in support of	Amended Service
Review Frequency	No preference
Date of first review	01/04/2022
Directorate	Neighbourhoods
Division	Housing
Service Area	Housing Options
Responsible Officer(s)	■ Vicki Pumphrey
Quality Control Officer(s)	■ Karen Huatble
Accountable Officer(s)	■ Martin Tolley
Purpose of proposal	This EA assesses the impact of the proposal to bid for the Ministry of Housing, (MHCLG) new funding for the Accommodation Programme (NSAP).
Data sources	relevant reports/strategies; Statistical Database (please specify); Other (please specify)
Please include any other sources of data	This EA draws upon the following sources of data: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/90797/ https://www.housing.org.uk/globalassets/files/resource-files/next-steps-accommodation-programme-brief https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-snapshot-in-england-autumn-2019 https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/download/598/birmingham_homelessness_prevention_strategy
ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Protected characteristic: Age	Service Users / Stakeholders
Age details:	No negative impact has been identified for this programme. The approval and delivery of this extended service will assist available to rough sleepers, irrespective of age.
	The majority of people sleeping rough in England are aged over 26 years old. This is similar to previous years.
	During January to June 2020 a total of 418 individual service users were supported by the Rough Sleeper Outreach ⁵ ; there were no individuals aged 16 or 17, 82% were aged 25 to 50 and 8% aged over 50 years.
	An annual single night snapshot of the number of people sleeping rough is completed by Local Authorities each autumn published by the MHCLG since the year 2010 to 2019.
	In Autumn 2019, Birmingham identified 52 rough sleepers, of which none were under 18, 2 were aged 18 to 25, 42 were unknown.
	Rough sleepers have a lower life expectancy. During the covid pandemic, 16 deaths have been reported of rough sleepers aged 56.
	Under 18s who are homeless are usually provided with accommodation by our Youth Hub which is delivered in part Basil's, Children's Services and Housing Options.
Protected characteristic: Disability	Service Users / Stakeholders
Disability details:	No negative impact has been identified. The approval of this bid will strengthen the assistance available to rough sleepers with disabilities.
	Of the current 26 rough sleepers, in excess of 50% have poor physical and/or mental health.
	Within the most entrenched population of rough sleepers there is a greater prevalence of complex support needs of people who are on the streets for a very short period of time and exit rough sleeping very quickly after an intervention.
	This proposed programme includes improving disability access at Washington Court. This provides emergency beds for couples.
Protected characteristic: Gender	Service Users / Stakeholders
Gender details:	No negative impact has been identified. The approval of this bid will strengthen the assistance available to rough sleepers of both genders.
	Across the country, men are much more likely to sleep rough than women and this is also true in Birmingham.
	During January to June 2020 a total of 418 individual service users were supported by the Rough Sleeper Outreach ⁵ ; the majority were male and 15% female.

<https://birminghamcitycouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/EqualityAssessmentToolkit/Lists/...> 03/09/2020

This reflects the national picture.

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	Service Users / Stakeholders																																										
Race details:	<p>The majority of people sleeping rough on a single night in England in 2019 were from the UK.</p> <p>National legislation and policy usually dictates a different approach in the case of some individuals from outside the nationals are not entitled to access some services provided in the city.</p> <p>On March 26, MP Luke Hall, Minister for Local Government and Homelessness, wrote to local authorities across the house every rough sleeper by the end of the weekend. Birmingham achieved this which also included 70-80 people public funds (NRPF). This bid proposes to continue supporting people with NRPF.</p> <p>It is considered highly likely that this will have a significant and positive impact for this group of NRPF individuals and</p> <p>During January to June 2020 a total of 418 individuals were supported by the outreach service and the following re-captured.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Arab</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British Indian</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British Asian other</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British Pakistani</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British Black African</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>British Black Caribbean</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black other</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kurdish</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mix white/Asian</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White/Black Caribbean mix</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White/Black African mix</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mix other</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pashtun</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persian</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White British</td> <td>281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White Irish</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White other</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NK</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refused</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>418</td> </tr> </table>	Arab	5	British Indian	5	British Asian other	6	British Pakistani	8	British Black African	20	British Black Caribbean	12	Black other	4	Chinese	4	Kurdish	1	Mix white/Asian	1	White/Black Caribbean mix	5	White/Black African mix	1	Mix other	1	Pashtun	3	Persian	1	White British	281	White Irish	4	White other	42	NK	9	Refused	2	Total	418
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Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs	Not Applicable
Religion or beliefs details:	
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Not Applicable
Sexual orientation details:	

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?

The gender, nationality and age of rough sleepers are collected and reported to the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) as part of the annual snapshot count who publish an annual report. This considered as well as the Outreach Team service users records.

The Homelessness Prevention Strategy and related Rough Sleeping Addendum set out the commitment to prevent and the ways in which this is to be achieved.

Consultation analysis

MHCLG expects local authorities to design bids for accommodation and support services through a coproduction process the opportunity and an outline of the approach has been discussed at the Birmingham Homelessness Partnership & August 2020, as well as the Rough Sleeper Action Group, and the Birmingham Homelessness Forum. An invitation is the Homelessness Partnership Board to any partners wishing to put forwards proposals for consideration as part of

For the region the Next Steps Funding Programme has been discussed at the Homelessness Taskforce and the Rough Through this channel each local authority has outlined their approach as well as agreeing a proposal to work together

Advisory Group (MAG) of the Homelessness Taskforce also received an outline of the regional approach to Next Ste

Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

None

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

How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?	Robust measures will be put in place for monitoring the impacts of this proposal and its equalities impacts.
What data is required in the future?	As a minimum, the age, gender and nationality of service users is required.
Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)? If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.	No
Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal	The programme and fund have been created to ensure no return to rough sleeping for all people brought into temp during the coronavirus outbreak. This proposal is likely therefore to have positive impacts on all groups and wider o of the person's age, gender, sexual orientation, transgender, race, faith or belief or disability.
Consulted People or Groups	
Informed People or Groups	
Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA	There is no evidence that any of the proposed services included in this bid are inaccessible for any particular group. Furthermore, proposals to commission a transition centre which enables people's needs to be assessed more holist period of time is likely to have a positive impact on all groups.
QUALITY CONTROL SECTION	
Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?	No
Quality Control Officer comments	Thank you for submitting your EIA. My comments are as follows: 1. There is the word During in the Race section and it does not have anything else written after the word? complete the sentence or delete the word during? 2. Please can you write the full wording for MHCLG at the point that the acronym first appears in the docu
Once this has been completed please tick the box to enable it be returned to me as the Quality Control Off your patience and support with this.	
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	03/09/2020
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: 65.0	
Created at 14/08/2020 02:30 PM by  Vicki Pumphrey	
Last modified at 03/09/2020 04:21 PM by Workflow on behalf of  Lorraine Long	

APPENDIX 5



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Next Steps Accommodation Programme:

Guidance



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<http://forms.communities.gov.uk/> or write to us at:

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SW1P 4DF
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July 2020

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Introduction

1. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) invites local authorities, registered providers, and their local partners to engage with the next stage of our COVID-19 Rough Sleeping response.
2. We have seen approximately 15,000 vulnerable people housed in hotels and other forms of emergency accommodation, since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes people coming in directly from the streets, people previously housed in shared night shelters and people who have become vulnerable to rough sleeping during the pandemic. This is a truly remarkable achievement, and one which is the result of the hard work of local government, the NHS, other health partners, agencies and charities across the country, who have helped to get people off the street and into safe accommodation, protecting the most vulnerable in society and ultimately saving lives.
3. We are at a critical stage in our continued support for rough sleepers, and those at risk, and our attention must now shift to ensure that as few individuals as possible return to the streets following this initial period of accommodation. We must also use this opportunity to take steps to end rough sleeping for good.
4. This means ensuring that the current provision that has been set up to safeguard people who were taken safely from the streets is able to continue for an appropriate length of time, with a planned transition to more sustainable interim accommodation options until vital longer-term move-on accommodation can be put in place.
5. The Next Steps Accommodation Programme makes available the financial resources needed to support local authorities and their partners to do this work. It includes capital for property costs and an attached long-term revenue stream to ensure people are supported in their new tenancies. Additional revenue funding is also available to support a range of initiatives, like moves into the private rented sector, interim accommodation and reconnection with friends and families.
6. Alongside this funding we are also making available the expertise from MHCLG's Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI) and Homelessness Advice and Support (HAST) Adviser Teams to help coproduce accommodation provision and related support services, under the oversight of the Dame Louise Casey led COVID-19 Rough Sleeping Taskforce.
7. The MHCLG adviser teams will work hand in hand with local authorities to develop Next Steps Accommodation Programme proposals aided where appropriate both by experts on capital development schemes from Homes England's Affordable Housing Growth Team and the Greater London Authority (GLA).
8. Any queries relating to this guidance or the overall funding process should be directed to NSAP@communities.gov.uk

Programme overview

9. There are two different aspects to this fund. One aspect is for long-term accommodation and support for rough sleepers and the remainder is for interim accommodation and support for the 15,000 vulnerable people accommodated during the pandemic. Outside of London, both these aspects of funding are administered through a single process. Inside Greater London, applications for long-term accommodation and support will be administered by the GLA, while the funding for immediate and interim support will be administered by MHCLG. MHCLG will make the final decision on allocating funding.

Shorter-term/interim accommodation and immediate support

10. On 24 June, the Secretary of State announced £105 million to be used for immediate support for local authorities. The funding can cover a range of interventions, from moves into the private rented sector, to extending or procuring interim accommodation such as hotels or student accommodation and supporting individuals to reconnect with friends or family. Organisations wishing to bid for the £105 million must clearly demonstrate in their proposal how the funding will be used to rapidly support those in COVID-19 emergency accommodation. The £105 million is revenue only and to be utilised in 20/21.

Longer-term Move-on Accommodation

11. On 24 May, the Secretary of State announced £161 million for 20/21 (as part of an overall £433 million for the lifetime of this parliament) to deliver 3,300 units of longer-term, move-on accommodation. Organisations wishing to bid for the £161 million must clearly demonstrate in their proposal how the funding will be used to bring forward long-term, move-on accommodation. The £161 million for this financial year is split into £130 million capital funding and £31 million revenue funding.
12. The Next Steps Accommodation Programme comprises both the £105 million and the £161 million for 20/21 although different considerations will apply to the assessment of each.

Further funding

13. MHCLG and DHSC have also announced a total of £23 million for 20/21 for drug and alcohol treatment services. Whilst linked, this does not form part of the Next Steps Accommodation Programme and will be administered separately by Public Health England. The £23 million is from the £262 million announced at Spring Budget 2020. The aim of the drug and alcohol funding is to ensure that the engagement that people have had with drug and alcohol treatment services whilst in emergency accommodation is maintained as they move into longer-term move-on accommodation and to support those who have not previously engaged with treatment services. For this first year, PHE are targeting this funding at priority areas – the areas with the highest number of rough sleepers brought into accommodation with significant intervention likely required.

What are we seeking to fund?

14. The overall objectives of the Next Steps Accommodation Programme are to reduce rough sleeping and to seek to ensure rough sleepers brought into emergency accommodation in response to COVID-19, do not return to sleeping rough. As COVID-19 remains a risk, it is also essential that people, particularly those who are at increased risk of severe illness, are kept safe.
15. Local authorities are asked to make appropriate and suitable offers for all who have been accommodated, but to have particular focus on the successful resettlement and recovery of those who have a long and/or repeat history of rough sleeping. In London CHAIN data may be used to help identify this cohort. Funding proposals will need to identify the number of their cohort within this group and set out how delivery plans will meet their needs.
16. The Next Steps Accommodation Programme, comprised of the two distinct funding streams described above, aims to bring together a range of solutions, including both short-term/interim accommodation and longer-term move-on options, and the support linked to this accommodation.
17. While there is a need for short-term interventions to help address immediate need, our ambition for the element of the fund that is for long-term accommodation (the £161m), is for this funding to deliver long-term, national assets in the form of supported move-on homes for people recovering from rough sleeping, procured and owned, rather than short term leases.
18. There is a recognition that some of the best developments are designed using a degree of innovation, employed in response to the local area or the needs of specific client groups.
19. Local areas are encouraged to consider recent publications and research to develop new ideas and concepts, and to build on appropriate good practice to develop schemes that are innovative in terms of design, delivery, management, tenure and location. The coproduction process will enable ideas to be generated and ensure that they align with funding programme.

Assessment of health, circumstances and needs and support

20. Next Steps Accommodation Programme plans and funding proposals must be informed by an assessment of the health circumstances, care and support needs of people accommodated due to COVID-19, as well as long-term rough sleepers who have still to be assisted to access accommodation.
21. When developing personalised housing plans, local authorities and partners should seek to meet individuals' needs and ensure recovery is sustainable.
22. To ensure safeguarding needs are well met local authorities will need to work collaboratively with relevant health, care and support commissioners and providers, including in the receiving local authority area in situations where people are accommodated out of borough.

23. In particular, proposals to develop services for people with identified mental ill-health and/or substance misuse, or other social care needs will require collaboration with partners with responsibility for commissioning and delivering the relevant treatment, care and support services that will be essential to effective sustainment.
24. Next Steps Accommodation Programme plans must take account of individuals' risk of severe illness from COVID-19, the health gains they have made whilst in emergency accommodation, and the need for continuity of care for those whose needs are already being met.
25. In relation to health and wellbeing whilst COVID-19 remains a risk, it is desirable to work with NHS primary care commissioners and GPs to identify:
- People who are at a higher risk of COVID-19 making them seriously ill i.e., are they clinically or extremely clinically vulnerable and do they require accommodation that will enable shielding i.e., self-contained.
 - People whose ill-health and/or health condition might make their adherence to guidance to keep them and others safe from COVID-19 challenging in the future e.g., mental ill-health, a substance misuse problem, a learning disability. Accommodation and support will need to keep them and others safe.
 - Following the revision of priority need categories, housing authorities should carefully consider the vulnerability of applicants from COVID-19.
26. For all those identified as having a substance misuse need, consideration should be given to their current engagement with, or position in, a treatment/recovery journey, whether there is a need for detoxification and/or residential rehabilitation before placement into longer-term accommodation, or if they need long-term residential care. This assessment will need to be made in conjunction with drug and alcohol providers and commissioners.
27. For people who have ill-health/long-term conditions (including mental ill-health) and require social care and support, accommodation requirements should be informed by an assessment under the Care Act 2014, working with local authority adult social care and NHS commissioners and services.
28. For accommodation, care and support planning purposes (including reconnections), local authorities are asked to consider how the people they are targeting for funding under the Next Steps Accommodation Programme fit across four broad categories:
- High/complex/multiple needs: long-term rough sleepers, and those requiring extensive support through Housing First or supported housing with high-level management and support.
 - Medium/high needs: people who have a significant or repeat history of rough sleeping and/or have health, care and support needs best met through supported housing or housing-led placement with sufficient floating support.
 - Low/no support needs: people who are newly homeless and/or have less significant health or support needs and can be assisted through low support accommodation options, or access to housing and short-term floating support or reconnections to friends and family if deemed appropriate.
 - People whose access to statutory housing assistance and welfare is limited due to their immigration status, e.g. those with a No Recourse to Public Funds condition or EEA nationals not exercising a qualifying right, who require alternative assistance to resolve their homelessness including through reconnection or access to employment.

29. Local areas are expected to identify how support services proposed in the proposals are necessary beyond what is currently in place.

Shorter-term/interim accommodation and immediate support

30. The Next Steps Accommodation Programme includes £105 million to be used for immediate support for local authorities. The funding will cover a range of interventions, from moves into the private rented sector, to extending or procuring interim accommodation such as hotels or student accommodation and supporting individuals to reconnect with friends or family. Organisations wishing to bid for the £105 million must clearly demonstrate in their proposal how the funding will be used to rapidly support those in COVID-19 emergency accommodation. The £105 million is revenue only and to be utilised in 20/21. All local authorities across the country should send their bids for this funding to MHCLG. More information on how to make a bid can be found below.

31. The following types of short-term accommodation will be considered eligible for funding under the programme. Funding can be used for both the provision of new accommodation, and the extension of existing accommodation:

- **Accommodation owned by a university, RP or private landlord and available for interim use.**
- **PRS Access.** This includes guaranteed rent or deposit schemes, mediation support and training, or landlord incentives.
- **Supported Housing.** Additional support can be offered to enable access to supported accommodation or social housing.
- **Modular housing units** where these can be made available with necessary facilities, including power and waste connections. These can usually be placed with temporary planning permission.
- **Hotels.** This includes funding to extend contracts, where this is the only or best solution to keep people in safe accommodation.
- **Other forms of short-term accommodation** to ensure that no one returns to the streets. Bidders are encouraged to be creative in their proposed response to reflect the expressed needs of individual rough sleepers.
- **Employment support and training** either to access work directly or to improve individuals' employability.
- **Reconnections with friends and family**, including local, national and international reconnections.
- **Other forms of immediate support** including tenancy sustainment support and immigration advice.

32. The list below sets out the considerations for short-term and interim proposals:

- Funding is available for use until 31 March 2021 and therefore schemes and projects must be delivered rapidly.
- Any short-term accommodation secured through this fund should be demonstrably good value for money. This could be achieved through negotiation of rate of placements, alignment with existing contracting and maximisation of rental income.

- Local areas should be satisfied that properties used for short-term and interim accommodation are safe, and that accommodation is suitable for those housed.
- Whilst there may be a continued need, the overall number of interim placements required is expected to reduce over time.
- Where appropriate local areas should consider using this funding to provide up to 12 weeks of accommodation and support for eligible EEA national rough sleepers under the suspension of the derogation to Article 24(2) of the Free Movement Directive. EEA nationals who have been rough sleeping and are jobseekers or in their first three months of residence in the UK will be eligible for this support. This is a short-term measure until 31 December when the new immigration rules will apply – you may wish to refer to guidance provided by the Rough Sleeping and Housing Minister on 24 June:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/896650/24-6-20 - Letter to All LAs with annexes.pdf

33. There is a small amount of emergency funding available on request for areas to manage accommodation and support pressures which are essential to keeping people off the street, before bids for the Next Steps Accommodation Programme are considered. Please notify your rough sleeping or HAST adviser if you wish to bid for this. This funding will be for costs incurred from 1 July onwards, and will be considered an advance on future bids received for the area to be deducted from amounts allocated through the Next Steps Accommodation Programme bidding process. This funding has been pre-determined by formula from a set amount, using monitoring information on the number of people accommodated in emergency accommodation.
34. For some people a voluntary return to their country of origin may be the best outcome for them, especially if it means avoiding a return to the streets.
 - a. Where an individual wants to return home, local authorities can seek funding to support them to do so – in some cases this could include providing ancillary accommodation and support in order to facilitate a return.
 - b. Local authorities should support non-EEA nationals seeking to return home to contact the Home Office Voluntary Returns Service, who can offer practical support to return where appropriate: <https://www.gov.uk/return-home-voluntarily>.
 - c. Revenue funding is available to cover the costs of voluntary returns for EEA nationals only. This must be clearly filled on the proposal template.
35. Finally, we urge local authorities to consider additional pressures during the coming winter months as part of proposals.

Longer-term Move-on Accommodation

(Organisations within Greater London should refer to the [GLA's prospectus and guidance](#) for the Mayor's Off the Street Programme.)

36. We recognise the importance of sustainable move-on accommodation and personal support for recovery from rough sleeping, therefore the Next Steps and Accommodation Programme also includes the first tranche of the £433 million for move-on accommodation and support, with £161 million available in the first year of the programme. This includes funding for capital and revenue based longer-term accommodation schemes as well as provision for the support individuals need to recover from rough sleeping. All local authorities outside of Greater London should send their bids (including annexes for each capital scheme) for this funding

to MHCLG. More information on how to make a bid can be found below. Inside of Greater London, local authorities and RPs should refer to the GLA's prospectus and guidance.

37. New units, whether supported by capital or revenue, need to be delivered by the 31 March 2021. There will be a further opportunity to bid for the Next Steps Accommodation Programme which will be announced in due course. Revenue funding can be bid for over a 4-year period (inclusive of 2020/21) where it is for support relating to the creation of additional move-on units.
38. While there is a need for short-term interventions to help address immediate need, our ambition is to deliver long-term, national assets maintained in perpetuity in the form of supported move-on homes for people recovering from rough sleeping, procured and owned, rather than short term leases.
39. There is no set level of capital funding per unit, reflecting the understanding that different forms of specialist housing and levels of care, support or intensive housing management may require different levels of government funding. However, local areas will be expected to demonstrate that they have maximised their other sources of funding, for example as a result of joint working with local partners, use of capital receipts and borrowing to lessen reliance on central government funding. Some examples can be seen in Appendix 1.
40. The following types of accommodation will be eligible under the programme for longer-term move-on units of accommodation:
 - **Purchase and repair of properties, either as freehold or on a long lease**, where repairs may be required to bring the properties up to good standard to be let.
 - **Refurbishment and repurposing of existing stock.** This includes purchasing white goods and furnishings for ready to use units. This could include schemes such as conversion of a former sheltered housing scheme into supported or move-on accommodation.
 - **Private Sector Leasing.** i.e. where the bidder enters into a contract with a Private Sector Landlord agreeing to rent units over multiple years.
 - **Development of new build properties.** Bidders should take account of the potential use of modular housing. In some instances, this can be commissioned and built faster than traditional house building, especially where units are ordered in bulk. Many types of units can be moved between sites depending on demand, and using temporary planning permission, or used as regular housing stock.
 - **Contribution towards social investment programmes that deliver the aims of the Next Steps Accommodation Programme.** This applies only to local authorities who should consider blending grant with their own sources of funding for onwards investment to deliver housing. For example, there are a variety of property funds and initiatives that have the expertise to help deliver the programme's objectives while providing a revenue return on investment. These may include one or more of the types of accommodation listed above. Local authorities should explore this approach with their adviser before continuing.
41. While we realise that private sector leasing models (with a minimum 3-year lease) may need to be part of a local solution, our ambition from this part of the fund is to secure a long-term national asset, maintained in perpetuity as supported move-on homes for people recovering from rough sleeping. Priority will therefore be given to schemes that match our ambition and that offer models of long-term stock acquisition.
42. Furthermore, while we recommend that local areas consider the full breadth of opportunities in the social housing sector, significant preference will be given to schemes that provide

additional social and supported homes, thereby growing the sector. Our strong preference is that no more than approximately 10% of housing units brought forward under the NSAP should come from existing social housing stock that is currently in use.

43. The list below sets out considerations for longer-term move-on accommodation proposals:

- Capital grant will be paid out on the following conditions:
 - Each unit of property must be available for rough sleepers, those at risk of rough sleeping or those at risk of homelessness. This is also applicable for re-lets and therefore bidders must outline how properties will be allocated accordingly.
 - Partners must seek permission from MHCLG when they want to use any property that has received capital grant funding under NSAP for a different purpose, and either recycle it into another property for the same use as the original purpose or repay the capital grant funding received.
 - For acquisitions or refurbishment schemes, units should be made available for 30 years for those rough sleeping or at risk of rough sleeping and homelessness
 - For new build, units should be made available for 60 years for those rough sleeping or at risk of tough sleeping and homelessness
 - Any investment made using the grant and subsequent reinvestment of the principal repaid from the grant must be used to deliver investments that provide accommodation available for rough sleepers, those at risk of rough sleeping and those at risk of homelessness for a minimum of 30 years.
- Rent must be set at affordable or social rent levels where social housing is the output.
- Homes for Affordable Rent are made available at a rent level of up to 80% of gross market rents including service charge. There are some circumstances however, where the target rent may exceed 80% of market rent or will be for supported accommodation units. In these circumstances the rationale for rent at this level must be made clear and the method for tenants to cover the costs be built into the project description. Where provision will be classed as temporary accommodation, the rent setting policy of such schemes will be scrutinised as part of the assessment process.
- Where revenue funding is to be used for low level repairs, units must remain available for at least the length of the programme- a minimum of 4 years.
- Where private sector leasing models are utilised, we expect them to be secured for a minimum of 3 years.
- Tenancies under this scheme should be for a maximum of two years, where appropriate – to ensure a continuing flow of this type of accommodation and support for those who need it. There will be exceptions when, as part of the regular needs assessment it is agreed that the length of tenancy can be extended. Similarly, there will be circumstances where it is agreed at the commencement of the tenancy that longer-term housing with intensive support is needed, in keeping with the Housing First model. In all circumstances the initial tenancy should not exceed 3 years.
- We appreciate that local authorities who wish to manage their own stock may find it difficult to provide a 2 or 3-year tenancy. In this circumstance, and given the fundamental need to create more accommodation to move people away from rough sleeping, you may consider developing additional units to be let under non-secure tenancies to homeless people who would not otherwise qualify for a temporary accommodation duty.
- For capital funded projects, proposals should be delivered within the local areas unless there is explicit agreement from the receiving area.
- Proposals need to match the needs of your local cohort and therefore proposals should look to meet aspirations of self-contained accommodation and options to allow pets in the premises etc.

- Where shared or supported accommodation is being considered local areas need to consider affordability for under 35s and HMO standards set out when developing proposals.
 - Support funding only bids can be made, but the bidder must make clear that the investment would bring into use a unit/s that would otherwise be unused.
 - Where a proposal does not include a request for revenue funding for support, applicants must make it clear how support for individuals is to be provided.
 - There is a recognition that some of the best developments are designed using a degree of innovation, employed in response to the local area or the needs of specific client groups. Bidders are encouraged to consider recent publications and research, to develop new ideas and concepts, and to build on appropriate good practice to develop schemes that are innovative in terms of design, delivery, management, tenure and location. This may include reference to nationally described space standards and guidelines for delivery and licencing of HMO.
 - We encourage local areas to consider options that will bring forward rapid delivery such as modular construction, temporary Planning Permissions and air-space development.
 - **Applicants should be mindful that this is an ambitious programme to deliver sustainable, supported move-on accommodation at pace, and schemes that can deliver quickly will be prioritised.**
44. We encourage organisations with particularly innovative ideas to discuss with MHCLG and/or Homes England, in advance of submitting a full proposal.

How the fund works

Who can bid?

43. We are seeking proposals that represent engagement and collaboration at a local level.
44. Proposals from outside of Greater London can be submitted by Local Housing Authorities (and combined authorities). We would encourage joint bids from areas.
45. London Boroughs can submit proposals for funding for shorter-term/interim accommodation and immediate support using the London-only proposal template attached separately.
46. Outside of Greater London registered providers can form part of a local area proposal through the delivery of schemes of accommodation. These will require close involvement and agreement from relevant local authorities for inclusion into the local proposal. Within London bids will be accepted directly from registered providers or councils that are also registered providers of housing. Organisations should refer to the GLA prospectus (and associated guidance) for the Mayor's Off the Street Programme.
47. The initial proposal form can only be submitted via a local authority and following initial sift the relevant registered providers and capital schemes will follow processes in accordance to Homes England or the GLA for formal bid.
48. Other types of organisations should contact their local authority in order contribute to the delivery of a local approach, these include:
 - faith, charity, and community groups
 - social enterprises
 - private sector developers
49. It will be the responsibility of local authorities to establish that they have performed due diligence to satisfy themselves of the standing of partners to their proposal. It is a statutory requirement that, where capital grant funding is paid under section 19 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 to provide low cost rental accommodation, a registered provider is the landlord of the accommodation when it is made available for rent. Under this act, delivery structures involving unregistered providers in the provision of low-cost rental accommodation can be considered, where accommodation is transferred to an identified registered provider for first letting. Homes England and GLA reserve the right to make additional due diligence checks and may request further information ahead of making any grant payments.

Coproduction process and the role of expert advisers

50. Coproduction, as adopted for the Rough Sleeping Initiative, has been well-received by local authorities across the country to develop robust plans that are locally focused on ending rough sleeping. In 2019, the plans produced as a result of coproduction, together with the tireless work of local authorities and partners, drove a net 32% reduction in rough sleeping in areas funded by the Rough Sleeping Initiative, compared to the number it would have been had the funding not been in place.

51. To deliver the Next Steps Accommodation programme, the support available for co-production has been extended. Areas can expect the following support, which will vary depending on geographical location and the scale of need in a local area:
- MHCLG Homelessness Advice and Support Team (HAST) Advisers and Rough Sleeping Initiative Advisers will collaborate with respective local authorities to ensure the development of next steps plan reflects local need and give confidence that the programme objectives can be achieved.
 - Homes England's Affordable Homes Growth Team will bring expertise in capital projects outside of London. This support will be focussed on proposals for long-term move-on accommodation and on areas where pressures are the most acute outside of London. MHCLG Advisers will also be supporting local authorities develop proposals for long-term move-on accommodation in all areas.
 - The GLA has responsibility for housing and land in London and is our delivery partner in London for this fund. Therefore, it will be essential for London boroughs to collaborate with the GLA in the coproduction of proposals for capital funding.
52. The coproduction process can help mitigate key risks inherent in a closed bidding process by allowing local authorities to rapidly develop plans appropriate to local conditions, whilst allowing MHCLG, Homes England (outside of London) and the GLA (inside of London) to retain an advisory and coordinating role.
53. As well as MHCLG, Homes England and the GLA, coproduction should be carried out in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and partners, including service users, support providers, health and social care commissioners, local voluntary organisations, probation services, registered providers and landlords.
54. Local authorities will need to engage across departments and with partners to consider the development or regeneration options in the social, supported and private sector in order to explore options for acquiring, refurbishing, leasing and building of property.
55. Local authorities should first work to identify stakeholders in these sectors and engage them in the coproduction process including with the adviser teams as necessary.

How to submit a Proposal

56. Proposals must be drawn up via a coproduction process and will take place over a 5-week period starting 18 July.
57. Proposals must be submitted by **Thursday 20 August at 23:59**. Downloadable versions of the proposal forms are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/next-steps-accommodation-programme-guidance-and-proposal-templates>. If you have queries about the proposal process please your MHCLG adviser or email NSAP@communities.gov.uk. Proposals will be assessed quickly as possible, with allocations announced as soon as possible afterwards.
58. Proposals must be submitted by a local authority on behalf of the stakeholders who have coproduced the local plan. For local authorities outside of Greater London, the proposal

template is attached separately. Inside London, potential providers should submit their proposals for shorter-term/interim accommodation and immediate support using the London-only proposal template, also attached separately. They should submit their bids for longer-term move-on accommodation in accordance with the [GLA prospectus and associated guidance](#).

59. Registered providers of housing must complete information about their capital schemes within the proposal using Annex A of the proposal form. A scheme is a proposed acquisition or development of a unit of housing or multiple units of housing that would be considered under a single planning application. An annex is required for each capital scheme named within a local proposal submission, and therefore a proposal may include multiple annexes.
60. Data to determine need will be taken from the Emergency Accommodation Survey Data from local authority DELTA returns. **Therefore, it is a requirement of the application process to have submitted up-to-date data through this portal.**

Assessment Considerations

61. Below are the elements we will take into consideration when assessing proposals:
 - a. **Impact:** the extent to which proposals will contribute to delivering a sustained reduction in rough sleeping.
 - b. **Evidence of local need:** scale and nature, and how this has been understood.
 - c. **Leadership & deliverability:** A credible but ambitious timetable to bring forward units of supported move-on accommodation, and a clear project management plan. We will also consider evidence of effective and on-going leadership in local systems, and a commitment to continuing to lead wider transformative change, learning, and service improvement.
 - d. **Value for money:** A demonstration of maximised delivery and outcomes for the level of investment, including investment leveraged from other sources.
 - e. **Fit with the strategic priorities:** and aims for the funding, set out in this guidance
 - f. **Sustainability:** A description of the duration of the provision (including support), and strategies to maintain the provision for the intended cohort as part of our goal in establishing a “national asset” for people rough sleeping, at risk of rough sleeping or acute homelessness. Our ambition is to deliver long-term, national assets in the form of supported move-on homes for people recovering from rough sleeping, procured and owned, rather than short term leases.
 - g. **Evidence of collaboration and partnership working:** Whole-system coproduction of the proposal including the on-going support.
 - h. **Quality of support:** Appropriate support to people with low, moderate, and high levels of need, including access to specialist support.
 - i. **Quality of design:** showing consideration of how the built environment can support / promote recovery.
 - j. **Commitment to innovation:** learning, and sharing data, findings, and experience to encourage system learning locally and nationally. Compliance with data protection legislation and a named data contact.

Payment mechanism and schedule

Shorter-term/interim accommodation and immediate support

62. For revenue only bids, payments will be made under Section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. Revenue payment will be made in instalments to a timetable to be shared at the point at which successful bids are announced. We appreciate the need to design a schedule that facilitates rapid delivery.

Longer-term Move-on Accommodation

63. The GLA will administer payments for longer-term move-on accommodation in London. Details can be found in the [GLA's prospectus & guidance](#) for the Mayor's Off the Streets Fund.
64. For schemes outside of London, all capital payments to registered providers will be made under Section 19 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008. These payments will be issued by Homes England. Capital payments will be made in three instalments: 45% paid on acquisition; a further 50% paid on start on site (95% accumulatively); and a final 5% paid on practical completion (100%). For revenue-only bids, payments will be made under Section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. Revenue payments, including those linked to capital bids, will be made in instalments to a timetable to be agreed at the point at which successful bids are announced.
65. For bids requesting both capital and revenue funding for long-term accommodation, these payments will be made under the Section 19 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008. These payments will be issued by Homes England. Capital and revenue payments will follow the above specifications.
66. To receive grant payments, partners will be required to enter into a standard grant agreement where they commit to engage with monitoring and evaluation activities. This will include regular reporting of management information.

General funding principles

67. We want to encourage bidders to consider the long-term effects of the additional funding on delivering a reduction in rough sleeping with a focus on sustainability. This means focusing on how your bid will contribute to a system change and the lasting positive impact to which the funding will have after the lifetime of the fund.
68. It is important to consider the wider implications for the respective area/s and the role various stakeholders will have in delivering capital and/or revenue. Therefore, as part of the coproduction process, we are encouraging organisations to work collaboratively.
69. Bidders should ensure that they comply with the public sector equalities duty and they have due regard to those with protected characteristics (as defined in the Equality Act 2010) when filling the proposal template.

70. Proposals should clearly demonstrate a value for money case and should only cover costs that cannot be met through rental income or local authority owned capital options.
71. MHCLG, Homes England and the GLA will oversee the delivery of successful proposals. For outside London this will be between MHCLG and Homes England. For inside London, this will be MHCLG and the GLA. MHCLG will make the final decision on allocating funding.
72. The issuing of grant payments will be based on an agreement that recipients agree to engage with monitoring and evaluation activities. This will include regular reporting of management information.
73. Local authorities in receipt of NSAP funding will be expected to publish a full delivery plan which describes the outcomes they expect the funding to deliver and the timings to which these outcomes will be delivered. This plan will form the key performance indicators against which delivery progress and performance, and value for money will be assessed. Prior to the distribution of funding, local authorities will be asked to report the number and type of ‘move-on’ they expect to deliver through this funding via DELTA. This information will be used to monitor the delivery of the outcomes described in bidding proposals, alongside information set out delivery plans. All plans will be subject to peer review.
74. If you are successful in applying to the fund you will be expected to supply data for, and participate in, an evaluation of the overall programme which will be conducted by MHCLG. Data will also be used to monitor the location and use of accommodation brought forward under this scheme to ensure the principle of a “national asset” of supported, affordable housing is maintained.

Appendix 1

Capital Funding

- Given the current economic circumstances and the need for rapid deployment, local authorities and registered providers are advised to discuss options regarding wider local funding options to meet part of the capital costs with expert advisers as part of the coproduction process.
- Local authorities should also consider any existing capital funding streams available across the authority including:
 - Capital Receipts:
 - **Section 106 commuted sum receipts.** A commuted sum can be a financial payment by a housing developer to a local authority broadly equivalent in value in lieu of delivering affordable housing on a specific development and subsequently to be used to deliver affordable housing on an alternative site. We would encourage homeless lead officers to discuss with local authority planning and development colleagues whether commuted sums held by that authority are available for use on delivering permanent affordable housing options for rough sleepers.
 - **Right to Buy (RTB) receipts.** It is not permissible to use RTB receipts in combination with Next Steps Accommodation Programme (NSAP) funding in line with the current rules relating to combining RTB receipts and capital grant funding.
 - **2002 Regulatory Reform Order (Housing Assistance).** This gives local housing authorities discretionary powers to provide financial assistance, directly or indirectly to acquire, adapt, repair, improve, demolish or construct private housing accommodation. The key condition is that housing authorities set out the scope of the interventions that can be made in their local Private Sector Housing Assistance Policy. Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) can potentially be used for this purpose. DFGs are a mandatory means-tested grant designed to help create an accessible living environment for disabled people through the provision of major home adaptations. A high number of rough sleepers will be physically disabled or other have other life affecting conditions. DFG could therefore represent a significant funding stream to deliver housing options for rough sleepers.
 - Borrowing Capital:
 - **Public Works Loans Board.**
 - LAs can borrow from government at favourable rates
 - 1.8% above government borrowing rate for GF investment
 - 0.8% above government borrowing rate for HRA related investment
 - Other Capital Funding generated at a Local Level

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13th October 2020



Subject: PROCUREMENT STRATEGY FOR AN ENFORCEMENT AGENCY SERVICE FOR REVENUES COLLECTION

Report of: Director, Digital and Customer Services

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Brigid Jones, Deputy Leader
Councillor Tristan Chatfield, Finance and Resources

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Sir Albert Bore, Resources O&S Committee

Report authors: Jonathan Woodward, Head of Revenues, Digital and Customer Services Directorate
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Email Address: jonathan.woodward@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
Forward Plan Reference 007922/2020		
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 To provide details of the procurement strategy for the provision of an enforcement agency service for revenues collection for a four-year period commencing 1st April 2021, following a further competition exercise using the Yorkshire Purchasing

Organisation's (YPO) Enforcement Agency Services Dynamic Purchasing System.

2 Recommendations

That Cabinet:

- 2.1 Approves the strategy and the commencement of the procurement activity for an enforcement agency service for revenues collection following a further competition exercise using the Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation's (YPO) Enforcement Agency Services Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) in accordance with the requirements and approach outlined in Section 3 of this report.
- 2.2 Delegates authority to the Director, Digital and Customer Services in conjunction with the Interim Chief Finance Officer (or their delegate), the Assistant Director, Development and Commercial (or their delegate), the Interim City Solicitor (or their delegate) to award three call off contracts for enforcement agency service for revenues collection to three suppliers following the completion of the further competition exercise pursuant to the YPO DPS.

3 Background

3.1 Background and Service Requirements

- 3.1.1 In view of the existing contract arrangements for enforcement agency services for revenues collection due to expire on 31st March 2021, replacement contracts are required to support the collection of revenues within the Digital and Customer Services Directorate.
- 3.1.2 There are a large number of domestic dwellings within Birmingham worth millions of pounds of council tax, business rates hereditaments and BID levies. There is a requirement for an enforcement service to collect outstanding debt where the Revenues Service has obtained a liability order and all other avenues of collection have been exhausted. The case will be passed to an enforcement agent who will use their powers where appropriate to recover and collect arrears.

3.2 Outcomes Sought

The procurement process for the proposed enforcement agency service for revenues collection contracts is expected to deliver the following outcomes:

- improved levels of collection;
- to ensure arrears are collected in accordance with the Council's Anti-Poverty Strategy and Code of Conduct for Enforcement Agents and to adhere to statutory requirements in respect of Equal Opportunities, Health & Safety and Human Rights; and
- the protection of the image of the Council when recovering the debts on its behalf.

3.3 Market Analysis

3.3.1 The Enforcement Agency sector is an established market with specialist service providers ranging from small and medium enterprises up to large national organisations that will be interested in tendering for this opportunity.

3.4 Procurement Route

3.4.1 As per paragraph 4, the recommended procurement route is to use the YPO Enforcement Agency Services DPS to procure three suppliers to provide the required services.

3.4.2 YPO Enforcement Agency Services DPS:

The DPS is an electronic system established to purchase goods, works or services which remains open throughout its duration for the ongoing admission of suppliers meeting the selection criteria and allows prequalified suppliers to participate in a customer's further competition for in scope services.

This DPS is for the provision of Enforcement Agency Services including high court enforcement. This includes the collection of all debt types which a contracting authority may have a requirement to collect and other services that an enforcement agent can typically provide.

There are currently 22 suppliers on the Enforcement Agency Services DPS which commenced on 1st April 2019. All suppliers must be registered enforcement officers and/or high court enforcement officers and comply with The Taking Control of Goods Regulations 2013, Taking Control of Goods Fees) regulations 2014 and The Certification of Enforcement Agents Regulations 2014 (including any amendments).

The rules for the operation of the DPS require that a further competition exercise is carried out with the opportunity to be sent to all providers.

3.4.3 Sourcing Strategy

3.4.3.1 Contracts will be awarded to three suppliers on the basis of:

- Incentivising performance on the levels of collection between the three;
- Volume of debt - demand fluctuations can be more manageable if we have a choice of suppliers with whom to adjust volumes;
- Spreading the risks - if one of the suppliers runs into financial or business difficulties, the Council have other suppliers to fall back on;
- Having more than one supplier will increase the ability to circumvent service disruptions if they arise and give greater business resilience.

3.4.4 Duration

The DPS allows Contracting Authorities to specify a contract period, based on the term that will best suit their requirements. The proposed three contracts will be for a period of four years (with a break clause after year 2 and 3).

3.4.5 Scope and Specification

3.4.5.1 The scope and specification of the services is for enforcement agent services for the collection and enforcement of unpaid Council Tax, Business Rates and BIDS in respect of Liability Orders obtained by the Council:

- Enforcement Agents must be a member of the following recognised professional bodies or equivalent: Civil Enforcement Association (CIVEA) and Credit Services Association (CSA);
- The Enforcement Agents shall adhere to the Taking Control of Goods Regulations 2013; Taking Control of Goods (Fees) Regulations 2014; Certification of Enforcement Agents Regulations 2014, Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR;
- Provide enforcement agent services at no cost to the Council with all fees/costs being charged to the debtor on behalf of the Council, this must be strictly in accordance with those specified in the relevant statutory instruments;
- Tracing Services; the process of locating a debtor that can't be found at their place of residence, Enforcement Agents will make no charge for tracing a debtor, irrespective of whether they are successful or not;
- The Enforcement Agents shall be required to collect statistical information and provide monthly management reports to the Council that will demonstrate their effectiveness in delivering the contract;
- Offer a reasonable range of payment options for all debtors which should include facilities to pay by electronic means, cash and cheque;
- The Enforcement Agent shall determine vulnerability, the impact of the vulnerability on the ability to pay, and act appropriately, ensuring the Vulnerable Debtor has had opportunity to seek independent advice.

3.4.6 Further Competition Assessment

3.4.6.1. Evaluation and Selection Criteria

The criteria used will be 100% quality that will include social value. Price is not an evaluation criterion as fees charged to collect debt are statutory in accordance with the Taking Control of Goods (Fees) Regulations 2014.

The evaluation of tenders will be assessed as detailed below:

Initial Assessment A (Pass / Fail)

GENERAL INFORMATION	Scoring Assessment
Potential Supplier Information	Information only
Minimum Insurance Requirements	Pass / Fail
Declaration	Pass / Fail
Payment by BACS	Information only
Health & Safety	Information only

Those organisations that pass all sections of Assessment A will proceed to the next stage.

Assessment B - Quality - Written Proposals (Weighting 100%)

The assessment will be assessed on the criteria below:

Criteria	Sub-Weighting
Service Delivery	20%
Organisation and Resources	25%
Quality Management/Performance	30%
Customer Care	5%
Social Value	20%

Tenderers will be required to score more than the quality threshold of 60 marks i.e. a score of 60% out of a maximum quality score of 100.

Overall Evaluation

The evaluation process will result in comparative quality (including social value) for each tenderer. The maximum quality score will be awarded to the tender that demonstrates the highest for quality (including social value). Other tenderers will be scored in proportion to the maximum scores in order to ensure value for money. The recommendation for contract award will be to the first three ranked tenders.

3.4.7 Evaluation Team

The evaluation of the tenders will be undertaken by officers from the Revenues Service within the Digital and Customer Services Directorate, supported by Corporate Procurement Services.

3.4.8 Indicative Implementation Plan

The indicative implementation plan is as follows:

Cabinet Approval (Strategy)	13 th October 2020
Issue Invitation to Tender	21 st October 2020
ITT Deadline Submission	16 th November 2020
Evaluation Period	Nov / Dec 2020
Contract Award	Jan 2021
Mobilisation Period	February / March 2021
Contract Start	1 st April 2021

3.4.9 Service Delivery Management

3.4.9.1 Contract Management

The contract will be managed by the Head of Revenues, Digital and Customer Services Directorate.

3.4.9.2 Performance Management

Performance will be monitored based on collection rates, case status, case progression/turnaround, outcomes, and the number of valid complaints received. Monthly performance reports are to be supplied in an agreed format to allow comparison between enforcement agents and financial years. Benchmarking data is to be provided on request to allow performance to be compared with that achieved for other councils to whom the Enforcement Agency is contracted. Audits will be undertaken by the council at agreed intervals to ensure cases are being progressed in line with legislation, the contract, CIVEA guidance, and Council policy. Strategic and operational meetings will take place at agreed intervals, at which any concerns regarding performance or compliance will be raised and addressed.

3.5 Allocation of Work

Contract spend will be distributed equally amongst the three providers within year one, with the providers each receiving one-third.

For the first-year, accounts will be issued to each enforcement agent on a rolling weekly basis with the first ranked tenderer receiving work in week one, the second ranked in week two, third ranked in week three, first ranked in week four and so on and so forth. In years two, three and four the frequency of issuing will change in order to ensure enforcement agents receive the correct percentage of cases which is reflective of their contract performance.

Following each year performance measures within the contract will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis to re-distribute the spend for the forthcoming year as detailed below:

- the first ranked performing provider receiving 40%.
- the second ranked performing provider receiving 33%.
- the third ranked performing provider receiving 27%.

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

4.1 To undertake an open procurement process – This approach was discounted on the basis that using a DPS demonstrates better value for money.

4.2 To use a collaborative framework agreement – There is a Dynamic Purchasing System awarded by Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO) that covers the services required. This is the recommended option on the basis that the DPS provides a suitable number of suppliers who are the main players in the marketplace for enforcement. The suppliers have been prequalified as to their

suitability, including compliance with the required regulations. The reduced timescales to award a contract meet with the Council's requirements.

5 Consultation

5.1 None

6 Risk Management

6.1 The CPS approach is to follow the Council Risk Management Methodology and the Procurement and Contract Management Teams are responsible for local risk management. CPS maintains a risk management register and documentation relevant for each contract. The risk register for this framework agreement has been jointly produced and owned by CPS and Revenues, Digital and Customer Services. Arrangements are in place to ensure operational risks for the framework agreement are mitigated as detailed in **Appendix 1**.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

7.1.1 This project will make a direct contribution and is consistent with the Council's Priorities and Plan 2018 – 2022 (updated 2019) These policies are outlined below:

- 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 waiting list that currently has around 13,000 people registered as in housing need.
- 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.

7.1.2 Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR)

Compliance with the BBC4SR will be a mandatory requirement for tenderers and form part of the conditions of this contract. Tenderers will need to produce an action plan with commitments proportionate to the value of this contract. These actions will be monitored and managed during the period of the contract.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 The Council has a legal duty to ensure cost effective billing, collection and recovery of council tax, business rates and BID levies due to the Council and requires an enforcement agent service to fulfil its statutory obligations arising under the Local Government Finance Act 1988 to manage the financial affairs of the Council.
- 7.2.2 Under S.111 Local Government Act 1972 the Council has the power to do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the discharge of any of its functions.
- 7.2.3 **Pre-Procurement Duty under the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012**

Consideration of how the enforcement agency service for revenues collection contract might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the City and whether to undertake any consultation were discussed at the planning stage. It was agreed not to conduct further consultation on the basis that the BBC4SR would satisfy the Council's obligation under this Act, with relevant proposals from tenderers to secure such improvement being evaluated during the process.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 The fees charged by all enforcement agencies are statutory in accordance with the Taking Control of Goods (Fees) Regulations 2014, with these being a fixed fee structure. Enforcement Agent charges will be recovered directly from the debtor and therefore there is no direct cost to the Council.
- 7.3.2 The estimated value to the successful tenderers, based on historical data projected usage and the statutory fees, is approximately £4,700,000 per annum. Enforcement Agency statutory fees are deducted first prior to collected arrears being passed to the Council.
- 7.3.3 The tender process will be resourced by CPS and the Council's Evaluation Team who will contribute to the development of the relevant documentation and evaluation processes. The costs will be contained within approved budgets.

7.4 Procurement Implications

- 7.4.1 This report concerns the procurement strategy for the enforcement agency service for revenues collection contract and the implications are detailed throughout the report.

7.5 Human Resources Implications

- 7.5.1 The procurement activity and the subsequent contract management will be undertaken by Council staff.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 A relevance test to decide whether the planned procurement for the enforcement agency service revenues collection contract has any relevance to the equality duty contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 of eliminating

unfair/unlawful discrimination and to promoting equality and human rights was conducted on 2nd August 2020, reference EQUA546. The screening identified there was no requirement to assess it further and completion of an Equality Assessment form was not required.

8 Appendices

8.1 List of Appendices accompanying this Report:

1. Appendix 1 - Risk Assessment

Appendix 1 – Risk Assessment

Risk No	Risk description	Risk mitigation	Residual / current risk			Additional steps to be taken
			Likelihood	Impact	Prioritisation	
1.	Insufficient tender responses to ensure competition.	Requirement using DPS YPO Framework with large number of suppliers. Also contact potential bidders to advise of opportunity.	Low	Low	Material	None
2.	Tender results challenged.	Issue report on procurement procedures followed to show due diligence.	Low	Low	Material	None
3.	Contractor(s) ceases trading during the contract period.	Check financial statements for solvency as a tender qualification already undertaken as part of the YPO framework, and on an on-going basis as part of the Supplier Performance Review.	Low	Low	Severe	Situation kept under on-going review by Contract manager and reported as part of Supplier Performance Review process.
4.	Contractor merges (or bought) by competitor.	Check of financial statements of parent company already undertaken by YPO for the framework. And on-going consult with Legal Services and novate contract if applicable.	Low	Low	Material	Situation kept under on-going review by Contract manager and reported as part of Supplier Performance Review process.
5.	Under performance from supplier	Monitoring of supplier performance at regular intervals with built in review meeting. Levels of work linked to performance.	Low	Medium	Severe	Situation kept under on-going review by Contract manager and reported as part of Supplier Performance Review process.

6.	Reputational risk from unethical practices	Monitoring of supplier and customer complaints at regular intervals with built in review meeting. Levels of work linked to performance.	Low	Low	Material	Situation kept under on-going review by Contract manager and reported as part of Supplier Performance Review process.
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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.

Key:

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

Birmingham City Council
Report to Cabinet
13th October 2020



Subject: REA VALLEY URBAN QUARTER SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT ADOPTION

Report of: Acting Director, Inclusive Growth

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Ian Ward, Leader

Relevant O &S Chair(s): Councillor Lou Robson, Economy and Skills

Report author: Simon Delahunty-Forrest,
 Interim Assistant Director, Development
 Telephone No: 0121 464 8258
 Email Address:
simon.delahuntyforrest@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Bordesley and Highgate Ward		
Is this a key decision?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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 To seek approval for the masterplan to be adopted as the City Council's vision and framework to guide the future redevelopment of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. The adopted Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
- 1.2 To inform Cabinet of the outcome of the public consultation on the Draft Rea Valley SPD (May – July 2019).

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 That Cabinet adopts the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (attached in Appendix 1) as the Council's vision and planning framework against which planning applications will be assessed.

3 Background

- 3.1 The Rea Valley Urban Quarter covers one of Birmingham's oldest neighbourhoods comprising parts of Digbeth, Southside, Cheapside and Highgate, renamed given the focus of the SPD, on the transformation of the River Rea to create a unique waterside development. The wider Southern Gateway area is identified within the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) (2017) as the largest 'Area of Transformation' within Birmingham city centre which includes Birmingham Smithfield and the area around the River Rea.
- 3.2 The Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD boundary area extends from the Bull Ring and city centre retail core in the north-west. It is bounded by Digbeth High Street to the north-east, the B4100 Camp Hill to the south-east and Gooch Street to the south-west. The designation of the Smithfield site, Enterprise Zone sites, and several other sites on the periphery of the SPD boundary will bring added impetus to regenerating the area, boosting economic activity and supporting the delivery of the area's evolution.
- 3.3 The SPD provides a vision for developing and delivering a sustainable mixed-use neighbourhood, focused around an improved River Rea corridor that will offer new waterside development opportunities within the city centre. The River Rea sits deep below street level behind industrial buildings and derelict sites in a modest brick lined channel. The Council has been working with the Environment Agency and other relevant public sector agencies to develop deliverable proposals for the river channel to address flood risk and the future of the existing Victorian structures. Proposals to remodel the river channel, both within the SPD area and upstream, once complete will allow development opportunities to come forward in areas currently restricted by the risk of flooding.
- 3.4 The Rea Valley Urban Quarter area will offer an attractive, vibrant and well-connected place in the city centre. A place to live, work and invest. The vision for the SPD will be secured through the delivery of five Big Moves;
1. *Transformation of the River Rea* – opening up the watercourse to address flood risk, provide new green spaces and opportunities to increase biodiversity alongside sustainable development opportunities fronting the river;
 2. *Park Link* – forming part of a network of green routes and spaces, the Park Link will become a major pedestrian route linking Smithfield to Highgate Park;
 3. *St David's Place* – a vibrant mixed use area providing workspace and living in a high quality environment around the regenerated River Rea;

4. *Cheapside* – local employment uses will be integrated alongside city centre living, making use of the wealth of industrial buildings and heritage in the area; and
 5. *Highgate Park Neighbourhood* – creation of an improved, sustainable and connected neighbourhood, centred on a refurbished and extended Highgate Park.
- 3.5 The Big Moves are underpinned by three key development principles, these are central to the SPD in informing the creation of a distinctive, high quality urban environment that addresses climate change and supports the city's 'route to zero' (R20);
- *Connectivity* – the SPD will provide a focus on improving the quality of the built environment and promoting travel by sustainable modes (walking / cycling / public transport). This will include the enhancement of existing streets and connections, the introduction of new links and legible routes, the introduction of new public transport services, and the reduction of parking and servicing that dominates the area;
 - *Resilience* – the SPD sets out the need to cultivate a sustainable neighbourhood that is resilient to socio-economic and environmental challenges. This includes a water sensitive design approach to the existing flooding issues in the area, a focus on well-designed sustainable buildings, and green infrastructure across the area;
 - *Design* – the SPD takes a place-making approach that focuses on delivering distinctive environments, health and wellbeing. This will be delivered through urban design that sets out desired building heights, street patterns and building design.
- 3.6 In order to enhance the character of the area, the SPD has identified several distinctive neighbourhoods that have a unique character, topography, natural features, street pattern and heritage assets. They are:
- Digbeth High Street Frontage;
 - Cheapside;
 - St David's Place;
 - Highgate Park; and
 - Moseley Road.
- 3.7 The SPD concludes by setting out the anticipated model of delivery for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, including land acquisition, phasing, transport and a delivery plan.

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 **Option 1 – Do Nothing:** Should the Council decide not to adopt the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD there will be a lack of strategic policy for comprehensive development of the area which would limit the effectiveness of partnership working, for example with the Environment Agency on transforming the River Rea within the SPD boundary. This will limit the Council's ability to address challenges, benefit from potential capital investment and deliver on the Council's Big City Plan agenda for growth.
- 4.2 **Option 2 – Rely on BDP Policies:** The SPD would give greater clarity and assurances for delivery of development within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter area. Without this, there will be a lack of direction for comprehensive development and planning decisions within the area.
- 4.3 **Option 3 – Adoption of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD and associated evidence base:** This is the preferred option

5 Consultation

- 5.1 A public consultation was undertaken on the draft SPD over an 8-week period from the 17th May until 12th July 2019. Consultation was advertised via the following means:

Community Newsletter	Disseminated via Stanhope Community Centre officials to local residents
Email	To the BCC consultation database members – including known community groups, professionals and statutory consultees
Letter Drop	To all businesses within the area (300+)
Online	Via the Birmingham website
Press Release	Via local news outlets
Social Media	Via Birmingham City Council Twitter and Facebook

- 5.2 Public events were held across the Rea Valley Urban Quarter at a number of different venues detailed below. It is estimated that approximately 250 individuals attended public consultation events and over 100 people attended the Eden Bar event.

Custard Factory, Digbeth	14 th June – 10:00 to 13:00 (Drop-in) 21 st June – 10:00 to 13:00 (Drop-in) 5 th July – 10:00 to 13:00 (Drop-in)
Stanhope Wellbeing Centre, Highgate	20 th June – 11:00 to 14:00 (Community Lunch) 27 th June – 11:00 to 14:00 (Community Lunch)
St Martin's Youth Centre, Southside	22 nd June – 11:00 to 15:00 (Drop-in) 26 th June – 10:00 to 15:00 (Drop-in)
Eden Bar, Sherlock Street	29 th June – 14:30 to 17.30 (Drop-in)

- 5.3 Schools and colleges were visited during the consultation period, with over 100 pupils addressed in total. A drop-in session for Year 12 / 13 students was undertaken at South and City College, Digbeth (25th of July – 09:30 to 11:30) and a meeting was carried out with Year 12 / 13 students at Ark of St Albans School, Highgate (5th of July – 09:30 to 10:30) to discuss the SPD.
- 5.4 Workshops were also carried out with years 9 and 10 at the Ark of St Albans School (27th of June – 08:00 to 10:00 & 5th of July – 10:30 to 12:30). This involved a brief presentation on the function of the City Council’s planning department, and pupil-led exercises to determine their preferred location for social infrastructure across the Rea Valley area.
- 5.5 The Council’s BeHeard system was the primary source for online representations. The Draft SPD and associated documents (Equality Analysis / SEA Screening Opinion) were made available for the community to access, and responses were gathered via an online questionnaire. Respondents were required to fill out an open-ended questionnaire to provide opinion on the SPD document and recommendations for amendments. In total, 291 representations were received.
- 5.6 Representations via email generally provided a greater level of detail than those received via BeHeard, the majority of these covering multiple themes, as well as the overall vision of the document. All comments made by community, professional, internal and statutory groups have been rigorously assessed.
- 5.7 The Consultation Statement, (Appendix 2) contains further details on the engagement that was carried out, the main issues raised and how they have been addressed in the final SPD. There have been no material changes in national planning policy/legislation or local circumstances since the consultation that have any direct bearing on the SPD. The key issues raised were:

- The City Council has committed to being Carbon Neutral by 2030 and further references have been made in the document to strengthen its position on climate change, the Clean Air Zone and provision of green infrastructure.
- The majority of representations received on the Draft Rea Valley SPD were comments on the future of the Gay Village and the key issues of landownership, safeguarding community venues and ‘agent of change principle.’ We are currently reviewing how the Council can best produce a plan for the various communities and meet the future aspirations of Southside. This could be a specific Southside SPD with a focus on the cultural and night-time economy or the land-use issues could be incorporated into a wider strategic City Centre Plan and future BDP Review.
- The Gay Village references have been strengthened in the final SPD given the focus of the village around the lower parts of Hurst Street, Kent Street and Lower Essex Street. The adopted Birmingham Development Plan (2017) Policy TP25 ‘Tourism and Cultural Facilities,’ recognises the importance of cultural facilities and venues as key destinations for creating a diverse offer in the city.’ The introduction of the “agent of change” principle to national planning policy (NPPF 2019 Para 182) provides protection for existing LGBT+ business and community facilities from proposed residential development. Where development is proposed that could be noise-sensitive, and potentially adversely affected by nearby sources of noise such as music venues, community and sports clubs, then the developer of the new use bears the responsibility of protecting both the existing business and the new development.
- Further clarity has been provided on how the River Rea will be broken out of its narrow channel, restored, realigned and allowed to flow naturally within a blue and green corridor of 35 metres in width subject to detailed site specific assessment and development proposals. A 35m green and blue corridor will allow sufficient space for flood risk to be safely managed and support the delivery of development in line with the SPD’s vison and principles.
- The text and plan on heights in the SPD boundary area has been updated in response to the representations received. Future applications will be assessed on their individual merits to demonstrate high quality design can be achieved by addressing key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity, privacy, against the SPD development principles and distinctive neighbourhood character of the site.
- A new heritage plan has been produced to identify the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. The opportunity to retain and refurbish a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past will be encouraged. The city’s historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. The Plan -- identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing

buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.

- The St David's Distinctive Neighbourhood text has been amended to encourage a diverse mix of housing types and a variety of appropriate ground floor uses to create a balanced community. Family housing will be focused within the Highgate Park neighbourhood where a further development strategy with a delivery partner will be developed.
- As a key part of the subsequent delivery plan process working groups will be set up to engage with and support businesses in the area. These will support businesses including their relocation and where possible assist with their integration into any future development in the area. A specific Property Acquisitions and Employment Relocation Strategy will be prioritised.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report

- 5.8 A screening report was drafted to consider whether the Draft SPD (May 2019) should be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive) and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations) and is attached at Appendix 3. The report recommended that under the SEA directive there will not be any significant detrimental environmental impacts as a result of the SPD. The place making principles will support the delivery of significant environmental infrastructure, to improve the existing urban form, and support connectivity to other areas of the city.
- 5.9 The three statutory environmental bodies: The Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England were consulted in order to confirm if a full SEA was required or not for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD. This was done in February to March 2019 and none of the statutory environmental bodies challenged the SEA screening conclusion. No further comments were made on the screening report during the formal Draft SPD consultation.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 The key risk is that the adopted SPD will not have an achievable vision in a twenty year timeframe. In order to mitigate this, the SPD has been produced in collaboration with key external public sector agencies/partners, landowners/developers, and relevant departments within the Council to ensure the vision is deliverable. Due to the SPD's boundary size a phased approach to development is anticipated and an appropriate delivery model is being developed.
- 6.2 To support the adopted SPD a comprehensive Delivery Plan will be produced and focus on the steps to implement the strategy including: flood risk mitigation, business relocations/investment strategy, utilities coordination and physical/social infrastructure. Working groups have already been established to identify potential funding streams and progress key Rea Valley Urban Quarter delivery projects.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

- 7.1.1 The SPD will contribute towards the vision set out in the Council's Plan 2018 to 2022 (as updated in 2019). It enables the delivery of Outcome 1, 'Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in' by opening up the River Rea to a mixture of uses and investment opportunities. The creation of a new sustainable neighbourhood contributes to Outcomes 3 and 4 to ensure that 'Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in' and 'a great city to live in' that is well-connected and supported by infrastructure.
- 7.1.2 As the predominant statutory planning document in Birmingham within the BDP the Southern Gateway forms a key 'Area of Transformation' within the city. It has therefore been prepared in context of the adopted policies within the BDP, complementing and expanding upon such.

7.2 Financial Implications

- 7.2.1 Development and adoption of the SPD utilises existing Inclusive Growth staff resources including Planning, Urban Designer, Conservation, Housing, Transport and Regeneration Officers. This will be funded through existing approved Inclusive Growth revenue budgets.
- 7.2.2 Costs from undertaking the public consultation of the draft SPD were met from approved revenue budgets within the Inclusive Growth Directorate.
- 7.2.3 The SPD itself does not set out any financial commitments for the Council.

All future programmes/projects/schemes resulting from the adoption of the SPD will be progressed in accordance with the Council's Gateway and Related Financial Approval Framework, which will include the identification of financial implications and associated resources.

7.3 Legal Implications

- 7.3.1 The Council has general power of competency under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011. Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 authorises the preparation of the SPDs which must be in accordance with Section 19. Section 19 enables the Council to produce and adopt the SPD. The preparation of the SPD has been in line with the more detailed requirements set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended), and the Birmingham Statement of Community Involvement. The document will become a Supplementary Planning Document providing further detail and guidance to the statutory BDP; therefore, it will be used to make planning decisions and guide future comprehensive development in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.

7.4 Procurement Implications

7.4.1 N/A

7.5 Human Resources Implications

7.5.1 N/A

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is attached at Appendix 4. The initial assessment did not identify any specific impacts the SPD could have on protected characteristics. A final Equality Impact Analysis (2020) has been updated following a review of the draft SPD consultation representations to inform the preparation of the adopted version of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD.
- 7.6.2 The assessment concludes that the SPD will not disproportionately affect one protected group over another and it will contribute to equality of opportunity by providing a framework for growth and investment. Equality analysis will continue through successive stages of implementation and delivery of the SPD through the future detailed planning application process.

8 Appendices

8.1 Appendices accompanying this report:

1. Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD (2020)
2. Rea Valley SPD Consultation Statement (2020)
3. SEA Screening Document Update (August 2019)
4. Equality Impact Analysis (2020)
5. Rea Valley SPD Adoption Statement (2020)

9 Background Documents

9.1 Draft Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD (May 2019)



Rea Valley Urban Quarter

Supplementary Planning Document

October 2020



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Waterside activity
The Waterfront Promenade, at Aker Bridge, Oslo, Norway.
LINK Landskap.
Image © Tomasz Majewski



Foreword

Birmingham is undergoing a renaissance. The city is experiencing high levels of investment with major development schemes on site and extensive infrastructure improvements planned and underway.

The continued evolution of the city centre is a vital part of Birmingham's regeneration and through the Big City Plan we have a clear strategy to grow the centre as an important economic hub. As the next phase in the delivery of the Big City Plan, the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will become one of the city's most exciting and diverse regeneration areas. This project will assist the climate change agenda with the River Rea proposals forming a key part of the city's Route to Zero (R20) transformation. The quarter will see a series of mixed use neighbourhoods created, potentially accommodating over 5,000 new homes and integrating innovative space for businesses, services and leisure to develop and grow.

Central to the area's future success will be the delivery of high quality infrastructure including a network of high quality public realm, green spaces and pedestrian routes. The centrepiece of this network will be a reimagined River Rea. Running through the heart of the area, the River Rea will be transformed into a green corridor with an environment which is adaptable, resilient and ecologically rich. Together with a rejuvenated Highgate Park, these two spaces will play a key role in supporting health and well-being benefits for local communities and achieving our overall aim for improved green infrastructure in the city centre.

After listening to businesses, communities and key stakeholders I am now delighted to be adopting this SPD as the planning framework for the area and continue the drive to secure the inclusive and sustainable growth of this great city.

We will continue to work closely with our key partners, including the Environment Agency, West Midlands Combined Authority, Transport for West Midlands, Homes England, landowners and others to secure the significant investment that will enable us to realise the area's full potential.

Councillor Ian Ward
Leader
Birmingham City Council



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rea valley urban quarter / introduction

1 Introduction

Waterside regeneration featuring enhanced biodiversity, planted terraces,
footpaths and new pedestrian bridges
The Ram Quarter, Wandsworth, London, UK
EPR Architects
Image © James Newton

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introduction / rea valley urban quarter

Introduction

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter is the next chapter in the story of Birmingham's regeneration, capitalising on the growth to be brought about by the proposed Birmingham Smithfield development. The vision is for sustainable, well connected, liveable mixed use neighbourhoods, providing high quality residential environments alongside employment opportunities, local services and open space.

The approach to the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be focussed on celebrating the River Rea. Hidden from view and unloved, the river is arguably one of Birmingham City Centre's biggest secrets. Away from the city's streets, running behind industrial buildings and derelict sites, the river is confined to a modest brick lined channel, far below street level. By bringing it to life and creating a sustainable solution to managing water and reducing flood risk, it will become the centre piece for one of the most exciting and unique developments in the city in recent years. The wider area will deliver new homes, jobs, infrastructure and significant environmental improvements.

The Quarter is made up of part of the area allocated in the Birmingham Development Plan (2017) as the Southern Gateway, and the area of Highgate which is directly south and east of the Southern Gateway. It excludes Birmingham Smithfield, which although part of the Southern Gateway, formed the subject of a separate master plan published in 2016.

The Southern Gateway was identified as the largest 'Area of Transformation' within the Big City Plan (2011). This Supplementary Planning Document will provide an up-to-date framework with specific guidance for the whole Rea Valley Urban Quarter. It will expand on the vision for the Southern Gateway set out in the BDP Policy GA1.2 'Growth and Wider Areas of Change', and also set out a broad vision for the areas around Highgate Park and Moseley Road. It is anticipated that further detailed proposals

will be brought forward in the future for the areas not part of the BDP 'Area of Transformation' - potentially through collaboration with a development partner.

In 2019, Birmingham City Council declared a climate emergency and established the Route to Zero Taskforce. Tackling climate change became one of the authority's six main priorities, embedding the goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. The delivery of this will be supported by new planning policy, as well as an increase in the scrutiny of new development across the city. This will apply across the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, where development will be expected to be carbon neutral in construction and operation, as well as resilient in the long term.

Purpose

The purpose of this SPD is to set out a vision for the area, focused around the transformation of the River Rea corridor, offering a unique waterside development in the heart of the city centre, meeting the demands of urban living and climate change.

The transformation of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be supported by a range of infrastructure and services, employment opportunities, enhanced multifunctional public space, integrated green infrastructure, and improved connections to Highgate.

The SPD will provide detailed policy and design guidance for the future transformation of the area, building upon the strategic policies of the BDP. The SPD will specifically:

- Introduce the area and explain the policy and development context.
- Outline the 'Big Moves', the delivery of which will secure the vision for the Quarter.
- Establish the over-riding development principles which will be used to guide the future layout and design of new development - resilience, design and connectivity.
- Identify distinctive neighbourhoods within the Quarter, within which different approaches will be taken to development, reflecting local history, heritage, character, culture and communities.
- Set out the broad approach to the delivery of development, partnerships and the future procurement process.

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document is not part of the statutory development plan but it will be an important material consideration in determining planning applications in the area.

PLAN 1 Boundary

Key

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| — | Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary |
| — | River Rea |
| ■ | BDP Southern Gateway allocation |
| ■ | Area of change |





2 Context

Context

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter is one of Birmingham's oldest neighbourhoods, an area rich in social and industrial history.

Growing up at the crossing point of the River Rea, it is at the very heart of where Birmingham began in the 12th century. From its founding in medieval times, it became the first centre of industry in Birmingham, attracting iron merchants and skilled craftsmen to trade at its markets. A creative and industrious place at the outset, the energy and innovation which created the city hundreds of years ago is embedded in the area's DNA.

Although industrial today, the Rea Valley Urban Quarter was the product of an 18th century town planning exercise, when the Bradford Estate in Cheapside was formally laid out for housing plots. From here, a dense pattern of streets, courtyard housing, shops and pubs expanded rapidly southwards towards and over the River Rea.

Then, during the 19th and 20th centuries, the area was redeveloped many times, and today it is predominantly industrial. However important local landmarks such as St Anne's Church, the Rowton Hotel, the White Swan, the Anchor and Market Tavern pubs hint at a much larger residential population in years gone by. Now, with an increasing number of residential conversions, the tide is turning again and the opportunity exists to reimagine a resilient, dense and vibrant community in the Quarter for the 21st Century.

PLAN 2 Context

Key

Areas of transformation

The River Rea flows north east into the Quarter from Birmingham's southern suburbs and passes between Rea Street and Birchall Street, hidden behind buildings and car parks. Subject to grand engineering schemes in Victorian times, the 1890s engineered brick channel is coming to the end of its anticipated lifespan, and is in need of replacement to support the next era of development. The Rea's flashy and unpredictable nature, exacerbated by dense urban development, multiple land ownership issues, and climate change, has led to Birmingham's often forgotten river being subject to fluvial and surface water flooding events impacting properties and infrastructure over the last decade. However, with the right approach, the River Rea can become an opportunity and the catalyst for regeneration.

On the southern edge of the Quarter is Highgate Park, the first public park in Birmingham created by the Town Council and opened in 1876. It covers three hectares between Alcester Street and Moseley Road. At the top of the Rea Valley, its hillside aspect affords excellent views towards the city centre, and it has tree lined avenues and woodlands as well as children's play facilities. Although an important asset and breathing space for local communities, it is poorly connected to local housing in Cheapside and Highgate, and is in need of investment to truly reach its potential.



South of the park, the Rea Valley Urban Quarter includes part of the Highgate residential estate, which was developed in the 1960s as part of the post-war slum clearance programme, and this still provides valuable affordable housing today. The 1990s saw some investment, but there is a need to review the housing provision to meet changing needs, and create an improved environment for people to live which is popular, attractive and fit for the future.

The Quarter is surrounded by areas that are now experiencing unprecedented growth and investment. Following the redevelopment of New Street Station, High Speed 2 rail link is the next part of the story, with its future terminus just five minutes'

walk away. The Midland Metro, with a stop at Digbeth, and the introduction of Sprint - the planned West Midlands bus rapid transit service - will reinvigorate public transport across the city.

The realisation of the Birmingham Smithfield Masterplan will provide an exciting new urban quarter that includes a new home for the city's historic Bull Ring retail markets, a unique family destination including a leisure and cultural offer, independent retail and business space, a new public square, integrated public transport and more than 2,000 homes with a public park and community facilities. This will act as a catalyst for the wider area.

On the doorstep of the Quarter is Digbeth, an exciting creative quarter, which has become the centre for creative and digital businesses, with a unique urban and industrial character. Its distinctive retail, culture and leisure offer has contributed to its young and vibrant scene and there is tremendous potential for it to grow.

Just to the west, the district of Southside hosts Chinatown, the theatre district and Gay Village. A diverse and inclusive area, Southside is a renowned cultural asset to the city of Birmingham and is key to its balanced growth. Further to the south-west, the former site of St Luke's Church, 'B5 Central' will provide up to 800 homes on a 22 acre site, and a new residential neighbourhood on the edge of the city centre.

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter has very close links with the Irish community of Birmingham, and along with Digbeth is often known as the Irish Quarter. The Irish Quarter, centred on St Anne's Church, has a long history of cultural traditions and a strong sense of community in its pubs and venues.

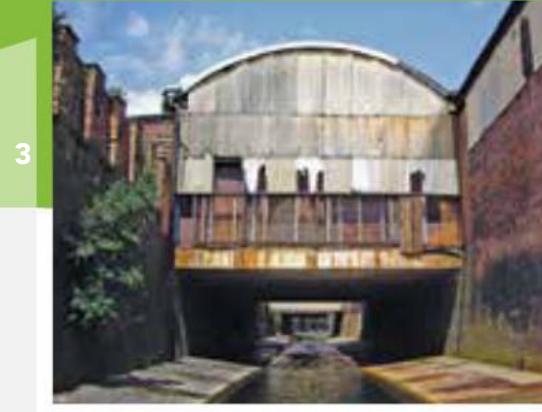
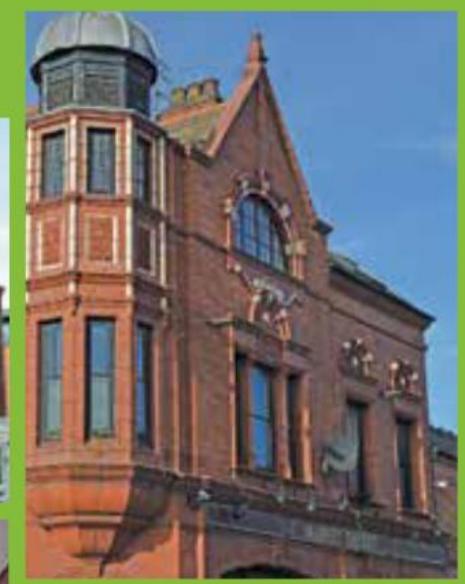
Despite its unique and pivotal location within the city centre of Birmingham, the potential of the Quarter is currently untapped, characterised by areas of low intensity industrial premises that make it feel underutilised and disconnected from the rest of the city centre.

1 Bradford Court, an example of Digbeth's industrial character

2 The Market Tavern

3 The culverted River Rea

4 Stratford House, one of the earliest surviving buildings within the SPD area



PLAN 3 River Rea urban context

Key

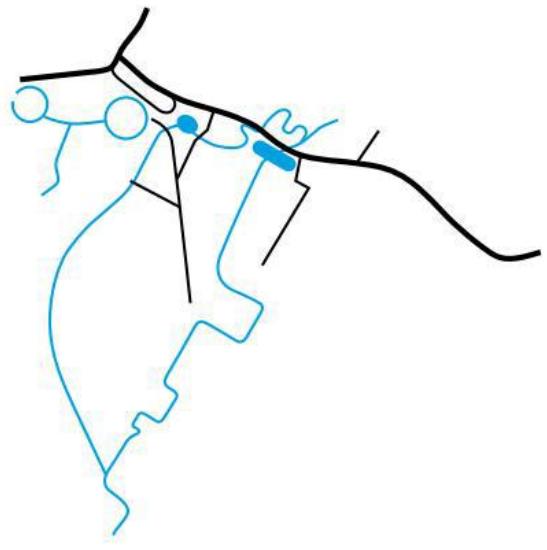
- Main roads
- Other roads

- Water courses including River Rea
- River Rea in channel

- Existing green space
- Proposed green space, streets and squares

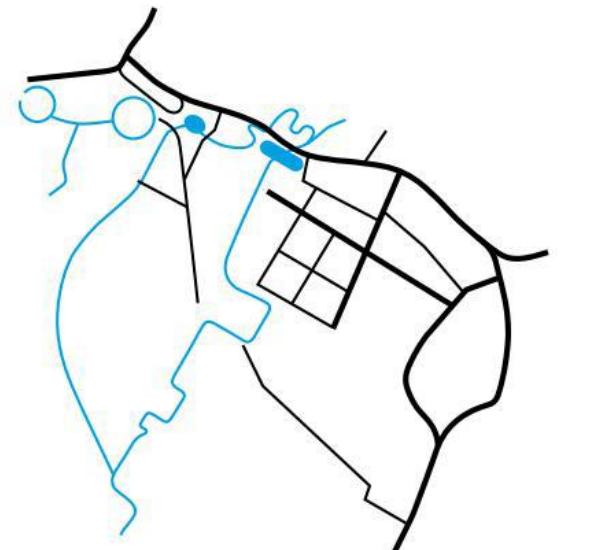
Medieval period until 1730

Settlement along Digbeth, river, pools, mills and meadows.



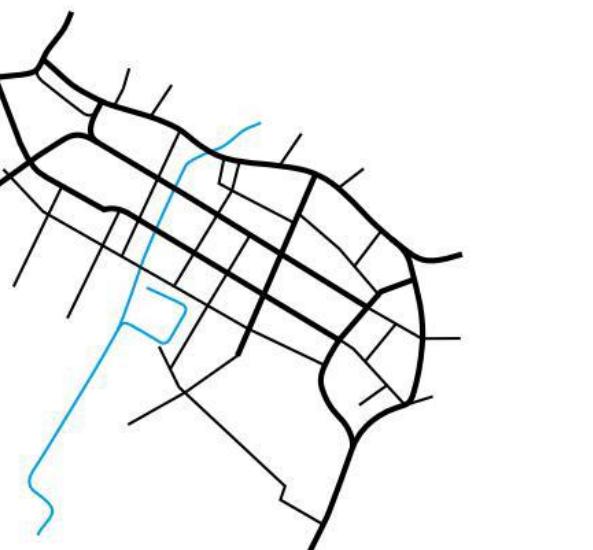
1730 to 1780

Beginnings of the Bradford Estate.



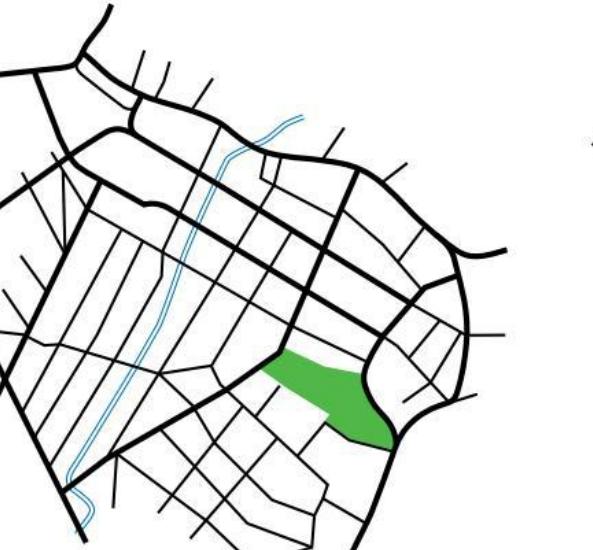
1780 to 1830

Growth of Cheapside, River Rea straightened, new connections to the city centre.



1830 to 1900

River Rea culverted, Highgate Park created.



1900 to 2019

Industrial growth, wholesale markets, council housing.



2019+ Rea Valley Urban Quarter

River transformed, streets connected, green routes, open space, mixed use communities, Birmingham Smithfield delivered.





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3 Vision

Waterside activity
Chicago Riverwalk, Chicago, USA.
Sasaki Associates
Image © Christian Phillips

Vision

Through the creation of a series of distinctive neighbourhoods, the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will become a truly sustainable, diverse and vibrant place to live, work and spend leisure time.

With the River Rea at its heart, a network of green infrastructure and spaces will create an environment resilient to climate change, rich in biodiversity, and well suited to walking and cycling promoting the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors alike. A variety of new innovative housing types will attract a diverse community, which will benefit from a range of services and facilities and a dynamic mix of employment spaces, as well as public transport connectivity which makes car use a less attractive option.

This vision will be secured through the delivery of a series of Big Moves and underpinned by key development principles:

BIG MOVES

Transforming the River Rea into a unique natural public space

For the first time in over a hundred years, locals and visitors will be able to see and experience the river flowing through their city centre. A corridor rich in biodiversity, the green and blue environment will provide sustainable urban drainage and be resilient to climate change. It will be busy and attractive, overlooked by a range of active uses such as cafes, shops and bars with residential above. New pedestrian walkways and cycleways will promote health and wellbeing.

Park Link

Forming part of a network of green routes and spaces, the Park Link will become the City Centre's first Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS) street and a major pedestrian route linking Birmingham Smithfield to Highgate Park. Street tree planting will be low maintenance and have significant biodiversity benefits.

St David's Place

A vibrant mixed use neighbourhood, offering a mix of appropriate ground

floor uses and living in a high quality environment, around the transformed River Rea. New routes and connections will create a truly connected and walkable neighbourhood.

Cheapside

Important local employment uses will be integrated alongside new city centre living, including a mix of apartments in new build development and converted industrial buildings. New development will build on Cheapside's historic character and identity.

Highgate Park neighbourhood

Focussed around a transformed Highgate Park, this neighbourhood will become an attractive family housing area with appropriate community uses. Highgate Park will become a destination green space for all.

The indicative layout, shown in Plan 5 illustrates the preferred development scenario for the future of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. It is based on the essential set of development principles described in the SPD which will need to be embodied in all the proposals which come forward.



Illustrative image showing the naturalisation
of a section of the River Rea



DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

A set of development principles is central to informing the creation of a distinctive, high quality urban environment for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.

Resilience

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter aims to adopt a pioneering approach, embedding resilience into all aspects of its regeneration. The focus, through delivery of infrastructure and development, will be to create a sustainable neighbourhood which will stand the test of time. The Quarter will meet the necessary challenges faced by the climate emergency by being carbon neutral and adapting to climate change.

Design

The design of the Quarter's buildings, streets and spaces, will take a 'place making' approach, focussed on delivering distinctive environments, putting the health and wellbeing of residents at its heart. New developments will be required to seek to design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where crime and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. The mix of uses throughout the Quarter will deliver a new sustainable residential community, supported by healthcare and education services, as well as local amenities and employment opportunities.

Connectivity

The approach to movement and accessibility will support the city's vision for a sustainable, green, inclusive, go-anywhere network. Low carbon, low emission and active forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport will be prioritised. This will mean enhancing existing streets and connections, introducing new links and legible routes, and creating a consistent, safe and high quality public realm which is easy to understand and navigate. Access for private cars will be limited and a segmented approach to traffic routing will be supported to discourage through trips in the city centre.

1



1 High quality public realm with street facing entrances and public art
Timekeepers Square, Salford, UK.
Butress Architects
Image © Daniel Hopkinson

2 Green roofs used to reduce heat gain, delay water run off and improve quality of the amenity space
Corner House, London, UK.
DSDHA
Image © Luca Miserocchi

3 Waterside terraced park contributing to flood defence and increased biodiversity
Porter Brook Pocket Park, Sheffield, UK.
Sheffield City Council

2



3

At the heart of the successful regeneration of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be the creation of an environment which is flood resilient, green, biodiverse, durable, energy efficient and adaptable to change. Tackling climate change applies across the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, where all development should be carbon neutral in its construction and operation, and resilient in the long term. Integrating low carbon, low emission and active transport needs at the earliest possible stage in the design process will support decarbonisation of transport, the largest emitting sector of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK.

Green infrastructure

Urban green infrastructure is recognised as one of the most effective tools in managing environmental risks such as flooding and heat waves. Greener neighbourhoods and improved access to nature can also improve public health, quality of life and reduce environmental inequalities. A network of integrated green space running through the Quarter is an essential component of the overall vision. This will connect the Smithfield neighbourhood park, the River Rea corridor, Moseley Street Park Link and Highgate Park. This will then link up to the wider green infrastructure network including St Luke's, Park Central and Calthorpe Park, connecting the city centre out to the city's suburbs to the south.

As well as these strategic interventions, features at a more localised scale will include green walls, green and brown roofs, SuDS features such as bio swales, pocket parks and green spaces, as well as street tree planting, where space allows. Even in the highest density areas, shared private gardens for apartments at the centre of perimeter urban blocks, should be provided at real-ground level and only

at deck level where other design and place-making objectives are required to be met. Not only will all these elements add up to positive gains for natural capital, the green infrastructure will be multifunctional, with roles in enhancing the appearance of streets, spaces and buildings, improving air quality, delivering biodiversity net gain, providing shade and urban cooling, and creating places for people to enjoy. Planting should include wildlife and pollinator friendly planting, and be robust and low maintenance.



1 Terraced street with green infrastructure and amenity space
University of British Columbia Public Realm, Vancouver, Canada.
PFS Studio.
Image © PFS Studio

2 High density planted amenity space
One Central Park, Sydney, Australia.
Aspect/Oculus.
Image © Simon Wood

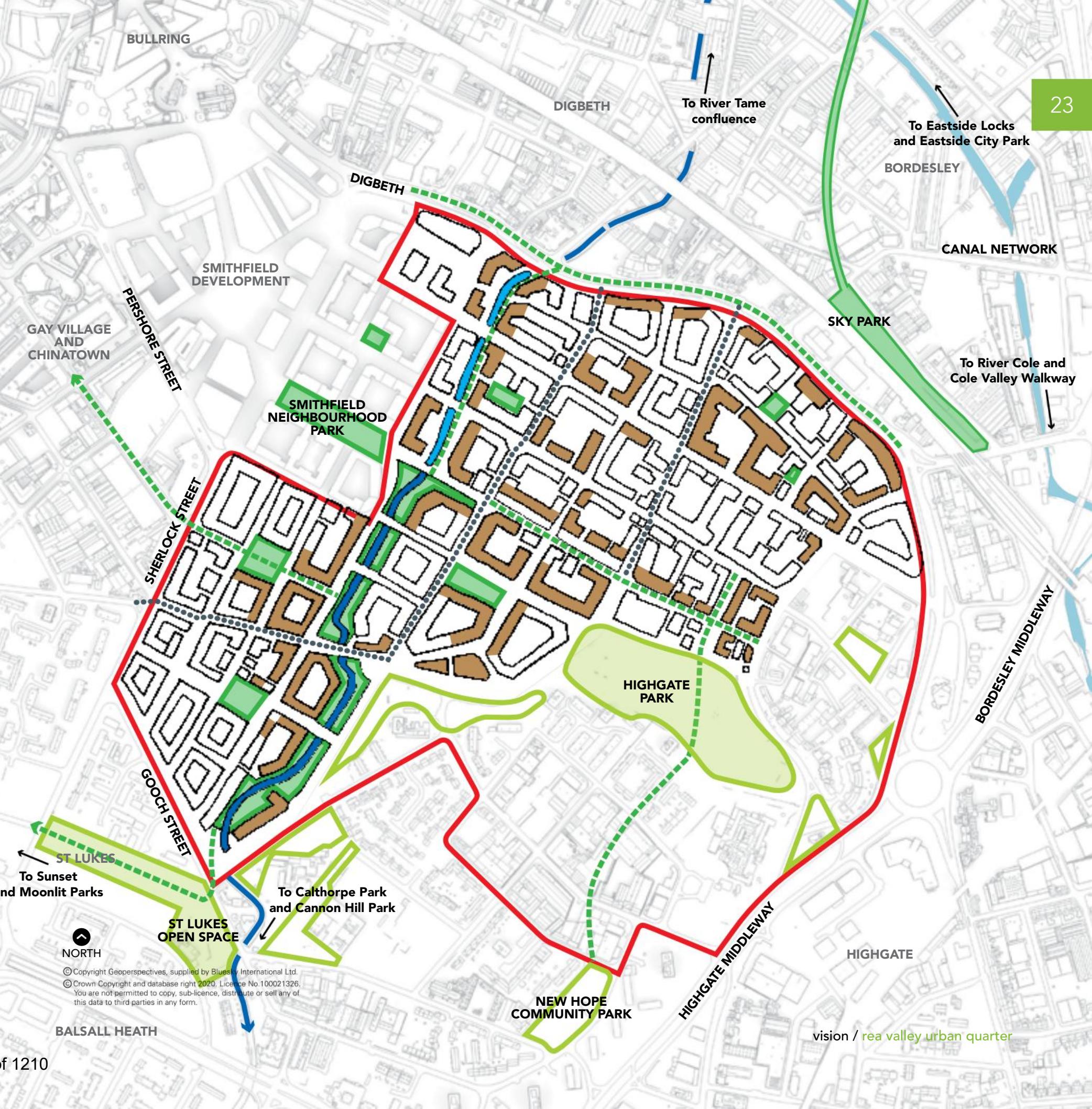


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PLAN 6 Wider green and blue infrastructure connections

Key

- Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary
- Existing River Rea
- River Rea - improved water course with in channel mitigation and increased flood capacity
- River Rea - naturalised water course
- Suggested clusters of living roofs
- Existing green space
- Existing green space to be enhanced
- Proposed green space
- Proposed green routes
- Potential for local green infrastructure interventions



River Rea transformation

At the heart of the SPD is the need to address the current flood risk associated with the River Rea, with Flood Zones 2 and 3 in parts of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter proving an issue for development. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has a presumption against residential development within areas identified as at high risk of fluvial flooding, which has stalled development near the river corridor. To overcome this challenge a comprehensive approach is needed to enable the project to be delivered and maximise its benefits.

Between Moseley Street and Gooch Street, the Rea will be broken out of its narrow channel, restored, realigned and allowed to flow naturally within a blue and green corridor of at least 35 metres in width subject to detailed site specific assessment and development proposals. A 35m green and blue corridor will allow sufficient space for flood risk to be safely managed, and support the delivery of development without constraint. Transforming the channel will involve creating a naturalised two stage profile to increase the river's capacity by slowing water flow and allowing it to store

water in times of flood. With a more sinuous course and shallow, safe, accessible banks, a natural river bed of gravels, boulders and cobbles will encourage aeration, regulate water speeds and help the formation of riffles, pools and beaches. The design will also include details such as native trees and riverside planting.

Terraces, mounding and low seating walls, integrated into the landscape design will form additional flood defences protecting nearby streets and development in times of high water flow, building in resilience for the future. Step-free access will be provided within the new adjacent green space to ensure that it can be enjoyed by everyone. Suitable, sympathetically designed maintenance access to the river will be provided to allow upkeep and emergency works to be carried out safely.

Between Digbeth High Street and Moseley Street, a more conservative approach will be taken to the River Rea, where the water course will remain in its existing alignment. Here, in-channel mitigation measures and other landscape features will increase its flood capacity, and a more intensive urban

waterside landscape will include features such as native tree and shrub planting, hedges and green walls.

By linking the proposed park within Smithfield through to Balsall Heath and the green network in the south of the city, these significant changes to the River Rea will form an enhanced natural corridor for urban wildlife and provide new habitats. They will also contribute to the city's ambitious air quality agenda and help with urban temperature regulation.

Water sensitive design

Future climate change may increase the frequency, intensity and probability of rainfall events that could cause surface water flooding. A holistic SuDS strategy to manage on-site surface water will ensure that buildings, streets and spaces are protected during intense storms. A water sensitive design approach will need to be taken in all developments, and SuDS integrated into public realm interventions and projects.

The Park Link will be a showcase for this, becoming Birmingham City Centre's first SuDS street. A variety of sustainable urban drainage solutions will drastically reduce the run off from highways and buildings entering the combined sewer and the river. Features will have significant biodiversity benefits and range from attenuating rainwater planters, rain gardens, permeable paving, filter strips and specially engineered tree pits. Planting will be low maintenance, with a bias towards native species and nectar rich plants. Elsewhere, new areas of green space, green roofs, and permeable surfaces will form part of the overarching SuDS strategy.



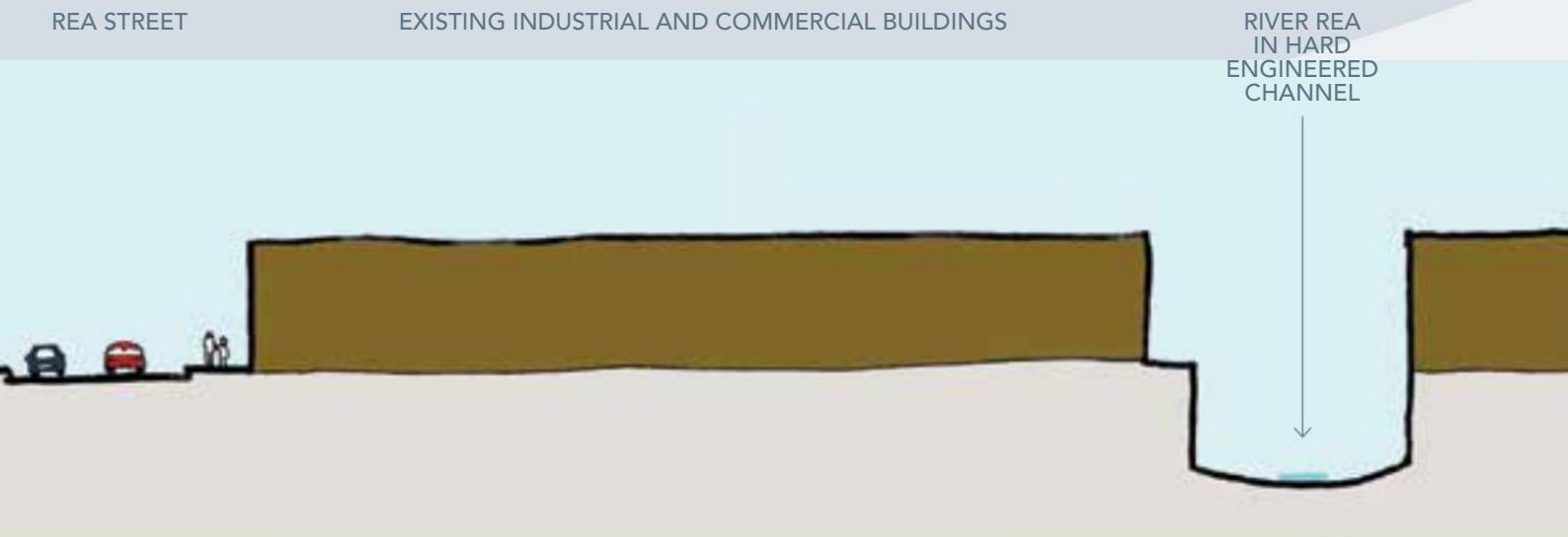
rea valley urban quarter

1 Naturalisation of the River Rea at Longbridge
Longbridge, Birmingham, UK.
Barton Willmore
Image © Barton Willmore

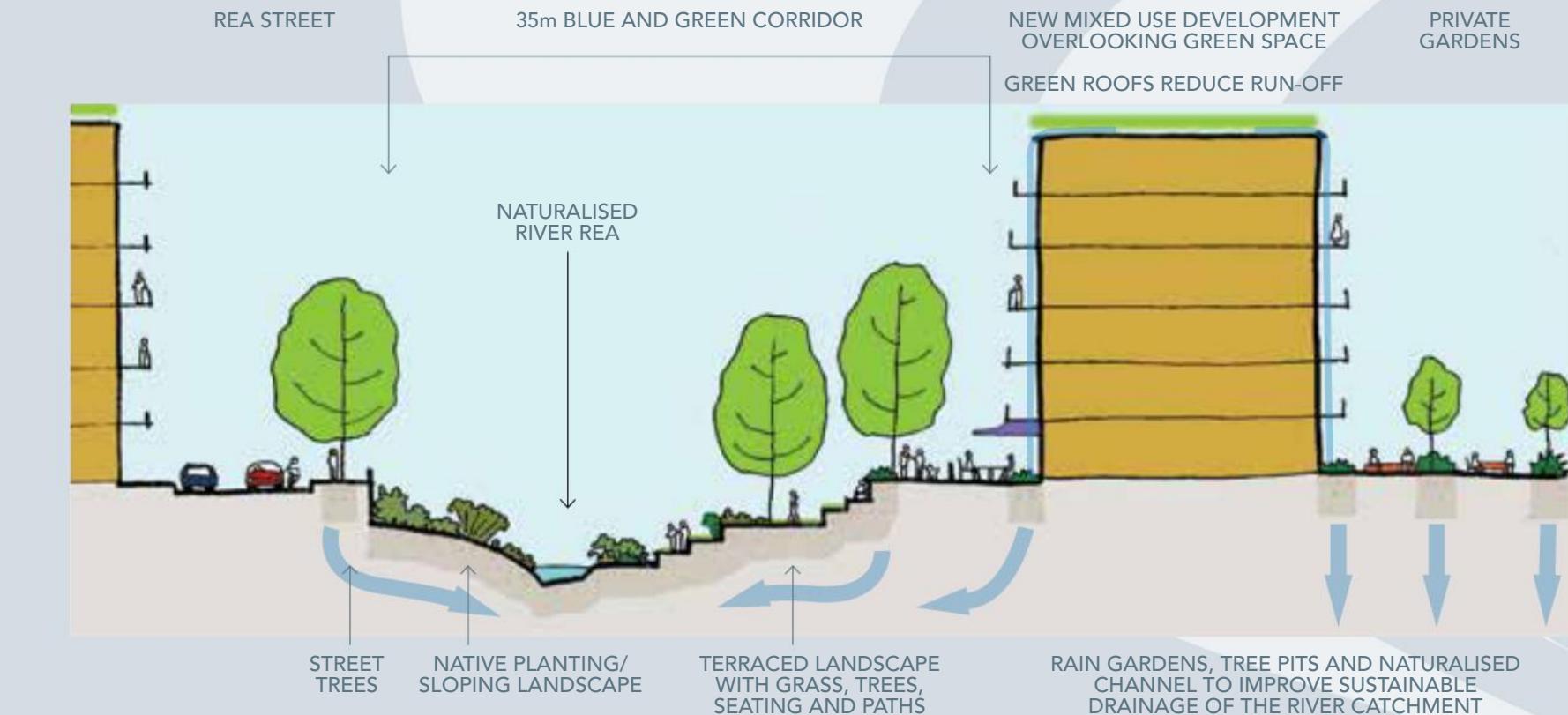
2 High quality SuDS detailing
Deichmans Gate and Wilses Gate, Oslo, Norway.
Asplan Viak
Image © Asplan Viak

DIAGRAM Section through the River Rea Corridor - proposals for river transformation

BEFORE



AFTER



vision / rea valley urban quarter

Building sustainably

New buildings should be designed to be robust and adaptable to meet changing commercial demands and reduce their impact on the natural environment.

Sustainable design and construction need to consider whole life costs.

Construction to low carbon Passivhaus standards will be encouraged. Ensuring that development is constructed in the most sustainable way will involve measures that reduce energy and water consumption, minimise waste and use sustainable, locally sourced building materials. Waste management and resource recovery is an essential community service that protects the environment recovering valuable resources for reuse.

The orientation of buildings should be considered to maximise thermal energy efficiency, and opportunities should be taken to utilise green infrastructure within the fabric of the building.

Minimising energy demand, whilst ensuring the community's needs are met over the long term, will play a key part in achieving carbon neutrality. Low to zero carbon energy supply and generation should be achieved through a range of technologies such as the use of Combined Heat and Power and local distribution networks.

1 Homes built to meet Sustainable Homes Code Level 5 and Lifetime Homes Standards, with multiple sustainable design features
Athena, Eddington, Cambridge, UK.
Alison Brooks Architects
Image © Ben Luxmoore

2 The largest social housing scheme in the UK to achieve Passivhaus
Goldsmith Street, Norwich, UK.
Mikhail Riches Architects
Image © Tim Crocker

3 Green infrastructure integrated into the fabric of the Bosco Verticale towers (Vertical Forest), Milan, Italy.
Stefano Boeri Architects



4 Houses constructed using an air-tight prefabricated timber frame panel system
Marmalade Lane Cohousing, Cambridge, UK.
Mole Architects
Image © David Butler

5 A biosolar roof, combining green infrastructure with solar panels
Standard Chartered Bank, London, UK.
ZinCo Green Roof Systems Ltd.
Image © Dusty Gedge - LivingRoofs.org

Design

The cornerstone of design in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be to create a vibrant and liveable environment, which marries the unique character of the local area with the best in modern design and place making.

Reflecting local character and protecting heritage assets

The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks.

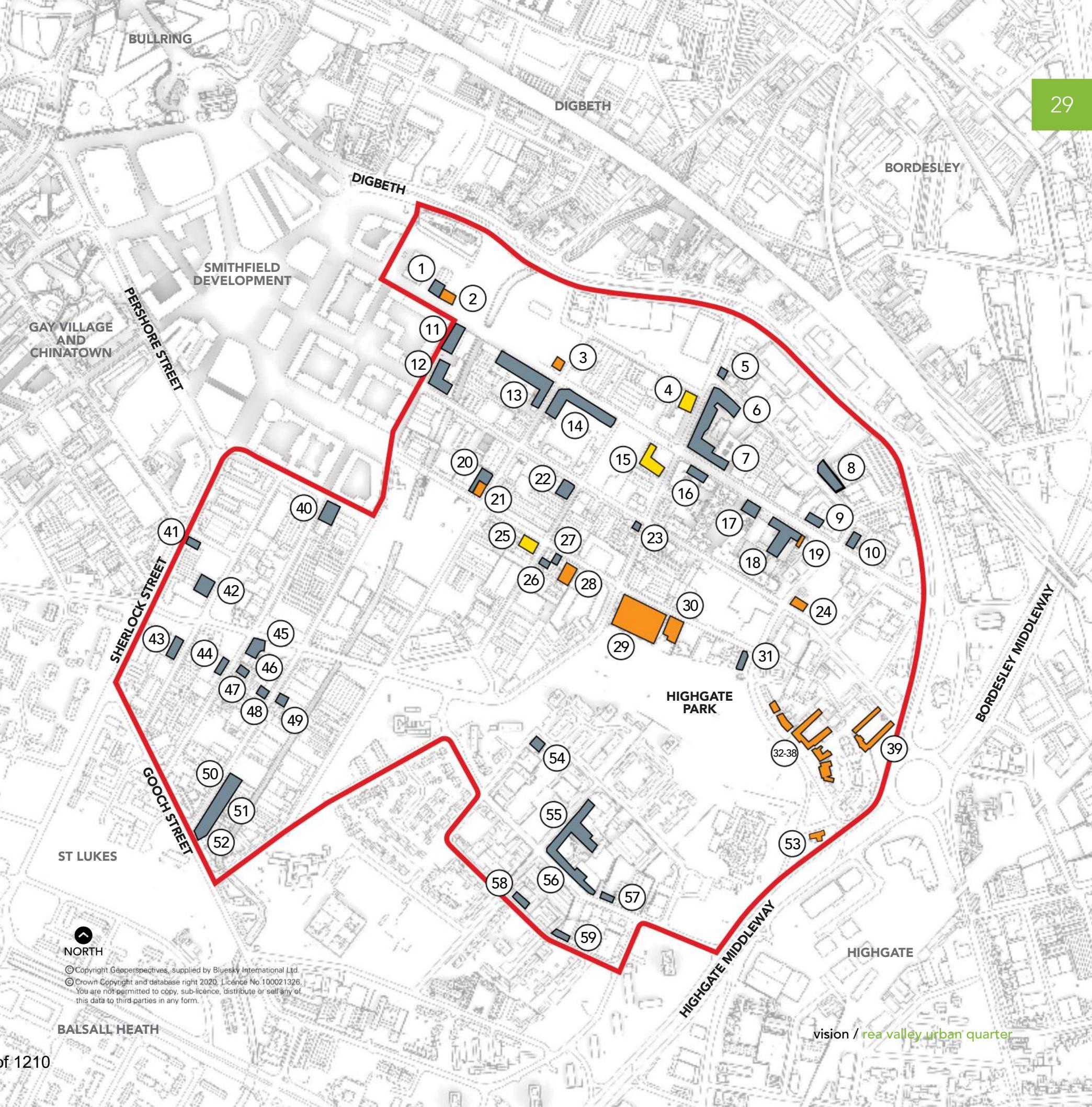
There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city's historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.

PLAN 7 Heritage buildings

Key

- Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary
- Listed buildings
- Locally listed buildings
- Other non-designated heritage buildings

Rea Valley Urban Quarter Heritage Assets		
	Building reference/Address	Status
1	Birmingham Machine Tool Rebuilding Company 312-314 Bradford Street	Non designated
2	The Anchor PH Bradford Street	Listed Grade II
3	The White Swan PH Bradford Street	Listed Grade II
4	6 Alcester Street	Locally listed Grade B
5	The Spotted Dog PH	Non designated
6	The Abacus Building Bradford Street/Green Street/Warwick Street	Non designated
7	234-236 Bradford Street	Non designated
8	70 Warwick Street	Non designated
9	208 Bradford Street	Non designated
10	Adam and Eve PH Warner Street/Bradford Street	Non designated
11	44 Bradford Street	Non designated
12	St Eugene's Court, 77 Rea Street	Non designated
13	S and K Buildings, Bradford Street/Birchall Street	Non designated
14	Bradford Street/Birchall Street (now The Cotton Lofts)	Non designated
15	St Anne's RC Church, Bradford Street/Alcester Street	Locally listed Grade A
16	99 Bradford Street	Non designated
17	112-114 Bradford Street (Kinvara Heights)	Non designated
18	123-131 Bradford Street (Bradford Court Business Centre)	Non designated
19	132 Bradford Street	Listed Grade II
20	213 Moseley Street/Birchall Street	Non designated
21	The Market Tavern PH, 210 Moseley Street/Birchall Street	Listed Grade II
22	74-75 Cheapside/Lombard Street	Non designated
23	The Fountain Inn PH, Cheapside/Alcester Street	Non designated
24	The Moseley Arms PH, 36-38 Ravenhurst Street	Listed Grade II
25	74-77 Lombard Street/Moseley Street	Locally listed Grade B
26	70 Lombard Street	Non designated
27	80 Moseley Street	Non designated
28	Keys Court, 82-84 Moseley Street	Listed Grade II
29	Rowton (Paragon) Hotel, 145 Alcester Street	Listed Grade II
30	St Anne's Hostel, 112 Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
31	Cleary's PH, 127-128 Moseley Road	Non designated
32	90 Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
33	94-96 Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
34	98 Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
35	102 Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
36	106 Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
37	110-114 Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
38	116-120a Moseley Road	Listed Grade II
39	Ravenhurst Cottages (Lenches Trust Almshouses and Lodge) Ravenhurst Street	Listed Grade II
40	84 Barford Street	Non designated
41	Eden PH, Sherlock Street/Hurst Street	Non designated
42	111-119 Bishop Street	Non designated
43	Bishop Street	Non designated
44	171-191 Barford Street	Non designated
45	Queen's Arms PH, Barford Street/Mac Donald Street	Non designated
46	174-178 Barford Street (Vineyard Church)	Non designated
47	186 Barford Street	Non designated
48	14-16 Bissell Street	Non designated
49	101 Bissell Street, Catherine O'Donovan PH	Non designated
50	54-76 Bissell Street (The Saturn Centre)	Non designated
51	64-76 Bissell Street (Ephraim Phillips)	Non designated
52	Sir Charles Napier PH, 210 Gooch Street/Bissell Street	Non designated
53	Stratford House, 82 Stratford Place	Listed Grade II*
54	25 Darwin Street	Non designated
55	Samuel Heath and Sons Stanhope Street elevation	Non designated
56	Samuel Heath and Sons Leopold Street elevation	Non designated
57	96 Leopold Street	Non designated
58	82-84 Emily Street	Non designated
59	106-112 Emily Street	Non designated



Height, scale and massing

The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, daylighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for residential privacy.

The range of appropriate building heights in the urban quarter is set out in Plan 8, which provides illustrative guidance on appropriate building heights. There will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations, for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks.

Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits against the SPD development principles and the way they respond to the distinctive neighbourhood character of the site. Schemes will need to address key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity and privacy, and demonstrate that high quality design can be achieved.



1



2

1 Mixed use terrace featuring ground floor commercial space with residential above
Godson Street, London, UK.
Edgley Design
Image © Jack Hobhouse

2 Waterside public realm providing a focal point of activity and walking and cycling routes
Canal Corridor, Kings Cross, London, UK.
Townshend Landscape Architects
Image © John Sturrock

Building design and layout

Innovation in design and construction will ensure a truly exemplar development, to the highest standards in architecture, detailing and materials. The use of natural materials will be supported. Corners should be built positively to enhance legibility, and to provide definition and architectural interest. Designs will consider whole life costs and future maintenance.

Perimeter block development within the existing street pattern will allow a clear distinction between public and private areas. Continuous active frontages (doors, windows and clear glazing) will face onto existing and new streets and public spaces, generating activity and natural surveillance that promotes public safety.

Storage areas and private gardens will be provided to the rear. The majority of developments should be car free, however where essential parking is necessary this should be appropriately incorporated into the design of the building.

Measures will be sought to create and maintain environments that design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. The need to design out crime and ensure its continued maintenance in all new developments is a cornerstone to successful sustainable communities.

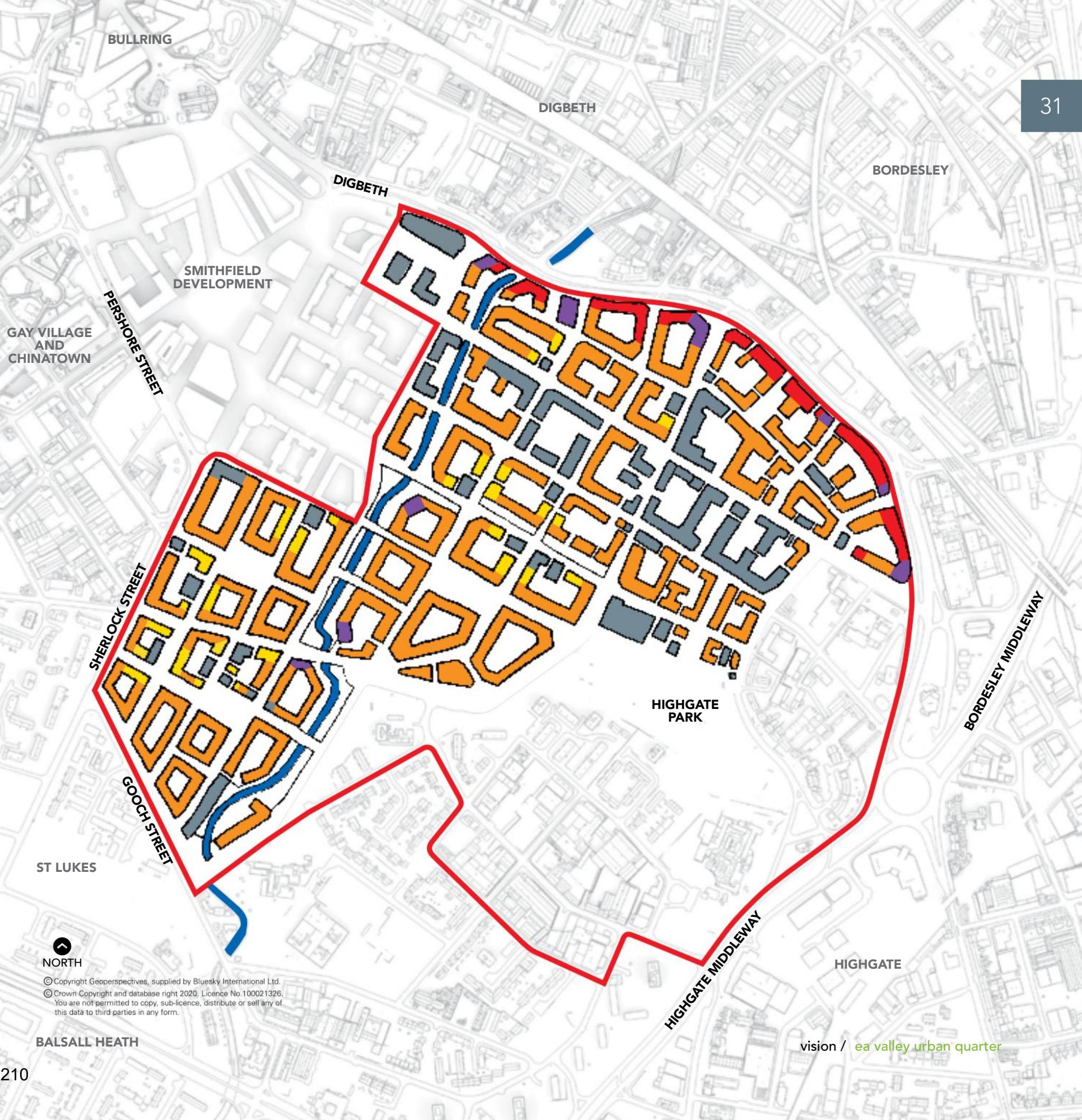
Public art

There is enormous potential in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter for artists to work with built environment professionals to maximise opportunities for creative collaboration in the public realm. Different forms of arts and culture, from temporary installations or events to permanent artworks, bring people together and are enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. There is a particular opportunity for the River Rea transformation to reveal the history and significance of the river through art, with collaboration between designers, engineers, local communities and businesses.

PLAN 8 Building heights

Key

- Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary
- Existing buildings to be retained
- 4 to 6 storeys
- 6 to 10 storeys
- 10 to 15 storeys
- 15 storeys or higher
- River Rea



Activity

At the core of the transformation of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be a new residential neighbourhood, supported by a mix of uses to create an attractive and appealing place to live. Varied housing types, sizes and tenures will attract a diverse demographic to create a balanced and vibrant community. Family housing will complement the apartment based residential development which will be established in Smithfield. This will include a mix of affordable homes, private dwellings and live/work accommodation. More people living locally will help support local facilities and services, and create demand for new social and cultural infrastructure.

New housing should be a model for modern urban living, at the forefront of sustainable residential design. Residents' needs for space, natural light, and privacy will need to be met, along with space for storage, waste, recycling and bicycles. All housing will require some outdoor amenity space; shared and communal gardens and balconies will be provided where apartments are proposed. The River Rea will be a new focus of activity, with the potential for cafes, bars, restaurants, and commercial units overlooking the attractive new green space, with apartments above.

A mix of active uses at ground floor will be appropriate on key routes such as High Street and Bradford Street, where a cluster of cafes, retail and commercial uses is already developing. The SPD will look to support the retention of live music venues and pubs in the Gay Village and Irish Quarter around Bradford Street given their importance to the community and culturally. A number of venues are currently under threat of closure but the adopted BDP recognises the importance of these venues as key destinations for creating a diverse offer in the city. Other uses such as hotels, leisure, community and commercial space should ideally be located alongside existing

bars and late night music venues to enhance the general mix of uses and activity in the area.

The introduction of the 'agent of change' principle in the NPPF 2019 (Para 182) provides protection for existing business, leisure, community and cultural facilities from proposed residential development. Where any new development is proposed that could be noise-sensitive, and could be adversely affected by nearby sources of noise such as music venues, community and sports clubs, then the developer of the new use bears the responsibility of protecting both the existing business and the new development. In particular the city's Development Management in Birmingham Development Plan Document (DPD) policies on noise and amenity will be used to assess future residential planning application proposals impact on such existing uses.

New noise generating development within the urban quarter, such as pubs, community and music venues proposed close to residential and other noise-sensitive development uses should put in place measures such as soundproofing to mitigate and manage any noise impacts for neighbouring residents and businesses.

Along with commercial uses, innovative solutions are needed to accommodate health centres and business units within ground floors of developments. An assessment of need for community facilities such as a primary school and health centre will be carried out, and potential locations for these uses will be identified. A clear creative approach will be taken to employment with a focus on providing appropriate small workshops and commercial spaces within ground floor units to retain and enhance local employment opportunities and to enliven streets. Any loss of employment will need to comply with the BDP, and a Relocation Strategy will be developed as part of the Delivery Plan.

1



1 Contrasting contemporary and historic buildings
Vanilla Factory, Liverpool, UK.
Urban Splash
Image © Joel Chester-Fildes/Urban Splash

2



2 Communal courtyard amenity space featuring high quality play equipment
Nørrebrohus, Copenhagen, Denmark.
VEGA Landskab
Image © Simon Jeppesen

3



3 Ground level commercial use with residential above providing active frontage and natural surveillance
Burton Place, Manchester, UK.
Glenn Howells Architects
Image © Tim Crocker

4



4 Perimeter block housing with defined street frontage
Portobello Square, London, UK.
PRP Architects
Image © David Banks

Connectivity

Streets and spaces - walking and cycling

The future success of creating a sustainable, carbon neutral place will depend on improving its permeability and legibility, whilst reconnecting it into its wider context to support and encourage travel by walking, cycling and public transport. Transport measures should align with the up-to-date Birmingham Transport Plan which set out a future vision for transport in the city, reducing car dependency and achieving a low carbon, clean air environment.

The reinvention of the wholesale markets site at Birmingham Smithfield will radically improve the accessibility of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter by re-creating the historic street grid and introducing new routes and connections through the development. Additional measures within the Quarter itself will strengthen the connectivity of the area both to the city core, to the wider city beyond the Middleway, and National Cycle Network 5 along Gooch Street.

Birmingham has embarked on a journey to clean air. Poor air quality is the greatest risk to public health in the UK and tackling air pollution is a priority. A number of measures have been set up to tackle air pollution in Birmingham including the Clean Air Zone (CAZ). The CAZ will cover all roads within the A4540 Middleway Ring Road (other than the Middleway itself) and the Rea Valley SPD boundary area is within this zone.

The CAZ encourages use of more sustainable and active travel which in turn, can improve people's health whilst cutting air pollution. Even if people own a vehicle which meets the CAZ standards, they are encouraged to consider using alternative means of travel, to help reduce

congestion and further reduce pollution. As an alternative to the use of cars, the CAZ encourages sustainable means of travel such as walking or cycling for shorter journeys. For longer journeys people are encouraged to consider using public transport, car sharing and even car hire.

Pedestrians and cyclists will have priority over vehicles within multiple streets of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, and this will be reflected in their design, with wide footways and segregated cycle routes provided where space allows. Routes and delivery will align with the Birmingham Cycling and Walking

Strategy, which includes an infrastructure plan for a city-wide cycle route network and priority areas for walking improvements.

In line with the city's Birmingham Transport Plan, a clear street hierarchy will be established with key routes identified for vehicular traffic, and other streets designed to facilitate access and servicing whilst discouraging rat running. As part of transport plans to transform the city centre, a segmenting approach will be taken which allows access in and out of the city but prevents through trips across the city centre for private cars.

1 New river crossing as part of a waterside regeneration scheme
The Ram Quarter, Wandsworth, London, UK.
EPR Architects
Image © James Newton



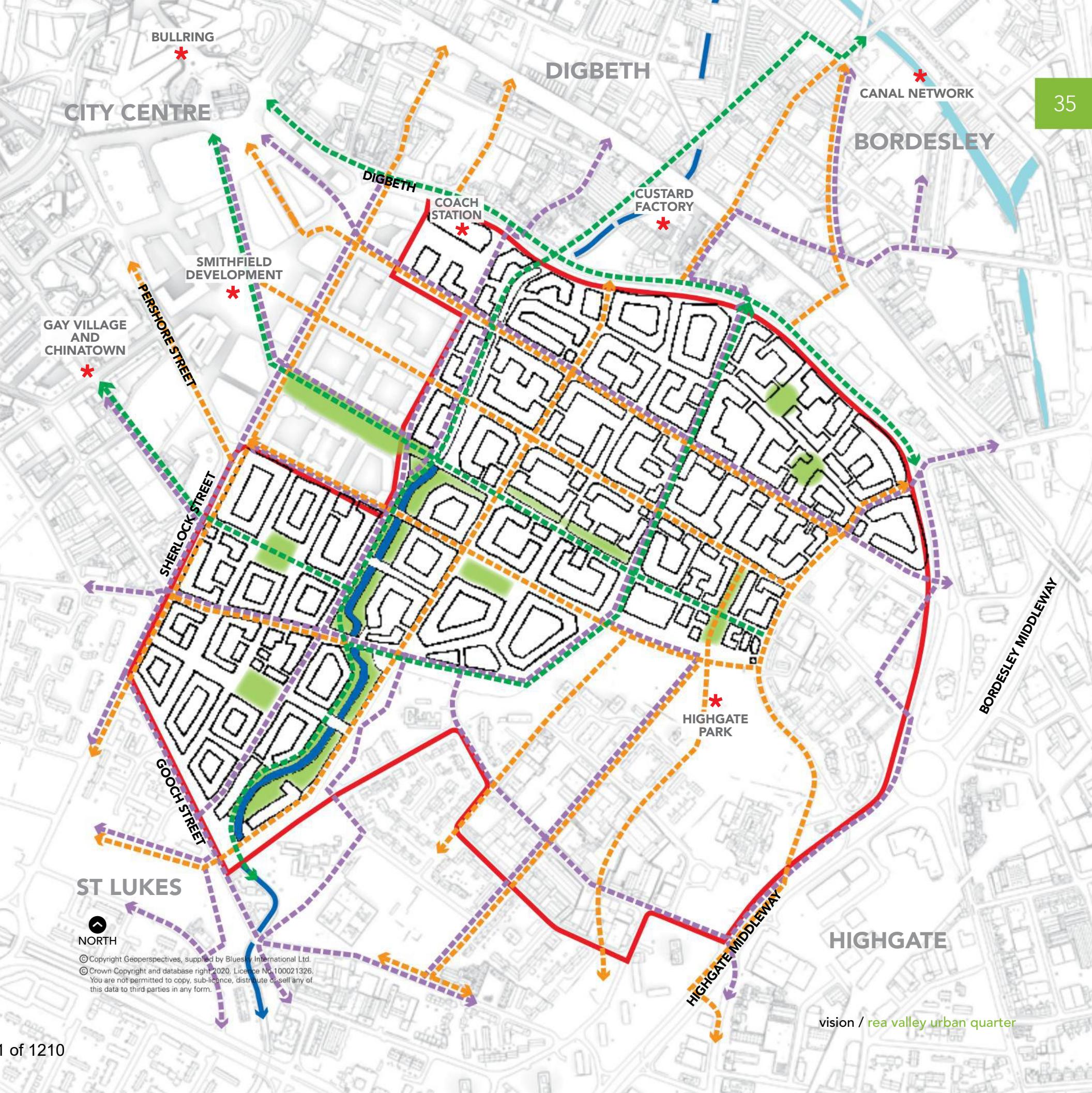
2 Shared space street with pedestrian priority
St Andrews, Bromley-by-Bow, London, UK.
Townshend Landscape Architects
Image © Townshend Landscape Architects



PLAN 9 Pedestrian and cycle connections

Key

- Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary
- Primary pedestrian route
- Secondary pedestrian route
- Linear park/green space
- Key cycle routes
- ★ Key destinations
- River Rea
- Canal



New and improved streets will be complemented by a number of smaller, intimate public spaces, designed to be safe and welcoming, providing opportunities for social interaction, outdoor relaxation, site specific arts, cultural and community activities.

Moseley Street, the 'Park Link' between the proposed Smithfield Neighbourhood Park and Highgate Park will be a significant pedestrian priority route, whilst the opening up of the River Rea will also allow for the inclusion of enhanced, safe cycle opportunities separated from vehicular traffic, connecting to the city's wider cycle network and public transport.

A number of new links will create connections through existing long street blocks, improving permeability. In particular, new east to west connections south of Moseley Street, including new crossings over the River Rea, will help unlock sites for development.

A consistent and high quality public realm shall be delivered or contributed to as part of new developments and projects, with a robust, maintainable and distinctive palette of materials and street furniture that will contribute positively to the area's unique character and identity. Investment in the long term management and maintenance of new streets and spaces, including integrated artworks, will be vital to ensure the quality established at the outset becomes a long term legacy for future residents and generations.



rea valley urban quarter / vision

Public transport

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter will benefit from significant improvements to public transport. Existing bus services will be complemented by the extension of the Midland Metro, and introduction of Sprint bus services along the High Street and through the Smithfield development. Potential options are being explored for routeing a future South Birmingham extension of the Midland Metro through the Quarter, to provide quick and convenient connections to New Street, Moor Street and Curzon Street (HS2) stations and improved access to the wider West Midlands network. Encouraging use of public transport will help reduce traffic congestion and carbon dioxide emissions as well as improvements in air quality.

Parking and servicing

Parking and servicing will not be allowed to dominate the environment in the Quarter. The Birmingham Transport Plan encourages a positive strategy to manage all essential parking provision and make more effective use of land. Within the tight street grids



2

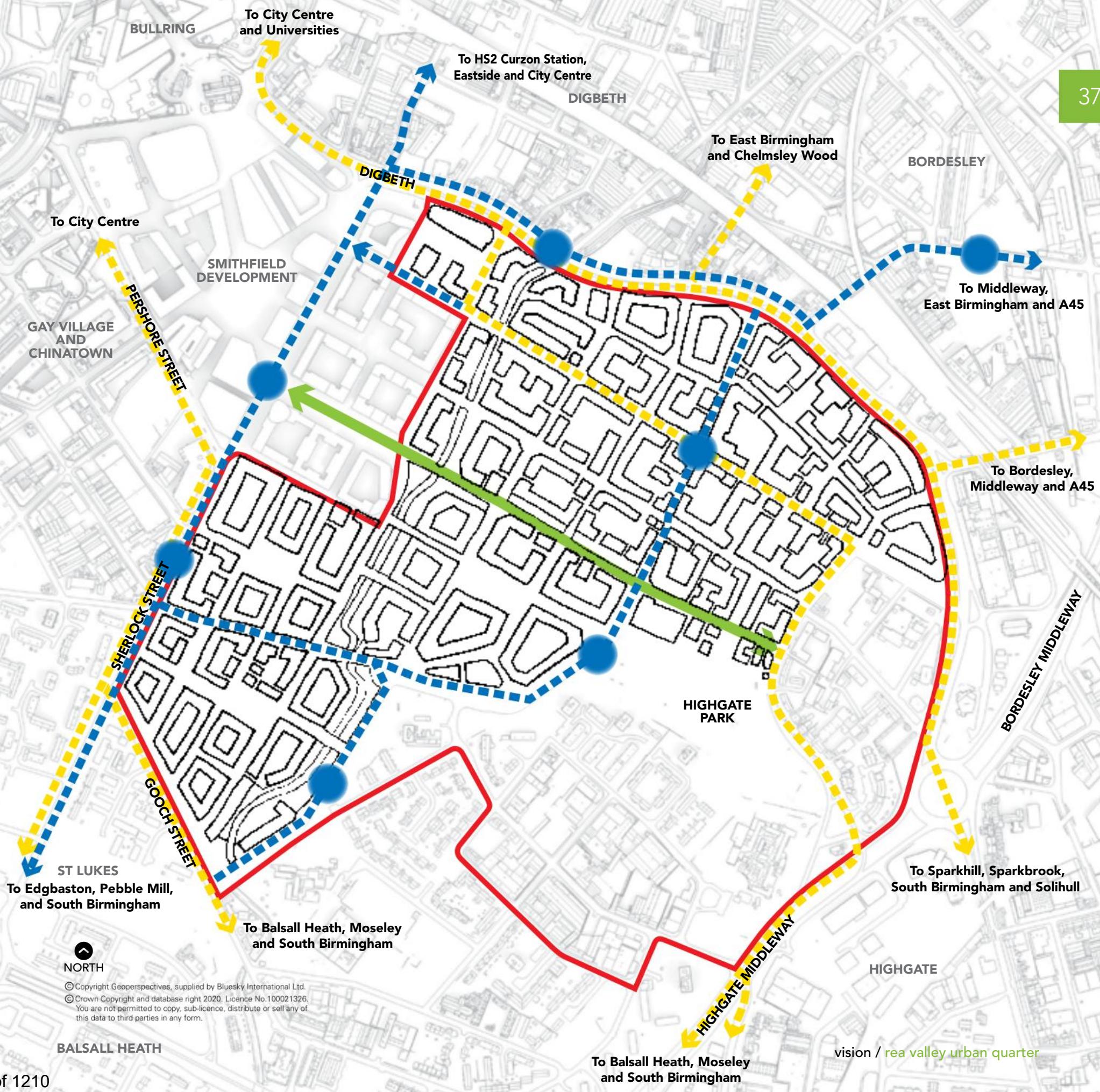
of Cheapside and St David's Place, all parking for residential properties will need to be provided within the block and not on frontages. In these neighbourhoods, whilst vehicular access for deliveries and servicing will be provided, a 'car free' approach will be encouraged. High levels of accessibility in this area will reduce the need for car ownership, supported by access to car club vehicles for essential car journeys. However, electric vehicle charging points should be planned for and disabled parking provided. Cycle parking will be provided as an integrated part of new development.

A strategic approach will be taken to ensure good levels of provision for on-street facilities such as electric vehicle charging, car club bays, disabled parking, cycle hire and cycle and motorcycle parking. Care must be taken to ensure such facilities are well integrated with the public realm and are delivered and/or contributed to as part of new developments and projects. In addition other types of on-street parking will be controlled and managed carefully to ensure parking levels are appropriate and do not impede cycling and walking.

PLAN 10 Public transport and access

Key

- Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary
- Existing public transport corridor
- New public transport connections (potential for Sprint, bus or train)
- Key public transport interchange/destination
- Proposed pedestrian priority street

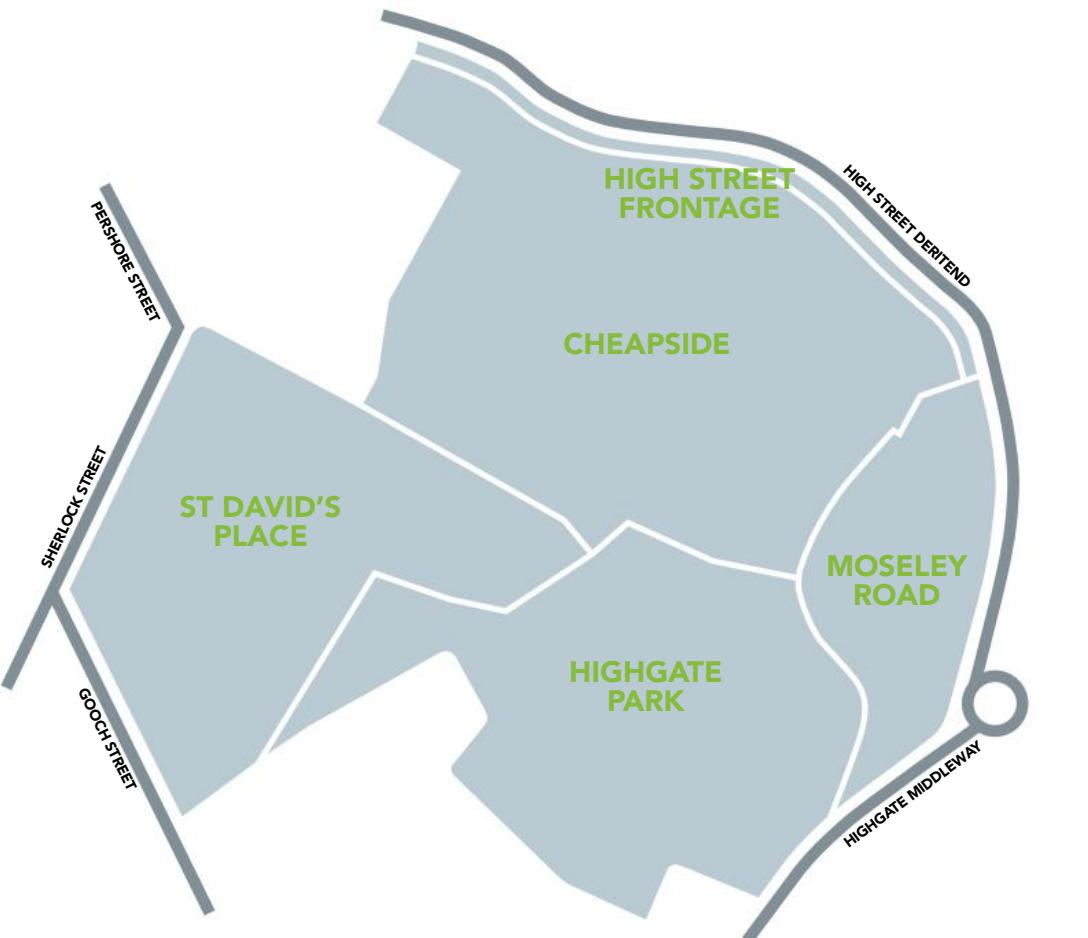


DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS

Introduction

The transformation of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will involve creating a series of neighbourhoods, responding to their local character and setting. Together these will create a cohesive and integral part of the city centre.

Each neighbourhood will have its distinctive character arising from the local context - the existing topography, natural features, street pattern, and heritage assets.



PLAN 11 Distinctive neighbourhoods

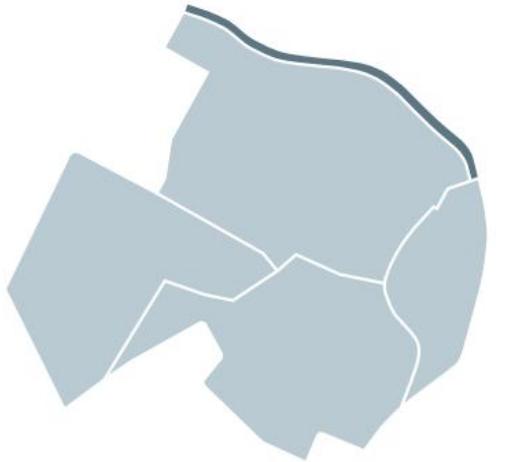
Key

— Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary

■ Distinctive neighbourhoods



DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS HIGH STREET FRONTEAGE



The High Street (Digbeth, Deritend and Bordesley High Streets), a historic road of medieval origin, defines the northern boundary of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. There is the opportunity to create a street of city scale with a strong identity and character, inspired by the cultural vibrancy of the creative industries in Digbeth. Proposals in conjunction with the implementation of the Midland Metro Eastside Extension are set to transform this important route, introducing tree planting and creating an improved environment for pedestrians. Developments at Connaught Square and Lunar Rise will bring new street activity, regeneration, and new landmark buildings. However, there is the opportunity to build on these beginnings, with high quality contemporary architecture to complement the historic buildings on the opposite side of the High Street.

Design and layout

- A strong continuous frontage onto the High Street with a building line at back of pavement.
- Opportunity for additional connections between High Street and Bradford Street to integrate Digbeth more effectively into the Quarter.
- An active frontage onto the High Street, with a mix of active uses at ground floor (retail, commercial, cultural, restaurants and bars) with front doors and a high level of glazing to animate the street.
- A maximum 'shoulder height' of 15 storeys for development along the High Street.
- Potential for taller signature buildings at key corner locations. However proposals will be assessed on their own merits, and scale will always need to be justified taking into account the factors listed in the Development Principles.
- The opportunity for a landmark building on the corner of Camp Hill and Bradford Street.
- High density city living - a range of apartment types and sizes to meet the needs of a range of demographic groups.
- Protection of important sightlines towards the city centre.
- High quality contemporary architecture to complement the historic buildings on the opposite side of the High Street.
- Provision of residential outdoor space where possible.
- Opportunity for public art in key locations, celebrating the gateway to the creative quarter, and responding to the neighbourhood's heritage and future ambitions.



1 Active frontage
Image © David Lock Associates (Australia)

2 High-density city living with winter gardens
Chobham Farm, Newham, London, UK.
Pollard Thomas Edwards Architects
Image © Stephen Arnold

3 High-quality communal amenity space
South Gardens, Elephant Park, London, UK.
Churchman Landscape Architects
Image © Allan Pollock-Morris

DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS CHEAPSIDE



Cheapside has a clear, distinctive character and identity, defined by its strong, permeable grid street pattern and dramatic topography. Although at present it is characterised by low intensity industrial and commercial premises, it will become a mixed use area providing the best in city living. Extending out from Birmingham Smithfield, there will be space for new enterprise, cultural, commercial and leisure activity, supported by appropriate infrastructure. Viable businesses will continue to be supported given the importance of jobs and services to the local economy and the aspiration to create a balanced community.

Over the last 15 years, there has been some regeneration of this area, with the conversion of large-scale historic warehouse and industrial buildings, as well as new build apartments, centred on Bradford Street, Cheapside and Moseley Street. In these locations a larger scale of development is now apparent and this trend is set to continue; however it is important that the special character of this area is protected and built upon.

Bradford Street is a wide primary route, with a distinctive and coherent character, including a concentration of significant and attractive 19th Century frontages. The slope of the Rea Valley is a defining feature, with long views from Camp Hill towards the city centre sky line, but the river itself is largely hidden and is an untapped asset. New development will make the most of these unique features which define Cheapside's strong character and identity.

Design and layout

- A clear hierarchy of streets, with Bradford Street the primary route through the area.
- Retention refurbishment and re-use of the attractive heritage buildings and frontages, which bring authenticity to the area and reflect its rich history.
- Capitalising on the dramatic east-west views across the Rea Valley.
- Revealing the River Rea and opening it up to public access - as part of an ambitious flood alleviation and place making strategy.
- Transforming Moseley Street into the Park Link - an attractive, green and leafy pedestrian focussed route connecting Smithfield Neighbourhood Park to Highgate Park. As well as an enhanced environment for pedestrians, small terraced pocket parks or 'city gardens' in setbacks along the street will be a haven for urban wildlife and provide new habitats. Capitalising on long views down the valley over the city centre, this will become a lively active environment overlooked by buildings, with places to pause and relax and the focus for art within the public realm, cultural activity and community events.
- Residential led regeneration of the neighbourhood, of medium to high density - creating a predominantly apartment-based residential community.
- Perimeter block development with strong built frontage at back of pavement, with windows and doors facing the street, and shared amenity space and parking to the rear.
- Treating corners differently, taking opportunities to create interest and enhance legibility, in the spirit of the local landmark corner pubs.
- Opportunity for a more vibrant mix of uses at street level along Bradford Street, to include retail, cafes and bars to serve the day to day needs of the expanding residential community.
- A scale of development in keeping with the recent residential apartment schemes in the neighbourhood. A range of 4 to 10 storeys is likely to be most appropriate, however proposals will be assessed on their own merits, and scale will always need to be justified taking into account the factors listed in the Development Principles.
- Opportunities to reflect local Irish heritage and culture in the regeneration of this area.

1 Community pocket park
Derbyshire Street Pocket Park, London, UK.
Greysmith Associates
Image © Luke Greysmith

2 Apartments fronting green street
Portobello Square, London, UK.
PRP Architects
Image © David Banks

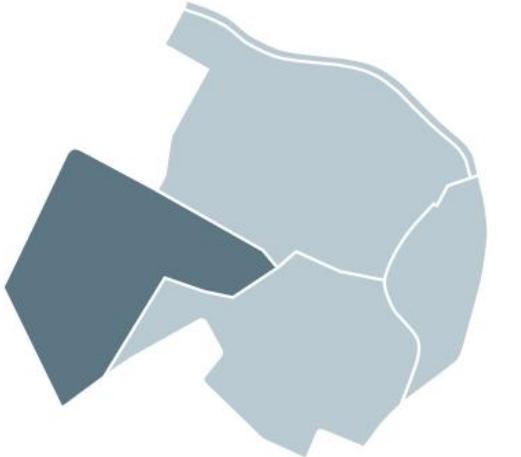


3 Creative commercial premises with a strong relationship to the street
Hawkins/Brown Manchester Studio, UK.
Image © Hawkins/Brown



4 New public space integrated with a formally culverted water corridor
Rega Leuven, University of Leuven, Belgium.
Ontwerpstudio Pauwels
Image © Studio Chloki

DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS ST DAVID'S PLACE



Within a few minutes' walk of Smithfield and the bustle of the city centre, St David's Place has the opportunity to become a unique waterside residential neighbourhood with the River Rea at its heart. The re-imagined river corridor will be a driver of large scale change, breathing new life into the area, creating a vibrant place with a distinctive identity. This neighbourhood will have a diverse mix of housing types and a variety of appropriate ground floor uses to create a balanced community.

St David's Place was once a densely populated residential area, but lost its status as a parish when it was zoned for industrial uses after the Second World War. Whilst there are some high quality Victorian facades, the hard urban character of the streets currently creates a poor physical environment, blighted by unattractive functional buildings and cleared open sites. A new vision for St David's Place will deliver a high quality residential area with attractive streets and pocket green spaces. New routes and connections will make the traditional street grid more permeable, creating a truly walkable neighbourhood.

Design and layout

- The key intervention in this area will be the opening up, naturalisation and realignment of the River Rea. This scheme which will have multiple benefits in terms of flood risk management, creation of sustainable development plots, provision of an attractive new walking and cycling route, a high quality green setting for residential development, biodiversity enhancements and place making.
- New east-west aligned routes breaking the long impermeable blocks, improving connectivity and creating a more walkable neighbourhood. Combined with this, additional foot and cycle crossings over the Rea increasing opportunities to interact with the river.
- An improvement in connectivity to the River Rea corridor, Smithfield and the city centre, with the potential for a new strategic route between Pershore Street/Sherlock Street and the western entrance to Highgate Park on Alcester Street.
- Perimeter block development with front doors facing the street, and private amenity space to the rear.
- Commercial units for a range of retail and compatible business, health or community uses on ground floors on key routes.
- In terms of scale and massing, a scale of four to ten storeys is likely to be appropriate. However, proposals will be assessed on their own merits, and the height of development will always need to be justified taking into account the factors listed in the Development Principles.
- Retention of heritage buildings of value, maintaining an authentic link to the past.
- In particular on the Sherlock Street boundary, development should be designed to ensure that established noise generating venues within the Gay Village remain viable and can continue or grow without unreasonable restrictions being placed on them.
- The potential for street tree planting to enhance the environment of MacDonald Street, a key route to Southside, Bristol Road and Park Central.

1



1 Perimeter block housing with front doors facing the street
Timekeepers Square, Salford, UK.
Buttress Architects
Image © Daniel Hopkinson

2



2 Amenity space with flood resilience features
Chevron Parkland and Stadium Park, Perth, Australia.
Hassell Studio
Image © Robert Firth

3



3 Communal amenity space within residential block
Nørrebrohus, Copenhagen, Denmark.
VEGA Landskab
Image © Simon Jeppesen

DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS HIGHGATE PARK



The Highgate Park neighbourhood has the potential to become a popular and successful place to live comprising of town houses and innovative housing for families. A comprehensive approach to development will unlock the opportunity in this area. A future masterplan will deliver a well-connected place with public and private spaces that feel secure and attractive. New and remodelled housing will be provided as part of a mix of uses focused around a refurbished and extended Highgate Park. Varied housing types, sizes and tenures will attract a diverse demographic to create a balanced and sustainable urban family neighbourhood.

Highgate Park will become a destination green space attracting not only visitors from the immediate area, but also from Birmingham Smithfield, Digbeth and across the city.

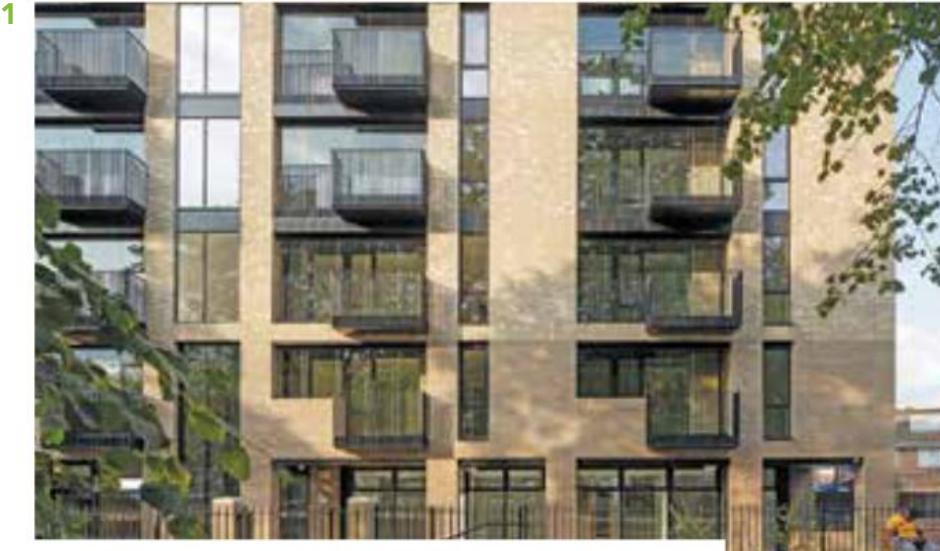
Development in this area will need to ensure the necessary infrastructure and facilities are in place to support the community. The future development strategy in this 'area of change' will require extensive community engagement and potentially procuring an investment partner to ensure the neighbourhood is comprehensively developed in line with the SPD vision and principles.

Design and layout

- Investment into the historic Highgate Park, including a potential extension, and additional facilities to meet the recreational needs of the future residential population. Creation of new street frontages to improve access and visibility, repositioning it as the centre of the community.
- Rationalisation of existing 'left over' open space would provide the opportunity for new high quality family housing, whilst retaining as many mature trees as possible, creating a green and leafy setting.
- Relocation of the commercial businesses in the anomalous industrial pocket should be considered as part of the masterplan, in order to expand the quantity of family housing in Highgate.
- Development will need to satisfactorily link to and address existing properties outside the plan area.
- Potential interventions to the Shawbury Estate to create a better connected layout based on a perimeter block form, with clear definition of public and private space, with well overlooked, active streets.
- A medium density will be the predominant form for residential development, focussing on traditional family housing typologies. A greater scale of development may be appropriate on the streets overlooking Highgate Park, capitalising on views into the open space and creating enclosure.
- The potential for a cluster of retail, cafes and community uses, arranged around a public space at the junction of MacDonald Street, Charles Henry Street and Alcester Street should be considered as part of the masterplan. This would provide facilities and services for the day to day needs of the residential community, and also serve the St David's Place neighbourhood.
- In this more intimate and suburban character neighbourhood, street tree planting will be appropriate, and reference the leafy environment of Highgate Park.
- There is the potential to develop blue infrastructure and sustainable drainage assets to manage the risks associated with climate change.
- There are opportunities for permanent and temporary public art in Highgate Park, the surrounding streets and other public spaces.

1 Residential development overlooking park setting
Buccleuch House, Hackney, London, UK.
Levitt Bernstein
Image © Tim Crocker

2 Street with intimate character and green infrastructure features
Jaktgatan and Lövängsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.
AJ Landskap
Image © Helena Wahlman



3 High density housing fronting public open space
Arundel Square, London, UK.
Pollard Thomas Edwards Architects
Image © Stephen Arnold



4 Sensitively restored and upgraded public park
Civic Park, Warragul, Australia.
Fitzgerald Frisby Landscape Architecture
Image © Andrew Lloyd

DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS MOSELEY ROAD



There is the opportunity for some high quality residential infill to expand the housing offer in this location. Bounded by the Ring Road, Moseley Road and Bradford Street, this neighbourhood feels quite separate from the rest of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter and contrasts with the industrial character of the surrounding area. There is a disparate mix of community uses, including two schools, a church, a pub, offices, and a police station. South of Ravenhurst Street is more residential in nature, with a range of housing types, and several attractive buildings including the listed Lench's Trust Almshouses and Housing Association properties. Along Moseley Road there is a fine and distinctive row of listed Regency villas overlooking Highgate Park.

Design and layout

- The Grade II listed Regency villas on Moseley Road must be retained and protected, as they create a positive sense of place which contributes to the setting of the park. There is the opportunity for further residential development and infill along this street, and it must respect and complement this character, including set back from the street frontage, scale and grain.
- Residential development must overlook the street, have secure amenity space to the rear, and accommodate parking within the plot.
- Any development should relate in scale to its surroundings.
- Additional street tree planting will be encouraged.
- The Grade II* 17th Century Stratford House is currently isolated and surrounded by highway. Reconsideration of the road layout in this area will provide the opportunity to enhance the setting of this important landmark, improve its relationship to Highgate Park, facilitate appropriate development, and knit it back into its urban context.
- New and enhanced pedestrian crossings are needed to create safer and more attractive connections for pedestrians and cyclists across the Middleway and into Highgate.

1



1 Street planting within historic streetscape
Ekka Plaza, Brisbane, Australia.
Image © GreenBlue Urban

2



2 Regency villa on Moseley Road

3



3 Stratford House



50

rea valley urban quarter / delivery

Amenity space with flood resilience
Chevron Parkland and Stadium Park,
Perth, Australia.
Hassell Studio
Image © Robert Firth

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4 Delivery

51

delivery / rea valley urban quarter

Delivery

In order to achieve the quality of development and place that is required by the BDP and this SPD, a comprehensive approach to site planning, development, delivery and long term management and maintenance is needed. Due to the site's size a phased approach to development is anticipated, and an appropriate delivery model will need to be developed to ensure the delivery of essential infrastructure across the whole site.

Delivery Plan

To deliver the vision, the Rea Valley SPD will be supported by a comprehensive Delivery Plan which will focus on steps to implement the strategy, including funding, flood risk mitigation, infrastructure programme, business relocations, Investment Strategy, utilities coordination, and social and cultural infrastructure. A working group will identify funding streams and take forward a site-wide delivery and infrastructure phasing plan.

Developers will need to contribute towards the site-wide plan, and individual schemes will need to demonstrate how they contribute to the overall plan for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. To enable a comprehensive approach and to deliver the change anticipated there is a need for a Property Acquisitions and Employment Relocation Strategy to identify key strategic sites and to consider the potential use of Compulsory Purchase Orders (CPOs). Businesses will be supported with relocation, or assisted with integration into future development.

Partnership working

There is a history of partnership working in Birmingham, and the implementation process is anticipated to continue to be driven forward and coordinated through joint working between Birmingham

City Council, West Midlands Combined Authority, Homes England, the Environment Agency, Transport for West Midlands, landowners, developers, local residents, business communities, the Police and Crime Commissioner for the West Midlands, health and education service providers and other key organisations who have a stake in the future of the area.

Flood Resilience Management Scheme

Birmingham City Council and the Environment Agency (EA) have been working in partnership to assess the opportunities to reduce flood risk within the area to support the ambitious transformation of the river corridor. A combination of sustainable drainage infrastructure, the provision of flood storage areas and channel improvements would manage flood risk within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.

The measures require a whole catchment approach to managing water. These will include a network of flood storage areas in the south of the city to reduce flows through the river in the city centre, and a new river corridor that contains high flows within a green channel. The new river corridor will include passive flood defence structures which can be incorporated into the urban design and are not visually intrusive. All new development will support the enhancement

of the River Rea corridor to facilitate the delivery of a comprehensive flood risk management strategy, and contribute to the construction of flood storage areas within the wider catchment. There is also a need to ensure that flood risk management assets and infrastructure are fit for purpose for the anticipated lifespan of the new developments, and where possible they are enhanced.

Until these measures are fully implemented, planning applications within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter in areas at risk of flooding will be assessed on a case by case basis and their contribution to the deliverability of the wider flood risk catchment scheme. The development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere, taking into account the predicted impacts of climate change. To ensure the deliverability of the overall scheme it is essential to ensure that there is space to support naturalisation of the river.

The EA are working with partners to secure funding, and this includes a collaborative approach with Birmingham City Council to ensure that the SPD supports the delivery of a business case for the River Rea enhancements. This will provide a detailed assessment of the opportunities to sustainably manage water and maximise the enhancement of blue and green infrastructure to reduce the risk of surface

water flooding, as well as providing net gains for biodiversity, amenity, health & wellbeing by supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

Infrastructure planning

Infrastructure is an essential part of the plan making process. Planning policy recognises that in order to create sustainable communities it is not sufficient to provide housing and employment opportunities alone; we also need to ensure that development is supported by the necessary physical, social and green infrastructure.

The City Council will be working with developers, house builders, public sector agencies, voluntary and community organisations, residents and businesses to bring forward developments and the supporting infrastructure. Infrastructure to be adopted by the City Council must be built to appropriate standards. Where infrastructure is not adopted by the City Council, the developer will need to demonstrate that City Council standards have been applied, it meets recognised quality standards, and it has long-term management and maintenance arrangements in place.

The costs of infrastructure will be met by developers and landowners, including the City Council from the value generated by

the development. These are expected to be secured through Section 106 Planning Obligations and in the long term Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) where appropriate. The Delivery Plan will develop in line with the BDP Policy TP27 'Sustainable Neighbourhoods'. New housing in Birmingham is expected to contribute to making sustainable places, whether it is a small infill site or the creation of a new residential neighbourhood, as is the case with the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. All new residential development will need to demonstrate that it is meeting the requirements of the policy and creating sustainable neighbourhoods. In line with BDP Policy TP47 'Developer Contributions', development will be expected to provide, or contribute towards the provision of physical, social and green infrastructure to meet the needs associated with the development.

Social and cultural infrastructure

With the creation of a significant number of new homes in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter and Birmingham Smithfield, investment will be required to ensure the appropriate services are in place so that they become functioning and sustainable neighbourhoods. This will need to regard existing facilities in the area and demonstrate how proposals will complement this provision. Clear trigger points to provide this infrastructure will

need to be made to ensure that essential services are provided. Funding will support education, health, digital and community facilities, arts, culture, heritage and leisure offers, along with social initiatives including skills and training that are vital to creating attractive places to live, supporting both new and existing communities including businesses.

Green infrastructure

Green infrastructure in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be a planned adaptable network of green spaces and routes which can provide a healthy and rich environment. The Delivery Plan will include site specific projects, including the comprehensive proposals for the River Rea, an improved Highgate Park and mechanisms for delivery.

The SPD area is vulnerable to surface water flooding, which is why all major developments will be required to submit a Sustainable Drainage Assessment and Operation and Maintenance Plan in line with BDP Policy TP6. This policy prioritises sustainable drainage to minimise flood risk taking into account the future impacts of climate change. Wherever possible the natural drainage of surface water from new developments will be managed as close to its source as possible, through on-site provision of green infrastructure. These will include features such as green/blue/

brown roofs, swales, and rainwater gardens which are well suited to urban mixed use neighbourhoods. Where buildings are repurposed and it is unviable to incorporate SuDS within the development, applicants can make a financial contribution to community green and blue infrastructure such as the SuDS community streets.

The quarter-wide green infrastructure will help to regulate extreme temperatures, improve water quality, and assist in the sustainable management of water through storage and retention. This will reduce peak flows into the sewer and river network and reduce flood risk from all sources.

Sustainable transport and movement

A key requirement of the SPD is to improve movement throughout the area with walking, public transport and cycling routes prioritised. The strategy will cover all movements from the development, both on and off-site, including links to shops, schools, green space and other facilities. Future transport assessments and travel plans will inform the Rea Valley Urban Quarter transport modelling work.

The integration of public transport will be at the heart of creating an accessible destination in the city. Discussions are ongoing with Transport for West Midlands (TfWM), to identify potential options to run the Midland Metro extension and Sprint services through the area and

beyond, towards Selly Oak, the University of Birmingham and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Arts and culture within the public realm

Opportunities for site-specific contextual arts practice and artist collaborations will be identified through an area-wide arts strategy, underpinned by contributions to place making. Led by an arts specialist, this strategy will review the characteristics, contexts, culture, history and narratives of each neighbourhood, along with the future aspirations for the area.

Artists and arts organisations will engage with the public and the multidisciplinary partnerships involved to realise the ambitions of this SPD, reflecting local character, social and cultural infrastructure, connectivity, biodiversity and SuDS engineering schemes.

The strategy will outline a range of approaches for integrating arts practice within the re-visioning of the area, from innovation and design to construction. This will include specific opportunities within identified sites such as along the course of the Rea and within public squares and other green spaces. Early opportunities for artists will be identified to collaborate on aspects such as building design and layouts, public realm design, landscape, and lighting schemes.

Ian MacLeod

Interim Director
Inclusive Growth
Birmingham City Council



Waterside public realm
Canal Corridor, Kings Cross,
London, UK.
Townshend Landscape Architects
Image © John Sturrock

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The City Council will communicate this document in a suitable way to all audiences. In addition to the online and printed documents, requests for the document in alternative formats will be considered on a case by case basis including large print, another language and typetalk.

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[rea valley urban quarter / contact](#)



The images included in the SPD are taken from other projects in the UK and abroad to illustrate similar exemplar developments and key projects. They are shown as examples of the quality that can be achieved on the basis of good design principles set out in this SPD, with the design of place and buildings in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter having their own site specific response.

[The Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document produced by](#)
Birmingham City Council, Planning and Development, Inclusive Growth Directorate.





REA VALLEY URBAN QUARTER SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT CONSULTATION STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 2020

1) INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Birmingham City Council has prepared the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to provide detailed policy and design guidance for the future transformation of the area. The SPD outlines the overall vision and development principles that need to be applied in order to deliver an exciting and diverse destination in the city centre. Once adopted the SPD will be used as a material consideration for relevant planning applications.
- 1.2 This Consultation Statement provides a summary of the consultation undertaken on the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

2) REA VALLEY URBAN QUARTER SPD

- 2.1 The Southern Gateway has been renamed the Rea Valley Urban Quarter given the focus of the SPD on the transformation of the River Rea to create unique, connected, waterside neighbourhoods. The Quarter is made up of part of the area allocated in the BDP (2017) and the area of Highgate which is directly south and east of the Southern Gateway. It excludes Birmingham Smithfield, which although part of the Southern Gateway, is covered in a separate Masterplan published in 2016.
- 2.2 The SPD expands on the vision for the wider Southern Gateway set out in Policy GA1.2 ‘Growth and Wider Areas of Change of the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP),’ and provides an up-to-date framework with specific guidance. The BDP was adopted by the City Council in January 2017, and is the city’s statutory planning framework, guiding decisions on development and regeneration.

3) PURPOSE OF THE CONSULTATION STATEMENT

- 3.1 Section 12 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires that, when adopting a Supplementary Planning Document, Local Planning Authorities (LPA) should prepare a Consultation Statement. This should include the following information:
 - (i) The persons the local planning authority consulted when preparing the supplementary planning document;
 - (ii) A summary of the main issues raised by those persons; and

- (iii) How those issues have been addressed in the supplementary planning document.

4) STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

4.1 The Local Plan Regulations 2012 require for Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to make SPDs ‘available’ for a minimum of four weeks. During such time, the document should be made available for inspection at the council offices and other appropriate locations, and should be published on the local planning authority website.

4.2 Birmingham City Council’s recently adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI January 2020) sets out the process by which consultation should be undertaken on planning policy documents. This and its predecessor (SCI 2008) have been used to provide the consultation principles to ensure people were involved in the production of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD in a meaningful way.

4.3 The City Council considers wide ranging engagement in the preparation of planning policy documents to be important so suitable methods to engage and consult need to be considered in order to meet and exceed the statutory regulations. Different methods will be used according to the scope of the consultation, the target audience and the resources available.

4.4 The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that the LPA has met the regulatory requirements for a Supplementary Planning Document and complied with the best practice set out within the adopted SCI. It also provides the necessary information required under Section 12 of the Regulations (as set out above).

4.5 Table 2: ‘Process for preparing Supplementary Planning Documents and Informal Planning Documents,’ from the adopted SCI (2020), sets out the requirement, opportunities for consultation and a commitment to go over and above the legal minimum. This states that the Council will undertake the following:

Table 2: Process for preparing Supplementary Planning Documents and Informal Planning Documents

Key stage	Process and requirements	Opportunities for engagement
1: Evidence gathering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect evidence and establish wider policy framework. • Establish how the aims of the policy framework relate to equality and present opportunities for social value enhancement. • Consider issues and alternatives. • Screen to determine whether an SEA and Habitats Regulations Assessment is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out informal consultation and engagement with relevant stakeholders and the local community, including identifying opportunities for social value enhancement. The nature/ extent of this will be determined by the evidence gathered, subject matter and scope of the consultation.
2: Consultation on Draft Plan (Regulation 13).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory consultation for a minimum of four weeks to comment on the draft SPD and any supporting evidence. • Carry out initial Equality Analysis and refine opportunities for social value enhancement. • Comments considered and SPD amended where necessary. • Prepare Consultation Statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write to specific, general and all other consultees who the City Council consider may have an interest, including everyone on the planning policy consultation database. • Make consultation documents available for inspection including on the City Council's website, planning offices and other locations as considered appropriate. • Use social media and/or local media to raise awareness. • Depending on the content, consultation may also be supported by workshops/meetings.
3: Adoption (Regulation 14).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out final Equality Analysis. • Council adopts Plan. • Publish adoption documents including Consultation Statement. • Six week period for legal challenge to the High Court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send Adoption Statement to consultees on the Planning Policy Consultation Database and others who have asked to be notified. • Use social media and/or local media to advertise adoption of the Plan.
4: Monitoring and review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan is monitored to make sure it is achieving its aims. • Monitoring to include equality impact or likely effects on different groups. • SPD may be reviewed, where necessary. 	

5. EVIDENCE GATHERING AND EARLY CONSULTATION

5.1 Prior to consulting on the SPD, the LPA carried out a screening exercise in order to establish whether there was a need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and/or a full Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be produced. Following consultation with the three statutory consultees (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England), it was concluded that an SEA was not required and the SPD would not need to be subject to a full HRA under the Habitats Regulations.

6. CONSULTATION

PUBLICITY

6.1 Consultation on the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD was approved by a Birmingham City Council Cabinet Member Report on the 10th of May 2019. Formal consultation was held over an 8-week period from the 20th of May to the 12th of July, following a launch event for community stakeholders at Glenn Howells architects on the 17th of May.

Consultation was advertised via the following means:

Community Newsletter	Disseminated via Stanhope Community Centre officials to local residents
Email	To the BCC consultation database – including known community groups, professionals and statutory consultees
Letter Drop	To all businesses within the area (300+)
Online	Via the Birmingham website
Press Release	Via local news outlets
Social Media	Via Birmingham City Council Twitter and Facebook

6.2 Across these channels individuals and organisations were invited to partake in a series of opportunities to engage with the consultation:

- Online - via Birmingham BeHeard
- Public Events – via open consultation events
- Presentations
- Workshops
- Closed events (events held at organisations – not open to general public)
- Meetings

6.3 Copies of the document were also made available online and within all nearby public buildings including the Council House, Central Library, and 1 Lancaster Circus (BCC office).

An example email/letter is contained in **Appendix 3**.

ONLINE

6.4 BCC's BeHeard consultation system was the primary source for online representations. The Draft SPD and associated documents (Equality Analysis / SEA Screening Opinion) were made available via the system for the community to access, and viewpoints were gathered via an online questionnaire to gauge opinion on:

- Vision and Big Moves – Page 16 & 17 of the SPD
- Development Principles – Page 20-33
- Distinctive Neighbourhoods – Page 34-45
- Delivery – Page 48 & 49

6.5 Aside from this, a 'City Centre Development Planning' email address was set-up to field representations made via this method of contact.

PUBLIC EVENTS

6.6 Public events were held across the Rea Valley Urban Quarter at a number of different venues in the vicinity of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter:

Custard Factory, Digbeth	14 th June – 10:00 to 13:00 (Drop-in) 21 st June – 10:00 to 13:00 (Drop-in) 5 th July – 10:00 to 13:00 (Drop-in)
Stanhope Wellbeing Centre, Highgate	20 th June – 11:00 to 14:00 (Community Lunch) 27 th June – 11:00 to 14:00 (Community Lunch)
St Martins Youth Centre, Southside	22 nd June – 11:00 to 15:00 (Drop-in) 26 th June – 10:00 to 15:00 (Drop-in)
Eden Bar, Sherlock Street	29 th June – 1430 to 17:30 (Drop-in)

Table 1: Public Events

6.7 It is estimated that approximately 250 individuals attended public consultation events. Sessions at the Custard Factory predominantly attracted local business and the built environment professionals, whereas events at the Stanhope Wellbeing Centre were predominantly comprised of local residents in Highgate.

6.8 Several written representations¹ were made at these events however the majority of attendees made representations at a later date online.

PRESENTATIONS / WORKSHOPS / CLOSED EVENTS

COMMITTEE

6.9 The SPD was publicly presented to Birmingham City Council planning committee on the 4th of July. Following this, officers were queried by planning committee whereby the following matters were raised:

Street / River Cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The SPD area and river needs cleaning and maintenance- Currently nobody responsible for river cleaning- Need to ensure safety for children and prevention of fly-tipping- How was contamination of the river upstream going to be tackled?
Transportation / Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Have discussions regarding public transport taken place?- How does the quarter link in with Cannon Hill park?- Parking needs to be addressed in Cheapside to retain on-street parking- A new cycle route should be considered to reduce car usage
Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Concerned about level of residential proposed at St David's Place, as this would impact the Gay Village.- What is the proposed mix of public/private ownership?- There needs to be a good level of design with appropriate height of buildings- Resident involvement in the design of Highgate Park is important- More houses should be provided- Swales should be created- The design of buildings should be considered so that balconies are not in shade- The edges of the river should be opened up
Consultation / Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Will comments made at committee meeting be included in the consultation?- Equality impact statement did not note importance of sexual orientation- Archaeology of the area should be recorded, particularly where buildings are lost- Highgate Park turns 150 in 2026, this should be celebrated- Role of River Rea involvement in Birmingham's industrialisation needs to be acknowledged- The name Cheapside should be re-considered

Table 2: Comments made by Planning Committee

6.10 Minutes of the committee presentation and dialogue are included at Appendix 7.

¹ Made using printed BeHeard questionnaires, later uploaded to BeHeard Online

EDEN BAR

6.11 Officers attended the Eden Bar on Saturday 29th June and held a Q&A session before having an informal drop-in session to discuss the Draft SPD and the potential implications for the Eden Bar and wider Gay Village. The Leader of the Council, Councillor Ian Ward, attended a further meeting at the Eden Bar on Sunday 4th August with the campaign group, ‘The Friends of Eden Bar and Birmingham’s Gay Village’ to discuss ways in which the LGBT community can protect LGBT+ spaces in Birmingham. The key issues raised are included in Appendix 8.

SOUTHSIDE BID

6.12 Officers attended a Southside BID networking event on the 10th of July and gave a presentation regarding the Rea Valley SPD.

SCHOOLS / COLLEGES

6.13 Schools and colleges were visited during the consultation period, with over 100 pupils addressed in total. A drop-in session for Year 12 / 13 students was undertaken at South and City College, Digbeth (25th of July – 09:30am to 11:30am) and a meeting was carried out with Year 12 / 13 students at Ark of St Albans School, Highgate (5th of July – 09:30am to 10:30am) to discuss the SPD.

6.14 Workshops were also carried with years 9 and 10 at the Ark of St Albans School (27th of June – 08:00am to 10:00am & 5th of July – 10:30am to 12:30pm). This involved a brief presentation on the function of Birmingham City Council planning department, and pupil-led exercises to determine their preferred location for social infrastructure across the Rea Valley area.

MEETINGS

6.15 Individual meetings were carried out at the request of individual organisations the following stakeholders / organisations during the consultation period to discuss the SPD:

- Eden Bar;
- Environment Agency;
- Friction Arts;
- Transport for West Midlands; and
- West Midlands Police.

SUMMARY

6.16 During the 8-week consultation period the document was opened up for rigour and critique by all parties involved. It is considered that there was reasonable opportunity for representation to be made across the consultation period, the SPD being promoted locally within public venues, online to the wider public, and via a letter drop to all businesses within the area. Resultantly, key community groups engaged with the document to make representations. An acknowledgement email/letter was sent to all the respondents that made representations. The analysis of these responses is set out in the following section.

7. RESPONSE ANALYSIS

7.1 There has been a wide response to consultation on the SPD with many attending events in-person or making representations online or via email. The following section sets out an analysis of the responses received, including a breakdown of the demographic profile of respondents.

BIRMINGHAM BEHEARD

7.2 In total, 291 representations were provided via Birmingham's BeHeard online system. As noted, respondents were required to fill out an open-ended questionnaire to provide opinion on the SPD document and recommendations for amendments. Answers were qualitative, and have therefore have been assessed individually to understand; **key themes, positives and concerns**.

7.3 This section sets out a demographic analysis of the respondents involved in the consultation.

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS

7.4 The following demographic questions were included in order to ensure a varied spread of individuals were included in the online consultation.

Figure 1: Age Breakdown of Respondents

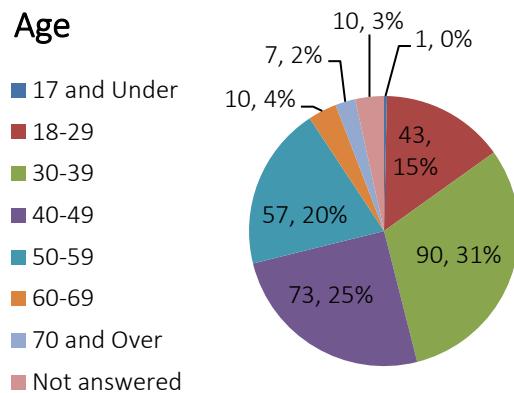


Figure 2: Gender Breakdown of Respondents

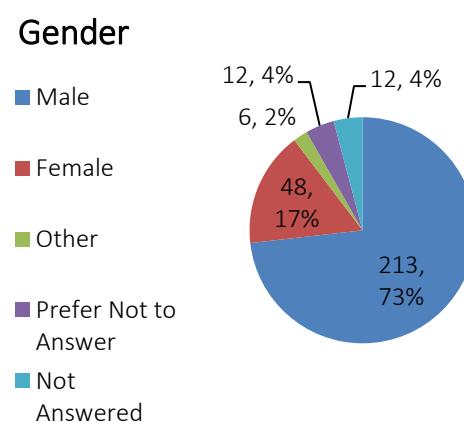


Figure 3: Ethnic Makeup of Respondents

Ethnicity

- White (English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British)
- Asian / Asian British
- Black African / Caribbean / Black British
- Mixed
- Prefer not to say
- Other Ethnic group
- Not answered

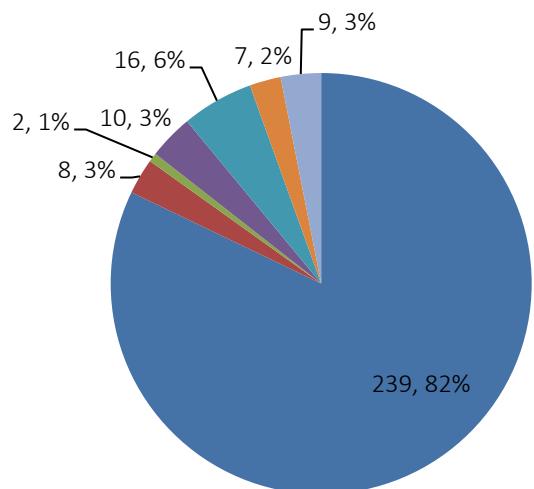


Figure 4: Sexual Orientation of Respondents

Sexual Orientation

- Bisexual
- Gay or Lesbian
- Heterosexual or Straight
- Other
- Prefer not to say
- Not answered

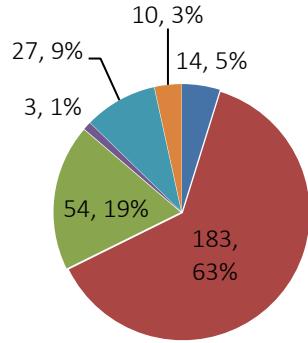
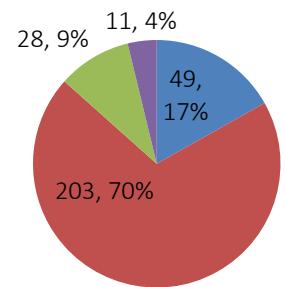


Figure 5: Disability Breakdown

Physical or Mental Health Disability

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- Not answered



Religion

- No belief
- Buddhist
- Christian
- Hindu
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Prefer not to say
- Other religion or belief
- Not answered

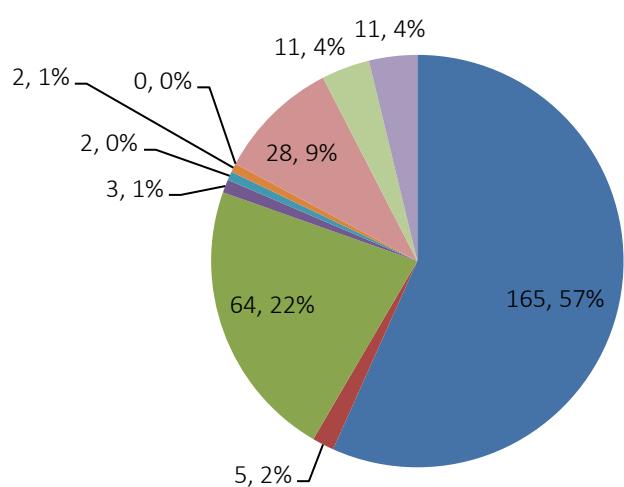


Figure 6: Religious Belief of Respondent

7.5 This data indicates that the majority of respondents were white British (82%) and male (73%), evenly spread across the ages 18 to 59, making up 91% of the total.

7.6 The following statutory, local and professional organisations made representations on the SPD via BeHeard. The remaining respondents were made up of community individuals, the identities of whom are protected.

Local Business / Community	Professional Organisations / Developers	Statutory
Birmingham Vineyard Church	AHR Architects	Birmingham Friends of the Earth
Birmingham Green Party	BikeRight	Council for British Archaeology
Colborne Primary School	BWB Consulting	Push Bikes and Bike West Midlands
Counterpoint Properties Ltd	Glancy Nicholls Architects	Sport England
Eden Bar	Grand Union	Wellbeing Service BCC (UK Active)
GbHairdressing	Houstham Housing	West Midlands Campaign for Better Transport
House of Allure	HSBC	The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and Black Country
John Lilley and Gillie Ltd	No limits to health	
Kaplan	Severn Rivers Trust	
Maini Wholesale	Turley	
Matthews Electronics		
Midland Heart		
Positive West Midlands		
S Lilley and Son Ltd		
Smith Francis Tools Ltd		
South and City College		

KEY THEMES

7.7 As noted due to the open-ended structure of the questionnaire, responses have been aggregated into the following 'Key Themes'.

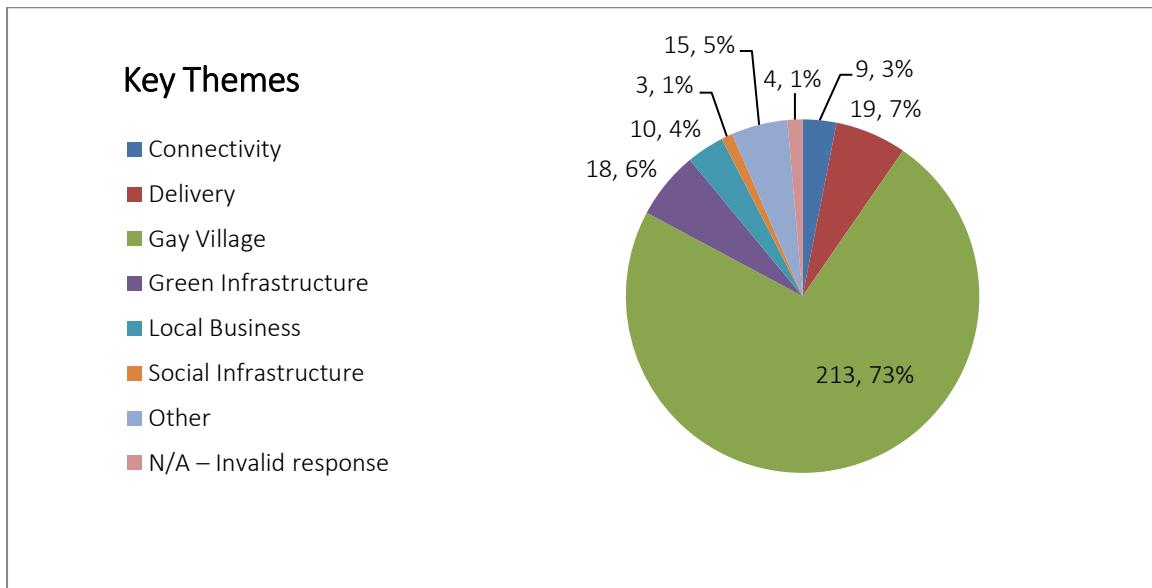


Figure 7: Key Themes

7.8 Data collected indicates that the 'Gay Village' was of key concern for respondents, with 73% (213) citing this as the main reason for engaging with the consultation. Aside from this, respondents were most concerned with 'Delivery' (19 / 7%), and 'Green Infrastructure' (18 / 6%).

KEY POSITIVES AND CONCERN

7.9 The following were the key positives and concerns arising from the SPD proposals. Please note in multiple circumstances, respondents did not make positive or negative comments, and several respondents made multiple comments on different aspects.

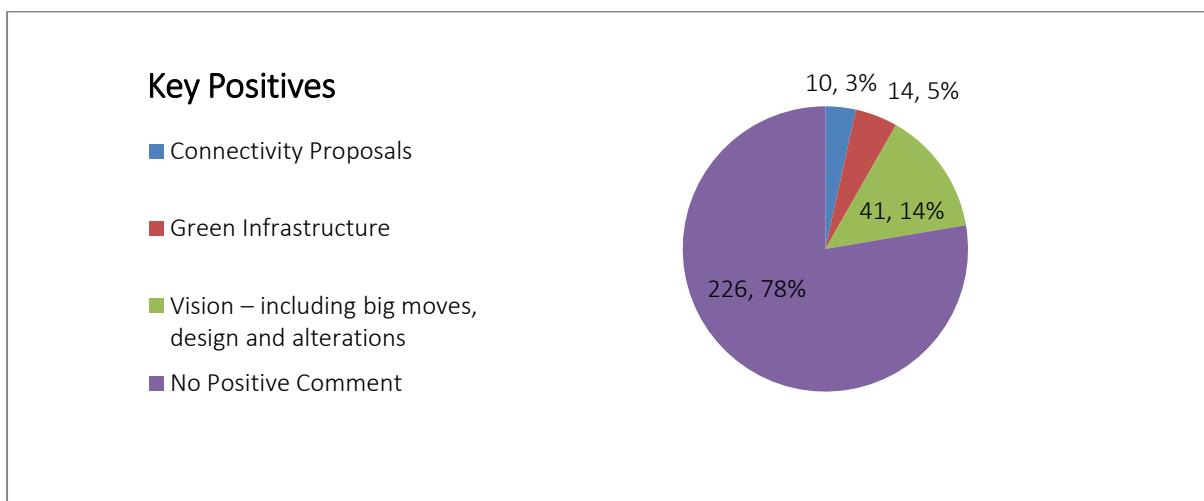


Figure 8: Key Positives regarding the SPD

7.10 In regards to the respondents who made a positive comment, the ‘Vision’, including the ‘Big Moves’ and ‘Design Principles’ were the most favourable aspects of the SPD (41 / 14%). Aside from this, others were positive about connectivity proposals (10 / 3%), and green infrastructure (14 / 5%).

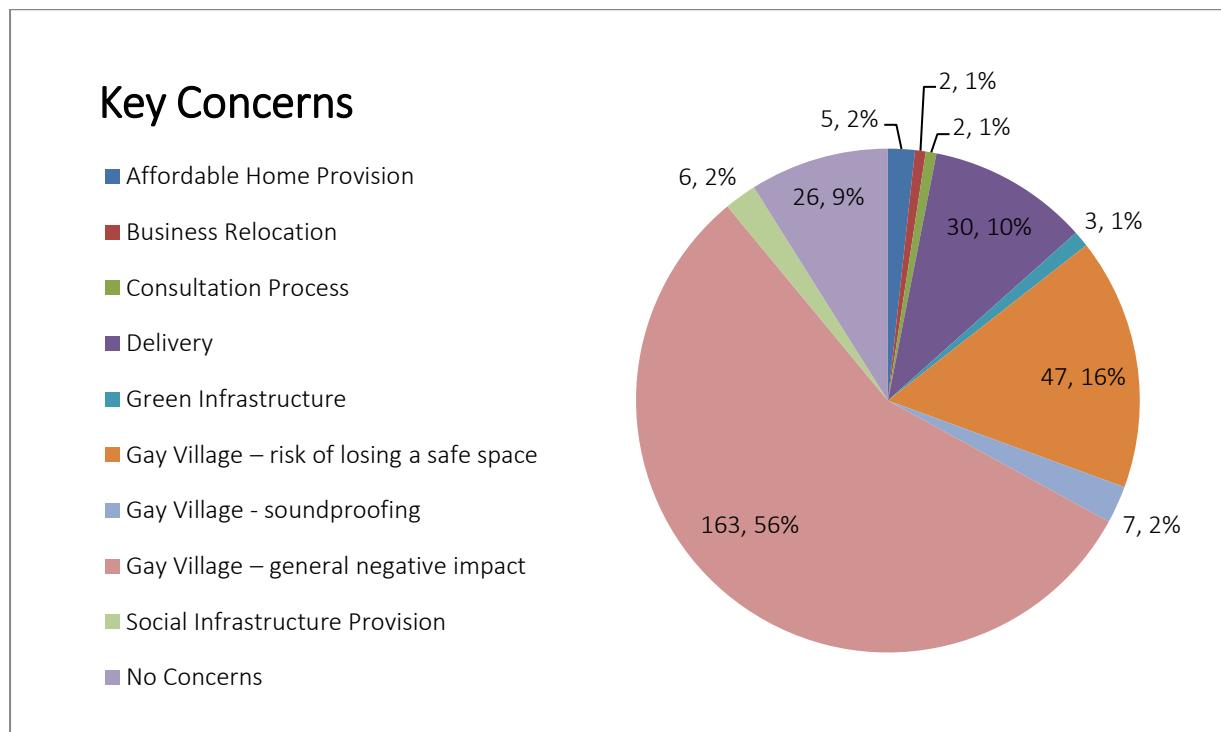


Figure 9: Key Concerns regarding the SPD

7.11 Information provided by BeHeard respondents indicated that issues regarding the impact of the SPD on the Gay Village are of key concern (217 respondents / 75%). Aside from this, concerns were predominantly raised regarding the efficacy of delivering the SPD (30 / 10%), and others were concerned about specific aspects such as consultation (6 / 2%), business relocation (2 / 1%) and affordable home provision (5 / 2%).

EMAIL REPRESENTATIONS

7.12 Representations via email generally provided a greater level of detail than those made via BeHeard, with the majority covering multiple themes, as well as the overall vision of the document. All comments made by community, professional, internal and statutory groups have been rigorously assessed, with meetings set-up where necessary.

7.13 In total, 25 representations were made via email. No demographic information was provided, however the following statutory and non-statutory organisations were represented. The remaining respondents were made up of community individuals, the identities of whom are protected:

Local Business / Community	Internal / Professional Organisations / Developers	Statutory Consultees
Ener-vate	Birmingham City Council - Transportation	Canal and Rivers Trust
Conservative Group Birmingham	Glancy Nicholls	Environment Agency
Highgate Community Association	Gooch	Highways England
St Anne's Church	Lendlease	Natural England
	Mayfair Land and Estates	Transport of West Midlands
	National Grid	West Midlands Police
	Oval	
	Rendall and Rittner	
	Reuben and Morgan	
	Taylor Grange	
	Turley	
	Watkins Jones	

KEY THEMES

7.14 The following key themes were discussed by respondents.

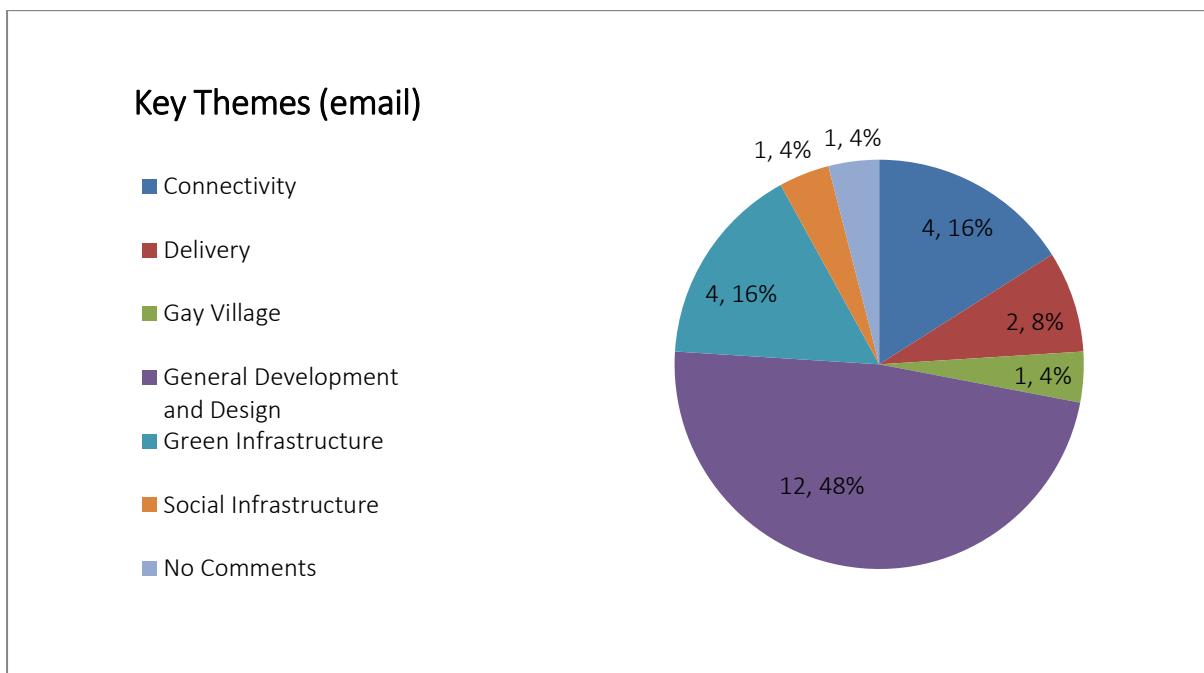


Figure 10: Key Themes (email)

7.15 This data indicates that 'General Development and Design' was the most common theme (12 / 48%) discussed by respondents via email. These respondents were predominantly landowners, developers and architects who had an interest in the built form and development principles across the area.

KEY POSITIVES & CONCERNS

7.16 The following key positives were set out by respondents.

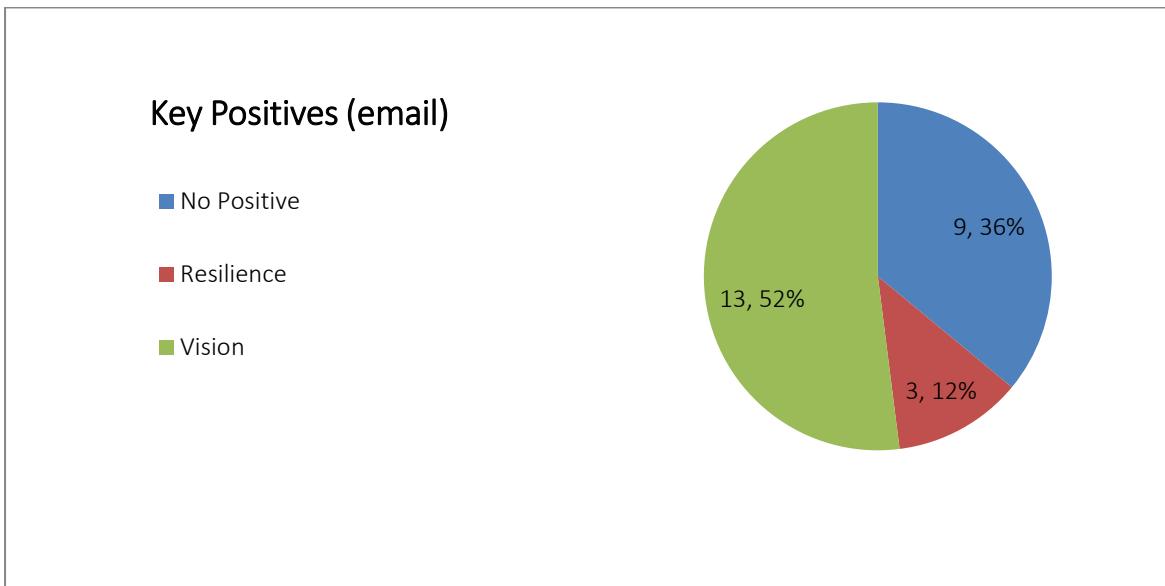


Figure 11: Key Positives (email)

7.17 The majority of respondents were generally positive about the 'Vision' of the document (13 / 52%), as well as raising other concerns about the SPD as follows.

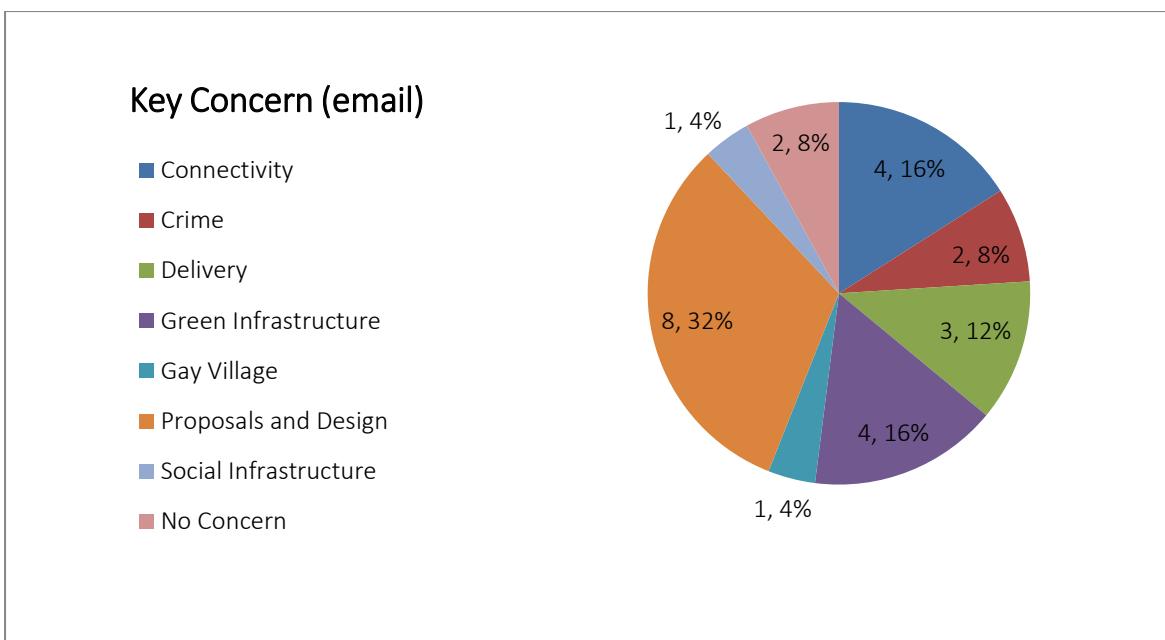


Figure 12: Key Concern (email)

7.18 The key concerns raised by email respondents related to the 'Proposals and Design' set out within the document (8 respondents / 32%). The majority of these respondents, as well as others, referred to the proposed building heights plan (on page 29) noting that heights were too low and overly

prescriptive. Other than this, respondents were most concerned with ‘Connectivity’ (4/ 16%) and ‘Green Infrastructure’ (4 / 16%).

SUMMARY

7.19 To summarise:

- **Number of Responses:** 316 representations were received during an 8-week consultation period (291 via BeHeard / 25 via email)
- **Typical Respondent:** The typical respondent was **male** (73%) and **white British** (82%), aged **30-39** (31%)
- **Key Positives:** The majority of respondents did not make a positive comment (78%). Of those who provided a positive comment, **Vision** was the primary positive for respondents (14%)
- **Key Concerns:** Issues relating to the **Gay Village** were the primary concern for respondents (73%)
- **Statutory Responses:** Responses were received from 13 statutory organisations – none of these expressed significant concerns about the proposals
- **Organisation Responses:** Responses were received on from 42 local and professional organisations

ISSUES RAISED AND ACTION TAKEN

THE KEY CONSULTATION ISSUES RAISED

- The majority of representations received on the Draft Rea Valley SPD were comments on the future of the Gay Village and the key issues of landownership, safeguarding community venues and ‘agent of change principle.’ We are currently reviewing how BCC can best produce a plan for the various communities and meet the future aspirations of Southside. This could become a specific Southside SPD providing a focus on the cultural and night-time economy. Alternatively, the land-use issues could be incorporated into a wider strategic City Centre Plan and future BDP Review.
- The Gay Village references will be strengthened in the final SPD to reflect the focus of the village around the lower parts of Hurst Street, Kent Street and Lower Essex Street. The adopted Birmingham Development Plan (2017) Policy TP25 ‘Tourism and Cultural Facilities,’ recognises the importance of cultural facilities and venues as key destinations for creating a diverse offer in the City.' The introduction of the “agent of change” principle to national planning policy (NPPF 2019 Para 182) provides protection for existing LGBT+ business and community facilities from proposed residential development. Where any new development is proposed that could be noise-sensitive, and it could be adversely affected by nearby sources of noise such as music venues, community and sports clubs, then the developer of the new use bears the responsibility of protecting both the existing business and the new development.
- Further clarity will be provided on how the River Rea will be broken out of its narrow channel, restored, realigned and allowed to flow naturally within a blue and green corridor of 35 metres in width subject to detailed site specific assessment and development proposals. A 35m green and blue corridor will allow sufficient space for flood risk to be safely managed, and support the delivery of development in line with the SPD’s vision and principles.
- The text on Building Heights in the SPD boundaries will be updated in response to the representations received. Future applications will be assessed upon their individual merits to demonstrate a high design quality by addressing key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity, privacy, against the SPD development principles and distinctive character of the site and its surroundings.
- A new heritage plan will be produced to identify the heritage assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. The opportunity to retain and refurbish a number of attractive historic buildings and frontages (both designated and non-designated) will be encouraged in order to help provide an authentic link to the past. The city’s historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. The plan will identify the heritage assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter but existing buildings that detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and adaptable to suit future needs.
- The ‘St David’s Distinctive Neighbourhood’ text will be amended to encourage a diverse mix of housing types and a variety of appropriate ground floor uses to create a balanced community.

Family Housing will be focused within the Highgate Park Neighbourhood where a further development strategy with a delivery partner will be developed.

- As a key part of the subsequent delivery plan process further working groups will be set up to engage and support businesses in the area. These will support businesses with relocation and where possible assist with their integration into any future development in the area. A specific Property Acquisitions and Employment Relocation Strategy will be prioritised.

ADDRESSING ISSUES RAISED

Of the 316 representations made regarding the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD, the key concerns raised are identified in Appendix 1 Table and have been addressed via the following actions:

1. Amendments to the SPD, prior to adoption – a summary of the key strategic issues is listed below and Appendix 2: Rea Valley Draft SPD Consultation Representations Table provides a summary of what issues were raised in written responses and how the LPA has responded to them and the subsequent proposed SPD text changes;
2. Form part of the future SPD Delivery Plan process;
3. Further consultation / meetings with relevant parties; and
4. Exploration into future plan-making measures.

In many cases, BCC planning will explore a combination of these in order to mediate any concerns raised and provide the appropriate future direction for the delivery of the SPD. There have also been a number of other minor changes, typos, presentational amendments and factual amendments/updates, however these have not been detailed in Appendix 2.

The adopted Rea Valley SPD will be supported by a Delivery Plan and further working groups will be established to identify key programmes and potential funding streams to take forward a comprehensive partnership approach to delivery.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Key Concerns & Action Taken Table;

Appendix 2: Rea Valley Draft SPD Consultation Representations Table;

Appendix 3: A Rea Valley Draft SPD Example Consultation Email/Letter;

Appendix 4: Rea Valley Draft SPD Birmingham City Council Website Page;

Appendix 5: Beheard Online Draft Rea Valley SPD Consultation;

Appendix 6: Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD Launch Event Agenda;

Appendix 7: 4th July 2019 Planning Committee Minutes on the Draft Rea Valley SPD;

Appendix 8: Eden Bar Consultation Event Key Issues Raised;

Appendix 9: Press Articles on the Draft Rea Valley SPD Consultation.

Appendix 1: Key Concerns and Action Taken

Key Concern	Representations		Action Taken
	BeHeard	Email	
Affordable Home Provision	5	-	2 - Affordable housing will form part of the delivery process whereby every effort will be made to ensure forthcoming development meets the level of 35% for developments of 15 dwellings or more (BDP – Policy TP31 – 2017). 3 – As part of the delivery plan process further discussions will be held with residents across the area, and housing colleagues at BCC.
Business Relocation	2	-	2 – Greater detail on the process of business relocation, including how the council will support the relocation of existing businesses will be set out as part of a forthcoming delivery plan. 3 – A key part of the delivery plan process, BCC will set up a working group to engage with businesses in the area. This group will seek to support any businesses who want to understand more, be supported with relocation or are not in favour of relocation.
Connectivity	-	4	1 – Several amendments are made to the document with relation to connectivity and transport – these are set out in full at Appendix 2. 2 / 3 – A connectivity delivery group will be established to enable delivery of suitable connectivity improvements within the area. This will be made up of internal BCC colleagues within planning and transportation, as well as external stakeholders such as TFWM and other transport groups.
Consultation Process	2	-	4 – An updated Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in January 2020 – this has been updated in line with several issues faced during the consultation period for the Draft Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (2019)
Crime	-	2	1 – Designing out crime has been added to the Building design and layout section of the SPD. At current, Policy PG3 of the BDP (2017) already intimates that all development across Birmingham should “Create safe environments that design out crime”.
Delivery	30	-	Page 48 of the document delineates BCC’s commitment to that a detailed delivery plan will follow adoption of the SPD. It notes that this will focus on steps to implement the strategy including the establishment of three working groups to support delivery of specific aspects: Resilience, Design and Connectivity .
Green Infrastructure	2	4	1 – Following the announcement of a Birmingham Climate Taskforce – the City Council has committed to being Carbon Neutral by 2030. Changes have been made to the document in order to strengthen its position on climate change and provision of green infrastructure. Throughout the document the quantity and quality green infrastructure has been enhance, so that is a more prevalent feature.

Appendix 1: Key Concerns and Action Taken

Key Concern	Representations		Action Taken
	BeHeard	Email	
			<p>2 – A resilience working group will be established to enable delivery of the river remediation strategy, and other green infrastructure will be delivered by the design working group.</p> <p>3 – Delivery groups will work with internal and external groups, including land owners, and national stakeholders such as the Environment Agency.</p>
Gay Village – risk of losing a safe space	47	-	<p>As 218 respondents raised concerns relating to the Gay Village, the response has been aggregated below.</p> <p>1 – Changes have been made within the document to make reference to the prevalence and importance of the Gay Village in the area – these are set out in full at Appendix 2.</p>
Gay Village – soundproofing of residential	7	-	<p>3 / 4 – Planning and Development at BCC will address issues facing the area as raised during consultation. To achieve this BCC will develop a Southside specific planning document that addresses these concerns, seeking to protect the unique characteristics of the area as far as possible.</p>
Gay Village – general negative impact on area	163	1	<p>Work on this plan will commence in 2020, and will involve community groups and local organisations from across the area to create a document that represents the areas diversity, concerns and vision.</p>
Proposals and Design	-	8	<p>1 – Several changes have been made throughout the document relating to proposals and design – these are set out in full at Appendix 2.</p> <p>3 – The SPD will provide guidance for developers and landowners to deliver schemes within the area. Planning officers at BCC will provide pre-application / application advice in designing schemes that are appropriate for the area and align to guidance within the SPD.</p>
Social Infrastructure	6	1	<p>2 / 3 – As noted at page 49, Social Infrastructure forms a key aspect of the delivery phase. BCC have already begun engaging with other internal consultees within housing and education to begin scoping the levels of infrastructure required .</p>
No Concerns	26	2	

Appendix 2: Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD Consultation Representations

Consultee	Representation Summary	Officer Response	Potential Changes to SPD
Natural England, Consultations Team, Crewe Office	<p>This SPD could consider making provision for Green Infrastructure (GI) within development. This should be in line with any GI strategy covering your area.</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should 'take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure.'</p> <p>Urban green space provides multi-functional benefits. It contributes to coherent and resilient ecological networks, allowing species to move around within, and between, towns and the countryside with even small patches of habitat benefitting movement.</p> <p>Urban GI is also recognised as one of the most effective tools available to us in managing environmental risks such as flooding and heat waves. Greener neighbourhoods and improved access to nature can also improve public health and quality of life and reduce environmental inequalities.</p> <p>There may be significant opportunities to retrofit green infrastructure in urban environments. These can be realised through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • green roof systems and roof gardens; • green walls to provide insulation or shading and cooling; • new tree planting or altering the management of land (e.g. management of verges to enhance biodiversity). 	<p>Your advice on green infrastructure, biodiversity enhancement, landscape enhancement and other design considerations is welcome and wording added to Paragraph 4.6 and covered in 4.7 as well further references in the SPD.</p> <p>Your comments on the Strategic Environment Assessment/Habitats Regulations Assessment is noted and that an SPD requires such assessment only in exceptional circumstances as set out in the Planning Practice Guidance. (2019). The SPD has been accompanied by a Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Opinion Report (August 2019) of the Rea Valley SPD.</p> <p>The emerging Development Management in Birmingham DPD and specifically policy DM4 'Landscaping and Trees,' states that all developments must take opportunities to provide high quality landscapes and townscapes that enhance existing landscape character and the green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>Text added to Paragraph 4.6:</p> <p>Urban green infrastructure is recognised as one of the most effective tools in managing environmental risks such as flooding and heat waves. Greener neighbourhoods and improved access to nature can also improve public health and quality of life and reduce environmental inequalities.</p>

	<p>You could also consider issues relating to the protection of natural resources, including air quality, ground and surface water and soils within urban design plans.</p> <p>Further information on GI is included within The Town and Country Planning Association's "Design Guide for Sustainable Communities" and their more recent "Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity".</p> <p>This SPD could consider incorporating features which are beneficial to wildlife within development, in line with paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework. You may wish to consider providing guidance on, for example, the level of bat roost or bird box provision within the built structure, or other measures to enhance biodiversity in the urban environment.</p> <p>The SPD may provide opportunities to enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the surrounding natural and built environment; use natural resources more sustainably; and bring benefits for the local community, for example through green infrastructure provision and access to and contact with nature. Landscape characterisation and townscape assessments, and associated sensitivity and capacity assessments provide tools for planners and developers to consider how new development might make a positive contribution to the character and functions of the landscape through sensitive siting and good design and avoid unacceptable impacts.</p> <p>For example, it may be appropriate to seek that, where viable, trees should be of a</p>		
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	<p>species capable of growth to exceed building height and managed so to do, and where mature trees are retained on site, provision is made for succession planting so that new trees will be well established by the time mature trees die.</p>		
Wood E&I Solutions UK Ltd on behalf of National Grid	<p>An assessment has been carried out with respect to National Grid's electricity and gas transmission apparatus which includes high voltage electricity assets and high-pressure gas pipelines.</p> <p>National Grid has identified that it has no record of such apparatus within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p> <p>I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to make contact.</p>	<p>Your comments are welcomed and we will ensure that the National Grid continued to be consulted on the production of Development Plan Documents in the future.</p>	N/A
Highways England, Midlands Operations Directorate, Birmingham	<p>Are supportive of the overall vision for the SPD area to develop a sustainable mixed-use neighbourhood in Digbeth, Southside, Cheapside and Highgate as part of the Southern Gateway area identified in the Birmingham Development Plan.</p> <p>While the detail of matters related to the delivery of regeneration and development within the SPD area is predominantly for local determination, we consider it important that the SPD is ambitious in considering how the area will support the delivery of the city's identified housing needs. The area is one of only a few locations in the city to be within walking and cycling distance of the city core with its attendant regionally significant employment, transport, retail and leisure hubs. Consequently the area is optimally located as a sustainable location to deliver higher density development.</p> <p>We would therefore welcome the setting of clear aspirations</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and support for the SPD's overall vision. The SPD will not set new policy but provides detailed guidance and development principles for the future transformation of the area, consistent with the relevant strategic policies of the BDP.</p> <p>Distinctive neighbourhoods have been identified where a different approach will be taken to development design and layout to reflect the heritage, character and existing communities of the area. Varied housing types, sizes and tenures will create a new balanced and vibrant community. Family housing will complement apartments and all housing will require outdoor amenity space; shared and communal gardens. Plan 8 'Building Heights,' will identify the range of heights appropriate within the Rea Valley Urban quarter boundary area.</p>	N/A

	<p>within the SPD for both a minimum and realistic upper forecast quantum of residential development to be delivered within the area. This should be aligned both to the timescales of the adopted Birmingham Development Plan as well as the further horizons considered by regionally significant work on strategic housing growth in the Birmingham Housing Market Area (HMA).</p>		
Glancy Nicholls Architects Ltd. Birmingham Office	<p>As a whole we support the principles of the SPD but would request review and clarification on the items listed below.</p> <p>Section 3 - Vision</p> <p>Development Principles</p> <p>Resilience</p> <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Page 23, Image 01, plan makes reference to a number of new Green Spaces as part of the plan. These are generally located alongside routes so it is envisioned these can be developed to form part of the urban landscape and are not required to be public parks. A large number of parks could prove difficult to maintain and we feel this space would be better used to provide good quality streetscapes with integrated landscape and planting features as well as more generous private amenity space.</p> <p>Water Sensitive Design</p> <p>A large area of the redevelopment falls within flood risk zone 2 and 3.</p> <p>It is noted within the document that in order to develop the land and improve flood risk within the city as a whole. The document suggests that the existing River Rea Path is to be relocated within a 35m blue and green corridor. While we feel that this will provide an attractive addition to the city centre we would query the following items.</p>	<p>Thank you for your detailed comments and support for the principles of the SPD.</p> <p>A network of integrated green space running through the Quarter is an essential component of the overall vision. This will connect the Smithfield neighbourhood park, the River Rea corridor, Moseley Street Park Link and Highgate Park. This will then link up to the wider green infrastructure network including St Luke's, Park Central and Calthorpe Park, connecting the city centre out to the city's suburbs to the south.</p> <p>As you reference the green infrastructure will include good quality streetscapes with integrated landscape and planting features.</p> <p>It is anticipated the SOBC will be completed in 2021 and support the transformation of the river channel within the SPD boundary.</p> <p>The River Rea channel was constructed in the 1890s and is reaching the end of its anticipated lifespan, and is not fit for purpose for the next era of development which for residential use is anticipated to be 100 years into the future.</p> <p>The channel was constructed on a trial and error basis, and doesn't meet the engineering requirements for the construction of new channels.</p> <p>In some sections the channel is showing signs of decay, and there is</p>	<p>New Text Paragraph 4.9</p> <p>4.9 Between Moseley Street and Gooch Street, the Rea will be broken out of its narrow channel, restored, realigned and allowed to flow naturally within a blue and green corridor of at least 35 metres in width subject to detailed site specific assessment and development proposals. A 35m green and blue corridor will allow sufficient space for flood risk to be safely managed, and support the delivery of development without constraint. Transforming the channel will involve creating a naturalised two stage profile to increase the river's capacity by slowing water flow and allowing it to store water in times of flood. With a more sinuous course and shallow, safe, accessible banks, a natural river bed of gravels, boulders and cobbles will encourage aeration, regulate water speeds and help the formation of riffles, pools and beaches. The design will also include details such as native trees and riverside planting.</p> <p>New Text Paragraph 6.7</p> <p>Until these measures are fully implemented planning applications within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, in areas at risk of flooding will be assessed on a case by case basis and their contribution to the deliverability of the wider flood risk catchment scheme. The development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere, taking into account the predicted impacts of climate change. To ensure the deliverability of the overall scheme it is essential to ensure that there is</p>

	<p>I. What are the timescales for this redevelopment to take place as this could delay development along the main north south strip of the masterplan. The draft document makes reference to the business case being completed by 2021.</p> <p>II. We would suggest the minimum design width of this zone be significantly reduced or not designated to allow this element to be designed alongside the EA. The current proposal would result in the sterilisation of a large area of private land and as a result is likely to result in significant objection and prevent the development of land along this corridor.</p> <p>III. How is it proposed to acquire this land? Is the redevelopment of the waterfront to form part of a development parcel and if so how is it envisioned to fund this.</p> <p>Design</p> <p>I. As mentioned within the water sensitive design section we feel the distance between buildings resulting from the large green and blue corridor along the River</p>	<p>uncertainty about the viability of the supporting structure behind it.</p> <p>Redevelopment within close proximity of the channel could cause sectional collapse.</p> <p>In addition to this there is limited space to implement flood risk measures to protect future development.</p> <p>The SPD recognises that the 35m wide new channel and infrastructure is required to safely manage flood risk, creating a clear platform for new development to move forward without the constraints of implementing building and site specific mitigation measures.</p> <p>The predicted flood depth along the river corridor currently is greater than 1.5 metres depth which would make traditional flood resilience measures such as raising finished floor levels unviable, and without safe dry access for occupants of the building it wouldn't meet the requirements of the exception test in line with the NPPF.</p> <p>The SPD responds to the challenges of creating the 35m wide corridor by allowing the river to be realigned to create a larger development footprint on one side of the channel, which will increase the number of units within each plot, and reduce the engineering challenges posed by constructing new development of space constrained development sites.</p> <p>The Environment Agency requires a minimum 8 metre easement from the top of bank (of the channel) and toe of any flood defence for maintenance.</p> <p>Taking into account the substantial issues of flood risk, and the requirement from the NPPF that any flood mitigation measures cannot increase flood risk to third party land, the 35 metre corridor and catchment scale approach to reducing flood risk is considered to be the only viable means of taking development</p>	<p>space to support that naturalisation of the river.</p>
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	<p>Rea is too wide and this will result in the space feeling too open and exposed. Our initial calculation has the overall dimension between building faces of 52 – 57 m dependant on extent of public space / defensible space to the front of buildings (1m defensible space to Rea St frontages, 13.5-14m width for Rea St, 35m blue and green corridor, 2.5m defensible space to mixed use development)</p> <p>For comparison please refer below to a number of boulevards located around the world.</p> <p>Champs Elysees, Paris – 70m Broadway, New York – 50m 5th Avenue, New York, - 33.5m Las Ramblas, Barcelona, – 32m</p> <p>Based on the current proposals in the SPD we estimate the width including the road should be circa 35m with integrated stepped green terraces design to take flood waters when required similar to the Hive at Worcester.</p> <p>II. Page 29 makes reference to building heights. We feel that due to the large distance between buildings along the line of the River Rea. Increased massing should be considered here. Ranging from 10m to 8 – 12 storeys, however we would suggest that this is caveated with a mix of building heights to ensure interest in the streetscape and prevent a monolithic line of building heights. See below diagram 04 for clarification.</p> <p>III. We suggest the relocation of the River Rea this provides opportunities for additional focal buildings demarking the change in direction and access to the public green corridor.</p>	<p>forward in this location on the scale proposed by the SPD.</p> <p>Plan 8 ‘Building Heights,’ will identify the range of heights appropriate within the Rea Valley Urban quarter boundary area.</p> <p>The Rea Valley Delivery Plan will develop in line with the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP 2017) Policy TP27 ‘Sustainable Neighbourhoods.’ New housing in Birmingham is expected to contribute to making sustainable places, whether it is a small infill site or the creation of a new residential neighbourhood, as is the case with the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.</p> <p>All new residential development will need to demonstrate that it is meeting the requirements of the policy and creating sustainable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>In line with BDP Policy TP47 ‘Developer Contributions,’ development will be expected to provide, or contribute towards the provision of physical, social and green infrastructure to meet the needs associated with the development.</p> <p>As the SPD states in Paragraph 5.15 the future development strategy for the Highgate Park Neighbourhood will require further community engagement and potentially procuring an investment partner to ensure the neighbourhood is comprehensively developed in line with the SPD.</p>	
	<p>Section 4 – Delivery</p>		

	<p><i>Delivery Plan</i></p> <p>The delivery plan makes reference to the use of CPO's in order to provide a comprehensive approach. We presume CPO's are likely to be used for some of the key infrastructure elements such as relocation of the River Rea and subsequent green park, any widening of existing streets to create pocket parks and the provision of new pedestrian and vehicular links.</p> <p><i>Flood Resilience Management Scheme</i></p> <p>The business case for the River Rea Enhancements is not due to be completed until 2021. As this will impact some key development parcels. Is there the opportunity to prioritise these areas to enable development to move forward in a planned and responsive manner.</p> <p><i>Social Infrastructure</i></p> <p>Is there a strategy for the location of key public facilities including schools, health centres, community centres etc that can be shared as part of the development plan.</p>	
Turley, Birmingham Office, on behalf of Watkin Jones Group PLC	<p>We write on behalf of our client the Watkin Jones Group, in response to the Draft Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), published for consultation in May 2019.</p> <p>The Watkin Jones Group PLC was founded in 1791 and is the UK's leading multi-occupancy residential developer, with particular expertise in build to rent (BTR) and purpose built managed student accommodation (PBSA) sectors, which it constructs itself.</p> <p>The Watkins Jones Group welcomes the publication of the draft SPD and is pleased to have</p>	<p>Thank you for your detailed comments and overall support for the vision for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter as a well-connected and liveable mixed use neighbourhood and as a focus for regeneration, including high quality new waterside development benefiting from the transformation of the River Rea Corridor.</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-</p> <p>New Text Paragraph 6.7</p> <p>Until these measures are fully implemented planning applications within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, in areas at risk of flooding, will be assessed on a case by case basis and their contribution to the deliverability of the wider flood risk catchment scheme. The development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere, taking into account the predicted impacts of climate change. To ensure the deliverability of the scheme it is essential to ensure that there is space to support that naturalisation of the river.</p>

	<p>the opportunity to provide representations in response to the current consultation ahead of its adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document in support of the Birmingham Development Plan (2017).</p> <p>Our client supports the promotion of this area of the City by Birmingham City Council (BCC) as a well-connected and liveable mixed use neighbourhood and as a focus for regeneration, including high quality new waterside development benefiting from the transformation of the River Rea Corridor. They welcome the Council's recognition that the area could provide the "next chapter in the story of Birmingham's regeneration" and agree that it offers the potential for unique waterside developments within the City Centre.</p> <p>Vision and Big Moves</p> <p>Our client supports the level of aspiration identified in the section of the draft SPD relating to the Vision for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.</p> <p>From this vision it is clear that the 'rediscovery' and transformation of the River Rea into a central feature at the 'heart' of the Quarter represents a significant and ambitious 'big move'. We are aware that the level of technical assessment and professional consultation undertaken to date is significant and has involved a partnership between the Council and other stakeholders, most notably the Environment Agency (EA) on matters of flood risk.</p> <p>Our client supports the other key elements of the vision and big moves expressed in the draft SPD, including the plans to create various distinctive, well-</p>	<p>designated heritage assets) to ensure local distinctiveness and provide a sense of place.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.18 acknowledges that existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture.</p> <p>The Heights Plan has been updated and the range of heights has been increased to provide appropriate flexibility. Refer to Paragraph 4.19.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management Authorities are working collaboratively to maximise the potential for securing funding for the catchment wide approach to manage flood risk.</p> <p>As the business case progresses and schemes commence construction, where possible the upstream flood storage areas that offer the maximum benefit to reducing flood risk to sites will be prioritised.</p> <p>A holistic approach to the deliverability of individual sites (which could include temporary measures to reduce flood risk to individual development sites), will be considered where supported by detailed flood risk modelling.</p>
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	<p>connected, liveable, mixed-use neighbourhoods, in order to realise the opportunity for the Quarter to become “a diverse and vibrant place to live, work and spend leisure time”.</p> <p>The proposed ‘interventions’ relating to the enhancement of connectivity, the creation of new green routes and spaces, as well as the major engineering works required in respect of the reestablishment of the river and the management of future flood risk, are all sound development principles in respect of the vision for major regeneration of this area.</p> <p>However, viability, deliverability, and the need to avoid any harm to the prospects of high quality development being brought forward within reasonable timescales will be key considerations for the determination of planning applications as a matter of course.</p> <p>The recognition that a variety of new and innovative housing types will attract a diverse community is a positive aspect of the draft SPD. The Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be capable of supporting a mix of different forms of residential-led development to meet various housing needs. This will include family accommodation, as well as higher density well-designed developments such as purpose built student accommodation, later living, build to rent and co-living schemes. Together with appropriate levels of affordable housing and a mix of tenures, this diverse mixture will respond to the market as sustainable and modern regeneration is brought forward over time.</p> <p>Development Principles Our client supports the three core development principles set</p>	
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	<p>out in the draft SPD of resilience, design and connectivity.</p> <p>These principles, and the overall objective that they represent for high quality place-making as a key component of the vision for the Rea Valley Quarter, align positively with Watkin Jones' own core ethos of creating and maintaining great places for people to live.</p> <p>Our client agrees that the rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development and that it is important to retain and enhance key characteristics of the area that make it distinctive and that contribute to the sense of place.</p> <p>However, where buildings are identified for retention in the SPD that are not statutorily or locally listed, BCC should be able to defend a robust case for their protection in heritage value and place-making terms, especially where this may conflict with or compromise the potential to bring forward high quality and comprehensive development within the Quarter.</p> <p>Otherwise the SPD may inadvertently prejudice the delivery of otherwise acceptable and well-designed development which contribute positively to the overall vision.</p> <p>While we expect there has been assessment of the merits of the buildings identified within the draft SPD for retention, it is reasonable to expect that in certain cases alternative proposals, involving the removal and redevelopment of these buildings, could ultimately be approved through the course of consideration of future planning applications and subject to suitable justification being provided on design and heritage matters.</p>	
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	<p>Every site, proposal, and application should be considered on its own merits while having regard to the SPD as a material consideration once adopted.</p> <p>We raise this point because of the risk of isolated retained buildings on larger development plots harming the delivery of future development that could lead to missed opportunities for the vision of the SPD to be realised in its wider sense and for regeneration to be delivered.</p> <p>For example, retained buildings may be located at the confluence of key routes, and therefore their redevelopment for high quality and well-designed new buildings, possibly of greater height than the built environment that surrounds them, offers the positive opportunity to terminate vistas and 'mark' key junctions or gateways within the Quarter.</p> <p>Such development would assist with legibility, provide overall definition of the Quarter, and enhance architectural interest. These urban design benefits would thus be lost by unnecessary retention of buildings without sufficient heritage value and it is important therefore to ensure that an appropriate balancing exercise can be undertaken in each case.</p> <p>Our client supports the principle that, whilst buildings should generally respond to the character of existing streets, there will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks.</p> <p>In addition to the indicative heights identified within the draft SPD (Plan 9, Page 28), there will be other appropriate</p>	
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	<p>opportunities for extra height to respond to the context of individual sites, to provide a suitable mix of housing across the Quarter, and to achieve levels of density that will support viable delivery, while also respecting the key design principles and place-making objectives of the Council.</p> <p>Connectivity, the future hierarchy of places and neighbourhoods, as well as the importance of reconnecting and integrating the Quarter into its wider City Centre context and other key regeneration sites such as Smithfield, will also be key considerations for the assessment of height and density.</p> <p>The development context for proposals within the Quarter along this interface must be both inward looking (towards the Rea Valley Urban Quarter) and outward looking (towards Smithfield and beyond) taking account of the different contextual influences on height, mix, architecture, and built form.</p> <p>We consider there would be merit in the Council undertaking a further review of whether there may be other suitable and appropriate locations within the Quarter where more significant height than is currently shown could be supported.</p> <p>Our client notes that the identified opportunities for taller buildings (7 to 10 storey and 12 storeys plus) are currently identified almost exclusively along the interface with the Digbeth area along High Street Deritend. Whilst our client does not disagree that this is an appropriate area for taller buildings, there are also other locations where the Quarter interacts with its surrounding context and where, subject to</p>		
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	<p>assessment on their own merits, buildings taller than 8 storeys could be justified.</p> <p>Neighbourhoods</p> <p>Our client supports the creation of distinctive neighbourhoods that are inspired by the Council's Vision for the Quarter, and that have suitable regard to the distinctive character of the area and other key factors relating to local context.</p> <p>St David's Place is of particular interest to our client and they support the aspiration to deliver a high quality vibrant residential area, achieved through comprehensive, connected, and integrated place-making.</p> <p>Scale and massing of 4 to 8 storeys is identified as being appropriate in St David's Place although there is little reference to what level of density (units per hectare) may be considered appropriate in this area other than to say that this neighbourhood will be the focus for family housing with a diverse mix of housing types.</p> <p>Our client fully supports the delivery of a high quality residential development in this area and welcomes the acknowledgement that proposals will be assessed on their own merits. The context for development along and outside the western and northern boundaries of the St David's neighbourhood is planned for major transformation, which should be borne in mind when assessing proposals in this part of the Quarter. The density, height, architecture, and other design principles to be tested through future planning applications should be on the basis of their own merits having regard to the changing context.</p>	
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	<p>This will be particularly relevant where potential exemplar developments of high quality design can help to stimulate further regeneration of plots that surround them and provide momentum to the Council's vision for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, while also providing a critical mass and mix of housing that provides for a modern residential community, with supporting facilities, services, and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Delivery</p> <p>Our client welcomes reference to the importance of delivery as a dedicated section of the draft SPD.</p> <p>While significant work has already been undertaken by BCC and other key stakeholders and agencies in this area to establish a vision for the Quarter, much of the job of delivering regeneration, including the infrastructure required to support it, will fall to the private sector and the development industry.</p> <p>A suitable balance will therefore need to be struck in terms of the extent to which proposals brought forward over the first few years after the SPD vision is put in place are expected to contribute to the cost of major interventions, versus those later in the period of wider comprehensive regeneration that will benefit from the early momentum and the critical mass created.</p> <p>This applies particularly in respect of the major proposed engineering interventions required to restore the river and to manage future flood risk. Evidence of viability in support of future planning applications will be key to their determination in the balance. Each proposal will also need to be considered on their own</p>	
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	<p>merits with regard to flood risk and will need to be supported by full and robust technical evidence.</p> <p>However, the current wording of the draft SPD (Pg 48) states that until flood resilience measures are fully implemented “planning applications in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided”. This could unnecessarily deter or at least defer opportunities for early regeneration and we therefore consider that this wording should be revisited.</p> <p>Overall our client is supportive of the principles set out in the draft SPD.</p>		
Canal & River Trust, Fradley Junction Office	<p>Within the Birmingham City boundary, the Trust maintains a network of approximately 56kms of canals and associated infrastructure. Birmingham's waterways are central to the city's identity, with Birmingham known for having more miles of canal than Venice. The canal network is part of what makes Birmingham unique and has been central to its development from the beginning of the industrial revolution and remains core to its ongoing regeneration and redevelopment.</p> <p>Whilst there are no Trust assets within the defined area of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD, the Grand Union Canal is situated within easy walking distance to the east of the area, together with a piped feeder channel, the Bowyer Street Feeder. We believe that the proximity of the canal to this significant regeneration area provides an important opportunity to deliver an enhanced and extended network of blue/green infrastructure for future residents/occupiers of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, and</p>	<p>Thank you for your representation and your comments are noted. Your offer of support to assist with delivery is welcome. We agree that canals are vital blue/green corridors connecting to regeneration urban areas like the Rea Valley Quarter and they must be fully utilised.</p>	<p>Plan Amendments:</p> <p>Canal Network to be identified on ‘Plan 6 – Wider Green and Blue Connections,’ and ‘Plan 9 – Pedestrian and Cycle Connections.’</p>

	<p>opportunities for sustainable active travel routes, with associated benefits for health and wellbeing. We believe that these opportunities should be recognised within the SPD.</p> <p>The trust is generally supportive of the key development principles of resilience, design and connectivity identified within the Draft SPD and would offer the following comments.</p> <p>Connectivity</p> <p>We welcome the proposed focus on promoting walking and cycling and the intention to create new links and legible routes, and a high quality public realm which is easy to understand and navigate. We believe that reference should be made to opportunities to increase sustainable travel by connecting the planned development, and its communities to wider travel routes such as the canal corridor, with upgraded connections and implementation of an appropriate signage and way marking strategy. The canal should, also be identified on Plan 6 as a sustainable travel route to and from the area for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>Further investigation could for example, be given to opportunities presented by the adequate intersecting the river and canal on Great Bar Street and the greened railway viaduct.</p> <p>Resilience</p> <p>We note the intention to embed sustainable design into all aspects of the development. We particularly welcome the proposed network of green spaces through the site which is intended to link to the wider green infrastructure network connecting the city centre out to the city's suburbs to the south. We believe that improved</p>	
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	<p>connections to the Grand Union Canal should also be referenced as part of that wider network of green and blue infrastructure and included on Plan 8 of the SPD. Our waterways play an important role in providing a green/blue corridor which enables the movement of both people and wildlife through urban environments and provides a range of associated health and wellbeing activities.</p> <p>Design</p> <p>The proposed 'place making' approach to regeneration is broadly welcomed, with the emphasis on putting the health and wellbeing of residents at its heart. Good quality, well-designed and sustainable places should be informed by an understanding of the overall character of an area with its heritage celebrated as part of an areas social and cultural narrative.</p> <p>We would ask that the opportunities presented by the Grand Union Canal to contribute to the areas sense of place, and health and wellbeing of its residents are examined and recognised as part of the design process.</p> <p>Delivery</p> <p>We note the intention to produce a site-wide strategy for delivery, including coordinated infrastructure delivery. The Trust would be happy to work with you to ensure that the opportunities presented by its waterway are maximised for the benefit of the wider community in this location.</p>	
DP9 Ltd on behalf of Lendlease Development (Europe) Limited	<p>These representations are submitted on behalf of our client, Lendlease Development (Europe) Limited ("Lendlease"), in respect of the Council's Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD ("the SPD").</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. The Rea Valley SPD has been developed with its context and surroundings in mind and it is acknowledged that the Smithfield development will act as a catalyst for the wider area.</p> <p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.19 Height, scale and massing</p> <p>The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character,</p>

	<p>Lendlease have been confirmed as the preferred development partner to work alongside BCC in partnership to deliver the Birmingham Smithfield Masterplan. Lendlease and Birmingham City Council will form a joint venture and lead the redevelopment providing over 2,000 new homes, leisure attractions, a new retail market, a new public square and a significant new park.</p> <p>Smithfield will provide new jobs, improve connectivity with the integration of the metro, bus routes and prioritisation of pedestrians and cyclists and will strengthen the city centre's authentic character with high quality public squares, spaces and public art.</p> <p>Lendlease welcome the opportunity to make representations on the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD. This letter outlines initial comments and observations in relation to the SPD and its role in driving the regeneration of this part of Birmingham City Centre.</p> <p>Lendlease support the aspirations of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter to create a new neighbourhood with high-quality residential and new employment opportunities and welcomes the opportunity for further regeneration in the area.</p> <p>However, the current SPD proposals are broadly similar with the aspirations for Birmingham Smithfield and the Council should ensure that both masterplan sites can be brought forward and delivered without prejudice.</p> <p>Public Realm</p> <p>Lendlease consider that high quality public realm will be crucial in knitting together the Cheapside and St David's Place neighbourhoods together with</p>	<p>The development principles will ensure the layout and design of new development complements the Smithfield proposals and the public realm offer will connect the regeneration sites. In particular the park link from Smithfield to Highgate Park.</p> <p>The Building Heights Plan has been updated and future planning application proposals will be required to understand their local context, character and enhance amenity space by achieving high-quality place-making.</p> <p>Plan 10 'Public Transport and Access,' has been amended slightly to show more clearly the potential routes of transport connections.</p>	<p>street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, daylighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for residential privacy. The range of appropriate building heights in the urban quarter is set out in Plan – , which provides illustrative guidance on appropriate building heights. There will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations, for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks. Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits against the SPD development principles and the way they respond to the distinctive neighbourhood character of the site. Schemes will need to address key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity and privacy, and demonstrate that high quality design can be achieved.</p> <p>Plan Amendment:</p> <p>Plan 10 – Public Transport and access amended to show more clearly the potential routes of transport connections.</p>
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	<p>the Smithfield site. The boundaries between the neighbourhoods could be further considered and utilised to develop new transport corridors, such as the development of an extension to the Midland Metro.</p> <p>Land Uses</p> <p>Overall, the proposed uses within the SPD area are complementary to the Smithfield Masterplan vision and together will work towards creating growth and regenerating Birmingham City Centre.</p> <p>The Birmingham Smithfield Masterplan site is located to the west of the proposed Rea Valley Quarter Cheapside neighbourhood and north of the proposed St David's Place neighbourhood. The development plots within the Smithfield site adjacent to the SPD area boundary are identified for residential uses through the Smithfield Masterplan.</p> <p>The SPD identifies Cheapside neighbourhood to become a mixed-use area comprising commercial and leisure land uses, and St David's Place neighbourhood as a focus for residential uses. The Council should ensure that the proposed location of mixed-uses adjacent to residential uses is considered fully in relation to residential amenity.</p> <p>Building Heights</p> <p>Lendlease are broadly supportive of the proposed 7-10 storey building heights identified along Digbeth/High Street Deritend within Plan 9 "Building Heights".</p> <p>The proposed heights within the Rea Valley SPD are less prescriptive than the proposed heights within the Smithfield</p>		
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	<p>Masterplan. Any development coming forward on the SPD site, particularly those plots closest to the Smithfield site, should be designed to respect the building heights set out within the Smithfield Masterplan and prevent prejudicing the opportunity to maximise density and achieving high-quality place-making on the Smithfield site.</p> <p>Connectivity</p> <p>The proposed street hierarchy and cycle routes are broadly in accordance with the Smithfield Masterplan and are supported in principle.</p> <p>Lendlease support the aspiration to have a key pedestrian route from Highgate, through the SPD area and up through Smithfield Festival Square to the Bullring is considered key in improving pedestrian connectivity of both Masterplan sites to the City Centre.</p> <p>The Smithfield Masterplan identified a proposed extension to the Midlands Metro from Digbeth down towards Sherlock Street, which should also be included within the SPD. The proposed extension of the Midlands Metro through the Main Boulevard of the Smithfield site is an excellent opportunity to improve public transport connections to both Smithfield and the Rea Valley Urban Quarter to the wider City Centre. The location of key bus routes should also be fully considered through development of the SPD.</p> <p>Green Spaces</p> <p>Lendlease are supportive of the location of the proposed green spaces and links within the SPD area, in particular the creation of a green corridor linking the Smithfield Masterplan Site with Highgate Park, which is in</p>	
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	<p>accordance with the green space principles of the Smithfield Masterplan and provides connections to Smithfield Festival Square.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>Lendlease are supportive of the aspiration for a comprehensive approach to flood risk management within the River Rea catchment area. The envisaged works to naturalise the River Rea, through restoring and realigning the channel, creating a natural river bed and introduction of riverside planting, will be beneficial in terms of reduced flood risk to the Smithfield masterplan and local areas.</p> <p>We trust that these representations will be fully considered and taken into account as the preparation of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD continues.</p>		
Turley, Birmingham Office, on behalf of Oval Real Estate	<p>Oval welcomes the publication of the draft SPD and is pleased to have the opportunity to provide comments on it. They support the identification of the Rea Valley Quarter as a focus for diverse regeneration and the vision for it to become "<i>a diverse and vibrant place to live, work and spend leisure time</i>". Oval see many potential synergies between BCC's aspirations for the Rea Valley Quarter and their own aspirations for the Digbeth estate. Our client's comments on specific sections of the draft SPD are set out below under a number of headings.</p> <p>Context and Connectivity</p> <p>Oval welcome that the rich history and current vibrancy of the neighbouring Digbeth area is identified in the draft SPD as a positive, and that the intention is expressed to enhance linkages, connections and integration between the two areas. Our client welcomes ongoing conversations with BCC</p>	<p>The comments on behalf of Oval are welcome. Through the Delivery programme we will continue to engage with all land owners on any potential impacts of transforming the River Rea on neighbouring areas.</p> <p>The Digbeth SPD will also make reference to the River Rea section affecting its locality and identify appropriate measures and development principles.</p>	N/A

	<p>and other landowners to ensure regeneration at the interface of these two Quarters is cohesive in approach.</p> <p>Development Principles</p> <p>The three development principles of resilience, design and connectivity are welcomed by our client and are very much akin to their own principles for the future of their landholdings in Digbeth.</p> <p>The draft SPD's focus on resilience is welcomed and the recognition of the importance of a network of green space is supported and aligns well with Oval's own principles for Digbeth. The strategy for opening up the River Rea fits well with Oval's own aspirations for the River Rea as it passes through their estate. Oval would very much welcome being part of conversations as things move forward and would also welcome further information on how BCC proposes to engage with land owners to discuss any potential impacts that opening up the River Rea may have in neighbouring areas.</p> <p>High Street Frontage</p> <p>Our client welcomes the recognition in the draft SPD that the High Street presents the opportunity to create a sense of "city scale" with strong identities and character. This aligns well with our clients own aspirations for the other side of the High Street within Digbeth. That additional connections should be made to "<i>integrate Digbeth more effectively into the Quarter</i>" is also supported.</p> <p>Delivery</p> <p>Oval would welcome further information on the work which has already been done between BCC and the EA. They would also be keen to be involved in the partnership working between BCC and the Environment</p>	
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	<p>Agency and other key organisations to achieve a comprehensive approach as the River Rea extends in to Digbeth.</p> <p>Overall Oval Real Estate is supportive of the principles set out in the draft SPD and would welcome the opportunity for further discussions with the Council in order to ensure joined up thinking between the emerging regeneration plans for the Rea Valley Quarter, and their vision for their landholdings in Digbeth.</p>		
CBRE Ltd on behalf of Taylor Grange Developments Ltd in respect of the S&K site in Digbeth.	<p>This letter comprises the formal response to the draft SPD and is set out by topic within the SPD.</p> <p>CBRE has submitted a planning application for the redevelopment of the S&K site (bounded by Bradford Street, Birchall Street, Cheapside and the River Rea), comprising 503 apartments and 889sqm of community / amenity space. Extensive pre-application engagement was carried out between 2017-2019.</p> <p>This letter comprises the formal response to the draft SPD and is set out by topic within the SPD. Essentially, from a developer's perspective, further clarity and justification is required on a number of aspects of the SPD. There is also concern that a number of 'requirements' proposed are too prescriptive and as a result, will impact on scheme viability and could stifle other appropriate and innovative design responses.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Taylor Grange Developments Ltd support the overall vision for growth in this location to regenerate a well-connected part of the city, as set out in the Birmingham Development Plan.</p> <p>The landownership, and subsequently developer</p>	<p>Thank you for your detailed comments on behalf of Taylor Grange Developments Ltd.</p> <p>The SPD sets out an up-to-date planning framework for the comprehensive redevelopment of the urban quarter. As an SPD it by nature is not prescriptive and is providing further clarity and guidance to the relevant adopted BDP policies. The Delivery chapter acknowledges the important role of developers and the importance of partnership working.</p> <p>Your comments on the use of will or should is not seen as necessary for the wording of the SPD. Should is more an expression of an opinion and the SPD guidance, whilst not prescriptive, is setting out detailed guidance for the area in line with the relevant adopted BDP policy.</p> <p>Your comments are noted on the S&K site but discussions on this are for the formal planning application process.</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p> <p>The Heights text in Paragraph 4.19 and Plan has been updated and the range of heights has been increased to provide appropriate flexibility.</p> <p>A Delivery Group for delivering the River Rea transformation has already</p>	<p>Amended Text Paragraph 4.9:</p> <p>Between Moseley Street and Gooch Street, the Rea will be broken out of its narrow channel, restored, realigned and allowed to flow naturally within a blue and green corridor of at least 35 metres in width subject to detailed site specific assessment and development proposals. A 35m green and blue corridor will allow sufficient space for flood risk to be safely managed, and support the delivery of development without constraint. Transforming the channel will involve creating a naturalised two stage profile to increase the river's capacity by slowing water flow and allowing it to store water in times of flood. With a more sinuous course and shallow, safe, accessible banks, a natural river bed of gravels, boulders and cobbles will encourage aeration, regulate water speeds and help the formation of riffles, pools and beaches. The design will also include details such as native trees and riverside planting.</p> <p>Amended text:</p> <p>Reflecting local character and protecting Heritage Assets</p> <p>4.18 The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining</p>

	<p>interest, of the area is fragmented and sites are likely to come forward for development on a piecemeal basis. As such, we suggest that at the end of the bullet point list on page 6, the following text or similar is inserted:</p> <p>"The Council will seek to work with developers to incorporate these principles into new development where possible, although it is recognised that all principles may not be appropriate or achievable in every case when balanced against other considerations."</p> <p>This therefore encourages applicants and BCC to engage and discuss sites and the ability to address the principles of the SPD as is reasonably possible.</p> <p>Throughout the document the word 'will' is used when identifying the key principles and ambitions of the SPD which implies that all development coming forward is able to deliver the ambitions of the SPD. In some cases this may be unachievable, particularly where often uncontrollable factors such as viability, changes in the market, and individual site constraints can heavily influence the development potential of a site. Therefore we suggest that the wording be amended to 'should' which will encourage applicants to deliver the vision of the SPD where possible, and but not restrict alternative forms of development where necessary, particularly as this is a guidance document.</p> <p>The River Rea – Resilience (page 24)</p> <p>Page 25 of the SPD identifies a 35m 'green and blue corridor' adjacent to Rea Street to include the river, an area of native planting / sloping landscape, and an area for terraced</p>	<p>formed and is committed to securing funding to support the flood risk management scheme and the blue/green River Rea corridor.</p> <p>The Delivery programme and involvement of landowners/developers will accelerate once the SPD is adopted as the planning framework for the area providing clarity and further certainty for development proposals.</p> <p>The creation of the 35m wide river corridor is in response to the specific flood risk issues within Rea Valley.</p> <p>Although the corridor will be attractively landscaped, the primary function of it is to reduce flood risk to the surrounding area, to support new development including residential uses which are currently prohibited by the NPPF.</p> <p>The area around the River Rea is currently predicted to experience flood depths of up to 1.5 metres which are very challenging to mitigate against without increasing flood risk to third party land while ensuring the safety of future occupants.</p> <p>The requirements of the NPPF (specifically the sequential test) have made redevelopment in this location challenging ,which is why a holistic approach to reducing flood risk, and therefore implementing the 35m wide corridor to create a development area that will not be constrained by national flood risk policy has been proposed with the SPD.</p> <p><i>The EA has stated, 'We welcome and strongly support the proposed vision of the re-naturalisation and restoration of the River Rea channel and its integration within a 35m blue/green corridor through the SPD area. We support the approach for an overall strategy to be considered which will encourage individual development proposals to form part of a cohesive scheme to improve the river corridor at this location.'</i></p>	<p>the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city's historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fitforpurpose and fit for the future.</p> <p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.19 Height, scale and massing</p> <p>The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, day lighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for residential privacy. The range of appropriate building heights in the urban quarter is set out in Plan – , which provides illustrative guidance on appropriate building heights. There will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations, for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks. Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits against the SPD development principles and the way they respond to the distinctive neighbourhood character of the site. Schemes will need to address key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity and privacy, and demonstrate that high quality design can be achieved.</p>
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	<p>landscape with grass, trees, seating and paths.</p> <p>Notwithstanding concerns over the deliverability and appropriateness of this aspiration in a heavily urbanised setting, it is not clear to what extent this proposal is to be applied to. It should be made clearer whether the corridor applies to the full length of the River Rea frontage (High Street to Gooch Street), or to the areas shaded in green on Plan 6, page 31 (Moseley Street to Gooch Street), and also how it relates to the river course outside of the SPD area.</p> <p>This type of infrastructure (a wide river corridor) is not generally characteristic of a city centre location where land is so developed, and would likely be challenging to create and maintain, particularly if it is not entirely in the ownership of BCC.</p> <p>A wide river corridor / valley such as is proposed would be more characteristic of a rural / suburban location where more land is available and contributes to the character of the area. As can be seen around the suburban residential areas to the south which the river runs through.</p> <p>If this aspiration is sought to be retained in the SPD, the land which would be required to deliver this width of corridor is not all in the ownership of BCC but the SPD does not at this stage suggest how this would be paid for and the strategy for delivery. Should BCC be proposing to rely on developers and landowners to provide the land for the infrastructure and maintain the area in which they own, this would be dependent upon willing landowners, and in some cases existing occupiers to move out.</p>	
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	<p>It is therefore likely that there will be implications on the timescales of delivery as this approach would be more piecemeal depending on when developments are brought forward and funding secured via S106.</p> <p>Should development be brought forward on a piecemeal basis in advance of the river corridor, it should be made clear whether each development will be required to provide its own flood mitigation in addition to the corridor, which would in effect, become redundant once the corridor is established. As such, further information should be provided regarding the delivery strategy prior to the adoption of the SPD.</p> <p>The development form of the sites along the river are mainly constrained as perimeter blocks with roads on the other three sides thus limiting the development form to fit that space. The smaller the development block the smaller the development opportunities are (e.g. smaller separation distances, smaller courtyards and less dense schemes).</p> <p>Paragraph 123 of the NPPF is relevant in this instance as it considers that where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs, which Birmingham has and is identified in policy PG1 of the BDP, it is especially important that planning policies and decisions avoid homes being built at low densities and ensure that developments make optimal use of the potential of each site.</p> <p>Whilst we agree that enhancements to the river will improve the biodiversity and environment of the area (including flood risk), there is a planning balance to be made</p>	
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	<p>regarding the benefits to the public from necessary housing and delivery.</p> <p>It may be more effective if the applicant demonstrates that they have made efficient use of land and proposed an appropriate density for the site whilst also making a contribution towards the environment (e.g. biodiversity and green spaces) by providing green / brown roofs, garden courtyards, and access to the river frontage to promote pedestrian permeability.</p> <p>The S&K development is a good example of how a very high quality riverside development can be designed including with an attractive public river frontage, but also with a closer relationship to the river than a very wide corridor as proposed in the SPD.</p> <p>There will be alternative mitigation methods for dealing with the flood risk issue than creating a wide corridor for this section and these should be explored as reasonable alternatives. Applications would always provide a Flood Risk Assessment in this location and appropriate mitigation proposed.</p> <p>We note that the Environment Agency has been involved in the development of this SPD, however there is no reference or indication to the actual issue with the river and flooding, and the technical justification for the mitigation via a 35m wide 'green and blue corridor'.</p> <p>The 'Delivery' section on page 48 of the SPD states that a flood risk study has been carried out, however this is unavailable to view alongside this consultation document. Further information is therefore required to fully understand the issue and the</p>	
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	<p>mitigation requirement, in light of the comments made above.</p> <p>Scale and Massing (page 26)</p> <p>It is assumed that the text on page 26 refers to Plan 9 on page 29, however this should be made clearer. Whilst we recognise that the height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect etc. there is not a clear justification as to how the building heights identified on page 29 have been derived.</p> <p>When devising a new scheme, architects inform proposals by understanding the surrounding context and key features of the site as is set out on page 26. It is therefore suggested that the heights on Plan 9 are informed in the same way and a justification provided.</p> <p>Planning consent have been granted on a number of sites within the SPD area (e.g Fabrick Square, Lunar Rise, Connaught Square) and the building heights of these committed developments does not appear to have been reflected on Plan 9.</p> <p>In addition to this, there are schemes which have been granted planning permission and / or been through 1-2 years of pre-application discussion with BCC which are also not reflected accurately in the building heights plan, including S&K where heights have been agreed marginally in excess of those shown in this document.</p> <p>It is therefore difficult to understand what degree of weight will be attached to this section of the SPD, and also its purpose if approved and submitted applications already deviate from this. This sets a</p>	
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	<p>precedence for other schemes coming forward, as the plan is not a true reflection of the area, or other advice gained via the pre-application process.</p> <p>Additionally, there are a number of sites, including S&K, where only the façade of the building has been retained (often due to poor quality structure of buildings) and two new storeys inserted to the top rather than retention of the whole building as is suggested on Plan 9.</p> <p>During the pre-application stage for the S&K application, it was accepted that the retained façade plus two storeys is generally appropriate (e.g. Fabrick Square has followed this rule too). It is our suggestion that this approach be reflected in the SPD and plan to encourage development around the historic fabric. Therefore Plan 9 should be amended to reflect façade retention where appropriate rather than building retention.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is noted elsewhere in the document (e.g. page 38) that proposals will be assessed on their own merits and scale will need to be justified. This is welcomed and should be clearly set out in the building heights section on page 26, to address the points made above.</p> <p>Cheapside Distinctive Neighbourhood</p> <p>As set out on page 38, Cheapside Distinctive Neighbourhood, in which the S&K site is located, is experiencing a larger scale of development which is set to continue. This location for larger scale growth is supported where it responds to surrounding development and the cityscape.</p> <p>Under the 'Design and Layout' section the majority of the points are supported and likely</p>	
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	<p>to be achievable. However, the fourth bullet point relating to the River Rea should potentially be clearer as to what is expected, as highlighted earlier, as a 35m 'green and blue corridor' may not be achievable or appropriate, particularly all the way to the High Street.</p> <p>Delivery Plan</p> <p>We note that in the 'Delivery' section on page 48 it is the intention that a 'Delivery Plan' will be prepared to support the SPD and developers and landowners will need to input into it.</p> <p>We understand that developers and landowners have not yet been approached regarding this, and as such there is still a significant degree of uncertainty over how the SPD ambitions will be delivered. Before the SPD is adopted, we suggest that BCC hold the working group to discuss the points made above, amongst others made by other parties, and determine the achievability and deliverability of the proposals.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>The main thrust of these comments is that, from a developer's perspective, further clarification and justification is sought to understand some of the ambitions of the SPD.</p> <p>I trust that the responses provided above will be considered towards the next stage of the SPD process.</p>	
Transport for West Midlands (TfWM)	<p>In general Transport for West Midlands (TfWM) supports the vision for the area contained within the document and its associated aims and policies. We are particularly supportive of the strong correlation between the SPD and our relevant policy documents such as Movement for Growth and the 10 year delivery plan.</p>	<p>Thank you for your detailed comments and general support for the SPD.</p> <p>TfWM will be key partners in delivering the vision of the SPD and your expertise on sustainable transport and effective infrastructure will be vital. Discussions have already taken place on the potential of a new Metro from the Smithfield development, through the Rea Valley</p> <p>New Text on Clean Air Zone</p> <p>4.31 Birmingham has embarked on a journey to clean air. Poor air quality is the greatest risk to public health in the UK and tackling air pollution is a priority. A number of measures have been set up to tackle air pollution in Birmingham including the Clean Air Zone (CAZ)ⁱ</p>

	<p>TfWM believe that there are a number of transport principles that should be followed across the SPD. Following these principles will help ensure that development has good accessibility with the wider transport network, reduces car trips through the area, provides effective infrastructure to support sustainable travel behaviours and considers future transport innovation. Hence the strategic points to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully integrated shared walking and cycling routes which provide internal permeability across the development but also are externally permeable to services and facilities across the wider city centre and beyond; • Increase development density around rapid transport routes; • Consider wider routes to key landmarks and destinations in the area; • Consider transport innovation and its role in future movement; • Take account of future freight movements within the site and beyond; • Good design facilitating safe movement and activity in accordance with Manual for Streets principles; • Appreciate the wider transport network and integrate new development within it, rather than interrupting it; 	<p>Urban Quarter to then serve South Birmingham.</p> <p>Plan – ‘Public Transport and Access,’ has been amended to show more clearly the potential new public transport connections. Further detailed routes could be identified in the City Plan and BDP reviews. Further TfWM policy documents will provide the detail on upcoming proposals for future rapid transit / metro corridors across the Rea Valley Urban Quarter transport corridor. Your comments on cycling and pedestrian access are noted. Plan -- Pedestrian and cycle connections has been updated to include wider routes to the city centre and Digbeth.</p> <p>The SPD has now made further reference to the CAZ and provides the context to its measures within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.</p> <p>TfWM will provide advice and discuss the detail of cycle and bus priority routes when schemes are finalised through any subsequent planning and highway applications which will be assessed on their merits and conformity to adopted national and local policy.</p>	<p>.The CAZ will cover all roads within the A4540 Middleway Ring Road (but not the Middleway itself) and the Rea Valley SPD boundary area is within this zone.</p> <p>4.32 The CAZ encourages use of more sustainable and active travel which in turn can improve people’s health whilst cutting air pollution. Even if people own a vehicle which meets the CAZ standards, they are encouraged to consider using alternative means of travel, to help reduce congestion and further reduce pollution. As an alternative to the use of cars, the Clean Air Zone encourages sustainable means of travel such as walking or cycling for shorter journeys. For longer journeys people are encouraged to consider using public transport, car sharing and even car hire.</p> <p>Plan Amendment:</p> <p>Plan 10 – Public Transport and access amended to show more clearly the potential routes of transport connections.</p> <p>Amended Text:</p> <p>Paragraph 2.6, final sentence to read:</p> <p>The Midland Metro, with a stop at Digbeth, and the introduction of Sprint Bus Rapid Transit service will reinvigorate public transport across the city.</p> <p>Paragraph 6.16, final sentence to read:</p> <p>Discussions are ongoing with Transport for West Midlands (TfWM), to identify potential</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate greenspace and recreation areas for leisure to encourage active travel and healthy lifestyles (with adequate lighting, signage and frequent maintenance); and • Secure developer contributions to support improved transport infrastructure and where necessary and appropriate, revenue support to ensure public transport penetration can be provided during early development phases. <p>Importantly, through the creation of the West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA) in 2016, new powers and responsibilities were devolved to the Mayor and the WMCA. These include responsibilities relating to traffic management, congestion, permit schemes for road works, road safety and air quality to be acted on by the WMCA concurrently with Birmingham and other constituent authorities.</p> <p>Considering this, we believe that the need to work closely with the WMCA, as a key development partner in the planning process should be embedded within the SPD, and we are an important consultee in the development management phase of this future area.</p> <p>Public Transport</p> <p>The SPD provides high level proposals relating to public transport access. Yet the routes suggested are not clear within the plan diagrams. There is mention of Metro and Sprint as well as existing bus routes, but</p>	<p>options to run the Midland Metro extension and Sprint services through the area and beyond, towards Selly Oak, the University of Birmingham and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.</p>
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	<p>we are unsure which mode(s) would use the new public transport corridors. Continued discussions with TfWM will be vital in clarifying these corridors and their roles.</p> <p>Rapid Transport</p> <p>The approach for metro/rapid transit transport provision must be compatible with the approach set out in the Smithfield Masterplan.</p> <p>To provide more clarity, map 7 entitled "Public Transport and Access", should show a potential rapid transit.metro corridor along Sherlock Street (with an arrow head north and south beyond the SDP area). This will require an amendment to the key for a new coloured line "potential rapid transit.metro corridor" and an amendment to the lines on the map on Sherlock Street.</p> <p>Changing the text will align fully with the adopted Smithfield Masterplan, which demonstrates mass rapid transit facilities operating through the site along an extended Sherlock Street.</p> <p>Sprint</p> <p>There appears to be a lack of clarity and importance regarding the role of Sprint in the area and TfWM feels this needs to be strengthened, particularly where there are planned measures for the introduction of bus priority and dedicated public transport corridors.</p> <p>To help strengthen the role of Sprint, TfWM suggests that on page 12 (paragraph 2) the text be changed to: 'The Midland Metro, with a new stop at Digbeth, and the introduction of Sprint Bus Rapid Transit service will reinvigorate public transport across the city'.</p>	
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	<p>Additionally, on page 49, paragraph on 'Sustainable transport and movement': 'Discussions are ongoing with TfWM, to identify potential options to run the Midlands Metro extension and Sprint services through the area and beyond.'</p> <p>Adequate space for Sprint vehicles along the highway should also be balanced against the needs of other road users. Where possible priority measures and filtered permeability through junctions should be provided to ensure reliable journey times but this should not impact negatively on active travel modes.</p> <p>There should also be acknowledgement of enhanced bus stop facilities in the key locations so that adequate thought is given to provision and space for bus shelters.</p> <p>The Rea Valley SPD should therefore fully align with existing and upcoming policy documents and be consistent in its proposals for future rapid transit / metro corridors across Birmingham. Working alongside TfWM regarding future routes will be crucial.</p> <p>Buses</p> <p>Buses carry the largest numbers of people into Birmingham but there appears to be a lack of information on how the site will be served by this mode.</p> <p>Penetration of buses and bus priority will be vital when accessing this location, with the design including sufficient kerb space / layovers and be designed in such a way, as to segregate buses/rapid transit from other modes (particularly pedestrians and cyclists).</p>	
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	<p>All bus priority measures should also be fully enforceable. Bus facilities should be provided in line with the requirements of Schedule C (Facilities provided by TfWM and Birmingham City Centre) of the Birmingham Statutory Quality Partnership Scheme. This section of the Scheme outlines the minimum requirements for bus stops such as totems, shelters, road markings and both enforcement by the City Council, using both fixed cameras and civil enforcement officers within Birmingham City Centre.</p> <p>Cycling and Walking</p> <p>Cycling and pedestrian access appears to be at the heart of the development which is positive. It is imperative these routes are well-lit with adequate signage, particularly through the park area and the design of such routes and spaces should be fully inclusive for adapted cycles as well as cargo bikes and wheelchairs.</p> <p>Local parking standards should ensure that dedicated and adequate cycle parking is provided for all land uses together with communal cycle facilities. In addition, consideration of potential bikeshare docks in the design of community facilities and shared spaces also needs to take place.</p> <p>TfWM also request that consideration be paid to creating shared space for both pedestrians and cyclists instead of individual routes for both. For example, by separating the routes, cyclists will not experience the linear green park route.</p> <p>The SPD should further make clear that developers need to consider the wider network of walking and cycling, recognising that the propensity to walk and cycle is influenced by a range of</p>	
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	<p>factors. Fully integrated walking and cycling routes, which provide both internal and external permeability, beyond the SPD plan boundary will be critical, ensuring high quality routes to key services and facilities across the wider city centre and beyond.</p> <p>Finally, conflicts could arise where the main cycling routes are being shared with bus priority measures especially along Sherlock Street. TfWM would like to understand whether the existing cycle infrastructure would stay the same or be shared space with buses/rapid transit. Clarification on this is requested.</p> <p>Birmingham's Clean Air Zone</p> <p>Sadly the SPD fails to acknowledge how the area falls within the Clean Air Zone (CAZ). This area will have targeted action to improve air quality, in particular by discouraging the most polluting vehicles from entering it. This in turn will reduce levels of NO₂ in the air to a maximum average of 40µg/m³.</p> <p>The SDP should therefore make explicit reference to the CAZ and how transport in the area currently contributes to both local air pollution and global climate change. Delivery of air quality and climate change goals will therefore require more promotion of sustainable behaviours including sustainable transport usage, and linkages between these policy areas should be made far more clearly throughout the SPD.</p> <p>Parking</p> <p>Appropriate management of parking is vital, and where parking is oversupplied, it can stimulate demand for car travel. As the site falls within the CAZ, it is vital that the implementation of appropriate management of</p>		
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	<p>parking standards contributes fully to the delivery of sustainable development. This will then encourage journeys by active travel, public transport and low emission vehicles and support an efficient transport network.</p> <p>Other transport considerations</p> <p>There should also be reference to transport innovation. In particular, developers should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric vehicle charging points and underlying low emission vehicle infrastructure; • Car Club and car share spaces; • A understanding of ensuring efficient freight movements throughout the area, together with how the site will cater for new smart urban freight solutions in the future; • Mobility as a Service (MaaS) and how it might influence travel patterns and ticketing packages; and • Autonomous vehicles/connectivity infrastructure. <p>Developers should seek guidance and advice from TfWM on how plans can take these into consideration.</p> <p>It is also important to highlight the work of TfWM's Network Resilience Team to ensure that people are provided with discounted ticketing and public transport information from the onset. Good promotion and education and working closely with developers, as part of the wider public transport offer will be vital together with the importance of developing a travel plan for the area.</p>	
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	<p>Activity</p> <p>Whilst the SPD follows many key principles supported by TfWM, we would welcome being part of the formal design process in taking any transport scheme design forward, supporting Birmingham City Council in fostering truly sustainable development where walking, cycling and public transport are at the top of the road user hierarchy.</p> <p>Design</p> <p>In terms of the design of the development, it is paramount the site provides priority through junctions where there is a potential for delay, ensuring reliable journey times for rapid transit.</p> <p>Beyond the site itself, adequate space for rapid transit vehicles on the highway and at stop locations is vital but also balanced against the needs of other road users and not undermining any existing pedestrian/cyclist friendly environments.</p> <p>Making reference to Manual for Streets and highlighting industry standard guidance which has proven principles on synthesising high quality urban design and transport provision. When combined with Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans and the WMCA cycle design guidance, Manual for Streets should form the golden thread in fostering truly sustainable development which is externally permeable to the surrounding urban environment.</p> <p>We like to further reiterate our support for the partnership approach that has been taken to addressing the strategic transport needs of the SPD site to date, especially in relation to the development of Metro /</p>	
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	rapid transit proposals and cycling infrastructure.		
Neal Allcock, Turley, Birmingham Office	<p>We write on behalf of clients with relevant interests, in response to the Draft Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), published for consultation in May 2019.</p> <p>Our clients welcome the publication of the draft SPD and are pleased to have the opportunity to submit representations to the current consultation, ahead of its adoption as a Supplementary Planning Document to the Birmingham Development Plan (2017).</p> <p>Our client supports Birmingham City Council's ambitious regeneration plans in this area of the City, which will include major and unique waterside developments as part of a vibrant, well-connected, and liveable mixed use neighbourhood within the City Centre.</p> <p>Furthermore, our client supports the proposed 'interventions' relating to the enhancement of connectivity, the creation of new green routes and spaces, as well as the major engineering works required in respect of the reestablishment of the river and the management of future flood risk, which will ensure a sustainable, functional and aesthetically attractive environment for the area.</p> <p>Our clients consider that there will be a number of cases where taller buildings, even clusters of tall buildings, may be acceptable within the Rea Valley SPD area, in addition to the locations identified by the current draft SPD. Our clients accept that any such cases will depend on the individual merits of each site and will require future</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and overall support for the SPD.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.19 on 'Height, scale and massing,' has been updated to reflect your suggestions and provide greater clarity for future planning applications.</p> <p>Plan 8 'Building Heights,' has also been amended to identify a range of heights appropriate within the Rea Valley Urban quarter boundary area.</p> <p>Varied housing types, sizes and tenures will be expected in line with adopted BDP policy to ensure a balanced and vibrant community is achieved.</p>	<p>Para 4.19 amended to state:</p> <p>The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, daylighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for residential privacy. The range of appropriate building heights in the urban quarter is set out in Plan 8, which provides illustrative guidance on appropriate building heights. There will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations, for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks. Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits against the SPD development principles and the way they respond to the distinctive neighbourhood character of the site. Schemes will need to address key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity and privacy, and demonstrate that high quality design can be achieved.</p>

	<p>applications to demonstrate that high quality design can be achieved by addressing other key considerations such as amenity, privacy, and context.</p> <p>The potential for tall buildings to act as ‘markers’ or ‘locators’ within the SPD area to support with legibility, to help create a ‘sense of place’, as well as to assist with the creation of mixed communities and the establishment of a range of services and facilities, should be supported where appropriate justification and rationale can be brought forward.</p> <p>The density of development across the SPD area should reflect the aspirations of the City in creating a sustainable and mixed neighbourhood, including a suitable proportion of apartments and smaller units to meet the current and future needs of the City, as well as providing the most conducive basis for the delivery of viable early development within this area. In turn this will help to create a critical mass to deliver regenerative momentum, economic development, and a mix of uses.</p> <p>It will also be important to ensure that early regeneration is not harmed or hampered by any excessive expectations relating to the funding or viability of major infrastructure interventions in this area, especially where any ‘gap’ funding may be sought from private sector developers through S106 Agreements or any other mechanisms.</p> <p>The routing and level of engineering work associated with flood management and drainage capacity measures within the SPD area should be capable of being considered through evidence to support future planning application</p>	
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	<p>submissions. This should allow for a proportionate approach to the consideration of the ‘liability’ in respect of individual sites to contribute to major works which benefit the wider area, having regard to well established national planning policy tests.</p> <p>Overall our clients are supportive of the principles set out in the draft SPD and intend to arrange further discussions with the Council.</p>		
DPP Planning on behalf of Reuben and Morgan	<p>We write on behalf of Reuben and Morgan who are actively pursuing a number of development opportunities located within the boundary of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.</p> <p>Reuben and Morgan welcome the development of a vision for the transformation of the River Rea corridor.</p> <p>Reuben and Morgan support the ambition to deliver the comprehensive redevelopment of the area, but are concerned that the indicative layout shown on page 17 of the draft supplementary planning document (“Draft SPD”) should not be used to prevent small element of “perimeter blocks” from being delivered, which will be necessary due to land ownership and site assembly challenges.</p> <p>At Page 26, the draft SPG states that <i>“Buildings should generally respond to the character of existing streets”</i>. It goes on to highlight that <i>“The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, daylighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for residential privacy”</i>. Reuben and Morgan</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments on behalf of Reuben and Morgan and support of the vision to transform the River Rea.</p> <p>The ‘Indicative layout,’ shown in Plan 4 illustrates the preferred development scenario for the future of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. It is based on the essential set of development principles described in the SPD which will need to be embodied in all the proposals which come forward.</p> <p>Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits to meet the SPD development principles and contribute to the comprehensive redevelopment of the urban quarter.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.19 on ‘Height, scale and massing,’ has been updated to reflect your suggestions and provide greater clarity for future planning applications.</p> <p>Plan 8 ‘Building Heights,’ has also been amended to identify a range of heights appropriate within the Rea Valley Urban quarter boundary area.</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-</p>	<p>New Text:</p> <p>Paragraph 3.9 The ‘Indicative layout,’ shown in Plan 5 illustrates the preferred development scenario for the future of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. It is based on the essential set of development principles described in the SPD which will need to be embodied in all the proposals which come forward.</p> <p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.19 Height, scale and massing</p> <p>The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, daylighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for residential privacy. The range of appropriate building heights in the urban quarter is set out in Plan 8, which provides illustrative guidance on appropriate building heights. There will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations, for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks. Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits against the SPD development principles and the way they respond to the distinctive neighbourhood character of the site. Schemes will need to address key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity and privacy, and demonstrate</p>

	<p>are concerned that the current, underdeveloped nature of much of the masterplan area would, if replicated, hold back development opportunities.</p> <p>As has been seen in the developments which have come forward in the masterplan area over the past few years, individual parcels of development often need to exceed existing heights to make them viable. Whilst these developments have taken account of the existing context, they have also considered the future of the area, which will inevitably see the possibility of greater scale. As such, Reuben and Morgan wish to see the SPD reflect the need for flexibility in scale to ensure delivery.</p> <p>Plan 9 in the Draft SPD sets out “building heights” and also sets out “Existing buildings to be retained”. Whilst it is evident that the principles of accepting greater height along primary roads such as Deritend High Street have been applied, the differentiation between block as being capable of being suitable as accommodating building heights of “12 storeys plus” appears without justification and potentially does not reflect the ability of the chosen sites to deliver this.</p> <p>A more flexible approach to frontages which simply identifies zones where height can be accommodated would be more appropriate as it would enable schemes coming forward to make a case for taller buildings on specific blocks.</p> <p>This ‘case by case’ approach is advocated in the text which refers to the “<i>Distinctive Neighbourhoods</i>” where it is confirmed that schemes will be assessed “on their own merits”. Accessibility to public transport links should be key</p>	<p>designated heritage assets) to ensure local distinctiveness and provide a sense of place.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.18 acknowledges that existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture.</p>	<p>that high quality design can be achieved.</p> <p>Reflecting local character and protecting Heritage Assets</p> <p>4.18 The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining the area’s traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city’s historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 -- identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.</p> <p>New Plan 7 Heritage Buildings</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p>
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	<p>consideration in developing more densely populated schemes.</p> <p>Plan 9 also identifies "Existing buildings to be retained". Reuben and Morgan are concerned that there is no accompanying justification for the buildings selected for retention, particularly when they are not Listed.</p> <p>The requirement to retain these buildings could have a negative impact on the ability to bring forward comprehensive viable development. It is essential, therefore, that greater flexibility is in-built to ensure that, if justified, these buildings can be demolished.</p> <p>In summary, Reuben and Morgan welcome the aspiration to regenerate the River Rea area, however, there is a risk that a too prescriptive approach to directing development will prevent sites from coming forward.</p> <p>As with any emerging regeneration area, the delivery of sites is constrained by individual ownerships; differing timescales for bringing sites forward; and viability challenges associated with a changing area.</p> <p>As such, the SPD should facilitate change by guiding development to create more certainty about the acceptability of proposals without being so prescriptive that opportunities are frustrated.</p>		
DPP Planning on behalf of Mayfair Land and Development	<p>We write on behalf of Mayfair Land and Development who are actively pursuing a number of development opportunities located within the boundary of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.</p> <p>Mayfair Land and Development welcome the development of a</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments on behalf of Mayfair Land & Development and your support of the vision to transform the River Rea.</p> <p>The 'Indicative layout,' shown in Plan 4 illustrates the preferred development scenario for the future of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. It is based on the essential set of</p>	<p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.19 Height, scale and massing</p> <p>The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, daylighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for</p>

	<p>vision for the transformation of the River Rea corridor.</p> <p>Mayfair Land and Development support the ambition to deliver the comprehensive redevelopment of the area, but are concerned that the indicative layout shown on page 17 of the draft supplementary planning document ("Draft SPD") should not be used to prevent small element of "perimeter blocks" from being delivered, which will be necessary due to land ownership and site assembly challenges.</p> <p>At Page 26, the draft SPG states that "<i>Buildings should generally respond to the character of existing streets</i>". It goes on to highlight that "<i>The height of new development should take into account factors such as the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character, street hierarchy, aspect, shadowing, daylighting, amenity, enclosure, and appropriate separation distances for residential privacy</i>".</p> <p>Mayfair Land and Development are concerned that the current, underdeveloped nature of much of the masterplan area would, if replicated, hold back development opportunities.</p> <p>As has been seen in the developments which have come forward in the masterplan area over the past few years, individual parcels of development often need to exceed existing heights to make them viable.</p> <p>Whilst these developments have taken account of the existing context, they have also considered the future of the area, which will inevitably see the possibility of greater scale. As such, Mayfair Land and</p>	<p>development principles described in the SPD which will need to be embodied in all the proposals which come forward.</p> <p>Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits to meet the SPD development principles and contribute to the comprehensive redevelopment of the urban quarter.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.19 on 'Height, scale and massing,' has been updated to reflect your suggestions and provide greater clarity for future planning applications.</p> <p>Plan 8 'Building Heights,' has also been amended to identify a range of heights appropriate within the Rea Valley Urban quarter boundary area.</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) to ensure local distinctiveness and provide a sense of place.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.18 acknowledges that existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture.</p>	<p>residential privacy. The range of appropriate building heights in the urban quarter is set out in Plan 8, which provides illustrative guidance on appropriate building heights. There will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations, for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks. Future planning applications will be assessed on their individual merits against the SPD development principles and the way they respond to the distinctive neighbourhood character of the site. Schemes will need to address key considerations such as scale, massing, amenity and privacy, and demonstrate that high quality design can be achieved.</p> <p>Reflecting local character and protecting Heritage Assets</p> <p>4.18 The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city's historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 -- identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.</p> <p>New Plan 7 Heritage Buildings</p>
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	<p>Development wish to see the SPD reflect the need for flexibility in scale to ensure delivery.</p> <p>Plan 9 in the Draft SPD sets out “building heights” and also sets out “Existing buildings to be retained”. Whilst it is evident that the principles of accepting greater height along primary roads such as Deritend High Street have been applied, the differentiation between block as being capable of being suitable as accommodating building heights of “12 storeys plus” appears without justification and potentially does not reflect the ability of the chosen sites to deliver this.</p> <p>A more flexible approach to frontages which simply identifies zones where height can be accommodated would be more appropriate as it would enable schemes coming forward to make a case for taller buildings on specific blocks.</p> <p>This ‘case by case’ approach is advocated in the text which refers to the “<i>Distinctive Neighbourhoods</i>” where it is confirmed that schemes will be assessed “on their own merits”. Accessibility to public transport links should be key consideration in developing more densely populated schemes.</p> <p>Plan 9 also identifies “Existing buildings to be retained”. Mayfair Land and Development are concerned that there is no accompanying justification for the buildings selected for retention, particularly when they are not Listed. The requirement to retain these buildings could have a negative impact on the ability to bring forward comprehensive viable development. It is essential, therefore, that greater flexibility is in-built to ensure that, if</p>	<p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p>
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	<p>justified, these buildings can be demolished.</p> <p>In summary, Mayfair Land and Development welcome the aspiration to regenerate the River Rea area, however, there is a risk that a too prescriptive approach to directing development will prevent sites from coming forward.</p> <p>As with any emerging regeneration area, the delivery of sites is constrained by individual ownerships; differing timescales for bringing sites forward; and viability challenges associated with a changing area. As such, the SPD should facilitate change by guiding development to create more certainty about the acceptability of proposals without being so prescriptive that opportunities are frustrated.</p>		
The Environment Agency	<p>As a Statutory Consultee we are happy to provide our comments at this stage in setting out the vision for the area, focusing around the transformation of the River Rea corridor and offering a unique waterside development in the heart of the City Centre. We will be working closely with our key partners, to secure significant infrastructure investment that will enable us to achieve positive environmental outcomes.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has some recommendations to make regarding items for inclusion in this SPD which we feel will help steer and guide developers towards development proposals that take into account transforming the River Rea into a unique natural public space, resilience and adaptation to the effects of climate change, with particular regard on flood risk, water resources, water quality, contaminated land and biodiversity.</p>	<p>Thank you for your extensive comments and strong support for the SPD vision.</p> <p>BCC will review individual planning proposals against the SPD, the NPPF and the BDP for conformity with the relevant flood risk policies.</p> <p>We will not support development that is contrary to existing planning policy or would compromise the viability of main river assets.</p> <p>Access to the channel has been integrated into the design of the naturalised channel, and as statutory consultees for planning applications, we anticipate that you will provide detailed comments on a case by case basis to site specific development proposals.</p> <p>In line with the NPPF long term maintenance is a key consideration for development proposals.</p> <p>The SPD is an overarching document to guide the principles of development in the area, and it is not its role to prescriptively describe all elements of the channel design which</p>	<p>New Text Paragraph 4.9</p> <p>4.9 Between Moseley Street and Gooch Street, the Rea will be broken out of its narrow channel, restored, realigned and allowed to flow naturally within a blue and green corridor of at least 35 metres in width subject to detailed site specific assessment and development proposals. A 35m green and blue corridor will allow sufficient space for flood risk to be safely managed, and to support the delivery of development without constraint. Transforming the channel will involve creating a naturalised two stage profile to increase the river's capacity by slowing water flow and allowing it to store water in times of flood. With a more sinuous course and shallow, safe, accessible banks, a natural river bed of gravels, boulders and cobbles will encourage aeration, regulate water speeds and help the formation of riffles, pools and beaches. The design will also include details such as native trees and riverside planting.</p> <p>New Text Paragraph 6.7</p>

	<p>Flood Risk</p> <p>We welcome and strongly support the proposed vision of the re-naturalisation and restoration of the River Rea channel and its integration within a 35m blue/green corridor through the SPD area. We support the approach for an overall strategy to be considered which will encourage individual development proposals to form part of a cohesive scheme to improve the river corridor at this location.</p> <p>However, there are a number of factors to consider in its implementation which would be useful to be reflected within the SPD guidance.</p> <p>Any new development or works that take place should have a positive effect on flood risk and the conveyance of water throughout the channel. To achieve this, consideration must be given to the placement and choice of permanent structures and landscaping (i.e. trees) within the new 35m corridor to ensure that flows are not affected in a flood event.</p> <p>Access is also important, for regular maintenance/inspection of the assets and potential blockage/debris clearances where applicable. As a result, vehicular access would be preferred using ramps incorporated into the design at suitable locations through the SPD area. We would therefore welcome references to these requirements added to the SPD (page 24) to ensure they are considered at an early stage of design.</p> <p>The hydraulic effect of re-naturalising the channel must also be fully understood, and we would envisage that the '<i>natural bed of gravels, boulders and</i></p>	<p>will be informed on a site by site basis and based on hydraulic modelling submitted by applicants.</p> <p>Issues in relation to ground conditions will be assessed at the planning application stage when relevant investigative reports are submitted, including risks associated with land contamination and land stability near the channel.</p> <p>These will be assessed by the Environment Agency as a statutory consultee.</p> <p>Access and egress to areas vulnerable to flooding will form part of a site specific flood risk assessment and the applicant will have to demonstrate safe access and egress in line with the NPPF – and this will be reviewed by the Environment Agency as statutory consultees.</p> <p>Any new crossings of the river corridor will require an Environmental permit from the Environment Agency, and we anticipate that they will be assessed as part of this regulatory process which is separate from the planning system.</p> <p>BCC is working with a range of partners to secure funding for the flood risk measures within the catchment. We understand that a considerable amount of work has begun to develop the Strategic Outline Business Case.</p> <p>We expect that progression to the later stages of project development will have commenced ahead of 2021. We also note that additional funding may be made available shortly to support schemes such as this by the government that may allow the scheme to be accelerated.</p> <p>Birmingham LLFA has included S106 and CIL funding for this area and the upstream catchment within the review of the SPD.</p> <p>They liaised with partners at the Environment Agency to identify the</p>	<p>Until these measures are fully implemented planning applications within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, in areas at risk of flooding will be assessed on a case by case basis and their contribution to the deliverability of the wider flood risk catchment scheme. The development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere, taking into account the predicted impacts of climate change. To ensure the deliverability of the overall scheme it is essential to ensure that there is space to support that naturalisation of the river.</p>
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	<p><i>cobbles</i>' outlined within the SPD may not be possible throughout the entirety of the channel due to the potential for erosion and deposition of silt, and an element of more heavily engineered channel/banks may need to be incorporated sensitively into the design. Existing ground conditions could also cause problems due to nature of the surroundings and historic land use, with the presence and disturbance of undesirable materials, a risk to any works.</p> <p>The health and safety implications of the proposed design must also be carefully considered. The illustrations on page 25 show points of entry to the River Rea, with members of the public accessing the channel. Whilst this is a positive thing as it will enable more people to be connected with the river, it can also pose a health and safety risk particularly in flood conditions, as this is a quick reacting catchment and flow in the channel can rise and fall very quickly. Any design should therefore take this into account and mitigation measures such as restricted access onto the floodable terraces after heavy rainfall may be necessary.</p> <p>Regular litter pick and debris removal will also be required particularly after each heavy rainfall event. It is vital that as part of the development a ground maintenance management company is appointed or similar arrangement is incorporated into the developments.</p> <p>Where the River Rea crosses the highway, it is not clear whether or not the road bridges will remain or whether they will form part of the 35m green corridor. If these are to remain, it is suggested that these bridges</p>	<p>funding gap, proposing that a mixture of GiA, Section 106 and CiL contributions be collected to support the delivery of the SPD.</p> <p>In line with the requirements of the BDP, NPPF and the Severn Trent AMP program, as well as site specific proposals, the SPD and the regeneration of the area should improve water quality within the River Rea. The move from industrial uses to residential uses should assist this.</p> <p>Severn Trent are Statutory Consultees and delivery partners for the SPD area.</p> <p>This will be addressed through planning applications, where issues such as the viability of soakaways will be addressed.</p> <p>The BDP policy TP6 is strictly adhered to which promotes the use of above ground SuDS wherever practicable and the subsequent improvements in water quality.</p> <p>We note that in line with the TCPA the LLFA is only a statutory consultee for major planning applications and application of SuDS in minor development is not a requirement of the NPPF.</p> <p>The LLFA as statutory consultees to the planning system review drainage proposals in line with the requirements of policy TP6 of the adopted BDP.</p>	
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	<p>are assessed structurally and any upgrading included within the development, particularly as some of the structures appear to be an integral part of the river channel and walls. Any new crossings will need to be designed appropriately so they do no increase flood risk.</p> <p>Within the Delivery chapter of the SPD, it mentions delivery of a business case for the River Rea Enhancements, anticipated to be completed before 2021. It should be highlighted that to complete a River Rea catchment wide business case it is likely to take 2 – 3 years from when funding has been secured. Therefore, the suggested date of 2021 may be unrealistic as no funding has, to date, been made available to progress this and we recommend this section is reworded to more accurately reflect uncertainty regarding timescales.</p> <p>Third party external funding towards flood risk management schemes in the River Rea catchment should be sought and secured from new development within the SPD area to support the River Rea catchment wide approach to reducing flood risk.</p> <p>We also recommend that a detailed assessment of flood risk (both fluvial and surface water) is developed so that land required for water management is safeguarded from development, and is integrated into the landscape and design of the wider development.</p> <p>Birmingham City Council drainage team as the LLFA and statutory consultee for surface water drainage should be consulted on the sustainable drainage strategy. However, in our Strategic Overview role we would welcome the introduction of green streets, rain gardens and swales (SuDS)</p>	
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	<p>to reduce surface water runoff, improve water quality and improve local amenity value.</p> <p>Water Quality and Pollution Prevention</p> <p>We support the improvements to the physical channel of the river outlined within the SPD, but consider this could go further into looking at opportunities that redevelopment provides in terms of water quality. This is essential to ensure the SPD and individual proposals that come forward in this area comply with the requirements of your adopted policy TP6, specifically in relation to supporting the objectives of the Humber River Basin Management Plan and Water Framework Directive (WFD).</p> <p>The River Rea at this point falls within the WFD waterbody Rea from Bourn Brook to River Tame (GB104028042550), which is failing to meet its required status of 'Good Ecological Potential' by 2027.</p> <p>The water quality is classified 'Poor' for phosphate and Moderate for Ammonia. One of the main causes of this is intermittent wastewater discharges to the river from Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs). Any future development in the area therefore needs to take into account the associated impact of foul and surface flows from the site on the sewer network in terms of its overall capacity. This should support excessive CSO operation, and associated water pollution and ensure compliance with the associated Environmental Permit for this CSO discharge.</p> <p>We are aware there is also a history of misconnections in the area from the sewer network, therefore close liaison with Severn Trent Water should be</p>	
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	<p>undertaken to look to address this wherever possible through redevelopment.</p> <p>All partners need to ensure that steps are taken to enable the improvement of this waterbody, and not pose an obstacle to it meeting its required status through non-action.</p> <p>Actions identified by the Environment Agency as key to the improvement of this waterbody are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All premises to have confirmed correct drainage to prevent misconnections with foul waters going to the surface water system. • Sewerage to incorporate separate foul and surface systems. • Removal of CSOs where feasible. • Clean roof water to discharge to ground via soakaway. • Access to drainage outfalls in the river to be provided. • SuDS to be incorporated into all new development and where possible retrofitted into renovation schemes. <p>With regard to the proposed use of a holistic SuDS strategy, we would expect the environmental sensitivity of the site to be considered. Any surface water run-off should receive appropriate treatment prior to being discharge to the environment – a range of SuDS treatment options should be considered.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, we support the use of infiltration SuDS where they do not present a risk to the water environment. With respect to SuDS design and</p>	
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	<p>controlled waters protection, we offer the following general advice:</p> <p>Infiltration SuDS such as soakaways, unsealed porous pavement systems or infiltration basins must not be constructed in contaminated ground where they would have the potential to mobilise pre-existing contamination or provide a pathway for pollutants to the underlying groundwater.</p> <p>Only clean water from roofs can be directly discharged to any soakaway or watercourse. Systems for the discharge of surface water from associated hard-standing, roads and impermeable vehicle parking areas shall incorporate appropriate pollution prevention measures and/or suitable SuDS treatment train components appropriate to the environmental sensitivity of the receiving waters.</p> <p>SuDS should be constructed in line with good practice and guidance documents which include the SuDS Manual (CIRIA C753, 2015) and the Susdrain website. For further advice with regard to groundwater protection and SuDS, please refer to our Groundwater Protection Position Statements (2017), particularly Position Statements G1 and G9 – G13.</p> <p>These considerations should be incorporated into policy aspirations for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter area to ensure that your Authority are playing your part in improving the quality of this waterbody wherever possible and addressing the above pollution uses are essential to this. The involvement of Severn Trent Water is therefore key in not only the flooding elements but also the water quality of the river.</p>	
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	<p>Ecology</p> <p>We are very supportive of this project, and the proposal to de-culvert and re-naturalise the River Rea should contribute to WFD and provide a pioneering case study for river restoration within an urban environment.</p> <p>We recommend that the new channel is not over-engineered, being allowed to exhibit natural geomorphological processes during normal flows as much as possible. We would also like to see natural materials used as much as possible e.g. blockstone rather than gabions and the avoidance of the use of geotextiles wherever possible.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to how the new river corridor will connect to the brick-lined channel upstream and the downstream.</p> <p>The Environment Agency would wish to have an important role in the detail of the river restoration plan going forward in ensure ecological opportunities are fully incorporated in the final design.</p> <p>You should be aware that the River Rea is classified as a Salmonid River so care should be taken to ensure no infrastructure such as culverts create a barrier to fish migration. This may also impose a limitation on the timings of works, as it may not be possible to obtain a permit for channel works during the Salmonid spawning season October 1st to 18th March.</p> <p>Groundwater</p> <p>The area to be covered by the development order is underlain by rocks belonging to the Sidmouth Mudstone formation, which is designated as a Secondary B Aquifer by the Environment Agency. Superficial</p>	
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	<p>deposits are indicated to be present over part of the development area, in the form of Alluvium, which are designated as a Secondary A Aquifer. These are likely to be associated with the River Rae, and in hydraulic continuity.</p> <p>As indicated in the Supplementary Planning Document, the area has historically been a focus for industrial activity. Subsequently there is the potential for contamination to be present which could impact on controlled water receptors during redevelopment of the area. Any such development provides an opportunity to address potential contamination associated with the industrial heritage of the area.</p> <p>The promotion and application of a few common principles to development of land affected by contamination can protect and improve groundwater. The Environment Agency has set out a number of sector-specific position statements which aim to protect water quality in its publication 'The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection.'</p> <p>The approaches set out in these position statements presented here should ensure wise resource use and bring benefits to land, wildlife, flood risk management and communities. These position statements will be of interest to developers, planners, permitting applicants, operators and anyone whose activities have a direct impact on or are affected by groundwater.</p> <p>Waste</p> <p>The scheme covers an area of Birmingham that has a number of waste sites that we regulate or exempt under the Environmental Permitting</p>		
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	<p>Regulations. Any permitted site looking to redevelop in line with this SPD would need to surrender its permit and undertake suitable remediation as part of that. Any registered exemptions should be removed from the register.</p> <p>This area of Birmingham was heavily industrialised and any excavation material removed may be contaminated and requires delivery to a permitted site licensed to receive such wastes. Any waste removed must be removed by a registered waste carrier. The appropriate transfer/consignment notes must accompany all such movements. Any crushing activities may fall under Birmingham City Council.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>In light of the above issues we would welcome the SPD adding text to encourage early engagement with the Environment Agency when drawing up schemes for this area, prior to the submission of any planning applications.</p> <p>We look forward to continued close working with you on this strategic regeneration in order to achieve our joint aims for this area.</p>	
Savills, Birmingham Office, on behalf of Gooch Estate.	<p>I write on behalf of my clients, Benacre Properties Company, Sir Timothy Gooch Will Trust, Lucinda Hutson MVO and Vicky Vere Nicoll, collectively known as the Gooch Estate. My clients have significant land holdings within the Southern Gateway and Highgate areas of the city centre.</p> <p>Set out below are representations, made on my clients behalf, to the emerging Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The text in bold sets out our requested</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and support for the general vision set out in the SPD.</p> <p>The 'Indicative layout,' shown in Plan 4 illustrates the preferred development scenario for the future of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. It is based on the essential set of development principles described in the SPD which will need to be embodied in all the proposals which come forward.</p> <p>Each neighbourhood will have a distinctive character and the design and layout text provides guidance on building height, density and public space.</p> <p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.18 Reflecting local character and protecting Heritage Assets</p> <p>The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and</p>

	<p>changes or recommendations for further consideration.</p> <p>Vision and Big Moves</p> <p>My client is supportive of the general vision set out within the SPD. The creation of a series of distinctive neighbourhoods within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter is welcomed, along with the aspirations to promote the area as a diverse and vibrant place to live, work and spend leisure time. The opening up of the River Rea and its corridor is also seen as being crucial to transforming the area and creating a key focus for new development.</p> <p>In particular the creation of a new neighbourhood, to the south of the Smithfield development site, is seen as a positive move to regenerate this largely underutilised industrial area of the city centre. The promotion of St David's Place, as a <i>vibrant mixed use neighbourhood, offering a mix of workspace and living in a high quality environment, around the transformed River Rea'</i> is therefore supported.</p> <p>The overall vision set out in the SPD is also in accordance with Development Plan Policy GA1.3 'The Quarters', which states that for the Southside and Highgate Quarter will support '<i>the growth of the area's cultural, entertainment and residential activities and its economic role complemented by high quality public spaces and pedestrian routes</i>'.</p> <p>Resilience</p> <p>The SPD's focus on creating a resilient environment within which new development will be brought forward is very much supported, as is the recognition that addressing the area's flood risk issues is key to achieving this aim.</p>	<p>Both the Building Heights Plan and Wider Green and blue infrastructure connections have been amended to provide further clarity.</p> <p>As you comment this will ensure that each neighbourhood and new residents in the area have convenient access to the green infrastructure and encourage their use.</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) to ensure local distinctiveness and provide a sense of place.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.18 acknowledges that existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture.</p> <p>On that basis it is not felt necessary to refer to in the Heritage Buildings Plan key to '<i>Existing buildings for potential retention.</i>' The exact wording suggested to add to the second paragraph of the Draft SPD page 26 is not necessary as the Paragraph 4.18 is positively worded to look to retain Heritage buildings.</p> <p>The final sentence states '<i>Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.</i>'</p> <p>Your comments are noted on a potential Metro Route from Sherlock Street to serve the south of the city. Plan 10 -- 'Public Transport and Access,' has been amended to show more clearly the potential new public transport connections.</p> <p>Through the Delivery Plan and future planning applications it is</p>	<p>frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city's historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.</p> <p>Amended Text:</p> <p>6.11 The costs of infrastructure will be met by developers and landowners, including the City Council from the value generated by the development. These are expected to be secured through Section 106 Planning Obligations and in the long term Community Infrastructure Levy where appropriate. The Delivery Plan will develop in line with the BDP Policy TP27 'Sustainable Neighbourhoods.' New housing in Birmingham is expected to contribute to making sustainable places, whether it is a small infill site or the creation of a new residential neighbourhood, as is the case with the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. All new residential development will need to demonstrate that it is meeting the requirements of the policy and creating sustainable neighbourhoods. In line with BDP Policy TP47 'Developer Contributions,' development will be expected to provide, or contribute towards the provision of physical, social and green infrastructure to meet the needs associated with the development.</p> <p>Plan Amendment:</p> <p>Plan 10 Public Transport and access amended to show more clearly the</p>
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	<p>The proposals to naturalise the River Rea's channel and increase its flood storage capacity will greatly increase the level of development that can be brought forward within the area. This will be essential for the delivery of the quantum of residential, commercial and leisure development that the SPD aspires to.</p> <p>In terms of the Green Infrastructure, as set out in Plan 8 'Wider green and blue infrastructure connections', the proposed creation of additional green spaces is welcomed. These spaces will enhance the surrounding environment and create attractive focal points for the proposed residential development within each neighbourhood. It is recommended that the proposed green spaces are, where appropriate, surrounded by higher density development. This will help ensure that the use of the green spaces created in each neighbourhood is maximised and new residents in the area have convenient access to the green infrastructure.</p> <p>Design</p> <p>The key aim of creating '<i>a vibrant and liveable environment, which marries the unique character of the local area with the best in modern design and place making</i>' is welcomed, as is the retention of the area's traditional street grid. The grid pattern of the existing built blocks is considered, in general, appropriate for the delivery of new residential and commercial development. However, comments are made below in relation to the size and scale of development considered appropriate.</p> <p>There are a number of buildings and structures within the SPD area which are important heritage assets and their</p>	<p>acknowledged further work is required to gain an understanding of potential levels of infrastructure requirements and costs.</p> <p>Your comments on the plan you provided edged in red in figure 5, including the National Express coach station and adjacent units on Bradford Street, are noted.</p> <p>You commented it is unclear why the indicative layout, green space, building heights and connectivity information plans had omitted this area. This was an error and has been corrected in the amended Plan 5 'Indicative Layout' and subsequent plans.</p> <p>It is agreed that the area is a key link between the consented Connaught Square development and the western area leading to the Bull Ring and retail core. Therefore it will be properly identified within the SPD.</p>	<p>potential routes of transport connections:</p> <p>Plans Amendment:</p> <p>Plan 5 : Indicative Layout and all other land use information plans be updated to include the National Express coach station and adjacent units on Bradford Street.</p>
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	<p>retention is also essential to retaining the character of the area. However, there are a large number of buildings within the quarter which are of a low quality and do not make a positive contribution to the wider area. The replacement of such buildings is key to delivering the SPD's aims.</p> <p>It is noted that Plan 9 'Building Heights' includes a number of existing buildings to be retained, with supporting text stating that '<i>there is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages</i>'. While this aim is welcomed, the rationale behind how the retained buildings have been identified is not set out in the SPD.</p> <p>A number of the buildings show as being retained are listed buildings (statutory or locally) or recently redeveloped sites, the retention of which is supported. However several of the buildings identified are not considered to have any heritage value and do not make any positive contribution to the character of the area.</p> <p>These are buildings such as Junction of Sherlock Street and Pershore Street, Junction of Barford Street and Sherlock Street, and Barford Street.</p> <p>It is considered that requiring the retention of buildings such as these will potentially be a constraint to the redevelopment of both the site and the wider area. As such further consideration needs to be given to which buildings are to be retained within the SPD area and information provided on the rationale for each of the buildings marked as retained in Plan 9.</p> <p>It is requested that the wording of the key for Plan 9 be amended</p>	
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	<p>to refer to '<i>Existing buildings for potential retention</i>' as opposed to the current '<i>Existing buildings to be retained</i>'. Additional wording should also be added to the second paragraph of page 26, to stress that the retention of any building must be fully justified and assessed in relation to its value and the wider development potential of the site and surrounding area.</p> <p>In terms of the building heights set out in Plan 9, it is noted that the majority of the taller building frontages proposed run along High Street Deritend. The creation of a strong key frontage along the northern edge of the quarter is supported. However, additionally, it is considered that there are other key routes within the SPD area which would also benefit from being strengthened by the introduction of taller buildings.</p> <p>Key to this is Sherlock Street, which marks the western boundary to the quarter and will also be extended to create a key route through the Smithfield Masterplan area, linking to High Street to the north. The Smithfield Masterplan shows a metro link travelling through the area and joining with the existing Sherlock Street. As such this will become a primary route and focus for activity for the wider area and should be treated in a similar way to High Street.</p> <p>Therefore, opportunities exist to increase building heights and densities along the Sherlock Street corridor. This would also complement the other taller buildings proposed or already constructed nearby. These include the 42 storey landmark building proposed as part of the Smithfield Masterplan, to be located on the extension to Sherlock Street, one block away from the SPD boundary. There is</p>	
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	<p>also the 11 storey Forum block that has recently been completed on Pershore Street and the extant consent for a 14 storey block on the car park between Pershore Street and Hurst Street.</p> <p>In light of this, the SPD's recognition that '<i>there will be opportunities for additional height in appropriate locations, for instance to enclose major public spaces, mark gateways, or create landmarks</i> (page 27) is welcomed. However, it is requested that the building heights shown on Plan 9 be reviewed to either increase to 7 to 10 storeys along the Sherlock Street corridor, with higher corner elements of 12 storeys plus. Alternatively, the plan should be less prescriptive in the heights shown.</p> <p>Connectivity</p> <p>It is agreed that the future success of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will depend on improving its permeability and legibility, whilst reconnecting it into its wider context. Much improved links to the city centre and wider Birmingham area will be essential to bringing forward development within the SPD area.</p> <p>With regards to new public transport routes, it is noted that the SPD refers to discussions being ongoing with Transport for West Midlands (TfWM), to identify potential options to run the Midland Metro extension through the area and beyond, towards Selly Oak, the University of Birmingham and the QE Hospital (page 49). This future Metro route from High Street, through to Sherlock Street is specifically shown as a key element of the Public transport and access' strategy set out in the neighbouring Smithfield Masterplan, as</p>	
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	<p>shown in the Masterplan extract below (figure 4).</p> <p>However, this route is not shown on Plan 7 ‘Public transport and access’ of the SPD. Plan 7 identified Sherlock Street as an ‘existing public transport corridor’ but does not continue the Smithfield Masterplan’s Metro route extension southwards.</p> <p>From discussion with the Midland Metro Alliance, it is understood that there are proposals to implement a Metro link through the Rea Valley Urban Quarter out to Selly Oak by 2026. In light of this timetable it is considered that a proposed Metro route should be identified running along Sherlock Street, out to Pershore Street, and linking to the proposals set out in the Smithfield Masterplan.</p> <p>The proposed ‘Key public transport interchange / destination’ located on Sherlock Street, between the junctions with Hurst Street, Lower Essex Street, Wrentham Street and MacDonald Street, is welcomed as it will be a central location to provide access into the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. In light of this it should be identified within the SPD as a potential Metro station location.</p> <p>Neighbourhoods</p> <p>The proposals for a number of neighbourhoods within the SPD area is welcomed as a way of retaining and responding to the local character of the area. The potential for creating a St David’s Place neighbourhood, which maximises the potential of the River Rea is noted. Returning the area to being largely residential, as it was prior to the Second World War, will create an attractive and sustainably located residential</p>	
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	<p>area. The design and layout proposals are also welcomed.</p> <p>However, as noted previously, while the general retention of heritage buildings of value is supported, the SPD should not take an overly prescriptive approach to which building should be retained.</p> <p>Reference to improving connectivity to the River Rea corridor, Smithfield and the city centre, with the potential for a new strategic route between Pershore Street/Sherlock Street and the western entrance to Highgate Park on Alcester Street, is also welcomed. The importance of Sherlock Street as a key link and future Metro route should be referenced.</p> <p>The emphasis on comprehensive planning of the neighbourhood is noted, as is reference to the need for a Masterplan for the area. While the importance of comprehensive development is understood for the River Rea corridor due to the technical issues relating to flood risk, it is considered that the SPD should not be overly prescriptive and should not restrict the redevelopment of individual sites which come forward for redevelopment prior to the completion of a masterplan for the neighbourhood.</p> <p>Additionally, it is highlighted that early engagement with landowners will be an essential part of any such masterplan development.</p> <p>Delivery</p> <p>As set out in the SPD, the delivery of the vision for the Quarter will require a Delivery Plan, which will focus on steps to implement the strategy including: funding, flood risk mitigation, infrastructure programme, business</p>	
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	<p>relocations and Investment Strategy, utilities coordination and social infrastructure.</p> <p>It is crucial that land owners, local businesses and other third parties are involved in the development of the Delivery Plan, to ensure that proposals for the area come forward with the support of the wider community. As such, reference to ‘partnership working’ is welcomed, as is the inclusion of landowners as a key stakeholder group.</p> <p>In terms of delivering the infrastructure required for the area, the SPD states that the costs will be met by developers and landowners from the value generated by the development. These will be secured via Section 106 agreements or the Community Infrastructure Levy.</p> <p>It is stressed that any financial contributions will need to be appropriate and meet the tests set out in Regulation 122(2) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 and paragraph 56 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The costs associated with infrastructure requirements set out in the SPD need to be carefully considered in relation to the viability of the development they will support.</p> <p>At this stage the SPD should not state that all costs relating to infrastructure provision be met by developers and landowners. Further work is required by the Council to gain an understanding of potential levels of infrastructure requirements and costs. The findings of that work should then be considered in relation to the level of contributions that development within the area could provide, while still being viable and attractive to investors. It is also highlighted that new development within</p>	
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	<p>the area will result in significant increases in local rates income for the Council and other associated economic benefits.</p> <p>General Comments</p> <p>It is noted that there is a section of the SPD area which does not include any proposed parameter information, as shown edged in red in figure 5. This includes the National Express coach station and adjacent units on Bradford Street.</p> <p>It is unclear why indicative layout, green space, building heights and connectivity information has been omitted for this area. It is also noted that the Smithfield Masterplan does not address the development of this parcel of land either.</p> <p>The area is a key link between the consented Connought Square mixed use development and the western area leading to the Bull Ring and retail core. As such it forms a pivotal development block. Its consideration within the masterplan and SPD for the area is crucial.</p> <p>It is recommended that, to create a comprehensive development strategy for the area, the area referred to above be appropriately addressed within the SPD.</p> <p>In summary, the Gooch Estate supports the vision set out in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD and is keen to work with Birmingham City Council to help deliver the ambitious development proposals set out. However, there are a number of key points, as highlighted above, which it is considered need to be addressed within the SPD to ensure it is deliverable and supports landowners and developers to bring forward the vision proposed.</p>	
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	<p>It is therefore requested that the points raised above are considered by officers and the SPD amended accordingly.</p>		
Tyler Parkes on behalf of Chief Constable of West Midlands Police (CCWMP)	<p>We act for the Chief Constable of the West Midlands Police (CCWMP) and are instructed to make representations on local development documents in respect of securing policy reference in such documents to matters including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising the community need for securing safe environments with crime reduction made a priority; • Requiring developers to demonstrate how proposals address community safety and crime prevention in Design & Access Statements, or other relevant planning application documents; • Promoting a safe and secure entertainment, leisure and evening economy; • Ensuring the timely and effective engagement of the Police to ensure effective delivery of infrastructure projects required as a result of development growth with the recognition that the police are a social infrastructure delivery agency; • In appropriate cases, seeking financial contributions towards the additional expenditure burden placed on West Midlands Police as a consequence of development proposals and growth; • Ensuring the timely and effective engagement of the Police in the planning process in 	<p>Thank you for your detailed comments on behalf of the CCWMP.</p> <p>Specific reference will be made in the development 'design principle,' in Paragraph 4.3, second sentence to: 'New developments will be required to seek to design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where crime and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.'</p> <p>It is noted and agreed that the CCWMP request that the following wording be included as an additional sub-paragraph within the 'Design' section of the SPD:</p> <p>Your comments on heritage buildings are noted and the Theft of lead flashing, cast-iron down pipes and other historic artefacts, is acknowledged</p> <p>A new Heritage building Plan has been produced and the historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The SPD does not set new policy and any proposals to alter heritage assets will be considered on its merits against the relevant adopted BDP policies.</p> <p>As a statutory consultee the CCWMP and Police will continue to be fully involved and engaged on all development schemes through the formal planning application process with BCC transport and planning officers.</p> <p>It is noted and agreed that in amended Paragraph 6.4 The CCWMP and the Police are included within the list of bodies the City Council intend to work in partnership with, to ensure that essential infrastructure is provided.</p>	<p>New text:</p> <p>Paragraph 4.3, second sentence: New developments will be required to seek to design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where crime and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.</p> <p>New text:</p> <p>Paragraph 4.21: Measures will be sought to create and maintain environments that design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. The need to design out crime and ensure its continued maintenance in all new developments is a cornerstone to successful sustainable communities.</p> <p>The CCWMP and the Police are included within the list of bodies the City Council intend to work in partnership with, to ensure that essential infrastructure is provided.</p> <p>Partnership working</p> <p>6.4 There is a history of partnership working in Birmingham and the implementation process is anticipated to continue to be driven forward and co-ordinated through joint working between Birmingham City Council, West Midlands Combined Authority, Homes England, the Environment Agency, Transport for West Midlands, landowners, developers, local residents, business communities, the Police and Crime Commissioner for the West Midlands, service providers and other key organisations who have a stake in the future of the area.</p>

			Amended Text:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relation to matters likely to affect crime and fear of crime; and • Ensuring the timely and effective engagement of the Police in relation to Counter-Terrorism matters. For example, Counter Terrorism Security Advisors can give appropriate advice concerning Vehicle-Borne Devices (VBD) mitigation and the Crowded Place agenda (particularly in relation to shopping areas and the night-time economy). <p>Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 states, 'Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can, to prevent crime and disorder in its area'.</p> <p>The Chief Constable clearly has a statutory duty to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area and, of course, the Council is also statutorily required to consider crime and disorder and community safety in the exercise of its duties with the aim of achieving a reduction in crime.</p> <p>The CCWMP would welcome the opportunity to become actively involved in the more detailed development brief process in relation to residential, commercial, retail and leisure developments proposed for the area in addition to participating in the working group which will take forward a site wide delivery and infrastructure phasing plan to facilitate implementation and</p>	<p>The Rea Valley Delivery Plan will develop in line with the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP 2017) Policy TP27 'Sustainable Neighbourhoods.' New housing in Birmingham is expected to contribute to making sustainable places, whether it is a small infill site or the creation of a new residential neighbourhood, as is the case with the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.</p> <p>All new residential development will need to demonstrate that it is meeting the requirements of the policy and creating sustainable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>In line with BDP Policy TP47 'Developer Contributions,' development will be expected to provide, or contribute towards the provision of physical, social and green infrastructure to meet the needs associated with the development.</p>	<p>6.11 The costs of infrastructure will be met by developers and landowners, including the City Council from the value generated by the development. These are expected to be secured through Section 106 Planning Obligations and in the long term Community Infrastructure Levy where appropriate. The Delivery Plan will develop in line with the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP 2017) Policy TP27 'Sustainable Neighbourhoods.' New housing in Birmingham is expected to contribute to making sustainable places, whether it is a small infill site or the creation of a new residential neighbourhood, as is the case with the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. All new residential development will need to demonstrate that it is meeting the requirements of the policy and creating sustainable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>In line with BDP Policy TP47 'Developer Contributions,' development will be expected to provide, or contribute towards the provision of physical, social and green infrastructure to meet the needs associated with the development.</p>

	<p>delivery of the strategy once approved. The purpose of such engagement is to encourage developers to build to 'Secured by Design' standards and to ensure that issues of crime prevention and designing out crime are taken into account at the earliest opportunity. In addition, the engagement of the Police as key stakeholders, is to ensure delivery of the social infrastructure required to achieve the quality of development anticipated by the Draft SPD.</p> <p>The CCWMP comments on the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD can be summarised as follows:</p> <p>Whilst it is accepted that the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD makes reference to the need to promote development that is safe, the CCWMP considers that it is vital that the Council is made aware of the significance of this issue and the importance of appropriate crime prevention and safety policies being given prominence in the design process, together with any policing infrastructure arising from the development that might need to be addressed through developer provision or contributions.</p> <p>In summary, the CCWMP formally requests amendments to the Draft SPD as follows by the inclusion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific reference to the need for the proposed developments to meet 'Secured by Design' standards and for parking to meet NPCC (National Police Chiefs' Council) 'Park Mark' accreditation; and • A requirement for the Police to be consulted and engaged in further masterplan documents 	
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	<p>and at the pre-application and planning application stage of each of the distinctive neighbourhoods; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police infrastructure to be included as a 'key infrastructure requirement' for the proposed developments; • The Police being given the opportunity to engage with other stakeholders and the Council in respect of the comprehensive Delivery Plan; and • Specific reference to the need for any development not to have an adverse impact on the operational requirements of the Police Station at Bradford Street. <p>On the 12th July 2017, a letter from the Chief Planning Officer was published by the Department of Communities and Local Government to remind local planning authorities of the important role the planning system plays in ensuring appropriate measures are in place in relation to counter-terrorist and crime prevention security. It encourages, where appropriate, pre-application discussions between planning officers and security advisors, such as Counter Terrorism Security Advisors and Design Out Crime Officers, to ensure that authorities and applicants share an understanding right at the beginning of the design process, of the level of risk and the sort of measures available to mitigate the risk in a proportionate and well-designed manner.</p> <p>In addition to the need for reference to be made to the</p>	
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	<p>requirements in the NPPF and the PPG, the letter also states that reference should be made to the guidance 'protecting crowded places: design and technical issues'.</p> <p>The adopted BDP is supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and Site Delivery Plan which provides detail of the infrastructure necessary to enable growth to occur and delivery issues in relation to key proposals. The West Midlands Police are included in the IDP 2014, in the list of different forms of infrastructure provision and potential delivery partners.</p> <p>Section 2 of the IDP highlights City-wide infrastructure issues and under the heading 'Emergency Services' (pages 49-50), identifies West Midlands Police as a lead agency, referring to the impact of growth proposals on infrastructure requirements. This section of the IDP confirms that the BDP recognises the importance of emergency services, which <i>'represent a key form of social infrastructure and it needs to be ensured that such provision is sufficient to support population growth. The City Council will continue to engage with the emergency services in seeking to ensure that future infrastructure is delivered in the most appropriate locations'</i></p> <p>Further, the IDP provides (page 50) that Policy PG3 in the BDP refers to the need to create well designed and high quality new developments, which incorporate security and crime reduction measures that design out crime through carefully considered interventions. In the context of infrastructure provision, the IDP expressly states that these measures will need to be considered by applicants when preparing development proposals.</p>	
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	<p>Birmingham Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2019 (SA)</p> <p>The purpose of the SA is to assess future threats and trends that are likely to have an impact on community safety over the next year. The Community Safety Partnership approved three priorities for its new 3 year community strategy 2019-2022 which includes Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and the Community.</p> <p>The key findings of the SA disclose that Birmingham has a crime rate of 92,433 crimes per 1000 residents. West Midlands Force has a crime rate of 84.398. Birmingham is above the West Midlands average. For Most Similar Groups on iQuanta, the average crime rate is 123.252. Birmingham is below the Most Similar Group average.</p> <p>Birmingham remains the 'least' safest Borough/City within the West Midlands Force Area with the highest number of crimes per 1000 residents. Compared to the same period ending September 2017 Total Recorded Crime has increased by 8,116 crimes (8%). Data taken from the West Midlands Police Performance Portal shows increases in crime have been seen in burglary, public placed violence with injury, robbery, business crime, most serious violence, violence with injury, gun crime and knife crime.</p> <p>The CCWMP welcomes the initiative of Birmingham City Council to produce this document and commends the redevelopment aims for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. The CCWMP considers that in the context of working towards successful redevelopment of the Quarter and wider area, the Council should engage with and</p>		
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	<p>have regard to the input of key stakeholders, including the Police. The Police are also a landowner in the SPD area.</p> <p>The NPPF highlights security infrastructure as one of strategic importance in paragraph 20 (b). It is entirely appropriate therefore that issues of safety and security are integral to the design concepts in the forthcoming SPD for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Ensuring that appropriate crime prevention measures are both funded and put in place to ensure the maintenance of effective levels of crime prevention is extremely important.</p> <p>Clearly, success in this objective will contribute significantly to the achievement of many of the other objectives of the SPD, including supporting redevelopment, creating a family friendly environment, stimulating ongoing investment and mixed use development, improving connectivity and helping to improve the safety and wellbeing of the citizens of the area.</p> <p>The CCWMP supports the inclusion in the text of the Draft SPD to references for the need to create 'safe' and distinctive places. This includes express reference in the draft document to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Design' – Building design and layout- 'continuous active frontages will face onto existing and new streets and public spaces, generating activity and natural surveillance that promotes public safety'. (page 26); • 'Connectivity' – 'Enhanced safe cycle opportunities separated from vehicular traffic, connecting to the City's wider cycle network and public transport' (page 30); 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Distinctive Neighbourhoods’ – Highgate Park – ‘a future masterplan will deliver a well-connected place with public and private spaces that feel secure and attractive’ (page 42); <p>It is noted that the Draft SPD does not however, make specific reference to the need to achieve safe and accessible places so that crime and disorder and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion. Nor does it emphasise that public safety should be promoted, especially in public amenity areas. There is insufficient reference to the need to ensure that residents and visitors feel safe during an extended business/leisure day, to provide safe parking and to ensure safe movement in a safer environment.</p> <p>In terms of the ‘Development Principles’ (page 20), under the heading ‘Design’, the Draft SPD confirms that a ‘place making’ approach, focussed on delivering distinctive environments, putting the health and wellbeing of residents at its heart’ will be pursued for the Quarter’s buildings, streets and spaces. The Draft SPD however, fails to highlight the need to achieve safe places as one of the Development Principles. We draw attention to the fact that the Snow Hill Masterplan October 2015, includes (at page 20), the following reference to the need to design out crime:</p> <p>‘New developments will be required to seek to design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where crime and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.’</p> <p>The Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD should emphasise this</p>		
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	<p>important issue in a similar manner.</p> <p>Designing Out Crime</p> <p>The need for planning policies and strategies to seek to create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion is a strong message repeated in the NPPF in Chapter 8 ‘Promoting Healthy Communities’ and Chapter 12 ‘Achieving well-designed places’.</p> <p>It is therefore appropriate that the theme of community safety should be considered within all aspects of the Draft SPD. It should be a key component of the development principles as it is a matter of considerable concern to residential communities, to commercial areas and businesses, as well as, of course to achieving successful development and redevelopment enterprises.</p> <p>‘Designing Out Crime’ and ‘Secured by Design’ are the most sustainable and therefore the most cost-effective of all crime reduction interventions, with little or no evidence of displacement of crime and far more likely a ‘diffusion of benefits’ to surrounding areas. There have been at least six evaluations of the impact of Secured by Design and all have found greatly reduced crime levels.</p> <p>The CCWMP also requests that any new car parks, or retro-fitted/redevelopment of car parks are encouraged to achieve the National Police Chiefs’ Council (NPCC) ‘Park Mark’ award/accreditation. By achieving the Park Mark standard, the car parks must achieve a much higher standard of security which means that both crime and the fear of crime</p>	
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	<p>should be reduced. Car drivers using Park Mark car parks are able to leave their vehicles safe in the knowledge that they are considerably less likely to become a victim of crime. This policy would accord with the aims of the Framework.</p> <p>Accordingly, the CCWMP formally requests that the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD includes a requirement for the design of development to meet 'Secured by Design' standards. He also requests that the SPD includes a requirement for applicants to consult at both pre-application and planning application stage with the centrally based Design Out Crime Officers (DOCOs) who have extensive knowledge of security measures and 'Designing Out Crime'. In addition, the SPD should include a requirement that any new car parks or retro/fitted/redeveloped car parks meet the NPCC 'Park Mark' accreditation.</p> <p>This will ensure that the national and local plan objectives of designing out crime and designing-in crime prevention measures is achieved to the highest standard to reduce opportunities for crime, increase security, and protect the health and well-being of new neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Maintenance of Development</p> <p>The CCWMP requests that the issue of community safety and crime prevention are given greater prominence and consideration in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD. The CCWMP is concerned not only about the initial planning application and construction/development phases, but also about the need for effective long-term measures and management to be in place to ensure the continued sustainability of</p>		
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	<p>development schemes in the short, medium and long term.</p> <p>It is important that new developments should include a comprehensive maintenance programme to offer sustainability for buildings once they have been constructed, this might include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regular pruning and trimming of trees and bushes to encourage surveillance and prevent concealment (subject to the requirements arising from regulations in respect of trees in Conservation Areas or subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)); • The removal of graffiti and signs of vandalism (Broken Windows Theory - links disorder and incivility within a community to subsequent occurrences of serious crime); and • Regular litter and waste patrols. <p>The CCWMP has evidence that in many cases two or three years after large-scale developments are operational, there are signs of graffiti and damage due to a lack of effective maintenance. This can quickly lead to a spiral of decline/neglect if not rectified through a maintenance programme quickly and effectively. The CCWMP requests that the following wording be included as an additional sub-paragraph within the 'Design' section of the SPD:</p> <p>'Measures will be sought to create and maintain environments that design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where</p>	
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	<p>crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. The need to design out crime and ensure its continued maintenance in all new developments is a cornerstone to successful sustainable communities.'</p> <p>Historic Environment</p> <p>The Rea Valley Urban Quarter contains numerous statutorily listed buildings. The 'Distinctive Neighbourhoods' section of the Draft SPD (pages 34-44) makes reference to the importance of new development taking account of the distinctive character of the areas within the Quarter, including heritage assets. The section relating to the High Street frontage neighbourhood makes reference to 'historic buildings' on the opposite side of High Street. There are also heritage buildings in the Cheapside neighbourhood. The existence of the Grade II listed Regency villas on Moseley Road are to be retained and protected and the setting of the Grade II* 17th Century Stratford House will be enhanced.</p> <p>Theft of lead flashing, cast-iron down pipes and other historic artefacts, is a significant problem, particularly in Conservation Areas and for Listed Buildings. The CCWMP requests that a flexible approach be adopted in respect of replacement building materials lost or stolen from Listed structures or those within Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Instead of insisting in all cases on a like-for-like reinstatement of materials where they have been removed, consideration ought to be given to the use of alternative materials and/or artefacts which are less likely to be vulnerable to repeat theft. This approach would be a</p>	
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	<p>positive response aimed towards reducing heritage crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>The CCWMP recommends that wording should be introduced into the SPD that would enable a pragmatic approach to be adopted to the replacement of historic and traditional materials stolen. Rather than seeking 'like-for-like' replacement, use of 'alternative' products available on the market, such as those produced by Rain Guard, should be accepted as a suitable alternative in appropriate instances. Replacement of stolen goods effectively by 'replica' products which visually match items stolen (with signage to indicate that they have no value), would prevent repeat theft and mean that the building owner was not vulnerable to this crime again.</p> <p>The CCWMP therefore requests that the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD includes reference to the favourable consideration of the use of approved 'alternative' materials to replace building materials and artefacts stolen to reduce crime and the fear of crime. The following additional wording is requested:</p> <p>'In appropriate circumstances, favourable consideration will be given to the use of approved 'alternative' materials to replace building materials and artefacts relating to buildings of historic importance to reduce crime and the fear of crime'</p> <p>Leisure and Evening Economy</p> <p>The Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD confirms that the transformation of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will involve creating a series of 'Distinctive neighbourhoods', responding to their local character and setting to create a cohesive and integral part of City Centre (page 34). In terms of the design and layout</p>	
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	<p>of the High Street Frontage (page 36), reference is made to a mix of uses including restaurants and bars.</p> <p>The Draft SPD does not expressly indicate whether the development proposed in and around the Quarter will have implications for the evening economy. Given the mix, type and scale proposed, it is likely in our view that the facilities included in this area will need to consider these matters.</p> <p>The CCWMP considers that the general objectives of evening specific issues for any decision-maker include: ensuring a thriving, vibrant economy where people can feel safe, with reduced crime and a reduction in the fear of crime.</p> <p>The problems of the evening economy can include: if crime or the fear of crime increases, people will not feel safe, are unlikely to use the entertainment/night-time facilities, with the potential of an economic spiral of decline. This can result in the closure of bars, restaurants and shops, less people being attracted to the area, leading to the closure of more premises and companies going out of business.</p> <p>Issues for the Draft SPD to consider will include for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to and from the facilities (e.g., nearby public transport network, access to taxis and private-hire vehicles); • Safe and reasonably-priced parking facilities (well-lit, accessible car parks where people feel safe, with CCTV and good access control) meeting the standards set in the 	
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	<p>NPCC Park Mark accreditation scheme;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-run premises, with qualified/licensed door staff, who are able to deal with the conflict and problems associated with such premises, as well as presenting a welcoming ‘customer-service’ approach to people visiting the City and the premises concerned; • CCTV facilities within bars, clubs and restaurants; • Licensed premises and ‘change of use’ planning applications; • Hot food takeaways/late-night refreshment houses are often the flashpoint for violence after the pubs and clubs close; • Late opening off-licences and small retail stores (that sell alcohol) tend to be ‘honey pots’, i.e. areas where people tend to linger for longer than they would normally do so and attract increased levels of anti-social behaviour; • Position of Automated Teller Machines (ATM) both ‘hole in the wall’ and ‘stand-alone’. These are often situated in night time economy areas and can become ‘crime-generators’; • ATMs and ATM replenishments. Across the UK (and Midlands) there have been an increased number of physical attacks on ATMs, including the use of gas and ‘cash in transit’ robberies from cash vans; 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to attacks on ATMs, there is real concern where ‘Hole in the Wall’ ATMs are installed in retail premises, where an apartment or dwelling is above the shop. The CCWMP requests that the Design Out Crime Officer (DOCO) is consulted before any ATM is installed. <p>The CCWMP considers that it is prudent for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD to include reference to the evening economy and the particular issues that arise in relation to this issue within the ‘Design’ section as a sub-heading. The aim should be to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and potential disturbance to existing and proposed business people. The CCWMP requests the introduction of wording as follows:</p> <p>‘In order to have a successful evening economy it is important that a variety of facilities, appealing to a wide range of age and social groups are offered and that these are provided in such a way to ensure a safe, accessible and inclusive environment and that any anti-social behaviour is discouraged, for example through management, improved lighting and CCTV coverage where appropriate’.</p> <p>Connectivity The Draft SPD confirms (page 30), that the future success of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will depend on improving its permeability and legibility, whilst reconnecting it to its wider context. New and improved streets are proposed to strengthen the connectivity of the area both to the City core and to the wider area beyond</p>	
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	<p>the Middleway, with pedestrians and cyclists being given priority.</p> <p>The CCWMP seeks the introduction of wording in the Development Principles section of the SPD under the 'Connectivity' sub-heading (pages 30-32) to ensure consultation with the Police both at an early stage in the transport and connectivity improvement process and on an on-going basis. It is vital to ensure that any potential policing issues for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter area or in relation to specific sites subject to development proposals can be taken fully into consideration, for example, in respect of investment in any extended/improved public transport provision and networks.</p> <p>It is important that the CCWMP is consulted about transport routes, to ensure that crime and the fear of crime is minimised. For example, the siting of bus shelters is vitally important, as is the design, style and materials used. Passengers awaiting their bus should be able to feel safe and be visible. The siting of bus shelters is important to ensure that they are placed in the most appropriate locations for the local community (to stop people taking short cuts through poorly lit areas) and the shelter should be well-lit (so people feel safe while waiting for the bus during the hours of darkness).</p> <p>Cycle and pedestrian routes, including routes between transport hubs, are crucial to a vibrant, inclusive community, particularly where a large-scale development is being proposed.</p> <p>Ideally cycles should be stored away from public view in a lockable room or container. As most cycle storage facilities are</p>	
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	<p>external, it is important that they are located in view of habitable rooms, offices, dwellings or shops etc. The CCWMP also recommends that the cycle stand enables both wheels and the crossbar to a stand be locked rather than just the crossbar. Minimum requirements for such equipment include galvanised steel bar construction (minimum thickness 3mm) and a minimum foundation depth of 300mm with welded 'anchor bar'. The cycle stores should also be positioned so that they are illuminated at night and are monitored by CCTV. Cycle storage should ideally be provided by one of the NPCC Secured by Design approved suppliers.</p> <p>The CCWMP requests a strategy to meet the objectives of the NPPF to ensure that issues of safety and any impacts on policing as a result of proposals are addressed in respect of transport and connectivity. The following wording is suggested for the 'Connectivity' section of the Masterplan:</p> <p>'The CCWMP will be consulted about any transport and connectivity proposals to ensure that opportunities to improve safety, both on the transport system itself and in the surrounding environment, are identified and appropriate measures included to promote safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion'.</p> <p>Distinctive Neighbourhoods – Moseley Street</p> <p>The Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD confirms (page 44), that there is an opportunity for some high quality residential infill to expand the housing offer in this location. This area</p>	
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	<p>contains a mix of uses including community uses, with the operational police station at Bradford Street.</p> <p>Any proposed development in the vicinity of the police station needs to pay due regard to the inter-relationship between the proposed development and the operational requirements of the police station, particularly in relation to issues relating to noise, vehicle movements and overlooking. Any intensification of residential and/ or noise sensitive development in this area would require careful consideration in relation to its design and location. On behalf of the CCWMP, it is requested that WMP are actively engaged in any masterplan exercise, pre-application or application process relating to the Moseley Street neighbourhood so that the operation of the police station is not compromised.</p> <p>The SPD area does not sit in isolation from its immediate neighbours and other uses beyond the Quarter. The wider area in Birmingham beyond the area identified in the SPD contain some sites that generate or are potential targets for crime. It is important to ensure that any development proposals within the Quarter area do not have an adverse effect on the Police's ability to respond to calls for the police service's attendance.</p> <p>For these reasons it is important to ensure that the CCWMP is consulted upon all detailed proposals as and when they present themselves (for example at the masterplan stage and as planning applications come forward).</p> <p>Delivery The Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD acknowledges (page 48) that to deliver the vision, the</p>	
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	<p>adopted SPD will be supported by a comprehensive Delivery Plan which will focus on steps to implement the strategy, including social infrastructure. It is anticipated that a working group will be set up to identify funding streams and take forward a site-wide delivery and infrastructure phasing plan. It also acknowledges that developers will need to contribute towards the site-wide plan.</p> <p>Under the heading 'Partnership Working', the SPD confirms that the City Council and other key organisations who have a stake in the future of the area will work in partnership to ensure implementation of the vision set out in the SPD.</p> <p>Under the heading 'Social infrastructure' (page 48), the 'Delivery' section of the SPD acknowledges that the creation of a significant number of new homes in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will require investment to ensure that appropriate services are in place so that they become functioning and sustainable neighbourhoods. This will need to demonstrate how the proposals will complement existing facilities.</p> <p>Clear trigger points to provide this infrastructure will need to be made to ensure that essential services are provided. Reference is made to the fact that funding will support educational, health, digital and community facilities. There is however, no reference to the need to secure funding for emergency services in the context of social infrastructure, despite the acknowledgment in the IDP that this is necessary.</p> <p>The CCWMP formally requests that the Police are included within any list of bodies the City Council intend to work in partnership with, to ensure that</p>		
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	<p>essential infrastructure is provided. In this regard, we draw attention to the fact that The Snow Hill Masterplan October 2015 explicitly states that the delivery of the Masterplan proposals in that area will be progressed in close collaboration with various stakeholders, including '<i>the Police and Crime Commissioner for the West Midlands</i>'. This emphasis of the significance of partnership working with WMP should be explicitly referred to in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD.</p> <p>It is important to ensure that developers are aware of the significance attached to issues of crime and safety by Birmingham City Council and the need to maintain an appropriate level of social infrastructure as acknowledged by the BDP and the IDP. As the IDP recognises, it is imperative that new development is accompanied by the necessary infrastructure to support growth. Given the acceptance within the IDP that emergency services including the Police represent a key form of social infrastructure, it is essential in our view that such provision is sufficient to support population growth. This should be expressly acknowledged in the SPD.</p> <p>The Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD anticipates a significant scale of development designed to maximise the area's potential as a high quality mixed use neighbourhood with appropriate services and facilities for the local population. The infrastructure demands for the redevelopment in the area are likely to be significant. The associated implications for the future policing of this mixed-use neighbourhood must be included in the infrastructure requirements.</p>	
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	<p>As increases in local population and the number of households do not lead directly to an increase in funding from central government, it is imperative to secure S.106 contributions/CIL funding for infrastructure due to the direct link between the demand for policing services and changes in the physical environment arising from housing and economic growth, which have permanent impacts on policing.</p> <p>Securing contributions towards policing enables the same level of service to be provided to residents and visitors of new developments, without compromising the existing level of service for existing communities and frontline services. The consequence of no additional funding is that existing infrastructure will become stretched to breaking point, with the consequent adverse and severe impact on the quality of the service that WMP are able to deliver.</p> <p>To ensure that existing levels of service can be maintained for existing and future residents as the growth takes place, developer contributions through the mechanism of S.106 obligations or CIL for Police infrastructure identified by WMP, will be essential.</p> <p>Planning and Section 78 Appeal decisions have long recognised that the infrastructure requirements of the Police are eligible for consideration and can be allocated financial contributions through S.106 Obligations which accompany qualifying planning permissions for major development.</p> <p>Given the scale of development proposed at the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, the SPD should give greater detail in relation to</p>		
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	<p>the specifics of the type and extent of infrastructure required to ensure that the proposals are viable, deliverable and will provide safe and sustainable communities.</p> <p>We will be happy to provide full details of the likely financial implications in respect of Police infrastructure relating to development of the scale proposed in this location, if required. Please let us know if/when the Council would like this information to be provided.</p> <p>The CCWMP requests that the following wording is included as an additional sub-paragraph within the 'Delivery' section of the SPD under 'Social infrastructure':</p> <p>'Financial contributions will be sought on behalf of key stakeholders including the emergency services, to facilitate the delivery of safe communities. To ensure that existing levels of service can be maintained for existing and future residents and visitors as the proposed growth takes place, developer contributions through S.106 Obligations or CIL for infrastructure identified by WMP, will be required and should be taken into account throughout the application process'.</p> <p>The CCWMP has a statutory duty to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area and of course, the Council is statutorily required to consider crime and disorder and community safety in the exercise of its duties.</p> <p>Crime and community safety are planning considerations as the NPPF, NPPG and the adopted BDP accept. The NPPF identifies the need for decisions to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places, which are safe and</p>		
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	<p>accessible, so that crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine the quality of life. Adequate policing is fundamental to the concept of sustainable communities.</p> <p>Accordingly, the CCWMP considers that the theme of community safety and crime prevention should be given prominence in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD, as community safety, reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour are vitally important to the creation of cohesive, sustainable communities.</p> <p>It is imperative to the CCWMP that the Police's ability to continue to undertake their functions is fully taken into consideration in the planning process. It is suggested that in order to achieve the objectives and realise its strategy, the Draft SPD needs to consider in greater detail and explicitly refer to measures aimed at designing out crime.</p> <p>In the context of delivering the vision set out in the Draft SPD, the CCWMP considers that it is necessary that the SPD should explicitly refer to partnership working with WMP and that funding is secured to ensure that appropriate services are in place to support population growth, as set out in the IDP.</p> <p>The CCWMP formally requests that the suggested additions to the relevant sections of the SPD are made and that the relevant officers are invited to be involved in the planning process. Joint working in partnership with the Police will help to ensure a sustainable design for the development which meets the requirements of the NPPF.</p>		
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	<p>Our client would be grateful if you could take these representations into account when considering the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD.</p>		
Severn Trent Water	<p>We support your proposed water sensitive approach to address existing and potential future surface water problems in the area. In particular we encourage extensive use of suitably designed Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in both buildings (e.g. green roofs) and the landscape (e.g. swales, raingardens etc.) to manage surface water at source and to provide the additional benefits green infrastructure can bring to the local community.</p> <p>We would like to encourage surface water separation from the combined sewerage system wherever possible to help mitigate the risks of flooding and pollution, to provide capacity for new developments in the future and to manage surface water in a more sustainable way overall. This will be especially relevant to the eastern half of the proposed urban quarter where the drainage is fully combined.</p> <p>In terms of water efficiency of buildings we encourage imposing the expectation on developers that properties are built to the optional requirement in the Building Regulations of 110 litres of water per person per day.</p> <p>In terms of clean water supply and wastewater treatment capacity we do not foresee any issues at this point in time, however, given the rapid rate of change currently experienced across the city, we encourage the council and developers to keep us informed as plans progress.</p>	<p>Thank you for your extensive comments and strong support for the SPD vision.</p> <p>Severn Trent water are a key delivery partner for the catchment scale approach to managing flood risk within the Rea Catchment, and for the SPD delivery group. We will ensure that as the scheme progresses we have regular meeting to discuss the opportunities from the redevelopment.</p> <p>Birmingham LLFA require confirmation from the developer of agreement in relation to discharge rates and locations for surface water from proposed new developments. They support the delivery of the drainage hierarchy enshrined within Policy TP6 of the adopted BDP that only supports discharge of surface water to combined sewers when all other alternatives have been proven to be unviable, and only if there is an agreement in principle with STW.</p> <p>Birmingham LLFA require greenfield discharge rates from all new major development proposals in line with the requirements of TP6 of the adopted Birmingham plan. They promote the 1:1 year greenfield rate to be used rather than a staged approach or QBAR. BCC would welcome reference to this policy and the SPD in developer enquiry responses from STW.</p>	<p>Amended Text:</p> <p>6.8 The EA are working with partners to secure funding and this includes a collaborative approach with Birmingham City Council to ensure that the SPD supports the delivery of a business case for the River Rea Enhancements. This will provide a detailed assessment of the opportunities to sustainably manage water and maximise the enhancement of blue and green infrastructure to reduce the risk of surface water flooding, as well as providing net gains for biodiversity, amenity, health & wellbeing by supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change.</p>

	<p>There may be a risk of the development impacting downstream combined sewer overflow performance subject to proposed flow rates and connection point locations on site. We ask that the council and developers keep us informed as plans progress to enable a more detailed assessment of the impact.</p> <p>The re-naturalisation of the River Rea may require relocation of key assets and/ or alter existing river levels which could compromise the performance of the sewerage system. We ask to be consulted throughout the development of this work to adequately mitigate any associated risks.</p> <p>In addition to the comments above we have set out some general guidelines that we hope you will take into consideration.</p> <p>Position Statement</p> <p>As a water company we have an obligation to provide water supplies and sewage treatment capacity for future development. It is important for us to work collaboratively with Local Planning Authorities to provide relevant assessments of the impacts of future developments. For outline proposals we are able to provide general comments.</p> <p>Once detailed developments and site specific locations are confirmed by local councils, we are able to provide more specific comments and modelling of the network if required. For most developments we do not foresee any particular issues. Where we consider there may be an issue we would discuss in further detail with the Local Planning Authority. We will complete any necessary improvements to provide additional capacity once we have sufficient confidence that a</p>	
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	<p>development will go ahead. We do this to avoid making investments on speculative developments to minimise customer bills.</p> <p>Sewage Strategy</p> <p>Once detailed plans are available and we have modelled the additional capacity, in areas where sufficient capacity is not currently available and we have sufficient confidence that developments will be built, we will complete necessary improvements to provide the capacity. We will ensure that our assets have no adverse effect on the environment and that we provide appropriate levels of treatment at each of our sewage treatment works.</p> <p>Surface Water and Sewer Flooding</p> <p>We expect surface water to be managed in line with the Government's Water Strategy, Future Water. The strategy sets out a vision for more effective management of surface water to deal with the dual pressures of climate change and housing development. Surface water needs to be managed sustainably. For new developments we would not expect surface water to be conveyed to our foul or combined sewage system and, where practicable, we support the removal of surface water already connected to foul or combined sewer.</p> <p>We believe that greater emphasis needs to be paid to the consequences of extreme rainfall. In the past, even outside of the flood plain, some properties have been built in natural drainage paths. We request that developers providing sewers on new developments should safely accommodate floods which exceed the design capacity of the sewers.</p>	
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	<p>To encourage developers to consider sustainable drainage, Severn Trent currently offer a 100% discount on the sewerage infrastructure charge if there is no surface water connection and a 75% discount if there is a surface water connection via a sustainable drainage system.</p> <p>Water Quality</p> <p>Good quality river water and groundwater is vital for provision of good quality drinking water. We work closely with the Environment Agency and local farmers to ensure that water quality of supplies are not impacted by our or others operations. The Environment Agency's Source Protection Zone (SPZ) and Safe Guarding Zone policy should provide guidance on development. Any proposals should take into account the principles of the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan for the Severn River basin unit as prepared by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Water Supply</p> <p>When specific detail of planned development location and sizes are available a site specific assessment of the capacity of our water supply network could be made. Any assessment will involve carrying out a network analysis exercise to investigate any potential impacts.</p> <p>We would not anticipate capacity problems within the urban areas of our network, any issues can be addressed through reinforcing our network. However, the ability to support significant development in the rural areas is likely to have a greater impact and require greater reinforcement to accommodate greater demands.</p> <p>Water Efficiency</p>	
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	<p>Part G of Building Regulations specify that new homes must consume no more than 125 litres of water per person per day. We recommend that you consider taking an approach of installing specifically designed water efficient fittings in all areas of the property rather than focus on the overall consumption of the property. This should help to achieve a lower overall consumption than the maximum volume specified in the Building Regulations.</p> <p>We recommend that in all cases you consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single flush siphon toilet cistern and those with a flush volume of 4 litres. • Showers designed to operate efficiently and with a maximum flow rate of 8 litres per minute. • Hand wash basin taps with low flow rates of 4 litres or less. • Water butts for external use in properties with gardens. <p>To further encourage developers to act sustainably Severn Trent currently offer a 100% discount on the clean water infrastructure charge if properties are built so consumption per person is 110 litres per person per day or less.</p> <p>We hope this information has been useful to you and we look forward in hearing from you in the near future.</p>	
Conservative Group Response	<p>The Group welcomes the opportunity for investment in this part of the city but has some concerns over the length of time it will take before work begins along with the design quality proposed, we also believe that the council should be more ambitious in terms of green</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. The Green Infrastructure text has been strengthened along with Plan 6 'Wider Green and Blue Infrastructure Connections,' including clear reference to green and brown roofs.</p> <p>Your comments are noted on protecting the existing night time</p> <p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.25 A mix of active uses at ground floor will be appropriate on key routes such as High Street and Bradford Street, where a cluster of cafes, retail and commercial uses is already developing. The SPD will look to</p>

	<p>infrastructure within the development. We would in particular draw your attention to the following key points:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays to the Smithfield Development are having a knock on effect on how soon work here can start, this means that it is going to be several years before we start to see any actual work commencing. • We would wish to see plans developed in a way that protects the existing night time economy on the boundary of the zone. • Any retail development should be focussed on serving the new communities within the zone and not creating a further retail centre on the edge of the city, which is already spread thinly with a number of empty units in the city centre. • We welcome proposals to open up the River Rea to create a green corridor but believe the plans do not go far enough in creating green infrastructure and more should be done, for example, to increase the tree canopy and include living walls and garden roofs on apartment blocks. • Cycle ways should be directed along the river course, rather than the main arterial roads and continue up the course of the river into the 	<p>economy and the SPD has been strengthened to provide greater clarity and guidance on this. Please refer to Paragraphs 4.25, 4.27, 4.27 and 5.11, bullet point 8.</p> <p>The River Rea will be a new focus of activity, with the potential for cafes, bars, restaurants, and commercial units overlooking the attractive new green space, with apartments above.</p> <p>A new Heritage building Plan has been produced and the historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place.</p> <p>Paragraph 4. 18 encourages the retention of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past.</p> <p>Plan 8 ‘Building Heights,’ has also been amended to identify a range of heights appropriate within the Rea Valley Urban quarter boundary area. Family housing will be essential to create a sustainable residential community supported by appropriate social and physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Your comments are noted on the name Cheapside. Cheapside is a common street name which is in use throughout the country and although has strong associations with London, is by no means unique to that city. It derived from an Old English word meaning ‘market place’ and so is a positive connection to the commercial roots of this historical area.</p> <p>Whilst historically the name was applied to the street rather than a district, over recent decades it has come to refer to a wider area, roughly corresponding to the Bradford estate laid out in the late 1700s. This is evidenced, for instance, by the use of the name in ‘Cheapside industrial estate’. The area has also been referred to as Cheapside in Supplementary Planning Guidance</p>	<p>support the retention of live music venues and pubs in the Gay Village and Irish Quarter around Bradford Street given their importance to the community and culturally. A number of venues are currently under threat of closure but the adopted BDP recognises the importance of these venues as key destinations for creating a diverse offer in the city. Other uses such as hotels, leisure, community and commercial space should ideally be located alongside existing bars, late night music venues to enhance the general mix of uses and activity in the area.</p> <p>4.26 The introduction of the “agent of change” principle in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019 Para 182) provides protection for existing business, leisure, community and cultural facilities from proposed residential development. Where any new development is proposed that could be noise-sensitive, and it could be adversely affected by nearby sources of noise such as music venues, community and sports clubs, then the developer of the new use bears the responsibility of protecting both the existing business and the new development. In particular the City’s Development Management DPD policies on noise and amenity will be used to assess future residential planning application proposals impact on such existing uses.</p> <p>4.27 New noise generating development within the urban quarter, such as pubs, community and music venues proposed close to residential and other noise-sensitive development uses should put in place measures such as soundproofing to mitigate and manage any noise impacts for neighbouring residents and businesses.</p> <p>Amended Plan</p>
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	<p>suburbs, linking in with the canal network to create more segregated cycle routes that do not compromise on road space for other bus and car users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposals should future proof any future potential mass transit network additions. • The proposals should have far more significant levels of green infrastructure making the area a world leader. All of the taller buildings should have built in green infrastructure built in allowing the creation of garden balconies and an urban forests etc all the way up buildings. All tall canyon roads should have green walls and infrastructure built in. • There should be a strict design guide produce to reflect the historic buildings in the area such as Bradford Court, the Market Tavern and the Regency Villas on Mosely Street. We should look to ensure that wherever possible historic buildings are refurbished and retained, with new buildings made in keeping with them. Picture 1 from Godson Street London is a prime example of a huge mistake that will age quickly and looks unattractive, we should be aiming for much better for that and designing buildings that link the past as 	<p>such as the Council's 'Bullring and Markets Quarter planning and urban design framework' and research papers from the 1990s.</p>	Plan 6 – Wider Green and Blue Infrastructure Connections.
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	<p>well as standing the test of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tallest building should be kept alongside the Digbeth\Smithfield edge and not allowed to encroach in to the rest of the site. The rest of the site should contain more family housing than is currently proposed, rather than apartments. The predominance of apartments in Smithfield means it is even more important there are family houses here. • The layout lends itself to family town houses with small gardens but access to larger communal garden space through garden square housing. This would enable a gradual reduction in height from 6 storey close to city centre reducing to 3 storey in rest of area. The site should be mostly family housing not apartments as the Smithfield development already has significant apartments proposed. • The neighbourhood names need a rethink. 'Cheapside' in particular should be ditched; it copies London rather than being unique to Birmingham and does not reflect well on the area. The Moseley Street neighbourhood does not actually include Moseley St which seems bizarre 	
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	and unnecessarily confusing.		
John Craig	<p>I am writing to express my outrage at yet another proposed development in the heart of the Birmingham LGBTQ+ community.</p> <p>The council is now embarking on what appears to be a targeted extinction of the safe space the community needs and loves.</p> <p>The Sherlock Street proposal will undoubtedly result in the closure of a proud, well maintained and diverse venue that serves a huge proportion of the LGBTQ+</p> <p>Eden bar is a venue to provides safety, community and live entertainment. It is independent of the empire of venues owned by Mr Barton and stands out of the crowd.</p> <p>Eden is home to a number of community organisations that provide vital support to members of the community and who will likely find no other place to meet as the council continues to destroy the heart of our community.</p> <p>We are now actively threatened as our spaces shrink, land that once hosted pride is developed with more overpriced apartments which will be followed with noise complaints to ultimately close the remaining venues.</p> <p>Where do you propose the LGBTQ+ community goes once you are finished? How will you tackle a marginalised community having no safe spaces in favour of flats and retail space that many from the community will be unable to afford.</p>	<p>Birmingham's Gay Village has become well established within Southside over the last 20 years and it is acknowledged that it needs to be properly referenced in the SPD given the focus of the village around the lower parts of Hurst Street, Kent Street and Lower Essex Street. We are aware a number of venues are currently under threat of closure but as the properties are in private ownership, the City Council has limited powers to intervene.</p> <p>The Big City Plan (2010), was endorsed as a framework for the future development and regeneration of the city centre and refers specifically to the Gay Quarter forms an important part of Southside's regeneration. The adopted Birmingham Development Plan (2017) Policy TP25 'Tourism and Cultural Facilities,' recognises the importance of cultural facilities and venues as key destinations for creating a diverse offer in the City.' The introduction of the "agent of change" principle to national planning policy (NPPF 2019 Para 182) provides protection for existing LGBT+ business and community facilities from proposed residential development. Where any new development is proposed that could be noise-sensitive, and it could be adversely affected by nearby sources of noise such as music venues, community and sports clubs, then the developer of the new use bears the responsibility of protecting both the existing business and the new development.</p> <p>The emerging relevant Development Management DPD policies on noise and amenity will be updated to reflect the requirements of NPPF Para 182.'</p>	<p>Amended text:</p> <p>Paragraph 4.25: The SPD will look to support the retention of live music venues and pubs in the Gay Village and Irish Quarter around Bradford Street given their importance to the community and culturally. A number of venues are currently under threat of closure but the adopted BDP recognises the importance of these venues as key destinations for creating a diverse offer in the city. Other uses such as hotels, leisure, community and commercial space should ideally be located alongside existing bars, late night music venues to enhance the general mix of uses and activity in the area.</p> <p>Amended text:</p> <p>Paragraph 4.26: The introduction of the "agent of change" principle in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019 Para 182) provides protection for existing business, leisure, community and cultural facilities from proposed residential development. Where any new development is proposed that could be noise-sensitive, and it could be adversely affected by nearby sources of noise such as music venues, community and sports clubs, then the developer of the new use bears the responsibility of protecting both the existing business and the new development. In particular the City's Development Management DPD policies on noise and amenity will be used to assess future residential planning application proposals impact on such existing uses.</p> <p>Amended text:</p> <p>St David's Place Neighbourhood, Design and Layout Paragraph 5.11, bullet point 8: In particular on the Sherlock Street boundary, development should be designed to ensure that established noise - generating venues within the Gay Village remain viable and can continue</p>

	You plans will be opposed by a community used to fighting for its existence.		or grow without unreasonable restrictions being placed on them.
St Anne's Catholic Church, Alcester Street	<p>I wish to congratulate planners for the outline plans proposed, particularly with respect to improved environmental measures, increase in housing, public transport improvements and sympathetic linkages to the past, local landmarks...</p> <p>However, I also have some concerns:</p> <p>1. The time-scale for future development may lead to the demise of several notable buildings currently suffering from delays to previous abandoned plans where the area is now a wilderness and under-populated. Some businesses and community facilities are currently unviable, e.g. the White Swan is now closed; St Anne's Catholic Church is teetering at the brink... They need something in place to help them to survive into the future while new plans are being implemented.</p> <p>2. As a parishioner of St Anne's, serious maintenance problems have recently been brought to light - I believe that the fabric of the building has been undermined by adjacent foundation works (building on Bradford Street), which may commence again with new owners in place. Planning regulations should be enforced to protect existing buildings. Some sort of redress should be made to St Anne's for past damage done.</p> <p>Provision to secure the St Anne's church buildings into the future should also be made so that it can serve the community to be housed in the development</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and overall support for the SPD. The regeneration of the area and the new residential communities will provide new vibrancy and activity in the area which will hopefully support existing community facilities in the area and also see vacant premises brought back into use.</p> <p>St Anne's Catholic Church is identified on Plan 7 Historic Buildings as a heritage asset and is also an important community asset the SPD will look to protect and enhance.</p>	<p>Amended Text:</p> <p>Reflecting local character and protecting Heritage Assets</p> <p>4.18 The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city's historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.</p> <p>New Plan 7 -- Heritage Buildings</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p>

	<p>area, otherwise its very existence is in doubt.</p> <p>I hope you will look sympathetically into these issues and provide support needed to help realise the full potential of the plans proposed.</p>		
Highgate Community Support Limited	<p>On behalf of Highgate Community Support Limited I am pleased to submit feedback comments.</p> <p>Highgate Community Support Limited is a non-profitmaking company whose aim is to promote the health and wellbeing of people living in Highgate, Birmingham. We particularly focus on those who are hungry, children and young people, and those in the community who are lonely or not able to fully look after themselves. All our community support work is centred on Stanhope Hall Community Centre located in Highgate.</p> <p>We welcome the Rea Valley Urban Quarter development proposals and consider that the scheme has the potential to substantially improve both the physical infrastructure and the lives of those living in the area. However, such success will depend on the effort put into building social infrastructure as well as physical infrastructure. We applaud your focus to "create a sustainable neighbourhood which will stand the test of time" and your document highlights public spaces, green spaces, retail clusters, cafes, public art etc.</p> <p>We would also like to highlight the crucial need for community buildings, such as Stanhope Hall Community Centre, which provide a safe place for anyone (of whatever age) to go and participate in organised or individual activities. In a multi-</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments and support for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter vision.</p> <p>We acknowledge the vital work organisations like you do with local people as wellbeing hubs, and recognise the importance of social infrastructure being delivered to benefit the community.</p> <p>As part of the Highgate Park Neighbourhood regeneration, Paragraph 5.15, final sentence stated: 'The future development strategy in this 'area of change' will require further community engagement and potentially procuring an investment partner to ensure the neighbourhood is comprehensively developed in line with the SPD vision and principles.'</p> <p>Local people, communities and groups will have the opportunity to engage in this and ensure the appropriate social and physical infrastructure is provided.</p>	<p>New Text:</p> <p>Paragraph 5.15, final sentence: The future development strategy in this 'area of change' will require further community engagement and potentially procuring an investment partner to ensure the neighbourhood is comprehensively developed in line with the SPD vision and principles.</p>

	<p>cultural area such as Highgate the need for such “safe havens” is very important. The plan could involve the development of new community buildings (in areas where there are currently none) or the re-enforcing of existing community centres such as Stanhope Hall.</p> <p>The extent to which community centres (i.e. both buildings and services) are included in the plan will, in our view, be a key factor in building a sustainable social infrastructure. I notice that a working group will be set up to take forward a site-wide delivery and infrastructure phasing plan, and I would be most interested in hearing about the outputs of this group as and when they become available.</p>		
NHS Birmingham and Solihull CCG	<p>Climate change should be the main priority of this development. Little evidence of sustainable technologies. Same old cafes, shops and bars isn't enough.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>At the heart of the successful regeneration of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be the creation of an environment which is flood resilient, green, biodiverse, durable, energy efficient and adaptable to change. Tackling climate change applies across the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, where all development should be carbon neutral in its construction and operation, and resilient in the long term. Integrating low carbon, low emission and active transport needs at the earliest possible stage in the design process will support decarbonisation of transport, the largest emitting sector of greenhouse gas emissions in the UK.</p>	
Push Bikes and Bike West Midlands Network	<p>Images in the document do not have enough ethnic minorities. Although existing businesses are unattractive they do supply low skill labour. People of colour not engaged with. The document looks as though it is attempting to replace an existing community, with a new one.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comments. This consultation statement provides the details of all the communities and people that were consulted and involved with the SPD.</p> <p>After listening to businesses, communities and key stakeholders this SPD provides a planning framework for the area and continues</p>	

		the drive to secure the inclusive and sustainable growth of Birmingham.	
Sport England	Cycle routes should be dedicated and the park link should be prioritised.	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>The approach to movement and accessibility will support the city's vision for a sustainable, green, inclusive, go-anywhere network. Low carbon, low emission and active forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport will be prioritised. This will mean enhancing existing streets and connections, introducing new links and legible routes, and creating a consistent, safe and high quality public realm which is easy to understand and navigate. Access for private cars will be limited and a segmented approach to traffic routing will be supported to discourage through trips in the city centre.</p> <p>We welcome your support for the park link and as a SPD 'Big Move' the Park Link will become the City Centre's first Sustainable Urban Drainage (SuDS) street and a major pedestrian route linking Birmingham Smithfield to Highgate Park.</p>	
Council for British Archaeology, West Midlands	Archaeological works would be required in advance of the river works. With regard to retention of heritage buildings, the word "attractive" should be omitted.	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) to ensure local distinctiveness and provide a sense of place.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.18 acknowledges that existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture.</p>	<p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.18 Reflecting local character and protecting Heritage Assets</p> <p>The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic</p>

			<p>contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city's historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.</p>
West Midlands Campaign for Better Transport	Pavements would be more usable if cleared of clutter. Social infrastructure should be provided in the area. Needs to be delivered quickly.	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>Pedestrians and cyclists will have priority over vehicles within multiple streets of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, and this will be reflected in their design, with wide footways and segregated cycle routes provided where space allows. Routes and delivery will align with the Birmingham Cycling and Walking Strategy, which includes an infrastructure plan for a city-wide cycle route network and priority areas for walking improvements.</p> <p>Your comments are welcome on social infrastructure and the Delivery Chapter text on infrastructure planning has been updated.</p>	<p>Amended text:</p> <p>Infrastructure planning</p> <p>6.9 Infrastructure is an essential part of the plan making process. Planning policy recognises that in order to create sustainable communities it is not sufficient to provide housing and employment opportunities alone; we also need to ensure that development is supported by the necessary physical, social and green infrastructure.</p> <p>6.10 The City Council will be working with developers, house builders, public sector agencies, voluntary and community organisations, residents and businesses to bring forward developments and the supporting infrastructure. Infrastructure to be adopted by the City Council must be built to appropriate standards. Where infrastructure is not adopted by the City Council, the developer will need to demonstrate that City Council standards have been applied, it meets recognised quality standards, and it has long-term management and maintenance arrangements in place.</p>
Birmingham Friends of the Earth	Welcomes the vision. Must be strong on climate change. Tall buildings are not in keeping with heritage and character of area.	<p>Thank you for your comments and your support for the vision is welcome.</p> <p>Central to the area's future success will be the delivery of high quality infrastructure including a network of high quality public realm, green spaces and pedestrian routes. The</p>	<p>Amended Text:</p> <p>4.18 Reflecting local character and protecting Heritage Assets</p> <p>The historic environment contributes to local distinctiveness and provides a sense of place. The rich history of the Quarter should be reflected in the</p>

		<p>centrepiece of this network will be a reimagined River Rea.</p> <p>A new separate Heritage Plan has been produced for the final SPD to identify the heritage buildings/assets within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) to ensure local distinctiveness and provide a sense of place.</p>	<p>design of new development, retaining and enhancing what makes the area special and distinctive. This begins with retaining the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development reinforcing the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages (statutorily listed, locally listed and non-designated heritage assets) which provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new. These should be refurbished, given new uses and a new lease of life. The city's historic environment local list buildings document will be maintained and developed so it is a tool for planning decision-making. Plan 7 identifies the heritage buildings within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. Existing buildings which detract from the quality of the place should be replaced with high quality architecture fit for purpose and fit for the future.</p>
The Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and Black Country	Supports the vision. Could be stronger in terms of green infrastructure, climate change and sustainability.	<p>Thank you for your comments and your support for the vision is welcome.</p> <p>A network of integrated green space running through the Quarter is an essential component of the overall vision. This will connect the Smithfield neighbourhood park, the River Rea corridor, Moseley Street Park Link and Highgate Park. This will then link up to the wider green infrastructure network including St Luke's, Park Central and Calthorpe Park, connecting the city centre out to the city's suburbs to the south.</p>	<p>Amended text:</p> <p>Resilience</p> <p>4.2 The Rea Valley Urban Quarter aims to adopt a pioneering approach, embedding resilience into all aspects of its regeneration. The focus, through delivery of infrastructure and development, will be to create a sustainable neighbourhood which will stand the test of time. The Quarter will meet the necessary challenges faced by the climate emergency by being carbon neutral and adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Design</p> <p>4.3 The design of the Quarter's buildings streets and spaces, will take a 'place making' approach, focussed on delivering distinctive environments, putting the health and wellbeing of residents at its heart. New developments will be required to seek to design out crime and create safe and accessible environments where crime and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or</p>

			<p>community cohesion. The mix of uses throughout the Quarter will deliver a new sustainable residential community, supported by healthcare and education services, as well as local amenities and employment opportunities.</p>
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Appendix 3: A Rea Valley Draft SPD Example Consultation Email/Letter

Dear Sir/Madam,

Public Consultation on the Draft Supplementary Planning Document for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter

On 17th May 2019, Birmingham City Council has launched the public consultation for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The Southern Gateway has been renamed the ‘Rea Valley Urban Quarter,’ given the focus of the SPD on the transformation of the River Rea.

Employment and industrial uses are predominantly located within Cheapside and whilst there is some vacancy and dereliction the area supplies a broad range of important local businesses and employment opportunities. In recent years, there has been some incremental redevelopment of sites along Bradford Street which has introduced more residential development into the area.

For the purposes of understanding the potential impact of land use change in the study area the SPD will be supported by an assessment of existing employment sites, premises and uses. It is acknowledged that some existing activity will be displaced in the future, to manage this a strategy will be developed with businesses to look at support and assistance with future investment, moving to alternative premises and integration into future development as part of a mix of uses within the area.

This SPD will expand on the vision for the wider Southern Gateway set out in the Birmingham Development Plan (2017), provide an up-to-date framework and specifically:

- Introduce the area and explain the policy and development context;
- Outline the 'Big Moves', the delivery of which will secure the vision for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter;
- Establish the over-riding development principles which will be used to guide the future layout and design of new development – connectivity, resilience and design;
- Identify distinctive neighbourhoods within the urban quarter, within which different approaches will be taken to development, reflecting local history, character and communities; and
- Set out the broad approach to the delivery of development, partnerships and the future procurement process.

The Draft SPD is now subject to a public consultation and will run for 8 weeks. The City Council is encouraging people and organisations to submit their views as the adopted SPD will be used to assess planning applications in this area. You can get involved in the public consultation by:

- Heading to <https://www.birminghambeheard.org.uk/economy/rea-valley-spd/> where you can view the draft SPD, and submit your comments via the online survey.
- Visiting one of the following public drop-in sessions:

Date	Venue	Times
14 th June	Custard Factory	10:00 – 13:00
20 th June	Stanhope Wellbeing Centre	11:00 – 14:00
21 st June	Custard Factory	10:00 – 13:00
22 nd June	St Martins Youth Centre, Highgate	11.00 – 15:00
26 th June	St Martins Youth Centre, Highgate	10:00 – 14:00
27 th June	Stanhope Wellbeing Centre	11:00 – 14:00
29 th June	Eden Bar	14:30 – 17:30
5 th July	Custard Factory	10:00 – 13:00

Further events and meetings will be set up and publicised on the website throughout the consultation period.

- Viewing paper copies of the draft masterplan at the Library of Birmingham, and 1 Lancaster Circus Queensway.

You can also submit comments to CityCentreDevelopmentPlanning@birmingham.gov.uk, or Planning and Development, Birmingham City Council, 1 Lancaster Circus, Birmingham, B4 7DJ.

The public consultation on the draft masterplan closes on the **12th July 2019**. Following this, comments will be taken into consideration and the final document will be prepared. It is anticipated that the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD will be adopted by the end of the year as part of the City Council's planning framework.

Please contact me if you require any further information. I encourage you to share your views.

Yours faithfully



Tim Brown MRTPI | Principal Development Planning Officer | City Centre Team | Planning and Development

Call: 0121 675 0506 |

Online: CityCentreDevelopmentPlanning@birmingham.gov.uk | www.birmingham.gov.uk/planning
www.bigcityplan.org.uk |

Visit: 1 Lancaster Circus Queensway, Birmingham, B4 7DJ (for SatNav) | **Post:** Birmingham City Council, PO Box 28, B1 1TU |

Appendix 4: Rea Valley Draft SPD Birmingham City Council Website Page

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/1924/rea_valley_urban_quarter_consultation

1. Home
2. Planning and development
3. Planning strategies and policies
4. Rea Valley Urban Quarter Consultation

Rea Valley Urban Quarter Consultation

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will provide detailed policy and design guidance for the future transformation of the City Centre Urban Quarter.

The Quarter will see a series of mixed use neighbourhoods created, accommodating over 5,000 new homes and integrating innovative space for businesses to develop and grow. Central to the area's future success will be the

delivery of high quality infrastructure including a network of high quality public realm, green spaces and pedestrian routes.

The River Rea will be transformed into a green corridor providing an adaptable, resilient and ecologically rich environment. Together with a rejuvenated Highgate Park these two spaces will play a key role in achieving our overall aim for improved green infrastructure in the city centre.

The SPD outlines the overall vision and development principles that need to be applied to deliver an exciting and diverse location.

From 17 May 2019, we would like to hear your views on the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Appendix 5: Beheard Online Draft Rea Valley SPD Consultation

Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft Supplementary Planning Document June 2019

Overview

The Birmingham Development Plan (BDP) was adopted by the City Council in January 2017, and is part of the city's statutory planning framework, guiding decisions on development and regeneration. The wider Southern Gateway area is identified within the BDP as the largest 'Area of Transformation' within Birmingham City Centre, and includes Birmingham Smithfield and the area around the River Rea. This SPD will expand on the vision for the Southern Gateway set out in the BDP Policy GA1.2 'Growth and Wider Areas of Change,' and provide an up-to-date framework with specific guidance.

The Southern Gateway has been renamed the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, given the focus of the SPD on the transformation of the River Rea to create a unique waterside development. It is one of Birmingham's oldest neighbourhoods and comprises parts of Digbeth, Southside, Cheapside and Highgate

Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD

The purpose of this SPD is to set out a vision for a sustainable mixed-use neighbourhood, focused around the transformation of the River Rea corridor, offering a unique waterside development in the heart of the city centre.

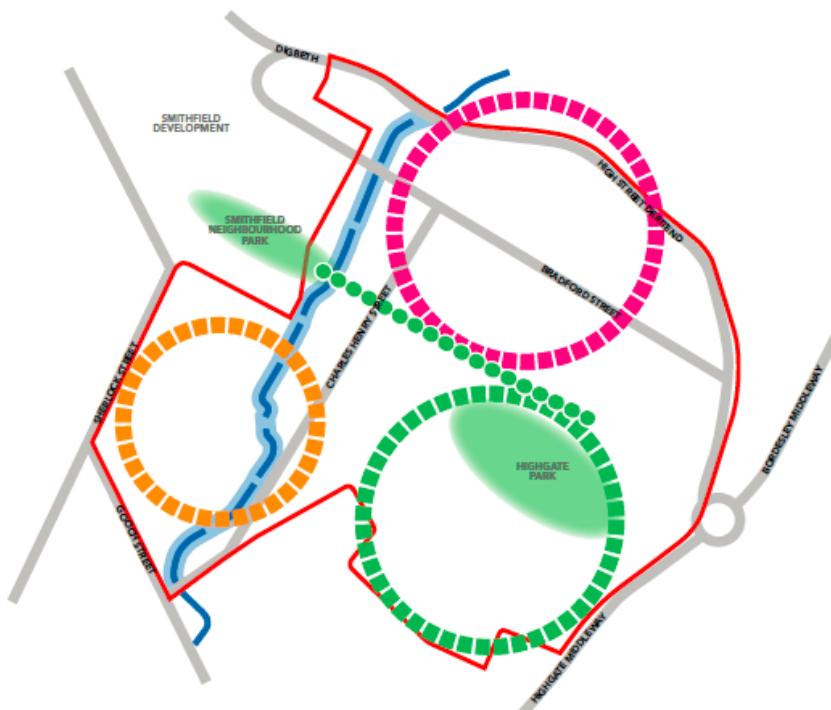
The SPD will specifically:

- Introduce the area and explain the policy and development context;
- Outline the 'Big Moves', the delivery of which will secure the vision for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter;
- Establish the over-riding development principles which will be used to guide the future layout and design of new development – connectivity, resilience and design;
- Identify distinctive neighbourhoods within the urban quarter, within which different approaches will be taken to development, reflecting local history, character and communities.
- Set out the broad approach to the delivery of development, partnerships and the future procurement process.

PLAN 3 BIG MOVES

Key

- Masterplan boundary
- River Rea corridor transformation
- ● Park Link
- Cheapside mixed use neighbourhood
- St Davids residential led neighbourhood
- Highgate Park neighbourhood



The document is available to view below, and your comments can be submitted to us via the online survey.

Why we are consulting

We are interested in your views on our vision and plans for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, and would particularly welcome suggestions and comments from residents and local businesses to help shape change in this important part of Birmingham city centre.

An online survey has been set up for people and organisations to provide their comments on the draft SPD (a copy is available to download below). People can also provide comments by email or post (**Planning & Development, Birmingham City Council, 1 Lancaster Circus, Birmingham, B4 7DJ**).

A number of public drop in sessions have been organised for people to attend, ask questions and provide their comments. Details for these sessions are set out below.

The draft SPD can also be viewed at Birmingham Central Library, B3 3AX and at 1 Lancaster Circus, Birmingham, B4 7DJ.

Meetings will also be held with key stakeholders throughout the consultation period.

Introduction

1 What is your name?

Name (Required)

2 What is your email address?

If you enter your email address then you will automatically receive an acknowledgement email when you submit your response.

Email (Required)

3 What is your organisation?

Rea Valley Urban Quarter Vision

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter will become a new dense mixed use urban neighbourhood which is a vibrant, well connected and sustainable place for people to live, work and spend leisure time. With the River Rea at its heart, a network of green routes and spaces will create a resilient environment, rich in biodiversity that promotes health and wellbeing of residents and visitors alike. A variety of new and innovative housing types will attract a truly diverse community which will benefit from a range of services and facilities. Across the Quarter, employment space will be planned for, and new and existing businesses supported.

The Vision for the Southern Gateway will be secured through the delivery of a series of Big Moves and underpinned by key development principles:

Transforming the River Rea into a unique public space

The River Rea will become one of the city's most distinctive natural spaces. A rich green and blue environment, it will be busy and attractive, overlooked by a range of uses such as cafes shops and bars. . For the first time in over a hundred years, locals and visitors will be able to see and experience the river flowing through their city centre.

Park Link

Forming part of a network of green routes and spaces, the Park Link will become a major pedestrian route linking Smithfield to Highgate Park.

St David's Place

A vibrant mixed use neighbourhood offering a mix of workspace and living in a high quality environment around along the transformed River Rea.

Cheapside

Important local employment uses will be integrated alongside new city centre living including a mix of apartments in new build development and converted industrial buildings.

Highgate Park Neighbourhood

Focussed around a transformed Highgate Park, the neighbourhood will become an attractive family housing area.

4 Do you have any comments on the Vision and Big Moves?

If you wish please provide comments below to expand your answer



Site-wide development principles will, alongside the Big Moves, be at the forefront of delivering the vision for Rea Valley Urban Quarter and creating a truly exemplar development and legacy for future generations.

- Connectivity
- Resilience
- Design

Connectivity

The approach to movement and accessibility will focus on promoting walking, cycling and public transport. This will mean enhancing existing streets and connections, introducing new links and legible routes, and creating a consistent and high quality public realm which is easy to understand and navigate.

A clear street hierarchy will be established, with key routes identified for vehicular traffic, with the other streets designed to facilitate access and servicing whilst discouraging rat running. New routes and connections will make it easier and more convenient to get around. Parking and servicing will not be allowed to dominate the environment.

New and improved streets will be complemented by a number of smaller, more intimate public spaces which create a consistent, high quality environment.

Pedestrians and cyclists will have priority within the streets of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, and this will be reflected in their design, with wide footways provided where space allows.

Moseley Street, the ‘Park Link’ between the proposed Smithfield Neighbourhood Park and Highgate Park will be given pedestrian priority, whilst the opening up of the River Rea will allow for the inclusion of enhanced, safe cycle opportunities separated from vehicular traffic, connecting to the city’s wider cycle network and public transport.

Existing bus services will be complemented by the extension of the Midland Metro, and introduction of Sprint bus services along the High Street and through the Smithfield development. Encouraging the use of public transport will help reduce traffic congestion and carbon dioxide emission as well as improvements in air quality.

5 Do you have any comments on this Development Principle?

If you wish please provide comments below to expand your answer.



Resilience

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter aims to adopt a pioneering approach, embedding sustainable design into all aspects of the development. This is essential to creating a resilient neighbourhood which will stand the test of time, and which can adapt to future economic social technological and environmental / climate change.

At the heart of the SPD is the need to address the current flood risk associated with the River Rea and its floodplain. Whilst this will require a whole catchment approach and a range of projects over a wider area, a major intervention to the Rea within the Rea Valley Urban Quarter is an essential part of this package.

The Rea will be broken out of its narrow channel, restored, realigned and allowed to flow naturally within a 35 metre wide blue and green corridor. Transforming the channel will involve creating a more sinuous course with a naturalised two stage profile to increase the river’s capacity, slow water flow and allowing it to store flood water. The design will also include a natural river bed, safe, accessible banks, riffles and

pools, native trees and riverside planting. The proposal also needs to provide suitable, sympathetically designed step free access to the river to ensure that it can be enjoyed by everyone. This will also allow maintenance and emergency works to be carried out safely.

A variety of sustainable urban drainage solutions will drastically reduce the run off from highways and buildings, reducing the risk of surface water flooding and protecting streets and spaces during intense storms.

A network of green space will run through the site, connecting the Smithfield neighbourhood park, the River Rea corridor, Moseley Street Park Link and Highgate Park. This will then link up to the wider green infrastructure network including St Luke's, Park Central and Calthorpe Park, connecting the city centre out to the city's suburbs to the south.

6 Do you have any comments on this Development Principle?

If you wish please provide comments below to expand your answer.



Design

The design of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, its buildings streets and spaces, will take a 'place making' approach, focussed on delivering distinctive environments, putting the health and wellbeing of residents at its heart.

The cornerstone of design in the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be to retain and enhance what makes the area special and distinctive from other parts of the city centre. This begins with retaining the area's traditional street grid, with the layout of new development following the scale and pattern of city blocks. There is also the opportunity to retain a number of attractive heritage buildings and frontages which reflect the rich history of the area and provide an authentic link to the past, creating a dynamic contrast between old and new.

New development should reflect local context and create a vibrant and safe environment with a strong sense of place. Factors which influence the design of new development include the relationship with retained buildings, existing urban character and scale, street hierarchy, and the need to create 'active frontages' overlooking

streets and public space. Architecture, detailing and materials will be of a high standard.

At the core of the transformation of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will be a new residential neighbourhood, supported by a mix of uses to create an attractive and appealing place to live. Varied housing types, sizes and tenures will attract a diverse balanced and vibrant community. A mix of active uses at ground floor will be appropriate in locations such as High Street, Bradford Street, and along the River Rea, where cafes, retail and commercial uses will be encouraged. The need for new community facilities such as a primary school and health centre will be assessed.

7 Do you have any comments on this Development Principle?

If you wish please provide comments below to expand your answer.



Distinctive Neighbourhoods

The transformation of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will involve creating an authentic piece of city, integrated into the existing city centre, but distinctive, with a strong sense of place. Each neighbourhood will have its distinctive character arising from the local context - the existing topography, natural features, street pattern, and heritage assets. When planning for change, aspects such as legibility, connectivity, scale, density and land use will need to be considered, as well as the need to secure high quality buildings, urban realm and public space. To support this design approach, indicative neighbourhood areas have been identified:

- High Street Frontage**

The High Street (Digbeth, Deritend and Bordesley High Streets), a historic road of medieval origin, defines the northern boundary of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, and presents the opportunity to create a vibrant street of city scale with a strong identity, characterised by landmark architecture,

high density city living, retail, restaurants, bars and a high quality public realm.

- **Cheapside**

Cheapside will become a mixed-use neighbourhood with an improved public realm creating a balanced community. Important local employment uses will be integrated alongside new city centre living including a mix of apartments in new build development and converted industrial buildings.

- **St David's Place**

St David's Place has the opportunity to become a unique waterside residential neighbourhood with the River Rea at its heart. The re-imagined river corridor will be a driver of large scale change, breathing new life into the area, creating a vibrant place with a distinctive identity. This neighbourhood will become a focus for family housing, with a diverse mix of housing types and a variety of appropriate ground floor uses to create a balanced community.

- **Highgate Park**

A comprehensive approach to development will unlock the opportunity in this area, with a re-planned layout delivering a well-connected place with public and private spaces that feel secure and attractive. New and remodelled housing will be provided as part of a mix of uses focused around a refurbished and extended Highgate Park. Varied housing types, sizes and tenures will attract a diverse demographic to create a balanced and sustainable urban family neighbourhood.

- **Moseley Street**

There is the opportunity for some high quality residential infill to expand the housing offer in this location. Bounded by the Ring Road, Moseley Street and Bradford Street, sensitively designed new development alongside fine historic buildings will create a desirable place to live which is well connected to Highgate and the city centre.

8 Do you have any comments on this approach and would you like to comment on a specific Distinctive Neighbourhood'?

If you wish please provide comments below to expand your answer.



Delivery

In order to achieve the quality of development and place that is required by the BDP and the SPD, a comprehensive approach to the site's planning, development, delivery and long term management and maintenance is needed.

A site-wide strategy will be developed with key partners, including all landowners and taking into account other matters to secure and co-ordinate infrastructure delivery. Developers will need to contribute towards the site-wide masterplan and individual schemes will need to demonstrate how they deliver the overall plan for the area including delivery of infrastructure. Further details will be included in the final SPD.

There is a history of partnership working in Birmingham and the implementation process is anticipated to continue to be driven forward and co-ordinated through joint working between BCC, WMCA, HE, EA, landowners, developers, local residents, business communities, service providers and other key organisations who have a stake in the future of the area.

Birmingham City Council has a pivotal role to play in this process, through:

- Development Management as the Local Planning Authority;
- Facilitating the implementation of the required infrastructure;
- Providing advice at feasibility/design stage;
- As a landowner and development partner;
- Utilising land assembly powers;
- Working closely with land owners, businesses and the local community; and
- Promoting investment opportunities.

9 Do you have any comments on this section?

If you wish please provide comments below to expand your answer.



10 Do you have any other comments on this SPD?

If you wish please provide comments below to expand your answer.



Appendix 6: Rea Valley Urban Quarter Draft SPD Launch Event Agenda

Stakeholder Launch Event – 17th May 2019

8.30 - Welcome – Dav Bansal

Glenn Howells Architects

8.35 - Opening Launch Remarks – Cllr Ian Ward

Birmingham City Council

8.40 - The Rea Valley Urban Quarter – Richard Cowell

Birmingham City Council

9.20 - The River Rea Flood Risk Measures & Partnership Approach – Marc Lidderth

Environment Agency

9.40 - Q & A

The Rea Valley Draft SPD consultation will be open for an eight-week period from the 17th of May – 12th of July.

Visit www.birmingham.gov.uk/RVUQ to find out when upcoming consultation events on the SPD are taking place, and give your views in the online consultation.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

PLANNING COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

HELD ON

THURSDAY, 4 JULY 2019 AT 1100 HOURS IN COMMITTEE

ROOMS 3 AND 4, COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM

PRESENT:-

Councillor Karen McCarthy in the Chair;

Councillors Bob Beauchamp, Maureen Cornish, Diane Donaldson, Mohammed Fazal, Peter Griffiths, Adam Higgs, Julie Johnson, Keith Linnecor, Zhor Malik, Saddak Miah, Gareth Moore, Lou Robson and Mike Ward.

Public Consultation on the Draft Supplementary Planning Document for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter

Tim Brown, Principal Development Planning Officer, City Centre Team, gave a presentation on the Draft Supplementary Planning Document for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.

Members commented and asked questions as follows:-

- There was a need to clean up and maintain the area and the river.
- Had discussions taken place regarding public transport?
- The need to ensure safety of children and prevent flytipping was important.
- Currently no one organisation or persons took responsibility for maintenance and cleaning the river.
- How did the quarter link in with Cannon Hill park?
- Would comments made at the meeting be included in the consultation?
- What was the mix of public/private ownership?

- There needed to be a good level of design with appropriate height of buildings.
- The role of the River Rea involvement in Birmingham's industrialisation needed to be acknowledged.
- Resident involvement in the design in relation to Highgate Park was important.
- Parking needs would have to be effectively addressed in Cheapside to retain on street parking.
- More houses should be provided.
- Concerns had been raised that the St David's Place would not be a true mixed use development and there would be too many residential units. This would impact up on the adjacent Gay Village particularly the Eden Bar which was to be surrounded by residential units and would be forced to close. There was concern that the Equality Impact Statement indicated that it was applicable for sexual orientation but the plans would impact on businesses in the Gay Village
- Would the flow of the river Rea to put water in the swales?
- The edges to the river should be opened up.
- How was contamination of the river upstream going to be tackled?
- The design of buildings should carefully considered to allow balconies not to be in the shade.
- Cycle route should be considered to encourage reduction in car use.
- The archaeology of the area was important and should be recorded particularly where building were to be lost.
- It was noted that Highgate Park would be 150 years old in 2026 and that should be celebrated.

The Principal Development Planning Officer responded appropriately.

7016

RESOLVED:- That the report be noted.

Appendix 8: Eden Bar Consultation Event Key Issues Raised

At the Eden Bar Consultation Event notes were taken of the discussions and the comments received were analysed and where appropriate incorporated into the amended document. The key issues raised at the event were:

- Why is there no reference to the Gay Village in the document or the LGBT+ community in the Equalities Analysis?
- The document needs more reference to the surrounding context generally, and how the SPD area links in with the surrounding context – not just the Gay Village.
- Lack of understanding of the local and national significance of Eden Bar, it holds community and niche events and is a safe space.
- Consideration required on the impact of new residential and hotel development on the existence and safety of existing LGBT+ community.
- Consideration required regarding the protection of cultural assets and venues in the gay village. How can we protect these spaces? Is this a pre cursor for future development?
- What is the noise complaints procedure? Can we investigate what noise complaints have been made on precedent schemes? Has this resulted in the closing down of venues locally and nationally?
- Consideration of a plan for the wider area, what form could this take? Gay Village SPD or neighbourhood plan?
- More information required on social infrastructure – development for the community?
- Not enough green space – river channel is too narrow and looks like more a pedestrian route and would be unsuitable for activities that you would usually do in a park, sports etc.
- Potential for green events space surrounding Eden Bar. This could also be used for major events such as Pride etc.
- More consideration and information required regarding micro-greening. Can more be done to ensure development reduces carbon footprint, solar roofs, use local energy grid rather than mains, etc.
- Concerns over the location of a potential public transport interchange outside Eden bar.

Appendix 9: Press Articles on the Draft Rea Valley SPD Consultation

<https://www.birminghamupdates.com/council-launches-consultation-on-ambitious-plans-to-transform-73-hectares-of-birmingham-city-centre/>

Home Birmingham City Council launches consultation on ambitious plans to transform 73 hectares of Birmingham City Centre known as the Rea Valley Urban Quarter.

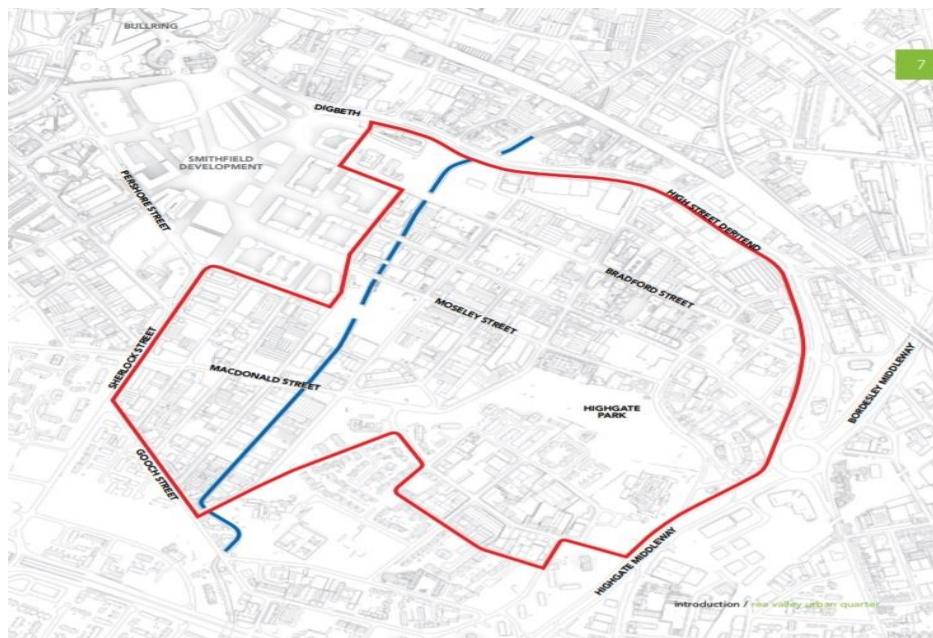
Council launches consultation on ambitious plans to transform 73 hectares of Birmingham City Centre

By

Kyle Moore

-
20th May 2019

Accommodating over 5,000 new homes the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will provide affordable and private housing, attracting families to the city centre supported by a range of community facilities and employment space. Expanding out from the Birmingham Smithfield development the area will focus on a reimagined River Rea as a green corridor that enhances its water management role and delivers significant biodiversity benefits.



As part of the plans, Highgate Park will be rejuvenated and will become part of a green network to help reconnect the park to the wider city centre. In total over 5 hectares of new and improved high-quality multifunctional public space will be created along with a multitude of pocket parks and green roofscapes.

The creation of new homes in the area will also see the development of employment space to support business growth and job creation.



Illustrative image showing the naturalisation of a section of the River Rea

Cllr Ian Ward, Leader of Birmingham City Council, said: “*This announcement for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter demonstrates Birmingham’s continued ambition to transform the city, delivering new homes and improved employment opportunities. The announcement of Lendlease as our preferred development partner for the Birmingham Smithfield development has provided a catalyst to bring forward plans for the wider area and deliver the next phase of the Big City Plan.*

“*These exciting plans will create a vibrant, mixed use neighbourhood with a network of green spaces and routes at its heart providing high quality environments for current and future residents along with ecological benefits.*”

Following the success of Birmingham Smithfield, the Rea Valley Urban Quarter will help complete the delivery of the largest area of transformation within the city centre. The city council has produced a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for the area which sets out plans for major improvements to the area’s infrastructure alongside guidance for future development and investment.

Public consultation on the SPD starts today and will run for 8 weeks. To take part visit
<https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/rvuq>

[HTTPS://WWW.INSIDERMEDIA.COM/NEWS/MIDLANDS/CONSULTATION-STARTS-FOR-5000-HOMES-PLANS](https://www.insidermedia.com/news/midlands/consultation-starts-for-5000-homes-plans)

CONSULTATION STARTS FOR 5,000 HOMES PLANS

20 May 2019 Midlands Property Jon Robinson



A consultation has been launched into plans to transform 180 acres of Birmingham city centre. More than 5,000 new homes have been earmarked for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter, under new proposals published by Birmingham City Council for the next phase of its Big City Plan.

Highgate Park would be rejuvenated and reconnected to the wider city centre while more than 12 acres of new and improved multifunctional public space will be created along with pocket parks and green roofscapes.

The delivery of new homes will be matched by the provision of employment space to support business growth and job creation. Plans for the area will include opportunities to integrate businesses with new development and support improved accommodation or relocation.

Council leader Cllr Ian Ward said: "This announcement for the Rea Valley Urban Quarter demonstrates Birmingham's continued ambition to transform the city, delivering new homes and improved employment opportunities

"The announcement of Lendlease as our preferred development partner for the Birmingham Smithfield development has provided a catalyst to bring forward plans for the wider area and deliver the next phase of the Big City Plan.

"These exciting plans will create a vibrant, mixed use neighbourhood with a network of green spaces and routes at its heart providing high quality environments for current and future residents along with ecological benefits."

Following consultation the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD will be updated and then presented to the council's cabinet for adoption.

<https://www.midlandszone.co.uk/news/save-the-gay-village-popular-venues-future-under-threat-from-developers/18856>

MIDLANDS
ZONE

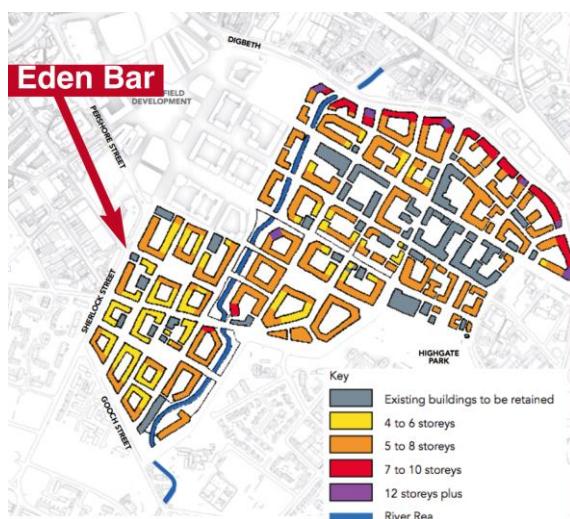
Save the Gay Village - Venue under threat from developers



Posted on 30 May 2019

A new planning draft has been released which shows Birmingham gay village venue Eden Bar surrounded by new apartments.

To submit your views, go to: <https://www.birminghambeheard.org.uk/economy/reavalley-spd/consultation/intro/>



Some of the apartments will be 12 storeys plus

The plans are part of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter Masterplan, which will see a series of mixed-use neighbourhoods, accommodating over 5,000 new homes, being created. The scheme has not yet been approved, and the city council is seeking consultation with the general public over the next few weeks.



Eden's owners, Garry Prentice and Cal Eden, are concerned that new developments to either side and the rear of the venue would bring complaints from residents about noise levels. This could then lead to the popular bar not having its lease renewed.

Eden is one of Birmingham gay village's busiest and most popular bars. Calling for support from the LGBT community and speaking about the threat, Garry Prentice said: "The gay village is very important to a lot of people - it's a safe place where they can be themselves without looking over their shoulder, and Eden is a vital part of it. "We need everyone to urgently lodge their concerns within the consultation period, which closes on 12 July, and help us try and protect Eden within this development."

Commenting on the development, Birmingham Pride Director Lawrence Barton commented: "I will personally be supporting Eden's efforts to protect itself in the face of this latest residential development announcement. I would ask the whole community to get behind Garry and Cal in the same way they supported The Nightingale Club's battle and send your objections in immediately. We have to come together and ensure that any residential developments that are proposed within Southside are condition to sufficiently robust sound-proofing to mitigate the risk of future noise complaints that will hinder the vibrant night time economy. The LGBTQ community and its allies have to protect our community's interests. We have been present in Southside for over 26 years, and many thousands of people need the safe haven that the gay scene provides within Birmingham city centre."



**Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Draft Rea Valley
Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document**

SEA Screening Opinion Report

Update August 2019

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This screening report has been produced to consider whether the Draft Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) prepared by Birmingham City Council should be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive) and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations).
- 1.2 Birmingham City Council (BCC) as a Responsible Authority under the Directive and the associate Regulations must carry out a screening process to determine whether plans or programmes are likely to have significant environmental effects, and hence whether SEA is required under the Directive.

2. The requirement for Strategic Environment Assessment

- 2.1 Strategic Environment Assessment is a requirement of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC. This Directive sets out the specific types of plans and programmes to which it applies, with Article 3(2) specifying that SEA is mandatory for plans and programmes which are prepared for town and country planning or land use and those which set the framework for future development consent. This was transposed into English Law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations).
- 2.2 Detailed guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication 'A practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM, 2005) and Paragraph 11-008 of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which states that '*Supplementary planning documents do not require a sustainability appraisal but may in exceptional circumstances require a strategic environment if they are likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been assessed during the preparation of the Local Plan*'.
- 2.3 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a separate requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. SA considers the social, environmental and economic impacts of a plan. The Act and the associated Regulations set out the requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisal on all Development Plan Documents. Development Plan Documents are planning policy documents which set policies for the use of land or allocate sites for development.
- 2.4 Following the 2008 Planning Act, Sustainability Appraisal is no longer required to be carried out for SPD's, as they purely provide further detail on policies in an adopted development plan. They must therefore be consistent with adopted Development Plan Documents which will themselves have been the subject of Sustainability Appraisal.

3. The Rea Valley Masterplan SPD: Context

3.1 The Draft Rea Valley SPD sets out further detail on existing policies contained within the adopted Birmingham Development Plan 2031 (BDP) which is the City's statutory planning framework guiding decisions on all development and regeneration activity to 2031. The BDP sets out how and where new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure will be delivered and the type of places and environments that will be created.

3.2 The Draft SPD sets out a vision for a sustainable residential neighbourhood, focused around an improved River Rea corridor, offering a unique waterside development in the heart of the city centre. It will be supported by a range of infrastructure and services, employment opportunities, enhanced public space, green infrastructure, and improved connections to Highgate. The Rea Valley SPD specifically:

- Introduces the area and explains the policy and development context;
- Outlines the 'big moves', the delivery of which will secure the vision for the Southern Gateway;
- Establishes the over-riding development principles which will be used to guide the future layout and design of new development – connectivity, resilience and place; and
- Sets out the approach to the delivery of development, partnerships and the procurement process.

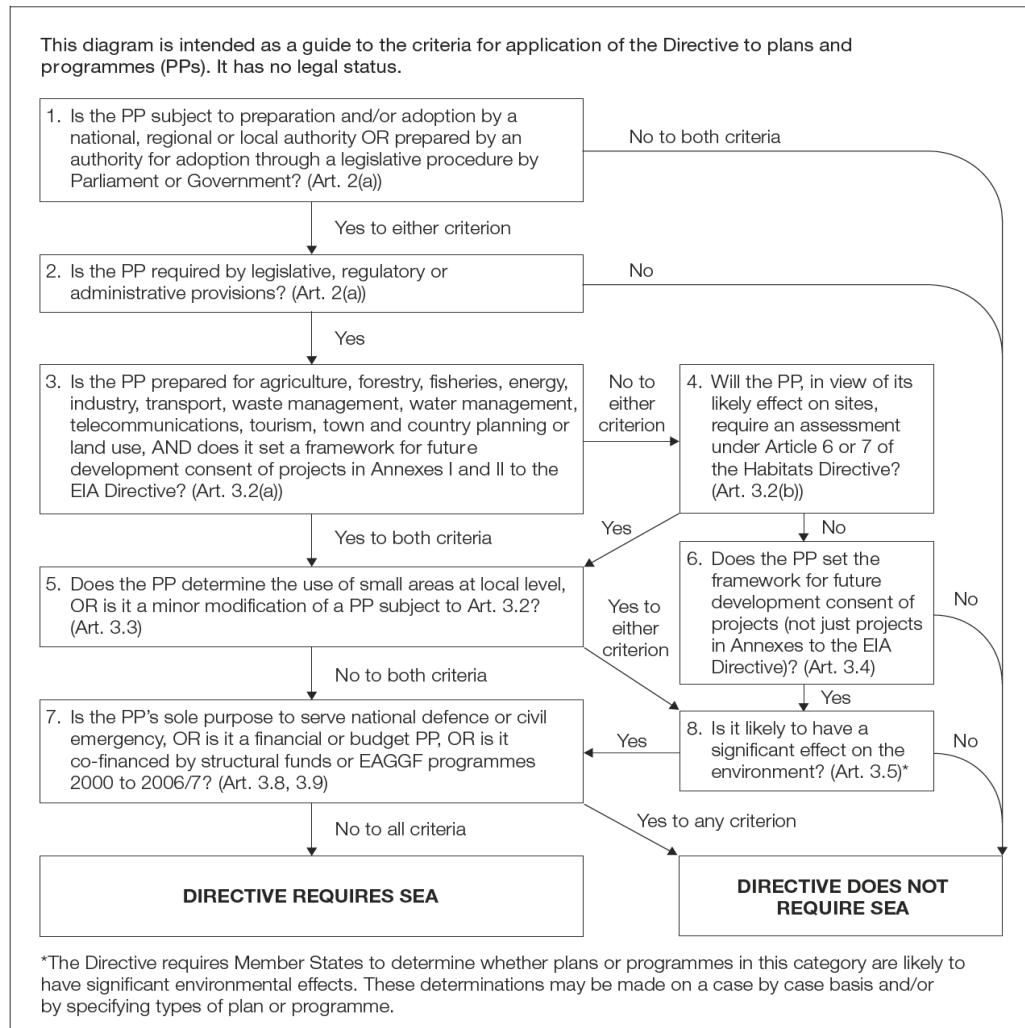
3.3 The SPD is not intended to be a rigid, land use zoning plan and there needs to be flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances to deliver anticipated growth. The Rea Valley SPD sets out how the area should evolve over the next 10 years in terms of land use patterns. The transformation of the area will involve creating an authentic piece of city, integrated into the existing city centre, but distinctive, with a strong sense of place.

4. The Screening Process

4.1 The process for determining whether or not an SEA is required is called screening. In order to screen, it is necessary to determine if a plan will have significant environmental effects using the criteria set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule I of the SEA Regulations.

4.2 The diagram below illustrates where the directive applies and can be used to ascertain whether a full SEA is required for a plan or programme. It is taken from the 2005 ODPM document: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

Figure 2: Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes



4.3 Table 1 below sets out the eight questions detailed in the diagram above and provides responses with regards to the Draft SPD.

Table 1: Establishing the need for SEA

Stage	Yes/No	Reason
1. Is the PP (plan or programme) subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	The SPD is being produced by Birmingham City Council and is identified in the Local Development Scheme.
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 allows SPD's to contain policy, but it must be justified and must not conflict with the adopted development plan (Reg 8(3)). SPD policy cannot

		<p>supersede development plan policy and is merely a material consideration.</p> <p>The SPD once adopted would become a material consideration and will provide locally specific guidance to support BDP policy GA1.2 Growth and Wider Areas of Change.</p>
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	No	<p>The SPD is a ‘daughter’ document of the adopted Birmingham Plan 2031 which sets the planning framework for development.</p> <p>It sets guidance to aid the preparation of projects under Annex II of the EIA Directive. Whist the SPD is a material consideration to the granting of development consent, rather than directly setting the ‘framework’ through the introduction of new policies, it sets out a series of requirements for development to adhere to.</p>
4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	No	<p>The SPD is not anticipated to have a detrimental impact on any European sites; therefore a HRA of the SPD would not be required.</p>
5. Does the PP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)	Yes	<p>The SPD is being developed to support the delivery of the BDP at a local level within the Rea Valley boundary. The SPD will set out development principles to encourage appropriate land use change and integration of infrastructure.</p>
6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Yes	<p>The SPD will be used to determine planning applications and will aim to ensure that development is of a high quality and contributes to delivering Policy GA1.2 Growth and Wider Areas of Change in the BDP. The SPD will need to comply with the existing BDP policies relating to sustainability and the environment, as well as the NPPF.</p>

		The BDP policies have been subject to SA incorporating SEA throughout its preparation.
7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	No	N/A
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	Yes	See sections 5 & 6.

5. SEA Screening of Likely Significant Effect

5.1 Table 2 sets out the assessment against the SEA criteria for the Draft Rea Valley SPD to determine whether it will have a significant effect on the environment. This provides the reasoning behind the conclusions drawn in Question 8 in Table 1 above and Section of this Report. The criteria against which the screening is carried out are taken directly from Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004).

Criteria (from Annex II of SEA Directive and Schedule I of Regulations)	Response
The characteristics of plans and programmes	
a. The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.	The SPD will summarise the opportunities to manage constraints including flood risk, as well as support the delivery of new green and blue infrastructure including an enhanced River Rea, new homes, employment sites and transport infrastructure. The SPD will ensure that a holistic approach to design is taken to deliver multiple outcomes to deliver the BDP.
Is there a significant effect?	Yes, a positive impact on the delivery of environmental infrastructure
b. The degree to which the plans or programme influences other plan and programmes including those in a hierarchy.	The SPD adds detail to existing strategic planning policies set out

Is there a significant effect?	<p>in the BDP. It doesn't create new policies.</p> <p>No.</p>
c. The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.	<p>The Rea Valley SPD will set out a vision for a sustainable residential neighbourhood, focused around an improved River Rea corridor, offering a unique waterside development in the heart of the city centre. It will be supported by a range of infrastructure and services, employment opportunities, enhanced public space, green infrastructure, and improved connections to Highgate.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>Yes, a positive impact on the delivery of environmental infrastructure.</p>
d. Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluvial Flood Risk, • Surface water flooding, inadequate SuDS • Structurally failing channel of the River Rea (heavily modified) • Land contamination – through previous industrial uses • Water pollution / water quality due to inadequate waste water infrastructure e.g. combined sewer overflows • Fragmentation of existing green infrastructure • Pollution from regulated industries within the gateway area
Is there a significant effect?	<p>Yes, the SPD will support significant enhancement of the environment by creating guidance to address constraints to regeneration.</p>
e. The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).	<p>The SPD will support the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC) which was made law in England and Wales in 2003. The main purpose of the WFD is to establish a framework for the</p>

	<p>protection and sustainable use of the water environment; its objectives include the prevention of deterioration in ecological status.</p> <p>The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 transposed the European Floods Directive into law in England and Wales in 2009. The floods directive sets out requirements to manage flood risk from all sources in order to reduce the consequence of flooding on human health, economic activity and the environment.</p> <p>Air Quality Clean Air for Europe Directive (2008/50/EC) In order to protect human health and the environment it is particularly important to combat emissions and pollutants at source. Therefore it advocates that air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>Yes, positive – these regulations will be scrutinised by the Environment Agency through EIA as a statutory consultee for planning applications, and through their environmental permitting regime.</p> <p>The proximity of new residential development close to the city centre and the delivery of new cycling and pedestrian routes will support the objectives of the emerging Birmingham Clean Air Zone, reducing pollution through sustainable co-location of developments.</p>
Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected	
a. the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.	<p>The SPD will support positive environmental benefits, many of which will be irreversible, but delivered to meet EU legislation as demonstrated by the BDP SEA.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>Yes, positive as they will be in accordance with EU Directives.</p>
b. the cumulative nature of the effects.	

	<p>The SPD supports a whole catchment approach to managing flood risk from fluvial sources, as well as the improvement and enhancement of green and blue infrastructure, and creation of new public open space with linkages to the wider city.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>Yes, positive.</p>
c. the trans-boundary nature of the effects.	<p>The SPD is not expected to give rise to any significant transboundary environmental effects.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>No.</p>
d. the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents).	<p>The delivery of new green and blue infrastructure, public open space, cycle and pedestrian routes will have a positive impact on human health, through the promotion of outdoor activities, reduction in reliance on vehicles and through urban cooling / climate change adaptation.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>Yes, positive.</p>
e. the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).	<p>This SPD will cover the Rea Valley Masterplan boundary, potentially delivering up to 6,000 homes on brownfield land within the City Centre. It will be used in the determination of planning applications within this area.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>The SPD will have a positive effect on the environment.</p>
f. the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; ii. exceeded environmental quality standards; or limit values; iii. intensive land-use. 	<p>The SPD is not anticipated to adversely affect any special natural characteristics or cultural heritage. Nor would the SPD be expected to lead the exceedance of environmental standards or promote intensive land use.</p>
Is there a significant effect?	<p>No.</p>
	<p>The SPD will not have any adverse effect on areas with national,</p>

<p>g. the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.</p>	<p>community or international protection.</p> <p>No.</p>
<p>Is there a significant effect?</p>	

6. Determination of Significant Effects

6.1 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

The Rea Valley Urban Quarter boundary doesn't have any recorded protected species within the SPD area. The River Rea flows within a heavily modified channel which is brick lined and offers limited opportunities for vertebrate and invertebrate habitation. Apart from Highgate park to the south west of the area there is no other green public open space.

6.2 The SPD supports the delivery of blue and green infrastructure that will have a positive impact upon improving biodiversity through the creation of new habitat and through the enhancement and naturalisation of the River Rea and new public open spaces.

6.3 Population and Human Health

The SPD supports measures within new development that would be anticipated to be beneficial to the mental and physical health and wellbeing of residents, in particular the requirements to improve and expand the provision of open space, protecting air quality and creating inclusive communities by supporting new pedestrian and cycle routes.

6.4 Soil, Water and Air

The SPD focuses on the regeneration of sites that are likely to have contaminative industrial uses in the past. Over time the contamination is likely to be impacting upon groundwater and consequently water quality with the River Rea. As part of development proposals developers will be required to remediate land to ensure that controlled waters are protected from pollution as a result of previous contamination or through the new development on site.

6.5 The Rea Valley Urban Quarter has a large area of flood risk associated with the River Rea, and the SPD sets out a vision for how flood risk mitigation can be provided to support new development and support the enhancement of the River Rea, through the creation of green infrastructure to safely manage flood water during storm events.

6.6 The SPD highlights the importance of the incorporation of SuDS within new development both to support a reduction in surface water flooding, but also to improve water quality and to create new biodiversity habitat.

6.7 The location of a new community within close proximity of the City Centre, new transport infrastructure including HS2 and supporting new green and blue infrastructure, public open space, cycle and pedestrian routes will have a positive impact on air quality through a reduction in the reliance of private transport such as car

ownership and use. This SPD supports the emerging Clean Air Zone within Birmingham which will ensure improvements to air quality.

6.8 Climatic Factors

The SPD supports the BDPs requirements for new development to reduce Birmingham's contribution towards the causes of climate change. This includes the retention and enhancement of vegetation (Highgate Park) incorporating SuDS, and making space for water to manage flood risk. The approach within the SPD will support the delivery of Policy TP2 – Adapting to Climate Change which also considers how the design of development can have a positive impact in the adaptation and mitigation of climate change by addressing issues such as overheating of buildings and resilience to extreme weather conditions.

6.9 Material assets

The implementation of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for the Rea Valley SPD will enable critical existing infrastructure and services to have the capacity to deal with increased demands for their services. CIL can be reviewed, so the City Council could choose to adopt a CIL rate for some key development types across the SPD area and pool the funds to specifically contribute to the major works.

6.10 Cultural heritage (Inc. architectural and archaeological)

There is not anticipated to be any significant effects due to the need for conformity to BDP Policy TP25 'Tourism and cultural facilities'. BDP Policy PG3 ensures that all new development will be expected to demonstrate high design quality, contributing to a strong sense of place and local distinctiveness. The SPD will therefore help to ensure new development is in accordance with the BDP requirements. The historic environment consists of archaeological remains, historic buildings, townscapes and landscapes. BDP Policy TP12 seeks to manage new development in ways which will make a positive contribution to its character.

6.11 Landscape

The protection, enhancement and management of the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape and its distinctiveness and special qualities depend on design, layout and extent of development. The SPD will establish the overriding development principles which will be used to guide the future layout and design of new development.

7. Consultation

7.1 It is necessary to consult the three statutory environmental bodies (known as Consultation Bodies for SEA): Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England in order to confirm that a SEA is required or not for the Rea Valley Masterplan SPD. This was done in February to March of this year and none of the statutory environmental bodies challenged the SEA screening conclusion. The Environment Agency commented that there may be insufficient detail to undergo a full SEA assessment at this stage and so recommend that as plans evolve and development proposals come into the SPD area all impacts and measures be assessed cumulatively and on a 'catchment scale' and assessed via the normal planning and EIA processes.

7.2 The Draft Rea Valley SPD and the accompanying evidence base, including the SEA Screening Report were available for public consultation from the 17th May to the 12th

July 2019 and no formal representations were made that challenged the SEA Screening Opinion.

8. Conclusion and Screening Recommendation

- 8.1 This screening report has explored the potential effects of the proposed Rea Valley SPD with a view to determining whether an environmental assessment is required under the SEA Directive. Guidance in the draft SPD, including requirements for development, is consistent with the relevant Birmingham Development Plan policies. The SPD is a 'daughter' document to the adopted BDP and these policies and allocations have been subject to full SA.
- 8.2 The screening report has explored the potential effects of the proposed Rea Valley SPD, with a view to determining whether an environmental assessment is required under the SEA Directive. It is recommended that the Rea Valley SPD does not require a SEA to be undertaken. In accordance with topics cited in Annex 1(f) of the SEA directive there will not be any significant detrimental environmental impacts as a result of the Rea Valley SPD. The place making principles will support the delivery of significant environmental infrastructure, to improve the existing urban form, and support connectivity to other areas of the city.
- 8.3 The SPD provides a framework to support the delivery of development; consistent with the policies set out in the BDP. Planning applications which could have an impact on the environment will have to be supported by EIA to ensure that the proposals are acceptable. In addition to the regulation of development through the assessment of planning applications, new development that could impact on environmental assets will also be required to obtain an environmental permit from the Environment Agency. This provides another check and balance to ensure that proposals will have a positive impact on the environment and complies with EU Directives and national environmental legislation.

Title of proposed EIA	Adoption of the 'Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD
Reference No	EQUA531
EA is in support of	New Policy
Review Frequency	Annually
Date of first review	18/06/2021
Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Division	Planning and Development
Service Area	City Centre Planning Area Team
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawrence Munyuki
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Richard Woodland
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Simon Delahunty-Forrest
Purpose of proposal	To evaluate and adopt the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD
Data sources	Consultation Results; relevant reports/strategies; relevant research

Please include any other sources of data

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Protected characteristic: Age

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Age details:

The SPD will create a vibrant mixed use neighbourhood, offering a mix of workspace and living in a high quality environment. The development will cater for all people of all age groups, including providing family housing and potential for homes for the elderly and for people with particular needs. The Birmingham Development Plan also requires 35% affordable housing. Details of a suitable mix in Rea Valley will be proposed by the developer at a later stage, rather than it being set in the SPD.

Education and healthcare needs will be met by the SPD. The mix of uses throughout the Quarter will deliver a new sustainable residential community, supported by healthcare and education services, as well as local amenities and employment opportunities.

Protected characteristic: Disability

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Disability details:

The future developments will meet the needs of disabled population and those who have declining mobility in later life.

The Real Valley Urban Quarter SPD will improve accessibility by integrating public transport, connecting the site with the rest of the city and improving the public realm. The area will benefit from significant improvements to public transport. Existing bus services will be complimented by the extension of the Midland Metro. Parking and servicing will not be allowed to dominate the environment in the SPD area and disabled parking will be provided.

The design approach as set out within the document details the level of infrastructure requirements anticipated. Future technical design proposals of the development will be addressed in relevant Council planning guidance (e.g. Access for People with Disabilities SPD).

Protected characteristic: Gender

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Gender details:

During the development design, planning and management process there will be regular review to ensure that the interests of the local community are reflected including interests of those with protected characteristics. All groups with protected characteristics should indirectly benefit from future development in the Rea Valley.

An engagement strategy was developed to set out how the public consultation will be carried out. This has been developed in line with guidance as provided in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2008) and the relevant regulations.

	<p>The public consultation approach was made relevant to the local community and wards within the SPD area. As such relevant organisations that advise on equalities issues were consulted.</p> <p>Groups in the area were informed about the draft SPD (via letter / press release / online), for which a number of drop-in sessions were made available during the consultation period. Detailed and ongoing engagement will also be carried out with key stakeholders through the planning process.</p>
Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment	Not Applicable
Gender reassignment details:	N/A
Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership	Not Applicable
Marriage and civil partnership details:	N/A
Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Pregnancy and maternity details:	See disability section
Protected characteristics: Race	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Race details:	<p>During the development design, planning and management process there will be regular review to ensure that the interests of the local community are reflected including interests of those with protected characteristics. All groups with protected characteristics should indirectly benefit from future development in the Rea Valley.</p> <p>An engagement strategy was developed to set out how the public consultation will be carried out. This has been developed in line with guidance as provided in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2008) and the relevant regulations.</p> <p>The public consultation approach was made relevant to the local community and wards within the SPD area. As such</p>

	<p>relevant organisations that advise on equalities issues were consulted.</p> <p>Groups in the area were informed about the draft SPD (via letter / press release / online), for which a number of drop-in sessions were made available during the consultation period.</p> <p>Detailed and ongoing engagement will also be carried out with key stakeholders through the planning process.</p>
Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Religion or beliefs details:	<p>During the development design, planning and management process there will be regular review to ensure that the interests of the local community are reflected including interests of those with protected characteristics. All groups with protected characteristics should indirectly benefit from future development in the Rea Valley.</p> <p>An engagement strategy was developed to set out how the public consultation will be carried out. This has been developed in line with guidance as provided in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2008) and the relevant regulations.</p> <p>The public consultation approach was made relevant to the local community and wards within the SPD area. As such relevant organisations that advise on equalities issues were consulted.</p> <p>Groups in the area were informed about the draft SPD (via letter / press release / online), for which a number of drop-in sessions were made available during the consultation period.</p> <p>Detailed and ongoing engagement will also be carried out with key stakeholders through the planning process.</p>
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

Sexual orientation details:

Birmingham's Gay Village has become well established within Southside over the last 20 years and it is acknowledged that it needs to be properly referenced in the final SPD given the focus of the village around the lower parts of Hurst Street, Kent Street and Lower Essex Street. We are aware a number of venues are currently under threat of closure due to leases expiring on the properties but as the properties are in private ownership, the City Council has no powers to intervene in discussions about renewal of leases.

The Big City Plan (2010), was endorsed as a framework for the future development and regeneration of the city centre and refers specifically to the Gay Quarter and how residential uses as part of the mixed-use redevelopment of derelict and underused sites will form an important part of Southside's regeneration. The adopted Birmingham Development Plan (2017) Policy TP25 'Tourism and Cultural Facilities,' recognises the importance of cultural facilities and venues as key destinations for creating a diverse offer in the City.' The introduction of the "agent of change" principle to national planning policy (NPPF 2019 Para 182) provides protection for existing LGBT+ business and community facilities from proposed residential development. Where any new development is proposed that could be noise-sensitive, and it could be adversely affected by nearby sources of noise such as music venues, community and sports clubs, then the developer of the new use bears the responsibility of protecting both the existing business and the new development. The emerging relevant Development Management DPD policies on noise and amenity will be updated to reflect the requirements of NPPF Para 182.

Socio-economic impacts

Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.

The equality assessment considers how implementation of the SPD proposals would contribute to the realisation of equality effects associated with the regeneration of the River Rea Urban Quarter. The assessment will then help inform the final draft of the SPD and later its implementation.

Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended

NO

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

In order to comprehensively to come up with the framework for the area, the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD has been supported by a series of baseline and technical studies covering subject areas like highways, Infrastructure and flooding.

The SPD expand on the vision for the Southern Gateway set out in the Birmingham Development Plan Policy GA1.2, which was backed by an extensive evidence base to justify the policies. It has also been informed by national and local planning policies, guidance and evidence.

Extensive consultation engagements were carried out for this SPD and data collected was used to update it.

Consultation analysis

Extensive public engagement has been carried out in line with legal requirements and the Birmingham Statement of Community Involvement. The SPD was publically consulted on over an 8-week period from the 17th May until 12th July 2019. Consultation was advertised via community newsletter, online, emails, letter drop, press release and social media. Public events were held across the Rea Valley Urban Quarter at a number of different venues in the vicinity of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter. It is estimated that approximately 250 individuals attended public consultation events. Schools and colleges were visited during the consultation period, with over 100 pupils addressed in total and

	workshops held. Comments received were used to update the final version of the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD.
Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.	There will be no significant adverse impacts from this proposal. The SPD will not disproportionately affect one protected group over another and it will contribute to equality of opportunity by providing a framework for growth and investment.
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?	Once SPD is adopted, future proposals will go through the formal planning process. The outputs will be constantly reviewed to ensure that they fully represent the interests of the future users and the wider community and does not adversely impact on protected groups. The SPDs will be monitored through the Local Planning Authority's Monitoring Report.
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.	There will be no significant adverse impacts from this proposal. The SPD will not disproportionately affect one protected group over another and it will contribute to equality of opportunity by providing a framework for growth and investment.
Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal	
Consulted People or Groups	
Informed People or Groups	
Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA	The Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPDs is a planning document providing supplementary detail / guidance to the strategic statutory policies of the Birmingham Development Plan (BDP). The SPD has to be in accordance with policies in the BDP, which were subject to an Equalities Analysis. The SPD has been informed by an evidence base, including design advice. No specific

impacts on protected characteristics were identified. The developments will lead to positive outcomes for the local population including new homes, job opportunities and infrastructure delivery, and will lead to the creation of inclusive communities.

An initial equality impact assessment was done for the draft SPD and did not identify any specific impacts the SPD could have on protected characteristics. The SPD has been amended following the public consultation on the draft SPD.

The results of the public consultation on the draft document has been used to update the Equalities Analysis and this has informed the final SPD to be adopted.

QUALITY CONTROL SECTION

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

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: 27.0

Created at 18/06/2020 05:18 PM by Lawrence Munyuki

Last modified at 22/07/2020 05:40 PM by Workflow on behalf of Simon Delahunty-Forrest

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Rea Valley Urban Quarter Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Adoption Statement

In accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulation 2012 (as amended), notice is given that Birmingham City Council formally adopted the Rea Valley Urban Quarter SPD on --- 2020.

The Rea Valley SPD provides policy and design guidance to a number of policies in the adopted Birmingham Development Plan 2017. The SPD will be used as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

Copies of the SPD, along with all supporting documentation, including the Statement of Consultation summarising the main issues raised during the formal consultation period and how these were addressed, and a copy of this Adoption Statement, can be viewed and downloaded from the Council's website at:

https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/1924/rea_valley_urban_quarter_consultation

Please note: In line with the amended Birmingham City Council Statement of Community Involvement – 'Temporary Amendments due to Covid-19 Restrictions,' (September 2020) there is a temporary suspension of hard copies of the documents being available to view at Council offices and libraries until COVID-19 restrictions have been lifted. Instead, provision will be made to distribute hard copies of consultation documents by post on request for those with specific requirements or who cannot access any documents electronically.

Any person aggrieved by the decision to adopt the SPD may apply to the High Court for leave to apply for judicial review of the decision to adopt the document. Any such application must be made promptly and in any event, not later than six weeks after the day on which it was adopted.

If you require any further information please contact the City Centre Development Planning Team:

Telephone: 0121 675 0506

Email: CityCentreDevelopmentPlanning@birmingham.gov.uk

Post: City Centre Development Team, Planning and Development – Inclusive Growth, Birmingham City Council, 1 Lancaster Circus Queensway, Birmingham, PO Box 28, B1 1TU

October 2020

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject: Council House Complex - Electrical Upgrade and Refurbishment Works

Report of: Director for Digital & Customer Services

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

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Tristian Chatfield, Cabinet Member for Finance and 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: 007677/2020		
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential:		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 To seek approval to the Outline Business Case (Appendix 1) to progress the electrical upgrade of the Council House Complex (Council House and Extension) to comply with Health and Safety requirements specifically the 18th Edition IEE Wiring Regulations (BS7671), to also incorporate a decorative refurbishment to primary civic spaces that are used for ceremonies, receptions and private events.

- 1.2 To note the preferred option in this report to upgrade the electrical infrastructure, excludes any works to the mechanical infrastructure e.g. the heating, ventilation, drainage and plumbing systems within the complex.
- 1.3 To seek approval to the procurement strategy and to proceed to develop a Full Business Case

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Approves the Outline Business Case (Appendix 1) for the proposal to upgrade the electrical installation of the Council House Complex at an estimated capital cost of £25.825m, to be funded through corporate capital resources (£25.150m) and revenue policy contingency (£0.675m).
- 2.2 Notes that the development expenditure of £0.675m is funded from the policy contingency allocation of £2.000m approved by the report to Cabinet dated 11th December 2018 "Council House Complex Works Phase 3a".
- 2.3 Approves the strategy and commencement of the procurement activities by Acivico Ltd for the electrical installations using Constructing West Midlands 2 (CWM2) Framework Agreement, noting that the award of the contract will be reported in the Full Business Case to be presented to Cabinet in May 2021. In the event that the award of CWM2 cannot be completed within the anticipated timescale, delegates authority for the alternative procurement strategy to be commenced using the OJEU restricted procedure
- 2.4 Authorises the Acting Director Inclusive Growth to instruct Acivico Ltd to progress the proposal to the end of RIBA Plan of Work Stage 4 to support a Full Business Case at a cost not to exceed £0.600m.
- 2.5 Authorises 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 In December 2018 Cabinet took the decision to pause a comprehensive refurbishment of the Council House complex until after 2022 and instigated a testing and monitoring regime with a budget of £2.000m from Policy Contingency set aside to cover any essential works.
- 3.2 An interim electrical test was carried out in January 2019. This re-tested the areas that had been highlighted as the highest risk for deterioration within a full electrical test carried out in 2016. At this point any circuits falling below the required insulation values were repaired or locally re-wired as a temporary measure. Continued monitoring has been undertaken by Acivico and their contractors to advise on the ongoing condition of the system.

Current Position

- 3.3 From ongoing monitoring of the electrical systems, it has become clear that the installation is at the point where it is not possible to continue maintaining it whilst keeping the associated risks within reasonable parameters.
- 3.4 Property Services took a paper to Capital Board in April 2020 which resulted in a decision to bring forward the replacement of electrical installations on health and safety grounds and develop an Outline Business Case (OBC). There is a rationale for including certain other ageing installations that are either linked to or share distribution routes with the electrical circuits e.g. fire alarms. As such, a programme of work has been identified to upgrade the electrical and linked alarm installations, which is detailed below.
- 3.5 The work to be undertaken includes
 - New incoming electrical supply to rationalise the current multiple incoming services. Multiple supplies serving the same building are no longer permitted.
 - New substations within the Council House and Council House Extension.
 - New mains distribution for the Council House and Council House Extension.
 - New submain distribution cabling.
 - New local power and lighting distribution boards.
 - New local circuit wiring.
 - New light fitting installation throughout (except in key heritage areas where the current luminaires will be refurbished with LED fittings and retained).
 - New lighting controls throughout all areas to ensure energy efficiency and savings.
 - New power outlets and terminals accessories where required which will be generally replaced on a like for like basis in terms of quantities unless there is obvious under provision.
 - New fire alarm system throughout all areas to provide L1 coverage, gallery areas where there is already aspirated detection will be retained and interfaced with the new installation.
 - Installation of new intruder alarm and access control
 - New external lighting to courtyard.
- 3.5.1 This programme of works represents essential futureproofing works for the Council House complex and are necessary to ensure the continued safety for all those who work or visit these historic buildings, together with the valuable and important artefacts stored and displayed within them. As well as being Birmingham's centre of democracy, the complex also serves as a venue for many civic and private events and represents an important part of Birmingham's heritage and cultural offer.

- 3.5.2 In addition, the opportunity will be taken to refurbish those areas such as the Banqueting Suite, used to host a range of civic and private functions (the latter of which generate income for the Council) such as those that will be linked to the Commonwealth Games in 2022. This is expected to comprise mainly redecoration, re-carpeting and furnishings.
- 3.5.3 Although, this OBC only considers the electrical work to the Council House complex, the future role and purpose of the complex will be re-visited as part of the Council's new delivery plan for 2020-22. This review will bring together residents, businesses and other stakeholders to understand the role and purpose the Council House Complex plays in the civic life of the City, as well as its role as an administrative centre for the City Council.
- 3.5.4 The 2018 Cabinet report considered whether a part disposal of Margaret Street offices could be realised. This proposition will be re-visited again prior to submission of the Final Business Case (FBC).

Birmingham Museums Trust (BMT) – Impact on Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery (BMAG)

- 3.6 A phasing plan has been discussed and agreed in principle with BMT that would see the Council House building re-wired as a first phase followed by the Extension. This will allow BMAG areas within the Council House (1885 wing) to be completed along with the Council's primary civic spaces by March 2022 in time for the start of the CWG cultural programme.
- 3.7 The impact upon BMT of this phasing strategy will mean that both the Council House and Council House Extension areas need to be decanted incurring costs which have been factored into the OBC. It will also mean a loss of revenues from the Edwardian Tea Room and hosting of events in the 1885 wing while the Phase 1 works are carried out and discussions are ongoing with BMT regarding this aspect; this will be quantified in the FBC.
- 3.8 It will be necessary for areas to be vacated on a phased basis and for museum items on display to be either moved temporarily or protected during the works. BMT have confirmed that a decant strategy can be developed within the confines of the complex for the first phase without the need to take personnel and the collection off site and an allowance is included within the OBC. The second phase requires further assessment and may require off site storage and accommodation for both display and potentially archived items; this will be quantified in the FBC once the project is fully developed.
- 3.9 The high-level programme is based upon the following milestones:

Outline Business Case approval	October 2020
Appoint contractor under new CWM framework (Stage 1 pre-construction services agreement)	December 2020
Listed Building consent	February 2021
Contractor's proposals and contract price	April 2021
Full Business Case approval	May 2021
Contract award (Stage 2 – NEC Option A contract)	June 2021
Commence Phase 1 works (Council House building)	June 2021
Complete Phase 1a works (Civic spaces & BMAG '1885')	March 2022
Complete Phase 1b works (Remainder Council House building)	August 2022
Commence Phase 2 works (Council House Extension)	September 2022
Complete Phase 2 works (Council House Extension)	December 2023
Date of post implementation review	TBC

4 Options Considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 An options appraisal is included within Appendix 1; however, in summary the options are:
- 4.2 **Option 1 - Do Nothing (Business as Usual):** This is not a feasible option as the existing electrical infrastructure is outdated, unreliable and a health and safety issue. Further failings could lead to the closure of the Council House Complex.
- 4.3 **Option 2 - Reduced Cost Option:** This would omit associated installations e.g. fire alarms and would not address replacing the electrical infrastructure throughout the Council House Complex. This option would be a false economy as it is not possible to guarantee the life expectancy of the existing infrastructure that would remain, and all the risks associated with retaining it. This could result in a further phase of work and disruption to the operations of the building
- 4.4 **Option 3 - Comprehensive Refurbishment:** This would bring some economies in implementation but the timing of securing external funding to address the museum is incompatible with the urgent need to address health and safety issues and the future use and occupation of the Council House Complex is under review so this could prove to be an unnecessary expense.
- 4.5 **Option 4 - Replacement of Electrical Installations and Associated Works:** This is the preferred option. This provides a fit for purpose, affordable solution and addresses the health and safety risk of the current electrical infrastructure.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The Ward Councillors are to be consulted and the details of this process are shown in Appendix 3.

- 5.2 BMT are actively being consulted throughout the development of the proposal and being kept informed of the programme and the impact on their service delivery.
- 5.3 Historic England and other statutory consultees will be consulted through planning process.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 A risk register has been appended to the Outline Business Case in Appendix 1
- 6.2 The key risks are:
 - 6.2.1 Failure to achieve listed building consent for the works which will be mitigated through appointment of a qualified and experienced conservation architect and consultation with the Conservation Planning Officer and Historic England as a statutory consultee.
 - 6.2.2 Failure to complete the new Construction West Midlands framework scheduled for late October 2020. Should this occur the intention is to instead undertake a tender process using the OJEU restricted procedure.
 - 6.2.3 Programme slippage impacting upon hosting of civic ceremonies, receptions and private events will be mitigated by phasing the works in such a way as to deliver up priority areas by March 2022 and building in suitable float within the delivery programme
 - 6.2.4 Cost overruns which will be mitigated through the procurement strategy and choice of building contract to maximise cost certainty for the Council
 - 6.2.5 Covid is assessed as having minimal impact on the project over the next six months as activity is essentially design, tendering and site inspection. By the FBC stage there will be a clearer view on what residual risks may still be attached to Covid. These same applies to any risks related to Brexit.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

- 7.1.1 The proposal supports the Birmingham City Council Plan 2018-2022 (updated 2019) specifically supporting the 5 key strategic outcomes of Birmingham as an entrepreneurial city to, learn, work and invest in; as an aspirational city to grow up in; a fulfilling city to age well in; as a great city to live in and residents gaining the maximum benefit from hosting the Commonwealth Games. The proposed new fittings will be far more energy efficient than the existing provision and reduce carbon emissions.
- 7.1.2 It also supports the Property Strategy 2018/19 – 2023/24 by proposing works to improve and protect a Grade II* listed asset supporting the provision of an operationally efficient and fit for purpose property portfolio.

7.1.3 Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility – The BBC4SR is a mandatory requirement that will form part of the conditions of the construction contract with the successful contractor appointed via the CWM2 framework agreement. The contractor will submit an action plan that will be actioned and monitored during the contract period; this will be reported in the Full Business Case to Cabinet in early 2020.

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 The primary function of the Council is contained in various statutes and the Local Government Act 1972. The appropriate relevant powers in this are:

- Section 132 of the Local Government Act 1972 which gives power to the Council to acquire or provide and furnish halls, offices and other buildings whether within or without the area of the authority for use for public meetings and assemblies.
- Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 which give a local authority a general power to do anything that individuals generally may do.

7.3 Financial Implications

Capital

7.3.1 The estimated capital cost of the preferred option is £25.825m, provided by Acivico Ltd and their subject matter experts to include contingency element based on the specification set out in 3.5, to be funded through corporate capital resources (£25.150m) and revenue policy contingency (£0.675m).

7.3.2 The cost of progressing the design to support the FBC is £0.675m (including cost incurred to date of £0.075m), funded through the existing revenue allocation of £2.000m from policy contingency approved in the December 2018 Cabinet report “Council House Complex Works Phase 3a” to take forward Health & Safety and others works to the Council House Complex ahead of a larger transformational refurbishment of the Complex. Please refer to 7.3.3 below.

Revenue

7.3.3 Expenditure to the end of March 2020 of £0.119m has been incurred in respect of ongoing fixed electrical testing and remedial work arising; this has been funded from the existing £2.000m revenue policy contingency allocation referenced in 7.3.2.

7.3.4 Works to refurbish those areas intended to host special events and functions such as the Banqueting Suite, Committee Rooms etc have been initially estimated at £1.200m. The costs and identification of a suitable funding source will be confirmed for submission of the FBC.

7.3.5 The preferred option, once implemented, is expected to yield revenue savings in the region of £0.081m per annum upon completion from the installation of more energy efficient fittings and reduction in repairs to the

electrical systems and future testing, resulting in a reduction on current levels of expenditure.

- 7.3.6 The revenue implications associated with prudentially borrowing for the corporate capital funding of £25.150m are estimated at a cost of £1.053m a year (full year effect). Funding costs will be further developed for FBC submission and the final costs will be factored in as part of the Council's ongoing capital programme and funding within the Council Financial Plan.
- 7.3.7 In order to carry out the works it will be necessary to vacate spaces. The intention is that decant operations take place within the complex if this is feasible. Should it become evident that there is a need for off-site storage the costs of transportation and storage will need to be factored in. Similarly, temporarily re-locating BCC and BMT staff is assumed to take place within the complex or other BCC property assets. Any additional costs of off-site accommodation, if required, will also need to be factored in. These areas will be noted as risks and any costs will be identified and a suitable funding source confirmed for submission of the FBC
- 7.3.8 Discussions are taking place between BCC and BMT about the financial issues associated with the loss of trading due to the proposed re-wiring works. This is part of a wider discussion about the impact of Covid-19 and re-opening of BMAG. The implications of any change to BMT's trading position directly attributable to the proposed re-wiring works are currently excluded from the costs within this OBC pending further discussions.

7.4 Procurement Implications

- 7.4.1 The following external resource has been engaged to support the project:
 - Acivico Ltd has been engaged via the Council's Design Construction Facilities Management contract
 - Hoare Lea LLP, as a sub-contractor to Acivico Ltd, to deliver the design services and support the procurement process for the award of the electrical installation contract
 - A conservation architect, as a sub-contractor to Acivico Ltd, is in the process of being appointed to provide advisory services for working on a Listed Building.
- 7.4.2 The proposed route is to use Acivico Ltd's CWM2 Framework Agreement that is due to be awarded in late October 2020. The Council is entitled to access this Framework Agreement. The Council, in collaboration with Acivico Ltd, will be involved in selecting the most appropriate contractor for the project based on a price, quality and social value matrix as provided for in the Framework Agreement. The Council will be able to amend clauses or add clauses to the call off contract specific to the project. Alternative frameworks agreements were considered. However, they tend to be single contractor led which does not provide the competitiveness required to evidence best value.

- 7.4.3 The social value outcomes for this project to be included in the tender documentation will include local employment, training and apprenticeships and support to the local community, in particular to the Ladywood, in which the Council House is situated, and Bordesley and Highgate wards. There will also be a requirement for green and sustainable issues to be addressed by tenderers in their proposed solution.
- 7.4.4 In the event that the award of CWM2 cannot be completed within the anticipated timescale, the alternative procurement strategy is to commence a tender process using the OJEU restricted procedure; this will result in a slight elongation of the project timeline.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 Property Services have identified a Project Manager to deliver this proposal on behalf of the client within existing Inclusive Growth staffing resources. They will work in partnership with Acivico Ltd who will be responsible for administering the construction contract.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 The initial equality assessment screening is appended – Appendix 2 (ref EQUA545). A full assessment is not required.

8 List of appendices accompanying this report:

- 8.1 Appendix 1 - Outline Business Case
- 8.2 Appendix 2 - Equality Assessment
- 8.3 Appendix 3 - Consultation Template

9 Background Documents

- 9.1 Report to Cabinet dated 11th December 2018 – “Council House Complex Works Phase 3a”

Appendix 3: Ward Member Consultation

Council House Complex – Electrical Upgrade and Refurbishment Works

SUBJECT	WARD	CONSULTATION	OUNCILLOR RESPONSE	RESPONSE
Council House Complex - Electrical Upgrade and Refurbishment Works	Ladywood	Email dated 29/09/2020 requesting comments by 02/10/2020	Clr Sir Albert Bore – email 30/09/2020 – “I have no comments other than I fully accept the urgency for this work to be undertaken.”	Email dated 01/10/2020 – “Thank you Councillor for your prompt response. Your comments are duly noted.”
Council House Complex - Electrical Upgrade and Refurbishment Works	Ladywood	Email dated 29/09/2020 requesting comments by 02/10/2020	Clr Kath Hartley – email 30/09/2020 – “Yes, me too” [in response to Clr Bore’s response]	Email dated 01/10/2020 – “Thank you Councillor for your prompt response. Your comments are duly noted.”

Title of proposed EIA	Council House Complex - Health and Safety Electrical Upgrade
Reference No	EQUA545
EA is in support of	New Function
Review Frequency	Six Months
Date of first review	05/02/2021
Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Division	Property Services
Service Area	Operational Property Management
Responsible Officer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Felicia Saunders
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eden Ottley
Accountable Officer(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eden Ottley
Purpose of proposal	To seek approval to the OBC to progress the electrical upgrade of the Council House Complex and Extension
Data sources	Consultation Results; relevant reports/strategies

Please include any other sources of data

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Protected characteristic: Age	Not Applicable
Age details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home and due to BCC Employment law there will be no implications.
Protected characteristic: Disability	Not Applicable
Disability details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home and due to BCC Employment law there will be no implications while works is undertaken to the CAB building.
Protected characteristic: Gender	Not Applicable
Gender details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home

	while works is undertaken to the CAB building.
Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment	Not Applicable
Gender reassignment details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home while works is undertaken to the CAB building.
Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership	Not Applicable
Marriage and civil partnership details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home while works is undertaken to the CAB building.
	Appropriate arrangements are available in other BCC buildings licensed to perform ceremonies, so there will be no implications in the context of this protected characteristics.
Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity	Not Applicable
Pregnancy and maternity details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home and due to BCC Employment law there will be no implications.
	Efforts to minimise impacts for this group will be put in place around accessibility affecting visitors and citizens of Birmingham who would be passing the building.
Protected characteristics: Race	Not Applicable
Race details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home so there will be no implications.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs	Not Applicable
Religion or beliefs details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be operating from alternative suitable venues so there will be no implications.
Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation	Not Applicable
Sexual orientation details:	There are no direct or indirect impacts for this group as any likely user of the building would be working from alternative suitable venues or home and due to BCC Employment law there will be no implications.
 Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.	
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	<p>The proposal seeks approval to the Outline Business Case (Appendix 1) to progress the electrical upgrade of the Council House Complex (Council House and Extension) to comply with Health and Safety requirements specifically the 18th Edition IEE Wiring Regulations (BS7671).</p> <p>This will support the Property Strategy 2018/19 – 2023/24 by proposing works to improve and protect a grade II* asset supporting the provision of an operationally efficient and fit for purpose property portfolio.</p>
Consulted People or Groups	Members, BMT, Civic Catering, Legal & Democratic Services and staff have been consulted
Informed People or Groups	

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

The ward councillors have been consulted and support the proposal going forward.

BMT are actively being consulted throughout the development of the proposal and being kept informed of the programme and the impact on their service delivery.

The assessment confirms (as detailed above) there is no adverse impact on the protected groups identified in the public sector equality duty statement under the Equality Act 2010.

By implication there have been no issues which impact the wider community negatively, therefore a full equality assessment is not required at this stage.

QUALITY CONTROL SECTION

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

13/08/2020

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: 26.0

Created at 28/07/2020 11:36 AM by ■ Felicia Saunders

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Last modified at 13/08/2020 10:16 AM by Workflow on behalf of ■ Eden Ottley

APPENDIX 1

OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE (OBC)			
A. GENERAL INFORMATION			
A1. General			
Project Title (as per Voyager)	Council House Complex Electrical Upgrade and Refurbishment Works		
Voyager code	TBC	Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Portfolio /Committee	Leaders Portfolio	Approved by Finance Business Partner	Simon Ansell
Approved by Project Sponsor	Peter Bishop		
A2. Project Description			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 2018 Cabinet took the decision to pause a potential comprehensive refurbishment of the Council House complex until after 2022 and instigated a testing and monitoring regime with a budget set aside to cover any essential works. • In early 2020 the regular testing and inspection reports revealed further deterioration in the electrical circuitry which was reported to Property Services by Acivico. • Property Services took a paper to Capital Board in April 2020 which resulted in a decision to bring forward the replacement of electrical installations on health & safety grounds resulting from the deteriorating condition of aged electrical infrastructure and installations within the complex and to develop an Outline Business Case. • The scope of works is essentially limited to the replacement and modernisation of electrical installations across the complex to render them safe. • There is a rationale for including within scope certain other ageing installations that are either linked to or share distribution routes with the electrical circuits e.g. fire alarms. • While improvements and enhancements are excluded the scope includes the installation of energy efficient LED lighting on the basis that it will yield future revenue savings sufficient to justify the cost alongside carbon reduction benefits. • The scope of work excludes heating, ventilation, plumbing, drainage, IT & communications and security systems although there is an interface with a separate project instigated by Partnerships, Insight and Prevention Directorate (PIP) to replace CCTV and security systems. The scope excludes work to the external fabric of the buildings and courtyards. Internally works to the building fabric will be restricted to builders work in connection with the new electrical installation and making good of any finishes disturbed as a result of the works. • Limited improvements (including redecoration) are anticipated to the areas intended to host special events and functions such as the Banqueting Suite, Committee Rooms etc. • Areas of the complex occupied by Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery (BMAG) are within scope of the project. • The delivery strategy assumes a phased approach, the first phase being the Council House followed by the Council House Extension. Consultation has taken place with BMT 			

- in order to establish a high level phasing and sequencing strategy. This needs further refinement at the next design stage.
- The programme also envisages the completion of specific areas to make them available for the Commonwealth Games (CWG) cultural programme from March 2022 e.g. primary Civic spaces within the Council House (Banqueting Suite, Council Chamber, Committee Rooms) and those areas within the Council House building occupied by BMAG (main entrance, Round Room, Industrial Gallery and Edwardian Tea Room collectively referred to within this report as the '1885 wing').
 - At this stage it is assumed that where works require spaces to be vacated or the removal of artworks that cannot be adequately protected in-situ this will be managed by creating and utilising spaces within the complex. This has been discussed with BMT and is an agreed 'working assumption' at this point.
 - A previous report considered whether a part disposal of Margaret Street offices could be realised. We will re-visit this again prior to submission of the FBC under the auspices of the NWOW (New Ways of Working) programme
 - The overriding benefit delivered by the project is a modern, safe and energy efficient installation that removes the current risk to people, buildings and collections.

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 proposal outlined in the report will increase the operational life of the Grade II* listed buildings which are symbolic as the central hub from which the city is led and the home of the City's internationally significant art and museum collection. The proposal contributes to the City Council Plan 2018 - 2022, specifically supporting the 5 strategic outcomes:

Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to, learn and work and invest in.

Birmingham is an aspirational city to grow up in.

Birmingham is a fulfilling city to age well in.

Birmingham is a great city to live in.

Birmingham residents gain the maximum benefit from hosting events such as the Commonwealth Games.

The improvements to the Council House Complex are in line with The Property Strategy 2018/19 – 2023/24 objectives which supports the provision of an operationally efficient, fit for purpose property portfolio. The financial investment and improvements to the buildings will enhance the physical condition of the assets whilst working towards protecting their Grade II* status.

The intended programme of works represents essential futureproofing works for the Council House complex and are necessary to ensure the continued safety for all those who work or visit these historic buildings, together with the valuable and important artefacts stored and displayed within them. As well as being Birmingham's centre of democracy, the complex also serves as a venue for many civic and private events and represents an important part of Birmingham's heritage and cultural offer.

While the overriding principle will be to limit capital expenditure and replace installations without enhancements selective investment is recommended in certain areas where there is a clear and obvious business case that generates revenue savings e.g. LED low energy light fittings.

- Objectives
 - To replace time expired installations with a modern, safe installation to meet current legislation: 18th Edition IEE Wiring Regulations (BS 7671)
 - To undertake the works safely, minimising risk to people, buildings and museum artefacts
 - To minimise disruption to both the Council's and BMT's operations
 - To carry out the works in a cost-effective manner
 - To complete parts of the complex that are integral to the hosting of the Commonwealth Games, such as the cultural programme, by the end of March 2022
- Outcomes
 - The buildings will be safe and no longer pose unacceptable levels of risk to people, heritage buildings and the museum collections (much of the collection is designated by Arts Council England (ACE) as being of national importance and many collections are of international significance)
 - Refurbishment of areas such as the Banqueting Suite, used to host a range of civic and private functions (the latter of which generate income for the Council) such as those that will be linked to the Commonwealth Games in 2022.
 - Future revenue savings will be realised through reduced energy consumption and maintenance
 - Asset value will be protected as a result of the works in the event of any future proposals to revision the use of the Council House complex
 - Generation of social value arising from the successful contractor's Social Value Action Plan

B2. Project Deliverables

The main output will be the replacement of electrical installations to comply with the 18th Edition IEE Wiring Regulations BS 7671 to create:

- A safe working environment for Council and BMT staff
- Safe public access for users of the complex including c 800,000 visitors annually to BMAG
- Safe conditions for storage and display of the museum collections to protect Arts Council accreditation
- Continued commercial hire of spaces (e.g. Banqueting Suite)
- A reduction in running costs of an estimated £0.081m per annum

B3. Project Benefits	
Measure	Outline 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</i>
Safety – comply with legislation	Avoidance of potentially catastrophic loss of life, buildings and collections
Ongoing disruption to operations is reduced/eliminated	Less time lost due to electrical faults and building closures
Deliver revenue savings – reduced maintenance and energy consumption	Avoids on-going testing costs; reduces future maintenance bill; lowers future electricity bills
Generate income	Enables commercial hires to continue
Cost effectiveness	Compares favourably with industry cost benchmarks
B4. Property implications	
<i>Describe any implications for Council properties and for the Council's property strategies</i>	
<p>The proposal will ensure that the electrical wiring in the Council House Complex is replaced and brought up to current statutory standards to meet the 18th Edition IEE Wiring Regulations BS 7671. This will minimise/eliminate power outages which impact on service delivery in the building. The current wiring poses a high risk to Health and Safety for visitors/building users, the contents and the complex itself. As per the Property Strategy 2018/19 – 2023/24 this proposal will contribute towards the effective management of the Central Administrative Building estate ensuring that the electrical services are fit for purpose and can support the day to day operations of a key city centre landmark building. The investment will also contribute to the longevity of a Grade II* listed building.</p>	
C. ECONOMIC CASE - OPTIONS APPRAISAL	
<p><i>This sets out the options that have been considered to determine the best value for money in achieving the Council's priorities</i></p>	
C1. Options reviewed	
Option 1 -	Do Nothing (Business as Usual): This is not a feasible option as the existing electrical infrastructure is outdated, unreliable and a health and safety issue. Further failings could lead to the closure of the Council House Complex.
	Reduced Cost Option: This would omit associated installations e.g. fire alarms and would not address replacing the electrical infrastructure throughout all of the Council House Complex. This option would be a false economy as it is not possible to guarantee the life expectancy of the existing infrastructure that would remain, and all the risks associated with retaining it. This could result in a further phase of work and disruption to the operations of the building.
	Comprehensive Refurbishment: This would bring some economies in implementation but the timing of securing external funding to address the museum is incompatible with the urgent need to address health and safety issues and the future use and occupation of the Council House Complex is under review so this could prove to be an unnecessary expense.
	Proposed option: Replacement of Electrical Installations and Associated Works: This is the preferred option. This provides a fit for purpose, affordable solution and addresses the health and safety risk of the current electrical infrastructure.

Criteria	Option score (out of 10)				Weight	Weighted Score			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Capital costs	10	7	0	5	10%	100	70	0	50
Future Revenue costs (maintenance & running costs)	3	3	7	5	10%	30	30	70	50
Health & safety risk to people, buildings, collection	0	7	10	8	50%	0	350	500	400
Deliverability/Fundability	10	6	0	5	10%	100	60	0	50
Disruption to operations during the works	8	5	0	5	10%	80	50	0	50
Benefits (Council Priorities)	3	7	7	7	10%	30	70	70	70
Total					100%	340	630	640	670

Further details are given in the Options Appraisal Records attached at the end of this OBC.

C3. Option recommended, with reasons

Which option is recommended and the key reasons for this decision.

Option 4 is the top scoring and preferred option as it achieves the desired outcome of removing the current unacceptable levels of risk at an affordable level of cost while generating future revenue savings.

C4. Risks and Issues of the preferred option

An Outline Risks and Issues Register is attached at the end of this OBC, including risks during the development to Full Business Case stage.

The risks identified are all considered capable of being mitigated to reduce likelihood of occurrence to medium to low residual risk levels. In terms of severity of impact should the risk occur despite mitigation measures, listed building consent refusal and programme slippage impacting upon the availability of space for events such as CWG related activity are rated highest with discovery of asbestos being rated as potentially significant.

During the development stage to Full Business Case (FBC) the risks identified are rated as medium or low post mitigation measures with programme slippage rated High in terms of severity and lack of agreement with BMT and tender returns in excess of budget both being rated as potentially significant.

C5. Other impacts of the preferred option

Describe other significant impacts, both positive and negative

- Contributes to successful hosting of future events
- Helps protect asset value in the event of future disposals

D. COMMERCIAL CASE

This considers whether realistic and commercial arrangements for the project can be made

D1. Partnership, Joint venture and accountable body working

Describe how the project will be controlled, managed and delivered if using these arrangements

Although not a formal partnership arrangement the Council will seek to work collaboratively with BMT as a key stakeholder, to deliver the project. The relationship is that of Landlord and Tenant with BMT occupying their demised areas under a 25 year lease as part of the overall

management agreement between the City Council and Birmingham Museum Trust for management of the collection and historic premises.

The lease contains standard clauses that entitle the Council as Landlord to undertake essential works but given the nature of the relationship, potential for disruption and sensitivity in terms of the museum collections it is intended that BMT will be an active participant in the project with representation at the Project Board.

D2. Procurement implications:

What is the proposed procurement strategy and route? Which Framework, or OJEU?

In order to develop the scheme and proposal to FBC stage it will be necessary to engage the following external resource to support the project:

- Acivico Ltd has been engaged via the Council's Design Construction Facilities Management contract
- Hoare Lea LLP, as a sub-contractor to Acivico Ltd, to deliver the design services and support the procurement process for the award of the electrical installation contract
- A conservation architect, as a sub-contractor to Acivico Ltd, is in the process of being appointed to provide advisory services for working on a Listed Building.

The proposed route is to use Acivico Ltd's CWM2 Framework Agreement that is due to be awarded in late October 2020. The Council is entitled to access this Framework Agreement. The Council, in collaboration with Acivico Ltd, will be involved in selecting the most appropriate contractor for the project based on a price, quality and social value matrix as provided for in the Framework Agreement. The Council will be able to amend clauses or add clauses to the call off contract specific to the project. Alternative frameworks agreements were considered. However, they tend to be single contractor led which does not provide the competitiveness required to evidence best value.

If the award of CWM2 cannot be completed within the anticipated timescale, the alternative procurement strategy is to commence a tender process using the OJEU restricted procedure; this will result in a slight elongation of the project timeline.

E. FINANCIAL CASE*This sets out the cost and affordability of the project***E1. Financial implications and funding**

	2020/21 £000s	2021/22 £000s	2022/23 £000s	2023/24 £000s	Total £000s
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
Capital costs already incurred	75	0	0	0	75
Development costs to proceed to FBC	600	0	0	0	600
Other costs to complete:					
Fees	0	350	350	100	800
Works	0	8,650	8,650	4,600	21,900
Decant costs incurred by BCC	0	250	0	0	250
Decant costs incurred by BMT	0	250	250	0	500
Contingencies	0	650	650	400	1,700
Total Capital Expenditure	675	10,150	9,900	5,100	25,825
CAPITAL FUNDING:					
Development costs funded by:					
Policy Contingency	675	0	0	0	675
Other costs funded by:					
Corporate Capital Resources	0	10,150	9,900	5,100	25,150
Total Capital Funding	675	10,150	9,900	5,100	25,825

APPENDIX 1

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
REVENUE CONSEQUENCES - PROJECT DELIVERY Refurbishment of Publicly Accessible Areas	1,200			1,200
REVENUE FUNDING: Funding Source to be Identified at FBC Stage	1,200			1,200
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25+
	£000	£000	£000	£000
REVENUE CONSEQUENCES - CAPITAL FINANCING Revenue Cost of Prudential Borrowing	142	564	911	1,053
REVENUE FUNDING: Corporate Capital Programme Funding	142	564	911	1,053

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 & Later Years (Full Year Effect)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
REVENUE CONSEQUENCES - PRUDENTIAL BORROWING Interest on Prudential Borrowing	142	564	911	1,053
REVENUE FUNDING: Corporate Resources	-142	-564	-911	-1,053

E2. Evaluation and comment on financial implications:

The estimated capital cost of the preferred option provided by Acivico Ltd and their subject matter experts is £25.825m, including a contingency element, to be funded through corporate capital resources (£25.150m) and revenue policy contingency (£0.675m).

The cost of progressing the design to support the Full Business Case is no more than £0.675m (including cost incurred to date of £0.075m), funded through the existing revenue allocation of £2.000m from policy contingency approved in the December 2018 Cabinet report "Council House

Complex Works Phase 3a" for Health & Safety and other works required ahead of any future transformational refurbishment of the complex.

Expenditure to the end of March 2020 of £0.119m has been incurred in ongoing fixed electrical testing and any arising remedial work which has been funded from the existing £2.000m revenue policy contingency allocation.

Works to refurbish those areas intended to host events such as the Banqueting Suite, Committee Rooms etc have been initially estimated at £1.200m. The costs and identification of a suitable funding source will be confirmed for submission of the FBC.

The incorporation of LED lighting and modern features such as movement detection systems will result in reduced power consumption in the future. This is expected to generate savings of £0.081m a year upon completion of the scheme through a reduction in current levels of expenditure.

The revenue implications associated with prudentially borrowing for the corporate capital funding of £25.150m are estimated at a cost of £1.053m a year (full year effect). Funding costs will be further developed for FBC submission and the final costs will be factored in as part of the Council's ongoing capital programme and funding within the Council Financial Plan.

In order to carry out the works it will be necessary to vacate spaces. The intention is that decant operations take place within the complex if this is feasible. Should it become evident that there be is a need for off-site storage the costs of transportation and storage will need to be factored in. Temporarily re-locating BCC and BMT staff is assumed to take place within the complex or wider BCC property portfolio. Any off-site accommodation, if required, will also need to be factored in. These areas will be noted as risks and any costs will be identified and a suitable funding source confirmed for submission of the FBC.

Discussions are taking place between BCC and BMT about the financial issues associated with the loss of trading due to the proposed re-wiring works. This is part of a wider discussion about the impact of Covid-19 and re-opening of BMAG. The implications of any change to BMT's trading position directly attributable to the proposed re-wiring works are currently excluded from the costs within this OBC pending further discussions.

E3. Approach to optimism bias and provision of contingency

Optimism bias calculations have not been made in accordance with Green Book methodologies. The QS cost plan includes allowances for specific known risks such as asbestos and a client contingency of 7.5% which is considered realistic. The contingency will be re-assessed for the Full Business Case based on a costed project risk register.

E4. Taxation

Describe any tax implications and how they will be managed, including VAT

The health and safety electrical upgrade of the Council House complex will be subject to VAT. BCC can reclaim VAT on these works. Any VAT exempt use of the Council House complex, e.g. lettings, will need to be factored into BCC's annual partial exemption calculations as any VAT on BCC's costs associated with that use will count against BCC's 5% partial exemption de minimis limit. Based upon the current expenditure forecast for the upgrade, this VAT is not expected to

threaten BCC's 5% limit. However, this will be reviewed by BCC's VAT Team within the ongoing monitoring of BCC's partial exemption position. Any necessary protective action that may be required will be discussed accordingly.

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT CASE

This considers how project delivery plans are robust and realistic

F1. Key Project Milestones	Planned Delivery Dates
Outline Business Case approval	October 2020
Appoint contractor under new CWM framework (Stage 1 pre-construction services agreement)	December 2020
Listed Building consent	February 2021
Contractor's proposals and contract price	April 2021
Full Business Case approval	May 2021
Contract award (Stage 2 – NEC Option A contract)	June 2021
Commence Phase 1 works (Council House building)	June 2021
Complete Phase 1a works (Civic spaces & BMAG '1885')	March 2022
Complete Phase 1b works (Remainder Council House building)	August 2022
Commence Phase 2 works (CH Extension)	September 2022
Complete Phase 2 works (CH Extension)	December 2023
Date of post implementation review	TBC

F2. Achievability

Describe how the project can be delivered given the organisational skills and capacity available

A project team has been set up with representation from Property Services (client), Acivico Ltd (lead consultant/contract administrator), Hoare Lea LLP (lead Engineering designer), TBC (conservation architect); Birmingham City Laboratories (asbestos surveys/removal) and representatives from other BCC Directorates: Corporate Procurement, Finance, Legal

- Property Services has worked successfully with Acivico Ltd on similar heritage projects e.g. Birmingham Town Hall, Aston Hall,
- Due to the Grade II* listed status of the Council House Complex early engagement with the Conservation Planner has commenced,
- Birmingham City Laboratories (BCL) have been invited to tender for carrying out a Demolition and Refurbishment Asbestos survey.
- Hoare Lea LLP appointed via Acivico using CCS framework securing continuity and knowledge of buildings and installations
- Conservation Architect also to be appointed via Acivico to lead on listed building consent application
- All consultants and contractors will be appointed subject to evidencing a proven record of working on similar projects and listed buildings.

F3. Dependencies on other projects or activities

- Listed Building consent will be required
- Asbestos surveys will need to be carried out
- The interface with the proposed CCTV renewal project initiated by PIP will need to be carefully managed
- BMT's agreement will be needed to a phased programme of works including measures to protect the collection
- A consultation exercise is proposed with regard to the future use of the complex. The re-wire works will proceed as planned given the health & safety priority. Should the consultation exercise conclude in sufficient time that re-wiring certain parts of the complex in their current configuration is likely to prove abortive or unnecessary the contract could be varied accordingly.

Lessons learned from the previous work undertaken on a potential comprehensive redevelopment of the complex will be taken into account.

F4. Products required to produce Full Business Case

This should be a full list of the items required in order to produce a Full Business Case.

- Overall budget including QS cost plan
- Detailed designs (to RIBA Stage 4)
- Asbestos surveys (to primary distribution routes with further surveys pre construction)
- Listed Building consent
- Tender returns from contractors with preferred bidder identified
- Consultation/Stakeholder analysis
- Appropriate written agreement/Notice relating to works within BMT leasehold demise
- Project Execution Plan

F5. Estimated time to complete project development to FBC

Give an estimate of how long it will take to complete the delivery of all the products stated above, and incorporate them into a Full Business Case.

The above products will be developed between October 2020 and April 2021

F6. Estimated cost to complete project development to FBC

Provide details of the development costs shown in the financial implications above (capital and revenue). This should include an estimate of the costs of delivering all the products stated above, and incorporating them into a Full Business Case. The cost of internal resources, where these are charged to the project budget, should be included. A separate analysis may be attached.

Budget Heading	Estimated Cost to FBC
Acivico Fees (PM/QS/CDM)	£190,000
Consultants sub-contracted via Acivico:	
• Hoare Lea LLP (Electrical Engineer)	£175,000
• Conservation Architect (TBC)	£ 40,000
• Structural Engineer (TBC)	£ 20,000
Asbestos Surveys (BCL)	£ 30,000
Other surveys and investigations	£ 25,000
Allowance BMT Decant costs (Phase 1 works)	£ 50,000
Allowance BCC Decant costs (Phase 1 works)	£ 20,000
Contingency	£ 50,000
TOTAL	£600,000

F7. Funding of development costs

Provide details of development costs funding shown in Section F1 above.

The cost to progress this proposal to FBC is £0.675m (including cost incurred to date of £0.075m), funded from policy contingency of £2.000m awarded through the 2018 Cabinet report “Council House Complex Works Phase 3a”

F8. Officer support

Project Manager: Martin Painter

Project Accountant: Rob Pace

Project Sponsor: Kathryn James, Assistant Director Property

F9. Project Management

Describe how the project will be managed, including the responsible Project Board and who its members are

A project board has been established in line with the Council's Financial Control Standard. The board includes Birmingham Museum Trust to reflect the impact on the trading position of BMAG.

G. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

(Please adapt or replace the formats as appropriate to the project)

G1. OBC OPTIONS APPRAISAL RECORDS (these are summarised in section C2)

The following sections are evidence of the different options that have been considered in arriving at the proposed solution. All options should be documented individually.

Option 1	<i>Business as Usual (Do Nothing)</i>
Information Considered	<p><i>What information was considered in evaluating the option</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous scheme electrical installations • Testing and monitoring results since Dec 2018 • CWG timetable • BMAG implications – disruption • BCC future (post Covid-19) occupancy model • CCTV project • Heritage constraints (LBC and Historic England) • Cost of delivery • Funding opportunities and sources • Timescale for implementation • Disruptive impact • Risk to occupants, buildings and collections
Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No capital expenditure requirement • No disruption in the short run <p><i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of partial or full building closure • Risk of injury or loss of life • Risk to museum collection • Reputational damage associated with above • On-going testing and monitoring costs • Increasing maintenance costs year on year • Reduced sale value in the event of future disposal of parts of the complex
People Consulted	<p><i>Who was consulted regarding development of key elements of this option</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Leadership • BMT • Conservation Officer • Cabinet Members • CPS • Legal • Finance <p><i>Note: Political Parties to be consulted via Cross Party Working Group</i></p>
Recommendation	Abandon
Principal Reason for Decision	<p><i>What are the key reasons for the recommendation regarding this option:</i></p> <p><i>Short term solutions with escalating issues and risks over time leading to eventual closure (at short notice) of part or all of the complex (Council and Museum) and potential risk of injury or loss of life. On-going testing costs and increasing maintenance bills.</i></p>

Option 2	Reduced Cost Option
Information Considered	<p><i>What information was considered in making the decision</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous scheme electrical installations • Testing and monitoring results since Dec 2018 • CWG timetable • BMAG implications – disruption • BCC future (post Covid-19) occupancy model • CCTV project • Heritage constraints (LBC and HE) • Cost of delivery • Funding opportunities and sources • Timescale for implementation • Disruptive impact • Risk to occupants, buildings and collections
Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced capital cost <p><i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fails to deal with associated systems/installations such as fire alarms which could be dealt with simultaneously and share distribution cable trays, conduits etc • Does not deliver revenue savings from LED light fittings • On-going maintenance costs of associated systems/installations that have not been replaced
People Consulted	<p><i>Who was consulted regarding development of key elements of this option</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Leadership • BMT • Conservation Officer • Cabinet Members • CPS • Legal • Finance <p><i>Note: Political Parties to be consulted via Cross Party Working Group</i></p>
Recommendation	Abandon
Principal Reason for Decision	<p><i>What are the key reasons for the recommendation regarding this option</i></p> <p>Does not deal with systems that are associated with or closely linked to the electrical systems (e.g fire alarms) nor realise future revenue savings from LED light fittings</p>
Option 3	Comprehensive Refurbishment
Information Considered	<p><i>What information was considered in evaluating the option</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous scheme electrical installations • Testing and monitoring results since Dec 2018 • CWG timetable • BMAG implications – disruption • BCC future (post Covid-19) occupancy model • CCTV project • Heritage constraints (LBC and HE) • Cost of delivery • Funding opportunities and sources • Timescale for implementation • Disruptive impact • Risk to occupants, buildings and collections

Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deals comprehensively with all ageing systems within the complex <p><i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of borrowing required unacceptable at present time Significant external grant funding required for museum (timetable unlikely to be compatible with risks posed by electrics short term) Implementation timescale means continued and increasing risk Unable to be delivered for CWG Significant disruption to BCC and BMAG Off-site decant of collection required
People Consulted	<p><i>Who was consulted regarding development of key elements of this option</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council Leadership BMT Conservation Officer Cabinet Members CPS Legal Finance <p><i>Note: Political Parties to be consulted via Cross Party Working Group</i></p>
Recommendation	Abandon
Principal Reason for Decision	<p><i>What are the key reasons for the recommendation regarding this option</i></p> <p>Funding not available within a timeframe that enables risk posed by electrics to be addressed</p>

Option 4	<p>Proposed option Replacement of Electrical Installations and Associated Alarm Systems including LED Light Fittings</p>
Information Considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous scheme electrical installations Testing and monitoring results since Dec 2018 CWG timetable BMAG implications – disruption BCC future (post Covid-19) occupancy model CCTV project Heritage constraints (LBC and HE) Cost of delivery Funding opportunities and sources Timescale for implementation Disruptive impact Risk to occupants, buildings and collections
Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses risk posed in the shortest possible timeframe Capable of being funded via Prudential Borrowing Deals with other linked systems (e.g. fire alarms) at the same time Dovetails with CCTV project Allows substantial parts of complex to be CWG ready Some disruption inevitable but tolerable Energy savings Eliminates further testing and monitoring costs

	<i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not deal comprehensively with refurbishment and replacement of heating, ventilation, plumbing, drainage etc. • Will involve some disruption to BCC and BMT
People Consulted	<i>Who was consulted regarding development of key elements of this option</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Leadership • BMT • Conservation Officer • Cabinet Members • CPS • Legal • Finance <p><i>Note: Political Parties to be consulted via Cross Party Working Group</i></p>
Recommendation	Proceed
Principal Reason for Decision	<i>What are the key reasons for the recommendation regarding this option</i> Minimum scheme to address H&S risks posed that delivers benefits in revenue costs and is capable of funding and delivers substantial parts of the Council House and BMAG for the CWG

G2. OUTLINE 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

		Risk after mitigation:	
Risk or issue	Mitigation	Likelihood	Severity
1. Discovery of asbestos exceeds expectations	Surveys to be carried out during development stage and re-sequencing of works if necessary	M	S
2. Disruption and revenue loss to BMAG operations beyond expectations	Consultation with BMT over sequencing and timing of works to minimise. Compensation to be included within business case if appropriate.	L	M
3. Decant measures required prove greater than anticipated	Consultation with BMT over decant strategy to identify costs for inclusion within business case	L	M
4. Costs of implementation overrun	Adequate risk contingency and effective project and cost management with early warning and change control mechanisms	M	M
5. Programme overruns impacting upon CWG	Adequate programme float and effective project and programme management with early warning mechanisms	M	H
6. Quality of installation not to required standard	Development of specifications in sufficient detail to prevent shortcuts and close monitoring and inspection of works to ensure compliance	L	M
7. Listed Building consent refused	Pre-application consultation with conservation officer and Historic England and appointment of suitably qualified and experienced Conservation Architect	L	H
8. Failure to complete the new CWM2 Framework	Undertake a tender process using the OJEU restricted procedure.	L	H
9. Overspend on costs during development stage	Robust budget and adequate contingency allowance to cover risks	L	M
10. Programme slippage occurs that impacts overall programme	Adequate programme float and effective project and programme management with early warning mechanisms	M	H

APPENDIX 1

11. Agreement not achieved with BMT over scope and sequencing of works	BMT represented on Project Board and effective consultation during development stage	M	S
12. Tender for works exceeds budget	Market test to establish robust cost plan and adequate contingency provision to cover risks.	M	S
13. Covid impact upon future occupancy and use of complex	Anticipate and align as far as possible with Council New Ways of Working (NWOW) programme	M	M
14. Brexit impact upon delivery of project	Ensure supply chains are robust throughout the project with suitable alternative routes	M	M

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13 October 2020



Subject: Relocation of Montague Street and Redfern Road Depots – Outline Business Case

Report of: Director Neighbourhoods

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Ian Ward, Leader of the Council
Councillor Tristian Chatfield Cabinet Member Finance and Resources
Councillor John O'Shea Cabinet Member Street Scene and Parks

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Sir Albert Bore, Resources

Report author: Lesley Steele, Operational Programme Manager,
Telephone No: 0121 303 8857
Email Address: lesley.steele@birmingham.gov.uk

Are specific wards affected?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No – All wards affected
Bordesley and Highgate Ward and Tyseley and Hay Mills Ward		
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	No
Forward Plan Reference: 007740/2020		
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
Exempt information Appendix 3. Exempt information 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended). Paragraph 3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the council). Appendix 3 contains sensitive, commercial information on the budgetary and estimated delivery costs of the project.		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The sale and leaseback of Montague Street Depot was completed on the 31st March 2020 to Homes England (HE); following this on the 23rd June 2020 Cabinet approval was given to progress the purchase of a new site on Redfern Road (as shown on Appendix 1) (the proposed new site) to facilitate the build of a new

depot to relocate the services delivered from Montague Street and also the existing Redfern Road Waste Depot to provide one new purpose built ‘super’ facility which will consist of a vehicle workshop and 2 storey office/ablution accommodation with external parking (the project).

- 1.2 This report seeks Cabinet to note the future intention to declare the existing Redfern Road Depot site (Appendix 2) surplus and to seek permission to sell the freehold. Also, to earmark (a proportion) of the anticipated capital receipt to contribute towards funding the construction and internal fit out of the new facility.
- 1.3 The report seeks approval to the Outline Business Case (OBC) (Appendix 4). It also seeks approval, subject to completion of the Council’s acquisition of the proposed new site; to progress remediation works and the development of the new waste depot proposal to RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architect) Stage 4 Technical Design thereafter a Full Business Case and Contract Award will be presented to Cabinet to deliver the project.
- 1.4 The report seeks approval for the strategy and commencement of the procurement activity for the remediation of the site and construction of the new facility using Acivico Ltd’s Constructing West Midlands 2 (CWM2) Framework Agreement that is due to be awarded in late October 2020.
- 1.5 The financial commercially sensitive information relating to the project funding and delivery costs is set out in Exempt Appendix 3. This information was not included in the Notification of Intention to Consider Matters in private due to an oversight leading to the deadline being missed. The inflexible programme to deliver the new facility means it would be impracticable to defer the decision to the next Cabinet meeting in November 2020.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Approve the OBC(Appendix 4) subject to completion of the Council’s acquisition of the proposed new site to facilitate the relocation of the existing Montague St Depot and Redfern Road Depots inclusive of fit out at an estimated capital cost detailed in Exempt Appendix 3.
- 2.2 Approve the City Council’s submission of bids for grant funding to other external organisations and funding bodies to support the capital infrastructure costs to deliver a sustainable project asset.
- 2.3 To note the future intention to declare Redfern Road Depot site surplus together with the proposed future sale of the site and the earmarking of the capital receipt from the sale to be used as a contribution towards the project proposal.
- 2.4 Authorise the Director, Neighbourhoods to instruct Acivico Ltd to progress the project proposal to RIBA Plan of Work to stage 4 (Technical Design) at a cost not to exceed £740,400.
- 2.5 Approve the strategy and commencement of the procurement activities by Acivico Ltd to award a contract for the remediation of the site and construction of

- the new facility using Constructing West Midlands 2 (CWM2) Framework Agreement, noting that the award of the main construction contract will be reported in the Full Business Case to be presented to Cabinet in July 2021.
- 2.6 Authorise the Director, Neighbourhoods to instruct Acivico Ltd to place an order for the remediation works following a further competition exercise using the CWM2 framework agreement for a cost not exceeding £350,000.
- 2.7 Authorises the City Solicitor to negotiate, execute and complete all necessary documents to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

- 3.1 A report was presented to Cabinet on the 11th February 2020 which approved the freehold sale of Montague Street Depot, B9 4BA to Homes England (HE). The sale was completed on the 31st March 2020 with a 2-year lease back to the Council at nil cost with an option to extend. The lease commenced on the 1st April 2020. A further report was presented to Cabinet on the 23rd June 2020 to approve the purchase of a freehold site on Redfern Road and Kings Road to facilitate the build of a new depot to relocate the services delivered from the Montague Street and also the existing Redfern Road Depots to provide one new purpose built 'super' facility.
- 3.2 Montague Street Depot houses the Waste Management Services (WMS) main garage. It carries out repairs, maintenance and MOT servicing on the Council's fleet of vehicles which range from cars, minibuses to refuse lorries. It also carries out MOTs on vehicles belonging to the general public.
- 3.3 Redfern Road Depot provides ablutions, welfare and office facilities for operational and administration staff and is also used to park the WMS fleet which operate in East Birmingham and collects and transfers waste to the Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) at Tyseley. It is also the Council's Driver Training Centre (DTC). It facilitates driving courses accredited by the Driving Standards Agency (DSA), Minibus Driver Awareness Scheme (MIDAS), and Joint Approvals Unit for Periodic Training (JAUPT) institutes for Large Goods Vehicle (LGV) and Passenger Carrying Vehicle (PCV) as well as taxi driver assessments. All these functions will be re-provided at the new facility.
- 3.4 The proposed new super facility will include for the re-provision of modern workshop/garage facility together with the relocation of the facilities at the existing Redfern Road Depot. The 2 existing depots will be amalgamated to make the best use of space sharing welfare, ablutions, offices and meeting spaces and to promote efficiency savings by operating one sustainable site rather than two older uneconomical buildings that are in a poor condition and in need of investment to modernise them.
- 3.5 There is an aspiration that the new super facility will be a showcase for sustainability both in the construction design and materials used but also in the energy supply to operate the building but also to power the WMS vehicles used

to deliver Council services. The proposed new site is set to be developed in close proximity to its own waste incinerator at Tyseley ERF. This opportunity enables a minimum of a 2MW power capacity, as well as future-proofing the delivery capacity of clean energy to power ultra-strength charge points, enabling early transition to electric refuse trucks.

- 3.6 An expression of interest has been submitted to the European Regional Development Fund(ERDF) to work towards securing grant funding to install smart integration of renewable energy, via electric wire connection & infrastructure linking to an initial 40 rapid & ultra-rapid (50kw +) charge points, with future proofing power supply capability to incorporate other electric Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) when they come onto the market. The project will act as a catalyst to enable both Council & commercial HGV operators to move to electric vehicles and act as a market charging initiative where there is currently little, or no HGV charging points. This will connect 'energy from waste' to decarbonise public & commercial refuse collection vehicles (RCVs), that service daily multiple waste collections within the heart of the city for businesses, residential areas, and local communities.
- 3.7 There will also be an opportunity to investigate the use of this energy to provide electricity to heat, light and power the new building. This sustainable source of energy would reduce running costs considerably.
- 3.8 The new super facility will require a full fit out of both office furniture as the furniture used at both the existing Montague Street and Redfern Road depots has exceeded its useful life and is no longer fit for purpose. It is proposed that this is replaced with furniture mirroring the Corporate Administration Building (CAB) branding. The ablutions will also require new fixtures and fitting e.g. wet and dry locker storage and benches. The new garage will require new industrial equipment. The equipment currently in situ at Montague Street is in a poor condition and outdated. It would pose a high risk to attempt to re-locate it with no guarantee that it would function effectively in the new facility. Therefore, the equipment is to be replaced as part of the proposal.
- 3.9 It is estimated that a final cost and developed design will be ready to facilitate a Full Business Case and Contract Award being presented to Cabinet in July 2021, with a start on site in September 2021. The construction period will be approximately 46 weeks on site.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.3 Alternative options for the re-provision of Montague St Depot garage were considered as part of the property strategy; however the options were driven by HE approaching the Council to acquire the Montague Depot site to facilitate a nationally significant development, in order to deliver a substantial amount of new homes and jobs. The priority of the relocation of Montague Street Depot was to be sited outside of the Clean Air Zone (CAZ) and to identify an alternative site

which has the capacity to accommodate the new super facility and be accessible by vehicles located at the other Waste Management Depots across the city.

- To do nothing and close the depot – this option would have a serious impact on WMS operating a fit for purpose operational fleet and other Council services who use the depot to maintain their own fleet of vehicles. An exercise has been carried out to test the external market to see if an external provider could service and repair the city's fleet, but no suitable supplier was identified.
- To extend one of the other depots to include the garage facility – none of the other depots have the spatial capacity to build a garage facility to accommodate the project requirement together with the external space required to house the equipment to carry out the servicing requirement plus the space to park the vehicles.
- To purchase a building that could be refurbished and converted to address the project requirements – an intensive search was carried out and no suitable properties were identified.
- The preferred option was to identify a site and construct a purpose built super facility – a site has been identified on Redfern Road which is close to the existing Redfern Road Depot which has the advantage of being able to consolidate the depot and relocate Redfern Road Depot with Montague Street Depot on to one new site and building a 'super' depot, allowing the city to release another asset.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 Local elected members have all been consulted on this proposal and support it going forward. The report was presented to members of the Capital Board on the 2nd September 2020 who supported it going forward.
- 5.2 Consultation has commenced with Waste Management Services staff with meetings with Trade Union representatives to be arranged imminently. This will be ongoing throughout the development of the project proposal.
- 5.3 Consultation was carried out with other organisations to gauge whether they would be interested in delivering a new facility in partnership; however, there was no firm commitment to progress this option any further.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 A risk register is appended to the Outline Business Case Appendix 4.
- 6.2 The main risk identified is ensuring the proposal can be delivered within the programme to meet the deadline to vacate the current premises at Montague Street, in line with the lease back agreement with HE.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

- 7.1.1 The proposal supports the Birmingham City Council Plan 2018-2022 (as updated in 2019) by contributing to the Council's Key Priorities, specifically Outcome 1; Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and live in and outcome 4; Birmingham is a great city to live in. The proposals support the additional climate change commitments agreed by Cabinet on 30th July 2019 following the motion on Climate Emergency passed at the full City Council meeting of 11th June 2019, including the aspiration for the City Council to be net zero-carbon by 2030.
- 7.1.2 The proposal supports the Waste Strategy 2019 – 2034 specifically by supporting the issue of improved air quality by locating new facilities within the Tyseley Environmental Enterprise Zone footprint and investigating the opportunity of linking to the Tyseley Incinerator site for the provision of energy converted from waste products.
- 7.1.3 The acquisition of Montague St Depot site and the proposed new site on Redfern Road are consistent with the aims set out in both the Birmingham Property Strategy 201819 – 2023/24 specifically 3 of the 4 themes; Investment, Growth and Development and Operational.
- 7.1.4 The proposal assists in the facilitation of the Birmingham Development Plan 2031 and working towards achieving the outcome of providing 51,100 new homes and 100,000 jobs between 2011- 2031.
- 7.1.5 Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility (BBC4SR): The BBC4SR is a mandatory requirement that will form part of the conditions of the construction contract with the successful contractor appointed via the CWM2 framework agreement. The contractor will submit an action plan that will be actioned and monitored during the contract period.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 Section 120 -123 of the Local Government Act 1972 authorises the City Council hold, appropriate and dispose of land for the purpose of any of its functions or for the benefit, improvement or development of its area.
- 7.2.2 S1 of the Localism Act 2011 contains the Council's general power of competence and S111 of the Local Government Act 1972 contains the Council's ancillary financial powers to expend and borrow money required for the discharge of its functions
- 7.2.3 Exempt information 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) paragraph 3. Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council). Exempt Appendix 3 is considered to be in the public interest as they contain commercially sensitive information of a financial or business nature, which if disclosed to the public could be prejudicial to a named person, individual or company.
- 7.2.3 The Council has a best value duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to improve the efficiency, economy and effectiveness of the services it delivers.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 The funding and estimated cost to deliver the proposal is detailed in the Exempt Appendix 3.
- 7.3.2 A delegated authority was approved on the 21st May 2020 which released capital funding to develop the proposal to RIBA Stage 2 in the sum of £109,245 (CA-01941-05) sourced from the capital receipt generated from the sale of Montague St Depot. This commitment has been included within the overall cost of the project.
- 7.3.3 Current revenue budgets for Montague Street and Redfern Road Depot will be amalgamated to provide the revenue budget for the new facility. Combined Premises budgets equate to £399k in 2020/21. The new facility will be required to operate within this budget envelope. Estimated ongoing running costs will be determined as part of the Full Business Case. Previous years have seen pressures on these budgets due to the level of repair and maintenance spend. This will not be an issue with the new facility and opportunities for ongoing savings and efficiencies will be explored.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.4.1 The proposed procurement route is to use Acivico Ltd's CWM2 Framework Agreement that is due to be awarded in late October 2020. The Council is entitled to access this Framework Agreement. The Council, in collaboration with Acivico Ltd, will be involved in selecting the most appropriate contractor for the project based on a price, quality and social value matrix as provided for in the Framework Agreement. The Council will be able to amend clauses or add clauses to the call off contract specific to the project. Alternative frameworks agreements were considered. However, they tend to be single contractor led which does not provide the competitiveness required to evidence best value.
- 7.4.2 The following options for the construction of the new facility were considered:
- To tender the remediation contract and construction contract as two separate contracts. Separate warranties would be given by the respective contractors for the contracts. However, this option was discounted as it would result in two tender exercises that could delay the tight programme. Additionally any issues with the remediation works during and on completion could also delay the programme for the construction works.
 - The preferred option is to tender as one contract but in two stages which allows some flexibility if the CWM2 Framework Agreement commencement date marginally slips. This means that the remediation works can be commenced as stage 1 whilst the design of the construction works are produced to a cost estimate for the Council's approval. If the cost is within the budget, approval to award the second stage will be presented to Cabinet for approval in July 2021. This option will allow the proposal to be delivered within the programme.

- 7.4.3 The procurement strategy for the garage fit out, furniture and fittings and ICT requirements will be reported as part of the Full Business Case to Cabinet in July 2021.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if required)

- 7.5.1 Professional services to support the project will be provided by Property, Finance, Procurement and Legal Officers who will be engaged to deliver this proposal with technical support from Acivico Ltd.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 A copy of the Equality Act 2010 – Public Sector Duty statement together with the initial equality assessment screening are appended – Appendix 5 ref EQUA549. The initial equality assessment discloses that the report recommendations will not have a negative impact on the characteristics and groups protected under the Equality Act 2010 and therefore it is considered that a full assessment is not required for this report.

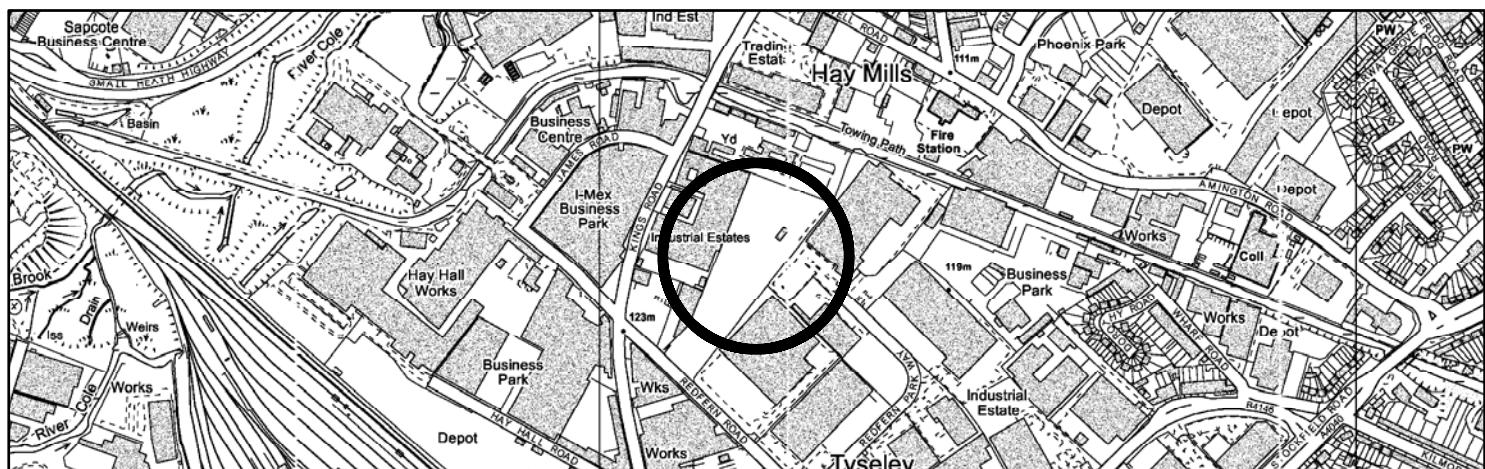
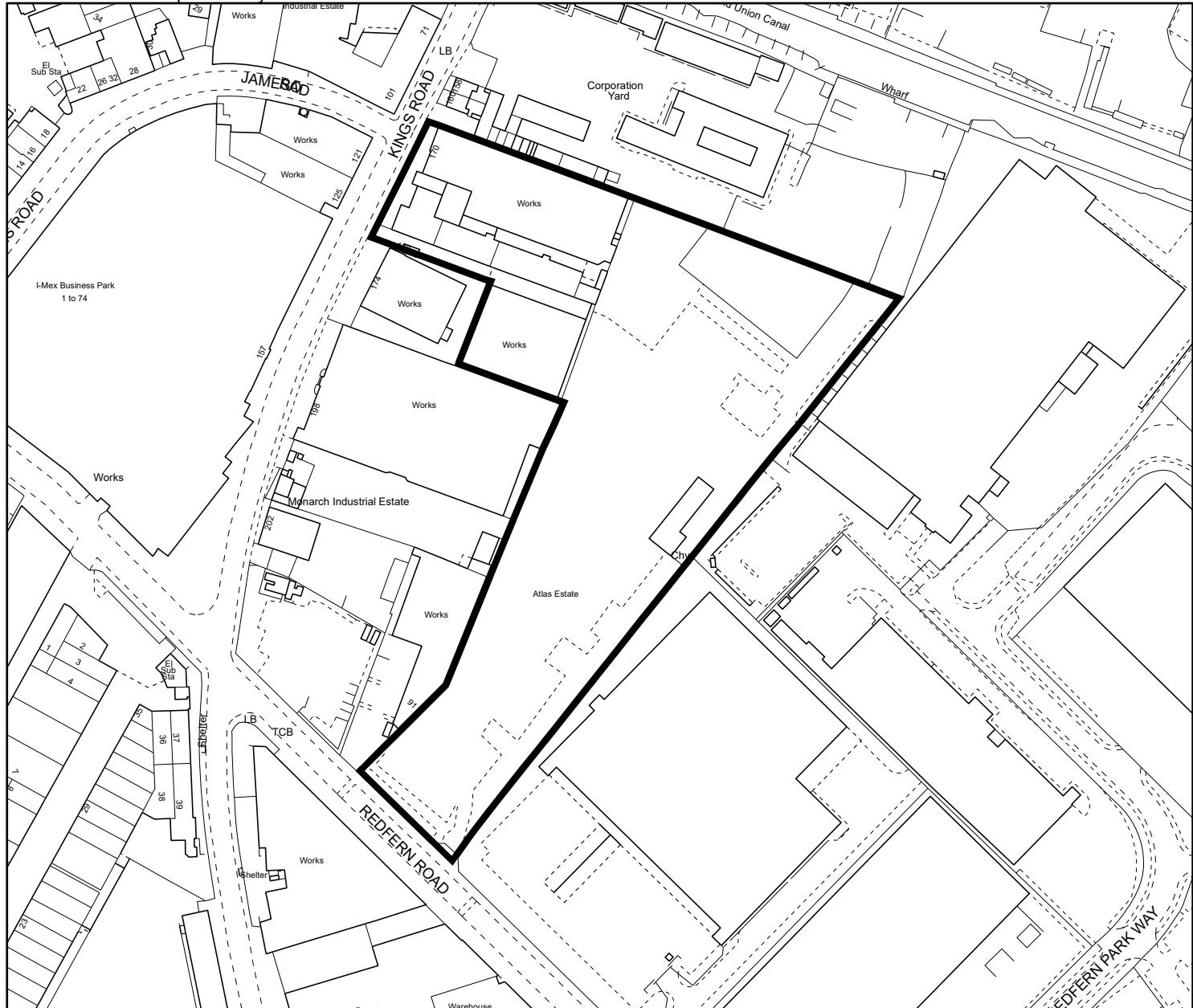
8 Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 - Site plan of proposed new depot site
- 8.2 Appendix 2 - Site plan of existing Redfern Road Depot
- 8.3 Appendix 3 - Exempt – private information
- 8.4 Appendix 4 - Outline Business Case
- 8.5 Appendix 5– EINA

9 Background Documents

- 9.1 Cabinet Report 11th February 2020; Land at Montague Street, Bordesley B9 4BA Disposal
- 9.2 Delegated Authority 21st May 2020; Relocation of Montague St Workshop/Garage and Redfern Road Depot
- 9.3 Cabinet Report 23rd June 2020; Purchase of freehold of land at North side of Redfern Road, Tyseley, Birmingham B6 4AE and 170 -172 Kings Road Tyseley B1 2AS

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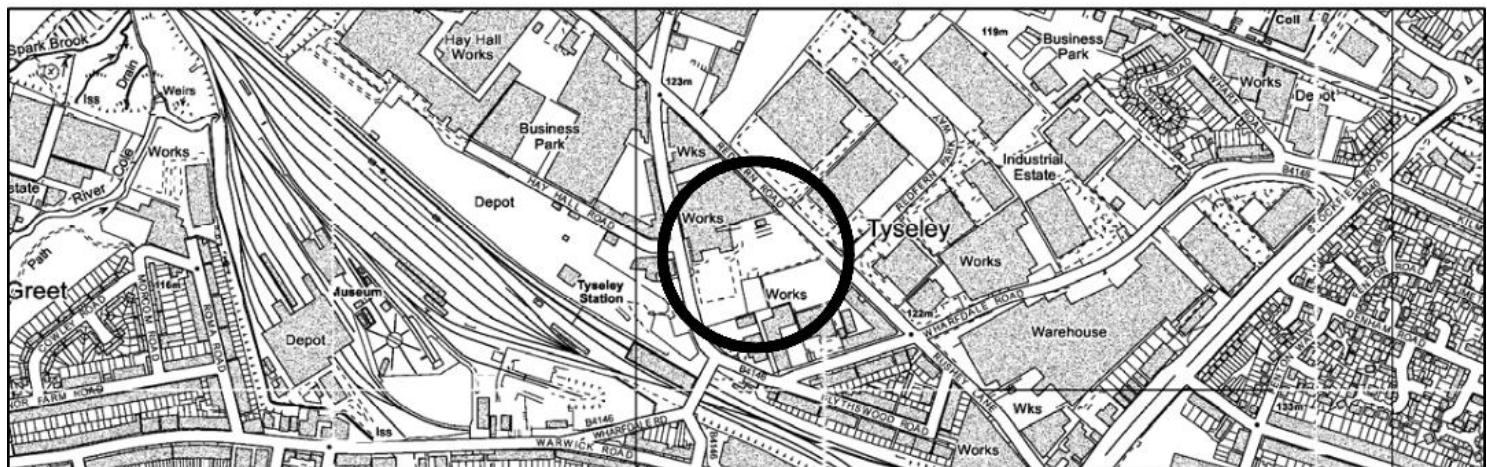
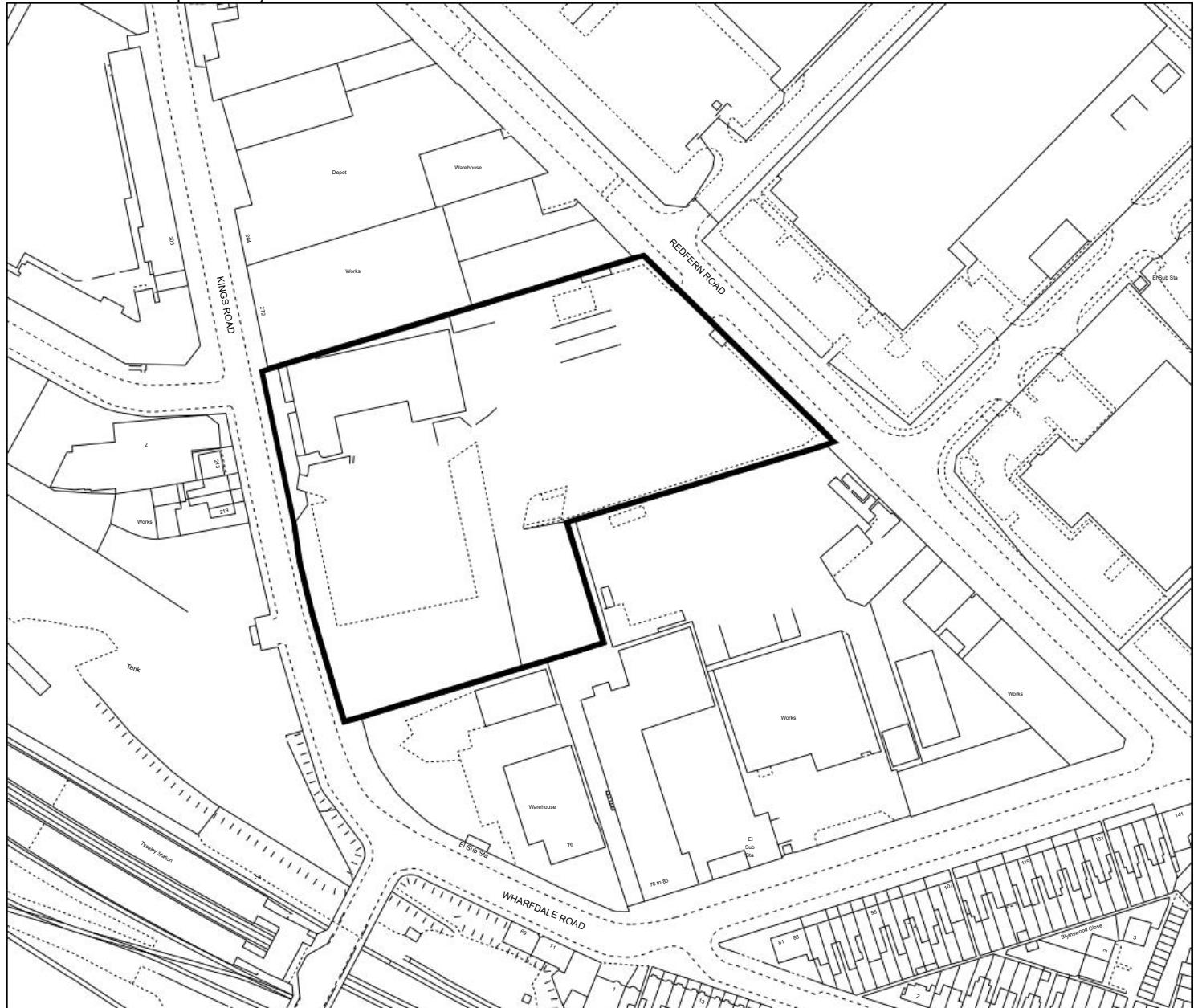


**Birmingham
City Council**

Kathryn James
Assistant Director Property
Inclusive Growth Directorate
10 Woodcock Street
Birmingham, B7 4BG

Purchase Of Land At
Redfern Road
Tysley

Scale (Main Map)	Drawn	Date
1:2,500	Bharat Patel	19/05/2020

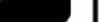


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**Birmingham
City Council**

Kathryn James
Assistant Director Property
Inclusive Growth Directorate
10 Woodcock Street
Birmingham, B7 4BG

 Birmingham City Council	Kathryn James Assistant Director Property Inclusive Growth Directorate 10 Woodcock Street Birmingham, B7 4BG		
Redfern Road Depot South Yardley	Scale (Main Map) Drawn Date		
	1:2,000	Bharat Patel	30/07/2020
 Page 101 of 1210 SP1184SW			

OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE			
A. GENERAL INFORMATION			
A1. General			
Project Title (as per Voyager)	Relocation of Montague Street and Redfern Road Depots	Portfolio /Committee	Street Scene and Parks
Directorate	Neighbourhoods	Project Code (as per Voyager)	CA-01941-05
Approved by Project Sponsor	Darren Share, AD Parks & Street Scene	Approved by Finance Business Partner	Carl Tomlinson, Business Partner
A2. Project Description			
<p>Montague Street Depot is currently sited within the footprint of the Curzon Masterplan. The site has been identified as a development opportunity. It also sits within the Clean Air Zone (CAZ). A daily charge of £8 for cars and Light Commercial Vehicles (LCV) and £50 for Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) will be incurred by all vehicles travelling to and from Montague St Depot when the CAZ is implemented. This will have an impact on the depot's revenue budget.</p> <p>A report was approved at Cabinet on the 11th February 2020 which approved the freehold sale of the Montague Street Depot site to Homes England (HE). A lease back agreement has been put in place which allows the depot to continue to operate from the existing site until 2022; there after the service will relocate to a new build facility in Tyseley together with Redfern Road Depot which is currently located on the opposite side of the road.</p> <p>This proposal allows for the rationalisation of the Waste Management Services (WMS) property portfolio by releasing 2 aging assets in favour of a new fit for purpose, sustainable super depot which will support the Waste Strategy 2019-2034.</p> <p>The location of the new site also provides an opportunity to benefit from being supplied by green energy from the Energy Recycling Facility (ERF) at Tyseley. This will allow the facility to be sustainable while reducing running costs. Also, the installation of a live wire from the ERF to facilitate the electrical charging points will also support the changeover of the fleet to electric vehicles in the future.</p> <p>The new facility, rather than mirroring the existing facilities at the 2 depots will instead provide shared office, meeting rooms, welfare and ablution facilities together with a modern garage facility equipped to support the delivery the future operating model.</p> <p>There is a requirement for the construction of the depot to be fitted out with new furniture, garage and ICT infrastructure and equipment.</p> <p>This will allow the programme to be delivered on time with WMS giving HE vacant possession of Montague Street Depot within the prescribed deadline.</p>			

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 proposed scheme will contribute to the Council's Key Priorities as outlined in the Birmingham City Council Plan 2018-2022, specifically Outcome 1; Birmingham is an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and live in and outcome 4; Birmingham is a great city to live in.
- The proposal supports the Waste Strategy 2019 – 2034 specifically by supporting the issue of improved air quality by locating new facilities within the Tyseley Environmental Enterprise Zone footprint and investigating the opportunity of linking to Tyseley Incinerator (Energy Recycling Facility) site for the provision of green energy converted from waste products. It also supports the strategy by ensuring the fleet used to deliver the service is maintained to a high standard.
- It supports the Financial Plan 2019-2023 by supporting the identification of savings and helping to achieve a balanced revenue budget
- The acquisition is consistent with the aims set out in both the Birmingham Property Strategy 2018/19-2023/24 specifically 3 of the 4 key themes: Investment, Growth and Development and Operational. Property that is in a poor condition and no longer fit for purpose are released.
- The proposal assists in the facilitation of the Birmingham Development Plan 2031 and working towards achieving the outcome of providing 51,100 new homes and 100,000 jobs between 2011- 2031.

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

A new modern Waste Management Services facility on the former Atlas Works site to facilitate the relocation of Montague St Garage Workshop and Redfern Road Depot;

- External parking for the WMS fleet, staff vehicles, private vehicles
- Garage
- laundry
- Male and female ablutions (changing, showers, toilets and drying facilities for the operational workforce)
- Welfare facilities – canteen, breakout areas etc
- Offices and reception for back of house staff
- Meeting /training rooms
- Vehicle wash
- Furniture and equipment for offices/welfare and garage workshop.
- New ICT infrastructure plus Wi-Fi
- CCTV (internal & external)
- Electric vehicle charging points
- Cycle racks
- Secure site perimeter.
- Landscaping around site perimeter

B3. Project Benefits

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

Measure	Outline Impact
Collocation of two existing sites will provide benefits of economies of scale	Reduced operational costs and running costs
Relinquishing 2 poor quality buildings in a poor state of repair	Supports the Property Strategy by rationalising assets.
A sustainable building promoting the Green Agenda both in materials used in construction but also in green energy used for heating, lighting, power , grey water recycling etc.	Looking to link to Tyseley Energy Recycling Facility which will reduce the carbon footprint plus financial savings in energy consumption
Equalities requirements will be addressed as part of this proposal i.e. the female ablution facilities in the existing facilities are poor	Improved facilities will attract more women into the waste management industry sector.
Provides an improved working environment that supports staff morale.	Fit for purpose accommodation including welfare facilities which support new ways of modern working e.g. agile working for back of house administration staff, female ablutions,
Releases the Council from ongoing high maintenance requirements on Montague St Depot which is no longer fit for purpose and a financial liability	Reduced revenue R & M expenditure
Improve H & S on the site by having clear segregation of the public visiting the site and that of operational traffic with areas clearly marked out .	Reduced risk of injuries and near misses

B4. Property implications

Describe any implications for Council properties and for the Council's property strategies

Rationalisation of WMS property portfolio; releasing 2 sites which are in a poor state of repair and replacing them with one new fit for purpose sustainable modern workshop/garage and depot facility which will reflect the future operational strategy for the service.

C. ECONOMIC CASE - OPTIONS APPRAISAL

This sets out the options that have been considered to determine the best value for money in achieving the Council's priorities

C1. Options reviewed

A full description and review of each option is in Section G1

Option 1 – Do nothing – Close the depot

Option 2 – To extend one of the other depots to include the garage facility

Option 3 – To purchase a building that could be refurbished and converted to address the requirements

Option 4 - New build garage and depot (collocating Montague Street and Redfern Road Depots on one new site)

Criteria	Option score				Weight	Weighted Score			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
1. Total capital cost	9	7	5	7	10	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7
2. Full year revenue consequences	1	5	5	8	10	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8
3. Benefits: Council priorities	1	6	5	8	20	0.2	1.2	1	1.6
4. Benefits: Service priorities	1	6	5	8	20	0.2	1.2	1	1.6
5. Deliverability and risks	1	5	5	7	15	0.15	0.75	0.75	1.05
6. Sustainability	1	7	5	10	25	0.25	1.75	1.25	2.5
Total	14	36	30	48	100%	1.8	6.1	5	8.25.

Further details are given in the Options Appraisal Records attached at the end of this OBC.

C3. Option recommended, with reasons

Which option is recommended and the key reasons for this decision?

Proposed option: New build garage and depot (collocating Montague Street and Redfern Road Depots on one new site)

Colocation of 2 existing depots to rationalise 2 poor quality assets and to optimise the economies of scale and saving efficiencies and promote sustainability (construction and operationally) in a new 'super depot facility.'

C4. Risks and Issues of the preferred option

An Outline Risks and Issues Register is attached at the end of this OBC, including risks during the development to Full Business Case stage.

C5. Other impacts of the preferred option

Describe other significant impacts, both positive and negative

Montague Street Depot was sold to Homes England in March 2020 and leased back to BCC for a period of 2 years with an option to extend by 7-months. The lease back agreement commenced as of the 1st April 2020. The depot must have vacated the site by the end of this period.

An opportunity to build a sustainable super depot using renewable green energy.

Funding package – in order to deliver the full scope of works , specifically linking into the ERF at Tyseley the grant bid application must be successful .

All or part of a capital receipt from the future sale of Redfern Road is required in order for the financial business case to show a balanced approach and the project to be financially viable.

D. COMMERCIAL CASE

This considers whether realistic and commercial arrangements for the project can be made

D1. Partnership, Joint venture and accountable body working

Describe how the project will be controlled, managed and delivered if using these arrangements

Property Services will act as the Intelligent Client on behalf of WMS and instruct Acivico Ltd and other suppliers of goods, services and works. The Waste Management Service will manage and operate the facility on completion.

D2. Procurement implications:

What is the proposed procurement strategy and route? Which Framework, or OJEU?

The proposed procurement strategy for the construction works is for a further competition exercise to be carried out using Acivico Ltd's Constructing West Midlands 2 Framework Agreement that is due to be awarded in late October 2020.

The procurement strategy for the garage equipment, furniture and fittings and ICT will be reported in the Full Business Case to be presented to Cabinet in July 2021.

E. FINANCIAL CASE**This information is detailed in Exempt Appendix 3****F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT CASE***This considers how project delivery plans are robust and realistic*

F1. Key Project Milestones	Planned Delivery Dates
Purchase and vacant possession of site	Sept 2020
Report and OBC Cabinet approval	October 13 th 2020
Planning application submitted	September 2020
Planning approval	December 2020
Design (Technical and Detailed)	July 2020 – March 2021
Report and Full Business Case approval	July 2021
Contract award (main construction contract)	August 2021
Completion of construction phase	Aug 2022
Furniture and equipment fit out	Sept 2022
Date project operational	October 2022
Date of post implementation review	November 2023

F2. Evaluation and achievability of timetable*Describe how the project can be delivered given the organisational skills and capacity available*

In order to meet the programme and key milestones we propose to carry out the remediation of the site as phase 1 of the main construction contract as part of the facilitating works which can be carried out in parallel to the design stages ensuring that on awarding phase 2 of the main contract there is no delay to the construction.

A project team has been identified with representatives from Property Services, WMS and Acivico Ltd who will bring in specialist support on a needs basis when required. Once appointed the contractor will also be part of the Project Team.

F3. Dependencies on other projects or activities

Vacant Possession of the new site
 Approval of the Cabinet Report and OBC
 Approval of grant funding.
 Planning permission.
 Award of construction contract
 Successful delivery of the remediation to ensure timely construction commences
 Generating a capital receipt for the sale of Redfern Road Depot to contribute towards the proposal

F4. Products required to produce Full Business Case*This should be a full list of the items required in order to produce a Full Business Case.*

Examples might be:

- Technical and detailed design (RIBA Stages 3 and 4)
- Complete of Site remediation
- Provision of construction costs
- Environmental impact assessment
- Whole life costings
- Consultation/Stakeholder analysis
- Surveys

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT, furniture, equipment and fixture and fittings requirements • Grant application submission and outcome • Planning application
<p>F5. Estimated time to complete project development to FBC <i>Give an estimate of how long it will take to complete the delivery of all the products stated above, and incorporate them into a Full Business Case.</i></p>
5 - 6 months
<p>F6. Estimated cost to complete project development to FBC <i>Provide details of the development costs shown in Section F1 above (capital and revenue). This should include an estimate of the costs of delivering all the products stated above, and incorporating them into a Full Business Case. The cost of internal resources, where these are charged to the project budget, should be included. A separate analysis may be attached.</i></p> <p>£1,199,645 Total Breakdown as follows: £109,245 – Surveys and concept Design to RIBA Stage 2 (approval received via Delegated Authority) £740,400 - Design fees and surveys to RIBA Stage 4 £350,000 remediation of the site</p>
<p>F7. Funding of development costs <i>Provide details of development costs funding shown in Section F1 above.</i></p> <p>Development costs to be funded by an earmarked capital receipt (sale of Montague St Depot)</p>
<p>F8. Officer support</p> <p>Project Manager: Lesley Steele, Operational Programme Manager, Property Services</p> <p>Project Accountant: Lisa Pendlebury</p> <p>Project Sponsor: Darren Share, AD Parks and Street Scene</p>
<p>F9. Project Management</p> <p><i>Describe how the project will be managed, including the responsible Project Board and who its members are</i></p> <p>The project will be managed by Property Services on behalf of the client. Acivico Ltd will be commissioned to administer and manage the construction contract.</p> <p>The Project Board will be made up from representatives (tbc) from Finance, Property Services and Neighbourhoods Directorate</p>

G. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

(Please adapt or replace the formats as appropriate to the project)

G1. OBC OPTIONS APPRAISAL RECORDS

The following sections are evidence of the different options that have been considered in arriving at the proposed solution. All options should be documented individually.

Option 1	To do nothing and close the depot
Information Considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal requirements to vacate Montague St Depot site Capital funding Revenue (operational running/maintenance costs) Fit for purpose provision e.g. Health and Safety Infrastructure Sustainability and the Green agenda Legislation requirements. CAZ
Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capital receipt from the sale of Montague Street can be redirected to other council priorities. <p><i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in the asset at Montague St would be a financial loss with no return as the life of the site is only 2 years. The loss of a garage/workshop facility which maintains the council's fleet of vehicles including the WMS fleet. (N.B the small workshops at Lifford Lane, Perry Barr and Redfern Road Depots do not have the capacity or equipment to carry out large repairs or MOTs). The fleet will not be able to be maintained and will not be operational which will impact on council services specifically the collection of domestic waste and recycling. The Council would have to outsource vehicle repair and maintenance at a higher cost. Montague Street Depot would still have to vacate the site in 2022 with no service continuity planned. Montague St Depot is within the Clean Air Zone therefore additional financial impact on the service (vehicle entering and exiting the site will have to pay the CAZ tax) No external providers have the capacity for WMS to outsource all the outputs of the depot.
People Consulted	Ward Members, Cabinet Members, Unions, WMS staff, Planning Officers, AD Parks and Street Scene, Director Neighbourhoods., Funding bodies
Recommendation	Abandon
Principal Reason for Decision	<p><i>What are the key reasons for the recommendation regarding this option?</i></p> <p>This option would have a serious detrimental impact on service delivery with repercussions on statutory obligations related to waste collection.</p>

Option 2	To extend one of the other depots (Redfern Rd, Lifford Lane, Perry Barr) to include the garage/workshop facility
Information Considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal requirements to vacate Montague St Depot site • Capital funding • Revenue (operational running/maintenance costs) • Fit for purpose provision e.g. Health and Safety • Infrastructure • Sustainability and the Green agenda • Legislation requirements. • CAZ
Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A smaller capital investment would be required allowing the balance of the capital receipt to be utilised for other council priorities. • Investment in an existing council asset would extend the life and address other related site issues e.g. R&M on that specific site. • By collocating with an existing depot revenue savings would be identified e.g. rates, energy consumption etc • It supports the rationalisation of the property portfolio • The other sites are outside the CAZ <p><i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The other WMS depot sites do not have the spatial capacity to accommodate a large garage/workshop facility. • The additional vehicles would impact on health and safety in relation to traffic management on the site. • There would be an impact on additional traffic of the surrounding area.
People Consulted	Ward Members, Cabinet Members, Unions, WMS staff, Planning Officers, AD Parks and Street Scene, Director Neighbourhoods., Funding bodies
Recommendation	Abandon
Principal Reason for Decision	<p><i>What are the key reasons for the recommendation regarding this option?</i></p> <p>There is insufficient space available on any of the existing depot sites (Redfern Road, Lifford Lane and Perry Barr Depots) to provide a garage/workshop facility.</p>

Option 3	To purchase a building that could be refurbished and converted to address the requirements
Information Considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal requirements to vacate Montague St Depot site • Capital funding • Revenue (operational running/maintenance costs) • Fit for purpose provision e.g. Health and Safety • Infrastructure • Sustainability and the Green agenda

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation requirements. • CAZ
Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme of works would be reduced. • Reinvestment in an existing property which could support the regeneration of an area. <p><i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such a building does not exist - A property search could not identify a suitable building that met the criteria for both a building with the external space required that was sufficient to operate a garage/workshop. • Capital cost would be high to convert and refurbish an existing building to meet the requirement of a working garage/workshop. • Design/ use of materials would be restricted by the makeup of the existing structure . • It does not support the rationalisation of the property portfolio. • Future Repair and Maintenance costs could be high on an existing building. • Additional cost to purchase a property. • Sustainability options are limited on refurbishing an existing building and more expensive.
People Consulted	Ward Members, Cabinet Members, Unions, WMS staff, Planning Officers, AD Parks and Street Scene, Director Neighbourhoods., Funding bodies.
Recommendation	Abandon
Principal Reason for Decision	<p><i>What are the key reasons for the recommendation regarding this option?</i></p> <p>No suitable property was identified.</p>
Option 4	Identify a site and construct new build garage and depot (collocating Montague Street and Redfern Road Depots on one new site)
Information Considered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal requirements to vacate Montague St Depot site • Capital funding • Revenue (operational running/maintenance costs) • Fit for purpose provision e.g. Health and Safety • Infrastructure • Sustainability and the Green agenda • Legislation requirements. • CAZ
Pros and Cons of Option	<p><i>What were the advantages/positive aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facility is purpose built and meets the future requirements of the service. • Choice of sustainable design/materials. • Supports the rationalisation of the property portfolio • Opportunity to reduce running costs and identify revenue savings by collocating 2 existing depots into one 'super' depot.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports continuity of service delivery. • Addresses existing issues with equality and health and safety of existing facilities. • Supports the Waste Management Strategy 2019 -2034. • Promotes the Green Agenda • New site is outside the CAZ. • Close proximity of Tyseley Energy Recycling Centre – benefit of green energy option <p><i>What are the Disadvantages/negative aspects of this option?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher capital investment required for the purchase of a new site, remediation, construction and fit out costs. • Limited timescale to purchase site, remediate site, construct new build and vacate existing site within the 2-year timescale leading to an inflexible programme.
People Consulted	Ward Members, Cabinet Members, Unions, WMS staff, Planning Officers, AD Parks and Street Scene, Director Neighbourhoods., Funding bodies
Recommendation	Proceed
Principal Reason for Decision	BCC will be in breach of the lease back clause with Homes England whereby we must provide vacant possession of the Montague Site to the owner Homes England by October 2022 (includes extension option) Opportunity to rationalise asset and deliver a sustainable ‘super’ depot with a reduced carbon footprint.

G2. OUTLINE RISKS AND ISSUES REGISTER			
<i>Risks should include Optimism Bias, and risks during the development to FBC</i>			
Risk or issue	Likelihood	Severity	mitigation
1. Planning permission for new build refused	L	H	The risk is reduced as the site is in an industrial area. Any issues can be addressed with the Planner during the development stage to ensure the submission will be supported.
2. Purchase of new site is delayed, and vacant possession not given in Sept 2020	M	M	No works are proposed to start on site until 2021. Discussions have already taken place with the agents in relation to carrying out some surveys prior to completion of the sale to mitigate future delays. If delays are considerable then discussion will take place with, HE ref the option to extend the lease further.
3. The cost of acquiring the site and construction exceeds the capital receipt	H	M	This has been anticipated and additional sources of funding have been identified to contribute towards the full cost of the project. These being an additional capital receipt from the sale of Redfern Road Depot and securing grant funding either from ERDF.
4. ERDF grant application is not successful	M	L	A wet system will be designed as a fall-back option (this can be adapted for use with green energy so minimal design changes). Also, the original scope included for installing the infrastructure for electric recharging points so the connection can be done at a later date inline with the fleet being upgraded
5. The estimated valuation for Redfern Road is not achieved in the sale .	L	M	The contribution required for the project is not the full amount of the estimated valuation so there is some flexibility built in. We cannot foresee how commercial market will be impacted on by Covid19 at this stage.
6. Programme not met	M	H	We have acknowledged that the programme is tight with no contingency allowance for slippage. We have therefore looked at how we can reduce this by bringing forward the site remediation works to reduce the construction time and to use a Framework to reduce the procurement timeframe.
7. Unknown site conditions	H	L	Due to the historical use of the area it is highly likely that the site is contaminated. A site investigation survey will be carried out early to identify the ground make up so that a remediation package can be assembled and actioned. The

APPENDIX 4

			foundation can then be designed to address any anomalies in the ground.
8. Covid19	H	M	Working practices are being amended to ensure business as usual can resume by ensuring PPE, social distancing, washing hands, regular use of sanitiser etc become the norm. Anyone showing symptoms or being in contact with someone who has symptom must self isolate.
9. Grant application is not successful	M	M	The impact will be that the scope will need to be reduced. This can be done by phasing the work; phase 1 can be included within the project which will be, to put in a reduced number of electrical charging points and the ducting so that when additional funding is secured phase 2 can be delivered which will include the link to the Energy Park.
10. Brexit -impact on resources (materials and labour)	M	M	The departure from the EU could have an impact on the access to materials and labour. To mitigate this risk a 10% contingency has been included within the overall cost. Robust contract management by Acivico Ltd will be in place to ensure the contractor has access to sufficient labour and materials to meet the timescales.
11. Departure of key staff	L	L	A detailed handover and shadowing process during working notice would be arranged.
12. Service expectations are not met.	L	H	Service representatives are part of the project team and are involved in the scope and design of the facility. Expectations are managed within the budget and programme.

Title of proposed EIA	Relocation of Montague Street and Redfern Road Depots to the Atlas Works Site, Tyseley
Reference No	EQUA549
EA is in support of	Amended Function
Review Frequency	Annually
Date of first review	11/08/2021
Directorate	Neighbourhoods
Division	Street Scene
Service Area	Refuse Collection- Street Cleansing
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Leslie Williams
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Leroy Pearce
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Darren Share
Purpose of proposal	To close both Redfern Road Depot and Montague Street Depot and to move all operations to a new proposed site formally the Atlas works located in Redfern Road Tyseley
Data sources	Survey(s); Consultation Results; relevant reports/strategies; relevant research
Please include any other sources of data	
ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
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

Decision by Accountable Officer

Approve

Date approved / rejected by the Accountable Officer

17/08/2020

Reasons for approval or rejection

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No

Julie Bach

Darren Share

Person or Group

Content Type: Item

Version: 34.0

Created at 11/08/2020 12:36 PM by Leslie Williams

Close

Last modified at 08/09/2020 03:39 PM by Workflow on behalf of Leroy Pearce

Birmingham City Council

Confidential or Exempt Information not Notified

Birmingham City Council

13th October 2020



Subject: Relocation of Montague Street and Redfern Road Depots – Outline Business Case

Report of: Director Neighbourhoods

Report author: Lesley Steele, Operational Programme Manager,
Telephone No: 0121 303 8857

1) Key Decisions not notified on the Notification of Intention to Consider Matters in Private

To be completed for Key Decisions not on the Forward Plan 28 days before the Cabinet meeting at which the decision is to be taken.

<i>Reasons for Urgency / why not included on the notification</i>	Due to an oversight Exempt Appendix 3 was not included on the notification. The programme for project delivery has no capacity for slippage and is based on the requirement to vacate the existing premises at Montague St Depot by April 2022 which was sold to Homes England in March 2020 on a 2-year lease back to the Council . Delays to the programme will have a critical impact on the programme for project delivery.
<i>Name, Date and any comments of O&S Chair agreement obtained:</i>	Councillor Albert Bore 24/09/2020

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

13th October 2020



Subject: Icknield Port Loop Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
Re-structure

Report of: Acting Director of Inclusive Growth

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

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Lou Robson – Economy and Skills
Councillor Sir Albert Bore - Resources

Report author: Ashley Skinner, Property Services
Telephone No: 0121 464 2117
Email Address: Ashley.skinner@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):	Ladywood, North Edgbaston.	
Is this a key decision?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, add Forward Plan Reference:	007823/2020	
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
<p>The financial information on the proposed company restructure and changes to the project are summarised in the attached Exempt appendix 1. 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): 3 Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the council).</p>		

1 Executive Summary

1.1 On 8 June 2016 the Icknield Port Loop Limited Liability Partnership (the Partnership) was created between the Canal and River Trading Community Interest Company (CRT CiC), Canal and River Trust (CRT), the Council and the Joint Venture (JV) formed between Urban Splash and Places for People

(US/PfP) to form the Partnership. The role of the Partnership is to successfully promote the regeneration and development of the land at Icknield Port Loop as shown on the plan attached at Appendix 2 (the IPL site). Under an Option Agreement dated 8 June 2016 (the 2016 Option Agreement) with the Council, CRT CiC and CRT (the Land Owners) the Partnership can drawdown land from the Land Owners as required to deliver the IPL scheme at the IPL site.

- 1.2 This report seeks approval to the restructuring of the Partnership and to note that the Partnership Board has agreed with the Land Owners a Deed of Variation to the 2016 Option Agreement and the Partnership Members Agreement to facilitate the phased drawdown of the Land Owner's property as shown on the attached plan at Appendix 2.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Approves the proposed restructure of the Partnership as set out in Exempt Appendix 1.
- 2.2 Approves the proposed variations to the Land Owners 2016 Option Agreement and the Partnership Members Agreement as set out in Exempt Appendix 1 and in relation to the profit and loss waterfall and distribution policy within the Members agreement.
- 2.3 Authorises the Assistant Director Property Services to negotiate and agree all necessary commercial requirements to give effect to the above recommendations as set out in Exempt Appendix 1.
- 2.4 Authorises the City Solicitor and delegates to negotiate, execute and complete all relevant documentation to give effect to the above recommendations.

3 Background

- 3.1 The scheme comprises a residential led development of 1,150 homes and the land within the IPL site is in the joint ownership of the Land Owners as shown on the land ownership plan at Appendix 2. Phase P1 is complete and phase A1 (both on CRT land) is currently being developed by the Partnership in accordance with Outline Planning Permission 2017/04850/PA.
- 3.2 The Partnership has completed major work on the LLP site, remediated phases P1 and A1, repaired canal walls, commenced marketing and place making and brought the initial phases to market, with the first phase of modular houses (Phase P1) now occupied and Phase A1 traditional houses under construction.
- 3.3 The Partnership Board has been in prolonged discussion regarding potential for restructuring the relationship between the Land Owners and US/PfP in order to accelerate housing delivery and increase certainty over the remainder of the development, as set out in the Exempt Appendix 1.

- 3.4 The preferred solution for the Partnership Board to deliver this acceleration is to re-structure the Partnership.
- 3.5 US/PfP are also seeking to inject place making activity adjacent to Phases P1 and A1 and the park, through delivery of a Community Hub utilising the CRT owned Tube Works buildings at Rotton Park Street (identified as Phase G on the attached Plan at Appendix 2) These buildings were originally identified for clearance and development in accordance with paragraph 3.6. The Partnership Board are unanimous in their desire to see the buildings enlivened.
- 3.6 Under the original arrangements, the buildings identified on Plot G were to be demolished (save for the stable block) to enable development of a mix of uses including high density housing, non-residential space, community, business use, with change of use of the stable block to leisure, retail and non-residential.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

- 4.1 **Option 1 – Do Nothing:** The commercial consequences of not proceeding with the proposed re-structure of the Partnership are as identified in the Exempt Appendix 1.
- 4.2 **Option 2 – Proceed with the proposal:** The proposed restructure of the Partnership will enable the scheme to accelerate and release the Land Owners from future exposure to commercial risk.
- 4.3 The development of the site will promote private investment into the City region.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The relevant Ward members have been consulted and no adverse comments have been received on the report being progressed to an executive decision. – see Appendix 4.
- 5.2 Opportunities for the regeneration of the IPL site are set out in the Birmingham Development Plan and Greater Icknield Master Plan, both of which were subject to extensive consultation the outcomes of which were positive.
- 5.3 As part of the preparation of the planning application for the residential development of Phases P1 and A1 an exhibition was held for the local community, businesses and stakeholders. This exhibition also provided details of the wider vision for the regeneration framework for the IPL scheme.

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 The benefits to the Council include reduced commercial risk, guaranteed land value and accelerated development.

7 Compliance Issues

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

7.1.1 The proposals set out in this report will support the delivery of the Council Plan and Budget 2018/22+ (as updated in 2019) the outcome being delivery of an exemplar residential development and the delivery of c.1,150 new homes (outcome 4 priority 2, appropriate housing to meet the needs of citizens) a flourishing neighbourhood with good quality housing with clean air, safe and clean streets and green spaces. They will support the delivery of the ambition set out in the Birmingham Development Plan and the Greater Icknield Masterplan through the provision of new enterprise, art and event space.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 contains the City Council's general power of competence.
- 7.2.2 The power to voluntarily acquire, dispose and manage assets in land and property is contained in Sections 120 and 123 of the Local Government Act 1972. Under Section 111 of the Local Government Act 1972 the City Council may incur expenditure in relation to anything which is incidental to the discharge of its functions.

7.3 Financial Implications

- 7.3.1 The financial consequences of the proposed Partnership re-structure and the variations of the 2016 Option Agreement and the Members Agreement are summarised in the attached Exempt Appendix 1. 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 1 is considered not to be in the public interest as public disclosure would be prejudicial to maintaining the privacy of commercially sensitive information.

7.4 Procurement Implications (if required)

- 7.4.1 Under the proposed restructure the Partnership/US/PfP have the option, in aggregate to acquire and develop up to 100% of agreed phases.

7.5 Human Resources Implications (if any)

- 7.5.1 N/A

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

- 7.6.1 An initial Equality Assessment Ref No. EQUA538 dated 26th June 2020, is attached as Appendix 3. The assessment confirms there is no adverse

impact on the protected groups identified in the Public Sector Equality Duty statement included in this report under the Equality Act 2010, and that a full Equality Assessment is not required for the purpose of this report.

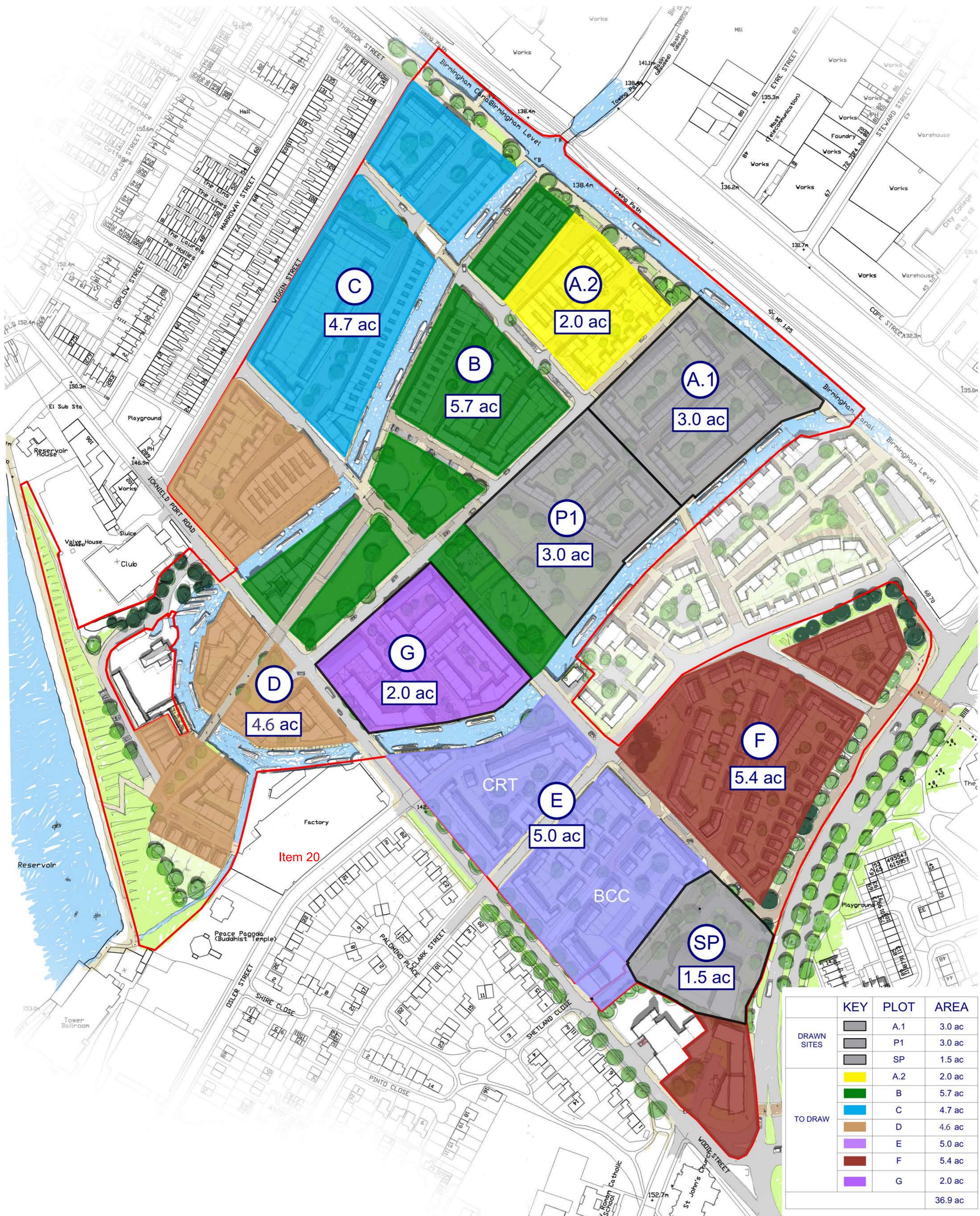
8 Appendices

- 8.1 Exempt Appendix 1 – this has Annexes
 - Annex 1 – Draft Overage Schedule
 - Annex 2 – Land Draw Down Table
 - Annex 3 – Changes in Assumptions
 - Annex 4 – Structural Diagram
 - Annex 5 – Draft Heads of Terms
- 8.2 Appendix 2 – Site Plan
- 8.3 Appendix 3 – Equality Analysis
- 8.4 Appendix 4 – Consultation

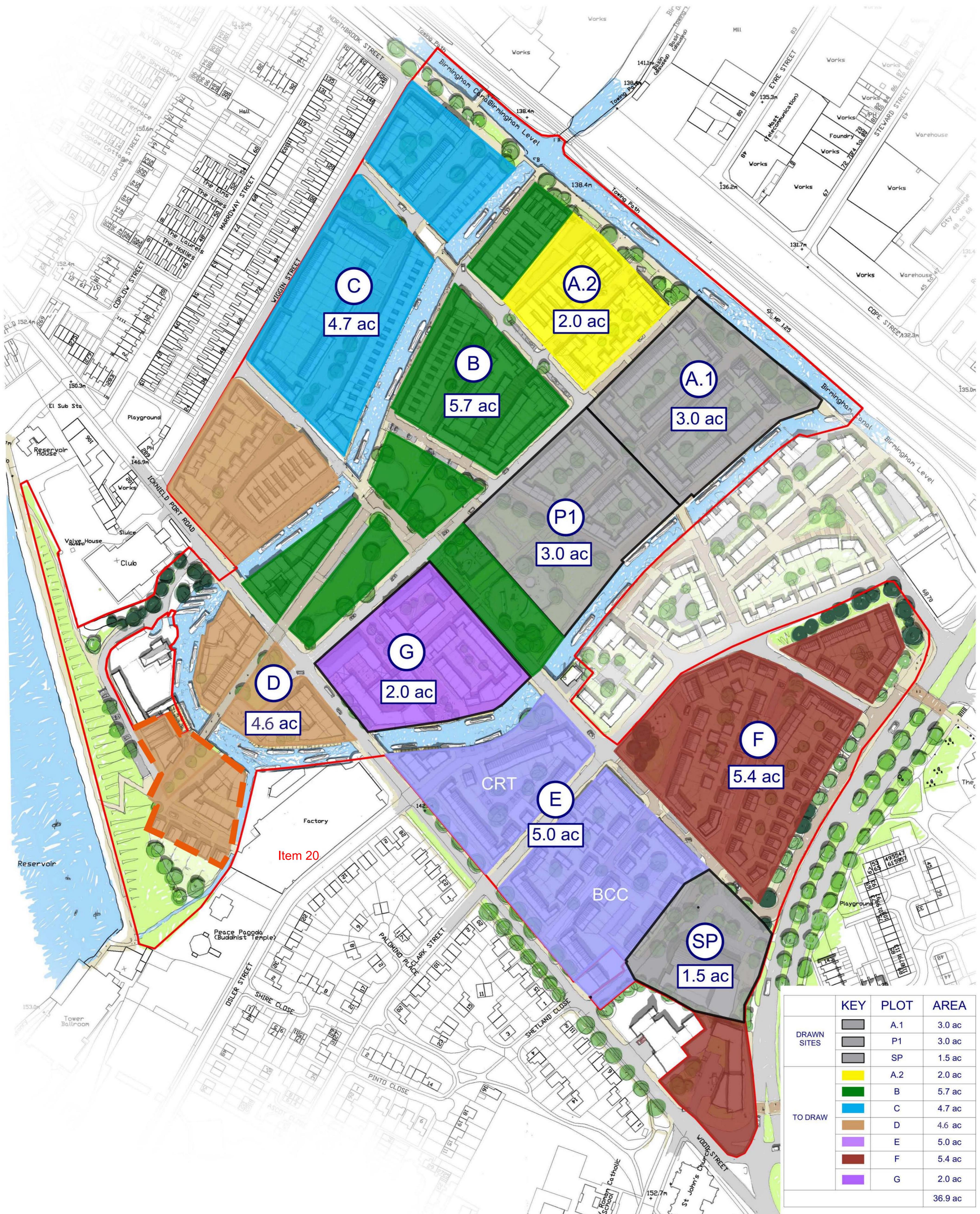
9 Background Documents

- 9.1 N/A

NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.
THE AREAS PROVIDED ARE APPROXIMATE
AND SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY O.S.
OVERLAY DATA. THE BASE DRAWING IS
BASED FROM A PDF OF THE ORIGINAL
OUTLINE APPROVED PLAN.



NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.
THE AREAS PROVIDED ARE APPROXIMATE
AND SHOULD BE CONFIRMED BY O.S.
OVERLAY DATA. THE BASE DRAWING IS
BASED FROM A PDF OF THE ORIGINAL
OUTLINE APPROVED PLAN.



Title of proposed EIA	Icknield Port Loop Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Re-structure
Reference No	EQUA538
EA is in support of	New Function
Review Frequency	Six Months
Date of first review	28/12/2020
Directorate	Inclusive Growth
Division	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
Purpose of proposal	The proposal seeks approval to the restructuring of the LLP Company
Data sources	Consultation Results; relevant reports/strategies

Please include any other sources of data

ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS

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:	

Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.

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 proposed restructure of the LLP and refurbishment of the existing buildings will enable the scheme to progress, promote investment and generate income into the City region economy and will contribute to the strategic outcomes outlined in the Council Plan 2019 – 2023.

The assessment confirms there is no adverse impact on the protected groups identified in the public sector equality duty statement under the Equality Act 2010.

Consulted People or Groups

The Leader of the Council, the relevant Ward Members, relevant Officers from Inclusive Growth, Finance, Legal and Governance have been consulted.

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

The proposal seeks approval to the restructuring of the LLP Company. To note the IPL LLP Board has agreed a Deed of Variation to the 2016 IPL Option Agreement and Members Agreement to facilitate land owned by the Canal and River Trust to be leased to US/PfP for refurbishment.

In line with the property strategy the scheme will help make Birmingham an entrepreneurial city to learn, work and invest in, an aspirational city to

grow up in, a fulfilling city to age well and a great city to live in.

The scheme will promote private investment, deliver c.1,500 new homes and generate income into the City region economy and will contribute to the strategic outcomes outlined in the Council Plan 2019 – 2023.

By implication there have been no issues which impact the wider community negatively, therefore a full equality assessment is not required at this stage.

QUALITY CONTROL SECTION

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

26/06/2020

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: 26.0

Created at 24/06/2020 10:26 AM by ■ Felicia Saunders

[Close](#)

Last modified at 26/06/2020 09:53 AM by Workflow on behalf of ■ Eden Ottley

Ward Member Consultation Icknield Port Loop Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
Re-structure. 13th October 2020.

PROPERTY ADDRESS	WARD	CONSULTATION	COUNCILLOR RESPONSE	RESPONSE
Land at Icknield Port Loop at Ladywood Middleway included within the IPL LLP	Ladywood,	Email dated 5/8/20 to Cllr's Sir Albert Bore and Kath Hartley. requesting comments by 13/8/20.	No comments have been received	no further response.
	North Edgbaston	Email dated 13/8/20 to Cllr's Carl Rice and Sharon Thompson. requesting comments by 13/8/20.	No comments have been received	no further response,

Birmingham City Council

Report to Cabinet

Date: 13th October 2020



Subject: PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (NOVEMBER 2020 – JANUARY 2021)

Report of: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DEVELOPMENT & COMMERCIAL FINANCE

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Tristan Chatfield, Finance and Resources

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Sir Albert Bore, Resources

Report author: Richard Tibbatts, Head of Contract Management
Telephone No: 0121 303 6610
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 November 2020 – January 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 November 2020 – January 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 inform Cabinet and the Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee of planned procurement activities over the following quarter and to act as a sounding for Members for the planned activities where decisions are delegated to Chief Officers/Directors.
- 3.3 This report sets out the planned procurement activity over the next few months where the contract value is between the EU threshold (£181,302) 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 EU threshold has changed from £164,176 to £189,330 and will apply from 1st January 2020 for a period of 2 years.
- 3.5 Requests for individual procurements decision reports will be determined by Cabinet. Requests for an individual decision can be made by Cabinet, a Cabinet Member or the Chair of Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee where they believe that 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

5.1 Internal

This report to Cabinet is copied to Cabinet Support Officers and to Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee and 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.

5.2 External

None.

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 November 2020 – January 2021
 - 2. Appendix 2 – Background Briefing Paper
 - 3. Appendix 3 – Exempt Information
- .

APPENDIX 1 – PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES (NOVEMBER 2020 – JANUARY 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
Strategy / Award	Library of Birmingham – Escalators, Travellators, Passenger / Book Lifts Maintenance and Servicing	P0680	The Library of Birmingham (LoB) has a requirement for the escalators, travellators, passenger / book lift maintenance and servicing to ensure staff can access all 13 floors of the library in order to provide library services. In addition, the service is required for visitors to access services offered by the library.	4 years with a break clause end of year 2	Education and Skills	Education Skills & Culture	John Betts	Lee Mills / Satinder Bains	13/11/2020
Strategy / Award	Library of Birmingham – Cleaning Service	P0583	General Cleaning and Hygiene Services (including window and façade cleaning, carpet cleaning for the Library of Birmingham (LoB).	4 years with a break clause end of year 2	Education and Skills	Education Skills & Culture	John Betts	Lee Mills / Satinder Bains	13/11/2020
Single Contractor Negotiation	Property and Facilities Management Services for Birmingham Science Park Aston	TBC	There is a requirement to extend the current contract for property and facilities management to support the delivery of the Science Park and its various workstreams.	3 years	Inclusive Growth	Leader	Simon Ansell	Christian Berry	13/11/2020
Strategy / Award	Various Housing Developments	TBC	There are a number of schemes these included: - Trescott Road – for the development of 11 units (all rent) - Highfield Lane – for the development of 9 units (all rent)	Various dates	Inclusive Growth	Homes and Neighbourhoods	Carl Tomlinson	Mark English / Charlie Short	13/11/2020
Strategy / Award	Professional Services for Compensation Payments for Land and Buildings Acquired by HS2	TBC	Professional services are required for an agent to negotiate on the Council's behalf compensation payments for land and buildings owned by the Council which HS2 Ltd need to acquire for the new line.	4 years	Inclusive Growth	Leader	Simon Ansell	Allyson Marke Wilson	13/11/2020
Single Contractor Negotiation	Jadu Web Services Contract	TBC	Provides is an on-premise solution powering a number of websites operated by the council which include Birmingham.gov.uk, Birmingham children's trust and the internal intranet. The content management system is designed to allow a fully developed platform to administer web sites on behalf of the Council including search, quality and chat capabilities to citizens and business in and outside of Birmingham.	4 years with a break clause in Years 3 and 4	Digital and Customer Services	Deputy Leader	Lee Bickerton	Rhona Bowditch	13/11/2020
Strategy / Award	Northgate Estate Refresh	TBC	Currently the Council has 29 individual contracts covering all aspects of Northgate software estate, these are simplified as 3 main areas: Housing, Revenue & Benefits and Environment & Planning. All contracts presently have a multitude of end dates and term lengths, it is the aim of this exercise to reduce the number of live contracts down to 3 and have a uniform contract date across all 3.	5 years with a break clause in Years 4 and 5	Digital and Customer Services	Deputy Leader	Lee Bickerton	Rhona Bowditch	13/11/2020
Strategy / Award	Specialist Programme Resources to support the corporate delivery plan	P0707	The leadership of the Council is re-shaping its 2022 Delivery Plan to re-examine every aspect of what the Council does, how it is organised and what it needs to deliver over the next two years and beyond. There is a need for external skills and specialisms to support the Council in the delivery programmes / packages of work identified during the design phase of the 2022 Delivery Plan and its associated programmes, that is expected to conclude in December.	Various dates	Finance and Governance	Finance and Resources	Lee Bickerton	Andrea Webster	13/11/2020
Single Contractor Negotiation	Birmingham Early Years Speech, Language and Communication Toolkit	TBC	The proportion of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage in Birmingham is in the bottom quartile of all local authorities across the country. Speech and language can make a crucial difference in the level of attainment and life chances for children.	1 year, 6 months	Education and Skills	Education Skills & Culture	John Betts	Lindsey Trivett / Fiona Hicks	13/11/2020
Approval to Tender Strategy	Birmingham Children and Families Transformation Plan – Evaluation and Key Service Developments 'second phase'	TBC	To support the Children and Families Transformation Plan, a number of services are required to be provided where the resource is not available internally. There have previously been several services reported as part of the 'first phase' of the 'Transformation Plan'.	4 years	Education and Skills	Education Skills & Culture	John Betts	Rob Willoughby / Chanel Herbert	13/11/2020

APPENDIX 2

BRIEFING NOTE ON PLANNED PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES **CABINET – 13TH OCTOBER 2020**

Title of Contract	Library of Birmingham – Escalators, Travellators, Passenger / Book Lifts Maintenance and Servicing (P0680))
Director / Assistant Director	Tim O'Neill – Director, Education and Skills
Briefly describe the service required	The Library of Birmingham (LoB) has a requirement for the escalators, travellators, passenger / book lift maintenance and servicing to ensure staff can access all 13 floors of the library in order to provide library services. In addition, the service is required for visitors to access services offered by the library.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	<p>The Council has powers to provide a library service, this is contained in sections 7 and 12 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964. Section 144 of the Local Government Act 1972 provides a power for the Council to encourage visitors and provide conference and other facilities.</p> <p>To effectively provide library services access to all 13 floors, escalators, travellators, passenger and book lifts are required to move equipment and people. To keep users safe certain regulations, have to be adhered, this includes the regular maintenance and servicing required under Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER). Regulation 9 of LOLER requires that all lifts provided for use in work activities are thoroughly examined by a competent person at regular intervals. In addition, Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) places duty on the council to ensure the work equipment they own, operate, and have control over it's safe to use at all times.</p>
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	The existing contract is with Otis Limited which expired on 31 st July 2020 with the service being supplied under the terms and conditions of the current contract.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The service is funded from the Library of Birmingham Premises budget.
What is the proposed procurement route?	It is proposed to carry out a further competition using the NHS Shared Business Services - Soft FM, Asset Compliance and Security Services framework agreement.
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)?	N/A
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 1 st April 2021 for a period of 4 years with a break clause end of year 2.

Title of Contract	Library of Birmingham – Cleaning Service (P0583)
Director / Assistant Director	Tim O'Neill – Director, Education and Skills
Briefly describe the service required	General cleaning and hygiene services (including window and façade cleaning, carpet cleaning for the Library of Birmingham (LoB).
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	The Council's powers to provide a library service is contained in sections 7 and 12 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964. Section 144 of the Local Government Act 1972 provides a power for the Council to encourage visitors and provide conference and other facilities. A cleaning service is therefore essential for the safe provision of a library service.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	The current contract is with Atlas Limited which will expire on 31 st December 2020.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The service is funded from the Library of Birmingham Premises budget.
What is the proposed procurement route?	To carry out a further competition exercise using the Crown Commercial Service Building Cleaning Services Dynamic Purchasing System Building Cleaning Services.
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)?	N/A
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 1 st April 2021 for a period of 4 years with a break clause end of year 2.

Title of Contract	Property and Facilities Management Services for Birmingham Science Park Aston
Director \ Assistant Director	Kathryn James – Assistant Director of Property
Briefly describe the service required	<p>The City Council purchased the head leases on the Science Park in 2012 and has engaged Birmingham Technology (Property) Ltd since this time to provide facilities management services to the buildings, such as repairs, security and cleaning.</p> <p>The services and fees include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory testing • Security • Ad hoc repairs and maintenance • Annual management fee <p>In September 2012, Cabinet delegated authority to the Director of Property in consultation with the Deputy Leader, to negotiate the detailed arrangements associated with the surrender and re-grant of the leases including a new Service Level Agreement between the Council and Birmingham Science Park, Aston for the facilities management of the site.</p> <p>There is a requirement for this agreement to be aligned with the Council's Constitution and Procurement Governance Arrangements.</p>
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, as the landlord, the Council has a requirement to ensure the buildings across the Science Park comply with relevant legislation concerning the safety of its buildings, users and services.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	There is an existing legal agreement in place with no end date.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The costs will be funded from the Investment Portfolio management budgets with costs subsequently being recharged as part of the service charge arrangements.
What is the proposed procurement route?	To enter into single contractor negotiation with Innovation Birmingham to Birmingham Technology (Property) Ltd.
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)?	<p>The legal agreement states the property and facility management services are undertaken by Innovation Birmingham Ltd who is obliged under the agreement to obtain a minimum of 3 quotes for any sub-contracted service or works above £1,000 for approval by a representative of the Council. In addition, the security systems need to align to Faraday Wharf's logistics to ensure connectivity.</p> <p>The requirements of the Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility will be incorporated with commitments proportionate to the value of the contract.</p>
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is from 1 st December 2020 for a duration of 3 years.

Title of Contract	Various Housing Developments
Director \ Assistant Director	Ian MacLeod – Acting Director, Inclusive Growth
Briefly describe the service required	<p>Cabinet approved the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Driving House Growth, Land Appropriations Report 2019 on 26th March 2019. There are a number of schemes approved within this report ready for the commencement of a procurement process, these included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trescott Road – for the development of 11 units (all rent) <p>Cabinet approved the Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust Driving House Growth, Land Appropriations Report 2018 on 26th March 2018. There are a number of schemes approved within this report ready for the commencement of a procurement process, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highfield Lane – for the development of 9 units (all rent)
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	<p>There is not a statutory service to provide this service. However, the proposed sites support 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.</p>
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	These are one-off requirements.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The schemes are funded from the Housing Revenue Account (Capital) budget.
What is the proposed procurement route?	Highfield Lane and Trescott Road - a further competition exercise will be carried out using the Council's Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) or its replacement.
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
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	Various start dates.

Title of Contract	Professional Services for Compensation Payments for Land and Buildings Acquired by HS2
Director \ Assistant Director	Kathryn James – Assistant Director, Property
Briefly describe the service required	<p>Professional services are required for an agent to negotiate on the Council's behalf compensation payments for land and buildings owned by the Council which HS2 Ltd need to acquire for the new line.</p> <p>The scope of services will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an estimate valuation on full CPO terms, of all Council interests of the affected land and properties and any other associated compensation claims • Prepare a proposed strategy to include a timeline for individual compensation claims • Produce valuation reports in accordance with the RICS standards for approval • Submit an advanced payment claim to HS2 on notification of vesting • Negotiate the compensation of all interest of the various land and properties • Provide Property Services with copies of agreed Heads of Terms in order to issue instructions to Legal Services • Should terms not be agreed, and subject to approval from the Council, the agent will be expected to refer and represent the Council in the case to the Upper Tribunal for determination. • Produce monthly spreadsheets reporting on the progress of each case <p>The services will be called off as and when required, subject to satisfactory performance and budget availability during the project life cycle.</p>
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, this forms part of the compensation as a claimable item under the Code of Compensation, HS2 Ltd is legally obliged for the Council to provide this service.
What are the existing arrangements is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	This is a new requirement.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The costs of the services will be recharged to HS2 Ltd. The Council will pay all costs incurred by the contractor including the VAT element. The cost of the service will then be reclaimed by the city as part of the compensation from HS2 less the VAT which will be reclaimed from HRMC.
What is the proposed procurement route?	To use the Homes England Property Professional Services framework agreement and to undertake a further competition exercise. This framework agreement covers the services required, suitable breadth of suppliers with pre-agreed terms and conditions and maximum day rates that is considered to deliver better value for money than an open tender or any other route.
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.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is 1 st January 2021 for duration of 4 years or until the completion of the required services.

Title of Contract	Jadu Web Services Contract
Director \ Assistant Director	Peter Bishop - Director, Digital and Customer Services
Briefly describe the service required	<p>The Jadu contract currently delivers a number of digital solutions for Birmingham City Council. The services it currently provides include an on-premise solution powering a number of websites operated by the Council which include Birmingham.gov.uk, Birmingham Children's Trust and the internal intranet. The content management system is designed to allow a fully developed platform to administer web sites on behalf of the Council including search, quality and chat capabilities to citizens and business in and outside of Birmingham. The Content Management system also has a number of microsites which have developed over time on behalf of the Council e.g. lord mayor's site, Adults safeguarding</p> <p>The last 2 years has seen an increase in the usage of the Jadu Platform which has enhanced our digital capabilities. As part of the review of transactional services we have purchased additional cloud based modules from Jadu which has enabled a simple "My Account" for customers allowing them to request services and track progress. Linked into this platform are a number of modules which allow us to create simple and complex forms with two-way line of business integration and simple case management. As part of the BRUM Account programme a full suite of online services has been developed integrating the local address database making it easier to identify customer addresses for the My Account and the request for service they are making. The solution also uses a world pay adaptor allowing customers to pay for services online for services like Green Waste, Council Tax, Business rates and council invoices.</p>
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 there is a need to provide digital solutions online, the technology facilitates self-service allowing the citizen to obtain information, advice and guidance at their convenience 24/7. The solution also allows customers to complete online requests for services 24/7 with updates on progress on when the service will be delivered allowing channel shift and having an alternative communication channel with the Council away from the traditional telephone channels.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	The existing contract with Jadu across all technologies expires in Jan 2021.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from the customer services budget which is due to be transferred to ICTD in due course.
What is the proposed procurement route?	To enter into single contractor negotiations with Jadu.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations is 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)?	Jadu is an existing supplier where various projects and development work are on-going. The plan is to enter into this contract under a single contract negotiation and run a full tender in parallel during the period of the contract with Jadu. This is due to the time that it will take to run a full tender and then to transition to a potential new supplier prior to the end of this new contract with Jadu. We have a benchmark with the existing costs known with Jadu and pricing listed in the G Cloud Frameworks.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	Jan 2021 for a period of 4 years with a break clause in years 3 and 4 to implement contract/market reviews over shorter periods to keep up with changing technologies and allow flexibility with future procurement plans.

Title of Contract	Northgate Estate Refresh
Director \ Assistant Director	Peter Bishop - Director, Digital and Customer Services
Briefly describe the service required	<p>Currently the Council has 29 individual contracts covering all aspects of Northgate software estate, these are simplified as 3 main areas: Housing, Revenue & Benefits and Environment & Planning. All contracts presently have a multitude of end dates and term lengths, it is the aim of this exercise to reduce the number of live contracts down to 3 and have a uniform contract date across all 3. These 3 new contracts will cover all existing elements under a single set of terms and conditions.</p> <p>In the future this will allow BCC to explore alternative supplier options while maintaining a service.</p>
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	These contracts cover multiple statutory elements that BCC is required to provide.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	There are 29 existing contract lines dating back to 1995. The majority have exhausted all possible contractual renewals and have been extended on a rolling 12-month basis. These 3 new contracts are required to ensure compliance with the EU Procurement rules.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This will be funded from the RF010 Application budget.
What is the proposed procurement route?	This will be a direct award via Crown Commercial Framework Agreement Data and Application Solutions (RM 3821).
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.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	Proposed start of 1 st December for the 3 proposed contracts will be 5 years with a break clause in years 4 and 5 to implement contract/market reviews over shorter periods to keep up with changing technologies and allow flexibility with future procurement plans.

Title of Contract	Specialist Programme Resources to support the Corporate Delivery Plan (P0707)
Director \ Assistant Director	Rebecca Hellard - Chief Finance Officer
Briefly describe the service required	The leadership of the Council is re-shaping its 2022 Delivery Plan to re-examine every aspect of what the Council does, how it is organised and what it needs to deliver over the next two years and beyond. There is a need for external skills and specialisms to support the Council in the delivery programmes / packages of work identified during the design phase of the 2022 Delivery Plan and its associated programmes, that is expected to conclude in December.
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 however the leadership of the Council has identified the need to re-shape the 2022 Delivery Plan.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	This is a new requirement.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	All work will be funded from the policy contingency budget.
What is the proposed procurement route?	<p>It is proposed that further competition exercises or direct awards are undertaken using collaborative framework agreements identified as being suitable for each commission. Until the design phase is complete and the packages of work are identified, it is not possible to identify the framework agreement to be used.</p> <p>The mobilisation of specialist resources identified will need to be done at pace with individual packages of work approved under delegated authority as and when required in accordance with the Council's Constitution and Procurement Governance Arrangements.</p>
If single /multiple contractor negotiations is 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.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	Various start dates

Title of Contract	Birmingham Early Years Speech, Language and Communication Toolkit
Director \ Assistant Director	Lisa Fraser – Assistant Director
Briefly describe the service required	<p>The proportion of children reaching a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage in Birmingham is in the bottom quartile of all local authorities across the country. Speech and language can make a crucial difference in the level of attainment and life chances for children.</p> <p>Speech language and communication improvement is a priority focus for Early Years team and a programme has been developed to improve the knowledge and skills of the workforce to assist with increased levels of attainment and life chances for the under 5s.</p> <p>The WellComm Toolkit was developed by GL Assessment Ltd and is used successfully by Birmingham schools with marked improvements to outcomes. The toolkit will enable the workforce to assess a child's level of development in speech language and communication. The assessment report will identify and enable accurate early intervention strategies and referrals to external agencies in a timely way.</p>
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	<p>The Council has statutory duties under the Childcare Act 2006, the Children and Families Act 2014, and the Equality Act 2010 as follows: -</p> <p>Section 1 of the Childcare Act 2006 (Early Years Outcomes Duty) - work to improve the well-being of young children and reduce inequalities between children.</p> <p>Section 19 of the Children and Families Act 2014 - to support the child/parent/young person, in order to facilitate the development of the child/young person to help achieve the best possible educational and other outcomes.</p> <p><u>Section 22</u> of the Children and Families Act 2014 - identify all the disabled children and young people in their area and all the children and young people their area who have or may have special educational needs.</p>
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	A number of Birmingham schools have independently purchased a primary or early years toolkit from school funds. A project to enable a consistent approach to screening across the city has not been implemented before.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	This is funded from the Early Years Dedicated School Grant (DSG) budget.
What is the proposed procurement route?	To enter into single contract negotiations with GL Assessment Limited.
If single /multiple contractor negotiations is 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)?	<p>As a result of robust market investigation there is only one contractor (GL Assessment Ltd.) that can meet the Council's requirements. There are other assessment toolkits on the market, none of which offer assessments and intervention tools for children aged 0-6 years. The preferred option is also supported by Birmingham Speech and Language Therapists.</p> <p>GL Assessment Ltd will be required to be a certified signatory to the BBC4SR and produce an action plan with commitments proportionate to the value of this contract.</p>
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	The proposed start date is November 2020 for a period 18 months.

Title of Contract	Birmingham Children and Families Transformation Plan – Evaluation and Key Service Developments ‘second phase’
Director \ Assistant Director	Tim O'Neill – Director, Education and Skills
Briefly describe the service required	<p>Birmingham Children's Partnership (BCP) was set up in 2019 to make a big difference to the lives of our children and families.</p> <p>To support the Children and Families Transformation Plan, a number of services are required to be provided where the resource is not available internally. There have previously been several services reported as part of the 'first phase' of the 'Transformation Plan'. This report relates to a 'second phase' of services required, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCP Staff Survey- To assess how the workforce across the Birmingham Children's Partnership (NHS, LA, Police, Voluntary Sector, etc) has embraced and changed their approach to supporting families. • Early Help Case Management- to provide a long-term case management system that integrates with existing Birmingham Children's Trust systems.
Is the Council under a statutory duty to provide this service? If not what is the justification for providing it?	The Council does not have a statutory duty to provide these services. However, these contracts will support the Council's statutory duty to provide services for children with special educational needs and disabilities and Children's social care and will reduce the cost of acute service delivery.
What are the existing arrangements? Is there an existing contract? If so when does that expire?	BCP Staff Survey - This is a new requirement. Early Help Case Management - This is a new requirement.
What budget is the funding from for this service?	The cost of the service will be met from the first year's tranche of funding (£4.5m) that has been approved as part of the Birmingham Children's Partnership's Investing in Children & Family services business case.
What is the proposed procurement route?	The proposed procurement routes are detailed in the table 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)?	Not applicable.
Proposed start date and duration of the new contract	See table below

Title	Description	Procurement Route	Proposed start and duration
BCP Staff Survey	To assess how the workforce across the partnership (NHS, BCC, Police, VCS etc) have embraced and changed their approach to supporting families.	An open procurement advertised on OJEU, finditinbirmingham and Contracts Finder.	April 2021 for 4 years
Early Help Case Management	To provide a long-term case management system, that integrates with existing BCT systems for shared data and quality assurance.	An open procurement advertised on OJEU, finditinbirmingham and Contracts Finder.	July 2021 for 4 years

Birmingham City Council
Report to Cabinet 13 October 2020



Subject: APPPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES
Report of: City Solicitor
Relevant Cabinet Member: Cllr Ian Ward, Leader of the Council
Relevant O & S Chair(s): Cllr Carl Rice, Chairman of Co-ordinating Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Report author: Celia Janney, Committee Services
Tel: 0121 303 7034
e-mail: 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 appointment of representatives to serve on outside bodies detailed in the appendix to this report.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 That Cabinet agrees to appoint representatives to serve on the Outside Bodies detailed in the appendix to this report.

3 Background

3.1 At a meeting of all Councillors on 11 July 2017, the City Council approved changes to the Constitution that set out those appointments that are reserved to the full City Council to determine. 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.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

4.1 These appointments are a matter for the Cabinet to determine, in accordance with the City Council's current Constitution.

5 Consultation

For appropriate items, the Secretaries to the Political Groups represented on the Council.

6 Risk Management

6.1 The main risk of not making appointments might lead to the City Council not being represented at meetings of the bodies concerned. It is always important in making appointments to have regard to the City Council's equal opportunities policies.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

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

7.2 Legal Implications

7.2.1 As set out in paragraph 7.1.1 above.

7.3 Financial Implications

7.3.1 There are no additional resource implications. Where applicable, those implications arise at the time that the relevant body, or a grant to it, is established.

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 As set out in paragraph 6.1 above.

8 Background Documents

- 8.1 Report of the Council Business Management Committee to City Council on 11 July 2017 “Revised City Council Constitution”; along with relevant e-mails/file(s)/correspondence on such appointments.

Attached: Appendix to Report to Cabinet – 13 October 2020 - Appointments to Outside Bodies

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX TO REPORT TO CABINET 13 October 2020
APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

1. Summary of Decisions

On 15 August 2017, Cabinet resolved under decision number 004096/2017 that the practice be continued of contacting each representative when their term of office is due to expire to ascertain whether they are willing to be re-appointed and that, unless indicated otherwise in the report to Cabinet, it will be understood that such representatives are not willing to be re-appointed.

2. Annual Appointment

Finance Birmingham

There is a vacancy (Con). Cllr Robert Alden (Con) has advised he would like to be appointed.

Therefore, it is

RECOMMENDED:-

To appoint Cllr Robert Alden (Con) for the remainder of the term i.e. 13 October 2020 until 29 June 2021, as Representative.

3. Clara Martineau Trust

May but need not be Members of the City Council. 4 year period of office. There is a vacancy (Lab). Cllr Zafar Iqbal (Lab) has advised he would like to be appointed.

Therefore, it is

RECOMMENDED:-

To appoint Cllr Zafar Iqbal (Lab) from 13 October 2020 until 12 October 2024, as Nominative Trustee.

4. The Handsworth Charity

May but need not be Members of the City Council. 4 Year term of office. Cllr Sybil Spence (Lab) has advised she would like to be re-appointed.

Therefore, it is

RECOMMENDED:-

To re-appoint Cllr Sybil Spence (Lab) from 13 October 2020 until 12 October 2024 as Nominative Trustee.

Continued

5. Schools of King Edwards VI in Birmingham

Governors may but need not be Members of the City Council. 5 year term of office.

Therefore, it is

RECOMMENDED:-

To re-appoint Cllr Robert Alden (Con) from 13 October 2020 until 12 October 2025, as Nominative Governor.

Birmingham City Council

Reports - Late Report

Birmingham City Council

13 October 2020



Subject: Bid to Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Re. Supported Housing Oversight Pilots 2020/2021

Report of: Acting Director Neighbourhoods

Report author: Guy Chaundy, Senior Service Manager Housing Strategy
John Hardy, Commissioning Manager, Adult Social Care

1) Key Decisions not on the Forward Plan / Urgent Decisions

To be completed for Key Decisions not on the Forward Plan 28 days before the Cabinet meeting at which the decision is to be taken.

<i>Reasons for Urgency / why not included on the notification</i>	We were invited to bid for MHCLG funding via a prospectus issued to the council on 24th September with a closing date for bid proposals of 6th October 2020. The prospectus invites Birmingham to submit proposals in regard to improving standards in the supported Exempt accommodation sector specifically in regard to improving quality through an inspection and enforcement, undertaking strategic needs assessment and evaluation and monitoring of outcomes. This is a short term pilot until the end of March and therefore urgent approval is sought to accept this funding now in order to put in place interventions that will deliver outcomes within that timescale.
<i>Date Chief Executive Agreement obtained:</i>	7th October 2020
<i>Name, Date and any comments of O&S Chair agreement obtained:</i>	7 October 2020

2) Late Reports

To be completed for all late reports, i.e. which cannot be despatched with the agenda papers i.e. 5 clear working days' notice before meeting.

<i>Reasons for Urgency / why late</i>	We were invited to bid for MHCLG funding via a prospectus issued to the council on 24th September with a closing date for bid proposals of 6th October 2020. The prospectus invites Birmingham to submit proposals in regard to improving standards in the supported Exempt accommodation sector specifically in regard to improving quality through an inspection and enforcement, undertaking strategic needs assessment and evaluation and monitoring of outcomes. This is a short term pilot until the end of March and therefore urgent approval is sought to accept this funding now in order to put in place interventions that will deliver outcomes within that timescale.
<i>Date agreement obtained (Executive e.g. Leader and/or CEX):</i>	The Chief Executive agreement was obtained on 7 th October 2020. The following Cabinet Members have been consulted and supported the bid proposals: Councillor Sharon Thompson, Cabinet Member Homes and Neighbourhoods Councillor Brigid Jones, Deputy Leader Councillor John Cotton, Cabinet Member Social Inclusion, Community Safety & Equalities Councillor Paulette Hamilton Cabinet member Adult Social Care and Health

Birmingham City Council
Report to Cabinet
13 October 2020



Subject: Bid to Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Re. Supported Housing Oversight Pilots 2020/2021

Report of: Acting Director Neighbourhoods

Relevant Cabinet Member: Councillor Sharon Thompson, Cabinet Member Homes and Neighbourhoods

Relevant O & S Chair(s): Councillor Penny Holbrook, Housing and Neighbourhoods Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Report author: Guy Chaundy, Senior Service Manager Housing Strategy

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:		
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, state which appendix is exempt, and provide exempt information paragraph number or reason if confidential:		

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 On 24th September 2020 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) released a prospectus 'Supported Housing Oversight Pilots 2020/2021' inviting Birmingham along with 4 other Local Authorities (Blackburn, Blackpool, Bristol and Hull) to bid for a 6 month pilot aimed at improving standards in the supported Housing Exempt Sector. The deadline for submission of proposals was 6th October 2020 and the pilot spend is required to be delivered within

2020/2021 financial year however MHCLG have stated that time defined projects that are costed against this year and run over into 2021/2022 would be considered.

2 Recommendations

- 2.1 Cabinet are recommended to retrospectively approve the bid submission in Appendix 1 at a value of £1,082,099 and subsequent acceptance of and any awarded funding from MHCLG for the pilot activity for Supported Exempt Accommodation as described in the submission.

3 Background

- 3.1 In Birmingham the growth in exempt accommodation (accommodation providing supported accommodation exempt from HMO licencing) has been increasing significantly since 2017. The last 12 months have seen the sharpest increase in the amount of supported exempt accommodation claimants with over 18,500 in payment in September 2020 compared with 14000 in November 2019. The range and quality of this accommodation varies and at its worst, provides poor support to some of the most vulnerable people living in our city.
- 3.2 In 2017 the Independent Chair of the Birmingham Adults Safeguarding Board commissioned a research study into the experiences of vulnerable adults living within exempt accommodation. The findings of the study highlighted issues relating to poor quality of accommodation, variable experiences of the quality of support provided and risk management processes.
- 3.3 The highest majority of exempt accommodation claimants are living in Housing Association accommodation, much of which has materialised over the last few years, with private landlords building up portfolios of leased and owned accommodation and then applying for registered provider status, exempting them from licensing regulations.
- 3.4 The supply of non-commissioned exempt supported accommodation in the City has grown by some 2,500 units since February 2020, totalling now over 18500 units. The scale and nature of the accommodation is causing problems for neighbourhoods and communities as well as reducing the available accommodation for families. As supply outstrips local need, Landlords continue to market vacancies and seek referrals of vulnerable people from well beyond the City's boundaries, bringing people with support needs to Birmingham where they are remote from their natural support networks and without the support infrastructure to cope.
- 3.5 The accommodation is trapping some of the most vulnerable people in some of the poorest accommodation with inadequate support, unable to take up employment or with any pathway to move on. There is also a concerning prevalence of housing providers linked to organised Crime Groups (OCGs) which in turn exacerbates the vulnerability of their tenants
- 3.6 There is a clear view from the City Council and its partners that there is an oversupply of this type of accommodation in the City. It is therefore our priority to

curtail any further expansion whilst carrying out our detailed plan to improve quality and safeguard citizens. Whilst the current regulations are very limited, we will use them whilst finalising our developing standards in consultation with providers and service users.

3.7 In achieving the prospectus priorities as set out in Appendix 1, the Birmingham model proposes six main objectives from the pilot:

- Improve the quality and standard of exempt accommodation in Birmingham through the roll out of the Birmingham Quality Standard and a multi disciplinary team who will undertake a regime of inspections.
- Ensure citizens are safeguarded and supported to effectively build their capability and autonomy.
- Empower citizens living in exempt accommodation through effective communication and roll out of the charter of rights developed by Spring Housing
- Codesign a partnership led strategic plan for the use of exempt accommodation in Birmingham.
- Investigate and prosecute Organised Crime Groups in the exempt accommodation sector as part of a partnership commodity - based approach
- Undertake an evaluation of effective interventions and initiatives.

We were invited to bid for MHCLG funding via a prospectus issued to the council on 24th September with a closing date for bid proposals of 6th October 2020. The prospectus invites Birmingham to submit proposals in regard to improving standards in the supported Exempt accommodation sector specifically in regard to improving quality through an inspection and enforcement, undertaking strategic needs assessment and evaluation and monitoring of outcomes. This is a short term pilot until the end of March and therefore urgent approval is sought to accept this funding now in order to put in place interventions that will deliver outcomes within that timescale.

3.8 We would also wish to engage with the other 4 piloting authorities, namely Hull, Bristol, Blackburn and Blackpool, to share approaches and learning under each of the components.

4 Options considered and Recommended Proposal

4.1 The only alternative option is to not bid for/accept the pilot funding. This sector is growing at a rapid rate and dealing with the issues within the non commissioned supported housing sector is a key priority in a number of areas of the city. By not increasing the resource capacity this will prevent us from carrying out the required interventions.

5 Consultation

- 5.1 The relevant Lead Cabinet Members have been consulted, Councillor Paulette Hamilton Adult Social Care, Councillor Brigid Jones Deputy Leader and Councillor John Cotton Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities
- 5.2 Homelessness Partnership Board, Chair of the Community Safety Partnership Board, Independent Chair of the Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board and the Exempt Accommodation working Group which consists of partners and stakeholders have all been consulted and supportive of the bid.
- 5.3 All Cabinet Members, Scrutiny Chair, stakeholders consulted are supportive of the bid and recognise the importance of securing the additional resource into the City to start to tackle this agenda

6 Risk Management

- 6.1 The key risk will be that the pilot is only for 6 months and there will be a need to mobilise resources and any procurement activity quickly. Existing governance structures already in place i.e. Exempt working group and Sponsor Board with key Cabinet Members and Chief Officers will develop a risk register and monitor mitigation actions.

7 Compliance Issues:

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

Outcome 4: Birmingham a great City to live in:

- We will have the appropriate housing to meet the needs of our citizens, this decision will directly support the council in driving up accommodation standards in the private sector and the in the care and support to some of its most vulnerable citizens.

7.2 Legal Implications

- 7.2.1 Local housing authorities have a statutory duty under Part 1 of the Housing Act 2004 to keep the housing conditions in their area under review with a view to identifying any action that may need to be taken by them under a number of statutory provisions. For example, if the local housing authority considers that it would be appropriate for any residential premises in their district to be inspected with a view to determining whether any category 1 or 2 hazard exist on those premises, the authority must arrange for such an inspection to be carried out. The Local Authority also has a number of duties under Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996, the Homelessness Act 2002 and the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 to provide emergency and interim accommodation for vulnerable households, as well as a duty to provide an advisory service and to formulate a homelessness strategy.

7.2.2 Under Section 17 Children Act 1989 the Council has a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need.

7.3 Financial Implications

7.3.1 The total cost of the Bid is for £1,082,099. A breakdown of the proposal expenditure is contained with the application in Appendix 1. This will be fully met from the Pilot funding from MHCLG which also includes for programme management costs.

7.3.2 The Council would ideally want to continue delivering the Quality standard roll out beyond March 2021 and in order to do that we would need an additional £112,000 grant to continue funding the assessors. We will continue to explore with MHCLG any opportunities for this such as overall pilot slippage. This additional funding will not be met from existing Council budgets.

7.4 Procurement Implications

7.4.1 There are external partners listed in the bid proposal who currently support this agenda. Officers will work with procurement colleagues with regards to securing that input. The strategy development will be subject to a tender exercise, alongside some internal officer support.

7.5 Human Resources Implications

7.5.1 There will be a need to recruit to necessary positions at pace not currently in place. This will be achieved through a mixture of agency and backfill, use of existing partners and fixed term contracts.

7.6 Public Sector Equality Duty

7.6.1 Equality Assessment is contained within Appendix 2. The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non-commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city.

8 Appendices

- Appendix 1 – MHCLG prospectus and bid submission
- Appendix 2 - Equality Assessment

9 Background Documents

9.1 ‘Exempt Accommodation Report’ findings – Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board and Birmingham University.



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Supported Housing Oversight Pilots 2020/2021

Funding details for local authorities invited to participate in pilots.



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September 2020

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Summary of funding details for participating local authorities

1. Government is determined to ensure that all vulnerable people who need it are able to access supported housing, at the right time. We want residents of supported housing to have safe, appropriate accommodation which meets their needs, delivers positive outcomes - whether this means living as independently as possible or moving onto more independent living over time - and provides value for money for the taxpayer.
2. As outlined in the 2018 response to the [two consultations on funding models for the housing costs for supported accommodation](#), it is important that supported housing is good quality and provides value for money. In the response we committed to work with stakeholders to develop oversight measures to achieve this.
3. These oversight pilots are part of a joint approach between MHCLG and DWP to introduce and test oversight measures to ensure the quality and value for money of supported housing. Wider work also includes:
 - A National Statement of Expectation for supported housing, which sets out central government's expectations for accommodation standards
 - Work led by DWP with local authorities and the supported housing sector to explore the issues with the current Housing Benefit guidance and regulations.
4. In early discussions with local authorities, concerns were raised about poor quality accommodation and support in a small part of the sector, which incur high costs and do not represent value for money. We carried out further work to better understand these and in response, we intend to run these pilots with the aims of starting to address some of the issues identified and develop our insight to inform future policy. We recognise that the supported housing sector has evolved in recent years as local authority spending has changed and different models of provision have emerged. However, the focus of these pilots is on quality and value for money of provision and our overriding objective is to work with local authorities, providers and other stakeholders to raise standards and tackle examples of poor practice. We are clear that we do not want to take action which places undue pressure on reputable providers.
5. To help meet this challenge, we have invited five local authorities (Birmingham, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bristol and Hull) to partner with government, using a total fund of up to £6 million revenue funding available for spend in 2020/21, to identify and address local quality and value for money (VfM) issues. The funding will be used to test locally designed interventions over six months, to seek to improve quality and oversight and inform future policy making in this area.
6. Local authorities should take into consideration the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic on the delivery of these pilots and measures must be appropriate to this changed context. Interventions, particularly enforcement activity such as inspections, should be designed with this in mind. Measures should be feasible and deliverable in

the event of local or national restrictions on activity.

7. Participating LAs will be expected to use the funding to:
 - a. **Tackle local quality and VfM issues**, by undertaking enforcement interventions to raise quality, including a multi-disciplinary inspection regime to check properties, including accommodation standards, support provision and the associated Housing Benefit claims. We expect inspections to form part of every pilot but also welcome additional proposals for locally appropriate methods of improving quality. Further detail is included on page 6
 - b. **Review support arrangements**, by assessing the support being provided to individuals within each property inspected. This will include, for example, checks of the suitability of the property, support records, and whether any regulated care services are being provided. Further detail is included on page 8.
 - c. **Improve local data** by devising a strategic plan to understand supply and demand of short-term supported housing locally. This will allow local authorities to test methods and systems of data capture to inform future approaches to data collection, whilst taking a more active and leading role in understanding and managing local provision. Further detail is included on page 9.
8. We want to work closely with participating local authorities to test the effectiveness, costs, risks and impact of different enforcement approaches. In submitting a proposal to access pilot funding you will be agreeing to regular monitoring and reporting activity (see page 13 for more details) and participation in external evaluation. This information and learning will be used to support the development of future policy on oversight of supported housing. Local authorities will also be encouraged to collaborate and share learning with each other to maximise the effectiveness of the pilots.
9. To participate and receive funding, please fill in the form in Annex A setting out your proposal for addressing quality issues locally, and how your LA would intend to use the funding. Each local authority can bid for up to £1.25m, but all costs included in your proposal must clearly contribute to the delivery of the pilot. Costs included that are due to be incurred after March 2021 will not be deemed eligible. Each proposal must also include a delivery plan.
10. If your proposal is successful, funding will be allocated for six months to end of the financial year 2020/21, after which a full evaluation will be carried out in collaboration with local authorities.
11. If you would like to discuss the fund with the MHCLG Team please contact SupportedHousingOversight@communities.gov.uk and someone from the team will get in touch. We will also be looking to work with you over the next few weeks as your bids are developed and we consider them.

Objectives and required activities

12. The objectives of this funding are to support local authorities to directly target local quality and value for money issues, and to use this insight to inform potential future policy to improve oversight of supported housing. Participating local authorities will be required to submit a proposal for how the funding will be used across the three key areas:

- improving oversight of quality and value for money;
- reviewing support arrangements; and
- improving local data through strategic planning.

Each participating LA will also be expected to meet minimum requirements on monitoring and evaluation and cooperate with our external evaluator. Further details about these areas can be found below.

13. Local authorities are encouraged to submit a proposal outlining innovative interventions, tailored to address local needs. This flexibility is intended to give local authorities autonomy to design and implement oversight approaches which will be effective in their areas. Through this approach, it is hoped that participating local authorities will have a stronger understanding of provision in their area and future demand and will be equipped to address poor quality accommodation locally.

1. Improving oversight of quality and value for money

14. The key focus of this pilot is to address issues of quality and value for money, particularly within pockets of the sector where standards do not meet residents' needs in terms of the accommodation standards and the quality of support. We understand that across the vast majority of the supported housing sector standards are good and we do not want to place undue pressure on providers who are delivering a quality service. However, we know that in some places action is required to ensure that the accommodation is brought up to an appropriate standard.

15. The National Statement of Expectation sets out Government's vision for the planning, commissioning and delivery of supported housing and also outlines our recommended standards for accommodation in supported housing. The guidance highlights examples of best practice and innovative approaches as case studies. MHCLG encourage all local authorities to pay due regard to this when undertaking the pilots, considering quality of accommodation, and when commissioning services.

16. Local authorities already have some tools which they can use to address poor quality, for example:

- **Housing health and safety rating system** (HHSRS) requirements¹. If a local housing authority consider that a category 1 hazard (a hazard which is a serious

¹ Housing Health and Safety Rating System Guidance <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/housing-health-and-safety-rating-system-guidance-for-landlords-and-property-related-professionals>

and immediate risk to a person's health and safety) exists on any residential premises, they must take the appropriate enforcement action in relation to the hazard. They have the power to take enforcement action if they consider that a category 2 hazard (a risk to a person's health and safety that is less serious and/or less urgent than a category 1 hazard) exists on any residential premises. Enforcement options include serving an improvement, prohibition or hazard awareness notice, ensuring emergency remedial action is taken or in the most extreme cases issuing a demolition order.

- **Housing Benefit regulations².** Under Housing Benefit regulations, providers can be asked to provide information to support claims. Local authorities can also challenge unreasonably high rents and service charges as well as charges which are ineligible for Housing Benefit.

Activities funded by the pilots

17. All participating local authorities are expected to carry out inspections of supported housing properties, with a multi-disciplinary team to check properties (mandatory activity). This could include individuals from Housing Benefit, Environmental Health, Adult Social Care and housing options teams, as well as the care and support resource (see below).
18. Teams would be expected to carry out inspections to assess accommodation standards, assess support (see below), take enforcement action if HHSRS standards are not met and report on whether what is being provided aligns with the associated Housing Benefit claims. Both pre-arranged and unannounced inspections will be important to establish an accurate picture of providers and accommodation.
19. Under current Covid-19 restrictions, local authorities are authorised to carry out in-person inspections of properties where they identify a safeguarding concern. Local authorities should ensure that their proposals to conduct inspections are compliant with Covid-19 restrictions and protect the inspection team, supported housing staff, and residents.
20. Participants will need to set out the required resource for undertaking inspections and proposed activity. As part of this, participants will need to set out what part of the local supported housing sector resource will be focused on, based on local knowledge of where the interventions would be expected to deliver the greatest benefit. Our expectation is that this will focus on parts of the non-commissioned sector where local authorities do not have oversight through service commissioning. The proposal submitted will need to include an estimate of the number of inspections participants intend to carry out and provide evidence to support this expectation, and the proportion of the local market that they anticipate that this will cover, along with justification of why that part of the sector has been chosen. We would expect around 40% of funding bid for to be spent on oversight and enforcement activities.

² Housing Benefit Regulations 2006 (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/213/contents>). The same provisions exist in Universal Credit regulations.

21. We believe that local authorities are best placed to understand the issues in their own area and ways that these would be best addressed locally. This fund seeks to encourage and resource those interventions, and **so we will also consider funding areas to trial different and locally appropriate approaches to address poor quality**. Some examples of how this funding could be used are listed below:

- To run training sessions for landlords to communicate expected standards and to support them in delivering appropriate accommodation and support.
- Establish a dedicated lead within Housing Benefit teams with responsibility to thoroughly review new and existing Housing Benefit claims and reduce awards as appropriate if there is sufficient evidence to support a revision of the original award.
- Develop a local quality standards or framework and monitoring system for supported housing.
- Put measures in place to capture resident feedback for supported housing schemes.
- Implement arrangements to better track and monitor individuals being placed into non-commissioned accommodation and the source of their referral. This could include guidance on who is able to refer, so that professionals who make the referrals are able to identify the non-commissioned accommodation most suitable for the individual, taking into account their needs, the nature of the scheme, and the existing residents, and refer accordingly. It could also include the development and use of a common referral and assessment form, created with input from a range of stakeholders and incorporating psychologically informed modes of enquiry.
- Create and maintain a record of providers of supported housing providers and schemes (both commissioned and non-commissioned) to improve oversight of local provision and ensure that costs associated with them are transparent, reasonable and represent good value for money,
- To establish protocols for collaboration with relevant neighbouring authorities to improve outcomes and efficiency in localities where applicants frequently seek help in a different district to the one where they live.

The list above is not exhaustive and we would welcome alternative ideas.

Please set out how you would use funding to address local quality and value for money issues in the application form, Annex A. This will need to include the mandatory inspection activity as set out above and provide details on the number of inspections to be undertaken, how many poor quality units are estimated to be in the selected area as well as the benefits anticipated and savings to Housing Benefit.

2. Oversight of support

22. A key objective of this programme is to raise standards of support where this is needed. Each participating local authority should set out how they will review the care and support provided in supported housing in their area. This could be through the use of existing resource or recruitment of a dedicated advisor.

23. We would expect this to be part of the property inspections and be an integrated part of the multi-disciplinary team (see above). We would welcome local innovative design to use the support assessment and review resource in more extensive ways.
24. We expect a nominated individual from the local authority to report into the central policy steering group (see para 46) on the local authority's work on care and support. Together the central group will agree and consider approaches and review the case for greater oversight of support services.
25. Resource from within the MDT will scrutinise the support being provided. This will include a meeting with the provider, support provider and tenant (wherever possible and in compliance with relevant Covid-19 restrictions). They will deliver assessment of the suitability of the tenant for the property and an assessment of the support being provided, by assessing a range of factors. We suggest this could include:
 - How often does tenant meet the support worker and for how long? The landlord will need to provide dates and times of the meeting.
 - Whether the tenant:
 - Feels safe in the property,
 - Has access to a range of appropriate support,
 - Has considerate support provided by competent staff,
 - Is in control of the support they are receiving,
 - Is able to access information relating to their support, when they need it,
 - Whether support records are being kept.
 - Whether regulated care services are being provided, i.e. whether support in the scheme should be subject to Care Quality Commission (CQC) oversight.
 - Whether support packages are appropriate and effective, including through seeking the views of service users e.g. through anonymous resident surveys.
26. Each proposal should include details of how the review and assessment of support will be resourced and include expected staff costs.
27. The role and activities for this function will be developed further in collaboration with participating local authorities and expert input.

3. Strategic Plans

28. At present there is limited centrally collected data on supported housing supply and demand, and information on costs is also limited. We would like to use these pilots to assess approaches to data collection and measure local supply and demand.
29. The National Statement of Expectations recommends that local authorities undertake strategic plans setting out how they will deliver sufficient supply of supported housing for

local residents. This should be based on a robust assessment of current and future need across client group.

LOCAL NEED AND SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

30. Each participating local authority is expected to deliver a comprehensive needs assessment of the current demand and provision for client groups who are housed in short-term specified accommodation.
31. This should include people with experience of homelessness and rough sleeping (including non-statutory homeless), people with experience of the criminal justice system, young people with a support need and people recovering from drug and alcohol dependence.
32. This should include an assessment of the costs associated with supported housing. We would expect the strategic plan to include the following information however we will refine this detail working with all the participating local authorities.
33. The assessment should provide information on best estimated:
 - Local need, across different client groups. This should include;
 - Current demand – individuals requiring short-term support services
 - Number of people in supported housing and, where possible, the support they receive
 - Number of people on waiting lists
 - Local supply, across different supported housing types.
 - Breakdown of providers by structure (registered charity, Community Interest Company, limited company) and whether these are private registered providers of social housing
 - Number of commissioned units
 - Number of non-commissioned units
 - Breakdown of the costs associated with supported housing by type of accommodation, services provided and type of providers.
 - The assessment should also take into account how supported housing fits with wider local support pathways.
34. The Domestic Abuse Bill, when enacted, will require Tier 1 local authorities to prepare and publish strategies for the provision of support for victims of domestic abuse and their children within safe accommodation in its area. To avoid duplication, the strategic plans required do not request any information on Domestic Abuse services.

THE BENEFITS OF A NEED AND SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

35. Carrying out an assessment of need and supply allows local authorities to take a more active and leading role in managing local provision. Planning can also improve relationships and joined up working between providers, LAs and other organisations involved in the delivery and use of supported housing. It should also strengthen relationships with organisations referring into supported housing, e.g. prisons, probation services.

CARRYING OUT A NEED AND SUPPLY ASSESSMENT

36. There are many possible ways to assess need and supply in a local area and we are open to any approach by local authorities. Each local authority has different existing data, resource and governance structures which will guide their approach. Collaborative working with other teams and organisations who deliver or refer into supported housing will be key to collecting the necessary data. This may include:

- Local prison and probation services
- Local health stakeholders including Clinical Commissioning Groups, sustainability and transformation partnerships and integrated care systems
- Cross-council teams such as Adult Social Care, housing and public health commissioners, and Revenue and Benefits teams. Teams such as Children's Services may hold useful data to project future need.
- Housing and health providers
- Health services and commissioners
- Charities and voluntary sector partners

Some approaches to collect the necessary data could include:

- Working with an external organisation or consultant,
- Hiring additional in-house resource,
- Setting up or utilising an existing partnership board to bring together all stakeholders with the relevant data or insight,
- Drawing on existing joint strategic needs assessments or other plans, and
- Working with external organisations who refer clients.

ENGAGEMENT

37. Local authorities will be expected to nominate an accountable individual who will be responsible for communicating with MHCLG and DWP, for providing the monitoring data as approved by the Section 151 officer, and ensuring information is submitted to the central steering group, as required.

38. We will ensure engagement with local authorities on an ongoing basis throughout the development of the needs assessment, to monitor progress and gather feedback on different approaches. This may include sight of early versions of the assessment, regular phone calls and a final workshop to discuss findings and next steps.

39. Local authorities should be ready to reflect on the process of conducting the assessment and share any learnings, successful strategies and challenges encountered.

EXAMPLES OF NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

40. Some LAs have carried out needs assessments for specific client groups or for all supported housing. Approaches to conducting a needs assessment will vary according to a local area's priorities, resources and demand. The following examples do not cover all client groups but may be useful examples to consider before developing a needs assessment.

[Haringey Council's review of supported housing](#)

[Leicestershire County Council's investment prospectus](#)

[Greenwich Borough Council's Housing Strategy for People with a Disability](#)

Additional requirements of funding

Evaluation and data collection

41. As this is a pilot, evaluation and data collection will be key for future policy development. MHCLG will work closely with the teams implementing pilots to understand the effectiveness of different interventions. Participating local authorities will be required to:
 - submit monitoring information monthly on development of the work, such as number of people recruited, inspections undertaken and Housing Benefit claims assessed. The reporting method will be designed after proposals have been submitted in order to capture relevant metrics.
 - undertake in-depth monitoring halfway through the funding period
 - provide information on costings
 - work closely with MHCLG on monitoring the pilots and effectiveness of interventions.
42. An external evaluation will be undertaken. Participating LAs will be required to work with the evaluators, including work to undertake an initial data collection at the beginning of the pilot to form a data baseline in which to determine whether quality of accommodation and support has improved or declined over the six months since the introduction the programme.

Governance

43. The local authority is the grant recipient, responsible to their local community for delivering on their proposal.
44. Participating local authorities will be asked to nominate an individual who will be accountable for the programme. They will be required to meet at least every six weeks with MHCLG and DWP officials to discuss the programme and ongoing progress.
45. Officials from MHCLG and DWP will support the participating local authorities throughout the pilot, monitoring the programmes of work (virtually where necessary) and reviewing the evaluation forms to ensure that they can gain information to inform future policy.
46. An assessment panel of officials from MHCLG and DWP will be set up to review proposals and make recommendations to ministers on funding allocations.
47. A central policy steering group will be formed to consider information provided from the pilot areas throughout the pilots. This will include government officials and relevant stakeholders, as well as input from the participating local authorities, including the individual nominated to report on care and support. This group will meet every two months to consider the data returns, updates from local authorities and consider future policy development.

48. All data provided by local authorities will have to be signed off by the S151 officer to ensure the data can be used to inform future policy.

Process and how to respond

Process

49. Local authorities need to submit proposals for use of the funding in the form at Annex A by 24th September.

Once proposals have been received, an MHCLG assessment panel will convene to review the proposals in the round. The supported housing team in MHCLG will provide a final decision, along with feedback and any conditions for funding.

Stage	Timing (date by)
Invite Local Authorities to participate in pilots	24 September
Local authorities to submit Annex A to MHCLG	COP 6 October
MHCLG Assessment Panel review final proposals and recommend funding allocations	w/c 6 October
Formal approval to undertake work	w/c 12 October

Costs and allocation of funding

50. MHCLG have in total a maximum of £6 million to allocate through this process. Local authorities should keep this budget in mind when submitting proposals that are achievable and proportionate. Funding will be allocated to LAs subject to scale and severity of the issue and proposed interventions outlined in the proposal.

51. We reserve the right to:

- a) Reject proposals that do not adequately address the aims of the scheme and
- b) Scale back funding according to local authority demonstration of need
- c) Scale back funding for proposals that do not offer value for money

52. All proposals must include:

- Names and details of an accountable individual within the local authority and the CEO
- A completed proposal form (Annex A), the associated declaration and a project plan.
- Agreement to participate in each of the three mandatory activities (inspections, care and support and strategic planning)
- The total amount of funding sought, including a high-level breakdown of costs, including planned timing.

53. The following will be taken into account when proposals are considered and funding allocations made:

54. Proposals must show that the intervention is locally appropriate.

- Proposals should evidence how they address clearly identified local need. This includes a multi-disciplinary inspection team including the ability to review and assess care and support.
- They must identify local challenges, show use of evidence, identify gaps in evidence, and how the intervention(s) specifically target the identified challenges.
- Local authorities will be expected to identify a target set of properties for the inspection team based on this information. This would need to be deliverable within the timeframe.

55. Proposals must be proportionate. MHCLG expect to see each proposal taking into consideration the scale and severity of the issue in the area and justify why the scale of the intervention is appropriate.

56. MHCLG will consider proposals in the round and allocate a total of up to £6m of funding across the local authorities. MHCLG will seek to fund all proposals which meet the criteria above. When making funding allocations MHCLG will consider the following and may adjust the level of funding offered, based on the following:

- **Inspections and other enforcement interventions:**
 - i. The unit cost of inspection (total of inspection costs / number of units to be inspected). This will be benchmarked across the local authority proposals and funding offered adjusted if the costs appear disproportionate.
 - ii. The expected benefits of the interventions. Proposals will need to detail best estimates of the expected benefits, including savings to Housing Benefit and other benefits which may include;
 - Decreased anti-social behaviour
 - Improved outcomes for individuals in supported housing
 - Reduced cost to the NHS
- **Strategic plan:** The costs are reasonable for the scale of data collection proposed.
- **Proportionality:** Proposals which appear excessive or inadequate may be adjusted.

57. MHCLG reserve the right not to allocate the full £6 million budgeted.

Details of the funding allocation

58. Funding will be allocated based on criteria and process set out above.

59. Proposals should be based on provision of funding for the remainder of the financial year 2020/2021.

60. Funding will be issued as a resource grant under Section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003 and will be allocated at the start of the programme.

Value for money

61. The Government is required to ensure that funding delivers value for money (VfM) – we are interested in proposals that will deliver the pilot's three objectives to a high standard and drive up quality and oversight in the local area, as well as their efficiency. VfM will be considered when reviewing proposals through the cost per inspection, number of inspections planned, number of individuals' support to be reviewed, number of Housing Benefit claims reviewed, and anticipated benefits.
62. The Government retains the right to reject a proposal on the basis of insufficient information or value for money.
63. We would welcome local funding and resource contribution to this programme to ensure maximum impact for the funding provided. We also expect to see a plan for how local authorities will use their own funding and resource to continue and build on the programme's results beyond March 2021.

How to respond

64. Applicants are asked to submit proposals no later than COP 6 October to SupportedHousingOversight@communities.gov.uk. However, we are open to discussing this deadline with local authorities if needed.
65. Proposals should be submitted using the attached template, Annex A. Each proposal must include supporting evidence and the requirements for this evidence are set out in the application form.
66. If local authorities have any queries about the process they should contact SupportedHousingOversight@communities.gov.uk

Annex A: Application Template

Application Form

Supported Housing Oversight Pilots 2020/2021

Guidance Page

- Please complete every section. Inspections to improve quality, oversight and care of support and strategic planning are all mandatory as part of this pilot. If you do not think you can undertake any of these aspects of the pilot please get in touch with SupportedHousingOversight@communities.gov.uk before submitting your proposal.
- Please complete this form with reference to the Prospectus. Details of the process and funding allocations can be found in bullets 49-66.
- Proposals are due on 6 October 2020. Please submit them to SupportedHousingOversight@communities.gov.uk along with the project plan.
- All proposals must have the necessary internal support within the local authority.

Local Authority

Birmingham City Council

Details of the accountable officer within the LA

This individual will be responsible for communicating with MHCLG, for providing the monitoring data as approved by the Section 151 officer, and ensuring information is submitted to the central steering group, as required.

Name	Guy Chaundy
Email address	guy.chaundy@birmingham.gov.uk
Phone number	07766924420

Details of the LA CEO

Name	Chris Naylor
Email address	Chris.naylor@birmingham.gov.uk
Phone number	0121303 4961

Declaration

	Guy Chaundy Senior Service Manager Housing Strategy
Signature	Print name and title

By submitting this proposal you are confirming:

- the information provided is accurate to the best of your knowledge
- agreement to fully participate in the evaluation activities
- agreement to share relevant information with MHCLG
- All necessary internal support has been secured.

Summary

In Birmingham, the amount of exempt accommodation has been growing and in the last 12 months there has been a significant rise in the amount of supported exempt accommodation claimants with 18,500 in payment in September 2020. The range and quality of this accommodation varies and at its worst, provides poor support to some of the most vulnerable people living in our city.

The majority of exempt accommodation claimants reside in Registered Provider and Housing Association accommodation, much of which has materialised over the last few years, with private landlords building up portfolios of leased and owned accommodation and then applying for registered provider status, exempting them from licensing regulations.

The supply of non-commissioned exempt supported accommodation in the City has grown by some 2,500 units since February 2020, totalling some 18,000 units. The scale and nature of the accommodation is causing problems for neighbourhoods and communities as well as reducing the available accommodation for families. As supply outstrips local need, Landlords continue to market vacancies and seek referrals of vulnerable people from well beyond the City's boundaries, bringing people with support needs to Birmingham where they are remote from their natural support networks and without the support infrastructure to cope. The accommodation is trapping some of the most vulnerable people in some of the poorest accommodation with inadequate support, unable to take up employment or with any pathway to move on. There is also a concerning prevalence of housing providers linked to organised Crime Groups (OCGs) which in turn exacerbates the vulnerability of their tenants.

There is a clear view from the City Council and its partners that there is an oversupply of this type of accommodation in the City. It is therefore our priority to curtail any further expansion whilst carrying out our detailed plan to improve quality and safeguard citizens. Whilst the current regulations are very limited, we will use them whilst finalising our developing standards in consultation with providers and service users.

The Birmingham model proposes six main objectives:

1. Improve the quality and standard of exempt accommodation in Birmingham through the roll out of the Birmingham Quality Standard and a multi disciplinary team who will undertake a regime of inspections.
2. Ensure citizens are safeguarded and supported to effectively build their capability and autonomy.
3. Empower citizens living in exempt accommodation through effective communication and roll out of the charter of rights developed by Spring Housing.
4. Codesign a partnership led strategic plan for the use of exempt accommodation in Birmingham.
5. Investigate and prosecute Organised Crime Groups in the exempt accommodation sector as part of a partnership commodity - based approach
6. Undertake an evaluation of effective interventions and initiatives.

We would also wish to engage with the other 4 piloting authorities to share approaches and learning under each of the components

Overview of proposed spend

The totals here should summarise the total costs, as detailed in the rest of the proposal.

	20/21 Costs (£) [only costs to be incurred in 20/21 are eligible]	Detail/Comments
Inspections, Housing Benefit scrutiny and other proposed actions to improve quality	£705,614	Costs for personnel and £30,000 training provision for providers to improve standards.
Care and support review and assessment	£186,475	Cost ofm personnel and training on Charter of Rights
Strategic planning	£108,730	Cost of personnel
Monitoring and evaluation	£36,230 £45,050	6 months cost for Programme Manager Monitoring Officers
Total [should not exceed £1.25m]	£1,082,099	The completion of the roll out of the Quality Standards is due by the end of September and so we would want to explore additional 6-month funding for the review/assessors to comeplet the roll out which would encompass a higher number of units. The cost would be £112,000.

Please include any detail of resource that you intend to commit in addition to the resource provided, if any.

We will establish a sponsor board which will oversee the delivery of the pilot and also maintain a strategic steer with regards to legacy arrangements beyond the 6 months. This will help embed and sustain the changes implemented through the pilot and also consider longer term resource commitments.

The Board will consist of Cabinet Members and Corporate Directors from across the housing, social care and community safety portfolios.

1. Improving oversight of quality and value for money

Please provide details of the local supported housing provision which you would be looking to target through the pilots.

This should set out what part of the local supported housing sector resource will be focused on, based on available local knowledge where possible, of where the interventions would be expected to deliver the greatest benefit. Our expectation is that this will focus on parts of the non-commissioned sector where local authorities do not have oversight through service commissioning.

We expect around 40% of funding to be allocated to oversight and enforcement activity,

Please provide supporting evidence or information, why this group would benefit from additional oversight, such as:

- *An estimated assessment of the scale of this accommodation, including number of units where possible.*
- *Any evidence of poor quality, including poor accommodation standards or inadequate support.*
- *Current housing benefit spend on supported housing per month*
- *The known impacts of poor quality on individuals*
- *Any other impacts of poor quality-accommodation and support*

1.1. Details of proposed intervention: inspection team (required)

For further detail see bullets 14-21 in the funding guidelines

Please include details of:

- ***How a multi-disciplinary team approach will be used to tackle poor quality supported accommodation, including:***
 - ***Inspection teams***
 - ***Staff to scrutinise Housing Benefit claims***
- ***The structure of the team you wish to use and how this will be resourced.***

Please set out measurable outcomes and benefits in the section below

Please provide details of timings in the proposed project plan as detailed on page 12. Pilots must be completed, with funding spent, this financial year.

Birmingham has over 18,000 units of exempt supported accommodation and it is essential that the accommodation being offered is of the best quality and meets all required standards. Birmingham City Council in partnership with the Birmingham Voluntary Service Council has developed a Quality Standard aimed at improving the quality of support provided in exempt accommodation. A standard is an agreed way managing a process or delivering a service. It is a tool that can provide a shared vision, understanding and procedures. The aim of the Quality Standards is to create

consistency and transparency across the sector for current or potential residents and referrers.

The visibility of the Quality Standards, and their acceptance as the benchmark for housing of vulnerable adults is key to delivery. This activity requires providers to understand that no offer that falls below the line offered in the standards will attract tenants. This will be achieved by widespread knowledge and compliance amongst providers rather than the standards being repeatedly used as a 'stick' for enforcement. The aim of standards is not just to give individual awards but 'cultural change' within the sector.

If achieved, this transformation will need to be communicated in order to change the reputation of 'multiply occupied housing' within the city and maintain the impact of the standards. The Quality Standard will be rolled out as part of this pilot and the quality standards used for services to act as a guide for referral agencies and relevant bodies to take action as required. The application of the quality standards will form part of a wider inspection process that will be undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team that will target the non commissioned exempt supported accommodation in the city.

The multi-disciplinary team will comprise of the following:

- 10 x Quality Standard Assessors/Review officers who will be able to undertake an assessment of the implementation of the Quality Standards and draw up appropriate improvement plans. These will also undertake citizen support assessments as well.
- 2 x Environmental Health Officers who can assist with and undertake the relevant property inspections and exercise any statutory powers.
- 2x Generic property Inspectors who can undertake general property inspections
- 5 x Housing Benefit Officers to investigate overpayment or potential non-compliance with regulations.

A regime of planned property inspections will be undertaken as well as unannounced visits where significant concerns are received. The inspection programme will be informed on a RAG rated system so those of most concern are visited first.

The programme of inspections for this pilot will be informed by the following – complaints received, safeguarding alerts and HB concerns.

It is proposed that as part of the pilot we would undertake the following:

- 20 light touch inspections per week that would encompass a property inspection and desk top review of the support standards as part of the Quality Standards. Any serious concerns would be referred for an intensive review.
- 2 intensive reviews per week that would see a full 2 day review by the MDT and subsequent report write up.
- Total properties inspected would be 550 units.
- Each housing Benefits Officer could work through 12 cases in payment each day, 5 staff = 60 per day .
- Based on 4 days (1 day for write ups etc) = 240 per week.

➤ That would equate to approximately 6000 checks over the 25 week period. This would cover approximately 2 of our larger landlords of concern, If the full case reviews were triggered following sample checking.

Another key gap exists currently in managing lower level ASB, clearly the registered providers have a responsibility and the intention is that through the inspections we will build on the current escalation work directly with providers around their consumer standards responsibilities. We have already liaised with the Regulators office and Housing Ombudsman in regard to escalating to them providers who are not adhering to these standards.

1.2. Detailed measurable outcomes and benefits of the inspection teams

Outcomes

Please state? the expected outcomes from the pilot. Please link back to the supporting information and evidence in 1:1.

Description	Number of units/cost
Anticipated number of supported housing units inspected	550
Anticipated Housing Benefit scrutiny (e.g. number of claims or number of schemes)	6000

Expected benefits

Please provide best estimates of the expected benefits, based on the number or properties you expect to inspect. Please provide supporting evidence for this assessment in 1:1.

	Benefit
Number and percentage of properties where you would expect the inspection to have a positive impact on accommodation standards	This is very difficult to quantify as the benefits will only be realised once the inspections have commenced. At present the PRS Team receive about 30 complaints per week and inspect 10-15 with the majority leading to an improvement in standards. An estimate would be 75% (413 properties)
Number or percentage of properties where you would expect the inspection to have a positive impact on support provision	This is difficult to quantify as the improvement in support will only be realised once the assessments commence. However, the roll out of the Quality Standard and Charter of Rights will lead to a significant improvement in support across the sector. An estimate would be 80% (440 units)

Expected reduction in housing benefit costs across units examined (per unit and total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This is really difficult to predict as it will be dependant upon the outcome of the review. Historically this is the potential type of benefits that could be realised ➤ 12 Providers of Supported Accommodation have been or are in the process of being reviewed by the Team ➤ 9 RSL ➤ 3 Private Landlords ➤ 1,980 individual claims have been reviewed ➤ £988,140.50 in Overpaid Housing Benefit has been identified and recovered (majority from 1 review) ➤ Provided feedback and evidence to the charity commission and social housing regulator to support action ➤ Submitted Fraud Referral to DWP
Other expected benefits	<p>The roll out of the Quality Standards is also focused on realising an improvement in the system as a whole as it will encompass both commissioned and non commissioned parts of the Supported Housing System.</p>
Please provide supporting evidence:	

1.4. Details of any additional interventions (optional)

Please provide details of any additional interventions you would like to trial to raise standards and quality. Please provide details of:

- How the intervention will help to target the local supported housing provision set out in 1.1.
- Expected outputs and benefits.
- How the intervention will work alongside the inspections (1.2).

If you are not proposing to seek funding for additional interventions, please leave this blank.

In addition, we want to establish an investigative team which can focus on tackling providers with links to Serious Organised Crime (SOC), and which are causing problems in the 'here and now'. These Organised Crime Groups may have regional, national or even international links into other sectors of organised crime including drugs, exploitation, county lines and modern slavery. This presents additional risks for vulnerable tenants in their properties.

West Midlands Police in their Strategic Assessment (2020) highlighted the need to tackle providers with OCG links through a commodity-based approach. They also referenced how this is a particular issue in many of their impact areas in Birmingham (highest demand locations). This was further explored in Birmingham Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Assessment, 2020. A partnership with Birmingham City Council will enable a broader range of legislative options to be applied in these investigations, which could also have a wider impact on reducing crime in high crime neighbourhoods.

This Complex Case team will undertake work on high risks assessed incitations. The composition of the team has been informed by our experiences with other similar work programmes. It will be closely aligned with West Midlands Police and their current Serious Organised Crime structure. The team will include: -

- 1x Complex Case Team Manager – to act as senior investigating officer in all cases. They will determine which cases are to be undertaken by the team and provide direction for all cases.
- 3x Complex Case Investigators – to be lead investigator on complex cases. Work with a range of partners including West Midlands Police to produce high quality evidence to meet criminal and/ or ASB standards for prosecutions and civil enforcement
- 1x Complex Case Support Officer – to provide administrative support for the team including assisting in the preparation of legal files
- 1x West Midlands Police officer – to be seconded F/T from their SOC team. Provide accurate police intelligence and evidence for prosecutions/ civil enforcement. Enable excellent and timely collaboration between WMP and BCC. Establishing this single point of contact within WM Police will mean that a relevant check for criminal activity linked to Serious Organised Crime or Modern Day Slavery can be undertaken on all the properties and providers due for inspection as part of the pilot.
- Legal Costs – to provide high quality legal advice and court costs
- Analytical Support – to provide intelligence and analysis to support prosecution/ civil enforcement

The team will be additionally supported through the revamped SOC operational group, which is reshaping our multi-agency enforcement approach in Birmingham.

		Costs for Intervention (£)	Detail/Comments
Inspection teams (required)	Personnel <i>Please give a breakdown of staffing requirements and costs</i> Housing Benefits Officers x 5 Generic Inspector x 2 Environmental Health Officer x 2 Quality Standard Review officers/Assessors x 10	82,500 45,050 57,672 225,250	
	Additional costs <i>Any costs, in addition to the staffing costs, that you anticipate incurring when undertaking your proposed intervention</i> Quality Standards Co-ordination through BVSC. Corporate Procurement Support to Undertake relevant procurement activity and potential agency recruitment. Training for providers to enact improvements.	50,000 16,629 30,000	
Additional interventions (optional)	Personnel <i>Please give a breakdown of staffing requirements and costs</i> Complex Case Team Manager Complex Case Investigators x 3 Complex Case Support Officer WM Police SOC Officer	28,836 67,575 17,102 50,000	,
	Additional costs <i>Any costs, in addition to the staffing costs, that you anticipate incurring when undertaking your proposed intervention</i> Legal Costs	 25,000	

	Analytical support	10,000	
TOTAL COSTS		£705,614	

Please include any detail of resource that you intend to commit in addition to the resource provided, if any.

The Council will continue to commit those resources already in place currently to co-ordinate activity around exempt accommodation, dealing with complaints, providing localised member briefings, facilitating partnership forums aimed at achieving improvement in the sector.

2. Oversight of support

2.1 Details of proposed intervention: care and support advisor (required)

For further detail see bullets 22-27 in the funding guidelines

- ***How care and support will be reviewed and assessed e.g. through existing resource in the team or a dedicated advisor***
- ***Any additional views on how support can be reviewed***

The chief concern in relation to the growth in unregulated, non-commissioned exempt supported accommodation is the number of vulnerable people occupying accommodation that is precarious and not offering the right level of required support. Individuals need to be protected and have relevant strength-based support to help them build their, resilience capability and autonomy. It is proposed that the multi-disciplinary team will include review officers/assessors who will have the skill set to undertake a regime of assessments of individuals to ensure that they are safe and not becoming entrenched as they have become dependent upon the accommodation, they are living in with no plans in place to move on.

The team will also be complimented by 3.5 x Social workers who will be able to undertake care and support assessments as required and ensure clear safeguarding linkages are in place. The assessments will use a community social work model through a three conversations approach to ensure that vulnerable individuals are connected to assets within the local area to improve their resilience and wellbeing.

3 x Tenancy Transition Officers to support single homeless vulnerable individuals moving into exempt accommodation through checking of the accommodation and accompanying to lettings as required and follow up visit to citizen within 24 hours. The support team would be able to undertake assessments of individuals in exempt accommodation to identify care and support needs with the following outcomes:-

- Identify care and support needs and ensure the right access to packages of care and support are in place as required including access to direct payments as necessary.
- Make arrangements to move individuals to more appropriate accommodation as appropriate.
- Improve the quality and type of support being offered to individuals through training and awareness for providers and connecting individuals to the right services in the locality through the use of community assets.

- Raise relevant safeguarding alerts and inform the relevant authorities and agencies of poor practice or concerns including Revenues and Benefits.

Empower citizens living in exempt accommodation

The pilot will allow the roll out of the Birmingham Charter of Rights for tenants living in exempt accommodation and enable a more robust and effective communications plan. The Charter of Rights has been co-produced with residents and people with lived experience as the intended audience for the Charter. It is important that there is ongoing co-production in the next phase to ensure that the Charter is “made real”, understood and fit for purpose.

Proposal Aim:

- To ensure that the Charter can be most effectively understood and utilised by residents of non-commissioned exempt accommodation.
- To begin a process of continual engagement, learning and development around the Charter with residents and those with lived experience.

This project will:

- Ensure the Charter is fit for purpose and has sufficient practical application/utility
- Enable those living in the sector to give feedback about how the Charter is working for them
- Allow residents to make recommendations for any changes to the Charter
- Ensure residents are able to make their own recommendations for the next steps beyond the initial 6 months of the Charter’s launch / pilot phase
- Enable those with lived experience to contribute to the development of a framework for a longer-term impact evaluation of the Charter

Towards this aim, the following methods are proposed:

- Short video testimonies (ideally from those who were involved in the development of the Charter) about their experiences of being involved, the potential benefits and uses of the Charter etc.
- Video segments from people with lived experience – effectively as an audio visual ‘guide’ to the Rights contained in the Charter, spoken in their own words, and relating to their peers in the sector. (So, one or two people putting one of the five rights into their own words and what this might mean to them and their peers)
- Focus groups with current residents around how they are using the Charter, what they might want to see change, their engagement with accommodation providers etc.). This will include participants working on a set of suggestions/recommendations for the next stages of the project and how we should measure its impact

	Costs for oversight of support (£)	Detail/ Comments
Personnel		
Social Work Head Of Service 0.4 FTE	19,080	
Social Workers 3.5 x FTE	78,995	
Tenancy Transition Officers x 3	53,400	
Additional costs <i>Any costs, in addition to the staffing costs, that you anticipate incurring when undertaking your proposed intervention</i>	25,000	Personlisation Fund to support move on as required based upon 50 tenants at £500
Roll out of the Charter of Rights	10,000	For co-ordinator to support participant engagement, video production, micro-website and social media campaign and report capturing the focus group work.
Total	186,475	

Please include any detail of resource that you intend to commit in addition to the resource provided, if any.

3. Strategic Planning

3.1: Details of how the strategic planning will be undertaken, including a detailed assessment of the current demand and provision for client groups housed in short term supported housing

For details about strategic planning, see paragraphs 28-36 in the funding guidelines.

Please provide details of:

- ***How you intend to undertake a needs and supply assessment, including staff resource***
- ***Anticipated timescale***
- ***Anticipated costs***
- ***Organisations with whom you will work e.g. local prison and probation services, and cross-council teams such Revenue and Benefits teams.***

There is already momentum amongst partners in relation to the issues and concerns relating to exempt accommodation. It is envisaged that the partners will come together to form a Programme Board to provide oversight of the delivery of the pilot. In addition partners will contribute to the development of a Birmingham Strategic Plan that will encompass an informed needs assessment to determine required size of market and provision, outcomes of inspections and proposals for sharing intelligence on inappropriate providers, the processes for referral and the establishment of a database of providers with outcomes of inspections, achievement of quality standards etc. that can be accessed by referral agencies and tenants.

Two data scientists will be used to provide insight and analytics to support the development of the strategic plan. Their work will include

- Hosting Data collated during the pilot and from partners
- DPIA creation and sign-off
- Extracting data from source
- Transform data to useable forms
- Load data sets
- Map data on geographical and local level
- Create Dashboards for use
- Apply Data Science / Statistical methods to test assumptions, analyse data and provide both prescriptive and predictive analytics to support the strategic plan.

Dedicated strategic leads will be used to develop and lead on the strategic plan for the city ensuring that it is evidence based using the data and also co-produced with key strategic partners and including citizens. It is likely the Strategic Lead will be externally commissioned to work alongside a BCC Strategic Review Officer. Sources of data will be drawn from macros the partners to ensure an accurate needs assessment is undertaken.

	Costs to undertake Strategic Planning (£)	Detail/ Comments
Personnel Strategy Lead Strategy Development Officer Data Scientists x 2	37,353 31,777 39,600	66 days for 2 staff at £600 per day
Other costs <i>Any costs, in addition to the staffing costs, that you anticipate incurring when undertaking your proposed intervention</i>		
Total	108,730	

Please include any detail of resource that you intend to commit in addition to the resource provided, if any.

Monitoring and Evaluation

For further details about monitoring and evaluation please see bullets 41-42 in the funding guidelines. As this is a pilot, evaluation and data collection will be key for future policy development. MHCLG will work closely with the teams implementing pilots to understand the effectiveness of different interventions. Participating local authorities will be required to:

- submit monitoring information monthly on development of the work
- undertake in-depth monitoring every six weeks
- provide information on costings
- work closely with MHCLG on monitoring the pilots and effectiveness of interventions.

Please provide details of

- How you will resource the monitoring required as part of the pilots
- Agreement that the data provided will be provided with S151 Officer assurance
- Please include regular monitoring of the delivery outcomes listed within the plan detailed below. MHCLG actively encourage the reporting on spend and delivery outcomes.

The Exempt Accommodation Board will provide operational oversight of the pilot and responsibility and accountability for the delivery of the pilot will be with the Neighbourhoods Directorate within Birmingham City Council.

The Board will report into the newly established Council Sponsor Board consisting of 4 Cabinet Members and Chief Officer representation from relevant service areas within the City Council.

A Programme Manager will be appointed to oversee the pilot and provide regular monitoring reports to the Exempt Accommodation Board and MHCLG. The programme reports will be informed by the monitoring requirements that will be set out by MHCLG and as a minimum will include progress against the delivery plan, financial spend against the project, report on activity and outcomes from inspections. The Exempt Accommodation Board membership will include representatives from the following organisations:

- Birmingham City Council – Revenues and Benefits, Housing Options, Private Rented Service, Community Safety Partnership, Adult Safeguarding, Public Health, ASC Vulnerable Adults Team.
- Fire Service
- West Midlands Police
- DWP
- National Probation Service
- Community rehabilitation Company
- BVSC
- CCG

- BSMHFT
- CGL

The Board will provide regular updates to the following Strategic Boards:

- Health and Wellbeing Board
- Birmingham Community Safety Partnership
- Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board
- Homelessness Partnership Board
- Housing Birmingham
- Exempt Accommodation Sponsor Board

Additional documentation

Delivery plan

Please include a high-level delivery plan alongside your proposal. This should include details of:

- Anticipated timings of inspections or other enforcement activities, including recruitment
- Anticipated timings for the strategic plan, including recruitment.
- Planned monitoring and engagement activities, factoring in monthly monitoring to MHCLG and bimonthly reporting. Forms will be provided at a later date.

Title of proposed EIA	Supported Housing Oversight Pilot 2020
Reference No	EQUA571
EA is in support of	Amended Function
Review Frequency	Six Months
Date of first review	31/03/2021
Directorate	Neighbourhoods
Division	Housing
Service Area	All including cross council service areas Adult Social Care, Benefit service
Responsible Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Guy Chaundy
Quality Control Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Karen Huxtable
Accountable Officer(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kalvinder Kohli
Purpose of proposal	To accept grant funding from MHCLG to deliver interventions in the supported housing (Exempt) sector.
Data sources	relevant reports/strategies; relevant research
Please include any other sources of data	Previous reports and studies into Exempt in the city including the Birmingham Adult Safeguarding report and research undertaken by Birmingham University and Commonweals 'Exempt from responsibility' report
ASSESS THE IMPACT AGAINST THE PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Protected characteristic: Age	0
Age details:	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
	The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.
Protected characteristic: Disability	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Disability details:	The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.
Protected characteristic: Sex	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Gender details:	The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.
Protected characteristics: Gender Reassignment	Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community
Gender reassignment details:	The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.

individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.

Protected characteristics: Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage and civil partnership details:

Service Users/ Stakeholders; Wider Community

The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.

Protected characteristics: Pregnancy and Maternity

Pregnancy and maternity details:

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.

Protected characteristics: Race

Race details:

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs

Religion or beliefs details:

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out.

Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation details:

Service Users / Stakeholders; Wider Community

The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness or for safeguarding concerns. The exact cohorts of the population within exempt accommodation are not known so it is difficult to apply a full response to each of the protected characteristics at this stage. It is also for these reasons that a pilot is required. The pilot will monitor equalities considerations as part of its roll out. .

Socio-economic impacts

The exempt market is lucrative for landlords, the appropriate

management and strategic approach proposed in the pilot, will in the

longer term create opportunities to free up more family housing. Similarly there is an opportunity to spotlight the quality of support provision in accessing employment and training for individuals living in the accommodation.

Please indicate any actions arising from completing this screening exercise.

The proposals include for undertaking a strategic needs assessment and develop an associated supported housing strategy for the city which will need to capture equality related data and actions

Please indicate whether a full impact assessment is recommended

NO

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

Data captured within previous studies and existing data from benefit service on numbers of units.

Consultation analysis

The proposal has been consulted on

1. The relevant Lead Cabinet Members, Councillor Sharon Thompson for Homes and Neighbourhoods, Councillor Paulette Hamilton Adult Social Care, Councillor Brigid Jones Deputy Leader and Councillor John Cotton Social Inclusion, Community Safety and Equalities
2. Homelessness Partnership Board, Chair of the Community Safety Partnership Board, Independent Chair of the Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board and the Exempt Accommodation working Group which consists of partners and stakeholders have all been consulted and supportive of the bid.
3. All stakeholders consulted are supportive of the bid and recognise the importance of securing the additional resource into the City to start to tackle this agenda

Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

None

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

Through existing governance arrangements already in place, namely the exempt accommodation working group and the Sponsor Board. Further oversight is provided via the Birmingham Adult Safeguarding Board and Homelessness Partnership Board and Housing Birmingham Strategic Partnership

What data is required in the future?

Further detail will be captured through the 6 month pilot to inform strategy development in this area including a future needs assessment

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

No

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.

The interventions proposed will seek to improve provision of non commissioned supported accommodation and support for some of the most vulnerable individuals in the city - potentially at risk of homelessness. By undertaking this work we will gain a better understanding of any negative impacts on any particular protected groups in the current provision, most of which is not under Local Authority control

Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

please refer BSAB report

<https://www.bsab.org/downloads/file/99/exempt-accommodation-in-birmingham-report>

and

<https://www.commonwealthhousing.org.uk/static/uploads/2019/11/Exempt-from-Responsibility-Full-Report-November-2019.pdf>

09/10/2020

Assessments - Supported Housing Oversight Pilot 2020

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

08/10/2020

Reasons for approval or rejection

The pilot will demonstrate the relevant equalities considerations which are currently unknown. The Pilot will monitor and respond to these considerations as part of the roll out.

Please print and save a PDF copy for your records

Yes

Julie Bach

Person or Group

Kalvinder Kohli

Content Type: Item

Version: 47.0

Created at 07/10/2020 12:54 PM by Guy Chaundy

Last modified at 08/10/2020 02:02 PM by Workflow on behalf of Kalvinder Kohli

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