

Agenda

Oxfordshire Growth Board

Date: **Wednesday 26 July 2017**

Time: **2.00 pm**

Place: **The Old Library, Town Hall**

For any further information please contact:

Jennifer Thompson

✉: democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk ☎: 01865 252275

Voting Members 30/06/2017-30/06/2018

Chair - Leader of Oxford City Council	Councillor Bob Price
Vice- Chairman - Leader of South Oxfordshire District Council	Councillor John Cotton
Leader of Cherwell District Council	Councillor Barry Wood
Leader of Oxfordshire County Council	Councillor Ian Hudspeth
Leader of Vale of White Horse District Council	Councillor Matthew Barber
Leader of West Oxfordshire District Council	Councillor James Mills

Non- voting Members 30/06/2017-30/06/2018

Chairman of OXLEP	Jeremy Long
Vice Chairman and Skills Board Representative	Adrian Lockwood
Universities Representative	Professor Alistair Fitt
OXLEP Business Representative – Bicester	Phil Shadbolt
OXLEP Business Representative – Oxford City	Richard Venables
OXLEP Business Representative – Science Vale	Andrew Harrison
Homes and Communities Agency Representative	Kevin Bourner
Oxfordshire CCG Representative	David Smith
Environment Agency Representative	Veronica James

Note: Members of the Board may be accompanied at the table by senior officers from their organisation.

As a matter of courtesy, if you intend to record the meeting please let the Committee Services Officer know how you wish to do this before the start of the meeting.

AGENDA

PART ONE PUBLIC BUSINESS

Pages

ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR FOR THE YEAR

In accordance with its terms of reference, the Growth Board is asked to appoint Councillor Price as Chair and Councillor Cotton as Vice-Chairman for 2017/18.

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

Apologies for absence should be notified by email to democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk or telephone 01865 252275 prior to the start of the meeting.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3 MINUTES

9 - 20

Purpose: to confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting of the Oxfordshire Growth Board held on 29 March 2017.

4 CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

To receive communications from the Chair.

5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

21 - 22

Members of the public may ask questions of the Chairman of the Growth Board, or address the Growth Board on any substantive item at a meeting, subject to the restrictions set out in the public participation scheme (attached).

The total amount of time allowed for public participation at a meeting shall not exceed 30 minutes unless the Chairman consents to that in the interests of the proper conduct of the business of the Board.

A person speaking to the Board may speak for up to 3 minutes. The Board members may ask questions for clarification.

Asking a question

Questions (in full and in writing) must be received before 5pm on

Thursday 20 July 2017 by the Chief Executive of the host authority. A written or verbal answer will be provided by the Chairman at the meeting. The questioner may ask a supplementary question directly related to either the original question or the reply received.

Addressing the Board

Notice of a wish to address the Board must be received before noon on Tuesday 25 July 2017 by the Chief Executive of the host authority.

Petitions

Petitions on matters directly relevant to matters in which the Board has powers and duties must be received before 5pm on Thursday 20 July 2017 by the Chief Executive of the host authority. The representative of the petitioners may speak. Petitions are referred without discussion to the next meeting.

Questions, petitions and notice of addresses should be submitted to the committee secretary at democraticservices@oxford.gov.uk or delivered/ posted to the Chief Executive at Oxford City Council before the deadline.

6 OXFORDSHIRE INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY(OXIS) APPROACH TO PRIORITISATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT- REPORT AND PRESENTATION

23 - 28

Purpose: to update the Board with progress with this project

Recommendation: that the Growth Board:

- I. Notes progress with OXIS.
- II. Approves a supplementary budget allocation of up to £19,500 to cover the additional costs of OXIS and authorise EOG to engage with the consultants to finalise the additional costs within that cap.

7 OXFORDSHIRE JOINT SPATIAL PLAN/STRATEGY

29 - 36

Report of the Growth Board Partnership Programme Manager

Purpose: paper provides an update on the work underway on the preparation of a Joint Spatial Plan / Strategy (OJSP/S) and highlights the drivers for and opportunities from joint spatial planning. It also sets out the issues that need to be addressed to progress the project.

Recommendation: that the Growth Board:

- I. Approve the preparation of a business plan for an Oxfordshire Spatial Plan/ Strategy, to be presented to the Growth Board in September 2017, based on the flexible approach set out in this

paper;

- II. Agree that the Leaders should take part in an appropriate discussion during the autumn to address issues needed to progress the joint approach.

8 COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PLANS

37 - 74

Purpose: OxLEP is seeking to facilitate the implementation of Community Employment Plans (CEP's) in Oxfordshire.

Recommendation: that

- I. The Growth Board endorse the CEP Evidence Paper;
- II. The CEP Evidence Paper is published on OxLEP's website as evidence for CEP policies in Local Plans;
- III. OxLEP continue its work with each Local Planning Authority to facilitate the implementation of CEP policies and to request CEP's as a condition on development sites which meet the proposed threshold.

9 CITY AND GROWTH DEAL PROGRAMME REPORTS

75 - 96

Purpose: to update the Growth Board on progress with the City and Growth Deal projects agreed with government.

Recommendation: that the Growth Board note the report and appendix.

10 MATTERS ARISING FROM THE LEP

A representative of OXLEP may provide a verbal update.

11 LOCAL PLAN UPDATE

97 - 100

Purpose: to update the Growth Board with progress towards Local Plans adoption across the county

Recommendation: to note the report

12 NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMISSION AND DCLG UPDATE

101 - 102

Purpose:

1. This report is to update the Board with progress on a number of workstreams that the councils are currently working on with the

National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) on the Oxford to Cambridge corridor (O2C)

2. This report also updates the board on early discussions with Government officials on a housing and growth deal for Oxfordshire

Recommendation: that the Growth Board:

- I. Notes the progress with the NIC workstreams.
- II. Notes the progress on the development of an Oxfordshire housing and growth deal proposition to government.

13 **GROWTH BOARD FORWARD PLAN**

103 - 110

Purpose: the Forward Plan is attached for information.

Recommendation: that the Growth Board note and comment on the report.

Councillors' duties on declaring interests

General duty

You must declare any disclosable pecuniary interests when the meeting reaches the item on the agenda headed "Declarations of Interest" or as soon as it becomes apparent to you.

What is a disclosable pecuniary interest?

Disclosable pecuniary interests relate to your* employment; sponsorship (ie payment for expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties as a councillor or towards your election expenses); contracts; land in the Council's area; licences for land in the Council's area; corporate tenancies; and securities. These declarations must be recorded in each councillor's Register of Interests which is publicly available on the Council's website.

Declaring an interest

Where any matter disclosed in your Register of Interests is being considered at a meeting, you must declare that you have an interest. You should also disclose the nature as well as the existence of the interest.

If you have a disclosable pecuniary interest, after having declared it at the meeting you must not participate in discussion or voting on the item and must withdraw from the meeting whilst the matter is discussed.

Member's Code of Conduct and public perception

Even if you do not have a disclosable pecuniary interest in a matter, the Members' Code of Conduct says that a member "must serve only the public interest and must never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person including yourself" and that "you must not place yourself in situations where your honesty and integrity may be questioned". What this means is that the matter of interests must be viewed within the context of the Code as a whole and regard should continue to be paid to the perception of the public.

*Disclosable pecuniary interests that must be declared are not only those of the member her or himself but also those of the member's spouse, civil partner or person they are living with as husband or wife or as if they were civil partners.

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OXFORDSHIRE GROWTH BOARD

MINUTES of the meeting held on Wednesday, 29 March 2017 commencing at 2.00 pm and finishing at 3.35 pm

Present:

Voting Members: Councillor Ian Hudspeth – in the Chair

City Councillor Bob Price (Vice-Chairman)
District Councillor Matthew Barber
District Councillor John Cotton
Councillor James F. Mills
District Councillor Barry Wood

Also Present

Adrian Lockwood, , Vice Chairman of OXLEP and Skills Board Representative
Alistair Fitt, Universities Representative
Richard Venables, OXLEP Business Representative – Oxford City
Kevin Bourner, Home & Communities Agency
Nigel Tipple, Chief Executive OXLEP
Jeanne Capay, Environment Agency

By Invitation:

Councillor Anna Badcock, Chairman of the Health Improvement Board
Dr Joe McManners, Deputy Chairman of Health & Wellbeing Board and Clinical Chair of OCCG
Dr Sian Griffiths, Chair of the Health Inequalities Commission

Officers:

Peter Clark, Chief Executive, Oxfordshire County Council
Adrian Colwell, Head of Strategic Planning and the Economy, Cherwell District Council
David Edwards, Executive Director, Regeneration and Housing, Oxford City Council
Caroline Green, Assistant Chief Executive, Oxford City Council
Christine Gore, Strategic Director, West Oxfordshire District Council
David Hill, Chief Executive, South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils
Bev Hindle, Strategic Director for Communities
Paul Staines, Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Manager
Sue Whitehead (Resources Directorate, Oxfordshire County Council)

The Committee considered the matters, reports and recommendations contained or referred to in the agenda for the meeting, together with a schedule of addenda tabled at the meeting and decided as set out below. Except as insofar as otherwise specified, the reasons for the decisions are contained in the agenda, reports and schedule, copies of which are attached to the signed Minutes.

58 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

(Agenda No. 1)

Apologies were received from Jeremy Long, Phil Shadbolt and Andrew Harrison.

59 MINUTES

(Agenda No. 3)

The Minutes of the meeting held on 30 November 2016 were approved and signed as a correct record.

60 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Agenda No. 4)

Councillor Hudspeth welcomed Kevin Bourner from the HCA replacing David Warburton.

61 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Agenda No. 5)

In accordance with the Public Participation Scheme, the Chairman invited individuals and groups who had submitted questions to present them to the board.

The Chairman advised that responses to the submitted questions were available in the addenda to the meeting and would be made available on the Growth Board web pages and published with the minutes of the meeting (see attached annex).

62 THE PREPARATION OF JOINT SPATIAL PLAN FOR OXFORDSHIRE - OVERVIEW.

(Agenda No. 6)

At the Growth Board Executive Officer Group (EOG) meeting on 13th March 2017, EOG were invited to consider the preparation of an Oxfordshire Joint Spatial Plan (the Spatial Plan).

Adrian Colwell presented the report and a detailed project outline for consideration by the Growth Board. He advised that the Growth Board were being asked for an in principle endorsement to proceed and that this report would be followed by much more detailed plans.

In agreeing the recommendations the following points were made:

1. There was a welcome for the plans for a joint spatial plan which had been a long term aspiration.
2. The link to the statutory process was seen as significant.
3. Some caution was expressed that it was not wholly clear what problem could be resolved by this process that could not be resolved elsewhere. There was concern that this would affect the validity of the local plans. It was important

not to upset processes that were already underway and to safeguard emerging and existing local plans.

4. It was suggested that references to the SHMA in the scope needed to be treated with caution as the figures will be outdated.
5. There needed to be greater clarity/understanding expressed on 'made' neighbourhood plans.

Adrian Colwell responded to the points made and emphasised that the pilot was an opportunity to work with the DCLG to shape reforms. He stressed that there was no intention to impede any local process.

Councillor Price proposed additional recommendations and it was:

RESOLVED: to:

- (a) approve the project outline, attached at appendix one to the report, as the basis for the preparation of a detailed project plan and business case for an Oxfordshire Spatial Plan;
- (b) That the EOG should engage with the DCLG to explore the scope for the work in the JSP to be supported as a pilot project for the Departments wider work on the NPPF;
- (c) that the EOG should explore the key benefits for Oxfordshire which could be sought as part of a Spatial Plan
- (d) That the EOG should engage as part of this process with DCLG to resolve the housing delivery issues which are being experienced in different guises in various parts of the county.

In agreeing the above they also agreed that should it be necessary to meet the timescales involved they were willing to meet in advance of the next meeting in order to sign off the detailed project plan.

63 HEALTH INEQUALITIES COMMISSION REPORT: ADDRESSING HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN OXFORDSHIRE

(Agenda No. 7)

Cllr Anna Badcock, Chairman of the Health Improvement Board and Dr Joe McManners, Deputy Chairman of Health & Wellbeing Board and Clinical Chair of OCCG were in attendance for this item.

Dr Sian Griffiths, Chair of the Health Equalities Commission gave a presentation informing the Growth Board of recommendations from the Health Inequalities Commission report and seeking their involvement in taking the recommendations forward. In particular Dr Griffiths highlighted detailed recommendations and sought support for taking those forward. She also sought support for a bid by Oxfordshire Sport and Physical Activity and support for consideration of a local innovation fund. Dr McManners provided detail of the intention behind the Innovation Fund aimed at enabling small steps to improve health for all.

Councillor Wood proposed the recommendations, they were seconded by Councillor Mills and it was:

RESOLVED: to

- accept the recommendations and report of the Health Inequalities Commission and support the implementation of recommendations within and between their organisations as appropriate;
- asked to endorse and support Oxfordshire Sport and Physical Activity in their bid to Sport England for money to tackle health inequalities in Oxfordshire;
- consider how a local Innovation Fund can be established by all partners and to offer a small contribution of £2000 each to get the fund started;
- to consider and support further action which will facilitate implementation of the recommendations and enable review and reporting progress on a regular basis.

64 OXFORDSHIRE INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY (OXIS) PROGRESS REPORT

(Agenda No. 8)

At the Growth Board in May 2016, the Board approved the commissioning of an Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS).

The Growth Board received a report that updated the Board on progress with this project

RESOLVED: to note progress progress with OXIS.

65 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN GROWTH BOARD MEETINGS

(Agenda No. 9)

At the Growth Board in September 2015, the Board were invited to adopt a protocol for public participation in future meetings. The proposal was adopted, together with a commitment to review the effectiveness of the scheme at some point in the future.

The Growth Board considered a report offering the opportunity for review, based upon feedback from recent participants who have suggested changes to the current scheme. Recommendations for amendments to the protocol were set out in paragraphs 9-22.

Members in supporting the recommendations recognised the protocol's limitations in being process driven. There was support for allowing supplementary questions. In response to concerns about the limits on the number of questions and petitions it was confirmed that this had been in the earliest protocol but was not in the current version. It was suggested that public participation could be encouraged by having a questions process separate to the meetings process.

RESOLVED: to support the proposed changes to the current scheme of public participation contained in this report.

66 MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS LEP MEETING

(Agenda No. 10)

The Oxfordshire Growth Board noted an update from Nigel Tipple, Chief Executive OXLEP on the LGF allocation, the launch in February of the SEP, work on Innovation and Industrial Strategies and the agreement for work around the devolution deal context.

..... in the Chair

Date of signing

ANNEX

Public Participation Questions

1. Helen Phillips, Programme Manager, Wild Oxfordshire

Wild Oxfordshire is a local conservation charity building partnerships to improve Oxfordshire's nature. We are interested to note the Growth Board's discussions with regards to an Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy, including green infrastructure, and the proposed Oxfordshire Spatial Plan that will include 'Securing strategic environmental and biodiversity gains to complement growth and achieve sustainable development'. We would like to draw the Growth Board's attention to the [Oxfordshire State of Nature 2017 Report](#), published by Wild Oxfordshire earlier this month, and thank all our local authorities for their support in making this possible.

Based on input from over 60 different organisations, it offers the first ever comprehensive review of the situation for nature in the county. Whilst there are real success stories, such as the water vole, otters and bitterns, the overall picture is one of serious decline. The Report supports previous national calls for more, bigger, better and joined up natural habitats which will require action across all sectors, not just conservation organisations. One of the key recommendations from the report is that sustainable development that invests in nature is put at the heart of local decision-making. Will the Growth Board note and welcome the report and undertake to consider its findings as part of the Board's ongoing work, particularly in relation to the Infrastructure Strategy and any future Spatial Plan?

In particular, Wild Oxfordshire note that in document OBG_MAR2917R01, Oxfordshire Spatial Plan project outline, section 8 "Making the Most of Environmental and Historic Assets" states that it will be essential to consider "SACs, SSSIs and Nature Reserves; Areas of Outstanding national Beauty and Flood zones". In our report these assets are mapped on page 2, alongside [Conservation Target Areas](#) (CTA's). CTAs identify some of the most important areas for wildlife conservation in Oxfordshire, where targeted conservation action will have the greatest benefit. They provide a focus for coordinated delivery of biodiversity work, agri-environment schemes and biodiversity enhancements through the planning system. Will the Growth Board specifically note CTAs in section 8 of the Oxfordshire Spatial Plan, and consider them in relation to the Infrastructure Strategy and any future Spatial Plan?

Response

A number of partners to the Growth Board supported the development of the State of Nature Report, recognising that it's useful to examine the best available evidence of how biodiversity is doing around the county.

The question specifically mentions consideration of Conservation Target Areas or CTAs. CTAs identify the most important areas for wildlife conservation in Oxfordshire, where targeted conservation action will have the greatest benefit. The main aim of CTAs is to maintain or restore biodiversity through the maintenance, restoration and creation of priority habitats. The CTAs are useful to planning authorities as it helps to identify where the 'best stuff' is to help us protect it in planning terms. Consequently all Oxfordshire local planning

authorities have planning policies relating to CTAs within local plans that flag up areas where we need to be extra specially careful in decision-making.

So rest assured that the Oxfordshire Spatial Plan will at the very least reflect current policy on CTAs. However officers are considering ways that we could build on this policy base and to this end, officers met a senior director from Natural England a few weeks ago, to see what the latest thinking is from them.

2. Helen Marshall, Director, CPRE

CPRE Oxfordshire supports the development of the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy and now welcomes the proposed Spatial Plan for the county, both of which we believe are needed to ensure appropriate strategic planning and the proper consideration of cumulative environmental and social impacts, as well as opportunities for improvements. However, these Plans will stand or fall by the level of genuine public engagement. Already we have seen a subtle but important shift in language with regards to OXIS, moving from *'an open public consultation process to help facilitate a more informed dialogue with communities, developers and stakeholders on the impact of growth and related infrastructure priorities'* to *'The completion of a final OXIS report'* which will only then go out *'for wider engagement and consultation'* in a process that is not yet described. Therefore, in relation to the Spatial Plan, we seek reassurance from the Growth Board that it is committed to full public engagement in the process. Specifically:

a) How will Oxfordshire residents be engaged in the development of the Plan? Any information on this is curiously lacking from the Overview presented, yet should be a fundamental part of the process, with clear ambitions established from the start.

Response

The Growth Board made a commitment in May 2016 that the development of the OXIS would be the subject of public consultation and engagement and this commitment remains.

As the report on today's agenda highlights the project is only part finished and consultation is concentrated in the later stages once there is a product that we can consult upon. We have nearly completed the base line report, called a Stage One Report that sets out all the infrastructure proposals, intentions and challenges drawn from across all Growth Board partners and other key stakeholders. This will form the basis of detailed consultation with key stakeholders to test the information in the report, its assumptions and draft conclusions. Once this is complete the report will be published on the Board's website and comments invited.

Finally once the report is completed in the summer we will carry out wider engagement and consultation, prior to its final consideration by the Board. This consultation exercise has yet to be described in detail; however officers will be

seeking wide engagement with the public and interested groups in line with commitments given by the Board at the project's inception.

b) Will the Spatial Plan be subject to full and independent public examination?

Whilst the status of the Spatial Plan, and therefore its examination obligation has yet to be decided, the questioner can rest assured that the Plan will be the subject of public examination, either as a supporting plan in Local Plan examinations or in an examination of its own right.

c) Will the Spatial Plan be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment, including consultation to establish the scope of the assessment?

The preparation of the Spatial Plan will comply with all applicable plan-making regulations.

d) How can the Plan be effective if it is hamstrung by Local Plans running until the 2030s? Would it not be more appropriate to confirm that the Spatial Plan will override all Local Plans and that therefore the Government should be asked to agree that Local Plans presently in preparation should be suspended without penalty, e.g. of losing their five year supply?

The Board do not recognise this as a problem. The Spatial Plan will be- in large part- a summary of local plans and will therefore complement these. The added value of the Spatial Plan will be in knitting together these plans into a cohesive strategic whole, enabling decisions on infrastructure and growth to be considered in the context of all of Oxfordshire.

3. Colin Thomas, Need Not Greed Campaign

Need Not Greed Oxfordshire, a coalition of over 30 campaigning groups all concerned over the growth strategy being pursued by Local Authorities and the Local Enterprise Partnership, tentatively welcome the preparation of the Joint Spatial Plan – subject to an independent examination in public.

Specifically, paragraph 3 of the paper states *“Most JSP’s include the full range of planning topics, including housing, employment, commercial, leisure and other uses, transport and infrastructure, and environment.”* We note that there is no standard template but urge your working group to fully consider and address the areas of obvious omission such as Education, Health, Social Services, Utilities and Emergency Services and particularly Green Infrastructure. No doubt there are other omissions.

You also state that the plan should *“Consider infrastructure challenges and show their relationship between growth areas and infrastructure needs. The OxIS infrastructure assessment will be kept up to date as the basis for a countywide strategy for funding to close the gaps. It will consider the potential for increased new development in key growth corridors.”* The words “consider infrastructure challenges” are considered totally inadequate and will continue the chronic

infrastructure deficit that we all endure. The NPPF states that infrastructure provision must match development. Therefore the Joint Spatial Plan must require full infrastructure planning to match development plans in both timing and capacity. The JSP must recognise that without the necessary infrastructure being in place that development must be curtailed.

1. How, when Local Growth Fund funding is being withheld due to the current “Local governance impasse” is the Growth Board intending to ensure that it provides the necessary infrastructure, including that needed to address the current infrastructure deficit?

2. Will the Growth Board confirm that it recognises the people’s concerns over continual development without the necessary infrastructure being made available and commit to finding mechanisms to prevent excessive growth in the absence of the required infrastructure?

Response

A key purpose, both of OXIS and the proposed Spatial Plan is to provide a narrative on the sustainable development of Oxfordshire, one that both residents and government can recognise as beneficial ambitions for Oxfordshire and one that demonstrates a clear relationship between growth and the infrastructure required to support that growth. Clearly both pieces of work will be key in our discussions with government over how the future requirements of Oxfordshire are financed.

4. Katherine Jones, Senior Planner Burton Willmore

Further to the Oxfordshire Growth Board meeting of 26th September 2016, what position has been reached regarding the unmet housing need of Oxford City being apportioned in full across the other Oxfordshire authorities? If South Oxfordshire District Council is not proposing to meet its proposed apportionment figure of 4,950 in full, where else is the shortfall proposed to be met?

Response

The outcome of the September 2016 Growth Board provided an apportionment of Oxford City’s unmet housing need- based upon an interim figure to be used for this purpose- until the City adopts a new Local Plan. The Board acknowledges that SODC are not choosing to accept that apportionment but has not considered what response, if any is appropriate to this decision

5. Ian Green, Oxford Civic Society

The consultation was a welcome opportunity for us to set out what parts of the current OGB public participation scheme are inadequate and what improvements we would like to see.

In our response to the OGB’s request for comments we noted that the current OGB public participation scheme focuses on the participation of the public in OGB meetings. We emphasised that this focus needs to be complemented with a scheme

to explain the OGB governance model to councillors, professionals and the public at large.

We are convinced that such transparency is fundamental to building trust and confidence in the political process: we are not convinced that the OGB purpose and governance model are understood at least by some councillors, professionals and the public at large. At many public meetings on Oxfordshire development issues, questions have been asked by the public about who is making strategic decisions, on what issues, when, why and how.

We also noted that when officers considered the design of the OGB public participation scheme reference was made to the public participation scheme that was operated by the West Northamptonshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee. The OGB has also noted (in a written reply to a question from the public at an OGB meeting) that it has undertaken to continue to 'scan the horizon' and to consider participation schemes being used elsewhere and to make amendments as appropriate. We are interested to know what potential improvements this scanning has identified although we cannot see evidence of the use of any additional comparative experience.

From our own research we consider that there is much to learn from the public participation experience of further similar joint strategic planning committees and the evolving arrangements for Combined Authorities and LEPs.

We emphasised that our Oxfordshire Futures Group would be delighted to collaborate with OGB on making sure that the work of the OGB is better understood and to assist with a review of good practice from elsewhere in England. We said that we would be happy to discuss this with the OGB chair at any time, but have received no acknowledgement of our response to the consultation or of our offer to collaborate.

Our hope is that the evolution of the OGB public participation scheme is considered as part of the evolution of Oxfordshire's devolved governance structure. The evolution of the scheme must ensure that there is proper public debate about important public policy choices.

We will much appreciate your answers to the points raised,

Response

The report on the agenda is the result of a review by officers of the current arrangements for public engagement and is offered to the Board as a recommendation. The Board notes that the civic society, together with other participants at today's meeting, were offered the opportunity to propose changes to the current protocol and where these were received they are included in the report.

The Board suggests that all today's respondents might wish to consider the report and if they feel that they have practical suggestions that add value that they write to us through the Growth Board Programme Manager and we will undertake to consider their proposals and respond.

- 6. Colin Thomas, Sunningwell Parishioners Against Damage to the Environment.**

SPADE first submitted a question on the Public Participation Protocol in November 2015. Since then we have either asked a question or participated in the drafting of other organisations questions for a number of meetings. Universally, the key issue in engaging meaningfully with the Growth Board is the inadequate timetable for the submission of questions.

We note that once again the Board have chosen to impose the original timetable which prevents meaningful engagement with matters under debate. This meeting and process is supposedly the democratic face of either the LEP or actions commissioned on behalf of the 6 local Authorities. We find the arrangements deeply unsatisfactory. Bearing in mind Growth Board Papers become available on the Wednesday in the week preceding the meeting the requirement for submission three clear working days before the meeting excluding the day of submission and the meeting, it requires submissions before midnight on the Thursday, i.e. probably no more than 36 hours since the papers became available. This simply does not provide sufficient time for papers to be read and understood. Cllr Wood may have been “sympathetic” to the issue raised and committed to endeavour to maximise the time that is available between publication of the agenda and the question submission deadline but we can find no evidence that this has indeed transpired. Therefore:-

Q1. Please can the Board evidence the fact that such earlier publication has been undertaken, by providing details of the dates of publication of Board Agendas for all meetings since November 2015?

We note that Para 5.1 states that “no more than 5 petitions and/or questions shall be presented/submitted to any one meeting.” We consider this an arbitrary limit which we oppose in principle as no justification has been given to this limit. Therefore:-

Q2. On what objective basis was 5 chosen?

We presume that “no more than 5 petitions and/or questions shall be presented/submitted to any one meeting” in fact means “presented” at the meeting but there is no limit to the number of questions that can be “submitted” to the Growth Board and later answered in writing, even if not featured in the meeting itself. We understand that because of your chosen limit they may not be included in the content of the meeting but we are confident that the Board would not want to be seen to prevent the opportunity for legitimate questioning of our elected representatives. Therefore:-

Q3. Please can the Board confirm that there is no restriction on the number of questions that can be “submitted” to a meeting and confirm that they all will be responded to in writing?

Reports received at Board meetings are the culmination of strands of work that can stretch back over several months and that will need to have been considered by all the partners- both collectively and individually- to ensure that the Board is in a position to consider and reflect on the issues before it.

For this reason, whilst the Board has been sympathetic to the points raised it has proved difficult to publish agendas any earlier than that required by statute. Board members remain sympathetic however to the point and recognise that there will be occasions when additional time for the public to consider submissions to the Board would be appropriate. For this reason there is a standing instruction to work towards the earliest publication of the agenda where possible.

Finally, you ask about restrictions on the number of questions asked. The Board needs to balance the importance of public participation against the finite time it has to consider the matters before it. For that reason there is a limit of 30 minutes for public participation at any one meeting. This is contained in the latest version of the participation scheme on the website

7.

Oxfordshire Growth Board: Public Participation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Members of the public may ask questions of the Chairman of the Growth Board, or address the Growth Board on any substantive item at a meeting subject to the restrictions set out below. There shall be a specific agenda item near the start of the each meeting of the Growth Board to permit such public participation to take place.
- 1.2 Questions shall be directly relevant to some matter in which the Growth Board has powers and duties and which directly affects the area of Oxfordshire.

2. Questions

- 2.1 Any member of the public wishing to ask a question may do so at a meeting of the Growth Board, and must give notice of the question in writing or by email to the Chief Executive or the Secretariat of the host authority, at least three clear days before the meeting (i.e. not counting the day of the meeting or the day of receipt).
- 2.2 The Chairman will answer submitted questions.
- 2.3 The questioner may read his/her question, but the Chairman will do so if the questioner wishes for that, or is not present at the meeting. No supplementary question may be asked.
- 2.4 The answer given by the Chairman, at his or her discretion may take the form of an oral statement at the meeting, or may be given subsequently in writing to the questioner. A written copy of the response will in any event be prepared and be circulated to all Growth Board Members. It is intended the written response will be given within ten working days of the meeting.
- 2.5 Having received a response the questioner may ask a supplementary question directly related to either the original question or the reply received
- 2.6 No further discussion shall take place on the question or the answer.
- 2.7 The Chief Executive of the host authority may, in consultation with the Chairman of the Growth Board, refuse to accept a submitted question if s/he considers it to be offensive, defamatory, frivolous or vexatious, or if in his or her opinion it does not meet the requirements of paragraph 1.2 above.

3. Addresses

- 3.1 Any member of the public may address the Growth Board on any substantive agenda item. Such address shall be for up to three minutes.
- 3.2 The speaker shall give notice of their wish to address the Growth Board by email or in writing no later than 12 noon on the day before the meeting to the Chief Executive or the Secretariat of the host authority.
- 3.3 Once a member of the public has spoken and, with the leave of the Chairman, any questions of clarification asked of the speaker by Growth Board members duly answered, the Growth Board shall hear any further addresses, and at the conclusion of

public participation shall proceed onto the next item of business. There will be no debate on any representations made except to the extent that they are considered when the relevant agenda item is considered later in the meeting.

4. Restrictions

- 4.1 Submitted questions shall be dealt with in the order of receipt by the host authority.
- 4.2 The total amount of time allowed for public participation at a meeting shall not exceed 30 minutes unless the Chairman consents to that in the interests of the proper conduct of the business of the Board.
- 4.3 In addition to the point in the preceding paragraph, the Chairman may vary the provisions of this scheme for a particular meeting should s/he believe, on taking advice, that to be appropriate.

Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS) Progress Report

Report Purpose

- 1) At the Growth Board in May 2016, the Board approved the commissioning of an Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS).
- 2) This report, for information updates the Board with progress with this project

Recommendation

That the Growth Board:

- I. Notes progress with OXIS.*
- II. Approves a supplementary budget allocation of up to £19,500 to cover the additional costs of OXIS and authorise EOG to engage with the consultants to finalise the additional costs within that cap.*

Background

- 3) At the Growth Board in May 2016, the Board received a report proposing that they commission an Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy or OXIS.
- 4) The report set out the advantages of developing such a strategy as a supporting document for Local Plans, a collation and summation of growth and infrastructure decisions taken and a county wide base-line from which new growth and related infrastructure decisions could be based.
- 5) The report also stated that the intention was that OXIS should also be designed to be able to fully integrate with the proposed development of sub-national/ regional planning. The intention being to put Oxfordshire in the best possible position to ensure that its interests are explicit, up to date, presented in a way that is relevant to that sub-national/regional work and with the most potential to influence its outcomes.
- 6) The report also stated that OXIS should be developed with key stakeholders and be the subject of public and stakeholder engagement so as to ensure wide ownership and understanding.

Progress to Date

- 7) Following approval of the brief, the Growth Board Executive Officer Group (EOG) approved the establishment of a partnership Project Steering Group; a task and finish group to oversee the completion of the project, chaired by the County Council as agreed lead authority for the project.
- 8) A detailed project brief was drawn up and a tender process followed that resulted in the appointment of consultants, AECOM to complete the project.

9) The project is broadly split into three separate sections, these are

- A completion of a base line report, called a Stage One Report that sets out all the infrastructure proposals, intentions and challenges drawn from across all Growth Board partners and other key stakeholders. This report was completed in April 2017 and is available on the Growth Board web pages. <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/growthboard>
- A detailed engagement process, to test the information in the report and its assumptions and conclusions. This is discussed later in this report.
- The completion of a final OXIS report for consideration by the Board in September 2017.

Communications and Engagement

10)The Board will recall that a key commitment of the OXIS project was to engage with stakeholders, interested parties and the general public in the process of finalising the report for the Board.

11)Officers have been working on how best to achieve this commitment and have drawn up a brief communications and engagement plan, attached as an appendix to this report.

12)The plan sets out three methods of future engagement, these are:

- For infrastructure providers who have already fed into the preparation of the stage 1 report via attendance at workshops; a mail out with all relevant information inviting comments and informing them of the dates when material will be available online for the public to feedback.
- For interested parties; the intention of the Project Steering Group is to host a drop in session to which they will be invited. The session will have information about the project available to view and officers will attend with the consultants to answer questions and collect comments
- For the wider public; a press release and an upload of information onto the Growth Board web pages with an opportunity to comment via a response tab.

13)The intention is that the engagement will offer an opportunity to share the methodology behind the project and understand any issues and concerns before the strategy is finalised.

Next steps

- 14) Upon completion of the engagement exercise the consultants will draw together the feedback and build it into a final report for the Board. It is anticipated that this final report can be presented to the Board at its September meeting.

Budget

- 15) When the Board approved the OXIS project it also approved a budget of £120,000, with an agreed split of £20,000 from each authority.
- 16) The cost of the successful tender from AECOM was £109,605. However additional work has been required of the consultants by the steering group and the consultants have lodged a supplementary request for a further £19,500. The Steering Group have received a detailed submission from the consultants, outlining the additional costs incurred and at the time of writing this report are in negotiation with the consultants over the additional costs. However the Steering Group accept that much of the additional costs have been incurred as a consequence of additional project requirements.
- 17) Accordingly, the Board are accordingly asked to approve a cap for the additional costs of OXIS up to £19,500 to meet agreed additional costs, apportioned at £3,250 per authority and to delegate to EOG the task of finalising.

Conclusions

- 18) When the project was initiated it was anticipated that the completion date would be April 2017
- 19) The project has however experienced delays. These have largely been due to partners being unable to resource the project to the required manner as several of them have worked through various stages of their local plans. This offers a timely reminder to us collectively of the limitations of the current working arrangements when attempting to deliver complex partnership projects.
- 20) Notwithstanding this, the project is nearing completion and the Steering group are confident that the Board will receive the final report for approval in September 2017.

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Oxfordshire councils unveil draft infrastructure strategy

An independent report commissioned by Oxfordshire's six councils sets out the investment in transport, schools, hospitals and other infrastructure needed to support the predicted growth in population, jobs and homes to 2040 and beyond.

The report '*A draft infrastructure strategy for Oxfordshire*' highlights the need for long-term investment that will be required to plan for and manage growth in a way that supports the local economy and protects quality of life across the county

For the first time a draft infrastructure strategy for Oxfordshire has been developed detailing the county's key infrastructure requirements, outlined in individual Local Plans and the Local Transport Plan. It includes investment in major projects such as:

- Improvements to the A34
- Rapid bus routes linking key locations
- East-West Rail connecting Oxford to Cambridge
- A long term strategy to address congestion on the A40
- Redevelopment of Oxford Station
- A new Garden Town for Didcot
- Incentives to encourage businesses to locate and expand within the Science Vale

The draft infrastructure strategy was commissioned by the Oxfordshire Growth Board and has been developed jointly by Oxfordshire's six councils. It considers what transport, housing, education, health services and strategic community infrastructure will be needed to support anticipated growth to 2040 and beyond and what it will cost to deliver it, currently estimated at £9 billion. This will help infrastructure providers to plan for the future.

Outgoing chair of the Oxfordshire Growth Board, Councillor Ian Hudspeth, Leader of Oxfordshire County Council, said: "Across the county, people need places to live, with a great environment, transport and other vital infrastructure to support them. We remain committed to attracting the necessary investment to the region so that we can have the right infrastructure in place through to 2040 so that residents, businesses and visitors continue to thrive."

Incoming chair of the Oxfordshire Growth Board, Councillor Bob Price, Leader of Oxford City Council, said: "It is really important that we plan and rank the infrastructure needed to support Oxfordshire and its growth. By having an integrated strategy that clearly shows the infrastructure needed to support future growth such as new housing developments and new businesses, we stand a greater chance of securing the necessary funding to deliver what is required."

Once complete, the new strategy will identify, map and support the county's strategic infrastructure requirements. It will include evidence of the infrastructure required for strategic transport, energy and the utilities, waste management, flooding and water management, green infrastructure, education, adult social care and broadband.

Bringing together all this evidence will allow Oxfordshire to engage in strategic discussions with Government and other infrastructure funding partners to understand how we will cohesively address the challenges that providing the scale of infrastructure required presents.

The report is published on the Oxfordshire Growth Board website at www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/growthboard and there is an opportunity to submit comments online.

Funding is sought from the Government's £23 billion National Productivity Investment Fund to help support significant new growth initiatives, which includes a £2.3 billion pot for unlocking sites for new homes in areas of high demand.

The infrastructure strategy was commissioned by the Oxfordshire Growth Board and has been developed jointly by Oxfordshire's six councils. The Growth Board is a joint committee of the six councils, formed to provide strategic planning for all the challenges that the growth agenda for Oxfordshire brings.

ENDS

Notes to editors

The six councils represented on the Oxfordshire Growth Board are Cherwell District Council Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council, South Oxfordshire District Council, Vale of White Horse District Council and West Oxfordshire District Council.

Cllr Bob Price and Cllr Ian Hudspeth are available for interview. To arrange this, please contact Oxford City Council's press office...

Agenda Item 7

Oxfordshire Joint Spatial Plan/Strategy

Purpose of report

1. This paper provides an update on the work underway on the preparation of a Joint Spatial Plan / Strategy (OJSP/S) and highlights the drivers for and opportunities from joint spatial planning. It also sets out the issues that need to be addressed to progress the project.
2. The Growth Board, at its meeting on 29 March 2017, considered a report and outline project plan on the preparation of an Oxfordshire Joint Spatial Plan (OJSP) and resolved to approve the following:
 - a) Approve the project outline...as the basis for the preparation of a detailed project plan and business case for an Oxfordshire Spatial Plan;
 - b) That the (Executive Officer Group)EOG should engage with the (Department of Communities and Local Government) DCLG to explore the scope for the work in the OJSP to be supported as a pilot project for the Departments wider work on the (National Planning Policy Framework)NPPF;
 - c) That the (Growth Board Executive Officer Group) EOG should explore the key benefits for Oxfordshire which could be sought as part of a Spatial Plan;
 - d) That the EOG should engage as part of this process with (Department of Communities and Local Government) DCLG to resolve the housing delivery issues which are being experienced in different guises in various parts of the county.
3. Subsequent to this decision the following has taken place:
 - a) A draft outline business case proposing a project for the preparation of a Joint Spatial Plan was presented to Oxfordshire Chief Executives (CEOs) on 19 June 2017.
 - b) Discussions identified a number of issues that will need to be resolved as we take forward the project, regarding the status of the plan, decision making and governance process and how the work is resourced.
 - c) The Leaders met with Lord Adonis, Chair of the National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) on 6th July to discuss the work on the Oxford to Cambridge Corridor. Lord Adonis welcomed the work towards a joint approach to planning and advised councils in Oxfordshire to continue to explore how the Growth Board governance might be developed to support this approach. The NIC will be aiming to finalise their report in September and would welcome further input from Oxfordshire in line with that.
 - d) Following the General Election, advice from officials suggests that while the expected Housing and Planning Bill is not in the legislative programme, the direction of travel set out in the Housing White Paper encouraging joint plans will continue and that they are working on a revised national Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). DCLG officials remain keen to engage with Oxfordshire in discussions on piloting an approach to joint planning and a potential deal for Oxfordshire to support housing delivery.
 - e) Government have launched the prospectus for the Housing Infrastructure Fund and is inviting bids for funding by 29th September 2017. The fund will provide £2.3 bn investment in infrastructure to support housing delivery in areas of high demand. The HCA is encouraging Oxfordshire authorities to bid for this funding.
 - f) The Leaders participated in a facilitated session on 10th July to discuss joint working on growth. As a result of this discussion all the leaders agreed that momentum towards a joint plan/strategy should continue and that officers should continue the work in developing the project.

4. Accordingly, work is continuing to develop the proposals for a joint planning approach and CEOs have asked EOG to review and provide a technical appraisal of the relative merits and issues that underpin the decisions necessary to proceed with the spatial plan/strategy.
5. This report accordingly sets out the technical background necessary to build a business case that allows for a recommendation to the Growth Board to progress the joint working, recognising there are a number of issues that will need to be resolved as the work progresses.

Recommendation

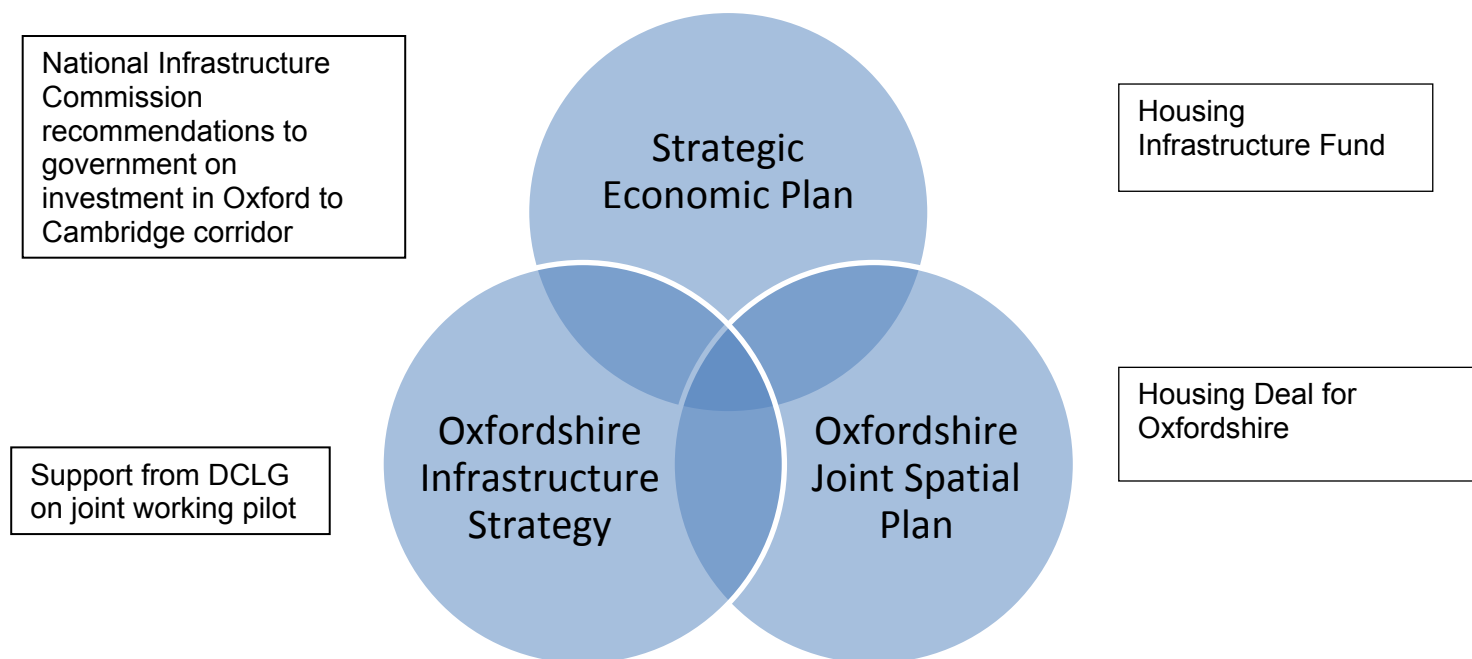
That the Growth Board:

- (i) *Approve the preparation of a business plan for an Oxfordshire Spatial Plan/ Strategy, to be presented to the Growth Board in September 2017, based on the flexible approach set out in this paper;*
- (ii) *Agree that the Leaders should take part in an appropriate discussion during the autumn to address issues needed to progress the joint approach.*

Background

6. The Growth Board agreement to work collectively on a strategic approach to planning for growth reflects a shared ambition to maximise the considerable potential for growth that could be delivered from Oxfordshire's unique knowledge economy. This will build on previous work of the Growth Board on agreeing apportionment of unmet need; and support the work in progress on Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OxIS) and the shared vision expressed in the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP). Together with OxIS and the SEP, a joint spatial plan/strategy (OJSP/S) will provide a coherent framework for sustainable planned growth for existing and new communities and a platform from which to secure funding for infrastructure needed to achieve the best outcomes for Oxfordshire.

Sustainable Planned Growth for Oxfordshire



7. The strong progress is being made toward the SEP targets of 85,600 jobs and 100,000 new homes by 2031 demonstrate the potential for economic and housing growth in Oxfordshire. There is therefore a compelling case for progressing both OxIS and an OJSP/S in a timely manner to plan for sustainable growth and to secure investment in the infrastructure required.
8. There are a number of strategic drivers and current opportunities that suggest both technical and tactical advantages from some form of joint spatial planning, summarised as:
 - a) Developing a strategic planning approach for Oxfordshire beyond current local plan horizons will allow us to properly seek out the greatest opportunities for sustainable planned growth for existing and new communities coordinated with the infrastructure requirements identified in the OxIS.
 - b) It will place Oxfordshire in a position to respond to the opportunities offered to us by the National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) proposals for the development of the Oxford to Cambridge Growth Corridor (O2C). The NIC work is a major opportunity to secure significant investment in infrastructure in Oxfordshire to support delivery of the economic and housing growth set out in the SEP. The NIC and DCLG officials are strongly encouraging the work on joint planning in Oxfordshire which is seen as an exemplar across the corridor.
 - c) It will support the development of a proposition for a housing delivery deal for Oxfordshire through which we are aiming to secure investment and flexibilities to deliver our housing targets. Discussions with DCLG indicate that joint approach to planning is both key to achieving the deal and providing confidence about future housing delivery. In addition it will support bids for funding (for example from the Housing Infrastructure Fund).
 - d) It will enable Oxfordshire to engage with the national direction of travel set out in the Housing White Paper, Industrial Strategy and the powers in the Neighbourhood Planning Act that indicates a joint planning approach is needed to align housing and infrastructure. This could help us to meet the challenges for Oxfordshire; this has been reflected in recent discussions with DCLG officials around joint working.
9. Given these drivers an OJSP/S would offer the following advantages to Oxfordshire:
 - a) It will build upon the soon to be completed OxIS and provide a framework for proactive infrastructure decisions, taking account of planned growth thus maximising the opportunity to secure funding for infrastructure and other measures to support development
 - b) It will provide long term growth options for Oxfordshire and set the strategic direction for growth - potentially to 2050 - a date that aligns to other regional planning policy initiatives such as the London Plan;
 - c) It will help to address the perceived “democratic deficit” by giving the public a clear overview of the county growth/development picture, thus enabling a better understanding of the growth trajectory for the county and an increased ability to engage in collective decision making;
 - d) It will enable the development of joint evidence base studies and consultation exercises to support the stages of the joint spatial plan/strategy offering both potential savings and consistency of approach when compared to each district commissioning its own;

10. The Growth Board recognised in March 2017 that these points all suggested that, from a technical perspective, the most effective way of addressing these challenges would be through the preparation of some form of joint spatial plan/strategy that will enable us to collectively develop an integrated, rounded set of planning propositions for Oxfordshire over the longer term. Within this approval however, there remain key issues that will need to be addressed as we develop the joint strategy:

- a) The scope of the plan/strategy
- b) The merits and consequences of producing either a Statutory or non-Statutory plan/strategy?
- c) The decision making and governance arrangements which are required to agree and deliver the joint plan/strategy.
- d) The resources required and arrangements for working together to deliver the project?

What should the scope of the plan/strategy be?

11. The scope of the plan/strategy is essentially a question of how far is it desirable for the new approach to move on from the work that the Oxfordshire Growth Board has previously overseen on identifying the quantum of growth to be delivered across the county, to addressing questions of directions and locations (sites) of strategic growth across the county.

12. Against this EOG have identified different scope options to be considered; these are:

- a) Firstly, a plan/strategy is based upon the production of evidence necessary to identify the level of growth needed to support population and economic growth across the county, together with an assessment of constraints and opportunities for growth delivery across the county. This document would be a high level strategy that identifies growth needs, constraints and opportunities and primarily serves to set a context for spatial planning below it. It would not be subject to Examination.
- b) Secondly and building on the work identified above, a plan/strategy could go further and identify and test high level areas of search or opportunity areas and options for growth. In this scenario, the work would give a high level identification, assessment and indication both of preferred strategic directions of growth and strategic development sites within the areas of search (and potentially alternative areas). This would provide investors/infrastructure providers an early indication on where development could go. Again it would not be subject to Examination.
- c) Thirdly, building on the work above, a plan/strategy could set out a county-wide spatial strategy and would seek to allocate strategic development sites. Initially this would be a roll-over of current local plan strategies but would then identify site specific allocations to meet future needs and any outstanding unmet needs, linked to existing and planned strategic infrastructure. These would be subject to examination and adopted as part of the development plan for Oxfordshire, the site allocations in the statutory plan would provide investors/infrastructure providers early certainty on where development will go. This document would be subject to Examination.

13. The view of EOG is that whilst all models have some merit, the first model highlighted would have only limited long-term use for Oxfordshire and would deliver smaller savings in time and effort in the plan making processes that all the councils would still need to be involved in. It would in effect be little more than a contextual strategy that sets some high level aims and ambitions for the county, based upon the evidence gathered and, although a material planning consideration it would have limited weight in planning decisions. The other options have progressively greater levels of detail that provide clarity and certainty around the locations of strategic growth delivery in the county, addressing these issues on a county wide basis.

Statutory versus Non statutory Plan/Strategy

14. The status of strategic framework – whether it will be a non-statutory or statutory document is an issue that will need to be agreed by the Growth Board at a point in the future. There are a number of issues to be considered in reaching this decision which will need to be worked through, including how the direction of travel set out by government before the General Election towards statutory joint plans will be taken forward.

15. Table 1 demonstrates that both approaches offer opportunities to be realised and issues that will need to be resolved.

Table 1: Table comparing Statutory and non-statutory approaches to spatial planning		
	Statutory Plan	Non-Statutory Plan
Merits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Transparent and committed long term planning - It has weight in making future land use decisions and establishes best case for sustainable communities; -Only realistic way large new settlements could be planned from scratch as opposed to incremental build up; -Creates more certainty for future infrastructure funding commitments and development investments; -Would set Oxfordshire apart from others i.e. a real “offer” towards planning to meet future needs of Oxfordshire – should be part of an ask/offer deal with Government; -would require exemplar joint working on governance; -Joint policies more efficient in a joint plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Transparent indicative approach to long term planning -Establishes some clarity on options for future growth and infrastructure support; - Allows the evidence to be shared and used to support joint policies in Local Plans -Does not require formal delegation of local powers – sovereignty retained; -Establishes some guidance for infrastructure funding and development investment decisions; -Similar to approach in model adopted by Cambridgeshire/Peterborough CA and others (e.g. South Essex);
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Will delegate powers away from local authorities to a joint committee; -Will be costly initially, but potential for savings in reduced local plan burden; -Not mandatory but officials advise this remains the direction of travel, and may become a criterion for receipt of some joint investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Only very limited weight in plan making policy and examination. – Expensive joint working which not likely to reduce time and cost for Local Plans across the county; -Does not allow for joint policies to be shared in one document across the county - -Creates an evidence base which does not have to be followed, but will be tough to ignore, in local determinations -Not required – voluntary – hard to rationalise with local views about current growth. -Does not recognise the fact that the emerging direction of travel for government is the creation of joint plans and a move towards a statutory approach. There is therefore a risk that work would need to be

		<p>redone if there were a requirement for statutory plans. -There is also a risk that DCLG may not progress a pilot exercise on basis of non-statutory plan-making.</p>
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16. EOG's technical view is that the greatest planning weight will be attached to a statutory plan and process. It is also recognised however that at least in the initial stages of the project Oxfordshire could allow time to consider its position by starting the project with a flexible approach that allows us to progress the work in a manner that would support either a non-statutory or a statutory approach, for example developing a shared evidence base.
17. This is because, in the early stages of the project Oxfordshire will have considerable flexibility open to us- enshrined in the NPPF- in how we carry out the initial stages of plan production. This is because these stages are primarily concerned with gathering evidence, including assessing future needs, identifying the issues and potential options that should be considered during the strategy/plan making process and scoping both a Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulations Assessment. Proceeding on this basis would allow for a non-statutory start to be made to the project with the decision to convert to a statutory process- if desired- being made later as the direction of government policy becomes clear.
18. This evidence gathering will need to include a new Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which cannot commence until Government guidance on a standard methodology for the assessment of housing need is received.
19. If the Growth Board is minded to approve this flexible approach, officers will prepare a business case that will effectively allow the project to commence and not require a formal commitment to either a statutory or non-statutory route until we have reached a critical milestone to do so, which is some months away. This approach would continue under the supervision of the Oxfordshire Growth Board and would not need new governance arrangements to be set up, allowing progress to be made on the initial commissioning of new evidence and studies that would be needed under any circumstances.

What would be the best way of working together to deliver the project?

20. EOG consider that for a project of this size this work cannot simply be undertaken alongside the current planning policy work being undertaken by the councils and that additional resources and capacity will need to be put in place to deliver the OJSP/S.
21. EOG consider that there are two options for delivery of the project, these are:
 - a) External Planning Consultants are contracted to deliver the plan to an agreed specification and budget. Consultant teams will still need on-going management, contract supervision and support from the councils to deliver the project as well as the commissioning of specialist pieces of work as part of the OJSP/s evidence base.
 - b) The preparation of the project is completed by a dedicated team that would be established by the councils using a combination of secondments of officers with the necessary expertise (with back-filling in the parent council), short-term contracts and could include the creation of some graduate apprentice planner posts.

The advantages of option a) are:

- The councils can draw up a specification and act as client to ensure its delivery
- A budget can be allocated that ensures appropriate consultant resources are secured to deliver to the agreed specification
- Clear accountability and roles for the partners.

The disadvantages are:

- The project will be complex and long term, lasting over several years requiring a long term client side with a multi-contract management and support role for the councils
- The project is complex to specify as it contains a number of options points that will influence the scale and type of work required and this complexity and the resources that effective contract management will need can be more difficult when operating as a client (especially in a situation with multiple clients)
- The added value of the skills, knowledge and expertise involved in the team doing this work are ultimately lost to Oxfordshire.

The advantages of option b) are:

- The councils can allocate appropriate staff to what will be a long and complex project, thus keeping strong control of its pace and direction. The creation of a project team could help support other national and regional work of benefit to Oxfordshire councils (for example, maximising opportunities from the NIC O2C project).
- Retained local knowledge, skills and experience development crucial to the success of the project now and in future will be utilised
- Comparatively less time will be needed in briefing, managing and supporting consultants preparing the OJSP because of the local knowledge and familiarity that a mainly locally established unit would bring.

The disadvantages are:

- The project will require a commitment of budget, staff and management over several years; this will bring issues of both corporate commitments, potentially across elections and also possible staffing issues should staff for example move on or be unavailable
- a. EOG conclude that the primary driver for the projects delivery should be the need for the councils to be able to closely manage a long and complex process. The project will also require a lot of detailed local knowledge that sits within the councils existing officer establishment. For these reasons it would make little sense to hand the project to consultants who will inevitably draw heavily upon councils' expertise and capacity to complete the project.

22. EOG conclude therefore that the best way for the project for the development of the OJSP/S to be managed is by using existing in house expertise drawn from across the councils in a dedicated project team.

23. EOGs view is that, however configured, the project team should report to the Growth Board Planning Delivery Group (PDG), and ultimately account to the Growth Board as project sponsor. This accountability should be at a level sufficiently detailed to ensure that all councils are actively engaged in project management.

24. Discussions with DCLG over the potential for our work to be supported as a pilot project and DCLG interest in a potential housing deal are inextricably bound up in our commitment to progress joint planning. Accordingly we will want to reflect upon the impact of any decisions to propose either a statutory or non-statutory path for the OJSP/S upon these discussions.
25. To date, discussions with DCLG have been on the basis that a statutory Joint Spatial Plan may be part of our offer. If the Growth Board agrees the recommendation to take a flexible approach, we will need to make clear the agreed direction in our submissions to DCLG.
26. The Growth Board will recognise that the strength of the “ask” would be aligned to the “offer”. Nonetheless, whatever route is taken we believe our discussions with DCLG should highlight the strength of our offer (e.g. security for longer term growth planning and testing of key principles from the Housing White Paper and Industrial Strategy Green Paper).
27. Officers would also want DCLG to recognise that securing some flexibility from them would be important in the eyes of both our members and the public when being asked to endorse the cost and commitment involved in producing an OJSP/S.

Project Costs

28. Work is underway to assessing the likely costs of the options for the delivery of the OJSP/S and estimated costs and savings that could be delivered by the statutory and non-statutory routes will be developed as part of the full business case for consideration by the Growth Board in September. The constituent councils will also need an understanding of the required commitments to inform budget setting processes in the autumn.

Conclusion and Next steps

29. Although further debate and discussion is needed about the status of any OJSP/S, EOG believe that there are clear technical planning advantages to be gained from working collectively towards an OJSP/S.
30. EOG recognise however, the differing views of partners over the appropriate status of any plan/strategy and propose that in the initial stages, the project is designed and delivered to accommodate either a statutory or non-statutory OJSP/S and that a process should be put in place to work through the issues identified in this paper.

Growth Board Executive 26th July 2017
Agenda item 7
Contact: **Sarah Beal**; Economic Development Coordinator, OxLEP
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Mobile: 07880 042 659
Email: sarah.beal@oxfordshirelep.com

Community Employment Plans

OxLEP is seeking to facilitate the implementation of Community Employment Plans (CEP's) in Oxfordshire.

Recommendation:

- The Growth Board endorse the CEP Evidence Paper;
- The CEP Evidence Paper is published on OxLEP's website as evidence for CEP policies in Local Plans;
- OxLEP continue its work with each Local Planning Authority to facilitate the implementation of CEP policies and to request CEP's as a condition on development sites which meet the proposed threshold.

Below is an overview of the approach to CEP's. The full CEP Evidence Paper is attached as Annex 1 to this note.

The work to implement CEP's into planning policy has been in progress for some time. The approach has been presented at the Growth Board Executive Officer's Group and the post-SHMA group amongst others. At each stage overall support for the approach has been received. OxLEP is requesting that this Evidence Paper is now signed off and the focus move to delivery.

CEP's are employer-led initiatives which can form part of S106 planning obligations for significant developments. The measures contained within CEP's seek to mitigate the impacts of development through ensuring that local people can better access job opportunities arising from development. The outcomes in CEP's should apply at the construction phase and end-use phase where appropriate, and are likely to include:

- Apprenticeships;
- Employment/training initiatives for all ages;
- Best endeavours to maximise local labour;
- School, college and university engagement initiatives.

It is recommended that CEP's are focused on the sites with 1,000 or more houses and/or 4,000 square metres (gross) of floor space. There are currently 34 proposed sites in Oxfordshire where this suggested threshold might apply.

The requirement to complete a CEP as part of planning conditions or as a S106 obligation is well established in locations such as Leicester, Portsmouth and Reading. Therefore there is clear precedent for this approach. The justification for the use of CEP's is further developed from page 17 onwards in the Evidence Paper.

CEP's are identified as one of the actions to deliver an OxLEP priority under the key theme of 'People' in the Strategic Economic Plan 2016. In support of this approach, there is evidence within the full paper including an overview of the Oxfordshire economy, a summary of out of work benefit claimants, a summary of educational attainment in Oxfordshire and occupational classification breakdowns.

Annex 1:

Community Employment Plans Evidence Paper

Contents:

1. Background

2. Overview of Oxfordshire's Economy

3. Proposed Sites

4. Out of Work Benefit Claimants

5. Educational Attainment.....

6. Occupation Classification

7. Skills Shortages

8. CEP Justification.....

Appendix 1: Constructing Leicester Informal Guidance Note

Appendix 2: Reading Supplementary Planning Document.....

Appendix 3: Construction Phase CEP Template

Appendix 4: Proposed Sites for CEP's

Appendix 5: The Oxfordshire Districts

1. Background:

1.1 Purpose of this Document

This document sets out the evidence base for Community Employment Plans (CEP's) and their inclusion within Local Plans in Oxfordshire. The Oxfordshire Skills Board initiated the original CEP concept on behalf of OxLEP with both organisations keen to maximise the opportunity for those most marginalised from the workforce.

CEP's are employer-led initiatives which can form part of S106 planning obligations for significant developments. There are two key areas of employment, skills and training for which S106 planning obligations will be sought. The first is the construction phase for all large developments, the second at the end user phase of large commercial developments. The measures will seek to mitigate the impacts of development through ensuring that local people can better access job opportunities arising from development. CEP's should relate where appropriate to outcomes flowing from both the construction phase and the end user phase and are likely to include:

- Apprenticeships;
- Employment / training initiatives for all ages, including both work tasters and work experience placements;
- Traineeships for younger people, including those who are not in employment, education or training (NEETS);
- Best endeavours to maximise local labour, including pre-employment training;
- Local procurement agreement – potential for local businesses to be included in tender lists;
- Support for local skills and training events – i.e. Careers fest, National Apprenticeship week;
- School, College and University engagement initiatives such as site visits, school visits and project support

Appendix 3 of this document contains a construction phase CEP template to illustrate the kinds of targets required.

1.2 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out Government advice on planning policy and states that the main purpose of planning is to 'achieve sustainable development.' This comprises three main dimensions: economic; social; and environmental.

The economic role is defined as 'contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure'. The role of

land use and spatial planning is equally critical in economic development terms ensuring that new job opportunities both during construction and for the end users are maximised to deliver the greatest benefits for local communities.

The NPPF goes on to explain that pursuing sustainable development should include 'seeking positive improvements', which should take into account 'making it easier for jobs to be created in cities, towns and villages.' It further states that 'plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas'. The core principles in the NPPF are considered to 'underpin both plan making and decision-taking' and amongst these key principles is the need to 'proactively drive and support economic development to deliver the homes, businesses and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving places that the country needs.' The importance of providing jobs and training for the local community offers the opportunity to generate and share increased economic prosperity and contribute to the health and social well-being of the local workforce.

In delivering sustainable development therefore one of the principle aims set out in the NPPF is 'to build a strong, competitive economy'. The Government states that it is committed to securing economic growth 'in order to create jobs and prosperity.' It goes on to say that 'significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system.' CEP's developed in partnership with developers, local authorities and skills providers can play an important role in achieving this vision and ensure that the proper alignment between jobs created and a skilled local labour force is secured to the benefit of all parties.

1.3 Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan 2016

OxLEP has concluded the refresh of its Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) to take account of the pace of change and new evidence that's emerged over recent years. The SEP is focussed around its four priorities of '*People, Place, Enterprise and Connectivity*.'

Its vision is;

By 2030, Oxfordshire will be recognised as a vibrant, sustainable, inclusive, world leading economy, driven by innovation, enterprise and research excellence.

The SEP aims, with partners, to harness Oxfordshire's unique combination of assets to ensure that by 2030, the county's economy is recognised to be:

- **Vibrant:** a place where ambitious businesses and people thrive; and where young people choose to build their careers and their lives
- **Sustainable:** environmentally (taking into account patterns of resource use, climate change, carbon emissions, heritage assets), socially (reflecting the needs and character of communities) and economically (with businesses and others choosing to re-invest)
- **Inclusive:** where all residents and businesses have a real stake and voice in determining the county's future economic narrative and contributing fully to it
- **World-leading:** recognised globally for its dynamic innovation ecosystem, founded on world class research and fuelled by enterprise, all within an environment of the highest quality.

The SEP identifies challenging issues with regard to social inclusion. Their scale is not great overall – but in many respects, that makes the challenges harder as the issues of exclusion can easily be overlooked against a background of general prosperity. There is a need for excellent and creative responses to help more disadvantaged Oxfordshire residents to move into the labour market.

‘People’ priorities to 2020:

In delivering the SEP, particular priority will be attached to:

Education and skills

- ensuring that skills provision is aligned more effectively with the needs of employers
- understanding – and responding to – the aspirations and frustrations of young people as they seek to build their lives and their careers in Oxfordshire, by creating a ‘skills continuum’ to support them through their learning journey
- increasing STEM skills among Oxfordshire’s young people
- increasing the number of apprenticeship opportunities

Reducing exclusion

- addressing exclusion from the labour market, by up-skilling and other measures to help young people and adults marginalised or disadvantaged from work

1.4 CEP’s in Oxfordshire:

The work to implement CEP’s into planning policy has been in progress for some time; it has been considered at the Growth Board, a workshop with Oxfordshire planners, Oxfordshire Skills Board and the OxLEP Board. Overall support for the approach has been received at each stage. Most recently the concept was taken to the Growth Board Executive Officer’s Group and the Post-SHMA Group.

It is recommended that CEP’s are focused on the sites with 1,000 or more houses and/or 4,000 square metres (gross) of floor space. This narrows the focus to the largest planned sites where the impact will be lighter for developers but will be greatest for communities. There are currently 34 proposed sites in Oxfordshire where this suggested threshold might apply (this number doesn’t include the sites where CEP’s are already in place/under discussion), all at various stages, from allocated in the Local Plan to recommended for approval. Appendix 4 contains details on these proposed sites.

CEP’s are already in place at the Westgate Centre re-development in Oxford City, as well as in Cherwell at the NW Bicester Eco-Town site. Both are examples of good practice in Oxfordshire, which have been possible due to the engagement and commitment of developers, supported by appropriate planning policy. Both contain targets focusing on job opportunities for local residents, especially those furthest from the labour market, as well as training, including apprenticeships.

At a national level, the use of CEP’s, or Employment and Skills Plans, is relatively common. Reading has an SPD outlining obligations in relation to Employment and Skills Plans. Similarly, they are commonly used throughout the country, for example in Leicester and Portsmouth. In some of these areas there are more significant problems with unemployment than in Oxfordshire. However, Reading has a broadly comparable labour market and their

SPD requires the development of an Employment and Skills Plan, funded by the developer through S106 contributions.

In these, and other areas, the requirement to complete a CEP as part of planning conditions or as a S106 obligation is well established, so there is clear precedent for this approach. In order to better illustrate this, Appendix 1 contains the wording taken from Leicester City

Council's Informal Guidance Note on Employment and Skills Plans and Appendix 2 contains Reading's SPD on Employment, Skills and Training.

1.5 The Inclusive Economy Unit

CEP's can be a key tool in delivering the 'economy that works for everybody' narrative now permeating through government, and equally will support the recently announced Inclusive Economy Unit – particularly bullets one and two below. The inclusive economy unit will:

- Encourage better use of private investment and support markets that deliver social impact as well as financial returns;
- Improve delivery of public services: increasing social impact while bringing value for money in the commissioning of public services;
- Encourage responsible business, from social enterprise startups to companies that aim at 'profit with purpose'.

1.6 Skills Funding

Within the current skills funding infrastructure colleges currently have a flexible pot to support our target client base. OxLEP is engaging them to ensure adequate funding is ring-fenced to support the delivery of CEP outputs as CEP's are confirmed – however colleges are seeking clarification on the likely scale of opportunity, the number of CEP's likely to be agreed and the number of clients supported. Embedding CEP's in planning policy as sought will provide some clarity and enabling the ring-fencing of annual budgets to support their delivery.

Looking ahead as part of its devolution agenda government has announced that certain elements of skills budgets are in scope for devolution to a local level with confirmation that three previous strands of skills budgets will be aligned into a single place based Adult Education Budget (AEB). Whilst the current focus of devolution of AEB is on 'wave 1' devolution areas it's possible that devolution of AEB may occur outside of formal devolution deals given the rapid decline of the Skills Funding Agency capacities and resources. As and when AEB is devolved locally partners will align CEP outcomes to AEB commissioning to ensure greater focus on those furthest from the labour market and thus develop an economy that works for all.

1.7 The Work and Health Programme

In parallel government is also changing its approach to support for those excluded from the workplace with a new integrated approach across both the work/worklessness and health agendas being commissioned through the Department for Work and Pensions.

The Work and Health Programme (WHP) aims to support those with health, disabilities and other complex issues towards and into sustainable employment. It is recognised that employment is a key driver in improving an individual's physical, mental and overall wellbeing which has tangible benefits for a range of statutory services, mainly within the health and social sectors but that will also contribute to the labour supply for the growth agenda.

Key elements of WHP provision are:

- Greater integration with local services and health provision;
- Joint design/co-commissioning in areas with agreed devolution deals with Government;
- Specialise providers to have an important role to play in the programme.

The provider is expected to:

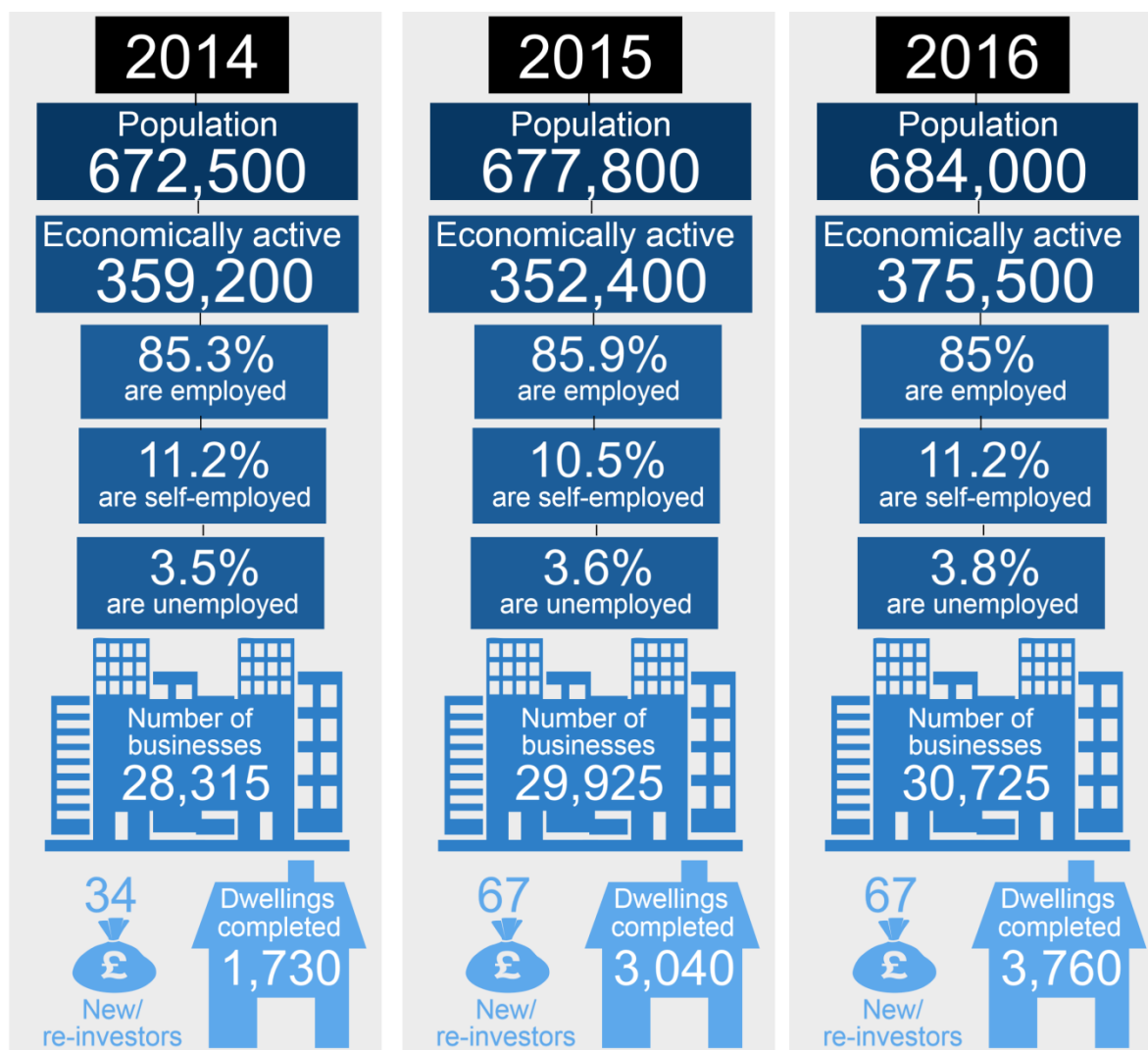
- Provide all participants with a more intensive, tailored support offer than can be provided by Job Centre Plus (JCP);
- Provide high quality support and experience, and utilise contacts enabling providers to offer unique support to claimants;
- Have strong links to national and local employers to identify employment needs, carve out roles and provide bespoke training to enable better matching of skills to roles;
- Bring a different and refreshed energy and approach for claimants who reach two years.

The Oxfordshire programme is currently being tendered with roll out likely from November 2017.

A consistent and embedded countywide approach to CEP's can play a key part in delivering an inclusive economy and develop a range of opportunities, supported by AEB funding, developers and employers to bring those hardest to reach closer to our vibrant economy.

2. Overview of Oxfordshire's Economy:

The infographic below illustrates the economic growth of the County since 2014:



Data refers to mid-year estimates - Year to 30 June of the given year.

In Oxfordshire both activity and employment rates are higher than the regional average and significantly higher than the national average. In the year to March 2016, some 375,500 residents aged 16-64 were in employment (employed or self-employed).

The rate of unemployment is very low; as at February 2017, some 2,825 people in Oxfordshire were claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit (UC). This means an unemployment rate of just 0.7%, compared to 1.9% for Great Britain. In practice, Oxfordshire is approaching full employment.

Whilst the high employment rate in the county is positive, this headline hides a number of issues. It means that those claiming benefits are more likely to have greater difficulties in accessing training and work, meaning additional support is needed to help them move closer

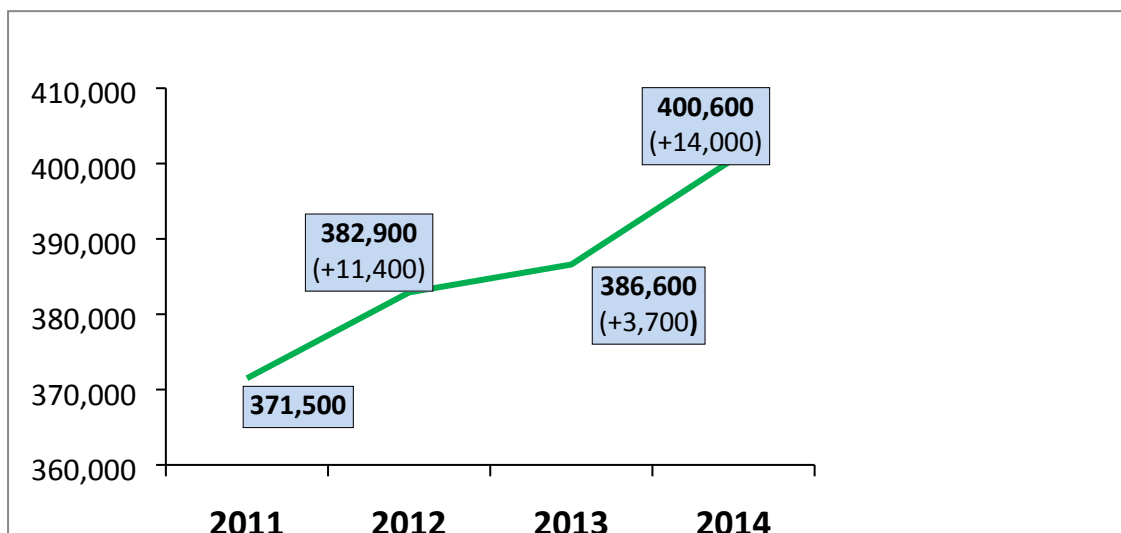
to the labour market. Similarly, there are a significant number of ESA claimants who are a long way from the labour market. Of our c15, 000 ESA claimants approximately a third will

never work for a variety of reasons, including health and care responsibilities. The remaining 10,000 could potentially work with appropriate levels of (often intensive) support and training; CEP's provide a mechanism to help bring this cohort closer to economic inclusion.

The tightness of our labour market brings challenges for businesses seeking to recruit staff from a small pool of local labour. In addition, house prices are a real concern which makes it harder to recruit to lower income roles and increases the amount of commuting from lower cost areas, thereby further adding to the strain of a transport network already operating at capacity. Over the last few years, Oxfordshire's economy has performed strongly, and the scale of recent investment bodes well for future growth.

Between 2011 and 2014, the number of jobs in Oxfordshire grew by 7.8%, compared to growth of 6.2% nationally, far out-stripping even the most optimistic job creation estimates used in the SHMA which concludes that:

'the resultant level of employment growth of 88,000 jobs over the 2011-31 period in the Committed Economic Growth Scenario (equivalent to growth in employment of 4,400 pa) "would be an achievement, especially in the current economic environment, but is by no means unprecedented." In comparative terms it would represent employment growth of 1.0% per annum (with annual growth rates varying from 0.8% pa in South Oxfordshire and West Oxfordshire to 1.5% pa in the Vale of White Horse). This compares to an average annual growth rate of 1.7% across Oxfordshire between 1981-2000; and to 1.2% pa in Cambridgeshire between 1990-2011'



3. Proposed sites:

There are currently 34 proposed sites across Oxfordshire at various stages in the planning process. These proposed sites are all large enough to potentially support a CEP. Based on the estimates provided by the developers, the total number of potential jobs at each site is shown below:

District	Total projected jobs (over approx. 10 years)
Cherwell	8376
Oxford City	24945
South Oxfordshire	7760
Vale of White Horse	4721
West Oxfordshire	No estimates available
Total	45802

It is worth noting that these estimates are not provided by the developers in every case, so the actual jobs created are likely to be higher¹. They include jobs at both the construction and end-user (e.g. retail, restaurant, etc.) phase, where appropriate.

Further detail is included on each of these sites in Appendix 4.

¹ The estimated job figures are taken from planning applications, in which many developers state the potential number of roles likely at the construction and end user phase. In cases where there is no estimate available from the developers no estimate of job numbers is included in these figures. Appendix 4 shows a detailed breakdown of this information per site.

4. Out of work benefit claimants:

The below table shows a breakdown of residents claiming out of work benefits, along with information on school leavers and young people. The table also shows total population estimates, migration in and out, and student numbers:

All data is for Oxfordshire residents	Oxfordshire	Cherwell	Oxford City	South	Vale	West
ESA ²	8,160	2,000	2,560	1,210	1,300	1,100
Claimant count combined (JSA+UC) ³	2,710	545	960	400	425	380
JSA ⁴	1,815	325	645	280	290	285
UC ⁵	895	220	315	120	135	95
Main out of work benefits ⁶	19,620	4,600	6,050	3,080	3,160	2,730
Totals	12,580	2,820	4,300	1,820	1,980	1,650
School leavers p.a. ⁷	6691	1534	1152	1326	1161	1103
NEET ⁸	619	198	174	91	79	77
Young people who are not known ⁹	739	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Totals:	8049	1732	1326	1417	1240	1180
Population at Census ¹⁰	653,798	141,868	151,906	134,257	120,988	104,779
Population estimates ¹¹	677,800	145,600	159,600	137,400	126,700	108,600

² Incapacity benefit or ESA only, Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group, August 2016

³ Claimant count refers to the number of people claiming for the reason of unemployment (JSA and UC claims) Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group, August 2016 current

⁴ JSA only, Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group, August 2016

⁵ UC only, Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group, August 2016

⁶ Out of work benefits – these include JSA/UC/ESA plus incapacity benefits, lone parents and other income related benefits Source: DWP benefit claimants - working age client group, August 2016

⁷ EFA local residents sixth form 2015/16

⁸ CEF team, OCC

⁹ CEF team, OCC

¹⁰ Census 2011

¹¹ ONS population estimates

Migration in ¹² (this is people who were not living in the area at 27/3/10 but were at 27/3/11)	52,376	7,817	21,791	8,188	8,595	5,985
Migration out ¹³ (this is people who were living in the area at 27/3/10 but were not at 27/3/11 - however this does not include those that migrated overseas)	40,736	7,037	13,262	7,661	7,563	5,213
Numbers of students (aged 16-64) ¹⁴	25,200	6,300	9,900	2,900	4,600	1,500

Oxfordshire is generally prosperous; it is the 11th least deprived of 152 upper-tier local authorities in England. When compared with the other upper tier local authorities in England, Oxfordshire is less deprived than average across six of the seven domains of deprivation including:

- Employment Deprivation – Oxfordshire is the 9th least deprived upper tier local authority in England out of 152
- Income Deprivation – Oxfordshire is the 10th least deprived
- Education, Skills and Training – Oxfordshire is the 34th least deprived¹⁵

However, there are pockets of deprivation, with fifteen small areas ranking in the 20% most deprived nationally. In these areas, particular aspects of deprivation include; income deprivation; employment deprivation; and education, skills and training deprivation.

¹² Census 2011

¹³ Census 2011

¹⁴ ONS Annual Population Survey

¹⁵ <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/index-multiple-deprivation-dashboard>, accessed 24th October 2016

5. Educational Attainment:

Educational Attainment (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015):

This table shows that overall Oxfordshire residents have high levels of educational attainment; however, there remain districts in which there are significant numbers with no qualifications at all. CEP's provide opportunities for people to access skills and training, thereby increasing their employability. Increasing skills levels is good for individuals, helping those currently marginalised from the workforce to move closer to the labour market and it is good for the economic prosperity of the county as it helps provide employers with the skilled workforce they need.

Variable ¹⁶	Cherwell		Oxford		South Oxfordshire		Vale of White Horse		West Oxfordshire	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
% with NVQ4+ - aged 16-64	31,900	36.0	72,500	63.4	47,300	57.4	35,900	47.7	33,000	50.1
% with NVQ3+ - aged 16-64	48,800	55.1	87,400	76.5	58,400	70.7	49,500	65.7	43,000	65.3
% with NVQ2+ - aged 16-64	64,400	72.6	98,500	86.1	70,100	85.0	60,300	80.1	51,400	78.2
% with NVQ1+ - aged 16-64	76,600	86.4	103,200	90.2	78,000	94.5	68,800	91.4	56,100	85.3
% with other qualifications (NVQ) - aged 16-64	6,300	7.1	5,900	5.1	1,800	2.2	2,900	3.9	3,400	5.1
% with no qualifications (NVQ) - aged 16-64	5,700	6.5	5,300	4.6	2,800	3.3	3,600	4.7	6,300	9.6

¹⁶ Nomis on 15 August 2016

6. Occupation Classification (2014):

This occupation classification table shows the percentage of workers in each of the main industry categories broken down by district. Highlighted are those industry areas in which there is over 10% of the population employed. This shows that the key sectors in Oxfordshire are:

- Manufacturing
- Retail
- Professional, scientific and technical
- Education
- Health

Industry ¹⁷	Cherwell	Oxford	South Oxfordshire	Vale of White Horse	West Oxfordshire
	%	%	%	%	%
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	-	-	-	-	-
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.8	1.0
3 : Manufacturing (C)	11.7	3.6	5.9	5.6	12.7
4 : Construction (F)	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.4
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	4.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	2.6
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	7.0	0.9	4.7	5.1	3.7
7 : Retail (Part G)	12.3	8.3	9.6	7.2	10.3
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	4.0	2.3	3.5	3.8	4.2
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	6.4	6.8	8.9	6.5	8.7
10 : Information & communication (J)	3.2	5.5	4.5	6.8	3.8
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	2.0	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.7
12 : Property (L)	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.3
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	7.9	8.7	20.7	17.4	8.6
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	8.8	5.1	7.9	8.7	6.1
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	5.6	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.4
16 : Education (P)	6.3	27.6	8.6	10.8	9.5
17 : Health (Q)	10.0	17.3	7.4	9.4	9.2
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	3.8	2.7	4.7	4.2	7.9

¹⁷ Nomis on 15 August 2016

The 34 proposed strategic sites referenced in this document all require construction workers. For those that will have end-use CEP's, the roles will mainly be in logistics, retail, hospitality and leisure. The detailed information on job breakdown is contained within Appendix 4.

7. Skills Shortages:

Retail, hospitality and logistics are areas in which there are already identified potential future labour and skills shortages in Oxfordshire. Nationally, the construction sector is experiencing a skills shortage, with the CITB reporting that all 28 occupational categories defined in the Construction Skills Network have seen growth in 2015. Some, for example, bricklayers, have experienced very fast expansion, leading to difficulties recruiting skilled staff. The same CITB report quotes the Federation of Master Builders as stating the recruitment of bricklayers, carpenters and joiners has become more acute over the past year, with around 60% of respondents reporting difficulties recruiting the former and around 55% in recruiting the latter in the third quarter of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014¹⁸. The CITB states that this situation is unlikely to ease during 2016 as they predicted an increase of nearly 80,000 in the construction workforce given anticipated demand.¹⁹

Construction:

According to Labour Market Information, there are currently 17,700 people employed in construction jobs in Oxfordshire, 5.2% of the working age population. Construction continues to be a male dominated sector and about half of construction workers in Oxfordshire are involved in the construction of domestic buildings, rather than commercial or infrastructure construction.

Of all occupation types, Oxfordshire employers find it hardest to recruit to the skilled trades, with a fifth of employers with vacancies saying this is a problem due to skills shortages²⁰.

Vacancies, May – July 2016	No. of postings
Electrician and electrical fitters	90
Plumbers and heating and ventilation engineers	87
Carpenters and joiners	47
Elementary process plant occupations	12
Construction and building trades	10
Plant and machine operatives	6
Bricklayers and masons	2

¹⁸ CITB, Construction Skills Network Report, <http://www.citb.co.uk/research/construction-skills-network/uk/>, p. 7

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 8

²⁰ Oxfordshire LMI, Focus on Construction, <http://www.o2i.org/content/lmi>

Retail:

There are 32,000 employees in retail in Oxfordshire and just under half are working at retail assistant level. The sector has a low-qualified workforce (usually no formal qualifications are required) and has long relied on young people to fill roles. The reputation of the sector is of 'stop gap' employment rather than a long-term career. In Oxfordshire, the retail sector employs the largest number of part time workers; 57% of workers are part time²¹.

Vacancies, May-July 2016	No. of postings
Managers and Directors in retail and wholesale	180
Business Sales Executives	112
Sales Supervisors	94
Sales related occupations	51
Sales and retail assistants	36
Customer service occupations	20
Sales accounts and business development managers	14

Logistics:

In Oxfordshire, there are 11,500 people working in the Logistics industries, making up 3.3% of the Oxfordshire workforce. This can be broken down further as:

- 42.6% in land transport and transport via pipelines
- 0.9% in water transport
- 41.7% in warehousing and support activities for transportation
- 14.8% in postal and courier activities

Most of the sub sectors in Oxfordshire have seen growth in their number of employees with the warehousing sub sector nearly doubling since 2010 but postal and courier service staff and down by a third.

To date in 2016 (to end of Sept) there are 4,600 job vacancies in supply chain, logistics, transport and distribution. The top 5 jobs being advertised are²²:

Occupation	Job Postings
Large goods vehicle drivers (8211)	718
Buyers and procurement officers (3541)	408
Elementary construction occupations (9120)	377
Van drivers (8212)	339
Plant and machine operatives n.e.c. (8129)	336

²¹ Oxfordshire LMI, Focus on Retail and Sales, <http://www.o2i.org/content/lmi>

²² Burning Glass Technologies, Labour Insight, Jan-Sep 2016

8. CEP justification

The National Planning Policy Framework (CLG, 2012) states that planning obligations should only be sought where they meet all of the following tests:

1. Necessary
2. Relevant to planning
3. Relevant to the development being permitted
4. Enforceable
5. Precise
6. Reasonable in all other respects

Necessary:

The NPPF guidance on meeting the six tests requires that a condition must not be imposed unless there is a definite planning reason for it. Local planning policies are clear that employment generating development should provide mitigation measures in line with its impacts on the demands for housing, labour, skills and on the transport network. A CEP is therefore necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.

According to the NPPF the main purpose of planning is to 'achieve sustainable development' via economic, social and environmental means. The economic role is defined as 'contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure'. The role of land use and spatial planning is equally critical in economic development terms ensuring that new job opportunities during construction and the end use are maximised to deliver the greatest benefit to communities.

This should include 'seeking positive improvements' which take into account 'making it easier for jobs to be created in cities, towns and villages'. It further states that 'plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas'. The core principles in the NPPF are considered to 'underpin both plan making and decision taking' and amongst these key principles is the need to 'proactively drive and support economic development to deliver the homes, businesses and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving places that the country needs'. The importance of providing jobs and training for the local community offers the opportunity to generate and share increased economic prosperity and contribute to the health and social well-being of the local workforce.

In delivering sustainable development therefore one of the principle aims set out in the NPPF is to 'build a strong, competitive economy'. The Government states that it is committed to securing economic growth 'in order to create jobs and prosperity'. It goes on to say that 'significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system'. CEP's developed in partnership with developers, local authorities and skills providers can play an important role in achieving this vision and ensure that the proper alignment between jobs created and a skilled local labour force is secured to the benefit of all parties.

Relevant to planning:

A condition for a CEP is related to planning objectives, as outlined above. It directly relates to the aim of achieving sustainable development. It is well within the scope of the permission to which it is attached and is not being used to control matters that are subject to specific control elsewhere in planning legislation. Developers often identify projected employment outcomes as part of the justification for development. It is therefore important that the impacts of development are mitigated and the economic benefits of new development in terms of improved local skills and employment outcomes are realised.

It is possible that local community support for significant development projects may be affected if job opportunities are not being created for residents, in particular those with previous skills and experience in construction. Local residents provide a source of labour and provision should be made for upskilling some of those unskilled workers to meet increasing demand for skilled labour within the construction industry.

Nationally the construction industry is experiencing a skills shortage, with the CITB reporting that all 28 occupational categories defined in the Construction Skills Network have seen growth in 2015. The report states that this situation is unlikely to ease during 2016 as they predict an increase of nearly 80,000 in the construction workforce given anticipated demand²³.

Locally, according to Labour Market Information, there are currently 17,700 people employed in construction jobs in Oxfordshire: 5.2% of the working age population. Of all occupation types, Oxfordshire employers find it hardest to recruit to the skilled trades, with a fifth of employers with vacancies saying this is a problem due to skills shortages²⁴.

In this situation, wages are likely to rise and finding suitable labour will become more difficult and expensive. The ability to source labour at realistic rates is critical to project viability and deliverability. CEP's can help to ensure that such labour is available for the duration of the construction period.

Relevant to the development being permitted:

A CEP condition is fairly and reasonably related to the development given that the development is of a significant size. As outlined above, it is related to planning objectives, and in addition, is also justified by the nature and impact of the development.

The definition of major development is 10 or more residential units or more than 1,000 square metres of floor space, but in Oxfordshire we are only requiring CEP's where development is over a threshold of either 1,000 houses and/or 4,000 square metres of floor space. The requirement is targeted at these largest developments as it is most relevant to them.

In Oxfordshire both activity and employment rates are higher than the regional average and significantly higher than the national average. In the year to March 2016, some 358,000 residents aged 16-64 were in employment (employed or self-employed).

²³ CITB, Construction Skills Network Report

²⁴ Oxfordshire LMI, Focus on Construction

The rate of unemployment is very low; as at February 2017, some 2,825 people in Oxfordshire were claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit (UC). This means an unemployment rate of just 0.7%, compared to 1.9% for Great Britain. In practice, Oxfordshire is approaching full employment.

The tightness of our labour market brings challenges for businesses seeking to recruit staff from a small pool of local labour. In addition, house prices are a real concern which makes it harder to recruit to lower income roles and increases the amount of commuting from lower cost areas, thereby further adding to the strain of a transport network already operating at capacity.

Deliverability and viability are clearly relevant; labour costs will be a significant element within the viability assessment. A CEP helps to protect the developer from future labour skills shortages and subsequent increased labour costs. CEP conditions are only being sought on large developments.

Enforceable:

It is practically possible to enforce a condition requiring a CEP, it will be evident whether a plan has been produced or not. As per the NPPF guidance on meeting the six tests, it will be possible to detect a contravention and to remedy any breach of the condition.

In other CEP's, the targets and outputs are formulated in partnership with developers and then monitored through a steering group. The quality of the plan developed can be ensured by drawing on best practice both locally and nationally from CEP's already in place.

Precise:

The text of the condition should be clear to the applicant and others what must be done to comply with it. The text requesting a condition in responses to planning applications states:

The developers will be required to prepare and implement, with local authorities and skills providers, a Community Employment Plan (CEP) that will seek to mitigate the impacts of development through ensuring that local people can better access the training (including apprenticeships) and job opportunities arising from the development. CEP's should relate to outcomes from both the construction and the end user phase, where appropriate.

This text is comparable to that used in other areas where CEP's are part of planning policy and are regularly attached as conditions to planning applications. Using a standard approach to the CEP format will ensure it is precise in terms of content and objectives.

Reasonable in all other respects:

A condition requesting a CEP is reasonable; in no way does it place unjustifiable and disproportionate burdens on the applicant.

Developing local labour and upskilling the workforce is supported by the Construction Industry Training Board and other trade organisations in the construction sector. The CITB

state “there is no reason why a planning condition containing requirements with respect to employment and skills cannot meet these tests; indeed it is common to see a planning condition containing these requirements”²⁵

It is also supported by the CBI and Chambers of Commerce and LEP’s across the country. At a national level, the use of CEP’s or Employment and Skills Plans is relatively common. Reading has an SPD outlining obligations in relation to Employment and Skills Plans. Similarly, they are also used in Leicester and Portsmouth. In these and other areas, the requirement to complete a CEP as part of planning conditions is well established, so there is clear precedent for this approach.

In addition, the Considerate Constructors Scheme includes within its Code of Considerate Practice, ‘Respect for the Community’, the requirement of ‘contributing to and supporting the local community and economy’.

²⁵ CITB, Client Based Approach: To developing and implementing an Employment and Skills Strategy on Construction Projects, Local Client Guidance’ – England, March 2016, p. 28

Appendix 1: Constructing Leicester: Informal Guidance Note on Employment and Skills Plans

A: Sample wording for a Condition attached to a planning permission:

Condition:

The development shall not commence until an Employment and Skills Training Plan that is tailored to the development has been submitted to and approved by the city council as Local Planning Authority (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the council). The development shall be carried out in accordance with that plan.

(In the interests of delivering local employment and skills training opportunities in accordance with Core Strategy Policy 10)

Note to applicant

The Employment and Skills Plan required by the condition above should be agreed as soon as possible before any development contracts are prepared and should be in accordance with the guidance in the Leicester City Council document Employment and Skills Plans Informal Guidance Note, May 2015

B: Sample wording for a S106 agreement attached to a planning permission:

1.1 Prior to commencement of development to submit to the council for approval the Employment and Skills plan.

1.2 The Employment and Skills plan submitted pursuant to clause 1.1 above shall include arrangements setting out how the owner will and to the extent they are not the same person how any developer or occupier and their contractors will be required to work directly with local employment/training agencies including but not limited to:

1.2.1 Voluntary and private sectors providers

1.2.2 Sixth form colleges, colleges of further education and universities

1.2.3 Job Centre Plus

1.3 Development shall not be commenced, until written approval of the Employment and Skills Training Plan has been received from the council (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the council).

1.4 Following written approval of the employment and skills plan by the council, the owner will implement and where necessary procure implementation and promote the objectives of the approved employment and skills plan and ensure that so far as reasonable the objectives are met.²⁶

²⁶ Constructing Leicester: Informal Guidance Note on Employment and Skills Plans, <https://www.leicester.gov.uk/business/start-up-and-growth/constructing-leicester/> (on 24th October 2016)

Growth Board Executive 26th July 2017
Agenda item 7
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Appendix 2: Reading Supplementary Planning Document (double click to open the PDF)

Employment, Skills and Training SPD

5.0 Types of Employment, Skills and Training

- 5.1 There are two key areas of employment, skills and training for which S106 planning obligations will be sought. The first is the *construction phase* for all large developments, the second at the *end user phase* of large commercial development. The measures will seek to mitigate the impacts of development through ensuring that local people can better access job opportunities arising from development.
- 5.2 Planning obligations secured through S106 will be used to assist local residents to receive training during the construction phase, and to support/ provide the training and skills needed to access the new job opportunities created by the developments' end-user. During the construction phase, developers will be expected to make best efforts to employ local contractors, subcontractors, apprentices and trainees.
- 5.3 For both the construction and end-user phases, developers and occupiers will need to be committed to working with the Council (and Reading's economic development company)⁹ to develop a site specific *Employment and Skills Plan (ESP)*. The S106 agreement will require the implementation of the approved ESP. Funding to deliver the ESP outcomes will be the responsibility of the developer working in consultation with the Council, its ESP delivery partner and relevant skills and employment delivery partners. This will be based on meeting a specified number of training/ apprentice/up-skilling outcomes.
- 5.4 ESP's typically cover the following outcomes (both construction & end use phases):
- Number of apprenticeships
 - Employment/training initiatives
 - Training and work experience for younger people, including those who are not in employment, training or education (IHEET)
 - Best endeavours to maximise local labour
 - Local procurement agreement - potential for local businesses to be included in tender lists.
- 5.5 Delivery of the ESP will require collaboration between a large number of agencies and organisations. Reading's economic development company, will work with the developer/end user and will provide assistance and guidance in identifying the most appropriate providers/ suitable delivery partners to match the skills and training needs of the ESP. The S106 coordinator will monitor the overall ESP.

⁹ Reading UK CIC is Reading's economic development company and is responsible for delivering skills priorities on behalf of the Local Strategic 2020 Partnership, and coordinate the delivery of publicly funded 19+ accredited skills and training.

Growth Board Executive 26th July 2017
Agenda item 7
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Appendix 3: Construction Phase Community Employment Plan Template

A Community Employment Plan has been developed by (the developer) with support from....

The plan below sets out the construction phase Community Employment Plan and outcomes required as detailed by condition x of the development site outline planning permission (reference x)

Outputs from the plan will be measured and monitored as part of an on-going dialogue from monthly meetings with a variety of key external and internal stakeholders. All progress will be shared regularly with the Local Planning Authority. Stakeholders participating in the Community Employment Plan include:

Action	Activity	Timescale	Target/outputs	Stretch target	Responsible person	Definition
Local labour, supply chain & procurement	Local employment and training clauses including use of local apprenticeships and traineeships built into procurement contracts					
	Maximise local procurement through ensuring main and sub-contractors source locally where practical					
	Hold a minimum of x “meet the buyer” events aimed at supporting local supply chain opportunities.					Meet the Buyer’ events are run by the construction partner to explain the project, the opportunities and the procurement process to local suppliers
	Supporting employment for young people					Young people aged between 18-25 when they start on site
	Supporting local employment					Oxfordshire postcodes: http://www.postcodearea.co.uk/postaltowns/oxford/
	Supporting Social Enterprises in supply chain					Social Enterprise trade to tackle social problems, improve communities, people’s life chances, or the environment

Engaging with Education	Support Oxfordshire careers events and National Apprenticeship Week (NAW) annually during the course of the development					Careers event; a not for profit event that supports education and employment outcomes for young people
	Work with and support schools county wide to promote and introduce pupil and those that advise pupils of the range of skills and careers available in the construction industry					
	Provide site tours to schools, colleges, universities and those organisations up skilling individuals					
	Support University graduate research projects					
	Develop a series of creative interventions that advise parents of the range of skills and careers available in the construction industry					
Youth & apprenticeships	Support apprenticeships by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • embedding use of local apprentices in supply chain procurement • ensuring the construction phase supports x apprenticeships during construction 					

	<p>Support training and work experience for young people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a strategy that delivers –employment training and work experience/placements places for young people, matched to their areas of interest and aspirations, where they engage in purposeful work related learning activities rather than observation. • Embedding these opportunities in supply chain 					
<p>Disadvantaged & Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a series of sector based work academies for those aged 18 or above (8 participants at each) over the life of the development aimed at creating opportunities for those most marginalised from the workplace 					<p>A sector-based work academy can last up to six weeks and has three key components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-employment training relevant to the needs of your business and sector. • Up to one week work experience placement – of great benefit to both the individual and a business • A guaranteed job interview https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file-144199/sbwa-employer-guide.pdf

	Supporting local charities					Local charity means a charity with an Oxfordshire registered office address and whose beneficiaries are primarily Oxfordshire residents
	Promoting local volunteering					
Partnership support	<p>Developer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nominate a single point of contact for Community Employment Plan construction phase, activity and monitoring • ensure all reasonable monitoring requests are actioned in a timely manner 					

Appendix 4: Proposed sites for CEP's

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Site Name	Site Details	Developer Job Estimates			HBA Estimates ²⁷
		Overall job estimates	Construction	End use	
Cherwell					
Symmetry Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,067 SQM B8 with ancillary B1 Outline app for 44,965 SQM B8 	1000+	No estimate available	1000	
Wretchwick Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,500 houses 18ha B1/B8 local centre with retail primary school 	1688+	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1688 in B1/B8 Retail Primary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2250 direct construction 13500 in supply chain
Land at Southern Bomb Stores, Upper Heyford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,650 m2 B1 10,550m2 B1 b/c 9,900m2 B8 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	
Bicester Gateway Kingsmere Retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four class A1 units One class A3 unit A class D2 unit 	300 end use	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 in A1, A3 and D2 	
Bicester Gateway Business Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14,972 m2 B1 149 room hotel 	550 end use	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 in B1 50 hotel 	
Spiceball Development Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail, restaurants, hotel, cinema 	753	37	716	
South of Salt Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 houses 	970+	97-110 p/a over 10	No estimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1500 direct

²⁷ The Home Builders Federation estimates that every new home built creates 1.5 direct house building jobs plus 0.9 jobs in the supply chain (<http://www.hbf.co.uk/media-centre/news/view/jobs-boom-over-100000-new-jobs-created-by-house-building-surge/>)

East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000m2 A1 • Financial services • Restaurants/pub and takeaways • primary school 		years	available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction 900 in supply chain
Land between New Banbury Daventry Rd and M40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial unit (B8) • 2 office buildings (B1) • 80 bed hotel • Motorway services area amenity building 	1615	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 235 construction jobs p/a over 2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,145 FTE 	
Former RAF Upper Heyford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 houses • 12ha employment land 	1500	No estimate available	1500 B1/B2/B8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 direct construction • 900 in supply chain
Begbroke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment led mixed use 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	
City of Oxford					
Northern Gateway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 houses • 90,000m2 class B employment land • 4000m2 supermarket • Smaller retail units (2500m2) • Hotel 	7500	3200	4300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 750 direct construction • 450 in supply chain
Oxpens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 houses • 8,200 sq. m. of B1 office space • 4,400 sq. m. allocated for Research & 	1000	300	700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 direct construction • 270 supply chain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development • 155 bedroom hotel • Shops and restaurants 				
Gateway Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use and redevelopment of station 	1535	1,000	535	
Osney Mead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student accommodation • Employment 	14,700	8,000	6,700	
Templars Square	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential • Hotel • Retail 	210	153	57	
South Oxfordshire					
Chalgrove Airfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,500 houses • 10ha employment land 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5250 direct construction • 3150 in supply chain
Didcot North East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,880 houses, • 2 new primary schools • 1 secondary school • 1500 m2 class A1 • Public house/restaurant • C1 hotel • Extra care housing 	2000+	200 jobs p/a over 10 years	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2820 direct construction • 1692 in supply chain
Adjacent to Culham Science Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment and intensification of the Science Centre • Redevelopment of No1 	c.1000 construction	c.1000	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 750 direct construction • 450 in supply chain

	site for mixed use, including 500 houses				
Didcot A site (south and Vale site but included in South)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 houses • 110,000 m2 of B2/B8 • 25,000 m2 of B1 • 13, 000 m2 of A1 • 150 bed hotel • 500m2 of A3/A4 pub/restuarant 	4760	600	4160 retail, hospitality, warehousing and office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 direct construction • 360 in supply chain
Berinsfield Regeneration (public consultation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 2,100 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3150 direct construction • 1890 in supply chain
Oxford Science Village (Land to the South of Grenoble Road)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 3,500 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5250 direct construction • 3150 in supply chain
Land at J7 of M40 (Harrington)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,500 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9750 direct construction • 5850 in supply chain
Vale of White Horse					
Valley Park, Didcot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4254 houses, local centre • 2 primary schools • Special needs school 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6381 direct construction • 3828 in supply chain
Crab Hill, Wantage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 homes 	1689	137 FTE p/a for 12	45 retail + public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2250 direct

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school • Employment space (B1) 		years	house/restaurant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction 1350 in supply chain
Grove Air Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,500 houses • Secondary school • Primary schools • Local centre 	1990	199 p/a over 10 years	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3750 direct construction • 2250 in supply chain
Land North of Dunmore Road and Twelve Acre Drive, Abingdon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900 houses • 50 retirement homes • Primary school • Community hub • Care home • Children's nursery • Public house/restaurant 	1042	93 p/a over 10 years	109	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1350 direct construction • 810 in supply chain
Dalton Barracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1000 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 direct construction • 900 in supply chain
Harwell Campus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1000 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 direct construction • 900 in supply chain
West Oxfordshire					
East of Chipping Norton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1400 houses and 9ha employment land 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2100 direct construction • 1260 in supply

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					chain
North Witney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,400 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2100 direct construction 1260 in supply chain
West Witney (north Curbridge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 houses and 10ha employment land 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1500 direct construction 900 in supply chain
West of Eynsham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1000 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1500 direct construction 900 in supply chain
West Oxfordshire Garden Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,200 houses and 40ha employment land 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3300 direct construction 1980 in supply chain
Barnard Gate Garden Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 3,000 houses 	No estimate available	No estimate available	No estimate available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4500 direct construction 2700 in supply chain

Appendix 5: The Oxfordshire Districts

Oxfordshire is made up of five separate districts, each of which has its own district council and its own distinctive economy.

Oxford city is the county's functional centre and most of the county is within an Oxford Travel to Work Area (as defined at the time of the 2011 Census). However, in the north of the county, Banbury has a TTWA of its own extending in to Northamptonshire, and in the south parts of Oxfordshire are within the Reading TTWA.

As reflected in the emerging Local Plans, the main locations for housing and employment growth will be within the Knowledge Spine, from Bicester in the north through Oxford to Science Vale in the south. As such, these will be the areas with the greatest potential sites for CEP's.

That isn't to say that housing and employment sites will be confined to these areas, as such opportunities for CEP's will exist across the county.

In this context, it is worth noting the potential growth identified in the 'Economic Forecasting to inform the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan and Strategic Housing Market Assessment'. This draws out areas where employment growth based on past trends may be underestimated. Planned investments and new policies make it likely that there will be significant job growth in the following areas:

- Cherwell: in particular in Bicester there is the potential for growth in bioscience, advanced engineering and warehousing and distribution.
- Oxford City: there is likely to be significant growth in employment in education (related to the University), bioscience and healthcare and retail.
- Vale of White Horse and South Oxfordshire: at Science Vale there is the potential for growth in the specialist technology areas, including space science and satellite communications, the physical sciences and biomedical.
- West Oxfordshire: there is potential for growth in existing firms in engineering, motorsport and food production²⁸.

These give an indication of the growth industries in each district, as well as highlighting the scale of potential job growth in Oxfordshire.

A short summary of district-specific information is contained below. More detailed information on each district's economy is available via the emerging Local Plans.

Cherwell:

Cherwell has a diverse economy but often with 'lower value' activity similar to the South Midlands.²⁹ The population of 141,868 is projected to grow by a cumulative 15.6% by 2026; significantly higher than regional and national rates.³⁰

²⁸ Economic Forecasting to inform the Oxfordshire Strategic Economic Plan and Strategic Housing Market Assessment', p.30

²⁹ Economic Development Strategy for Cherwell 2011-2016, p.9

³⁰ Economic Development Strategy for Cherwell 2011-2016, p.11

Levels of employment are high, however, wages paid in Cherwell lag behind those of the South East region³¹ and only 36% of the population is educated to NVQ L4; lower than the rest of the county.

Retail provides the largest employment in the Cherwell district, with 12.3% of the workforce employed in this sector. It is closely followed by manufacturing at 11.7% and then Health at 10%.

There are pockets of deprivation in the district, with parts of Grimsbury and Castle and Ruscote in Banbury within the 20% most deprived nationally.

Population at Census	141,868
ESA	2,000
Claimant count combined (JSA + UC)	545
JSA	325
UC	220
Main out of work benefits	4,600

City of Oxford:

Oxford City has a thriving economy, ranked 7th in its workforce's contribution to the national economy when compare to the other 54 cities in England for Gross Value Added. Its population of 151,906 is made up of a high proportion of young people and students. The level of unemployment in the City is low, and the workforce is highly qualified with 60% of the working age population qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above.

The public sector dominates employment in Oxford, in particular education and health with 27.6% and 17.3% respectively working in these sectors.

As with Oxfordshire as whole, levels of economic activity are high and the unemployment rate is low. However, there are pockets of deprivation in Oxford City, including parts of Rosehill and Iffley, Northfield Brook, Barton and Sandhills and Blackbird Leys which are amongst the 20% most deprived nationally.

Population at Census	151,906
ESA	2,560
Claimant count combined (JSA + UC)	960
JSA	645
UC	315
Main out of work benefits	6,050

South Oxfordshire:

South Oxfordshire has a population of 134,257. Levels of unemployment are low and the population is highly qualified, with 57.4% of the population education to NVQ L4 or above.

Employment is predominantly in Professional, Scientific and Technical at 20.7% followed by retail at 9.6%. There is a higher level of employment in the Professional, Scientific and

³¹ Ibid, p.10

Technical category than is the case either regionally or nationally³², but this is to be expected as Science Vale runs across this district and the Vale of White Horse, Some parts of the District, Berinsfield and parts of Didcot, have a relatively high score on the multiple indices of deprivation.

Population at Census	134,257
ESA	1,210
Claimant count combined (JSA + UC)	400
JSA	280
UC	120
Main out of work benefits	3,080

Vale of White Horse:

The Vale of White Horse has a population of 120,988 and strong knowledge-based economy. Levels of unemployment are low and 47.7% of the workforce is qualified to NVQ L4 or above.

Employment is predominantly in the Professional, Scientific and Technical category, followed by Education, at 17.4% and 10.8% respectively. As with South Oxfordshire, these high levels are due to the Science Vale area.

There are relatively low levels of deprivation across the District; however, some parts of Abingdon Caldecott fall within the 20% most deprived nationally.

Population at Census	120,988
ESA	1,300
Claimant count combined (JSA + UC)	425
JSA	290
UC	135
Main out of work benefits	3,160

West Oxfordshire:

West Oxfordshire has a population of 104,779, lower than the other districts and a reflection of its rural nature. As with the rest of Oxfordshire, unemployment levels are low and 50.1% of the workforce is qualified to NVQ L4 or above.

12.7% of the workforce is employed in manufacturing, closely followed by 10.3% in retail.

There are low levels of deprivation across the District; however, the 'dispersed' nature of the district means that some residents are deprived in terms of access to housing and services.

³³

Population at Census	104,779
ESA	1,100
Claimant count combined (JSA + UC)	380
JSA	285
UC	95
Main out of work benefits	2,730

³² South Oxfordshire Employment Land Review September 2015, p. 29

³³ West Oxfordshire Local Plan 2031 Submission Draft including Proposed Modifications, Nov. 2016, p. 19

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Oxfordshire Growth Deal and City Deal Programme Reports

Purpose of report

- 1) To update the Growth Board on progress with the City and Growth Deal projects agreed with government

Recommendation

That the Growth Board note the report and appendix

Background- Operating Plan Update

- 2) The Operating Plan Progress Report (appendix 1) is compiled by OxLEP on behalf of the Growth Board and provides an update covering the outturn period to March 2017. The figures reported are generally a quarter in arrears due to reporting cycles. The reporting of outputs and outcomes is now aligned with government's official LOGASnet reporting requirements.
- 3) The projects are RAG status coded plus "Blue" to denote completed:



- i. Projects requiring action – none



- ii. Projects requiring monitoring – Listed below



- iii. Projects on track – noted



- iv. Project completed

Operating Programme Progress updates 2016/17 Outturn- Projects flagged as amber- requiring monitoring

- a) **Apprenticeship Programme – This has an amber rating** flagged because although Oxfordshire is doing better compared with SE region and National Programmes our 525 Apprentice target may not be achieved. We are negotiating with SFA to recalibrate the base year which was set nationally and reflected an "off trend" spike in uptake. External factors such as the change in University tuition fees in 2012 (£9k) may also have had an impact in increasing take up in that year setting an unrealistic base line assessment.
- b) **Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme** - The Amber Status reflects the ongoing work on the remaining work to close the current £4.4 million funding gap.
- c) **Access to Enterprise Zone - Featherbed Lane**: The current project plan is dependent on land purchase, hence amber status

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Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

RAG Status Key	Project is completed	Project is on track	Project has minor issues and/or delays	Project has significant issues and/or delays
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People

Funding stream	Strategic Status				Operations				
	Project title and lead officer	Outcome	Contribution to Growth Targets	Lead partner and role	Core Activity Outputs / Targets	2016-17 Targets Milestones	Achievements to March 2017	Comments	RAG status
CITY DEAL	Skills Programme 150 more employers engaged with traineeships SARAH CULLIMORE	Up-skill identified cohorts	Tackling pockets of unemployment	Oxfordshire Skills Board Economy and Skills team	Develop a network of apprenticeship ambassadors to promote at events etc. Negotiate Traineeships targets in employment and skills plan Include Traineeships info on OA website 150 unemployed individuals engaged with traineeships	N/A	There are 23 current ambassadors have who have between them supported 49 events since April 16 as well as being featured on local radio, Oxford TV and in local press. Traineeship target included in Westgate ESP. Traineeship info is on the OA website. In excess of 220 unemployed individuals are engaged with traineeships.	The SFA is not able to provide employers data and information therefore the an alternative target has been measured of unemployed individuals engaging with traineeships.	complete

Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

<p>CITY DEAL</p>	<p>Apprenticeship Programme</p> <p>525 apprenticeships for young people (16-23)</p> <p>SARAH CULLIMORE</p>	<p>Drive better employability skills in young people</p>	<p>Increase the number of apprenticeships</p>	<p>Economy and Skills team.</p> <p>Oxfordshire Skills Board</p>	<p>Delivery of skills element of the City Deal including: Supporting making sense of apprenticeships for employers.</p> <p>Delivering 'apprenticeship' events aimed at young people and parents.</p> <p>Engagement with secondary schools to increase awareness of apprenticeships.</p> <p>Co-ordinating National Apprenticeship week activity 3-7 March 2014</p> <p>Additional 525 apprenticeship starts aged 16-24</p>	<p>Additional 525 Apprenticeship starts aged 16-24 over the lifetime of the CD project (April 2014-March 2017)</p> <p>Delivery against the City deal action plan agreed with the SFA including:</p> <p>Continue to engage with secondary schools to increase awareness of Apprenticeships.</p> <p>Delivering Apprenticeship events aimed at young people, parents and employers.</p> <p>Continuation of an Apprenticeship Ambassador scheme.</p>	<p>3 making sense events have been delivered during 15/16 financial year.</p> <p>City Deal programme has now come to an end and all funding has been drawn down with all actions agreed delivered.</p> <p>OA has supported or run 64 school events since April 16 including careers events, talks in assemblies and workshops.</p> <p>The ambassador scheme will continue with a new cohort planned for May.</p>	<p>Latest figures available are up until the end of January 2017 and are rounded to the nearest 10. There were 1,560 16-24 year old Apprenticeship starts during the first 2 quarters of the 2016/17 academic year (August 2016 – January 2017), compared with 1,580 during the same period the previous year (a decrease of 1.2%). However, this compares favourably when compared with a decrease for the SE of 3.8% and a decrease in England of 3.1% during the same time period.</p> <p>The decrease is likely due to the fact that larger employers started paying the Apprenticeship levy in April and so some have intentionally delayed recruiting apprentices so that they can use utilise their levy.</p> <p>Amber rating is because although Oxfordshire is doing better compared with the SE and national figures, the 525 city deal target will not be achieved (data is time lagged and so we won't have data for the final 2 months of the financial year until August).</p>	<p>minor issues and/or delays</p>
<p>CITY DEAL</p>	<p>Apprenticeship Programme</p> <p>300 apprenticeship grants for employers (AGE) grants targeted at SME in the growth sector</p> <p>SARAH CULLIMORE</p>	<p>Drive better employability skills in young people</p>	<p>Increase the number of apprenticeships</p>	<p>Oxfordshire Skills Board</p> <p>Economy and Skills team</p>	<p>Delivery of City Deal skills action plan.</p> <p>300 AGE grants targeted at SME in the growth sector</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Eligibility rules for the AGE changed in January 2015. Info has been put onto the OA website.</p>	<p>670 AGE grants were awarded to Oxfordshire employers during 2014/15 academic year (Aug 2014 to July 2015)</p> <p>City Deal target has been met.</p>	<p>complete</p>

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CITY DEAL	<p>Apprenticeship Programme</p> <p>1850 more employers with a raised awareness of apprenticeships</p> <p>SARAH CULLIMORE</p>	Drive better employability skills in young people	Increase the number of apprenticeships	<p>Oxfordshire Skills Board</p> <p>Economy and Skills team</p>	<p>A range of activities aimed at promoting the benefits of apprenticeships to employers attending network events, follow up leads from website hits etc.</p> <p>1850 more employers with a raised awareness of apprenticeships</p>	<p>1,850 more employers with an increased awareness of apprenticeships over the lifetime of the CD project (April 2014-March 2017)</p> <p>Delivery of events aimed at employers.</p> <p>Attendance at employer networking events to promote apprenticeships.</p> <p>Follow up leads from employers.</p>	<p>A total of 107 networking and employer events have been attended to promote apprenticeships over the 3 years of the project, including the delivery of 8 'making sense of Apprenticeships' events.</p> <p>1,894 interactions with employers have been recorded since the project began.</p>	City Deal target has been met.	complete
GROWTH DEAL	<p>Oxford Centre for technology and innovation</p> <p>PHIL WADDUP</p>	Increased levels of Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) in line with Skills Strategy aspirations	'Innovative People' – higher level skills	City of Oxford College – Activate Learning	<p>Construction of new STEM centre</p> <p>Construction complete and operational by January 2017</p>	Open STEM Centre by 12/16.	<p>Project completed to time and Budget – STEM centre is now operational (from 01/09/16)</p> <p>There has been significant PR activity and site visits held with employers, students and other visitors to stimulate interest. Official Opening Ceremony held 13/1/17 was well received.</p>	Building Project Completed, occupied and operational	on track
GROWTH DEAL	<p>Advanced Engineering and technical skills centre</p> <p>MARK LAY</p>	Increased levels of Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) in line with Skills Strategy aspirations	'Innovative People' – higher level skills	Abingdon & Witney College	<p>Construction of new STEM centre</p> <p>Construction complete and operational by Jan 2018</p>	<p>Demolition of existing building October 2016</p> <p>Appointment of main contractors January 2017</p> <p>Building work started February 2017</p>	<p>Existing building demolished</p> <p>Building Contractor (Beard Construction) appointed January 2017</p> <p>Beard Construction started work onsite w/c 13/2/17</p> <p>Building foundations and steel frame are now complete end March 2017</p>	The project is still on track.	on track
GROWTH DEAL 2	<p>Activate Care Suite</p> <p>PHIL WADDUP</p>	Increased ability to meet health and social care training and skills demand	Innovative People' – Health and Care related skills delivery	City of Oxford College – Activate Learning	<p>Construction of new Care Centre</p> <p>Construction complete and operational by January 2017</p>	Open Activate Care suite by 09/16	<p>Project completed to time and Budget – Care Suite is now operational (from 01/09/16). Official Opening Ceremony held 02/12/16 was well received.</p>	Building Project Completed, occupied and operational	on track

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Place

Funding stream (& SEP theme)	Strategic Status				Operations				
	Project and lead officer	Outcome	Contribution to Growth Targets	Lead partner and role	Core Activity Outputs / Targets	2016-17 Targets Milestones	Achievements to March 2017	Comments	RAG status
CITY DEAL	SHMA completed GROWTH BOARD PROGRAMME MANAGER	A county wide Strategic Housing Market assessment is completed and approved by the district planning authorities	Commit to deliver the necessary sites to meet the housing needs identified in the SHMA	Growth Board	Development and approval of a county wide SHMA according to Government guidance Document completed by April 2014	Complete SHMA Strategic Work Programme by Dec 2016	SHMA has been completed	The figures for housing need generated by the SHMA underpin the Local Plans that are being taken forward, either as new plans or reviews in all 5 district councils. All councils agree that oxford cannot accommodate all its unmet need so in addition there has been a Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme that has examined an unmet need figure for Oxford, agreed for the purpose of the Programme and decided how to apportion the figure amongst the other districts. This Programme is now complete and a proposed apportionment has been agreed by 5 of the 6 councils. These apportionments will now be taken forward for further examination in Local Plans	complete

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CITY DEAL	<p>Accelerate the delivery of 7500 homes across the county</p> <p>GROWTH BOARD PROGRAMME MANAGER</p>	7500 homes agreed in the existing Local plans have delivery accelerated tbc by 2018	Commit to deliver the housing necessary to underpin the SEP	Growth Board	<p>Accelerate the delivery of agreed housing sites across the county</p> <p>7500 additional homes by 2018</p>	Accelerated housing delivery according to schedule	The Growth Board has committed to reviewing all agreed sites and profile delivery in the light of the final agreed City Deal. In addition officers in districts will review any other sites that have come forward to build a revised profile.	<p>No change since last reported.</p> <p>Refreshed projections show 1453 above profile</p> <p>Partners have not been able to progress the refresh of the trajectory due to work pressures. It is hoped that this can be completed for reporting later this year</p>	on track
CITY DEAL	<p>Land holding uploaded onto e-pims</p> <p>GROWTH BOARD PROGRAMME MANAGER</p>	All land holding in council ownership declared	Commit to deliver the necessary sites to meet the housing needs identified in the SHMA	Growth Board	<p>Working with the Government Property Unit and to list their asset on e-PIMS</p> <p>All public held land uploaded onto database</p>	N/A	Completed	Completed	complete
CITY DEAL	<p>Sharing expertise and accumulated experience to support project/programme delivery across the county in a cost-effective and lean way.</p> <p>GROWTH BOARD PROGRAMME MANAGER</p>	Simplified and robust county wide planning procedures that are easier for users to understand	Develop a simplified planning package	Growth Board	More effective joint working	N/A	Completed	Completed- The growth board EOG discussed this in December 2014 and formed a view that the development of the Post SHMA Strategic Work Programme with a project team and Board was a good example of how we were developing this culture of joint working in Oxfordshire. It is not intended to any further work on this project	complete

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GROWTH DEAL	<p>Flood Risk management upstream (Northway and Marston Flood Alleviation Scheme)</p> <p>HELEN VAUGHAN-EVANS</p>	<p>To reduce the risk and impact caused by excessive flooding for 108 households, 2 commercial premises and transport connections in Northway and Marston, North East Oxford.</p>		<p>Oxford City Council</p>	<p>Activities: Re-profile Northway Community Field and install embankments to create a dual purpose sport/recreation area and temporary flood storage area.</p> <p>Re-profile an area on Court Place Farm Recreation Ground adjacent to Court Place Farm Nature Reserve to create a new wetland habitat.</p> <p>Re-profile an area on Court Place Farm Recreation Ground parallel to Peasmoor Brook to create a new nature park.</p> <p>Both areas at Court Place Farm Recreation Ground will be used to store flash flood water during torrential rainfall.</p> <p>Construct new flow control structures to control water into and out of the two areas created. Including localised road and pavement level changes to direct flows away from public highways into the storage area.</p> <p>Targets 0.3 ha of new habitat created by June 2017</p> <p>Flood protection to 110 properties by June 2017</p>	<p>Detailed design completed by end of July 2016.</p> <p>Planning permission granted by end of September 2016.</p> <p>Principle Contractor appointed.</p> <p>Construction phase initiated by end of October 2016.</p> <p>Phase 1 construction substantially completed.</p>	<p>Planning approval achieved for Phase 1 and Phase 2.</p> <p>Construction Principal Contractor appointed- Oxford Direct Services.</p> <p>All consents and permissions secured.</p> <p>Construction commenced 31st October 2016.</p> <p>Earthworks phase of construction started on 1st February.</p> <p>Earthworks phase at 1 of 3 sites complete at 31st March.</p>	<p>Construction phase progressing well and on track to be complete by end of June.</p> <p>Movement from earthworks phase onto landscaping phase in April/May 2017.</p>	on track
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Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

GROWTH DEAL	<p>Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme</p> <p>JON MANSBRIDGE</p>	<p>1) Reduce flood damages to at least 1000 homes and businesses currently at risk in Oxford</p> <p>2) Reduce flood risks to infrastructure and utilities in Oxford</p> <p>3) Safeguard Oxford's reputation as a thriving centre of commerce that is open for business</p> <p>4) Create and maintain new recreational amenities, wildlife habitat and naturalised watercourses accessible from the centre of Oxford.</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Responsible for managing the appraisal and construction of the scheme ensuring it has passed all the necessary assurance and approval milestones.</p>	<p>Develop the Outline Business Case for approval by EA, Defra and HM Treasury</p> <p>Detailed appraisal work including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation - Short-listing options - Consultation on short-list completed Jan 2016 - Survey and Site investigation work – September 2015 - Flood modelling and assessment of 'do nothing' and 'do minimum scenarios' - Economic appraisal of preferred option - Funding negotiations with partners <p>Further refine the business case for approval by EA, Defra and HM Treasury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outline Business Case signed off by Sept 17 - Full Business Case signed off by Oct 18 - Financing plan in place to outline how whole life costs of the project will be funded - Legal agreements in place by August 2017 - Construction Started Sep 2018 - Construction finished Sep 2022 <p>Flood risk areas reviewed and Flood Map amended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised flood map published 2023 	<p>Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme route announced June 2016</p> <p>Award Detailed Design Tender October 2016</p> <p>Outline business case submission in February 2017.</p> <p>Pre-application Planning submission May 2017</p> <p>Formal CPO Preparation submission March 2018</p> <p>Planning Application submission February 2018</p>	<p>EA Financial scheme of delegation gained.</p> <p>HMT approved the Strategic Outline Case in September 2015.</p> <p>CH2m were appointed in October 2016 for Detailed design stage alongside outline business case approval</p> <p>Further environmental surveys have been completed over the summer. Archaeology at the Old Abingdon road is currently under progress.</p> <p>Land owner and further public consultations regarding the scheme detail design is ongoing.</p> <p>Work by OxLEP, Oxfordshire County and the EA on closing the funding gap currently at £4.4m has been progressing well.</p> <p>The project so far has supported approximately 17 FTE roles within the EA</p> <p>Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme route announced June 2016</p> <p>Work completed so far has been funded partly by Grant In Aid from central government and contributions from Oxfordshire County Council, Oxford City Council and Thames Regional Flood and coastal Committee.</p> <p>The Scheme submitted our Outline Business Case (OBC) in February 2017.</p>	<p>The Amber Status reflects the ongoing work on the remaining high likelihood contributions to close the current 4.4 million funding gap.</p>	<p>minor issues and/or delays</p>
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Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

<p>GROWTH DEAL</p>	<p>Northern Gateway TBC</p>	<p>The project aims to establish an innovation district building on close links to the universities and businesses in the city. It will become a vibrant and successful mixed use area.</p>	<p>Contribute to the homes and jobs targets for Oxfordshire</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>Latest Figures supplied 02/17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90,000 sqm employment land - 500 new homes - 2,500 sqm local retail space - A hotel - Highway improvements - Cycle ways - Public open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and masterplan work By Mar 17 - Legal agreement work 	<p>Pre-Application meeting masterplan summary submitted Feb 17</p>		<p>on track</p>
<p>GROWTH DEAL</p>	<p>Oxpens FIONA PIERCY</p>	<p>Regeneration of the Oxpens area of the East end of Oxford to deliver a new sustainable community that supports the economy of Oxford</p>	<p>Contribute to the homes and jobs targets for Oxfordshire</p>	<p>Oxford City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investor - Master Planner - Development provider - Planning Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 900 houses - 500 student houses - 1,265 jobs - 21,380 square mtrs commercial / employment floorspace - 15 Apprenticeships - A hotel - Local facilities - Public open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create Joint Venture - Refresh the masterplan - Market for development partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British Rail Board land purchased - Joint Venture Created - Masterplan refreshed - Market for development partner started 		<p>v</p>

Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

Enterprise

Funding stream	Strategic Status				Operations				
	Project title and lead officer	Outcome	Contribution to Growth Targets	Lead partner and role	Core Activity Outputs / Targets	2016-17 Targets Milestones	Achievements to March 2017	Comments	RAG status
CITY DEAL	Innovation Support for Business (ISfB) Simpler business support Investing in innovative businesses SARAH LONGMAN	Implement an Innovation Support Program which will strengthen the innovation network and provide direct support to innovation based growth		LEP ISfB project team	Simpler business support LEP/OBS website Network Navigators: 9 part time people expert in a particular part of the innovation community, linking up together to welcome and guide/refer anyone seeking any form of business support Investing in innovative business Innovation investment vouchers Funding (proof of concept, growth, social enterprise) Business activation support	Targets remaining 214 jobs created by January 2017 22 jobs safeguarded by January 2017 Targets which have already been achieved ahead of schedule £4,016,082 private sector match by April 2016 150 businesses assisted by Jan 2017 962 businesses engaged by Jan 2017	As at the end of December 2016 234.5 jobs created against an overall target of 214 8 jobs safeguarded compared to an overall target of 22 £9,770,079 private sector match compared to the overall target of £4,016,082 297 businesses assisted compared to the overall target of 150 6881 businesses engaged compared to the overall target of 962	The ISfB programme closed at the end of June 2015 with final claim completed in July 2016 and Accountants report completed in August 2016. The programme has been highly successful and has exceeded most targets.	complete

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CITY DEAL	<p>The UKAEA Culham</p> <p>CATHERINE PRIDHAM</p>	<p>Advanced Manufacturing Hub: focused on remote handling technologies</p>	<p>Invest in an Advanced Manufacturing Hub in remote applications in challenging environments including innovation and the incubation of science and technological developments in that field</p>	<p>UKAEA</p>	<p>Start on site March 2015, completion scheduled for Jan 2016</p>	<p>Construction start 3/15</p> <p>Construction completion 1/16</p> <p>Official opening 5/16</p> <p>Building usage 60 staff (>75% occupation)</p> <p>Develop concepts for Phase 2 building to provide enhanced facility for external user communities</p>	<p>Work commenced on site March 2015.</p> <p>Work completed on site 29th January 2016.</p> <p>2817 sqm commercial floorspace has been constructed</p> <p>40-50 businesses have been engaged</p> <p>The facility was opened by Jo Johnson MP, Minister of State for Universities and Science on 23rd May 2016.</p>	<p>complete</p>
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CITY DEAL	<p>The Harwell Innovation HUB</p> <p>TIM BESTWICK</p>	Hub: focused on open innovation	Invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small businesses.	STFC	<p>Start on site November 2016, practical completion October 2017</p> <p>Project programme dates revised and agreed following agreement with BIS.</p>	<p>Road and car park constructed and completed on site in April 2016.</p> <p>First stage tender for the building completed and contractor selected.</p> <p>Exploratory groundworks undertaken in June and July 2016.</p> <p>Planning consent for revised elevations granted in July 2016.</p> <p>Planning applications to revise the detail of the restaurant and gym building and for discharge of pre-commencement conditions submitted in August 2016.</p> <p>Target for mobilising and enabling works to commence on site in September 2016 followed by main contract works.</p> <p>Building contract to be let in September/October 2016.</p> <p>Target for Practical Completion in October 2017.</p>	<p>Planning permission received</p> <p>Detailed design began in January 2016</p> <p>Road related infrastructure spending has already started.</p> <p>Work on site has started with the main building contractor.</p> <p>Construction was mobilized in December 2016.</p> <p>Site enabling and infrastructure works are completed.</p> <p>Steelwork is up.</p> <p>On track for practical completion in October 2017</p>	The city deal required building to commence in Dec 2014. However master planning led to re-profiling. A revised program and timetable has been agreed with BIS	on track
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CITY DEAL	<p>The Oxford Bio-Escalator</p> <p>PHIL CLARE</p>	<p>Hub focused on the life sciences sector;</p>	<p>Invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small businesses:</p>	<p>University of Oxford</p>	<p>The vision for the Oxford BioEscalator is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To pioneer a new model for bioscience business growth that will reduce the risk associated with early stage firms, stimulate new funding and management mechanisms, and create resilient, sustainable companies. - To realise the potential of the world class clinical and research expertise and assets in Oxford and the surrounding region, developing a leading international centre for the commercial exploitation of bioscience and medical research and innovation <p>Project programme dates revised and agreed</p>	<p>Complete redesign to accommodate prospective corporate partner by Oct 2016.</p> <p>Agree terms with corporate partner by Dec 2016.</p> <p>Continued building works.</p>	<p>Redesign has been completed and approval granted for construction to restart on the redesigned building. Building work has restarted on site and above ground construction has begun, with the arrival of the first crane. A deal has been signed with Novo Nordisk who will occupy the top two floors of the building, bringing the possibility of collaboration with large Pharma to the options for BioEscalator companies. Construction is due to complete in mid-2018. Building work is out of the ground and on target for completion date.</p>	on track
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CITY DEAL	<p>The Begbroke Innovation Accelerator</p> <p>PHIL CLARE</p>	Hub focused on advanced engineering sectors	Invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small businesses:	University of Oxford	<p>The Oxford University Begbroke Science Park (BSP) has pioneered the successful integration of academic and business communities to foster knowledge and technology transfer, economic growth, and academic advancement. The Accelerator project builds on this in the advanced engineering sectors of automotive, nuclear materials, advanced materials, robotics, nano-medicine, pharmaceuticals, motorsport and supercomputing. Through the co-location of business and technology it will enhance the successful transition of ideas across the valley of death into the market place and give support for companies with training, networking and mentoring activities.</p> <p>Project programme dates revised and agreed</p>	<p>Work Complete in July 2016.</p> <p>Building handed over Aug 2016.</p> <p>Building substantially occupied Oct 2016.</p> <p>Formal opening by Mar 2017.</p>	<p>The first phase of the Begbroke Innovation Accelerator project is now complete and takes the form of an extension to the existing Centre for Innovation and Enterprise (CIE). The CIE is now more than double its original size. The 2200m2 extension brings the building up to a total of 4000m2.</p> <p>The building is now handed over and the majority of spaces are already let and occupied, with discussions well advanced over the remaining spaces.</p> <p>Formal opening took place on 17th March 2017</p>	on track
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Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

GROWTH DEAL	Growth Hub HEATHER MARTIN	Build on and continue to raise awareness and strengthen the range of support available from Oxfordshire Business Support (Oxfordshire's Growth Hub)	Support job creation	LEP OBS project team	<p>To simplify, raise awareness and encourage greater engagement and interaction of the business support landscape via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OBS website portal - Telephone and email triage service - Network Navigators: Part time experts who are well connected within specific sectors and tasked with welcoming, networking, creating links and referrals to individuals and organisations looking to locate business support within Oxfordshire <p>Events and Workshops on business related topics.</p> <p>Businesses signposted / referred to national programmes - 200 by Mar 2016</p> <p>Businesses engaged – 2700 by Mar 2016</p> <p>ERDF Targets Start Up 51 Growth 129 (above figures only represents number of businesses receiving a minimum of 12 hours of support – other subsets apply)</p>	<p>BIS Targets Mar 2017</p> <p>Businesses engaged 2700</p> <p>Greater engagement with businesses via Network Navigators and OBS Project Team</p> <p>Launch of ERDF Start Up and Growth Project.</p>	<p>As at the end of Mar 2017</p> <p>Number of businesses engaged 12,981 versus programme target 2700 (via our website, social media, events, helpline and Network Navigators)</p> <p>Number of enquiries triaged and dealt with directly through the Growth Hub was 370 Network Navigators dealt with 441 directly and referred 262 businesses or individuals to other partner organisations.</p> <p>As at the end of Mar 2017:</p> <p>£2m of ERDF funding has now been secured for SME Competitiveness Start Up and Growth. Collaboration agreement and contracts have been signed a launch event has been planned for the 29th June and a 3 month program of workshops is listed on our website.</p> <p>We have successfully recruited 2 workshop delivery partners (First Ascent and Enterprise Nation) to help design and deliver the interactive workshops.</p> <p>Successfully completed and submitted £5.2m ERDF Innovation Support for Business bid to DCLG.</p>	<p>Full Grant Application process is now designed and awaiting final clearance from DCLG ready for launch at the OBS Elevate Start Up and Growth event planned for 29th June 2017 at Sheldonian Theatre – Oxford. The Grants are being operated as a “competitive grant competition” to ensure we receive high quality applications and are able to offer grants across the life of the program.</p> <p>Network Navigators have already successfully completed 41 Intensive IDB type interactions with businesses without a full launch of the program</p> <p>The first 3 months program of workshops have been listed on website, promoted via Network Navigators and social media and are almost already at capacity. We have also successfully obtained 2 generous sponsors for the event launch. (Grant Thornton and Marks & Clerk)</p> <p>Awaiting formal appraisal feedback, informal feedback is positive, contract potential start date June 2017. Program is currently being put together by external resource to ensure that it can be launched once confirmation received from DCLG.</p>	on track
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Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

<p>GROWTH DEAL</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Super conductivity</p> <p>COLIN JOHNSTON</p>	<p>Support the cluster of applied superconductivity industry in Oxfordshire with S&T support and new longer term developments in new materials and deeper understanding of how superconductors behave in real environments</p>	<p>Invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small businesses:</p>	<p>University of Oxford</p>	<p>Establish an Industrial advisory board (IAB). Refurbish and equip a materials discovery laboratory and a materials testing laboratory for superconductors Develop a core research portfolio Establish industrial open access to facilities.</p> <p>23 jobs by March 2021</p>	<p>Complete refurbishment of Physics testing laboratory – 1/12/16 Achieved 10/10/16</p> <p>Install and commission remaining capital equipment (PLD and PPMS) – 31/1/17 Commissioned and operational 01/02/17</p> <p>Complete recruitment to remaining posts – 1/12/16 Final PDRA will start in Physics 01/02/17</p> <p>Seek to establish new funded research project in applied superconductivity – 1/10/17. Joint proposal with Cambridge submitted 01/02/17</p>	<p>Industrial advisory board has been established and has met 5 times. 1st scientific meeting held with ca. 40 attendees</p> <p>Staff: Currently 4 postdoctoral researchers directly employed. Three technical support staff and 0.5 administrative staff. One Industrial CASE graduate student and 3 other graduate students. One former graduate has gone into one of the partner industries as a full time employee</p> <p>Refurbishment: Materials lab refurbishment completed; Physics testing lab refurbishment Completed February 2017; Physics SC device lab refurbishment completed March 2016.</p> <p>Lab opening: CfAS was officially opened by Nigel Tipple CEO of OxLEP on 27/02/17</p> <p>Equipment: PLD delivered, installed and commissioned. PPMS delivered, installed and commissioned. MFM delivered, installed and commissioned Testing lab power supplies and probes delivered, installed and commissioned</p> <p>Additional funding for instruments has been secured from the Oxford University John Fell Fund. An industrial CASE D. Phil. Studentship has been funded by a member of the IAB with student in place from October 2015.</p> <p>Total number of research students now in CfAS is seven, including Part II students.</p> <p>4 postdoctoral researcher work in CfAS.</p> <p>CfAS is supported by 6 academic staff and 8 technical and administrative staff.</p>	<p>Newton Fellow will join CfAS for 2017/18</p> <p>EPSRC research proposal submitted on magnet technology for health applications – awaiting award.</p>	<p>on track</p>
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Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

Connectivity

Funding stream	Strategic Status				Operations				
	Project and lead officer	Outcome	Contribution to Growth Targets	Lead partner and role	Core Activity Outputs / Targets	2016-17 Targets Milestones	Achievements to March 2017	Comments	RAG status
CITY DEAL	<p>Access to enterprise zone</p> <p>Hugo Terry</p>	<p>Improve access to enterprise zone to make site more attractive to potential investors</p>	<p>Will lead to improvement in jobs in the knowledge economy by making the site more attractive to investors</p>	<p>Oxfordshire County Council</p>	<p>Harwell Link Road: Provide new link road</p> <p>Hagbourne Hill: works to increase capacity</p> <p>Featherbed Lane: Compulsory Purchase documentation in preparation. Early works undertaken on available land and were completed March 2015.</p> <p>Harwell Campus: Land has been gifted by the affected landowner in acknowledgment of the infrastructure improvement they will receive. The revised signal junction design should avoid delay from local plan outcome and additional land purchase.</p>	<p>Harwell Link Road: Complete construction March 2017.</p> <p>Hagbourne Hill: Construction Complete: 23/8/2016</p> <p>Featherbed Lane: To complete detailed design, purchase all necessary land.</p> <p>Harwell Campus: Secure confirmation from Local Plan. Now redundant, as design has changed.</p>	<p>Harwell Link Road: Started construction</p> <p>Hagbourne Hill: Not applicable.</p> <p>Featherbed Lane: Design substantially completed with OCC cost review in progress. Land negotiations still in progress therefore preparing for CPO.</p> <p>Harwell Campus: Redesigning junction to avoid land requirements.</p>	<p>Harwell Link Rd: none.</p> <p>Hagbourne Hill: none.</p> <p>Featherbed Lane: Current programme for delivery dependent on land purchase, hence amber status.</p> <p>Harwell Campus: This project now has a green status because it has overcome land issues by redesigning the junction to become a signalized junction. This is still subject to modelling.</p>	<p>minor issues and/or delays</p>

Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

CITY DEAL	Improvements to Northern Gateway Hugo Terry	To relieve congestion and deliver growth to a key growth area	Will lead to improvement in jobs in the knowledge economy by making the site more attractive to investors	Oxfordshire County Council	Cotteslowe and Wolvercote: Increasing capacity at roundabouts on A40. Loop Fm Link Rd: New route connecting A40 and A44 to reduce congestion in Oxford.	Cotteslowe and Wolvercote: Construction Complete: 14 November 2016 Loop Fm Link Rd: Complete Feasibility and Preliminary Design.	Cotteslowe and Wolvercote: Works complete. Loop Fm Link Rd: Preliminary design is complete.	Cotteslowe and Wolvercote: Project spend was under budget. Loop Fm Link Rd: Ongoing coordination with A40 Bus Lane project.	on track
CITY DEAL	Hinksey Hill- Science transit Hugo Terry	First stage of improvements to transport links across the knowledge spine	Will lead to improvement in jobs in the knowledge economy by making the site more attractive to investors	Oxfordshire County Council	Phase 1 complete and working well Phase 2 Hinksey Hill: Detailed feasibility underway and currently on target to meeting May deadline. Design to commence Mar16. Construction completion Winter 2018.	Phase 2, Hinksey Hill: Complete Feasibility and Preliminary design. Detailed Design Complete: 13/6/2017 Start Construction: 8/1/2018 Complete construction: 15/4/19	Phase 1 (Kennington roundabout): Works Complete. Phase 2, Hinksey Hill: Project review undertaken prior to commencement design to ensure scheme delivers desired outcome.	Phase 1 (Kennington roundabout): Achieved. Phase 2 (Hinksey Hill) Slight delay to commencement of prelim design due to incorporation of Abingdon Road Corridor Study to deliver integrated solution.	on track

Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

<p>GROWTH DEAL</p>	<p>Headington Phase 1 Hugo Terry</p>	<p>Access to Headington is a package of schemes to improve access to major employment, health and education sites in the Headington area.</p>	<p>Needed to support new housing and jobs in Headington, and beyond, without attracting more traffic to the area.</p>	<p>Oxfordshire County Council</p>	<p>The project area includes the B4495 from Cherwell Drive/Marsh Lane to Horspath Driftway and the Eastern Bypass, as well as Old Road.</p> <p>Proposed changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junction improvements • New cycle lanes and crossings • New pedestrian crossings • Changes to on-street parking • New bus lanes • Localised road widening <p>The implementation of changes is planned for summer 2016 to spring 2018.</p>	<p>Complete Detailed design and commence construction.</p> <p>Construction Start: 17 October 2016</p> <p>Construction complete: 30 September 2018</p>	<p>Works have completed for first phase on schedule.</p>	<p>Second phase of works started in May 2017.</p>	<p>on track</p>
<p>GROWTH DEAL</p>	<p>Science Vale cycle Route Hugo Terry</p>	<p>Improved cycle connectivity and facilities between the main residential and employment and Service areas.</p>	<p>Supports EZ growth and new housing in the Didcot/Science Vale area.</p>	<p>Oxfordshire County Council</p>	<p>Design and Implementation of new and significantly improved cycle tracks/paths</p> <p>First route (6a) due to start construction October 2017.</p>	<p>First cycle routes to commence detailed design, with construction for the first route also due to start.</p> <p>Business Case G2 to be approved: July 2017.</p> <p>Construction of all routes complete: 31/3/2019</p>	<p>Procurement of Preliminary Design consultant was completed and consultant has been appointed.</p> <p>The first of the preliminary design routes have been completed.</p>	<p>This project is amber due to delays in the procurement and appointment of the detailed design consultant which may have a knock on impact to construction dates. The programme for delivery of route 6a in October has no further time risk.</p> <p>Route prioritisation will seek to reduce the delay to starting construction.</p>	<p>minor issues and/or delays</p>

Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

GROWTH DEAL	Oxford Science Transit Phase 2 Hugo Terry	Capacity improvements with the focus on improved and more reliable journey times for express bus services through the junction.	Key element of the Science Transit programme.	Oxfordshire County Council	Feasibility and preliminary design to firm up scheme scope, design and costs, planning application (if required), detailed design then construction/ implementation Feasibility designs and cost estimate finalised and public consultation starts (Dec 16) Prelim design (Feb-Apr 17) Detailed design (Jul 17-May 18) Submit full Business Case and Approval Application to DfT (Dec 17) Construction (Sep 18 - Sept 20)	Complete Feasibility design, and commence Preliminary Design. Stakeholder workshops: August 2016 Preliminary Design start: February 2017 Detailed Design Start: July 2017 Construction Start: September 2018 Construction Complete: September 2020	Public consultation complete and Preliminary Design commenced. Discussions with DfT have progressed regarding business case, and consultants have been procured to prepare the Cases. Funding has been agreed to be provided by the DfT to support design development.	Funding was approved to commence Preliminary Design by Aecom.	on track
GROWTH DEAL	Didcot Station Car Park Clare Kingswood	Enabling the development potential of Harwell, Milton Park and Didcot to be realised through enhanced transport connectivity and capacity with circa 900 jobs accommodated;		Great Western Railway (GWR)	Delivery of a new Multi Storey Car Park at Didcot Parkway Station, including improved links between the Foxhall Road site and the station entrance MSCP open by March 2018.	Installation of Network Rail mast Temporary car park installation Installation of covered footbridge Start on site of main car park Start on site: March 2017 Project completion: March 2018	Completion of the installation of the Network Rail communications mast (enabling the development). Conditional Landlord's Consent received from Network Rail. Temporary car park to begin construction in April.	GWR was aiming for an accelerated completion date, however issues beyond the control of GWR (ensuring that a booster radio mast is in place to ensure no impact on railway signaling) means that the completion date is later than previously reported to the Board. The project completion date is still in accordance with the completion date in the original Expression of Interest to the Strategic Economic Plan.	on track

Oxfordshire Growth Board Programme Report March 2017

GROWTH DEAL	Queen Street Hugo Terry	Improvements to Oxford City Centre public transport including the possible closure of Queen Street	Supporting new jobs in Oxford City Centre	Oxfordshire County Council	Delivery of a programme of changes to improve bus flows and add bus stop capacity to cater for growth in passenger numbers including those arising from the Westgate development.	Complete installation of bus infrastructure before October 2017	Cabinet decided to progress with closure of Queen Street to buses. A revised works programme has been established to ensure necessary bus infrastructure is implemented	on track
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Oxfordshire Local Plans: Progress Report

Purpose of report

To update the Growth Board with progress towards Local Plans adoption across the county

Recommendation

That the Growth Board note the report

Background- Progress to date

Cherwell

The council are undertaking a Partial Review of the adopted Cherwell Local Plan 2031, Part 1 to incorporate the Growth Board's apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing needs to Cherwell. The timeline for completion is:

- Consulted on Issues January to March 2016
- Consulted on options Nov 2016-Jan 2017
- Consulting on Proposed Submission document 17 July – 29 August 2017
- Examination Dec 2017 onwards
- Adoption June 2018 (est.)

Oxford City

Oxford are preparing a Local Plan to 2036. The timeline for completion is;

- Consultation on Preferred Options 30 June - 25 August 2017
- Consultation on Proposed Submission document June- July 2018
- Submission December 2018
- Examination Spring 2019
- Adoption mid/late 2019

South Oxfordshire

South Oxfordshire are preparing a Local Plan to 2033 to provide for the district's own housing needs plus an element of Oxford's unmet needs. The timeline for completion is;

- Consultation on Proposed Submission document Sept -Oct 2017
- Submission Dec 2017
- Examination March-April 2018
- Adoption August 2018

Vale of White Horse:

Vale of White Horse are preparing a Local Plan to 2031, Part 2. This will incorporate the Growth Board's apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing needs to the Vale (plus further sites for the district's own needs). The timeline for completion is;

- Consultation on Proposed Submission document Oct-Nov 2017

Growth Board 26th July 2017
Agenda item 9(ii) Local Plan Update
Contact: Linda currie Strategy Manager; OCC
E- mail linda.currie@oxfordshire.gov.uk

- Examination July 2018
- Adoption Dec 2018

West Oxfordshire

West Oxfordshire are preparing a Local Plan 2031 to provide for the district's own housing needs and the Growth Board's apportionment of Oxford's unmet housing need. The timeline for completion is;

- Examination part two July 2017
- Adoption late 2017

The processes detailed above are demonstrated on a timeline attached as an appendix to this report

PLAN MAKING ACTIVITY	2017												2018												2019															
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC				
OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL																																								
Minerals and Waste Strategy: revised LDS																																								
Minerals and Waste Strategy: Part 1			MM			A																																		
Minerals and Waste Strategy: Part 2 (sites)	I&O							PO								PS																								
Local Transport Plan 4 Update																																								
CHERWELL																																								
Partial review of local plan part 1	O							PS				E																												
Local Plan Part 2 Development Management & Sites										PO			PS		S	E																								
CIL Charging Schedule	DCS																																							
Developer Contributions SPD	C							C	A																															
Bicester Garden Town SPD																																								
Banbury Canalside Development Area SPD																																								
Bolton Road Development Area SPD																																								
Cherwell Design Guide SPD																																								
Sustainable Buildings in Cherwell																																								
OXFORD CITY																																								
Local Plan review to 2036																																								
CIL Review																																								
SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE																																								
Local plan review																																								
CIL																																								
S106 SPD																																								
VALE																																								
Local Plan part 1																																								
CIL																																								
Developer contributions SPD																																								
Local Plan Part 2 incl. early review for Oxford's unmet need, Didcot Garden Town policies, small sites and development management policies																																								
WEST OXFORDSHIRE																																								
Local plan part 1																																								
CIL																																								
Eynsham Garden Village AAP																																								

- I Issues
- I&O Issues & options consultation
- PO Preferred options consultation
- PS Pre-submission consultation
- E Examination
- A Adoption
- PDCS Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule
- DCS Draft Charging Schedule

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Oxfordshire Growth Board: Updates on progress with the Oxford to Cambridge (O2C) Corridor workstreams with the National Infrastructure Commission and development of a housing and growth deal for Oxfordshire.

Report Purpose

- 1) This report is to update the Board with progress on a number of workstreams that the councils are currently working on with the National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) on the Oxford to Cambridge corridor (O2C)
- 2) This report also updates the board on early discussions with Government officials on a housing and growth deal for Oxfordshire

Recommendation

That the Growth Board:

- I. Notes the progress with the NIC workstreams.
- II. Notes the progress on the development of an Oxfordshire housing and growth deal proposition to government.

Background – National Infrastructure Commission investigation into the Oxford to Cambridge Corridor

- 3) The Oxfordshire Growth Board constituent councils, the LEP and the University have been supporting a number of workstreams feeding into the NIC's corridor work and the preparation of their next report due in the autumn. Since the Growth Board last met two key areas of NIC led work have been fed into: an investigation of the importance of the transport connectivity of the first/last mile transport in Oxford and the development of an agreed pan-corridor approach to strategic planning. In addition Lord Adonis and NIC commissioners met with Oxfordshire Council Leaders, the University and the LEP last week.

Progress to Date

First/last mile transport in Oxford

- 4) Submissions to the NIC in late 2016 promoted the importance of the first and last mile connections in the effective operation of the transport system in Oxford. The NIC recognised the importance of the first/last mile issue and invited Oxford, Cambridge, Milton Keynes and Northampton to present further evidence to them of the potential transformative impact that first/last mile projects could have in those cities. In April the City and the County Council Leaders, along with the LEP and the University were asked to present their long-term transport vision for Oxford (as one of the key cities on the O2C corridor). On 18 April the City, County, University and the LEP jointly presented the vision for Oxford to the NIC Commissioners, along with details of key transport infrastructure projects that support the delivery of growth

commitments now and in future. The feedback from the NIC has been positive and the group have now been invited to work up the various first/last mile projects identified, with support from consultants now engaged by the NIC. The timescale for this work is to ensure it can feed into the NIC next stage report to the Treasury this September.

Strategic Planning across the O2C Corridor

- 5) The NIC consulted councils in the O2C corridor on options for new pan-corridor strategic planning and associated governance models. Twenty seven Council Leaders from all counties, tiers and parts of the corridor, along with all of the LEPs agreed to work together to develop this approach. Cross corridor Chief Executives and LEPs, supported by an officer working group met a number of times to prepare the response. After a number of iterations, agreement was reached by Leaders on a model based upon the development of an overarching high-level strategic planning framework for the corridor, with three main strategic planning areas (Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire and the centre area) and supported by a cross-corridor strategic transport and infrastructure board. Work is about to start on developing the governance to oversee the implementation of that model.
- 6) For Oxfordshire the growth board remains central to the governance and strategic planning approach put forward, with the emerging work on developing an Oxfordshire Joint Strategic plan being at the heart of a western node to the O2C corridor.

Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal

- 7) Oxfordshire Councils have been asked by DCLG/BIES and BIS officials to develop a housing growth deal proposition to support the delivery of the existing homes and jobs growth commitments across the county. Work has started on developing a joint proposition for Oxfordshire to identify the infrastructure and other support that would be needed to deliver or accelerate delivery of the existing growth commitments (100,000 homes and 86,000 jobs to 2031). This work is being undertaken jointly by officers from all six councils.

Growth Board 26th July 2017
Agenda item 10 Growth Board Forward Programme
Contact: Paul Staines; Growth Board Programme Manager
E- mail P.staines@Oxford.gov.uk

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Oxfordshire Growth Board Forward Programme

1st July to 30th September 2017

Executive Work Programme and Notices required by the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012

There is a legal requirement for local authorities to publish a notice setting out the key decisions that will be taken by the appropriate decision maker at least 28 clear days before such decisions are to be taken. This Work Programme sets out the executive decisions (including key decisions) which are intended to be taken by the Oxfordshire Growth Board. Whilst this document provides details of known decisions for the following month, where details of decisions to be made after this period are known, they are provided for information.

Agenda Item 13

The plan also sets out where, if at all, it is anticipated that part of a meeting will be held in private. This is where confidential or exempt information (as defined in the constitution of the lead authority) is likely to be made known. Notice is hereby given that it may be necessary for part of a meeting to be held in private because it becomes apparent at the meeting that confidential or exempt information will otherwise be made known. Should this become apparent at the meeting the relevant part of the meeting will only be held in private upon the passing of a resolution which (where exempt information will be made known) describes the description of exempt information pursuant to Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

The Programme will be updated and rolled forward on a quarterly basis. As this takes place, the programme will be adjusted and further decisions will be added or anticipated ones may be rescheduled or removed. A likely date of decision is shown, but it is possible that a decision may be rescheduled to a later month.

For further information on the Growth Board Work Programme, please contact:

Paul Staines
 Growth Board Programme Manager
 Based at Oxford City Council, Planning Directorate
 St Aldates Chambers
 St Aldates
 Oxford
 OX1 1BX
 E mail: Pstaines@Oxford.gov.uk

Growth Board – Voting Members

Chairman and Leader of Oxford City Council	Councillor Bob Price
Vice chairman and Leader of South Oxfordshire District Council	Councillor John Cotton
Leader of Cherwell District Council	Councillor Barry Wood

Leader of Oxfordshire County Council	Councillor Ian Hudspeth
Leader of Vale of White Horse District Council	Councillor Matthew Barber
Leader of West Oxfordshire District Council	Councillor James Mills

Growth Board – Non voting members

Chairman of OXLEP	Jeremy Long
Vice Chairman and Skills Board Representative	Adrian Lockwood
Universities representative	Professor Alistair Fitt
OXLEP Business representative- Bicester	Phil Shadbolt
OXLEP Business representative-Oxford City	Richard Venables
OXLEP Business representative- Science Vale	Andrew Harrison
Homes and Communities Agency Representative	Kevin Bourner
Environment Agency Representative	Veronica James
Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group Representative	TBC

Dates of Growth Board meetings

Date	Time	Venue
26th July	2-4 pm	Oxford Town Hall
26th September	2-4 pm	Oxford Town Hall
30th November	2-4 pm	Oxford Town Hall

1st February 2018	2-4 pm	Oxford Town Hall
27th March	2-4 pm	Oxford Town Hall
11th June	2-4 pm	Oxford Town Hall

DRAFT

Issue to be Considered	Decision Maker	Key Decision (Yes/No)	Item likely to be considered in private (Yes/No)	Contact Officer	Documents to be Submitted to Growth Board EOG	Date of report Sign off by CEO
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26 th July 2017						
Oxfordshire Community Employment Plans	Board	No	No	Nigel Tipple OxLEP	11 th July	tbc
Growth Deal Programme Report –March 2017	Board	No	No	Paul Staines	11 th July	tbc
City Deal Programme report – March 2017	Board	No	No	Paul Staines	11 th July	tbc
OXIS Engagement-presentation/ discussion	Board	No	No	John Disley	11 th July	tbc
Oxfordshire Joint Spatial Plan/Strategy	Board	No	No	Caroline Green	11 th July	tbc

26 th September 2017						
Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy-final report	Board	No	No	John Disley	8 th Sept	12 th Sept

Issue to be Considered	Decision Maker	Key Decision (Yes/No)	Item likely to be considered in private (Yes/No)	Contact Officer	Documents to be Submitted to Growth Board EOG	Date of report Sign off by CEO
Oxfordshire Joint Spatial Plan/strategy - business case	Board	No	No	Growth Board EOG	8th Sept	12th Sept
City Deal Programme Report- June 2017	Board	No	No	Paul Staines	8th Sept	12th Sept
Growth Fund Programme Report- June 2017	Board	No	No	Paul Staines	8th Sept	12th Sept
Review of Comms Strategy	Board	No	No	Mish Tullar	8th Sept	12th Sept
Review of Growth Board ToR	Board	No	No	TBC	8th Sept	12th Sept

Issue to be Considered	Decision Maker	Key Decision (Yes/No)	Item likely to be considered in private (Yes/No)	Contact Officer	Documents to be Submitted to Growth Board EOG	Date of report Sign off by CEO
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Future meetings: Dates TBC						
Oxfordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Board	No	No	Susan Halliwell	TBC	TBC
Health Engagement	Board	No	No	TBC	TBC	TBC
Innovative approaches to housing delivery presentation/discussion	Board	No	No	TBC	TBC	TBC
Single transport Body- engagement presentation/discussion	Board	No	No	TBC	TBC	TBC
Oxfordshire Housing Deal	Board	No	No	TBC	TBC	TBC
Oxfordshire Energy Strategy Proposal	Board	No	No	TBC	TBC	TBC

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