

Agenda

Oxfordshire Growth Board

Tuesday 26 January 2021 at 2.00 pm
Virtual meeting viewable by weblink

From 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021, the Oxfordshire Growth Board meetings are managed by Vale of White Horse District Council.

Contact: Kevin Jacob, Growth Board Democratic Services Officer

E-mail: democratic.services@oxfordshiregrowthboard.org

Telephone: 01235 422191

Website: www.oxfordshiregrowthboard.org

Members

Leader of South Oxfordshire District Council
Leader of Vale of White Horse District Council
(which holds the Chair)

Leader of Cherwell District Council

Leader of Oxford City Council

Leader of Oxfordshire County Council

Leader of West Oxfordshire District Council
(which holds the Vice-Chair)

Chairman of OxLEP

Vice-Chairman and Skills Board representative

Universities representative

OxLEP business representative - Bicester

OxLEP business representative – Oxford City

OxLEP business representative – Science Vale

Homes England representative

Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group

Environment Agency representative

Councillor Sue Cooper

Councillor Emily Smith

Councillor Barry Wood

Councillor Susan Brown

Councillor Ian Hudspeth

Councillor Michele Mead

Jeremy Long

Adrian Lockwood

Professor Alistair Fitt

Miranda Markham

Peter Nolan

Angus Horner

Catherine Turner

Dr Kiren Collison

Emma Hill

Notes:

1. *The meeting will be web streamed. Please see the note at <http://democratic.whitehorsedc.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=543&MId=2782> on how to observe the meeting.*
2. *One member, one vote for each constituent local authority member only.*

AGENDA

1. **Apologies for absence; declarations of interest and Chair's announcements**

2. **Minutes** (Pages 6 - 14)

To adopt as a correct record the minutes of the Oxfordshire Growth Board meeting held on 24 November 2020

3. **Public participation** (To Follow)

Asking a question and addressing the Board

Questions or requests to make an address (in full and in writing) must be received by **5pm on Wednesday 20 January 2021** three clear working days before the Growth Board meeting.

Questions and addresses should be no longer than one side of A4 paper in Arial 12 font. The statement or question will be circulated to the Panel and public speakers will be invited to speak at the virtual meeting, subject to technical arrangements being in place. Written submissions may also be read out by the Chair or Democratic Services Officer where requested or if the person making the request for public speaking is not able to attend the meeting. A response may be given at the meeting or a written answer supplied. The Chair will have discretion to manage the public participation procedure as they see appropriate. Questions and notice of addresses must be submitted to democratic.services@oxfordshiregrowthboard.org

4. **Growth Board Scrutiny Panel update** (To Follow)

To receive any feedback from the Growth Board Scrutiny Panel meeting held on 19 January 2021. (To follow)

5. **Update on Healthy Place Shaping** (Pages 15 - 48)

For action: This report provides members of the Growth Board with an update on activities that have been undertaken to embed healthy place shaping into its workstreams and the strategies that underpin them. As part of this work a Health Impact Assessment Toolkit has been developed for use in Oxfordshire and the Growth Board is asked to endorse its use across the county.

6. **Economic Recovery Plan Update** (To Be Tabled)

For information: To receive a further update on progress in developing an Economic Recovery Plan for Oxfordshire, which responds to the economic impacts caused by COVID-19.

7. Community Led Housing (Pages 49 - 51)

For action: To consider endorsement of a letter to HM Government concerning Community Led Housing.

8. England's Economic Heartland Briefing (To Be Tabled)

For information: To receive a presentation/update from England's Economic Heartland regarding the outcomes of their recent Transport Strategy consultation, and next steps for finalising the Strategy

9. Housing and Growth Deal Reports

(a) Infrastructure sub-group update (Pages 52 - 55)

For information: To receive an update from the Infrastructure Sub-Group. Summary notes from the meeting held on 14 December 2020 are attached.

(b) Oxfordshire Plan 2050 sub-group update (Pages 56 - 57)

For information: To receive an update from the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Sub-Group. Summary notes from the meeting held on 18 December 2020 are attached.

10. Growth Board Forward Plan (Pages 58 - 61)

For information: To note and comment on the Growth Board's Forward Plan.

11. Updates on matters relevant to the Growth Board

Growth Board members and officers may verbally update the Board concerning progress on matters previously before the Board for consideration, listed in the forward plan, or relevant to the Board's future consideration. This is for the sharing of information, except where any actions are required that cannot reasonably be deferred to the next meeting.

12. Oxford to Cambridge Arc Update (Verbal Report)

For information: To receive any relevant verbal updates from the Chair of the Growth Board's Executive Officer Group concerning developments within the Oxford to Cambridge Arc.

13. Dates of next meetings

The dates of future Growth Board meetings are below. Please refer to <https://www.oxfordshiregrowthboard.org/meetings/> for the most up to date information.

- **22 February 2021 (cancelled)**
- 22 March 2021, (amended from 23 March)
- 8 June 2021

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 Councillors' 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.

Minutes

OF A MEETING OF THE

Oxfordshire Growth Board

HELD ON TUESDAY 24 NOVEMBER 2020 AT 2.00 PM
VIRTUAL MEETING VIEWABLE BY WEBLINK

[Link to watch the meeting](#)

Present:

Councillor Emily Smith (Chair), Councillor Susan Brown, (Oxford City Council), Councillor Sue Cooper, (South Oxfordshire District Council), Emma Hill, (Environment Agency), Councillor Ian Hudspeth, (Oxfordshire County Council), Prof. Linda King, (Universities representatives), Adrian Lockwood, (OxLEP Vice-Chair), Jeremy Long, (OxLEP Chair), Miranda Markham, (OxLEP business representative - Bicester), Councillor Michele Mead, (West Oxfordshire District Council), Peter Nolan, (OxLEP business representative - Oxford City), Catherine Turner, (Homes England) and Councillor Barry Wood, (Cherwell District Council)

Officers: Lorna Baxter, (Oxfordshire County Council), Andrew Down (South and Vale District Councils), Caroline Green (Oxford City Council), Susan Harbour, (South and Vale District Councils), Giles Hughes (West Oxfordshire District Council CEX), Kevin Jacob (Oxfordshire Growth Board), Gordon Mitchell (Oxford City Council CEX), Yvonne Rees (Oxfordshire County Council and Cherwell District Council CEX), Stefan Robinson (Oxfordshire Growth Board), Paul Staines, (Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal), Mark Stone (South and Vale District Councils CEX), Nigel Tipple (Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership CEX) and Rachel Williams, (Oxfordshire Plan Team)

Other Councillors: Councillor Andrew Gant, Chair of the Oxfordshire Growth Board Scrutiny Panel.

46. Apologies for absence, declarations of interest and Chair's announcements

Dr Kiren Collison, Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group and Professor Alistair Fitt, Universities Representative substituted by Professor Linda King.

There were no declarations of interest. The Chair reminded those present that the meeting was being live streamed.

47. Election of Vice-Chair of the Growth Board

It was proposed by Councillor Emily Smith and seconded by Councillor Barry Wood that Councillor Michele Mead be elected as Vice-Chair of the Growth Board for the remainder of the 2020/2021 Growth Board year. Upon being put to the meeting it was:

RESOLVED: That Councillor Michele Mead be elected as Vice-Chair of the Growth Board for the remainder of the 2020/2021 Growth Board year.

The Chair commented that Councillor Mead would also be taking over the role of Chair of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Subgroup.

48. Minutes

RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meetings held on 22 September 2020 and 30 October 2020 be agreed for signing by the Chair as a correct record subject to:

1. 22 September – correction to list of Officers present
2. 30 October – correction of minute 43, first paragraph, third sentence to read, “Whilst it was not a statutory plan, it was an important document that would be the subject of a public consultation exercise before being brought back to the Growth Board for final *endorsement*, expected in March 2021”.

49. Public participation

Ian Ashley submitted a question on behalf of Need Not Greed Oxfordshire, (NNGO).

The question referred to ongoing work to refine policy options for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 and public engagement on those options as set out in the update report to the Board. It expressed concern that in the opinion of NNGO, the current range of partners involved in the engagement did not go beyond internal local authority groupings and that unless this was addressed a confrontational situation would arise where decisions were taken behind the scenes with the public given a tick box at the end. The Growth Board was asked how it planned to test its internal assumptions and draft policy options with external stakeholders such as a NNGO and CPRE prior to formal consultation.

In response, the Chair commented that the development of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 would continue to be supported by a comprehensive consultation and engagement process using a range of engagement methods as used during the previous Regulation 18 (Part 1) which had generate some 1,200 responses including stakeholder events. It was stressed that the report to Board made clear that the next consultation would set out a range of policy options and no decisions had been mad. The next opportunity for the Growth Board to test options with stakeholders and critical friends would be during the next consultation in 2021. Seperately, a public engagement exercise had been launched to support the development of a Strategic Vision for Oxfordshire and organisations including Need Not Greed were encouraged to part in that process.

With the permission of the Chair, Ian Ashley made a follow up point that it was the view of Need Not Greed that the policy options open to the Growth Board could be limited within an existing context of ‘build, build, build’ rather than recognising the limits to housing and job growth. Loss of countryside to concrete as recognised as a contributory factor to climate change, but he recognised that it was still part of an overriding strategy for Oxfordshire as this was the only way in HM Government funding for infrastructure could be obtained to secure the Oxfordshire Vision. The Board needed to be explicit that this was a choice that was being made on behalf of residents, rather than an alternative approach that would do more to protect the environment.

Councillor Brown responded that Oxfordshire faced a huge affordable housing shortage and crisis and therefore it was important to also recognise the context of the need to build houses for those needing homes including the homeless whose condition was often hidden. The Board was supportive of good housing growth and developments which were sustainable but had to take housing need into consideration.

Charlie Maynard submitted a question on behalf of the Witney to Oxford Transport Group which related to the work of the Witney to Oxford Transport Group to investigate and develop proposals for a rail route from a junction with the Cotswold Line at Yarnton, through Eynsham and Witney, to Carterton and RAF Brize Norton. A presentation, setting out the detail of the Group's work could be accessed by the Board and public [here](#). It was felt that this strongly set out the case for a feasible route for a new route which could generate large economic and environmental benefits for West Oxfordshire.

The Group was working to quantify the costs of its proposals and was intending to apply to HM Government under the Restoring your Railway Ideas Fund to develop the idea further. The Group was in the process of securing support for the application from local MPs and local authorities and a motion supportive of the undertaking of a feasibility study, should funding be confirmed, had been supported by the Council of Oxfordshire County Council in November.

The Group acknowledged what it recognised to be critical links between improvements in capacity to existing rail infrastructure in Oxfordshire and any new rail route to Carterton and Witney and asked that members of the Board consider the proposals carefully and that the Board consider giving its support for a feasibility study, noting that this did not imply support to rebuild the railway.

At the request of the Chair, Councillor Hudspeth provided an initial response stating that a full response would be supplied in writing. He welcomed the aspiration within the question to locate housing near to rail stations on sustainability grounds as the best way to enable residents to get round the County, but stressed the importance of securing the support of Network Rail for any rail schemes as Network Rail were ultimately the decision makers on taking any scheme to HMG and have to deliver it. Councillor Hudspeth stressed that for potential schemes such as the Carterton to Oxford line to ever happen, improvements had to be made first to capacity at Oxford Station which were crucial. The costs of the works required were significant, running into many hundreds of millions of pounds. Cllr Hudspeth added that the motion agreed by Oxfordshire County Council had included a request that the county council look into the rationale of the reallocation of funding previously approved to assist delivery of the A40/A44 Strategic Link Road (via Loop Farm) to towards improvements at Oxford station, a decision taken by OxLEP in recognition of the need to support the Oxford station works.

Councillor Liz Leffman, Oxfordshire County Council made a statement to the Growth Board in which she supported the proposals within the Investment in improved rail connectivity report and the draft letter to the Secretary of State for Transport and additionally made the case for the upgrading of the railway line between Long Hanborough and Charlbury. The Growth Board was asked to amend its letter to include reference to the North Cotswold line, to emphasise the importance of doubling the line and to request that the doubling of the line along its entire length would be included in plans for Phase 3 funding bid.

The Chair responded that the issue raised by Councillor Leffman was within the purview of Cotswold Line Taskforce as any development of service would require the support of the network's operator. It had also not been within the remit of the Oxfordshire Rail Corridor Study which was due to be considered by the Growth Board soon. This has identified a significant gap between infrastructure current infrastructure capacity around Oxford and future demand for rail. Investment in this area was a pre-requisite for a wider programme of service improvements including potential improvement on the Cotswold Line. The proposed letter was deliberately focussed on the pending decision of Phase 2 of the Network Rail capacity programme as the next building block in boosting capacity and therefore it was felt important to maintain this focus rather than adding additional reference to other schemes that could come forward in the future.

50. Growth Board Scrutiny Panel update

The Growth Board welcomed Councillor Andrew Gant, Chair of the Growth Board Scrutiny Panel, to the meeting.

Councillor Gant referred to the recommendations and outcomes arising from the Growth Board Scrutiny Panel meeting held on 17 November 2020 as set out in the circulated report. He highlighted the scepticism felt by the Panel regarding the response provided by the Environment Agency to its previous recommendation relating to flood risk assessments in rural areas as part of the Local Natural Capital Plan and the new recommendation made to the Growth Board that the Environment Agency clarify its response.

The Panel's discussion had also focused upon the Oxfordshire Economic Recovery Plan and the need in the Panel's view to build back in a different and more environmentally friendly way from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Panel had recommended that there was a need for clarity around definitions for Zero Carbon within the letter to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government and had recommend the definition used by the UK Green Building Council. Finally, the Panel had strongly supported proposals to the Board for the establishment of an Inclusive Growth Commission, making recommendations relating to early years provision, child poverty and promotion of different economies and sectors across the county.

The Board was informed that the Panel has agreed to the establishment of a Task and Finish Group to consider opportunities for private sector funding of infrastructure.

The Chair summarised the Growth Board's response to the recommendations which had been accepted in full, except for Recommendation 4 which had been accepted in part. It was noted that the full formal response would be published [on the Agenda webpage](#).

51. The promotion of Low/Zero Carbon Housing in Oxfordshire

The Growth Board considered a report providing an update on the promotion of low/zero carbon housing within Oxfordshire. This followed the agreement by the Growth Board of several recommendations with this objective at its meeting in March 2020.

Paul Staines, Interim Head of Programme, Oxfordshire Growth Deal introduced the report as the first of a series of periodic updates and drew the Board's attention to a draft letter to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government attached to the report concerning the need for higher building standards and to progress by district and city authority. The Board was informed that the grant flexibilities and changes to the

Affordable Housing Programme, (AHP) timelines recently agreed by HM Government had led to circumstance where it was expected to be possible to include approximately 423 units of low and zero carbon housing within the AHP.

In discussion, Growth Board members welcomed the report and progress made, but highlighted the challenge of strengthening national regulations to enforce the goal of zero carbon and the need to make this case to HM Government through the letter set out in Appendix 1. It was considered important to maintain flexibility within the zero carbon building regulations to enable local authorities to go further than national standards if they decided to.

RESOLVED: That the Growth Board:

- 1) Notes the report and progress made against recommendations of the March 2020 Zero Carbon Housing Report;
- 2) Approved the submission of a draft letter to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government at Appendix 1, subject to any minor amendments agreed by Councillor Brown and Councillor Smith.

52. Inclusive Economy Seminars Summary Report

The Growth Board considered a report summarising the findings of the Inclusive Economy Seminars and learnings as well as the report's recommendations to help inform next steps to establish an Inclusive Economy Commission.

Gordon Mitchell, Chief Executive Oxford City Council presented the report and set out the background to the Inclusive Economy work which had been based on the reflection that the benefits of Oxfordshire's economy were not always accessible for all residents and that unless inequality was addressed a harmonious and contented society could not be achieved. A partnership between Oxford City Council, OxLEP and the Oxford Strategic Partnership had commissioned the seminars, the outputs of which had been set out in the full seminar summary attached to the report as an Appendix 1 and the Board's attention was drawn to key learnings set out in para 1.7 of its report.

Members of the Board from across its Local Authority and non-authority membership commented on the importance of inclusivity as a work stream and paid tribute to the work undertaken through the seminars which was felt to be timely. The attention given to the importance of 'soft infrastructure' such as support for learning as well as hard infrastructure was welcomed. Jeremy Long, Chair of OxLEP spoke of OxLEP's commitment and support of the work from its inception which linked closely to the Local Industrial Strategy.

In terms of next steps, Board members recognised that the focus of inclusivity efforts needed to be broadened to allow for a whole county consideration of the issues as there were some differences in the challenges faced, for instance by those in more rural locations. It was important to follow up on the work undertaken to date and that there were inclusivity measures that Board members could consider putting in place themselves, for example via procurement policy or use of a living wage.

RESOLVED: That:

The Growth Board endorses the Summary Report and the establishment of an Oxfordshire Inclusive Economy Commission; and requests that:

1. The Growth Board's Executive Officer Group work with the OxLEP and the OSP to agree how the next steps should be taken forward and;
2. The Growth Board's Executive Officer Group work with the OxLEP and the OSP to agree how to resource the next steps i.e. Commission going forward.

53. Housing and Growth Deal Reports

(a) Oxfordshire Plan: Proposed new timetable and quarter two report

The Growth Board considered a report that set out an update on the work to produce the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. Rachel Williams, Oxfordshire Plan Programme Lead introduced the report and highlighted that the proposed new Plan timetable reflected the agreement in principle by HM Government to an extension of time to produce the Oxfordshire Plan. Work. The Plan timetable linked closely to the work being undertaken to produce the Oxfordshire Strategic Vision and the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy.

In discussion, whilst welcoming the extension of the timeline it was felt that the Plan timeline remained tight and that it was important to recognise the risks to delivery. A key risk identified was the lack of guidance and framework from HM Government around the production of a spatial plan like the Oxfordshire Plan. It was noted that several representations had been made to HM Government about this and there were signs these had been recognised, but it was important to continue to take mitigating actions and funding would remain a challenge.

RESOLVED: That:

1. That Growth Board endorses the proposed new timetable
2. That Growth Board notes the quarter two report.

(b) Oxfordshire Plan 2050 sub-group update

The Growth Board received the summary notes of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Subgroup meetings held on 17 September 2020 and 15 October 2020.

Councillor Mead highlighted that at its most recent meeting on 19 November, the Subgroup had considered an update on the good progress being made to draft the Oxfordshire Growth Needs Assessment, (OGNA) which would form part of the evidence base of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 and be consulted upon formally in 2021. In light of the changes in circumstances since the work on the OGNA had started, including any implications arising from Covid-19 and the Oxfordshire Strategic Vision, officers would be reviewing the remit of the OGNA brief to look at whether there were any issues which needed to be taken account of.

(c) Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal Progress Report - Quarter Two, Year Three

The Growth Board considered a report which set out an update on progress at Quarter Two, Year 3 with the Housing and Growth Deal.

Paul Staines, Interim Head of Programme, Oxfordshire Growth Deal drew the Board's attention to further clarification on the effect of Covid-19 on the delivery trajectory of the Affordable Housing Programme and Infrastructure Programme and commitments made as part of the Housing and Growth Deal. The material impact of the pandemic was that

delivery would now fall outside of the original timelines and therefore the agreement by HM Government to extensions and flexibilities to the programmes was welcomed.

RESOLVED: That the Growth Board notes progress as at Quarter 2, 2020/21 towards the Housing and Growth Deal.

(d) Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal Financial Report - Quarter Two, Year Three

The Growth Board considered a report which set out an update on the Housing and Growth Deal financial position as of Quarter 2, Year 3.

Lorna Baxter, Director of Finance, Oxfordshire County Council drew the Board's attention to para 3.1.4 of the report. The outstanding annual Growth Deal Infrastructure Grant payment of £30m referred to had not, at the time of the meeting been received, but it was expected that HM Government would make the payment to the County Council during December 2020.

RESOLVED: That the Growth Board notes the 2020/21 Quarter 2 Housing and Growth Deal financial report.

(e) Housing Advisory Sub-group update

The Growth Board received the summary notes of the Housing Advisory Subgroup held on 27 October 2020.

Councillor Brown referred to the Subgroup's discussion around HM Government's proposed changes to planning regulations, the Planning White Paper, the Affordable Housing Prospectus and the concerns expressed regarding the implications of the proposed changes.

54. Growth Board Forward Plan

Stefan Robinson, Growth Board Manager, set out the proposed Growth Board Forward Programme. He updated the Board that officers were looking at the current schedule of Growth Board dates in the New Year with a view to reducing the number of meetings to two. An item was to be added to the Forward Programme setting out progress toward a common statement of intent on climate change.

It was also highlighted public engagement on the Oxfordshire Strategic Vision was open via the [Oxfordshire Open Thought website](#) and members of the Board were encouraged to promote responses through their respective organisations.

55. Oxford to Cambridge Arc Update

Andrew Down, Chair of the Growth Board Executive Officer Group, provided a verbal update on developments within the Oxford to Cambridge Arc including an outline of its work programme. This had included the launch of the Arc Economic Prospectus previously considered by the Board. The outcome of HM Government's Comprehensive Spending Review, (CSR) was now awaited to see what projects, if any, HM Government might wish to launch within the Arc.

The Arc Environment Group was continuing to work on the concept of establishing a Green Arc which it was felt would eventually lead to the establishment of an Arc

environmental strategy. Finally, it was expected that following the announcement of the CSR, there would be further announcements relating to the establishment of a spatial framework for the Arc and that HM Government would launch a wider public engagement exercise to boost wider public awareness and understanding of the Arc.

Councillor Smith and Councillor Wood summarised the key points of the Arc Leaders Group meeting held on 17 November 2020 and highlighted the holding of webinar on the Oxford to Cambridge Arc which had been attended by over 300 delegates. This was available to watch on the [OxLEP YouTube Channel](#). Jeremy Long, Chair of OxLEP updated the Board on developments relating to productivity across the Arc.

RESOLVED: That the Growth Board note the update.

56. Investment in improved rail connectivity in Oxfordshire

The Growth Board considered a report which requested approval of a joint letter on its behalf to HM Government backing Network Rail's application for funding for significant rail infrastructure improvement in the Oxfordshire Rail Corridor.

Gordon Mitchell, Chief Executive Oxford City Council presented the report and commented that all the Oxfordshire authorities and many other stakeholders had shared the ambition to improve rail infrastructure over a long period of time and achieving this goal had taken a significant step forward through the jointly produced and co-funded Oxfordshire Rail Corridor Study. This study had concluded that future demand for rail was limited by the existing track capacity. Network Rail's bid prioritised improvement in these areas which was a required as a foundation for other potential schemes. The request to support the bid was before the Board as the bid was expected to be considered by Ministers prior to Christmas. Given the national context of Covid-19, greater scrutiny of capital projects, uncertainty around the likely return to use of railways and HM Government working to identify its priorities, it was important for the Growth Board to send a strong and clear message around the priority and timeliness of projects within the Phase 2 bid.

Members of the Growth Board strongly endorsed the priority for rail capacity improvements within Oxfordshire and their support for the Network Rail bid as a fundamental first step. These improvements needed to be prioritised first as the potential for other potential rail schemes was contingent on its completion. In discussion, the importance of rail freight as well as rail passengers was highlighted given Oxfordshire's geographical relationship with ports.

RESOLVED: That the Growth Board:

1. Notes the report requesting support for Network Rail's Phase 2 funding bid.
2. Approves the submission of a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for Transport supporting Network Rail's application.

57. Updates on matters relevant to the Growth Board

Growth Board members were reminded that a Growth Board webinar was to take place on 9 December 2020 around the promotion of low carbon housing within Oxfordshire and asked to promote this as much as possible.

58. Dates of next meetings

The Growth Board noted the dates of the future meetings set out below:

- 26 January 2021
- 22 February 2021 (subsequently cancelled)
- 23 March 2021
- 8 June 2021

The meeting closed at 3.45 pm

Chairman

Date

To: Oxfordshire Growth Board

Title of Report: Update on Healthy Place Shaping

Date: 26 January 2021

Report of: Rosie Rowe, Lead Officer for Healthy Place Shaping

Status: Open

Executive Summary and Purpose:

This report provides members of the Growth Board with an update on activities that have been undertaken to embed healthy place shaping into its workstreams and the strategies that underpin them. As part of this work a Health Impact Assessment Toolkit has been developed for use in Oxfordshire and the Growth Board is asked to endorse its use across the county.

Recommendations:

The Growth Board is asked to:

1. confirm its continued support of healthy place shaping as a strategic priority and the approach that is being taken to deliver it.
2. endorse the use of the Health Impact Assessment Toolkit and to support its use across the county.

Appendices:

A: Oxfordshire Health Impact Assessment Toolkit

Background

1. Healthy Place Shaping (HPS) was adopted as a strategic priority for Oxfordshire's Growth Board on 27 November 2018 with the recommendation to insert the healthy place-shaping approach into the governance structure and workstreams of the Growth Deal and Growth Board and the strategies which underpin them. This decision was taken in light of growing evidence that significant benefits for local people can be achieved through bringing together planning for housing, infrastructure and the economy with planning for residents' health and wellbeing. The growth anticipated in Oxfordshire over the next 30+ years presents an exceptional opportunity to shape healthy and thriving places where the right policies, environment and partnership working are adopted to empower individuals, communities and organisations to make healthier choices and reduce the burden of long term illness and disability. Our ambition is to plan for and shape communities to actively promote health and wellbeing and make it easier for people to enjoy healthy and sustainable lives, of benefit to existing and new residents alike.

This report provides members of the Board with an update on activities that have been undertaken to scale and embed healthy place shaping. As part of this work a Health Impact Assessment Toolkit has been developed for use in Oxfordshire and the Growth Board is asked to endorse its use across the county.

Engagement and Governance

2. In December 2018 a Healthy Place Shaping Working Group was set up to enable a network of officers from across the organisations represented on the Growth Board to take this work forward. Each of the District planning authorities are represented on this group together with representatives from Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group, the Public Health, Cultural services and Communities teams at Oxfordshire County Council, and the Oxfordshire 2050 Plan team. This group has met on a bimonthly basis and the results of its activity are reported in section 8.
3. Rosie Rowe was appointed as lead officer to coordinate this approach and reports to the Growth Board Director; the lead officer is a member of the Executive Officer Group of the Growth Board to enable healthy place shaping principles to inform discussions at the strategic level.
4. A countywide workshop was organised for 86 senior Councillors and officers from the Growth Deal Core Team, County and District Councils on 4 June 2019. The purpose of the workshop was to achieve a common understanding of the key principles of healthy place shaping across all Growth Deal work streams and to consider what healthy place shaping requirements mean for the Growth Deal outputs and how they could be reflected in each of the work stream's deliverables.
5. Following this introductory workshop it was agreed that more technical workshops were required to enable officers at the District level to learn from experience of when we have delivered healthy place shaping and when we have not, and to identify the operational changes required to consistently deliver healthy place shaping principles in practice. The first of these was held on 29 November 2019 for Cherwell District Council and Oxfordshire County Council and was attended by 80 officers. A similar event was planned for West Oxfordshire District Council for 26 March 2020 but was cancelled due to the pandemic. We plan to resume organisation of these District workshops in 2021 when restrictions on meeting have eased.
6. Given that healthy place shaping is a cross cutting issue for the work of both Oxfordshire's Growth Board and the Health & Wellbeing Board, it was agreed to hold a networking event between members of the two Boards on 5 February 2020. The purpose of this event was to provide an informal opportunity for system leaders to discuss areas of common interest and to

consider how they might work together to address such issues. At the event, partners from across Oxfordshire agreed that they shared the aspiration to create healthy communities and there was considerable discussion as to the factors that enable and act as obstacles to delivering this ambition.

7. At the close of the event, it was agreed that there was benefit in members of the two Boards continuing to work together and that future discussions should focus on a few key areas where there would be added value from input from this wider set of stakeholders. To this end a second meeting of the Growth Board and the Health & Wellbeing Board is scheduled for 22 February 2021 with the focus of the discussion on what we have learned from Covid-19, how it has changed how health and care will be delivered in the future, and how our recovery can support delivery of the Strategic Vision for Oxfordshire.

Growth Board Deliverables

8. Oxfordshire Plan 2050

Since 2019 the HPS Working Group has worked closely with Oxfordshire Plan colleagues to ensure that it reflects the ambition that future growth should result in the development of healthy communities. This has been taken forward by:

- Development of a Topic Paper on Healthy Place Shaping which was included in the Reg 18 Part 1 consultation January – March 2019.
- Development of a Healthy Place Shaping Policy which will be included in future public consultation on the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. Although the policy has not been formally adopted, district planning leads are able to use it as a template for inclusion in local planning guidance.
- Input into the *Strategic Vision for Sustainable Development for Oxfordshire* which has enhanced well-being at the heart of its ambition.
- Engagement with health and care system leaders to secure their feedback as part of the public consultation on the Strategic Vision; a paper regarding the Vision was presented at the Health & Wellbeing Board on 17 December 2020.

9. Infrastructure

Officers are actively engaged in ensuring that healthy place shaping principles are reflected in two key initiatives that will shape future infrastructure in Oxfordshire: the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan (LTCP5) and the refresh of the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS). Officers from the HPS Task Group are represented on the project teams directing this work,

they have contributed to the scope of both of these projects, to ensure that future infrastructure will promote sustainable, active travel and digital connectivity, and have participated in the selection of consultants that understand this agenda and can contribute expert advice. In this way healthy place shaping principles are being embedded into the strategic development and prioritisation of major infrastructure projects across the county.

In addition, national funding in response to the pandemic has created an opportunity for promotion of active travel, one of the key principles of healthy place shaping as it creates an enabling environment to build physical activity into daily routines. Members of the healthy place shaping working group have worked closely with infrastructure colleagues to inform bids for Traffic Demand Management funds and Emergency Active Travel Funding from the Department for Transport and are part of the teams responsible for their delivery. Public health evidence has been used to build the case of need and to prioritise active travel schemes in areas of deprivation or poor air quality, and the healthy place shaping lead officer is now leading a Cycling and Walking Activation Programme which has been set up to coordinate community activation so that when new cycling and walking infrastructure schemes are delivered they have the maximum impact. This programme includes: launch of StreetTag, a digital app that turns walking and cycling into a game, now adopted by 95 schools across Oxfordshire; a countywide communications campaign with parents and schools to promote active travel, provide travel planning resources, and to promote the use of face coverings on school transport; targeted support for schools which have identified congestion issues; and piloting of School Street/Safer Routes to School schemes.

10. Local Industrial Strategy

Healthy Place Shaping principles were identified as an important approach for shaping economic growth in Oxfordshire's Local Industrial Strategy launched in September 2019. In 2020 work has focused on contributing to discussions relating to the importance of creating an inclusive economy in Oxfordshire in which economic growth has the potential to benefit all residents, including those from more deprived communities. With the negative impact of coronavirus on local employment levels, the importance of addressing these income inequalities, upskilling and reskilling people affected by the economic downturn, and working with anchor institutions to increase access to secure, local work is all the more important.

11. Affordable Homes

The healthy place shaping steering group has had limited input into this workstream but its members have actively promoted the Building for Healthy Life Design Code for neighbourhoods, streets and homes published in July 2020 which updates Homes England's most widely known and used design tool (Building for Life 12) for creating places that are better for people and nature.

Health Impact Assessment

12. In order to ensure that the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, Local Plans and major developments will result in the creation of healthy, resilient and sustainable communities, it was agreed to complete a Health Impact Assessment of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 and in addition to produce an Oxfordshire Health Impact Assessment toolkit comprising:

- an agreed HIA proforma and methodology to be applied to Local Plans
- an agreed HIA proforma and methodology to be applied to major developments
- a checklist for planners to review HIAs produced by developers

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool used to identify the health impacts of a plan or project and to develop recommendations to maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts, while maintaining a focus on addressing health inequalities. By bringing such health considerations to the fore, HIAs add value to the planning process.

Following a competitive procurement process undertaken by the Healthy Place Shaping Working Group, consultants WSP were appointed in January 2020 to support delivery of these outputs. A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Steering Group was set up comprising the HPS Working Group with wider representation from Regional Public Health and the Environment Agency to provide critical input into and oversight of the HIA outputs as they have been developed.

Development of the HIA toolkit has involved a review of existing methodologies in use in other parts of the UK, both of Local Plans and of major developments, and development of a methodology and series of proformas for Oxfordshire which reflect current best practice. Initial drafts of the toolkit were commented on by the HIA Steering Group and comments were sought from the Development Management and Policy Teams in each District Council and from several developers. The final version of the HIA Toolkit has also been reviewed to check that it aligns with national guidance on the use of Health Impact Assessments released by Public Health England on 12 November 2020.

13. It is recognised that the HIA process may be new to many planning officers and that there is a need to increase their capacity to use the toolkit. A webinar is planned to provide training in its use and will be made available for officers from local planning authorities to access online to offer ongoing support. In addition, the public health team are working to provide easy access to health and wellbeing data which need to be used in the HIA process.

14. Monitoring HIA Use and Impact. It is important to monitor the extent to which the HIA toolkit has been used, both on Local Plans and on major developments, and to assess its impact on proposed development. Within the

toolkit it is recommended that local planning authorities make this part of their Annual Monitoring Requirements.

15. The Oxfordshire HIA Toolkit is attached in Appendix A and the Growth Board is asked to endorse its use across the County.

16. Financial Implications
None

17. Legal Implications
None

18. Other Implications
The risk of the Growth Board not endorsing the use of the Health Impact Assessment Toolkit is that planning officers across the county will not have access to a tool that will enable them to bring health considerations to the fore when considering applications for significant development.

Conclusions

19. This report has outlined the considerable progress achieved in embedding healthy place shaping into the work of the Growth Board in the two years since it was identified as a strategic priority. This progress would not have been achieved without the time, enthusiasm, and expertise that local authority officers, health and social care clinicians, public health and local partners have contributed, because of their ambition to create healthy, resilient and sustainable communities and to reduce the health inequalities that persist in Oxfordshire.

20. The Growth Board is asked to:

- confirm its continued support of healthy place shaping as a strategic priority and the approach that is being taken to deliver it.
- endorse the use of the Health Impact Assessment Toolkit and to support its use across the county.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Report Author: | Rosie Rowe, Lead Officer for Healthy Place Shaping |
| Contact information: | Rosie.rowe@cherwell-dc.gov.uk |

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER 2050: DELIVERING OUR STRATEGIC VISION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

Enhanced well-being sits at the heart of our ambition for Oxfordshire. The county's strategic vision states that:

*"We want Oxfordshire to thrive so that the lives of current and future generations are improved. To achieve this will require bold, innovative, collaborative and inclusive thinking with **decisions and actions** that deliver real and lasting change in ways that build resilience and enhance well-being."*

Oxfordshire's Health Impact Assessment Toolkit is a mechanism for delivering this ambitious change. Sustainable growth across the County has the potential to positively impact on existing health inequalities and the scope to create healthy, more resilient and sustainable communities. However, it will only achieve these outcomes if all those involved in the development process, including developers, land agents, planners and policy makers, are given the tools to help them to apply healthy place shaping principles in practice. This toolkit is a mechanism for ensuring that commonly endorsed place making principles actually influence real development decisions and deliver improvements to health and well-being.

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a tool used to identify the health impacts of a plan or project and to develop recommendations to maximise the positive impacts and minimise the negative impacts, while maintaining a focus on addressing health inequalities. By bringing such health considerations to the fore, HIAs add value to the planning process.

Undertaking a Health Impact Assessment of Local Plans and of major developments is endorsed in national guidance with HIAs seen as "an essential tool to 'health-proof' spatial plans and project designs for future generations...HIAs put people and their health at the heart of the planning process. An HIA supports the planning system to address local health and wellbeing needs and tackle inequalities through influencing the wider determinants of health." It enables delivery of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on promoting healthy and safe communities.

In Oxfordshire a sub-group of the Growth Board with representation from all the local planning authorities and public health has been working with consultants to produce an Oxfordshire HIA Toolkit for use with:

- Assessment of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050
- Assessment of Local Plans
- Assessment of major developments in Oxfordshire

It reflects national guidance and draws on best practice to provide a suite of tools for use by developers early in the design stage as much as by planning officers when assessing applications or producing spatial plans. It will be supported by training so that this approach becomes embedded into our approach in Oxfordshire.

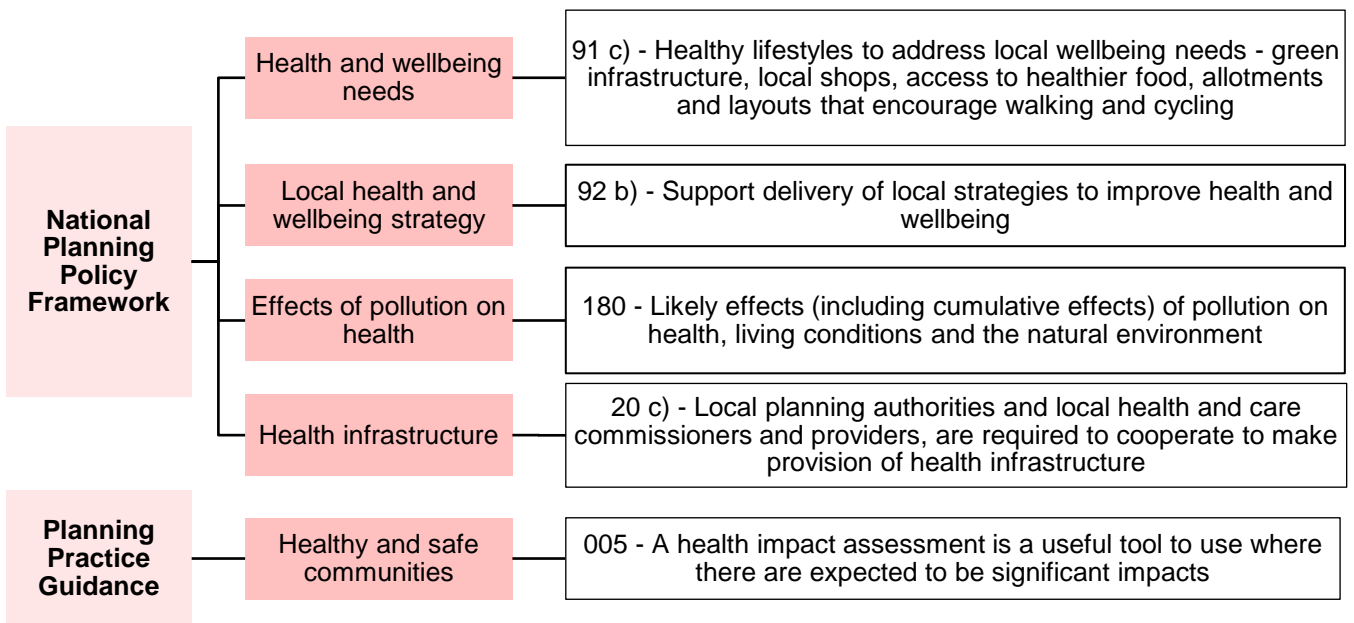
This toolkit has been endorsed by the Executive Officer Group of the Growth Board and we look forward to monitoring its use across the County.

INTRODUCTION

This toolkit has been prepared by WSP on behalf of Cherwell District Council, to assist Oxfordshire’s local planners and planning applicants in undertaking the screening and, where required the completion of a rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA). The toolkit takes the form of a rapid HIA proforma and methodology, which is expected to be implemented when Oxfordshire’s district council planning departments are determining any ‘major development’ within their district.

Where do HIAs fit within the Broader Planning Context?

Local plan making and planning decisions are obliged to consider health and well-being, as part of a national policy requirement. Health and well-being impacts of a scheme or project can often be assessed during Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA), however this is often a derivative element of the process, and outcomes can be weak. Planners are able to pro-actively address the health and well-being impacts of a scheme as part of a HIA, as consultation with stakeholders is part of the HIA process.



HIAs can be a means by which barriers to securing healthy environments can be overcome. A survey of Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) members in 2009, asked what, at the time, were the main barriers they thought prevented the securing of healthy environments (Table 1). A recent updated survey of members in 2018 indicated that these barriers were still in place.

All of the 10 main barriers identified by RTPI members below, can either be fully or partially addressed through a thoroughly and consistent HIA process.

Table 1 Main Barriers to Securing Healthy Environments Identified by Participants (RTPI, 2009)

| Barrier | % identified | Overcome through HIA process |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|
| Lack of financial resources | 76% | Yes |
| Competing policy priorities | 66% | Yes |
| Silo mentality in departments / teams/ professions | 54% | Yes |
| Lack of engagement from / with developers | 53% | Yes |
| Lack of a specific policy or statutory duty | 48% | Yes |
| Influencing local politicians/ political will | 45% | Yes |
| Team Capacity and technical skills | 43% | Yes |
| Lack of leverage with colleagues or external bodies | 42% | Yes |
| Lack of relevant evidence base to support decisions | 36% | Yes |
| Lack of appropriate tools and guidance | 25% | Yes |

The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) identified in 2014 that HIAs were a useful tool to identify where health impacts of a scheme upon local people could be expected to be significant. The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 shall include a specific Healthy Placeshaping Policy HPS2: *Health Impact Assessments for New Developments*, in which it will be expected that HIAs are to be used routinely to identify adverse health impacts and provide mitigations, as well as identify opportunities to promote potential beneficial health impacts within a plan.

Who is this Toolkit for?

This toolkit will support planners and help them to identify the health impacts of a scheme, and, where necessary, provide them with a routemap to ensure an appropriate rapid HIA is undertaken. It will also provide both developers and their planning agents with rapid HIA screening and scoping tools for their developments. It could also be utilised by local communities to assist them screening the potential health impacts resulting from changes to their neighbourhood. It also provides other professionals with a consistent and inspecting and commenting on health-related impacts of development proposals.

Where will the Toolkit be applied?

It is assumed that this methodology will be adopted at the discretion of District Councils in Oxfordshire and aligning with the Healthy Placeshaping Policy HPS2.

HIAs can take a number of forms, and the type of HIA undertaken will depend on the type and scale of a proposed development. The most appropriate type of HIA to conduct can be decided through a short scoping meeting with the local planning authority to discuss timeframes and resources, as well as levels of stakeholder involvement.

It will be up to District Councils to decide how best to embed HIA into their activities. A requirement for undertaking a HIA could be incorporated into the following;

- Emerging Area Action Plans and development framework documents for the Strategic Development Areas (and non-strategic development areas);
- Council Plans;
- Recovery Plans;
- Reviews of Local Plans;
- Specific Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on, say, Healthy Place Shaping;
- Adding to e.g. Design Guide SPD and Local Design Codes; and/or
- Planning Application Validation List.

The main objective of an HIA is to inform and influence decision making, with the main output being an evidence-based set of recommendations that should lead to the minimisation of risks or unintended consequences, and maximisation of potential benefits.

In preparing this methodology template, a review of a selection of existing methodologies has been undertaken, with a summary of each included below.

EXISTING METHODOLOGIES

NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU)

The London Plan, and many London borough Local Plans, refer to the use of HIA. In response, HUDU have developed two widely accepted tools that can be used to ensure health and wellbeing are properly considered in planning policies and proposals.

The **HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Tool**¹ uses existing evidence to quickly assess the impacts of a development plan or proposal and recommends measures to address negative impacts and maximise benefits. This tool is set out as a matrix and focusses on the built environment in London, specifically issues directly or indirectly influenced by planning decisions.

For larger development proposals, the **Healthy Urban Planning Checklist**² provides a tool to screen for possible health impacts to include in a rapid or full HIA. The checklist is split into four themes (Healthy housing, active travel, healthy environment and vibrant neighbourhoods), under which there are key questions on planning issues which are linked to London-specific policy requirements and standards.

Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU)

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 requires HIA to be carried out by public bodies in specific, as yet defined, circumstances. Clarification of these circumstances, and further direction, will be included in Statutory Regulations which are anticipated in 2020/21.

The WHIASU has produced a number of resources to support practitioners in completing HIAs, most notable is their publication **Health Impact Assessment: A practical guide**³ which introduces the HIA process and is complimented by a **Screening Record Sheet**⁴, **Scoping Checklist**⁵, and **Population Groups Checklist**⁶. The guidance provided is generic, and suitable to be adapted and developed to suit a policy, programme, plan, project, or change to service delivery, as necessary.

An additional tool produced by the WHIASU is their **Quality Assurance Review Framework for Health Impact Assessments**⁷, a critical appraisal tool for HIA. This document aims to provide guidance to a range of audiences on undertaking a quality assurance review of HIAs.

¹ NHS, London Healthy Urban Development Unit, HUDU Planning for Health, Rapid Health Impact Tool, 2019 [online] available at: <https://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/HUDU-Rapid-HIA-Tool-October-2019.pdf>

² NHS, London Healthy Urban Development Unit, HUDU Planning for Health, Healthy Urban Planning Checklist, 2017, [online] available at: <https://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Healthy-Urban-Planning-Checklist-3rd-edition-April-2017.pdf>

³ Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Health Impact Assessment. A practical guide [online] available at: https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/1415/0710/5107/HIA_Tool_Kit_V2_WEB.pdf

⁴ Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Health Impact Assessment Screening Record Sheet [online] available at: https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/1115/0876/0999/Health_Impact_Assessment_Screening_Record_Sheet_in_cl_MWB_template.pdf

⁵ Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Scoping Check list [online] available at: https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/6414/9993/9603/Scoping_info.pdf

⁶ Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit, Population Groups Checklist, [online] available at: https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/5815/8408/9421/WHIASU_Population_Groups_Checklist.pdf

⁷ https://whiasu.publichealthnetwork.cymru/files/8815/3545/2412/Complete_QA_Framework.pdf

Wakefield Council

In Wakefield, HIAs are required to be submitted as part of the planning application for development schemes likely to have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. In order to simplify the process of carrying out HIA of a development scheme or proposal, Wakefield Council have developed a HIA for Planning Toolkit, with tools for undertaking both **Rapid**⁸ and **Comprehensive**⁹ HIA. Wakefield Council's Health Improvement Team have identified key **priority themes**¹⁰ for each Wakefield Council Ward, where evidence suggests a HIA should focus.

South Cambridgeshire District Council

To support Policy SC/2: Health Impact Assessment in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, a specific **Supplementary Planning Document**¹¹ (SPD) builds on existing guidance and provides advice on the preparation of HIA submitted alongside a planning application. Of particular use is Appendix 3 of this document, which sets out a review checklist for HIA of development project, setting out clearly the expectations of what a HIA should include.

Ben Cave Associates

Ben Cave Associates have produced a review package¹² which is intended to enable a reviewer of an HIA report to reach an opinion as to the quality of the completed HIA report in a systematic way and to outline the areas of weakness that may need further work and included in further submissions of the planning application. The review package has been specifically developed for reports which are submitted as evidence associated with an application for development consent, however, with some modifications, the review package can also be applied to a wider range of HIAs.

The review package assesses the HIA in four main areas; Context; Management; Assessment; and Reporting. The review process accumulates into a final grade, ranging from A (Good) to D (Not satisfactory).

⁸ Wakefield Council, Rapid Health and Wellbeing Impact Assessment for Planning (HIA) Tool [online] available at: <https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/health-care-advice/public-health/health-impact-assessment/2016/rapid-hia-tool.docx>

⁹ Wakefield Council, Comprehensive Health Impact Assessment for Planning (HIA) Tool [online] available at: <https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/health-care-advice/public-health/health-impact-assessment/2016/comprehensive-hia.docx>

¹⁰ Wakefield Council, Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for Planning Priority Themes by Ward <https://www.wakefield.gov.uk/Documents/health-care-advice/public-health/health-impact-assessment/2016/priority-themes-by-ward.docx>

¹¹ South Cambridgeshire District Council, Local Development Framework, Health Impact Assessment, Supplementary Planning Document [online] available at: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/media/8950/health-impact-assessment-spd.pdf>

¹² Ben Cave Associates, A Review Package for Health Impact Assessment reports of development projects, 2009 [online] available at: https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/id/eprint/24948/1/Fredsgaard_et_al_2009.pdf

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

This methodology has been developed to assist with the process of carrying out a rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for planning applications for Major Developments in Oxfordshire.

HIA is a practical approach used to judge the effects a proposed development may have on the health and wellbeing of different groups of people. The findings of HIAs are used to make recommendations to decision makers as to how any negative health impacts of a development can be reduced, and any positive health impacts maximised.

This HIA methodology has been designed to streamline the process of carrying out HIAs of major developments in Oxfordshire. It is intended that this methodology will be used by developers and consultants when preparing major development proposals to help shape and inform design choices.

When using this methodology, the length and detail of the assessment should relate to the scale and complexity of the proposed development. The scope of the assessment, and extent of stakeholder engagement, should be discussed and agreed with the relevant Planning Officer to ensure a proportionate approach to the HIA is taken.

This HIA methodology consists of five stages:

- 1) Description of the proposed development;
- 2) Identification of population groups affected by the development;
- 3) Identification of geographical area and associated health needs and priorities;
- 4) Assessment of health and recommendations; and
- 5) Monitoring.

1. Description of the proposed development

The HIA report should begin with a description of the physical characteristics of the site of the proposed development site and surrounding area, including the current use. The aims and objectives of the project should be stated, and the final operational characteristics of the project should be described. The report should also include the policy context, particularly if there are any relevant policies that protect and promote health and wellbeing.

2. Identification of population groups affected by the development

The HIA should consider which groups of the existing population would be affected by the proposed development. Most proposals will not affect all individuals or groups across a community in the same way and listed below are a range of groups to consider. By understanding the composition of a local population, the assessor will be able to identify groups most vulnerable to impacts resulting from a proposed development.

| Sex/Gender related groups | Age related groups | Groups at higher risk of discrimination, or other social disadvantage | Income related groups | Geographical groups and/or settings |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Female ■ Male ■ Transgender ■ Other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Children and young people ■ Early years (including pregnancy and first year of life) ■ General adult population ■ Older people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Black and minority ethnic groups ■ Carers ■ Ex-offenders ■ Gypsies and Travellers ■ Homeless ■ Language/culture ■ Lesbian, gay and bisexual people ■ Looked after children ■ People seeking asylum ■ People with long term health conditions ■ People with mental health conditions ■ People with physical, sensory or learning disabilities/difficulties ■ Refugee groups ■ Religious groups ■ Lone parent families ■ Veterans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Economically inactive ■ People on low income ■ People who are unable to work due to ill health ■ Unemployed/workless | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People in key settings: workplaces/schools/hospitals/care homes/prisons ■ People living in areas which exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators ■ People living in rural, isolated or over-populated areas ■ People unable to access services and facilities ■ Students |

3. Identification of geographical area and associated health needs and priorities

District Councils will need to liaise with colleagues in Public Health to undertake an exercise to identify their own specific, evidence-based health priorities for areas within their District. Sources to use when identifying local health needs and priorities include:

- A local Health and Wellbeing Strategy;
- The local Joint and Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA);
- Publicly available data sets available from <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/> and <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>;
- Data sets available on <https://local.communityinsight.org>; and
- Other health and social care partners including primary care, CCGs and NHS trusts.

An example of how these priorities could be presented in a format that is easy to use by anyone undertaking an HIA in the District is shown as an example matrix in **Appendix 1**.

Identifying localised health priorities will enable a HIA to focus on the key issues for a particular location of a development, ensuring any HIA submitted to a Planning Authority is targeted and appropriately scoped so that it provides the most benefit.

The HIA should consider the geographical areas affected by a proposed development, specifically which parish, neighbourhoods and/or communities the proposed development will mostly affect and link these to the health priorities identified by the Local Planning Authority (as outlined above).

The identified health priorities for a particular location will form the basis of the scope of the assessment, though should not be a definitive list. The tables in **Appendix 2** include considerations for each typical health priority theme, which will also assist in determining if a proposed development is likely to have an effect on other aspects of health and wellbeing.

4. Assessment

Typical health priorities likely to be affected by a proposed development are:

- Housing,
- Physical activity,
- Healthy food environments,
- Air quality,
- Noise,
- Traffic and Transportation,
- Crime and anti-social behaviour,
- Economy and Employment,
- Education and Skills,
- Local natural environment and access to green spaces, and
- Access to Services.

A series of assessment tables should be completed for each of the health priorities identified as relevant to a proposed development. Assessment tables guide the user through a process of establishing a baseline of the existing situation, building an evidence base around health impacts associated with a health priority (identified in Stage 3), and identification of likely effects (positive and negative), as well as the population groups (identified in Stage 2) likely to experience these effects.

Assessment Table

| STEP | ACTIVITY TO UNDERTAKE |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Baseline | Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the priority theme. |
| Evidence | Build an evidence base as applicable to the priority theme. |
| Stakeholder Engagement | Include evidence or feedback relevant to the priority theme, derived from stakeholder engagement activities. |
| Health effects | Describe potential health effects due to the proposed development to arise. Identify beneficial and adverse effects. Identify population groups likely to experience these effects. |
| Summary | Summarise the identified impacts and recommendations for minimising adverse effects, or maximising opportunities for benefits. |

Appendix 1 provides an example for how District Councils might demonstrate health priorities for different areas within their jurisdiction. When undertaking a HIA, the priorities identified by Local Planning Authorities should be used to set the scope of the assessment.

Appendix 2 sets out information relevant to each of the likely health priorities listed above. A list of considerations to take into account when deciding if a priority theme is relevant to a proposed development are provided, along with suggested resources to use when developing a baseline and identifying relevant evidence for each priority theme.

Stakeholder engagement can be a useful source of evidence in a HIA and should be undertaken at a scale that is proportionate to a proposed development. Consultation could range from discussions with relevant planning officers and technical specialists, to a wider community consultation exercise.

Baseline information and evidence may be included in other documents included as part of a planning submission. The HIA should be informed by, and align with such documents which are likely to include;

- Design & Access Statements,
- Assessments of noise, air quality and/or transport,
- Socio-economics statement, and/ or
- Specialists assessments included in an EIA.

Appendix 3 sets out a checklist for Local Planning Authority Officers to assess submitted HIAs for completeness and quality.

5. Monitoring

A HIA report submitted to the Planning Authority should include a set of recommendations that are linked to the impacts identified by the assessment and which are S.M.A.R.T. The implementation of these health recommendations should be monitored by the Local Planning Authority and the extent to which the HIA has influenced the decision making process evaluated, supported by stakeholder feedback and Public Health data. It will be up to District Councils to determine when, and how frequently, monitoring should occur, but one opportunity could be when reviews are undertaken of Local Plans.

Appendix 1: Example of Evidence based specific health priorities for Areas

| AREA NAME | HOUSING | PHYSICAL ACTIVITY | ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD AND NUTRITION | AIR QUALITY | NOISE | TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT | CRIME AND ASB | ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT | EDUCATION & SKILLS | ENVIRONMENT | INEQUALITY | ACCESS TO SERVICES |
|----------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------------|---|-------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--------------------|
| Oxford City | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barton and Sandhills | | <p>✓</p> <p>There are worse than average levels of obesity in Year 6</p> | | <p>✓</p> <p>Worse than average hospital admissions for COPD</p> | | <p>✓</p> <p>31% of households have no car in Barton and Sandhills compared with 26% across England</p> | <p>X</p> <p>The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England</p> | <p>X</p> <p>42% people aged 16-74 are in full-time employment in Barton and Sandhills compared with 39% across England</p> | <p>✓</p> <p>23% of people have no qualifications in Barton and Sandhills compared with 22% across England</p> | <p>X</p> <p>The % of people 'satisfied with their neighbourhood' (83.0%) is higher than the average across England (79.3%)</p> | <p>✓</p> <p>23% of children are living in poverty in Barton and Sandhills compared with 17% across England</p> <p>Worse than average income deprivation affecting children, worse than average Income deprivation</p> | |
| Blackbird Leys | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Littlemore | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northfield Brook | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix 2: Assessment Tables of Typical Health Priorities

| THEME | TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION |
|-----------------------|---|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of sustainable transport options and incentives • Speed reduction measures • Reducing the need to travel, particularly by car • Provision or enhancement of the public transport network • Provision or enhancement of sustainable travel facilities • Needs of people who are car dependant |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing public transport/sustainable travel facilities • Levels of car ownership • Road safety (accidents, number killed or seriously injured) • Traffic congestion and traffic flows <p>Sources likely to include ONS, Census, Department of Transport data¹³, Local Authority, Public Health England (PHE) local authority profiles, and other relevant bodies such as Sustrans.</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport, Health & Wellbeing: An evidence review for the Department for Transport¹⁴ • PHE, Spatial planning for health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places¹⁵ |

¹³ Department of Transport traffic count data available at: <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/downloads>

¹⁴ NatCen Social Research, Transport, health and wellbeing: An evidence review for the Department for Transport, 2019 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/847884/Transport_health_and_wellbeing.pdf

¹⁵ Public health England, Spatial Planning for Health, An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places, 2017, [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/729727/spatial_planning_for_health.pdf

| THEME | ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT |
|-----------------------|--|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to relevant and skills specific employment and training opportunities • Provision of a diversity of job opportunities • Provision of accessible employment opportunities appropriate to the skill sets present in local community • Provision of childcare facilities and other employee support services • Supporting business start-up, development and survival • Provision of a safe and pleasant biophilic working environment • Creating an attractive business location that encourages investment (e.g. appropriate infrastructure; clean and pleasant environment and promotes a positive green working infrastructure). |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current levels of employment in the area • Breakdown of types of employment (permanent, casual, zero hours) and occupations <p>Sources likely to include ONS, Oxfordshire JSNA, Census, Local Authority, NOMIS and other relevant bodies such as the local Chamber of Commerce.</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHE, Local action on health inequalities: Increasing employment opportunities and improving workplace health¹⁶ • Department for Work and Pensions, Is work good for your health and well-being?¹⁷ • The Health Foundation, What makes us healthy? An introduction to the social determinants of health¹⁸ |

¹⁶ Public Health England, Local action on health inequalities: Increasing employment opportunities and improving workplace health, 2014, [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/356064/Review5_Employment_health_inequalities.pdf

¹⁷ Burton, K and Waddell, G (commissioned by the Department for Work and Pensions) Is work good for your health and well-being?, 2006, [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/214326/hwwb-is-work-good-for-you.pdf

¹⁸ The Health Foundation, What makes us healthy? An introduction to the social determinants of health, 2018 [online] available at: <https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/What-makes-us-healthy-quick-guide.pdf>

| THEME | AIR QUALITY |
|-----------------------|---|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution caused by traffic (during both construction and operation) • Provision of green infrastructure to protect sensitive receptors • Construction impacts such as dust and odours • Provision of parking spaces • Opportunities to increase active travel • Proximity of residential units to industrial uses, or uses generating dust or other particulate matter • Domestic fuel sources • Agricultural development |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity and location of AQMAs • Current levels of traffic and congestion • COPD and Asthma indicators <p>Sources likely to include Defras Air Quality information website¹⁹ and local authority monitoring reports.</p> |

¹⁹ Defra Air Quality Management Areas available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/>

| THEME | AIR QUALITY |
|-----------------|--|
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHE, Review of interventions to improve outdoor air quality and public health²⁰ • PHE, Health Matters: Air Pollution²¹ • Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP)²² • Understanding the health impacts of air pollution in London, King's College London²³ • The Lancet Commission on pollution and health²⁴ • National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²⁵ (Chapters 4, 9, 13 and 15) |

| THEME | NOISE |
|-----------------------|--|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution caused by traffic (during both construction and operation) • Inclusion of design measures that minimise the impact of noise • Proximity and location of Noise Action Important Areas (NIAs) and noise agglomerations • Proximity of development to major sources of noise • Landscape design of development, tree cover and green infrastructure • Proximity of residential units to industrial uses or uses generating late night noise can cause nuisance |

²⁰ Public Health England, Review of Interventions to Improve Outdoor Air Quality and Public Health, 2019 [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/795185/Review_of_interventions_to_improve_air_quality.pdf

²¹ Public Health England, Health Matters: Air Pollution, [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution#resources>

²² Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/comeap-mortality-effects-of-long-term-exposure-to-particulate-air-pollution-in-the-uk>

²³ Understanding the health impacts of air pollution in London, King's College London report available at:

<https://www.kcl.ac.uk/lsm/research/divisions/aes/research/ERG/research-projects/UnderstandingtheHealthImpactsofAirPollutioninLondon>

²⁴ The Lancet Commission on pollution and health available at: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)32345-0](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32345-0)

²⁵ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, 2019 [online] available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

| THEME | NOISE |
|-----------------|---|
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity and location of noise agglomerations and potential sources of noise; • Current levels of traffic and congestion; <p>Sources likely to include Noise Action Plans²⁶, Defra Air Quality Background maps²⁷, Department of Transport traffic count data²⁸, England Noise and Air Quality Viewer²⁹</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Acoustics, Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise³⁰ • Defra, Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)³¹ • European Environment Agency, Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects³² • NPPF (Chapter 15) • European Commission, Environmental Noise Directive³³ |

²⁶ Defra, Noise action plans: large urban areas, roads and railways, 2014 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/noise-action-plans-large-urban-areas-roads-and-railways>

²⁷ Air Quality background maps available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/laqm-background-home>

²⁸ Department of Transport traffic count data available at: <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/downloads>

²⁹ Extrium, England Noise and Air Quality Viewer [online] available at: <http://extrium.co.uk/noiseviewer.html>

³⁰ Institute of Acoustics (Working Group) ProPG: Planning & Noise: Professional Practice Guidance on Planning & Noise, 2017, [online] available at: <https://www.ioa.org.uk/sites/default/files/14720%20ProPG%20Main%20Document.pdf>

³¹ Defra, Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), 2010 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69533/pb13750-noise-policy.pdf

³² European Environment Agency, Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects, 2010 [online] available at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/good-practice-guide-on-noise>

³³ Environmental Noise Directive, Directive 2002/49/EC

| THEME | HEALTHY FOOD ENVIRONMENTS |
|-----------------------|--|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity of proposed development to fast food outlets/hot food takeaways • Inclusions of fast food outlets/hot food takeaways within the proposed development and the proximity to local schools • Opportunities to grow and purchase local healthy food locally • Redevelopment or provision of local allotments, community growing projects, communal gardens or agricultural land • Promotion of diversity of shopping facilities • Opportunities for “greening” the environment, through green infrastructure than contributes to food provision |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Density of fast food outlets • Percentage of population (adults and children) who are classed as overweight or obese • Existing land use (if applicable e.g. allotments, community growing spaces, agricultural land) • Existing green infrastructure <p>Sources likely to include: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, Local Planning Databases, PHE local authority profiles, Good Food Oxford³⁴</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHE, Strategies for Encouraging Healthier ‘Out of Home’ Food Provision³⁵ • PHE, Healthy High Streets Good place-making in an urban setting³⁶ • NPPF²⁵ (Chapters 7, 8 and 12) • https://www.rsph.org.uk/our-work/campaigns/health-on-the-high-street/2015.html • https://www.foodforlife.org.uk/~media/files/evaluation%20reports/impactreportfinalpdf7716.pdf |

³⁴ Good Food Oxford; Feeding the Gaps Report available at: <https://goodfoodoxford.org/uncategorized/feeding-the-gaps/>

³⁵ Public Health England, Strategies for Encouraging Healthier ‘Out of Home’ Food Provision, 2017 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/832910/Encouraging_healthier_out_of_home_food_provision_toolkit_for_local_councils.pdf

³⁶ Public Health England, Healthy High Streets Good place-making in an urban setting, 2018 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699295/26.01.18_Healthy_High_Streets_Full_Report_Final_version_3.pdf

| THEME | PHYSICAL ACTIVITY |
|-----------------------|--|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for physical activity • Opportunities for active travel • Facilitated access to open and natural space • Infrastructure (built and transport) that incentivises and supports physical activity • Opportunities for leisure activities including informal activities such as gardening or food growing |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of physical activity • Access to open space (including play space and sports facilities) • Local authority area information from the Sport England Active Lives database (https://activelives.sportengland.org/) • Information about existing indoor and outdoor local sports facilities (Sport England's Active Places database https://www.activeplacespower.com/), can also include community halls and spaces in addition to sports halls and purpose built spaces • Access to allotments • Ability to walk and cycle to work or other community facilities • Access barriers (e.g. financial cost to participate or transport) <p>Sources likely to include local authorities, PHE local authority profiles, Oxfordshire JSNA, Natural Environment Valuation Online tool (NEVO)³⁷, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool³⁸, Oxfordshire Insight, Local Authority local plan evidence base (Playing Pitch assessment/strategy, indoor sports facilities strategy/assessment and Open Spaces Study)</p> |

³⁷ University of Exeter, Natural Environment Valuation Online Tool (NEVO), [online] available at: <https://www.exeter.ac.uk/leep/research/nevo/>

³⁸ University of Exeter, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool, [online] available at: <https://www.leep.exeter.ac.uk/orval/>

| THEME | PHYSICAL ACTIVITY |
|-----------------|--|
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (Chapter 3)³⁹ • Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation⁴⁰ • Health and the natural environment: A review of evidence, policy, practice and opportunities for the future⁴¹ • Spatial planning for health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places¹⁵ |

| THEME | CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR |
|-----------------------|--|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing out crime, including both the built and landscaped environments • Level of security and street surveillance • Community engagement • Major accidents/disasters • Safety after dark • Creation of safe and inclusive environments, spaces and places |

³⁹ HM Government, A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

⁴⁰ HM Government, Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation, 2015 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486622/Sporting_Future_ACCESSIBLE.pdf

⁴¹ Lovell, M, Maxwell, S, (In partnership with the Defra, the University of Exeter and the European Centre for Environment and Human Health) Health and the natural environment: A review of evidence, policy, practice and opportunities for the future, 2015 [online] available at: <http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&Completed=0&ProjectID=19511>

| THEME | CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR |
|-----------------|--|
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indices of multiple deprivation – Crime domain • Number of recorded crimes • Perceptions of crime and feelings of safety <p>Sources likely to include Oxfordshire Insight, Oxfordshire JSNA, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation, ONS, Police.UK, local police reports</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment⁴² • Secured by Design development guides⁴³ • NPPF²¹ (Chapter 8 and 12) • Home Office, Modern Crime Prevention Strategy⁴⁴ • ONS The Nature of Violent Crime in England and Wales⁴⁵ • London School of Economics, Social disadvantage, crime, and punishment⁴⁶ |

⁴² Safer Oxfordshire Partnership Strategic Intelligence Assessment, 2020, [online] available at: <https://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/system/files/documents/OxonSIA2020Apr20FINAL.pdf>

⁴³ <https://www.securedbydesign.com/guidance/design-guides> *The user should note that the National Planning Policy Framework promotes the pursuit of sustainable development in a “positive way” with a “presumption in favour of sustainable development”, which may sometimes be at odds with the Secure by Design Guides, for examples regarding communal areas and play space.*

⁴⁴ Home Office, Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, 2016 [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf

⁴⁵ ONS, The Nature of Violent Crime in England and Wales: Year ending March 2018, 2019

⁴⁶ Newburn, T, Social disadvantage, crime, and punishment, [online] available at: http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/68133/1/Newburn_Social%20Disadvantage%20and%20Crime.pdf

| THEME | EDUCATION AND SKILLS |
|-----------------------|--|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to schools/higher education • Local school capacity • Opportunities for people to learn in an alternative educational setting • School performance |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of qualifications; • Achievement of Attainment 8; • Schools capacity • Schools performance • IMD – Education and skills domain • Special Education Needs provision <p>Sources likely to include Oxfordshire Insight, NOMIS, Oxfordshire JSNA, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation, ONS, Department for Education ‘Find and compare schools in England’ tool</p> |

| THEME | EDUCATION AND SKILLS |
|-----------------|--|
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review⁴⁷ • ONS, An overview of lifestyles and wider characteristics linked to Healthy Life Expectancy⁴⁸ • OECD (2019), Health at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators⁴⁹ • The Wellbeing Effect of Education⁵⁰ • NPPF (Chapters 6 and 7)²⁵ • https://www.foodforlife.org.uk/~media/files/policyreports/state-of-the-nation-soil-association-report.pdf |

| THEME | NATURAL ENVIRONMENT |
|-----------------------|--|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural, ecologically functioning spaces, including water, grassland, woodland/trees • Accessibility to natural green and blue spaces and places • Consideration of community barriers to access • Use/greening of existing built infrastructure • Design of existing environments including footpath and cycle ways to maintained green spaces and places • Support maintenance open spaces, play spaces and sports facilities • Temporary or permanent diversion and/or closure of walking, cycling or horse riding routes • Agricultural development and associated localised environmental impacts (e.g. pollution/run off) |

⁴⁷ Fair Society, Healthy Lives, The Marmot Review, A Strategic review of health inequalities in England post-2010, 2010, [online] available at: <http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review/fair-society-healthy-lives-full-report-pdf.pdf>

⁴⁸ ONS, An overview of lifestyles and wider characteristics linked to Healthy Life Expectancy in England: June 2017 [online] available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthinequalities/articles/healthrelatedlifestylesandwidercharacteristicsofpeoplelivinginareaswiththehighestorlowesthealthylife/june2017>

⁴⁹ OECD (2019), Health at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/4dd50c09-en>.

⁵⁰ Economic and Social Research Council, The Wellbeing Effect of Education, [online] available at: <https://esrc.ukri.org/files/news-events-and-publications/evidence-briefings/the-wellbeing-effect-of-education/>

| THEME | NATURAL ENVIRONMENT |
|-----------------|---|
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning ecological nature network • Open space provision (including play space and sports facilities), accessible natural green space standards • Public rights of way, as well as other informal walking, cycling and horse riding routes • Population density • Distance to local accessible green space • Overcrowding • IMD – Living Environment Domain <p>Sources likely to include local authorities, PHE local authority profiles, Natural Environment Valuation Online tool (NEVO)⁵¹, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool⁵², Oxfordshire Insight, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHE, Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places¹⁵ • PHE, Local action on health inequalities: Improving access to green spaces⁵³ • NPPF (Chapters 8, 13 and 15) • The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (Chapter 3)³⁹ • Natural England, Links between natural environments and mental health⁵⁴ |

⁵¹ University of Exeter, Natural Environment Valuation Online Tool (NEVO), [online] available at: <https://www.exeter.ac.uk/leep/research/nevo/>

⁵² University of Exeter, Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool, [online] available at: <https://www.leep.exeter.ac.uk/orval/>

⁵³ Public Health England, Local action on health inequalities: Improving access to green spaces, 2014, [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/355792/Briefing8_Green_spaces_health_inequalities.pdf

⁵⁴ Natural England Access to Evidence Information Note EIN018: Links between natural environments and mental health: Evidence briefing, 2016

| THEME | HOUSING |
|-----------------------|---|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of affordable housing • Provision of accessible and adaptable dwellings • Housing density • Energy efficiency |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMD – Barriers to housing domain • Overcrowding • Housing tenure • House prices • Homelessness • Future housing delivery • Fuel Poverty <p>Sources likely to include local authorities, PHE local authority profiles, Oxfordshire JSNA, ONS, Local Plans, Oxfordshire Insight, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHE, Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places¹⁵ • Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, Fuel Poverty Statistics⁵⁵ • NPPF (Chapters 5, 8 and 12) • The Health Foundation, What makes us healthy? An introduction to the social determinants of health¹⁸ |

⁵⁵ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Fuel Poverty Statistics [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics>

| THEME | ACCESS TO SERVICES |
|-----------------------|---|
| Considerations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of accessible healthcare services • Access to existing local facilities and services (e.g. GP surgeries, pharmacists, shops, recreation etc.) • Health and social care needs and demand for services • Capacity of existing local services and facilities • Access and use of buildings by disabled people, older people and those suffering from dementia. |
| Baseline | <p>Include a description of the baseline as applicable to the theme, likely to include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number and proximity of Local services • Capacity and quality of local services and facilities <p>Sources likely to include local authorities' local plans and infrastructure delivery plans, Oxfordshire JSNA, ONS, Oxfordshire Insight, NHS Service search</p> |
| Evidence | <p>Build an evidence base as applicable to the theme, suggested sources include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHE, Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places¹⁵ • NHS England, Improving access for all: Reducing inequalities in access to general practice services⁵⁶ • Sport England, Planning for sport guidance⁵⁷ • The King's Fund, Reimagining community services Making the most of our assets⁵⁸ |

⁵⁶ NHS England, Improving access for all: Reducing inequalities in access to general practice services, 2018 [online] available at: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/inequalities-resource-sep-2018.pdf>

⁵⁷ Sport England, Planning for Sport, 2019, [online] available at: <https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-01/planning-for-sport-guidance.pdf?V91Twg6jajoe7TpardJDn9h6s9AiSqw0>

⁵⁸ The King's Fund, Reimagining community services Making the most of our assets, 2018, [online] available at: https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/default/files/2018-01/Reimagining_community_services_report.pdf

Appendix 3: Rapid HIA Review Checklist

| | CRITERIA | GRADING ADEQUATE (A) FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED (F) INADEQUATE (I) | COMMENTS • WHAT'S MISSING? • ARE THERE ANY WEAKNESSES/WHAT NEEDS STRENGTHENING? • WHAT'S HELPFUL OR COMPLETED WELL? |
|--|--|--|---|
| Section 1: Description of the proposed development | | | |
| 1.1 | There is a clear description of the project being assessed including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims and objectives of the proposed development; • Physical characteristics of the site of the proposed development and surrounds; • Characteristics of the proposed development once operational; and • Timescales and durations of the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. | | |
| 1.2 | Policy context for the project has been set out, noting any relevant health and wellbeing policies. | | |
| Section 2: Identification of population groups affected by the development | | | |
| 2.1 | A process to identify groups of the population likely to be affected by the proposed development has been undertaken. | | |
| 2.2 | Evidence to support the inclusion of identified groups has been provided, this might be presented as a Population Profile and could include quantitative and qualitative information. | | |
| Section 3: Identification of geographical area and associated health priorities | | | |
| 3.1 | A process to identify the geographical scope of the assessment has been undertaken. | | |
| 3.2 | Health priorities for the affected geographic scope are identified for inclusion in the assessment. Any additional priority themes are also identified for inclusion should they be considered relevant. | | |
| Section 4: Assessment of health | | | |
| 4.1 | Baseline | | |
| 4.1.1 | There should be a narrative which interprets the data collected in the context of the HIA. | | |
| 4.1.2 | The HIA uses robust data sources which could include other key environmental or technical specialists involved in the proposed development | | |
| 4.2 | Evidence | | |

| | CRITERIA | GRADING ADEQUATE (A) FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED (F) INADEQUATE (I) | COMMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHAT'S MISSING? ARE THERE ANY WEAKNESSES/WHAT NEEDS STRENGTHENING? WHAT'S HELPFUL OR COMPLETED WELL? |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | The sources of evidence used are relevant to the project and scale of the HIA. | | |
| 4.2.2 | Evidence and data sources used are clearly referenced. | | |
| 4.2.3 | The quality and depth of evidence is sufficient to inform the assessment of likely impacts. | | |
| 4.2.4 | There is some critical assessment of the literature used. | | |
| 4.2.5 | Any limitations of the evidence collected are highlighted and a rationale provided. | | |
| 4.3 | Stakeholder Engagement | | |
| 4.3.1 | Evidence of discussion with the appropriate Local Authority Officer to agree a proportionate approach to stakeholder engagement is provided, and this approach has been followed. | | |
| 4.3.2 | The report identifies all stakeholder groups relevant to the health assessment for the proposed development. | | |
| 4.3.3 | The range of stakeholders and the variety of groups that were engaged has been recorded. | | |
| 4.3.4 | The methods of engagement were appropriate, and their effectiveness evaluated. | | |
| 4.3.5 | There is evidence that information gathered from stakeholders has been used to inform and influence the assessment. | | |
| 4.4 | Health effects | | |
| 4.4.1 | Any positive impacts, or opportunities to maximise health and wellbeing outcomes, are identified and how they were identified is presented clearly. | | |
| 4.4.2 | Any negative impacts, gaps or unintended consequences are identified and how they were identified is presented clearly. | | |
| 4.4.3 | It is made clear how each impact identified is supported by the evidence gathered. The strength and sources of evidence for each impact is clearly communicated. | | |
| 4.4.4 | It is clear who will be impacted, with affected populations explicitly identified, and any potential inequalities in the distribution of impacts are identified. | | |

| | CRITERIA | GRADING ADEQUATE (A) FURTHER INFORMATION NEEDED (F) INADEQUATE (I) | COMMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHAT'S MISSING? • ARE THERE ANY WEAKNESSES/WHAT NEEDS STRENGTHENING? • WHAT'S HELPFUL OR COMPLETED WELL? |
|-------|--|---|---|
| 4.5 | Summary | | |
| 4.5.1 | A conclusion is provided summarising the key outcomes and messages from the assessment, any recommendations to manage health effects, and supporting evidence. | | |
| 4.5.2 | Any recommendations for further action identify who is responsible for taking forward the action. | | |
| | Conclusions of the reviewer: <i>(Commentary on the overall quality of the HIA identifying key strengths and weaknesses)</i> | | |

To: Oxfordshire Growth Board
Title of Report: Letter to Secretary of State- Community Housing Fund
Date: 26 January 2021
Report of: Paul Staines- Interim Head of Programme
Status: Open

Executive Summary and Purpose:

This report asks the Growth Board to endorse a letter- attached as the appendix- to the Secretary of State asking for the continuation of the Community Housing Fund (CHF).

Recommendation(s):

That the Growth Board endorses the letter attached to this report.

Appendices:

Letter to Secretary of State

Introduction

1. The Community Housing Fund (CHF) was a £163 million national housing grant fund established in 2018 with the intention of promoting the development of Community Led Housing (CLH). The Board will be aware that CLH is characterised by being developed, owned and occupied by people from the local community where the housing is situated.
2. The CHF was designed to provide CLH schemes with finance, both revenue and capital to develop housing and was established in recognition of the fact that such schemes often struggle to access finance, both revenue to work up schemes to development stage and then the capital to build out.
3. Several CLH schemes in Oxfordshire have benefitted from the CHF, enabling them to develop proposals for housing schemes and bring them forward. In addition, the Board will recall the Oxfordshire Community Led Housing Study reported at the July 2020 meeting, this study was also funded by the CHF.
4. The current CHF ended in March 2020 of this year and to date no announcement about its extension or replacement has been forthcoming. In recognition of the value, both to Oxfordshire and nationally of the CHF, the Growth Board Housing Advisory Sub-group requested that officers compile a letter in support of the CHF's continuation. This letter, attached as an appendix to this report is offered to the Board for their consideration and endorsement, prior to it being signed and forwarded to the Secretary of State.

XX January 2021

Rt Hon Robert Jenrick MP
Secretary of State
Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government
2 Marsham Street
London, SW1P 4DF

Dear Secretary of State

Community Housing Fund

We write as Chairs of the Oxfordshire Growth Board and Oxfordshire Growth Board's Housing Advisory Sub Group to offer the Growth Board's support and encouragement for the extension of the Community Housing Fund.

This vital means of support for community-led housing (CLH) groups has been crucial in strengthening the community-led housing sector and we call on Government to continue its commitment to this community-led approach to housing delivery.

CLH enables communities to develop local, affordable housing that meets their needs and our experience in Oxfordshire is that CLH typically is of a high quality both in terms of design and construction. It is supported by the community and builds on local expertise to unlock pockets of land, often overlooked by larger developers. We acknowledge however, that this is a growing sector which currently delivers at a small scale. CLH groups, coordinated by volunteers, need support to access finance, land and technical assistance. Oxfordshire Councils work hard to encourage schemes to come forward, identifying potential sites, engaging and offering advice but ongoing support through the Community Housing Fund is essential keep projects moving forward.

The benefits of CLH, however, go far beyond the provision of housing. We find that long-term stewardship of the properties and resident engagement enhances wellbeing and the majority of groups aim to deliver additional amenities to communities such as access to green space, renewable energy infrastructure or community venues such as sports facilities, shops or workspaces. We are also aware of broader health benefits associated with CLH, stemming from reduced overcrowding and hazards such as cold and damp.

The Oxfordshire Growth Board (the Board) actively supports the development of the local community-led sector and is keen to see community housing solutions scaled up within the County. Through the Oxfordshire Growth Deal, a partnership of all Oxfordshire councils commissioned a review of the current barriers and opportunities for growing delivery of CLH in the region. This research was funded by the Community Housing Fund and identified a range of recommendations focusing on the key areas of access to funding, land supply and technical support. These recommendations have been accepted by the Board and form the basis of ongoing work throughout the councils. All councils are currently engaging with and supporting community-led housing groups to achieve their goals in bringing forward new housing to Oxfordshire. Our local authority housing teams also work with Collaborative Housing, the hub operating across the area, providing expertise and advice to support the development of a pipeline of community-led housing projects.

CLH represents excellent value for money. Recent research into the sector, by Capital Economics, shows that, over a ten-year period, each pound of public investment delivers £1.80

of benefit. This figure rises further when health and benefit savings, wellbeing and income distribution and are factored in. This level of return is recognised as delivering high value for money for public funding.

The significant investment from HM Government in establishing the Community Housing Fund for community groups has had a positive impact on the whole sector and there is now a pipeline of 23,000 community-led homes throughout the country – four times the estimate from 2017 (National Community Land Trust Network). This includes more than 10,000 units in live application on Homes England’s system. This success is echoed across Oxfordshire where the research identified 80 units at various stages of development. This, despite the fact that the fund was only open for 18 months; it is imperative that the momentum built is not lost. Indeed, given the benefits, it is more important than ever to focus on local, small-scale delivery, unlocking challenging sites and engaging with SME builders and developers to diversify the housing market.

In conclusion, the Board and the associated Housing Advisory Sub Group, are calling for the renewal of the Community Housing Fund for a further five years to mirror the recently announced Homes England Affordable Housing programme. We believe this will provide security and certainty for the growing CLH sector and provide a route to delivery for thousands of new, community-based affordable homes.

Yours Sincerely,

Councillor Emily Smith

Leader of Vale of White Horse District Council and Chair of the Oxfordshire Growth Board

Councillor Susan Brown

Leader of Oxford City Council and Chair of Oxfordshire Growth Board Housing Advisory Sub-group

Notes

OF A MEETING OF THE

Oxfordshire Growth Board Infrastructure Sub-Group

**HELD ON MONDAY 14 DECEMBER 2020 AT 2.00 PM
VIRTUAL VIA MS TEAMS**

Present:

Councillor: Pieter-Paul Barker, Councillor Yvonne Constance, Councillor Tom Hayes, Councillor Lynn Pratt, Councillor Judy Roberts and Phil Southall

Officers: John Disley (Oxfordshire County Council), James Gagg, (Oxfordshire County Council), Kevin Jacob, (Oxfordshire Growth Board), Owen Jenkins (Oxfordshire County Council), Jo Muncaster, (City Science), Elliott Reid, (City Science) and Paul Staines, (Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal Team)

9 Apologies for absence and notifications of substitutions; declarations of interests; Chair's announcements

Apologies were received from Councillor Ian Hudspeth and Councillor Jeff Haine. In Councillor Hudspeth's absence it was agreed that Councillor Yvonne Constance would chair the meeting.

Councillor Constance informed the subgroup that Sue Halliwell, Director for Planning and Place at Oxfordshire County Council would be leaving to take up a new role in West Berkshire Council in the New Year. Councillor Constance and members of the subgroup thanked Sue Halliwell for her significant contribution in supporting the subgroup.

10 Notes of the previous meeting

The notes of the meeting held on 24 August 2020 were agreed as a correct record.

11 OxIS Update and workshop

The subgroup received a detailed presentation from Jo Muncaster, Project Manager City Science and Elliot Reid, Deputy Project Manager City Science which set out the context and background to the new Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy, (OxIS), the programme for the new strategy, stakeholder engagement and communications, the emerging infrastructure appraisal methodology and next steps.

Members of the subgroup warmly welcomed the update and the presentation. In discussion the following summary points were made:

- The location of new school infrastructure was an important consideration for OxIS and although engagement with Oxfordshire Education Officers was planned, it was felt that developers groups also needed to be part of the OxIS conversation around the future location of school infrastructure given that the location of some new schools arising from development was not always felt to be optimal which had a significant effect on issues such as traffic.
- There needed to be a higher degree of engagement around 'blue' infrastructure, for instance with river-based businesses.
- A summit was to take place in Oxford in February 2021 which would cover how the city could become carbon neutral and this could potentially be a useful input to the OxIS process.
- Consideration should be given to the addition of Oxfordshire Healthwatch as an external stakeholder.
- Members of the subgroup queried the process by which a list of recommended infrastructure projects would be developed and the relationship between existing projects within the current OxIS and new projects identified in the update.
- How projects which were dependent on the completion of other schemes might be identified, given the high prevalence of interdependencies.

Officers informed the group that whilst some aspects of the development of the OxIS were required, in other areas there were options around the way forward and opportunities to take account of emerging priorities such as climate change. The development of OxIS would remain closely linked to the timeline for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 and officers on both projects were continuing to liaise closely.

The subgroup noted the update.

12 Introduction to the Strategic Transport Forum

The subgroup received a presentation from Phil Southall, Chair of the Oxfordshire Strategic Transport Forum, (STF) who had recently joined the subgroup as the STF's representative. The presentation covered the history of the subgroup, its membership which included key local and strategic transport stakeholders, its purpose and remit and strategic responsibilities. The STF aimed to create an ongoing two-way dialogue with the subgroup, by providing informed input to the development of strategic documents such as the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy and Oxfordshire Plan 2050.

The subgroup noted the presentation.

13 Infrastructure Programme Delivery - update

Owen Jenkins, Director of Growth and Economy provided a verbal update on the 2020/2021 Housing and Growth Deal Infrastructure Programme. The subgroup was informed that there were not any significant changes in the programme since the previous update, but that detailed work was being undertaken to deliver schemes and this was on track. For the first time it was expected to spend all the allocated Housing and Growth Deal allocation.

At the end of the 2020/2021 financial year, a deep dive review of outstanding schemes would be undertaken, and adjustments proposed to the programme if necessary. The effect of the Covid-19 pandemic had impacted on delivery of housing sites and members of the subgroup commented that it would be useful for the group to also receive data on

housing numbers/delivery as part of the information presented to them. Officers agreed to action this, and it was noted that the most recent Quarter 2 data was available as part of the 24 November Growth Board Agenda.

In discussion, flood elevation projects in Oxford were mentioned including proposed works to the Oxford ring road at Kennington Bridge. It was noted that construction was now expected to begin in 2022, with completion scheduled for 2025. It was suggested that an update could be provided to the next meeting and members of the subgroup asked that the update include reference to how waste arising from the work would be dealt with including any knock-on effect on the A34.

14 Comprehensive Spending Review Summary

The subgroup considered a report as set out in the Agenda which provided a summary of infrastructure related matters announced by HM Government as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review, (CSR) on 25 November 2020. James Gagg, Infrastructure Strategy Team Leader Oxfordshire County Council also provided a presentation which highlighted key national aspects of the CSR and impact on local bus and rail infrastructure projects/bids.

In discussion, members of the subgroup referred to the national support being given to electric vehicle infrastructure and the need to also support hydrogen vehicle infrastructure. It was important for strategies to consider the different types and needs for electric charging so infrastructure could be provided in the correct location. It was noted that the Oxfordshire County Council's Cabinet was expected to consider an electric vehicle strategy in the New Year.

The subgroup also discussed the application of zero emission bus technology, noting that different propulsion solutions might be required for shorter urban routes vs longer distance routes between towns.

The subgroup noted the update.

15 Local Transport and Connectivity Plan Update, (LTCP)

The subgroup considered a report which set out an update on the development of the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan including the developmental approach and timeline.

In discussion, members of the subgroup welcomed the update and what was felt to be a real refocussing on tackling climate change and moving towards zero carbon.

The subgroup noted the update.

16 Dates of next meetings

The dates of future meetings were noted and the addition of an extra meeting on 1 March 2021 agreed.

- 8 February 2021
- 1 March 2021
- 26 April 2021

Any other business

In response to a question, officers confirmed that they were continuing to explore future options around funding for local stations which had been unsuccessful under the current round of Rail Ideas Funding.

The meeting closed at 3.50 pm

Notes

OF A MEETING OF THE

Oxfordshire Growth Board Oxfordshire

Plan 2050 Advisory Sub-Group

**HELD ON FRIDAY 18 DECEMBER 2020 AT 10.00 AM
VIRTUAL VIA MSTEAMS**

Present:

Councillors , Colin Clarke, Jeff Haine, Alex Hollingsworth, Michele Mead (Chair), Anne-Marie Simpson and Catherine Webber

Officers: Giles Hughes (West Oxfordshire District Council), Kevin Jacob, Andrew Thompson, (Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Team) and Rachel Williams (Oxfordshire Plan 2050)

27 Apologies for absence and notifications of substitutes declarations of interest; Chair's announcements

Apologies for absence were submitted by Councillor Jeannette Matelot, Oxfordshire County Council.

28 Notes of the previous meeting

The notes of the previous meeting held on 19 November 2020 were agreed.

29 Report from the Heads of Planning on checking the consistency of the OGNA work with the Strategic Vision

Giles Hughes, Chief Executive West Oxfordshire District Council provided a verbal update from the latest Oxfordshire Heads of Planning meeting. This had considered and discussed the issue of whether any adjustments should be made in respect of the Oxfordshire Growth Needs Assessment, (OGNA) project brief considering the emerging Oxfordshire Strategic Vision work as requested at the last subgroup meeting. It had been decided to ask the OGNA consultants to look back on their work with reference to the Vision to ensure consistency and that nothing in the OGNA might contradict with the Vision. The output of this could then be reflected upon.

In discussion, members of the subgroup also referred to the importance of both officer and councillor work around the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy, (OxIS) and the Oxfordshire Plan being closely coordinated and the need to avoid infrastructure shaping the Vision when it was felt the Vision should frame future infrastructure requirements. Officers commented that both the OxIS and Oxfordshire Plan 2050 teams were working collectively

as partners together to achieve the best outcomes possible and a strong evidence was being put together including the OxIS, but also other documents such as the Local Transport and Connectivity Plan.

30 Presentation on the mapping layers that have been developed to help refine and test options for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050

The subgroup received a detailed presentation on the evidence base and mapping layers that had been developed to date to refine and test different options for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. The presentation was structured around the evidence currently available to address each of the seven Strategic Vision outcomes, this included:

- An update on Oxfordshire Strategic Vision work undertaken to date and engagement on the Vision via Oxfordshire Open Thought and with other stakeholders and partners.
- Progress on the development of the evidence base for the Vision
- An outline of outcomes for the Vision around the themes of Better Natural Environment, Successful & Sustainable Economy, Carbon Neutral, Quality Homes. Flourishing Communities, Happier, Healthier & Inclusive and Connectivity and Mobility.
- Outline information on individual documents and components in progress to form the evidence base for each of the Vision outcomes including mapping documents for each component showing data across the county.
- Next steps.

Members of the subgroup welcomed the presentation as very informative and helpful and asked a series of detailed questions relating to individual Vision outcomes.

Following on from the earlier discussion of the need for work on OxIS and the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 to be closely coordinated, it was suggested that there could be added value in a one off joint meeting between the subgroup and the Infrastructure Subgroup to discuss the Vision and links to OxIS to seek to build a common understanding. This was supported by the subgroup Officers were asked to schedule a joint meeting.

31 Future meetings and work programme

The subgroup noted the dates of its future meetings as presented in the Agenda, noting that a joint meeting with the Infrastructure Subgroup would be scheduled in due course.

The meeting closed at 11.30 am

**Oxfordshire Growth Board Forward Plan
January 2021**

The Forward Plan sets out all forthcoming issues scheduled for meetings of the Growth Board. The Plan will be updated and published on the [Growth Board's website](#) every month. Where matters for consideration are likely to require the disclosure of exempt information, and the exclusion of the press and public (pursuant to Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972) this will be made clear in the Forward Plan. Unless otherwise stated, all meetings will be held at Didcot Civic Hall, Britwell Road, Didcot, OX17JN.

26 January 2021 (virtual live streamed meeting)

| Item | Description | Contact |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| The Oxford to Cambridge Arc | To receive any updates in respect of regional developments within the Oxford to Cambridge Arc. | Andrew Down, Growth Board Executive Officer Group Chair |
| Healthy Place Shaping | To receive an update on progress in embedding healthy place shaping into the work of the Growth Board and to consider recommendations for a future meeting between the Growth Board and the Health & Wellbeing Board. | Rosie Rowe, Healthy Place Shaping Lead |
| Economic Recovery Plan Update | To receive an update on progress in developing an Economic Recovery Plan for Oxfordshire, which responds to the economic impacts caused by COVID-19. | OxLEP |
| Community Housing | To consider endorsement of a letter to HM Government concerning the Community Housing Fund. | Paul Staines, Interim Head of Programme |
| EEH Transport Strategy | To receive a presentation/update from England's Economic Heartland regarding the outcomes of their recent Transport Strategy consultation, and next steps for finalising the Strategy. | EEH representative - TBC |

22 March 2021 virtual live streamed meeting (revised date)

| Item | Description | Contact |
|--|---|---|
| Oxfordshire Strategic Vision | To consider feedback received through the Strategic Vision engagement exercise and to consider endorsement of a revised Strategic Vision for Oxfordshire. | Andrew Down, Growth Board Executive Officer Group Chair |
| Oxfordshire Rail Connectivity Study: Stage 2 Outcome | To consider progress and any outcomes from Stage 2 of the rail connectivity study. | John Disley, OCC Infrastructure Strategy Manager |
| The Oxford to Cambridge Arc | To receive any updates in respect of regional developments within the Oxford to Cambridge Arc. | Andrew Down, Growth Board Executive Officer Group Chair |
| Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Update (Provisional) | To review progress concerning the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 consultation on spatial options (Regulation 18 Part 2). | Rachel Williams, Oxfordshire Plan Lead |
| Joint Statement of Intent on Climate Change | To consider endorsing a joint statement of intent in respect of tackling climate change. | Tim Sadler, Oxford City Council |
| Q3 Housing and Growth Deal Progress Report | To receive the 2020/21 Quarter 3 progress report for the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal and endorse any amendments to the programmes of work as necessary. | Paul Staines, Interim Head of Programme |
| Q3 Housing and Growth Deal Financial Report | To receive a financial summary for Quarter 3 Year 3 (2020/21) for the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal. | Hannah Doney, Head of Corporate Finance, Oxfordshire County Council |

8 June 2021 (virtual live streamed meeting)

| Item | Description | Contact |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| The Oxford to Cambridge Arc | To receive any updates in respect of regional developments within the Oxford to Cambridge Arc. | Andrew Down, Growth Board Executive Officer Group Chair |

27 July 2021

| Item | Description | Contact |
|---|---|---|
| Q4 Housing and Growth Deal Progress Report | To receive the 2020/21 Quarter 4 progress report for the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal and endorse any amendments to the programmes of work as necessary. | Paul Staines, Interim Head of Programme |
| Q4 Housing and Growth Deal Financial Report | To receive the a financial summary for Quarter 4 Year 3 (2020/21) for the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal. | Hannah Doney, Head of Corporate Finance, Oxfordshire County Council |
| The Oxford to Cambridge Arc | To receive any updates in respect of regional developments within the Oxford to Cambridge Arc. | Andrew Down, Growth Board Executive Officer Group Chair |

21 September 2021

| Item | Description | Contact |
|---|--|--|
| Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy: Stage 1 Final Report | To consider the outcomes of the Stage 1 report for the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy | John Disley, Oxfordshire County Council Infrastructure Manager |
| The Oxford to Cambridge Arc | To receive any updates in respect of regional developments within the Oxford to Cambridge Arc. | Andrew Down, Growth Board |

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| | | Executive Officer Group Chair |
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