OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

To: Members of the Cabinet

Notice of a Meeting of the Cabinet

Tuesday, 19 March 2019 at 2.00 pm

Rooms 1&2 - County Hall, New Road, Oxford OX1 1ND

Yvonne Rees
Chief Executive   March 2019

Committee Officer: **Sue Whitehead**
                Tel: 07393 001213; E-Mail: sue.whitehead@oxfordshire.gov.uk

Membership

Councillors

Ian Hudspeth	Leader of the Council
Mrs Judith Heathcoat	Deputy Leader
Lawrie Stratford	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care & Public Health
Ian Corkin	Cabinet Member for Cherwell Partnership
Steve Harrod	Cabinet Member for Children & Family Services
Lorraine Lindsay-Gale	Cabinet Member for Education & Cultural Services
Yvonne Constance OBE	Cabinet Member for Environment
David Bartholomew	Cabinet Member for Finance
Mark Gray	Cabinet Member for Local Communities
Eddie Reeves	Cabinet Member for Transformation

*The Agenda is attached. Decisions taken at the meeting
will become effective at the end of the working day on Wednesday 27 March 2019
unless called in by that date for review by the appropriate Scrutiny Committee.
Copies of this Notice, Agenda and supporting papers are circulated
to all Members of the County Council.*

Date of next meeting: 23 April 2019

Declarations of Interest

The duty to declare…..
Under the Localism Act 2011 it is a criminal offence to
(a) fail to register a disclosable pecuniary interest within 28 days of election or co-option (or re-election or re-appointment), or
(b) provide false or misleading information on registration, or
(c) participate in discussion or voting in a meeting on a matter in which the member or co-opted member has a disclosable pecuniary interest.

Whose Interests must be included?
The Act provides that the interests which must be notified are those of a member or co-opted member of the authority, **or**

- those of a spouse or civil partner of the member or co-opted member;
- those of a person with whom the member or co-opted member is living as husband/wife
- those of a person with whom the member or co-opted member is living as if they were civil partners.

(in each case where the member or co-opted member is aware that the other person has the interest).

What if I remember that I have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest during the Meeting?.
The Code requires that, at a meeting, where a member or co-opted member has a disclosable interest (of which they are aware) in any matter being considered, they disclose that interest to the meeting. The Council will continue to include an appropriate item on agendas for all meetings, to facilitate this.

Although not explicitly required by the legislation or by the code, it is recommended that in the interests of transparency and for the benefit of all in attendance at the meeting (including members of the public) the nature as well as the existence of the interest is disclosed.

A member or co-opted member who has disclosed a pecuniary interest at a meeting must not participate (or participate further) in any discussion of the matter; and must not participate in any vote or further vote taken; and must withdraw from the room.

Members are asked to continue to pay regard to the following provisions in the code that *"You must serve only the public interest and must never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person including yourself"* or *"You must not place yourself in situations where your honesty and integrity may be questioned….."*.

Please seek advice from the Monitoring Officer prior to the meeting should you have any doubt about your approach.

List of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests:
Employment (includes"*any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain*".), **Sponsorship, Contracts, Land, Licences, Corporate Tenancies, Securities.**

For a full list of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and further Guidance on this matter please see the Guide to the New Code of Conduct and Register of Interests at Members' conduct guidelines. http://intranet.oxfordshire.gov.uk/wps/wcm/connect/occ/Insite/Elected+members/ or contact Glenn Watson on **07776 997946** or glenn.watson@oxfordshire.gov.uk for a hard copy of the document.

If you have any special requirements (such as a large print version of these papers or special access facilities) please contact the officer named on the front page, but please give as much notice as possible before the meeting.

AGENDA

recycled paper

1. **Apologies for Absence**

2. **Declarations of Interest**

   - guidance note opposite

3. **Minutes** (Pages 1 - 8)

   To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 26 February 2019 (**CA3**) and to receive information arising from them.

4. **Questions from County Councillors**

   Any county councillor may, by giving notice to the Proper Officer by 9 am two working days before the meeting, ask a question on any matter in respect of the Cabinet's delegated powers.

   The number of questions which may be asked by any councillor at any one meeting is limited to two (or one question with notice and a supplementary question at the meeting) and the time for questions will be limited to 30 minutes in total. As with questions at Council, any questions which remain unanswered at the end of this item will receive a written response.

   Questions submitted prior to the agenda being despatched are shown below and will be the subject of a response from the appropriate Cabinet Member or such other councillor or officer as is determined by the Cabinet Member and shall not be the subject of further debate at this meeting. Questions received after the despatch of the agenda, but before the deadline, will be shown on the Schedule of Addenda circulated at the meeting, together with any written response which is available at that time.

5. **Petitions and Public Address**

6. **Capital Programme Monitoring Report - January 2019** (Pages 9 - 16)

   Cabinet Member: Finance
   Forward Plan Ref: 2018/170
   Contact: Katy Jurczyszyn, Finance Manager (Finance, Strategy & Monitoring) Tel: 07584 909518

   Report by Director of Finance (**CA6**).

   This report focuses on the delivery of the 2018/19 capital programme based on

projections at the end of January 2019 and new inclusions within the overall ten-year capital programme. The programme also includes all changes approved by Council in February 2019 as part of the Service & Resource Planning process.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

(a)   note the report;
(b)   approve the changes to the programme in Annex 1c;

7.   Financial Monitoring and Medium-Term Financial Delivery Report - January 2019 (Pages 17 - 56)

Cabinet Member: Finance
Forward Plan Ref: 2018/169
Contact: Katy Jurczyszyn, Finance Manager (Finance, Strategy & Monitoring) Tel: 07584 909518

Report by Director of Finance (**CA7**).

This report sets out the forecast position of the revenue budget as at the end of January 2019. This report also includes an update on the delivery of savings, plus a forecast of reserves and balances.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

(a)   note the report;
(b)   approve the virements set out in Annex 2a and note the virements set out in Annex 2b; and
(c)   approve the bad debt write-offs as set out in paragraphs 69 and 70;
(d)   note the treasury management lending list as set out in Annex 6;
(e)   approve the fees and charges set out in paragraph 77 and Annex 7;
(f)   approve the Children's Services Action Plan as set out in Annex 8.

8.   Home Care Options Appraisal (Pages 57 - 68)

Cabinet Member: Adult Social Care & Public Health
Forward Plan Ref: 2019/006
Contact: Rachel Pirie, Lead for Older People Commissioning Markets Tel: 07917 534410

Report by Director for Adult Services (**CA8**).

The Care Act places a duty on the Council to maintain an efficient and effective care market for the population of Oxfordshire, including people funding their own care

Between Autumn 2016 – Spring 2017 five home care agencies in Oxfordshire exited the care market. In order to explore this issue in more detail full council passed a motion asking officers to explore the feasibility of establishing a small flexible home care service

A comprehensive review of all options has been undertaken ranging from the Council becoming a large provider of home care, establishing a small home care service, to continuing with the status quo.

The report also reflects the work we have been doing locally and regionally to strengthen our assessment of the care market and ability to effectively respond when provider failure occurs.

Cabinet are asked to consider and agree the issues raised in this report and the recommendations to improve the capability and capacity of the home care market in Oxfordshire.

Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to continue with the current care purchasing and provision arrangements and whilst doing so it also commits to:

(i) support and develop the home care market by creating a new partnership model;
(ii) developing alternative models of home care;
(iii) improving outcomes for people receiving reablement and reviewing our arrangements for contingency.

9. Older People's Strategy (Pages 69 - 84)

Cabinet Member: Adult Social Care & Public Health
Forward Plan Ref: 2018/197
Contact: Rachel Pirie, Lead for Older People Commissioning Markets Tel: 07917 534410

Report by Director for Adult Social Care (**CA9**).

Cabinet are asked to support the final version of 'Living Longer, Living Better: Oxfordshire's Older People's Strategy", which is also scheduled for approval at the Health & Wellbeing Board in March 2019.

Cabinet are also asked to support the 'Report of the Older People's Strategy Consultation' which will also be submitted to the Health & Wellbeing Board.

Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

(i) support the final version of 'Living Longer, Living Better: Oxfordshire's Older People's Strategy", which is also submitted for approval at the Health & Wellbeing Board and Cabinet in March 2019;

(ii) support the 'Report of the Older People's Strategy Consultation' which will also be submitted to the Health & Wellbeing Board.

10. Innovation Fund for Daytime Support Grant Awards - March 2019
(Pages 85 - 108)

Cabinet Member: Adult Social Care & Public Health
Forward Plan Ref: 2018/171
Contact: Rebecca Lanchbury, Strategic Commissioning Officer Tel: 07584 481255

Report by Deputy Director – Joint Commissioning (**CA10**).

The Innovation Fund for Daytime Support 2018-19 was open to applications from all community and voluntary organisations to deliver new innovative projects for daytime support in Oxfordshire. The aim of the funding is to provide one-off funding to support the development of self-sustaining projects, delivering new opportunities for adults in Oxfordshire.

This report relates to the third round of the Innovation Fund which opened on 1 December 2018 and closed on 18 January 2019. There is £54,440.40 available in this fund. As per the agreed cross-party decision-making process, the cross-party panel reviewed the applications and assessed them against grant criteria. Decisions on recommendations for award were coproduced with people who use services and supported by officer recommendations.

This report sets out the final cross-party panel recommendations for allocation of the Innovation Fund for Daytime Support 2018-19, for decision by Cabinet.

Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to approve:

(a) *for funding the bid listed under 23 (a) below;*
(b) *the recommendation funding amounts for the bids listed under 23 (b) below;*
(c) *the recommendation funding amount for the bid listed under 23 (c) below, subject to conditions as set out in the cross-party panel recommendations table below;*
(d) *the recommendation to reject the bids listed under 23 (d) below.*

11. Reg 18 Consultation on the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 and the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: County Council Response to the Consultation (Pages 109 - 166)

Cabinet Member: Environment
Forward Plan Ref: 2019/011
Contact: Dawn Pettis, Strategic Planning Team Leader Tel: 07771 983395

Report by Director for Planning & Place (**CA11**).

On 11 February the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 (Vision, Aspirations and Objectives) was published for public consultation for a period of six weeks to 25 March. This report sets out the County Council's draft response to this consultation, together with a draft response on the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 contains a draft Vison, five Aspirations and a number of

Objectives aligned to the Aspirations. It also outlines a range of potential spatial options for growth up to 2050.

The County Council strongly supports the Vision, Aspirations and Objectives of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. The key themes in the draft response include:

• Overall support for the draft Objectives but further strengthening key messages about the need for an increase in sustainable modes of travel, and to enhancing messages around public health and the environment;
• Highlighting concepts such as the need for charging points for Electric Vehicles into all premises together with full fibre broadband;
• A real focus on the need to ensure that cycling and walking levels and traffic reduction are radically improved;
• The aspiration to retain Oxfordshire's status as being amongst one of the best areas in the country for recycling and waste prevention;
• A recognition that Oxfordshire is part of a wider region.

The comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report relate to in particular the need to further strengthen and reinforce the importance of the public health agenda throughout the document in line with the emerging Joint Health and Well Being Strategy, which has specific proposals around healthy place-shaping.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

(a) ***note and endorse the draft response to the consultation of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 (Vision, Aspirations and Objectives) contained in Annex 2, taking into account any changes agreed at Cabinet;***
(b) ***note and endorse the draft response to the consultation of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Document, contained in Annex 3, taking into account any changes agreed at Cabinet.***

12. Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) Action Plan 2019-20
(Pages 167 - 192)

Cabinet Member: Deputy Leader of the Council
Forward Plan Ref: 2018/153
Contact: Paul Bremble, Group Manager – Strategic Risk & Assurance

Report by Chief Fire Officer (**CA12**).

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 requires the Secretary of State to prepare a Fire and Rescue National Framework to which Fire Authorities must have regard when discharging their functions. The 2018 Framework requires each Fire and Rescue Authority to produce a publicly available Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). Within Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service (OFRS) we have called this our Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) to make it more meaningful to the public. In April 2017 OFRS published the CRMP 5-year strategy of Oxfordshire, this will cover the period from 2017 to 2022.

Each year the fire authority creates an action plan which proposes a number of projects to support the CRMP 5-year strategy. This report outlines the proposed projects for

2019-20 and the consultation that has been undertaken on those projects.

The proposals in this report were presented to the Performance Scrutiny Committee in October 2018.

The agreed proposals within the 2019-20 action plan have been subjected to full internal and external consultation for a period of 12 weeks. Cabinet is therefore invited to comment on the proposed action plan, consultation responses and management responses to the consultation responses.

The following projects will be included within the fire authority's CRMP for the fiscal year 2019-20:

• Project 1 - Risk profiling local communities.
• Project 2 - Prevention Review
• Project 3 - On-Call retention review
• Project 4 - Proactive Role in improving standards in rented housing
• Project 5: Establishing Community Safety Advocates or Wardens.
• Project 6: To increase the diversity of the Operational Workforce to reflect the community that we serve.

Our medium-term financial plan and supporting business strategies underpin the proposals within our CRMP action plan.

Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to accept the proposed projects and adopt in the final version of the CRMP Action Plan 2019-20.

13. Business Management & Monitoring Report for Quarter 3 - 2018/19 - March 2019 (Pages 193 - 210)

Cabinet Member: Deputy Leader of the Council
Forward Plan Ref: 2018/179
Contact: Steven Jones, Corporate Performance & Risk Manager Tel: 07392 318890

Report by Policy & Performance Service Manager (**CA13**).

The report and its two annexes demonstrate the state of Oxfordshire County Council's progress towards Corporate Plan priorities at the end of Quarter 3 2018-19.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to note the performance reported.

14. Forward Plan and Future Business (Pages 211 - 214)

Cabinet Member: All
Contact Officer: Sue Whitehead, Committee Services Manager Tel: 07393 001213

The Cabinet Procedure Rules provide that the business of each meeting at the Cabinet is to include "updating of the Forward Plan and proposals for business to be conducted at the following meeting". Items from the Forward Plan for the immediately forthcoming

meetings of the Cabinet appear in the Schedule at **CA14**. This includes any updated information relating to the business for those meetings that has already been identified for inclusion in the next Forward Plan update.

The Schedule is for noting, but Cabinet Members may also wish to take this opportunity to identify any further changes they would wish to be incorporated in the next Forward Plan update.

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to note the items currently identified for forthcoming meetings.

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CABINET

MINUTES of the meeting held on Tuesday, 26 February 2019 commencing at 2.00 pm and finishing at 3.10 pm

Present:

Voting Members: Councillor Ian Hudspeth – in the Chair
                             Councillor Mrs Judith Heathcoat
                             Councillor Lawrie Stratford
                             Councillor Ian Corkin
                             Councillor Steve Harrod
                             Councillor Lorraine Lindsay-Gale
                             Councillor Yvonne Constance OBE
                             Councillor David Bartholomew
                             Councillor Mark Gray
                             Councillor Eddie Reeves

Other Members in Attendance: Councillor Liz Brighouse (Agenda Item 6)
                             Councillor Jenny Hannaby (Agenda Item 6)
                             Councillor John Sanders (Agenda Item 6 and 10)

Officers:

Whole of meeting   Yvonne Rees (Chief Executive); Lorna Baxter (Director of Finance); Nick Graham (Interim Strategic Director of Resources)

Part of meeting
Item   Name
6   Owen Jenkins, Director of Community Infrastructure
10   Sue Halliwell, Director for Planning & Place; Karen Lister, Head of Estates and Strategy

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

11/19   MINUTES
(Agenda Item. 3)

The Minutes of the meeting held on 22 January 2019 were approved and signed as a correct record, subject to the following correction (in ***bold italics***) to the 4th sentence of paragraph 11 of the preamble to Minute 4/19:

In relation to Oxford City, a number of proposals were being looked at in relation to changes to manage congestion and the overriding principles would be that any changes must be combined with benefits.

12/19 QUESTIONS FROM COUNTY COUNCILLORS
(Agenda Item. 4)

Councillor Howson had given notice of the following question to Councillor Constance:

"Has the county council any views on the idea of creating 'Home Zone' streets as defined by the Department for Transport in their design guidelines?"

Councillor Constance replied:

"The Oxfordshire Street Design Guide, on which work is ongoing, will seek to provide guidance on the design of developments from master planning stage to detailed design. We envisage the guide will promote various types of design which are appropriate for different street types. Therefore, we expect to include guidance on the use of shared surfaces and space which may be more appropriate for streets from which properties are directly accessed and are lightly trafficked. Shared surfaces and space encourage motorists to give way to other users of the street and encourage the use of the street for play and social interaction, which is what Home Zones seek to achieve. The aim of the design guide is to help create successful places where people want to live, work and play and to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport. We hope to undertake stakeholder consultation over the summer months and conclude the project in autumn 2019. "

Supplementary: Councillor Howson highlighted a proposed development in his local area of a hotel without parking provision and noted that schemes such as Home Zones would enable areas to remain as communities. It was an additional tool in addition to Controlled Parking Zones (CPZs). Councillor Constance thanked Councillor Howson for the question and agreed that there were occasions when CPZs would be appropriate and other times when Home Zones could be used.

Councillor Pressel had given notice of the following question to Councillor Hudspeth:

"At our budget meeting, the Leader quite rightly said that 'we must target our resources to provide vital services to those vulnerable adults and children who require them most'. In the light of this, please can you tell us exactly what criteria will be used for deciding how the new £1 million fund for youth services will be allocated? Can we assume that the data from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment will be used to inform our decisions?"

Councillor Hudspeth replied:

"I was delighted to propose and vote for a budget that was caring and compassionate as it:

Increased the funding on Adult Social Care by £8.8 million
Increased the funding on Children's Social Care by £9.0 million
Increased the funding on Education by £3.0 million
Provided £1 million for Youth provision across the county.

These measures will help the most vulnerable adults and children across Oxfordshire.

By contrast I noted that Cllr Pressel voted:

AGAINST increasing the funding on Adult Social Care by £8.8 million
AGAINST increasing the funding on Children's Social Care by £9.0 million
AGAINST increasing the funding on Education by £3.0 million
AGAINST providing £1 million for Youth provision across the county

The criteria for allocating the £1 million for youth provision will ensure that all areas across the county will be able to benefit"

Supplementary: Responding to a comment that the question was unanswered and asking again what criteria would be used and whether the JSNA would be used Councillor Hudspeth, referred to his original answer.

Councillor Phillips had given notice of the following question to Councillor Constance:

"The Growth Deal is funding a feasibility design project for a pedestrian crossing at the bottom of Collinwood Road in Risinghurst to be completed by the end of March 2019.

Will this work be completed on time and will it be made available to the local member? What is your assessment of the likelihood of funding becoming available to deliver this crossing?"

Councillor Constance replied:

"The feasibility report and design for a pedestrian crossing at Collinwood Road is on schedule to report by the end of March 2019. The outputs from this work will be made available to the local member. Whilst feedback on these outputs would be welcome we do wish to advise that there is currently no plan to undertake wider consultation at the current time. At the current time there is no committed funding to undertake further design work and delivery of this scheme. Through undertaking the feasibility design work however, the council has advanced opportunities to bid for or negotiate funding opportunities for a scheme in the future"

Supplementary: Councillor Phillips welcomed the feasibility study but sought clarification whether following the report there would be a costed delivery plan available, ready to bid should funding become available. Councillor Constance replied that this was sometimes done but that she was not sure in this case as there was not the expectation that funding would be available. However, the scheme was one where the elements were common to many projects and she would not expect that it would take long to produce a costed plan should it be required. She declined a request to visit the site explaining that it was not possible to visit every site.

13/19 PETITIONS AND PUBLIC ADDRESS
(Agenda Item. 5)

The Leader had agreed the following requests to speak:

Item	Speaker
Item 6 – Performance Scrutiny Highways Deep Dive Recommendations	Councillor Liz Brighouse, Chairman of Performance Scrutiny Committee Councillor Jenny Hannaby, Leader member Deep Dive Highways Councillor John Sanders, Shadow Cabinet Member for Environment (5 mins)
Item 7 – Staffing Report	Councillor Laura Price, Opposition Deputy Leader (did not attend)
Item 8 – Tank Farm, Chipping Norton – Development Site	Councillor John Sanders, Shadow Cabinet Member for Environment

14/19 PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY HIGHWAYS DEEP DIVE RECOMMENDATIONS
(Agenda Item. 6)

The condition of roads has a significant impact on levels of public satisfaction with the Council and their local area. As a result, the Performance Scrutiny Committee commissioned a deep dive into the factors affecting public perception and experience of highways and the Council's approach to improving this. From July to November a small group of councillors worked with officers to identify opportunities for improving the condition of the road network, tackling congestion, better managing the impact of street works and adapting our approach to maintenance contracts and partnership working on highways. The report had been considered by the Performance Scrutiny Committee and was presented to Cabinet for them to consider its recommendations.

Councillor Brighouse, Chairman of Performance Scrutiny Committee speaking in support of the recommendations set out the reasons for the review and thanked the councillors who had been part of the group. The Performance Scrutiny Committee had considered and endorsed the recommendations.

Councillor Jenny Hannaby, lead member on the Working Group thanked officers for their work and particularly Katie Read, Senior Policy and Performance Officer for bringing it all together. Councillor Hannaby introduced the contents of the report highlighting the significant themes that had led to the recommendations. Communication had been a key element of their considerations, both to councillors, parishes and the wider public. Enforcement was another key area impacting on the public's perception of highways and their satisfaction with the service. The group were in favour of the Council becoming a permitting authority. The group had identified the real funding issues and supported the work to press for funding whenever possible. The positive impact of dragon patchers was recognised but there was a need to find a way to use them in urban areas. In commending the recommendations Councillor Hannaby urged Cabinet to act to achieve the quick wins within the recommendations.

Councillor John Sanders, Shadow Cabinet Member for Environment and member of the Group commented that the Group had been careful that their recommendations would save or generate money or at the least be cost neutral. He did not think that there was a need for special costing in the longer term. In supporting the recommendations, he drew attention to the proposal that the Council become a permitting authority. Councillor Sanders also highlighted the importance of community engagement.

Councillor Ian Hudspeth, Leader of the Council, thanked Performance Scrutiny Committee for bringing forward the recommendations for Cabinet to consider. Councillors would be aware that highways issues were the biggest part of their mail box.

Councillor Yvonne Constance, Cabinet Member for Environment, thanked the Performance Scrutiny Committee for taking the time to undertake the review. Councillor Constance thanked Councillor Hannaby for the summary of recommendations and for drawing out the key themes, that were reiterated in several recommendations: member and community engagement, better communication and responses, supervision and flexibility of staff/contracts and enforcement. There was an opportunity to celebrate the good work being done whilst looking at what further was needed.

Owen Jenkins, Director of Community Operations, commented that a number of the recommendations did involve costs and would need work to determine the costs and to evaluate benefits. He noted that as the Highways Asset Management Plan was refreshed then there would be member engagement, possibly through a Transport Cabinet Advisory Group. Officers were already working on increased information to Localities and councillors had been emailed asking for their priorities for highways work. Work was

underway on the wider communication issues. On supervision of staff/contracts more work was needed. Increased supervision would mean increased contract costs and there was a balance to be found. The Directorate was committed to the income review and additional income had been included in this year's budget.

During discussion Cabinet:

1) Noted that only a handful of councillors had responded to the email seeking their views on priorities and that this indicated part of the problem with engagement, that needed effort both ways.
2) Commented on efforts to bid for any available infrastructure funding and their considerable success in this area.
3) Responding to surprise about the recommendation on the out of hours service when this was provided in partnership with other authorities such as the Police, Councillor Hannaby confirmed that it was more about the opportunities for integration as the service was provided from multiple centres. Owen Jenkins confirmed that there was a comprehensive out of hours service in operation and Councillor Constance paid tribute to the god working between agencies.

Councillor Ian Corkin, Cabinet Member for Cherwell Partnership, highlighted the important issue of enforcement that was a cross authority responsibility. It was a fertile area for cross authority working and he welcomed the opportunity to work with Councillor Constance and officers.

Councillor David Bartholomew, Cabinet Member for Finance recognised highways as an important topic but expressed concerns that the recommendations would carry costs and he therefore proposed an amended recommendation that allowed the recommendations to be evaluated and costed.

RESOLVED:

(a)   To thank the Performance Scrutiny Committee for their work on the deep dive into highways;

(b)   To note the recommendations and to ask officers to evaluate and cost the proposals and to report back in the Autumn to the deep dive group and Performance Scrutiny Committee before reporting back to Cabinet;

(c)   That those activities already in train not be halted or paused and that Performance Scrutiny Committee members and Cabinet receive updates as appropriate.

15/19   STAFFING REPORT - QUARTER 3 - 2018
(Agenda Item. 7)

Cabinet considered a report that gave an update on staffing numbers and related activity during the period 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2018. It gave details of the actual staffing numbers at 31 December 2018 in terms of

Full Time Equivalents. In addition, the report provided information on the cost of posts being covered by agency staff and an Agency Trend analysis. Cabinet noted the correction to the agenda summary set out in the addenda.

Councillor Judith Heathcoat, Deputy Leader of the Council, introduced the contents of the report highlighting the changes made in response to queries and comments made previously and noting that with transportation the report would continue to develop. Councillor Heathcoat added that more detailed information was on the website. In relation to agency staff Councillor Heathcoat commented that there were legitimate reasons for using agency staff, such as, to provide continuity of service when recruiting to vacancies to cover a time limited piece of work. Councillor Heathcoat added that regarding all recruitment there were strict controls in place to manage recruitment.

Councillor Heathcoat, responding to a question about the high use of catering and hospitality agency staff in Quarter 1 compared with the rest of the year, explained that this had been connected to Carillion and staff had become employed.

RESOLVED: to note the report.

16/19 FORWARD PLAN AND FUTURE BUSINESS
(Agenda Item. 8)

The Cabinet considered a list of items for the immediately forthcoming meetings of the Cabinet together with changes and additions set out in the schedule of addenda.

RESOLVED: to note the items currently identified for forthcoming meetings.

17/19 TANK FARM, CHIPPING NORTON - DEVELOPMENT SITE
(Agenda Item. 10)

Cabinet discussion was held in public session without detailed reference to the information contained on the annex, that remains exempt.

The information contained in the annex is exempt in that it falls within the following prescribed category:

3.   Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information);

and since it is considered that, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, in that disclosure would undermine the process to the detriment of the Council's ability properly to discharge its fiduciary and other duties as a public authority.

Approval was given on 21 December 2018 by The Leader of the Council with the agreement of the Director of Finance, to authorise the Strategic Director of Communities to negotiate, up to a specified maximum value, the purchase of Pearman's land, being 13.32 ha (32.91 acres) adjoining the Council's land at Tank Farm, in order to ensure the County Council's control, influence and deliverability of the programmed capital receipt for Tank Farm.

The negotiations are now complete, and Cabinet considered a report that detailed the provisionally agreed terms of acquisition.

Councillor Eddie Reeves, Cabinet Member for Transformation, introduced the contents of the report and highlighted the benefits of the proposed recommendations.

RESOLVED: to

(a) authorise the Strategic Director of Communities in consultation with the Portfolio member to complete the purchase, for the value specified in Annex B, of Pearman's land, being 12.51 ha (30.91 acres) adjoining Tank Farm.

(b) authorise the Director of Law & Governance in conjunction with the Director of Capital Investment & Delivery and Director of Finance to undertake appropriate due diligence and prepare the necessary legal agreement on the terms referred to in Annex B.

.... in the Chair

Date of signing 2019

Division(s): All

CABINET – 19 MARCH 2019

CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE AND MONITORING REPORT

Report by the Director of Finance

RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

(a)   note the report;
(b)   approve the changes to the programme in Annex 1c;

Executive Summary

1.   This report focuses on the delivery of the 2018/19 capital programme based on projections at the end of January 2019 and new inclusions within the overall ten-year capital programme. The programme also includes all changes approved by Council in February 2019 as part of the Service & Resource Planning process.

2.   The forecast directorate programme expenditure for 2018/19 is **£121.4m** (excluding school's local capital). This has decreased by **£6.4m** compared to the latest approved capital programme.

3.   The total ten-year capital programme (2018/19 to 2028/29) is **£1,060.3m**, as approved by Council in February 2019.

4.   The following annexes are attached:

Annex 1   Capital Programme Monitoring

2018/19 Capital Monitoring

5.   The capital monitoring position set out in Annex 1a, shows the forecast directorate programme expenditure for 2018/19 is **£121.4m** (excluding school's local capital). This has decreased by **£6.4m** compared to the latest approved capital programme. The table in the following paragraph summarises the variations by portfolio area.

6.   The variations in 2018/19 include the approved recommendations from the February 2019 Council meeting and schemes that have been re-profiled accordingly. Significant in-year variations for each directorate are listed in Annex 1b. New schemes and total programme/project budget changes are listed in Annex 1c.

Portfolio Area	Last Approved Programme * £m	Latest Forecast Expenditure £m	Variation £m
Children's Services	25.1	18.6	-6.5
Adult Services	6.9	6.9	+0.0
Communities: Transport	59.4	59.5	+0.1
Communities: Other Property	20.6	20.6	+0.0
Resources	15.8	15.8	+0.0
Total Directorate Programmes	**127.8**	**121.4**	**-6.4**
Schools Local Capital	1.2	1.2	+0.0
Earmarked Reserves	10.6	10.6	+0.0
Total Capital Programme	**139.6**	**133.2**	**-6.4**

* Approved by Council 12 February 2019

7. Within the Children's Services programme, stage 2 business cases (contract let) have been approved for projects at North Leigh Primary School to replace temporary classrooms and an expansion at John Watson Special (Primary) School.

8. The basic need and new school projects shown in the following table, initially expected to be delivered for September 2019, have been reprofiled for completion in 2019/20 and arise for a number of different reasons including; procurement, land (section 77 consent for building on school playing fields) and revised delivery timeframes. The reprofiling into 2019/20 totals **£5.0m**. Revised delivery timeframes and implications of accommodation arrangements are currently being explored with the installation of several temporary classrooms to meet the additional pupil places.

Project	Previous 2018/19 Forecast £m	Latest 2018/19 Forecast £m	Variation £m
Basic Need Programme Overall Budget – budget earmarked for West Witney, Chesterton & Cholsey	2.5	0.8	-1.7
Matthew Arnold – 1 Form Entry Expansion	2.0	1.6	-0.4
Bloxham, Warriner – 2 Form Entry Expansion	3.0	2.3	-0.7
Marcham - Expansion to 1 Form Entry	0.5	0.1	-0.4
John Blandy - Expansion to 1.5 Form Entry	1.2	0.2	-1.0
Bicester, South West – New Secondary School	0.5	0.2	-0.3
Financial Contribution towards the new Swan Free School	0.7	0.2	-0.5
TOTAL	**10.4**	**5.4**	**-5.0**

9. Within the 2018/19 annual School Structural Maintenance Programme, seven projects, totalling **£1.5m** will be delivered in 2019/20 and incorporated within next years programme. The majority of these works are

associated with classroom roofs. Seven projects within the programme have been completed in 2018/19.

10. In 2018/19, it is forecast that:

- £14.0m will be spent on delivering school expansions and new schools;
- £3.0m on Schools Structural Maintenance and other annual programmes;
- £28.1m on Major Transport schemes including Access to Headington, the A40 public transport improvements, the Botley Road Corridor, the development of the Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) schemes and safety improvements on the A361;
- £31.4m on the Highways Structural Maintenance Programme;
- £20.6m on other schemes including Broadband, the Council's contribution to the Flood Relief Scheme and New Salt Stores;
- £1.5m on the new Children's ICT system; and
- £12.0m on third party schemes including Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (OxLEP) schemes and the Affordable Housing element of the Housing and Growth Deal.

Actual Expenditure to Date

11. The following table shows the actual 2018/19 capital expenditure and commitments as at the end of January for both Council controlled projects and third-party schemes (OxLEP funded schemes and the Housing and Growth Deal Affordable Housing element).

| | Forecast

£m | Actuals

£m | Commitments

£m | Actuals + Commitments as % of Forecast
% |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCC Schemes | 109.4 | 44.8 | 28.7 | 67% |
| Third Party | 12.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 25% |
| **TOTAL** | **121.4** | **47.8** | **28.7** | **63%** |

12. Actual capital expenditure as at the end of January for Council controlled projects was **£44.8m** with in year commitments at **£28.7m**. The combined value is **67%** of the forecast expenditure.

13. The Affordable Housing element of the Housing and Growth Deal will be paid to the County Council (as Accountable Body) by Homes England in March 2019 when the number of affordable homes delivered has been agreed. The Council will then pass this funding to the relevant district councils. It is forecast that this will total **£6.7m** in 2018/19.

Ten Year Capital Programme Update

14. The total ten-year capital programme (2018/19 to 2028/29) is **£1,060.3m**, as per the capital programme approved by Council in February 2019.

15. The capital programme now includes a budget provision of **£1.5m** for the Tetsworth embankment works. This is funded from the Highways Maintenance Annual programme of £31.7m approved at Council in February 2019, however the project is shown separately in the capital programme due to the value of the works being over £1.0m.

Capital Programme Approvals

16. There are no schemes recommended for Cabinet approval in this report as new allocations were approved as part of the Service & Resource Planning process at Council on 12 February 2019.

LORNA BAXTER
Director of Finance

Background papers: Nil

Contact Officers: Katy Jurczyszyn, Strategic Finance Manager
                         (Financial Strategy & Monitoring)
                         07584 909518

February 2019

Capital Programme Update & Monitoring Report - Cabinet 19 March 2019
Capital Programme: 2018/19 - 2028/29
Summary

Directorate	Latest Approved Capital Programme (Council February 2019)			Latest Forecast			Variation			Current Year Expenditure Monitoring				Performance Compared to Original Programme (Council February 2018)		
	Current Year	Future Years	Total	Current Year	Future Years	Total	Current Year	Future Years	Total	Actual expenditure to date	Commitments	Expenditure Realisation Rate	Actuals & Commitments	Current Year	Variation	Use of Resources Variation
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s	%	%	£'000s	£'000s	%
Children Services	25,116	176,827	201,943	18,576	183,382	201,958	-6,540	6,555	15	11,170	6,212	60%	94%	30,800	-12,224	-40%
Adult Services	6,895	19,558	26,453	6,895	19,558	26,453	0	0	0	5,903	486	86%	93%	1,457	5,438	373%
Communities: Transport	59,354	479,069	538,423	59,482	478,987	538,469	128	-82	46	25,123	19,299	42%	75%	50,424	9,058	18%
Communities: Other Property Development Programmes	20,600	79,552	100,152	20,600	79,552	100,152	0	0	0	2,967	2,329	14%	26%	10,328	10,272	99%
Resources	15,828	78,597	94,425	15,828	78,597	94,425	0	0	0	2,707	414	17%	20%	12,256	3,572	29%
Total Directorate Programmes	**127,793**	**833,603**	**961,396**	**121,381**	**840,076**	**961,457**	**-6,412**	**6,473**	**61**	**47,870**	**28,740**	**39%**	**63%**	**105,265**	**16,116**	**15%**
Schools Local Capital	1,154	5,142	6,296	1,154	5,142	6,296	0	0	0	1,500	0	130%	130%	850	304	36%
Earmarked Reserves	10,600	82,035	92,635	10,600	81,997	92,597	0	-38	-38					13,936	-3,336	0%
OVERALL TOTAL	**139,547**	**920,780**	**1,060,327**	**133,135**	**927,215**	**1,060,350**	**-6,412**	**6,435**	**23**	**49,370**	**28,740**	**37%**	**59%**	**120,051**	**13,084**	**11%**

Capital Programme Update & Monitoring Report - Cabinet 19 March 2019
Capital Programme: 2018/19 - 2028/29

In-year Expenditure Forecast Variations

Project / Programme Name	Previous 2018/19 Forecast* £'000s	Revised 2018/19 Forecast £'000s	Variation £'000s	Comments
Children Services Capital Programme				
Existing Demographic Pupil Provision (Basic Needs Programme)	2,477	792	-1,685	Revised delivery timeframe. Projects being developed.
Sutton Courtenay - Expansion to 1FE (ED883)	400	440	40	Complete Sept 2018.
Matthew Arnold - 1FE Expansion (ED877)	2,000	1,600	-400	Previous Carillion in-flight project. On-site. Forecast completion August 2019.
Bloxham, Warriner - 2FE Expansion (ED901)	3,000	2,250	-750	On-site. Forecast completion August 2019.
Marcham - Expansion to 1FE (ED882)	550	150	-400	Revised delivery timeframe.
John Blandy - Expansion to 1.5FE (ED887)	1,200	150	-1,050	Revised delivery timeframe.
North Leigh - Repl of Temporary Classroom (ED926)	50	5	-45	Stage 2 approved. Forecast completion August 2019.
Bicester, South West - Secondary	500	250	-250	
The Swan Free School (Financial Contribution)	700	200	-500	Revised delivery timeframe.
School Structural Maintenance (inc Health & Safety)	3,111	1,611	-1,500	Future years are subject to confirmation of the level of capital maintenance grant and priority approval. Settlement of final accounts.
CHILDREN SERVICES TOTAL IN-YEAR VARIATION			**-6,540**	
Communities: Transport Capital Programme				
Old Greyfriars School signal change	0	25	25	New project
Small schemes (developer and other funded)	886	894	8	
Surface Treatments	8,563	8,463	-100	
Public Rights of Way Foot Bridges	146	161	15	
Highways & Associated Infrastructure	11,843	11,943	100	
Street Lighting LED replacement	0	80	80	
COMMUNITIES: TRANSPORT TOTAL IN-YEAR VARIATION			**128**	
CAPITAL PROGRAMME TOTAL IN-YEAR VARIATION			**-6,412**	

*As approved by Council 12 February 2019

Capital Programme Update & Monitoring Report - Cabinet 19 March 2019
Capital Programme: 2018/19 - 2028/29

New Schemes & Budget Changes

Project / Programme Name	Previous Total Budget* £'000s	Revised Total Budget £'000s	Variation £'000s	Comments
Children Services Capital Programme				
Existing Demographic Pupil Provision (Basic Needs Programme)	94,593	94,443	-150	Projects being developed. Draw down of budget provision for the projects below.
North Leigh - Repl of Temporary Classroom (ED926)	400	415	15	Stage 2 approved. Forecast completion August 2019.
John Watson - Additional Capacity & Improvements (Primary Site) (ED849)	2,950	3,100	150	Stage 2 approved. Phase 1- 4 Forecast completion January 2020.
CHILDREN SERVICES TOTAL PROGRAMME SIZE VARIATION			**15**	
Communities: Transport Capital Programme				
Old Greyfriars School signal change	0	38	38	New Project
Small schemes (developer and other funded)	1,359	1,367	8	
Surface Treatments	73,142	73,042	-100	
Highways & Associated Infrastructure	98,543	97,143	-1,400	Transfer of additional budget provision to project below.
Tetsworth Embankment Works	807	2,307	1,500	
COMMUNITIES: TRANSPORT TOTAL PROGRAMME SIZE VARIATION			**46**	
CAPITAL PROGRAMME TOTAL PROGRAMME SIZE VARIATION			**61**	

*As approved by Council 12 February 2019

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Division(s): N/A

CABINET – 19 MARCH 2019

FINANCIAL MONITORING AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN DELIVERY REPORT – JANUARY 2019

Report by the Director of Finance

RECOMMENDATION

1. The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

    (a) note the report;
    (b) approve the virements set out in Annex 2a and note the virements set out in Annex 2b; and
    (c) approve the bad debt write-offs as set out in paragraphs 69 and 70;
    (d) note the treasury management lending list as set out in Annex 6;
    (e) approve the fees and charges set out in paragraph 77 and Annex 7;
    (f) approve the Children's Services Action Plan as set out in Annex 8.

Executive Summary

2. This report sets out the forecast position of the revenue budget as at the end of January 2019. This report also includes an update on the delivery of savings, plus a forecast of reserves and balances.

3. There is an overspend of **£8.1m** by directorate services partially offset by additional interest of **£1.0m,** additional government grant of **£0.2m** and additional business rates of **£0.5m** to give an overall Council overspend of **£6.4m**. The overspend will be reduced further by using the unallocated corporate contingency of **£6.9m**. The report to Cabinet at the same time last year anticipated a directorate overspend of **£10.4m**.

Directorate	Latest Budget 2018/19	Forecast Outturn 2018/19	Forecast Outturn Variance 2018/19	Forecast Outturn Variance 2018/19
	£m	£m	£m	%
Children's Services	107.4	115.1	+7.7	7.2%
Adult Services	184.4	184.5	+0.1	0.1%
Communities	105.4	105.3	-0.1	-0.1%
Resources	36.2	36.6	+0.4	1.1%
Total Directorate Position	**433.4**	**441.5**	**+8.1**	**1.9%**
Strategic Measures	-433.4	-435.1	-1.7	-0.4%
Overall Surplus/Deficit	**0**	**6.4**	**6.4**	

Main variations

4. An overspend of **£7.7m** is forecast for Children's Services which mainly relates to Children's Social Care.   An additional **£9.5m** was included in the budget for Children's Social Care in 2018/19 due to significant increase in demand. Savings of **£3.0m** were also included in the budget to reflect the work of the Children's Services Programme that was established with focus on addressing demand management; strengthening early help and prevention including closer partnership working; strengthening staffing resources and building community resilience. Despite the additional funding demand for Children's Social Care continues to rise beyond expectations, both locally and nationally and savings are taking longer to deliver than anticipated, although are still expected to be met in the Medium Term Financial Plan period.

5. There is also a **£6.9m** overspend forecast on the Dedicated School Grant (DSG) – High Needs Block. This is mainly due to increasing demand for special school places and the need to place children at independent non-maintained schools. This overspend will be met partly by using the **£4.9m** DSG reserves but the remaining **£2.0m** overspend will be carried forward to 2019/20 via the DSG High Needs Block reserve.

6. As per the Council's Financial Regulations, an action plan has been developed for the Children's Services overspend as it is greater than **£1.0m** by the Director for Children's Services and is included in annex 8.

Grants

7. As set out in Annex 3 the Council receives ringfenced and un-ringfenced government grants totalling **£342.9m**. The increase since the last report relates to **£2.3m** of Winter Pressures Grant, an increase in the DSG High Needs Block of **£1.5m** and additional School Improvement Grant of **£0.3m**.

Reserves

8. Annex 4 sets out the forecast earmarked reserves position as at 31 March 2019.   These are held for specified one-off projects, contractual commitments and to support the Medium Term Financial Plan. Reserves are forecast to reduce from **£96.6m** to **£70.7m** at 31 March 2019.

General Balances

9. As set out in Annex 5 the current forecast for general balances at 31 March 2019 is **£28.0m.** This is **£8.7m** higher than the risk assessed level of **£19.3m** as set out in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) approved by Council in February 2019. It was agreed to transfer **£6.0m** from balances to the Transformation Reserve by Council in February 2019.

Strategic Measures

10. The current forecast outturn position for in house interest receivable and external fund returns is **£1.0m** above budget. In addition, the Council is

estimated to receive **£0.5m** from the gain on the business rates pool. There is also an additional **£0.2m** in government grant relating to the reconciliation 2017/18 Section 31 business rate relief grants.

Medium Term Financial Plan Savings

11. The forecasts shown in this report incorporate savings included in the medium term financial plan agreed by Council in February 2018 and previous years. At this stage of the year, at least **91%** of the planned savings of **£41.0m** are expected to be delivered.

Revenue Commentary

12. The following Annexes are attached and referenced in the report:

   Annex 1   Directorate Budgets and Forecast Variation
   Annex 2a   2018/19 virements to approve
   Annex 2b   2018/19 virements to note
   Annex 3   Grants
   Annex 4   Reserves
   Annex 5   General Balances
   Annex 6   Treasury Management Lending List
   Annex 7   Fees and Charges
   Annex 8   Children's Services Action Plan

13. Commentary on key variations greater than £0.1m for each service are provided below.

People – Children

14. An overspend of **£7.7m (7.2%)** is reported for Children's services.

Education & Learning – £2.3m

15. Special Educational Needs Home to School Transport is currently forecast to overspend by **£2.6m**, of which **£2.1m** relates to under 16 transport. Student numbers have increased by around 18% in the last 12 months. The number of lone transport or lower occupancy vehicles (5 or less students) have increased significantly. This is due to an increase in the number of students with higher complex needs who need to travel alone or in small groups. An average lone transport route costs £24,000 per annum, with the increase in lone routes during 2018/19 costing **£1.4m**.   In addition, an overspend of **£0.5m** is forecast for Post 16 transport including **£0.3m** relating to savings not achieved and an increase in the number of students receiving this service. This is partly offset by an underspend on mainstream Home to School Transport of **£0.3m**.

Children's Social Care - £1.9m overspend

16. **£0.9m** of the overspend relates to an increase in staffing levels within the Social Care Teams arising from the increase in demand. Due to increased caseloads there has been a need to fill these vacancies with both permanent and agency staff.

17. In addition, there are overspends and risks within the Leaving Care Service totalling **£0.4m**. This relates to Leaving Care Allowances which reflects a growth in client numbers. This is likely to become a greater pressure in the future, as the increase in looked after children numbers move into Leaving Care services. In addition, an increase in the statutory age from 21 to 25 from 1 April 2018 is expected to bring additional pressures. A grant of **£25,802** has been received from the Department for Education in relation to this, to increase Personal Adviser support. No additional funding has been received in relation to additional allowances and other support also required by the increase in statutory age. Further work needs to be completed to identify the likely pressure due to the additional requirements once demand can be measured more accurately.

18. As reported previously there is also an overspend of **£0.8m** on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children due to costs exceeding grant funding received. The Local Government Association (LGA) has called for the government to review funding for unaccompanied asylum seeking children as spending by local authorities has doubled with a four year period.

19. Troubled Families has been set an increased target, to increase payment by results income by **£0.2m**. This is a challenging target which would require targets to be achieved and evidenced in an additional 188 families. The outcome will not be known until the final claim is submitted in March 2019.

Children's Social Care Countywide – £3.5m overspend
20. Corporate Parenting is forecasting an overspend of **£3.5m** of which **£2.3m** relates to an increase in demand. Growth in the number of mainstream looked after children in the first five months of the year was been significantly higher than anticipated, which has put a pressure on the budget.

21. An increase of 85 mainstream looked after children from April 2018 to the end of January takes the number of children looked after to 678. Budget provision for 2018/19 was 610 children, a **£1.2m** growth from 2017/18. Demand growth has been offset by a reduction of **£0.4m** in relation to the reprofiling of prudential borrowing over a longer period. If demand continues to rise in line with current trends this would give actual growth for the year of approximately 17% against the budgeted growth of 6%. This would add an additional overspend of **£0.6m** to the current forecast.

22. The following graph shows how Oxfordshire compares to statistical neighbours, based on the latest information available. At present Oxfordshire is not an outlier, although numbers are higher than the statistical neighbour average.

Mainstream LAC Benchmarking
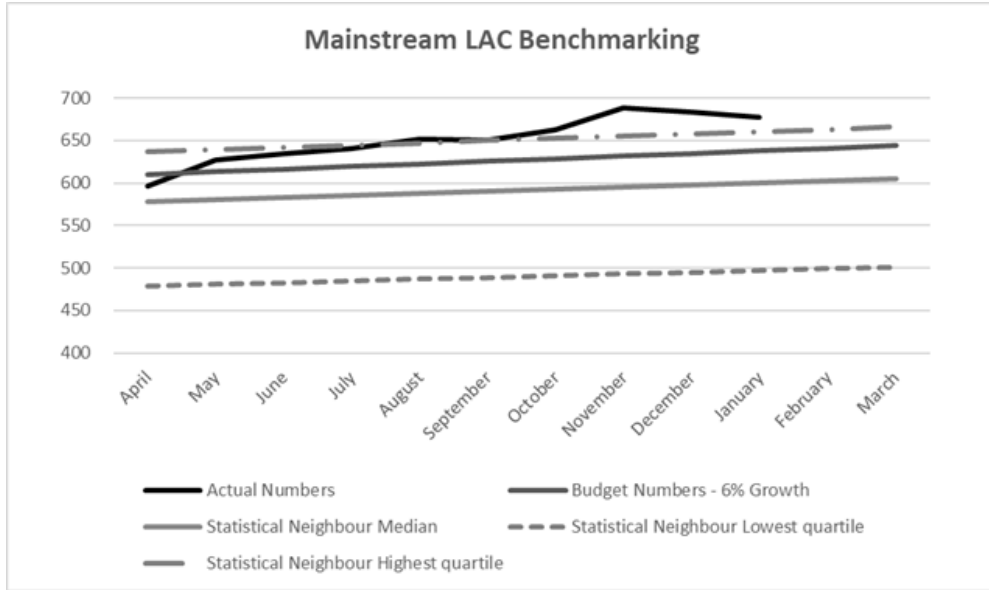
23. The following graph shows the link between the number of mainstream looked after children and the cost of providing placements over a 12-month period.

Mainstream LAC Finance and Activity
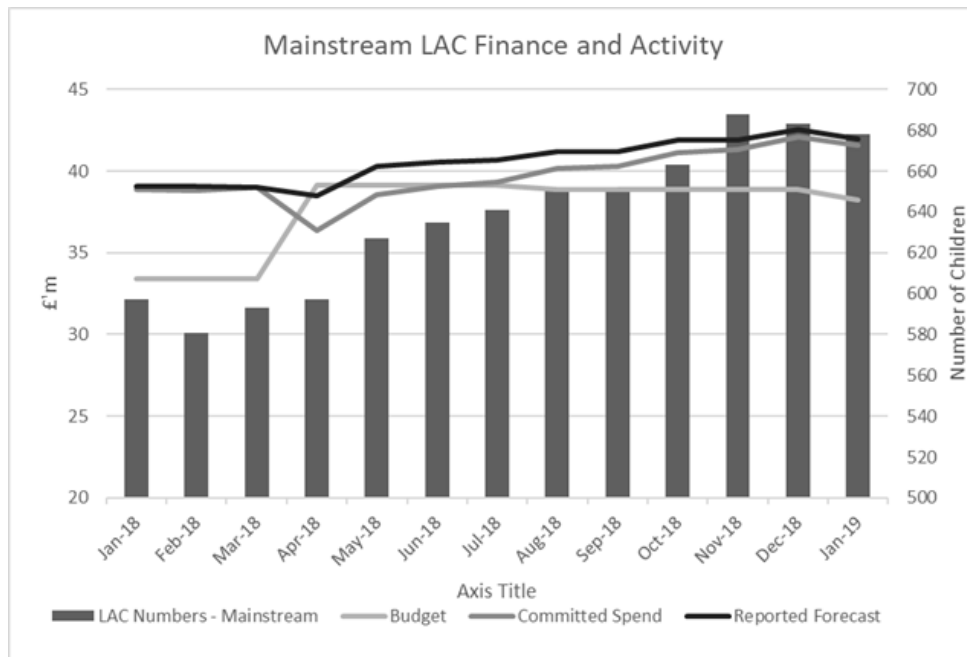
24. A further **£1.1m** overspend relates to savings which aren't expected to be achieved in 2018/19 as set out in more detail in paragraphs 70 and 71.

DSG Funded Services

Directorate Service Area	Latest Budget	Forecast Outturn	Forecast Variance		Variance Last	Direction of Travel ↑ improving ↓ worsening	Change in Variance
DSG	£m	£m	£m	%	£m		£m
Schools DSG	127.6	127.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0	➡	0.0
High Needs DSG	37.4	44.3	6.9	18.5%	6.9	➡	0.0
Early Years DSG	52.2	52.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	➡	0.0
Central DSG	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	➡	0.0
Total DSG	**221.2**	**228.1**	**6.9**	**3.1%**	**6.9**	➡	**0.0**

25. The high needs block is forecast to overspend by **£6.9m** in 2018/19, mainly due to increasing demand for special school places and the need to place children at independent non-maintained special schools. The reduction of **£1.1m** in the overspend from the last report reflects the additional **£1.5m** funding announced by the Secretary of State for Education offset by additional spend of **£0.4m**. This includes **£0.2m** of additional support likely to be provided by the end of the financial year. This amount reflects pending placements and outcomes from Education, Health and Care Plan assessments.

26. There has been a significant increase in the demand for Independent Non-Maintained Special School placements (INMSS) and post-16 independent education provision for children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities. The Education Sufficiency Strategy is in place to manage future demand but immediate demographic pressures are now leading to further projected overspends for 2018/19.

27. The overspend will be partly offset by **£4.9m** of DSG reserves; the remaining **£2.0m** overspend will be carried forward to 2019/20 via the DSG High Needs Block reserve.

People – Adult Services

28. Adult Services is forecasting an overspend of **£0.1m**.

29. In late October 2018 the council was notified that it will receive **£2.3m** from a share of **£240m** social care grant announced for 2018/19. The funding is intended to help councils alleviate winter pressures on the NHS, get patients home quicker and free up hospital beds in line with the grant conditions a plan for the use of this funding in 2018/19 has been developed and agreed with health partners. Any variation to the original plan will be agreed with health partners based on the forecast position at the end of February 2019.

30. As noted in the Provisional Outturn Report for 2017/18, **£0.7m** was passed to the council by Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (OCCG) and held in reserves at the end of 2017/18 to be used to support work to mitigate winter pressures across the health and social care system. The current expectation is that most, if not all, of this will be utilised to meet winter pressures in 2019/20.

Better Care Fund Pool £0.4m overspend

31. Reflecting the Section 75 agreement and outcomes sought by the Health & Wellbeing Board, the pool combines expenditure on care homes, activity relating to hospital avoidance and prevention and early support activities. The variations on the Council and the Health elements of the pool are being managed on an aligned basis in 2018/19.

32. The forecast position for the Council elements of the pool reflects a **£0.7m** overspend on Care Homes relating to an increase in the bad debt impairment for care homes service user debt. The 2018/19 budget includes a one – off saving of **£0.3m** based on a forecast reduction in Adult Social Care bad debt over six months old. Based on the current activity and levels of outstanding debt this is not expected to be achieved. As the level of bad debt requiring impairment has instead increased by over **£0.5m** since April 2018 work is underway to improve collection rates and increase the Council's capacity for debt recovery. The benefit of the additional capacity is more likely to impact from 2019/20 onwards.

33. There is also an overspend of **£0.2m** Prevention & Early Support which reflects an increase in the cost of providing extra care housing.

34. An underspend of **£0.5m** is reported on Hospital Avoidance. A forecast underspend of **£0.9m** on reablement reflects the number of episodes that have been completed being lower than budgeted. This is off-set by overspends on Equipment (**£0.2m**) and Home Support (**£0.2m**).

Adults with Care and Support Needs (ACSN) Pool - £2.7m overspend

35. The Adults with Care and Support Need Pooled Budget is currently reporting an overspend of **£2.7m**. This is a 3.2% variance on a **£82.5m** budget.

36. **£2.1m** funding for demographic growth was added to this budget as part of the 2018/19 Medium Term Financial Plan. Savings of **£1.0m** that need to be achieved while continuing to meet assessed needs are also built into the budget but while costs have been avoided, it it has not been possible to make cashable savings. Part of the Adult Social Care precept was used to reduce the original planned saving by **£1.0m** but the remaining saving in 2018/19 is not expected to be achieved. The on-going impact of the additional activity and need evident in 2018/2019 has been considered through the 2019/20 Service & Resource Planning process.

Learning Disabilities

37. There is a forecast overspend of **£2.5m**.

38. The 2017/18 outturn for the Learning Disabilities element of the pool was an overspend of **£1.6m** and reflected increases in average placement costs and some high cost packages transferring from Children's Social Care late in 2016/17. The forecast position for 2018/19 reflects the council's share of the continuing pressure from last year and the

additional **£0.6m** full year effect of packages and changes agreed during 2017/18 as well as new changes in 2018/19. Overall the number of service users has not increased but average package sizes are larger and reflect the increasing level and complexity of assessed needs.

Other Non-Pool Services - £3.4m underspend

39. All other non-pool Adult Social Care Services are currently forecasting an underspend of **£2.8m**, -20.0% of the **£13.8m** budget.

40. There is a forecast underspend of **£0.7m** of unallocated base budget held since 2015/16 relating to the Care Act and Independent Living Fund funding. This continues to be held outside of the pools but is offsetting part of the pressure on the ACSN pooled budget.

41. A further element of the overspend on the ASCN pool is being managed through a £1.8m underspend against on-going base budget funding for inflationary increases within the Pools, £1.8m iBCF grant funding has instead been used on a one-off basis to fund inflationary increases for providers in 2018/19.

42. Further iBCF grant funding is available in 2019/20 and its use will need to be agreed with health partners. It is currently unclear what the arrangements for the grant from 2020/21 will be so the 2019/20 agreed use will need to reflect that uncertainty.

People – Public Health

43. There is currently a breakeven position forecast for Public Health after the transfer of **£0.4m** to the Public Health Reserve. Under the terms and conditions of the ring-fenced Public Health grant require that any under spends are used in future years for Public Health purposes.

Communities

44. An underspend of **£0.1m (0.1%)** is forecast for the Communities directorate.

Community Operations - £1.1m underspend

45. The forecast position reflects an anticipated pressure of **£0.8m** on Street Lighting due to significant increases in energy prices, including an increase over 30% in the latter part of 2017/18. A programme is now in place to invest in LED lighting across the Street Lighting network which will reduce energy costs down to an affordable level in future years, with implementation due to start in February 2019.

46. The forecast position also reflects an anticipated pressure on the Defect Repairs budget of **£1.0m** due to the significant increase in road defects following the abnormal winter weather in early 2018. These pressures will be mitigated by **£0.6m** through greater capitalisation of activities such as dragon patching, traffic signal and minor works.

47. Supported Transport is forecasting an overspend of **£0.8m**. The forecast position reflects a net pressure of **£1.3m** on the Fleet budget where its new operating model is still to be implemented, now that it mainly delivers transport for term time only SEN students. This has been offset by cost reductions of **£0.2m** due to reduced vehicle numbers and therefore reduced maintenance costs, amendments to staff contacts of **£0.1m** and additional short-term income of **£0.2m** (Bus Service Operators Grant) towards funding the Comet bus.

48. There is also an overspend of **£0.4m** due to short fall in income relating to traffic control.

49. The overspends above are offset by a forecast underspend on Waste Management of **£3.4m**. This is partly due to savings from the new Household Waste Recycling Centres contract **(£0.4m)**, prior year over accruals (£0.4m) and the balance of waste stream tonnages differing from previous years (£0.9m), as outlined in the following table:

Waste Stream	Reduction %	Reduction £
Composting	4%	£0.3m
Waste Recycling	6%	£0.3m
Landfill	18%	£0.1m
Energy Recovery Facility	2%	£0.2m
TOTAL		**£0.9m**

50. There are also confirmed savings of **£1.7m** as a result of a renegotiation of the Energy Recovery Facility contract.

Property & Investment - £1.2m overspend

51. An overspend of **£0.4m** is reported on utility costs. This relates to significant increased in cost for both electricity (17%) and gas (24%). The on-going pressure has been addressed as part of the 2019/20 Service & Resource Planning Process.

52. The business is still designing its operating model and investing significantly in interim management to implement a new fit for purpose business as usual model. This is now expected to result in an overspend of **£0.5m** due to agency staff spend this year.

53. There are also overspends on legal charges and property disposal costs totalling **£0.3m**.

Fire & Rescue and Community Safety - £0.2m underspend

54. There is a forecast underspend of **£0.2m** relating to the on-call fire fighter budget.

Resources

55. Resources is forecast to overspend by **£0.4m** (0.6%). As previously reported **£0.3m** relates to the costs (statutory entitled only) associated with making the previous Chief Executive post redundant partially offset by reduced costs due to the shared Chief Executive as set out in the joint funding agreement between Oxfordshire County Council and Cherwell District Council.

Corporate Measures

Virements and Supplementary Estimates

56. Virements larger than £0.5m or that relate to un-ringfenced grants requiring Cabinet approval under the 2018/19 Virement Rules agreed by Council on 13 February 2018.

57. Virements to approve this month are set out in Annex 2a and include the transfer of the public health savings to the cost centres where the savings will be met along with the transfer of the school improvement grant and Key Stage 2 Moderation and Key Stage 1 Phonics grant to Children's Services.

58. Annex 2b shows virements Cabinet need to note.

59. There are no supplementary estimates for Cabinet to approve in this report.

Grants

60. As set out in Annex 3 the Council receives ringfenced and un-ringfenced government grants totalling **£342.9m**. The increase since the last report relates to **£2.3m** of Winter Pressures Grant (details in paragraph 29), an increase in the DSG High Needs Block of **£1.5m** and additional School Improvement Grant of **£0.3m**.

Reserves

61. Annex 4 sets out the earmarked reserves brought forward from 2017/18 and the forecast position as at 31 March 2019. These reserves are held for specified one-off projects, contractual commitments and to support the Medium Term Financial Plan. Reserves are forecast to reduce by **£25.9m** from **£96.6m** to **£70.7m** at 31 March 2019.

General Balances

62. As set out in Annex 5 the current forecast for general balances as at 31 March 2019 is **£28.0m.** This is **£8.7m** higher than the risk assessed level of **£19.3m** as set out in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) approved by Council in February 2019. Council agreed in February 2019 to transfer **£6.0m** from balances to the Transformation Reserve in 2019/20.

Strategic Measures

63. As set out in Annex 6 the following changes have been made to the lending list since the last update:

( )   Credit Suisse and Danske Bank have been removed from the list

(a)   Svenska Handelsbanken has been replaced with Handelsbanken Plc. The credit limit of £25m and the maturity limit of 6 months remain the same

(b)   The maturity limit of Nordea Bank AB and Rabobank Group have been reduced to 6 months.

64.   The following table sets out average in-house cash balances and average rates of return for November and December 2018 and January 2019. The current forecast outturn position for in house interest receivable is **£3.2m**, which is **£0.8m** above budget. This is due to the bank rate increasing earlier than anticipated and higher cash balances than forecast.

Month	Average cash balance	Average rate of return
November	£378.8m	0.93%
December	£399.4m	0.94%
January	£415.4m	0.93%

65.   External Fund dividends are paid quarterly. The forecast outturn position for external fund returns is **£1m**, which his **£0.2m** above budget.

66.   Interest payable is forecast to be in line with the budgeted figure of **£15.6m**.

67.   From the latest forecast provided by the District Councils, the County Council is estimated to receive **£0.5m** from the gain on the business rates pool. There is also an additional **£0.2m** in government grant relating to the reconciliation of the 2017/18 Section 31 business rate relief grants.

Debt and Loan Write-Offs & Impairments

68.   There were **150** general write-offs to the end of January 2019 totalling £122,989, this compares to 231 write offs in the same period in 2017/18. There were also 136 Adult Social Care Client contribution write offs totalling £215,128, this compares to 263 write offs in the same period in 2017/18.

69.   Cabinet is recommended to approve the write-off of a Corporate Parenting debt of **£62,468**. Following legal advice, this debt is unrecoverable as there are no assets against which this can be reclaimed.

70.   Cabinet is also requested to approve four write off's totalling **£70,000** relating Adult Social Care which range between **£11,350** and **£24,235**. These relate to two cases where the estate is insolvent, one case where a service user did not engage with the assessment and charging process prior to a deputy being appointed to manage their affairs and the last case relating to official notice being received from an appointed administrator resulting in our inability to recover the debt.

Medium Term Financial Plan Savings

71. The forecasts shown in this report incorporate savings included in the medium term financial plan agreed by Council in February 2018 and previous years. At this stage of the year, at least **91%** of the planned savings of **£41.0m** are expected to be delivered.

72. In relation to Children's Services, it is anticipated that only 54% of the **£4.6m** planned savings for 2018/19 will be achieved in year. All of the savings rated red for Children's Services will be delivered in part, but their implementation has slipped. It is however still expected that all savings in the current MTFP will be delivered by the end of the MTFP period.

73. **£1.9m** of savings rated as red consists of **£0.8m** of savings which are currently not anticipated to be made in Home to School Transport, from a total of **£1.2m**. In addition, **£0.6m** of the **£1.6m** saving in relation to Entry to Care is forecast to not be met, although depending on progress to the end of the year this may still be possible, this relates to savings due to controlling entries to care. This is offsetting against significant increased demand, through stronger controls savings are being achieved by challenging high cost placement requests and entries to care. Finally, savings relating to Reconnecting Families of **£0.5m**, against a total of **£1.2m**, is currently forecast to not be achieved in 2018/19, due to a delay in implementation and difficulty in identifying suitable placements to enable children to step down. All of these savings have been addressed as part of the 2019/20 Service & Resource Planning process.

74. Adult Social Care expects to achieve 77% of the savings built into 2018/19 budgets. **£1.4m** of the directorate savings are flagged red. These are made up of the **£0.4m** saving from the reduction in the income impairment and the **£1.0m** saving built into the Learning Disabilities budgets. Savings are being achieved within the Learning and Disabilities budgets but they are being hidden by the pressure within the pool which has arisen due to growth in package sizes and activity not as a result of the non-delivery of savings. The Learning Disabilities savings have been reviewed through the 2019/20 Service & Resource Planning Process.

75. The Communities directorate is expected to achieve 96% of the planned savings. **£0.1m** of the directorate savings are flagged Red or Amber. This is due to a risk that additional income from solar panels on property sites and from bus lane enforcement cameras, the latter due to a delay in rolling out, will not be realised.

76. Resources are expected to achieve **72%** of the savings agreed. **£0.3m** of the directorate savings are flagged Red or Amber. This mainly relates to the unachievable target for ICT income from non-OCC users.

Fees and Charges

77. Cabinet is recommended to agree the following changes to the Review of Charges previously agreed by Cabinet in January 2019 as set out in Annex 6:

- charges for the History Service
- change in the definition of the charge for Routine Temporary TRO & Advertising Costs from "Special Events (minimum charge)" to "Special Events – basic order & standard advertising costs (minimum charge)"

LORNA BAXTER
Director of Finance

Background papers:	Directorate Financial Monitoring Reports for November 2018, December 2018 and January 2019
Contact Officers:	Katy Jurczyszyn, Strategic Finance Manager 07584 909518

March 2019

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Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19		Latest Budget	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation to Budget	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light
	Original Budget	Movement to Date				
					underspend - overspend +	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
People						
Gross Expenditure	628,461	-23,024	605,437	613,281	7,845	R
Gross Income	-312,944	-696	-313,640	-313,640	0	G
	315,517	**-23,720**	**291,797**	**299,641**	**7,845**	R
Resources						
Gross Expenditure	65,015	-11,781	53,234	53,518	284	G
Gross Income	-45,952	28,936	-17,016	-16,928	88	G
	19,063	**17,155**	**36,218**	**36,590**	**372**	R
Communities						
Gross Expenditure	170,097	-16,299	153,798	153,663	-135	G
Gross Income	-71,117	22,752	-48,365	-48,365	0	G
	98,980	**6,454**	**105,434**	**105,299**	**-135**	G
Directorate Expenditure Total	**863,573**	**-51,104**	**812,469**	**820,463**	**7,994**	G
Directorate Income Total	**-430,013**	**50,992**	**-379,021**	**-378,933**	**88**	G
Directorate Total Net	**433,560**	**-112**	**433,448**	**441,530**	**8,082**	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19		Latest Budget	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation to Budget	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light
	Original Budget	Movement to Date				
					underspend - overspend +	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Contributions to (+)/from (-)reserves	-10,090	-924	-11,014	-11,014	0	
Contribution to (+)/from(-) balances	0	-1,100	-1,100	-632	469	
Public Health Saving Recharge	-500		-500	-500	0	
Contingency	7,481	-141	7,340	399	-6,941	
Insurance	0	2,795	2,795	2,795	0	
Capital Financing	24,065	5	24,070	24,070	0	
Interest on Balances	-6,015	-5	-6,020	-7,020	-1,000	
Strategic Measures Budget	14,941	630	15,571	8,099	-7,473	
Unringfenced Government Grants	-13,059	-518	-13,577	-13,719	-142	
Council Tax Surpluses	-5,316		-5,316	-5,316	0	
Revenue Support Grant	-5,868		-5,868	-5,868	0	
Business Rates Top-Up	-39,046		-39,046	-39,046	0	
Business Rates From District Councils	-33,170		-33,170	-33,637	-467	
Council Tax Requirement	352,042	0	352,042	352,042	0	

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS
Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 1% of year end budget	G
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 1% of year end budget	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

People Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19 Original Budget	Movement to Date	Latest Estimate	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation underspend - overspend +	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
CEF1 Education & Early Intervention						
Gross Expenditure	72,563	3,168	75,731	78,031	2,300	R
Gross Income	-51,320	-1,219	-52,539	-52,539	0	G
	21,243	1,949	23,192	25,492	2,300	R
CEF2 Children's Social Care						
Gross Expenditure	31,369	3,048	34,417	36,289	1,872	R
Gross Income	-3,109	-1,267	-4,376	-4,376	0	G
	28,260	1,781	30,041	31,913	1,872	R
CEF3 Children's Social Care Countywide Services						
Gross Expenditure	53,465	-337	53,128	56,748	3,620	R
Gross Income	-3,856	-272	-4,128	-4,128	0	G
	49,609	-609	49,000	52,620	3,620	R
CEF4-1 Delegated Schools						
Gross Expenditure	166,684	-3,381	163,303	163,303	0	G
Gross Income	-166,684	3,381	-163,303	-163,303	0	G
	0	0	0	0	0	G
CEF4 Other Schools						
Gross Expenditure	39,963	-1,376	38,587	38,587	0	G
Gross Income	-39,671	1,324	-38,347	-38,347	0	G
	292	-52	240	240	0	G

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

People Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19		Latest Estimate	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
	Original Budget	Movement to Date				
					underspend - overspend +	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
CEF5 **Quality & Compliance**						
Gross Expenditure	6,271	-861	5,410	5,410	0	G
Gross Income	-609	90	-519	-519	0	G
	5,662	-771	4,891	4,891	0	G
CEF **Non Negotiable Support Service Recharges**						
Gross Expenditure	12,175	-12,175	0	0	0	G
Gross Income	0	0	0	0	0	G
	12,175	-12,175	0	0	0	G
SCS1 **Adult Social Care**						
Gross Expenditure	195,184	1,212	196,396	196,639	243	G
Gross Income	-16,108	-2,278	-18,386	-18,386	0	G
	179,076	-1,066	178,011	178,254	243	G
SCS2 **Joint Commissioning**						
Gross Expenditure	6,291	1,418	7,709	7,518	-191	R
Gross Income	-786	-501	-1,287	-1,287	0	G
	5,505	917	6,422	6,231	-191	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
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Budget Monitoring

People Directorate	Original Budget	BUDGET 2018/19 Movement to Date	Latest Estimate	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation underspend - overspend +	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
SCS Non Negotiable Support Service Recharges						
Gross Expenditure	13,695	-13,695	0	0	0	G
Gross Income	0	0	0	0	0	G
	13,695	**-13,695**	**0**	**0**	**0**	G
PH1 LA Commissioning Responsibilities - Nationally Defined						
Gross Expenditure	17,630	-219	17,411	17,143	-268	R
Gross Income	0	0	0	0	0	G
	17,630	**-219**	**17,411**	**17,143**	**-268**	R
PH2 LA Commissioning Responsibilities - Locally Defined						
Gross Expenditure	12,525	172	12,697	12,557	-140	R
Gross Income	-273	45	-228	-228	0	G
	12,252	**217**	**12,469**	**12,329**	**-140**	R
PH3 Public Health Recharges						
Gross Expenditure	646	2	648	648	0	G
Gross Income	0	0	0	0	0	G
	646	**2**	**648**	**648**	**0**	G

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
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Budget Monitoring

	People Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19		Latest Estimate	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
		Original Budget	Movement to Date				
						underspend - overspend +	
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
PH4	**Grant Income**						
	Gross Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	G
	Gross Income	-30,528	0	-30,528	-30,528	0	G
		-30,528	**0**	**-30,528**	**-30,528**	**0**	G
	Transfer to Public Health Reserve	**0**	**0**	**0**	**408**	**408**	G
	Directorate Expenditure Total	**628,461**	**-23,024**	**605,437**	**613,281**	**7,844**	R
	Directorate Income Total	**-312,944**	**-696**	**-313,640**	**-313,640**	**0**	G
	Directorate Total Net	**315,517**	**-23,720**	**291,797**	**299,641**	**7,844**	R

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS
Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 1% of year end budget	G
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 1% of year end budget	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

Communities Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19 Original Budget	Movement to Date	Latest Estimate	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
					underspend - overspend +	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
EE1 **Planning & Place**						
Gross Expenditure	12,125	-2,245	9,880	9,880	0	G
Gross Income	-6,519	2,249	-4,270	-4,270	0	G
	5,606	**4**	**5,610**	**5,610**	**0**	G
EE2 **Community Operations**						
Gross Expenditure	59,509	47,692	107,201	106,101	-1,100	R
Gross Income	-10,968	-27,208	-38,176	-38,176	0	G
	48,541	**20,485**	**69,026**	**67,926**	**-1,100**	R
EE3 **Property & Investment**						
Gross Expenditure	59,411	-47,484	11,927	13,127	1,200	R
Gross Income	-30,167	25,894	-4,273	-4,273	0	G
	29,244	**-21,590**	**7,654**	**8,854**	**1,200**	R
EE4 **Community Safety**						
Gross Expenditure	24,809	-19	24,790	24,555	-235	G
Gross Income	-1,749	103	-1,646	-1,646	0	G
	23,060	**84**	**23,144**	**22,909**	**-235**	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

Communities Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19		Latest Estimate	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
	Original Budget	Movement to Date			underspend - overspend +	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
EE9 **Recharge Income from Grants and External Organisations**						
Gross Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	G
Gross Income	-817	817	0	0	0	G
	-817	**817**	**0**	**0**	**0**	G
Non Negotiable Support Service Recharges						
Gross Expenditure	14,243	-14,243	0	0	0	G
Gross Income	-20,897	20,897	0	0	0	G
	-6,654	**6,654**	**0**	**0**	**0**	G
Directorate Expenditure Total	**170,097**	**-16,299**	**153,798**	**153,663**	**-135**	G
Directorate Income Total	**-71,117**	**22,752**	**-48,365**	**-48,365**	**0**	G
Directorate Total Net	**98,980**	**6,454**	**105,434**	**105,299**	**-135**	G

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS
Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 1% of year end budget	G
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 1% of year end budget	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

Resources Directorate	BUDGET 2018/19			Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
	Original Budget	Movement to Date	Latest Estimate			
					underspend - overspend +	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
CEO1 Corporate Services						
Gross Expenditure	903	885	1,788	2,065	277	R
Gross Income	0	0	0	0	0	G
	903	**885**	**1,788**	**2,065**	**277**	R
CEO2 Human Resources						
Gross Expenditure	4,649	4	4,653	4,852	199	R
Gross Income	-739	-413	-1,152	-1,152	0	G
	3,910	**-409**	**3,501**	**3,700**	**199**	R
CEO3 Corporate Finance & Internal Audit						
Gross Expenditure	6,535	984	7,519	7,679	160	R
Gross Income	-1,772	-826	-2,598	-2,598	0	G
	4,763	**157**	**4,920**	**5,080**	**160**	R
CEO4 Law & Governance						
Gross Expenditure	10,800	985	11,785	11,765	-20	G
Gross Income	-8,157	-129	-8,286	-8,326	-40	G
	2,643	**856**	**3,499**	**3,439**	**-60**	R
CEO5 Policy						
Gross Expenditure	3,574	-487	3,087	3,087	0	G
Gross Income	-917	-190	-1,107	-1,107	0	G
	2,657	**-677**	**1,981**	**1,981**	**0**	G
CEO6 Transformation						
Gross Expenditure	0	730	730	570	-160	R
Gross Income	0	0	0	0	0	G
	0	**730**	**730**	**570**	**-160**	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Budget Monitoring

Resources Directorate	Original Budget	BUDGET 2018/19 Movement to Date	Latest Estimate	Outturn Forecast Year end Spend/Income	Projected Year end Variation	Projected Year end Variance Traffic Light Indicator
					underspend - overspend +	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
CEO7 **Customer Experience**						
Gross Expenditure	26,042	-15,481	10,562	10,490	-72	G
Gross Income	-3,521	-35	-3,556	-3,428	128	R
	22,521	-15,516	7,005	7,061	56	G
CEO8 **ICT & Digital**						
Gross Expenditure	0	13,111	13,111	13,011	-100	G
Gross Income	0	-317	-317	-317	0	G
	0	12,794	12,794	12,694	-100	G
CEO9 **Recharge Income from Grants and External Organisations**						
Gross Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	G
Gross Income	-1,912	1,912	0	0	0	G
	-1,912	1,912	0	0	0	G
Non Negotiable Support Service Recharges						
Gross Expenditure	12,512	-12,512	0	0	0	G
Gross Income	-28,934	28,934	0	0	0	G
	-16,422	16,422	0	0	0	G
Directorate Expenditure Total	65,015	-11,781	53,234	53,518	284	G
Directorate Income Total	-45,952	28,936	-17,016	-16,928	88	G
Directorate Total Net	19,063	17,155	36,218	36,590	372	G

KEY TO TRAFFIC LIGHTS
Balanced Scorecard Type of Indicator

Budget	On track to be within +/- 1% of year end budget	G
	Estimated outturn showing variance in excess of +/- 1% of year end budget	R

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019

CABINET IS RECOMMENDED TO APPROVE THE VIREMENTS AS DETAILED BELOW:

Directorate (CD = Cross Directorate)	Month of Cabinet meeting	Month of Directorate MMR	Narration	Budget book line	Service Area	Permanent / Temporary	Expenditure + increase / - decrease £000	Income - increase / + decrease £000
CD	Mar	Nov	School Improvement Grant	CEF1-3	Education	T	341	0
				VSMMGT	Strategic Measures	T	0	-341
			Key Stage 2 Moderation and Key Stage 1 Phonics Grant	CEF1-3	Education	T	25	0
				VSMMGT	Strategic Measures	T	0	-25
		Mar	Public Health Expenditure	EE2-3	Operations & Major Project Delivery	T	0	-215
				EE3-2	Property & Procurement	T	0	-215
				SCS1-4	Domestic Violence & Abuse Support Service	T	0	-70
				VSMMGT	Strategic Measures	T	0	500
Grand Total							365	-365

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019

CABINET IS RECOMMENDED TO NOTE THE VIREMENTS AS DETAILED BELOW:

Directorate (CD = Cross Directorate)	Month of Cabinet meeting	Month of Directorate MMR	Narration	Budget book line	Service Area	Permanent / Temporary	Expenditure + increase / - decrease £000	Income - increase / + decrease £000
CD	Mar	Nov	Troubled Families Payment by Results	CEF2-2	Social Care	T	148	0
				VSMMGT	Strategic Measures	T	0	-148
		Dec	Liquid Logic Data Post	CEF5-1	Management & Admin	T	-25	0
				CEO5	Policy	T	25	0
			VIVA Contribution	CEF5-1	Management & Admin	T	-45	0
				CEO4	Law & Governance	T	45	0
			Housing Post	CEF2-2	Social Care	T	-57	0
				SCS2	Joint Commissioning	T	57	0
		Jan	Virement to Communications and Marketing Team for joint health and care recruitment campaign activity (continuation of digital advertisements into early 2019).	CEO5	Policy	T	5	0
				SCS2	Joint Commissioning	T	-5	0
			RVSR Museum transition funding to Contingency	CEO7	Transformation	T	100	0
				VSMMGT	Strategic Measures	T	-100	0
			Reversal of Temporary Virement to Move 115k back to strategic Measures	CEF3-2	Safeguarding	T	115	0
				VSMMGT	Strategic Measures	T	-115	0
CEF	Mar	Nov	Central DSG Tidy	CEF1-1	Management & Central Costs	P	0	-113
				CEF1-4	Organisation & Planning	P	0	1
				CEF4-3	Non-Delegated Schools Costs	P	0	22
				CEF5-1	Management & Admin	P	0	90
			SEN Contingency Budget Tidy	CEF1-2	Additional & Special Education Needs	P	4	0
				CEF5-1	Management & Admin	P	-4	0
		Dec	temp virement - training income £5.5k	CEF3-4	Youth Offending Service	T	6	-6
			Teachers Pay Grant	CEF4-1	Delegated Budgets	T	696	-696
			Pupil Premium Budgets	CEF1-2	Additional & Special Education Needs	T	106	-106
				CEF4-1	Delegated Budgets	T	343	-343
			Vulnerable Learners Virement	CEF1-4	Organisation & Planning	T	-274	274
				CEF1-5	Learner Engagement Service	T	274	-274
			Additional HN DSG Allocation	CEF1-2	Additional & Special Education Needs	T	1,512	-1,512
			Retention Bonus Allocation	CEF2-2	Social Care	T	13	0
				CEF5-1	Management & Admin	T	-13	0
			Front Line Budget	CEF2-2	Social Care	T	30	-30
		Jan	Temporary transfer of CEF resources between management and administration areas.	CEF1-1	Management & Central Costs	T	-200	0
				CEF5-1	Management & Admin	T	200	0

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019

CABINET IS RECOMMENDED TO NOTE THE VIREMENTS AS DETAILED BELOW:

Directorate (CD = Cross Directorate)	Month of Cabinet meeting	Month of Directorate MMR	Narration	Budget book line	Service Area	Permanent / Temporary	Expenditure + increase / - decrease £000	Income - increase / + decrease £000
EE	Mar	Nov	Budget tidy F22000 TVFCS	EE4-1	Fire & Rescue Service	P	5	-5
			Coroner vehicle renewal	EE4-1	Fire & Rescue Service	T	10	-10
		Dec	Staffing Budget Realignment	EE1-2	Planning & Place	P	-152	0
				EE1-5	Planning & Place	P	152	0
			Move Archaeology Ops Budgets to NTH230	EE1-2	Planning & Place	P	-2	58
				EE1-5	Planning & Place	P	2	-58
SCS	Mar	Dec	ACSN - Budget tidy	ACSNPOOL	Adults with Care and Support Needs Pool	P	-1,138	1,138
			one off precept funding send review capacity	SCS1-6	Other Funding	T	-213	0
				SCS1-9	ASC Staffing & Infrastructure	T	213	0
			OSAB staffing budget	SCS1-2	Adult Protection and Mental Capacity	T	48	0
				SCS1-9	ASC Staffing & Infrastructure	T	-48	0
		Jan	winter pressures funding	BCFPOOL	Better Care Fund Pool	T	2,292	-2,292
				SCS1-1A	Better Care Fund Pool Contribution	T	2,292	0
				SCS1-6	Other Funding	T	0	-2,292
			LD Inflation	ACSNPOOL	Adults with Care and Support Needs Pool	T	-156	156
				SCS1-1B	Adults with Care and Support Needs Pool Contribution	T	-156	0
				SCS1-6	Other Funding	T	156	0
			cont to M Buckman	SCS1-1B	Adults with Care and Support Needs Pool Contribution	T	37	0
				SCS1-6	Other Funding	T	-37	0
PH	Mar	Nov	Winter Warmth campaign	PH1	Public Health - Mandatory Functions	T	-1	0
				PH2	Public Health - Non-Mandatory Functions	T	1	0
		Dec	To cover costs of Walk & Thrive. Should be recorded under Environmental hazards for RO purposes.	PH1	Public Health - Mandatory Functions	T	-15	0
				PH2	Public Health - Non-Mandatory Functions	T	15	0
		Jan	Winter Warmth campaign	PH1	Public Health - Mandatory Functions	T	-3	0
				PH2	Public Health - Non-Mandatory Functions	T	3	0
Grand Total							6,144	-6,144

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Government Grants 2018/19

Ringfenced	Directorate	Issued by	2018/19 Budget Book	In year Adjustments / New Allocations reported previously reported	In year Adjustments/ New Allocations reported this time	Latest Allocation
			£000	£000	£000	£000
	People - Children's Services					
R	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) - Schools Block	DfE	130,518	-2953		127,565
R	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) - Central Block	DfE	4,041			4,041
R	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) - High Needs Block	DfE	51,166	-483	1512	52,195
R	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) - Early Years Block	DfE	39,655	-2281		37,374
R	Pupil Premium	DfE	6,914			6,914
R	Education Funding Agency - Sixth Form Funding and Threshold	DfE	619			619
R	Youth Justice Board	YJB	553			553
R	Asylum (USAC and Post 18)	HO	1,143	701		1,844
R	PE and Sport Grant	DfE	2,774	-191		2,583
R	Universal Infant Free School Meals	DfE	5,067	-505		4,562
R	Remand Framework	YJB	43			43
R	Extended Personal Adviser Duty Implementation Grant	DfE		26		26
R	Virtual School Heads	DfE		38		38
	TOTAL PEOPLE - CHILDREN'S SERVICES		**242,493**	**-5,648**	**1,512**	**238,357**
	People - Adult Services					
R	Improved Better Care Fund	DH	7,504			7,504
R	Winter Pressures	DH			2291	2,291
	TOTAL PEOPLE - ADULT SERVICES		**7,504**	**0**	**2,291**	**9,795**
	Public Health					
R	Public Health Grant	DH	30,528			30,528
	TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH		**30,528**	**0**	**0**	**30,528**

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Government Grants 2018/19

Ringfenced	Directorate	Issued by	2018/19 Budget Book	In year Adjustments / New Allocations reported previously reported	In year Adjustments/ New Allocations reported this time	Latest Allocation
			£000	£000	£000	£000
	Communities					
R	Bus Service Operators Grant	DfT	795			795
R	Natural England	DEFRA	242			242
R	Housing and Growth Deal Capacity Funding	MHCLG	2,500			2,500
	Subtotal Communities Grants		**3,537**	**0**	**0**	**3,537**
	Grants held on behalf of Local Enterprise Partnership					
R	Oxford Innovation Business Support	BEIS	205			205
R	Careers & Employment Centre		75			75
R	European Regional Development Fund		40			40
R	DCLG (Local Enterprise Partnership Funding)	MHCLG	500			500
R	City Deal Skills Grant	ESFA	0			0
	Subtotal Grants held on behalf of Local Enterprise Partnership		**820**	**0**	**0**	**820**
	TOTAL COMMUNITIES		**4,357**	**0**	**0**	**4,357**
	Resources					
R	Music	DfE	827			827
	TOTAL RESOURCES		**827**	**0**	**0**	**827**
	Strategic Measures					
U	Lead Local Flood Authority	DEFRA	42			42
U	Extended Rights to Free Travel	DfE	278	69		347
U	Fire Revenue Grant	MHCLG	213			213
U	Troubled Families - Service Transformation Grant	MHCLG	200			200
U	Troubled Families - Payment by Results	MHCLG		60		60
U	Troubled Families Attachment Fees - Phase 2	MHCLG		492		492
U	New Homes Bonus	MHCLG	3,366			3,366
U	New Homes Bonus Adjustment Grant	MHCLG	0			0

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Government Grants 2018/19

Ringfenced	Directorate	Issued by	2018/19 Budget Book	In year Adjustments / New Allocations reported previously reported	In year Adjustments/ New Allocations reported this time	Latest Allocation
			£000	£000	£000	£000
U	New Burden Grant - Property Searches	MHCLG		3		3
U	Local Reform & Community Voices Grant	DH	515			515
U	Adult Social Care Grant	DH	1,432			1,432
U	Independent Living Fund	DH	3,562			3,562
U	Education Services Grant	DfE	0			0
U	Special Educational Needs Reform Grant	DfE	0			0
U	Special Educational Needs Implementation Grant	DfE	331			331
U	Special Educational Needs Preparation for Employment Grant	DH	97			97
U	Mockingbird Funding	DfE		164		164
U	School Improvement and Brokering Grant	DfE		231	341	572
U	KS2 Moderation and KS1 Phonics Grant	DfE			25	25
U	Transition Funding	MHCLG	0			0
U	Section 31 Grant for Business Rate Compensation	MHCLG	2,775			2,775
U	Revenue Support Grant	MHCLG	5,868			5,868
U	Business Rates Top-Up	MHCLG	39,003			39,003
	TOTAL STRATEGIC MEASURES		**57,682**	**1,019**	**366**	**59,067**
	Total All Grants		**343,391**	**-4,629**	**4,169**	**342,931**

<u>Ringfenced</u>
R   Ringfenced
U   Un-ringfenced

<u>Issued by</u>

DfE	Department for Education		**ESFA**	Education & Skills Funding Agency
YJB	Youth Justice Board		**BEIS**	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
HO	Home Office		**DEFRA**	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
DH	Department of Health		**CO**	Cabinet Office
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government			

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
EARMARKED RESERVES

	2018/19			Last reported forecast as at 31 March 2018	Change in closing balance to last forecast	Commentary
	Balance at 1 April 2018	Movement	Forecast Balance at 31 March 2019			
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Schools' Reserves	15,177	-4,526	10,651	14,199	-3,548	In accordance with the Education Reform Act 1988, the scheme of Local Management of Schools provides for the carry forward of individual schools surpluses and deficits. These reserves are committed to be spent on schools. Other School Reserves cover a number of miscellaneous education activities, including amounts loaned to individual schools against school reserves, and School Partnership Accounts which are operated in respect of inter-school activities, primarily relating .
Vehicle and Equipment Reserve	2,760	-2,137	623	623	0	Includes funding for Fire & Rescue Service vehicles and equipment.
Grants and Contributions Reserve	13,539	-2,144	11,395	8,239	3,156	Includes £7.452m Dedicated Schools Grant and £1.067m Public Health Grant.
Government Initiatives	587	-53	534	542	-8	Funding for government initiatives, including adoption reform work.
Trading Accounts	658	-68	590	590	0	Holds surplus funds from self-financing services such as Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children's Board
Council Elections	158	150	308	308	0	This will be used to fund future elections. In years where no County Elections take place any underspend on the Council Elections budget will be transferred to this reserve.
Partnership Reserves	654	0	654	654	0	To be spent on LEP related project expenditure and the Growth Deal
On Street Car Parking	2,311	-1,000	1,311	1,311	0	This surplus has arisen under the operation of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (section 55). The purposes for which these monies can be used are defined by statute.
Transformation Reserve	2,482	284	2,766	2,435	331	This reserve was established as part of the 2016/17 budget process to utilise one-off grant funding from the Government to fund the Council's Fit for the Future Transformation programme.
Budget Prioritisation Reserve	16,966	-14,463	2,503	1,106	1,397	This reserve is being used to support the implementation of the Council's proirities and the Medium Term Financial Plan.
Insurance Reserve	8,515	-1,000	7,515	7,515	0	This reserve covers the County Council for insurance claims that, based on the previous experience of the County Council, are likely to be received, as well as a number of insurance related issues.
Business Rates Reserve	150	405	555	555	0	This reserve is to smooth the volatility of Business Rates income.
Capital Reserves	31,316	-302	31,014	31,316	-302	This reserve has been established for the purpose of financing capital expenditure in future years.
Budget Equalisation Reserve	1,293	-1,013	280	-11	291	This reserve is being used to manage the cash flow implications of the variations to the Medium Term Financial Plan.
Total Reserves	**96,566**	**-25,867**	**70,699**	**69,382**	**1,317**	

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
General Revenue Balances

Date	Forecast 2018/19		Budget 2018/19
	£m	£m	£m
General Balances: Outturn 2017/18	25.718		16.300
County Fund Balance		**25.718**	**16.300**
Planned Contribution to Balances			
Planned Contribution from Balances			
Original forecast outturn position 2018/19		**25.718**	**16.300**
Additions			
		0.000	0.000
Calls on balances deducted			
Schools coverting to Academies	-1.100		
		-1.100	
Automatic calls on/returns to balances			
		0.000	
Additional Strategic Measures			
Forecast Strategic Measures Overspend /Underpsend			
Divested treasury management funds released	2.940		
		2.940	
Other items			
		0.000	
Net General Balances		**27.558**	**16.300**
Total Gross Expenditure Budget		**797.065**	**797.065**
Balances as a % of Gross Expenditure		**3.46%**	**2.05%**
Net Balances		**27.558**	
Calls on / returns to balances agreed but not actioned			
		0.000	
Calls on / returns to balances requested in this report			
		0.000	
Forecast Variation at Year End			
Less forecast directorate overspend (as set out in Annex 1)		0.469	
Revised Outturn position		**28.027**	

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Treasury Management Lending List

Counterparty Name	Lending Limits		
	Standard Limit	Group Limit	Period Limit
	£	£	
PENSION FUND Call Accounts / Money Market Funds			
Santander UK plc - PF A/c	15,000,000		6 mths
Lloyds Bank plc - Callable Deposit A/c (OXFORDCCPEN)	25,000,000		6 mths
(SL) Aberdeen Liquidity Fund (Lux) - Pension Fund	25,000,000		6 mths
Handelsbanken - Call Account (Pension Fund)	25,000,000		6 mths
Call Accounts / Money Market Funds			
Barclays 100 Day Notice A/C	15,000,000	15,000,000	100 days
Barclays Current A/c	15,000,000	15,000,000	100 days
Santander UK plc - Capital A/c	15,000,000	15,000,000	6 mths
Santander UK plc - Main A/c	15,000,000	15,000,000	6 mths
Close Brothers Ltd - 95 day Notice A/c	10,000,000		95 days
Lloyds Bank plc - Callable Deposit A/c	25,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
Handelsbanken Plc - Call A/c (no 33777001)	25,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
Santander UK plc - 95 day notice account	15,000,000	15,000,000	6 mths
Goldman Sachs Sterling Liquid Reserves Fund	25,000,000	25,000,000	O/N
Deutsche Managed Sterling Fund	25,000,000	25,000,000	O/N
Federated Short-Term Sterling Prime Fund	12,000,000	12,000,000	O/N
(SL) Aberdeen Liquidity Fund (Lux) - OCC	25,000,000	25,000,000	O/N
Morgan Stanley	5,000,000	5,000,000	O/N
Legal & General Investment Management	25,000,000	25,000,000	O/N

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Treasury Management Lending List

Counterparty Name	Lending Limits		
	Standard Limit	**Group Limit**	**Period Limit**
Money Market Deposits			
Santander UK plc (Through Broker)	15,000,000	15,000,000	6 mths
Santander UK plc Time Deposit Facility	15,000,000	15,000,000	6 mths
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	25,000,000	0	6 mths
Bank of Montreal	25,000,000	0	6 mths
Bank of Nova Scotia	25,000,000	0	6 mths
Bank of Scotland Plc	15,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
Bank of Scotland Plc (Through Broker)	15,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
Barclays Bank Plc (Through Broker)	15,000,000	15,000,000	100 days
Barclays Bank Plc (Direct)	15,000,000	15,000,000	100 days
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	0	6 mths
Close Brothers Ltd	15,000,000		6 mths
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	25,000,000		6 mths
Coventry Building Society	15,000,000		6 mths
DBS Bank (Development Bank of Singapore)	25,000,000		13 mths
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	100% Portfolio	0	6 mths
English, Welsh and Scottish Local Authorities (£30m maximum subject to 10% portfolio limit)	30,000,000		3 years
HSBC Bank plc	25,000,000	0	6 mths
Landesbank Hessen-Thuringen (Helaba)	20,000,000		6 mths
Lloyds Bank plc	25,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
National Australia Bank (Through Broker)	25,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
National Australia Bank (Direct)	25,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
Nationwide Building Society	15,000,000	0	6 mths
Nordea Bank AB	25,000,000	0	6 months
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp	25,000,000		13 mnths
Rabobank Group	25,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
Royal Bank of Canada	15,000,000	0	6 mths
Handelsbanken	25,000,000	25,000,000	6 mths
Toronto-Dominion Bank	25,000,000	0	6 mths
United Overseas Bank	25,000,000		13 mnths

Financial Monitoring and Delivery Report
CABINET - 19th March 2019
Review of Charges 2019/20

Charge	Discretionary or Statutory	Unit	Current Charge	Proposed Charge	Proposed date effective from	Change %	VAT Class
Highways							
Temporary Traffic Regulation Orders (Please note no refunds are available for cancelled TTO's)	Discretionary	Routine Temporary TRO & Advertising Costs	£1,200.00	£2,000.00	01/04/2019	66.7%	NB
		Emergency Notice 1-5 Days	£550.00	£850.00	01/04/2019	54.5%	NB
		Emergency Notice 1-21 Days	£1,200.00	£1,400.00	01/04/2019	16.7%	NB
		Repeat Emergency Closure	£1,200.00	£1,400.00	01/04/2019	16.7%	NB
		Special Events – basic order & standard advertising costs (minimum charge)		£2,000.00	01/04/2019	n/a	NB
		Advertising, maintainance of notices and exceptional staff time at cost. **Minimum Charge**	£50.00	£50.00	01/04/2019	0.0%	NB
History Service							
Photocopies	Discretionary	Self Service Copying -					
		- per A4 copy	£0.20	£0.25	01/04/2019	25.0%	SR
		- per A3 copy	£0.40	£0.50	01/04/2019	25.0%	SR
		Local Studies -					
		Staff Operated Copying -					
		- per A4 copy	£0.70	£0.80	01/04/2019	14.3%	SR
		- per A3 copy	£0.70	£0.80	01/04/2019	14.3%	SR
		All Archive Documents and Delicate Documents					
		- per A4 or A3 copy (ordered on-site)	£1.25	£1.30	01/04/2019	4.0%	SR
		'- per A4 or A3 copy (ordered remotely)	£1.50	£1.60	01/04/2019	6.7%	SR
Computer Printouts	Discretionary	Self Service Copying -					
		- per A4 copy	£0.20	£0.25	01/04/2019	25.0%	SR
		- per A3 copy	£0.40	£0.50	01/04/2019	25.0%	SR
		Staff Operated Copying -					
		- per A4 copy	£0.70	£0.80	01/04/2019	14.3%	SR
		- per A3 copy	£0.70	£0.80	01/04/2019	14.3%	SR
Minimum Charge	Discretionary	Minimum charge for providing copies		£5.20	01/04/2019	n/a	SR
USB memory sticks	Discretionary	per 4Bb-8Gb stick		£7.00	01/04/2019	n/a	SR

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Financial Monitoring March 2019
Budget Monitoring: Children, Education & Families - Action Plan

PLAN TO ADDRESS OVERSPEND Children's Services Net Budget: £337.3m (£107.7m Children's Services)	Effect of action taken on forecast overspend £'m	Action and direct or indirect Impact on Service Delivery	Person responsible for action
Net forecast overspend at year end: • Underlying budget pressures £0.9m • Slippage in delivery of savings £1.9m • UASC grant shortfall £0.8m • Demand Management £4.4m • (increased numbers of Looked after Children and increased placement costs, increased support costs, Home to School Transport • Action plan – Troubled Families -£0.2m			
Total	**£7.8m**		**Lucy Butler**
Action taken to address overspend in 2018/19			
1. **Vacancy Management:** circa £0.3 to £0.4m by year end.	**£0.3m - £0.4m**	Management action to reduce agency staff spend. Savings delivered without a negative impact on statutory social work provision.	Hannah Farncombe/ Lara Patel
2. **Regular management action to tackle overspends;** • LAC demand & placement costs; – Entry to care panel (£1m already in the MTFP savings) – Monitoring and tracking of all residential high cost placements	Cost control measure – **£0.14m**	Panel maintained and chaired by Deputy Director to ensure robust and consistent access to LAC provision. Senior management oversight providing robust challenge to cost and accurate budget projection of cost	Lara Patel

• Review of National Citizen Service	**£0.1m**	Review of service delivery within the service has resulted in reduction in variance following action to increase uptake for the latest course.	Hannah Farncombe
3. Increase troubled Families income	**-£0.2m**	Troubled Families has been set an increased target as part of the service action plan, to increase payment by results income by £0.2m. This is a challenging target which would require targets to be achieved and evidenced in an additional 188 families. The outcome won't be known until March 2019 when the final claim is verified and submitted for 2018/19.	Hannah Farncombe/ Lara Patel
4. Implement robust budget monitoring across the social care teams	Cost control measure - Specific impact not quantified	Line by line review of all service area budgets in social care to be completed by end Feb 2019 All Tier 3s to prepare actions to mitigate overspend in budget lines Summary report to be presented to DCS at Finance and Performance DLT March 2019. Monthly review to be implemented for 2019/20	Vince Clark/ Sarah Fogden
5. Further Education actions: • Use one-off reserve • Management of Home to School Transport	**£0.4m** Cost control measure - Specific impact not quantified	Transfer of one-off reserve to be used to offset budget pressure. Review of ICT to provide more effective and accurate budget projections for home to school transport provision.	David Clarke
Total Estimated impact of actions in 2018/19	**£1.14m to 1.24m**		

Ongoing action to be taken to address pressures	In 2019/20 pressures of £10.2m have been agreed as part of the MTFP, which will address many of the pressures experienced in 2018/19. During 2019/20 planning is underway to deliver a new model of practice (Family Safeguarding Plus) for children's social care. It is expected that through adopting a new model it will be possible to better control demand across the service and reduce the pressure on budgets across Children's Social Care in the longer-term.	Hannah Farncombe

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Division(s): N/A

CABINET– 19 MARCH 2019

HOME CARE: OPTIONS APPRAISAL AND RECOMMENDATION TO IMPROVE THE HOMECARE MARKET IN OXFORDSHIRE

Report by Director of Adult Services

RECOMMENDATION

Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to continue with the current care purchasing and provision arrangements and whilst doing so it also commits to:
(i)   support and develop the home care market by creating a new partnership model;
(ii)   developing alternative models of home care;
(iii)   improving outcomes for people receiving reablement and reviewing our arrangements for contingency.

Executive Summary

1.   The Council purchases home care for adults from the independent market. There are challenges regarding the responsiveness, cost of care, capability of providers and the stability of the market. The Council purchases less than 50% of the total home care services provided in Oxfordshire, the remainder is purchased by self-funders.

2.   Five home care agencies in Oxfordshire exited the market between Autumn 2016 – Spring 2017, following which full council passed a motion asking officers to explore establishing a small flexible home care service. A comprehensive review of all options has been undertaken, which ranged from becoming a large provider of home care to enhancing the status quo. This has included benchmarking the approach of other authorities, which found that in the majority of cases where local authorities continued to deliver an internal provision, it was done so as part of a reablement service.

3.   The report also reflects the work we have been doing locally and regionally to strengthen our assessment of the care market and ability to effectively respond to capacity challenges.

4.   This options appraisal demonstrates the potentially high cost of providing an internal service, the risk of significantly destabilising what is already a fragile care market in Oxfordshire and the complexity and management support required to run an internal service.

5.   The appraisal of the five options that were explored found that they were not likely to meet the challenges within the homecare market. They are therefore not recommended approaches at this time.

6. This has led to a recommendation to broadly continue with our current approach to working in partnership with providers whilst undertaking steps to address the challenges outlined above and which are covered in the recommendation section of this report.

Background – Home Care in Oxfordshire

7. The provision of care in a person's own home helps them to stay well and independent; helps avoid admissions to care homes; and helps to support pressures in the NHS by providing care which helps to avoid admission to hospital and to facilitate discharge from hospital.

8. Home care is personal care services provided in a person's own home, it includes help to wash, dress, prepare and eat meals, take medication and carry out day-to-day activities.

9. The Council has a statutory duty under the Care Act 2014 to provide care and support for people at home, following an assessment of eligible needs. The Care Act also places a duty on the council to maintain an efficient and effective care market for the population of Oxfordshire, including people funding their own care.

10. As at 1 July 2018 Oxfordshire County Council paid for 22,000 hours of home care for adults per week, supporting around 2,000 people. This costs approximately £20m a year. Additional home care is delivered via reablement and continuing health care, but the biggest group is estimated to be privately purchased home care purchased by an estimated 3,000 people in Oxfordshire.

11. Most home care for older people is delivered by independent sector providers. The Council contracts with 8 main home care providers under the Help to Live at Home Framework. This framework began in 2016 with the intention of delivering strategic partnerships and lead provider arrangements with Oxfordshire's main providers. 39.8% of care is delivered by these providers with a further 74 accredited providers of care services also operating in Oxfordshire.

12. As demonstrated by the most recent Care Quality Commission ratings, providers in Oxfordshire provide a high quality of care. Providers in Oxfordshire are rated 6th highest quality in the country for older people's services and 9th for all services.

13. On 31 July 2018 the Council transferred 21 staff previously employed by a home care provider into Council employment. This decision was taken following the immediate notice received from the provider that they would no longer be able to provide care for around 70 people. This decision was taken as an emergency response to ensure the continuity of employment for the affected staff and continuity of care for people. These packages of care have subsequently been transferred to external existing homecare providers in Oxfordshire.

14. Oxfordshire County Council directly delivers a small amount of care to 120 disabled children and employs 27 care staff to do so.

15. The Council also commissions an Urgent Response Service which is a small emergency response service contracted through one of our accredited providers. The service provides emergency support to individual service users in a social care crisis, who may otherwise be admitted to hospital or a care home; or where the person's safety, health or wellbeing may be compromised. The Urgent Response Service has an operating capacity of 12 service users receiving emergency care at any one time, but this can vary slightly depending on demand and level of care needed.

16. The Council funds short term rehabilitation and reablement services for people who are fit to be discharged from hospital, but who it is judged may benefit from short term support in their own homes. This reablement service is available to anyone meeting assessment criteria who elects to receive care and is not means tested.

17. Reablement services are provided through a contract with Oxford University Hospitals Foundation Trust's Home Assessment and Reablement Team (HART). This contract is jointly funded and managed with Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group. In 2017/18 the reablement service supported 1,960 people at a cost of £1.243m.

Background: Oxfordshire's Home Care Market

18. In 2016-17 Oxfordshire's home care market experienced a period of instability with 5 home care providers exiting the market at short notice. These providers cited a range of reasons for their decisions, including inability to recruit and financial sustainability.

19. When providers exit the market in an unplanned way, the Council retains our statutory responsibilities in relation to people receiving care and must to ensure that people are supported whilst alternative arrangements are put in place. Usually, the Council works with other care providers to facilitate and support the transfer of staff and people to another provider but, in some cases, this has meant that Council employees have been required to deliver home care in the short term to support continuity of care whilst this transfer takes place. These interim arrangements can have a significant impact on the council in terms of both cost and their effect on business as usual work.

20. In July 2018 a provider exited the market with immediate notice and the Council chose to transfer these staff into our direct employment. This decision was taken as a temporary measure in the context of a home care market which was under typical seasonal pressure caused by the summer holiday period and the service users have subsequently been transferred to existing external home care providers.

21. There is an increasing view that the home care market nationally is fragile and lacking in stability. This is evidenced in Oxfordshire by the number of providers who have exited the market. Home care providers are also communicating that recruitment challenges in particular are limiting their ability to grow and sustain their businesses.

22. Oxfordshire's tight labour market and low unemployment continues to create major recruitment challenges for all sectors not least the caring industry. The home care market in Oxfordshire has faced major challenges for some time leading to insufficient capacity in the market which impacts on people being able to access these services in a timely way.

23. The ability of the market to grow in response to demographic pressures is also key for the Council's ability to meet people's needs. Another concern for some providers is how they can effectively run their business and maintain or improve quality standards within tight margins. This has seen some providers choosing to either increase or concentrate solely on their private customer base, where the provider has greater control over the price paid for care, in order to sustain their business.

Key Issues: Home care in Oxfordshire

24. The current key issues regarding home care for Oxfordshire and the Council are capacity, responsiveness, price, and capability.

Responsiveness and Capacity

25. Once a person is assessed as requiring home care, the Council's Sourcing and Placements Team look for a provider with availability to deliver the care. Initially the Help to Live at Home Providers are approached, followed by the other providers that provide care in the area where the person lives.

26. The volume of care purchased by this team in 2016-17 increased by 12%, however in 2017-18 the volume of care purchased remained stable. This indicates that the home care market is plateauing and, whilst the Council's demand for care linked with demographic pressures continues to increase, the market is not consistently able to respond to this.

Price

27. In addition to the challenges in sourcing home care, the average hourly cost of long-term care purchased by the Council is increasing. According to UK Homecare Association data Oxfordshire pays higher rates than other Councils in the South East.

28. The rise in average price of care and increasing numbers of people for whom care is being sourced is indicative of a tightening market for home care services in the County.

29. Other than the notably high hourly rate paid by the Council for home care, there is no evidence that Oxfordshire is unusual in having to work harder to find care providers. 54% of Councils across the UK report difficulties in finding home care, with only 7% of Outer London authorities deeming they have enough older people's care to meet demand.

<u>**Capability**</u>

30. As Oxfordshire's population ages, people are living longer with a range of needs with which they need support. These needs are increasing in acuity and often include healthcare tasks, some of which can be delegated to home care workers providing the correct training has taken place.

31. It is also increasingly likely that complex equipment may be needed, particularly to support people with moving and handling requirements.

32. Meeting these increasingly complex and diverse needs not only takes more time, but also requires home care workers to have a greater range of training and willingness to work with this client group. Relative to other jobs paid at a similar level, this may lead the workforce to consider that working in home care is a more challenging role and encourage them to seek employment in other sectors.

33. Home care providers are therefore required to invest increasing amounts of resource in ensuring they have recruited the right staff and provided the right training, and staff must be willing and capable to undertake these more complex care packages. This is reported by providers as a challenge affecting recruitment and a factor in the rising cost of home care.

Options appraisal: the future of home care

34. In response to the challenges outlined above, the Council has considered the commercial options available to deliver home care, including whether the Council should enter the market as a direct provider of care.

35. The Council has previously employed home care staff through the internal Home Support Service. The service operated county wide with three main bases employing c.315 staff (including back office staff) providing services to c.3,500 service users. The service managed some ancillary services such as Extra Care Housing and the Laundry Service. As part of efficiency savings, the service closed in 2010.

36. The potential options for the future delivery of home care are:

   a. Continuing with the current purchasing and provision options - no change option
   b. The Council enters the market as a **large-scale provider of care** - to provide a significant volume of the home care services it will purchase

c.   The Council enters the market as a **small-scale provider of care** - alongside the current c.80 providers.

d.   The Council enters the market as a **provider of reablement services** - whilst continuing to purchase the bulk of long term care from private providers

e.   The Council enters the market as an **emergency provider of last resort** - continuing to contract externally for reablement and long-term home care but creating capacity to intervene to address service failure or other emergencies

37.   Detailed work has been undertaken to consider each of the options above, considering the available data regarding service provision, future demand, practical and logistical issues relating to service design, and the costs of each option.

38.   Following appraisal of the options described above, conclusions regarding each option are described below using the following terms

Suitability   the effectiveness in addressing one or more of the challenges the Council faces;

Feasibility   the relative ease of delivery of the option and evidence of the options being delivered elsewhere and;

Acceptability   a view on the financial, strategic and political impact of implementing the option

Option A: No Change

Suitability

39.   The Council has a range of contractual arrangements in place, including with lead providers under the Help to Live at Home Framework and spot contracts with approved providers. These arrangements are well established and are currently used as the basis upon which care is purchased and it is possible that that these arrangements could continue going forward.

40.   However, the recent market instability and ongoing undersupply indicates that these arrangements are not delivering at the necessary level to meet the capacity and capability challenges ahead. The current arrangements **may only be suitable assuming that sufficient alterations are made** following the recommendations outlined below.

Feasibility

41.   Adult social care has committed to implement a programme of review/reassessments designed to ensure that homecare capacity is allocated in line with the Council's core offer of support. In delivering this, we will need to ensure that the contracting, purchasing and provider relationships are streamlined. The current arrangements **will only be feasible if sufficient alterations are made.**

Acceptability

42. The current model of contracting and purchasing homecare has not resulted in market expansion this is likely to be linked with broader factors such as the supply of workforce, and the strength of the Oxfordshire self-funder market. In terms of managing future capacity, capability and spend within homecare the current arrangements **may only be suitable if sufficient alterations are made.**

Option B: The Council enters the market as a large-scale home care provider

Suitability

43. By re-entering the market for direct provision of services the Council would have greater control over deployment of resources and, by potentially providing better pay and conditions, could positively influence workforce capacity in the sector.

44. If the Council were to declare this option as our intention, providers may choose to hand back contracts immediately believing that commercial viability in Oxfordshire in the medium to long term is significantly compromised. This will significantly increase the risk of service failure, one of the factors the Council hopes to address.

45. This short to medium term risk of destabilisation means that this option **is not suitable.**

Feasibility

46. Traditionally rapid growth or entry into any market is achieved by acquisition of existing providers and contracts and TUPE of staff. Except in the event of business failure and step-in, public sector procurement rules make this difficult to achieve without the Council paying a significant premium to the existing businesses. The alternative is to grow a business directly or via an arm's length trading company. In either case setting up the business will require significant investment, resources and expertise. A business delivering 75% of the existing Council business would require 1,200 FTE care workers (1,500 staff) with a management team of c50-60 and take a minimum of two to three years to implement.

47. With the resources and capability currently available to the Council it is unlikely that this option could be delivered at scale within two years therefore this option **is not feasible.**

Local Authority Trading Company (LATC)

48. The option of creating a Local Authority Trading Company has been considered but it is clear that this would not necessarily address some of the key issues in relation to responsiveness, price and capability.

49. Where a local authority wishes to trade or do things for commercial purposes, it must do so through a company.

50. In order to ensure transparency and competitiveness with the private sector and to avoid breaching the state aid rules, the company must not be subsidised by the authority. There would also be significant additional overheads for the governance, legal and accounting requirements and structures that would need to be put in place to support and manage the company.

51. To create a new LATC in Oxfordshire, we would need to recruit care workers and actively work to retain that workforce on an on-going basis. The workforce challenges locally mean that is likely to be very difficult and is likely to impact adversely on other local providers who we know are already working hard to maintain their current workforce.

Acceptability
52. It is unlikely that the Council or an arm's length company created by the Council would be able to manage costs as effectively as a commercial provider.

53. Delivery of homecare works best with localised delivery at a community level, which counteracts any economies of scale from a countywide service. This remains true even where delivery is achieved via an arm's length company, which typically operates with lower staff and on costs than councils. Management overheads remain high to deliver countywide coverage.

54. Detailed benchmarking figures from other local authorities are difficult to obtain; as the costs are dependent on scale, the nature of the service, and local employment and market conditions. However, we are aware from regional networks with colleagues in other authorities that working figures in excess of rates paid through external contracts are commonplace.

55. For this reason, further consideration of full or partial implementation of this option **is not acceptable.**

Option C: The Council enters the market as a small-scale provider of care

Suitability
56. By entering the market on a smaller scale, the Council could obtain some direct control over service delivery. This would enable the Council to directly deploy staff (where capacity allowed) to pick up priority packages or step into emergency situations. It is possible that the Council as a homecare provider could be more successful in recruiting and retaining staff.

57. However, if the Council were to declare this as our intention and begin to recruit staff it is possible that we would recruit staff who are already working in the market for other providers; this would therefore not result in a net increase in capacity within the market. We are also aware that the complexities of running a homecare organisation – including roster management, visit scheduling, sickness cover, managing the safeguarding risk, ongoing recruitment & training – over a 7-day service require suitable management and support structures which are not currently within the Council's current or future operating model.

58. Given the undersupply of homecare, it would not be possible for the Council to protect capacity within the service to respond to emergency situations, it is likely that the service would be 'blocked' with long term service users thus not increasing responsiveness.

59. We therefore do not have evidence the Council acting as a provider in an already plural market would bring additional capacity or stability, for these reasons this option **is not suitable.**

Feasibility
60. As a smaller scale provider, the Council could employ fewer staff members and have reduced management overheads. Whilst this potentially easier to set up, the acquisition route is subject to the same public-sector procurement challenges; and a route via direct recruitment of staff is likely to be protracted due to workforce challenges. Should the Council choose to operate county wide, a small-scale homecare service would have low efficiency due to staff travel time. For these reasons this option is considered **not feasible.**

Acceptability
61. Management overheads would be likely to make the unit cost of a small service prohibitive, combined with potentially low efficiency resulting from county wide travel.

62. It is also likely that this option would destabilise the Council's relationships with existing home care providers, as the Council would be in direct competition in the market. This would derail the Council's plans to work collaboratively with providers. For these reasons this option is considered **not acceptable.**

Option D: The Council enters the market as a provider of reablement services

Suitability
63. This option would allow the Council direct control over the performance of the service, service design, resource prioritisation and outcomes. This option **may be suitable** to address the concerns about the effectiveness of the reablement pathway and maximising reablement outcomes for people.

64. However, this option does not address the problem in securing longer term home care services on its own, or increasing stability in the market place **this option would need to be part of a wider strategy to address supply of home care.**

Feasibility
65. The Council would be setting up a business employing c150 people and delivering a significant volume of care over 7 days with rapid response times. This option would be easier to implement than Option A but still requires significant effort and time to prepare and implement. Each option requires costing, taking into account the associated impact on outcomes and service design. This option **is feasible.**

<u>Acceptability</u>

66. This option would need to be considered in the wider context of the desire to move towards an Integrated Care System in Oxfordshire and be mindful of the current commissioning arrangements.

67. Plans for alternative delivery mechanisms and a business case for implementation would need to be worked up. Whilst this option will allow the Council full control over an important strategic area of service deliver, **this option on its own is not a full response to the problems** in the long-term home care market.

Option E: The Council enters the market as an emergency provider

<u>Suitability</u>

68. A team of care workers designated to provide emergency response directly employed by the Council would allow the Council direct control over these staff, and allow the staff to be deployed flexibly where necessary. This option requires the emergency provider to have staff with spare capacity with which to respond to service failure.

69. This model works with maximum commercial efficiency where it is part of a larger service where staff downtime can be minimised by deployment on other tasks. As a standalone service there is a high degree of inefficiency if staff were not deployed in a planned way, resulting in a high unit cost.

70. Therefore, it is likely that arrangements with existing providers would be a more economically advantageous way of achieving the same objectives and therefore this option is **not suitable** as a standalone option**.**

<u>Feasibility</u>

71. Management and infrastructure arrangements to develop this option would be lower than for options 1 and 2, given the smaller size of the team. However, the capability to deploy these staff effectively thus ensuring that home care workers – a valuable resource in Oxfordshire – are utilised with maximum efficiency would need to be put in place. This option is considered **not feasible** as a standalone service.

<u>Acceptability</u>

72. It is unlikely that this option would deliver greater efficiency than arrangements currently in place under contracted arrangements. Therefore, this option is considered **not acceptable** as a standalone option**.**

Financial and Staff Implications

73. The budget implications of each option are explained above, where these are known. Further work would potentially be required to reconfigure total spend on home care once the preferred option for future delivery is known.

74. Any proposals to change the way home support is provided need to ensure the most effective use of funding available and should not increase the costs being

incurred by the council unless there were other efficiencies achieved as a result.

Equalities Implications

75. The Council's obligations to meet people's assessed needs, and our broader strategic responsibility to ensure market sufficiency for people who fund their own care will be met under each of the options above. Therefore, the options above do not disproportionately affect any group of people.

KATE TERRONI
Director of Adult Services

Background papers: Nil

Contact Officer:

March 2019

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Division(s): Adult Social Care

CABINET – 19 MARCH 2019

LIVING LONGER, LIVING BETTER: OXFORDSHIRE'S OLDER PEOPLE'S STRATEGY

Report by Director for Adult Services

RECOMMENDATION

Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

(i)   support the final version of 'Living Longer, Living Better: Oxfordshire's Older People's Strategy", which is also submitted for approval at the Health & Wellbeing Board and Cabinet in March 2019;

(ii)   support the 'Report of the Older People's Strategy Consultation' which will also be submitted to the Health & Wellbeing Board.

Executive Summary

1. 'Living Longer, Living Better' was drafted in 2018 with system partners, third sector and voluntary organisations, and older people and their families & carers. A draft report was presented to the Health & Wellbeing Board in November 2018 following which consultation with the wider population was undertaken via the 'Talking Health' web portal.

2. The final strategy, submitted to Cabinet with this report, will also be submitted for approval to the Health & Wellbeing Board in March 2019.

Introduction

3. Oxfordshire's Older People's Strategy 'Living Longer, Living Better' was produced in 2018, following the redesign of the Health & Wellbeing Board. To draft the strategy, significant co-production with people, partners and organisations was undertaken to ensure that our strategy represents the views and aspirations of our population.

4. The draft strategy was presented to the Health & Wellbeing Board in November and includes the four themes which emerged during the co- production phase:

    i.   Being physically and emotionally healthy
    ii. Being part of a strong and dynamic community
    iii. Housing, homes and the environment
    iv. Access to information and care

5. The draft strategy was published on the Talking Health webpage for wider public consultation between December 7th 2018 and 1st February 2019. 236 individuals responded to the consultation, a summary and analysis of these are included in the 'Report on the Draft Older People's Consultation'.

Key Issues

6. The initial drafting, engagement and consultation that has been undertaken throughout the preparation of this strategy has been invaluable. The breadth and richness of the conversations and comments that people have participated in have resulted in a strategy which represents our shared aspirations for Oxfordshire's older population.

7. Detailed analysis of the feedback from the most recent consultation resulted in a series of recommendations for refining and enhancing the draft strategy. These are listed below:

Theme 1: Being Physically & Emotionally Healthy
*   Outcome 1 'health' is changed to 'physical and emotional health and well-being' so that all aspects of health are explicitly included.
*   Age bands to taken out of Outcome 2 as the feedback indicated a range of activities were needed based on interests and abilities.
*   The targeted support outlined in Outcome 3 might be too specific and focusses only on physical health. The feedback suggests there are a range of reasons why a person's emotional or physical health are 'at risk' (not just "inactivity"). This outcome could recognise this complexity.
*   Two responses thought that 'planning' and 'enjoying' should not be placed in the same outcomes and wanted reassurance that this outcome was measurable.

Theme 2: Being part of a strong and dynamic community
*   There was some wariness about measuring loneliness and isolation by the number of activities people engage in. Outcome 1 could take "reducing isolation" and focus on safe communities only. Loneliness is picked up later in Outcome 3.
*   People thought there is a need for support and education as well as signposting in order that people can make a smooth transition from work to retirement. People sometimes need support in order to find and access meaningful and interesting voluntary work. Outcome 2 could be changed to reflect this.

Theme 3: Housing, homes and the environment
*   The issue of "easy access to local facilities" should be included in Outcome 3.

Theme 4: Access to information and care
*   The reference to GPs is removed from Outcome 2.

8. In addition, updates have been made in reference to the NHS 10 year plan on page 8 which is now published, to include reference to the online consultation on page 16 and to strengthen links to the healthy place shaping approach.

9. The above recommendations and amendments have been reflected in the draft strategy; which is recommended as the final version of 'Living Longer, Living Better: Oxfordshire's Older People's Strategy."

10. One of the main areas commented upon during the wider consultation, and indeed a theme than began during the drafting and engagement phase, is the deliverability of the vision and priorities. The following recommendations regarding this are made in the consultation report:

- The outcomes are refined and are measurable.
- The Implementation Plan clearly maps against measurable outcomes and contains detail on what data will be collected and how.
- The Implementation Plan is publicly available and disseminated via partner organisations so those who participated are reassured that there is a clear plan behind the Strategy.

11. To deliver vision and priorities, the County Council, Age UK and the Clinical Commissioning Groups will lead the production of implementation plans which will support the four themes. This work will be co-produced and build on the conversations and engagement that took place during the initial drafting phase.

12. A large number of people and organisations, including those involved or consulted as part of the initial drafting, have expressed interest in supporting the implementation phase for this strategy. Groups convened around the four themes will consider the aims proposed in the strategy, further aims that relate to each theme, and the measurable outcomes that can be achieved. This will include consideration of the work and initiatives already underway in the Oxfordshire system and the associated spend, and how these can best be used to support the strategy's vision and aims. Project planning to deliver the implementation plan is currently underway.

Financial and Staff Implications

13. The strategy does not in itself pose any direct budgetary implications, but as the implementation plan is produced budgetary changes may be proposed to deliver against the four themes. Should budgetary issues arise these will be managed by the Better Care Fund Joint Management Group within the overall funding available.

Equalities Implications

14. No specific equalities implications are identified linked to this strategy. In preparing the Implementation Plan, equalities implications will be assessed via an impact assessment.

Risk Management

15. No specific risks are identified linked to this strategy. In preparing the Implementation Plan, risks will be considered in more detail.

Communications

16. Engagement with system partners and members of the public was undertaken during the initial drafting phase, and a consultation on the draft report has also been completed. Analysis of the engagement and consultation responses is included as an appendix to this report.

Key Dates

17. The strategy is also recommended for approval at the Health & Wellbeing Board in March 2019.

KATE TERRONI
Director for Adult Services

Contact Officer: Rachel Pirie, Head of Older People's Commissioning 07917 534410

February 2019

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL

NHS
Oxfordshire
Clinical Commissioning Group

Oxfordshire County Council and

Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group

Report on the

Draft Older People's Strategy Consultation

February 2019

Consultation Report

Contents

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Oxfordshire County Council (OCC) and Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (OCCG)

Report on the Older People's draft Strategy Consultation

1. Purpose

This Consultation Report outlines the process and findings of the public consultation on the OCC and OCCG's draft Older People's Strategy (referred to in this document as the "draft Strategy"). The consultation was open between 7th December 2018 and 1st February 2019. Feedback was gathered using a questionnaire[1] which explored views on the draft Strategy's Vision, four Priorities and Outcomes for success. It was available online and in hard copy[2].

The draft Strategy is considered in the light of the feedback and, where appropriate, recommendations are made for refinements to the Strategy.

2. Background

The draft Strategy was developed following a period of engagement between July and September 2018 which resulted in extensive feedback from key stakeholders and the public. Over 300 survey responses were received, and meetings were held with 11 stakeholder groups (see Report on engagement to inform the development of an Older People's Strategy for Oxfordshire 2019-2024[3]).

The Vision and Priorities within the draft Strategy were co-produced at an event attended by members of the public, professionals and voluntary and community groups. Minority groups were represented including older people, carers and black and minority ethnic groups (BAME).

The aim of the subsequent consultation was to provide a further opportunity for the Strategy to be informed by the views of a wide range of people and communities. It was recognised that BAME groups were underrepresented during the Strategy development phase, and therefore visits were made to these communities in order to ensure the BAME voice is heard (see Section 3.4).

3. Responses

This section provides an outline of the number and profile of survey respondent and BAME community visits.

3.1 Number of responses

A total of 236 individuals participated in the consultation. There were 179 responses to the online consultation, with a further eight incomplete responses which were

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[1] Questionnaire on the draft Older People's Strategy
[2] Community visits used a hard copy of the questionnaire
[3] https://consult.oxfordshireccg.nhs.uk/gf2.ti/-/985986/43823749.1/PDF/-/Final_Engagement_report_26.10.18_for_HWB.pdf

excluded from the analysis. In addition, 56 individuals from BAME communities[4] gave feedback, and a response was received from Oxford City Council.

Although a good level of feedback, it is less than to the engagement on the development of the draft Strategy. This could be explained by people feeling they had already had an opportunity to provide their views (this point was made by a survey respondent).

3.2 Category of respondent

The survey asked people to identify themselves according to pre-determined categories. The numbers below include those attending the focus groups. As some people identified in more than one category, the total (239) of the categories below is higher than number of individual responses (236).

Members of the public	196
Carers	12
Representing the voluntary sector (including Healthwatch)	20
GP/clinician/NHS staff member	7
Councillor	3
City/District Council	1

3.3 Demographics

Below outlines the demographic profile of those who responded to the online survey. Because full demographic information was not collected from the community groups, the available information is reported separately in 3.4.

Age: The older age group is the largest respondent with 65% from the "65 and over" group and 22% from the "55-64" group.

Only 4% of responses are from people aged between 25-44.

Gender: 61% of respondents are women, 37% men.

Ethnicity: 95% identify as White British.

Disability: 16% say they have a disability, 83% say they do not.

Geography: All areas of Oxfordshire are represented.

3.4 BAME community visits

Visits were made to three community groups:

- Happy Place, Chinese Lunch Club: 35 Chinese men and women, all members of the public, aged over 55, with one person aged 95

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[4] The community groups reached a consensus on each question and gave one response per group. However, each individual who participated has been counted separately.

3

- Asian Older Women's Group, Banbury: 10 Asian/Asian British women, all members of the public, aged over 55, all without disabilities.
- BKLUWO, women's African community group: 8 Black African or African British women, all members of the public, aged over 65 and including at least one with a disability.
- Three Asian/Asian British men and women (who were not part of a group) were interviewed, including a carer, an NHS employee and a member of the public. Age categories were 45-54, 55-64 and 65+, including at least one with a disability.

4. Findings

This section outlines the extent of agreement with the draft Strategy's Vision, Priorities and Outcomes for success. The findings include the feedback from both the online survey and the focus groups. Comments have been explored and summarised into themes. The number of comments cited in each section relates only to the survey although the focus group feedback was analysed together with these comments.

4.1 Summary

Overall, there was strong agreement with the Vision, Priorities and Outcomes. Agreement with the Vision was lower (66%) than with Priorities (88.5% average over the four Priorities) and outcomes (82% average over all the Outcomes). See Appendix 2 for responses to questions on the Vision and Priorities.

There was an opportunity for comments on the Vision and each Priority and the key themes are explored below. In general, comments related to perceived gaps and suggestions for changes. This provides valuable information for the next stage which will be the formulation of an Implementation Plan.

Two general messages came through in the responses.

- **Implementation:** Respondents wanted a clearer sense of how the Strategy would be implemented and what funding implications there would be.
- **Outcomes:** Some respondents thought that the outcomes were more like aims or outputs and would be difficult to measure. People said they would like more clarity around what the baseline data would be and how improvements will be measured.

Recommendations:

- The outcomes are refined and are measurable.
- The Implementation Plan clearly maps against measurable outcomes and contains detail on what data will be collected and how.
- The Implementation Plan is publicly available and disseminated via partner organisations so those who participated are reassured that there is a clear plan behind the Strategy.

4

4.2   The Vision

198[5] people responded to the question "To what extent do you agree with this Vision?".

Agreement: 66% "strongly agreed" or "agreed".

Disagreement: 13% "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed".

Key themes:

80 comments were made on the Vision. Key themes were:

- **Access:** Respondents agreed that the ability to access facilities is key for staying healthy and active. They felt all types of transport facilitated this and that it was difficult when, for example, driving was no longer possible. Some people thought the cost of activities could be a barrier to participating regularly. Interweaved with "access" was a message around individuality and that people (particularly those who may feel marginalised due to health or other factors) need different levels of support to access facilities. People agreed that accessing facilities and activities alleviated isolation and loneliness.
- **Community:** Respondents expressed concern about the perceived decline of local community facilities and raised closures of libraries, shops and well-being centres as examples. This was viewed as particularly affecting those who were not able to get out and about due to, for example, to lack of mobility or support.
- **Joined up care and services:** Respondents thought that good, prompt care helped them stay healthy. They wanted to be able to access services locally. Respondents wanted good communication between services and wanted to know there were enough well qualified staff. There was support for voluntary organisations being well funded as these are as valuable support to older people and statutory services.

4.2.   Priority 1: Being Physically and Emotionally Healthy

223 people responded to the question "To what extent do you agree Priority 1?"

Agreement: 89% "strongly agreed" or "agreed".

Disagreement: 3% "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed"

The Priority 1 outcomes for success had an average agreement of 85%.

Key themes:

168 comments were made on Priority 1, 66 comments on the Priority and 72 comments on the four Outcomes. Key themes were:

- **Access:** Respondents wanted to access local facilities and take control of their own wellbeing as far as was possible. As well as the need for transport to access services (as outlined above), other barriers identified were the cost

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[5] The number of responses to this question is lower than to other questions because one community group did not give a quantitative response to this question.

of activities and the need for more widespread advertising and promotion of activities.

- **Targeted support:** It was noted that those who may be more vulnerable due to lack of confidence, disability, rural isolation, lack of transport or other factors will find it harder to engage with activities, even if local. These individuals may need sustained support in order to take up opportunities.
- **Range of activities:** In order to engage a wide spectrum of people there needs to be a range of inclusive activities. People felt that the outcomes needed a greater emphasis on emotional health and the BAME groups wanted more culturally appropriate activities. Some people were against the idea of activities based upon age group and would prefer activities based on interest or ability rather than age.

Recommendations - Priority 1 and outcomes:

- Outcome 1 'health' is changed to 'physical and emotional health and well-being' so that all aspects of health are explicitly included.
- Age bands to be taken out of Outcome 2 as the feedback indicated a range of activities were needed based on interests and abilities.
- The targeted support outlined in Outcome 3 might be too specific and focusses only on physical health. The feedback suggests there are a range of reasons why a person's emotional or physical health are 'at risk' (not just "inactivity"). This outcome could recognise this complexity.
- Two responses thought that 'planning' and 'enjoying' should not be placed in the same outcomes and wanted reassurance that this outcome was measurable.

4.3. Priority 2: Being part of a Strong and Dynamic Community

234 people responded to the question "To what extent do you agree Priority 2?"

Agreement: 90% "strongly agreed" or "agreed".

Disagreement: 1.5% "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed".

The Priority 2 outcomes for success had an average agreement of 77%.

Key themes:

128 comments were made on Priority 2, with 60 comments on the Priority and 68 four Outcomes. Key themes were:

- **Voluntary roles:** Voluntary roles and being able to contribute to community are valued. People would like increased opportunities to use skills and experiences in a voluntary capacity. It was recognised that people working for longer (and receiving pensions later) may lessen the opportunity for voluntary work, and that increasing age and ill health can curtail voluntary work or mean more support is needed to continue. People would value increased support to transition from work to retirement and help in finding appropriate voluntary opportunities.
- **Loneliness:** People feel that loneliness is hard to define and to measure. Participating in activities does not mean someone is not lonely (for example

after a bereavement or those whose family live far away). It was also noted that for those who lack confidence or have higher needs, support as well as signposting is needed. For some people, (e.g. those on the autistic spectrum) support is needed to join activities that involve other people.

- **Access:** The need was highlighted for the strategy to ensure that those who do not live close to facilities or local activities are able to travel to a supportive community easily.

Recommendations – Priority 2:

- There was some wariness about measuring loneliness and isolation by the number of activities people engage in. Outcome 1 could take "reducing isolation" and focus on safe communities only. Loneliness is picked up later in Outcome 3.
- People thought there is a need for support and education as well as signposting in order that people can make a smooth transition from work to retirement. People sometimes need support in order to find and access meaningful and interesting voluntary work. Outcome 2 could be changed to reflect this.

4.4. Priority 3: Housing, Homes and the Environment

232 people responded to the question "To what extent do you agree Priority 3?"

Agreement: 90% "strongly agreed" or "agreed".

Disagreement: 3% "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed".

The Priority 3 outcomes for success had an average agreement of 80%.

Key themes:

139 comments were made on Priority 3, with 70 comments on the Priority and 69 comments on four Outcomes.

Key themes were:

- **Smaller houses for downsizing:** Respondents said they would like to be able to downsize but did not want to move to a small flat. They would like smaller houses (preferably bungalows) to enjoy their later years. Houses with 2-3 bedrooms, with a garden/shed and space for visitors to stay.
- **New builds are not near facilities:** Respondents thought that new housing should not be on the outskirts of villages and towns as it may result in access difficulties to facilities for non-car owners. There was concern about isolation for people moving to these areas which may not be close to transport options.
- **Range of housing options:** Respondents would like a range of housing options. Adaptations to existing homes can be beneficial as it allows people to remain in their existing communities. New builds should be well built and affordable. Sometimes people need support to move from their community in order to be closer to family or for another reason.

Recommendation – Priority 3:

- The issue of "easy access to local facilities" is included in Outcome 3.

4.5. Priority 4: Access to Information and Care

233 people responded to the question "To what extent do you agree Priority 4?"

Agreement: 85% "strongly agreed" or "agreed".

Disagreement: 3% "disagreed" or "strongly disagreed".

The Priority 4 outcomes for success had an average agreement of 85%.

Key themes:

134 comments were made on Priority 4, with 67 on the Priority and 67 on the Outcomes. The key themes were:

- **Signposting:** People felt that GPs were too busy to take on responsibility for signposting and that this function should sit elsewhere. Voluntary organisations were valued for their signposting role and respondents would like there to be funding to increase capacity.
- **Face to face support is valuable:** It was felt that signposting is not always adequate especially for those with higher needs or lower confidence.
- **Information format/medium:** Concern that signposting will mean leaflets and posters or that the internet will be relied upon too heavily when most older people do not have access to it or cannot use it. There should be increased investment in teaching older people how to use computers. However, there was also caution about the quality of some internet information
- **Multi-agency working:** Recognition that this is already happening, the value of joined up working and desire for it to further embed.

Recommendation – Priority 4:

- The reference to GPs is removed from Outcome 2.

5. Conclusion

Agreement with the Vision, Priorities and Outcomes was high amongst the consultation respondents. The comments and queries reflect those of the pre-consultation phase. Some refinements to the Strategy are recommended in order to reflect the gaps raised by respondents to this consultation. The implementation plan will provide an opportunity to ensure the outcomes are measurable and that improvements can be evidenced.

Rachel Taylor on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council's Engagement Team, 18 February 2019

Appendix 1

Map showing geographical spread of responses to the online survey and focus group participants

('Heat map', warmer colours indicate higher number of responses.)
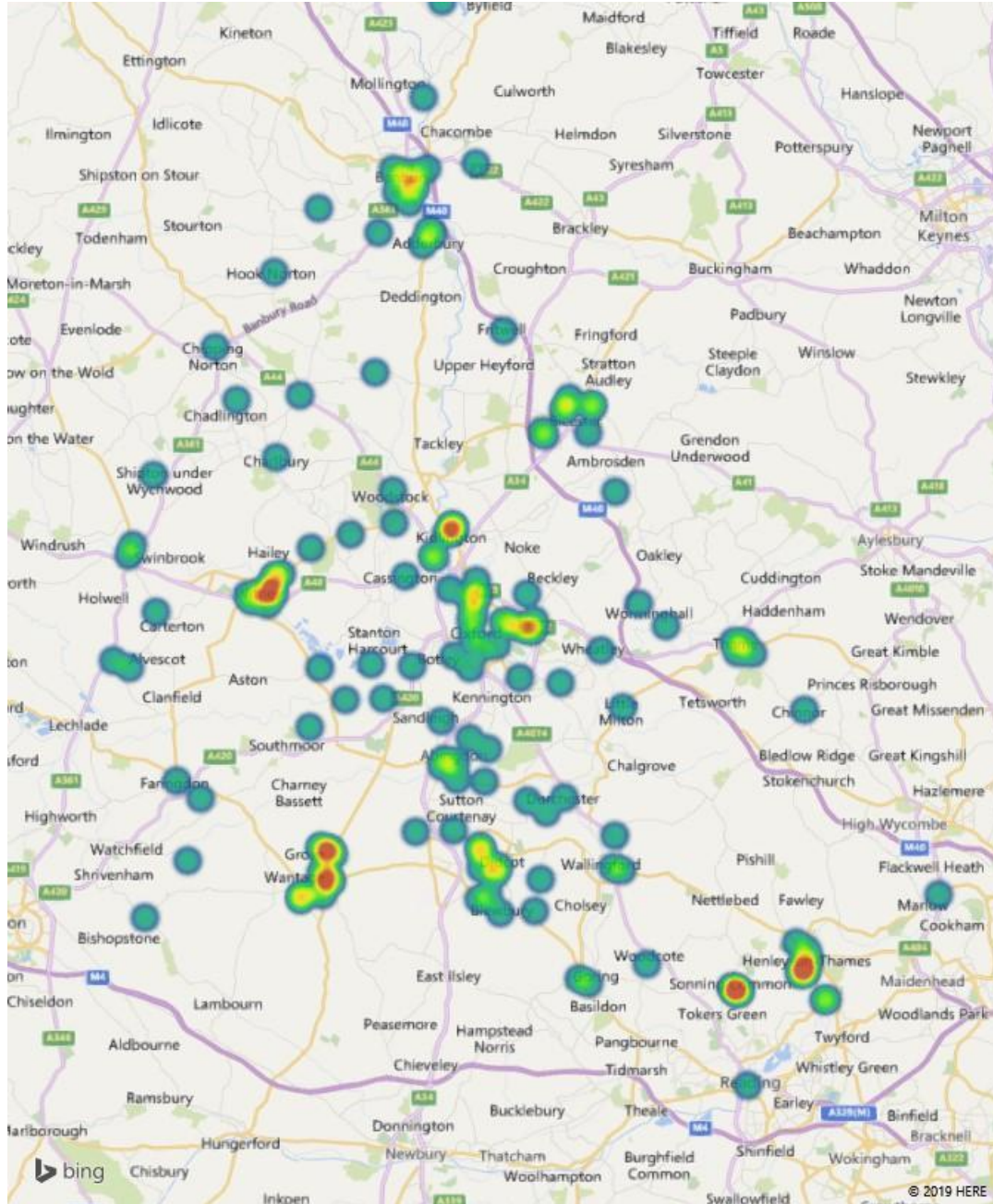
Appendix 2 Survey responses

To what extent do you agree with the Vision?
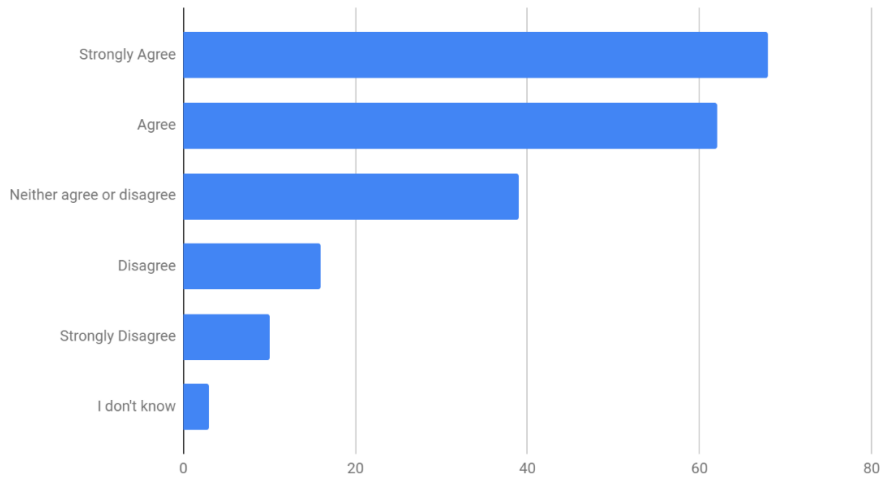
To what extent do you agree with Priority 1: Being Physically and Emotionally Healthy
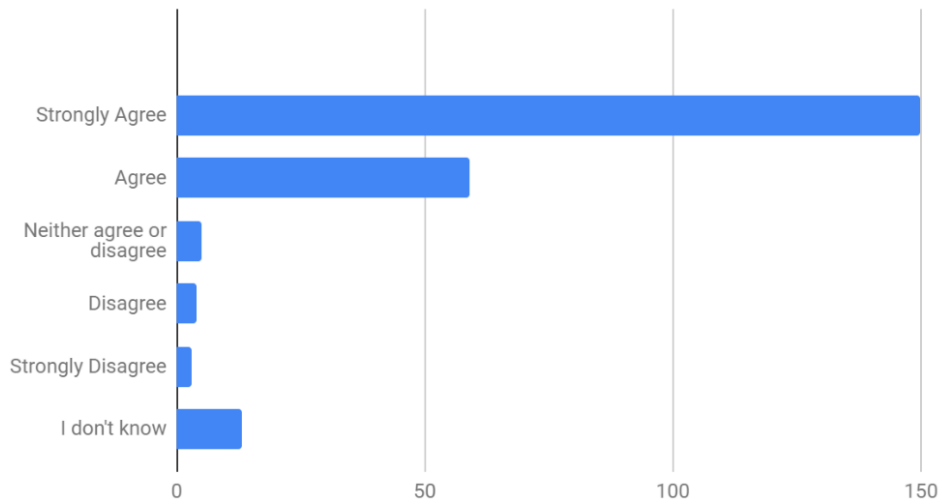
To what extent do you agree with Priority 2: Being part of a Strong and Dynamic Community?
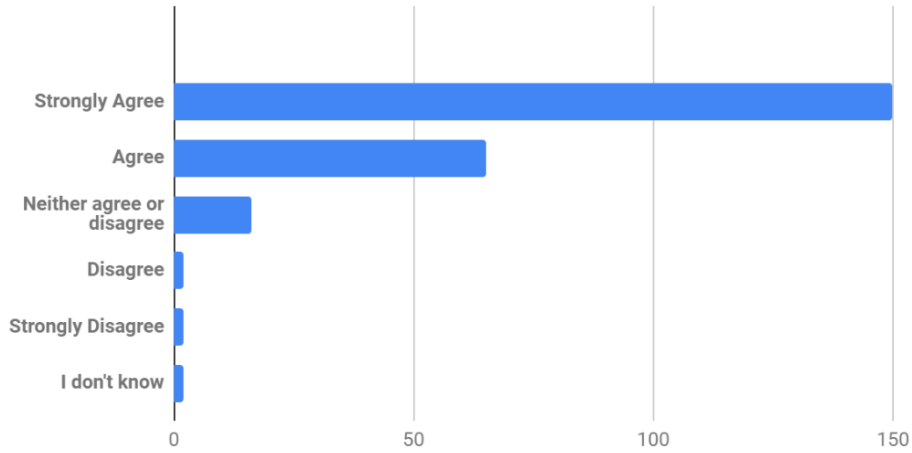
To what extent do you agree with Priority 3: Housing, Homes and the Environment
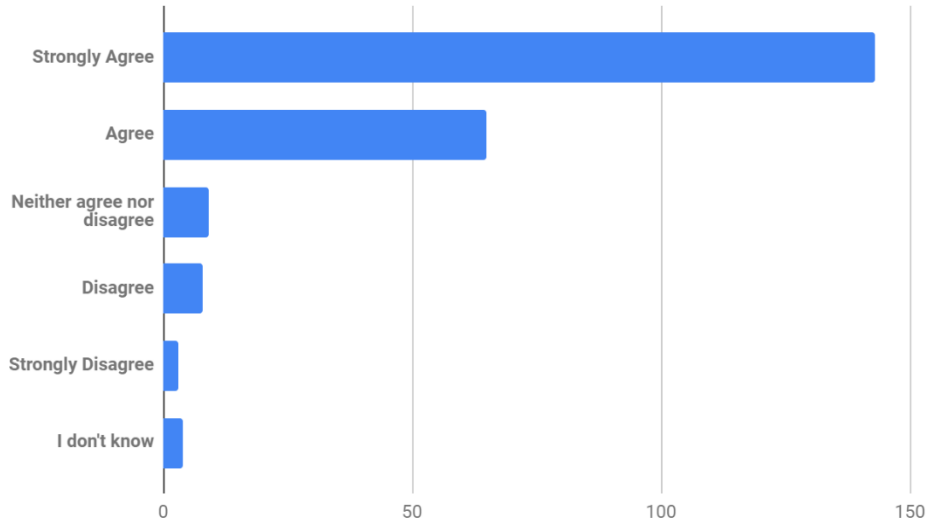
To what extent do you agree with Priority 4: Access to Information and Care?

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11
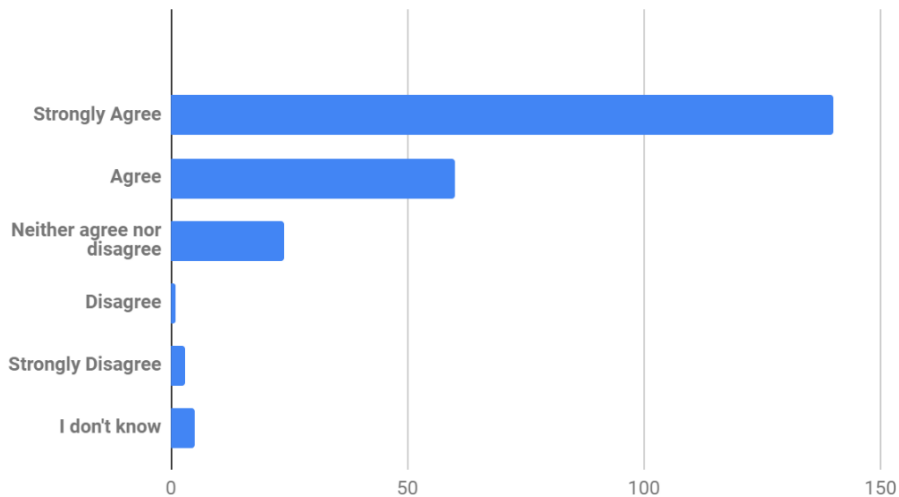
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Division(s): N/A

CABINET – 19 MARCH 2019

DAYTIME SUPPORT INNOVATION GRANT AWARDS 2018-2019

Report by Benedict Leigh, Deputy Director, Joint Commissioning

RECOMMENDATION

1.   **Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to approve:**
      (a)   for funding the bid listed under 23 (a) below;
      (b)   the recommendation funding amounts for the bids listed under 23 (b) below;
      (c)   the recommendation funding amount for the bid listed under 23 (c) below, subject to conditions as set out in the cross-party panel recommendations table below;
      (d)   the recommendation to reject the bids listed under 23 (d) below.

Executive Summary

2.   The Daytime Support Innovation Fund 2018 began in April 2018 with an initial amount of £100,000, which increased to £190,230 following agreement by Cabinet to transfer £90,230 underspend from the Sustainability Fund 2018/19. Following decisions for award from the Sustainability Fund 2019/20 made by Cabinet on 18th December 2018, a remaining amount of £5,153 was added to the Innovation Fund making a total of £195,383.

3.   We have already awarded a total amount of £140,982.60 from the first and second rounds of the Innovation Fund in June and September 2018. To award the remaining amount of £54,400 a third and final round has been held.

4.   The Daytime Support Innovation Fund 2018-19 third round was open from 1 November 2018 until 18 January 2019 to applications from community and voluntary sector organisations, including existing organisations and those in the process of setting up. The fund is intended to provide financial support to enable innovation and create additional daytime opportunities for adults in Oxfordshire.

5.   Applications are assessed against agreed criteria by a cross- party panel and this report contains the recommendations for cabinet to consider. The list of organisations with recommendations is set out at paragraph 23.

Introduction

6.   The Innovation Fund for daytime support 2018-19 was open to applications from all community and voluntary organisations to deliver new innovative projects for daytime support in Oxfordshire.

7.   The aim of the funding is to provide one-off funding to support the development of self-sustaining projects, delivering new opportunities for adults in Oxfordshire.

8.   As per the agreed cross-party decision-making process, the cross-party panel reviewed the applications and assessed them against the grant criteria outlined in the guidance notes at Annex 1. Decisions on recommendations for award were co-produced with people who use services.

9.   This paper sets out the final cross-party panel recommendations for allocation of the Innovation Fund for daytime support 2018-19, for decision by Cabinet.

Background

10.   In 2016 the Council developed a sustainable model for delivering daytime support to meet people's needs now and in the future. This includes: supporting people to live well in their communities; providing some additional tailored support to people who need this; and ensuring that a range of options are available for people with more complex needs to choose from, using their personal budgets or own resources.

11.   There remained a need to continue to support people to live well in their local community, taking part in a range of locally available opportunities. Our aim was to reduce loneliness and social isolation by supporting individuals and communities to support each other.

12.   Oxfordshire's voluntary sector delivers excellent support to many vulnerable people; and the majority do so without funding from Oxfordshire County Council. As part of the outcomes from the daytime support review, the Council introduced three funds for daytime support:

13.   The **Sustainability Fund**: £250,000 budgeted funding in 2018-19 and 2019-20, to provide grants to enable the ongoing delivery of daytime support services in areas of high need. This fund is open to all voluntary and community groups supporting people in Oxfordshire. £250,000 has been awarded for 2019/20.

14.   The **Innovation Fund**: £100,000 budgeted funding in 2018-19 and 2019-20, to provide one-off grant funding to establish self-sustaining projects to fill gaps in services. This fund will be open to all voluntary and community groups supporting people in Oxfordshire. £100,000 will be available to allocate in 2019-20.

15.   The Innovation Fund budget and scope was agreed by the council in January 2017 as part of the overall changes to daytime support. The scope of the fund is to support innovative, self-sustaining initiatives which meet gaps and broaden the current offer.

16.   It was also agreed that the criteria would be co-designed in greater detail with interested groups and organisations, to ensure the fund effectively supports the

development of innovative new opportunities. The criteria and application process have been developed following a workshop with a group of day opportunities providers, local community & voluntary sector organisations, Colleges of Further Education, the Community Information Network (provided by Age UK), Oxfordshire Community & Voluntary Action and a range of people across Oxfordshire. These criteria provide some additional guidance on the already agreed scope of innovative, self-sustaining initiatives meeting gaps and broadening the offer.

17. One of the great ideas to emerge from the co-production of the application and process for the Innovation Fund was to offer applicants the opportunity to come and present their ideas at the cross-party panel. The cross-party panel would also include people representing the community as well as elected members.

18. To date the cross – party panel has supported 14 innovative ideas across Oxfordshire in 2018, with an average of 9 applications in rounds 1 and 2 and a total of 18 applications for the third round. The fund has grown in popularity and the total amount requested during the third round has exceeded the amount available.

19. Alongside the Innovation and Sustainability Funds, there was also on-going **Transition Funding** of £250,000 available in 2018/19. This has enabled additional support to assist services towards sustainability   No further transition funding is available in 2019/20.

Key Issues

20. Cabinet are asked to review and decide upon the cross-party evaluation panel's recommendations for awards.

Assessment of Applications

21. Because we received 18 applications, requesting a total amount of £209,953, against the £54,400 available funding, officers selected bids which most closely aligned with the grant criteria to present to the panel.

22. Of the 18 bids received, 9 applicants presented their ideas at the cross-party panel meeting on 25 January 2019. The remaining 9 bids were considered by the panel based on their written application and supporting documentation.

23. The table below reflects the bids received:

Applications	Amount
Age UK	£8,500
Ark T Centre	£20,000
Aspire	£12,625
Daybreak Oxford	£19,000

Dementia Together/Shared Space	£9,775
Generations Together	£10,000
Guideposts -Mingle	£11,658
Julie Richardson Ltd – Banbury Heights Nursing Home	£17,000
Oxfordshire Association for the Blind	£14,300
Oxford Church Debt Centre	£4,000
Oxford Hub -link ages	£10,000
Parasol	£20,000
Sensory Impairment Team - OCC	£7,325
Silver Robin	£7,610
SociAbility	£24,000
Syrian Community	£8,500
ICE Centre	£5,000
Witney Day Centre	£660
Total	**£209,953**

24.   Having carefully considered all the bids received against the established criteria, the cross-party panel are recommending the following.

(a)   To approve the requested funding for the following bid:

> (1)   Witney Day Centre

(b)   To approve the recommended funding amounts for the following bids (the proportion of the requested funding amount recommended to award is specified in the cross-party recommendations below)

> (1)   Daybreak
> (2)   Dementia Together
> (3)   Generation together
> (4)   Oxfordshire Association for the Blind
> (5)   Parasol
> (6)   Syrian Community

(c)   To approve the recommended funding amount for the following bid (the proportion of the requested funding amount recommended to award is specified in the cross-party recommendations below), subject to conditions (these are specified in the cross-party recommendations below).

> (1)   Silver Robin

(d)   To approve the recommendation to reject bids from all organisations that are declined:

> (1)   Age UK
> (2)   Ark T Centre
> (3)   Aspire
> (4)   Guideposts

(5) Julie Richardson Limited
(6) Oxford Church Debt Centre
(7) Oxford Hub
(8) Sensory Impairment Team
(9) SociAbility
(10) The ICE Centre

25. The table below reflects the cross-party panel recommendations for award, award with conditions, and no award with the rationale supporting decisions to reject on this occasion.

Organisations	Project Name	Amount Requested	Amount recommended by panel	Supporting information/conditions
Age UK	Age Friendly	£20,000	No award	This is a consultation project and is considered out of scope as the project itself will not deliver additional daytime opportunities.
Ark T Centre	Roar Art Collective	£20,000	No award	Defer to the next round of Innovation Funding – suggestion that the group re-applies once they have worked on their concept and running costs
Aspire	Work experience and inclusive recruitment	£12,625	No award	This is a workforce project and will not deliver additional daytime opportunities.
Daybreak	Witney Daybreak	£19,000	£11,400	To award 60% of the requested amount
Dementia together	Shared Space	£9,775	£5,865	To award 60% of the requested amount
Generations Together	Full Circle	£10,000	£6,000	To award 60% of the amount requested
Guideposts	Mingle	£11,658	No award	This is an existing project and will not deliver additional daytime opportunities.
Julie Richardson Ltd	Sensory Experiences	£17,000	No award	This is project to purchase sensory equipment for an existing nursing home and is considered out of scope as it will not

				deliver additional daytime opportunities for additional people.
Oxfordshire Association for the Blind	V1 – coffee clubs	£14,300	£8,580	To award 60% of the requested amount
Oxford Church Debt Centre	CAP – Life skills	£4,000	No award	This is a training programme relating to money management and is considered out of scope as it will not deliver additional daytime opportunities.
Oxford Hub	Link-ages	£10,000	No award	Defer to the next round of Innovation Funding – suggestion that the group re-applies once they have worked on their concept and running costs
Parasol	Parasol Plus	£20,000	£12,000	To award £60% of the requested amount.
Sensory Impairment Team	Usher Group	£7,325	No award	This is an internal service and does not meet the scope of the fund.
Silver Robin	Where Yesterday meets tomorrow	£7,610	£4,566	To award 60% of the requested amount
SociAbility	Accessibility	£24,000	No award	This is a project to devise an app and does not meet scope for the project as it does not deliver additional daytime opportunities.
Syrian Community	Summer Adult Activities	£8,500	£5,100	Award 60% of the requested amount.
The ICE Centre	Wiki Me	£5,000	No award	This is project for electronic records and does not meet the scope for the project – as it does not deliver additional daytime opportunities.
Witney Day Centre	Dementia Karaoke	£660	£660	Award in full – to purchase specific

	Café			piece of equipment to expand the reach of the service.
		£209,953	**£54,171**	

26. The panel's recommendations for lesser funding amounts to be given to more groups rather than full funding amounts to fewer groups was carefully considered and gives us the opportunity to increase the offer of daytime support in Oxfordshire with 8 new and innovative projects. The implications for projects awarded lesser amounts will be discussed with the applicants and assurance gained that the project can proceed, prior to releasing funds.

27. The panel would like to recommend that all successful applicants will be required to submit information pertaining to their project outcomes after a 12-month period and at appropriate timescales thereafter. This will give us the opportunity to measure success rates and understand the implications, if any, for those receiving less funding than originally requested.

28. We plan to review the criteria and process for grant funding in the spring of 2019 and our intention is to invite the original workshop participants, bidders, panel members and other people interested in helping us to re-shape the criteria and application process to enable more people in Oxfordshire to access a wide choice of daytime support opportunities.

Budgetary Implications

29. The Innovation Fund budget and scope was agreed by the Council in January 2017 as part of the overall changes to daytime support. The scope of the fund is to support innovative, self-sustaining initiatives which meet gaps and broaden the current offer.

30. Applications for the Innovation Fund closed on 18 January 2019. A cross party panel comprised of Cllr Lawrie Stratford, Cllr Sobia Afridi and Cllr Richard Webber as well as representation from people using services was held on 25 January 2019 to evaluate applications and make recommendations to Cabinet for award. These recommendations are within the budget available in 2018-19.

Equalities Implications

31. The equality and inclusion implications of the strategic direction for daytime support and its implementation was set out in the January 2017 Cabinet papers. This included a Service and Community Impact Assessment. These papers are available on the council website.

32. Equality and inclusion implications have been considered. The proposal to offer grants to community and voluntary sector services is only thought to confer a benefit on those with a protected characteristic and there is no adverse impact on those individuals.

33. All criteria for grant funding will require services to demonstrate how they meet the 'need' criteria, which are included as appendix …which includes consideration of impact. This will also be considered in the decision processes.

Risk Management

34. The risk management implications of the strategic direction for daytime support and its implementation were set out in the January 2017 Cabinet papers. These papers are available on the council website.

Communications

35. The process and criteria for applying to the Innovation Fund has been communicated via the council website as well as through multiple email communications with stakeholders and partners to encourage applications and wider distribution.

36. We have publicised good news stories based on several successful applicants from previous rounds which may have contributed to the great success of this round.

37. All organisations that have submitted applications to the Innovation Fund will be informed of the outcome by email communication on the 28 March 2019.

Key Dates

38. The key dates are as follows:

| March 28, 2019 | Communication to applicants on outcome |
| June 2019 | Allocation of funding awards |

Background papers: Annex 1 – Innovation Fund Criteria and Application Form

Annex 2 – Rounds 1 and 2 - List of Successful Applications

BENEDICT LEIGH
Deputy Director for Joint Commissioning

Contact Officer: Rebecca Lanchbury, Commissioning Officer
Rebecca.lanchbury@oxfordshire.gov.uk 07584 481 255

February 2019

Innovation Fund Criteria and Application Form

Innovation Fund Grants 2018/19
Guidance & Application Form

Introduction

Oxfordshire County Council has made changes to daytime support for people aged 18 and over in Oxfordshire. These changes reflect a changing demand for social care and a changing approach to government funding. The Council wishes to work closely with local communities to ensure that the support available for people meets varied and changing needs; and is fit for the future and sustainable over the longer term.

Further information about these funds is available on the council website: https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/public-site/daytime-support

The Innovation Fund

As part of the changes that have taken place, the Council has introduced the Innovation Fund for daytime support. This fund will provide one-off funding to support the development of self-sustaining projects, delivering new opportunities for adults in Oxfordshire.

This application process is for grant funding in 2018/19, to support new and innovative ideas in Oxfordshire for daytime support. There is £50,000 available in this fund and we are inviting bids for projects.

Support available

Oxfordshire Community & Voluntary Action is available to provide support to organisations wishing to bid for innovation funding, and to provide advice and information on alternative funding opportunities.

Oxfordshire Community & Voluntary Action, in partnership with other Oxfordshire organisations, provides a wide range of support, including promoting and developing volunteering, supporting voluntary and community organisations to increase their effectiveness and build their capacity, and facilitating networking and partnership-working.

Contact details:
www.ocva.org.uk
Tel: 01865 251946
Email: admin@ocva.org.uk

The Community Information Network (CIN) provides information on local support services and activities. They have knowledge of what is currently available and where there may be gaps and opportunities for partnership working. They have been working with communities to help them to develop new opportunities. Their online directory holds details of a wide range of opportunities available, searchable by area.

Contact details:
www.ageuk.org.uk/oxfordshire/our-services/community-information-network/
Phone: 0345 450 1276
Email: network@ageukoxfordshire.org.uk

What will we fund? (Eligibility criteria)

The Innovation Fund budget and scope was agreed by the council in January 2017 as part of the overall changes to daytime support. The scope of the fund is to support innovative, self-sustaining initiatives which meet gaps and broaden the current offer.

It was also agreed that the criteria would be developed in greater detail with interested groups and organisations, to ensure the fund effectively supports the development of innovative new opportunities. The following criteria and application process have been developed following discussion with a group of day opportunities providers, local community & voluntary sector organisations, Colleges of Further Education, the Community Information Network (provided by Age UK), Oxfordshire Community & Voluntary Action and a range of people across Oxfordshire. These criteria provide some additional guidance on the already agreed scope of innovative, self-sustaining initiatives meeting gaps and broadening the offer. These criteria are subject to Cabinet approval, in conjunction with decisions on the bids submitted.

Please consider the following criteria in making an application:

1) These funds are open to applications from community and voluntary sector organisations, including existing organisations and organisations in the process of setting up. The fund is intended to provide **financial support to enable innovation**.

2) Bids will need to demonstrate that they are offering a **new service that is based on the changing needs of people** and how they want to see different opportunities available to them, which will support them in living a full and varied life. In the case of this fund, it is expected that initiatives will support **adults in Oxfordshire** with social contact; getting out of the house; maintaining independence; seeing friends; and meeting expressed needs. The term 'daytime opportunities' includes any proposed activity which may take place during the day and / or evening.

3) Organisations wishing to bid will need to demonstrate how they know that there is a **need for this new and innovative idea in their local community** and what is already available. For an existing service with a new and different aspect, they will need to demonstrate where the need has come from and how it is different to what is currently being offered.

We will assess applications according to the following:

1. The **need for the service**, including:

   o The benefits that it will offer people (adults in Oxfordshire)

- The gap in existing services that this service will help to fill by offering a new service, or a new aspect to an existing service

- How it will link to other services already available in the community to enhance the support available

- How the service will add value to the local community

2. The **need for our financial support**, including:

- The service is providing support in an area where similar services are not currently available

- The service will demonstrate value for money

- There is clear information regarding what the innovation fund will cover, which may include set up costs.

- There are sustainability and business plans in place to fund the service on an ongoing basis.

- Why funding is needed to set this up

3. An **innovative approach** to supporting people in their communities:

- For example, trialling something that hasn't been tried before

The Application Process

1) Submit this application form electronically, along with your 3-year business plan and a reference. The reference may be from either a person or organisation who may benefit in relation to your bid
Please submit your application, business plan & reference by 12 noon on Friday 18th January 2019

2) Review and evaluation of applications by panel, this may include an invitation to present your idea/service to the panel/opportunity to meet with us
25th January 2019

3) Decision by Cabinet
19th March 2019

4) Notification to applicants
In the week commencing 25th March 2019

We want to encourage organisations to submit bids and welcome applicants to contact us early with their expressions of interest or any questions they might have.

Support is available from Oxfordshire Community & Voluntary Action and local knowledge/information is available via the Community Information Network (details as above, including online directory).

We require all application forms to be submitted electronically, unless agreement has been sought prior to the closing date.

How will applications be assessed?

The selected panel will assess all applications against the key criteria set out above and make recommendations to Cabinet. The Cabinet decision is scheduled for 19th March 2019. We will let applicants know who will be on the panel nearer the time.

We would like to offer the opportunity to present your idea to the panel, or meet with us face to face, should you feel that this is helpful to you and your bid.

Awarding the grant

Applicants will be notified by email of the cabinet decision within a week of the decision being made.

Successful applicants will be asked to sign a legal agreement with the council. Once the legal agreement is signed, we will then transfer the funding into the organisation's bank account. Where appropriate, funding might be phased.

Unsuccessful applicants will be offered feedback on their proposal and, where possible, we will work with organisations to help them identify alternative funding opportunities.

Monitoring

Successful applicants are expected to comply fully with any monitoring requests from the Council and must agree to this when signing the funding request form.

All successful applicants need to be prepared for a review of their project.

This may include:

- Receipts recording how the money was spent
- Reports on the activity funded
- Feedback from individuals impacted
- Any other record of the activity funded (e.g. promotional flyers and posters)
- Future plans for sustainability beyond Innovation Funding

Successful applicants will be strongly encouraged to keep us informed about the progress of the service/support and any potential setbacks.

Any unspent grant funding will be recovered by the county council.

Contacting Us

If you have any queries about the **Innovation Fund** or the application process, please contact us:

Email: **contracts.admin@oxfordshire.gov.uk**

TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT

Name of your organisation:

Type of organisation:

Organisation Address:

If a registered Charity, please specify number

Contact Name and Position for application (e.g. Trustee, Centre Manager)

Telephone

Email

Address (if different to above, for application correspondence)

Contact Name and Position for regular communication (if different)

Telephone

Email

Payment Details

Please provide your organisation's payment details (note: payments will not be made to an individual's bank account).

Account Name	
Bank or Building Society Name	
Account number	
Sort code	

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

1. **Name of service/proposed project**
   Please provide a short name for the project. This should be unique and should not be the name of your organisation

2. **Summary of service/proposed project**
   Please provide a summary of the project – what you propose to do and what the benefits will be. This should be no longer than 150 words

3. **Other Applications for funding (if applicable)**
   If you are making applications for other funding from other organisations for this project or overlapping work, please list what other funding you have requested, where you have applied and when you expect to be notified of the outcome.

[ ]

4. Current Oxfordshire County Council funding

If your application is a new project related to an existing service, are you currently in receipt of or intending to apply for any other Oxfordshire County Council funding (e.g. Councillor Priority Funds or Adult Social Care Funds)

[ ]

5. Research/Evidence

Please provide any evidence/research you have obtained to demonstrate the need to provide the service, and how this can support a person to live a full and varied life within their local community.

[ ]

6. New & Innovative

We are aware that people's needs are changing and that they are looking for different opportunities and things to do. Please describe the inspiration for your project and how it meets the criteria to be new and innovative.

[ ]

7. Activity & outcomes

What difference will this service make to support people to live a full and varied life in their communities?

Please provide a brief description of how the service will make someone's life better

[ ]

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

How your service will be based in and linked to the local community:
Please provide a brief description of how your service will be:

Well-used	
Connected to and supported by local organisations, people and businesses	
Linked to other local support and opportunities	

Nature of the service and anticipated grant awards

There are a wide range of community and voluntary sector daytime support services already available across the county, all of which provide much valued opportunities and support to people in their local communities. We want to encourage new and innovative ideas to meet the changing needs of people in Oxfordshire.

Please take this into account in your application, and demonstrate the nature of the service in your responses to the questions below.

What capacity/amount of support will the service provide?
Please describe the activity your service will provide over a 12-month period.

Please provide a brief description of capacity/amount of support your new/innovative idea will provide:

How quickly will you be up and running?

What is your proposed start date for the service.

_____

What is the reach/geographical areas covered by the service?
We want to enable as many people as possible to benefit from new and innovative ideas. There are a wide range of services available across the county, nonetheless this varies across areas.

We want to encourage development of as many locally available opportunities as possible, whilst also supporting services which are able to welcome members from nearby areas which do not currently have similar provision.

Which areas does the service cover/invite members/attendees from?

How is the service accessible to people with a wide range of needs?
We want to enable as many people as possible to benefit from locally available new and innovative ideas. We recognise that these services can provide support where there are identified gaps in the market and to meet the needs of people requesting alternatives to what is already available; providing much valued opportunities for people to live active and fulfilling lives.

How will the service be accessible to people with a wide range of needs? Please demonstrate the support in place or planned to enable people to attend, for example people with reduced mobility or dementia.

8. **Need for funding**

Please explain why you need this funding, according to both sets of criteria we will assess applications on:

The **need for the service**, including:

- *Offering new and innovate opportunities to meet the expressed needs of people in Oxfordshire*
- *Evidence that the service/support is required in the local area*

Please provide an explanation of why your service meets these criteria:

The **need for our financial support**, including:

- *The service is new or a new aspect to a current project which will provide support to meet the expressed needs of people in Oxfordshire or to fill a current gap in the market.*
- *What you will need in the first year that you won't need in the 2nd year – one off costs.*

Please provide an explanation of why your service meets these criteria:

9. Sustainability

How will you progress towards self-sustainability and reduced need for financial support from the County Council, over a 12-month period. Linked to 3-year business plan

10. Costs (over the funding period of 12 months)

Description	Cost
Please provide us with a breakdown of your projected costs. E.g. Premises costs, Transport, Volunteer Training, Information & Promotion, Equipment & Materials, etc.	
TOTAL	

11. Fees
Where applicable, please provide the breakdown of fees to be charged:

Fee element, e.g. attendance fee	*Amount*

12. Other funding received
Please include details of other funding sources agreed or anticipated for this period.

Other grant funding	
Income from fees	
Fundraising	

13. Reserves (if applicable)
Please include details of your reserves and attach your year-end accounts for most recent year available.

Reserves amount:

Confirmation of attachment of year-end accounts, where applicable:

14. Requested amount of grant funding –
The intention is that this will be a one-off fund to enable you to set up the new, self-sustaining service.

*Please be aware that **Sustainability Funding** is available to support the continuation of and development of daytime support opportunities in Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire Community and Voluntary Action can also advise on alternative funding sources.*

What total amount are you requesting to enable the set-up of this new service? Please note this is for the period of 12 months.

Applicant Agreement

The organisation undertakes that the information provided on this form is true and accurate.

Name:
Signed:
Date:
On behalf of (organisation):

Please ensure that:

- **You have signed the application form** before submission. Please note that while we can accept scanned signatures, **we cannot accept typed signatures.**

- **If applicable, you have attached your most recent year-end accounts.** This is essential for your application to be considered.

- You have provided the **correct contact details** for the application process, and for regular communication.

Please submit your applications to: **contracts.admin@oxfordshire.gov.uk**. Please ensure your application reaches us by **12 noon on Friday 18th January 2019.**

Annex 2 - Rounds 1 and 2 – List of Successful Applications

Round 1 – June 2018

My Life My Choice	£22,477
Witney Day Centre	£5,000
Oxfordshire Chinese Community & Advice	£11,500
Green Pastures	£2,212.60
Age UK	£8,000
Faringdon Sensory Garden	£4,805
Marston Community Gardening	£2,500
Total	**£56,494.60**

Round 2 – September 2018

Witney Day Centre	1,250
The Cedar Community Club	£15,000
FarmAbility	£16,330
Paint Buzz	£20,000
Farcycles Ltd	£11,470
Guidepost Trust	£15,844
Cholsey Parish Council	£4,594
Total	**£84,488. 00**

Division(s): All

CABINET – 19 MARCH 2019

REG 18 CONSULTATION ON THE OXFPRDSHIRE PLAN 2050 AND THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT: COUNTY COUNCIL DRAFT RESPONSE TO THE CONSULTATION

Report by Director for Planning & Place

RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to:

(a) note and endorse the draft response to the consultation of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 (Vision, Aspirations and Objectives) contained in Annex 2, taking into account any changes agreed at Cabinet;

(b) note and endorse the draft response to the consultation of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Document, contained in Annex 3, taking into account any changes agreed at Cabinet.

Executive Summary

1. The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 is a formal Development Plan Document (DPD), prepared by the City and District Councils under Section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), which enables two or more local planning authorities to agree to prepare a joint Plan.

2. On 11 February the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 (included at Annex 1) was published for public consultation for a period of six weeks (to 25 March) under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 which requires that various bodies and stakeholders be notified that a planning authority is preparing a Plan. It invites them to comment about what that Plan ought to contain. This stage of consultation of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 is focussed on the Vision, Objectives and Aspirations for Oxfordshire to 2050, and is the first stage of consultation.

3. The county council draft consultation response at Annex 2 highlights where the Plan can be further strengthened in key areas, including embedding public health principles, focussing on the need to promote sustainable modes of transport and on other themes of particular interest to the county council, and that align with the Corporate Plan.

4. The draft consultation response to the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report also highlights similar themes and suggests additions and alterations to the text where appropriate.

Introduction

5. The six Oxfordshire Councils and the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (OxLEP) have agreed the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal with Government. Under the terms of the Deal the local authorities have committed to producing an Oxfordshire Joint Statutory Spatial Plan (JSSP) for submission to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination by 31 March 2020 and adoption by 31 March 2021, subject to examination process.

6. The JSSP, now known as the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, will provide an Oxfordshire-wide, integrated strategic planning framework and supporting evidence base to support sustainable growth across the county to 2050, including the planned delivery of the new homes and economic development, and the anticipated supporting infrastructure required.

7. Oxfordshire County Council is a Growth Board member, a key statutory consultee, strategic planning authority for Minerals and Waste, and a provider of many essential services to the communities and businesses of Oxfordshire. The County's role as Highway/Transport and Education Authority are particularly relevant, as is its role in public health, children and adults' services, the environment and natural capital and encouraging renewable energy projects. It is important that the County Council supports and provides extensive input to the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 preparation process. Future levels of planned growth will enable the county council to realise its vision of Thriving Communities, People and Economy.

8. The timescales for this process are included below.

Early stakeholder engagement	Commenced
Consultation on Issues (Vision, objectives and level of growth) (Reg 18 Part 1)	11 Feb to 25 March 2019
NEW: Consultation on Issues (Broad locations) (Reg 18 Part 2)	Jun/Jul/Aug 2019
Consultation on Proposed Submission Draft Plan (Reg.19)	Oct/Nov/Dec 2019
Submission (Reg.22)	Mar 2020
Examination (Reg.24)	Sep 2020 tbc
Receipt and Publication of Inspector's Report	Dec 2020 tbc
Adoption (Reg.26) by each partner local planning authority	Mar 2021 (subject to examination)

9. Part 2 of the Reg 18 consultation, which will set out options for the broad locations for growth up to 2050, will commence in early summer.

10. On 18 September 2018 Cabinet considered a report by the Director for Planning & Place and it noted and supported:

    (a) the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050;

    (b) the draft Statement of Community Involvement 2018 for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050;

    (c) the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Scoping Document.

11. On 11 February the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 (included at Annex 1) was published for public consultation for a period of six weeks (to 25 March) under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 which requires that various bodies and stakeholders be notified that a planning authority is preparing a plan. It invites them to comment about what that plan ought to contain. This stage of consultation of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 is focussed on the Vision, Objectives and Aspirations for Oxfordshire to 2050, and is supported by a series of Topic Papers covering themes such as transport & connectivity, public health, energy, spatial strategy, amongst other – please see https://oxfordshireplan.inconsult.uk/consult.ti/Oxfordshire_Plan_Intro/consultationHome

12. At the same time a consultation on the Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is also underway up to 25 March.

Oxfordshire Plan 2050: Vision, Objectives and Aspirations

The Vision

13. The draft vision is:

In 2050 the people of Oxfordshire are living in sustainable communities with a high quality of life and strong sense of community. The integrity and richness of the county's historic character and natural environment are valued and conserved. A wide range of secure and good quality housing options are within reach for all. Existing and new communities are well connected, integrated, distinct, attractive and desirable places to live; their design and layouts facilitate healthy life-styles and sustainable travel options. Productivity has increased, and residents are well skilled and able to access a wide range of high value job opportunities and share in wealth creation. The private and public sector continue to have the confidence to invest in the county. Oxfordshire has embraced the technological, demographic and lifestyle changes of recent decades and new developments are fit for the future and resilient to climate change. The well-being of residents and workers is enhanced through being part of this special place.

Draft Objectives and Aspirations

14. **Aspiration 1** – protect environmental quality

Objective 1: to maintain and enhance the historic built and natural environment of the county through strategic investment and high-quality design and to capitalise on the benefits these assets contribute to quality of life and economic success;

Objective 2: To protect and enhance the county's distinctive landscape character, recreational and biodiversity value by considering the benefits these assets bring when selecting areas for growth., by optimising densities, by improving connectivity between environmental assets and securing net gain for biodiversity.

15. **Aspiration 2** - Strong and healthy communities

   Objective 3: to improve health and well-being by enabling independence, encouraging healthy lifestyles, facilitating social interaction and creating inclusive and safe communities;

   Objective 4: To create sustainable communities by providing good access to employment, housing, open space, transport, education, services and facilities to meet identified needs and that respond to the challenges of climate change.

16. **Aspiration 3** – Support economic growth

   Objective 5: to establish the right conditions to sustain and strengthen the role of Oxfordshire in the UK economy by building on our key strengths and assets
   Objective 6: to create a prosperous, successful and enterprising economy with benefits felt by all.

17. **Aspiration 4** – Improving housing availability and affordability

   Objective 7: to meet the county's identified housing needs, particularly affordable housing and support our selected economic aspirations
   Objective 8: to ensure that a range of housing options are available that will cater for a variety of needs and are built for adaptability, energy efficiency and to a high quality.

18. **Aspiration 5** – Improve connectivity and movement

   Objective 9: to reduce the need to travel and provide better travel choices, ensuring that walking and cycling are convenient and attractive, and that public transport is preferred by residents to private car ownership and use
   Objective 10: To promote development in the most sustainable locations and co-locating homes and jobs; then connecting those less sustainable locations through improved public transport and digital networks.

Potential spatial scenarios

19. The draft Plan puts forward a number of potential spatial scenarios for new development up to 2050 and sets out the perceived pros and cons of each. The scenarios included include:

   - Intensification of city, town and district centres

- Intensification of development within existing suburbs
- Intensification around the edges of larger settlements and strategic extensions
- Spoke and hub
- New settlements
- Dispersal

20. The draft Plan recognises that that the spatial form of development that emerges is likely to follow a combination of the broad scenarios outlined.

21. The Consultation is seeking views on the draft Vision and Objectives, using a number of questions as a framework for responses. Paragraphs 24 to 27 below highlights the key strategic elements of the response. The full draft response is in Annex 2.

Draft County Council response

22. The county council strongly supports the Vision, Aspirations and Objectives of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. The key themes in the draft response include:

- Overall support for the draft Objectives but further strengthening key messages about the need for an increase in sustainable modes of travel, and to enhancing messages around public health and the environment;
- Highlighting concepts such as the need for charging points for Electric Vehicles into all premises together with full fibre broadband;
- A focus on the need to ensure that cycling and walking levels and traffic reduction are radically improved;
- The aspiration to retain Oxfordshire's status as being amongst one of the best areas in the country for recycling and waste prevention;
- A recognition that Oxfordshire is part of a wider region.

23. The response sets out the preferred priority order in relation to the spatial scenarios as set out below:

a) Intensification of city, town and district centres as this is most likely to provide the most sustainable option which could impact positively on the retail viability of these centres;
b) Wheel settlement cluster/spoke and hub focussed on Oxford – expanding the county towns to increase their own sustainability whilst improving rail, bus and cycle links from these towns to Oxford, London and Birmingham and to each other;
c) Intensification around edges of larger settlements;
d) String settlement cluster – this is possible in a few locations, for example, Culham;
e) A new settlement, although this would very much depend on where it was located.

24. In the Infrastructure section, the draft consultation response highlights the need for any future spatial options for new development to be mindful of not adding

unnecessarily to the funding gap already identified in the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS).

25. New development and the resultant increase in the number of residents will add pressure on the existing waste infrastructure, such as Household Waste Recycling Centres. More capacity, and new sites will be required to meet future demand. Waste and resources should be processed within Oxfordshire where possible, so an acknowledgement of the need for these facilities should be referred to.

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

26. Oxford City Council (on behalf of the five Oxfordshire Local Planning Authorities) commissioned LUC in December 2018 to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)) of the Plan.
27. SA is an assessment process designed to identify and communicate the significant sustainability issues and effects of emerging plans and policies, including their reasonable alternatives. SA iteratively informs the plan-making process by helping to inform and refine the contents of such documents, so that they maximise the benefits of sustainable development and avoid or at least minimise the potential for adverse effects.
28. The purpose of a Scoping Report is to provide the context for and determine the scope of the SA of the plan in question and to set out the assessment framework for undertaking the later stages of the SA.

29. The purpose of this consultation on the SA Scoping Report is to seek views, in particular:

  • Whether the scope of the SA is appropriate as set out considering the role of the Oxfordshire Plan to help meet and manage Oxfordshire's growth needs and development ambition;

  • Whether there are any additional plans, policies or programmes that are relevant to the SA policy context that should be included;

  • Whether the existing and emerging baseline information provides a suitable baseline for the SA of the Oxfordshire Plan;

  • Whether there are any additional SA issues relevant to the Plan that should be included;

  • Whether the SA Framework is appropriate and includes a suitable set of SA objectives and appraisal criteria for assessing the effects of the proposed Plan and reasonable alternatives.

30. The detailed response to the SA scoping report is set out in Annex 3 to this report. In essence, the key comments focus around:

  • Further strengthening and reinforcing the importance of the public health agenda throughout the document in line with the emerging Joint Health and Well Being Strategy, which has specific proposals around healthy

place-shaping. In particular, the SA will need to highlight the increasing gap between years lived without disability and/or long-term conditions and overall life expectancy. This has profound implications for the nature of the built environment and the numbers of people who are likely to need varying levels of health and social care support;

- Including a section on the topic of waste to address the safeguarding of waste management sites as required by Policy W11 of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Part 1 – Core Strategy;
- Ensuring the Plan has a key role in promoting sustainable travel options;
- Highlighting the importance of Oxfordshire's biodiversity assets that are outside of designated sites. The importance of connectivity / fragmentation needs to be emphasised as a key issue in the context that biodiversity has been (with a few exceptions) in continuous decline.

Financial and Staff Implications

31. As part of the Housing and Growth Deal, the government has agreed £2.5million capacity funding over three years to support the development of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. The business case will be reviewed in light of the scoping document and timescales set out in the Local Development Scheme with the intention of delivering the project within this funding envelope. Any costs over and above this would be subject to further agreement by the Oxfordshire Authorities. The revised business case will also examine future savings that will result from the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 and its joint evidence base to the five local planning authorities in their work on future Local Plan reviews.

Equalities Implications

32. The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Statement of Community Involvement seeks to ensure opportunities for participation in the Plan process, including fair access for equalities groups. As part of the consultation process the Oxfordshire Plan team commissioned a bus for a road show, visiting key Oxfordshire towns between 18 and 22 February. There are also 65 'deposit' locations where members of the public can view the Plan and the Topic Papers.

SUSAN HALLIWELL
Director for Planning & Place

Background papers: The Oxfordshire Plan 2050

Contact Officer: Dawn Pettis – 07771 983395

March 2019

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OXFORDSHIRE
PLAN 2050
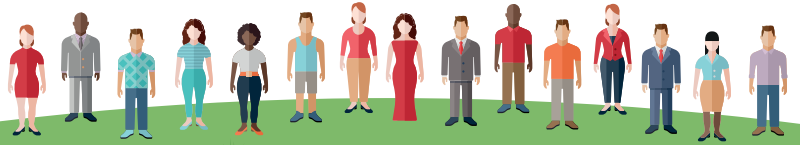
Your views help shape the future

Introducing the Oxfordshire Plan

WESTGATE

FOREWORD

This Plan will be a step change in our approach to securing the best Oxfordshire for 2050. It will set the framework for future decision making on big issues like development, infrastructure and placemaking. The Plan will be aspirational and use the opportunity of growth as a positive to improve the quality of life for everyone.

We will engage with stakeholders and communities across Oxfordshire, and work through the plan making process collaboratively establishing a common purpose and vision for the county.

We recognise the many assets and strengths of Oxfordshire, it is a very desirable place in which to live, work, study, visit and invest. There are real opportunities for continuing our economic success, enhancing the quality of the built and natural environment, improving quality of life, adapting to climate change and reducing inequalities. With a long-term focus we hope to capture these opportunities and plan collectively for a sustainable future to the benefit of all in the county.

There are many steps in the process of developing this plan and we are looking to engage with all those interested in the future of Oxfordshire to help shape it. This consultation document is intended to start a conversation which we hope will develop and continue throughout the process and lead to a plan for Oxfordshire that we can be proud of. Please get involved in and sign up to be kept informed throughout.

The local authorities of Oxfordshire are working together to produce the Oxfordshire Plan. This project offers the chance to plan co-operatively, tackle complex issues that cross our individual boundaries, and draw up a strategic vision to 2050.

CONTENTS

Cherwell

OXFORD CITY COUNCIL
www.oxford.gov.uk

South Oxfordshire District Council
Listening Learning Leading

Vale of White Horse

WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

With:

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION

1. The Oxfordshire Plan will cover the administrative county area of Oxfordshire. This will comprise the local planning authorities of:
   - Cherwell District Council
   - Oxford City Council
   - South Oxfordshire District Council
   - Vale of White Horse District Council
   - West Oxfordshire District Council

2. In 2018 the Oxfordshire authorities signed the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal[1] with the government. In return for guaranteed funding for affordable housing, infrastructure and economic growth, the Oxfordshire authorities have committed to submit a Local Plan for each district, to plan for the delivery of 100,000 new homes to 2031 (through those Local Plans) and to produce the Oxfordshire Plan. The scope of the Oxfordshire Plan was developed in the Scoping Document[2] which was agreed by the partner authorities in October 2018 and endorsed by the Oxfordshire Growth Board.

CHERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL

WEST OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

OXFORD CITY COUNCIL

SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

VALE OF WHITE HORSE DISTRICT COUNCIL

OXFORDSHIRE

-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	NOW	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+10	+11	+12	+13	+14	+15	+16	+17	+18	+19	+20	+21	+22	+23	+24
								ADOPTED AND EMERGING DISTRICT COUNCIL LOCAL PLANS																						FUTURE		
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043

2019

OXFORDSHIRE PLAN

3. The Growth Deal commits to an Oxfordshire Plan that covers the period to 2050. This is a significantly longer period than is typical with a Local Plan and is important in this strategic context. A significant amount of joint work across the Oxfordshire authorities has already taken place which has fed into the current and emerging round of Local Plans. These Local Plans cover the period from 2011 to 2031, 2034 or 2036. There is therefore a good deal of detail and certainty around that period as plans are well advanced. The latter period of the Oxfordshire Plan to 2050 will be based on a new evidence base produced specifically for the project. Future Local Plans will sit within the framework defined by the Oxfordshire Plan.

[1] Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal (Nov 2017) MHCLG
[2] Oxfordshire Joint Statutory Spatial Plan Scoping Document (Oct 2018)

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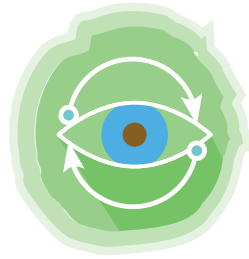
VISION FOR THE OXFORDSHIRE PLAN

In 2050 the people of Oxfordshire are living in sustainable communities with a high quality of life and strong sense of community. The integrity and richness of the county's historic character and natural environment are valued and conserved. A wide range of secure and good quality housing options are within reach for all. Existing and new communities are well connected, integrated, distinct, attractive and desirable places to live; their design and layouts facilitate healthy lifestyles and sustainable travel options. Productivity has increased and residents are well-skilled and able to access a wide range of high-value job opportunities and share in wealth creation. The private and public sector continue to have the confidence to invest in the county. Oxfordshire has embraced the technological, demographic and lifestyle changes of recent decades and new developments are fit for the future and resilient to climate change. The wellbeing of residents and workers is enhanced through being part of this special place.

+25 +26 +27 +28 +29 +30 **+31**

LOCAL PLANS

2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050

2050

Discussion point 1

Does the draft vision meet your aspirations for the future of Oxfordshire?

Are there any changes you would like to see to the vision?

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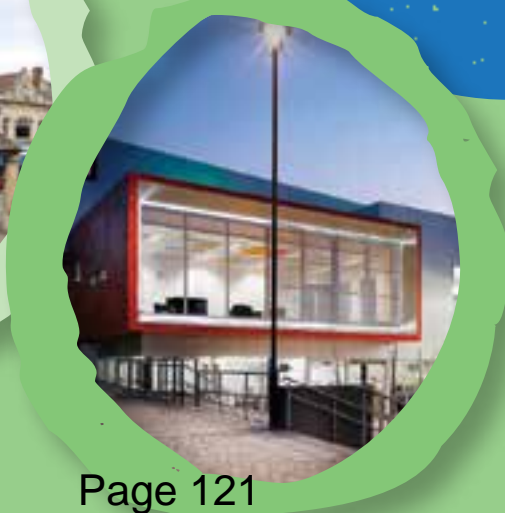
OXFORDSHIRE CONTEXT

5. There are many complex and interlinked factors that make Oxfordshire a desirable place to live, work, study, visit and invest. The following section provides an outline of the main factors. In some cases these factors are real strengths and provide opportunities for the future, in others they are more challenging and in the most part they provide both opportunities and constraints.

Quality of life context

6. Oxfordshire is generally regarded as a high quality place to live. The attractive environment, accessible countryside, good employment prospects, high educational attainment, long life expectancy, safety and security, cultural richness and access to services and facilities are all factors which contribute to the quality of life in Oxfordshire.

7. Oxfordshire or individual Oxfordshire authorities frequently perform very highly in rankings that aim to measure quality of life. The Office of National Statistics collects data on people's self-assessed levels of life satisfaction, worth, happiness and anxiety[3]. In 2017/18 the average ranking of Oxfordshire's residents is 7.87 out of 10 for life satisfaction, compared to a South East average of 7.76 and an England average of 7.68.

Quality of life measure

Oxfordshire | South East | England

Average life satisfaction, worth, happiness and anxiety
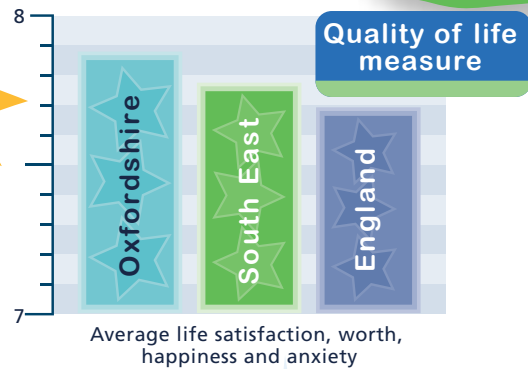
8. There are areas of deprivation however, with notable differences in life opportunities and quality of life even within relatively small geographic areas. In those more deprived areas (which can be found in each of the districts of Oxfordshire) residents often have lower wages and skills, educational attainment is lower and health is poorer. There are usually combinations of factors causing such inequalities to exist between areas.

Economic context

9. Oxfordshire has a fast-growing economy focussed on innovation, technology, life sciences and education. Science Vale UK has the highest concentration of science research facilities in Western Europe and Harwell Campus is home to the largest space cluster in Europe. Oxford University is the number one-ranked University in the World[4] and it generates more technology spin-outs than any other UK university.

10. Oxfordshire has one of the strongest economies in the UK, it is one of only three net contributors to the treasury, delivering £21 billion per year to national output[5]. The ambition of the Local Industrial Strategy (currently being prepared by the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership[6]) is

to position Oxfordshire as one of the top-three global innovation ecosystems by building on the region's world-leading science and technology clusters, by ensuring there is the business and research space needed to continue to be at the forefront of innovation.

11. Oxfordshire's Labour Market Profile[7] shows that it has high levels of employment with 81.6% of economically active people in employment and the largest employment sectors in Oxfordshire are wholesale and retail; professional scientific and technical; education;

63% expected standard primary

46.3% Grade 5 or above English & Maths GSCE

50.7% Level 4 (degree)

only **3.8%** have no qualification
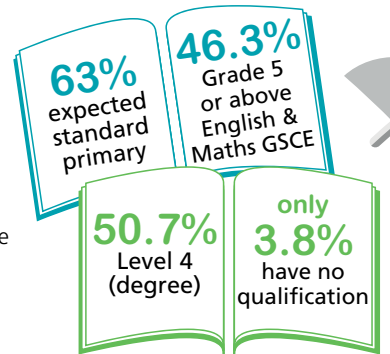
Educated Oxfordshire

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[3] Quality of Life in the UK, 2018, Office of National Statistics
[4] Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2018
Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal - Outline Agreement (Nov 2017) MHCLG
Oxfordshire Local Industrial Strategy, OxLEP

4

Natural and built environment context

12. Oxfordshire has an attractive and diverse urban and rural landscape. The underlying geology criss-crossed by eight river systems including the Thames and its tributaries combined with a long history of agricultural use gives the County a gentle, yet complex, landscape character. In addition to extensive areas of farmland the county supports important wildlife habitats including woodlands, wetlands and riverside meadows and the means for active travel and recreation using the public rights of way and accessible countryside and greenspace network.

13. Many parts of the county are protected at national and international level for their nature conservation value. Oxfordshire has 7 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) that fall partly or entirely within the county. These are Oxford Meadows, Cothill Fen, Little Wittenham, Aston Rowant, Chilterns Beechwoods, Hackpen Hill and Hartslock Wood. There are 111 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Oxfordshire, covering 4,495 hectares, which are protected at national level representative of the country's best habitats. There are many other sites identified for their ecological and geological interest including 362 Local Wildlife Sites and 46 Local Geological Sites.

14. Oxfordshire has many protected and highly valued landscapes, including the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the Cotswolds AONB and the North Wessex Downs AONB. The county also has a wealth of built environment assets. The county's historic market towns, picturesque villages and Oxford's dreaming spires draw in visitors from around the world. There are around 13,000 listed buildings and structures in Oxfordshire and over 200 conservation areas. There is a world heritage site at Blenheim Palace and many designated and non-designated heritage assets throughout the county.

Number of Listed Buildings

13,000

Historic Oxfordshire

200 Conservation Areas

Natural Oxfordshire

7 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

111 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) 4,495 hectares

46 Local Geological Sites

362 Local Wildlife Sites

human health and social work; manufacturing; accommodation and food services. The level of educational attainment is higher in Oxfordshire than the national average with 50.7% of people having a level 4 or higher qualification (e.g. degree) with only 3.8% having no qualification. 63% of primary school pupils in Oxfordshire are meeting expected standards, with average scores in reading and below average in writing and maths. 46.3% of secondary school pupils in Oxfordshire achieved Grade 5 (high grade C/low B) or above in GCSE English and maths, above the England average[8]. Educational qualifications alone are only one indicator, more broadly skills levels and availability of people with the right skills to match the needs of local employers is as important.

Work

81.6% economically active people in employment

[7] NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics 2017/18
[8] Compare Schools Performance, DfE

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...Natural and built environment context continued

15. Oxfordshire's natural environment provides the setting for the city of Oxford and the county's towns and villages and provides places for leisure and recreation. The natural environment also provides a wide range of ecosystems services that benefit people including clean air, fresh water, surface water management and flood alleviation, food and forestry products, carbon capture and storage and the potential for renewable energy generation. There is a strong link between the natural environment and the health and well-being of people in Oxfordshire. The extent and condition of many of our environmental assets has been declining over the course of decades, with major challenges including climate change, air and water pollution, land contamination, fragmentation of habitats and a decline in biodiversity.

16. The Oxford Green Belt covers a significant area of the county. Green Belt is not a designation that recognises inherent biodiversity or landscape value in the same way as SSSI's or AONB's, but is designed to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence. The Oxfordshire Plan offers an opportunity to assess the overall Oxford Green Belt strategy.

Eynsham

OXFORD

Abingdon

Clifton Hampden

Wallingford

Goring

River Thames in Oxfordshire
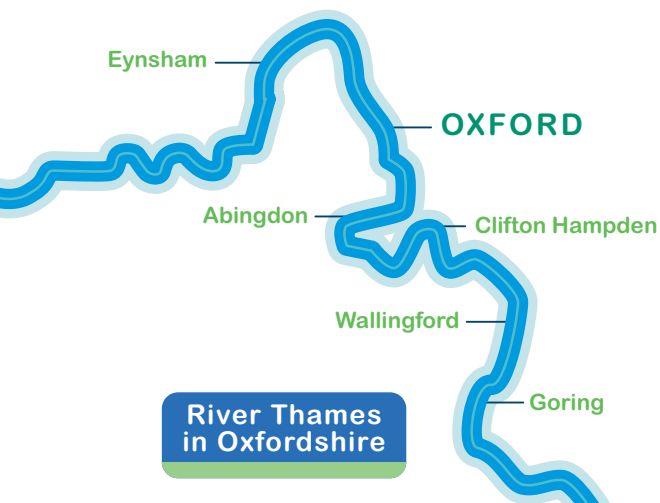
17. The future requirement for water in the Thames Water[9] catchment area is likely to be very much greater than they are today due to an increasing population and to support economic growth. The impact of climate change means that there is a need to protect the environment and strengthen our resilience to more severe drought.

Housing context

Affordability ratio: England, South East, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, West Oxfordshire, Cherwell, Vale of White Horse
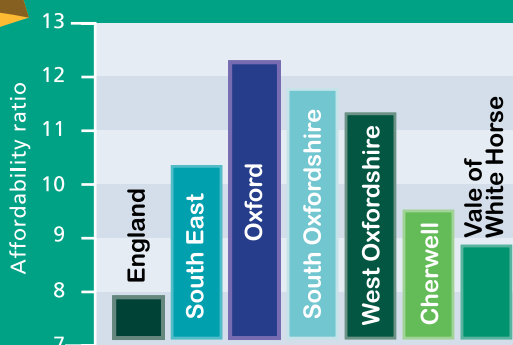
18. Housing costs in Oxfordshire are high, with both purchasing and renting costs above average. Although incomes and disposable incomes are above average, the wage to house price ratio is still very poor, making Oxfordshire one of the least affordable parts of the Country in which to live. Affordability ratios are 12.3 in Oxford, 11.86 in South Oxfordshire, 11.24 in West Oxfordshire, 9.75 in Cherwell and 8.93 in the Vale of White Horse. This compares to a ratio of 7.9 in England as a whole and 10.3 in the South East[10]. The Centre for Cities Outlook[11] states Oxford as the least affordable city in the UK.

19. High house prices threaten quality of life and wellbeing in Oxfordshire with issues such as overcrowding and homelessness on the rise. There are also implications for local businesses and the economy with large employers in health and education and social care sectors having problems with staff recruitment and retention due to the high cost of living.

20. There are variations in house prices and availability across the county with district market towns and villages providing relatively affordable housing compared to the city. Many people choose to commute from areas where housing is relatively affordable to higher paid jobs elsewhere causing congestion on Oxfordshire's constrained transport network with knock on implications for the environment, economic productivity, air pollution and quality of life.
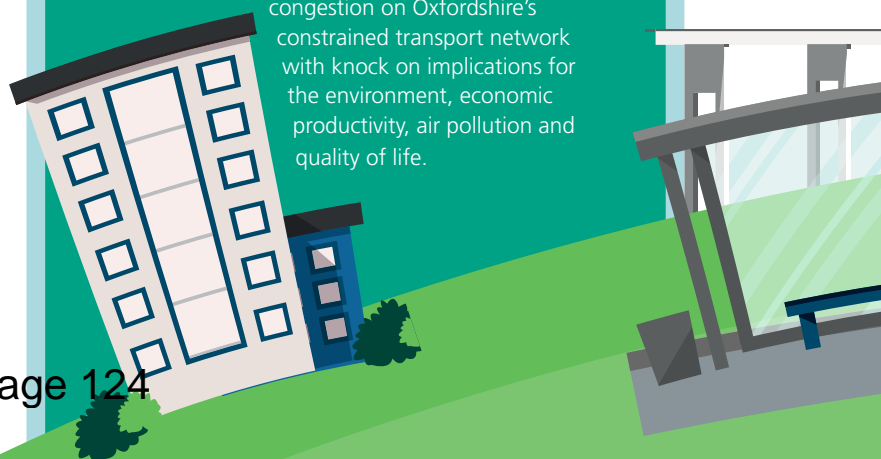
[9] Thames Water's Water Resources Management Plan 2019
[10] House Price to Workplace Earnings Ratio (April 2018) ONS
[11] Centre for Cities Outlook 2017

6

Health and wellbeing context

21. The health of people in Oxfordshire and life expectancy[12] is generally better than the England average although there are significant issues. The population is ageing and the number of people living with chronic and complex diseases is increasing[13]. There are also inequalities of health and wellbeing across the county. Those in the most deprived areas of the county have poorer health and lower levels of life satisfaction and lower life expectancy.

22. In terms of living healthy lifestyles, statistics show that Oxfordshire's residents have higher levels of physical activity and lower levels of adult obesity and smoking than the England averages although there are clearly still issues to be addressed. Ease of access to healthcare provision varies across the county; in rural areas this can be difficult for less mobile residents.

23. The cluster of hospitals in Oxford link clinical practice strongly with university research, which means cutting-edge clinical practice is available to residents albeit difficult to access due to congestion and accessibility issues. Primary healthcare is under pressure across the whole country, including Oxfordshire. A growing and ageing population means that access to primary healthcare will be increasingly important. The Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group published the Oxfordshire Primary Care Framework in 2017 sets out a model of primary and community care, to ensure it remains effective. It is focused on the roles general practice should play in the community, including supporting public health initiatives and promoting schemes which reduce variation in health inequalities.

Transport and connectivity context

M40
100,000
vehicles
per day

A34
70,000
vehicles
per day
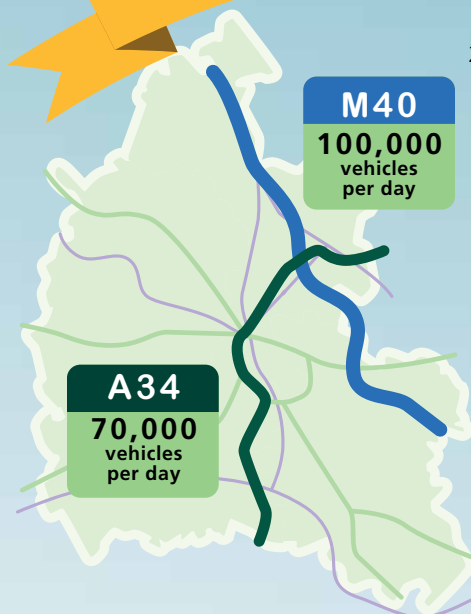
24. Oxfordshire sits on the busy road and rail transport corridor between the south coast ports, the Midlands and the North. It benefits from transport connections to London and the West Midlands via the M40 and close proximity to the M4 providing connections to the West and London. Many of Oxfordshire's roads are at or approaching capacity at peak times. The M40 carries the most traffic, particularly on the stretch between junctions 9 and 10, which links the A34 via the A43 to the M1 carrying over 100,000 vehicles per day. The A34 carries up to 70,000 vehicles per day, including a large proportion of lorries. The county relies heavily on the A34 for local journeys and the route forms part of the Oxford ring road. The A34 is particularly vulnerable to disruption, as there is a lack of alternative North-South routes for journeys both within and through the county. The A40 is a major through route linking Gloucester and London and intersects with three key radial routes to the North of Oxford, where it forms part of Oxford's ring road. The route suffers from serious delays between Witney and Oxford due to the volume of through traffic, freight movements and commuter traffic which uses the route. The A420 is another important principal route running through our county, linking Oxford with Swindon, which is congested in some areas at peak times.
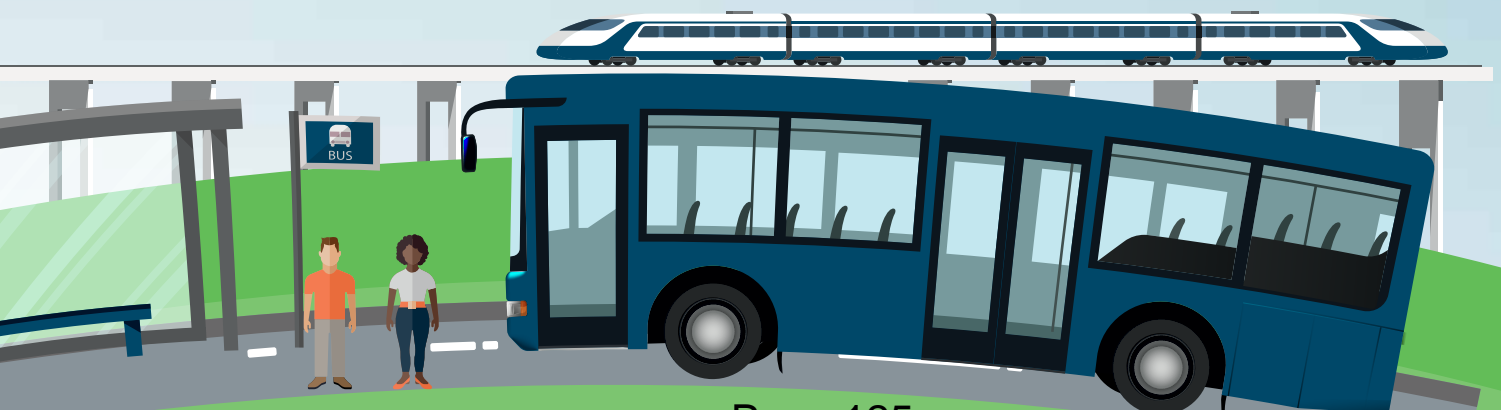
[12] In 2012-14 the at-birth life expectancy for men in Oxfordshire was 81 (compared to England average of 79.55); the female life expectancy in Oxfordshire was 84.1 (compared to England average of 83.2) ONS
[13] Oxfordshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2017) Oxfordshire Health and Wellbeing Board

7

25. The Oxford-Cambridge Expressway linking Oxfordshire to Milton Keynes and onto Cambridgeshire is likely to further increase demand for through travel, so a long-term solution to congestion on the A34 is important. The route of the OxCam Expressway[14] will have implications for local highway conditions as well as shaping the spatial strategy for the Oxfordshire Plan.

26. Within Oxford there is a very comprehensive bus network and this represents the mode of choice for 48%[15] of people travelling to the city centre however, public transport links within the eastern arc of the city, is not so comprehensive. There is a network of frequent bus services linking the county's towns with Oxford although bus provision linking smaller rural settlements to urban areas is very limited. With limited bus priority measures into Oxford, the reliability of inter-urban bus routes are affected by traffic congestion and so often the simpler choice for residents of the towns and rural areas and therefore the preference, is to travel by car. This is partially mitigated by the very popular Park & Ride schemes on the edge of Oxford, which have been developed since the 1970s in conjunction with restrictions on access to the city centre.

13
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) exceed annual nitrogen dioxide levels
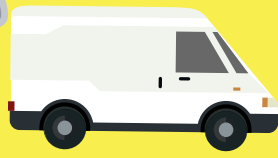
48% people within Oxford use the bus to access the city centre

27. The rail network is very well used and provides frequent connections between several of Oxfordshire's main towns and beyond to London, Birmingham and Bristol. Recently the new link from Oxford Parkway to Marylebone opened up an alternative mainline link with London. A significant level of freight also passes through the county on route to the South coast ports. The network is operating close to capacity, so significant work to signals and dualling of lines is required to increase it. London Oxford Airport located at Kidlington offers primary regional and business aviation services.

28. Oxford is well known for its high levels of cycling and there are some cycle connections between other towns and areas of employment but this is far from comprehensive. Outside the city walking and cycling are not always seen as feasible or desirable modes of travel especially for commuting despite the health and environmental benefits they offer.

29. Localised effects are felt from emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOx), which cause respiratory illness. Air quality is regularly monitored at many locations across Oxfordshire. At some locations air quality is at levels where legal intervention is required by Local Authorities. There are currently 13 AQMAs in Oxfordshire, where the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide is being exceeded (four in Cherwell, one covering the whole of Oxford city, three in South Oxfordshire, three in Vale of White Horse and two in West Oxfordshire). There are also Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) in Oxfordshire which are particularly vulnerable to air pollution. Rail electrification should improve air quality adjacent to rail lines and around stations.

30. Oxfordshire County Council's Local Transport Plan 4[16] aimed to ensure that the county's transport systems were fit to support population and economic growth. It is anticipated that the LTP will be reviewed and updated in line with the Oxfordshire Plan.

2019 - 97% superfast
2017 - 95% superfast
50% fibre
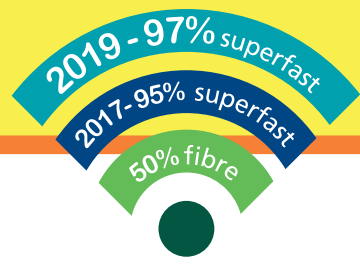
31. The Oxfordshire County Council led programme for improving broadband infrastructure has already achieved its December 2017 target of achieving 95% of premises having access to superfast broadband, and is set to out-turn 97% coverage by 2019[17]. A barometer of how important this is to Oxfordshire is evidenced by very high adoption of fibre broadband in the county, where 50% of premises enabled by the Better Broadband programme have already taken up new fibre services. Early planning is now underway to find solutions for the remaining very rural premises, focussing on enhancing the fibre footprint to reach agricultural businesses, as well as enhancing the availability of cost effective very high speed fibre services for businesses and public sector across the county. Strategic convergence of mobile and fixed data networks is expected to develop commercially over the next five to ten years, as 5G mobile data standards are confirmed.

[14] Oxford to Cambridge Expressway, Highways England
[15] Oxford City Centre Movement and Public Realm Study (2018) Phil Jones Associates
[16] Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan (2015) Oxfordshire County Council
[17] Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy Stage 2 (Nov 2017)

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Aspirations

32. When considering the future of Oxfordshire over such a long timeframe it is important to first make some important choices in terms of the aspirations of the plan based on an understanding of where we are today and what is proposed in current and emerging Local Plans. At this stage of the process in producing the Oxfordshire Plan we are keen to explore those aspirations to ensure that the underlying assumptions for the policies are sound and reflect the needs and desires of the communities of the people of the county.

33. Each of these aspirations would offer real benefits to future generations if embraced in the plan. Some of them however if taken to the extreme, or taken in isolation, would also likely result in real issues or have knock-on impacts for other elements of the plan.

34. These are not simple either /or choices. They interlink and in some cases, are interdependent on each other. As with all complex planning issues there are choices to be made and balances that need to be struck. It is likely that different degrees of these aspirations, in combination, will be required and difficult decisions need to be made between them.

35. We are keen to explore these issues so that we can decide where the appropriate balances may lie. The discussion on aspirations will lead to some objectives for the plan; below draft objectives are suggested and we welcome views on those.

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Aspiration 1:
Protect environmental quality

36. Oxfordshire has an attractive and diverse landscape with high quality built and natural assets. The heritage of places such as Oxford city centre and Blenheim Palace and the character of historic market towns and villages are real assets to the county. The county has substantial areas of internationally and nationally valued habitats and landscapes set within a mosaic of other areas of important wildlife habitat, high quality landscape, productive agricultural land, significant rivers and wetlands. Oxfordshire's farmed, rural and settled landscapes are valued for being accessible through the extensive public rights of way network.

37. These aspects are in large part what makes Oxfordshire so special and make it a desirable place to live and work. It is a key aspect of the tourism economy in the county, attracting visitors and supporting jobs. It is likely that the quality of the environment in Oxfordshire sets it apart from other "competitor" economies in the UK and further afield. This plays a large part in attracting investment and employees to help grow local businesses.

38. There is a long-term responsibility on us to ensure that these environmental and cultural assets are maintained and enhanced for the benefit of future generations of Oxfordshire residents. There is also a clear short to medium term benefit in terms of preserving our quality of life and the county's distinctive character.

39. The implication of this aspiration is that consideration (based on a clear understanding) of the environmental assets of the county should be fundamental to the choices made in the plan. Choices such as the locations of new developments should be led and guided by information on the value and quality of the environment. This may mean that development options that provide opportunities for improvement to and enhancement of the natural and built environment (and access for them to be enjoyed where appropriate) would be favoured. Future development will have to be designed to anticipate and mitigate climate change.

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 1

To maintain and enhance the historic built and natural environment of the county through strategic investment and high quality design and to capitalise on the benefits these assets contribute to quality of life and economic success

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 2

To protect and enhance the County's distinctive landscape character, recreational and biodiversity value by considering the benefits these assets bring when selecting areas for growth, by optimising densities, by improving connectivity between environmental assets and securing a net gain for biodiversity.

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Aspiration 2:
Strong and healthy communities

40. Oxfordshire is a very diverse county with areas of deprivation in amongst areas where residents have a higher quality of life. There are many aspects that effect inequalities including skills, employment, security of housing and health. These factors link and combine to result in people facing different life opportunities. Disparities are also emerging between the generations (in particular linked to housing) and to some extent between urban and rural communities (in particular linked to digital and public transport connectivity).

41. Long term planning 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 or disability and create inclusive communities. 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.

42. There is a clear benefit to ensure that all residents of Oxfordshire have a good quality of life and that they are able to access jobs, secure housing, health and social care. This will enable everyone to fully play part and make their contribution in making the county a sustainable community

with the services it needs. The Plan could provide an opportunity to ensure a long-term and co-ordinated approach to healthy place-making across Oxfordshire building on the good practice of the Healthy New Towns projects in Barton and Bicester.

43. The implications of this aspiration for the Oxfordshire Plan are less direct than several of the others but it would affect the way in which a range of policies are framed. For example, it could mean that greater emphasis is placed on providing a range of different housing options to suit different parts of the community. It could mean that economic policies are framed to try and ensure that the benefits of economic growth are shared widely throughout the community rather than focused on particular sectors. It could mean including policies that seek to address inequality of access to local services or public transport. More broadly it could mean making sure that choices taken in the plan are based on considerations of health and wellbeing for example.

44. The international, national and local policies and targets around mitigating and adapting to climate change requires a response in how we design new homes and businesses, structure our economy, build our communities and move goods and people.

SCHOOL

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 3

To improve health and wellbeing by enabling independence, encouraging healthy lifestyles, facilitating social interaction and creating inclusive and safe communities

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 4

To create sustainable communities by providing good access to employment, housing, open space, transport, education, services and facilities to meet identified needs and that respond to the challenges of climate change.

Local Surgery

Page 129
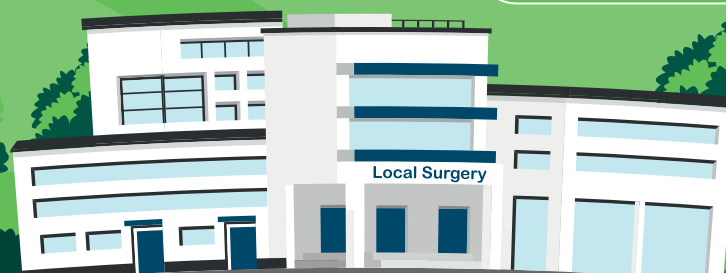
Aspiration 3:
Support economic growth

45. Oxfordshire's economy is vibrant and dynamic, even through difficult economic times, local businesses have continued to emerge and grow and our employment rates are good. We have strengths in a range of sciences and research and development sectors which provide large numbers of high value jobs. The government has recognised these strengths and sees Oxfordshire as a key contributor to their industrial strategy for the future. The Local Industrial Strategy[18] is a response to this and establishes a plan for building on our current strengths and taking opportunities that are presenting themselves to Oxfordshire businesses.

46. It is clearly desirable that future generations of Oxfordshire residents will be able to access high value, quality jobs in the future. Decisions taken in the Oxfordshire Plan will have an important impact on the opportunities for economic growth and investor confidence in the county. Maximising the creation of wealth in the county will help address infrastructure challenges and tackle inequalities. The Oxfordshire Plan needs to recognise the strengths and ambitions of the government and of local businesses and will have a role in helping to achieve some of those. Oxfordshire has an ambition to develop a number of Living Labs to develop and test technological and sustainability solutions in real-life situations to support our role as a world leader in these research areas.

47. The implication of this aspiration is that the Oxfordshire Plan makes provision for growth in order to help support the local economy and maintain Oxfordshire's role in the national economy. Even without the Oxfordshire Plan, additional economic capacity will need to be provided in the period to 2050 as national policy states that plans need to "set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies"[19].

48. The vitality of town centres have been negatively affected by the development in the 1990s-2000s of out-of-town shopping centres with free parking, the diverse range goods available at supermarkets and online retailing. Some of our market towns have seen new town centre shopping developments come forward in the last 10 years and the Oxfordshire Plan should build on this to continue to bring activity and spend back to town centres to support local businesses and foster vibrant communities.

49. As with housing numbers, it is for Oxfordshire to determine (in the light of the evidence available) the appropriate level of economic growth over the plan period.

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 5
To establish the right conditions to sustain and strengthen the role of Oxfordshire in the UK economy by building on our key strengths and assets

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 6
To create a prosperous, successful and enterprising economy with benefits felt by all

[18] Oxfordshire Local Industrial Strategy, OxLEP
[19] paragraph 80, National Planning Policy Framework (2018) MHCLG

Aspiration 4: Improve housing availability and affordability

50. Oxfordshire has very real issues of housing availability and affordability with local people who grew up in the county finding it increasingly difficult to establish themselves in their local area. Key service providers (such as the NHS and schools) and a wide range of employers report difficulty in recruiting and retaining staff due to living costs, and affordability issues mean that for some parts the community both home ownership and renting has become out of reach.

51. A clear aspiration for the Oxfordshire Plan is to try and address these issues, to try and ensure that a wide range of housing options are available and truly affordable to those who want to live and work here; whether that be due to local family ties, because they are employed in key roles in the county or because they recognise what a special place Oxfordshire is.

52. The implication of this aspiration is that the Plan makes provision for the delivery of additional housing beyond the 100,000 provided in current and emerging Local Plans. Even without the Oxfordshire Plan, additional housing will need to be provided in the period up to 2050 and national policy is that plans need to make provision for the housing needs of their area[20].

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 7

To meet the county's identified housing needs, particularly affordable housing and support our selected economic aspirations

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 8

To ensure that a range of housing options are available that will cater for a variety of needs and are built for adaptability, energy efficiency and to a high quality

[20] Signpost to supporting evidence on housing needs

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**Aspiration 5:
Improve connectivity and movement**

53. Much of Oxfordshire benefits from good connections to other parts of the county, into neighbouring areas and to important centres for employment. Other parts of the county are much less well connected both physically and virtually (i.e. broadband facilities). There are also pressures on the current networks that will need to be considered when planning for the next round of growth. Investment in new networks and connections is often very expensive and much of that is funded by the development that it unlocks; in essence this means that providing significant new pieces of infrastructure is only usually realistic where new development is delivered.

54. As the Oxfordshire Plan will look towards 2050, it is important that we don't simply assess proposals against an understanding of current lifestyles, technologies or practice. Whilst we will need to make sure that choices are evidenced and deliverable, we will need to provide some flexibility for adaptations to be made as technological advances occur and habits change. For example, in the earlier part of the plan

it is reasonable to assume that a piece of highway infrastructure will serve bus and private car travel; in the later part of the plan it is likely that technologies will have changed offering different mass and personal travel choices and that lifestyles will also have adapted making a rush-hour commute, for example, a thing of the past. This will mean the same piece of highways infrastructure will need to adapt its function and opportunities are likely to arise out of that. Digital infrastructure is already vital to the way businesses and homes operate and this is likely to intensify in the future. It is possible that digital infrastructure will become as or more important than highways infrastructure in the future.

55. The implication of this aspiration is that choices such as the location of new development should be informed by the ability for them to connect into existing networks or be planned at a scale that would support new effective connections or networks. For example, this might mean that development that can either connect into existing transport networks, or which is of

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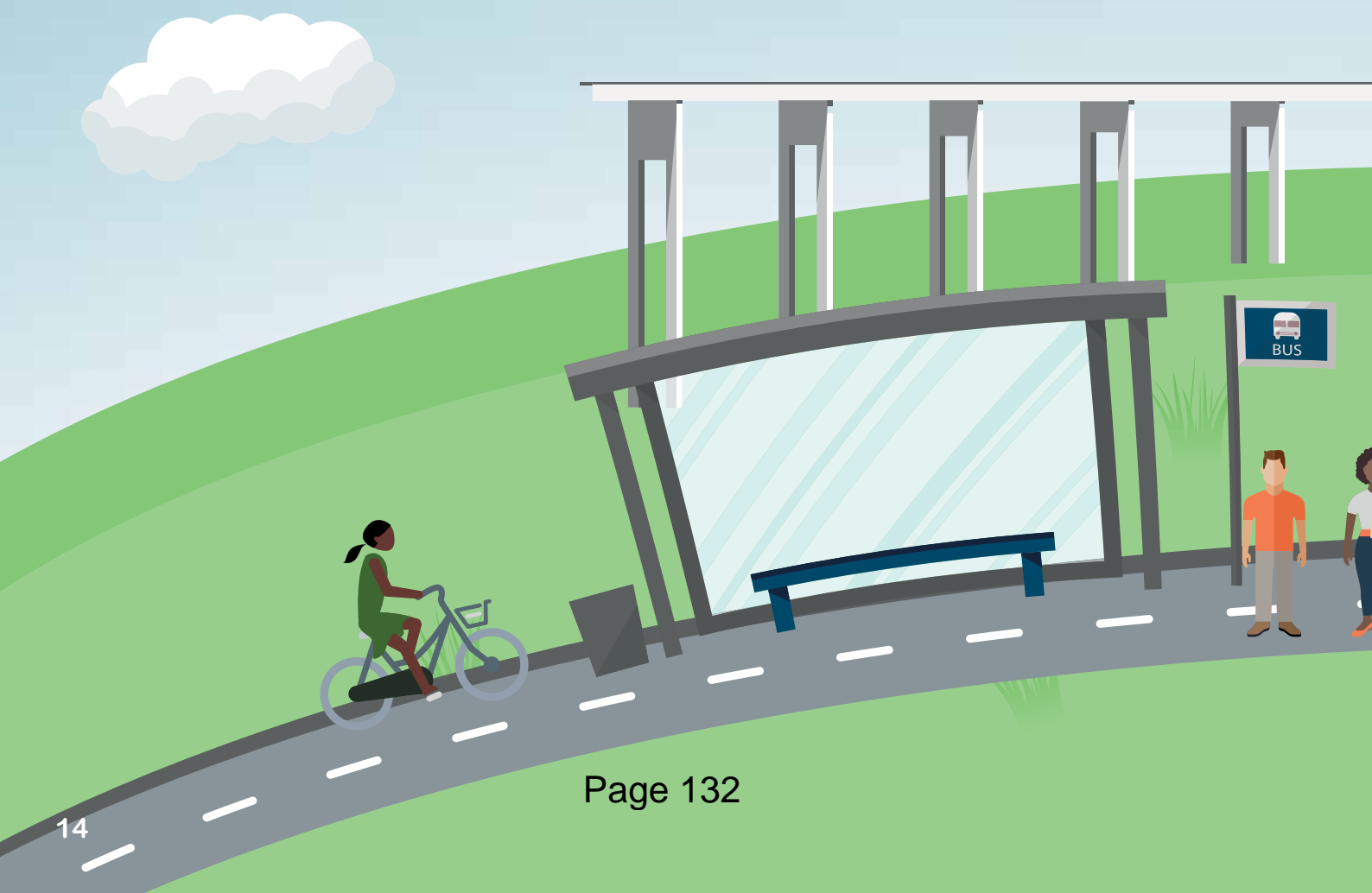
a scale that can support its own new public transport connections should be favoured over those which are poorly located or of a scale that wouldn't support the required investment. The plan will need to factor in changing technologies and lifestyles and where possible make provision for more digital connectivity.

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 9

To reduce the need to travel and provide better travel choices, ensuring that walking and cycling are convenient and attractive, and that public transport is preferred by residents to private car ownership and use

DRAFT OBJECTIVE 10

To promote development in the most sustainable locations and co-locating homes and jobs; then connecting those less sustainable locations through improved public transport and digital networks

Discussion point 2

Do you feel that we've identified the right aspirations for Oxfordshire?

Where do you think the balance should lie in prioritising these aspirations?

Discussion point 3

Do you feel the draft objectives are appropriate for the plan?

Are there any changes or other objectives that you would like to see?

Should they be bolder?

Or more specific?

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15

POTENTIAL SPATIAL SCENARIOS

56. The Oxfordshire Plan will identify broad locations for housing and economic growth but will not allocate sites except at the request of the relevant local planning authority. This will follow through separate plans produced at the local level. It will be a challenge to settle on the best locations for growth. Decisions around where housing will be located for example will be difficult and are likely to be emotive; specific local concerns will need to be considered alongside the strategic need for homes and employment opportunities.

57. The following section presents a range of options that may be available in Oxfordshire for accommodating new development. The broad scenarios that follow are, at this stage, deliberately conceptual, and are presented here to offer an opportunity to explore their merits and drawbacks. At later stages of Plan production, these will be explored in more depth, in particular, how they might apply within Oxfordshire's geography and context.

58. **The spatial form of development that emerges in the Plan is likely to follow a combination of the broad scenarios outlined here. These overarching scenarios are not necessarily mutually exclusive and the preferred scenario is likely to involve a combination of these options:**

Intensification of city, town and district centres

- Commonly encouraged in Local Plans in line with the NPPF but unlikely to be enough to meet needs
- Focus on housing and economy may conflict with other important functions of these centres
- Townscape character may be affected
- There are usually good existing transport links, although they may already be at capacity
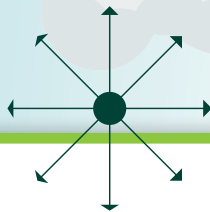
New settlement/s

- Depending on location, it may or may not be close to existing high quality transport corridors
- Would need to be of a sufficient scale to support provision of sufficient new infrastructure.
- May have a negative environmental impacts and but could be designed to deliver environmental gains
- Designing a settlement from scratch provides opportunities for urban design principles to be followed throughout, such as Garden Town principles
- A new settlement would take a long time to be delivered
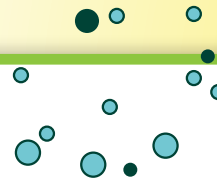
Dispersal
(This would involve spreading new development evenly across the county, including in smaller settlements)

- Small sites are unlikely to generate infrastructure needs alone, so are unlikely to significantly contribute to improvements to infrastructure
- The character of a smaller settlements might be adversely affected by new development
- Expanding some smaller settlements can support local shops, pubs and bus services
- Smaller sites may improve deliverability rates due to competing developers
- Dispersal is unlikely to meet the employment land needs of the county - larger businesses often need large sites and there are advantages to clustering
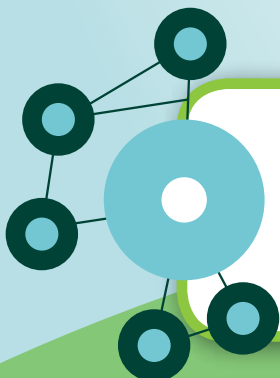
'Wheel' settlement cluster
(Focus on Oxford and the existing larger towns and the key corridors in to Oxford and between the towns)

- This could be a variation on the spoke and hub approach but with the added benefits of stronger links between the towns
- Could take some of the pressure off the corridors into Oxford

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Intensification of development within existing suburbs

- Land assembly is challenging with multiple landowners
- Highly disruptive for existing residents
- Focuses development close to, and supports, existing services and connections

Intensification around the edges of larger settlements and strategic extensions

- Can link into existing public transport networks
- Focuses development close to, and supports, existing services and connections
- These locations may be in the Green Belt and development may affect the purposes of the Green Belt may already be at capacity

Spoke and hub
(Continue to focus on Oxford and key corridors in to Oxford)

- Concentrates transport along routes that are already at high capacity
- May offer opportunities for funding to enhance strategic corridors
- This would not help 'spread the load' of new development, but would mean improving existing infrastructure, which might be efficient, but much will depend on the potential of existing infrastructure to be improved to take new development

'String' settlement / settlement cluster
(Development focused on a number of linked settlements. It could involve new and/or existing/ expanded settlements)

- May or may not be close to existing high quality transport corridors
- Relies on there being suitable broad locations available for this type of development
- This may involve promoting development at some existing, currently small, settlements, which may significantly change their character
- A number of smaller settlements could collectively, be of sufficient scale to be served by shared infrastructure

59. This Plan aims to make the process understandable and transparent to all potential interested parties. It will explore all reasonable options for locating new development, exploring to what degree the options meet the objectives of the Oxfordshire Plan so that whatever decisions are taken, they are clearly justified. How locations perform in sustainability terms and potential capacities will be assessed at the next stage of the plan-making process. The views of communities and stakeholders arising from this consultation will also be taken into consideration when refining options.

Discussion Point 4:

Do you agree with the commentary relating to the spatial scenarios illustrated, or do you think there are important considerations we have missed?

Do you consider there are any other potential spatial scenarios we should consider?

Are there any spatial scenarios you think we should avoid (please provide reasons if you can)?

If you have any specific suggestions for broad locations for new development or other policies for the Oxfordshire Plan please suggest them through our 'Call for ideas'

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INFRASTRUCTURE CONSIDERATIONS

60. It is vital that when planning for a sustainable future, full account is taken of the infrastructure needs associated with new development and infrastructure required to improve existing networks to accommodate growth.

61. The successful delivery of the housing and economic growth within the Oxfordshire Plan will require a strategic approach with infrastructure delivery, particularly transport and environmental planning. Many towns and roads in Oxfordshire struggle during peak times with average annual traffic flows increasing year on year. The Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS)[22] was prepared on behalf of the Oxfordshire Growth Board to provide a view of emerging development and infrastructure requirements to support growth from 2016 to 2031 and beyond. This work will be reviewed alongside the production of the Plan.

62. Improving connectivity, digital access, public transport networks, high quality walking and cycling access to transport hubs and reducing congestion are critical to delivering a highly functioning transport network in Oxfordshire which will in turn support economic growth by improving the movement of people and commercial goods. We must also acknowledge the importance of wider community infrastructure including schools, health and leisure facilities and basic utilities including water, sewerage and energy.

Key regional projects

63. During the period of the plan there are several large-scale infrastructure projects that are likely to come forward including the Oxford to Cambridge Expressway, East-West rail and the projects emerging from Thames Water's strategy for improving water supply, particularly the South East Strategic Reservoir Option for Oxfordshire.

64. Decisions on each of these will have an impact upon how and in what way Oxfordshire should and is able to grow The big challenge for the Oxfordshire Plan is the different timescales of these projects and how the Plan should respond to them or how the Plan can influence them. We are working with decision makers to identify the ways in which projects can relate and interlink with the Oxfordshire Plan.

Transport connectivity

65. Planned transport infrastructure in Oxfordshire (for the earlier part of the Oxfordshire Plan) is set out in the Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan and reflected in the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy. This facilitates movements of different modes of transport around the county's road and rail network and is aimed at increasing the capacity of the network, improving cycle networks and mitigating the impact of vehicular traffic on the local environment. These planned interventions will contribute to addressing existing issues of congestion and poor air quality and mitigate the impact of 100,000 new homes already planned for in existing and emerging Local Plans.

66. However, there is still a funding gap and deliverability issues for many strategic projects and so their delivery is not guaranteed. A bold, forward thinking Oxfordshire Plan that sets a clear vision for growth is more likely to release opportunities for Government funding and will help direct local authority funding and developer funding (Community Infrastructure Levy and Section 106) income to the projects that are priorities for supporting growth. The Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal also states that the Oxfordshire authorities will explore the potential for a countywide Strategic Infrastructure Tariff, to increase the flexibility of the developer contribution system, and encourage cross boundary planning to support the delivery of strategic infrastructure.

[22] Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy Stage 2 (Nov 2017) AECOM

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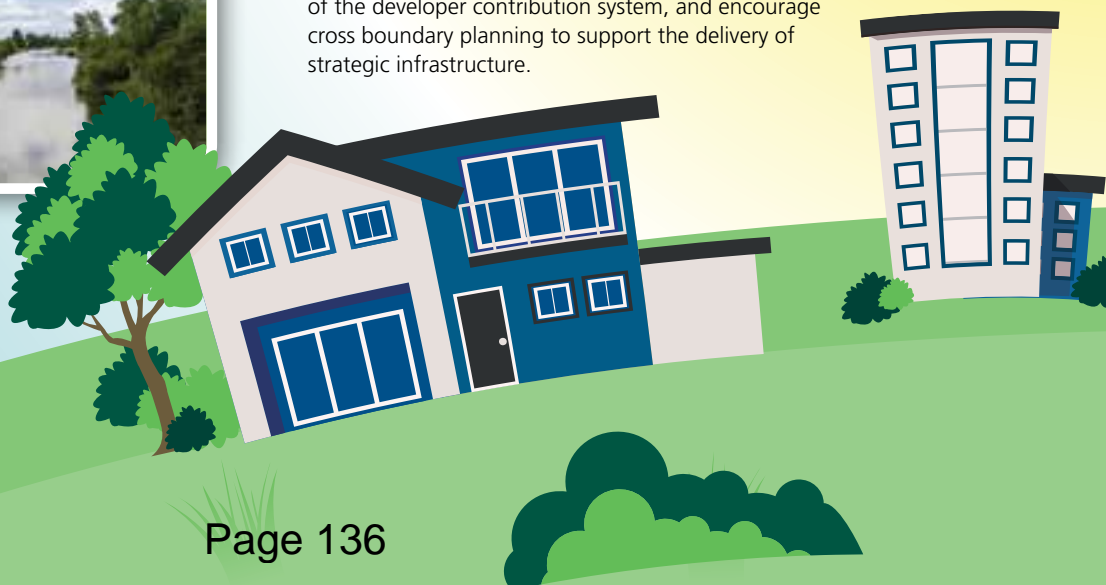
67. The Plan should recognise that technology will differ dramatically later in the plan period than it does now and this is likely to have a significant bearing on lifestyle choices and opportunities to travel in different ways. Electric vehicle use is already expanding and is likely to be common place by the 2030's. Innovation is already taking place in the development of autonomous vehicles which are likely to become a feature on the highway network in the coming years.

68. However, the Plan and the decisions on supporting infrastructure also needs to get the basics right as well as planning for future technologies. Public transport (in whatever form might be available in the future) must be able to function efficiently and reliably with priority at junctions and on shared road spaces and utilising smart technology. The design of developments should encourage the use of public transport and provide connections to encourage people to walk and cycle to jobs, services and transport hubs and improve connectivity to the county's accessible greenspaces.

Digital connectivity

69. Digital connectivity of people, things and places through broadband and mobile telecommunications has increased and improved dramatically in recent years. The ability for people to access services and perform tasks from anywhere at any time via connected devices has meant a dramatic change in human behaviour. Further growth in these technologies will require improved capacity.

70. With planned rollout of fibre networks to rural areas around Oxfordshire, communities will be better connected than ever before. By 2050, digital connectivity improvements in tandem with other technological advances are likely to have transformational effects on lifestyles, employment, access to services and the way in which people interact with one another.

71. The Oxfordshire Plan should be mindful of such transformational technology as it is likely to affect the way in which people physically move around the county, with potential implications for land use patterns and the design of homes and offices in both urban and rural areas. To support connected and included communities the Oxfordshire Plan should push for consistently being at the cutting edge of world-leading digital connectivity.

Energy

72. With technological advancements in transport and digital connectivity, more houses, businesses and an increasing population, the supply and demand of energy across the county is a key issue to be addressed. In addition to this, tighter environmental regulations mean that the energy generated must be greener to reduce carbon emissions.

73. The existing grid for distributing energy around the county is constrained and the Oxfordshire Energy Strategy is considering ways in which the network can be strengthened. In the future energy networks will be based around decentralised and community energy provision. The Oxfordshire Plan must therefore facilitate a shift towards lower energy demand and low carbon forms of energy development.
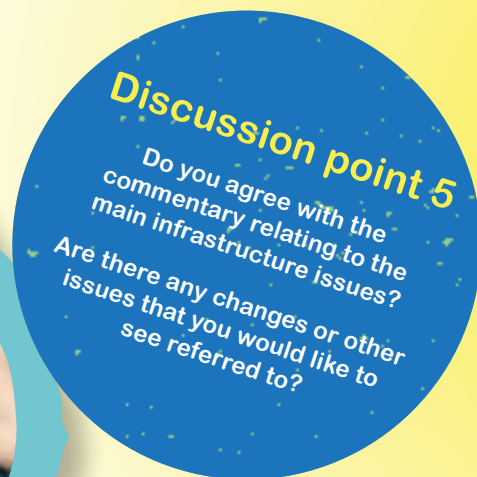
74. Much of the development in Oxfordshire to 2050 will be comprised of residential development so opportunities must be sought to improve the energy efficiency of homes and reduce energy demands of households. It will be important for new developments to maximise energy efficiency whilst integrating renewable and smart energy technologies in order to minimise energy demand.

Images: Oxfordshire councils and www.shutterstock.com

Social infrastructure

75. Planning for school places and health services are critical elements of delivering successful places. Population growth if not planned carefully, can add pressure on services for new and existing residents. There is a strong level of provision of school places (and special needs school places) throughout Oxfordshire with existing schools being extended and new schools being planned to support growth. Cherwell in particular has the largest available capacity of the five local authorities. The highest concentrations of primary schools are within Oxford, and the main towns including Didcot, Banbury and Bicester. In certain settlements (e.g. Witney, Bicester, and Oxford City) there are clusters of schools which either have a current deficit of provision, or have fewer than 10 places available and where new schools are being planned.

76. There are some areas of the County which geographically show a lack of secondary education providers (e.g.North West Oxfordshire), however given wider catchments for secondary schools, and that secondary age pupils can be expected to travel further to access schools; there is good access to secondary education provision across the County. Notably, there is very little evidence of deficiency in provision, with only one area (Oxford City) which has a school with a deficit in secondary places, and three others (one in South Oxfordshire and two in Cherwell) which have less than ten places available.

77. The Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group oversees GP and other primary and acute healthcare they anticipate and delivering new primary care services 'at scale' rather than through a number of small practice sites. This offers more opportunities to deliver more services, although it should be noted that there will be strategic sites where a smaller GP practice will be essential. It will also be necessary for the traditional GP to change to adapt to the demands of modern healthcare.

78. One of the biggest impacts on social care services is likely to be from an ageing population. Oxfordshire's Joint Health & Wellbeing Board have an aspiration to shift the focus of care from nursing homes to the assisted living (extra care) approach. There are already 13 schemes opened or under construction between 2011 and 2016 delivering an additional 656 extra care flats and a further 18 schemes proposed between 2016 and 2020 at a feasibility stage with the potential to deliver a further 1,238 extra care flats. This Board have an aspiration to deliver a considerable number of additional extra care housing places to meet the needs of Oxfordshire residents and to help to shift the focus of care from nursing homes to the assisted living approach.

Discussion point 5

Do you agree with the commentary relating to the main infrastructure issues? Are there any changes or other issues that you would like to see referred to?

SCHOOL

Next steps and how to comment

We are really keen to hear your views on this consultation document. Comments can be made from 11 February to 25 March 2019. Your views are important as they will help shape the next stage of the plan.

You can make comments in a number of different ways, the easiest way is likely to be online. On our project website there is a copy of this document, some supporting information and a page for you to leave your comments.

www.oxfordshireplan.org

Much more information on the Oxfordshire Plan can be found on our website and you can register your interest to be kept informed of the progress on the project.

Alternatively if you would prefer to send us your written comments you can download a comment form from the website and return to:

Email **info@oxfordshireplan.org**

Post **Oxfordshire Plan 2050 Team**
3rd Floor
Speedwell House
Speedwell Street
Oxford
OX1 1NE

All the comments received before the consultation closes will be analysed and a summary report produced and published on our website.

The responses will be carefully considered and used to help prepare the next stage of the Oxfordshire Plan.

Further details of the next steps will be published on our website.

All comments/completed response forms should be received by 5pm on Monday 25 March 2019.

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www.oxfordshireplan.org

Your views are important as they will help shape the next stage of this plan. Make your comments by 5pm on Monday 25 March 2019. Find out more inside.

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Annex 2: Oxfordshire Plan 2050: OCC Draft response

General comments

1. The county council strongly supports the Vision, Aspirations and Objectives of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. Set out below are some key points that would further strengthen the Plan around certain key messages and themes.

2. The Introduction needs to be clearer on who 'we' are. A simple infographic that clearly show the interrelationships between, and responsibilities of, the five Local Planning Authorities, Oxfordshire County Council, OxLEP and the Growth Board would be valuable here.

3. It would be beneficial if it could be demonstrated how the different aspirations are interlinked, and how a genuine partnership approach (public, private, academic and voluntary sectors) is necessary if the Vision is to be realised. At present the aspirations are boxed up separately, implying they are isolated considerations to achieving the aspirations and objectives. Perhaps this could be achieved in the Aspirations section, for example increased digital connectivity = reduce the need to travel; more active modes of travel = healthier lifestyles; advances in technology = reduced carbon and better air quality.

4. The word 'sustainable' appears frequently throughout the Plan. It would be helpful if a definition could be included in future consultations – for example the one in the NPPF: 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs', or from another appropriate source that reflects the long-term nature of the Plan.

5. The Plan could put a particular spotlight on concepts such as charging points for Electric Vehicles into all premises together with full fibre broadband provision. This is vital if we are to reduce congestion, promote healthy lifestyles and adapt to new innovations in energy generation.

6. Air pollution is a significant issue that should be covered in more detail, given it's significant effects on health & well-being and on the environment. It is crucial to ensure that cycling and walking levels and traffic reduction are radically improved to enable sustainable transport to become the mode of choice. While the Plan recognises the need for sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling, which is welcomed, the importance of walking as a distinct mode of transport is not highlighted as much as it could be - in terms of its contribution to increased health and well-being in line with the emerging Health & Well Being Strategy, community cohesion and linking with public transport for longer trips.

7. Whilst it is right to highlight sustainable modes of travel, most people do currently drive, and this therefore needs to be planned for too, particularly in the light of the level of growth planned.

8. Oxfordshire is amongst the very best areas in the country for recycling and waste prevention. The Plan should aspire to retain this status and develop policies that create a circular economy which aims to keep scarce resources in use for longer.

9. Future growth in Oxfordshire needs to be seen in a wider context as it will be coordinated within a wider geography, including the England's Economic Heartland area. This is important in relation to the Oxford to Cambridge Arc and the proposed development of the Expressway, which will have a major impact on the selected broad locations for growth in Oxfordshire in the long term.

10. Outlined below are the key messages that emerged from consulting county council officers. More detailed comments that outline where officers have suggested certain changes to the Vision and Objectives is at Annex 1.

Vision

Does this draft Vision meet your aspirations for the future of Oxfordshire?

11. Overall the Vision is supported, however there are some areas where it is felt that it could be further strengthened, in particular by:

- Including wording on low carbon and mitigation in line with the objectives of the Oxfordshire Energy Strategy;
- Mentioning healthy and sustainable travel options earlier in the Vision to emphasise its importance in building healthy places of the future;
- Altering the wording to 'enhance' the quality of the environment;
- Including wording around the need to create strong regional public transport corridors, i.e. development of the rail network (including East West Rail) and Rapid Transit Routes (including the A40 bus lane). It should also envision well connected and strategic cycle routes across the county;
- The Vision needs to explicitly refer to the need to reduce traffic congestion.

The Vision could perhaps be much shorter, i.e. just one overall sentence, with a series of bullet points to bring out the themes. As with the suggestion in paragraph 3, this could be illustrated to more effect within an infographic that show the interrelationships.

Objectives

- *Do you feel the draft objectives are appropriate for the Plan?*
- *Are there any changes or other objectives that you would like to see?*
- *Should they be bolder?*
- *Or more specific?*

12. Generally, the draft Objectives are supported for the purposes of developing a framework for future policies. Changes to some of the draft Objectives have been suggested by various teams and these are detailed in the Annex below.

Many of the suggested changes are related to further reinforcing key messages about the need for an increase in sustainable modes of travel, and to enhancing messages around public health and the environment – all of course are inter-connected.

Spatial scenarios

- *Do you agree with the commentary relating to the spatial scenarios illustrated, or do you think there are important considerations we have missed?*
- *Do you consider there are any other potential spatial scenarios we should consider?*
- *Are there any spatial scenarios you think we should avoid (please provide reasons if you can)?*
- *If you have any specific suggestions for broad locations for new development or other policies for the Oxfordshire Plan, please suggest them*

13. The Plan rightly recognises that the final agreed strategy for new development up to 2050 will likely include a combination of the scenarios outlined. In our view, the priority order should be:

a) Intensification of city, town and district centres as this is most likely to provide the most sustainable option which could impact positively on the retail viability of these centres;
b) Wheel settlement cluster/spoke and hub focussed on Oxford – expanding the county towns to increase their own sustainability whilst improving rail, bus and cycle links from these towns to Oxford, London and Birmingham and to each other;
c) Intensification around edges of larger settlements;
d) String settlement cluster – this is possible in a few locations, for example, Culham;
e) A new settlement, although this would very much depend on where it was located.

14. A dispersal option would have implications for the delivery of county council services including school provision, waste and digital infrastructure. Furthermore it would be problematic in transport terms as none of the development will likely be large enough to provide transport infrastructure and it is unlikely that areas in which such a development would be located will have strong public transport or sustainable transport connections. This would result in a settlement that is predominantly car dependant.

15. It could be beneficial to point out in the Plan that the best use of existing and planned infrastructure will be made in relation to selecting broad locations for future growth.

Infrastructure

- *Do you agree with the commentary relating to the main infrastructure issues?*
- *Are there any changes or other issues that you would like to see referred to?*

16. The reference to the Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OXIS) is welcome, and in particular the current gap in funding for infrastructure to support new development. Any future spatial options need to ensure it does not add unnecessarily to this gap and be viable and achievable from an infrastructure perspective – this aligns to the point made in paragraph 21 below.

17. The Infrastructure section should highlight alignment with the Local Industrial Strategy in particular with reference to increased digital connectivity. Such infrastructure is critical if Oxfordshire is to achieve the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnerships vision of Oxfordshire as a top three global innovation ecosystem.

18. New development and the resultant increase in the number of residents will add pressure on the existing waste infrastructure, such as Household Waste Recycling Centres. More capacity, and new sites will be required to meet future demand. Waste and resources should be processed within Oxfordshire where possible, so an acknowledgement of the need for these facilities should be referred to.

19. It would be beneficial to have a particular focus on green infrastructure (GI) – the network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of like benefits for local communities. OXIS was very clear that a lack of attention to GI was a shortfall in the county's infrastructure provision. This would also help to tie in the infrastructure needs with the environmental aspiration that have been articulated in the earlier part of the Plan. There is a significant opportunity to consider how to improve the environment and country-side access at a strategic level, including a focus on the rights of way network and their relationship to existing and planned walking and cycling routes.

20. The strong link between GI, active travel and public health is important and the county council would support a more ambitious aspiration to link these three aspects.

21. The county council would encourage the infrastructure section of the Plan to indicate that developer contributions, and a potential range of other funding sources and investment opportunities will be required to fund the infrastructure needed to support new development. This might include a Strategic Infrastructure Tariff approach which would work across administrative boundaries. There are also real opportunities through innovative approaches on development sites, utilising for example the Living Lab concept – this would align with the ambitions of the Oxfordshire Local Industrial Strategy.

Annex 1: Oxfordshire Plan 2050: OCC response – suggested changes and additions to wording

Para	Suggested change
Vision	Existing and new communities are well connected, integrated, distinct, attractive and desirable places to live; their design and layouts facilitate health, low carbon lifestyles and sustainable travel options.
Vision	It is positive that healthy and sustainable travel options are included, but it would be a stronger vision if this could be mentioned more up-front to change the emphasis of this sentence to: Existing and new communities are sustainably connected, integrated, distinct, attractive and desirable places to live; their design and layouts facilitate and encourage healthy lifestyles and sustainable travel options both for short and longer journeys. Oxfordshire has embraced the technological, demographic and lifestyle changes of recent decades and new developments are fit for the future and resilient to and contribute to reducing climate change.
Draft Objective 1	This objective should be reworded to make clear that the historic environment does not only consist of the built environment. We would recommend that a comma be added after the word historic to emphasise this as set out below: 'To maintain, conserve and enhance the historic, built and natural environment of the county…..'
Draft Objective 3	Suggest rephrase to: To improve health and wellbeing by enabling independence, encouraging active travel and healthy lifestyles, facilitating social interaction and creating inclusive and safe communities.
Draft Objective 4	Suggest rephrase to: To create sustainable communities by providing good sustainable access to employment, housing, open space, transport, education, services and facilities to meet identified needs and that both mitigate and respond to the challenges of climate change and also support public health priorities.
Draft Objective 6	Suggest rephrase to: To create a prosperous, successful and enterprising economy based on sustainable principles with benefits felt by all
Draft Objective 7	Suggest "To meet the county's identified housing needs, particularly truly affordable housing and support our selected economic aspirations." We need to recognise that vulnerable young people are families and low paid workers are excluded from so called "affordable

	housing".
Draft Objective 8	Suggest "To ensure that a range of housing options are available that will cater for a variety of needs including people with disabilities and older people and are built for adaptability, energy efficiency and to a high-quality housing. (NB much current new housing is not of sufficient quality to support ceiling track hoists required by wheel chair users)
Draft Objective 9	Suggest rephrase to: To reduce the need to travel by vehicles, ensuring that walking, cycling and Door to Door travel are preferred by communities. This can be achieved by providing safe and segregated cycle routes where needed, cheaper and more reliable public transport options
Draft Objective 10	Sounds like travel choice is very limited in places that aren't the most sustainably located. Sustainable travel from relatively less sustainable locations should be encouraged – ie door to door travel that enables a combination of walk/cycle and bus/rail from start to the end of a journey/trip. (perhaps a matrix is needed later in the plan to help define what a 'sustainable location' is) Suggest it is re-written as follows: "To create sustainable communities by providing active and healthy travel facilities for cycling and walking routes to shops, transport hubs and green space. Unsustainable transport such as motorised vehicles should be reduced in the city and town centres to respond to the challenges of air pollution".

Annex 3: Oxfordshire Plan 2050: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report consultation: Draft response from Oxfordshire County Council

Reference	Comment	Proposed Change
Para 2.2	Public Health is not included within the listed examples of Oxon CC functions. As the Public Health function were transferred over 6 years ago rom the NHS relatively recently and 'healthy place shaping' is a key Growth Board objective including 'Public Health' at this point would clarify where this function sits and help set the narrative framework for subsequent sections.	Add 'Public Health' to examples of Oxon CC functions.
Para 2.3	Should this list include reference to natural capital, including a footnote explaining what this is, as natural capital is specifically mentioned in the briefing documents for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050?	Consider inclusion
Para 2.4	Under the heading "Relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" no reference is made to Oxfordshire's emerging Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (1) the draft of which was recently approved for engagement by Oxfordshire's Health and Wellbeing Board (due to be finalised March 2019). Priorities for taking a healthy place shaping approach (to help prevent ill health, reduce the need for treatment and delay the need for care), and tackle critical workforce shortages are headline sustainability issues that are particularly relevant to the Oxfordshire Plan. The Health and Wellbeing Board is a partnership between local government, the NHS and the	Add a new paragraph entitled 'Oxfordshire's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy' with the following text: In November 2018 the Oxfordshire Growth Board endorsed the Oxfordshire Director of Public Health's proposals for 'healthy place shaping' to be integrated within all Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal strategies and workstreams. This supports the Oxfordshire's Health and Wellbeing Board's overarching 'Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy' which includes 'healthy place shaping' as a headline priority. This strategy with 'healthy place shaping' at its core aims to help prevent avoidable ill health, reduce

		people of Oxfordshire. It includes local GPs, County and district councillors, Healthwatch Oxfordshire, and senior local government officers from the County and districts. This strategy forms the policy framework that the Director of Public Health used to seek and gain endorsement for healthy place shaping to be included within all Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal Strategies and workstreams.	the need for treatment and delay the need for care, whilst also supporting 'new models of care' and tackling critical workforce shortages. Cutting across all these issues is the need to reduce health inequalities. The Health and Wellbeing Board is a partnership between local government, the NHS and the people of Oxfordshire. It includes local GPs, County and district Councillors, Healthwatch Oxfordshire, and senior local government officers from the County and districts.
	Para 2.7	'*The assumption built in to this figure was that 1,400 dwellings per annum were required in Oxford to 2031.*' It's unclear in the context of this paragraph why there is this specific reference. Is it to provide an example? Or to make reference to Oxford's unmet need? Or would quoting the target dwellings per annum for Oxfordshire be more relevant?	This sentence either needs additional clarification or, if not relevant, removed
	Para 2.10	'*The LTP4 includes an area strategy for Oxford as well as other strategies, including a bus strategy which sets out how improvements will be made to the county-wide bus network as well as developing rapid transit services along the busiest routes.*' This requires expanding as suggested.	The LTP includes area strategies for the growth areas of Oxford, Banbury, Bicester, Carterton, Witney and the Science Vale – including Didcot, Wantage/Grove & Abingdon. It also includes overarching strategies covering sustainable transport modes, such as bus, rail, walking and cycling strategies.
	Para 2.11	'*Regionally and county-wide, the strategy supports an East-West rail link between Oxford, Bicester, Milton Keynes and Bedford; rail improvements between Oxford and Didcot; redevelopment of Oxford Station, and upgrades to the A34. In the long term, it [OxIS] also supports an Oxford-*'	The language in this paragraph is misleading. OxIS <u>identifies</u> schemes proposed by Infrastructure providers – including local and national providers. OxIS comments that the **National Infrastructure Commission** recommends and supports and Oxford-Cambridge expressway but OxIS

	Cambridge expressway, which will provide a new high-quality road link between Oxford, Milton Keynes and Cambridge. ' OxIS report makes reference that **The National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) report 'Partnering for Prosperity: a new deal for the Cambridge-Milton Keynes-Oxford Arc'** identifies that the economic success of the corridor is threatened by a lack of housing and poor east-west connectivity and proposes that plans for East West Rail and the Oxford-Cambridge Expressway will support the corridor's long-term prosperity and growth. The OxIS report does not provide recommendations but instead provides commentary that the 'government has committed to delivering an Expressway which will run between Oxford and Cambridge'	doesn't provide recommendations. The text in section 2.11 is a commentary on NIC's report 'Partnering for Prosperity…' not OxIS. Please therefore change this heading. Replacement text for OxIS can be taken from the Oxfordshire Growth Board website: 'The Oxfordshire Infrastructure Strategy (OxIS) is an Oxfordshire Growth Board commissioned project involving all six Oxfordshire Local Authorities. Its purpose is to identify, map and prioritise Oxfordshire's infrastructure requirements to 2040 and beyond. The Strategy is informed by a variety of strategic documents including council Local Plans. Statutory organisations, infrastructure and service providers, including Health, Emergency Services, Utility and Green Infrastructure providers, also provided input into its development.'
Table 2.2	The '*population health and wellbeing'* section includes priority issues, such as an ageing population and the need to tackle health inequalities but omits or is too narrow in its definition of other key sustainability challenges. Critically, the increasing gap between years lived without disability and/or long-term conditions and overall life expectancy has not been stated. This will have profound implications for the nature of the built environment and the numbers of people who are likely to need varying levels of health and social care support.	Add/amend the following 'Sustainable Development Messages/Objectives': • Take into account the needs of an ageing population *where the number of people living with long term conditions and disability is likely to significantly increase.* • Take into account the needs of less able people *and more vulnerable groups such as children.* • Improve peoples' health *to reduce the gap between*

		Similarly, although most comparative indicators show Oxfordshire is better than the England average, current lifestyles will still result in unsustainable demand for health and care services amongst the whole population - not just older people. For instance, the number of obese primary school children more than doubles between Reception Year and Year 6 meaning the rates of complex conditions associated with diseases, such as diabetes, are increasing. This section makes no mention of the need to cater for new models of care which aim to support greater population health management/maintain independence for as long as possible.	*healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy* and reduce health inequalities • Improve active lifestyles *to help address a range of key public health priorities including mental health and wellbeing, obesity, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and dementia*. • *Support new models of care that seek to reduce the need for treatment and delay the need for care.* • *Make it easier for people to make healthier food choices*
	Table 2.2	The focus has been placed on environmental air quality limits rather than reducing cumulative exposure of individuals and particularly vulnerable groups, such as children and those with respiratory conditions.	Add/amend the following 'Sustainable Development Messages/Objectives': Place particular focus for air quality improvements on those locations where air quality standards are not being met *and where vulnerable groups are most likely to be exposed to air pollution e.g. children outside schools*.
	Paragraph 3.3	This paragraph states: "*Some topics that are covered in the baseline information in the above reports are not addressed in the baseline information in this chapter because the location of development will not affect these issues, and therefore they are not relevant to the assessment framework for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. This is the case for topics such as <u>waste</u> and crime.*" It is not agreed that waste is a topic that will not be	A section on the topic of Waste should be added, to address the safeguarding of waste management sites as required by policy W11 of the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Part 1 – Core Strategy.

		affected by the location of development. In the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Part 1 – Core Strategy, policy W11 safeguards sites for waste management use. The sites to be safeguarded will be identified in Part 2 of the Plan, the Site Allocations Plan, but Appendix 2 of the Core Strategy lists sites that are safeguarded in the meantime.	
	Para 3.7	This para does not reflect the diffuse nature of rural poverty that also exists in the county. This could also tie in with para 3.17	…Oxfordshire's rural areas are generally prosperous, …" This however masks pockets of disadvantage which tend to be overlooked.
	Para 3.11	The needs of an ageing population are rightly highlighted, but no reference is made to the increasing number of people of all ages living with chronic conditions and disability.	Add/amend the following: Britain has an ageing population *and the number of people living with long term conditions and disability is increasing* which has significant implications for the economy and public service provision.
	Para 3.14	The needs of an ageing population are rightly highlighted but again no reference is made to the increasing number of people of all ages living with chronic conditions and disability.	Add/amend the following: An ageing population is also a key factor affecting a reduction in household size, with more homes being occupied by fewer people in the future. *Increasing numbers of people living with long term conditions and disability will require improved accessibility standards in homes and the wider public realm to enable people to move around independently.*
	Para 3.21	Focus on overall life expectancy when demand for services and need for accessible infrastructure will be largely determined by healthy life expectancy i.e. the length of time	Delete: Oxfordshire tends to be relatively healthy compared with other parts of the country Replace with: *Life expectancy in Oxfordshire is above*

		people can expect to live without any chronic conditions or disability.	*the England average but significant challenges are faced by the increasing number of people living with chronic conditions and disability.*
	Para 3.22	Focus on health inequalities when issues such as mental health and wellbeing, and obesity negatively affect the whole population.	Add/amend the following: Overall, common conditions include high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, and common mental health disorders like depression and anxiety. *Although the prevalence of such conditions is generally worse in areas of deprivation, these issues affect the whole population. For instance, despite being below the England average obesity rates in primary school children more than double between Reception Year and Year 6 which is unsustainable. In a minority of cases health outcomes for the whole population are worse than the England average e.g. incidence of self-harm.*
	Para 3.23 and Table 3.3	Although above the England average the trend, unlike obesity and mental health etc., is downwards. The evidence suggest that the primary cause of accidents is driver behaviour i.e. speeding. If transport colleagues agree that this should be included as a headline sustainability issue for Oxfordshire it should be included in Table 3.9: Key sustainability issues for Oxfordshire and likely evolution without the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 (Transport) not Table 3.3	Remove/relocate paragraph 3.23 and reference in Table 3.3
	Table 3.3	The increasing gap between years lived without disability and/or long-term conditions and overall life expectancy has not been highlighted as a key sustainability issue. Similarly,	Add/amend in line with comments for Table 2.2 above. The ageing population priority could be widened to also

		the need to support new models of care which aim to support greater population health management/maintain independence for longer are not mentioned.	include the increasing numbers of people living with long term conditions and disability. Similarly, the health inequalities priority could be widened to including the need to reduce the gap between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy. An additional priority is required for new models of care.
	Table 3.6	This has a disproportionate impact on lower paid workers, such as carers who will be in increased demand.	Highlight that affordable housing is critical to sustain the health and social case workforce for which there will be a growing demand
	Para 3.35	The LES also notes the relevance of Oxfordshire's high quality natural environment as a factor that underpins the county's economic success.	Include reference to the county's high-quality natural environment as a success factor
	Para 3.46	This paragraph paints an inaccurate picture of Oxfordshire's bus network – changes required as suggested	Oxfordshire has a mature and well-used network of largely commercial bus services, including regular services to the city centre from the five Park and Ride sites on the edge of the city. Oxfordshire has the highest bus usage per head of population of any English shire county. Most of the county's main towns are connected to Oxford by high frequency bus services, with lower frequency but nevertheless commercial services connecting smaller towns and larger villages to the city. A limited number of 'secondary' bus services operate with varying frequencies on routes away from the main transport corridors but many of the less well used services have been withdrawn in recent years following the removal of financial support for such bus services.

Para 3.49	First sentence states most of the outward commuting is to Reading – is this from the whole of County? Third sentence – is this related to South Oxfordshire. Paragraph is not clear in relating the statistics back to the geographical area.	
Table 3.9 – Row 1 (Private car use)	The Oxfordshire LTP aims to minimise private travel through the use of public transport, walking and cycling *and achieving this is also dependent on policies and allocations within Local Plans*	The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 provides an opportunity to **contribute towards reducing** car use through the promotion of a joined-up approach to **strategic planning and transport planning**
Table 3.9 - row 2 (Traffic congestion)	The focus of the second priority concerning traffic congestion in Oxford focuses on a "*lack of alternative routes for journeys both within and through the county*". The problem is also due to a lack of or poor-quality modal alternatives.	Add/amend the following: This is due to the lack of alternative routes *and good quality modal alternatives* for journeys both within and through the county. The corresponding likely evolution paragraph should at least mention encouraging active travel for short journeys and last mile stages.
Table 3.9 – Row 3 (Rail)	'Without the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, there will be a continued need for improvements to be made to rail services across Oxfordshire.' It is not clear what is meant by improvements to rail services – is it trying to infer upgrades to rail infrastructure and new stations or to the services themselves (e.g. frequency). Developing the rail network is one strategy of many to support the reduction in private car travel and is the remit of the LTP. The role of the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 is promote joined up-approach to strategic planning and transport	The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 provides an opportunity to **identify regions of growth** in relation to the rail and highway network and promote a joined-up approach to strategic planning and transport planning **at a local and national scale.** The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 can help integrate development of new public transport initiatives and encourage collaborative working between each of the six Oxfordshire Councils, **Network Rail, Train Operating Companies, and Highways England**

	planning	
Table 3.9 – Row 4 (Bus)	Bus networks across Oxfordshire struggle due to the rural nature of the county, the absence of any subsidies meaning that services are required to be commercially viable, and compounded by a historic reliance on the car whereby people perceive the bus service to be inadequate or not meeting their needs or new development is built in locations where bus services do not exist	Remove 'Without the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, bus networks across Oxfordshire are likely to remain under-developed' as this is inaccurate . Keep this phrase: 'The Oxfordshire Bus & Rapid Transit Strategy (part of the Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2015) aims to improve bus services across Oxfordshire so as to reduce dependence on the private car. Include: "The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 could help support improvements to the bus network through the promotion of collaborative working between the six Oxfordshire Councils, and by ensuring that new strategic scale development links into and supports the bus network. Oxfordshire has an excellent network of commercial bus services but there are gaps in the network which well-planned development could help address. Development planning needs to align better with the existing strong public transport corridors"
Table 3.9 – Row 5 (Walking and Cycling)	'Without the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, it is anticipated that the standard of cycling and walking networks across Oxfordshire would remain as they are.' – The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 has a role to promote sustainable travel and propose growth where it is more conducive for healthy and sustainable travel to take place but the standard of cycling and walking networks will be mostly influence by the emerging Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans	Remove 'Without the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, it is anticipated that the standard of cycling and walking networks across Oxfordshire would remain as they are.' Keep this phase and add items in bold 'The Active & Healthy Travel Strategy (part of the Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan 2015) seeks to reduce pressure on the road network through the promotion of

		(LCWIPs) and investment from the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS)	sustainable door to door journeys that combine cycling or walking with public transport. LCWIPs are also starting to be developed that will propose where improvements on the network would provide a safer more attractive environment for cyclists and walkers. The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 could help support improvements to the pedestrian and cycling infrastructure through supporting the recommendations in the LCWIPS and promoting collaborative working between the six Oxfordshire Councils, ensuring that new strategic scale development links into and supports cycling and walking networks.
	Table 3.14	A key opportunity for the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 would seem to be ensuring that the scale and nature of investment in water treatment works matches predicted development – emphasise this rather than 'it can also'. SuDS is likely to be only a small part of the solution and is better at dealing with water run-off rather than pollution amelioration.	The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 offers the opportunity to ensure that development does <u>not lead</u> to polluted run-off, for example by considering the nature and investment required in waste-water treatment in a co-ordinated way across each catchment and through Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).
	Para 3.62	Check that the names of the catchment's referred to are up to date.	See https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/6 to check catchment names
	Para 3.65	It would be helpful to have actual numbers for water bodies in South and West Oxfordshire if these could be found.	Requires further research by consultants
	Para 3.67	Development should not increase run-off rates above existing 'greenfield' rates. Incremental development may however lead to increased run-off rates even where this is not itself in a high flood risk area. See also Table 3.15	Consultants to review whether "Development within high flood risk areas, or the loss of greenfield land to development, could contribute to increased flood risk." is an accurate description of position.
	Para 3.75	Expand on the difference between 3a and 3b, as 3a gets into the BMV category. Is there anything that can be said	Refine district descriptions based upon a finer

	about opportunities to enhance soil quality?	differentiation of ALC.
Para 3.76	The included Figure shows distribution of all ALC classes not just high quality.	Figure 3.5 shows the variation in agricultural land quality across Oxfordshire.
Para 3.79	Clarification of different types of sand and gravel is required; and the soft sand resources in the Oxford to Faringdon and Duns Tew areas should be specifically mentioned.	Split and amend the first sentence: "Sand and gravel is the most common mineral resource across Oxfordshire. Sharp sand and gravel is ~~and~~ typically found in river valley deposits, particularly along the River Thames which runs north-south through the District and its tributaries." Add new sentence after first sentence: "Soft sand is found in the Corallian Ridge area between Oxford and Faringdon and in the Duns Tew area in the north of the county."
Para 3.80	The figures in the second sentence should be updated to 2017.	Amend second sentence to read: "It increased again, to just under two million tonnes in 2015 and continued at around that level to 2017, comprising 52% sand and gravel and 48% crushed rock." Update source at footnote 50 to: "Oxfordshire County Council (2018) Oxfordshire Local Aggregate Assessment 2018"
Paragraph 3.81	Update required	Delete the word 'last' in the second sentence.

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			Add new sentence at end of paragraph: "Production capacity in 2018 was split 58% in northern Oxfordshire and 42% in southern Oxfordshire. (Source: Oxfordshire County Council (2018) Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2017."
Paragraph 3.83	Clarification required		In the first sentence, delete "this plan" and insert "the Oxfordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1996)".; and delete "consulted" and insert "prepared, with a target for adoption by the end of 2020". Amend the second sentence to read: "Core Strategy Policy M3 has identified the following strategic resource areas as principal locations for aggregate mineral extraction and these areas are safeguarded under policy M8 ~~safeguarding working aggregate minerals~~
Table 3.17	The first sentence in the second column seems to be incorrect in referring to "un-planned minerals development"; and it is unclear what is meant by in referring to "areas being overused". The third sentence in the second column seems to be incorrect in referring to "mineral development". Also, it should refer to the District Councils working with the County Council, as well as with each other, to ensure that minerals issues are taken into account.		Amend the first sentence in the second column to read: Without the Oxfordshire Plan 2050, un-planned ~~minerals~~ development could take place ~~in areas being overused~~ and result in unnecessary sterilization of important mineral resources, although each of the District's Local Plans should guard against this happening. Amend the third sentence in the second column to read: "The Oxfordshire Plan 2050 could provide an opportunity for each of the District Councils to work together to ensure that ~~minerals~~ development is located

		and designed to take into account the importance of ~~ensuring~~ <u>safeguarding important mineral resources to ensure that</u> sufficient economic minerals are available for future generations to use.
3.87	There is a strong case to add in other important direct and indirect impacts notably increased recreational pressure on important habitats, increased fragmentation in addition to direct habitat loss.	The impacts of development on biodiversity and geodiversity could include direct <u>loss</u> or physical damage and a loss of habitat connectivity, disturbance and the impacts of non-physical disturbance such as noise, vibration or light pollution.
Table 3.18	These figures need to be checked.	Check all figures
Fig 3.7	This should include Conservation Target Areas	Include CTAs
3.90	These figures need to be checked with TVERC to ensure that they are up to date. The 2014 reference is now out of date. A more up-to-date reference would be the *Oxfordshire State of Nature 2017* report which should be the first point of reference for this chapter.	Check figures against most up-to-date sources
3.90	Reference should be made to the Oxfordshire's Conservation Target Areas. These are the strategic areas identified for biodiversity enhancement. As such they would be a core part of what the NPPF requires when it refers to plans to consider "establishing coherent ecological networks". Further details can be found at https://www.wildoxfordshire.org.uk/biodiversity/conservation-target-areas/	Include reference to CTAs
	There is no reference to ancient woodland or veteran trees, or even woodland generally. As irreplaceable habitats – and Oxfordshire is likely of international importance for its	Include reference to irreplaceable habitats including data where available. Include reference to freshwater

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	veteran trees - they are specifically mentioned in the NPPF. Other irreplaceable habitats such as unimproved grasslands should also be referenced. The lack of mention of ponds and watercourses is also noted. Overall the strong focus of this section on the designated sites does not provide an accurate background to the biodiversity sustainability issues that the plan will need to address.	habitats.
	The headline statement "Less than 10,000ha of Oxfordshire retains any special value for wildlife which equates to 4% of the total landmass of the County" gives a misleading impression of biodiversity in the county. It implies that the remaining 96% is of little interest. It takes no account of the importance of habitat connectivity nor, for example, the area of land required to maintain viable populations of species of principal importance.	Reconsider phrasing.
Table 3.19	Key sustainability Issues: Much of the county's biodiversity value is outside the designated sites and the importance of these are underplayed. The importance of connectivity / fragmentation should be highlighted as a key issue. Perhaps the biggest sustainability issue for the county is that biodiversity has been and with the exception of a few examples, continues to be in decline. Reference should be made to the *State of Nature 2017* report for a more comprehensive picture of the key issues faced. A further key issue not mentioned is the lack of appropriate management which is also an issue for geological sites.	Review wording in table.
Table 3.19	The sentence "Although the vast majority of the designated sites are in favorable or unfavorable recovering condition, this needs to be maintained" implies that 'unfavorable recovering' condition is an acceptable end-point. The target	Although the vast majority of the designated sites are in favorable or unfavorable recovering condition, the ultimate target should be favorable condition.

	should be favorable condition for all.	
Table 3.19	Under 'Likely Evolution without the OXFORDSHIRE PLAN 2050'. The protection given to locally identified sites (they are not designated in the formal sense) through local plans is typically less than for designated sites. Without the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 one can expect that pressure on such sites will be increased and the biodiversity fabric of the county further eroded.	Review wording.
Para 3.92	Oxfordshire has significant heritage assets covering the entire County. These assets are not mainly concentrated in Oxford City as can clearly be seen on the tables below. For example, Oxford has 1172 listed buildings in total against the 10985 within the County. The City also has 10 scheduled monuments whereas the County as a whole has 301.	Oxfordshire has significant historic environment assets covering the entire County.
Para 3.93/4	These sections list the heritage assets for Oxford City but only give a cursory view of the County as a whole. Oxford District should only be listed separately if the same is going to be done for the other 4 Districts otherwise it gives a misleading impression of the status of Oxfords historic environment.	The same level of detail should be added for the other 4 Districts.
Para 3.93/4	This section should also include reference to the majority of heritage assets in the County as a whole which are not designated.	
Para 3.98	Include reference to the setting of the AONBs. Reference could usefully be made to the management plans for each	The landscape value of the AONBs extends beyond the boundary to include their setting. Other issues such as

	AONB. There are wider issues that will have an impact on the AONB including lighting, tranquility, increase in visitor pressure etc.	lighting, increased visitor pressure and loss of tranquility might also affect the qualities of the AONBs.
Para 3.100	In relation to Oxford, reference could be made to the view cones which are shown on the accompanying plan.	Add, View cones have been defined to identify the key viewpoints into the city from surrounding areas.
Para 3.109	Reference should be made to the Oxfordshire Wildlife and Landscape Study (OWLS) which provides the main county-wide assessment of landscape character and identifies forces for change. This is likely to be of more relevance than the national character areas. Landscape character assessments have also been made at district level.	The Oxfordshire wildlife and Landscape Study provides an Oxfordshire specific county-wide description of landscape character. District-level landscape character assessments provide further, more detailed information.
Para 4.8	Is it appropriate to consider the impact of climate change on transport infrastructure – road / rail etc	Consultants to consider
Para 4.23	The summary of key sustainability issues that the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 will need to address needs to revised in line with comments made concerning Chapters 2 and 3.	The following statement must also mention the lack of or poor quality of existing active travel infrastructure: "Significant road congestion, particularly on strategic roads and routes into the County's main settlements at peak hours, coupled with inadequate public transport services outside the main settlements"
Para 4.23	Biodiversity bullet point – include the need to enhance as well as protect the county's biodiversity – not necessarily the same as strengthen ecological networks	The need to protect and enhance the County's **biodiversity**, in particular its internationally and nationally designated habitats, but also to maintain and strengthen its ecological networks both within the County but also beyond.
Para 4.23	Landscape bullet point – <u>three</u> AONBs not two.	… the protected landscape of the three AONBs and

		their setting.
SA Table 13	Clarify that locally important sites are 'identified' not just designated, as this can be misleading for people not familiar with the distinction. E.g. LWS are identified, LNRs are designated.	Safeguard Oxfordshire's locally designated and identified biodiversity assets, taking into account the impacts of climate change?
Page 79	The CROW Act (2000) and the duty of regard it contains for local authorities in respect of AONBs	Include reference to the CROW Act (2000).
Table 5.1	Appraisal questions should be revised in line with comments regarding Chapters 2, 3 and 4.	Add/amend SA objective 8: Minimise increases in polluting traffic in Oxfordshire's Air Quality Management Areas *and reduce cumulative exposure to more vulnerable groups such as children*? Facilitate the take up of low / zero emission vehicles *including e-bikes and active modes*?
Table 5.1	Appraisal questions should be revised in line with comments regarding Chapters 2, 3 and 4.	Add/amend SA objective 1: The ageing population question should be widened to also include the increasing numbers of people living with long term conditions and disability. Alternatively, the need to cater for increasing numbers of people living with long term conditions and disability could be included as a standalone question. Add/amend SA objective 2: The health inequalities question should be widened to ask whether the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 contributes to reducing the gap between healthy life expectancy and

		overall life expectancy. Alternatively, whether the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 contributes to reducing the gap between healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy could be included as a standalone question.
		An additional question is required to ask whether the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 takes account of and support new models of care that seek to reduce the need for treatment and delay the need for care.
		An additional question is required to ask whether the Plan makes it easier for people to make healthier food choices.
		Add/amend SA objective 3:
		Encourage social interaction (that might not have otherwise occurred) and facilitate the integration of new communities with existing communities?
Table 5.1 – SA objective 2	Add additional target:	- To address the health impacts of development and regeneration proposals: To improve health outcomes in new and existing communities by identifying those determinants of health which are likely to be influenced by development proposals.

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Division(s): N/A

CABINET - 19 MARCH 2019

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE COMMUNITY RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP) DRAFT ACTION PLAN 2019-20

Report by Chief Fire Officer

RECOMMENDATION

Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to accept the proposed projects and adopt in the final version of the CRMP Action Plan 2019-20.

Executive Summary

1. The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 requires the Secretary of State to prepare a Fire and Rescue National Framework to which Fire Authorities must have regard when discharging their functions. The 2018 Framework requires each Fire and Rescue Authority to produce a publicly available Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). Within Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service (OFRS) we have called this our Community Risk Management Plan (CRMP) to make it more meaningful to the public. In April 2017 OFRS published the CRMP 5year strategy of Oxfordshire, this will cover the period from 2017 to 2022.

2. Each year the fire authority creates an action plan which proposes a number of projects to support the CRMP 5year strategy This report outlines the proposed projects for 2019-20 and the consultation that has been undertaken on those projects.

3. The proposals in this report were presented to the Performance Scrutiny Committee in October 2018.

4. The agreed projects within the 2019-20 action plan, have been subjected to full internal and external consultation for a period of 12 weeks. Cabinet is therefore invited to comment on the proposed action plan for 2019-20, consultation responses and management responses to the consultation responses.

5. Our medium-term financial plan and supporting business strategy underpin the proposals within this year's action plan.

Introduction

6. The Secretary of State published the latest Fire and Rescue National Framework in 2018. The purpose of the Framework was to provide strategic direction from central government whilst ensuring that authorities continue to

make local decisions. The Framework sets out the Government's objectives for the Fire and Rescue Service and what fire and rescue authorities should do to achieve these objectives.

7. Each Fire and Rescue Authority should ensure that the IRMP:

- Is regularly reviewed and revised and reflects up-to-date risk information and evaluation of service delivery outcomes
- Has regard to the risk analyses completed by Local and Regional Resilience Forums including those reported in external Community Risk Registers (CRRs) and internal risk registers, to ensure that civil and terrorist contingencies are captured in their IRMP
- Reflects effective consultation during its development and at all review stages with representatives of all sections of the community and stakeholders
- Demonstrates how prevention, protection and response activities will be best used to mitigate the impact of risk on communities in a cost-effective way
- Provides details of how Fire and Rescue Authorities deliver their objectives and meet the needs of communities through working with partners
- Has undergone an effective equality impact assessment process.

8. Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service published its strategic CRMP in April 2017 providing the strategic direction for the next five years. This document is subjected to annual review and updated and amended as required. The current strategic CRMP requires no amendment for the fiscal year 2019-20.

9. Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service senior management have responded to the comments made during the consultation period and the response summaries are available to Cabinet within this report.

Consultation

10. For the consultation of the 2019-2020 action plan, we sought the assistance of the County Council's Engagement and Communications teams.

11. We are working together to increase engagement and participation in the consultation for the action plan on an ongoing basis and utilise this opportunity to encourage further engagement across Oxfordshire.

12. For the 2019 to 2020 consultation, we set ourselves the following aims and objectives:

- To increase community involvement and feedback from residents to the annual action plan consultation;

- To gain feedback from the public on understanding their views on what the priorities should be for the Fire and Rescue Service over the next 12 months;
- To increase levels of public engagement with the Fire and Rescue Service in general;
- Provide mechanisms to sustain increased levels of participation.

13. The methods we used, focused on OCC''s six key principles of consultation:

- Keep an open mind and run consultations in an open and honest way;
- Be clear about what we are consulting on and what we will do with the findings;
- Give all relevant parties the chance to have their say;
- Provide sufficient time and information to enable people to engage;
- Take views expressed in consultations into account when we make decisions;
- Provide effective and timely consultation feedback.

14. The areas of the focus for the consultation were as follows:

Live consultation on CRMP:

- Online portal questionnaire
- Focus Groups
- Locality briefings
- Hard copy questionnaires

Engagement activities:

15. During the consultation we engaged with all neighbouring fire and rescue services, as well as Thames Valley Police and South-Central Ambulance Service.

- Royal Berkshire Fire and Rescue Service,
- Gloucestershire Fire and Rescue Service,
- Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Fire and Rescue Service,
- Warwickshire Fire and Rescue Service, Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service,
- Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service.

16. The service held engagement events with 70 Fire and Rescue personnel from all areas of the service.

17. The service attended Locality meeting engaging with the local councillors in Witney, Faringdon and Wantage, Abingdon and Woodstock and the City of Oxford.

18. A formal management meeting has taken place with the representative bodies (FBU) to reply specifically to points raised.

19. The engagement and communication team supported the consultation in the following areas.

- Oxfordshire County Council residents' contacts
- Engagement team contacts
- Voluntary organisations
- Intranet and internet publication and news feeds
- Hard copy distribution to libraries.
-

20. Through this approach we have interacted with various stakeholder groups, which has amounted to consultation with in excess of 200 people.

21. As a result of this engagement work we received informal feedback at the events and formal responses from 58 individual's responses.

22. The following section summarises the projects for inclusion in the action plan for the fiscal year 2019-20. This includes a consultation response summary & OFRS senior management response summary. A full consultation response report will be available & published in April 2019.

*Project 1: **Risk profiling local communities***

Precis: We plan to use a 'risk profiling model' to locally identify the impact of changes in the environment, to understand what resources are needed to ensure we can effectively and efficiently carry out our core activities, respond, protect and prevent.

Consultation summary

23. The responses received for this project were positive and supportive of the project going forward. Both from members of the public and internal staff. People were interested in how we will allocate resources for the county and felt that it was a good opportunity for us to review our current model.

24. People were interested to see if the project would give honest findings and be presented in a way that would benefit the population overall. There has been a request to publish the findings externally.

25. People were interested in how we would utilise this to priorities areas of poverty and deprivation and asked if the recommendations would identify gaps with resourcing of the county.

Management response

26. The Service is encouraged by the response to this project and the support from the consultation. The project will help the service to have a greater

understanding of the communities within Oxfordshire, by utilising multiple data-sets of information and linking in with the Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA). This will enable the service to understand where best to target our resources. We will share relevant findings with communities to help the service to understand local need of those communities.

Project 2: **Prevention review**

Precis: Prevention is made up of many different activities aimed at reducing incidence and impact of fires and other emergencies. These activities include educating the public across many age groups as well as conducting Safe and Well visits in people's homes. This project plans to review these Prevention activities to identify where improvements could be made.

Consultation summary

27. There was a positive response towards this project. However; it was felt that this could be a business as usual activity and not necessarily a CRMP project. There were concerns that a review would reduce the service available for genuine emergencies and that people should still be encouraged to call the emergency services when required. People wanted the service to identify lifestyle groups as well as age groups of how to target our prevention activities and some concerns that groups may be forced to into self-help, when that may not be the most appropriate action.

28. It was encouraging that staff responses agreed with the review and it was felt that activities that are introduced should be evaluated to see if there is a benefit to the community.

Management response:

29. The service will review the prevention activities ensuring that it benefits the most vulnerable in society. It will draw on both national and local best practice as well as discussing with other emergency services as to how they deliver prevention.

30. This project is not about reducing resources to either emergency or prevention activities, it is about understanding the best use of our finite resources to deliver the best service for communities. It is being set out as a CRMP project in order that the service can show transparency during the review to the communities of Oxfordshire. In the future this will become business as usual to ensure that new activities are evaluated appropriately.

Project 3: **On-Call retention review**

Precis: We plan to review the retention of On-Call firefighters in the service. This review will seek to understand the reasons our staff stay with us, and what we can do to keep our staff for longer

Consultation summary:

31. People strongly agreed that this review should be carried out. Responses have given suggestions on ways to increase both retention and diversity in the On-Call service. There were concerns that On-Call staff joined to become Whole time and that this was influencing retention; there was also concern that housing in the area (including rental) was costly and does have an impact on staff staying in the area. It is hoped that this project will deliver ways to encourage staff to stay within the On-Call duty system.

Management response:

32. The service welcomes the feedback on this project and is encouraged by the suggestions and ideas to increase the retention in the On-Call duty system. The service acknowledges the concerns of some staff transitioning from On-Call to wholetime. The service will look at other organisations that utilise volunteer staff, such as the RNLI, to understand how retention works within their services.

33. The service will consider the availability of key worker housing and how this could support our staff.

Project 4: *To have an active role in improving standards in rented housing*

Precis: This project will seek to protect tenants and prospective tenants from both physical harm and monetary loss when renting a residential property.

Consultation summary:

34. There was a mixed response to the inclusion of this project within the service's CRMP. Respondents were confused as to the inclusion of this project within a fire and rescue CRMP. However, we are encouraged that respondents felt that this was a worthwhile project to tackle the rental market within Oxfordshire, both with landlords and tenants.

Management response:

35. This is the first time the service has included a Trading Standards project in the CRMP. Trading Standards are part of Community Safety Services which report directly to the Chief Fire Officer and is the reason why it has been included. This is a joint project with Fire and Rescue and Trading Standards. Trading Standards will be the lead for the project, as they are the enforcer of the legislation that covers these areas.

36. As a Fire and Rescue service we have a role to play in ensuring the safety of residents in Oxfordshire. The service will support this project with our links into the community and being able to identify unsafe environments within the rented

sector. This will then feed in to the Trading Standards team to enable them to focus their resources to deliver the best for the community.

37. Trading Standards will ensure that it engages with both tenants and landlords across the rental market to support tenants in understanding their rights and encourage landlords to understand their responsibilities.

Project 5: **Establishing Community Safety Advocates or Wardens**

Precis: We aim to attract people who would like to be a part of us and what we do, but not necessarily by fighting fires. Community Safety Advocates or Wardens will be pivotal in the delivery of safe and well activities in their localities.

Consultation summary:

38. The responses generally agreed with the project, stating that this would be good for communities. They felt that it was a worthwhile project that could link to existing providers of similar services and whether this service could be provided by the police. There were questions asked as to once the service is running, who would hold responsibility for maintaining the group; there were reservation around the use of non-professional volunteers carrying out this kind of work.

Management response:

39. This project was started in 2018 and the service is in encouraged by the responses and suggestion in this consultation to support the work already carried out. The service is now working with the wider County Council on ways to expand and deliver on this project. The police are involved in some areas of community work; however, the fire and rescue service leads on the safe and well initiatives and it is felt that we can greater target the communities by using these volunteers.

Project 6: **To increase the diversity of the Workforce to reflect our community**

Precis: Over 2018-19 we have been looking at ways to encourage people from underrepresented groups to take up work within the service. It is proposed for this work to continue through 2019-20

Consultation summary

40. General responses were positive to this project, understanding the need to increase diversity. Some suggestions were in looking at ways to target underrepresented groups and work with schools to encourage more diverse applications. It was felt that the service had already done a significant amount

of work in this area, however the lack of diversity was being impacted by the limited external Whole time recruitment over the past 5 years. People wished to know if the service will set targets on the number of people recruited from diverse backgrounds.

Management responses

41. This is a continuation of the work that has been carried out over 2018 with regards to increasing female applicants towards operational roles. The service is encouraged by the ideas that have been put forwards under this consultation and recognises that for wholetime staff there has been no external recruitment for a considerable period until 2018.

42. The project will look to understand the successes of the work carried out over the last year and understand how to develop those efforts to reach the wider diversity within Oxfordshire. At this stage, the service has not set targets on what it will deliver but would rather see an increased interest in joining us.

General comments

43. There were several general comments from the consultation that the service has responded to below.

    1. Does the numbering indicate the priority of the project, it's a pity that the desire to increase diversity is listed as the last of your 6 priorities. This makes it look a bit like an after-thought, whereas it is, of course, extremely important.
    a. *The numbering of the projects does not indicate the priority of the project, all projects have equal importance and will be give the same level of priority.*

    2. It looks to me that you are reducing the cover given and with so many extra houses being built it is a 2-way reduction. I would like to hear of a new fire station being built.
    a. *There are no intentions to reduce fire cover across the county. The service has increased the number of fire stations in the county with 2018 seeing the opening of Oxfordshire's first new fire station in many years in Carterton.*

    3. No except that I'm not clear on how some of the outcomes are measurable.
    a. *All projects will have measurable outcomes once agreed and will be reported on within the Annual report on completion of the project.*

    4. I believe the fire service in Oxfordshire relies upon on call firefighters too heavily. Fire engine availability must be increased so a review/ upgrade of certain station will be inevitable in the future. This will account for

increased expansion and future risks around the county, including the Grenfell inquiry and the home office inspections.

a. *The availability of fire appliances is continually monitored to ensure cover is provided throughout the county. Project 1 will help us to understand the emerging risks in the county and address resources where required.*

5. And what about training for fighting electric vehicle fires; You'll need that within the timeframe you are looking at.

a. *The service is already well versed and trained on how to fight fires in electrical vehicles. We continue to look at new and future advancements in technology and how this will affect fires and methods of extinguishing.*

6. We are now seeing more people leaving the Wholetime service than ever, I think some questions need asking on why; that first? and maybe the focus shifted?

a. *The service monitors and interviews staff when they leave the service to help us to understand the reasons, which in turn allows us to develop and improve working conditions for existing staff members.*

Financial and Staff Implications

44. Each project will fully recognise the prevailing economic constraints, delivering efficiencies or allowing existing/additional services to be delivered more effectively. If any budgetary pressures result from the implementation of these projects, they will be managed within existing budgets or highlighted to Cabinet through the annual Service Resource and Planning process.

SIMON FURLONG
Chief Fire Officer and Director of Community Safety Services

Contact Officer: Paul Bremble, Group Manager Strategic Risk and Assurance.

February 2019

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Oxfordshire County Council
Community Safety Services

Community Risk Management Action Plan 2019-20

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Councillor Judith Heathcoat

Cabinet Member for Community Safety Services

Chief Fire Officer Simon Furlong

Director of Community Safety Services

'We are very pleased to present our Community Risk Management Action Plan for 2019/20. This details the key projects we are proposing to undertake during this period, which will lead to a safer Oxfordshire and contribute to Oxfordshire County Council's 'Thriving Oxfordshire' vision. These projects will sit within the Council's Fit for the Future programme, which is designed to put the residents of our county at the heart of everything that we do. They are designed to address the current and future risks that were identified in our overarching CRMP 2017-2022.

The organisation is committed to delivering a high performing service that provides excellent value for money to tax payers. Our integration within the wider county council and collaboration with partners enables us to ensure that we are joined up in delivering solutions to the key issues affecting our communities. We will maintain our focus during this period on our prevention activity to ensure that the public remain safe and aware of how they can keep themselves out of harm and able to seek the opportunities to thrive.

We are extremely proud of Oxfordshire County Council Community Safety Services and of our achievements during recent years - keeping people who live, travel and work in our county safe. We have seen the number of fires reduce and greater engagement with the most vulnerable in our communities to continue to support this downward trend.

Our CRMP recognises the changes within our population and this Community Risk Management Action Plan will assist our service to meet the challenges ahead and strive to improve the services we deliver to the residents and visitors to Oxfordshire.'

INTRODUCTION

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 requires the Secretary of State to prepare a Fire and Rescue National Framework to which fire authorities must have regard when discharging their functions.

The 2018 National framework document for England states that each fire and rescue authority is required to produce an Integrated Risk Management Plan colloquially known as an IRMP. In Oxfordshire, where our service incorporates the wider, Community Safety Services*, our plan has been renamed as our Community Risk Management Plan or CRMP.

Each plan must:

- Reflect up to date risk analyses including an assessment of all foreseeable fire and rescue related risks that could affect the area of the authority;

- Demonstrate how prevention, protection and response activities will best be used to prevent fires and other incidents and mitigate the impact of identified risks on its communities, through authorities working either individually or collectively, in a way that makes best use of available resources;

- Outline required service delivery outcomes including the allocation of resources for the mitigation of risks;

- Set out its management strategy and risk-based programme for enforcing the provisions of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 in accordance with the principles of better regulation set out in the Statutory Code of Compliance for Regulators, and the Enforcement Concordat;

- Cover at least a three-year time span and be reviewed and revised as often as it is necessary to ensure that the authority is able to deliver the requirements set out in this Framework;

- Reflect effective consultation throughout its development and at all review stages with the community, its workforce and representative bodies and partners; and

- Be easily accessible and publicly available.

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* Community Safety Services includes Emergency Planning, Trading Standards, Gypsy and Travellers and Fire and Rescue

OUR VISION

365alive is Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service's vision to ensure that we are working every day to save and improve the lives of people across Oxfordshire. The vision is supported by Road Safety, Trading Standards, Emergency Planning and Gypsy and Traveller's Services.

The vision will run for 6 years from 2016 to 2022; over this time, we would like to achieve:

PREVENTION, PROTECTION & EMERGENCY RESPONSE	EDUCATION	VULNERABLE/ LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN & ADULTS	BUSINESS
6,000 more people alive as a result of our prevention, protection and emergency response activities.	85,000 children and young adults (to include looked after children) to be better educated to lead safer and healthier lives.	37,000 vulnerable children and adults helped to lead more secure and independent lives supported by safe and well-being visits.	20,000 businesses given advice and support to grow.

1.6 million
Safety Messages

Our Vision supports Oxfordshire County Council's strategic direction, values and principles that guide our work; "Thriving communities for everyone in Oxfordshire"

thriving people

We strive to give every child a good start in life, and protect everyone from abuse and neglect

We enable older and disabled people to live independently. We care for those in greatest need

thriving people

We help people live safe, healthy lives and play an active part in their community

We provide services that enhance the quality of life in our communities, and protect the local environment

thriving people

We support a thriving local economy by improving transport links to create jobs and homes for the future

More information on our Vision can be found at www.365alive.co.uk

Oxfordshire County Council's vision can be read in more detail in the *2018-21 Corporate Plan*.

Visit www.oxfordshire.gov.uk and search for 'corporate plan' for more details.

5-YEAR CRMP (2017-2022) ANNUAL UPDATE

This section summarises any key strategic changes or changes in emphasis from our 5-year CRMP. We are working on the implications and creating action plans associated with the emerging issues listed below.

- The new national framework document:

The national framework sets out the government's priorities and objectives for fire and rescue authorities and was republished this year following a period of consultation.

- The Kerslake Report:

An independent review of the events and aftermath of the Manchester Arena Terrorist Attack, commissioned by the Mayor of Greater Manchester Andy Burnham.

- Independent Review of Building Regulations and Fire Safety: interim report:

Interim report which was commissioned by government following the Grenfell Tower fire to make recommendations on the future regulatory system.

- The creation of the PESTELO

PESTELO is an acronym which describes the way we, as a service, prepare for future threats. The Community Safety Leadership Team consists of senior managers within Community Safety Services, who use their experience and knowledge to understand current and future issues which could have an impact on our service. The themes of focus are

Political,
Economic,
Social,
Technological,
Environmental
Legal and
Organisational

The outcome of this analysis helps shape future CRMP projects.

Project 1 – Risk profiling local communities

What it is?

We are planning to use our risk profiling model at a local level to identify the impact of changes in the local environment in order to understand what resources are needed to ensure we can effectively and efficiently deliver our response, protection and prevention activities.

Why it is needed?

The future plans for Oxfordshire see significant development in housing, infrastructure and commercial properties across the county. We need to ensure that our resources are matched to any future risk to ensure the safety of our residents.

Our current profile is based on the whole county and this project will ensure that we are able to understand risk at a local level and the impact on local communities.

What will it look like?

The project will:

- Identify areas of planned expansion
- Prioritise the localities based on type of development and implementation timeframes
- Model the current and future risk for a locality
- Identify any gaps in Response, Prevention or Protection
- Provide recommendations to address any gaps

Throughout the process we will engage with the local authorities and other partners to ensure a single view of risk for the locality.

The final outcome will be a comprehensive report on those localities that were identified through the project.

This information will be available in a tabular format and presented on a map of the county.

What difference will it make?

We will understand the impact of future developments on our local communities, our resources and our activities.

This will ensure that these local risks and their impact have been considered, and are then used to inform our wider Community Risk Management Plan.

Project 2 – Prevention Review

What it is?

Prevention is made up of many different activities aimed at reducing the incidence and impact of fires and other emergencies. These activities include educating the public across a number of age groups as well as conducting Safe and Well visits in people's homes. This project will review these Prevention activities to identify opportunities for improvement.

Why it is needed?

During the last decade, the amount of Prevention activity undertaken by ourselves has expanded greatly. There is therefore a need to ensure that those Prevention activities provided by us:

- have clear outcomes which are achieved
- are properly co-ordinated and co-designed with our partners
- deliver maximum value with the limited resources at our disposal
- those delivering the activities have the requisite skills and ability.

What will it look like?

This project will evaluate our existing Prevention activities and identify opportunities to adapt or stop doing them. Additionally, this review will aim to identify new Prevention activities that can be co-designed and delivered with our partners. The project will culminate in a full report with recommendations for change.

What difference will it make?

This project will ensure that Prevention interventions are focused on those with the greatest need and thus support the County's vision of supporting people to thrive. As such, this project will ultimately aim to ensure that people in Oxfordshire are helped to lead safer lives.

Project 3 – On-Call retention review

What it is?

A review of retention of On-Call firefighters in the service. This review will seek to understand the drivers behind the reasons our staff stay, and what we can do to keep our staff longer.

Why it is needed?

We have noticed that there has been an increase in the turnover of On-Call firefighters and want to understand the reasons for this, identify what we could do to reduce this trend and improve the retention of these valuable professionals. By increasing how long our staff stay with us we will ensure we maximise their experience, reduce the need to recruit, and in the longer term improve fire engine availability

What will it look like?

We will gain a better understanding of why people leave the service by completing the following activities:

- We will consult our firefighters currently working the On-Call duty system
- We will consult members of the community who want to be On-Call firefighters to understand what their expectations are when joining the service
- We will look at similar careers such as the military reserve forces to identify areas of good practice
- We will produce a list of the recommendations that will be identified within the report
- We will set out the performance indicators to measure On-Call firefighter retention

What difference will it make?

If we improve the retention of people working as On-Call firefighters, we would see an improved availability of On-Call fire engines and response to the communities throughout the County. We would also keep our experienced professionals for longer thus reducing the impact on recruitment and training.

Project 4 – Proactive Role in improving standards in rented housing

What it is?

This project seeks to protect tenants and prospective tenants from both physical harm and financial loss when renting a residential property.

Why it is needed?

Oxfordshire has some of the highest rental costs in the country, compounded by areas of high demand and short supply. These factors can lead to significant levels of consumer detriment and an imbalance of power between tenants and landlords and/or letting agents. The Government's Tenants Fee Bill is one example that highlights the need to make renting fairer and to protect consumers from rogue landlords and agents.

What will it look like?

The project will have a number of areas of work. We will undertake work to better understand the issues affecting consumers within Oxfordshire, as well as investigating the regulatory options that already exist. Work will be conducted to assess compliance with relevant legislation, to improve advice to businesses and to help ensure that consumers are able to make informed choices. An enforcement approach will be devised to target those businesses who fail to comply with the law and this is likely to include making use of civil penalty arrangements, where appropriate.

What difference will it make?

The project will seek to protect consumers from financial and physical harm, improving their health and wellbeing. Levels of compliance with relevant legislation will increase; raising consumer confidence in rental decisions.

Responsible businesses and landlords will be protected from those who seek an unfair competitive advantage through unscrupulous practice, damaging the reputation of landlord and letting agents in Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire will be a safe place to live and thrive.

CONTINUATION OF EXISTING CRMP PROJECTS

The following projects were part of the CRMP Action Plan for 2018-2019, the service recognises that due to the nature of these projects, they will continue in to the 2019-20 action plan:

Project 5 – Establishing Community Safety Advocates or Wardens

What it is?

We aim to attract people who would like to be a part of us and what we do, but not necessarily by fighting fires. Our Prevention teams coordinate and conduct our prevention activity delivered through our Safe and Well programme.

These visits make our residents and communities safer, using information, education and technology such as smoke alarms.

Why it is needed?

We have a desire to increase our Safe and Well visits and to assist in coordinating community resilience. Community Wardens will be a well-trained and professionally supported volunteer group, and in larger towns we will look to provide a volunteer coordinator.

What difference will it make?

We are planning to complete many more Safe and Well visits, and have the local knowledge that we need to provide the right service at the right time.

Project 6 – To increase the diversity of the Operational Workforce to reflect the community that we serve

What it is?

Over 2017-18 the service has been looking at ways to encourage applicants from underrepresented groups into operational roles within the service This work will continue over 2019-20.

Why it is needed?

We acknowledge that the modern fire service can be perceived as non-representative. We recognise that to better help the people we serve, we need to reflect the community we serve. We also recognise that a more diverse workforce has great benefits to the way in which the service works.

What will it look like?

We use data to understand where our diverse communities are and ensure that we build strong community relationships, further breaking down barriers. Opportunities will be advertised in more accessible places. We conduct 'taster' days, where interested individuals can experience what it takes to be a firefighter and ask questions of those already in service.

What difference will it make?

Inclusive environments encourage people to reach their full potential. Increasing the diversity in our workforce will not only make us more representative but will allow us to attract and retain the best and brightest individuals from all communities.

CONSULTATION

Have your say

You are now invited to comment on our projects. Our consultation for these projects runs from 8th November 2018 to 1st February 2019. You can get involved by responding:

On-line: oxfordshire.gov.uk/consultations – CRMP 2019 -2020

Email: CRMP@oxfordshire.gov.uk

Or in writing:

> CRMP 2019-2020
> Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue HQ
> Sterling Road
> Kidlington
> Oxon
> OX5 2DU

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Division(s): All

CABINET – 19 MARCH 2019

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING REPORT, QUARTER 3 2018-19

Report by Policy & Performance Service Manager

RECOMMENDATION

The Cabinet is RECOMMENDED to note the performance reported.

Executive summary

1. At the end of Quarter 3 (31 December) 6 of the 13 outcomes were assessed as Green, and 7 as Amber. This is an improvement on Q2 (5 Green and 8 Amber), which is due to the outcome "care services support independent living" moving from Amber to Green. None of the outcomes assessed as Amber are considered to be at risk of becoming Red as things stand.

2. Beneath the outcomes, the majority of indicators remained at the same RAG rating as in Quarter 2 – 33 Green, 12 Amber and 1 Red.

3. With all 13 outcomes rated either Amber or Green, and a stable or improving outlook for all indicators, this is a cautiously positive report.

Introduction

4. The report at Annex 1 demonstrates the state of Oxfordshire County Council's (OCC's) progress towards Corporate Plan priorities at the end of Quarter 3 2018-19.

BEN THREADGOLD
Policy and Performance Service Manager

Contact Officer: Steven Jones, Corporate Performance and Risk Manager
steven.fairhurstjones@oxfordshire.gov.uk 07932 318 890

5 March 2019

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING REPORT
QUARTER 3 2018-19

Introduction

1. This report demonstrates the state of Oxfordshire County Council's (OCC's) progress towards Corporate Plan priorities at the end of Quarter 3 2018-19.

2. At the end of Quarter 3 (31 December) 6 of the 13 outcomes were assessed as Green, and 7 as Amber. This is an improvement on Q2 (5 Green and 8 Amber), which is due to the outcome "care services support independent living" moving from Amber to Green. None of the outcomes assessed as Amber are considered to be at risk of becoming Red as things stand.

3. Beneath the outcomes, the majority of indicators remained at the same RAG rating as in Quarter 2 – 33 Green, 12 Amber and 1 Red.

    Analysis: performance – progress towards Corporate Plan priorities

4. With all 13 outcomes rated either Amber or Green, and a stable or improving outlook for all indicators, this is a cautiously positive report. The outlook as presented in the dashboards is positive, continuing the position shown in Q2. No indicators in Q3 have a negative/deteriorating outlook. There are no Red-rated outcomes being reported for attention by the Chief Executive's Direct Reports (CEDR, our senior management team) in section C of the report.

5. Although the number of Green and Amber indicators in Q3 is almost identical to Q2, there have been several changes to indicators' RAG ratings. Performance improved for 3 indicators between Q2 and Q3:

    i.   Numbers of children's social care assessments (Amber to Green);
    ii. Number of children the subject of protection plans (Amber to Green)
    iii. Proportion of older people supported to live in the community (Amber to Green).

6. Performance declined for 2 indicators between Q2 and Q3:

    i.   Proportion of household waste re-used, recycled or composted (Green to Amber);
    ii. Levels of educational attainment (Green to Amber).

7. Two indicators are not given a RAG rating in Q3, being for "reporting only" but having previously been given indicative RAG ratings for anticipated performance:

    i.   Percentage of children with a place at their first preference school;
    ii. Percentage of children at a good/outstanding school.

8. Further details can be found in the report and dashboards which follow. Together these provide an account of our key achievements, constraints on our performance and levels of performance.

Business management

9. Our cycle of quarterly (i.e. every 3 months) Business Management Reports will be moving to a monthly cycle for 2019-20. This will enable more frequent visibility of progress towards our Corporate Plan priorities and the health of our business.

10. It will also create greater rigour, as information which is currently reported separately – on performance and risk, finance and so on – will be put together into a single integrated report every month. The result of this will be that all the report's audiences, including the residents and businesses of Oxfordshire, will have a frequent, accessible account of how the council is doing – what progress we are making towards the things we have said we will do, whether we are spending the council's budget the way we should, and other important matters.

11. In order to move to the new monthly reporting cycle, we are making many changes behind the scenes. A review of the Outcomes Framework (the outcomes and indicators set out in the dashboards at the end of this report) was undertaken with directors at the end of Q3. The result was that, other than minor revisions by directors, the outcomes and indicators were agreed to be suitable for use in 2019-20. As such they were included in the draft Corporate Plan which proceeded to Cabinet for approval in January.

12. The intention to move from quarterly business management reports to monthly began to be put into action in January. The Corporate Performance and Risk Manager began preparatory work with directorates to test confidence that the intended faster pace and greater integration can be achieved by all teams. Work to streamline processes and make reporting more efficient is also in hand.

13. CEDR's ambition for stronger risk management is also being progressed jointly by Policy and Finance staff and CEDR. A new Risk Management Strategy and Risk Development Plan will be ready for approval in March, setting out our risk management culture and identifying areas we need to strengthen over the coming year. Related business around increasing consistency and rigour in risk management will be promoted at team and directorate levels.

14. Subject to the outcome of the work described above, monthly integrated business management reporting – pulling together information on performance, risk, human resources and finance – to CEDR and Cabinet will begin at the start of 2019-20.

5 March 2019

Report by: Ben Threadgold, Policy and Performance Service Manager
Contact Officer: Steven Fairhurst Jones, Corporate Performance and Risk Manager
        steven.fairhurstjones@oxfordshire.gov.uk 07932 318 890

PERFORMANCE REPORT – QUARTER 3 2018-19

Section A: Key achievements against Corporate Plan priorities in this quarter

Our Outcomes Framework enables our performance to be reported against the six priorities in our Vision and Corporate Plan. Focusing on the outcomes of OCC's activities more effectively connects performance in different parts of the council and supports a more strategic view of progress towards our priorities.

<u>Overall OCC ambition: "Thriving communities for Oxfordshire"</u>

- Collectively, the performance dashboards at the end of this report indicate that we are making good progress towards the council's overarching ambition. Particular highlights this quarter are included in the following narrative.

<u>Priority: we listen to our residents so we can continuously improve our services and provide value for money</u>

- Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue have completed their inspection of Oxfordshire Fire and Rescue Service. We expect to receive the report in June 2019 but are already working on areas that were raised during the post-inspection debrief. The first reports from the initial 14 services inspected has resulted in both individual and an overarching consolidated report looking to identify common themes. We are using the service-specific and consolidated reports to inform our action plan and to support continuous improvement.

- The latest figures from OCC's residents' survey show improvement in 2 of the 3 measures reported. 51% of residents were satisfied with the way the council runs things (up from Q2 47%), and 38% agree that people in the local area can influence decisions (up from Q2 35%). However, 56% of residents agree that the council acts on the concerns of local residents (down 1% from Q2). We continue to focus our communications and engagement activities to improve performance in these areas.

<u>Priority: we help people live safe and healthy lives and play an active part in their community</u>

- Safe and Well visits were below target by 10% in Q3. However, we have no concerns that the target will not be met by the end of Q4.

- Our work educating children to live safer and healthier lives has been expanded by trialling an increase in work experience placements (seven this year). Q3 has seen two new day release work experience placements – one in Trading Standards and one in Home and Community Safety. We recognise that we are exceeding our performance on fire prevention campaigns and this is due to an increase in the number of followers our social media channel has attracted. We continue to maintain numbers of fire cadets as well as an increase in diversity amongst them.

- We are on target for our emergency response times, achieving 89.5% and 96.4% this year to date, and there have been no fire deaths during the quarter.

- Our support for people to lead healthy lifestyles remains strong. In Q3 all four of the services we report on relating to our support for people exiting treatment for drug or alcohol use are exceeding targets. This includes a return to above-target performance for smoking cessation, which was reported in Q2 as below target.

- Rates of volunteering are an indicator of Oxfordshire residents playing an active part in their community. In quarter 3 we again saw continuing growth of volunteering in library and history services.

- The Live Well website (supported jointly by OCC, Age UK and Affinity Works) continues to grow, signposting a range of support services across Oxfordshire for adults, families and carers to meet their own needs for support and care. In Q3, 1,646 services were listed on Live Well, continuing a rising trend this year.

  Priority: we provide services that enhance the quality of life and protect the local environment

- In Q3 our performance in maintaining the condition of the county's highways continued to improve. Performance remains close to our annual target for overall condition of the A and B classified road network (32.48% where maintenance should be considered, against a target of 33%) and for repair of defects posing immediate risk of injury (99.77% within 24 hours). We also remain on target for the total length of highway resurfaced and the percentage of highway maintenance, construction, demolition and excavation waste diverted from landfill.

- The indicator "funding secured through planning obligations" remains Green in Q3 due to continuing improvement of the underlying performance. In Q3 we completed 92% of s.106 agreements involving contributions to county council infrastructure within 6 months of District Council resolutions (target: 70%). The money secured in s.106 agreements at the end of Q3 represents 100% of the sums identified as necessary through the Single Response process (target 85%).

- Levels of access to cultural services – our libraries, history centre and archive services) – remain high. Visitor numbers for Q3, alongside revised figures for quarters 1 and 2 are as follows:

- Q1: 635,208 (original figure submitted previously was 565,279)
- Q2: 664,705 (original figure submitted previously was 605,582)
- Q3 total: 631,640, of which:
  i. 605,594 to the county's libraries
  ii. 741 to the History Centre
  iii. 28,305 to the Archives Service

- The rate of new library joiners was at 5,817 for the quarter – lower than in Q2 (as expected given Q2's seasonal increase, due in part to the Summer Reading Challenge) but comparable with the figure for Q1.

- We achieved a 12% carbon emissions reduction across OCC's corporate estate and activities in 2017/18. Activities contributing to our 2018-19 annual target this quarter include street lighting upgrades (15% of old lighting columns were replaced with more energy-efficient LED ones by the end of Q3, on target for 18% by March) and ongoing monitoring to manage energy use across our buildings.

- In Q3, 3 of the 4 measures underlying measures for household waste are rated 'green' and with an outlook suggesting that year-end targets will be achieved. The

measures concern amounts of waste sent to landfill, waste handled at Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs), and public satisfaction with HWRCs. The fourth measure is discussed below in section B of this report.

Priority: We strive to give every child a good start in life and protect everyone from neglect

- Performance against the indicator on children's health remains predominantly good. As in Q2, 4 of the 6 underlying measures relating to new-born children and their mothers are on or above target. Two ongoing constraints on our performance in this area are noted in section B below.

- The target to reduce unnecessary demand in children's social care is beginning to bear fruit. Last year the number of social care referrals in Oxfordshire fell by 4%; whereas nationally they rose by 1% and amongst similar authorities rose by 3%. Similarly, the rate of social care assessments fell by 14%, whereas nationally it rose by 3% and by 10% amongst similar authorities. This has been supported by a growth over the last 18 months of early help assessments. This reducing of demand has helped support a reduction of over 100 children on child protection plans in the year. We have remained at or very near target for the numbers of staff with caseloads at or below the agreed target level, and for the percentage of cases held by permanent staff.

Priority: We enable older and disabled people to live independently and care for those in greatest need

- In Q3 our high-level ambition that "care services support independent living" has moved from Amber in Q2 to Green. All indicators under that outcome are either Green, or at Amber but very close to target.

- Performance across adult social care remains positive. Satisfaction grew by 5 percentage points last year and is the 9th highest in the country (out of 152 authorities); the quality of care services as rated by the Care Quality Commission is higher than elsewhere and long-standing problems such as delayed transfers of care are being addressed. Social Care delayed transfers of care have dropped by 60% in the last year and are now below the national rate, whilst the length of time people stay in hospital in Oxfordshire is less than the national average. Further commentary on performance in adult social care is included in section B below.

Priority: We support a thriving local economy by improving transport links to create jobs and homes for the future

- Performance under the indicator "level of investment attracted" continued to improve in Q3. The OxLEP Inward Investment Team have supported 50 inward investment successes to date (26 Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) including 6 projects defined as 'higher value' by the Department for International Trade) supporting at least 1409 jobs in the county. This is significant progress since Q2 (28 inward investment successes, 15 of which were FDIs, supporting 326 jobs).

- Our December 2018 Detailed Financial Monitoring showed that we had secured 91% (£32.272m) of the yearly investment required to bring the condition of all highway assets into a good condition over 10 years (as identified within the Highway Investment Business Case).

- Our Local Energy Oxfordshire bid (our largest collaborative project under the Smarter Oxford banner, reported in Q2) to develop a new approach to energy markets for the UK was well received and we hope to report good news soon.
- Related, we were successful in our VPACH Innovate UK bid. The project is examining the feasibility of using their infrastructure to supply energy and data communications; energy for the immediate EV (electric vehicle) charging challenge, and data at scale for CAV (Connected and Autonomous Vehicle) deployment.
- Our two Meridian CAV project bids last quarter were not successful but we have used the research and preparatory work to successfully bid for other GovTech Challenge funding. This gives OCC £1.25m from Government to fund the council to work, primarily with 5 SMEs, to fund their R&D, with two 'proof of concepts' further funded for new technology solutions to help better manage the transport network. We will now be able to look at how to upgrade traffic management for new mobility options (CAVs, EVs, dockless bikes etc.), and to undertake advanced modelling to reshape our understanding of congestion, taking into account the cost of time of pedestrians and cyclists.
- We were also successful with a similar CAV project called Harmony, a 40-month H2020 project collaborating with partners across Europe on multi-scale modelling, feasibility and CAV trials. Led by UCL, OCC is one of two trailblazing locations where the trial will take place. Ultimately, these innovation projects will all mean that we are better prepared to benefit from new and future mobility solutions. This work has progressed quickly and will be launched in March.
- We are also waiting to hear about funding bids for innovative projects including:
- Harwell Hydrogen Transport Hub (Harwell HTH)
- Harwell Ammonia Project bid
- 5G Planet and 5G Vale: two H2020 projects to determine and evaluate business models and practices for 5G. Both are in collaboration with the Surrey University 5G Test-Bed; OCC will provide use cases (relating to transport) and data for testing in Surrey (there will be no installation or trial at Oxfordshire), and learn what are the best use cases for 5G.

- Our performance in carrying out fire safety audits continues to exceed our targets, despite December being a typically low productive month due to businesses closing over Christmas.

- Trading Standards also continue to meet target figures for interventions with businesses. This is partly due to the continued work of verifying weighing machines for accuracy and partly due to a continued increase in the number of businesses being advised during the investigation of consumer complaints.

Section B: key issues currently affecting our ability to deliver our priorities

Priority: our services improve and deliver value for money
- The indicator 'value for money through effective use of resources' remained Amber for a second quarter. Commentary on the measures underlying this indicator is as follows:

Measure	Target	Position at end Jan 2019	On target?	Comments

Measure	Target	Position at end Jan 2019	On target?	Comments
Achievement of planned savings	95%	91.0%	No	
Achievement of general balance outturn in accordance with risk-assessed level	100% of risk assessed level	172%		172% of Risked Assessed Level. General Balances are expected to be £28.0m at 31.3.2019 which is £9.0m above the risked assessed level agreed by Council in February 2018.
Use of earmarked reserves	100% of planned use	182%	No	It is forecast that £25.9m of reserves will be used during 2018/19 compared to £14.2m assumed in the 2018/19 budget agreed by Council in February 2018. This mainly relates the use of the DSG reserve to offset the High Needs Block overspend and a higher contribution from Parking Account Reserve. However, reserves are forecast to be £70.7m at year end compared to £63.5m forecast in the 2018/19 budget approved by Council in February 2018.
Outturn variation by Directorate	1% variation by directorate	+£8.1m or -1.7%	No	This reflects overspends by Children's Services (£7.7m), Resources (£0.4m), Adult Services (£0.1m) partly offset by an underspend by Communities (-£0.1m). An action plan for Children's Services will be considered by Cabinet on 19 March 2019.
Actual expenditure for the Council is in line with the latest agreed budget	< 1.0% of net budget	-£0.5m or -0.1%	Yes	Forecast to the end of January 2019 is an underspend of £0.5m. This represents a directorate overspend of £8.1m off set by unallocated contingency budget of £6.9m, additional interest of £1.0m, additional business rates of £0.5m and additional government grant of £0.2m.
Capital outturn variation compared to original programme	5%	11%		

Priority: we help people live safe and healthy lives and play an active part in their community

- Unfortunately, fatalities from RTCs (road traffic collisions) are higher than last year. Our education activities continue to focus on vulnerable groups of road users and we promote the national campaign 'It's not worth the risk'. National negotiations surrounding co-responding mean that we only have a single unit responding.

<u>Priority: we provide services that enhance the quality of life and protect the local environment</u>

- Our performance maintaining highway condition still shows the effects of the hard winter in 2017-18. Under the indicator "condition of highways", the target most affected is that "90% of defects creating potential risk of injury are repaired within 28 calendar days". In the period to the end of December 2018 our performance level was 78.83% which, while still off-target, is a continuing improvement from our rate of 70.3% noted in the previous quarterly report.

- OCC has targeted that 60% of the county's household waste is recycled, composted or re-used during 2018-19. While our performance remains strong across all of work on waste management, we may fall slightly short of this target. Our April-November rate of 59.95% is currently projected to be at around 58.3% by year end. This reflects a national trend towards plateauing recycling rates, and seasonal trends such as a reduction in green waste. OCC is still predicted to be amongst the very best performers in England, and we are working hard with the District and City authorities to increase recycling and reduce residual waste.

<u>Priority: We strive to give every child a good start in life and protect everyone from neglect</u>

- As in Q2, under the indicator "prevalence of healthy children" two measures remained behind target in Q3. The rate of expectant mothers receiving a universal face-to-face contact at 28 weeks has improved – from 64.3% in Q1 to 73.5% in Q3 (against a target rate of 80%). Performance continues to improve and progress, but issues remain, as previously reported, with notifications of pregnancies from midwifery to health visitors. This continues to be addressed with the commissioned services concerned and the Oxfordshire Clinical Commissioning Group.

- The percentage of children who received a 2-2½ year review fell slightly again, from 90% in Q2 to 89.1% in Q3 (against a target of 93%). There remains a number of review appointments not being taken up/declined, or where contact was unable to be made with the family concerned. Commissioners will continue to monitor and address this with the provider. For both measures the outlook is positive/improving and further improved performance against this overarching indicator is anticipated by year end.

- As in Q2, the number of looked after children (LAC) in Oxfordshire rose again from 764 in Q2 to 794 in Q3, against a target of 672 by March 2019. This needs to be seen in the context of growing numbers of looked after children both nationally and amongst similar authorities, albeit that the growth in Oxfordshire has been higher. Our recent Ofsted inspection rated our children's services overall, and services for looked after children, as 'good', which assures us that we are performing well. However, the high number of looked after children means that there is a budget

pressure with the growing need to use high-cost placements. Within the council's 'Journey of the Child' programme we have a set of projects looking at the sufficiency and cost of placements and how we support looked after children returning home after placements.

<u>Priority: We enable older and disabled people to live independently and care for those in greatest need</u>

- Notwithstanding the positive performance in adult social care (see above), the service, along with the rest of the country, faces increased demand for services and a limited pool of potential workers. Last year (2017/18) saw a 9.6% increase in requests for adult social care services in Oxfordshire. 16,000 contacts were made from the public to our social care teams for help. People approaching the service have higher level of individual needs than previously. This puts pressure on social work staff who assess the needs and on external providers who provide care and support. We have been unable to purchase additional home care capacity this year as providers struggle to recruit staff. This means that some people are supported in short term services such as reablement when they ideally need to be in long term home care. The increase in demand coupled with difficulties in growing the workforce creates a real risk to the future performance of the service.

Section C: key performance issues requiring intervention / decision.

In this section we would explain outcomes which Directors have rated "Red". A Red rating would indicate that the outcome in question might not be achieved by year end as things stand. Directors' ratings may be based on factors including levels of performance and degree of risk. In quarter 3 there are <u>no</u> outcomes rated Red.

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK: PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

We listen to residents so we can continuously improve our services and provide value for money	**We help people live safe and healthy lives and play an active part in their community**	**We provide services that enhance the quality of life and protect the local environment**
Residents feel engaged with the county council • Prevalence of services developed through co-production • Number and value of opportunities for public engagement • Rates of customer satisfaction **Our services improve and deliver value for money** • Value for money through effective use of resources • Improvement following external inspection or audit **The use of our assets is maximised** • Progress with the One Public Estate Programme	**People are helped to live safe and healthy lives** • Number of people helped to live safe & well • Emergency response times • Prevalence of healthy lifestyles • Number of people receiving support for drug or alcohol dependency • Proportion of people walking & cycling **People play an active part in their communities** • Rates of volunteering • Prevalence of services provided by communities	**Our quality of life in Oxfordshire is enhanced** • Condition of highways • Funding secured through planning obligations • Levels of public transport use • Rates of access to cultural services **Our local environment is protected** • Percentage of planning decisions on time • Levels of carbon emissions • Levels of energy use • Air quality • Proportion of household waste re-used, recycled or composted
We strive to give every child a good start in life and protect everyone from neglect **Children are given a good start in life** • Prevalence of healthy children • Number of looked after children • Number of children's social care assessments • Number of children the subject of protection plans • Number of children's cases held by permanent staff **Children are able to achieve their potential** • Percentage of children with a place at their first preference school • Percentage of children at a good quality school • Rates of school attendance • Levels of educational attainment	**We enable older and disabled people to live independently and care for those in greatest need** **Care services support independent living** • Number of home care hours purchased • Number of appropriate safeguarding enquiries • Number of people delayed leaving hospital awaiting social care • Number of people with control over their care • Proportion of older people supported in the community **Homes and places support independent living** • Percentage of people who report feeling safe and well • Percentage of people living in safe and suitable housing	**We support a thriving local economy by improving transport links to create jobs and homes for the future** **Strong investment and infrastructure are secured** • Level of investment attracted • Production of our Joint Statutory Spatial Plan • Number of new homes • Levels of disruption to journeys by congestion or roadworks • Level of transport connectivity • Level of access to online and digital services **Local businesses grow and provide employment** • Employment rates • Number of businesses • Number of apprenticeships • Levels of workforce

PRIORITY: WE LISTEN TO RESIDENTS SO WE CAN CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVE OUR SERVICES AND PROVIDE VALUE FOR MONEY				
OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Q2 RAG	Outlook	Note
Residents feel engaged with the county council	Prevalence of services developed through co-production	G	↔	6 co-production products are in development (target 5 by March 2019). To date 20 co-production champions have been trained (vs. target of 20 champions by end of July 2018). We are also co-producing an approach to voluntary sector infrastructure support / provision.
	Number and value of opportunities for public engagement	A	↑	The latest figures from OCC's residents' survey show • 38% of residents agree that people in the local area can influence decisions (Q2 35%) • 56% agree that the council acts on the concerns of local residents. (Q2 57%) • 51% were satisfied with the way the council runs things (Q2 47%)
	Rates of customer satisfaction	G	↔	72.4% of users of Adult Social Care services are extremely or very satisfied, which remains above the target of the national average (64.7%)
Our services improve and deliver value for money	Value for money through effective use of resources	A	↔	Commentary on this indicator is included in section B of the report.
	Improvement following external inspection/audit	G	↔	CSS are currently working on an action plan that came out of their Operational Assurance Peer inspection in 2017. The proportion of social care providers in Oxfordshire rating as "outstanding" or "good" by the Care Quality Commission remains above the national average (90% vs. 80%).
The use of our assets is maximised	Progress with One Public Estate Programme	G	↔	Abingdon master-planning work is underway and Witney depot appraisal is in the commissioning process.

OUTLOOK KEY: ↑ the outlook is positive/improving   ↓ the outlook is negative/deteriorating   ↔ the outlook is stable

PRIORITY: WE HELP PEOPLE LIVE SAFE AND HEALTHY LIVES AND PLAY AN ACTIVE PART IN THEIR COMMUNITY				
OUTCOME	**INDICATOR**	**Q2 RAG**	**Outlook**	**Note**
People are helped to live safe and healthy lives	Number of people helped to live "safe and well"	**G**	↑	This is slightly below target, but we have no concerns that the annual target will not be met.
	Emergency response times	**G**	↔	We are on target for our emergency response times, achieving 89.4% and 96.6% (attendance within 11 and 14 minutes respectively). We have had no fire deaths this quarter although there has been a slight increase in RTC (road) fatalities.
	Prevalence of healthy lifestyles	**G**	↑	Invitations to NHS are proceeding well (94.9% of the eligible population has been invited vs. target for the period of 92%), as is take-up (47.1% vs. 46.6% target for the period)
	Numbers of people receiving support for drug and alcohol dependency	**G**	↑	All 4 measures supporting this indicator are above target: numbers of people quitting smoking (2367 vs. target of 2338), numbers of people exiting treatment for drugs or alcohol (opiates: 9.9% vs. target of 6.6%, non-opiates 44.8% vs. 36.6%, alcohol 53.8% vs. 38.6%)
	Proportion of people walking & cycling	**G**	↔	Baseline and targets being worked on as part of an overall approach using Oxfordshire's 9 growth corridors.
People play an active part in their communities	Rates of volunteering	**G**	↔	Commentary on this indicator is included in section A of the report.
	Prevalence of services provided by communities	**G**	↔	100% of the Councillors' Priority Fund for the year has now been allocated. The £444,817.36 has been allocated as follows: 59% to Community Groups (£265,063), 30% to Town/Parish councils (£132,719) and 11% to direct services (£47,034)

OUTLOOK KEY: ↑ the outlook is positive/improving   ↓ the outlook is negative/deteriorating   ↔ the outlook is stable

PRIORITY: WE PROVIDE SERVICES THAT ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND PROTECT THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT				
OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Q2 RAG	Outlook	Note
Our quality of life in Oxfordshire is enhanced	Condition of highways	A	↑	Commentary is provided in sections A and B of the main report.
	Funding secured through planning obligations	G	↑	Commentary is provided in section A of the main report.
	Levels of public transport use	G	↔	Baseline and targets for work trips are being worked on as part of an overall approach using Oxfordshire's 9 growth corridors. Next measures are due in March 2019.
	Rates of access to cultural services	G	↔	Commentary on this indicator is included in section A of the report.
Our local environment is protected	Percentage of planning decisions on time	A	↑	We determined 9 of 9 Mineral & Waste applications within target during Q3: 100% vs. target of 50%. Cumulative total for the year is 22 out of 25 = 88%. We responded to 69% of major planning applications from District councils within the deadline (132 of 190; target: 80%).
	Levels of carbon emissions	G	↔	Commentary on this indicator is included in section A of the report.
	Levels of energy use	G	↑	15% of streetlights had been fitted with LED lanterns by the end of quarter 3, in line with this year's target of 18% by March 2019.
	Air quality	G	↔	Air quality remains high on the agenda for OCC and we continue to work in partnership with district councils on this. Member scrutiny of air quality will be included in the ongoing review of the Oxfordshire Environment Partnership.
	Proportion of household waste re-used, recycled or composted	G	↔	Commentary on performance is included in sections A and B of the main report.

OUTLOOK KEY: ↑ the outlook is positive/improving   ↓ the outlook is negative/deteriorating   ↔ the outlook is stable

PRIORITY: WE STRIVE TO GIVE EVERY CHILD A GOOD START IN LIFE AND PROTECT EVERYONE FROM NEGLECT				
OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Q2 RAG	Outlook	Note
Children are given a good start in life	Prevalence of healthy children	A	↑	Commentary on this indicator is included in sections A and B of the main report.
	Number of looked after children	R	↑	794 children were looked after at the end of quarter 3, against a target range of 660-710. This is up from 764 at the end of quarter 2. See also comments in section B of the report.
	Numbers of children's social care assessments	A	↔	921 early help assessments were complete at the end of quarter 3, and 4,823 social care assessments.
	Number of children the subject of protection plans	A	↑	The number of children the subject of protection plans at the end of quarter 3 was 608. This is in line with progress towards our target of 629 by March 2019.
	Number of children's cases held by permanent staff	G	↔	The rate of staff with caseloads at/below agreed levels is nearer target than in Q2 (78% vs. target 80% by March 2019). 88% of cases are held by permanent staff (vs. target 80% by March 2019)
Children are able to reach their potential	Percentage of children with a place at their first preference school	n/a	↔	The rates measured at the end of quarter 3 (for academic year 2018-19) were 88.7% for primary schools, and 93.1% for secondary schools.
	Percentage of children at a good/outstanding school	n/a	↔	Measured at the end of Q3, 88.4% of children attended primary schools rated good or outstanding by Ofsted. The equivalent rate for children at secondary schools was 84.2%
	Rates of school attendance	A	↔	Rates of persistent absence in secondary schools are higher than we would like, though lower than the same point last academic year. Rates are typically higher at the start of the academic year and decrease thereafter. We have 26 permanent exclusions (target: under 44): this is more positive than at the same point last year and two years ago, and is an encouraging trend reflecting OCC's interventions and support to schools in this area.
	Levels of educational attainment	G	↔	The Annual Education Performance Report 2017-2018 was considered by OCC's Education Scrutiny Committee on 6 February 2019, and provides a summary and analysis of key outcomes and progress measures.

OUTLOOK KEY: ↑ the outlook is positive/improving ↓ the outlook is negative/deteriorating ↔ the outlook is stable

PRIORITY: WE ENABLE OLDER AND DISABLED PEOPLE TO LIVE INDEPENDENTLY AND CARE FOR THOSE IN GREATEST NEED				
OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Q2 RAG	Outlook	Note
Care services support independent living	Number of home care hours purchased	A	↔	As in Q2, Q3 performance is very slightly off target at 21,353 hours per week, against our target of 21,779 hours per week
	Number of appropriate safeguarding enquiries	A	↑	Q3 performance is slightly off target: 24% of safeguarding concerns result in a safeguarding enquiry (vs. target of >25%). This is an improving trend since Q1.
	Number of people with control over their care	G	↑	93% of people with safeguarding concerns can define the outcomes they want (target: national average i.e. 90%). Rates of adults with personal budgets or direct payments are 3-7% above national averages, representing further improvement since Q1 and Q2.
	Number of people delayed leaving hospital awaiting social care	G	↑	This indicator is discussed in section A of the main report
	Proportion of older people supported in the community	A	↔	56.6% of older people in long term care are supported to live in their own home. This is very slightly behind our target of improving on 57%.
Homes and places support independent living	Percentage of people who report feeling safe	G	↔	74% of people who use our Adult Social Care services say they feel safe. This remains above our target of exceeding the national average (70%)
	Percentage of people living in safe and suitable housing	G	↔	In Q3 90% of working age (18-64) service users with a learning disability support were living on their own or with their family. This remains above our target of exceeding the national average (76%)

OUTLOOK KEY: ↑ the outlook is positive/improving   ↓ the outlook is negative/deteriorating   ↔ the outlook is stable

		Q2 RAG	Outlook	Note

PRIORITY: WE SUPPORT A THRIVING LOCAL ECONOMY BY IMPROVING TRANSPORT LINKS TO CREATE JOBS & HOMES FOR THE FUTURE

OUTCOME	INDICATOR	Q2 RAG	Outlook	Note
Strong investment and infrastructure are secured	Level of investment attracted	A	↑	This indicator is discussed in section A of the report.
	Production of our Joint Statutory Spatial Plan	G	↔	The programme is being updated in light of Cabinet discussion in September.
	Number of new homes	G	↔	
	Levels of disruption to journeys by congestion/ roadworks	G	↑	At Q3, 204 days' disruption were saved (in duration challenges or informal discussions). Further improvements are expected following implementation of a Street Permitting Scheme in 2020
	Level of transport connectivity	G	↔	Measures in support of this new indicator are being considered.
	Level of access to online and digital services	A	↑	We have met targets for the % of premises in Oxfordshire without access to at least Basic Broadband (at least 2Mb/s) or OFCOM 'acceptable' broadband (10Mb/s). We continue to progress towards our target for the absolute number of premises enabled to have access to superfast broadband via our contract with BT (76,877 vs. target 78,000).
Local businesses grow and provide employment	Employment rates	G	↔	Reporting only. 81.6% of Oxfordshire residents aged 16-64 in employment, vs. Oct 2017-Sep 2018 GB rate of 75%
	Business numbers	G	↔	Reporting only. Oxfordshire business births: 3,450 in 2017 (down 4% on 2016); business deaths: 3,130 in 2017 (down 2% on 2016). Business survivals: 48.7% surviving 5 years later (was 49.3%).
	Numbers of apprenticeships	G	↔	79 apprenticeships are currently being undertaken with OCC as at 30th December 2018
	Levels of workforce	G	↔	• OCC full-time equivalent employees, excl. schools: 3729.9 3647.2 at 30 Dec • Total OCC spend on agency staff in Q3 as proportion of annual salary budget: 2.2%

OUTLOOK KEY: ↑ the outlook is positive/improving   ↓ the outlook is negative/deteriorating   ↔ the outlook is stable

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Division(s): N/A

CABINET – 19 MARCH 2019

FORWARD PLAN AND FUTURE BUSINESS

Items identified from the Forward Plan for Forthcoming Decision

Topic/Decision	Portfolio/Ref

Cabinet, 23 April 2019

▪ **Delegated Powers - April 2019**
To report on a quarterly basis any executive decisions taken under the specific powers and functions delegated under the terms of Part 7.2 (scheme of Delegation to Officers) of the Council's Constitution – Paragraph 6.3(c)(i). It is not for Scrutiny call-in.

Cabinet, Leader 2018/180

▪ **Attendance Working Group Report**
The Education Scrutiny Committee working group will complete an investigation into school attendance in November 2018.

The group intend to make a series of recommendations and request that the Cabinet consider and respond to their recommendations.

Cabinet, Education & Cultural Services 2018/120

▪ **Compulsory Purchase Powers for Acquisition of Land Required for Delivery of Schemes**
To seek approval of the delegation of the exercising of Compulsory Purchase Powers to the Director of Capital Investment & Delivery in consultation with the Executive Cabinet Member for the purpose of land required for the delivery of schemes.

Cabinet, Environment 2019/021

Cabinet Member for Education & Cultural Services, 24 April 2019

▪ **Proposal to Expand St Blaise CE Primary School, Milton form 0.5FE to 1FE**
To approve/reject the expansion of St Blaise CE Primary School, Milton from 0.5FE to 1FE.

Cabinet Member for Education & Cultural Services, 2019/017

Cabinet Member for Environment, 25 April 2019

▪ **County Low Emission Vehicles** To seek agreement of an Annex for the existing Internal Energy Strategy.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/020
▪ **Oxford: Wolvercote Papermill - Proposed Waiting Restrictions, 20 mph Speed Limit and No Entry Restriction** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/009
▪ **Oxford: Kingston Road/Southmoor Road - Proposed Traffic Calming Measures** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/199
▪ **Oxford: CPZ Programme - Review of Informal Consultation Responses** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/193
▪ **Didcot: Great Western Park - Proposed Zebra Crossings** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/191
▪ **Cassington: Horsemere Lane - Prohibition of Motor Vehicles/Designation as Bridleway** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/189
▪ **A361 Banbury - Chipping Norton - Proposed 50mph Speed Limits** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/080
▪ **Banbury: Castle Quay Area (Spiceball Park Road) - Amendment to Waiting Restriction, Traffic Calming and Bus Stops** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/161
▪ **Oxford: Iffley Area - Proposed Waiting Restrictions** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/188
▪ **Oxford: Various Locations in Central Area - Proposed Coach Set Down and Pick Up Bays** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/013
▪ **Clifton Hampden - Proposed Cycle Measures** To seek approval of the proposals.	Cabinet Member for Environment, 2018/201

▪ **Wallingford: Charter Way - Proposed Waiting Restrictions**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/026

▪ **Abingdon: St Helen Without - Proposed Extension of 30mph Speed Limit**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/027

▪ **Bicester/Chesterton: B4030 Middleton Stoney Road - Proposed Extension of 40mph Speed Limit**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/028

▪ **Culham: A415 - Proposed 40mph Speed Limit**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/029

▪ **Didcot/Harwell: B4493 - Proposed Width Restriction**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/030

▪ **Shiplake: A4155 Between Lower and Upper Shiplake - Proposed 40mph Speed Limit in Place of 30mph Limit**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/031

▪ **South Hinksey: Hinksey Hill - Proposed 30mph Speed Limit**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/032

▪ **Chipping Norton: A361 Banbury Road - Proposed Extension of 40mph Speed Limit**
To seek approval of the proposals.

Cabinet Member for Environment, 2019/034

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