



A Regeneration Framework for Oxford City to 2026

Draft February 2009

A Regeneration Framework for Oxford City

Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	3
2. A Strategic Approach to Regeneration	10
3. Evidence and Analysis of the Issues for Oxford	14
4. Roles of Partners	33
5. Outline Action Plan	36
6. Next Steps	57
Appendices:	58
Appendix One Briefing on <i>Transforming places; changing lives – A framework for regeneration</i>	
Appendix Two Economic and Health Trends in Areas of Multiple Deprivation	

1. Introduction

This draft document identifies the regeneration challenges facing Oxford City and provides a framework that enables Oxford City Council to lead and work with local and regional partners to act on these challenges and work towards developing a world class city for everyone. The framework takes a long term view in order to align with the City's Core Strategy which will set out the approach to spatial development in Oxford to 2026. Once adopted it is envisaged that the framework will be refreshed every three years, with the supporting action plan updated on an annual basis.

This draft will be further developed following workshops and other engagement events with partners and stakeholders during Spring 2009, to further explore the issues, agree target outcomes and actions which flow from the analysis and importantly timelines for delivery. At this initial draft stage indicative actions are shown, however it is anticipated that these will be further developed in consultation with partners and stakeholders with associated agreed timelines.

1.1 Oxford – The Place

Oxford is one of the most photographed, filmed, and written about cities in the world. The enduring images are of historic Oxford and these images are vital to our flourishing tourist industry because it is historic Oxford that tourists visit in millions. It is, however, only one part of our city's story. Oxford at the beginning of the 21st century, while still with its historic core and green spaces, is a far cry from its media stereotype.

Contemporary Oxford is an economic hub with a world-class knowledge economy that underpins continued prosperity, not just in the Oxfordshire sub-region, but in the south east of England and beyond. In addition to being a major tourist destination, it is also an important shopping area, and the cultural centre of the region. There is a need for continued development and growth to support a growing population – Oxford is the second fastest growing city in the UK.

In marked contrast to other parts of the county, Oxford is ethnically and culturally diverse with the third highest minority ethnic population in the south east. It is not just diverse but also—because it has the highest proportion of students in England and Wales—youthful, mobile and continually self-renewing.

Dynamic urban environments provide great opportunities and also difficult challenges. Oxford is no exception. The city is a densely packed urban space - covering 29 square miles - with very high levels of housing density. There are severe pressures on housing stock – Oxford is the least affordable city in the UK in terms of housing, with large concentrations of homes in multiple occupation and significant numbers of homeless and other vulnerable groups. Some areas of the city suffer multiple levels of deprivation - low skills, low

incomes, and high levels of crime. Central Oxford in particular suffers from traffic congestion and pollution.

This dynamic mix of opportunities and challenges is at the heart of the distinctive character of contemporary Oxford.

Headline examples of challenges and inequalities in Oxford City

- *The Office for National Statistics estimates that population will grow from 134,000 in 2001 to 169,000 in 2016, yet current housing growth projection only allows for a population of 149,000 in 2016*
- *House prices ten times higher than average earnings are a barrier to social progress and leads to difficulties in recruitment, inward commuting and congestion*
- *Citizens in the most deprived parts of the city are expected to live 10 years less than those in wealthier parts of the city*
- *In our key areas of deprivation low skills result in lower incomes, poor health and child poverty*
- *Educational attainment of young people at GCSEs in the city is 15% behind the national average and even further behind the regional average*
- *Child poverty is a key concern – eight areas feature among the 10% worst affected areas in England*
- *Crime and the fear of crime has a greater impact in some areas – people living in the Cowley and South East Areas feel least safe walking alone at dark in their local area*

Further data and evidence is referred to in section three of the framework and trend analysis for key areas of the city is attached as appendix two

1.2 What is Regeneration?

The Department for Communities and Local Government published ***Transforming places; changing lives – A framework for regeneration*** in July 2008. It sets out a package of proposals for consultation on a framework for regeneration in England. The proposed measures aim to:

- ensure that regeneration investment is co-ordinated and prioritised in the right places
- align investment decisions with local and regional regeneration priorities
- renew the focus in regeneration on tackling underlying economic challenges, in particular on worklessness and boosting enterprise in deprived areas.

Government suggests that regeneration is a set of activities that **reverse economic, social and physical decline** in areas where market forces will not do this without support from government.

In doing so regeneration should:

- **secure long term change**, by tackling barriers to growth and reducing worklessness – moving communities and individuals from dependence to independence;
- **improve places** and make them more attractive to residents and investors, enabling new and existing businesses to prosper;
- **foster ambition and unlock potential** in the most deprived areas or for disadvantaged groups, wherever they live by breaking cycles of deprivation; enabling everyone in society to gain more power in decisions made which affect them, and to take advantage of the economic opportunities that regeneration brings;
- supplement (not replace) and help to improve the flexibility and targeting of **mainstream government services** in underperforming areas;
- deliver sustainable development which contributes to people's satisfaction with where they live;
- open up opportunities to create more **cohesive communities**

The approach adopted for the development of a Regeneration Framework for Oxford draws heavily on the approach adopted in the draft national framework.

A detailed briefing on *Transforming places; changing lives – A framework for regeneration* is attached as appendix one.

1.3 Why should we invest in Regeneration?

De-industrialisation and economic restructuring have adversely affected thousands of people. There is a need to **extend opportunity** and raise aspirations in some communities. Successful regeneration can help to tackle disparities by **transforming deprived areas and improving the lives of those – often the poorest in society – living in and around them.**

Our economic objectives are to raise the rate of sustainable growth and achieve rising prosperity and a better quality of life, with employment and enterprise opportunities for all. In order to achieve this goal it is essential that every locality performs at its full potential, however in some areas place based factors hold back economic growth and this weaker economic performance can lead to social and economic inequality, reflected in concentrations of deprivation.

Barriers that prevent markets from working effectively and reduce the scope for private investment can lead to poor outcomes. By tackling these barriers,

public sector investment in regeneration can provide the enabling conditions to reduce risks for private sector investors e.g. by assembling land for redevelopment, by making places feel safe and by ensuring that local services are delivering high standards in health and education.

Over a fifth of people claiming Incapacity Benefit or Jobseekers Allowance live in the most deprived areas. Effective regeneration can reduce the amount of money spent on subsidising rather than transforming lives.

In terms of place there are a number of reasons for intervening through area based initiatives:

- **area effects** – concentrations of poverty tend to create further disadvantage such as low aspirations and cultural expectations; lack of knowledge of job opportunities; burden on local service provision; low demand for private sector services;
- **targeting** – where deprivation is highly concentrated, it is possible to more efficiently meet needs than it is for people who are geographically highly dispersed;
- **effective delivery** – delivery at local level enables better tailoring of services to meet specific needs; and
- **co-ordination** – regeneration requires co-ordination across arrange of policy areas – joining up is easier at defined and small geographic levels

1.4 Regeneration Objectives for Oxford

The regeneration objectives for Oxford can be summarised as follows:

- Grow the economy to provide jobs for a growing population and maximise opportunities for all
- Remove barriers preventing citizens achieving their maximum potential
- Reduce inequalities between citizens

We will meet these objectives by:

- Responding to need and opportunity
- Delivering statutory services in ways that maximise economic, community and social benefit.
- Working in partnership to successfully intervene in areas of market failure building on lessons learned and best practice in development and delivery of programmes and projects
- Engaging with the community to effectively shape options and choices

1.5 Regeneration Areas and Major Projects in Oxford

There are six existing regeneration developments in Oxford

The West End Project

The West End project is a partnership project (involving Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council and SEEDA) aimed at driving forward the renaissance of an under-used part of Oxford city centre.

The transformation of the West End offers a rare opportunity to create a new quarter of the city centre whilst adding to and complementing the range of facilities in the centre of Oxford for local people, residents of Oxfordshire and visitors.

At the heart of this transformation will be the development of some 830 new homes, but this renaissance is not just about the redevelopment of land and property but also about using local assets to benefit local communities, creating sustainable economic, social and environmental opportunities, enhancing the city's vitality and attracting investment.

The Barton Project

Barton is one of the most deprived areas of the City. The Barton project is a major proposal for delivery of much needed housing to the west of the Barton estate and predominantly to the north of Oxford's ring road.

The vision is that the development of this land will act as a catalyst for the regeneration of existing communities of Barton and Northway, in terms of the physical integration of the new development with the existing estates; the provision of new access routes and community facilities (including a new primary school); and the potential for new residents to help sustain existing shops and services.

Blackbird Leys – Mixed Use District Centre

Blackbird Leys is another of the City's most deprived areas. The Core Strategy proposes a mixed-use district centre at Blackbird Leys, to act as a catalyst and a focal point for regeneration. A district centre would provide a broader range of facilities and services than the existing neighbourhood centre, whilst providing a strengthened focus for public transport, and cycling and walking routes. Many of the existing buildings are owned by the City Council or the County Council, and some are considered suitable for redevelopment or expansion. An opportunity therefore exists to provide a coordinated approach to the future master planning of this area.

Designation as a district centre would be likely to increase the opportunities to attract more private investment, such as new retail provision. However,

development of community, educational and employment uses will be particularly important in strengthening its role as a focus for the community

Rose Hill

Rose Hill is a large housing estate with the central focus on The Oval, around which are two shops, the community centre, youth centre, primary school, children's centre and nursery. A major regeneration scheme is currently taking place on Rose Hill involving Oxford City Council and Oxford Citizens Housing Association, which will see 254 new homes built over the next five years.

The Northern Gateway

The Northern Gateway site is located to the north of the City centre. It lies adjacent to the Peartree Interchange where the A34 meets the A44 and the A40, which runs east west adjacent to the site. The main opportunities for new development comprise two key parcels of land, presently identified in the Local Plan as 'safeguarded land'.

The Area Action Plan (AAP) offers an important opportunity to provide a development, designed to a high standard, that could make a significant contribution to the quality of the urban design in this area and form a Gateway to Oxford from the North. The AAP is an appropriate policy framework to promote new development on the main sites, but also to consider the potential for the regeneration of existing uses in the area, such as the service area and Park and Ride. It should also positively respond to the landscape characteristics of the area and the opportunities to create and improve links to existing features in the area, such as the canal.

The site will provide employment uses, such as knowledge-based uses in science and technology that build on Oxford's key sectors in education (Universities) and health (hospitals). It also offers an opportunity for the relocation of Oxford's emergency services, which would improve response times and release sites in the West End and elsewhere for future development.

The key stakeholders (Oxford City Council Goodman and Keir) have formed the Northern Gateway Consortium.

Wood Farm

Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council and Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust own and operate various community, education and health facilities in the Wood Farm area.

The County Council has secured capital funding to modernise Wood Farm School. The school site hosts facilities for young children and families, a community centre and a youth project. The re-development of the school presents opportunities to provide a range of community and health services for children, young people, families and residents. A group of officers from

Oxford City Council, Oxfordshire County Council and Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust have been investigating the issues and opportunities.

As the project is to replace the two schools on the existing site and also possibly include a community centre and PCT facility and keep the youth centre, the initial discussions have been around developing a detailed project timetable and key milestones. The current aim is to complete the feasibility report before the end of March 2009.

1.6 The Current Economic Climate

We must recognise that the current economic climate has significant implications for regeneration. The economic downturn will reduce economic output and increase numbers of people out of work. It will also reduce the viability of some projects with consequent delay or cancellation. The current economic downturn provides an additional sense of focus and urgency to the actions that must be carried out by a range of partners to ensure that all of Oxford's citizens are well placed whether the current downturn and benefit from opportunities when improvements in economic performance eventually come through.

2. A Strategic Approach to Regeneration

The Oxford regeneration framework will ensure that there is a joined up approach with other policies and strategies, particularly Oxford's Sustainable Community Strategy, Oxford City Council's Corporate Plan, Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Area Agreement.

The regeneration framework sits beneath and supports the delivery of Oxford's Sustainable Community Strategy and will help to shape the development and delivery of local Area (Regeneration) Plans developed in partnership with local communities and key stakeholders; principally in the key regeneration areas of Blackbird Leys, Rose Hill, Barton and Littlemore, recognising that each locality is distinctive and has different challenges and levels of community capacity and will require differences in approach and mix of interventions in order to achieve sustainable improvement in circumstances.

The regeneration framework also recognises that Oxford and Central Oxfordshire is one of eight Diamonds for Growth recognised in the Regional Economic Strategy that will collectively aim to deliver:

- 45% of the South East's GVA growth to 2016
- 50% of the planned housing growth in the South East by 2026
- Stabilize their ecological footprint by 2014 and secure 30% reduction by 2026.

More information about the South East Diamonds for Investment and Growth is available at www.southeastdiamonds.org.uk.

2.1 Oxford's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2012

The Oxford Strategic Partnership's (OSP) Sustainable Community Strategy vision is that **Oxford will be a world class city for everyone.**

The OSP aims to tackle inequalities and to develop better lives for Oxford's citizens by:

- Developing the local economy and the skills of our citizens, so as to increase the proportion of higher paid jobs.
- Working together to constantly raise environmental standards and to move steadily towards a low carbon economy.
- Providing good quality and sustainable housing for all our citizens.
- Working together to reduce the health, education and income inequalities within Oxford.
- Enhancing our residential and shopping areas to make the city healthier and greener, as well as safe and cohesive for all.
- Developing partnerships between public, voluntary, and private organisations to research, test and improve practical solutions to the climate change crisis and the rising costs of energy.
- Developing a sustainable transport infrastructure.

- Building on the strengths of the city in education, business, culture and retailing to strengthen high value tourism and the conference market.

The Partnerships priorities are:

- Strengthening the local economy
- Tackling the need for more affordable housing
- Improving health and social welfare
- Tackling climate change
- Improving the public realm for residents and visitors
- Building a safer, stronger and more equal city

2.2 Oxford City Council's Corporate Plan

Oxford City Council has identified six corporate priorities that will drive the aspiration to be a world class council in a world class city:

- More housing, better housing for all
- Stronger and more inclusive communities
- Improve the local environment, economy and quality of life
- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour
- Tackle climate change and promote environmental resource management
- Transform Oxford City Council by improving value for money and service performance

2.3 Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Area Agreement

Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy sets out a long-term vision for Oxfordshire's future:

- Create a world class economy for Oxfordshire building particularly on the high tech sector
- Have healthy and thriving communities. We want to sustain what is good about our city, towns and villages but also respond to the needs of the 21st century including the impact of demographic and lifestyle changes
- Look after our environment and respond to the threat of climate change and the potential for more extreme weather conditions. The threat of flooding is a particular concern.
- Break the cycle of deprivation by addressing the regeneration needs of disadvantaged communities; reducing the gap between the best and worst off and supporting people to maximise their talents and raise their aspirations.

The main strategic objectives are:

- A World Class Economy
- Healthy and thriving communities

- The Environment and climate change
- Reducing inequalities and breaking the cycle of deprivation

The Local Area Agreement (LAA)

The indicators chosen for the Local Area Agreement (LAA) are directly related to the priorities identified in Oxfordshire's Sustainable Community Strategy

The Oxfordshire Partnership has chosen 35 targets covering:

- Children and young people
- Skills and work
- Safer communities
- Housing
- Transport
- Adult health and well-being
- Climate change
- A clean and green environment
- Volunteering
- Value for money

The LAA also includes 16 targets about improving educational attainment.

Responsibility for delivery of the LAA is delegated by Oxfordshire Partnership to the Public Service Board.

2.4 Other Key Policies and Strategies

The regeneration framework will also have a joined up approach with other key policies and strategies and current regeneration developments outlined in 1.5 above. The key policies and strategies will include:

- The South East Plan
- The Regional Economic Strategy
- The Regional Housing Strategy
- The Oxford Core Strategy and Oxford West End Area Action Plan and other local development framework documents
- South East Diamonds for Investment and Growth, "A Prospectus for Prosperity", Consultation Draft, December 2008
- Housing and Regeneration Act (which sets HCA four strategic objectives:
 - Improve the supply and quality of housing
 - Secure the regeneration or development of land or infrastructure
 - Support in other ways the creation or development of communities
 - Contribute to achievement of sustainable development and good design)
- The Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust Strategic Plan
- Local Health Improvement Plans
- The Oxford Economic Development Strategy

- The Oxford Tourism Strategy
- The Oxford Housing Strategies
- The Oxford Cultural Strategy (draft)
- The Oxford Leisure Strategy
- Partner Corporate Equalities Policies and Schemes
- Transforming Places; Changing Lives – A Framework for Regeneration, DCLG
- Oxford Safer Communities Partnership Strategy
- Oxfordshire Voluntary Sector Development Partnership – business and strategic plans

3. Evidence and Analysis of the Issues for Oxford

A detailed analysis of data and evidence of the issues and challenges facing Oxford are presented in this section and detailed economic and health trends in areas of multiple deprivation are attached in appendix two of this document.

They can be summarised and prioritised into three key themes that need to be tackled as a priority:

Place and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population: Growth Trend vs City Capacity • Housing: Affordability and Shortage • Connecting People to Employment Opportunities
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mis-match between Labour Demand and Labour Supply • Skills • Wages • Economic activity rates • Difference in outcomes by gender, ethnicity, age and disability • Concentration of disadvantage in Deprived Communities and Deprived Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Worklessness ○ Health Inequalities ○ Low Skill Levels ○ Educational Attainment ○ Low Entrepreneurial Activity ○ Crime, fear of crime and Community Safety ○ Child poverty
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business start-up and survival rates • Inward investment and business retention • Visitor Economy: Value and Capacity

3.1 Place and Infrastructure

3.1.1 Population: Growth trend vs City Capacity

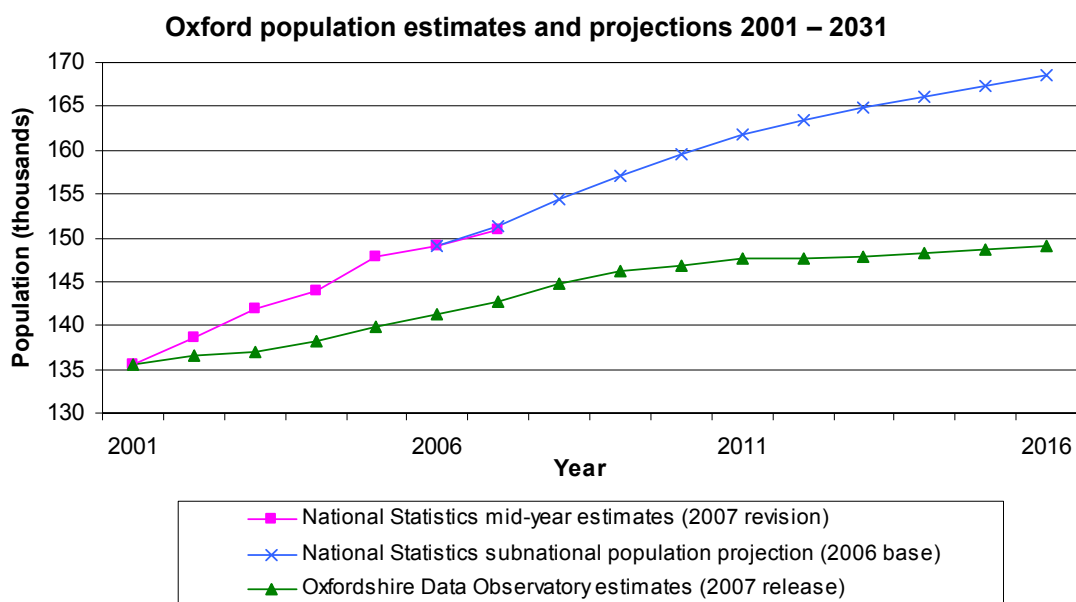
Oxford's population increased from around 100,000 in 1951 to 134,000 in 2001 and in the period 1991-2001 it rose by 4.1%, almost double the rate for England & Wales. The population has continued to increase since 2001 and will continue to increase to 2016. Moreover, Oxford is the second fastest

growing city by percentage population growth in the UK¹, and in the context of the need to protect its rich architectural heritage this presents a real challenge for the city to accommodate population growth.

The two available estimates of Oxford's future population growth are shown on the graph below. These two estimates project very different trajectories for future population growth in Oxford.

The higher of these estimates comes from National Statistics² and estimates that in 2016 the population will be 169,000. This estimate is produced by assuming that recent trends in population growth (by births, deaths and migration) will continue into the future.

The lower estimate comes from Oxfordshire County Council³ and takes into account planning housing growth i.e. restricts the population growth to that which can be accommodated by planned new housing. This suggests a 2016 population of 149,000 – a difference of 20,000.



It is difficult to know which of these two population projections is most accurate – a definitive figure will not be available until after the 2011 Census. However, what is known is that the population has grown from 134,000 to an estimated 151,000⁴ in the last six years and Oxford remains a popular destination for incomers, both foreign and domestic.

Britain has an ageing population which has enormous implications for the economy and public service provision. In Oxford however, trends predict that

¹ Cities Outlook 2009, Centre for Cities

² National Statistics sub-national population projections: www.statistics.gov.uk/snpp

³ Commissioned from the Greater London Authority and available at Oxfordshire Data Observatory: www.oxfordshireobservatory.info

⁴ National Statistics mid-year estimates: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

the older population will actually decrease over the next thirty years, although there are some geographic areas which are experiencing an ageing population against the citywide trend. For example, between 2001 and 2005 the proportion of people at pensionable age increased by over 10% in North Oxford and Greater Leys.

Oxford is the second fastest growing city in the UK and the growth in population will be compounded by a decrease in the number of people per household - further increasing pressure on the city's housing capacity. Urgent early action is required to address this. .

3.1.2 Housing: Affordability and Shortage

The Centre for Cities identifies Oxford as the least affordable city for housing in the UK⁵. Market housing is no longer genuinely affordable for the majority of employees on whom Oxford's economy depends.

The table below shows that average house prices are much higher than England and that house prices are ten times higher than average earnings.

House prices	Oxford	England
Mean house price, 2007	£305,915	£222,619
Median house price, 2007	£250,000	£178,000
Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings	10.36	7.25

The Oxford Strategic Partnership's Select Committee on Affordable Housing 2008 concluded that:

"The difficulties faced by employers in attracting and retaining staff, combined with the increasing unwillingness of workers to commute long distance as transport and petrol costs rise, mean that a failure to mitigate the housing shortage is impacting the local economy⁷"

A fundamental issue for Oxford is to increase the supply of market and affordable housing. Provision of appropriate, affordable and flexible housing in the right places and investment in transport infrastructure to link people to jobs is essential to enable people and the Oxford economy to fulfil their potential.

⁵ Cities Outlook 2009, Centre for Cities

⁶ Housing live tables, Communities and Local Government

⁷ Report of the Oxford Strategic Partnership Select Committee on Affordable Housing, October 2008

3.1.3 Connecting people to employment opportunities

Oxford benefits from good rail and coach services to London and generally good radial bus links from outlying areas to the city centre. Travel times can be adversely affected by congestion⁸ and there are a lack of orbital bus services linking residents to employment space at the city's businesses located off the orbital ring road⁹.

The City Council is working with the County Council to improve cross-city (orbital) bus services. These would directly link areas outside the city centre, including district centres and the Headington hospitals, to help address the inconvenience of changing buses in the city centre. This work is identified in the Submission version of the Core Strategy.

Steps to encourage improved traffic management to ease congestion and to improve orbital bus routes to further improve connectivity between housing and the city's business parks would further improve the city's productivity and economic performance and reduce the number of car journeys.

3.2 People

3.2.1 Mis-match between Labour Demand and Labour Supply

Labour Demand

Labour demand in the Oxford economy is usually strong. The number of jobs in Oxford is larger than the size of the working age population. The daytime working population of Oxford increases by some 25,000 due to net inward commuting.

Oxford has a larger than average number of jobs in the service sector – most notably, 40% of all employee jobs are in the public administration, education or health sectors – the large universities and hospitals are the biggest drivers of this. The second largest employment sector is financial and business services, accounting for 24% of jobs. Manufacturing accounts for 9% of jobs, half of which are at the BMW car plant, whilst retail accounts for around one-tenth of jobs.

A recent study of Oxford's economy highlighted five sectors as being of crucial importance to future development¹⁰:

- Education
- Health
- Retail
- Tourism
- High-technology businesses

⁸ Oxfordshire Local Transport Plan, 2006-2011

⁹ Oxford Core Strategy 2026 Proposed Submission

¹⁰ Economic Study of Oxford, SQW Limited and Cambridge Econometrics, 2004

Employee jobs, 2006¹¹				
	Oxford (employee jobs)	Oxford (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total employee jobs				
Full-time	69400	65.4	69.3	68.9
Part-time	36700	34.6	30.7	31.1
Employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	9300	8.8	8.8	10.9
Construction	2000	1.9	4.5	4.8
Services	94400	88.9	85.2	82.9
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	17100	16.1	24.6	23.5
Transport & communications	3800	3.6	6	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	25300	23.9	24.1	21.2
Public admin, education & health	44200	41.6	25.4	26.9
Other services	4000	3.8	5.2	5.3

Although not specifically identified in these figures, the voluntary and community sector (VCS) is also an important employer. It is estimated that 6% of the South East workforce are employed in the VCS¹², and an estimate by Oxfordshire Community and Voluntary Action suggests that there around 3,000 full-time and 8,000 part-time jobs in the Oxford VCS.

Interestingly, the public sector accounts for just under one-third of Gross Value Added (GVA) in Oxford – see 3.3.1 below.

Labour Supply

The adult population is relatively highly skilled. A lower proportion of people have no qualifications than the national average, and a higher proportion have NVQ Level 4 (degree level) and above.

¹¹ ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis; tourism-related jobs are included amongst service industries

¹² Hidden Asset, RAISE, 2005

However, educational attainment of young people in state schools is relatively poor. In 2006/07, only 36% of children attained five or more GCSEs including English and Maths which were graded A* to C – this compares to a national average of 60%.

Educational attainment of young people at GCSE and equivalent, 2006/07¹³

	Pupils attaining 5+ A*-C	Pupils attaining 5+ A*-C (including English & Maths)	Base
England	60.4%	45.5%	666,247
South East	62.1%	49.4%	91,060
Oxford	45.2%	36.1%	1,090

The table below shows that there are certain groups of children who do particularly poorly in terms of education outcomes. These include children of black ethnic origin, boys and children in receipt of free school meals.

Educational attainment of young people at GCSE and equivalent, 2006/07¹⁴

	Pupils attaining 5+ A*-C (%)	Pupils attaining 5+ A*-C (including English & Maths, %)	Base
Oxford	45.2	36.1	1090
Gender			
Male	41.9	33.6	584
Female	48.7	38.8	536
Free school meals			
FSM pupils	21.9	15.1	146
Non-FSM pupils	48.8	39.4	944
Ethnicity			
White	44.9	35.1	732
Mixed	43.2	36.5	74
Asian	49.6	39.3	117
Black	36.7	28.3	60
Chinese	x	x	17
Other	57.1	57.1	14

¹³ GCSE and equivalent results for young people in England, Department for Children, Schools and Families

¹⁴ GCSE and equivalent results for young people in England, Department for Children, Schools and Families

Concerted effort is required to improve educational attainment and outcomes for BME boys and children from deprived backgrounds in receipt of free school meals.

Employers in Oxford and the surrounding county have problems recruiting people with the right skills. According to the 2005 National Employer Skills Survey, Oxfordshire employers were more likely to have recruitment issues and skills gaps than in either the Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire area as a whole or across the South East region¹⁵.

- 13% of employers in Oxfordshire had “hard to fill” vacancies compared with 8% across the South East
- 28% of employers in Oxfordshire had skills gaps - well above the regional average of 18%

The main causes for ‘hard to fill’ vacancies were identified by employers in Oxfordshire as:

- low number of applicants with required skills (38%);
- low number of applicants generally (17%);
- poor terms and conditions (16%); and
- not enough interest in this type of work (15%).

When recruiting, Oxfordshire employers reported that the skills most difficult to obtain from recruits were:

- technical/practical/job specific skills (62%);
- customer handling skills (37%);
- oral communication skills (31%);
- written communication (30%); and
- team working skills (28%).

While this pattern is generally in line with the regional picture, there appears to be a greater deficiency amongst the technical/practical or job specific skills of potential recruits in Oxfordshire than in the South East region as a whole.

Improving the skills of adults with low skills levels would improve their prospects of gaining employment or gaining access to higher paid employment, as well as contributing to an overall improvement in the city’s economic performance.

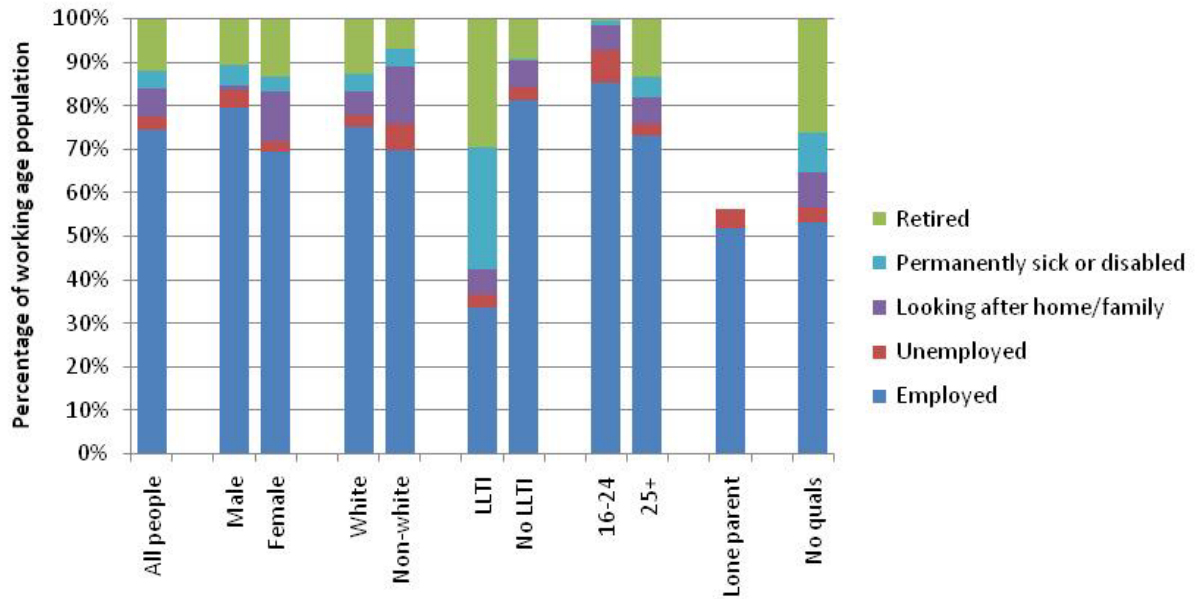
3.2.2 Economic activity rates

Economic activity rates in the adult population vary between different groups – influenced by different rates of illness, retirement and ‘looking after family’ among different groups. There are high rates of women looking after the family, particularly amongst black and minority ethnic groups. There are very

¹⁵ Oxfordshire Sustainable Community Strategy Briefing Paper 5: Learning and Skills

low rates of economic activity amongst lone parents, people with limiting long-term illness and people with no qualifications.

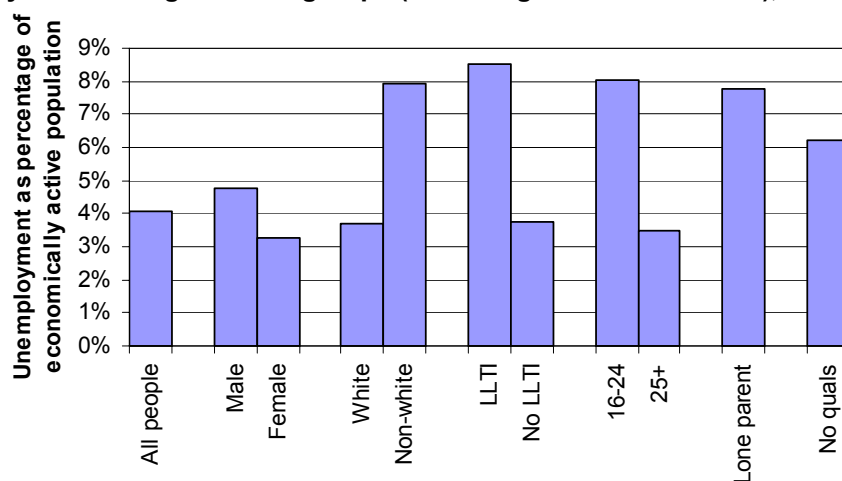
Economic status among different groups (excluding full-time students), Oxford 2001¹⁶



The rate of unemployment among the economically active population varies widely— rates of unemployment are high amongst men, non-white people, people with long-term illness, young people, lone parents and people with no qualifications.

¹⁶ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics. LLTI is limiting long-term illness. Breakdown of reasons for economic inactivity amongst lone parents is not available due to small numbers.

Unemployment among different groups (excluding full-time students), Oxford 2001¹⁷



Further inspection of these figures reveal that people of Black (including Mixed Black) and Bangladeshi ethnic origin are at particular risk of unemployment. This is the case across the genders but particularly marked among men.

Increasing the economic activity rates amongst lower performing groups – BME groups, women, people with disabilities and lone parents - to the average economic activity rate would improve the city’s overall economic performance, together with improving incomes and life chances for the individuals concerned.

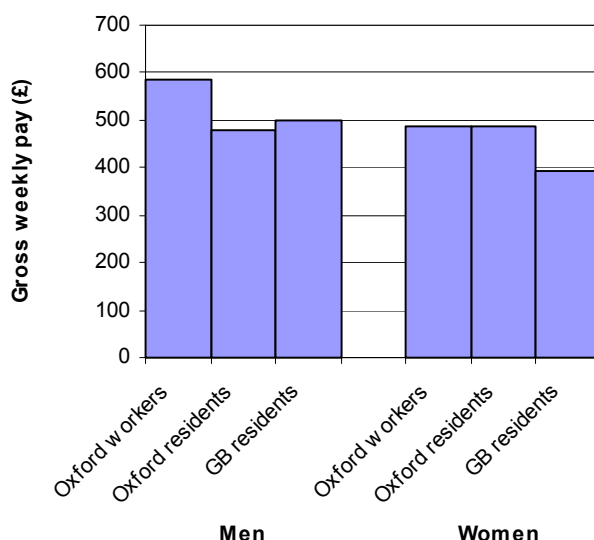
3.2.3 Wages

On average men who live and work in Oxford earn less than men who live outside and commute in to the City to work.

Gross weekly pay (£) by workplace and residence, Oxford and GB 2007¹⁸

¹⁷ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics. LLTI is limiting long-term illness.

¹⁸ ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident and workplace analysis



Residents with a high level of skills enjoy good employment prospects.

School leavers and others with low or few skills find it more difficult to secure more highly paid jobs and therefore improving skills level to match demand provides an opportunity to improve employment rates, earnings and life chances for individuals. A better co-ordinated and resourced effort needs to be made to ensure that local people reap the benefits of local investment.

3.2.4 Deprived Areas: Worklessness, Health Inequalities, Low Skill Levels, Educational Attainment, Low Entrepreneurial Activity

Oxford benefits from an adult population that is relatively highly skilled with a higher proportion of people with a degree level qualification than England as a whole. The proportion of working age people with no qualifications is in line with the county average and lower than England as a whole.

Adults by level of qualification as a proportion of the working age population Oxford, Oxfordshire and England 2001 (excluding full-time students)¹⁹

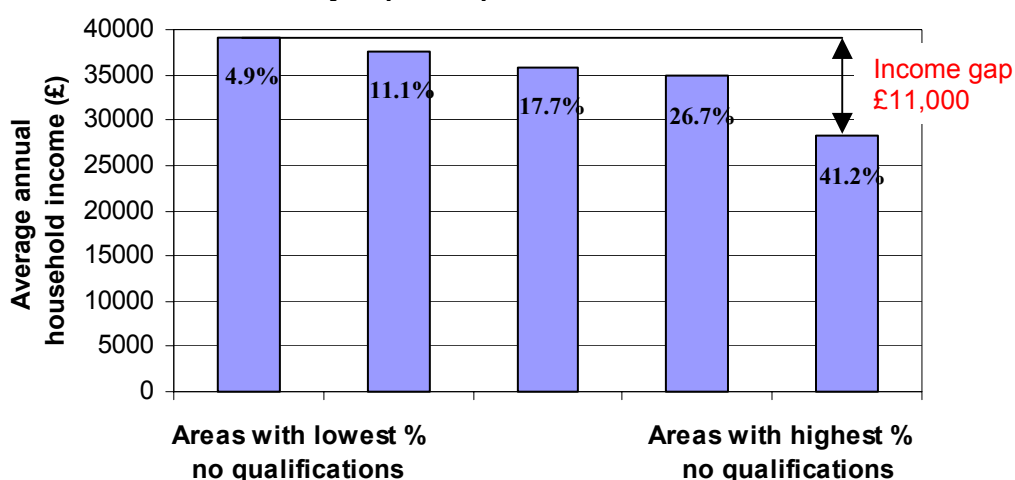
Area	No qualifications	Lower level qualifications	Higher level qualifications
Oxford	28.7%	30.8%	40.6%
Oxfordshire	28.7%	42.7%	28.6%
England	37.2%	42.3%	20.5%

¹⁹ 2001 Census. The term 'no qualifications' describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications. The term 'lower level' qualifications is used to describe qualifications equivalent to levels 1 to 3 of the National Key Learning targets (i.e. GCSE's, 'O' levels, 'A' levels NVQ levels 1 - 3). The term 'higher level' refers to qualifications of levels 4 and above (i.e. first degrees, higher degrees, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HND, HNC and certain professional qualifications).

Notwithstanding Oxford's well qualified population in overall terms there are large inequalities in the geographic distribution of adult skills. The rate of people with no qualifications varies from over 50% in parts of Blackbird Leys to less than 1% in North ward. This puts some areas in Oxford in the 10% least qualified areas in England.

People with no qualifications, who predominantly live in areas of deprivation, tend to have lower incomes as a result. The chart below shows that in Super Output Areas with the highest proportion of adults with no qualifications, annual household incomes are £11,000 lower than those for areas with the lowest proportion of adults with no qualifications.

Annual household income and percentage of adults with no qualifications, by Super Output Area²⁰



The Indices of Deprivation 2007 ranks Oxford in the half most deprived local authority areas in England. Ten areas²¹ in Oxford feature in the 20% most deprived areas in England. These areas are in the Leys, Barton, Rose Hill and Littlemore parts of the city. Detailed economic and health trends in these areas of multiple deprivation are attached in appendix two of this document

In these most deprived areas, education and skills are among the 5% worst in England, which links to lower incomes combined with the relatively large numbers of children leads to the high incidence of child poverty - eight areas in the city are in the 10% most deprived in England on the measure of child poverty.

Income deprivation affecting older people is also an issue in Oxford, albeit less acute according to the Indices of Deprivation – one area, in the city

²⁰ Adults with no qualifications by Super Output Area from 2001 Census; annual household incomes by Super Output Area from PayCheck, provided by CACI Ltd (www.caci.co.uk).

²¹ These are Super Output Areas, which are small geographical areas with an average population of 1500. There are 85 Super Output Areas in Oxford.

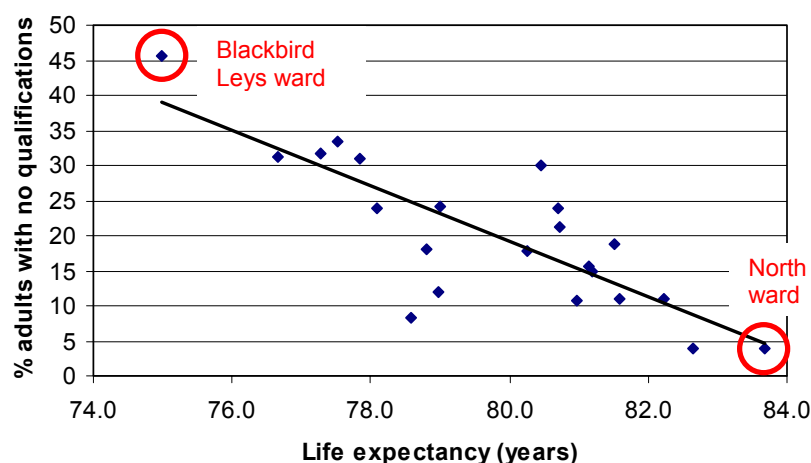
centre, is in the 10% most deprived on this measure. There are also concentrations in Cutteslowe and East Oxford.

Although poverty affecting older people is not as prevalent in Oxford as child poverty, there are particular risks to single pensioners' health associated with fuel poverty. A 2005 survey of private sector housing in Oxford²² discovered that while one-fifth of housing failed a thermal comfort test, amongst single pensioner households this rose to one-third. Clearly a significant number of single pensioners are living in hard to heat housing in Oxford which puts them at greater risk of fuel poverty, especially in a climate of rising fuel prices.

The main issues in Oxford's most deprived areas are poor education and skills, child poverty and high levels of crime.

There is a strong correlation between indicators of economic underperformance and health outcomes. The graph below shows the relationship, by Oxford ward, between the proportion of adults with no qualifications and life expectancy. It clearly shows that the larger the proportion of adults with no qualifications, the lower the life expectancy.

Correlation between health inequalities and people with no qualifications²³



Amongst different population groups, men are at greater risk than women of claiming Incapacity Benefit or having a work-limiting disability. They also have a lower life expectancy than women – 77.6 years for men compared to 81.9 years for women²⁴. People aged over 50 are much more likely to be claiming Incapacity Benefit than people aged over 25.

All these issues in Oxford's deprived areas are interlinked. Poor levels of adult qualifications can lead to low incomes which raise the level of child poverty. This in turn relates to poor educational attainment which can transfer

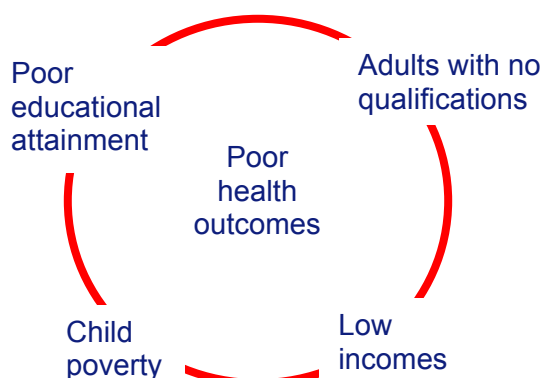
²² 2004 Private Sector Stock Condition Survey, Fordham Research, May 2005

²³ Qualifications data from 2001 Census; life expectancy from Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust. Note that Carfax and Holywell wards have been removed from this relationship due to the peculiar population within those wards – poor life expectancy amongst a concentrated single homeless population alongside a highly qualified population of students.

²⁴ Oxford Health Profile 2008, Association of Public Health Observatories

labour market disadvantage to another generation. This impaired ability to participate in the labour market also relates to poor health outcomes in these areas.

Interlinked issues in areas of deprivation



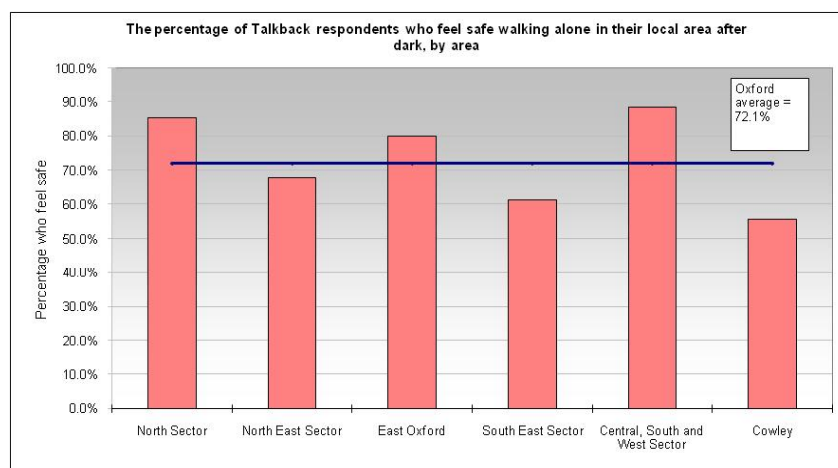
In order to address child poverty and unacceptable inequalities in health outcomes urgent action is required to increase adult skills and employment rates in Oxford's deprived areas and communities.

3.2.5 Crime and fear of crime

The experience of crime tends to be different in different areas, and areas of high deprivation tend to be crime hotspots too. However, other areas including East Oxford and Cutteslowe experience high crime rates.

Fear of crime impacts people's lives, just as the incidence of crime itself. This also differs by area. A 2008 Talkback survey²⁵ of Oxford's residents found that people living in the North East and Cowley Areas of the city feel least safe walking alone in their local area after dark.

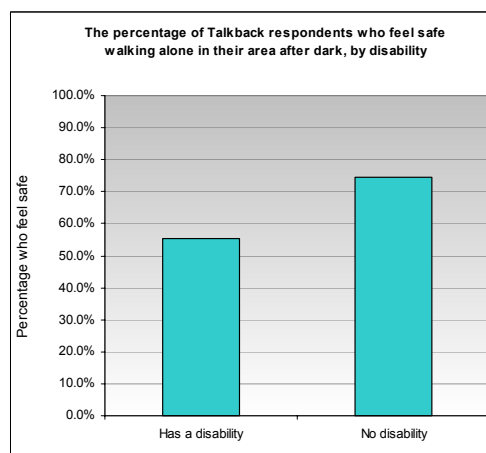
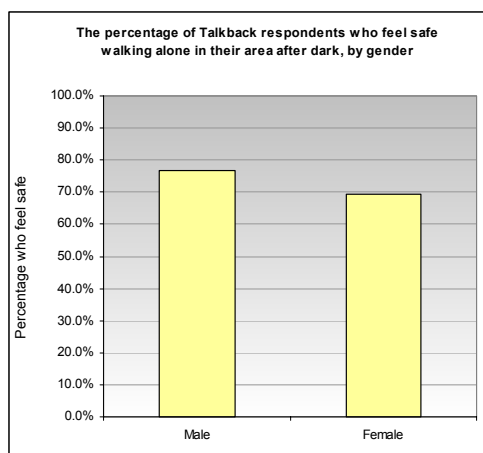
²⁵ Talkback is a citizen's panel consisting of around 1000 residents who complete regular surveys about local issues. It is maintained by Oxford City Council but also used by partner organisations. This survey was conducted in Summer 2008; the full report is available at www.oxford.gov.uk/council/consultation-results.cfm



An additional issue for regeneration is the extent to which people feel the environment in which they live is pleasant, clean and safe. Areas which have entrenched deprivation can also suffer a poor environment in terms of litter, fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles, noise and graffiti which can contribute to a sense of deprivation.

Hotspots for these ‘environmental crimes’ tend to vary by crime type. While some do predominate in areas of multiple deprivation in the east of the city – notably reports of rubbish or litter and abandoned vehicles – the Cowley Road area has hotspots for all four of the reported issues mapped below. Reports of graffiti have a concentration in the north of the city, whilst Marston has concentrations of graffiti and rubbish or litter reports.

There are differences in how different population groups experience crime and fear of crime²⁶. The charts below show that women feel slightly less safe than men walking alone in their area after dark. The difference is more significant for people with a disability – just over half feel safe compared to three-quarters of people without a disability.



²⁶ Summer 2008 Talkback panel survey

Feeling safe is more common among people aged 25 to 64 years. People younger and older than this feel slightly less safe at night in their local area.

Measures which further contribute to community safety and well being, including youth diversionary activity, have a role to play in supporting our communities. Oxford benefits from a range of programmes which include engaging young people in music, art and sporting activities which should continue to be supported and further developed.

3.3 Economy

3.3.1 Key Sectors, Inward Investment and Business Retention

The table below shows the gross value added (GVA) by the economy in Oxford by industry sector. Gross value added measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the United Kingdom. It is used in the estimation of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP), which is a key indicator of the state of the whole economy.

Gross value added by industry, Oxford compared to South East and UK²⁷

Industry	Oxford		South East	UK
	millions £	%	%	%
Public (and other) Services	1310	32.0%	20.7%	24.1%
Financial & Business Services	1261	30.8%	37.2%	33.6%
Manufacturing	568	13.9%	12.0%	14.4%
Distribution, Hotels & Catering	486	11.9%	16.8%	15.7%
Transport & Communications	230	5.6%	7.6%	7.7%
Construction	99	2.4%	6.2%	6.3%
Mining & Utilities	56	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%
Total Gross Value Added	4093	--	--	--

This shows that in 2005, Oxford's GVA totalled over £4 billion. The private sector accounts for approximately two-thirds of GVA in Oxford, and that the public sector is relatively large compared to the UK and regional average. The largest single contributor after public services are financial and business services, which account for one-third of GVA.

Inward investment is important to the Oxford economy, not least of which is the investment in the BMW car plant at Cowley. Oxford attracts many enquiries from overseas firms seeking sites, particularly for research and development activities, being drawn by the Oxford brand name. This is reflected in 20% of firms on Oxford Science Park being overseas owned, some taking over firms that started up in Oxford. However, few enquiries end in new investment in the city – which can be explained by a lack of suitable sites and a limited labour supply²⁸.

With Oxford's tightly constrained boundary, pressure on land for employment is as intense as that for housing.

²⁷ Oxford GVA is for 2005 (at 2003 prices), from Experian Business Strategies, Local Markets Database, 2008. South East and UK GVA is for 2004 (at current basic prices), from Office for National Statistics. All GVA measures are allocated by workplace rather than place of residence.

²⁸ Oxford Employment Land Study, Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, 2006

A recent employment land study²⁹ concluded that ‘Oxford’s commercial role could decline in future if there is insufficient, readily available employment space in the City...without further employment land, growth of existing firms would be restricted and some firms may be forced out.’ It also identified a need for ‘more, lower cost incubation units in future, as well as small, starter industrial units’.

3.3.2 Business start-up and survival rates

Survival rates for VAT registered businesses in Oxford are comparable to the regional and national averages at one and three years after registration.

Survival rate	Oxford	South East	UK
One year survival rate (registered in 2004)	90	92.8	92.1
Three year survival rate (registered in 2002)	73	73.2	71.3

However, enterprise performance is relatively poor in the deprived areas of Oxford. The table below shows that in the South East region as a whole, VAT registrations in deprived areas are much lower than in the least deprived areas³¹.

Business birth rates (VAT registrations per 10,000 resident adults) in South East by deprivation³²

Year	All areas	20% least deprived areas	20% most deprived areas
2000	45	50	27
2001	42	47	28
2002	45	50	27
2003	48	54	30
2004	45	50	29
2005	43	47	30

²⁹ Oxford Employment Land Study, Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, 2006

³⁰ Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

³¹ Though this analysis excludes smaller businesses - a business need only register for VAT if its taxable supplies or acquisitions exceed £67,000 per year.

³² Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

As well as lower startup rates, there is a poorer survival rate for businesses registered in deprived areas.

Survival rates for VAT registered businesses in South East, by deprivation³³

Survival	All areas	20% least deprived areas	20% most deprived areas
One year survival rate (registered in 2004)	93	93	90
Three year survival rate (registered in 2002)	73	75	69

An increase in business start-ups in Oxford's deprived areas, combined with appropriate support in early years, would benefit Oxford's economy as a whole, as well as providing an alternative route to conventional employment for a number of individuals.

3.3.3 Visitor Economy: Value and Capacity

Oxford has a strong tourism economy which generates an estimated £740 million turnover for local businesses and supports around 14,000 jobs³⁴. There are 1 million trips per year from visitors staying overnight and 8 million trips by day visitors. The length of trips and the average spend compares favourably with other destinations in the 'historic towns' benchmark group comprising Bath, York, Chester and Cambridge.

Tourist trips in Oxford, 2007³⁵

	Oxford	Historic towns
Day visits		
Average day visit length	5.5 hours	4.8 hours
Average spend per person per 24 hours	£25.59	£26.56
Staying visits		
Average staying visit length	6.5 days	5.4 days
Average spend per person per 24 hours	£68.25	£63.34

³³ Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform

³⁴ Economic Impact of Tourism in Oxford 2006, Tourism South East

³⁵ Oxford City Visitor Survey 2007, Tourism South East

Oxford has a lower ratio of staying visits to day visits compared to some other historic towns. Whilst the number of staying trips is similar to Cambridge and Chester (and more than Bath or York), it receives very large numbers of day visitors.

Staying trips and day visits compared with other historic cities³⁶

Town/city	Staying Trips (000)	% overseas	Day visits
Oxford	1014	42%	8.3m
Bath	777	35%	3.4m
York	600	25%	3.6m
Chester	950	na	6.8m
Cambridge	916	27%	3.7m

Compared to other similar places, Oxford tends to attract more business visitors and language students and less shopping trips. The high percentage of overseas visitors presents an opportunity to capture additional overnight spend if the product can be improved – e.g. range and quantity of hotel accommodation appropriately promoted through intermediaries, public realm enhancement, improved co-ordination and promotion of visitor services.

Additional spend from increased shopping trips could be captured by improving the retail offer. Experian estimate that redevelopment of the Westgate Centre within the West End development would add an additional £100 million per annum of retail spend to the sub regional economy, as well as creating 2000 jobs in retail and customer services³⁷. Many of these jobs would be entry level which would allow people, with appropriate support, to enter the labour market.

In order to support and further leverage the benefits of the visitor economy there is a need to improve the range and quantity of hotel accommodation, improve the development and maintenance of the public and improve co-ordination and promotion of visitor services.

³⁶ Oxford Tourism Study Audit, The Tourism Company, October 2008. Some care is needed in making comparisons with other places as the figures are not necessarily prepared on a consistent basis

³⁷ Estates Gazette, 13th September 2008

4. Roles of Partners

4.1 Key Partners

The key partners in the development and delivery of this regeneration framework are listed in the table below together with suggested roles and actions based on areas of current delivery and expertise.

Partner	Role and Areas of Delivery and Expertise
Oxford City Council	<p>Providing a leadership role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local communities to identify local needs and prioritise actions to address them • Facilitate partnership working at a strategic and local level <p>Spatial Planning and land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use spatial planning powers to support the regeneration process • Utilise City Council land and assets to drive the physical regeneration process <p>Community engagement and empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise City Council Community Development and tenant and resident networks to ensure effective community engagement in the process • Utilise local Area Committees and other devolved structures to empower local people <p>Grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Council's grants programme to aid regeneration
Oxfordshire County Council	<p>Children, young people and adult care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the needs of children and young people in relation to education, training and youth provision - adults needing social care <p>Educational attainment and skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Local Education Authority, improve levels of attainment and skills <p>Congestion and pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Highways Authority, reduce congestion and pollution within the city and outlying centres and work to improve connectivity between centres of economic activity and residential populations
Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust	<p>Health and inequalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to tackle health and inequalities through the development of local Health Improvement Plans • Work with the Oxfordshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team to reduce the impact of the use of drugs and alcohol on communities and the harm to drug users

<p>Thames Valley Police</p>	<p>Crime and antisocial behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to tackle crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour through the development of local Community Safety Plans & Neighbourhood Action Grps
<p>Learning and Skills Council</p>	<p>Learning opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop local learning opportunities in the areas of highest levels of deprivation • Increase life chances of individuals and competitiveness and productivity of firms through adult upskilling initiatives
<p>Universities and Colleges</p>	<p>Training and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the partners to promote local training opportunities and develop local plans for estate based education and training outreach <p>Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use academic and educational expertise for research relating to all areas of regeneration in the city <p>Technology transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support spin outs and other economic development activities that bring positive impact to the city and attract investment
<p>Job Centre Plus</p>	<p>Job seeking and support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners to provide information and advice, job seeking skills and support for employers and employees to tackle entrenched unemployment and worklessness and potential large scale redundancies
<p>South East England Development Agency (SEEDA)</p>	<p>Strategic economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on strategic economic development issues and infrastructure developments • Promoting and developing inward investment and business retention <p>National and international funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in accessing national and international (EU) funding for regeneration projects
<p>Homes and Communities Agency</p>	<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the supply and quality of housing <p>Regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure the regeneration or development of land on infrastructure • Support in other ways the creation, regeneration or development of communities or their continued well-being <p>Sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and good design

<p>Registered Social Landlords</p>	<p>Area shaping and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop affordable housing projects • Lead on tenant and community engagement • Key partner in strategic and community based partnership work
<p>Voluntary and Community Sector</p>	<p>Supporting community-level groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging infrastructure organisations (Oxfordshire Community and Voluntary Action) in supporting community-level groups to help deliver the outcomes <p>Active engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration will need to be undertaken with the active engagement of the voluntary and community sector in delivering the desired outcomes, in particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social enterprises 2. Cultural bodies and service providers 3. Volunteer-involving organisations 4. Faith Groups and Churches 5. Community Groups and Associations 6. Sports Clubs 7. Youth Clubs <p>Supporting economic activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of larger charities and social enterprises to support disadvantaged people (e.g. mental health service users and homeless) back into economic activity
<p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Active engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration will need to be undertaken with the active engagement of the private sector in the regeneration process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with Oxfordshire Economic Partnership and SEEDA to maintain a vibrant city economy and increased prosperity in deprived communities • Working with Business Link and other business support providers to support smaller businesses • Working with large and medium sized businesses to retain them in the city and ensure that people-based regeneration programmes will meet the needs of prospective employers

4.2 The role of the Oxford Strategic Partnership (OSP)

The OSP will be the primary reference group as the Framework is developed. There is a strong fit between the aspirations of the Framework and the vision of the OSP's Sustainable Community Strategy. With this in mind the Framework will be closely aligned to the action plans being developed by the OSP.

5. Outline Action Plan

Please note that this is an outline for the purposes of engaging with partners and therefore, at this stage, the timeframe is blank in parts.

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
PLACE					
Ensure local partnership priorities are evidenced based and effectively shaped by communities / neighbourhoods	Building on learning from area / community working - introduce more local governance structures for areas undergoing significant change	Continue to support and develop the West End Community Involvement Group	Oxford City Council West End Partnership	West End Community Involvement Group supported and developed	ongoing
		Establish Blackbird Leys Steering Group with key partners and Area Regeneration Plan	Oxford City Council BBL Parish Council Other key partners Key Community Groups	Blackbird Leys Area Regeneration Plan agreed with key stakeholders	4 th qtr 2009
		Continue to develop the Barton Regeneration Forum with key partners and Area Regeneration Plan Develop learning from Barton to neighbouring areas	Oxford City Council RSLs Barton Community Association Other key partners	Barton (and Northway) Area Regeneration Plan agreed with key stakeholders	ongoing
		Further develop and refine partnership arrangements at	Oxford City Council RSLs	Enhanced Area Regeneration Plan	4 th quarter 2009

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
		<p>Rose Hill, together with enhanced Area Regeneration Plan</p> <p>Establish suitable partnership mechanisms for Littlemore</p> <p>Support and enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth diversionary activities • Community capacity building • Childcare services especially for lone parents and low income families • Adult learning, skills development and job brokerage • Collaborative projects to reduce health inequalities • Supporting social enterprise 	<p>Other key partners Key Community Groups</p> <p>Oxford City Council RSLs Other key partners Key Community Groups</p> <p>Oxford City Council Oxfordshire County Council Thames Valley Police PCT Universities and Colleges Business Link and Enterprise Agencies Community Groups</p>	<p>agreed with key stakeholders</p> <p>Partnership developed and working towards Area Regeneration Plan</p> <p>Increased services and capacity through successful breaking cycle of deprivation bid</p>	<p>2010/ 11</p> <p>2010/ 11</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
Community Participation, morale and confidence	Increase community engagement with regeneration agenda	Develop & publish refreshed area plans relating to neighbourhoods within the city.	Oxford City Council TVP, County Council, PCT, Community & Residents groups etc	Plans published, action plan implementation begun	1st quarter 2009/10 2010/ 11 2010/ 11
	Increase engagement and participation of BME communities	Community Mapping Exercise to increase knowledge of BME communities and issues.	Oxford City Council TVP, County Council, Community & residents groups, mosques, etc	Mapping exercise completed	
	Increase the number of people who are satisfied with their local area and able / willing to participate in local planning and projects	Build on the success of Neighbourhood Action Groups in effective public involvement and widen the scope and participation.	Thames Valley Police Community Safety Partnership	Members of the public are engaged in the planning and implementation of this programme.	
		Consider neighbourhood management approaches to coordinating multi-agency work in specific localities.	City Council	Satisfaction with living in the local area increases.	
		Develop public participation in action planning for regeneration in target localities, using the Regeneration Fora,	City Council	Improved community engagement compared to baseline	

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
		Neighbourhood Action Groups and other settings.			
		Deliver a range of messages and interventions through the Youth Diversionary Schemes in target areas, including health and well-being, citizenship etc.	Community Safety Partnership	Increase in young people attending diversionary schemes gain knowledge and practical skills on lifestyle issues.	2010/ 11
		Continue and develop community cohesion activities such as local festivals, Dance events, Street Sport, public art etc. Involving the public in planning and implementation.	Community Safety Partnership	Delivery of Cultural Strategy Action Plan	2009/ 11
		Build on the success of neighbourhood policing and street wardens to improve public confidence.	Community Safety Partnership	Fear of crime decreases compared to baseline	2010/ 11
		Support and develop opportunities for volunteering and support the voluntary and community	Voluntary Sector City Council	No. of people volunteering increases from baseline	2010/ 11

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
		<p>sector</p> <p>Improve the appeal of the city centre evening economy to a broader market through Civic Trust Accreditation scheme</p> <p>Develop a toolkit for tackling criminal damage as part of the CDRP ASB Strategy</p>	<p>City Council</p> <p>TVP, Oxford City Council Street Wardens, NAGs</p>	<p>Increase satisfaction of the city centre and feelings of safety.</p> <p>Implementation of criminal damage toolkit. Review effectiveness of approach.</p>	<p>2011/ 12</p> <p>Development Q1 2009/10 Roll out Q2 Implementation Q3 Review Q4</p>
<p>Continue work on the renaissance of the West End</p>	<p>Renaissance of the West End of the City centre</p>	<p>Adoption of the West End Area Action Plan (June 2008). Implement transport and public realm improvements across the area. Proactively work with land owners and developers to bring about the comprehensive renaissance of the area which befits the southwest corner of the City centre.</p>	<p>City and County Councils, SEEDA</p>	<p>Development of the West End in accordance with the framework set by the adopted West End Area Action Plan.</p>	<p>2016</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Insufficient space for new business and creating business expansion	Allocation of growth space within LDF	Development of AAP for Northern Gateway.	Oxford City Council Goodmans Keir Properties	Adopted AAP leading to delivery of new business/ office space	Autumn 2010 (leads to allocation of employment land)
		Implementation of the adopted West End Area Action Plan	Oxford City Council County Council SEEDA	Delivery of new business/ office space within West End	on-going to 2016
		Engaging with employers to understand their needs for expansion	Oxford City Council County Council OEP Large employers	Agreed plan in place	Autumn 2010
Congestion and accessibility	Reduce car dependency	Work with County to enhance Park & Ride service / capacity	Oxford City Council Oxfordshire County Council Bus Companies	Complete single management arrangement	Done
		Work with County Council on development of Local Transport Plan (LTP) 3	County Council Oxford City Council	Adopted County-wide LTP	TBA

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
	<p>Improve availability and frequency of bus services to deprived communities</p> <p>Encourage complementary investment in Central Oxfordshire sub-region</p>	<p>Working with Network Rail to improve rail services and Chiltern Line improvements</p> <p>Ensure review of subsidised bus services and routes in 2010 achieves an enhanced outcome</p> <p>Work with public and private sector partners to develop inward investment proposition</p>	<p>Oxford City Council Oxfordshire County Council Network Rail First Great Western and Chiltern Railways</p> <p>County Council City Council Bus Companies</p> <p>OEP Oxfordshire County Council SEEDA Other key partners</p>	<p>Improvements to Railway Station. New south facing bay platform. Improved rail services</p> <p>Improved accessibility compared to baseline</p> <p>Proposition developed and implemented</p>	<p>TBA</p> <p>2011/ 12</p> <p>2009/ 10</p>
<p>Insufficient supply of market and affordable housing</p>	<p>Deliver agreed recommendations of Oxford Strategic Partnership's Housing Select Committee</p>	<p>Proactively work with landowners and other key stakeholders to bring forward sites identified in Strategic Housing Land</p>	<p>Strategic Housing Delivery Group Home Builders Federation (HBF)</p>	<p>Identified work plan with Partners</p>	<p>March 2010 (with on-going review)</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
		<p>Availability Assessment</p> <p>Work with HCA to deliver mechanisms for overcoming infrastructure deficits to enable strategic sites to be brought forward.</p> <p>Maintain a 5 year land supply of deliverable housing sites - take appropriate actions to bring forward sites if supply is not maintained.</p> <p>Improve engagement with private sector developers</p>	<p>HCA Oxford City Council Oxfordshire County Council</p> <p>Oxford City Council</p> <p>Oxford City Council HBF Local Developers</p>	<p>Agreed design and funding plan for large scale housing development at Barton linked to regeneration of Barton and Northway</p> <p>Maintaining a deliverable 5 year land supply</p> <p>- Improved perception of Oxford City Council - Number of sites brought forward for development</p>	<p>2009/ 10</p> <p>To be reviewed annually</p> <p>2009/ 10</p> <p>2010/ 11</p>
	<p>Identify land for housing outside the City with sustainable</p>	<p>Work with SODC to bring forward land south of Grenoble</p>	<p>Oxford City Council Magdalen College Thames Water</p>	<p>Planning permission</p>	<p>2010/ 11</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
	<p>transport links</p> <p>Creation of a Local Housing Company</p> <p>Estate based renewal providing enhanced facilities and amenities to further contribute a further sense of place.</p>	<p>Road</p> <p>Assess the feasibility of introducing a Local Housing Company as an effective route for delivering greater numbers of social housing</p> <p>Take opportunities afforded by renewal of social housing stock to undertake comprehensive estate based renewal which facilitates holistic regeneration, providing enhanced facilities and amenities to further contribute a further sense of place</p>	<p>County Council South Oxfordshire District Council</p> <p>Oxford City Council</p> <p>Oxford City Council RSLs Other partners</p>	<p>Development south of Grenoble Road</p> <p>Feasibility assessed</p> <p>Estate based renewal</p>	<p>2012 onwards</p> <p>2009/ 10</p> <p>2009/ 10</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
PEOPLE					
People in below average economic activity rates amongst disadvantaged groups	Improve employment rate amongst target groups to average overall employment rate	Align basic skills programmes to targeted communities, linked to confidence building and job brokering programmes to connect individuals to opportunities.	LSC JC+ OCVC and other colleges Training agencies City Council DAAT	More people from target communities are trained at NVQ level 2 and 3 compared to baseline.	2010/ 11
		Ensure effective employer engagement in design and implementation of programme to maximise prospect of employment following intervention	JC+ LSC OCVC and other colleges OEP Oxford City Council Key Employers	Programme designed and implemented	2010/ 11
		Develop retail skills programme to link to emerging West End development	West End Partnership/SG Colleges	Programme developed	Linked to Westgate development timing
		Utilise RSLs and Oxford City Homes Tenant Liaison Unit as access channel for worklessness prevention programmes	Oxford City Council RSLs LSC Colleges JC+	Increased tenant satisfaction compared to baseline	2009/ 10

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
	Increase enterprise and business formation rates in deprived areas	<p>Integrate business support services with community development and confidence building activity.</p> <p>Develop low risk easy in easy out premises solutions for early stage businesses and third sector organisations.</p>	<p>Business Link Oxford City Council OEP OCVC Community Groups</p> <p>Oxford City Council Developers/Business Park Managers OEP</p>	<p>Increased numbers of businesses formed in deprived areas compared to baseline</p> <p>Additional early stage business premises created</p>	<p>2011/ 12</p> <p>2011/ 12</p>
Low wage levels	Encourage take up of higher skills to improve productivity and wage levels	<p>Deliver upskilling (e.g. through LSC Train to Gain programme)</p> <p>Develop and deliver Job Brokerage scheme (e.g. Blackbird Leys)</p>	<p>LSC Job Centre Plus OEP Oxford City Council Oxfordshire CC</p> <p>JC+ NI152 Working Group</p>	<p>Increased numbers accessing upskilling programmes (e.g. Train to Gain programme)</p> <p>Design and Implementation of OCC Management Development Programme</p> <p>Schemes developed and delivered</p>	<p>2011/ 12</p> <p>2010/ 11</p> <p>2011/ 12</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
		<p>Set up and sustain job clubs in areas of highest unemployment</p> <p>Support and develop apprenticeship schemes, including with statutory services</p>	<p>JC+</p> <p>Public bodies JC+, LSC, Colleges</p>	<p>Job Clubs</p> <p>Cohort of apprentices complete qualifications</p>	<p>2009/ 10</p> <p>2010/ 11</p>
Improved family support, healthcare and related services	Improve health outcomes and narrow the inequalities gap across a range of issues. Improve the levels of deprivation across a range of domains and multiple deprivation	<p>Further develop the offer through Children’s Centres and Extended Services in Schools to meet the needs of the local area and incorporate multi-agency working. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longitudinal interventions with families in need, ensuing seamless transitions between services and ongoing support. • Parenting support • Mentoring schemes • Child care provision • Job brokerage and support in preparing for employment 	<p>County Council PCT City Council VCS organisations Advice organisations Learning and Skills partnership</p>	Improved support for parents and families across a range of issues	2010/ 11

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
		<p>Provide access to appropriate services for treatment and health improvement in the areas of greatest needed including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Trainer Service • Alcohol and drugs treatment <p>Establish a Flagship project which will improve access to information and services for the target population e.g. Well-Being shop in Cowley Centre.</p> <p>Reduce poverty affecting different groups of the population by improving access to advice on benefits, counselling on debt and access to training and employment. Implement specific plans to target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child poverty • Fuel poverty • Pensioner poverty 	<p>PCT DAAT NHS Trusts and other provider organisations</p> <p>City Council County Council PCT Thames Valley Police</p> <p>City Council PCT OEP Voluntary organisations Learning and skills partnership</p>	<p>Improved access for people to services in their locality compared to baseline</p> <p>Increased customer satisfaction in use of services compared to baseline</p> <p>Increased income levels in deprived areas compared to baseline</p> <p>Increased uptake of insulation and other affordable warmth initiatives compared to baseline</p>	<p>2010/ 11</p> <p>2011/ 12</p> <p>2011/ 12</p> <p>2011/ 12</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
Low Educational Attainment	Improve performance of worst performing schools in the City and ensure BME groups and others suffering inequality of outcome are targeted appropriately	Improve attainment at Key Stage 4, especially in the worst performing schools, narrowing the gap for the whole school population.	County Council Children's Trust School partnerships Extended Services VCS organisations	The gap between the worst performing schools and the average is narrowed.	TBA
	Access and improved attainment at FE colleges for people with low school attainment levels, offenders, rough sleepers, etc.	Ensure sustained improvement in attainment for the BME groups who currently have low attainment levels and for looked after children.	County Council Children's Trust School partnerships Extended Services VCS organisations	Attainment for some BME groups and looked after children improves in relation to the average.	TBA
		Development of programmes targeting key client groups.	City Council FE Colleges, County Council	More people with level 1,2 and 3 attainment from vulnerable groups compared to baseline	2011/ 12

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
ECONOMY					
Enterprise education and promotion	Promote enterprise education and self employment	Work with schools to promote enterprise to young people	Oxfordshire County Council (LEA) OEP Oxford Trust Young Enterprise Universities and colleges	Schools programme developed	2010/ 11
		Work with Science Oxford to promote science and enterprise	Oxfordshire County Council (LEA) OEP LSC Oxford Trust/ Venturefest Board Universities and colleges Oxford Inspires	Programme developed	2010/ 11
		Work with older people to promote self employment and enterprise as a working option (e.g. following loss of job / redundancy)	Oxfordshire County Council (LEA) OEP LSC and JC+ Oxford Trust Universities and colleges	Programme developed	2011/ 12

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
	Provide skills and training to support new start up businesses	Taster and training courses in running your own business	Business Link JC + and LSC Universities and colleges Oxfordshire County Council (LEA / Adult Learning)	Training programme and courses delivered	2010/ 11
Supporting local businesses	Provide business support to local SMEs to improve chances of sustainability and survival	<p>Run events for networking, sharing knowledge and expertise and providing help and information points</p> <p>Promoting tender opportunities to local businesses and supporting ability to complete tenders (e.g. meet the buyer)</p> <p>Develop procurement policies to support local businesses tendering for work</p> <p>Develop prompt payment systems to</p>	<p>Business Link Enterprise Agencies Public Sector Bodies Chambers of Commerce and FSB</p> <p>Oxford City Council Business Link Public sector bodies Universities Chambers of Commerce and FSB</p> <p>Public sector bodies Large organisations (e.g. Universities)</p> <p>Public sector bodies Large organisations</p>	<p>Events developed, SME engagement and survival rates</p> <p>Increase percentage of local procurement compared to baseline</p> <p>Policies developed</p> <p>Systems developed and active</p>	<p>2009/ 10</p> <p>2011/ 12</p> <p>2009/ 10</p> <p>2009/ 10</p>

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
		support and assist cashflow of SMEs	(e.g. Universities) and large companies		
Support for the University Spin Out companies and the knowledge based economy generally	Promote and support spin outs with high growth potential	Run events that promote high tech high growth business development and link funding and investment opportunities (e.g. Venturefest)	Venturefest Board Universities Business Link OEP Oxford City Council Oxfordshire CC SEEDA	Events run	2009/ 10
		Promote growth, funding and investment opportunities nationally and internationally	Universities Business Link OEP Oxford City Council Oxfordshire CC SEEDA	Promotion undertaken	2009/ 10
		Ensure appropriate sites (and premises) available to house high tech spin out businesses	Oxford City Council Universities	Sites and premises available	2010/ 11

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
Social Enterprise and the Voluntary and Community Sector	Support and encourage social enterprise and developments in the VCS that create community services, involvement, training and jobs	Support OCVA	Oxford City Council OCVA Oxfordshire CC Business Link OEP	New social enterprises launched	2011/ 12
				Sustainability and survival of social enterprises	2011/ 12
Growth sectors	Supporting potential growth sectors	Support OEP in developing Innovation and Growth Team	OEP Business Link Oxford City Council Oxford Inspires Chambers of Commerce	Increased number of businesses and jobs in high growth sectors	2011/ 12
Improve Visitor Experience	Enhanced Tourism information service	Role out findings of tourism study	Oxford City Council Oxford Marketing Group Oxfordshire CC OEP	Improved customer satisfaction as compared to baseline	2011/ 12
	Integrated promotional programme	Roll out findings of tourism study	Oxford City Council Oxford Marketing Group Oxfordshire CC	Improved satisfaction from tourism business	2011/ 12
	Improved City Centre management	Install new city centre management	Oxford City Council Oxfordshire CC	Improved customer satisfaction with city	2011/ 12

ISSUE	STRATEGY	ACTIONS	LEAD PARTNER & PARTNERS	TARGET MILESTONES & OUTCOMES	TIMEFRAME
	Cleanliness, street scene and appearance of City Centre	structure Cleaner streets Graffiti Rough sleepers	Oxford City Council	centre compared to baseline	
Ensure local people benefit from visitor economy	Effective community engagement to ensure that local people can effectively engage and shape policy development and delivery	Development and implementation of enhanced community engagement arrangements as part of Cultural Strategy implementation.	Oxford City Council Oxford Inspires Other key partners	Increased engagement by people from deprived communities compared to baseline	2011/ 12

6. Next Steps

This draft will be further developed following workshops and other engagement events with partners and stakeholders during Spring 2009, to further explore the issues, agree target outcomes and actions which flow from the analysis and importantly timelines for delivery. At this initial draft stage indicative actions are shown, however it is anticipated that these will be further developed in consultation with partners and stakeholders with associated agreed timelines.

Once adopted it is envisaged that the framework will be refreshed every three years, with the supporting action plan updated on an annual basis.

To make comments or for further information please contact:

Ms Lyn Lawrence
City Regeneration Directorate
Oxford City Council
Ramsay House
10 St. Ebbes Street
Oxford
OX1 1PT

Tel: 01865 252 166
llawrence@oxford.gov.uk

Appendix One

Briefing on “Transforming Places; Changing Lives”

From LGIU:

<http://www.lgiu.gov.uk/briefing-detail.jsp?&id=1950&md=0§ion=briefing>

Author: Andrew Jones

Overview

This document sets out a package of proposals for consultation on a renewed framework for regeneration in England.

The proposed framework sets out new expectations for local government, sub-regional partnerships, RDAs, the Housing and Communities Agency, and central government. The consultation closes on 31 October 2008.

In the document, it is emphasised repeatedly that regeneration should be more focused on economic outcomes. This focus will in future guide targets for expenditure on regeneration, in particular for:

- improving economic performance in deprived areas
- improving rates of work and enterprise in deprived areas
- creating places where people want to live and can work and where businesses want to invest.

Briefing in full

Background

This document sets out a package of proposals for consultation on a framework for regeneration in England. The proposed measures aim to:

- ensure that regeneration investment is co-ordinated and prioritised in the right places
- align investment decisions with local and regional regeneration priorities
- renew the focus in regeneration on tackling underlying economic challenges, in particular on worklessness and boosting enterprise in deprived areas.

Regeneration is defined as a set of activities that reverse economic, social, and physical decline in areas where market forces will not do this without support from government. Regeneration, it is argued, is a sub-set of economic development, and successful regeneration is dependent on improved economic performance. However, not all activities that promote economic development is regeneration, and economic growth does not necessarily benefit everyone. Therefore additional measures are required, focusing in particular on deprived neighbourhoods, to ensure that everyone shares in the benefits of economic growth. In turn, improving the capacity of poorer performing neighbourhoods and localities to contribute economically raises the rate of national economic growth.

In the document, it is announced that two reviews will run concurrently with this consultation. One is a tackling worklessness review, chaired by Cllr Stephen Houghton, Leader of Barnsley Metropolitan Council, which will examine, among other things, how local government is using the Working Neighbourhoods Fund to tackle worklessness. The other, chaired by Professor Michael Parkinson, will examine the impact of the credit crunch on regeneration.

The proposed framework sets out new expectations for local government, sub-regional partnerships, RDAs, the Housing and Communities Agency, and central government. The consultation closes on 31 October 2008.

What Should Regeneration Deliver?

This section emphasises again that regeneration should be more focused on economic outcomes. This focus will in future guide targets for expenditure on regeneration, in particular for:

- improving economic performance in deprived areas
- improving rates of work and enterprise in deprived areas
- creating places where people want to live and can work and where businesses want to invest.

Performance will be measured at Local Super Output Area (LSOA) level. A range of indicators are put forward for consultation, including earnings, employment and unemployment, workforce qualifications, and new business registrations. Views are sought on whether the scale and rate of private sector investment should be measured.

Despite the emphasis on economic outcomes, it is argued that successful regeneration will also continue to require real improvements in the lives of residents in deprived areas, in particular by addressing concerns about anti-social behaviour, social cohesion, and an area's physical characteristics.

Nonetheless, the aim is to link all activities to economic improvements that reduce worklessness. For example, housing-led regeneration will need to support a wider strategy for tackling worklessness in the local area.

The Government, it is stated, is committed to supporting the third sector and creating the conditions where social enterprises can thrive. Through the effective delivery of locally-based solutions, it is claimed, the third sector can strengthen communities, transform public services, and create opportunity and enterprise.

Self-employment and enterprise can be attractive routes into economic activity. The Government is currently working with RDAs to develop a new service aimed at residents in poor areas who need advice and support before setting up a business.

Not all regeneration investment should be in deprived areas. Outcomes will also depend on infrastructure investment that strengthens the wider economy. Developing employment hubs that are accessible to - but not necessarily in - deprived areas can be an important element in successful regeneration. Evaluations of coalfield regeneration programmes concluded that a significant factor in success was accessibility to adjacent areas of employment growth. Understanding the appropriate spatial level for investment is crucial.

Environmental challenges are also addressed in this section. It is stated that regeneration strategies will need to contribute to a low carbon future, and flexible enough to adapt to change.

How and Where to Target Regeneration Investment

The Government is proposing that each region should set clear regeneration priorities and develop a Regional Regeneration Priorities Map. RDAs, regional assemblies, and others will be asked to provide indicative Regional Regeneration Priorities Maps as part of their regional funding advice by early 2009.

A set of criteria are proposed for determining priority locations for regeneration which are meant to act as broad guidelines. They are:

- the level of deprivation as measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
- the strength of the wider sub-regional economy
- the economic and social characteristics of the area
- the dynamics of the area and how it is changing over time (whether things are getting better or worse).

When using the IMD to select target areas for regeneration, it is noted, attention needs to be given to the varying extent and depth of deprivation.

Regardless of targeted investment, the Government nonetheless expects that every local authority should aim to improve outcomes in the most deprived areas. At the regional level, RDAs should prioritise investment towards areas where deprivation is most widespread.

Deprived areas within otherwise successful local or sub-regional economies will require a very different approaches than those situated in under-performing economies.

In some sub-regions with strong economies, the challenge may be to encourage people in deprived areas to benefit from nearby employment hubs - whether through transport connections, improving skills, raising aspirations, or addressing health issues. Where the wider economic base is weak, the immediate priority may be to strengthen or create employment hubs.

Among the items to be considered in the social and economic characteristics criterion is the degree of population churn, which could mean that the area is acting as a base for people who are only temporarily in poverty.

Analysing the dynamics of an area will require trend analysis of variables like employment rates, educational performance, house prices, and business start-ups.

These four criterion can provide a useful guide to determining the type of regeneration most appropriate to a particular place.

It is important that local and regional strategies specify accountabilities for the delivery of regeneration priorities. In most cases, it is envisaged that the Housing and Communities Agency (HCA) will work with local authorities in local land and property markets. Local authorities will lead in community or social regeneration, which is aimed at improving opportunities for local people. The RDAs will focus on economic

development in the wider sub-regional area. The voluntary sector is ideally placed to support hard-to-reach communities.

Local authorities will be encouraged to integrate housing services more closely with services linked to employment support. Local authority procurement practices should support local social, economic, and environmental goals.

The Government will offer advice and support in appraisal and evaluation, and will try to reduce the burden and duplication of performance monitoring and evaluation.

Who Needs to Act Differently as a Result of This Framework?

This document sets out a new framework for tackling underlying economic challenges through regeneration based on the three priority outcomes and clearer geographical prioritisation.

Taken together, these changes are expected to:

- set clearer priorities for targeted regeneration investment
- put communities at the heart of regeneration, equipping residents in the most deprived areas to shape the future of their communities
- develop a stronger sense of common purpose for regeneration across the public, private, and third sectors in tackling inequality
- improving the co-ordination of national, regional, and local decisions on investment in mainstream public services, ensuring that it takes account of the additional and complex needs of deprived areas
- improving the integration and efficiency of regeneration activities at different spatial levels.

The document includes an indicative list of what this means for each agency.

Local government will:

- lead the delivery of economic development and physical and social regeneration in their areas, and help to shape regional strategies
- use their LAAs and Sustainable Community Strategies to drive positive outcomes for deprived areas
- play a strategic housing role and make connections with Decent Homes funding to secure employment opportunities
- develop appropriate structures and processes to put communities at the heart of the design and delivery of regeneration
- ensure that housing and regeneration policies in their area are mutually reinforcing, working closely with social landlords to harness their contribution to tackling worklessness.

Local Strategic Partnerships will prioritise regeneration funding in their area both geographically and thematically within the contexts of LAAs, the Sustainable Community Strategy, and the Local Development Framework.

Regional assemblies will work with regional partners to provide indicative regional regeneration priorities maps as part of their regional funding advice by early 2009.

RDAs will work with local authorities and regional assemblies to:

- help to build the capacity of local authorities and sub-regional partnerships to deliver sustainable economic development and regeneration
- delegate their funding in line with the regional strategy, MAAs, and LAAs, to support economic development activities where capacity and appropriate structures exist
- work with regional partners to provide indicative regional regeneration priorities maps
- consider developing employment hubs, particularly in weak sub-regional economies with high levels of deprivation
- explore the use of special purpose vehicles, Regional Infrastructure Funds, Regional Funding Allocation Advice, and the European Regional Development Fund to promote regeneration.

The RDAs will work in close partnership with the HCA to co-ordinate investment in a way that is consistent with LAAs, MAAs and national priorities. A Programme rather than a project approach will be adopted (meaning that the two agencies will no longer be involved in delivering projects directly). They will co-ordinate the inputs of other key agencies, and ensure that the views of local residents and communities are heard.

The HCA will be expected to:

- prioritise regional investment in line with regional funding advice
- develop integrated housing and regeneration programmes in partnership with local areas which support economic development and connect homes to job opportunities
- consider access to jobs when making decisions on the location of new social housing
- provide support to local agencies in putting communities at the heart of the design and delivery of regeneration
- review their funding of special delivery organisations
- consider with partners how to meet the wider needs of residents for training and employment support when investing in stock.

HCAs have a duty to co-operate with local authorities when delivering their regeneration priorities. Like all public sector organisations, they have a duty to promote race, gender, and disability equality.

Government Offices, as the representatives of central government in the English regions, will:

- work with local authorities to ensure delivery against LAAs
- work with groups of local authorities to develop MAAs
- work with Regional Efficiency and Improvement Partnerships to build capacity
- work with LSPs and other stakeholders to support the development of effective regeneration strategies
- work with regional partners to provide indicative regional regeneration priorities maps as part of their regional funding advice by early 2009.

Central government will:

- integrate investment appraisals that impact on regeneration, ensuring those appraisals effectively measure wider community, environmental, and economic benefits from investment

- reduce ring-fenced funding streams, and merge funding streams where departmental objectives overlap
- encourage partnerships across functional economic areas, including those supported through MAAs
- provide responsive mainstream services.

CLG will monitor outcomes in deprived areas, based on the three key priorities for regeneration. It will compile the map of regeneration priority areas to steer capital investment decisions and will establish and embed the Social Enterprise Unit.

The proposed framework will apply to London, although it will adapt to London's special circumstances.

It is expected that the framework will begin to change approaches immediately. It will influence the tasking framework for the HCA and the approach adopted by RDAs and local authorities. In the longer term, the framework and the consultation response will set the direction for regeneration activity taken forward in the next Spending Review from 2011.

Commentary

This document provides further confirmation that the Government is intent on devolving more responsibility to local government for economic development and regeneration, albeit within a framework of national priorities and with an accompanying requirement to negotiate and agree strategies at regional and sub-regional levels. It also highlights the importance of the economy to the Government, signalling that local partnerships should always think 'economy first' when agreeing local strategies.

Finally, this document makes abundantly clear, if it wasn't already, the high priority attached to tackling worklessness. That a local council Leader is chairing a review on worklessness is an indication that tackling worklessness is becoming less of a 'like to do' and more of a key 'must do' for local government. Welfare reform and issues around worklessness will continue to be followed closely in Steer policy briefings over the coming months.

A full copy of the "Transforming Places; Changing Lives" document is available on the DCLG website at

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/transformingplaces>

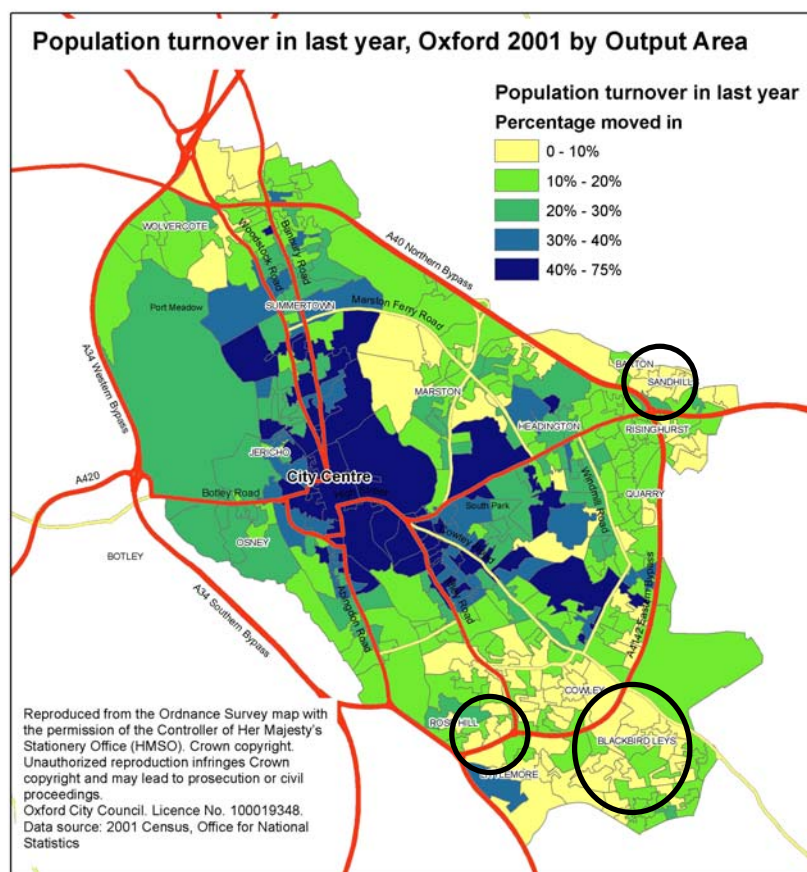
Appendix Two

Economic and Health Trends in Areas of Multiple Deprivation

Understanding the population dynamics of a deprived area is important when considering regeneration initiatives, particularly population turnover or 'population churn'. As noted in the government's 'framework for regeneration'³⁸, 'areas where there is high churn [may need] regeneration [that] is less intensive... areas with lower churn or those which are isolated may require more intensive regeneration.'

The map below shows the population turnover in Oxford in 2001, as measured by the percentage of people who had moved in to the area within the last year. Oxford has very high population turnover – the highest of any local authority area in England – and this is concentrated in areas where students live i.e. in the city centre and East Oxford.

The areas highlighted on the map are the areas of highest multiple deprivation in the city. As a general rule, these areas have relatively low levels of population turnover. The significant exception to this is Greater Leys to the extreme South East of the city, an area of new housing built in the mid-1990s. As noted above, part of this area is relatively affluent.



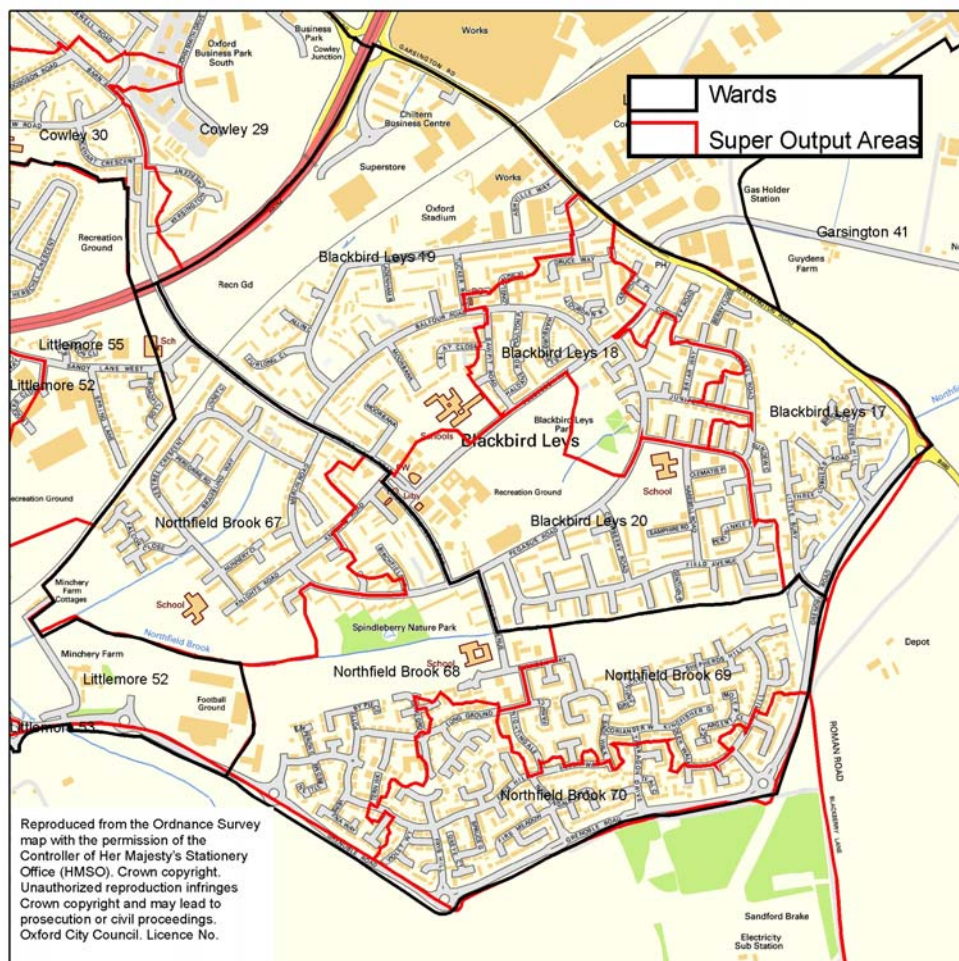
In the section below, the dynamics of these areas of multiple deprivation are examined in terms of indicators of health and economic outcomes.

³⁸ Transforming places; changing lives: A framework for regeneration, Communities and Local Government, July 2008

Blackbird Leys

The map below shows the Blackbird Leys and Greater Leys area in South-East Oxford. For the purposes of this analysis, 'Blackbird Leys' is defined as two electoral wards, Northfield Brook and Blackbird Leys, excluding the relatively affluent Super Output Area in Greater Leys to the south (Northfield Brook 70)³⁹.

Map of Blackbird Leys area showing Wards and Super Output Areas



At the 2001 Census, Blackbird Leys had 10,600 residents – which was estimated to have grown by 10% to 11,700 by 2005⁴⁰. Five of the seven Super Output Areas are in the 20% most deprived areas in England, with the remaining two in the 30% most deprived areas⁴¹. 43% of residents have no qualifications⁴².

³⁹ Super Output Areas are small geographic areas which contain an average population of 1500. Super Output Areas sit within electoral wards and are named using the ward name and the last two digits of the SOA code e.g. Northfield Brook 70 is in Northfield Brook ward.

⁴⁰ Mid-2005 Super Output Area population estimates, Office for National Statistics

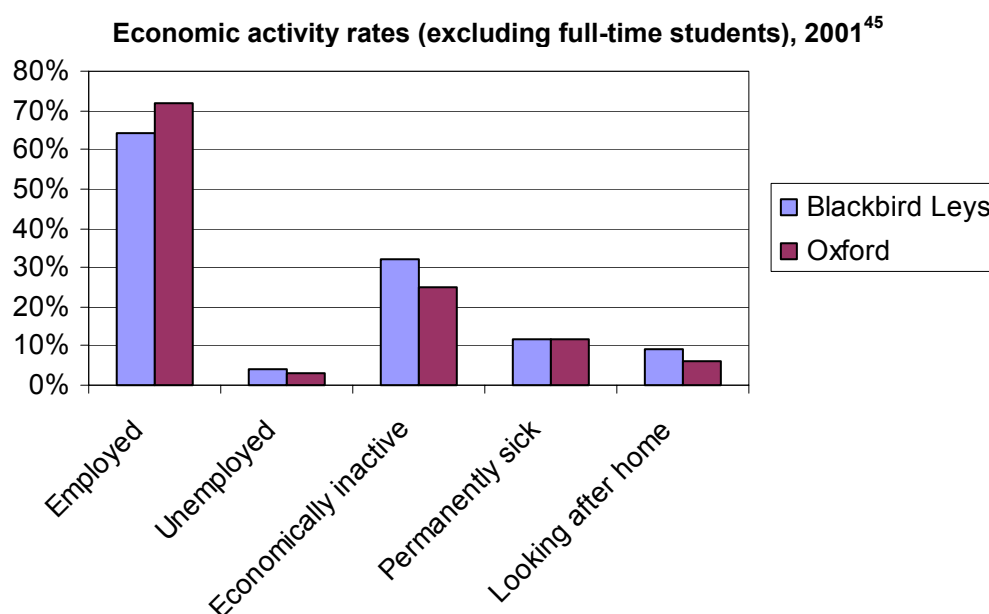
⁴¹ Indices of Deprivation 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government

⁴² 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

Of the 4,200 households in 2001, 53% were living in a socially rented property – compared to an Oxford average of 21%. Only 40% were owner-occupiers, compared to 55% across Oxford⁴³.

Life expectancy in Blackbird Leys and Northfield Brook wards is, at 75.0 and 76.7 years respectively, (statistically) significantly lower than the Oxford average of 79.5 years⁴⁴.

Employment rates among the working age population are lower in Blackbird Leys than Oxford as a whole. This is largely driven by higher rates of economic inactivity. In particular, there are higher rates of people ‘looking after home or family’ – 9% compared to 6% in Oxford.



Trends in economic outcomes

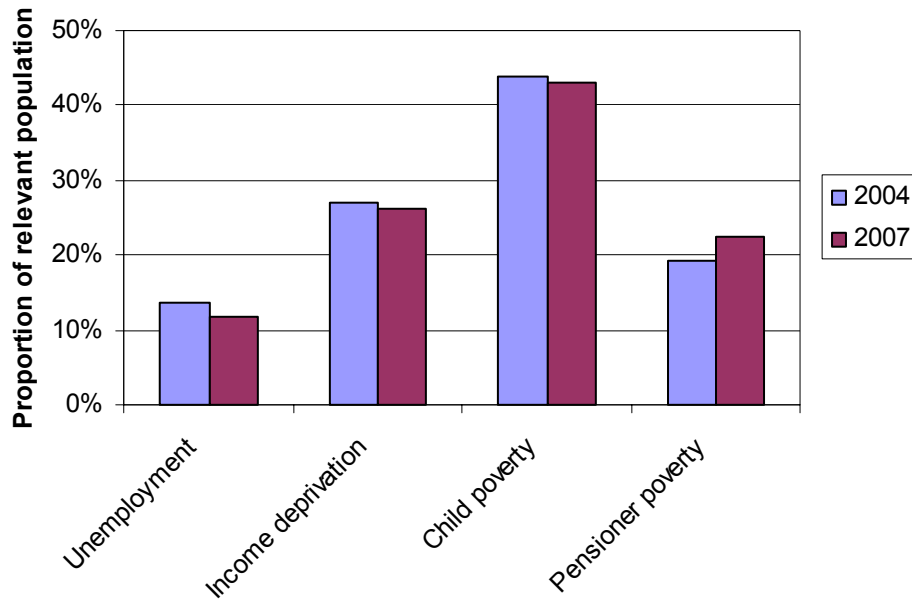
A survey of economic indicators from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007 suggest that unemployment, households in poverty and child poverty have decreased slightly in the period 2001-2005. Poverty affecting older people is estimated to have risen from 19% to 22%. These changes are small however and may not be statistically significant.

⁴³ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁴⁴ Life expectancy by ward 2002-06, Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust

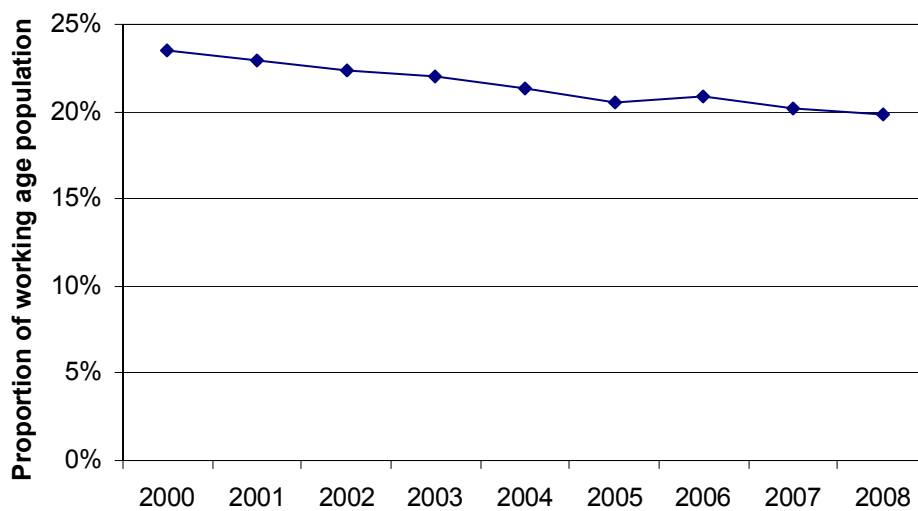
⁴⁵ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

Economic indicators in Blackbird Leys, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007⁴⁶



The proportion of working-age adults claiming benefits (e.g. Jobseekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, lone parent benefits) has decreased by around 3% over the period 2000-08. This suggests there has been an associated rise in employment rates and/or incomes.

Proportion of working-age population claiming benefits, Blackbird Leys 2000-08⁴⁷



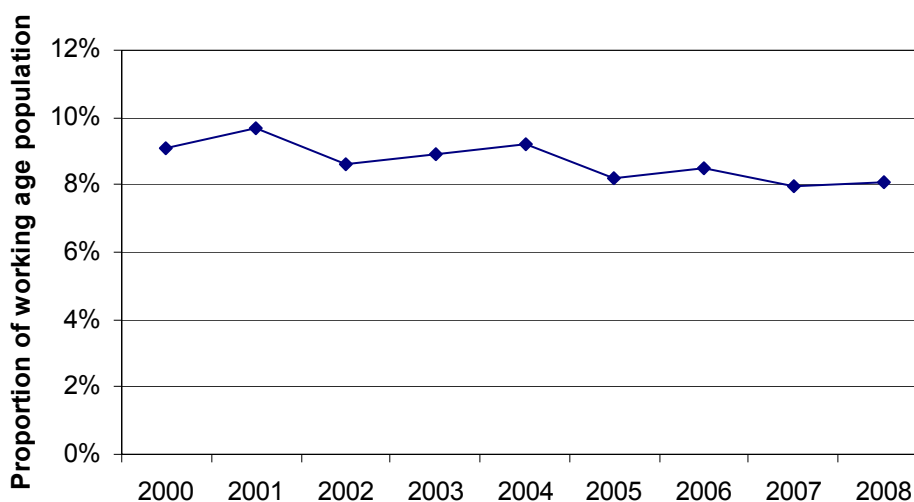
⁴⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government

⁴⁷ Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Trends in health outcomes

The rate of the working-age population claiming incapacity benefit has decreased slightly over the period 2000-08. The actual number of people claiming incapacity benefit has remained stable, but the rate has decreased because the working-age population has increased. This suggests that there may be a static group claiming incapacity benefits that remain too ill to work, but that this group is not growing over time.

Proportion of working-age population claiming incapacity benefit, Blackbird Leys 2000-08⁴⁸



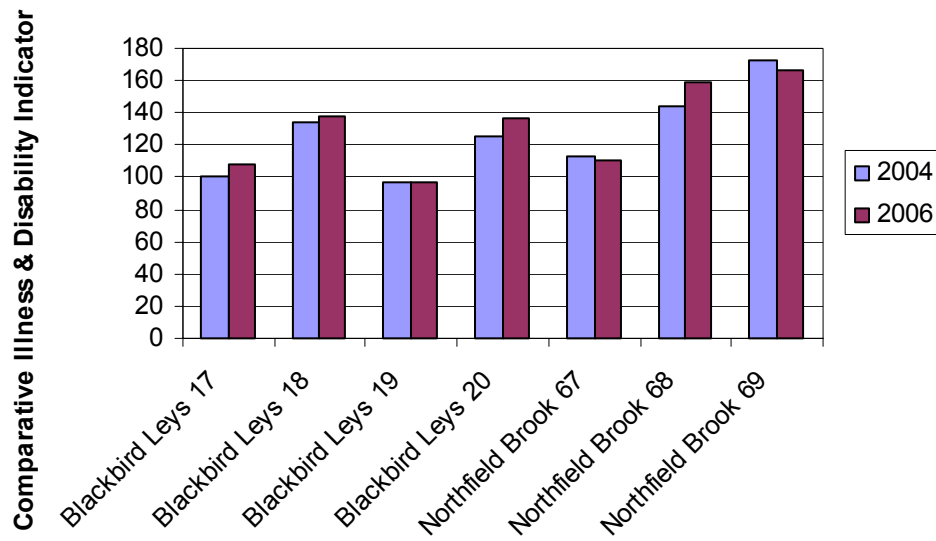
The Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio (CIDR) from the Indices of Deprivation measures illness and disability relative to other areas in England. A rate of 100 is the England average; below 100 indicates low levels of illness and above 100 indicates high levels.

Inspection of the CIDR for Blackbird Leys indicates that four areas have a CIDR over 120. Three of these have experienced an increase over the period 2001-2005, whilst one has decreased slightly⁴⁹. This indicates a relative worsening in the health of the population – though these changes may not be statistically significant.

⁴⁸ Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

⁴⁹ Although these figures are from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007, these dates refer to date of publication – the data used (largely) refers to 2001 and 2005 respectively.

**Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007
Blackbird Leys, by Super Output Area⁵⁰**

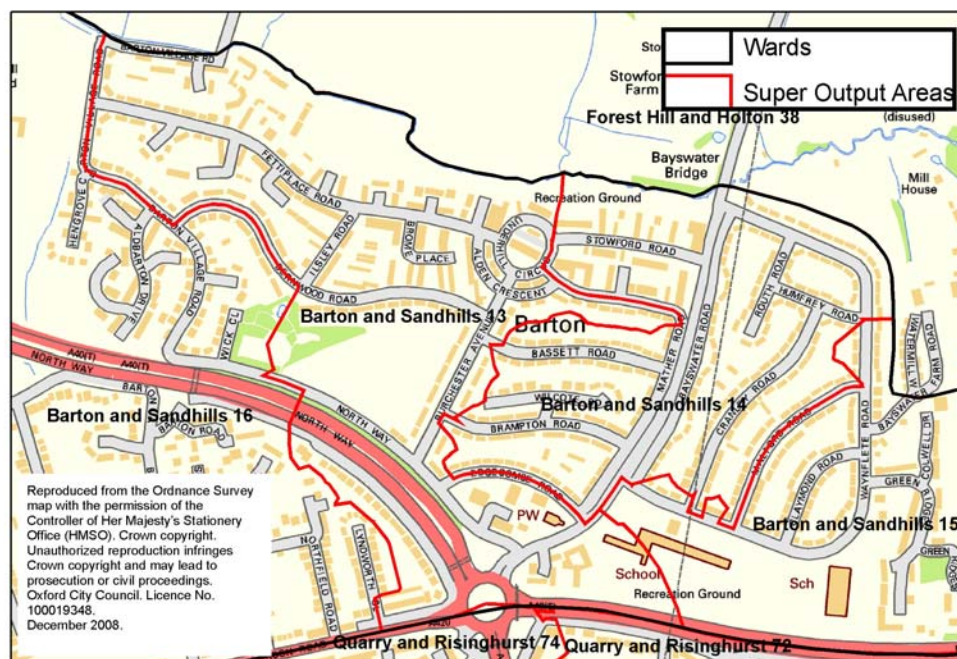


⁵⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government

Barton

The map below shows the Barton area in North-East Oxford. For the purposes of this analysis, 'Barton' is defined as two Super Output Areas⁵¹ within the Barton & Sandhills ward – Barton & Sandhills 13 and Barton & Sandhills 14.

Map of Barton area showing Wards and Super Output Areas



At the 2001 Census, Barton had 2,900 residents – estimated to have grown 10% to 3,200 by 2005⁵². Both Super Output Areas are in the 20% most deprived areas in England⁵³, and 42% of residents have no qualifications⁵⁴.

Of the 1,100 households in 2001, 56% were living in a socially rented property – compared to an Oxford average of 21%. Only 34% were owner-occupiers, compared to 55% across Oxford⁵⁵.

Life expectancy in Barton & Sandhills ward is, at 77.5 years, (statistically) significantly lower than the Oxford average of 79.5 years⁵⁶.

Employment rates among the working age population are lower in Barton than Oxford as a whole. This is largely driven by higher rates of economic inactivity. In particular, there are higher rates of people 'looking after home or family' – 10% compared to 6% in Oxford.

⁵¹ Super Output Areas are small geographic areas which contain an average population of 1500. Super Output Areas sit within electoral wards and are named using the ward name and the last two digits of the SOA code e.g. Northfield Brook 70 is in Northfield Brook ward.

⁵² Mid-2005 Super Output Area population estimates, Office for National Statistics

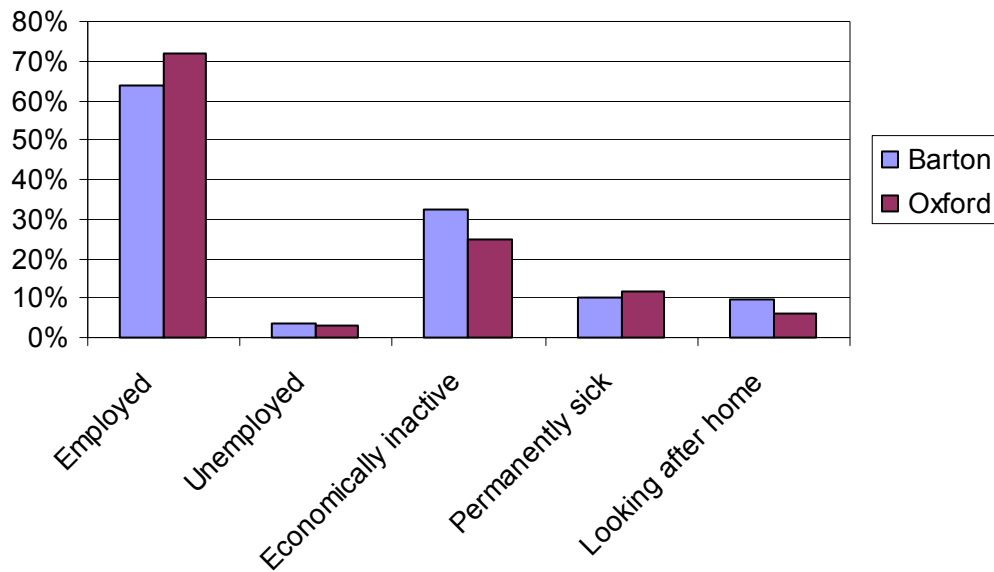
⁵³ Indices of Deprivation 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government

⁵⁴ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁵⁵ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁵⁶ Life expectancy by ward 2002-06, Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust

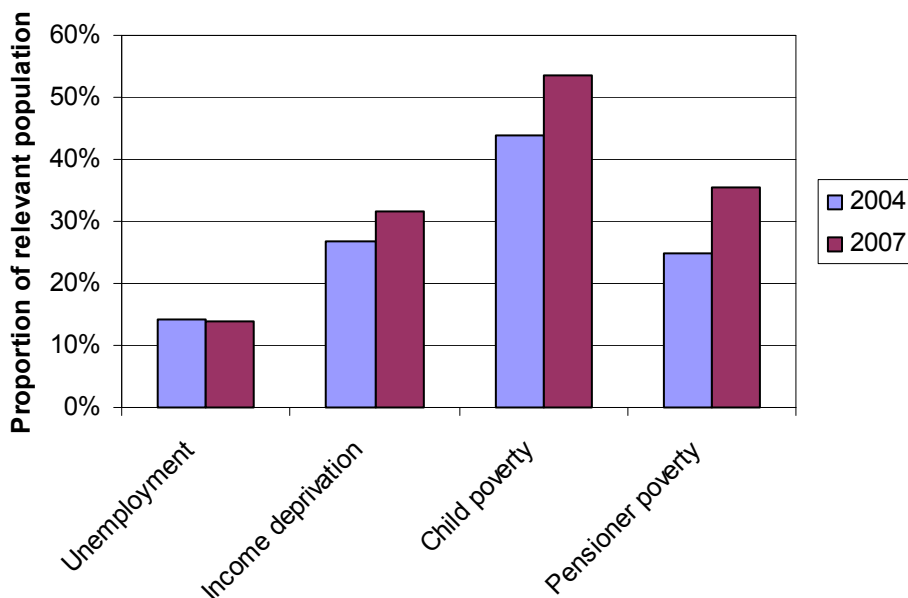
Economic activity rates (excluding full-time students), 2001⁵⁷



Trends in economic outcomes

A survey of economic indicators from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007 suggest that households in poverty, child poverty and pensioner poverty have all increased in the period 2001-2005. The increases in child poverty and pensioner poverty in particular are significant, being around 10% of the population. Unemployment is estimated to have remained stable. These observations should be treated with caution as the changes may not be statistically significant.

Economic indicators in Barton, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007⁵⁸

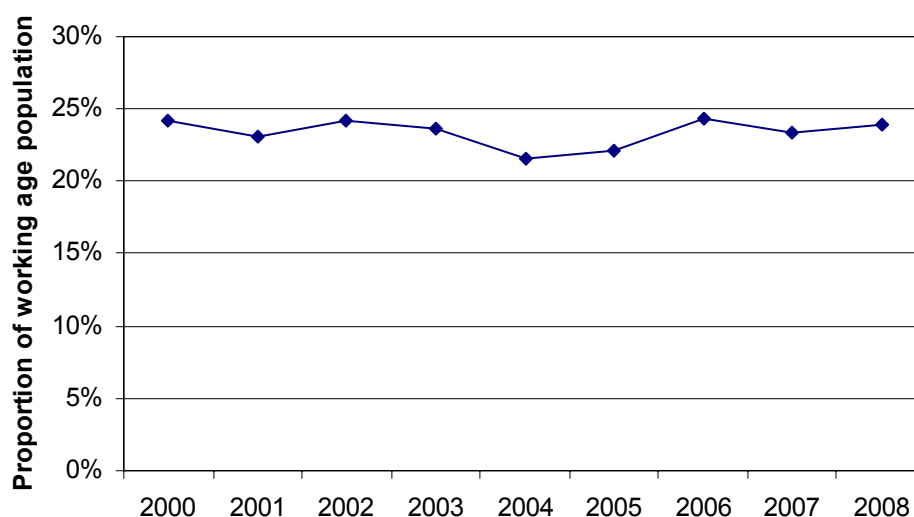


⁵⁷ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁵⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government

The proportion of working-age adults claiming benefits (e.g. Jobseekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, lone parent benefits) has fluctuated but remained fairly stable over the period 2000-08, at around 24% of the working-age population. This suggests there has been little change in employment rates and/or income levels – though this observation should be treated with caution as the numbers concerned are relatively small (a working age population of 2,000 residents).

Proportion of working-age population claiming benefits, Barton 2000-08⁵⁹

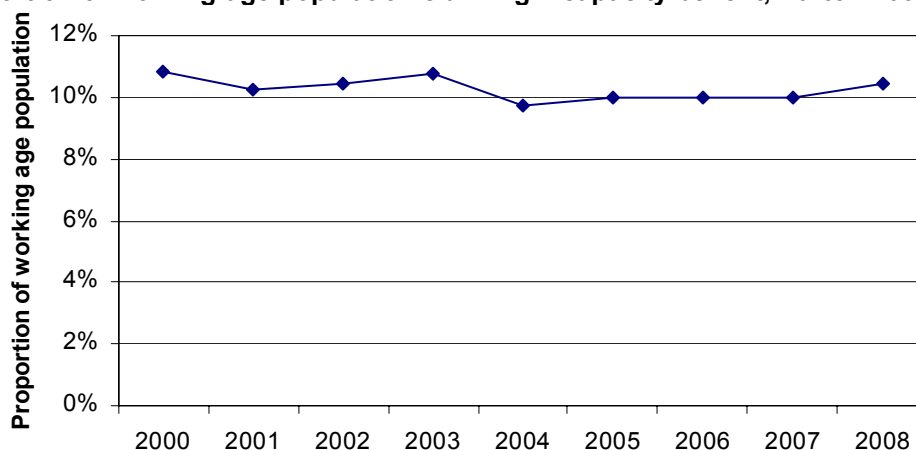


Trends in health outcomes

The rate of the working-age population claiming incapacity benefit has remained stable over the period 2000-08. The actual number of people claiming incapacity benefit has increased, but the rate has remained stable because the working-age population has increased with it. This suggests that the group of people who are too ill to work is steadily growing over time with the population.

⁵⁹ Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

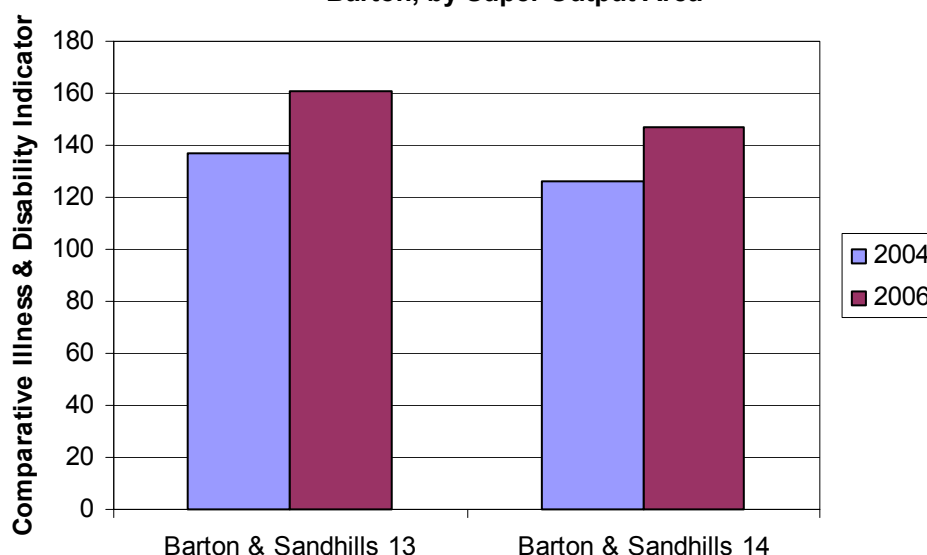
Proportion of working-age population claiming incapacity benefit, Barton 2000-08⁶⁰



The Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio (CIDR) from the Indices of Deprivation measures illness and disability relative to other areas in England. A rate of 100 is the England average; below 100 indicates low levels of illness and above 100 indicates high levels.

Inspection of the CIDR for Barton shows that both Super Output Areas have a CIDR over 120, and that they have both experienced increases over the period 2001-05⁶¹. This indicates a relative worsening in the health of the population – though these changes may not be statistically significant.

**Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007
Barton, by Super Output Area⁶²**



⁶⁰ Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

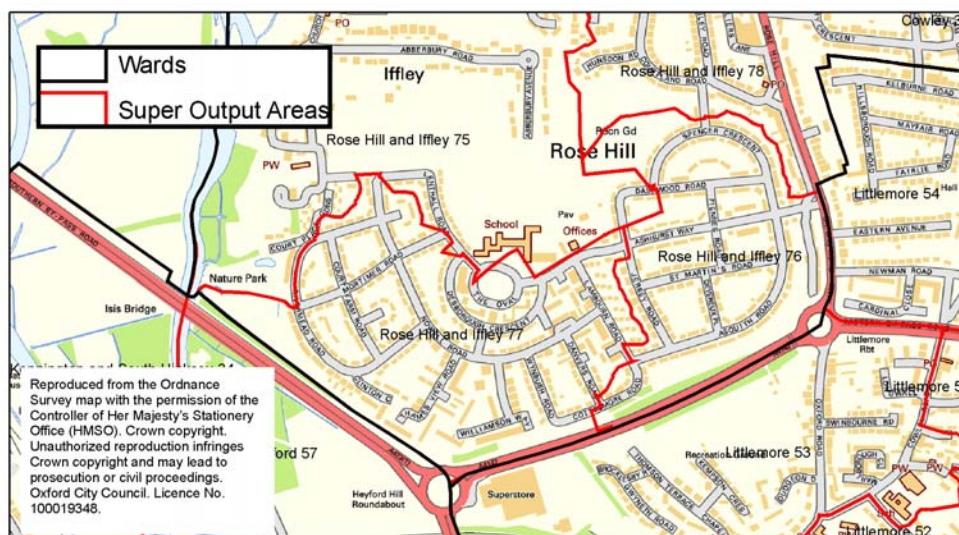
⁶¹ Although these figures are from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007, these dates refer to date of publication – the data used (largely) refers to 2001 and 2005 respectively.

⁶² Department for Communities and Local Government

Rose Hill

The map below shows the Rose Hill area in South-East Oxford. For the purposes of this analysis, 'Rose Hill' is defined as two Super Output Areas within the Rose Hill & Iffley ward⁶³ – Rose Hill & Iffley 76 and Rose Hill & Iffley 77.

Map of Rose Hill area showing Wards and Super Output Areas



At the 2001 Census, Rose Hill had 3,200 residents, estimated to have grown by 7% to 3,400 by 2005⁶⁴. Both its Super Output Areas are in the 20% most deprived areas in England⁶⁵, and 45% of residents have no qualifications⁶⁶.

Of the 1,200 households in 2001, 54% were living in a socially rented property – compared to an Oxford average of 21%. Only 39% were owner-occupiers, compared to 55% across Oxford⁶⁷.

Life expectancy in Rose Hill & Iffley ward is, at 77.3 years, (statistically) significantly lower than the Oxford average of 79.5 years⁶⁸.

Employment rates among the working age population are lower in Rose Hill than Oxford as a whole. This is largely driven by higher rates of economic inactivity, though unemployment rates are higher – 5.4% compared to 3.1% in Oxford. Amongst the economically inactive population there are higher rates of people 'looking after home or family' – 10% compared to 6% in Oxford.

⁶³ Super Output Areas are small geographic areas which contain an average population of 1500. Super Output Areas sit within electoral wards and are named using the ward name and the last two digits of the SOA code e.g. Northfield Brook 70 is in Northfield Brook ward.

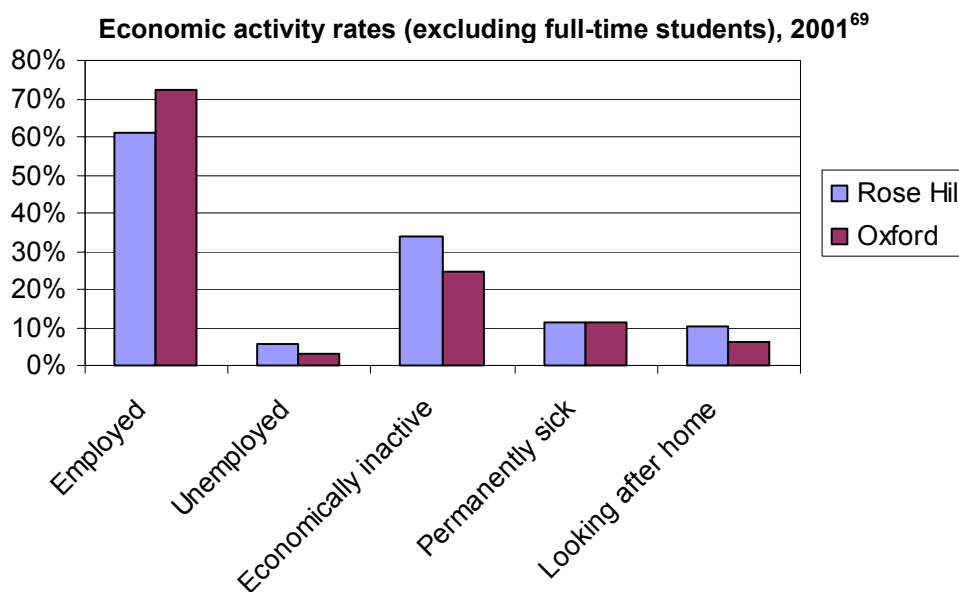
⁶⁴ Mid-2005 Super Output Area population estimates, Office for National Statistics

⁶⁵ Indices of Deprivation 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government

⁶⁶ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁶⁷ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

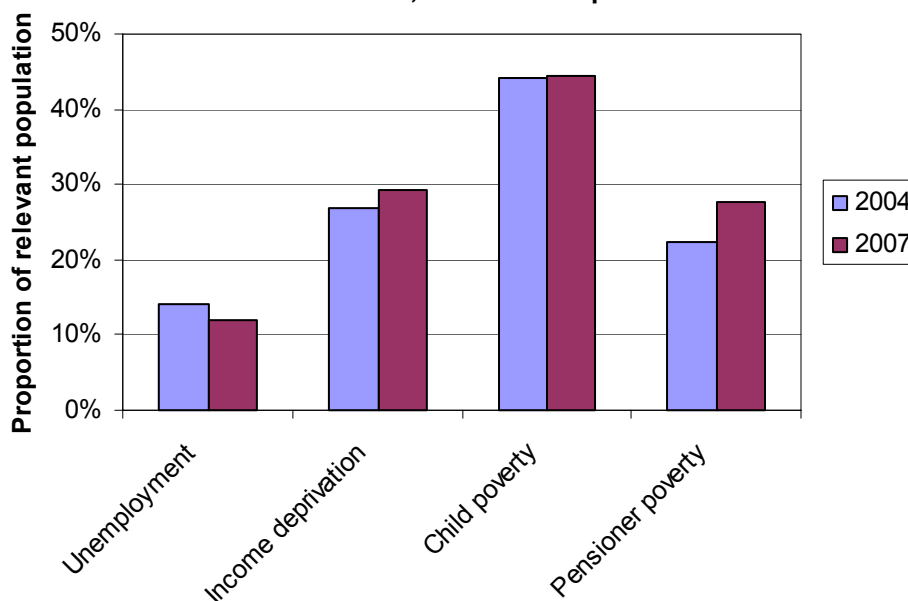
⁶⁸ Life expectancy by ward 2002-06, Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust



Trends in economic outcomes

A survey of economic indicators from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007 suggest that there have been small changes in unemployment (lower) and household poverty (higher). More significantly, poverty affecting older people is estimated to have increased by 5%. Child poverty has remained stable. These changes are small however and may not be statistically significant.

Economic indicators in Rose Hill, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007⁷⁰



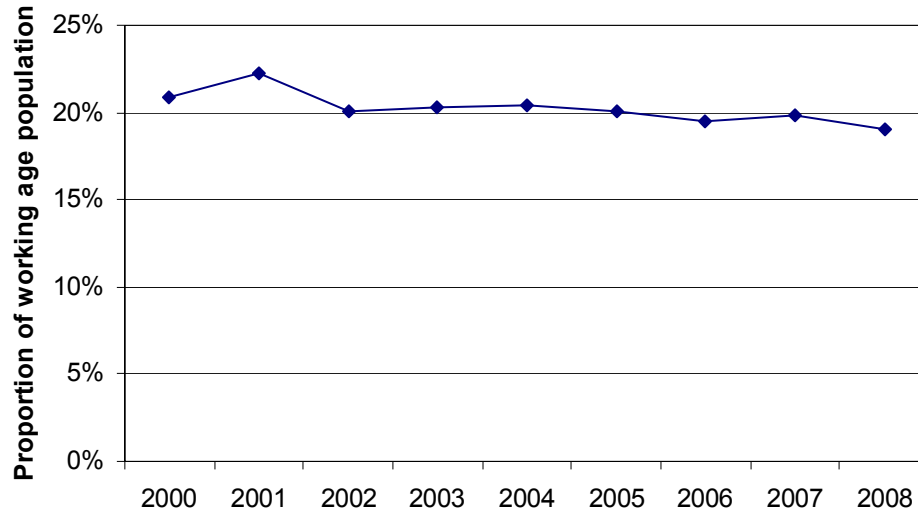
The proportion of working-age adults claiming benefits (e.g. Jobseekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, lone parent benefits) has decreased slightly from a 2000-01 peak

⁶⁹ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁷⁰ Department for Communities and Local Government

but remained fairly stable over the period 2002-08. This suggests there has been little change in employment rates and/or income levels – though this observation should be treated with caution as the numbers concerned are relatively small (a working age population of 2,100 residents).

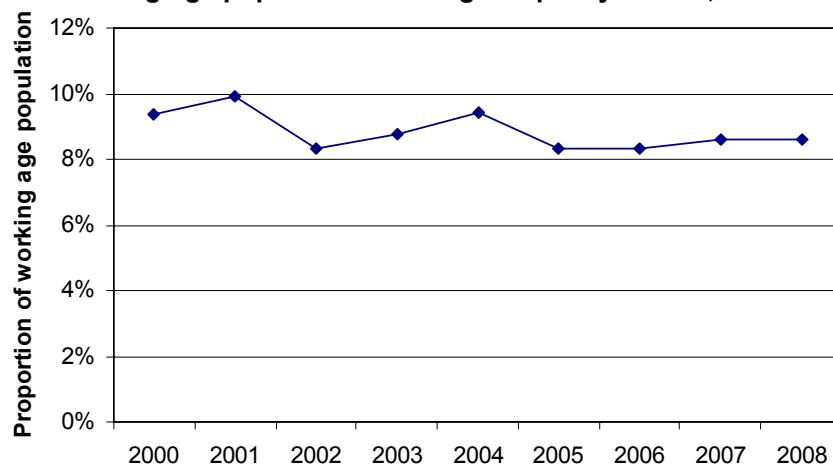
Proportion of working-age population claiming benefits, Rose Hill 2000-08⁷¹



Trends in health outcomes

The rate of the working-age population claiming incapacity benefit has decreased slightly over the period 2000-08. The actual number of people claiming incapacity benefit has remained stable, but the rate has decreased because the working-age population has increased. This suggests that there may be a static group claiming incapacity benefits that remain too ill to work, but that this group is not growing over time.

Proportion of working-age population claiming incapacity benefit, Rose Hill 2000-08⁷²



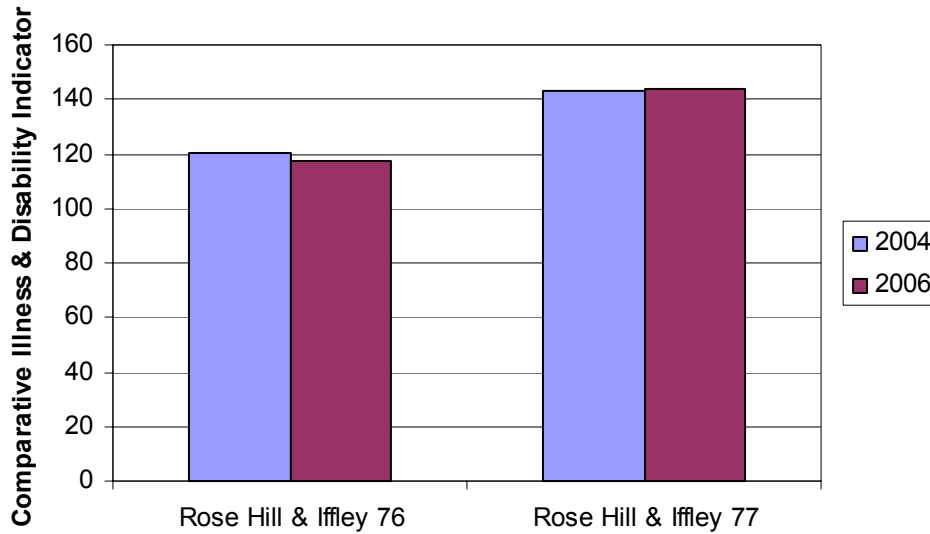
⁷¹ Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

⁷² Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

The Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio (CIDR) from the Indices of Deprivation measures illness and disability relative to other areas in England. A rate of 100 is the England average; below 100 indicates low levels of illness and above 100 indicates high levels.

Inspection of the CIDR for Rose Hill shows that both Super Output Areas have a CIDR over 100, which have remained stable over the period 2001-05⁷³. This suggests there has been little change in the health of the population.

**Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007
Rose Hill, by Super Output Area⁷⁴**



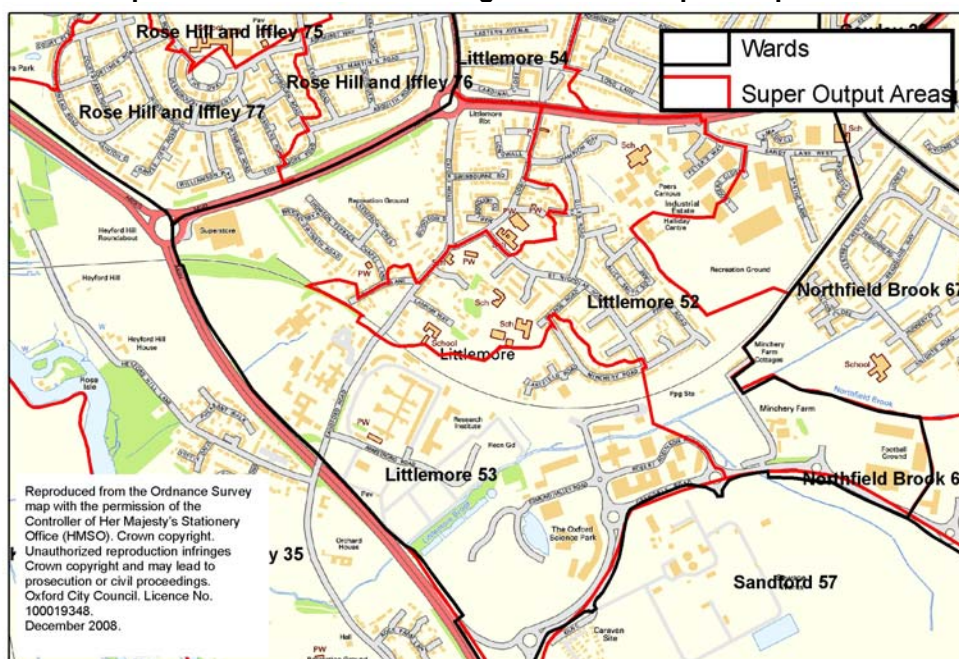
⁷³ Although these figures are from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007, these dates refer to date of publication – the data used (largely) refers to 2001 and 2005 respectively.

⁷⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government

Littlemore

The map below shows the Littlemore area in South-East Oxford. For the purposes of this analysis, 'Littlemore' is defined as two Super Output Areas⁷⁵ within the Littlemore ward – Littlemore 52 and Littlemore 53.

Map of Littlemore area showing Wards and Super Output Areas



At the 2001 Census, Littlemore had 2,900 residents – estimated to have grown 11% to 3,200 by 2005⁷⁶. One Super Output Area (Littlemore 53) is amongst the 20% most deprived areas in England⁷⁷ and one is in the 30% most deprived areas. 33% of residents have no qualifications⁷⁸.

Of the 1,270 households in 2001, 32% were living in a socially rented property – compared to an Oxford average of 21%. 59% were owner-occupiers, compared to 55% across Oxford⁷⁹.

Life expectancy in Littlemore ward is, at 77.9 years, not (statistically) significantly lower than the Oxford average of 79.5 years⁸⁰.

⁷⁵ Super Output Areas are small geographic areas which contain an average population of 1500. Super Output Areas sit within electoral wards and are named using the ward name and the last two digits of the SOA code e.g. Northfield Brook 70 is in Northfield Brook ward.

⁷⁶ Mid-2005 Super Output Area population estimates, Office for National Statistics

⁷⁷ Indices of Deprivation 2007, Department for Communities and Local Government

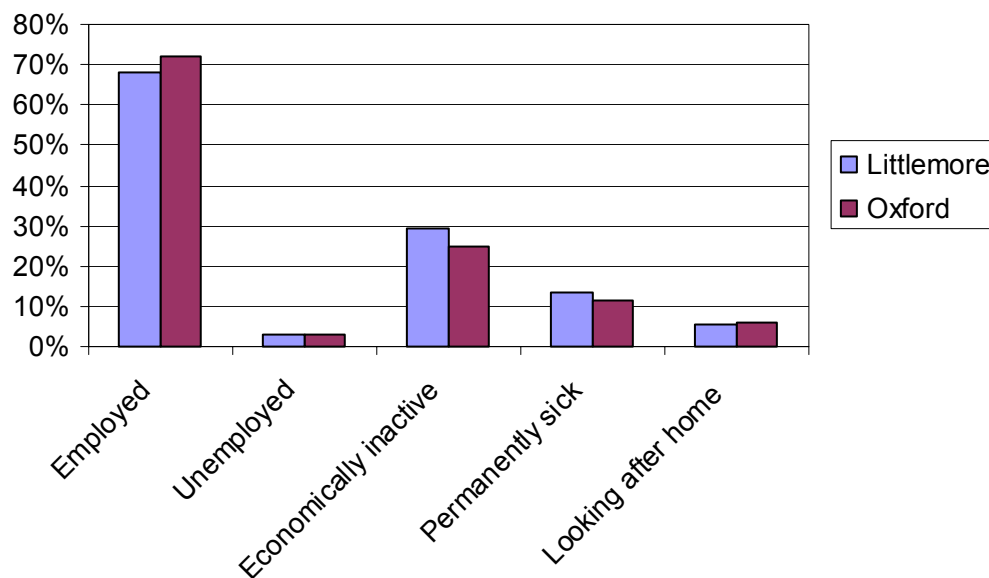
⁷⁸ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁷⁹ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

⁸⁰ Life expectancy by ward 2002-06, Oxfordshire Primary Care Trust

Employment rates among the working age population are lower in Littlemore than Oxford as a whole. This is largely driven by higher rates of economic inactivity. In particular, there is a higher rate of people permanently sick than the Oxford average.

Economic activity rates in Littlemore (excluding full-time students), 2001⁸¹

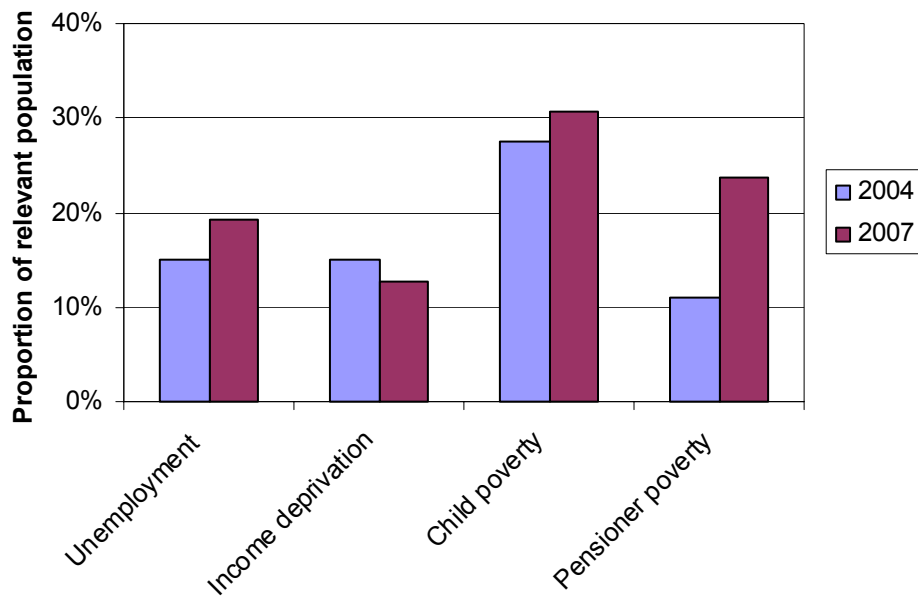


Trends in economic outcomes

A survey of economic indicators from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007 suggest that the proportion of households experiencing child poverty and pensioner poverty have increased in the period 2001-2005. The increase in pensioner poverty is particularly significant, being around 10% of the population. Unemployment is also estimated to have risen, whilst the proportion of all households in poverty decreased. These observations should be treated with caution as the changes may not be statistically significant.

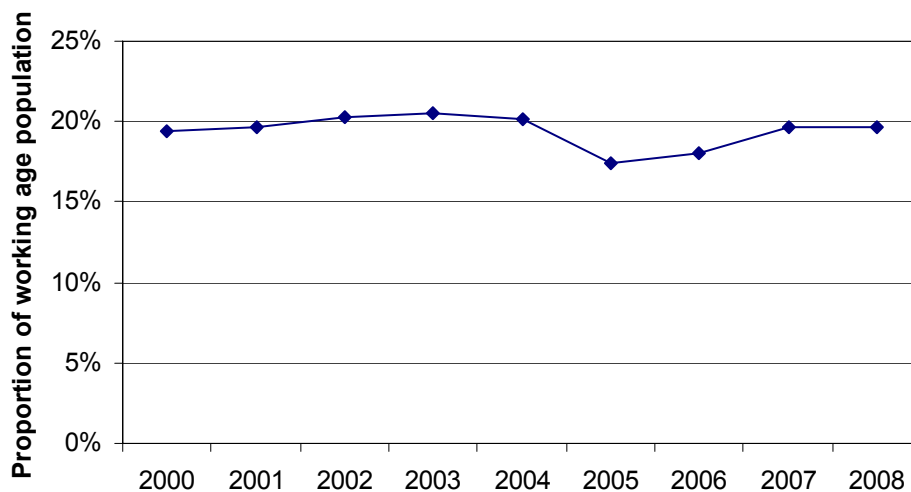
⁸¹ 2001 Census, Office for National Statistics

Economic indicators in Littlemore, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007⁸²



The proportion of working-age adults claiming benefits (e.g. Jobseekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, lone parent benefits) has fluctuated but remained fairly stable over the period 2000-08, at around 20% of the working-age population. This suggests there has been little change in employment rates and/or income levels – though this observation should be treated with caution as the numbers concerned are relatively small (a working age population of 2,100 residents).

Proportion of working-age population claiming benefits, Littlemore 2000-08⁸³



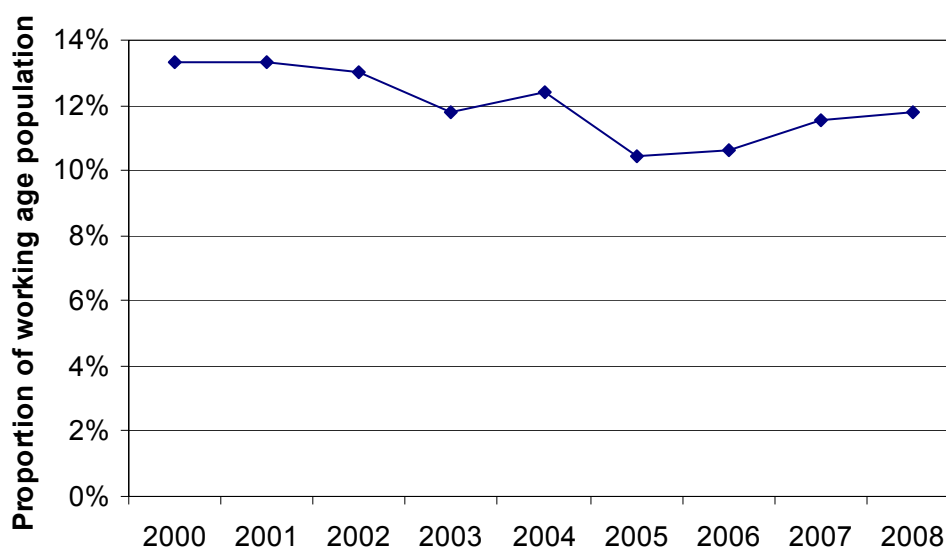
⁸² Department for Communities and Local Government

⁸³ Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Trends in health outcomes

The rate of the working-age population claiming incapacity benefit has decreased slightly over the period 2000-08. The actual number of people claiming incapacity benefit has increased, but the rate has remained stable because the working-age population has increased with it. This suggests that the group of people who are too ill to work is steadily growing over time with the population.

Proportion of working-age population claiming incapacity benefit, Littlemore 2000-08⁸⁴



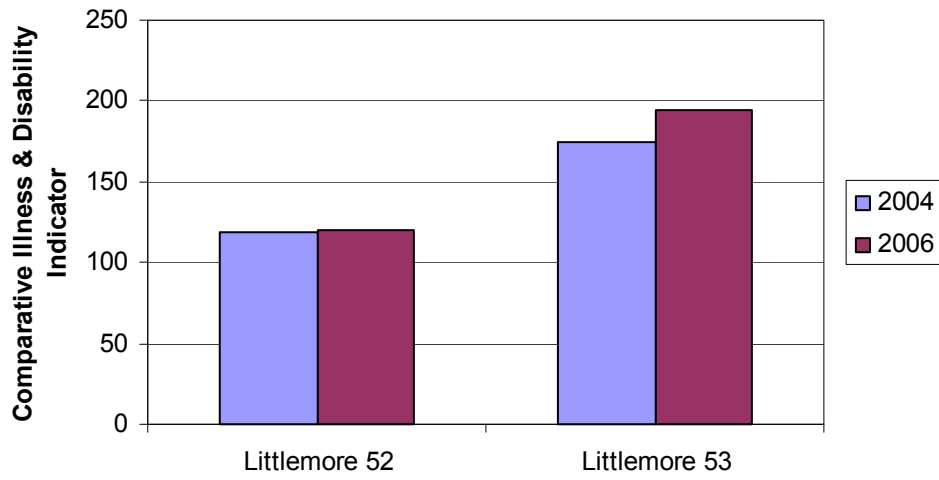
The Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio (CIDR) from the Indices of Deprivation measures illness and disability relative to other areas in England. A rate of 100 is the England average; below 100 indicates low levels of illness and above 100 indicates high levels.

Inspection of the CIDR for Littlemore shows that people living in Littlemore 53 have worse health than those living in Littlemore 52. The relative health of people living in Littlemore 53 has deteriorated over the period 2001-05⁸⁵ - though this change may not be statistically significant.

⁸⁴ Working Age Client Group statistics for Super Output Areas, Department for Work and Pensions; rates calculated using mid-year Super Output Area working age population estimates, Office for National Statistics

⁸⁵ Although these figures are from the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007, these dates refer to date of publication – the data used (largely) refers to 2001 and 2005 respectively.

**Comparative Illness & Disability Ratio, Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007
Littlemore, by Super Output Area⁸⁶**



⁸⁶ Department for Communities and Local Government

