

# Oxfordshire Housing & Growth Deal End of Year Review 2018/2019

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# 1.0 Introduction

Since the recession of the last decade, Oxfordshire's cumulative growth has been higher than any other local area. Our total economic output is around £22bn a year, meaning economic output per capita is among the highest in the UK, and we make a significant net contribution to the exchequer.

This success brings with it challenges, not least housing affordability with Oxfordshire the fifth least affordable housing market in the country relative to earnings, with median prices to median earnings ratio of over ten, but also recruitment, transport congestion, and pressure on other physical and social infrastructure.

Oxfordshire's six local authorities, together with OxLEP, are working together on an ambitious, comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing our housing, infrastructure and economic challenges to deliver the potential of our world class knowledge economy and high quality sustainable development across the County.

Oxfordshire has engaged actively with opportunities to secure local and national funding to rise to this challenge, through the 2013 City Deal process, Local Growth Fund, developer contributions, the Housing Infrastructure Fund, Oxfordshire Rail Connectivity Study and through the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal.

The Chancellor and Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government announced on 22 November 2017 that Oxfordshire would receive £215m of new funding to support Oxfordshire's ambition to plan for and support delivery of homes.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of April 2019 the Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal Team held its first end of year review meeting with partners from Homes England and the Ministry for Homes, Communities and Local Government.

This paper will outline the discussion points from the end of year review meeting, reflecting on the experience and learning from the first year of the Growth Deal. It will also look ahead to how challenges and issues can be addressed to assist future implementation of the Deal.

The following workstreams that make up the Housing and Growth Deal will be covered in this paper:

- Homes from Infrastructure
- Affordable Housing
- Productivity
- Oxfordshire Plan 2050

## 2.0 Homes from Infrastructure

The Housing & Growth Deal Homes from Infrastructure Programme (Hfi) is a £150m investment to support the acceleration of infrastructure projects over a five year period from 2018/19 to 2022/23. Infrastructure projects include road, rail, cycle routes and footpaths, as well as social infrastructure such as schools that support planned housing development in Oxfordshire and their acceleration allows us to also accelerate the much needed housing growth.

### 2.1 Progress update

#### 2.1.1 Year one achievements

The first year of the Growth Deal has been an exciting time for Oxfordshire. Hitting the ground running has posed a challenge, but one that has been met with commitment and energy from the Oxfordshire Partnership.

The first year has seen the following achievements:

- Successfully established and agreed a programme of year one infrastructure projects
- Successfully established and agreed the year 2-5 infrastructure programme
- Established and formalised a quarterly reporting process
- Established and agreed the Housing Attribution Methodology
- Achieved commitments in year one for accelerated housing

In year one we also established the following Hfi programme management arrangements:

- A project team, drawn from the relevant officers who lead on housing delivery in each council
- A set of locality meetings held monthly in each district to work in detail on each council's housing programme
- A highlight report, produced monthly for the Programme Board setting out the key achievement, issues, risks etc.
- A detailed programme schedule based upon Homes England's reporting requirements
- A Risk and Issues log that is reviewed at the Programme Board

#### 2.1.2 Infrastructure Investment (5 Year Programme)

Detailed below is an overview of the infrastructure pipeline, this covers:

- Infrastructure Programme Schemes
- Infrastructure Delivery Profile over the five year period
- Investment profile over the five year period against the assumed £30m per year profile (£150m evenly spread over five years)

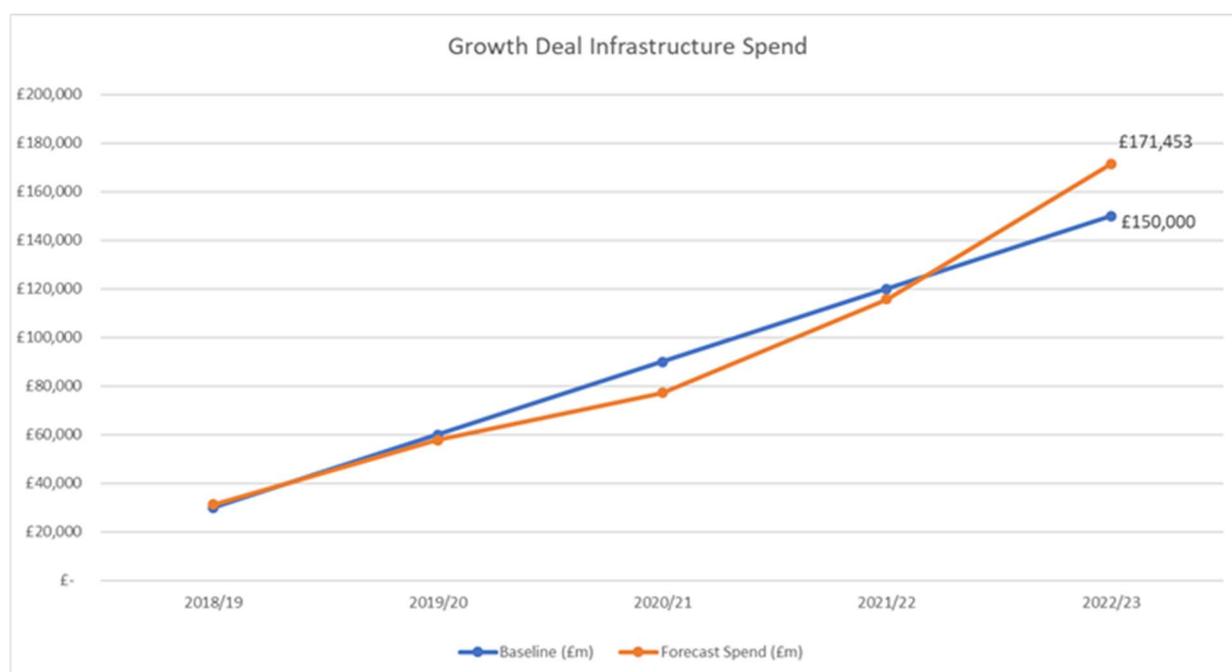
- Accelerated housing as a result of the investment
- Delivery Risks associated with the infrastructure schemes and housing sites

### 2.1.3 Infrastructure spend profile

The table in Appendix A provides a list of the schemes that make up the Growth Deal Infrastructure Programme. An evidence based approach was taken to inform Oxfordshire's Infrastructure Strategy, developing the infrastructure needs identified through Oxfordshire's five Local Plans.

Figure 1 below indicates the infrastructure programme spend profile over the Growth Deal five year period against the current infrastructure funding profile of £30m a year.

**Fig 1.**



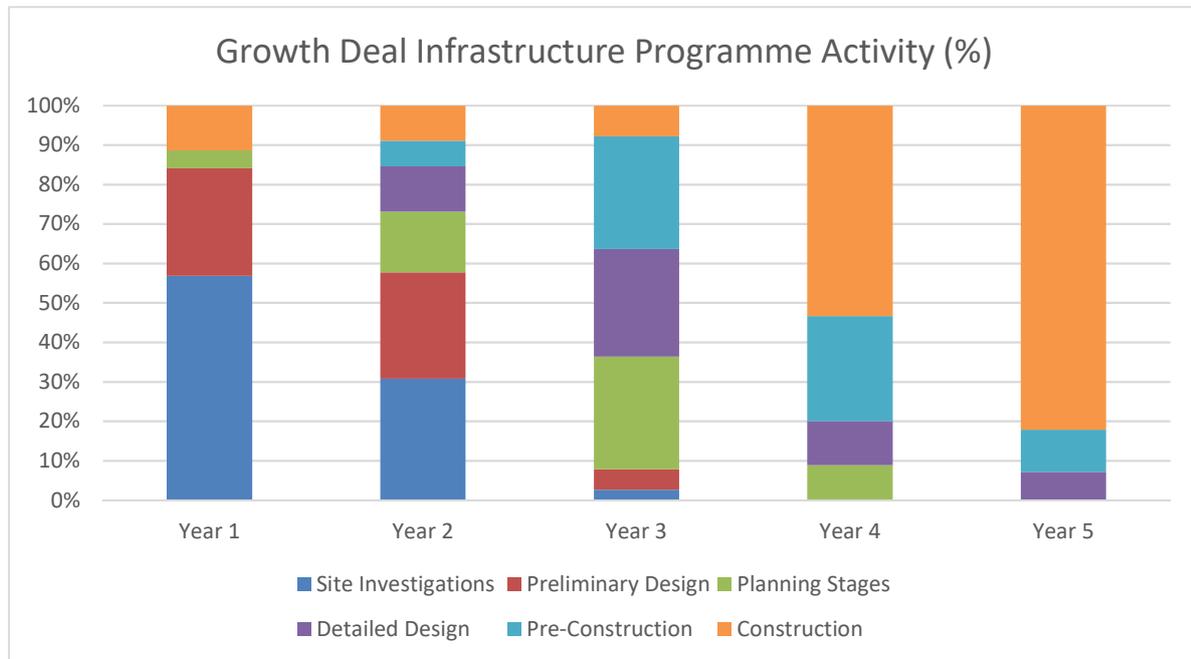
The profile in figure 1 indicates higher spend in the latter years of the Growth Deal, and over programming will ensure the commitment to spend £150m will be achieved. It is worth noting the following when considering this:

Typically, the lengthiest and most expensive element of an infrastructure scheme is the construction period. The activities in advance of this are in preparation for a timely and cost effective period of construction and to minimise risk.

Figure 2 below provides a programme view of the activity being undertaken in each year of the Growth Deal Programme. This activity profile shows that the majority of work in year one and two is related to the earlier stages in a typical infrastructure scheme, year three sees most activity associated with design and planning, and year four and five sees the move into the construction phase.

The spend profile continues to evolve, and with this level of information to hand at an early stage in the process, Oxfordshire’s partnership can turn its attention to activities that will ensure commitments are achieved.

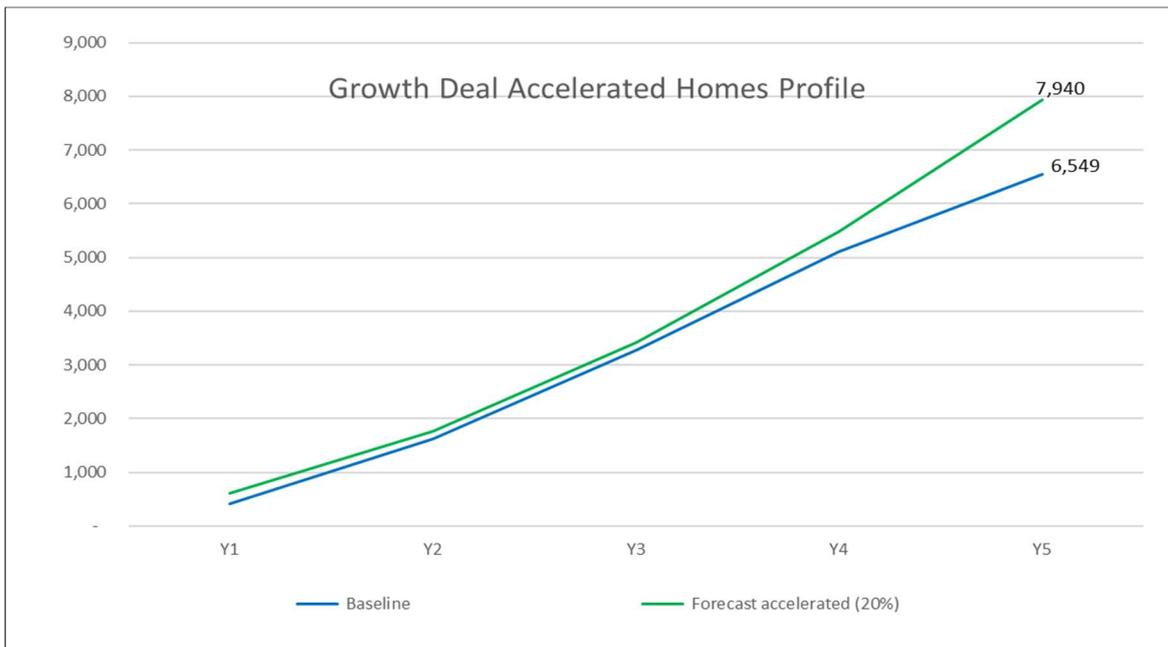
**Fig 2.**



#### 2.1.4 Accelerated homes delivery profile

As the programme evolves our understanding of the delivery profile of homes and infrastructure has matured. Figure 3 below provides a visual representation of the predicted delivery of accelerated homes at the end of quarter four.

Fig 3.



The current delivery profile displayed in Fig 4 shows a profile peaking in the latter end of the five year period, remaining above the baseline. However, it is worth noting that induced housing figures are not yet factored in and the information is based on quarter four estimates and includes an optimism bias of 20%.

### 2.1.5 Delivery Risks

The following risks have been identified as the key risks to the infrastructure programme:

- Managing the impact on the Oxfordshire road network
- Procurement and market readiness
- Potential delays associated with CPO and the acquisition of land
- Reliance on third parties (developers / network rail etc) for delivery

The following risks have been identified as the key risks to the delivery of homes:

- Reliance on third parties (developers / network rail etc) for delivery of infrastructure and resolution of planning issues needed to unblock sites
- External market factors such as Brexit may be having an impact
- Stage of development of some of Oxfordshire's local plans may be having an impact

Ongoing analysis of the above risks ensure a comprehensive understanding of mitigation activities are planned.

## 2.2 Key discussion points

The key points for discussion with government can be summarised as:

- The Growth Deal is making a difference.
- The housing delivery & infrastructure spend profile is backloaded as one would expect for a housing and infrastructure programme.
- An annual year-end review of infrastructure schemes and a flexible infrastructure programme will ensure delivery of commitments
- External market/macro-economic factors may be having an impact, this requires further analysis and understanding to inform what future impact could be and what interventions could assist.
- We will continue to develop our collaborative approach to identifying the strategic interventions that ensure a pipeline of genuinely deliverable sites are available, and to enhance the chances of accelerating housing delivery.
- Work in collaboration to support the streamline of reporting process with Homes England.

## 2.3 Next steps

Looking forward, continued development of the infrastructure programme, and alignment to housing sites will ensure Housing and Growth Deal commitments will be achieved. Key areas of focus will be:

- Performance management of the Homes from Infrastructure delivery programme
- Building closer relationships with the supply chain
- Building on the collaborative working with government partners at Homes England
- Developing a programme of strategic interventions to address key risks to delivery

A quarter four meeting took place in early May between the Homes from Infrastructure programme lead and Homes England, where a streamlined reporting process was agreed.

## 3.0 Affordable Housing

The Oxfordshire Housing and Growth Deal Affordable Housing programme (AHP) is an affordable housing development programme that will utilise a budget of £60 million over three years (to March 2021) to secure at least 1320 additional affordable housing units. The grant will be used to make planned homes affordable within the definition set out on the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

The agreed AHP for the three years is as follows:

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total
Social Rented	49	272	383	704
Aff. Rented	67	124	199	390
SO/LCHO	32	68	128	229
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>1322</b>

The budget is allocated by the partners through their affordable housing commissioning arrangements. Average grant rates are agreed for the units dependent upon tenure, but partners have the flexibility to blend grant rates over schemes, districts and programmes to maximise the utility of the budget.

### 3.1 Progress update

#### 3.1.1 Year One Programme - Achievements

The completion of the successful year one AHP has resulted in the following milestones being completed.

- We successfully delivered a programme of affordable housing for year one totalling 191 units, against an agreed target of 148.
- We secured £6.715 million of additional Affordable Housing Grant for Oxfordshire
- We successfully established a year 2-3 programme to the timetable agreed in the Deal delivery Plan
- We engaged with Key RP partners on the Deal and held a launch event attended by 40 Registered Provider, development and landowner partners, with Homes England
- We established an application, prioritisation and programme management process for delivery of the programme and have built an appropriate evidence base for delivery that will allow the delivery of the AHP to be proved.
- We worked with Homes England to maximise the appeal of the AHP by agreeing for example being able to offer blended grant rates for Registered Providers.
- In year one we established the following AHP programme management arrangements

- A project team, drawn from the relevant officers who lead on affordable housing delivery in each council
- A set of locality meetings held monthly in each district to work in detail on each council affordable housing programme within the AHP. These meetings have established terms of reference and are supported by key documentation regularly produced to allow effective programme management.
- A highlight report, produced monthly for the Programme Board setting out the key achievement, issues, risks etc.
- A detailed programme schedule based upon Homes England's reporting requirements
- A Risk and Issues log that is reviewed at the Programme Board

### Year One Programme - Learning

The headline for the year one AHP is that it has been a success. We exceeded targets and did this in a year when the programme commenced from a standing start with little notice, as described later in this report. We have captured the learning from year one to inform the further years of the AHP. The learning from year one falls into five categories.

### Organising and engagement

The AHP commenced within weeks of it being negotiated, without a period of mobilisation, consequently:

- a) There was a need to get all necessary programme and performance management processes we could in place by the launch of the scheme, inevitably this was neither complete nor not fully tested. Similarly, governance arrangements had to be established and tested whilst the programme was live.
- b) We were not able to affect the scale of publicity we would have liked for the AHP before its commencement, hence engagement with potential partners took place after the programme had commenced and throughout year one instead of these being in place from the launch.
- c) We had not been able to test the market to the extent we would have liked. If we had been able to we would have recognised that the offer was not as attractive to Registered Providers (RPs) as we believed and considered changes earlier.

## **Grant rates**

The grant funding arrangements were the best that we could negotiate and on the face of it are comparable with the national averages for Homes England grant rates. However, they do not reflect that Oxfordshire is a high cost area for affordable housing development and consequently they are not, by themselves as attractive to RPs compared to funding levels offered in the county by Homes England.

This poses a challenge for the further development of the AHP, one compounded by the inability to use other funding streams to complement the AHP, for example Retained Right to Buy (RTB) receipts by councils or Recycled capital grant (RCGF) by RPs. RCGF can complement funding programmes offered by Homes England.

Officers have worked with Homes England to maximise the appeal of the AHP grant regime, for example Homes England has agreed that we are able to offer blended grant rates for RPs across schemes and count nil grant units in the programme to reduce the overall average grant rates. Nonetheless the limitations of grant finance are a challenge for the AHP.

We have been able to mitigate this challenge in year one through match funding from partner Local Authorities. We are pursuing with Homes England further flexibilities to assist in attracting more RPs discussed in further detail below.

## **Securing Partnerships**

We were aware at the outset of the AHP that strategic buy-in from key partners such as RPs and developers would be essential to the effective delivery of the programme.

Our ambition has always been to maximise potential of the AHP by establishing a structured set of ongoing partnership conversations that are not just focussed upon programme delivery but take place at a strategic level and engage with the wider challenges of the growth ambitions of Oxfordshire.

This strategic engagement has proved challenging as it is requiring a different relationship with RPs. We have ongoing and strong relations with RPs, but these are transactional in nature and it has proved difficult to engage in a wider sense. Relations with developers are focussed upon the planning process rather than the joint task of developing good growth. We are planning a further programme of engagement with RPs, investors and landowners to develop relationships.

This challenge of partnership engagement has been made more difficult by the establishment of the National Strategic Partnership arrangements between Homes England and some RPs. These arrangements- announced after the Deal negotiation were complete are a long-term partnership arrangement between RPs and Homes England that run across spending reviews and guarantee large scale financing for a pipeline of affordable housing developments.

Whilst not all RPs are part of the strategic partnership arrangements, in Oxfordshire two of our larger and best-established RP partners have advised us they see the national strategic partnership as their business priority and are not therefore taking part in the AHP programme.

### **Length of timeframe for Oxfordshire AHP.**

It is increasingly clear from discussions with partners that the relatively short timeframe for the Oxfordshire AHP is an additional challenge. RPs and developers have all commented that their business plans have at least a 10-year cycle and to fully commit to a programme they need to be able to factor in a longer-term commitment that the current three-year Oxfordshire AHP allows.

### **Developing an Innovative Approach to affordable Housing delivery**

Officers have always been aware of the twin requirements of delivering the additional units required to meet agreed targets whilst at the same time building the legacy of innovation we intended when we signed the Deal. Inevitably, for the reasons set out above the focus of year one has been getting the target delivered. This was crucial to build confidence with government which we have done, now the challenge is to develop the differing approaches to innovation that will define the AHP longer term

### **Building a pipeline of schemes for the programme.**

Following the successful completion of the year one programme we have undertaken a comprehensive review of the indicative programme for years two and three.

With the benefit of the year one experience officers are now better able to judge the challenges of delivery and we have produced a programme for the second two years of the AHP which officers believe is a realistic programme.

The current total programme for year two and three is as follows:

	<b>Year Two</b>	<b>Year Three</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Deal Commitment</b>	464	710	1,174
<b>Current Pipeline</b>	408	773	1,181

It will be noted that this programme has reduced since the beginning of year one as further due diligence has taken place identifying that some of the schemes envisaged will fall out of the timeframe of the Deal and it has not been possible to agree deals with partners in others. We need to identify further schemes to achieve the targets for years two and three and to provide a buffer against slippage in some schemes.

One key area of mitigation for partners to actively explore will be the capacity for schemes that would naturally come forward in years 4 and 5 to be accelerated, perhaps because of site acceleration promoted through the Homes from Infrastructure (HFI) Programme. Officers are working to link the two programmes

through a common database and this will allow an understanding of the capacity to accelerate affordable housing in this manner.

A second area to explore is the ability to grow the programme by developing innovative approaches to affordable housing, for example as described in paragraph 30, together with consideration of how we can develop different delivery vehicles and funding arrangements to allow us greater traction in the market for affordable housing. Officers are engaged in the development of proposals and will report to the HASG when these are complete later in the year.

A third area of interest, although perhaps not applicable to this three-year deal is the contribution that development opportunities in the wider public estate can make to affordable housing. Officers are opening discussions with how this ambition could be better considered in future deliberations about such development on the back of Growth Board support for this following a report to its March meeting

## 3.2 Key discussion points

This section highlights five areas where we believe amendments or additions to the current AHP structure would assist us to succeed in our affordable housing ambitions. It is these areas that we wish to discuss with Homes England, detailed below.

### **A Longer Term AHP**

We would like to engage Homes England in a discussion about how the AHP could develop into a longer-term programme for Oxfordshire to help us build the interest and momentum that the AHP needs. To do this we want to highlight to Homes England our ambition to develop the longer-term affordable housing ambitions of Oxfordshire as part of our longer-term housing delivery plan under the Deal.

### **Competitive Grant Rates**

We intend to ask HE to consider a regime of further flexibility in the grant rates we can offer, for example:

- a. The ability to cross subsidise- allowing us to use additional public finance such as retained Right to Buy receipts and Recycled Capital Grant Fund (from RP partners) to fund additional affordable housing would be a significant help to the AHP and would place it on an equal footing with the funding arrangements for Homes England's funding programmes.
- b. Securing additionality through tenure change- We would like to revisit and flex this current restriction to allow us to add Deal subsidy to S106 units to bring them into genuine affordability in high costs areas.
- c. Additional grant for high quality housing –In Oxfordshire, several planning authorities have made a local decision to ask for affordable housing that meets Nationally Described Space Standards. We would like the Deal AHP to support that decision in much the same way as is currently allowed in the Homes England programme.

## **Homes England Strategic Partnership arrangements**

We propose to ask that Homes England consider either exempting development in Oxfordshire from the National Strategic Partnership arrangements or, if this is not possible then restricting the homes allowed in the strategic partnerships programme to large strategic sites at the size defined in the Letwin review of 1500 units

## **Promotion of additionality on the Public Estate**

Earlier in the report officers referenced a report to the last meeting of the Growth Board, outlining how the public estate could assist in meeting Oxfordshire's affordable housing issue. We intend to ask that Homes England work with us in partnership to develop a public estate programme, particularly how we can promote affordable housing additionality on sites in Oxfordshire owned by Homes England.

## **Innovation**

The HASG will recall that the promotion of high-quality affordable housing through innovation was a key plank of the Deal for Oxfordshire. We have scoped some areas where we would like to promote specific affordable housing products through the Deal AHP, examples include:

- Community land Trusts- confirmation that Deal finance can also be applied to such schemes.
- Shared housing- Oxfordshire partners wish to explore the potential role that high-quality shared housing could play in providing an alternative to the preponderance of privately-run HMOs.
- Promotion of Self Build Housing- explore the possibility of applying Deal finance, according to criteria and at a rate to be agreed.
- Modular Build- use the AHP to promote the use of modern methods of construction and modular build processes by developing and underwriting local demand to bring supply forward.

## 4.0 Productivity

Productivity is an integral component of the Oxfordshire Housing & Growth Deal and sits alongside both the housing and infrastructure streams. It is central to delivering the vision for accelerated growth across the County in critical economic sectors, supporting innovation clusters and attracting investment. We anticipate that this will realise significant long-term economic benefits to the UK.

The headline commitment under the Productivity Stream invited Oxfordshire to be one of three 'Trailblazer' areas to take forward the ambitions set out by Government in its Industrial Strategy White Paper. This was to be in the form of a Local Industrial Strategy (LIS), and involve close working with Whitehall departments in the development of the plan.

### 4.1 Progress update

The LIS Technical Draft and supporting documents were submitted to HMG on 21st December 2018, with the anticipation that discussions with relevant departments and policy officials would commence in January, and ministerial sign off of the final document by the end of March 2019.

Although the timetable for sign off has been delayed we have been able to continue to develop our proposition, with a particular focus on our ambition within the LIS for Oxfordshire to play a leading role in delivering the Industrial Strategy national target to be spending 2.4% of GDP on Research & Development activity across the economy by 2027.

Following recent discussions with officials a revised timetable has been agreed. This will result in a joint branded document with government, containing a ministerial foreword, and will be presented to Growth Board to consider endorsement.

### 4.2 Key discussion points

The key points for discussion can be summarised as:

- We highlighted the need to maintain the momentum generated by the strategy development process which has successfully mobilised partners and stakeholders behind a clear vision for Oxfordshire.
- We agreed to work intensively with officials and Oxfordshire partners to develop the reworked LIS and secure Ministerial approval. We would anticipate arranging an additional briefing session prior to the formal sign off

process for the OxLEP Board and political leaders, outside of the formal meeting cycles for both Boards.

- We discussed development of the planned investment prospectus which will set out how we will look to resource the LIS and its policy areas, together with a detailed delivery programme. This will also be critical to the inform and shape the emerging Oxfordshire 2050 Plan process. To support this, we will work with Deal Board partners to convene a spatial development workshop for local authority planning and economic development teams.

### 4.3 Next steps

Officials have set out the following key points which we will need to work towards in a very condensed period, to meet this revised timetable:

- Preparation of a revised LIS strategy document that also includes a chapter on the Oxford to Cambridge Arc, addressing how we will work with partners to deliver key objectives
- A series of meetings with departments to agree areas of joint working that will set out how the LIS is taken forward.

## 5.0 Oxfordshire Plan 2050

As part of our Growth Deal agreement with the Government, all our local authorities have committed to producing a joint statutory spatial plan (JSSP), known as the Oxfordshire Plan 2050.

The document is due to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination by 31 March 2020 and adopted by 31 March 2021, subject to the examination process.

### 5.1 Progress update

2018/19 saw the establishment of the Oxfordshire Plan Team, along with several key groups – namely Planning Liaison, Heads of Planning, and a Member Sub-Group.

The timetable and scope of the Plan was approved by each of the Councils in October 2018, followed by a stakeholder launch event in December 2018, and consultation periods for the Statement of Community Involvement and for the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report.

Early in 2019 all Councils approved a Consultation Document for the initial consultation on the emerging Plan itself. This included a draft Vision and Objectives, along with aspirations for the Plan. The six-week consultation included 15 events held in February and March 2019, and subsequent to the consultation over 1200 people and organisations are now registered on the consultation database that want to be involved in later stages of the project. Alongside this ran a Call for Ideas which sought proposals for locations for large-scale housing or employment, infrastructure projects, or for strategic environmental designations. Most recently a further Stakeholder Panel event was held in May 2019.

Work on compiling and producing the required evidence base is also underway, with a combination of using existing studies and evidence from Local Plans and other strategies where they are up to date and cover the whole Plan area, or undertaking new bespoke assessments where appropriate.

### 5.2 Key discussion points

The first year has seen a tremendous amount of work done to organise and mobilise the Oxfordshire Plan. Moving into Year 2, there are now a number of key issues and opportunities that the Oxfordshire Plan will need to consider:

- There will need to be more collaboration with other projects going forwards, particularly the Oxford-Cambridge Arc, the Expressway and rail corridor
- We need to look in other directions beyond Oxfordshire, such as Swindon, Reading and the Midlands
- The Plan will need to be closely linked with the emerging Oxfordshire Local Industrial Strategy which positions the county as one of the top-three global innovation ecosystems and at the forefront of a future, globally-facing UK economy
- The Councils are working closely with the NHS to deliver place making that supports healthy lifestyles and explore future patterns of care in Oxfordshire – there is now a firm commitment in Oxfordshire to be more inclusive of wider spatial ambitions including health in developing our policies and strategy to 2050
- Many of the Councils in Oxfordshire have or are considering declaring a climate change emergency, and all are keen that the issue is taken seriously in the Oxfordshire Plan as one of the main policy tools available
- The bar for the Plan is very high, it needs to be approved by all Oxfordshire's district councils and be found sound by a Planning Inspector, which means it also needs a robust evidence base and environmental assessment
- We're learning from the progress (and problems) encountered by other regions working on joint plans, such as in the West of England, so we can refine our own processes

### 5.3 Next steps

All of Oxfordshire's authorities are committed to working together to produce the Oxfordshire Plan 2050 for the long-term future of the county. The plan will set out a joined-up approach to planning for the next 30 years, ensuring sustainable plan-led growth on our terms.

With the discussion points above in mind, we're keeping the timetable for the project under constant review and are holding regular conversations with the Government about the right approach to take to ensure the Plan is the best it can be and meets Oxfordshire's needs. Meanwhile, we are pressing on with the hard work needed to deliver the Plan such as commissioning studies, continuing dialogue and testing approaches and options.

# Appendix A

District	Year	Project
City	1	Y01-03 Access to Headington (penultimate and final phase)
City	1	Y01-05 Oxford city wide cycle and pedestrian schemes
City	1	Y01-07 Oxford Station Redevelopment Phase 3 - Infrastructure to include new station building and Botley Road Bridge
City	1	Y01-10 Botley Road Corridor
City	1	Y01-18 Oxford Flood Alleviation Scheme (OFAS) - OCC contribution
City	1	Y01-21 Oxford - Barton West - Primary
City	1	Y01-22 Cowley Branch Line
City	2	Y02-01 SE Corridors Study Component - Barns Road corridor
City	2	Y02-03 SE Corridors Study Component - Eastern Bypass corridor
City	2	Y02-04 SE Corridors Study Component - Cowley Road/Garsington Road/Watlington Road corridor
City	2	Y02-05 SE Corridors Study Component - A4074 corridor
City	2	Y02-06 SE Corridors Study Component - B4495 corridor
City	2	Y02-07 SE Corridors Study Component - Abingdon Road corridor
City	2	Y02-08 SE Corridors Study Component - Iffley Road corridor
City	2	Y02-11 Oxpens to Osney Mead bridge
City	2	Y02-12 Becket Street extension
City	2	Y02-18 Banbury Road improvement (Banbury Road Corridor)
City	2	Y02-19 Woodstock Road improvements (Woodstock Road Corridor)
West	1	Y01-02 A40/Minster Lovell West Facing Slips/ Access to Carterton (B4477 Upgrade and Witney to Carterton Premium Cycle Route)
West	1	Y01-20 Witney A40 Downs Road junction
West	1	Y01-19 Rapid Transit Line 2 - contribution
West	3	Y03-05 Access to Witney at Shores Green
Cherwell	1	Y01-06 North Oxford All Modes Transport Strategy Study
Cherwell	1	Y01-11 Tramway Road accessibility improvements
Cherwell	1	Y01-12 Former RAF Upper Heyford Mitigation package phase 1
Cherwell	1	Y01-13 North West Bicester Realignment of the A4095
Cherwell	1	Y01-21 Banbury, Southam Road - Primary
Cherwell	1	Y01-21 Bicester, South West - Secondary
Cherwell	1	Y01-21 Bloxham, Warriner - Secondary
Cherwell	2	Y02-14 Howes Lane/Lords Lane Realignment
Cherwell	2	Y02-16 A44 corridor improvements from Langford Lane to Peartree roundabout (Woodstock Road Corridor)
Cherwell	2	Y02-17 Former RAF Upper Heyford Mitigation package phase 2 - Option 1 - Junction 10 and surrounding junctions
Cherwell	3	Y03-06 Ploughley Road / A41 Bicester - signalisation of junction
Cherwell	3	Y03-07 A361 Bloxham Road to A4260 Oxford Road link road, Banbury - new spine road through development sites
Cherwell	2	Y02-20 A422 Hennef Way, Banbury - Relief to severe congestion

South	1	Y01-14 Benson Relief Road
South	2	Y02-15 Golden Balls Roundabout junction improvements (A4074/B4015)
South	3	Y03-01 Thame to Haddenham cycle route
South	1	Y01-17 Watlington Relief Road
South	3	Y03-04 Jubilee Way Roundabout
Vale	1	Y01-21 East Hanney St James
Vale	1	Y01-21 Faringdon Community College
Vale	1	Y01-21 John Blandy, Southmoor Primary
Vale	2	Y02-02 SE Corridors Study Component - A34 corridor
Vale	2	Y02-09 Wantage Eastern Link road
Vale	2	Y02-10 Shrivenham New School - cover shortfall in funding for new school
Vale	2	Y02-13 Frilford junction
Vale	3	Y03-03 Marcham Bypass
Vale	1	Fitzwaryn School Expansion
Vale	1	Y01-15 Featherbed Lane and Steventon Lights
Vale	1	Y01-16 Milton Enterprise Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge
South & Vale	1	Y01-21 Didcot Great Western Park - Primary #2
South & Vale	3	Y03-02 Didcot Garden Town Project: Central Didcot Transport Corridor improvements