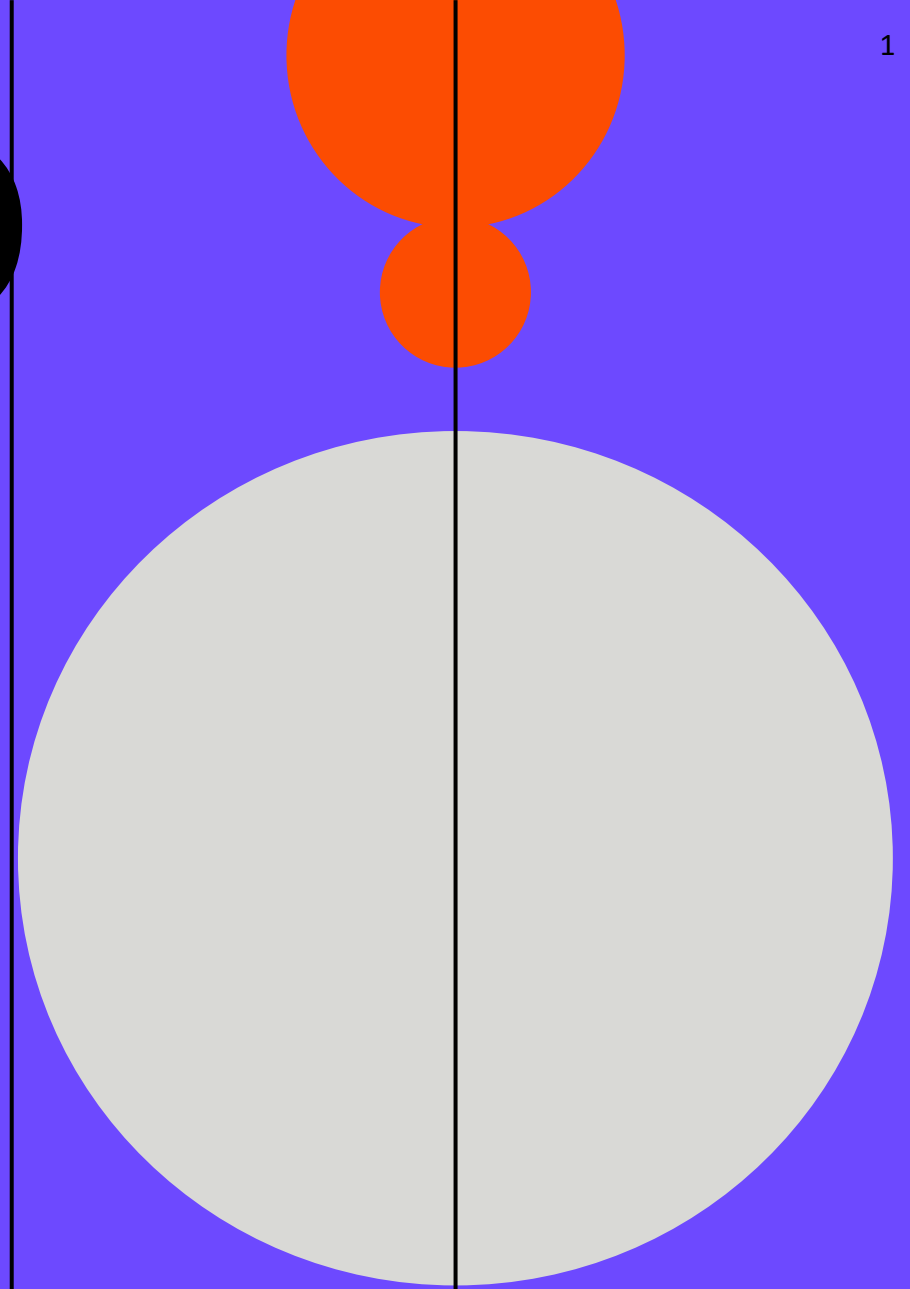


ARC OXFORD SOCIAL VALUE STATEMENT

ARC.

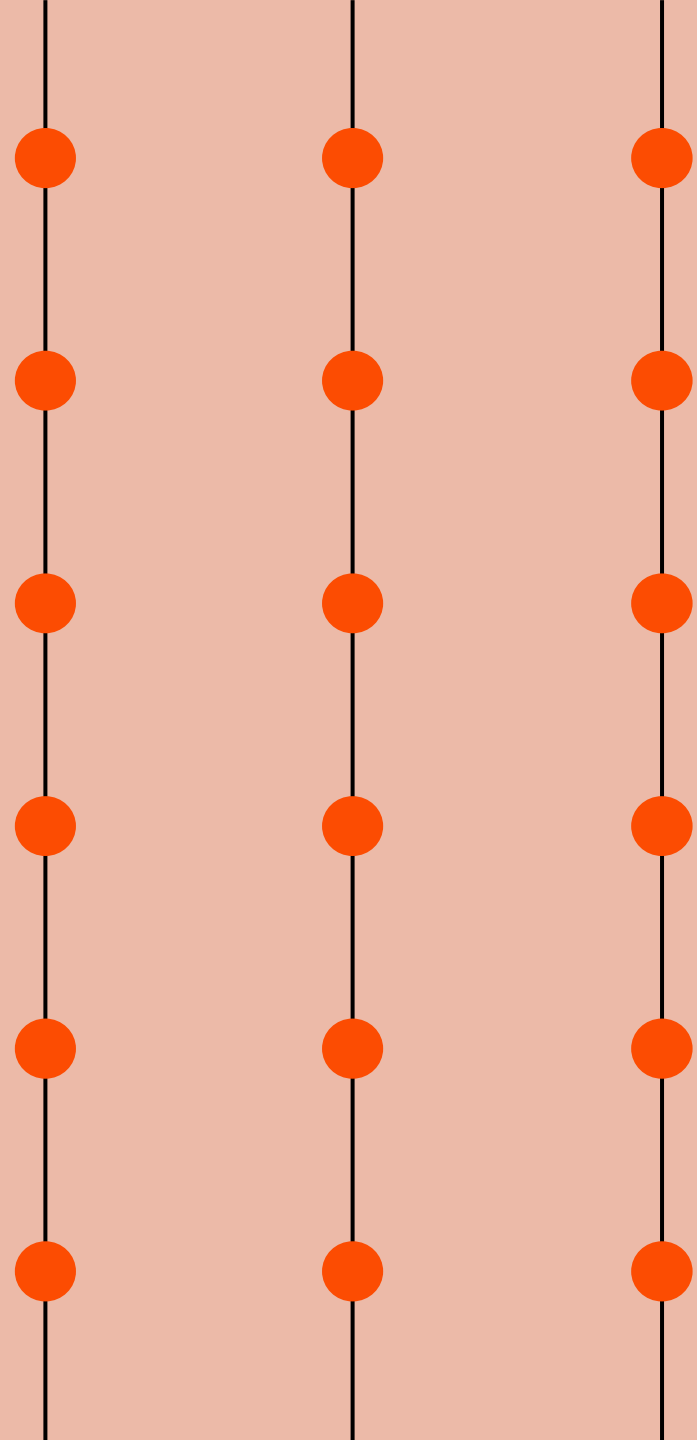


ARC OXFORD SOCIAL VALUE STATEMENT

CONTENTS

1. About ARC
2. Our Work
3. From Business Park to Innovation Campus
4. Policy Context
5. Local Demographics
6. Social Value Benefits

ABOUT ARC



ABOUT ARC

WHO WE ARE

Innovation derives from partnerships. Partnerships allow us to create solutions to challenges we face in the world.

At ARC, we're enabling these partnerships in the science and innovation sector.

Through place-based clusters, we're fostering unique ecosystems at the cutting edge of major knowledge economies like Oxford and London. We currently operate at several sites in these areas including ARC Uxbridge, ARC West London, Harwell Campus and **ARC Oxford**.

Our core aim is to support growth of the sector through the provision of high-quality workspace alongside the best possible working environments.

Our expertise does not just lie in the provision of space alone. We work as a genuine partner to those operating within the sector, developing the skills and profile of our members.



ABOUT ARC

ARC OXFORD

ARC Oxford is a major economic node in Oxford's economy of international, national and regional importance.

ARC Oxford (formerly Oxford Business Park) is an established employment site extending to some 88 acres in the Cowley area of Oxford. Historically part of the Cowley Motor Works established by William Morris in the 20th century, it is now organised into development plots within a landscaped, campus-style environment.

Backed by our investors Brookfield, we purchased and became majority landowner at ARC Oxford in 2021. Using our expertise, we are increasing the quantum and quality of the space for those in the Oxfordshire's globally renowned life science and innovation sector.

ARC Oxford is now home to approximately 50 businesses, including a high proportion focused on science and innovation. This includes Ivy Farm Technologies (leading the UK's cultivated meat revolution) and OMass Therapeutics (discovering new drugs to treat orphan or immunological diseases).



ABOUT ARC

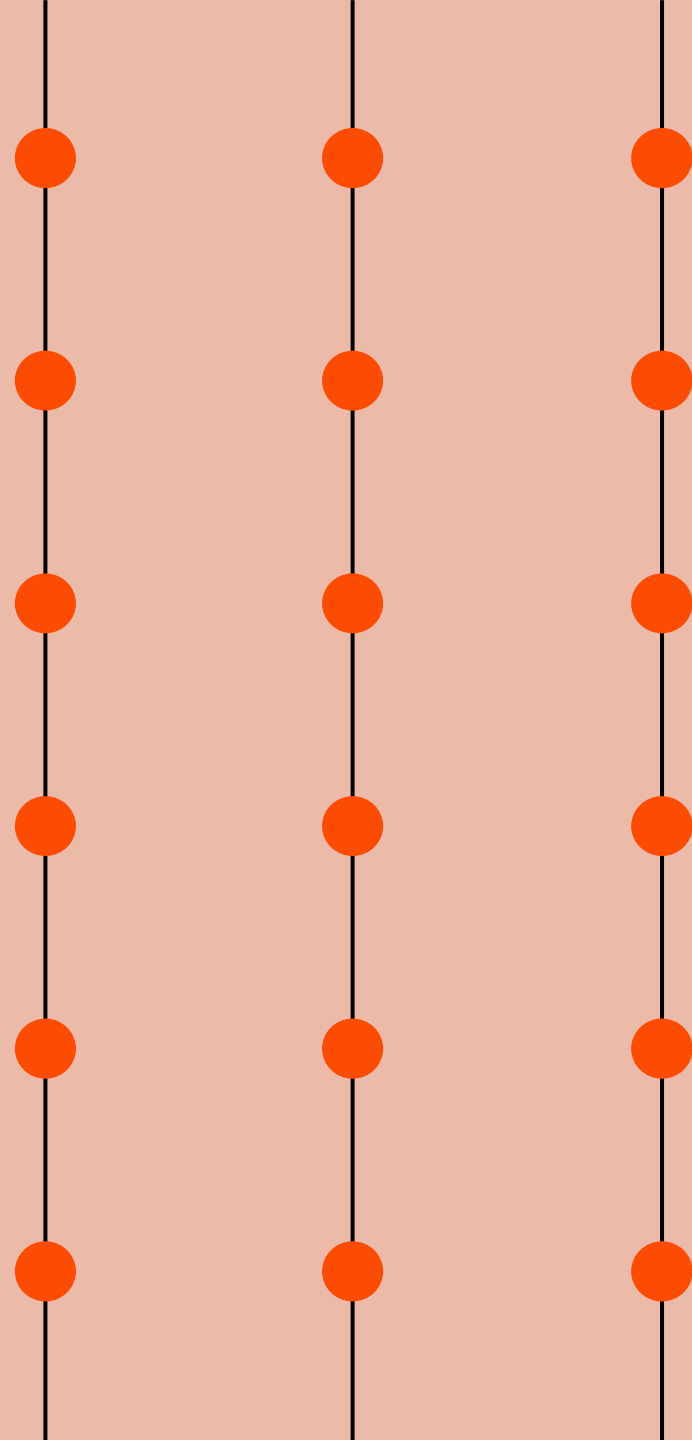
OUR SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

At ARC, our goal is to develop Clusters For the Future.

Our sustainability strategy is built around seven key focus areas, aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), acting as the guiding principles for operating a successful, prosperous and sustainable business:

Focus area	Objective
Carbon and GHG emissions	Transition our built environment portfolio towards net-zero carbon, halving emissions from managed buildings by 2030.
Nature and environment	Protect the natural environment and manage our estate sustainably, enhancing its biodiversity whilst creating a network of green spaces for people and nature.
Materials and supply chain	Shift the development and operation of our portfolio towards a circular economy, maximising the value of materials and natural resources whilst avoiding waste.
Climate resilience and adaptation	Make our buildings and infrastructure resilient to predicted changes in the climate.
Connectivity and transport	Encourage active travel choices and provide low emission transport options to commuters.
Health and wellbeing	Provide an environment that safeguards and enhances the health and wellbeing of employees and other users of our spaces.
Community and local economy	Make a lasting positive contribution to our communities and the local economy.

OUR WORK



WHAT WE DO

CREATING SOCIAL VALUE IN OUR COMMUNITIES

Working with local organisations and our community is key to maximising the social value we can create.

Collaboration strengthens relationships and builds trust. At ARC, we believe this should extend beyond our business Membership and into the local communities in which we operate. Local partners bring knowledge which is invaluable to identifying the specific needs and dynamics within a community, helping to create innovative solutions to social challenges.



WHAT WE DO

LOCAL EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL VALUE

A quick summary on the work done and sponsorships ARC have with the local community in 2023.

Open-air cinema screening - ARC Oxford members donated to use the Wimbledon Screen for company movie nights. Funds were raised for Blackbird Leys Adventure Playground.



Donningtons U13s Girls Football team. This is our third consecutive year supporting this club. We fund their training kit and winter training program.

Advanced Oxford – We sponsor and host this organisation here at the Oxford Works with multiple seminars and guest speakers. These event are open to ARC Members and the wider local community.



The Royal Institution Schools Christmas Science Event - We invited 120 local KS2 & KS3 children from Larkrise Primary school onto campus to participate in interactive science experiments.

WHAT WE DO

LOCAL EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL VALUE

A quick summary on the work done and sponsorships ARC have with the local community in 2023.

Blenheim 7k run – we support the 7km run held at Blenheim Palace for all.



Flo's Place in the Park- We have conducted several garden makeover events, promoted local organisations they support, and allowed facility use.

ARC Farm Events – we invited the local nursery and local primary school to take part in the mobile farm experience and opened this up to the wider community, as part of our wellbeing series.



Christmas Give a Gift Appeal (Oxfordshire Youth) – ARC members across the campus donated a gift to a specific vulnerable adult in the local area, over 100 gifts were donated.

WHAT WE DO

EXAMPLES OF WORK SOME OF OUR MEMBERS DO

A quick summary on some of the work done by our members and how this contributes to society.



OMass Therapeutics – they identify new medicines against highly validated but inadequately drugged targets using novel biochemistry techniques, native mass spectrometry and custom chemistry. They distil biology to its essential elements – physical interactions within a native ecosystem – to deliver cell-system fidelity and cell-free precision.



Ultromics – they leverage deep phenotyping and advanced detection techniques to diagnose specific phenotypes of heart failure, beginning with HFpEF, so that patients can receive life-saving treatment.



OrganOx – they are transforming liver transplantation, enabling functional assessment of donor organs prior to transplantation, reducing early allograft dysfunction and improving transplantation logistics, to the benefit of both transplant recipients and hospitals



Ivy Farm Technologies – they explore cultivated meat, using breakthrough technology to help Britain lead the world in meeting the challenges of sustainable meat production in the 21st century.

WHAT WE DO

EXAMPLES OF WORK SOME OF OUR MEMBERS DO

A quick summary on some of the work done by our members and how this contributes to society.



TFP Oxford Fertility – they are known for their expertise, personalised care and one of the widest ranges of fertility treatments in the UK. TFP Oxford Fertility has been one of the UK’s top fertility clinics for over 30 years and their close working relationship with the University of Oxford allows them to participate in ground-breaking fertility research as they train the embryologists of the future.



Perspectum – are an innovative company in the field of precision health technology delivering advanced solutions to health care providers. Our best-in-class technology is non-invasive and generates clear and understandable reports aiding clinical decision-making as well as supporting patient engagement.

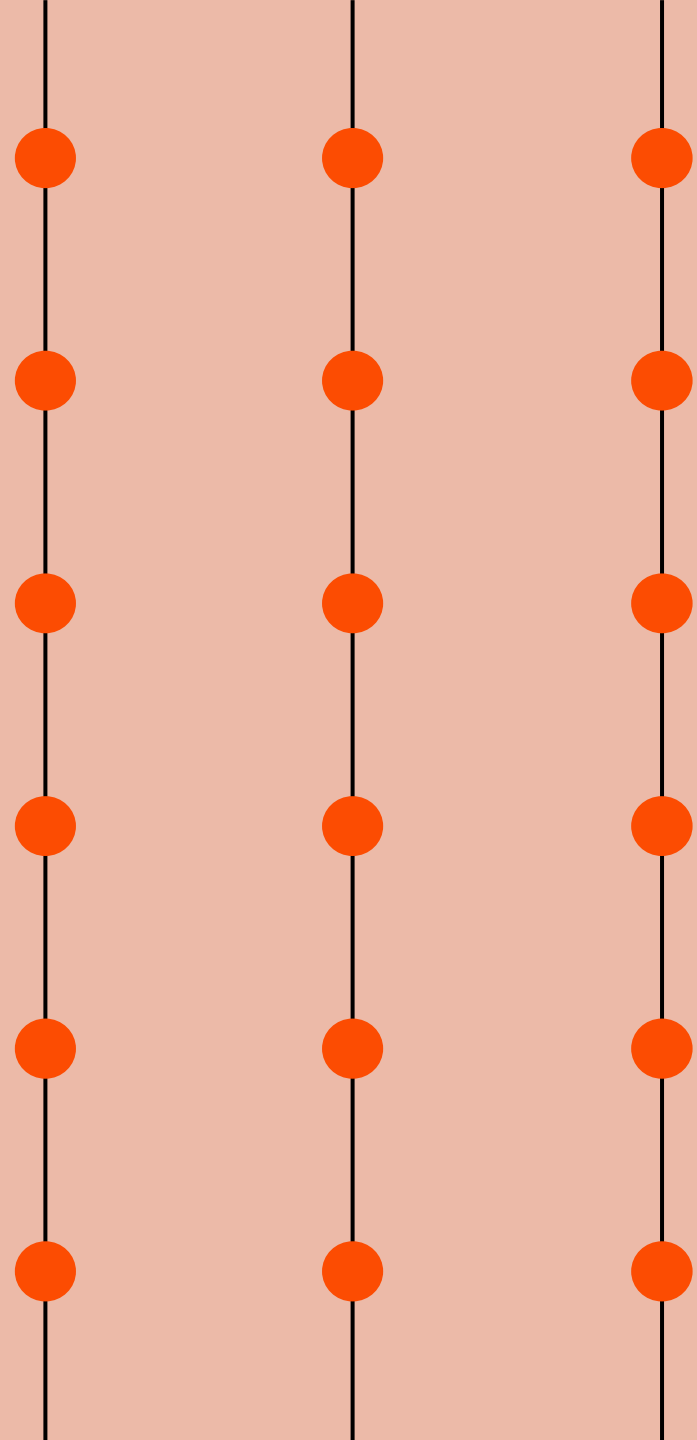


Oxfam – they are a global community of people who believe in a kinder, and radically better world, where everyone has the power to thrive not just survive. They believe they can overcome poverty by fighting the injustices and inequalities that fuel it.



Bright Horizons – offer a wide range of supports for working families, including, workplace nurseries, employer-sponsored family care, corporate benefits and set up their own charity The Bright Horizons Foundation for Children in 2005 - a non-profit organisation which is focused on brightening the lives of disadvantaged children, youth and families who are experiencing homelessness or other crises.

OUR VISION



OUR VISION

FROM BUSINESS PARK TO INNOVATION CAMPUS

The Need

The Government has clear ambition to make the UK a global science and technology superpower. Oxford is at the forefront of this ambition, fostering a successful relationship between its knowledge and research institutions and the wider business community. However, there is well-documented concern that the supply of appropriate space in Oxfordshire is currently insufficient to meet the needs of the market.

With ARC Oxford recognised as an area for growth to meet this need, there is imperative need to ensure a forward supply of appropriate employment space to prevent those in the sector locating elsewhere in the UK or indeed around the world.

The Opportunity

Outside of market conditions, this area of Oxford is undergoing significant change. The reintroduction of rail passenger services along the Cowley Branch Line brings with it the potential to make more efficient use of land through the intensification of the site. This is vitally important in the context of employment land in Oxford more generally which is already recognised as being of finite amount and more pronounced heritage constraints in more central locations.

At site-level, the existing layout is of its time. Whilst containing several positive aspects such as a rich structure landscaping, the existing site currently provides visual overdominance and preference to the vehicle and lacks meaningful communal spaces that enable interaction. It is considered these could benefit from improvement to enhance the attractiveness and functional operation of the entire Campus as a localised cluster, with sufficient facilities and amenities provided to support the main employment use of the site.

Our ambition is to transform the ‘Business Park’ into an ‘Innovation Campus.

As well as delivering high-quality employment space for the sector, this will include provision of supporting facilities and enhancements to ARC Oxford that can create the conditions for a 21st century science and innovation cluster that can much the success of William Morris in its industrial past.

“a globally positioned place that feels like a part of **Oxford**;
a **well-connected** ecosystem promoting collaboration and interaction;
a rich environment with a strong **urban** identity;
sustainable and in contact with **nature**;
making the most of the **existing**;
designed for the **community**”

OUR VISION

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

ARC has worked with a leading team of architects, planners and other stakeholders to establish principles through which it can create a world-class environment for science and innovation.

Enhanced sense of arrival

Improve the Campus's identity, sense of place and sense of arrival through architectural and landscape design of the highest quality, including creating new focal buildings and spaces which pay homage to its industrial past.

Enhanced connectivity

Enhance existing and create new ways of movement to and within ARC Oxford, promoting walking and cycling routes and enabling a transition to more active and public forms of travel, including the Cowley Branch Line.

Enhanced landscape and new external spaces

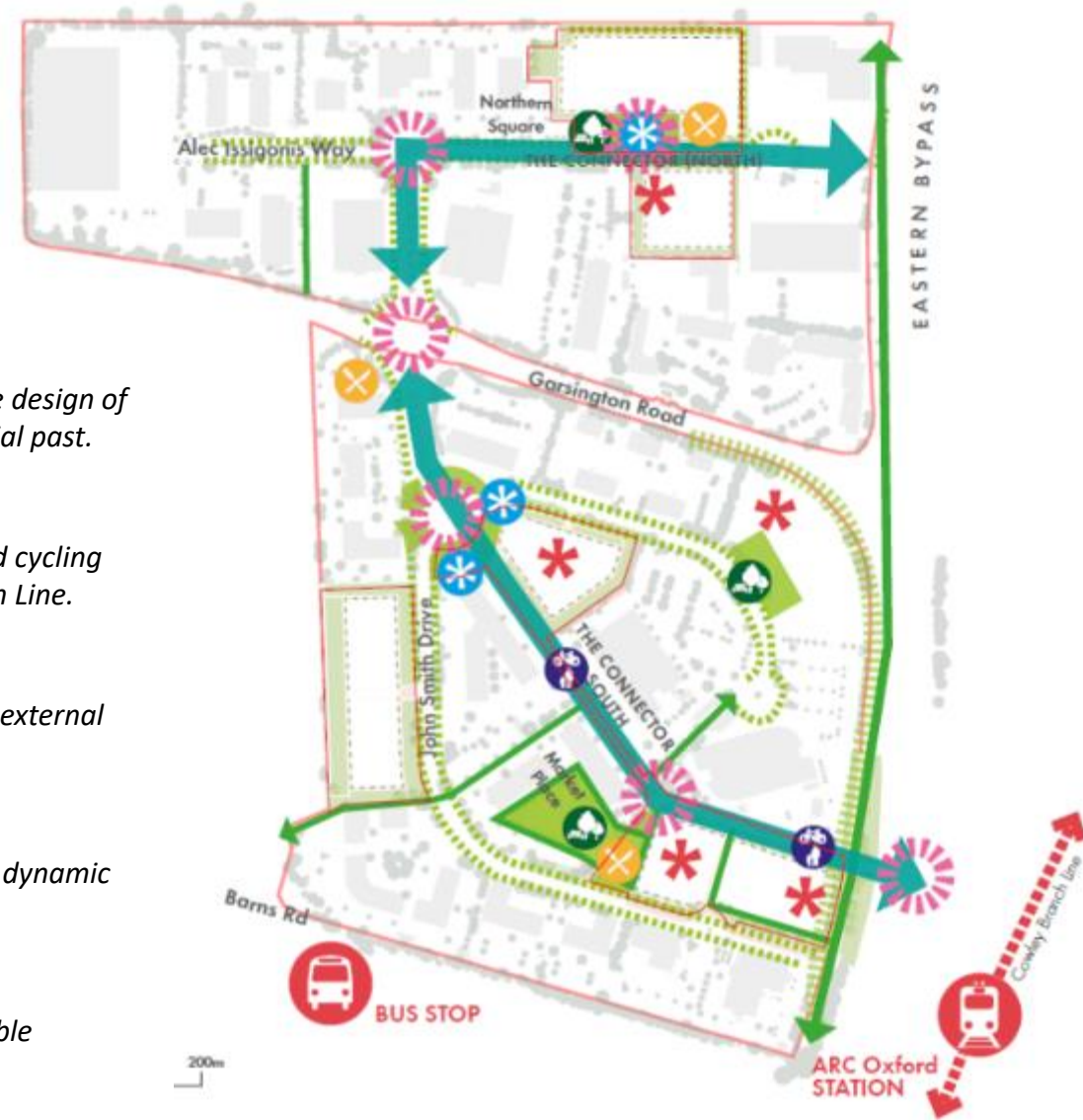
Retain and further the successful structure landscaping of the Campus whilst installing new, enjoyable external amenity spaces.

Facilities and amenities

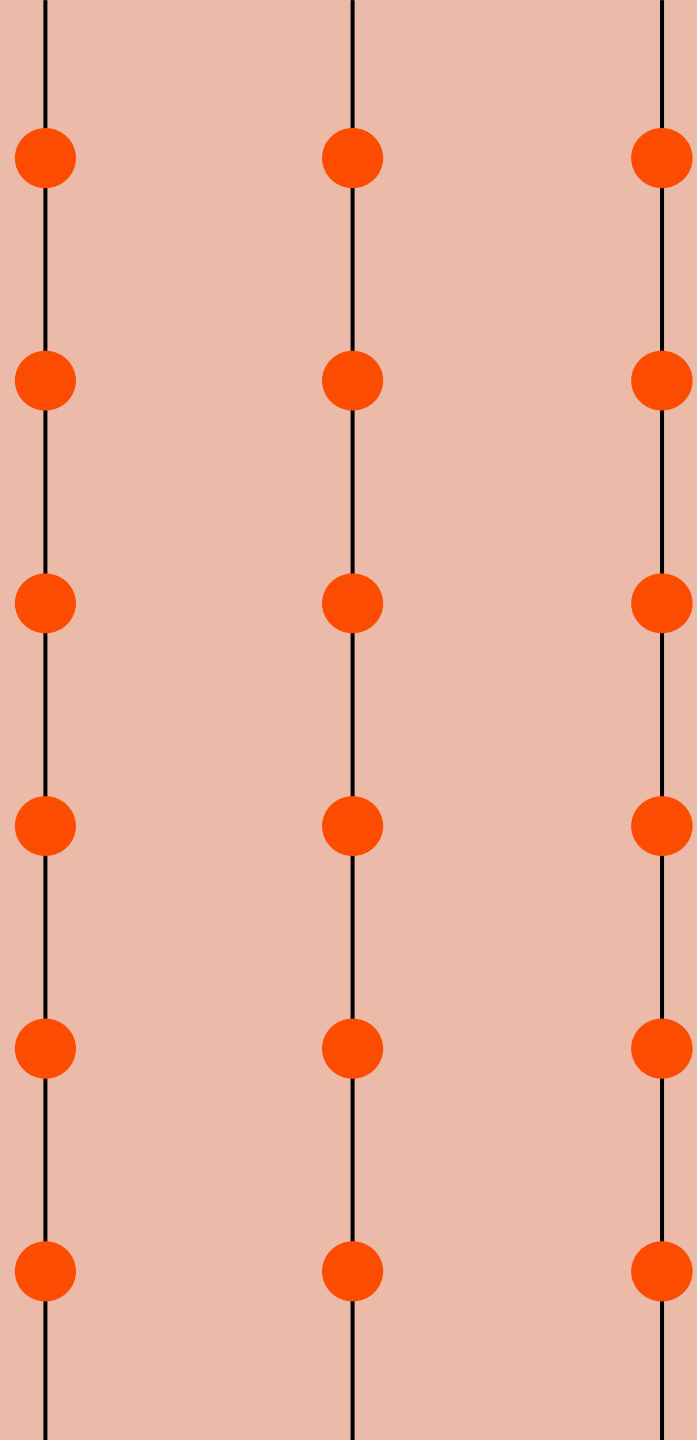
Provide supporting facilities and amenities in addition to employment space which can contribute to a dynamic urban campus and living environment.

Sustainability

Deliver social, environmental and economic value that contributes overall to the delivery of a sustainable development.



POLICY CONTEXT



POLICY CONTEXT

OXFORD CITY COUNCIL LOCAL PLAN 2036



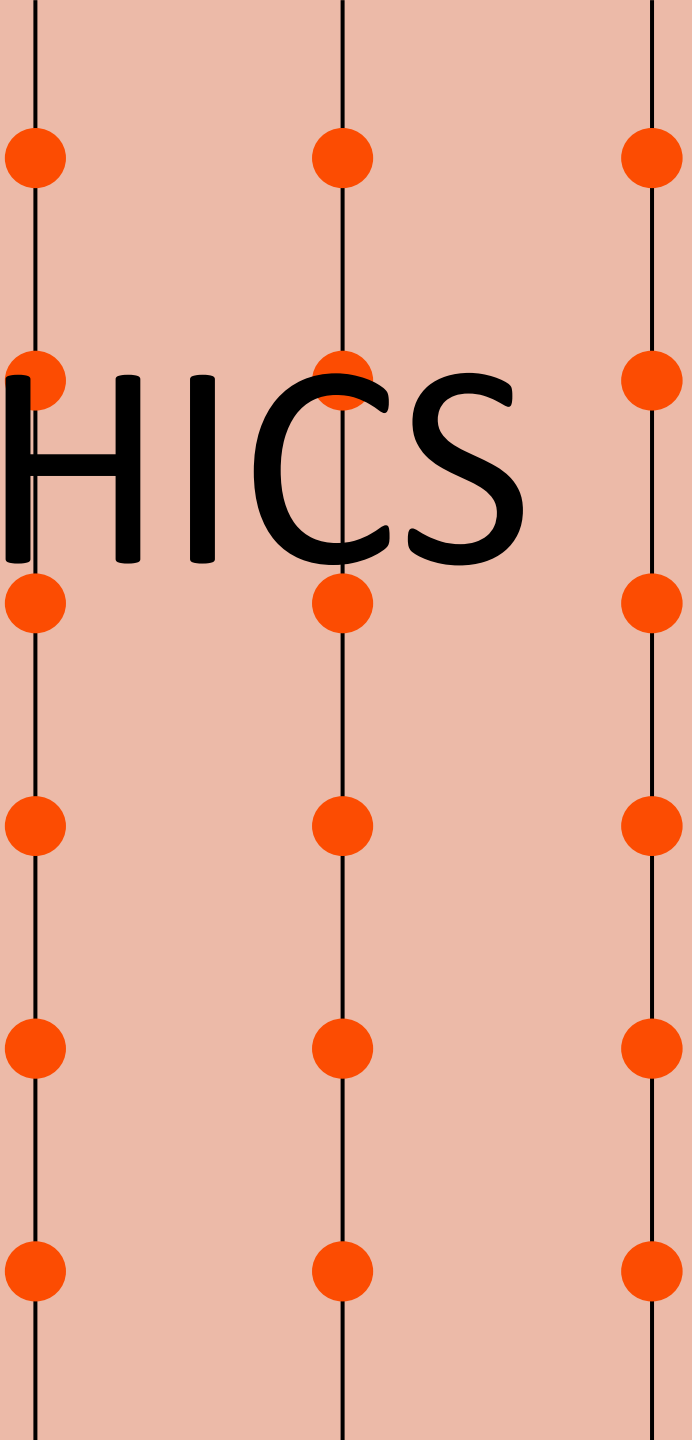
Aim	Objectives	Relevant Issues and Challenges
A centre for learning, knowledge and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be at the forefront of research and innovation. • Be home to high-tech firms and start-ups. • Have an appropriately skilled local workforce which provides a pool of talent to support businesses and institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guiding economic growth so benefits are felt widely, overcoming social disparities. • While 43% of Oxford’s population was qualified to degree level (2011 Census, estimated risen to 60%), 22% of people aged 16+ have fewer than 5 GCSEs at C or above. • Education and skills deprivation is particularly concentrated in the communities to the east and southeast of Oxford. • Barriers to local people accessing jobs in knowledge-intensive activities Oxford’s economy is built around.
A prosperous city with opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have used training, skills, and apprenticeships to address divide between the prosperous and the deprived parts of the city. 	
A strong community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have reduced inequalities. • Provide a wide range of facilities and services within easy access. • Provide spaces and opportunities for social interaction bringing people together 	
An environmentally sustainable city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be an exemplar of low carbon development. • Have made progress towards the council’s commitment to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions in Oxford this century. • Insist on high levels of energy efficiency. • Have reduced private car travel and a good network of safe and accessible cycling and walking routes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With development land scarce, ensuring an efficient use of land whilst creating a high-quality environment. • In Oxford 5.6% of all mortality is attributable to long-term exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5). • Challenge to shift more journeys on to walking, cycling, public transport and reduce need to travel. • Ensure attractiveness of sustainable modes of travel to areas outside centre, to where travel by bus has remained static over the last decade.
An enjoyable city to live and visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to high quality green spaces, cultural and community facilities. • Have a network of open spaces rich in biodiversity offering multiple benefits to health and wellbeing through their social, environmental, and recreational value. 	
A healthy place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide healthy travel choices. • Benefit from significant improvements in air quality. 	

POLICY CONTEXT

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL STRATEGIC PLAN 2023-25

Aim	Objectives
Put action to address the climate emergency at the heart of our work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate work on supporting biodiversity and nature recovery in parallel with adaptation to climate change, including potential impacts of extreme weather and supply chain disruption. • Support community and business activity to cut carbon emissions and accelerate a shift to a resilient and locally focused zero carbon economy. • Support and promote a shift towards active travel (walking, cycling and use of public transport), reducing the need for private cars and accelerate the transition to electric vehicles by expanding charging capacity across the county.
Preserve and improve access to nature and green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the amount and distribution of accessible and safe natural green space within Oxfordshire in conjunction with partners.
Work with local businesses and partners for environmental, economic and social benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners, including the Oxfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership (OxLEP), to enable long-term job creation for local businesses through apprenticeships and business support. • Work with suppliers to maximise additional social and environmental value, as part of our progressive procurement policy and development planning processes, which will benefit local communities. • Facilitate research and collaboration between businesses, the universities, OxLEP and our health and local authority partners to maintain Oxfordshire as a centre of innovation, turning ideas into real-life solutions in areas including transport, climate, energy and healthcare.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS



LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

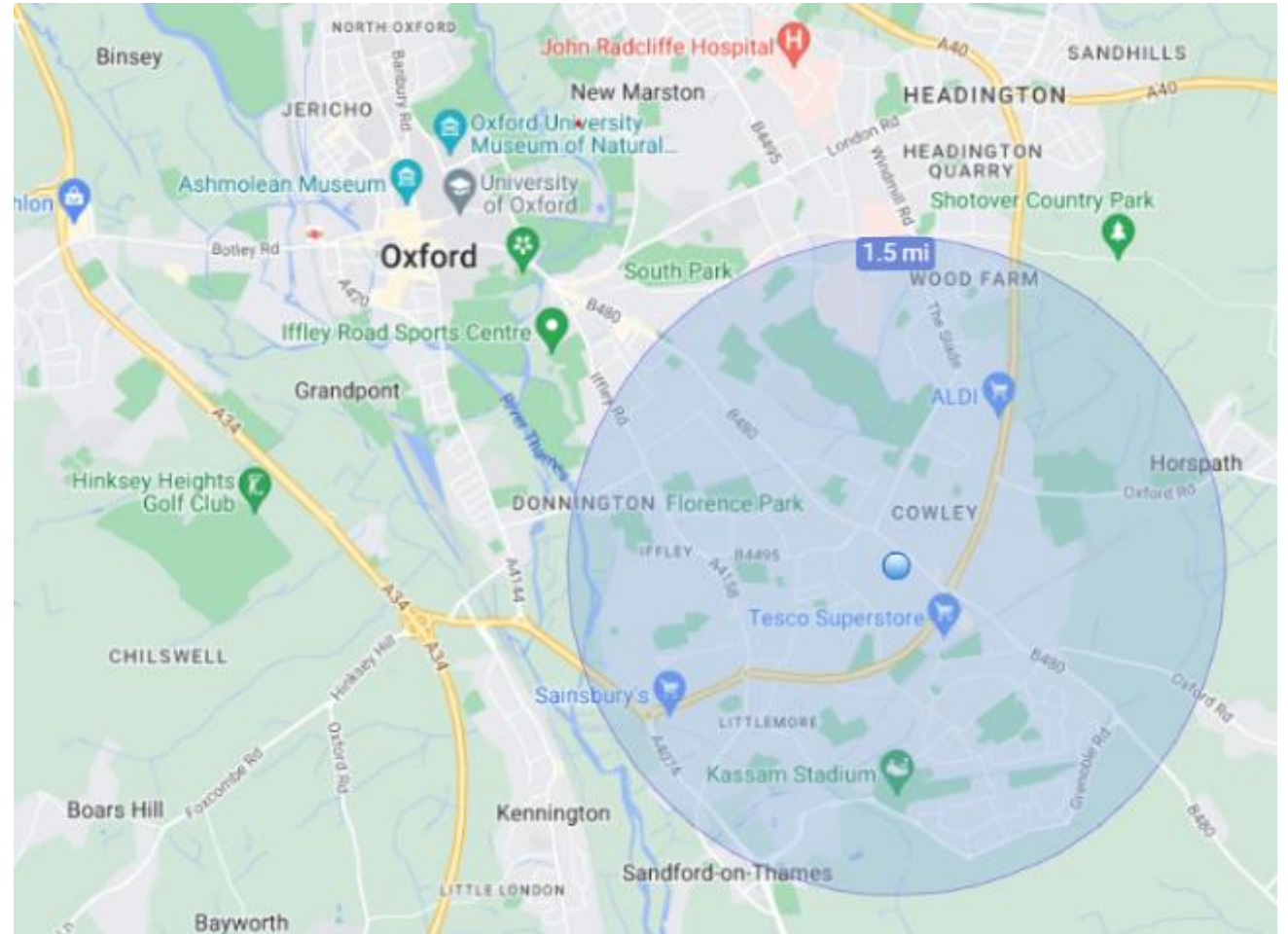
CATCHMENT AREA

For the purposes of the demographic assessment which follows, we have taken a catchment area in a 1.5-mile radius from ARC Oxford. This area contains a population of approximately 61,500 people.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are datasets used across the country to assess the relative deprivation at a local level. They are assessed most granularly at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) layer, a small geographical area used by the ONS, aimed at providing detailed statistics at a local level.

ARC Oxford sits in the Oxford 015C LSOA. In 2019, this LSOA was ranked 11,777 out of 32,844 across the country, with 1 being the most deprived, placing it among the 36% of most deprived areas.

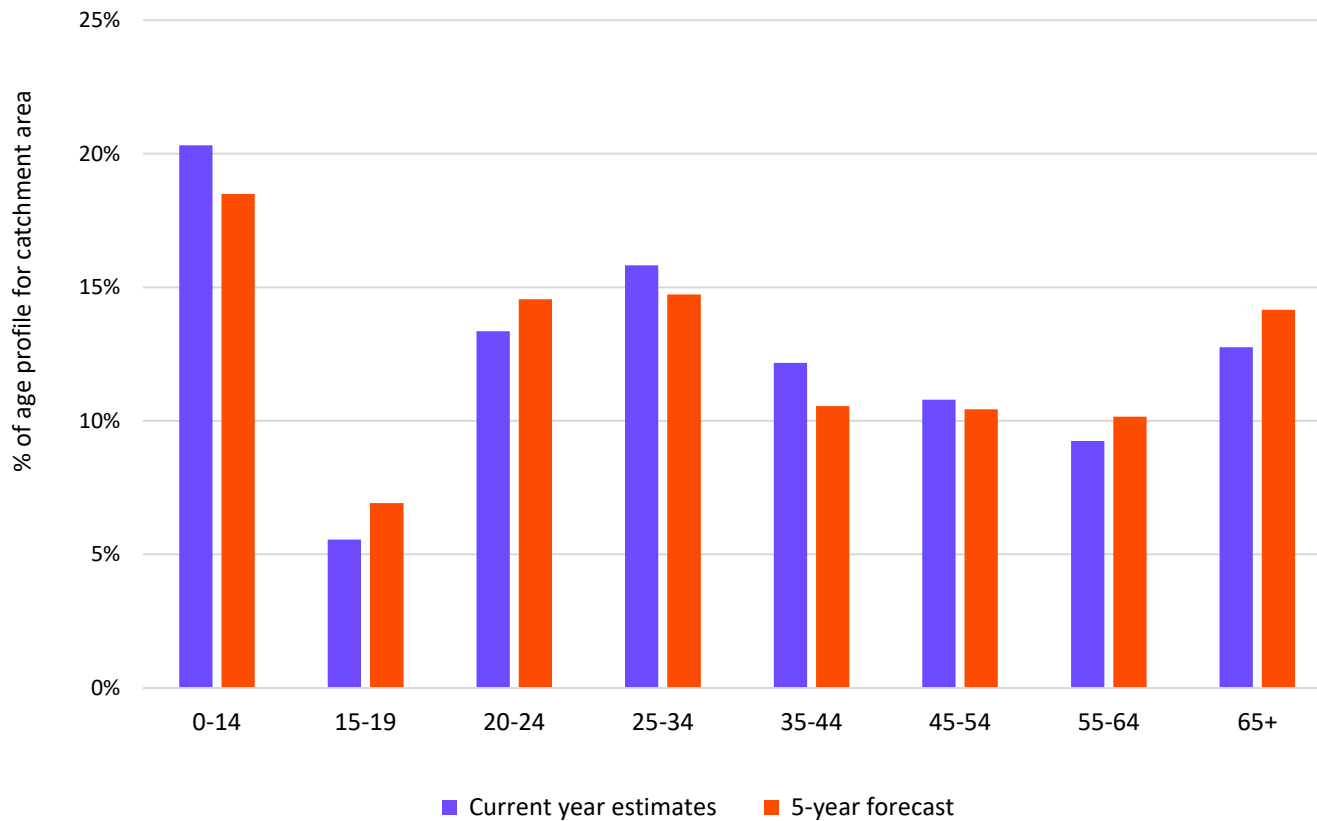
In 2015, this LSOA was ranked 10,822 out of 32,844, placing it in top 33% most deprived neighbourhoods.



LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

Population of Catchment Area (current proportion versus forecast)



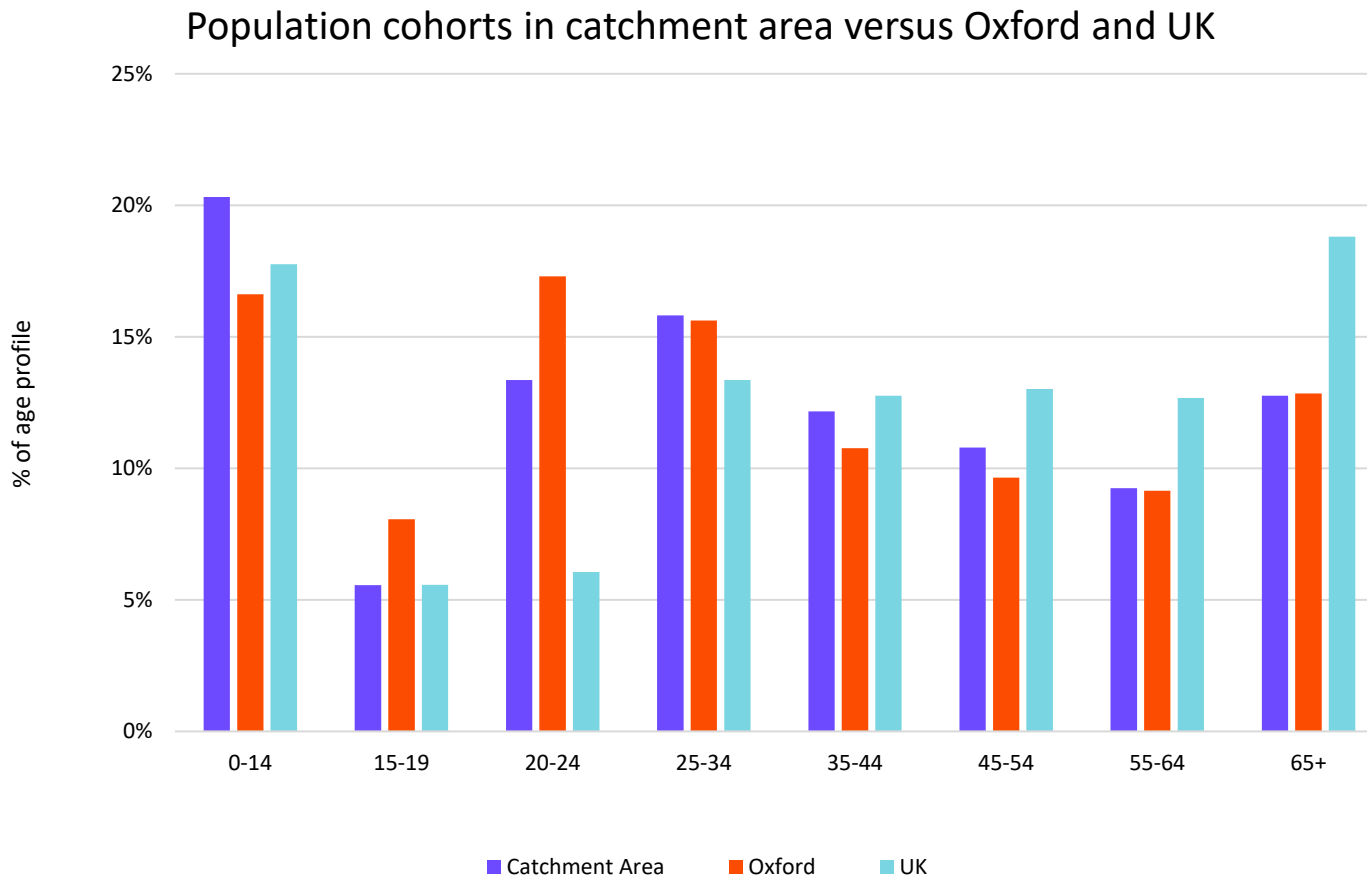
Resident population estimates for 2021 (latest data) show the current population is circa 61,500 people.

Of this, 20% are under the age of 14 while the next largest age cohort are those between 25 and 34 years, accounting for 16% of the total population.

Looking ahead, these proportions are not expected to change significantly, with the main driver being those over the age of 55 years. The population of over 55s is estimated to grow by 7.7%, equivalent to an additional 1,040 people over the next five years.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS (CONT.)

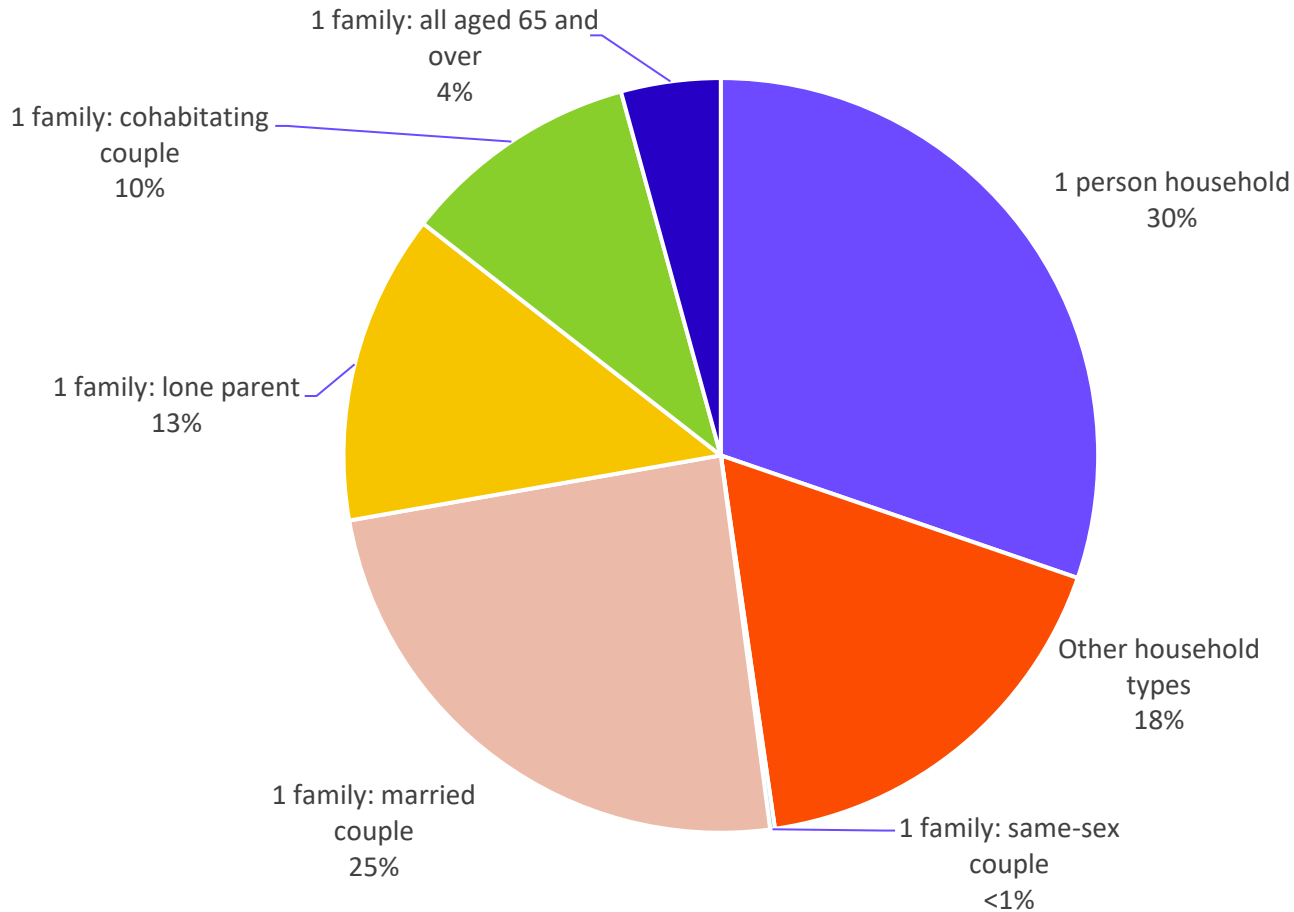


Compared with rest of the UK, it is clear that the catchment area has a much younger population with the proportion of people between 20 and 24 years 13% compared to the national average of 6% across. Meanwhile of those over the age of 55 years, for the UK this group accounts for 31% of the total population, while this is only 22% of those in our location.

Source: Experian Location Analyst modelling, using Census data

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS (CONT.)



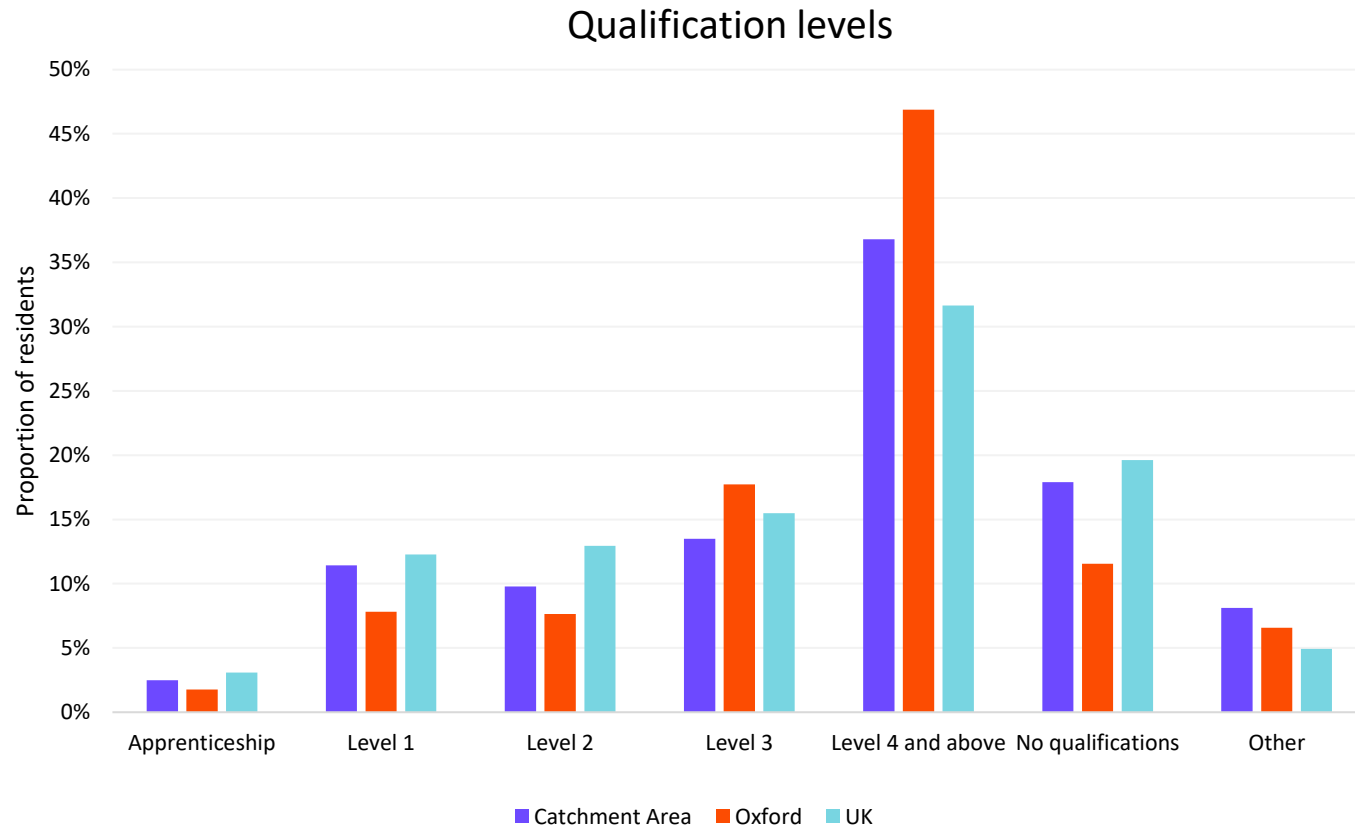
The largest type of household in our catchment area is single-person households, accounting for 30% of all households. This is in line with the UK average.

There are some differences between our catchment area and the UK in terms of other household types. Lone-parent households account for 13% of households in our area, compared to 11% in the UK. Married couple households are 24% in our area, compared to 32% across the UK. And finally, "other households" make up 17% of households in our area, compared to 8% in the UK. "Other households" in this instance are likely to include students and sharers.

Source: Experian Location Analyst modelling, using Census data

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

EDUCATION



The chart to the left provides a breakdown of educational attainment by proportion of residents in our catchment area. Clearly the largest group have Level 4 and above with over 36% of residents achieving this level. This is higher than the national average of 32% at this level and there is a lower proportion of those with no qualifications, as compared with the UK.

Source: Experian Location Analyst modelling, using Census data

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Socio-Economic Profile

Experian's Mosaic UK consumer classification provides a detailed understanding of the demographics, lifestyles, behaviour and locations of all individuals and households in the UK. Mosaic UK classifies all individuals, households or postcodes in the United Kingdom into a set of lifestyle types.

There are 15 groups, which breakdown into 66 household types. A total of 332 data elements have been used to build this latest version of Mosaic UK. The majority of the information comes from Experian's UK Consumer View Database, which combines public and Experian proprietary data and statistical models. These include the edited Electoral Roll, Council Tax property valuations, house sale prices, self-reported lifestyle surveys, term time students from

HESA, social housing information from NROSH, broadband speed information from OFCOM, and other compiled consumer data.

With this in mind, and according to Experian's mosaic household profiling of our 1.5-mile radius catchment area, there are seven key socio-economic groups within the local household population that account for over 90% of the local population, equivalent to over 21,000 households. These seven groups are: Family Basics (23%), Rental Hubs (22%). Urban Cohesion (22%), Municipal Tenants (7%), Aspiring Homemakers (6%), Vintage Value (5.5%) and Domestic Success (5%). We explore these classifications in detail below, together with the typical average income of households in these groups.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE (CONT.)

- Profile group: **Family Basics**
- No. of households: 5,482
- Median household income: £25,500

This group consists of young families aged in their 30s and 40s with school age children. Those in this group tend to have overstretched finances with low incomes and limited opportunities. Homes are typically low value and may be located on estates or in pockets of low-cost housing in the suburbs of large cities or towns. They are usually three bedrooms terraced or semi-detached houses, often dating from before the wars or from the 1950s and 1960s. Some in this group own their homes however more than half rent their home from social or private landlords.

- Profile group: **Rental Hubs**
- No. of households: 5,237
- Median household income: £38,800

Those in this group are made up of young professionals with budding careers, starter roles or in administrative and technical roles aiming to climb the corporate ladder. Others within this group are considered the 'flexible workforce' meaning that they are young and ready to move wherever a good job with a good income dictate. Most in this group have yet to settle down with a partner and rent in private rented accommodation rather than social landlords. Those in this group are generally renting in purpose-built developments of small flats.

- Profile group: **Urban Cohesion**
- No. of households: 5,201
- Median household income: £33,600

This group are described as containing both families with school age or older children, as well as larger families who share their home with elderly parents or other family members. They live in accessible suburbs close to the centres of towns or cities and are multicultural, diverse neighbourhoods with a significant proportion of the population being South Asian origin. Typical homes are Victorian terraced houses or semi-detached and terraced houses built in the inter-war period. A minority in this group live in more modern purpose-built flats. They live in homes which are relatively expensive due to the central locations and proximity to London, most of whom are homeowners without a mortgage. Household incomes are moderate and they tend to work in lower managerial, intermediate or semi-routine occupations.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE (CONT.)

- Profile group: **Municipal Tenants**
- No. of households: 1,682
- Median household income: £14,800

Those in this group are described as typically working age, with some families having children although most are still single. Many have been renting their flats for a number of years, in multi-storey, or high-rise blocks built from the 1960s onwards. Those who are in housing estates, have been settled there for a long time. These neighbourhoods tend to suffer from high levels of unemployment and incomes are particularly low. Those who are in work are generally in manual or low-level service jobs with people most likely to be finding it difficult to cope on their incomes and they often receive benefits. Given the low-income levels and urban locations, car ownership within this group is very low.

- Profile group: **Aspiring Homemakers**
- No. of households: 1,371
- Median household income: £45,800

Described by Experian as usually under the age of 35, first time buyers and likely to be raising a young family. They usually own their home in private suburbs which fit their budget. Homes that Aspiring Homemakers own are likely to be semi-detached or terraced properties, modest in size at three bedrooms and are mostly owned; 75% in this group are buying their homes with a mortgage. Most of those in this group are driven largely by affordability when selecting where to live. They select modestly priced housing on newer estates or larger homes in better value suburbs that give more space, or the least expensive homes in popular suburbs. The majority in this group are in full-time employment with a few part-time workers.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE (CONT.)

- Profile group: **Vintage Value**
- No. of households: 1,309
- Median household income: £8,000

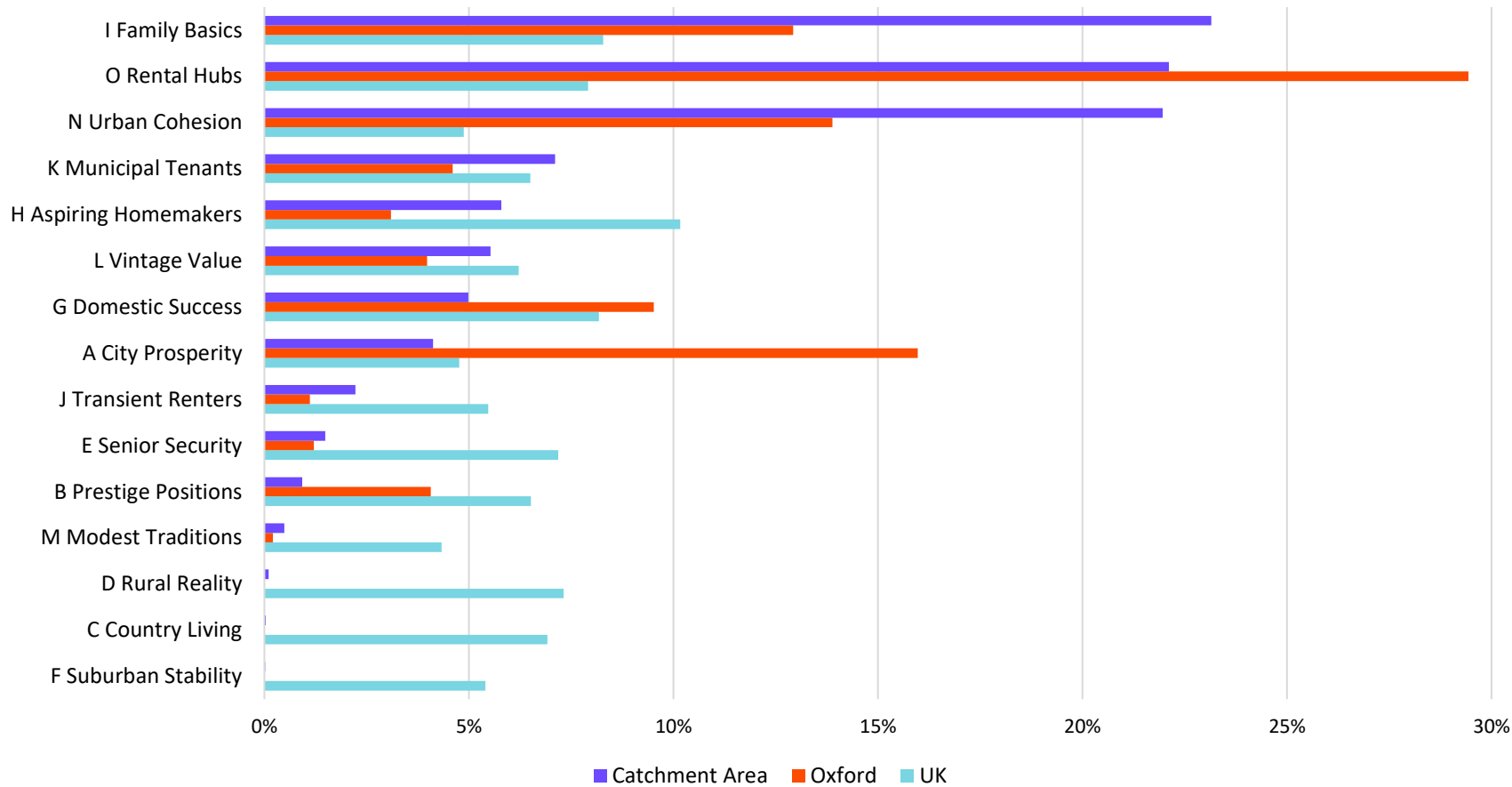
This group are described as elderly with the average age being 74, with most now living alone. Some still live in their homes they have rented from the council for many years while others have moved into specialised accommodation or small housing developments. Typically, those in this group live in small houses and flats, frequently with one or two bedrooms. A majority are long-term social renters but a third are owner-occupiers, a mix of whom have purchased their flats or exercised their right to buy their home from the council. Before they were retired this group often worked in skilled manual occupations or routine jobs, with a majority of these now on state pensions. Incomes are therefore generally very low with spending being very careful to keep within budgets.

- Profile group: **Domestic Success**
- No. of households: 1,180
- Median household income: £71,200

This group are most likely to be married with at least two children, they are high-earning and live affluent lifestyles in upmarket, three- or four-bedroom detached homes in sought after residential neighbourhoods. The age range for those in this group is late 30s and 40s, most of whom hold at least one degree. These homes are the ones in which they expect to stay in while their children grow up and they are owned with a mortgage.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE (CONT.)

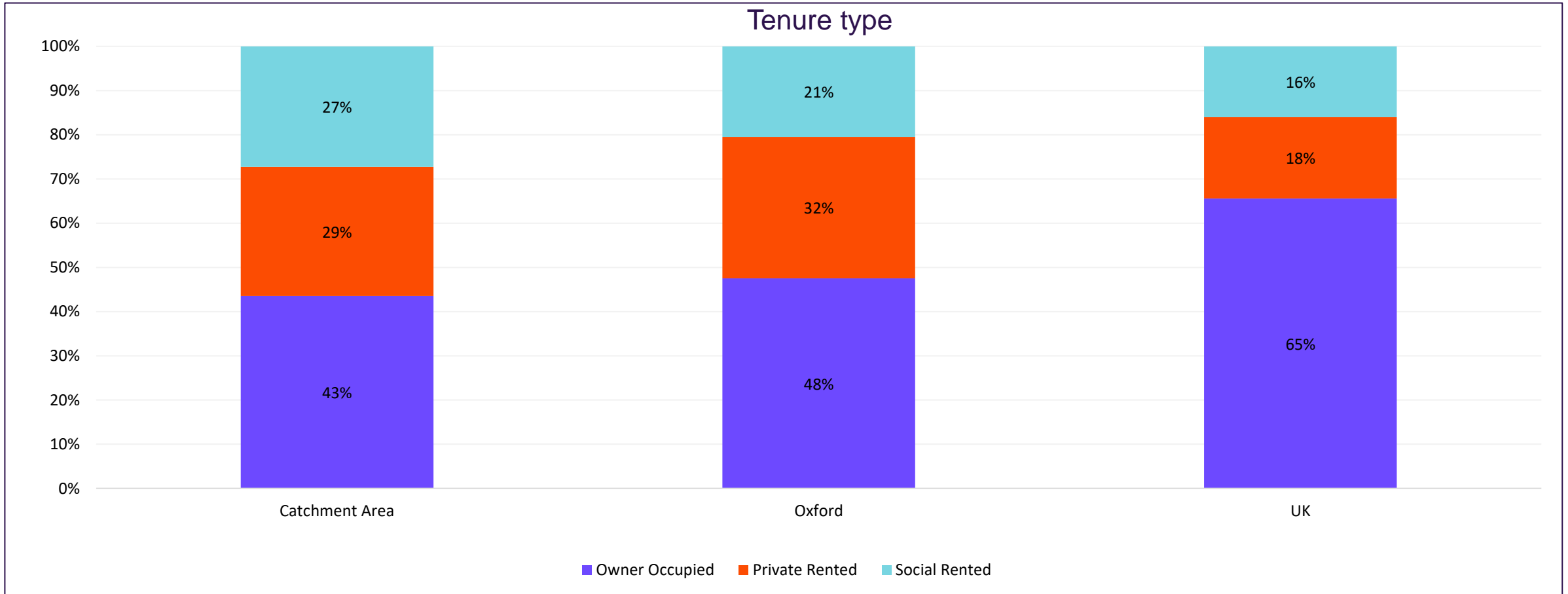


The chart to the left shows there are a large number of renters in our catchment area, and this is also confirmed in Census data modelling. Although owner occupiers still account for the largest proportion of people at 43% this is closely followed by private renters at nearly 30% which is very high when compared with the overall UK average of just 18%.

Source: Experian

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

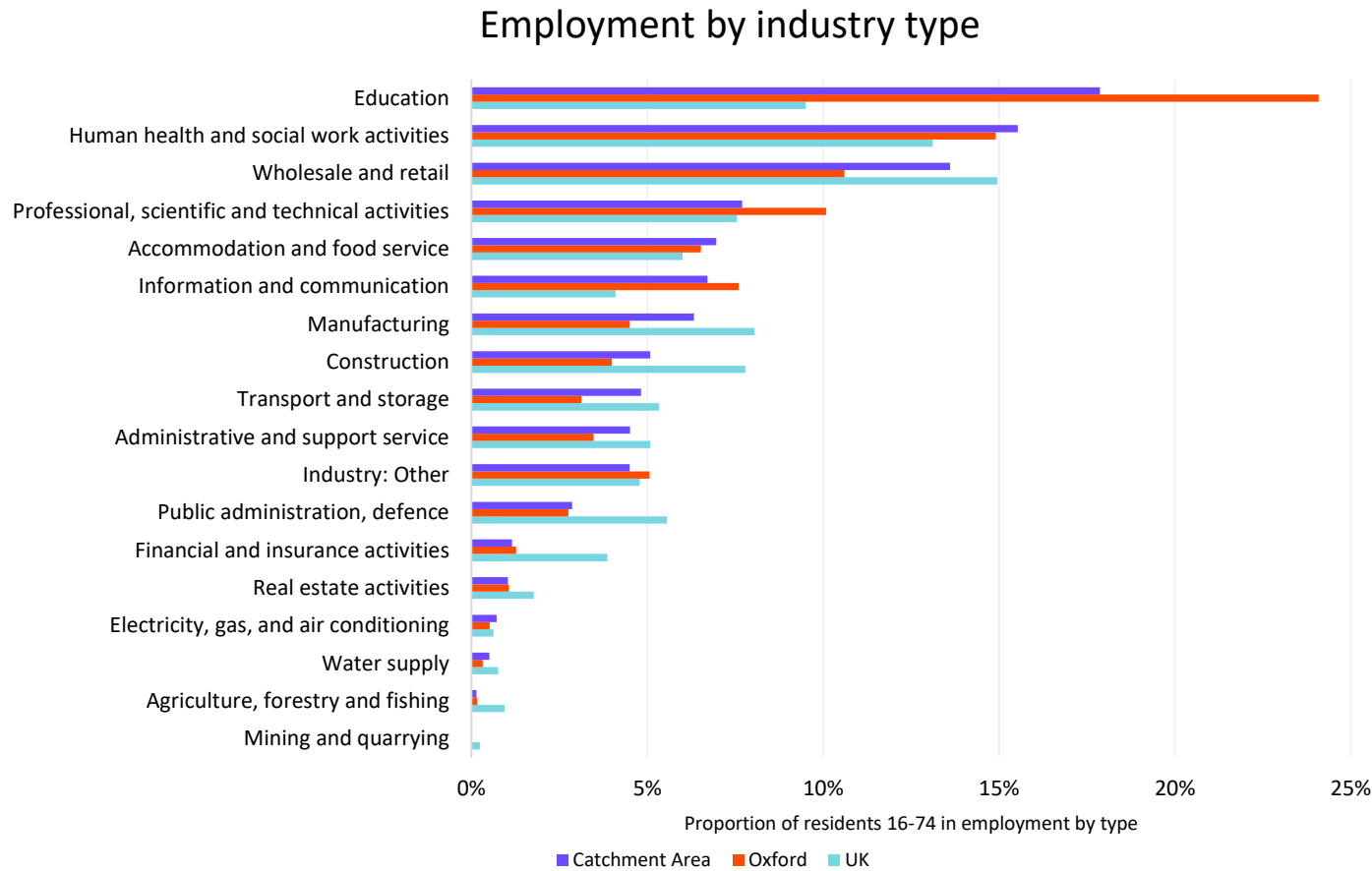
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE (CONT.)



Source: Experian Location Analyst modelling, using Census data

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

LABOUR MARKET

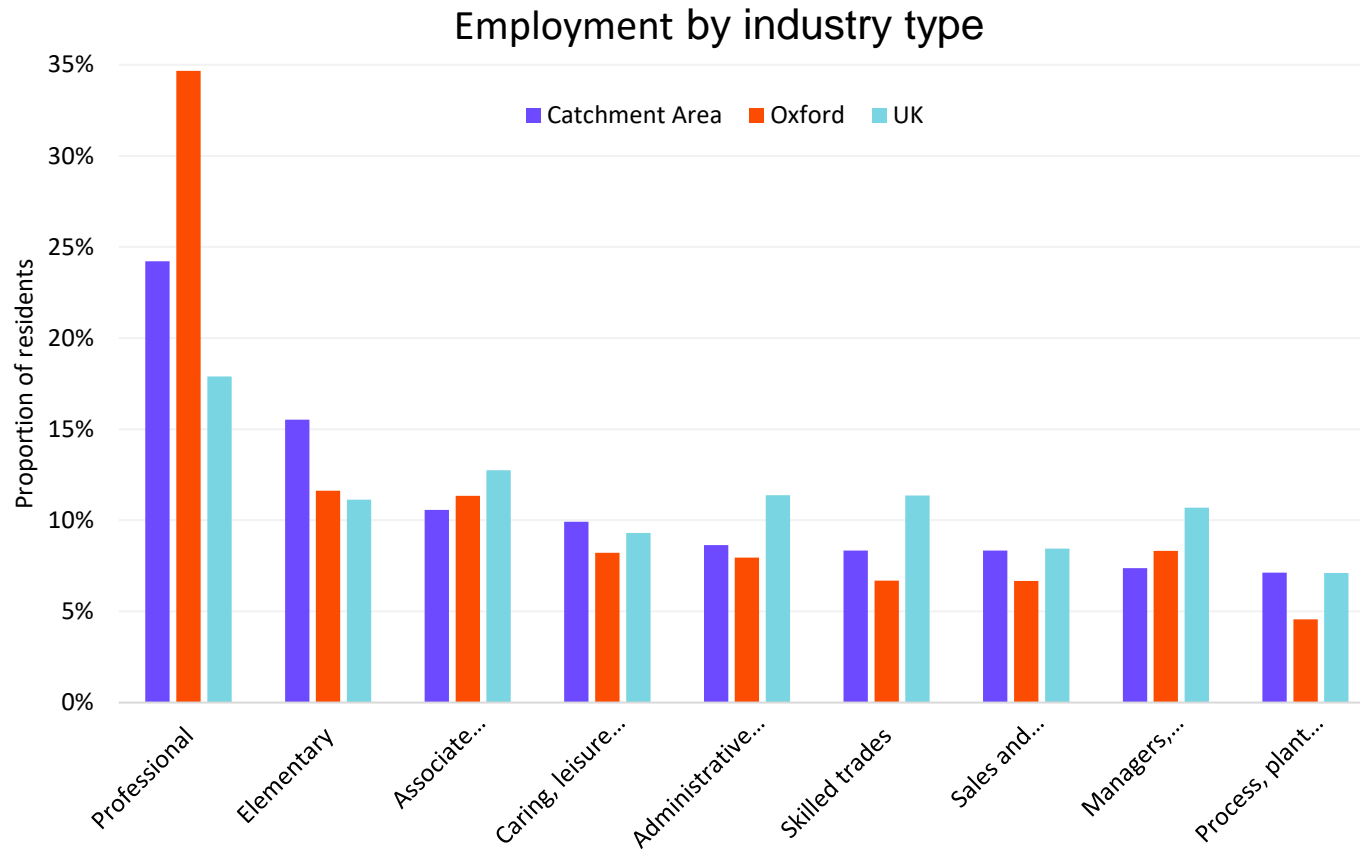


According to the latest figures there are just under 30,000 residents in our catchment area who are currently employed (between 16 and 74 years). By far the largest number are employed in the Education sector, accounting for nearly 18% of all of those in employment, compare this with less than 10% across the UK as a whole. This is followed by 16% who are employed in health and social work activities (16%), wholesale and retail (14%) and professional, scientific and technical work (8%).

Source: Experian Location Analyst modelling, using Census data

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

LABOUR MARKET



Turning to employment by occupation, the largest majority of those living in this area are employed in professional occupations (24%), whereas for the UK as a whole this figure is closer to 18%. This is followed by elementary occupations (16%) and associate professional / technical occupations (11%).

Source: Experian Location Analyst modelling, using Census data

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The Index of Deprivation measure, as defined by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government is the official measure of relative deprivation in England broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. The overall measure is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The seven domains of deprivation are:



Income



Employment



Education



Health



Crime



Living environment



Barriers to housing and services

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

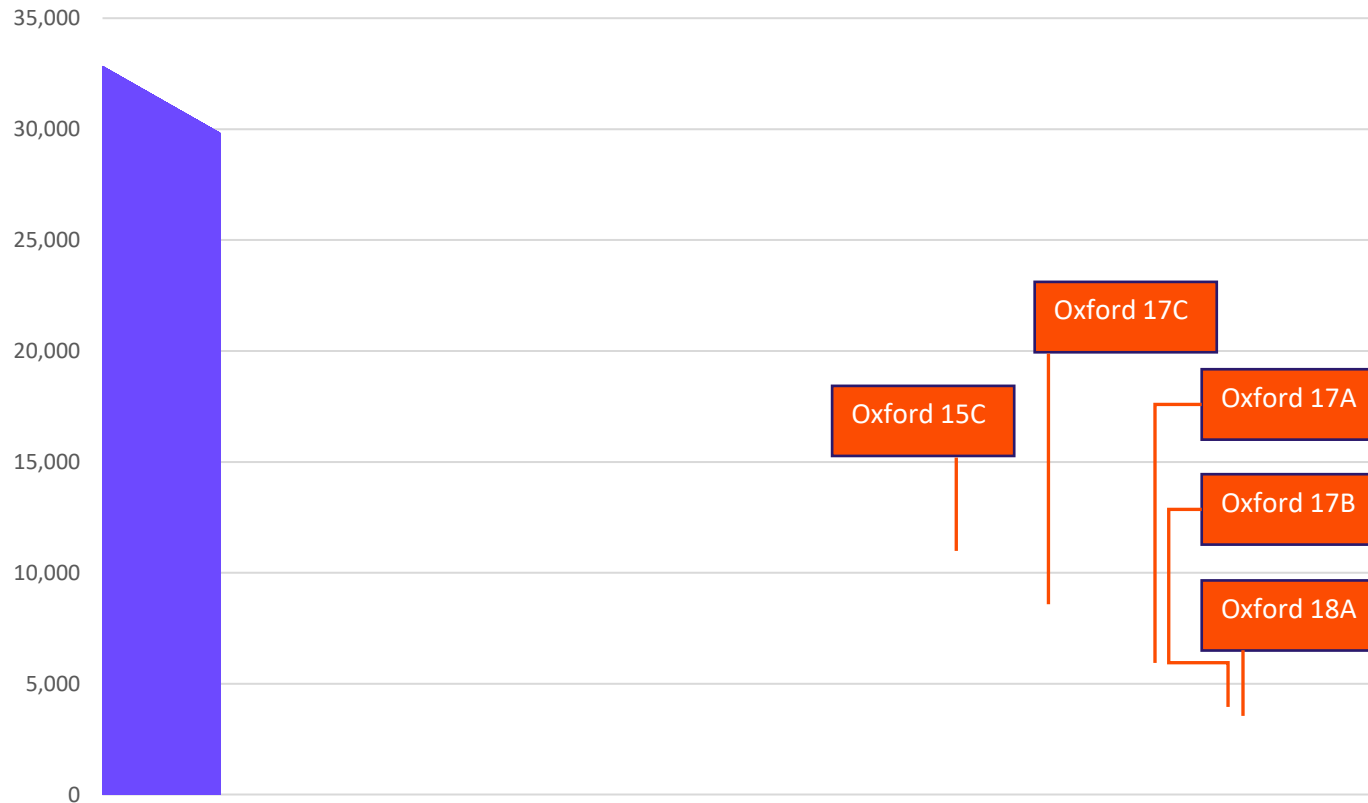
HEALTH AND WELLBEING (CONT.)

DOMAIN	DEFINITION
INCOME DEPRIVATION	This measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).
EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION	This measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING DEPRIVATION	This measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.
HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY	This measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
CRIME	This measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES	This measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.
LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION	This measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

HEALTH AND WELLBEING (CONT.)

Index of Multiple Deprivation Rank (1 is most deprived)



Source: MHCLG (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)

According to the most recent Index of Deprivation (2019), the most closely associated Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) to our catchment area (LSOA Oxford 015C) is ranked number 11,777 overall, leaving it in the 4th decile of deprivation (where 1 is the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs). For reference, the wider local authority area of Oxford is ranked overall as 189 out of 317 total local authorities, where '1' is most deprived.

It is worth examining where Oxford 015C lies within the seven domains of deprivation individually and we list them below. Of particular interest however will be the 'Living Environment Deprivation'. This domain measures the quality of the local environment with two sub-domains falling into this indicator. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. For this domain, Oxford 015C is again ranked a level 4 (where 1 is the most deprived 10% of LSOAs).

LOCAL DEMOGRAPHICS

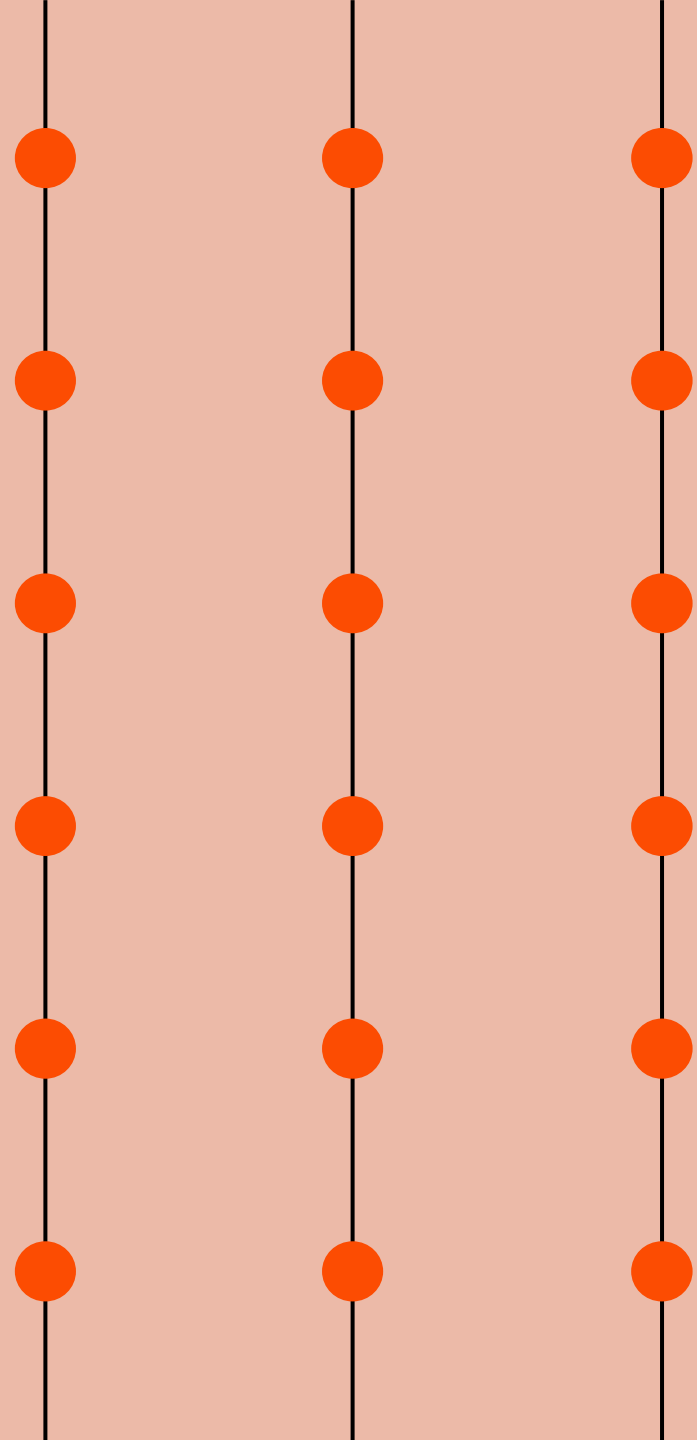
INDEX OF DEPRIVATION AND SEVEN DOMAINS OF DEPRIVATION

Indicator	Oxford 015C (Cowley)	Oxford 017A (Blackbird Leys)	Oxford 017B (Blackbird Leys)	Oxford 017C (Blackbird Leys)	Oxford 018A (Blackbird Leys)
IMD Rank	11,777	5,849	4,474	7,998	4,414
IMD Decile	4	2	2	3	2
Income Rank	9,559	8,535	4,415	9,791	3,625
Income Decile	3	3	2	3	2
Employment Rank	9,357	9,843	3,502	10,237	7,645
Employment Decile	3	3	2	4	3
Education, Skills and Training Rank	12,360	1,986	2,223	3,391	911
Education, Skills and Training Decile	4	1	1	2	1
Health Deprivation and Disability Rank	11,294	7,951	6,185	8,113	8,243
Health Deprivation and Disability Decile	4	3	2	3	3
Crime Rank	24,147	8,114	10,882	7,627	4,043
Crime Decile	8	3	4	3	2
Barriers to Housing and Services Rank	13,507	1,471	11,630	17,109	12,776
Barriers to Housing and Services Decile	5	1	4	6	4
Living Environment Rank	12,052	22,690	20,799	8,885	21,622
Living Environment Decile	4	7	7	3	7

MHCLG (now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)

Notes: For Local Authority: ranking is out of 317 LA's, with '1' being the most deprived. For LSOA's: ranking is out of 32,844 LSOA's where '1' is most deprived. LSOA Decile is out of 10 where 1 is top 10 percentile of most deprived.

SOCIAL VALUE BENEFITS



SOCIAL VALUE BENEFITS

ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Our proposals will deliver new buildings and landscape interventions of the highest quality design, enhancing the sense of place and contributing towards positive regeneration.

Buildings will be carefully considered to increase the experience for individuals on the Campus, as well as those in neighbouring land uses – particularly our residential edges. Our proposals will be guided by principles of sustainable design and construction, including incorporation of renewable energy and reuse of materials, where relevant.

Our landscape interventions will build on the existing, successful structure landscaping on the Campus – improve the individual's experience of ARC Oxford whilst providing no net loss in tree canopy cover and provision of biodiversity net gain. This includes the delivery of new, external public spaces that enhance the experience of the user at ARC Oxford, providing areas for use by employees and the public to interact and enjoy the Campus.

Specific outcomes of social value from our proposals include:

- **Increased social interaction**
provision of more common areas externally throughout the Campus, allowing people to enjoy the outdoors and interact, enhancing a sense of community.
- **Biodiversity, climate and ecosystem health**
measures to combat the effects of climate change through sustainable design interventions and commitments, alongside appropriate landscaping that can support the local ecosystem and the services they provide.
- **Enhanced wellbeing**
measures to create an environment that reduces stress and promotes aesthetic.
- **Enhanced productivity**
a healthier environment resulting from all of the above and more can result in reduced absenteeism due to illness, helping to increase the productivity of employees..

SOCIAL VALUE BENEFITS

SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL

Our proposals will enable an ambitious, yet transitional approach to methods of accessing the site by means other than the private car.

Core to this component is enhancing existing and creating new routes to/within the Campus, catered to serving pedestrian and cyclist traffic. This includes supporting cyclists with best-in-class end of journey facilities – including shower facilities and lockers.

Our proposals will enhance connections to existing and proposed public transport serving ARC Oxford – including the proposed reopening of the Cowley Branch Line. This will be supported by a transitional level of car parking to support employees that will reduce over time as the site becomes more sustainable. Parking that is provided will be supported by EV charging facilities.

Specific outcomes of social value from ARC's proposals include:

- **Enabling alternative travel choices**
managing the need for travel by private car by enabling better access to active and public transport options to and within ARC Oxford.
- **Promoting healthy lifestyles**
creating the conditions to promote healthy lifestyle choices that promote the appeal of walking and cycling as part of day-to-day travel, including high-quality end of journey facilities and enhancements to pedestrian/cycle travel.
- **Improved air quality**
reduction in reliance on private cars will have a positive impact on reducing carbon emissions and pollution arising from combustion engines.

SOCIAL VALUE BENEFITS

THE ARC COMMUNITY PANEL

To create a legacy of social value at ARC Oxford, we would establish an ARC Oxford Community Panel responsible for setting strategic direction, oversight and coordination of social value enterprises at ARC Oxford.

The Panel would comprise of representatives from ARC, our Members (occupiers), and a representative from Oxford City Council.

The Panel will harness the collective power of ARC Oxford and its Members on site to raise money, pool/provide expertise and coordinate opportunities.

Examples of initiatives that could be deployed by the Panel include:

- Identifying beneficiary organisations to support and/or establishing partnerships with local organisations
- Coordinating fundraising and/or sponsorship activities
- Identifying opportunities for volunteering in the local community.



SOCIAL VALUE BENEFITS

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

Whilst bringing new economic and employment opportunities in the area, we recognise it is important that local people and businesses have access to these opportunities to ensure we are maximising the social benefits of the scheme.

ARC is therefore committed to delivering a Community Employment Plan. The Plan would contain initiatives designed to encourage access to education, training and jobs to local people from our proposals to ensure there is tangible economic and social benefits to the local area.

At this stage, we envisage the aims of any Plan could include measures on:

- **Local labour and supply chains** – maximising opportunities to use local labour and suppliers (e.g. % having an Oxfordshire postcode).
- **Apprenticeships and training** – providing opportunities for on-site mentoring, work experience/placements and qualifications.
- **Engaging with education** – establishing relationships with schools, colleges and universities to support and guide careers (e.g. on-site tours, school visits, Careers fairs)

Outputs from the plan will be measured and monitored. Commitment to this will be secured through S.106 agreement, with exact the detail to be discussed and agreed prior to determination of the planning application.



ARC.