

STRATEGIC SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date: Thursday 16 November 2023
Time: 5.30 pm
Venue: Rennes Room, Civic Centre, Paris Street, Exeter

Members are invited to attend the above meeting.

If you have an enquiry regarding any items on this agenda, please contact Sharon Sissons, Democratic Services Officer (Committees) on 01392 265115.

Entry to the Civic Centre can be gained through the rear entrance, located at the back of the Customer Service Centre, Paris Street.

Membership -

Councillor Atkinson (Chair), Mitchell, M (Deputy Chair), Allcock, Asvachin, Branston, Ketchin, Knott, Leadbetter, Lights, Moore, D, Read, Snow, Vizard and Williams, M

Agenda

1 Apologies

2 Minutes

(Pages 5 -
20)

To approve and sign the minutes of the Strategic Scrutiny Committee held on 21 September 2023.

3 Declaration of Interest

Councillors are reminded of the need to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests that relate to business on the agenda and which have not already been included in the register of interests, before any discussion takes place on the item. Unless the interest is sensitive, you must also disclose the nature of the interest. In accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct, you must then leave the room and must not participate in any further discussion of the item. Councillors requiring clarification should seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer prior to the day of the meeting.

4 Local Government (Access to Information) Act - Exclusion of Press and Public

It is considered that the Committee would be unlikely to exclude the press and public during the consideration of the items on this agenda, but if it should wish to do so, then the following resolution should be passed:

"**RESOLVED** that, under Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the particular item(s) of business on the grounds that it (they) involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the relevant paragraph(s) of Part 1, of Schedule 12A of the Act."

5 Questions from Members of the Public Under Standing Order No.19

Details of questions should be notified to the Democratic Services Manager via the committee.services@exeter.gov.uk email by 10.00am at least three working days prior to the meeting. For this meeting any questions must be submitted by 10.00am on Monday 13th November 2023.

For details about how to speak at Committee, please click the following link - <https://exeter.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/councillors-and-meetings/public-speaking-at-meetings/overview/>

6 Questions from Members of the Council Under Standing Order No.20

To receive questions from Members of the Council to the relevant Portfolio Holders for this Scrutiny Committee. The Portfolio Holders reporting to this Scrutiny Committee are:-

Councillor Bialyk - Leader
Councillor Morse - Portfolio Holder City Development
Councillor Parkhouse Portfolio Holder Climate and Ecological Crisis
Councillor Wood - Portfolio Holder Leisure Services and Physical Activity
Councillor Wright - Portfolio Holder, Culture and City Centre Strategy

Advance questions from Members relating to the Portfolio Holders above should be notified to the Democratic Services Manager.

7 Portfolio Holder report - Cllr Wood (Pages 21 - 22)

To receive the report of the Portfolio Holder for Leisure and Physical Activity.

8 Full Draft Exeter Plan Consultation (Pages 23 - 26)

To consider the report of the Director City Development.

9 Live and Move Programme Update (Pages 27 - 116)

To consider the report of the Director of Culture, Leisure and Tourism and Service Lead – Active & Healthy People.

10 Forward Plan of Business and Scrutiny Work Plan (Pages 117 - 124)

Please see for noting a link to the schedule of future business proposed for the Council which can be viewed on the Council's web site. This on-line document is a source for Members to raise issues at Scrutiny on forthcoming Executive

agenda items:-

<https://exeter.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/councillors-and-meetings/forward-plan-of-executive-decisions/>

Also attached is a draft work plan of future scrutiny items.

Should Members wish to raise issues in respect of future business please notify Sharon Sissons in advance of the meeting.

Date of Next Meeting

The next scheduled meeting of the Strategic Scrutiny Committee will be held on Thursday 25 January 2024 at 5.30 pm in the Civic Centre.

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STRATEGIC SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

21 September 2023

Present:

Councillor Councillor Yvonne Atkinson (Chair)
Councillors Mitchell, M, Asvachin, Ketchin, Knott, Leadbetter, Moore, D, Read, Snow and Vizard

Apologies:

Councillors Allcock, Branston and Williams, M

Also present:

Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management, Service Lead Net Zero & Business,
Assistant Service Lead – Local Plan and Democratic Services Officer (SLS)

In attendance:

Councillor Bialyk	Leader
Councillor Morse	Portfolio Holder City Development
Councillor Parkhouse	Portfolio Holder Climate and Ecological Crisis
Councillor Wood	Portfolio Holder Leisure Services and Physical Activity
Councillor Wright	Portfolio Holder Culture, and City Centre Strategy

59 **Minutes**

The minutes of the meeting held on 22 June 2023 were taken as read, approved and signed by the Chair as correct.

60 **Declaration of Interest**

Councillor Ketchin declared a Discloseable Pecuniary Interest, as in submitting a question under Minute 62 (Questions from Members to the Portfolio Holder), he inadvertently had an interest as the intended response included a reference to his place of work. He withdrew from the room for this item whilst the matter was discussed.

61 **Questions from Members of the Public Under Standing Order No.19**

No questions from members of the public were received.

62 **Questions from Members of the Council Under Standing Order No.20**

In accordance with Standing Order No.20 a number of questions were submitted and circulated in advance to Portfolio Holders, and asked at the meeting. The questions were grouped together and set out in bold and responses in italics as below -

Questions to the Portfolio Holder Climate and Ecological Crisis Councillor Parkhouse

Councillor M Mitchell

Can the Portfolio Holder confirm whether she was asked to submit a Portfolio Holder Report to this Committee Meeting, and if so why has no report been submitted for scrutiny.

The report covering her Portfolio would have included much of the information in the Net Zero six monthly update. There was also a report being presented to the October meeting of the Executive that relates to much of her portfolio area.

Supplementary Comment and Response

The was disappointment that a report had not been produced, which would help the Committee in assisting the Portfolio Holder as well as the Executive in relation to portfolio matters.

In my previous portfolio of Leisure and Physical Activity there had been a delay in reporting but she was happy to come back to a future meeting in a following month. The deferral was in relation to the timing of this meeting and she understood that it had not been possible to seek a report from another Portfolio Holder for this meeting.

Councillor Moore

The City needs to have a renewed focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and have a serious dialogue about the need to and adapt to the impact of climate change - with deep consideration to the impacts on our people - especially in light of the widening inequality in the city and the impact on the local environment - both on land and water.

How do you think the work on Net Zero as a city can be made more transparent and accountable?

Response

A report on city wide Net Zero is being brought to the Executive in October and that is the appropriate forum for this to be discussed.

Supplementary Question and Response

Do you have a view on how work on the city wide Net Zero can be made more transparent and accountable?

It was premature to have that discussion and after the report to the Executive there will be the opportunity to have a more informed discussion.

Do you view the Exeter Net Zero 2030 plan is fit for purpose, covering both carbon reduction, adaptation actions and giving consideration of the impacts on the most vulnerable and least well off in the city?

Response

The Exeter Net Zero 2030 provides a roadmap to reduce city wide carbon emissions with many of the recommendations and actions still really relevant to the city. It was designed in consultation with residents and councillors through a consultation process. A report on city wide Net Zero is being brought to the Executive in October where the Net Zero city ambitions will be discussed. She added that as with every document it should be made more of a living document, it was written during the Covid pandemic, and it does lack that adaptation.

Supplementary Question and Response

The roadmap was adopted at the start of the Covid outbreak and the follow up event and consultation was not able to take place. There was also no detailed analysis of this. Will you ensure that the document is updated and fit for purpose?

At the moment, there is work taking place on what the next step will be, in respect of the city wide Net Zero Strategy and this document will certainly be considered as part of that.

The Climate Change Committee have highlighted the importance of understanding risk. Do you think the city needs a risk register - covering both mitigation and adaptation - which will then inform policy and investment decisions?

Response

The Devon Climate Emergency produced a Climate Change Risk Register for Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The risk register identified a range of climate impacts that the South West is facing, and scored them depending on their likelihood and potential impact. RSK environmental consultants were appointed to work with the Devon Climate Emergency team to progress an Adaptation Strategy covering Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly and we are a part of this work.

Supplementary Question and Response

The Met Office produced an analysis of risks including Exeter and being part of the wider more strategic work, do you feel that there is a need for an understanding locally, particularly as there has been recent extreme weather and heavy rain that almost flooded houses. So in terms of the need to understand the implications for Exeter would the Portfolio Holder agree?

There had been an extreme variance in the weather and it was important to look at this in terms of a Net Zero Strategy for the city, and moving forward there may need to be consideration to look at this more locally.

What can you do as Portfolio Holder to support accurate and transparent information about the City's work on climate change and communicate the implications of the science and the necessity for action?"

Response

As part of what is coming next in terms of Net Zero for the city, she would discuss this at an Executive level and with the Chief Executive and Senior Management team.

Councillor Read

Will Councillor Parkhouse be able to meet with Members of the Progressive Group to discuss Net Zero matters?

Response

Councillor Parkhouse suggested that once more proposals were formulated she would be happy to meet.

Questions to the Leader – Councillor Bialyk

Councillor Read

“Embedding Net Zero in all services and planning activity was an ambitious plan and as a local authority powers in relation to Net Zero were minimal. Exeter City Futures was being wound down, but Exeter still intended to work with a number of partners including the University of Exeter. The Council had signed up to a Civic University agreement and there was a meeting with the Vice Chancellor”. Assuming this meeting has happened when is the report from it to be published? What was the outcome of how the work will be taken forward and will there be coordination with the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (RD&E) who are also making significant proposals to meet Net Zero.

Response

The City Council was a member of the Civic University Partnership Board, together with representatives including Chris Tiedeman from the NHS, John Laramy Exeter College and Lisa Roberts from the University. They were working on a number of work streams including Net Zero. The Civic Partnership had been in place for a year with discussions reflecting the principles that were adopted with partners in the city. He had agreed with the Vice Chancellor to make a report to the Executive, and he was happy to provide an update on the work being carried out by the Partnership to the Scrutiny Committee.

Supplementary Question and Response

Was there any news in relation to the RD&E Hospital?

The RD&E Hospital are one of the key partners and institutions that the Partnership hope to work with, but he was not aware of the relationship with the Partnership Agreement. They attend the meetings but perhaps that is a question of the NHS Trust. The Director Net Zero confirmed that officers liaised with the University, College and the RD&E Hospital very closely including on the proposals for a District Heating Network. He meets with both the Sustainability Leads and Directors to consider ways to work collaboratively. A further debate on Net Zero would be appropriate to see how the proposals post Exeter City Futures affect the City Council have been discussed at the Executive. The Council continued to work on a number of large collaborative projects.

“Exeter City Living (ECL) had no targets for social and affordable housing. The Chief Executive stated that the Council have set a target for the delivery of 500 homes over 10 years and significant progress has been made in that area, but it was not for ECL to determine how the Council delivered social or affordable housing.”

Given the target of Exeter City Council (ECC) to build 500 council homes over 10 years (commitment in 2020), is ECL the best delivery mechanism, given that it does not propose to build affordable homes, and therefore not propose to build the “balanced communities” that ECC states its target is to provide.

Response

The delivery of 500 homes for social and affordable housing are part of a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) commitment and ECL were not responsible for delivering the Council’s Affordable Housing. A list of those projects coming forward through the HRA was previously presented to the Executive.

Supplementary Question and Response

How does that relate to the City Council's policy to build balanced communities if there are major new developments if no affordable housing was included.

The 500 homes to be built under the HRA will be affordable rented homes and not for private rent. Exeter City Living were like any other developer and Planning Committee and officers would always seek a 35% affordable housing allocation or what was viable. The question of a balanced community was not linked to the 500 homes.

Questions to the Portfolio Holder City Development – Councillor Morse

Councillor Moore

Has the local Plan team agreed to progress the recommendation of the Customer Focus Committee in December 2022 for the Local Plan team to lead the production of a biodiversity status report, nature recovery plan and tree canopy cover action plan to be included within the Local Plan?

Response

The Local Plans team has reviewed this recommendation. These pieces of work link closely to other projects which are covered elsewhere. Devon County Council has now been confirmed as the lead authority for the preparation of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy which will identify networks of ecological importance for improvement in future. The Council, including the City Development Team, is feeding into this work. A specific aim of this piece of work is to provide a strategic view on local ecology to inform the local planning process. This project effectively covers the suggested need for a biodiversity status report and nature recovery plan. The emerging Exeter Plan will include a suite of policies on the natural environment. In terms of tree canopy, this topic is covered in other studies. The Council is providing input into the preparation of a Devon Tree Strategy whilst work on a Tree and Woodland Strategy is underway. The Council has already set out a corporate goal of 30% tree canopy cover. This aspiration will be translated into policy in the emerging Exeter Plan.

It was noted that a question had been received from Councillor Ketchin, and in noting the anticipated response from Councillor Morse, Portfolio Holder for City Development that this would raise a Declaration of Interest for him in relation to his place of work. He withdrew from the room only whilst the question was asked and answered. Councillor Moore asked the question at the meeting.

In response to enquiries by the St David's ward Councillors it has been confirmed that the Section 106 agreements have been agreed with the developer of the Clarence Hotel so planning permission can be granted. Please can you present the details of those agreements -

Response

The Section 106 agreement in relation to the Royal Clarence Hotel has now been completed and the planning permission has been issued. In summary, the obligations are as follows:

- *Prior to the occupation of 23 (i.e. the last residential unit) pay:*
- *£13,425 towards patient space at local GP surgeries.*

- £22,661 to provide additional healthcare services at Royal Devon University Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust.
- £2,173,238.07 affordable housing financial contribution.

These contributions are subject to a deferred contributions mechanism. Three months after practical completion, the developer will be required to submit viability information to us. Depending on profits, build costs etc. will depend on how much money will be available for the health contributions and then if there is still money left over – affordable housing. The detail of this mechanism is set out in the Section 106 Agreement.

Supplementary Question and Response

Are the negotiations about the ramp over the cobbles between the shop and Cathedral Close to make the area more accessible proceeding?.

Response

A response would be obtained for the Member.

Could you explain when you expect work to start onsite?

Response

At present there was no further details on when the applicant intends to commence the development.

Supplementary Question and Response

Would the Council consider using a notice of works to ensure that the work will progress and not have the building deteriorate further.

Both the Leader and she were aware of how important this building is and to get the Cathedral Green back but she was not able to guarantee when the works will commence.

Councillor Ketchin

Reports in the media and residents refer to the haste to complete the Gorge development for the start of the University term. This development was principally Co Living accommodation and not a Purpose Built Student Accommodation (PBSA). He asked if the City Council would consider carrying out an audit and publish the habitation statistics for the Gorge in the first year of occupation.

Response

Councillor Morse invited the Assistant Service Lead (Local Plan) to contribute to the response. The Assistant Service Lead (Local Plan) would ask the Principal Project Manager (Local Plan) who said that the Gorge development had been completed and that monitoring could be carried out by the wider Planning team in terms of habitation information, and to assess the information that we may wish to secure.

Supplementary Question and Response

He wished to propose that an audit of occupation be carried out, and if it showed that the predominant resident pattern was students, would the Council reconsider the recent changes to CIL, to group Co Living with PBSA accommodation.

Response

A review of the CIL charging schedule was part of a long process. This could be looked at in the future, if it becomes more of an issue.

The Leader added that he understood Councillor Ketchin's concerns and his comments on the CIL rates for Co Living and PBSA accommodation. Any assessment of the CIL schedule would have been made at a point in time.

The Assistant Service Lead (Local Plan) provided an explanation of the CIL charging regime and for Co Living, the regular CIL rate would apply. There were now different rates of CIL contributions for Co Living, but consideration had to be given to PBSA, Section 106 and Affordable Housing contributions which would all have an effect on the rate paid. The delivery of PBSA was monitored.

Councillor Morse acknowledged the proposal and advised it was for the Executive to consider that request.

Councillor Ketchin moved a request for an audit of Co Living accommodation to establish if there was a pattern of occupation that was beginning to occur. Councillor Morse suggested that an audit would be possible, but that the Leader oversaw the CIL charging regime.

The proposal was seconded and following a vote was carried.

Councillor M Mitchell

If the occupation of a Co-living developments was entirely occupied by students and they were claiming a council tax exemption, was the development still classed as a Co-Living development.

Response

Councillor Morse would obtain a written reply.

The Chair thanked the Portfolio Holders for attending the meeting.

63 Ethical and Low Carbon Advertising: Planning policy considerations

The Chair advised that further consideration of the financial implications was required by SMB of any change in the policy relating to the Council's digital equipment. It was suggested the report be presented to the March meeting of this Scrutiny Committee.

The Assistant Service Lead (Local Plan) referred to discussion at the June meeting of this Scrutiny Committee on corporate advertising matters. This report considers planning policy in relation to advertisements and consents and the scope of the emerging Exeter Plan policy relating to advertisements. The City Council determine planning applications relating to advertisement consent, but it is subject to specific and limited planning legislation on public safety and the effect on amenity.

In the existing adopted Local Plan First Review, a policy covers advertising consent. The emerging Exeter Local Plan will include a follow up policy which will replace the content of the current plan. The draft policy is proposed to consider location, scale, materials and lighting as well as the characteristics of historic buildings and the amenity factor. In relation to public safety, the highway network, the transport network and security systems could all be considered. Consultation on the Exeter Plan will take place in the autumn and will include the draft policy on advertising consent for comment.

The Assistant Service Lead (Local Plan) responded to Members' comments in the following terms:-

- the current policy in relation to the frequency or cumulative impact of advertising is not specifically mentioned, but should be implicit in terms of the scale, location and materials.
- he had no information in relation to the bus shelter contract as this is not a planning matter, but he was aware that it was separately managed by Devon County Council and involved the City Council. He would check to establish if some bus shelters required planning permission and, similarly, whether some adverts may or may not require planning consent.
- the Exeter Plan could in future provide more information in relation to the style of lighting, down lighting or glare, and that was a legitimate consideration in terms of amenity.
- the scope of advertising stops in terms of the nature of the product being advertised, and the planning system could not control the product which was being advertised.
- the current policy does not just relate to the city centre but could be applied across the city. The location and proximity to vulnerable groupings could be a consideration.
- the policy should not be too prescriptive. Many councils do not have a policy because the controls to advertising are set out so strictly at a national planning level.
- consideration of the impact of advertisements would differ depending on the hierarchy of the listed building. Impacts on non-listed buildings would still be a consideration in terms of the wider heritage factor.
- the sustainability appraisal was also part of a wide ranging assessment of the draft policies including advertising, but not on the number of digital advertisements that appear in the course of the Plan period. It includes carbon and many other sustainability indicators.
- Illuminated adverts would be a consideration in relation to amenity.

The Chair responded to a Member's question and confirmed that there was no break clause in the contract with the County Council contract, but they did have to comply with highway and planning requirements. The arrangements did include two free bus shelters in the city a year.

The Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management, responded to a Member and undertook to ask the City Surveyor about the criteria and positioning of illuminated bus shelters.

A Member sought clarification on the process in relation to the report and referred to the previous suggestion of a Spotlight Review to consider any feedback on the policy. The Chair referred to the Director's report on the Advertising Policy and stated that SMB would consider the financial implications relating to the Council's digital equipment and so negate the need for a Spotlight Review. Councillor Morse as

Portfolio Holder for City Development also confirmed she would liaise with the Assistant Service Lead (Local Plan) in relation to the planning policy matters in the Local Plan.

Strategic Scrutiny Committee noted the report having discussed the scope of a potential advertisement policy for the emerging Exeter Plan.

64 **Working Towards Net Zero - Exeter City Council's Corporate Carbon Footprint Report and Carbon Reduction Plan**

The Service Lead Net Zero and Business presented the six monthly update on the work of the Net Zero Team to reduce the City Council's carbon emissions and delivery of the City Council's Carbon Reduction Plan, working toward the 2030 target. The updated Carbon Reduction Action Plan (v3.0) contained a combination of actions set out in the City Council's Achieving Net Zero Report (2022), and further corporate decarbonisation measures in progress across the Council. The report also included an update of the City Council's latest Carbon Footprint and GHG Inventory results for 2021/22. The Action Plan was used as the team's work programme. Of note was the 6% reduction of 2,000 tonnes of co2 on the previous year.

The following work and projects were highlighted:-

- the relaunch of the environmental accreditation scheme, Green Accord to help the business community reduce their own carbon emissions. The Green Accord has been adopted by the UK Business Climate Hub and are working with Devon LA's for adoption across the county.
- the team continue to support a number of groups in respect of the Devon Climate Emergency sharing best practice with other public sector organisations across the County.
- carbon literacy training continues to be rolled out for officers and Members, and will mandatory for members.
- an electric vehicle strategy was being developed for the Council to enable a bid for funding to install EV charging points in the Council's car parks from the Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure fund (LEVI). Funding is through Tier 1 LA's and is part of a collaborative county wide project.
- the South West Energy and Environment Group (SWEEG) have helped with a solar survey assessing 13 Council properties for the installation of solar panels, thereby offering energy security and reduced energy bills.
- a proposed study to understand the costs of achieving Net Zero by 2030 across the organisation is being commissioned. The Council will require additional external funding from either private investment, Central Government or any other sources.
- the Portfolio Holder and the Net Zero Manager had visited Bristol City Council to share best practice in relation to Net Zero.
- £6.4 million funding had been secured from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund for the RAMM and the Riverside Leisure Centre, contractors have been commissioned to carry out the work.
- the Housing Team have been successful in achieving a Green Homes grant to continue to retrofit homes around the city.
- a bid for funding from Sport England in support of the energy efficiency of swimming pools was due to open soon.

The Service Lead Net Zero and Business responded to the following questions from Councillors Read and Moore which had been submitted in advance:-

Questions from Councillor Read

A Government grant of £1.49m via the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund has been secured for 2023 through to 2025. The funding award represents 43% of the estimated retrofit costs, with the remaining 57% of £1.998m funded by the City Council. Assuming this is all spent on retrofitting the Council housing stock, what percentage of the stock will then be successfully retrofitted after this money is all spent? Will it all be spent by end 2025?

Response

A match funding grant from the City Council would enable a further 245 properties to be retrofitted. It was estimated that 20% of the housing stock would then have been fully retrofitted. It was a condition of the current grant award that the delivery window of April 2023 to March 2025 was met, with all of this allocation of the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund grant being spent by then. However, the Council Housing retrofit programme will continue beyond 2025, funded by Housing Revenue Account resources and supplemented with other grant funding if this can be secured.

Can we be sure that the new EV charging policy adopted will require all EV charging stations to be built out from the pavement and not restricting the pavements?

Response

In respect of the Electric Vehicle (EV) Strategy and funding, the City Council will be identifying suitable locations, but primarily they will be located in the Council's car parks across the city. On-street charging points are the responsibility of Devon County Council, discussions ongoing in regards to city and county wide locations.. She would speak to colleagues at Devon County Council about their location.

£238,435 has been spent from the £1m one off net zero budget. Budget has been committed for City Council Net Zero, which includes temporary staffing (two officers), SWEEG membership for an additional three years, feasibility studies, Carbon Literacy training and solar infrastructure maintenance"

Why has so little of this budget been spent? How can the city reach Net Zero if the budget is not spent? What is the rest of the budget allocated for within the net zero project? Has this been scoped for? When will it be spent?

Response

The one off £1m Net Zero budget is programmed to last four years, and the Council has just completed Year 1. The Net Zero team were constantly seeking external funding opportunities to support the delivery of the action plan, which on occasion, enables the one off budget not to be utilised. This enables the budget to last beyond the four years, or to deliver additional activity.

In response to an additional question on the budget scope, it would be allocated for two temporary members of staff, for the next three years. The one off budget will also be used as an enabling fund to allow the team to seek additional external funding and utilise some of the budget for the delivery of small scale projects.

Questions from Councillor Moore

Direct emissions and removals from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) - why are these excluded from the calculation given that many of the Council's parks are built on landfill sites and the methane off gassing has to be managed? Is the methane being measured.

Response

In calculating the City Council's carbon emissions, SWEEG have not been made aware of any managed landfill sites or methane on any City Council owned land. If there are any, and the data is available, then of course it can be included – this will be looked into immediately.

In terms of the report in relation to the District Heating Network Energy Indirect emissions from consumed energy imported through a physical network are excluded from the assessment - so does this mean that energy from any district heating won't be considered? If so why that is considered a mitigation in the Carbon Reduction Plan?

Response

There are no Exeter City Council properties currently fed by a District Heating Network. If in the future, there is the opportunity to connect to a District Heating Network, this will be investigated. .

Are all the Council's corporate property ownership included? [as these will need to be upgraded to a C to comply with legislation]

Response

City Council commercial properties that are leased, are not currently included. As EPC rating data is available for commercial property, we will be able to include carbon emissions going forward. This is the same with the Council's housing stock.

How is renewable energy considered an offset given that the electricity network is not going to be net zero until at least 2040.

Response

It is how the electricity generated by the City Council's solar panel is accounted for by the energy provider (off-taker).

Why is tree planting work not considered an offset and are there any other nature based solutions on land or in water under the control of the Council that could be identified for offsetting?

Response

The Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management, offered a response and will look at opportunities for tree planting on City Council land. He referred to Northbrook, and consideration at a planting scheme, which once agreed, can be used as an offset. Tree planting needs to reach maturity before it is useful as offsetting, and to offset the current level of carbon would need to cover many of our parks with trees. The Council are working with the Wildlife Trust to look at opportunities on Council sites to strike a balance between offering an amenity, protecting the biodiversity and carbon offsetting.

The Portfolio Holder Climate and Ecological Crisis responded to the following Members' enquiries:-

- the launch of the Council's solar farm, which has 3,700 panels, generates 1.2mw of energy, and an additional 2mw of storage. This is used to charge

electric vehicles with unused energy sent back to the grid. It will support the rolling out of the electrification of the Council's fleet of refuse vehicles. The project has been shortlisted for three national awards.

- a recent visit to Bristol City Council with the Net Zero Project Manager was very successful. Bristol CC were working with Bristol City Leap and a renewable energy company called Ameresco to attract external funding. There had been an opportunity to talk to their officers and also City Council Portfolio Holders in her role.

The Service Lead Net Zero and Business responded to the following Members comments:-

- Members would be contacted over a proposed open day for the Solar Farm.
- the retrofitting of social housing aims to reduce the Council's carbon emissions. The Service Lead responsible will be submitting an article for the forthcoming Scrutiny Bulletin and provide more information on the work of the team. The Director also referred to the challenging financial constraint of retrofitting 5,000 properties and progression and completion of the project will be dependent on that. He agreed with a point raised by the Chair, in relation to the skills shortage and wider skills shortage of suitable staff across the country.
- Exeter College's Green Construction Advisory Panel were leading on training and skills development to support retrofit activity, the Service Lead was engaged with that work. She agreed with a Member's suggestion of taking any opportunities to share awareness of the work being carried out by neighbouring local authorities to retrofit their social housing stock.
- a figure of the City Council's carbon footprint as a contribution to the city was provided and is 7.7%. 2019 is the last city wide carbon emissions report that was produced, so this is the best year to do a comparable comparison. 2019 City wide carbon emissions – 476,221 co2 t and City Council carbon emissions – 37,095 co2 t.
- work was being commissioned to identify the total financial figure needed to achieve Net Zero 2030.
- the Net Zero team were looking at alternative funding sources to reduce carbon emissions in social housing through retrofitting. Other than through the Government, and would need to bring that forward to SMB and through the Committee process.
- she thanked a Member for the information relating to the Deep Green contact and they had contacted her to collect data on the energy generated from the data centre in the Civic Centre, and the energy consumed from the leisure centres and exploring the possibility of a data centre on location.

Due to the ongoing work and study that was about to be commissioned on identifying the costs of delivering Net Zero 2030, Members agreed to remove the last sentence of the fourth recommendation "From current resources available, Members debate the City Council's 2030 net target".

Strategic Scrutiny Committee noted the following:-

- (1) Members acknowledge progress made in the Carbon Reduction Plan, the results of the most recent carbon footprint report and the scale of the challenge ahead;
- (2) that the Carbon Reduction Plan is an evolving 'live' document, and continues to be reviewed on a six monthly basis to monitor progress, and evaluate actions needed to deliver net zero in what is a fast changing environment;

- (3) Members acknowledge the priority ranking of high, moderate and low that has been added to the Reduction Plan to reflect the greatest potential reduction towards the Net Zero goal; and
- (4) to deliver Net Zero for the City Council by 2030 will require a significant increase in financial investment and operational capacity internally, from Government at a regional and national level and potentially from private investment.

65 Progress Report Shared Prosperity Fund - Update 3

The Service Lead Net Zero & Business presented a six monthly update for Members on Exeter's Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) allocation, which supports Building Pride in Place and Increasing Life Chances in Exeter. The report included an update of the original allocation of £1.4 million awarded from Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DHLUC). Shortlisting had taken place for a Project Manager for this Fund, the post being funded from the allocation awarded for administration and management. It was anticipated the post would be filled very soon.

A number of projects had been delayed as Year 1 funding was only signed off earlier in the summer, and DHLUC had agreed that a balance of the Year 1 award could be carried over. Projects were delivered in house, and contracted externally with appropriate service level agreements. Years 1 and 2 projects were noted:-

- a Year 1 project had focused on purchasing the digital CCTV cameras and body worn video cameras for the Council's civil enforcement officers, as part of the DHLUC intervention Design out Crime.
- Year 2 projects included a new level of Business Support which was due to be launched and a 'Greening Your Business' supporting a review of the energy approach by business.

The following responses were given to Members' comments:-

- some residual budget from a previous year support a number of roles in the project.
- in comparison to former European funding streams, she advised that funding levels compared with European Regional Development Funding (ERDF) and from the European Social Fund (ESF) was considerably less. Funding was a competitive process and required a particular skills set.
- of the £1.4 million, 4% was allocated for administration.
- invitation for bids for the Shared Prosperity Fund to support delivering the levelling up agenda for Exeter was made during three consultation sessions which took place on line during Covid. A number of organisations across the city were invited to submit bids. The funding criteria from DHLUC is very prescriptive but any underspend from this year would be used to approach unsuccessful bids. Although not confirmed, if there will be a further SPF programme, it was more likely to form part of the Devolution deal around Devon and be administrated through the County Council/Combined Authority.
- she would check in relation to the information collected on carbon and social inclusion as such outcomes were part of the Service Level Agreement detail to be reported to DHLUC.

Strategic Scrutiny Committee noted the progress made in delivering Exeter's Shared Prosperity Fund in Exeter and for a further report to be made in six months' time.

66 **Annual Scrutiny Report**

The Chair, in the absence of the Chair of the Scrutiny Programme Board, presented the report which offered an annual update in respect of the progress and work of Scrutiny over the municipal year for 2022 – 2023. It was important to ensure there was the opportunity for Members of Scrutiny to set the work programme which could be done through the submission of scrutiny proposals (scrutiny proforma). The administrative process of the proformas received would continue to be forwarded to SMB for comment, with a review by the Scrutiny Programme Board to ensure timely programming.

Members made the following comments:-

- the Annual report should be considered as a live document rather than just a record of the activity. Further information such as the work and outcomes of any Task and Finish or working groups should be included as a separate entry or detailed in an appendix to see the scope of work carried out. The Homelessness Review was a particularly successful example of such work.
- the outcome of three historic scrutiny proposals on the subjects of Healthy Homes, Local Plan and aspects of the Air Quality Action Plan was raised. The importance of a transparent monitoring process with feedback given to the proposer was discussed. (The Member was advised that an update at future Scrutiny Committees would be made on the Healthy Homes and Local Plan topics. The Member was invited to review the proposals relating to Air Quality).
- that the connective external bodies and partners of the individual Scrutiny Committee should be reviewed on at least an annual basis to ensure they were still appropriate and operating.

Strategic Scrutiny Committee noted the Annual Scrutiny Report 2022-2023 which would be presented to Executive to note and to recommend to Council to approve.

67 **Scrutiny Work Plan and Forward Plan of Business**

Members discussed the Forward Plan and updated business on the draft Scrutiny Work Plan with notable changes being the Live and Move Strategy to the November meeting. An invitation was also extended to the Portfolio Holder for Climate and Ecological Crisis to attend the November meeting.

Councillor Moore wished to propose a working group to discuss a draft terms of reference document that she had put together to bring back to the Scrutiny Committee in respect of a Climate Change Sub Committee. She commended the work of the Service Lead Net Zero and her team and stressed that the discussion should centre on consideration of the city wide work and options for resourcing and not of the City Council's work.

The Chair referred to the status of the Standing Overview Group which had been proposed at a previous meeting of this Scrutiny Committee, and referred to it as a model more commonly used by the County Council as a limited information gathering group. She suggested that following an impending report to the Executive on the demise of Exeter City Futures that the Portfolio Holder for Climate and Ecological Crisis be asked to attend the November Scrutiny meeting to discuss the merits of a city wide scrutiny of net zero work with other partners.

Members had a rigorous discussion on the status of the Standing Overview Group and of the proposals to re-engage this discussion.

Councillor Mitchell suggested that the Standing Overview Group was in effect a Sub Committee, but that the direction of the Council had changed in the intervening time particularly with the end of Exeter City Futures. It was important for the City Council to take a leadership role and provide a forum and draw the discussion on Exeter together.

Councillor Mitchell moved the following to have an in principle agreement of setting up a Sub Committee to act as a city wide forum to bring together partners with the aim of Exeter being Carbon Neutral by 2030, and a meeting be held as soon as possible with the Portfolio Holder for Climate and Ecological Crisis, the Chair and Deputy Chair of this Scrutiny Committee, Councillor Moore as the original proposer, and the Chief Executive to discuss matters including a proposed terms of reference.

Advice would be sought on the route through the Committee process as some aspects of the proposal may be included in the forthcoming report to the Executive on Exeter City Futures and to ensure that this request accords with the Executive's approach on this matter.

The motion was seconded, voted upon and carried.

RESOLVED that the report be noted, and

RECOMMENDED to Council that in principle a Climate Change Sub Committee be set up to act as a city wide forum to bring together partners with the aim of Exeter achieving Carbon Neutral status by 2030. The arrangements should include a meeting at the earliest opportunity to discuss the way forward including the Portfolio Holder for Climate and Ecological Crisis, the Chair and Deputy Chair of this Scrutiny Committee, Councillor Moore as the original proposer, and the Chief Executive to discuss matters, including a terms of reference and the route through the Committee process.

The meeting commenced at 5.30 pm and closed at 8.15 pm

Chair

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REPORT TO STRATEGIC SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date of Meeting: 16th November 2023

PORTFOLIO HOLDER'S REPORT TO SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Cllr Duncan Wood – Leisure Services and Physical Activity

1. Issues relating to achieving the Council's published priorities

'Deepening' Work' with Sport England . Live and Move and Sport England are working together to shape the next phase of the partnership. Officers are working on the plan to both demonstrate impact to date and the city's ambitions for the next five years to deliver transformational systemic change focused on tackling inactivity and inequalities.

An in-depth update on the work of the Live and Move project is being provided through a specific paper being presented at this meeting.

Wonford – The business case behind a new redeveloped community facility is nearing completion after months of listening and supported conversations with the community.

2. Update or commentary on any major ongoing programmes of work

Built Facility Evidence Base – There is a clear need for a strategic and sustainable approach to planning for future physical activity provision, based on local insight and locality evidence. We are commissioning an update of the city's current leisure strategy to reflect the findings of the built facilities strategy and existing playing pitch strategy

Financial Performance - Exeter Leisure continues to perform ahead of target. Quarter 2 results show the service is significantly ahead on predictions. It follows from a reduction in staffing, reduction in operating budget, changes to opening hours and increases in costs.

Physical Activity as a route to health - We work closely with the NHS who not only refer into our scheme they also use our facilities to deliver some of their rehabilitation classes. These include cardiac rehab, heart failure, falls prevention, lower limb, back fit, knee fit and neurofit.

Some 36 exercise Referral gym based sessions/classes ran each week at our leisure centres.

ECC works closely with FORCE cancer charity, as well as delivering referral classes for FORCE patients we also run a class for non-curative patients.

Northbrook – An extensive drive has taken place to try to increase the use of Northbrook pool. It has seen an increase in numbers, but nowhere near what would be needed for the centre to become financially viable.

Walking and cycling wins – Officers have been working with Exeter Cycling Campaign on mapping small things that could be done to improve walking and cycling routes. The preparation work is nearing completion with the next phase being to carry out the works.

3. Issues that may impact : services delivery/financial performance/future budget requirements

Sport England Swimming Pool Fund. Exeter City Council was unsuccessful in its bid to support Northbrook Pool

Staffing - there is still a shortage of swimming instructors and lifeguards nationally and we are not immune.

Aging Stock- aside from St Sidwell's Point, the majority of the Leisure Stock is aging and in need of repairs.

Cost of living – Disposable income is down and the gap between those that want to exercise but can't afford to is increasing

4. Potential changes to services/provisions being considered

Concessions to memberships- A pilot offering a discount to residents in Exeter who may not be able to afford membership is being rolled out. It will also include a discount to care leavers in line with the Council's responsibilities as corporate parents.

Repairs to Leisure stock- we submitted an application to the Government's decarbonisation fund to address some of the repairs needed. It was successful and work has been ongoing to assess the potential impact to Riverside and our ability to fix the remaining section of roof.

REPORT TO STRATEGIC SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date of Meeting: 16 November 2023

Report of: Director of City Development

Title: Full Draft Exeter Plan Consultation

Is this a Key Decision?

No

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Executive

1. What is the report about?

1.1. The report explains the progress made on the Exeter Plan (Local Plan) and explains the content of the Full Draft of the plan which is out for public consultation between 23 October 2023 and 15 January 2024.

2. Recommendation:

2.1. That the summary of the Full Draft Exeter Plan is noted and discussed.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1. To provide an opportunity to reflect on the content of the Full Draft Plan which could help inform consultation responses.

4. What are the resource implications including non-financial resources?

4.1. There are no resource implications of the recommendation to note and discuss the contents of the report; budgets for the Exeter Plan were set in 2020 and the latest consultation is underway.

5. What are the legal aspects?

5.1. The preparation of planning policy, usually through a Local Plan, is a legal requirement under section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This report provides an update on the Full Draft Exeter Plan which is currently out for public consultation. This consultation complies with the provisions of Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which requires the Local Planning Authority to undertake an early statutory consultation process.

6. Report details:

Background

6.1 Since the Outline Draft Plan consultation was held between September and December 2022, further work was undertaken to progress the Exeter Plan to a Full Draft

version. This work focused on reviewing the responses to the previous consultation, the production of various studies as part of the evidence base, further assessment of potential development sites and the drafting of the plan content itself. The Full Draft Plan was discussed by Executive on 3 October 2023 and is currently subject to a 12-week consultation until 15 January 2024.

Summary of the Full Draft Plan content

6.2 The key material for consultation is the Full Draft Plan document which is available here: <https://exeterplanfull.commonplace.is/>.

6.3 The Full Draft Plan includes:

- Exeter's Vision 2040;
- The spatial strategy setting out the pattern and high-level characteristics of development;
- A full set of thematic planning policies; and
- A revised list of potential development sites (mixed use, residential and employment) and six allocation policies for strategic brownfield sites.

This content builds on the framework which was provided by the Outline Draft Plan in 2022.

6.4 The Exeter Plan continues to be anchored by Liveable Exeter, the principles of which are included in draft policy. These principles have been extended with the addition of a seventh principle covering cultural activity. The proposed spatial strategy included for consultation retains the vast majority of the content of the strategy which was consulted on previously, particularly the emphasis on brownfield development, the focus on net zero and the need to meet development needs. Further strands have been added however, including reference to the importance of access to local services, the need to conserve and enhance the historic environment and the role which culture can play in driving regeneration.

6.5 A series of mixed use and residential site allocations have been included for consultation. The vast majority of these are brownfield. The number of residential site allocations proposed is slightly fewer than the 28 at Outline Draft stage because various sites previously consulted on have since been permitted. There is still a focus on the large scale brownfield sites which were included in the Liveable Exeter initiative although only 6 of the original eight are now considered through the plan process; West Gate (around Exe Bridges) and Sandy Gate (around Sowton and junction 30 of the M5) have been omitted at this stage as a result of delivery constraints, although they do remain long-term aspirations as part of Liveable Exeter for potential delivery outside the plan period. The boundaries of the some of the sites have also been revised following further consideration. Six specific site allocation policies are included for these large scale, brownfield developments.

6.6 A list of four new employment allocations have also been included. Sites at St Luke's university campus, Toby Carvery at Middlemoor and sites at Newcourt are proposed. The Outline Draft Plan did not include any employment sites. Following commentary on this

matter at the previous consultation it is considered appropriate to positively allocate sites for employment uses.

6.7 The consultation also invites respondents to suggest additional potential development sites for future assessment and consideration through the plan-making process. This ‘call for sites’ process is an important part of plan-evidence and follows the previous process which was held in 2020.

6.8 Finally, a suite of approximately 60 thematic policies have been prepared. This compares to the 28 which were included in the Outline Draft Plan. The policy themes/chapters remain consistent with those consulted on previously but significantly more detail has been added, particularly in relation to housing, employment, climate change and the natural environment.

Consultation format

6.9 As was the case for the Outline Draft consultation in 2022, there is a mix of digital and in-person approaches to engagement currently being held. The Commonplace website is being used again and a number of events have been arranged across the city. Widespread advertisement and social media presence is promoting the consultation.

6.10 The length of the consultation is 12 weeks, twice the 6-week statutory requirement and twice the requirement set out in the Consultation Charter. The consultation is in accordance with the City Council’s Statement of Community Involvement.

Other planning policy consultations

6.11 In addition to the Exeter Plan, the Liveable Water Lane Design Code and Householder’s Guide: Design of Extensions and Alterations (a Supplementary Planning Document) are subject to public consultation. Because these are Supplementary Planning Documents, there is a less stringent set of consultation requirements and therefore consultation periods are shorter. The consultations are in accordance with the Consultation Charter and the Statement of Community Involvement. The synergies between the subject matter of all the documents means it is appropriate to run the consultations together.

Next steps

6.12 Reports will be brought back to Executive and Strategic Scrutiny Committee exploring the comments made to the consultation and explaining how they will be taken into account in shaping the next stage of the Exeter Plan. This future ‘Regulation 19’ stage will be the final Draft of the Plan – the Publication version. Public consultation on this will be held in 2024.

7. How does the decision contribute to the Council’s Corporate Plan?

7.1. The recommendation in the report is that the summary of the outline draft Exeter Plan consultation is noted and discussed. No formal decision is sought. However, the content of the emerging Exeter Plan will support all five of the Council’s strategic priorities

through the Exeter Vision 2040, the overarching spatial strategy for the city and a series of specific thematic policies:

- Prosperous local economy;
- Healthy and active city;
- Housing & building great neighbourhoods and communities;
- Net zero carbon city; and
- Thriving culture and heritage.

8. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

8.1. The recommendation is to note and discuss the summary of the Full Draft Exeter Plan. On this basis, there are no risks associated with the recommendation.

9. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

9.1 No potential impact has been identified on people with protected characteristics as determined by the Act because the report is for noting only.

10. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

10.1. There are no direct carbon/environmental impacts arising from the recommendation.

11. Are there any other options?

11.1. It is appropriate to note and discuss the summary of the Full Draft Exeter Plan which is currently subject to public consultation. There are no other options.

Director of City Development, Ian Collinson

Report Author: George Marshall: Assistant Service Lead – Local Plans

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

Exeter Plan: Full Draft Plan

Contact for enquires:
Democratic Services (Committees)
Room 4.36
01392 265115

REPORT TO STRATEGIC SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date of Meeting: 16th November 2023

Report of: James Bogue, Active & Healthy People Service Lead

Jon-Paul Hedge, Director

Title: Live and Move Programme Update

Is this a Key Decision?

Scrutiny is a non decision making committee

Is this an Executive or Council Function?

Executive

1. What is the report about?

1.1. This report provides an update for members on the impact of the Live and Move programme across Exeter and Cranbrook.

2. Recommendations:

2.1 That members note and comment on progress made against the strategy, and its contribution towards key priorities in the City Council's Corporate Plan.

2.2 The Portfolio Holder provides an update on progress to Strategic Scrutiny twice a year.

3. Reasons for the recommendation:

3.1 Members have an understanding of the impact of the Live and Move programme as highlighted from detailed data in the 2023 Local Active Lives survey analysis

3.2 Members have oversight of the various projects happening in their wards, and understand how local residents can access and benefit from initiatives in their area.

4. What are the resource implications including non financial resources

None

5. What are the legal aspects?

None

6. Report details: Live and Move Programme Update November 2023

6.1 This report will summarise the progress, impact and achievements made against the strategy to date and provide a briefing for members around current data and key areas of work.

6.2 Live and Move Strategy - refresh

The Live and Move Strategy, developed in 2022, aims to achieve the following:

Our Vision

At Live and Move we believe that everyone has a right to find their own everyday active lifestyle and enjoy the health benefits this brings.

For some, this could be playing more sport or cycling to work, but there are many other ways to add more activity into our day and lifestyle.

Our vision is to narrow health inequalities and change the systems that don't work, so that everyone has the same opportunities to be healthier and more active, every day.

Our Mission

Live and Move was created to seek brilliant alternatives to a system that often fails; because when it comes to health and wellbeing, getting around or feeling empowered, it is often our overlooked communities who are the worst off.

We know that for many:

- Keeping active and healthy is getting harder,
- Travelling is getting more difficult, and
- People and communities are under pressure on lots of fronts.

Tackling these challenges is beyond the power of any of us acting alone. It takes a whole system approach for lasting change to be possible. By bringing people together and working alongside individuals, organisations, communities and policy makers, we will influence strategies, remove barriers, and change local systems. Using a data-led, evidenced based approach will enable us to focus on partnering in those places where inequality is felt keenest.

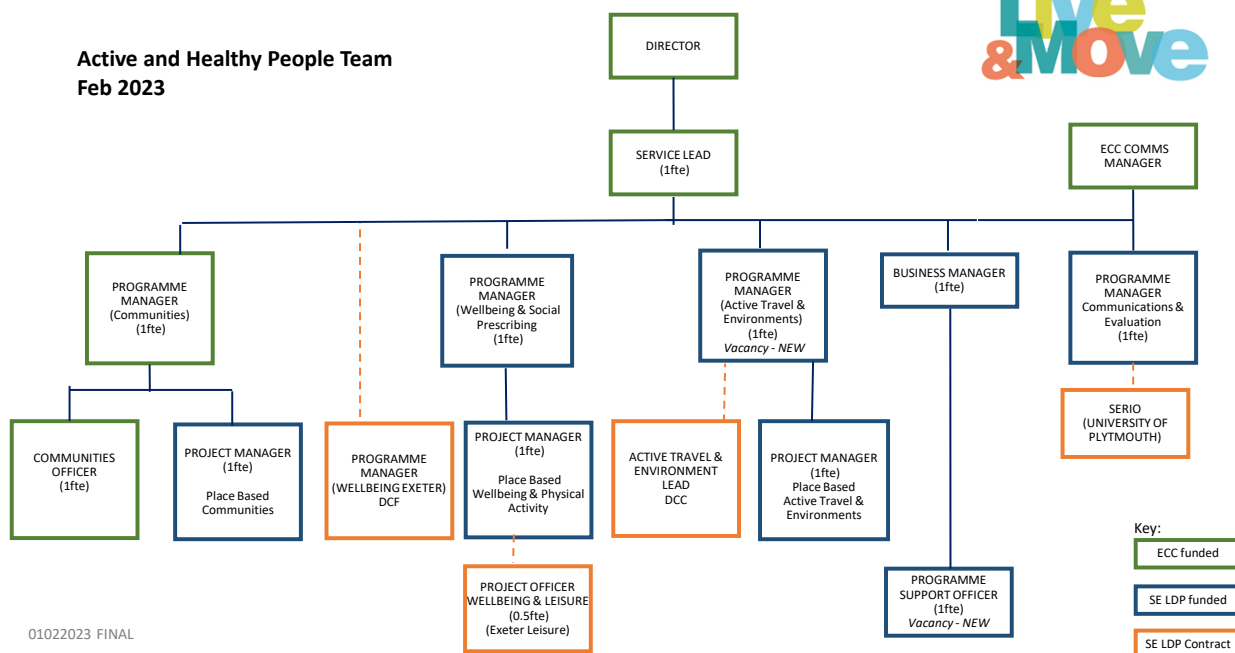
You can read the strategy, download a partner pack and see all the latest project updates and case studies via this link: [Live and Move](#)

An induction presentation to Live and Move is provided in Appendix C highlighting the aims, programmes and structure of the work.

Over the next 6 months Live and Move will be exploring a long term partnership with Sport England to 2028 as part of the Place Partnership programme. The team and senior leaders are working with Sport England colleagues to capture the learning and explore the priorities and resources moving forward to continue to tackle physical inactivity in the city and Cranbrook beyond 2025.

The current Live and Move team structure is highlighted below:

**Active and Healthy People Team
Feb 2023**



01022023 FINAL

6.3 Live & Move Budget Update

The Live and Move Programme is fully externally funded by Sport England through three individual awards, detailed below:

Pathfinder Award Value: £2,962,000 Term: 2019-2024	Accelerator Award Value: £1,759,000 Term: 2019-2024	Core & Evaluation Award Value: £1,883,476 Term: 2021-2025
This supports 'test and learn' projects to 31 March 2024 across 9 Core Programme Areas: Active Communities Cranbrook, Active Communities Wonford, Network & Capacity Building, Active Workplaces, Active Schools & Families, Active Travel & Environments, Strategy & Policy, Digital & Communications and Evaluation 2019-2021.	This accelerates system work at scale and funds enhancements of Wellbeing Exeter to 31 March 2024.	This provides longer term funding for core staffing and programme evaluation costs to 31 March 2025.

The budget is forecast to be net nil by 31.03.2025 based on delivery of all programmes as set out in the strategy

6.4 Local Active Lives Survey Analysis

The Local Active Lives survey is designed for data collection from residents in Live and Move's 20 Priority 'At Risk' LSOAs, which contain the highest incidence of those at risk of physical inactivity and deprivation, as well as all of Cranbrook.

It is the 4th wave of the survey, which allows local activity rates and measures to be benchmarked against both national levels and results of the wider mainstream Exeter and East

Devon populations. The survey ran from March-May 2023 and a total of 1,852 responses were received from priority areas across Exeter and Cranbrook.

Some summary headline findings are attached in Appendix A: Live and Move Local Active Lives Survey results. Benchmarking and more detailed analysis for specific areas of interest will be explored in the coming months. We would welcome Scrutiny feedback on which areas might be of interest to members. Some summary headlines:

- Inactivity levels remain stable in Exeter Priority areas
- Inactivity remains higher in Exeter priority areas compared to Cranbrook and the city as a whole
- As with the previous year, significant inequalities in physical activity exist across multiple demographics (including those on low incomes and people from culturally diverse backgrounds)
- There is an encouraging and potentially significant trend of a reduction in people doing absolutely no activity at all
- Physical inactivity levels for men, those in intermediate occupations, and those without a disability or long-term health condition continue to decrease or remain stable
- A significantly lower proportion of residents in Exeter indicated they engaged in moderate walking activity compared to the previous year. Moderate cycling has remained relatively stable for both areas, with no noticeable differences
- A significantly higher proportion of residents in Exeter reported engaging in moderate sports/fitness activities compared to 2020
- Mental wellbeing has improved in Exeter but reduced slightly in Cranbrook

A dashboard of the data and trends of the past 3 waves of analysis can be found here:

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiNmExOTI3MGYtODEwYy00ZGMxLWI5MmUtMjE2YjUxZjBIYTMyIiwidCI6IjdmZWUxYmU2LWRlZDQtNDY0My1hODEwLWY3ZGJkYjhhMTVhZCIsImMiOiJh9>

6.5 Embedding physical activity into planning policy

As part of the whole system approach to embedding physical activity the Live and Move team alongside senior leaders within ECC have been championing the approach for 'Active Design' to be embedded within future planning policy and housing growth

The attached Appendix B is a document prepared by SERIO (the lead Live and Move evaluation partner), highlighting the value, progress and learning from:

- Influencing the Liveable Exeter principles
- Helping shape the Exeter Local Plan
- Developing the design code for Water Lane
- Supporting Devon County Council with Active Streets community engagement

Liveable Exeter Principles

Memorable places

Exeter has strengthened its relationship with key features that define the image of the city including the River Exe, the City Centre and the surrounding hills.

Outstanding quality

Exeter has high-quality living, working, learning, leisure, cultural and historic environments which help to attract top businesses, the best talent and retain young people.

Welcoming neighbourhoods

Exeter is made up of a network of compact and well-connected neighbourhoods where people can access day to day services such as care, schools, work and social spaces by walking and cycling.



The Liveable Exeter set of principles are tools to contribute to delivering the outcomes of the Exeter Vision 2040. They are set out under 6 themes which together capture the key outcomes Exeter is seeking to achieve.

Spaces for people & wildlife

Exeter's urban and natural spaces are attractive and well-connected environments well used for recreation, active travel and support a thriving wildlife.

Active streets

Exeter has transformed into a city with high-quality streets where active travel, public transport and shared mobility are the natural and most convenient choice for most journeys.

Liveable buildings

Everyone can find a good quality home that suits them, within a welcoming neighbourhood and at a price they can afford.

6.6 Wellbeing Exeter

The Sport England Live and Move programme is a significant strategic partner and funder of the Wellbeing Exeter alliance. Members will be aware that the campaign for future funding for Wellbeing Exeter has been launched, further details can be found here:

[wellbeing - Exeter City Council](#)

Through the campaign process and our ongoing conversations with Sport England as part of the place partnership process, senior officers will be engaging with Sport England senior colleagues to secure long term commitment to Wellbeing Exeter.

6.7 Inclusive Communities, Inclusive Exeter

The ongoing partnership between Live and Move and Inclusive Exeter through its delivery of the innovate Inclusive Communities programme culminated in a thriving event for the city during the summer

The multi-sport fest, delivered by Inclusive Exeter partners with Live and Move resources, saw over 600 take part from a wide range of backgrounds. More information and the story of the day can be found here: [Exeter Sportsfest - Live and Move](#)

The key developing learning for this piece of work is highlighted below.

The Live and Move Programme has:

- Established a partnership with Inclusive Exeter CIC, under the umbrella of Inclusive Communities, in order to reach out to the various ethnic minority communities and associations within the Inclusive Exeter family.
- Invested in Inclusive Communities to allow them to co-create a broad programme of inclusive activities.
- Identified and brought together stakeholders, key partners and community influencers to form the Inclusive Communities Steering Group who are committed to:
 - providing insight to Live and Move on the barriers and difficulties faced by BAME communities in accessing physical activities,

- listen to and support BAME communities to be more physically active, through advice, support and where relevant funding, in way that is sustainable in the long-term
- build from the bottom-up and where required co-design the activities and provision with BAME communities
- support individuals and organisations to existing physical activity provisions in the City
- Invested in capacity at Inclusive Exeter by funding a part-time Physical Activity Co-ordinator.
- Grown volunteer capacity through funding training including Walk Leader training, Safeguarding training and First Aid training.
- Ensured the continuation of activities, previously funded during COVID-19, which otherwise would have been stopped as well as the expansion of the range of activities on offer, maintaining and building on the momentum.

What is different because of the influence of Live and Move?

- Since the programme began, more groups from culturally diverse backgrounds have joined Inclusive Communities, leading to broader reach and engagement across the city.
- There is a growing awareness and understanding of the benefits of walking, which were very much unknown to many of the people from BAME communities.
- There has been a notable shift towards affordable, self-funded activities through the introduction of donation boxes rather than a reliance on external funding.
- The organisational culture at Inclusive Exeter is now fully committed to tackling inactivity. Following the success of the Inclusive Communities, a recent funding application that was originally focussed on cultural activities and a Drop-In Support Service, has been revised so that 70% of the funding requested is now to support physical activity.

What is significant in this example?

- The community-led approach, with little involvement of statutory services, has been key to growing the programme and attracting more partners and participants from different minority groups, all keen to get involved and develop the range of activities on offer.

6.8 Exeter Community Lottery: early impact for physical activity groups

The launch of the Exeter Community Lottery is having a significant impact on the physical activity network in the city. Overall since the launch in July 2023 there are 95 good causes receiving support. As at October 2023 the predicted total cause annual revenue is **£53,352**

With particular reference to sport and physical activity groups there are 13 good causes registered, with 151 supporters are contributing £269 to these groups in the city each week.

The Top 3 most popular good causes receiving the most support are:

Exeter Strollers Walking football Club 39 supporters

Freemovement – 30 supporters

Heavitree Bowling Club – 27 supporters

Other groups registered include:

Central Football Club

Cowick Cats Netball Club

Exeter Adaptive Ski Club

Exeter Amateur Boxing Club

Exeter City Ultimate Frisbee

Exeter Cricket Club

Exeter Spitfires Baseball Club

Exeter Touch Rugby Club

Exeter Waterpolo & Swimming Club

Exwick Cricket Club

All of these groups are making a great contribution to providing sporting activities every week for their members and supporting Exeter to be the most active city. Further information can be found here: [Exeter Community Lottery: Easy online fundraising for good causes - Exeter Community Lottery](#)

We encourage all members to promote the lottery to their local sport and physical activity groups, and the team are on hand to help with advice and guidance.

6.9 Active Travel and Environments: Newtown

The design work is progressing very well with each element being prepared for formal Road Safety Audit and in addition we are able to confirm that overall scheme has been reviewed by Active Travel England (the governments department for delivery of Active Travel Schemes) receiving their support and approval. We are also pleased to inform you that the Safety Inclusivity Assessment is being formally commissioned, this activity is a spearhead in scheme development of this style, it seeks to showcase how early inclusion of these findings can reduce alterations and missed opportunities at a later date.

Over the recent months, whilst the design process has been progressing in the background, we have been listening to the local community and would like to take this opportunity to propose a variation to the expected delivery programme. The scheme, fully funded by Live and Move will be taking place in the new year.

This will allow the project to take note of the interests of the local community and specifically to bring forward a programme of cycle parking and cycle provision within the scheme area of Newtown. Ultimately, this would allow Live and Move to assist the community through not only providing the improved infrastructure facilities but also by enabling the community to actually utilise these facilities through the removal of barriers, such as the lack of equipment and storage. We would like to be clear that these elements of the scheme delivery were always considered to be involved but by varying the expected programme we can bring them forward and ensure that the community are enabled at the point of activation.

We do anticipate that discussions and low-level engagement activities with key stakeholders will continue through this period, so the community will be kept aware that the scheme is not lost.

The Live and Move Director and Project Manager (Active Travel) met with members to discuss a proposal and engagement project regarding the installation of residential bike hangars to support increased bike use through the availability of secure storage. We are exploring the potential for this type of storage in a number of areas in the city.

6.10 Wonford Community Wellbeing Hub

The business case behind a new redeveloped community facility is nearing completion after months of listening and supported conversations with the community. The Live and Move team are working with Exeter Leisure colleagues and a brand new set of Wonford Community Centre trustees who have embarked on a refreshed vision for the future of the community facilities.

6.11 Playing Pitch Strategy

Recap:

- ECC conducted a full demand and supply analysis on the use of formal playing pitches by community sports clubs throughout 2022. This was co-designed with and formally endorsed by Sport England, NGBs and key stakeholders, with over 100 community clubs in city engaged in the process
- Final strategy approved by Council in January 2023 with the agreement to refresh an annual delivery plan against key agreed objectives and priorities. The strategy can be found here: [Sport England Local Delivery Pilot - Exeter City Council](#)
- The next 12 months priorities include:
 - a. Immediately – establish annual playing pitch delivery group meeting and reconvene
 - b. Support ECCT on consultation/engagement plan (ECC charter) with KGV
 - c. Deliver Wonford playing pitch improvements
 - d. Deliver Bromhams Farm Playing Field re-instatement programme
 - e. Develop asset transfer strategy (e.g. Cowick Barton Playing Fields)
 - f. Influence education setting community use agreements (priority Exeter College AGP)

6.12 Green Circle

The team are working with SERIO to launch an Exeter Green Circle Public Awareness and Usage Survey. Members will be informed when this is released alongside some promotional material, please promote throughout your ward! The aim is to identify insight around the usage, demand and accessibility of the green circle to inform future improvements.

You can access information, relevant local walks and share you stories of the Green Circle via the Go Jauntly App, which you can read all about here: [Walking App - Go Jauntly - Discover walks, curate your own and share outdoor adventures](#)

- 6.13 **A Live and Move journal** for partners and stakeholders will be published on a quarterly basis. Members are also encouraged to access case studies and further information about the work being delivered in our priority places, on the website www.liveandmove.co.uk.

6.14 Live and Move priorities for the next 12 months

The top priorities for taking the strategy forward over the next 12 months are highlighted below and future reports to members will include progress updates against these priorities.

- (1) Secure a long-term partnership between the Council and Sport England beyond the current funded programme, ending on 31st March 2025.
- (2) Support the case for support for Wellbeing Exeter to attract strategic commitment for the next phase of the programme. Secure the future of the Community Physical Activity organiser team as part of this process.
- (3) Developing the future of partnerships between Exeter Leisure and Live and Move to launch a new wellbeing programme for people on low incomes
- (4) Complete the business case and final designs for the Wonford Community Wellbeing Hub towards a full planning application.
- (5) Consult on active street design measures in Newtown to deliver the transformation programme. In addition further engagement with local residents regarding a bike hangar pilot will progress.
- (6) Embedding Active Design Principles in policy through the Liveable Exeter Place Board, Exeter Local Plan and Liveable Exeter work on the Water Lane development
- (7) Building capacity within a network of local organisations through an Asset Based Community Development approach, expanding the great work of the Wellbeing Exeter

7. How does the decision contribute to the Council's Corporate Plan?

7.1 The Live and Move strategy ensures the programme is closely aligned to and directly impacts the following key council corporate strategic priorities:

- Building Great neighbourhoods and communities
- Promoting active and healthy lifestyles
- Net Zero Carbon City ambition

7.2 The updated governance structure ensures Council has responsibility for key financial and strategic programme decision making that will enable residents and communities across the city to lead healthy, inclusive and active lives.

8. What risks are there and how can they be reduced?

8.1 The development of the Live and Move strategy and supporting risk register will inform the work of the Programme team for the life of the programme. The risk register is actively monitored and updated on a monthly basis.

9. Equality Act 2010 (The Act)

9.1 In delivering the Live and Move strategy, the Programme team will take into account the potential impact of actions in relation to age, disability, race/ethnicity (includes Gypsies and

Travellers), sex and gender, gender identity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, pregnant women and new and breastfeeding mothers, marriage and civil partnership status in coming to a decision.

9.2 A copy of the most recent EQIA is attached at **Appendix B** and a separate EQIA will be developed for each new project as necessary.

10. Carbon Footprint (Environmental) Implications:

10.1 The Live and Move Strategy has the potential to directly impact on the Council's carbon reduction target (carbon neutral by 2030) through our outcomes and impacts, most specifically:

- Increased walking and cycling levels supported by an active travel friendly environment and culture.
- Active Travel and low traffic neighbourhoods are the norm.

10.2 The strategy promotes walking and cycling, making it an easier and more accessible choice, through a number of projects:

- Low Traffic Neighbourhoods
- Community Active Travel Promotion
- Active Travel to School.
- Policy & Influence e.g. LCWIP

11. Are there any other options?

None considered

Director: Jon-Paul Hedge

Report Author: James Bogue, Active & Healthy People Service Lead

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1972 (as amended)

Background papers used in compiling this report:-

None

Contact for enquires:
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Room 4.36
01392 265115



UNIVERSITY OF
PLYMOUTH
Research and Innovation

Live and Move

Local Active Lives Survey Results

September 2023



Summary (1/2)

- This report focuses on the results of Wave 4 of the Local Active Lives survey, administered by Marketing Means between 17th March and 24th May 2023, and new secondary data (Sport England's National Active Lives survey for November 21-22) which is relevant in understanding population level change in the target areas.
- The national data indicates that activity levels have continued to rise following Covid-19 and the restrictions that arose as a result of the pandemic.
- The Wave 4 survey is based on a total of 1,852 responses across the Exeter priority areas and Cranbrook, and mirrored the approach taken in Waves 1, 2 and 3.
- Given its far-reaching impacts on economy and society, the Covid-19 pandemic remains a key consideration in understanding changes in physical activity and related social outcomes in Live and Move's target areas.
- In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and its far-reaching effects, the fourth wave of the survey provides up to date analysis on the physical activity behaviour of local residents following the end of Covid-19 restrictions and emergence of a 'new normal.'
- Analysis of active travel behaviour is made more challenging given the wide scale changes to working practices, with more people now working from home either wholly or in-part. However, analysis of data from those that still travel to work highlights a continued contrast between Exeter priority areas and Cranbrook, with Cranbrook residents much more likely to drive to work.

Summary (2/2)

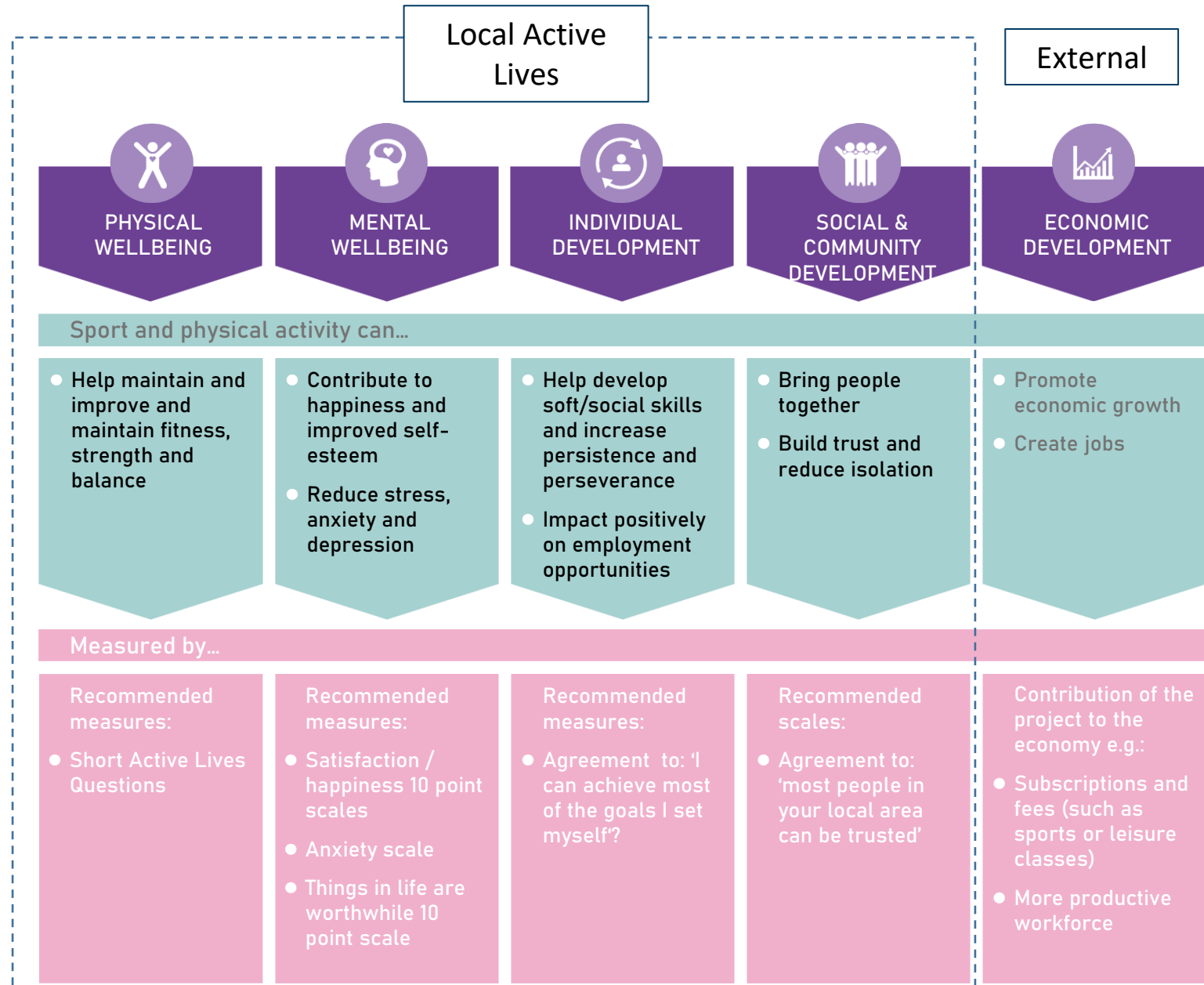
- **Inactivity levels remain stable in Exeter Priority areas** – 43% of Exeter priority area residents are ‘inactive’ (<30 mins activity in last 7 days), a small but insignificant increase from the previous year (42%). Inactivity levels remain higher than pre-pandemic (38%) and compared to national averages (26%), but are significantly lower than they were in 2020 during the height of Covid-19 (47%).
- **Inactivity remains higher in Exeter priority areas compared to Cranbrook** – Both areas have seen a small reduction in those that are fairly active, and subsequently, a small increase in both those who are inactive and those who are active. Overall, those within Cranbrook are more active than those in Exeter, although this difference is not statistically significant.
- **As with the previous year, significant inequalities in physical activity exist across multiple demographics** - those who are in lower or intermediate occupations, are aged 75+, have a disability or long-term health condition, or are from a black, Asian or minority ethnic background, are significantly more likely to be inactive compared to their respective counterparts.
- **Areas of improvement** – activity levels for men, those in intermediate occupations, and those without a disability or long-term health condition continue to decrease or remain stable.
- **Changes in moderate activity** – A significantly lower proportion of residents in Exeter indicated they engaged in moderate walking activity compared to the previous year (2022). Residents in Cranbrook also reported a reduction in this activity, although it was not significantly lower. Moderate cycling has remained relatively stable for both areas, with no noticeable differences. A significantly higher proportion of residents in Exeter reported engaging in moderate sports/fitness activities compared to 2020.

Summary (3/3)

- **COM-B** – Cranbrook residents are more likely to agree with all COM-B measures compared to residents from Exeter Priority areas. A significantly higher proportion of residents in Cranbrook agreed they had the ability to be physically active, and agreed they felt guilty when they didn't exercise, compared to residents from Exeter. When comparing across years within each area, results are relatively stable across all five measures. However, a significantly higher proportion of residents from Exeter felt that they had the opportunity to be physically active compared to 2020, and a significantly lower proportion suggested they felt guilty if they did not exercise compared to previous years.
- **Mental wellbeing has improved in Exeter but reduced slightly in Cranbrook** – Exeter residents have indicated an improvement across all wellbeing measures. Notably, average anxiety scores are significantly lower than all previous years, and average happiness scores are no longer significantly different to what they were in 2019, suggesting a return to previous levels. While average scores for all measures from Cranbrook residents have reduced, none of these were lower than previous years. Furthermore, scores remain higher than scores given by their Exeter based peers, with the exception of anxiety. Resilience, happiness and satisfaction scores were all significantly higher than Exeter Residents scores.






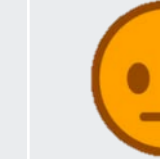





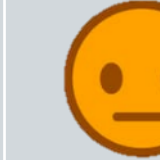


National sport and physical activity participation outcomes




- The Government's 'Sporting Future' strategy's framework for assessing the benefits of investments in sport and physical activity is based on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development.
- The Local Active Lives survey uses Sport England's recommended Short Active Lives Questions which ask questions on participation in three types of activity on any of the last seven days, and the proportion who reported that it "usually" raised their breathing rate i.e. moderate activity.
- The Local Active Lives survey also uses Sport England's recommended scales to examine changes in mental wellbeing, individual development and social community development.



Wellbeing & Attitudes Summary

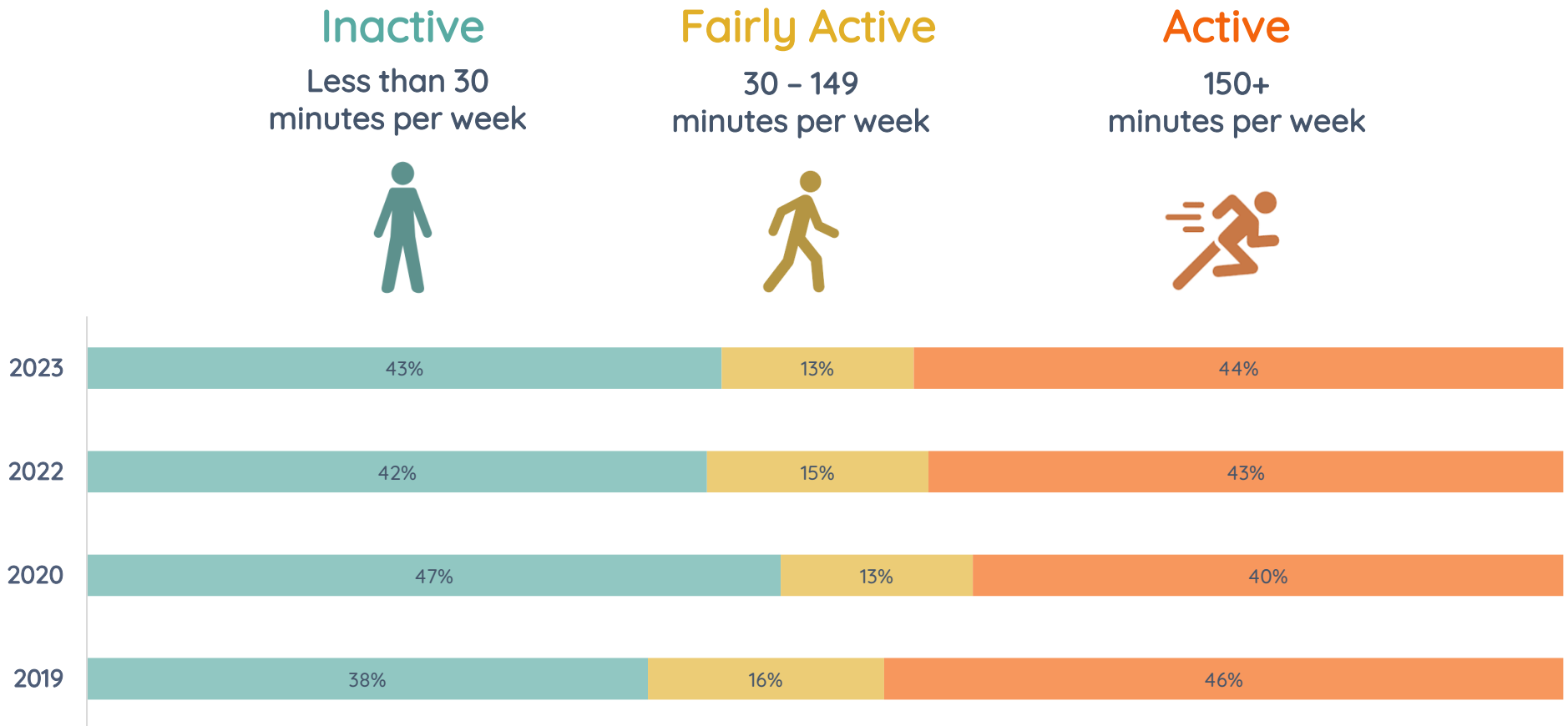


	Activity	Life Satisfaction	Happiness	Life is Worthwhile	Anxious	Achieve Goals	Trust
	%	0=Not at all 10=Completely	0=Not at all 10=Completely	0=Not at all 10=Completely	0=Not at all 10=Completely	1=Strongly disagree 5=Strongly agree	1=Strongly disagree 5=Strongly agree
Exeter priority areas	43% 	6.86 	6.83 	7.15 	2.93 	3.73 	3.56 
Cranbrook	46% 	7.30 	7.20 	7.4 	3.06 	3.90 	3.68 

 Significantly higher than 2022
  No statistically significant difference to 2022
  Significantly lower than 2022

Activity levels: Exeter priority areas

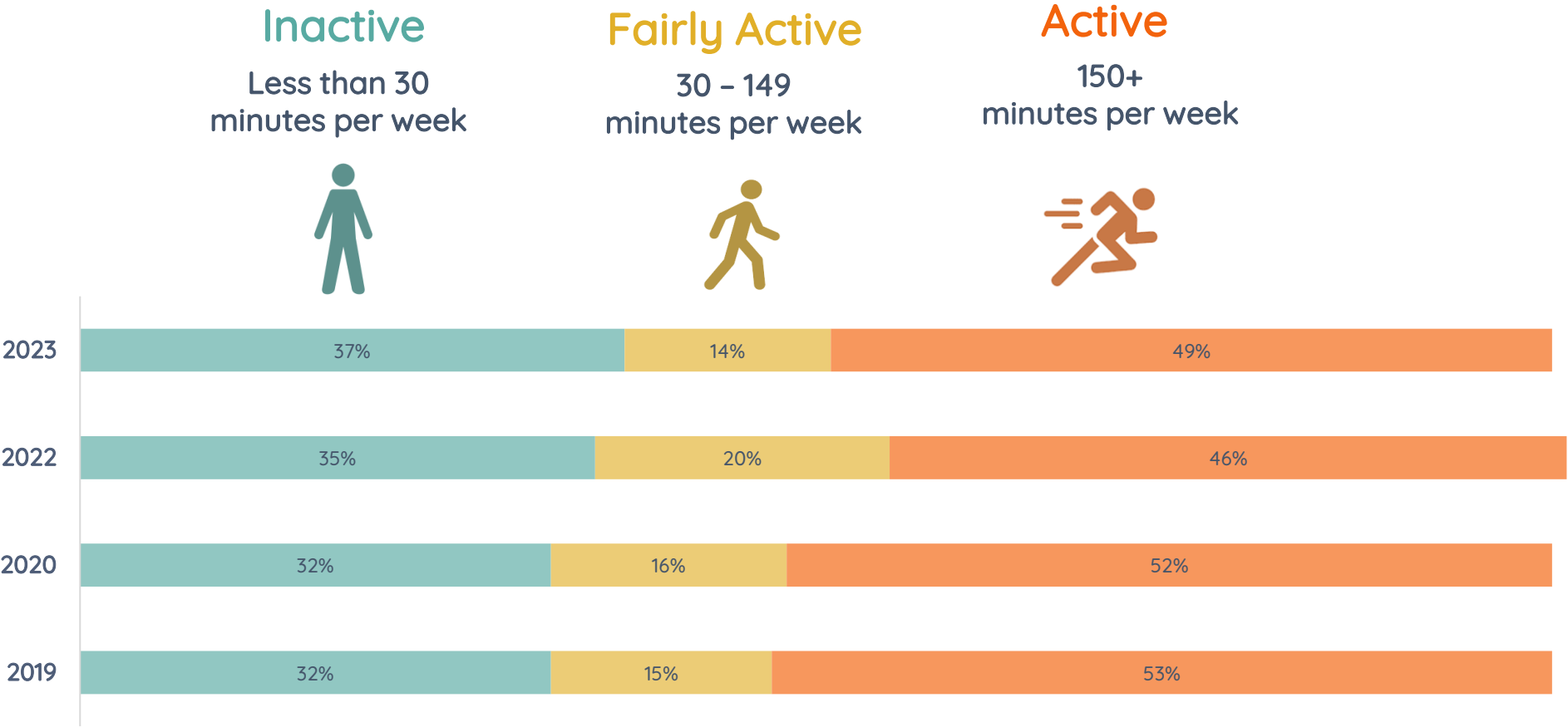
- Activity levels in the Exeter priority areas have remained very similar between 2022 and 2023.
- While there is still a significantly higher proportion of residents who are inactive compared to pre-covid levels, inactivity levels are lower than they were in 2020 during the height of the pandemic.



Source: Local Active Lives Base various: Exeter priority - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey.

Activity levels: Cranbrook

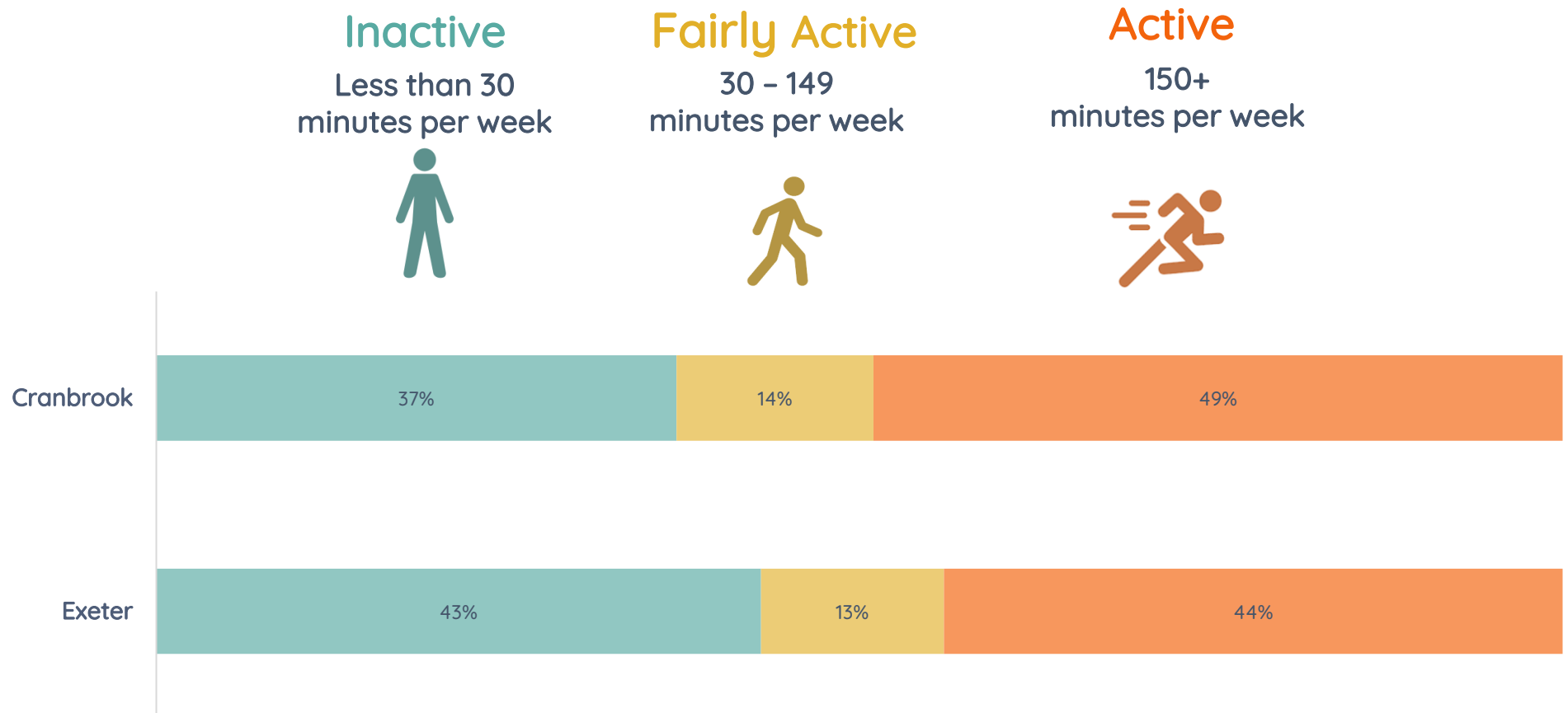
- Compared to 2022, there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who reported they're inactive (2%) and active (3%). However, neither change is significant.



Source: Local Active Lives Base various: Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey.

Exeter and Cranbrook activity comparison

- As with previous years, residents within Cranbrook reported lower levels of inactivity, and higher levels of activity, compared to those within the Exeter priority areas. However, neither difference was significant.

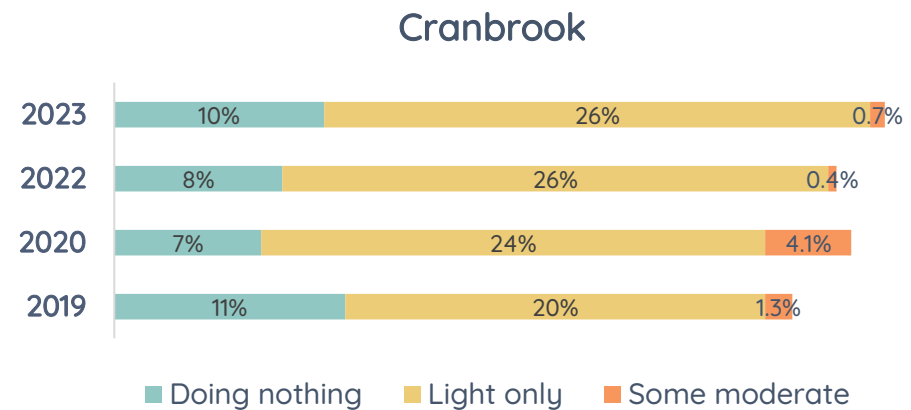
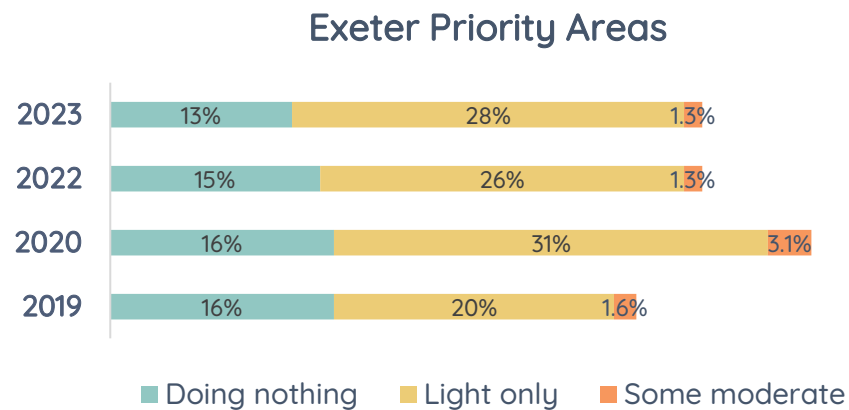


Source: Local Active Lives .Base: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1,639] / [175])

Activity in those who are inactive

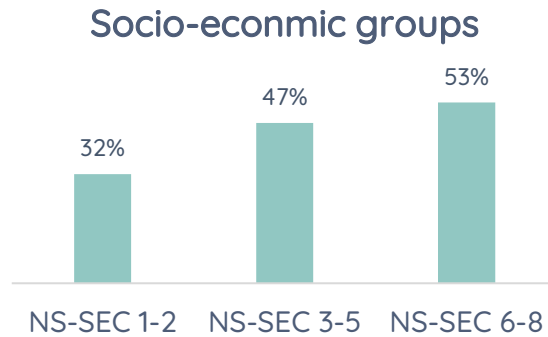
- The charts below consider the physical activity behaviour of those who are inactive, i.e. those who do less than 30 minutes of moderate activity per week, broken down into three further categories:
 - Doing nothing – 0 minutes a week of physical activity
 - Light only – 0 minutes a week of moderate activity but some light activity
 - Some moderate – 1-29 minutes of moderate activity
- In Exeter, compared to all previous years, a lower proportion of those who reported themselves as inactive indicated they did no physical activity and a larger proportion suggested they did some light activity compared to both 2019 and 2022. Those reporting doing some moderate activity remained the same as 2022. Overall, in Cranbrook, there has been a small increase in the proportion of inactive residents who reported doing nothing. The proportion of those reporting they did light activity only remained the same as the previous year.

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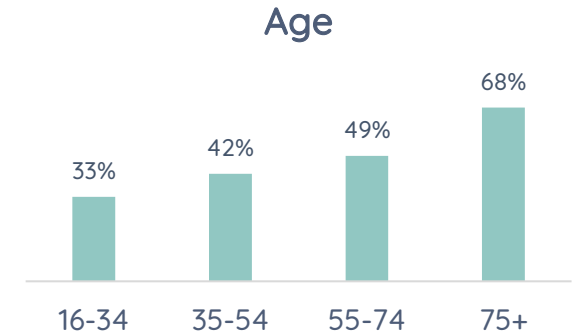
Inequalities in activity levels across demographics

- Those in intermediate (NS-SEC 3-5) and lower (NS-SEC 6-8) occupations are significantly more likely to be inactive compared to those in higher occupations (NS-SEC 1-2).



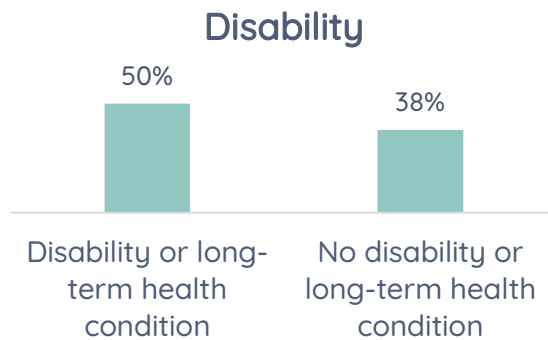
Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive excluding don't knows/not stated/ NS-SEC 9 (weighted 702)

- Those aged 16-34 were significantly less likely to be inactive compared to all other age groups. Furthermore, those aged 75+ were significantly more likely to be inactive compared to all other age groups.



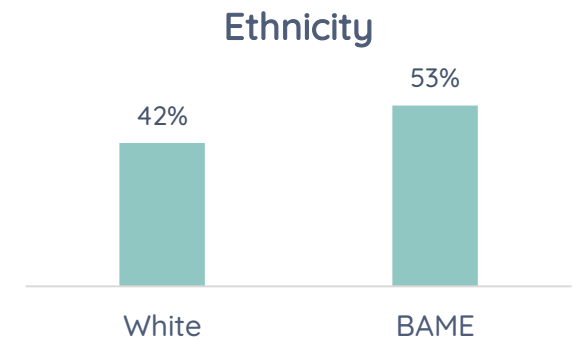
Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive excluding not stated (weighted 742)

- Those with a disability or long-term health condition are significantly more likely to be inactive compared to those without a disability or long-term health condition.



Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive including not stated (weighted 737)

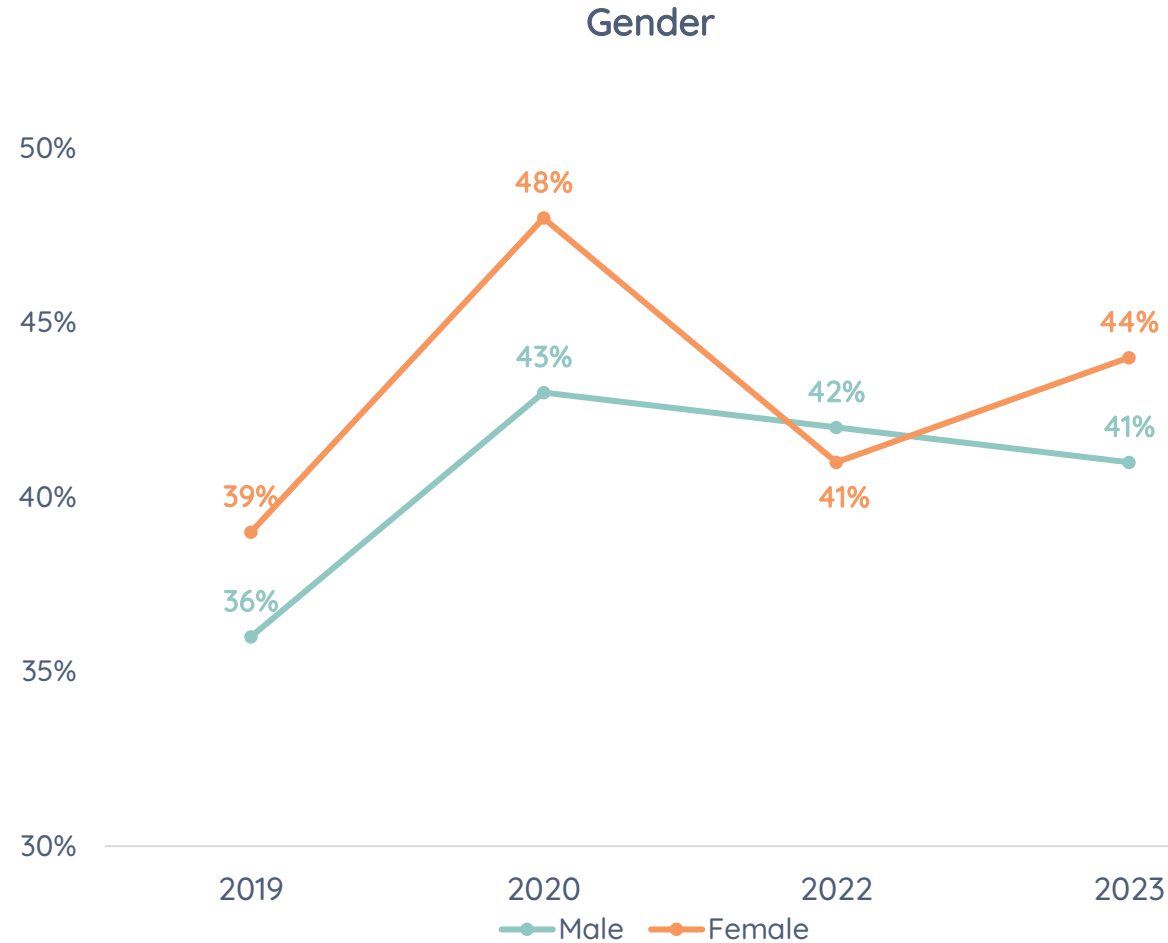
- BAME individuals are significantly more likely to be inactive compared to those who are White.



Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive excluding not stated (weighted 760)

Inactivity between males and females

- Female inactivity rates have increased slightly from the previous year (3%), although this change is not significant.
- Male inactivity rates continue to slowly decline and are now lower than females.
- Unlike the previous year, in 2023, women are recovering slower than males, however this is in line with the national trends.



Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive excluding not stated (weighted 762).

Inactivity across different socio-economic groups

- The least affluent are a priority for Live and Move. The Local Active Lives baseline survey showed Live and Move's priority areas have a higher proportion of residents in the lower paid NS-SEC occupations compared to Exeter as a whole.
- Inactivity levels continue to remain lowest for those in higher occupations. While this is true, inactive in this group is still significantly higher than pre-covid.
- Inactivity levels for residents in intermediate occupations are also significantly higher compared to 2019.
- There are no statistical differences across the years for those in lower occupations.
- National trends suggest a rise in activity for those in higher occupations, as well as intermediate occupations, with no change for lower occupations. For this survey, this was only true with intermediate occupations.

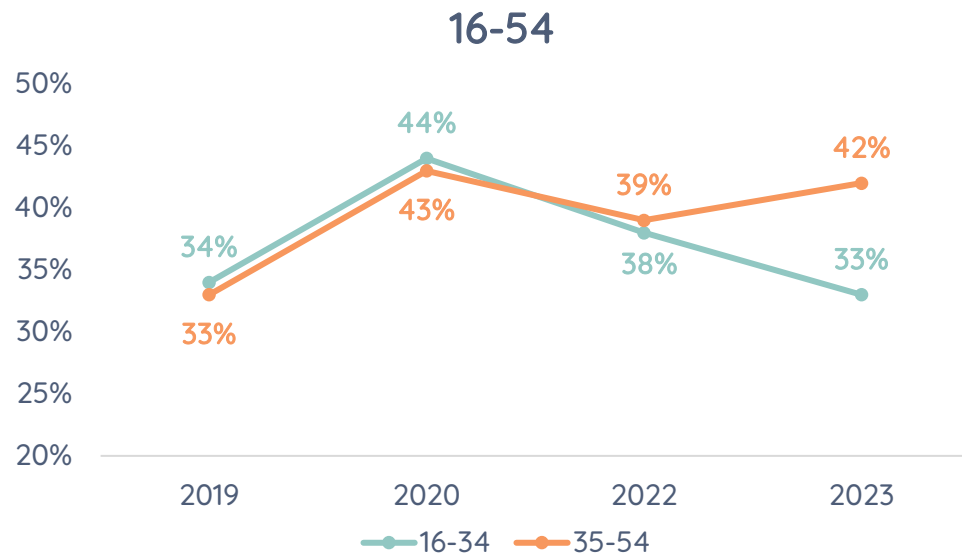


Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding don't knows/not stated/ NS-SEC 9 (weighted 702)

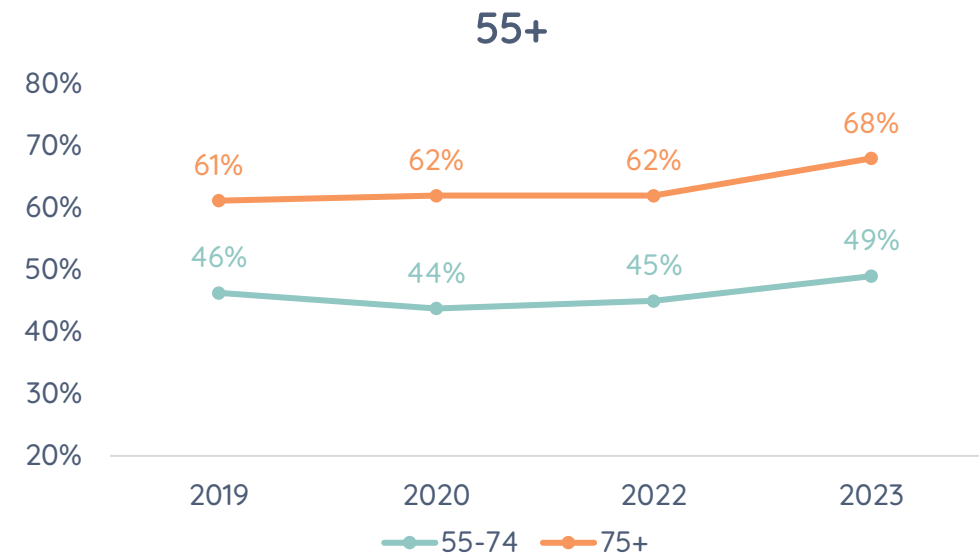
Inactivity across age groups

- Those aged 16-34 have now reached inactivity levels which are lower than what they were pre-pandemic.
- All other age groups have experienced increases in inactivity, although none of these are significant compared to the previous year.
- Those aged 75+ continue to have the highest levels of inactivity, and also demonstrated the largest increase (6%) from 2022. This may indicate that confidence levels in this group continue to be low.
- The national data suggests an increase in activity across all age groups, which was not the case for this survey, with only the youngest age group experiencing a substantial decrease in inactivity.

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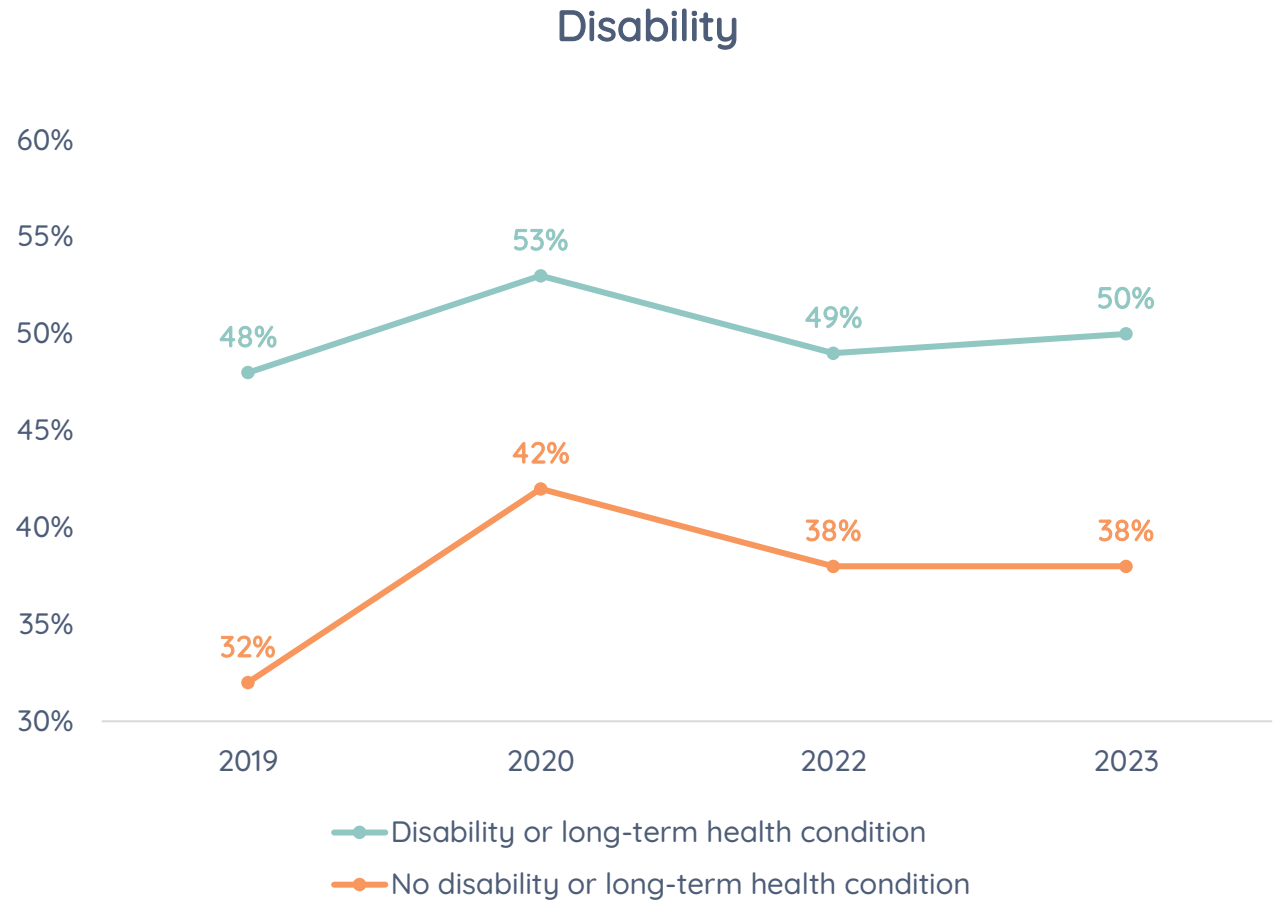
Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16-34 and 35-54 participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive (weighted [236] [226]).



Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 55-74 and 75+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive (weighted [187] [93]).

Inactivity between those with disabilities and long-term health conditions and those without

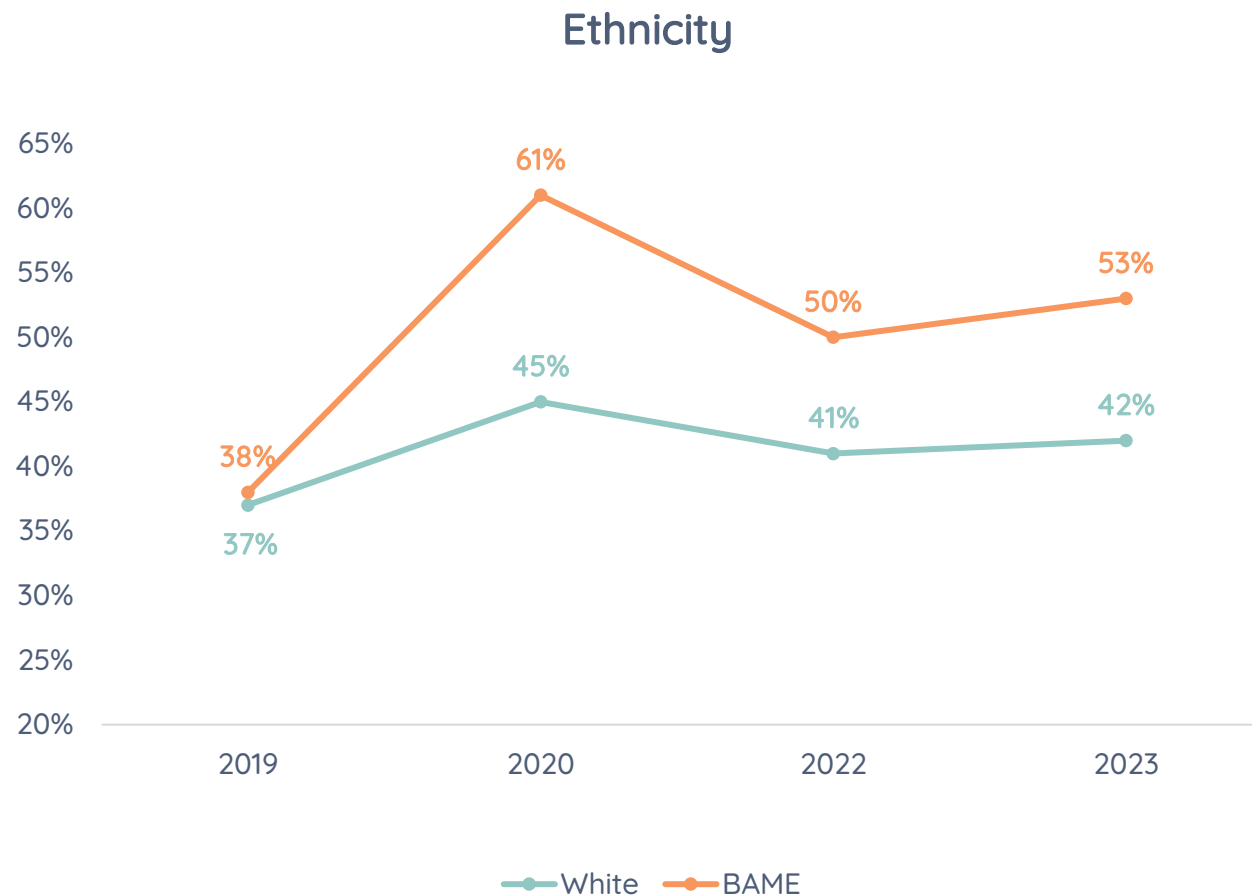
- Inactivity rates remain significantly higher for those with a disability or long-term health condition (50%) than for those without (38%).
- Inactivity rates for those with a disability or long-term health condition, have remained relatively stable across the four years.
- Inactivity levels in those without a disability or long-term health condition have not changed since 2022, but continue to be significantly higher than what they were pre-pandemic.
- National data suggests both groups are becoming more active, whereas local data suggests little to no change from the previous year.



Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive excluding not stated (weighted 737).

Inactivity gap between BAME and White residents

- Those from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups continue to be significantly more likely to be inactive than those who are White.
- Inactivity rates amongst BAME respondents have increased slightly (3%) compared to the previous year, although this was not a significant increase.
- Inactivity in White respondents has increased very slightly by 1%, which again, was not significant.



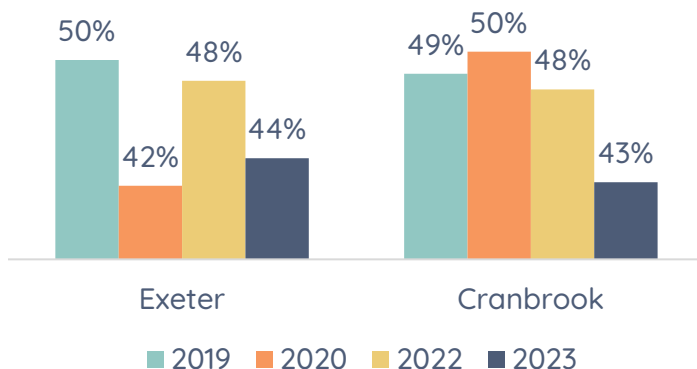
Note: it has not been possible to compare specific ethnic groups as sample sizes are too small. As such, national comparisons are not possible either.

Source: Local Active Lives. Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey who are inactive excluding not stated (weighted 760).

Engagement in different types of moderate activity

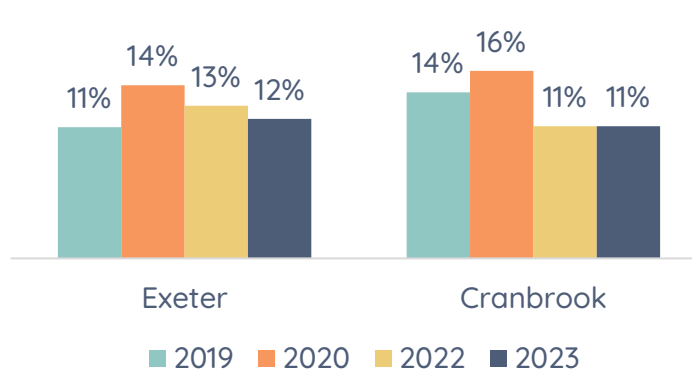
- The proportion of those in Exeter’s priority areas taking part in moderate walking activity was significantly lower compared to both 2022 and 2019. There was also a decrease amongst Cranbrook residents (5%), although this was not significantly lower than previous years.
- The proportion of residents who engaged in moderate cycling is comparable between both Exeter and Cranbrook. In Exeter, cycling has slightly decreased since 2020, but still remains higher than 2019. In Cranbrook, moderate cycling activity has remained stable since 2022, but was lower than 2019 and 2020.
- The proportion of residents who engage in sports/fitness activities is noticeably larger in Cranbrook compared to Exeter. In both areas, there has been a 4% increase in this type of activity compared to the previous year. The proportion of residents in Exeter engaging in these activities is now the same as they were in 2019, and is significantly higher than 2020.

Moderate activity in last 7 days:
walking



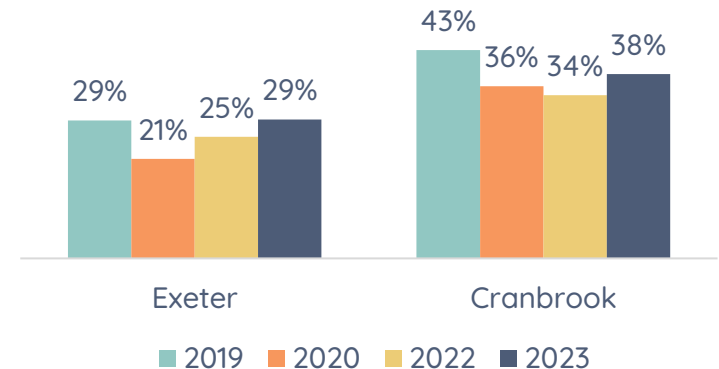
Source: Local Active Lives .Base: Exeter priority areas/
Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active
Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1,575]/ [168])

Moderate activity in last 7 days:
cycling



Source: Local Active Lives .Base: Exeter priority areas/
Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active
Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1657]/ [176])

Moderate activity in last 7 days:
sports/fitness

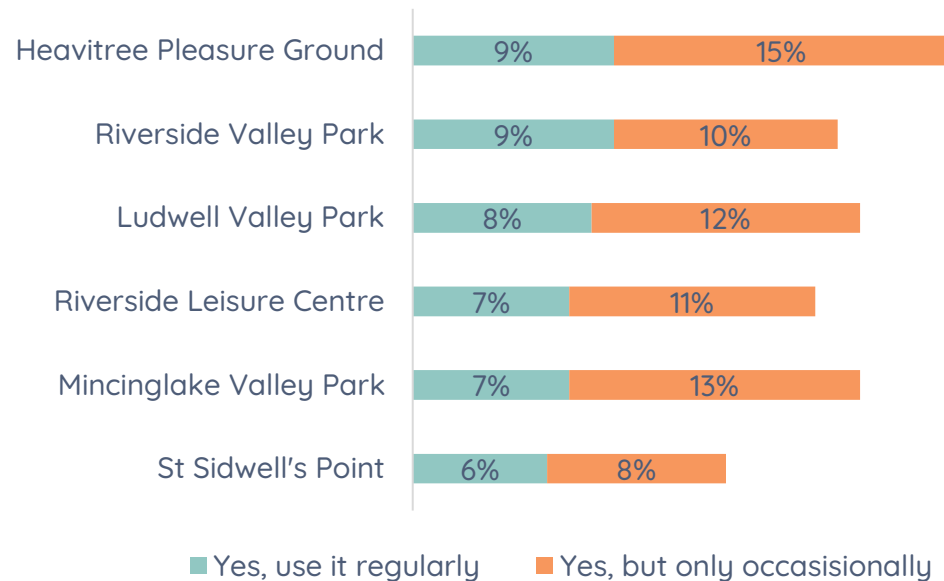


Source: Local Active Lives .Base: Exeter priority areas/
Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active
Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1,657]/ [176])

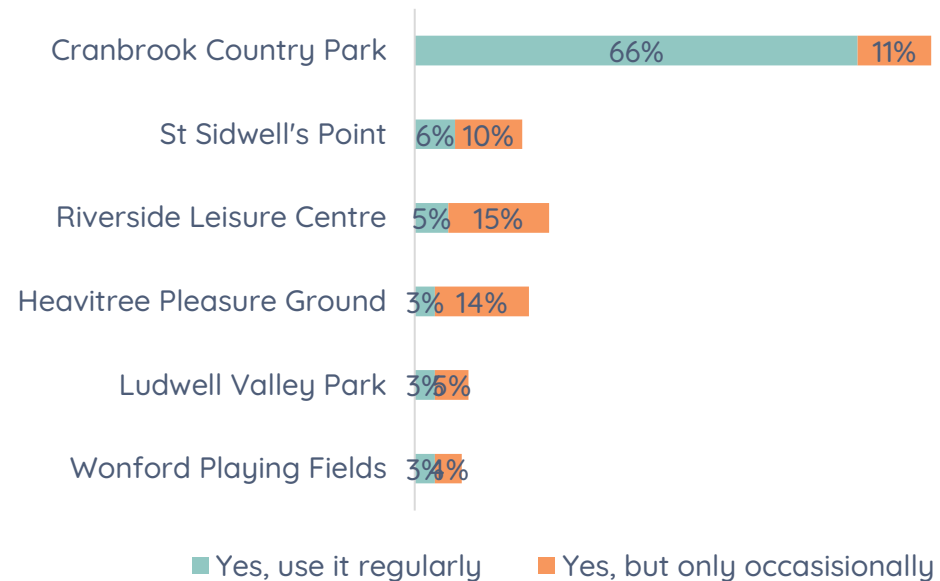
Use of facilities within Exeter and Cranbrook

- The most regularly used facilities and greenspaces are detailed below. Within the Exeter priority areas, there appears to be a preference towards green spaces, rather than leisure centres, as was the case in the previous year.
- Perhaps unsurprisingly, Cranbrook Country Park was by far the most used space for physical activity amongst Cranbrook residents. Aside from this obvious outlier, Cranbrook residents mostly use the same facilities as residents from Exeter, albeit in a slightly different order.

Use of facilities: Exeter priority areas



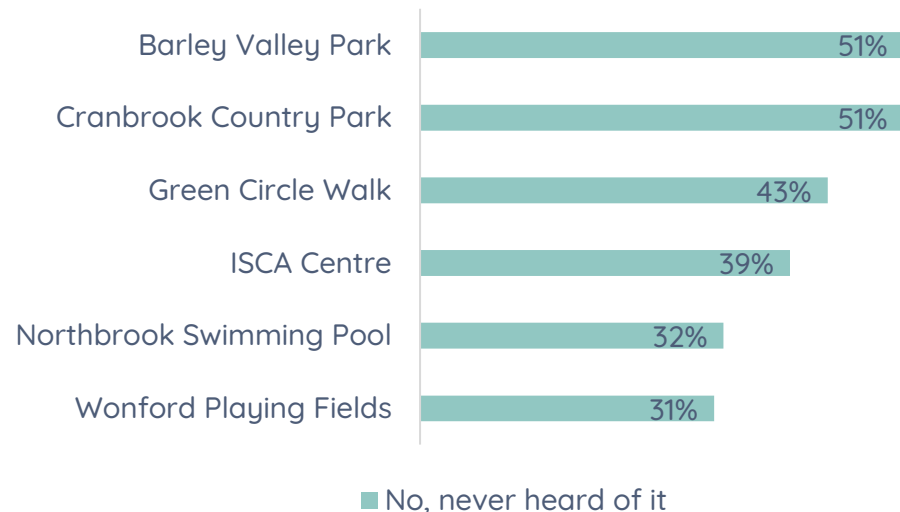
Use of facilities: Cranbrook



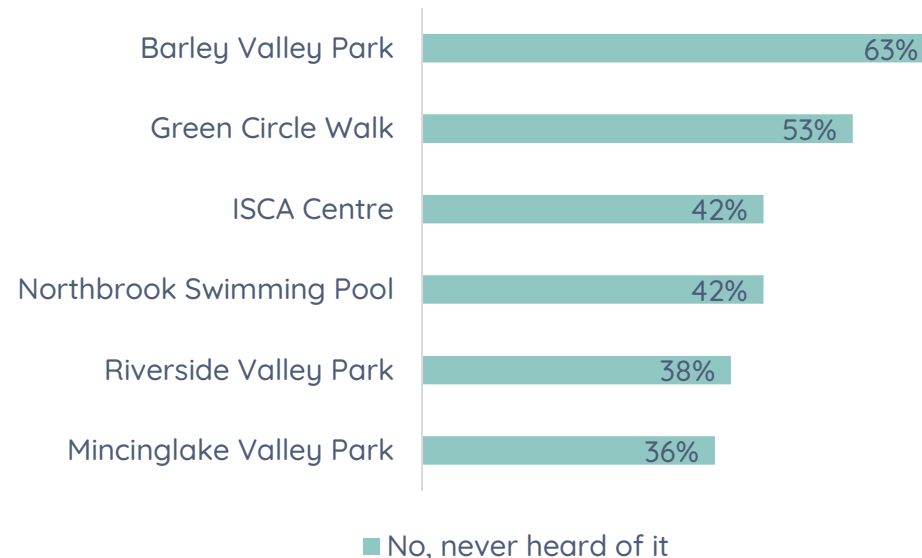
Least known facilities within Exeter and Cranbrook

- Respondents were also asked to indicate if they were aware of each of the 15 physical activity facilities and greenspaces. Many had not heard of a number of key facilities/ green spaces, with the most commonly cited below.
- Several of the sites were equally unknown by both Exeter and Cranbrook residents.

Least known sites (Exeter priority area residents)



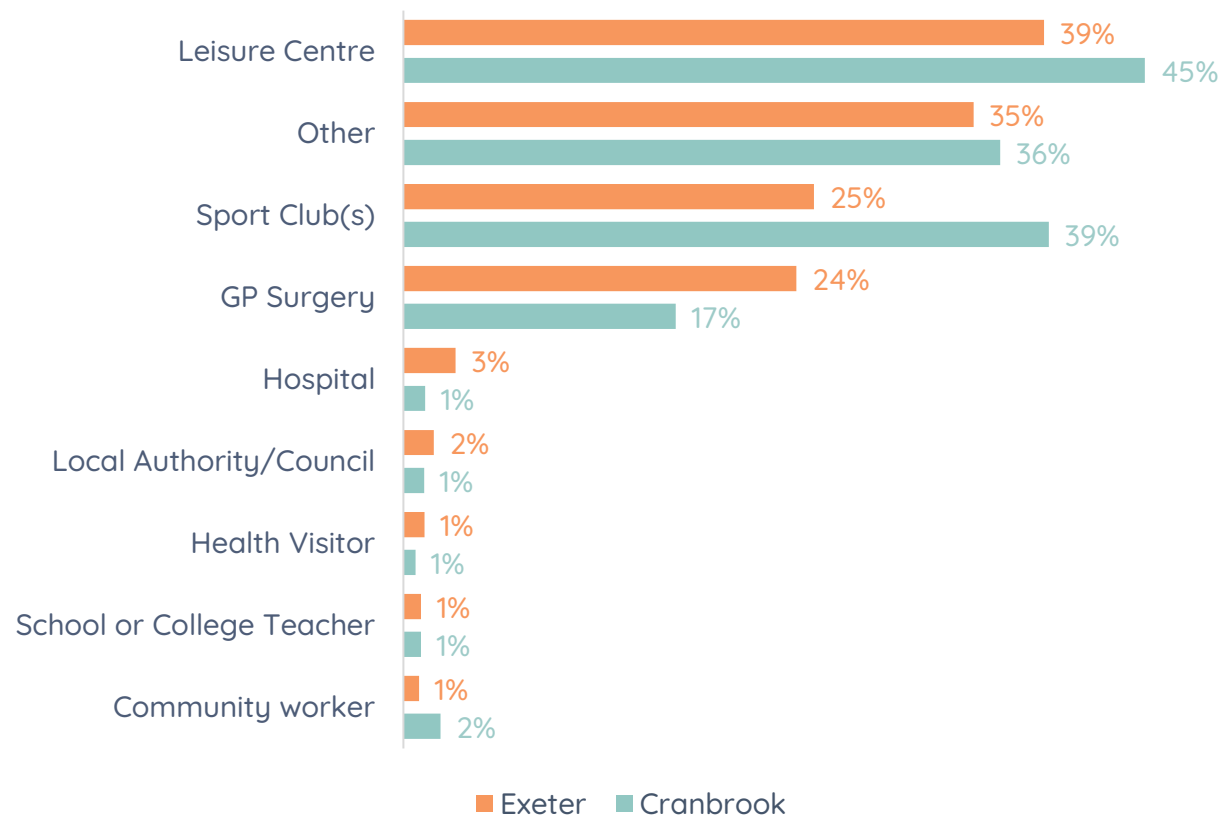
Least known sites (Cranbrook residents)



Where are residents looking for advice surrounding physical activity?

- Leisure centres are the most used source for physical activity information for residents from both Exeter priority areas and Cranbrook. Sports clubs are also a popular option for information with residents from Cranbrook, but less so those from the Exeter priority areas.
- As with the previous year, just under a quarter (24%) of those in Exeter priority areas would go to their GP for advice, compared to 17% in Cranbrook. This suggests that working with GP surgeries may be more effective in Exeter priority areas than in Cranbrook.
- A large proportion of residents from both Exeter and Cranbrook cited 'other' as a key source of physical activity information. When asked to provide detail, many of these cited either 'Internet' or 'Family/Friends'.

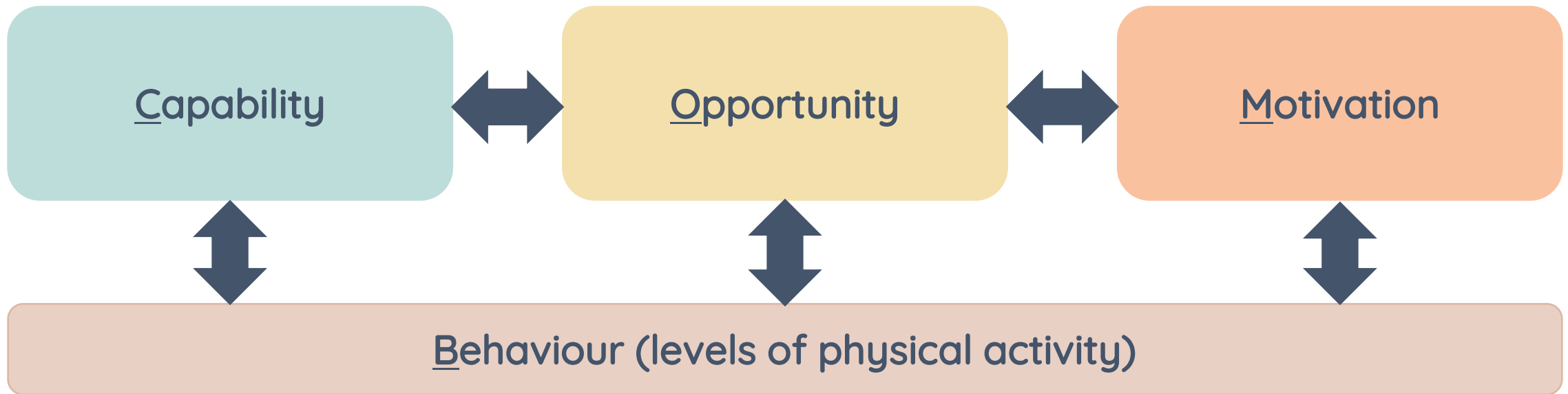
Most used sources of advice on physical activity



Source: Local Active Lives .Base: All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding don't knows/not stated.

Understanding the scope for physical activity behavioural change

- The 'COM-B model' is a way to understand the drivers and context that influences how likely someone is to do something; in this case, to become more physically active.
- The model is comprised of four interacting components (*source: Sport England*):

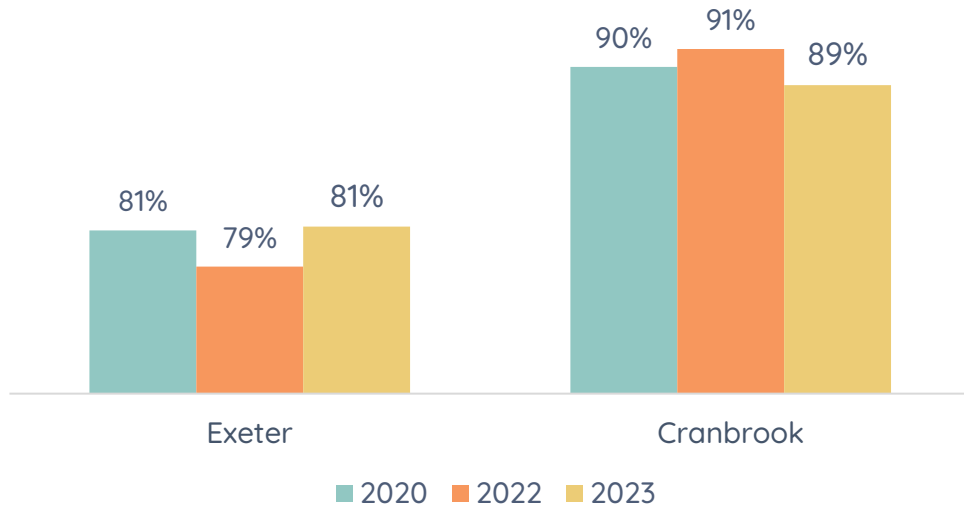


- Questions reflecting the different elements of the COM-B model were added to the Local Active Lives survey in 2020, providing a baseline of capability, opportunity and motivation in Live and Move's target areas, from which to compare to in subsequent years.

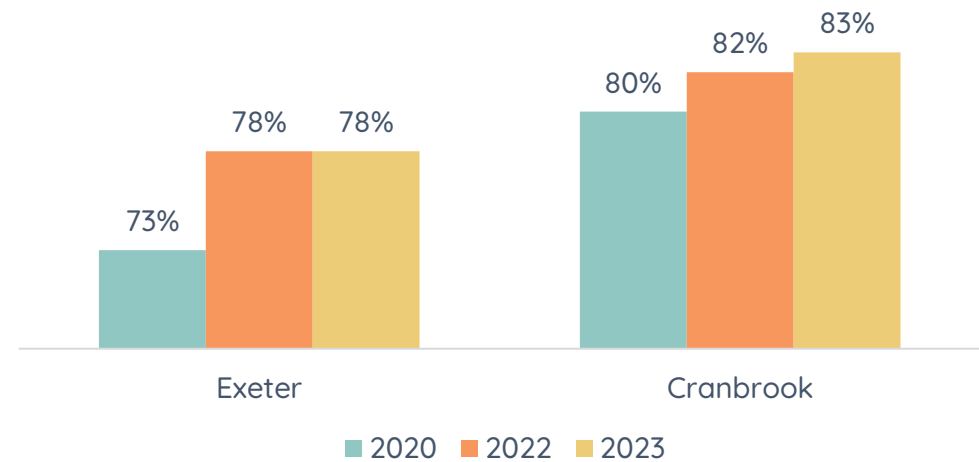
Do residents feel they have the ability and opportunity to be physically active?

- A significantly higher proportion of respondents in Cranbrook felt that they have the ability to be physically active compared to those in Exeter priority areas.
- However, within each area across the years, the proportion agreeing with this statement has remained quite stable.
- In Cranbrook, a slightly higher proportion of respondents feel they have the ability to be active (89%) compared to those that feel they have the opportunity to be (83%). This was the opposite for respondents in Exeter.
- A significantly higher proportion of residents in Exeter priority areas felt they had the opportunity to be physically active compared to those from 2020.

I feel I have the ability to be physically active



I feel I have the opportunity to be physically active

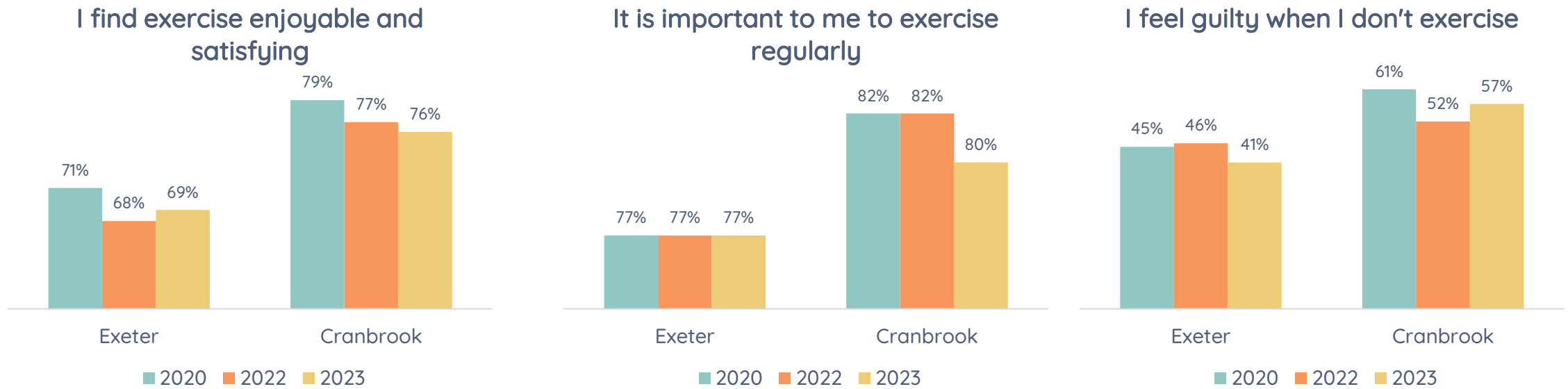


Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1645]/ [175])

Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1639]/ [177])

Enjoyment, importance and guilt in regards to physical activity

- Residents from Cranbrook were more likely to agree with all three statements compared to residents from Exeter priority areas.
- A significantly higher proportion of residents from Cranbrook agreed they felt guilty when they don't exercise compared to residents from Exeter.
- Across all three statements, agreement levels have remained largely the same for both residents from Exeter and Cranbrook.
- A significantly lower proportion of residents from Exeter priority areas agreed they felt guilty when they don't exercise, compared to both 2020 and 2022.



Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1645]/ [175])

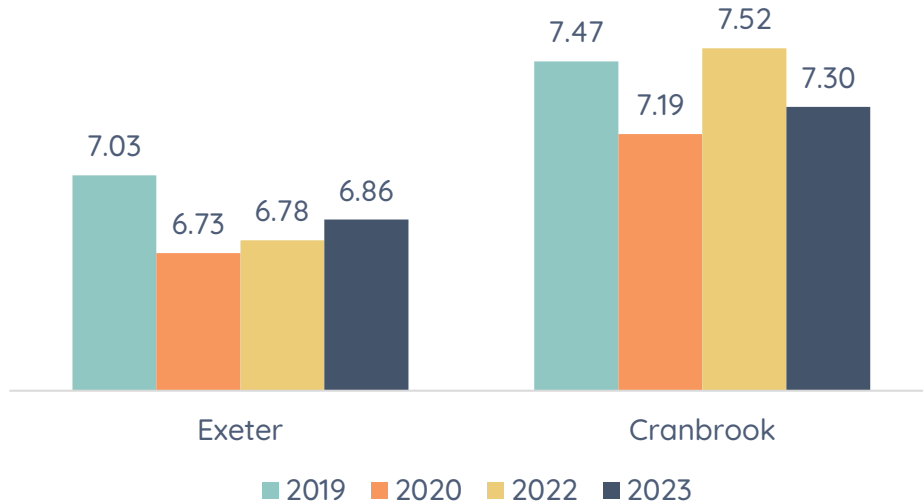
Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1653]/ [176])

Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1625]/ [173])

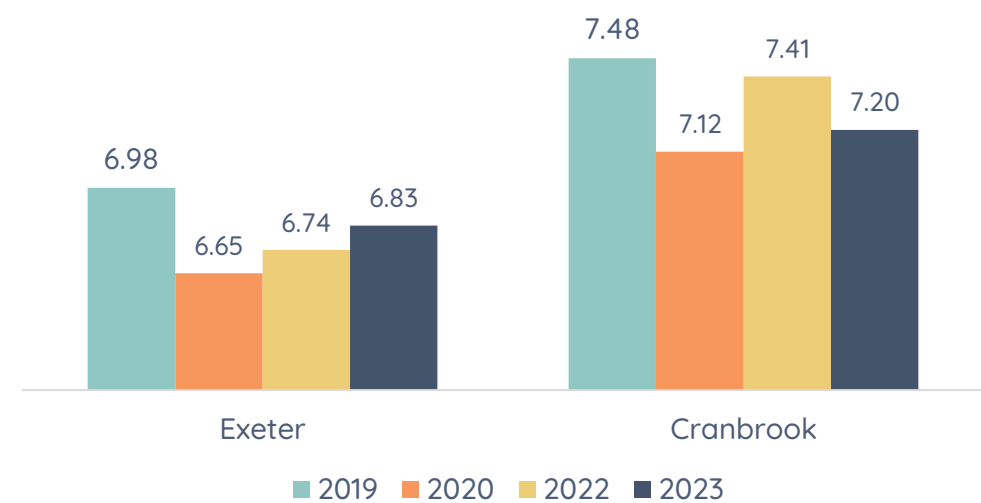
Life satisfaction and happiness scores

- A significant reduction in 'life satisfaction' and 'happiness' for residents in Exeter priority areas occurred between 2019 and 2020. The average rating for both has increased since then, and while satisfaction is still significantly lower than it was in 2019, there is no longer a significant difference in happiness, suggesting a return to pre-covid levels.
- For Cranbrook residents, there has been a slight reduction in both measures, although there were no statistically significant differences.
- In both measures, Cranbrook residents provided a significantly higher average score compared to Exeter priority area residents.

Life satisfaction (scale 0-10)



Happiness (scale 0-10)



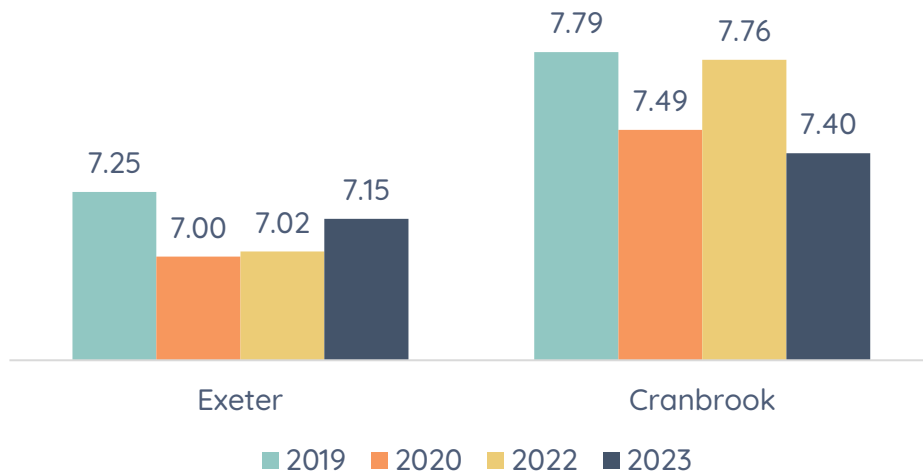
Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1661]/ [175])

Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1659]/ [176])

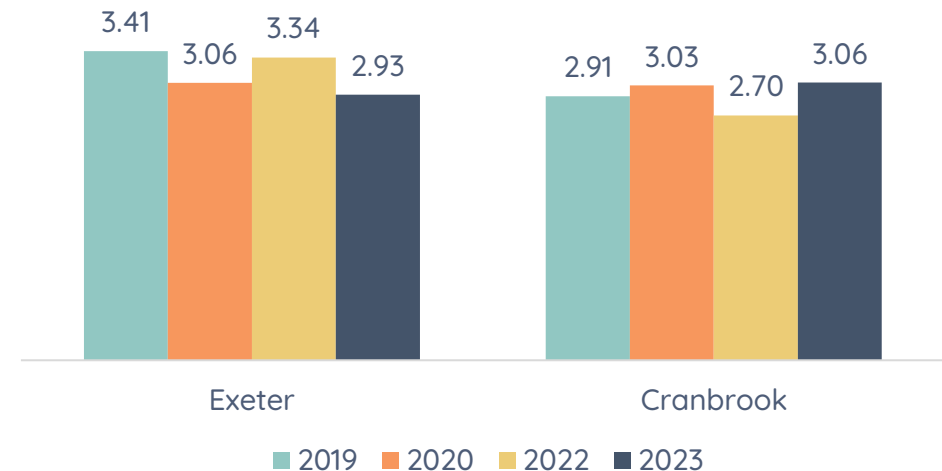
Life worthwhile and anxiety scores

- For the measure of mental wellbeing ‘the extent to which things in life are worthwhile’, average scores have increased slightly in Exeter priority areas and look to be returning to pre-covid levels. The average score in Cranbrook has decreased from the previous year, and is now significantly lower than what it was in 2019.
- There has been a significant decrease in ‘anxiety’ in Exeter priority areas, and levels are now at their lowest point since surveying began.
- The reverse is true for Cranbrook, where anxiety levels are now the highest they have been since surveying began. However, anxiety levels were not significantly higher than the previous year.

Life Worthwhile (scale 0-10)



Anxiety (scale 0-10)

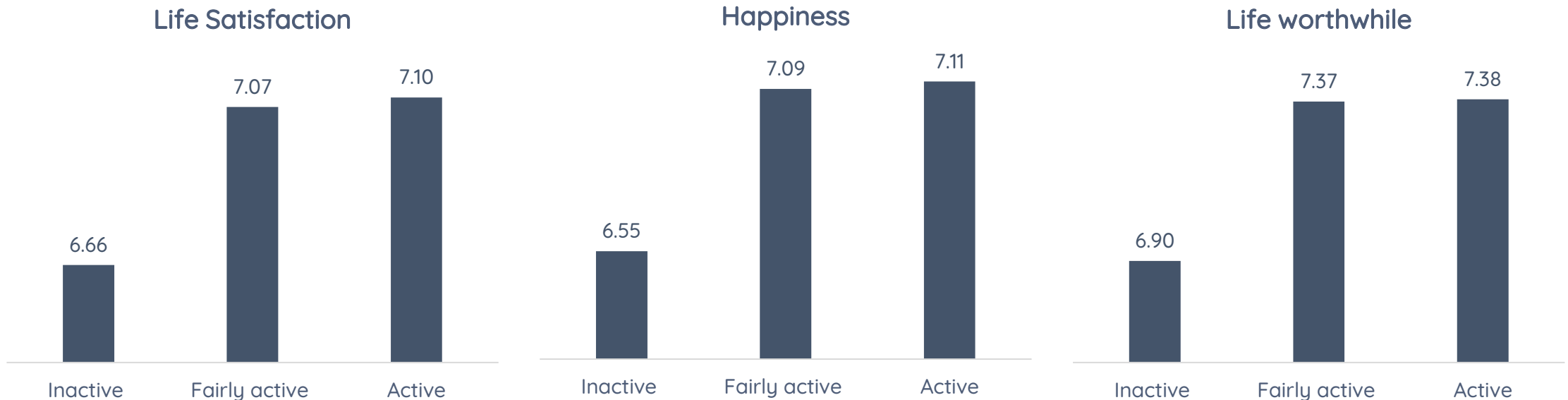


Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1654]/ [175])

Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1657]/ [176])

The relationship between activity and mental wellbeing

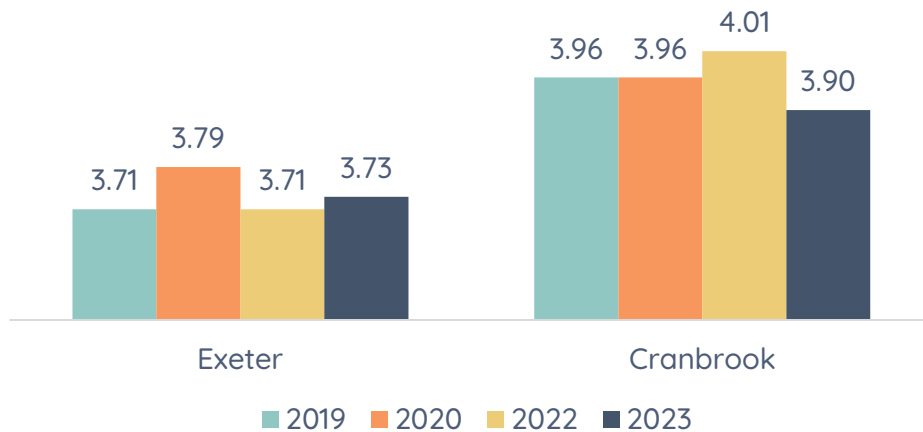
- As with the previous year, the survey results show a positive correlation between physical activity and mental wellbeing. Across three measures of wellbeing (life satisfaction, happiness, and feeling life is worthwhile), those who are active had a higher score on average, and the difference between both the fairly active and active and the inactive was significantly different. However, there is virtually no difference between those who are fairly active and those who are active.
- This again highlights that there is potential for Live and Move to help improve mental wellbeing within Exeter and Cranbrook residents.



Resilience and trust scores

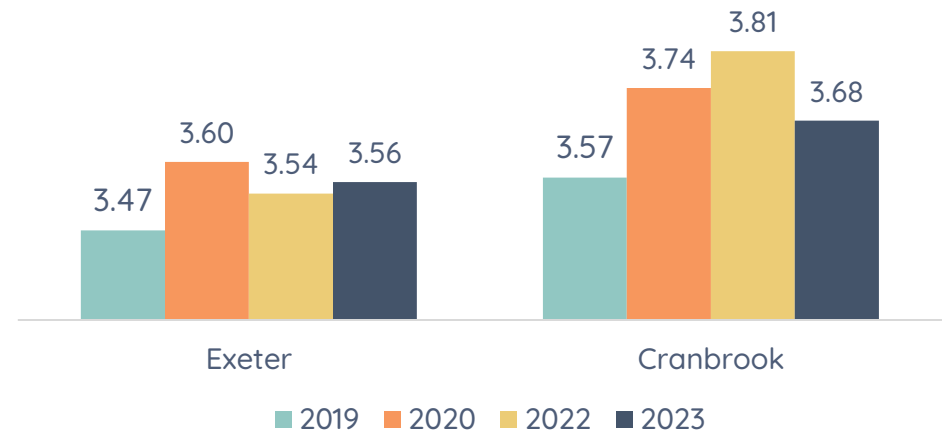
- In Exeter, average scores for resilience and community trust have increased very slightly from 2022, although they are not significantly different to previous years.
- While Cranbrook experienced decreases in both of these measures, average scores in 2023 were not statistically different to other years.
- However, Cranbrook residents had a significantly higher average resilience score than Exeter priority area residents.

I can achieve most of the goals I set myself
(agreement scale, 1-5)



Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1633]/ [173])

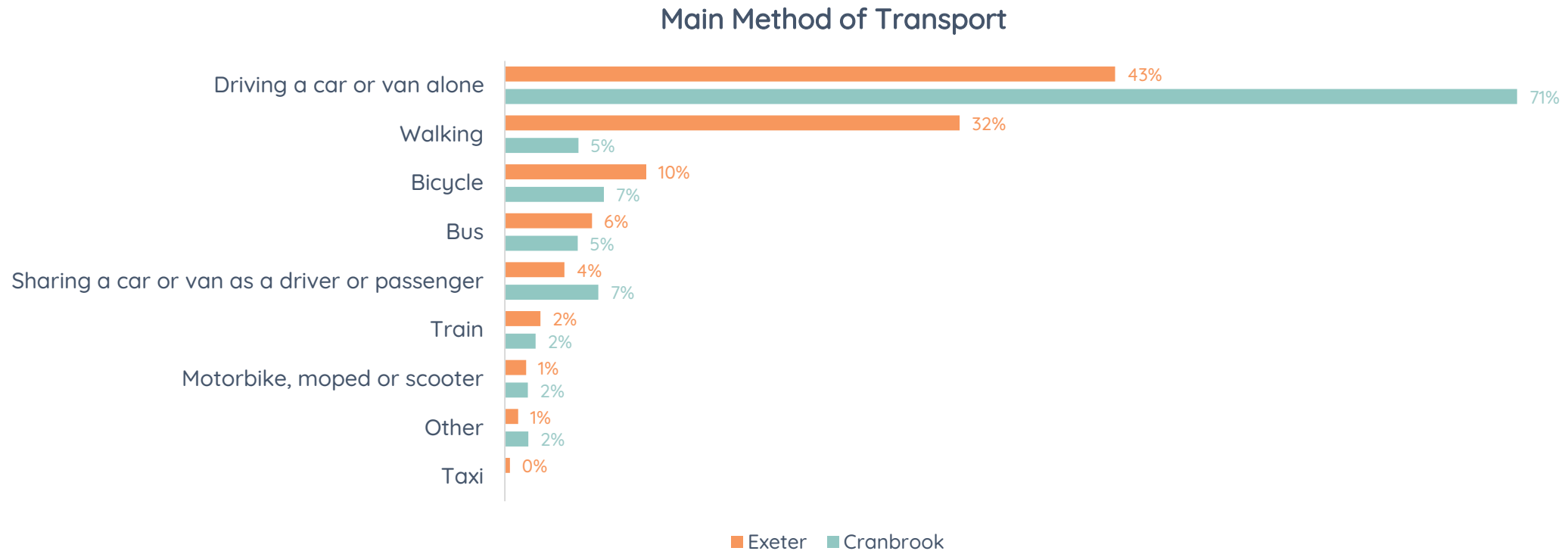
Most people in my area can be trusted
(agreement scale, 1-5)



Source: Local Active Lives .Base various: Exeter priority areas/ Cranbrook - All residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey excluding not stated (weighted [1551]/ [165])

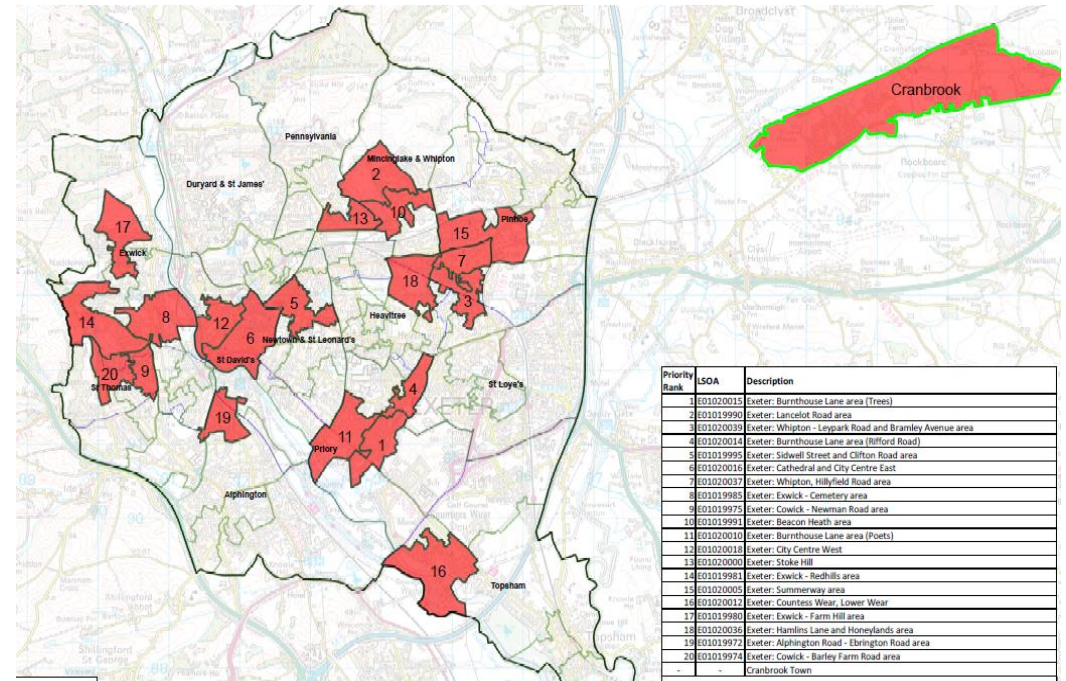
Main types of transport used for commuting

- In both Exeter and Cranbrook, driving a car or van alone was the most popular main form of transport residents used to get to work. A significantly higher proportion of residents from Cranbrook highlighted this was their main method of transport.
- In Exeter, almost a third of residents said their main form of transport was walking. This was not the case in Cranbrook, as a significantly lower proportion of residents stated walking was their main form of transport.
- Riding a bicycle was the third most popular method of transport for both areas.
- When combining walking and cycling, almost half (42%) of residents in Exeter priority areas used active travel methods to commute to work, which was almost identical to the proportion that drive a car or van alone (43%).



Local Active Lives Survey Methodology (i)

- The Local Active Lives survey is designed for data collection from residents in Live and Move's 20 Priority 'At Risk' LSOAs, which contain the highest incidence of those at risk of physical inactivity and deprivation, as well as all of Cranbrook. The 20 LSOAs are shown in red on the map.



- Increased physical activity is seen as an effective means to tackle inequality, improve health outcomes and foster community cohesion. To create sustainable population level change, the pilot must increase physical activity among those identified as most at risk of inactivity. These are defined as follows:
 - Working age adults on state benefits, no dependent children (estimated at 1.3% in the target LSOAs)
 - Low income families - Public Health Devon data on Children in Poverty + Income Deprivation (c. 9%)

Local Active Lives Survey Methodology (ii)

- The survey questionnaire for 2023 was designed by Live and Move, SERIO, and Marketing Means, based on the 2019, 2020 and 2022 versions, and incorporated a number of standard Active Lives questions to allow direct comparison with results from other LDPs around the country, as well as with results from the 2019, 2020, and 2022 waves.
- Full interviews were intended to take no longer than about 10 minutes, on average, to complete.
- The questionnaire included sufficient demographic questions to allow identification of members of the population in the two 'At risk' groups noted previously.
- In an effort to gain participation from residents of all types in the specific areas to be targeted, and to achieve a reasonably representative response, Marketing Means deployed four survey methods, based around a 'knock and drop' approach:
 - To boost coverage overall, 40% of the addresses selected in each area of Exeter and Cranbrook received a copy of the questionnaire by post only, with a pre-paid reply envelope.
 - Interviewers called in-person at the remaining 60% of addresses in each area, aiming to interview residents face-to-face using a tablet-based questionnaire.
 - If no answer, or the resident was busy, interviewers left a paper questionnaire and pre-paid reply envelope, allowing the respondent to complete the questionnaire as if it was a postal survey
 - All paper questionnaires included a survey web-link and a unique access code, so that residents could access the online version of the questionnaire, identical to the face-to-face version.

Local Active Lives Survey Methodology (ii)

- The address list for the survey was generated by Marketing Means using Royal Mail's UK Addresses Postcode Address File software for the 20 selected Exeter LSOAs and for the whole town of Cranbrook.
- Given the target of 1,190 face-to-face interviews, the address list was split into 119 equal allocations for 60 addresses to be used in each day's fieldwork, aiming for 10 interviews to be completed each day, as had proven to be possible in the corresponding 2019, 2020 and 2022 survey fieldwork.
- Cranbrook was deliberately over-sampled in proportion to its population, to give sufficient responses for separate analysis. Of the 119 allocations, 20 were therefore assigned to Cranbrook to achieve a total of at least 200 face-to-face interviews and to aim for a combined total via all methods of 400+ responses.
- All fieldwork was conducted from 17th March to 24th May 2023.
- A total of 1,852 responses across the Exeter priority areas and Cranbrook were received (after removing any duplicates), which can be broken down by fieldwork method as below:
 - 58% from face-to face interviews (1,082)
 - 35% from postal responses (643)
 - 7% from online responses (127)
- The data has been weighted to correct to the profile of the 20 selected Exeter LSOAs and Cranbrook, based on population estimates.

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Live and Move Process Learning: Embedding Physical Activity into Planning



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Embedding Physical Activity into Planning: Process Learning

Overview

This report focuses on how the Live and Move programme has helped to embed physical activity into local planning within Exeter. It covers Live and Move's influence on Liveable Exeter's 2040 vision and The Exeter Plan, as well as how that will translate into future projects such as Water Lane. Finally, the report also covers the role that Live and Move plays in supporting and contributing towards active streets trials, specifically, the Heavitree and Whipton scheme. This piece is based on interviews with representatives from Live and Move and the wider Exeter City Council team.

Liveable Exeter and the Place Board

The Liveable Exeter Place Board was created after the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan group disbanded. The city realised it needed a new high-level governance, and as a result, a number of key stakeholders, both from within the city, as well as from the wider region, came together to create the Place Board. Partners include lead politicians from both Exeter City Council and Devon County Council, local MPs, as well as CEO/leadership representatives from many organisations within the city, including, but not limited to: The University of Exeter, Devon & Cornwall Police, Royal Dutchy Hospital, Chamber of Commerce, Exeter College, Devon Community Foundation (who also lead Wellbeing Exeter locally, which is a Live and Move funded flagship programme), Faith Groups, the Exeter City Football Club, and the Exeter Chiefs (Exeter's Premiership Rugby Club). It was highlighted that the breadth of stakeholders on the board was vital to Liveable Exeter's vision, as without them, there would be gaps or areas of the city, and the people within it, that were not represented.

"The place board was a way of setting out a vision and an ambition for the city, which then a myriad of partners were invited to adopt and approve so that then there was a joint understanding of where the city would go over the next 20 or so years."

"It is about influence and breadth of responsibility, that was the key. Without all of those that signed up to that there would be gaps in how you would achieve it."

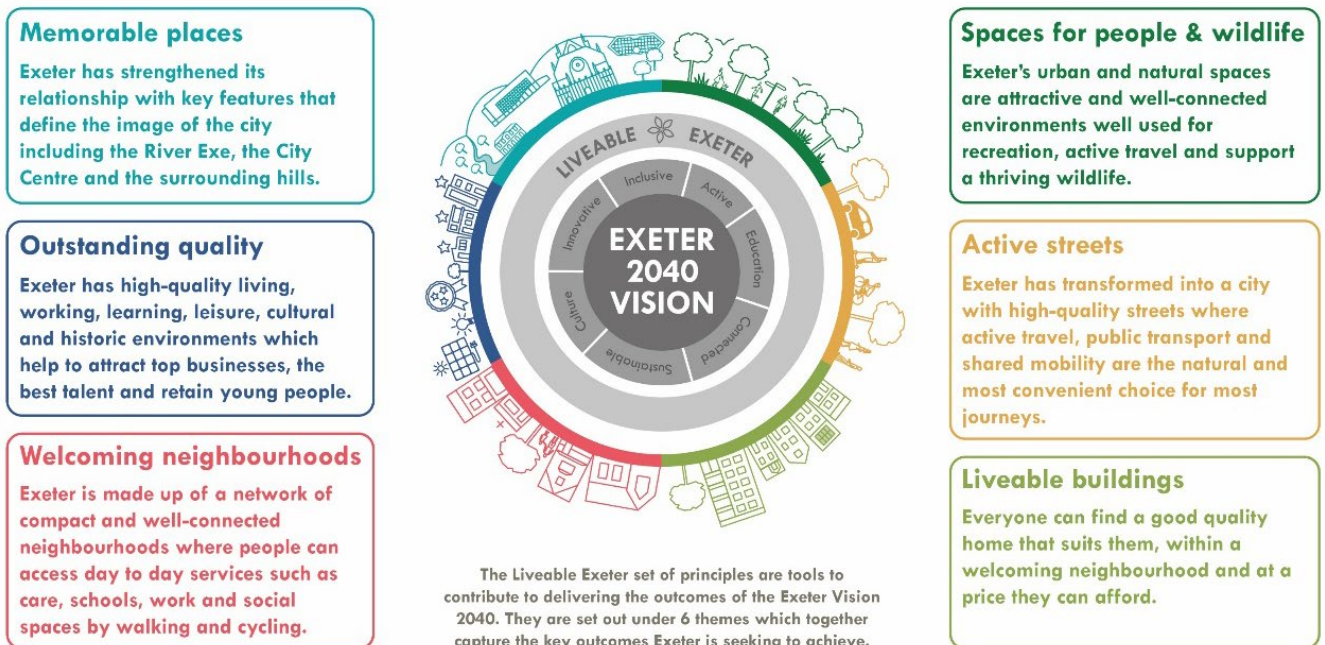
Liveable Exeter's 2040 vision aims to deliver 12,000 new homes in existing brownfield sites, as well as new urban areas. This is a shift compared to previous development, which had been focused on the edge of the city, and so Liveable Exeter has provided a way to pilot the city's new approach to development. Wider aims include adopting a place-making approach in the city, as well as building on Exeter's existing assets. Partners collaborate on strategic city-wide issues, raise awareness of existing issues within the city, and work together on common goals to help address these challenges.

Live and Move has aligned its governance in order to enable two-way communication between the programme and the Place Board. Through several key programme streams, for example, the work taking place in Wonford and Newtown to address wellbeing and inequality, Live and Move hopes to influence and advocate for more active lifestyles within the city. Live and Move has also provided an avenue for Sport England to contribute to the wider strategic aims, and they are now a formal representative on the board. Furthermore, Live and Move has committed to following up on key strategic connections within the city

to support in the delivery of Liveable Exeter’s vision. Indeed, in March 2023, Live and Move held a Place Board event which focused on the themes of healthy lifestyles (Wonford Community Hub work) and active travel (Newtown Transformation Scheme).

The Liveable Exeter Principles

In total, Liveable Exeter has six principles which will guide development (the full details can be found in the image below) and Live and Move has very clear connections to three of these principles. The first of these is called ‘Welcoming neighbourhoods’, which focuses on the connections between the city and improving those, through many avenues, including walking, cycling and active travel. Another principle Live and Move ties closely into is ‘Active streets’ which again, focuses on active travel measures and improving local infrastructure to support that. Finally, ‘Spaces for people and wildlife’ looks to provide and improve connections to existing green spaces.



The Exeter Local Plan

The Exeter Local Plan is the main planning policy document for Exeter and will be used to make decisions surrounding development and planning applications in the city going forward. Live and Move provides a place-based community focused perspective in regards to the plan, and pushes for active lives elements in future work. The plan encompasses many of the aforementioned aspects of Liveable Exeter’s 2040 vision, and as such, these principles will be taken forward and integrated into the development that takes part in the city. For example, active design principles have been embedded into the plan through regular contact between Live and Move and Exeter City Council planning colleagues at delivery, officer and director levels, as well as Sport England. A full overview of Sport England’s input into the Exeter Local Plan can be found in Appendix 1.

Live and Move is woven throughout the different layers of the plan, which it is hoped will cement its goals into future developments within Exeter. Live and Move also helped to

upskill local agencies who are involved in the development and commissioning of Liveable Exeter design principles. Furthermore, Live and Move and Exeter City Council planning colleagues collaborated in the joint preparation of responses to key strategic documents such as the Exeter Transport Plan and the Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP, Appendix 2). The LCWIP ties into both the Exeter Local Plan, as well as Liveable Exeter's 2040 vision, by ensuring improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure are considered in future development work.

A total of 15 consultation exhibition events were also hosted across the city, one in each of the 13 wards, as well as one at the University of Exeter and one in the city centre. These consultations welcomed 1053 attendees. A survey was used to gather feedback from these attendees, resulting in 1489 responses, most of which were from individuals (1138). Live and Move attended all of these events, and connected with colleagues at Wellbeing Exeter, which created an avenue for smaller networks at a community level, such as the Community Builders and Community Physical Activity Organisers, to contribute to the plan and disseminate it widely amongst their respective communities through the consultations. As these consultations focused on connecting with existing local networks, they were tailored specifically for residents and members of those networks which was felt to be hugely beneficial as it allowed for local people to become more engaged in the consultation process. This approach was felt to be quite different to the usual consultation process, which was typically less flexible in terms of how and where it engaged with the community, resulting in less engagement, and so the approach taken in this instance allowed the plan to engage a much greater number of people. It was felt that utilising existing networks would be key going forward for future consultation events. Moreover, Live and Move also provided supporting visual materials at these events, which was further felt to have helped residents connect with the matters which impacted them the most. This level of support at the public consultation events was felt to be much more direct and significant than what had previously been done at similar events. This allowed for an increase consultation response from both organisations and stakeholders, as well as the residents within the city. As such, it was felt that Live and Move almost acts as a conduit that links up many other partners and provides a means for a much wider or broader scope of views and input into the plan than would otherwise be possible.

“Rather than holding standalone exhibitions on a plan which might be a bit of an intangible, abstract concept to most people, we need to kind of tack it on to what they're interested in, what affects them, and how they already engage with the council.”

“In quite a formal sense, working with Live and Move has been really helpful in cementing those principles for quite a long period of time. That's really important. If some of these ideas are just sort of floating, they can be forgotten about. The key point is that we've got a plan, which will have up to a 20-year lifespan, and if those policies are formalized in there, they'll get enacted through the planning decisions over the next 15 or so years.”

Water Lane

The regeneration of Water Lane looks to build up to 980 new homes, as well as a number of new facilities such as shops, workspaces, cafes and community facilities, as well as a new building for Exeter College. Water Lane will sit within the Exeter Local Plan as the flagship development piece and will be the largest allocation within the plan. The Water Lane Supplementary Planning Document (Appendix 2) is a document that sets out a number of codes, which specify requirements on a thematic basis on how the development of Water Lane should occur. These design codes have been drawn from a number of stakeholders across the city, including Live and Move. Specifically, active travel elements, design quality elements, and liveability expectations such as placemaking and the community building element, have been much of what Live and Move have contributed towards, and these inputs have been considered when creating the design codes for this document, which will therefore influence how development in Water Lane happens. Through Live and Move, Sport England have also been able to contribute to the design code at a high level as well.

Going forward, it is felt that Live and Move will be crucial in making sure the consultations are appropriate for this scheme, as they have been for the wider Exeter Local Plan consultation work. So again, consultations will look to connect to local networks and stakeholders in the area, so that the work is deeply rooted within the community, allowing for residents and organisations to help shape this work. Consultations surrounding the Water Lane Supplementary Planning Document are scheduled to start in October 2023.

“Links with other networks have been important. Sport England, for example, have been involved in the design code at high level and going forward we will be consulting on that document. And so using those networks, in terms of community, will be important to ensure that developments of this kind are rooted in the local area and that the local community, to see it working for them, and so they are aware of it and feel like they’ve got an opportunity to shape it.”

Heavitree and Whipton

The Heavitree and Whipton Active Streets Trial aims to increase create a better environment for active travel, by reducing traffic volume in the area through modal filters and bus gates. The trial recently went live in the summer of 2023 and has faced heavy backlash from community members. It was highlighted that one of the biggest challenges with this scheme is that it has affected many people’s daily travel behaviours in the area, both residents and those that travel through.

Another challenge highlighted with the Heavitree and Whipton scheme was how to deal with the “well organised groups” that are against these types of schemes. It was proposed that even with the significant effort Devon County Council and Live and Move have put towards this, it was still very hard to cut through the anti-scheme sentiment some members of the community had rallied behind. In order to counteract this, it was suggested it would be useful to capture the voice of those who are in favour of the scheme, to help strengthen the position of the scheme. Furthermore, it was felt that to counteract this for similar future schemes, a greater emphasis could be put on very early, clear and obvious public consultation and engagement work with the community, which continues

throughout the entire scheme. It was suggested that this would be vital in helping manage community perceptions. However, it was noted that this level of community engagement may be difficult for councils to achieve given the large amount of PR resource that would need to be allocated.

While there have been significant challenges with the scheme so far, it was felt that the collaboration between several different key organisations involved in the scheme, particularly at the consultation and information events held over the summer, were something to highlight. This collaborative approach was perceived to help extensively as having members of staff from Devon County Council, Exeter City Council and WSP at the events made it clear that this wasn't a scheme being pushed by just one organisation, but was a collaborative effort, which helped with addressing concerns from the public around how certain aspects of the scheme were being handled. For example, if a resident raised concerns around how the scheme would effect bin collections, members of staff from Exeter City Council were on hand to show that those issues were being considered. Furthermore, it was felt that as a result of this collaboration, staff across organisations may find it easier to collaborate on future work, such as Newtown, or on just a day-to-day basis.

“The biggest challenge is how you cut through the vitriol, extremely well organised anti groups, and the conflation of the issue with lots of other separate but loosely related concepts, and get your message across.”

“Getting to people early and then resourcing and trying to manage the messaging needs an ongoing effort.”

Future Plans

Future process learning will focus on how physical activity has been embedded into the planning process in more depth. Further interviews will be held with Live and Move staff members, and other relevant stakeholders, to draw out additional learnings that can be used in future planning pieces. Specifically, the learning that will continue to come out of the Heavitree and Whipton Active Streets Trial will be vital going forward with future active streets trials, such as the Live and Move Newtown Community Transformation scheme, as well as other community developments throughout the city.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Sport England’s Formal Feedback into the Exeter Local Plan Draft

Appendix 2 – Joint response between Live and Move and Exeter City Council Planning Team to the LCWIP

Appendix 3 – Water Lane Supplementary Planning Document

<http://committees.exeter.gov.uk/documents/s91853/Appendix%20A%20-%20Draft%20Water%20Lane%20SPD.pdf>

Appendix 1: Sport England’s Formal Input into the Exeter Local Plan Draft

Thank you for consulting Sport England on the above Local Plan Issues & Options document for the plan period up to 2040.

Sport England is the Government agency responsible for delivering the Government’s sporting objectives. Maximising the investment into sport and recreation through the land use planning system is one of our priorities. You will also be aware that **Sport England is a statutory consultee on planning applications affecting playing fields.**

Sport England Strategy ‘Uniting The Movement’ (2022-32) identifies key changes in the delivery of the strategy:

- A 10 year vision to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity.
- We believe sport and physical activity has a big role to play in improving the physical and mental health of the nation, supporting the economy, reconnecting communities and rebuilding a stronger society for all.
- Our five big issues are where we see the greatest potential for preventing and tackling inequalities in sport and physical activity. Each one is a building block that, on its own, would make a difference, but together, could change things profoundly:
 - Recover and reinvent
 - Connecting communities
 - Positive experiences for children and young people
 - Connecting with health and wellbeing
 - Active environments

Sport England is currently working with Exeter & Cranbrook as one of the 12 ‘pilot areas’ for local engagement. Through the pilots we want to understand how we can use local identities and structures to deliver sustainable increases in activity levels across the country.

Sport England has assessed this consultation in the light of Sport England’s **Planning for Sport: Forward Planning** guidance [link here](#) which promotes our **Active Environment** big issue.

The overall thrust of the statement is that a planned approach to the provision of facilities and opportunities for sport is necessary, new sports facilities should be fit for purpose, and they should be available for community sport. To achieve this, our objectives are to:

PROTECT sports facilities from loss as a result of redevelopment

ENHANCE existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management

PROVIDE new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.

Sport England believes that sport has an important role in modern society and in creating sustainable and healthy communities. Sport and physical activity is high on the

Government's national agenda as it cuts across a number of current topics that include health, social inclusion, regeneration and anti social behaviour. The importance of sport should be recognised as a key component of development plans, and not considered in isolation.

The following comments are provided within the context of:

- The National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2021).
- Sport England's Planning for Sport webpages (2022).

1. Local Plan & Evidence Base

The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) states:

98. Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.

Sport England's view is that, in order to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), this should include a strategy (supply and demand analysis with qualitative issues included) covering the need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities, including playing pitches.

We note the Council's recently completed *Playing Pitch Strategy* which covers pitch sports, tennis and bowls. There is no current assessment for swimming pools, sports halls, golf courses, athletics tracks, cycling, equestrian, motor sports etc which the Council may consider as a future phase of sporting assessment to provide evidence for the development plan.

The *Playing Pitch Strategy* for 'in date' the data in studies should not be more than 3 years old (from the date of the data and not the adoption date).

The *Built Sport Facility Strategy* for 'in date' the data in studies should not be more than 5 years old (from the date of the data and not the adoption date).

Recommendation

The Playing Pitch Strategy post adoption moves to stage E (as set out in the methodology) and regular meetings are held with the delivery and implementation group to monitor progress of the Action Plan and challenge changes in data.

The Council seeks to carry out a Built Sport Facility / Other Sport Strategy to include sports buildings and land to assess the supply demand and draw up a strategy to include protection, enhancement and new provision.

2. Planning Obligations/Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to Sport

Sport England supports use of planning obligations (s106)/community infrastructure levy (CIL) as a way of securing the provision of new or enhanced places for sport and a contribution towards their future maintenance, to meet the needs arising from new development. This does need to be based on a robust NPPF evidence base (see above comment 1). This includes indoor sports facilities (swimming pools, sports halls, etc) as well as playing fields and multi use games courts.

All new dwellings (14000 approx.) in Exeter in the plan period should provide for new or enhance existing sport and recreation facilities to help create opportunities for physical activity whilst having a major positive impact on health and mental wellbeing.

The evidence base as mentioned in (1) above should inform the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and / or CIL.

We note that this will apply to most of the proposed development sites including:

- Marsh Barton (1880)
- Water Lane (1180)
- East Gate (750)
- Red Cow (430)
- St Bridget Nursery (334)

Where appropriate new sporting provision should form part of the on-site development provision. Consideration should be given to off-site contributions to sport buildings and land in the area. There is synergy with para 14.10.

3. Protection of Sport & Recreation including playing fields

Sport England acknowledges that the NPPF is promoting “sustainable development” to avoid delays in the planning process (linked to economic growth). That said, the NPPF also says that for open space, sport & recreation land & buildings (including playing fields):

99. Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- a) an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
- b) the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
- c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.**

Sport England would be very concerned if any existing sport & recreation land & buildings including playing pitches would be affected by these proposals without

adequate replacement in terms of quality, quantity, accessibility, management & maintenance and prior to the loss of the existing facility. This includes playing fields used by schools (public and private) in Exeter.

Sport England considers proposals affecting playing fields in light of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (in particular Para. 99) and against its own playing fields policy, which states:

‘Sport England will oppose the granting of planning permission for any development which would lead to the loss of, or would prejudice the use of:

- **all or any part of a playing field, or**
- **land which has been used as a playing field and remains undeveloped, or**
- **land allocated for use as a playing field**

unless, in the judgement of Sport England, the development as a whole meets with one or more of five specific exceptions.’

Sport England’s Playing Fields Policy and Guidance document can be viewed via the below link:

www.sportengland.org/playingfieldspolicy

This has relevance with para 3.6 and the need to protect playing field land when considering sites that promote themselves as small scale greenfield development.

Sport England would question the need for IC.2 Community Facilities to protect sport buildings and land including playing fields – this is already covered by the NPPF in para 99. A similar “local policy” with its own local exceptions may create misinterpretation and problems that we would expect the Inspector to not support.

Recommendation

Amend Policy IC.2 to reflect para 99 when specifically referencing open space, sport and recreational land and buildings including playing fields.

4. Active Design

Active Design will help improve health and well-being as well as addressing climate change and promoting active travel – more walking and cycling.

This has considerable synergy with Policy S.1 Spatial Strategy / Policy S.2 Liveable Exeter Delivery Principles. Additionally a ‘golden thread’ with the Homes / Shops / Sustainable Transport / Natural Environment / Culture / Places & Design / Health & Wellbeing and Community sections.

Sport England along with Public Health England have launched our revised guidance ‘**Active Design**’ which we consider has considerable synergy the Plan. It may therefore be useful to provide a cross-reference (and perhaps a hyperlink) to [Active Design](#). Sport England believes that being active should be an intrinsic part of everyone’s life

pattern. Active Design has a lot of synergy with the TCPA 20 minute neighbourhood concept. [Active Design You Tube](#)

- The guidance is aimed at planners, urban designers, developers and health professionals.
- The guidance looks to support the creation of healthy communities through the land use planning system by encouraging people to be more physically active through their everyday lives.
- The guidance builds on the original Active Designs objectives of *Improving Accessibility, Enhancing Amenity and Increasing Awareness (the '3A's')*, and sets out the Ten Principles of Active Design.
- Then Ten Active Design Principles have been developed to inspire and inform the design and layout of cities, towns, villages, neighbourhoods, buildings, streets and open spaces, to promote sport and physical activity and active lifestyles.
- The guide includes a series of case studies that set out practical real-life examples of the Active Design Principles in action. These case studies are set out to inspire and encourage those engaged in the planning, design and management of our environments to deliver more active and healthier environments.
- The Ten Active Design Principles are aimed at contributing towards the Governments desire for the planning system to promote healthy communities through good urban design.

The **developer's checklist** (Appendix 1) has been revised and can also be accessed via www.sportengland.org/activedesign

Sport England would encourage development in Exeter be designed in line with the Active Design principles to secure sustainable design. This could be evidenced by use of the checklist.

MODEL POLICY FOR ACTIVE DESIGN

A suggested model policy for Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans is set out below:

Active Design: Model policy for Local and Neighbourhood Plans

The design and masterplanning of development proposals will embrace the role they can play in supporting healthy lifestyles by facilitating participation in sport and physical activity. To do so they will, as far as is relevant to the specific development proposal, adhere to the following Active Design Principles:

- **Activity for all**
Enabling those who want to be physically active whilst encouraging those who are inactive to become active.
- **Walkable communities**
Creating the conditions for active travel between all locations.
- **Connected walking, running and cycling routes**
Prioritising active travel through safe integrated walking, running and cycling routes.
- **Co-location of community facilities**
Creating multiple reasons to visit a destination and minimising the number and length of trips and increasing the awareness and convenience of opportunities to participate in sport and physical activity opportunities.
- **Network of multifunctional open space**
Providing multifunctional spaces opens up opportunities for sport and physical activity and has numerous wider benefits.
- **High quality streets and spaces**
Well designed streets and spaces support and sustain a broader variety of users and community activities.
- **Appropriate infrastructure**
Providing and facilitating access to facilities and other infrastructure to enable all members of society to take part in sport and physical activity.
- **Active buildings**
Providing opportunities for activity inside and around buildings, rather than just between buildings.
- **Management and maintenance**
A high standard of maintenance is essential to ensure the long-term attractiveness of sports facilities along with open and public spaces.

Active Design, developed by Sport England and supported by Public Health England, provides a set of principles for creating the right conditions within existing and proposed development for individuals to be able to lead active and healthy lifestyles. It focuses on those ingredients of cities, towns and villages that offer individuals the opportunity to be active. The planning system as a whole, including individual development proposals, has a key role to play in creating such opportunities. Planning applications will therefore be assessed against how they embrace the role they can play in supporting healthy lifestyles by facilitating participation in sport and physical activity. The Local Planning Authority will use the Active Design Principles to aid this assessment.

Where Design and Access Statements are required to support an application they should explain how the design of the proposal embraces this role and reflects the Active Design Principles. Public Health leads for the local area should be encouraged to work with the planning department to engage at pre-application stage with applicants as they will be consulted on all relevant applications. The Local Planning Authority may use planning conditions and/or planning obligations where necessary to address issues where developments could, but do not, embrace this role and do not adhere to the Active Design Principles.

The Active Design guidance, which provides further details for each of the Principles along with a set of case studies, can be found on [Sport England's website](#).

Sport England will publish the 3rd version of Active Design within the next 6 months.

5. Community Use of Education Sites

Delivery of development, infrastructure and regeneration to meet our needs now and in the future.

Making better use of existing resources contributes to sustainable development objectives by reducing the need for additional facilities and the potential loss of scarce resources such as open space. The practice of making school sports facilities available to

wider community use is already well established and has been government policy for many years, but there are further opportunities to extend this principle within the education sector through programmes such as Academies and to other privately owned sports facilities, to help meet the growing demand for more and better places for sport in convenient locations.

Sport England promotes the wider use of existing and new sports facilities to serve more than one group of users. Sport England will encourage potential providers to consider opportunities for joint provision and dual use of facilities in appropriate locations.

Sports facilities provided at school sites are an important resource, not just for the school through the delivery of the national curriculum and extra-curricular sport, but potentially for the wider community. There are also direct benefits to young people, particularly in strengthening the links between their involvement in sport during school time and continued participation in their own time. Many children will be more willing to continue in sport if opportunities to participate are offered on the school site in familiar surroundings. Many schools are already well located in terms of access on foot or by public transport to the local community and so greater use of the sports facilities outside normal school hours should not add significantly to the number of trips generated by private car.

Use Our School is a resource to support schools in opening their facilities to the community and keeping them open. It provides tried and tested solutions, real life practice, tips from people making it happen, and a range of downloadable resources [link here](#)

Potential Development Sites

26 Land at Exeter Squash Club, Prince of Wales Road / Devon and Exeter Squash Club (landowners proposals include a replacement squash club on site).

NPPF para 99 applies - need to protect:

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- a) an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
- b) the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
- c) the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.*

We are not aware of an adopted study which Sport England have reviewed and signed off that meets para 98 of the NPPF:

Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change. Planning policies

should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.

Note an up to date built sports facilities strategy (carried out in accordance with a methodology approved by Sport England) [https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-](https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport?section=assessing_needs_and_playing_pitch_strategy_guidance)

[sport?section=assessing_needs_and_playing_pitch_strategy_guidance](https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport?section=assessing_needs_and_playing_pitch_strategy_guidance)

By up to date Sport England means undertaken within the last 3 years for a Playing Pitch Strategy, and within the last 5 years for a Built Facilities Strategy.

Another consideration is the impact on the playing pitches on-site, therefore the site allocation would need to be a consideration in the Playing Pitch Strategy. The site has been recently reduced in size with the student housing that the owner pushed through and the cricket club had to agree given their lease situation.

Appendix 2: Joint Response between Live and Move and Exeter City Council Planning Team to LCWIP

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft Exeter LCWIP. The City Council welcomes the work on the document and our involvement and looks forward to continuing this dialogue in future. In particular, we are keen to ensure that the LCWIP supports City Council net zero objectives, the need to provide high quality linkages to emerging development sites as being set out in the Exeter Plan and the ongoing programme of work included in the Live and Move Strategy. All these play out within the context of the Exeter Vision 2040.

The LCWIP presents an opportunity to demonstrate wider outcomes for health and communities through our collaborative work locally. The joining up of transport, planning, health and community activity which the LWCIP supports should enable cross government resources to achieve multiple outcomes. The City Council looks forward to proactively working on the delivery of the LCWIP once it is finalised.

Strategic comments

There has been positive collaboration between the City and County Councils in the preparation of the LCWIP. This involved City Council officers feeding into workshops and evidence gathering for the LCWIP but also extended to with County Council officers being involved in the drafting of the outline draft Exeter Plan transport policies. Greater use of more up to date, local data could be made to ensure the robustness of the LCWIP, including the Local Active Lives Survey undertaken as part of Live and Move.

The City Council is supportive of the geographical scope of the plan; it is appropriate for the administrative area of Exeter to be the focus whilst extending out to key origins and destinations in the surrounding area which are functionally closely link to the city (e.g. development area at South West Exeter and Cranbrook).

Looking at the wider transport policy context, there is a clear delivery linkage between the existing Exeter Transport Strategy and the draft LCWIP which provides further, more scheme specific detail on project implementation. It is recognised that an element of project prioritisation is required. 2 However, the LCWIP would benefit from further clarity to evidence how the priority projects will support the target of 50% active travel by 2030 and identify that the projects included are sufficiently ambitious to deliver on that ambition - the challenging funding context is understood however the LCWIP suggests that only 9 or 10 of the schemes may be delivered in the next ten years which may not be sufficient to meet challenging net zero ambitions in the city.

In terms of delivery and funding, it is understood that the LCWIP reflects the level of funding likely to be available to the County Council for transport investment. Given the links to the Exeter Plan and Live and Move, further clarity should be provided on how the priority routes in the LCWIP will be funded. This will be important evidence to support the development strategy in the Exeter Plan and could be explored further through the infrastructure planning work which City and County officers are starting.

Turning to the headline walking and cycling aims for the city, it appears that the transport strategy ambitions are used interchangeably. These ambitions are variously described as:

- 50% active travel;
- 50% of trips to be made by foot or cycle by 2030
- 50% of commuting trips within the city will be made on foot or by cycle
- 50% of work trips originating in Exeter to be made on foot or by cycle by 2030

These ambitions would benefit from further clarity as they could be subtly different.

There is a related point about the strategic ambition to increase active travel and the type of provision delivered for walking and cycling. It is understood that there are significant challenges with delivering for both walking and cycling and a 'one size fits all' approach may not be possible. Nonetheless, it is important to recognise that dual use paths can create conflict between walking, cycling, and wheeling, particularly when cyclists, children, less abled individuals and older groups use the same space in very different ways. Providing the appropriate type of provision recognising the needs of a variety of groups is vital in delivering routes which encourage use for the community as a whole and meet the key ambition of significantly increasing active travel. This means that separating walking and cycling should be given greater focus.

The Live and Move evaluation framework includes a significant focus on gathering local impact through an enhanced annual Local Active Lives survey. The data has highlighted inactivity data that demonstrates specific inequalities within certain communities within Exeter. Those residents that live in wards with the poorest health outcomes in the city are three times more likely to be inactive than the mainstream population. Furthermore the data highlights key populations in the city where inequalities around walking and cycling are most prevalent:

- Residents from culturally diverse communities
- Women and Girls
- Residents on low incomes

The LCWIP can further utilise the data from Local Actives to help prioritise, reduce inequalities regarding access to walking and cycling and build the case for investment, a link can be provided to lead officers.

Cycling and walking routes

It is positive to see the clear alignment between the proposals in the LCWIP and the content of the emerging Exeter Plan which includes the Liveable Exeter sites as a key framework of the development strategy for the city; each of the Liveable Exeter sites are served by at least one of the top priority cycle schemes. This alignment will help to provide travel options and support high quality development at these sites.

The strategic alignment between the LCWIP and other programmes also extends to the Live and Move Strategy; each of the 12 priority communities in the Live and Move Strategy are served by at least one of the key cycle routes. This will be important to help facilitate those communities to increase activity in their daily lives and will complement the wider Live and Move programme. Particular focus should be given to Wonford and Beacon Heath. Looking more strategically, although the priority proposed cycle routes do link to the Live and Move priority communities, more emphasis should be provided on Wonford, as a key area of focus, and on the Live and Move programme as a whole – this will help make the case to lever in additional external funding, particularly through citing the role of Sport England.

The Liveable Exeter principles in the draft Exeter Plan specifically reference the importance of making places walkable, providing outstanding quality through optimal densities to facilitate walking and cycling, ensuring active streets and supporting spaces for people and wildlife. The role of walking and cycling in creating high quality developments should therefore be referenced more strongly in the LCWIP and could be considered in scheme prioritisation. Similarly, the important links between walking and cycling and improving air quality would also benefit from being directly referenced for each scheme. Demonstrating this relationship could assist in leveraging further investment because it would meet some of the objectives of the Exeter Air Quality Action Plan.

Having reviewed the list of priority routes proposed in the LCWIP there is an appropriate emphasis on linking key development sites to a combination of the city centre, employment areas, key transport interchanges such as St David's Railway Station and the priority areas in the Live and Move Strategy. On the understanding that prioritisation has to take place because of the limited resources and funding available for delivery, the prioritised schemes generally seem appropriate. However the coverage of the proposed priority routes south and west of the River Exe is limited and therefore additional provision should be considered there. Further consideration should also be given specifically to linking to the city leisure centres, key playing pitches (such as King George V), the green circle and the Valley Parks – these are key destinations which improve equality of access to healthy lifestyles for all our communities.

It is also vital to ensure that the five key routes into the city are provided for by alternative, attractive cycle routes, preferably with segregated provision to reduce the conflict between pedestrians and cyclists. The key routes of Heavitree Road, Alphington Road, Topsham Road/Bridge Road and Pinhoe Road are provided for by the priority proposed cycle routes. However, currently these strategic routes are off-line and take minimal action to reduce the dominance of car travel on the key corridors. Cowley Bridge Road is currently not covered by the proposed, priority cycle routes despite being one of the key corridors into the city, also linking to St David's Railway Station. The E19 route should therefore be considered a priority.

Walking

The LCWIP gives significantly greater focus to cycling over walking. Although it is understood that cycling offers the opportunity to travel longer distances which brings a wider breadth of facilities and services within range, walking is the more dominant form

of active travel and is more likely to be a suitable option (notwithstanding distances) for a larger number of people.

It is also recognised that interventions related to walking are likely to be smaller scale in many cases. The LCWIP would benefit from a more balanced approach to providing a greater emphasis on walking through the identification of a more significant package of walking interventions. This could include the grouping of similar types of smaller projects such as those relating crossings, public realm or surfacing.

Greater emphasis should also be provided on improving access to the Green Circle by walking and cycling. This is a key walking route for the city, providing access to open/natural space for many communities, including some of the city's least affluent areas, and would benefit from strategic improvements to widen this access.

Lastly, a key highway feature in Exeter which causes significant severance is the inner bypass/Western Way. This creates a significant barrier between the city centre, the Quay and other areas and is a constraint to direct access for walking and cycling. It also creates a poor environment in terms of place-making and air quality. While some of the priority cycling schemes will help to address this issue, overcoming the severance and collar-effect provided by Western Way should be considered more comprehensively. This should consider key junctions such as at Exe Bridges, Paris Street and Sidwell Street as well as the inter-connecting links.

Other supporting measures

The LCWIP does address some supporting measures such as place-making and low traffic neighbourhoods. However this could be developed. Further consideration in the LCWIP should be given to identify the role which walking and cycling routes can play in supporting the principles of 20-minute neighbourhoods to provide for sustainable communities. The City Council is undertaking some initial map-based work to consider this and would welcome input from the County Council. This approach relates strongly to the concept of place-making and reducing the need to travel.

The LCWIP identifies the importance of support measures for cycling beyond the identification of the actual routes. However there is little detail. Further specific consideration should be given to identifying additional locations for high quality cycle parking at rail stations, strategic development locations, Valley Parks and employment areas. More specific approaches and requirements for residential cycle parking could be helpfully identified while additional provision for cargo bikes and adapted bicycles should be addressed. The City Council would welcome further joint working on this as part of the LCWIP and the Exeter Plan because these measures are vital to provide the wider support and encouragement for cycling.

One of the interventions in the LCWIP proposed in addition to the provision of new and improved routes is the enhancement of the co-bike network. The City Council is supportive of this roll out, particularly as part of the emerging focus on delivering mobility hubs including on the key corridors 5 into the city. A programme of investments at all rail stations, employment areas, large scale developments and within those areas of higher levels of deprivation would be welcomed and could be prioritised further. In the case of strategic development areas, mobility hub provision, including co-mobility, will be

included in ongoing policy development in the Exeter Plan and should be funded from development.

Finally, it would be helpful to consider how the use of walking and cycling routes in the city can be promoted and monitored to improve the mode share of active travel and demonstrate the benefits of interventions made. There are synergies here with Live and Move and the City Council would welcome further discussions to explore how a joined up approach to promoting and monitoring active travel could be delivered in future. This approach could helpfully be harnessed to provide for early community engagement in helping to inform the walking and cycling which are progressed.

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Live & Move
#ShareYourMoves

Where it began - Dec 2017

“We wanted to test whether taking a behaviour change approach in a place could really unlock something ground breaking for the whole country, and find solutions that are genuinely sustainable for this new reality.”

(Sport England, 2020)

Sport England Local Delivery Pilots

“Towards an Active Nation”

**NEW APPROACH
TO DELIVERING
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LOCALLY**



LOCATIONS:



RURAL PLACES



SMALL TOWNS



COASTAL COMMUNITIES



BIG CITIES

£100 MILLION
of National Lottery money across 12 local pilots

113 APPLICATIONS



19 PROPOSALS SHORTLISTED



12 PLACES SELECTED



REACHING:



PEOPLE FROM SOME ETHNIC MINORITIES



DISABLED PEOPLE



OLDER PEOPLE



WOMEN



PEOPLE ON LOWER INCOMES



FAMILIES

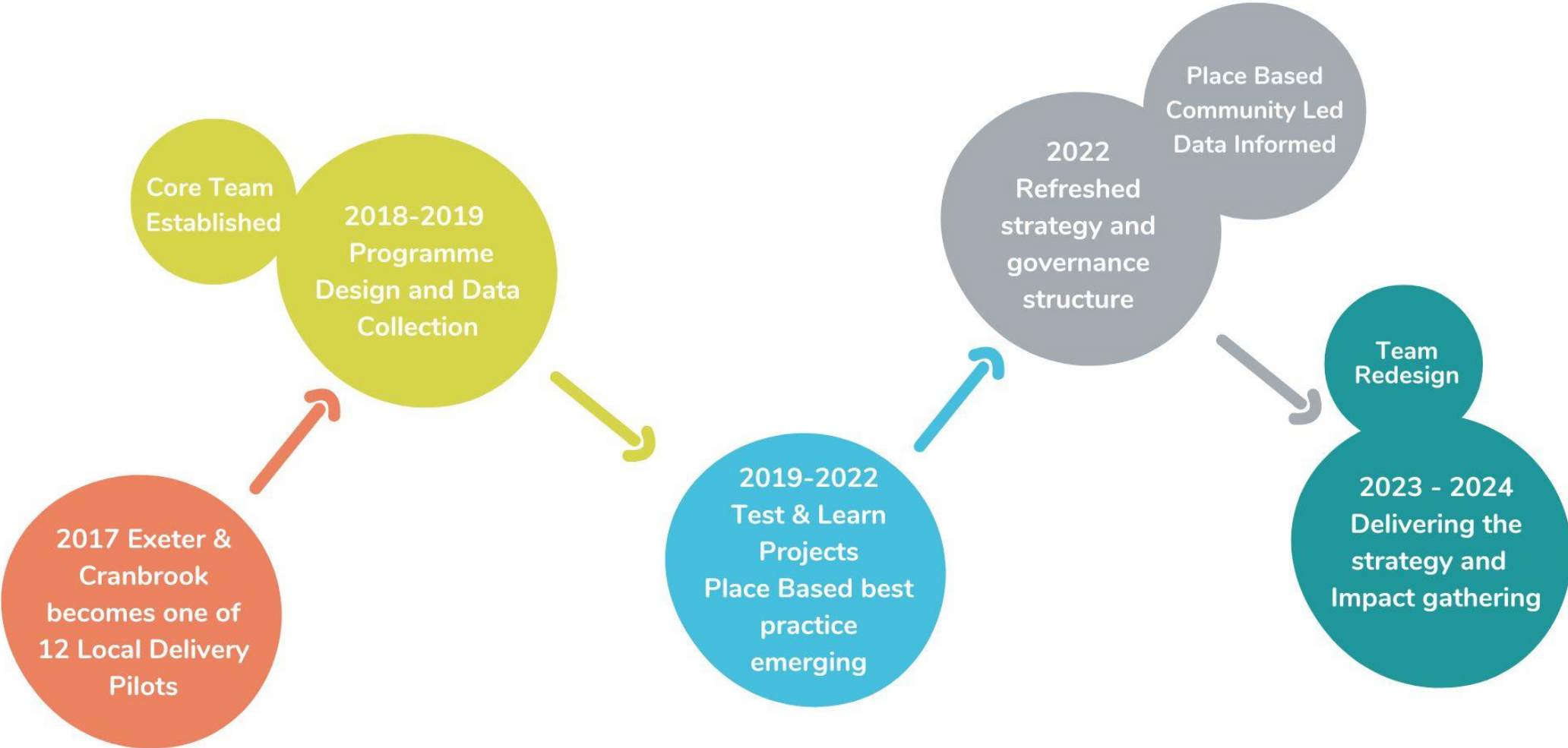
**FOR HEALTHIER, happier communities
AND TO DISCOVER a blueprint for tackling inactivity locally**

sportengland.org/localpilots

Our journey



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Wider system



Our Vision

Exeter and Cranbrook,
where everyone
can have an
active lifestyle
everyday.



Working together
in places, with
people and
communities, to
make everyday
lives better.

Our Mission



Three Sustainable Outcomes



Increased physical activity and adoption of active and healthy lifestyles.



Increased walking and cycling levels supported by an active travel friendly environment and culture



Increased community trust, inclusivity and sense of belonging.



Three Long Term Impacts



A narrowing of stubborn health inequalities and reduction in the life expectancy (at birth) gap between the most and least deprived populations.



Active travel and low traffic neighbourhoods are the norm.



Empowered communities leading change and 'owning' local spaces.

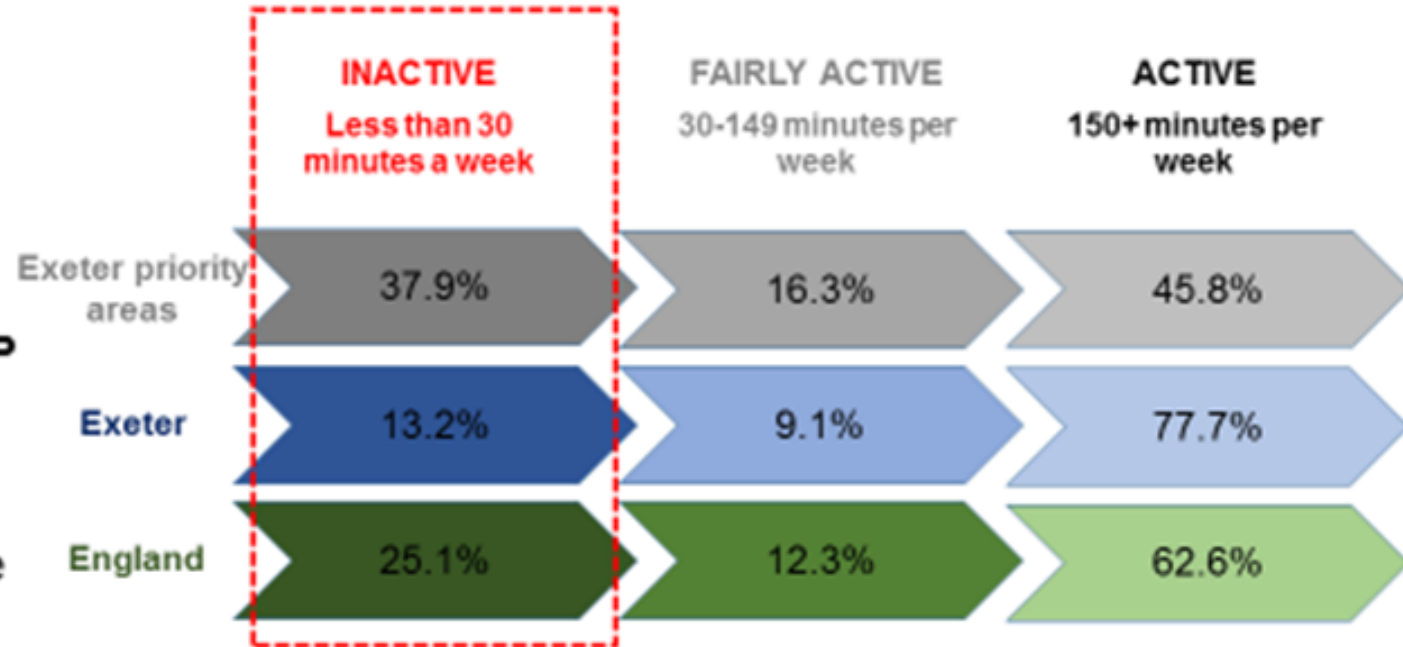


Target audience

Inactivity in the priority areas and Cranbrook is almost three times higher than Exeter as a whole

- Moderate physical activity levels are considerably lower amongst the Pilot's target populations.

- This highlights that areas being prioritised by the LDP are indeed those most in need**, where an uplift in activity levels could make a considerable difference to the health and wellbeing of resident populations.



Baselines:

Exeter priority areas / Cranbrook - all residents 16yrs+ participating in Local Active Lives survey (1,251 / 267)

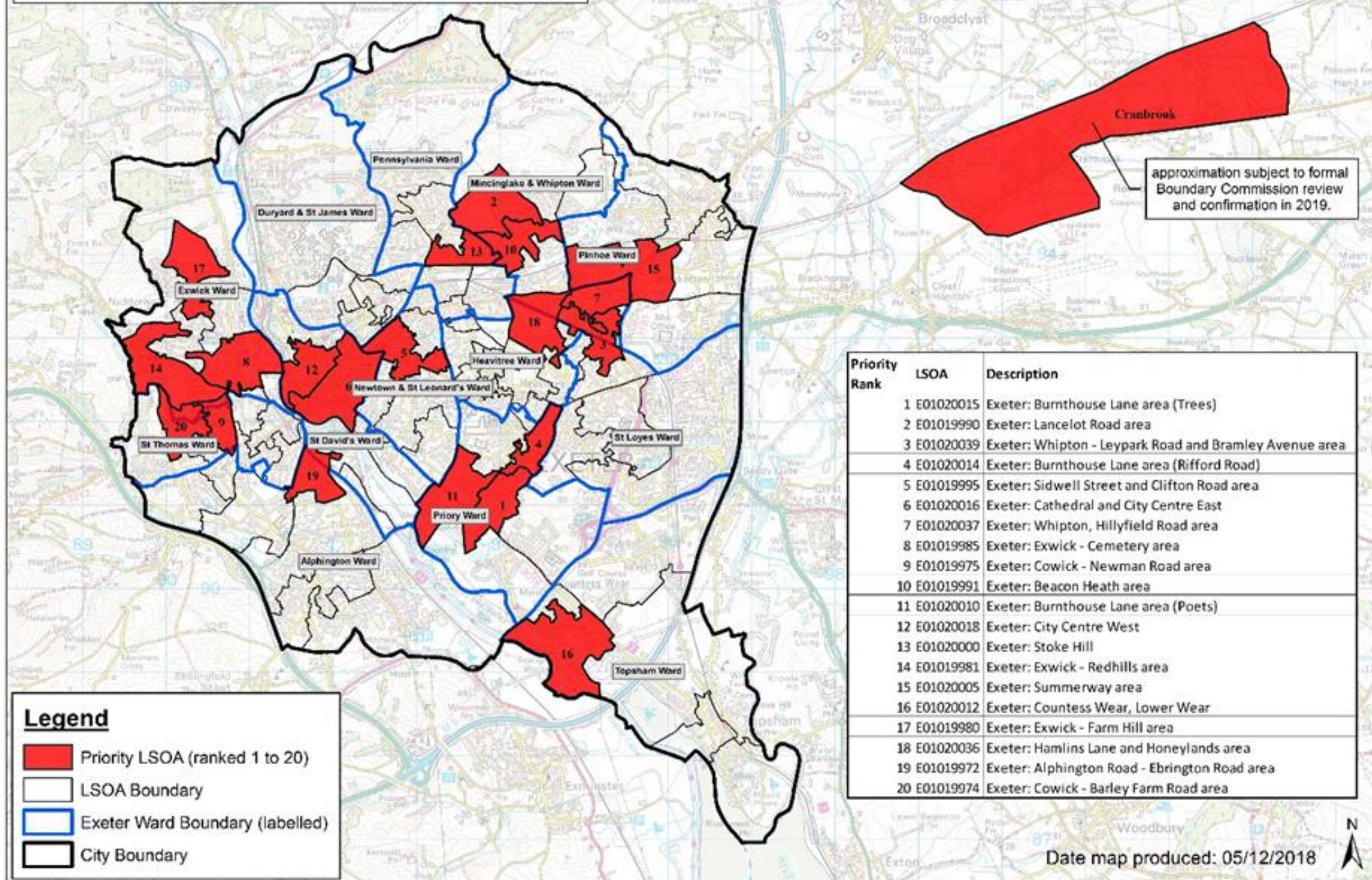
Exeter / England - all residents 16yrs+ participating in National Active Lives Survey 2017 / 18 data (500 / 179,747)

Target Areas

Exeter and Cranbrook: Great places with some big challenges

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Physical Activity Target Populations by LSOA

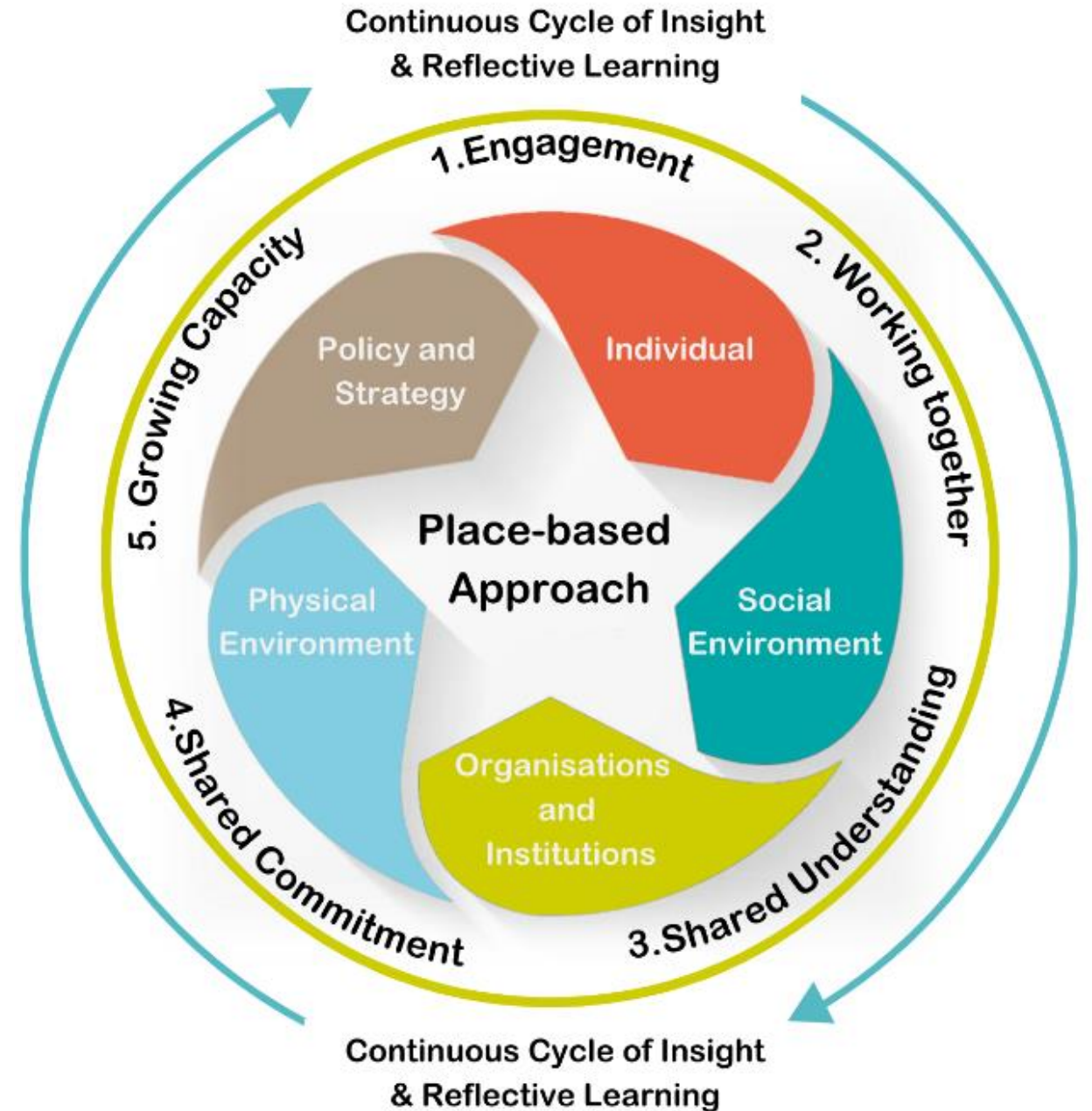




This is Live and Move Exeter and Cranbrook

Place Based, Community Led

- Community voice and development at the heart
- Strategic and policy conversations based on learning from community work
- Our own Place Based Approach has evolved with 'test and learn' projects
- Emerging models of best practice have informed our new strategy
- We're working on a definition and tool kit to share



Live and Move Programmes

Place Based Programmes

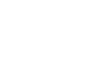
Wellbeing Exeter & Wellbeing Cranbrook

Cranbrook

Active Travel & Environments

Exeter Green Circle

Community Leisure Partnership



Increased physical activity and adoption of active and healthy lifestyles.

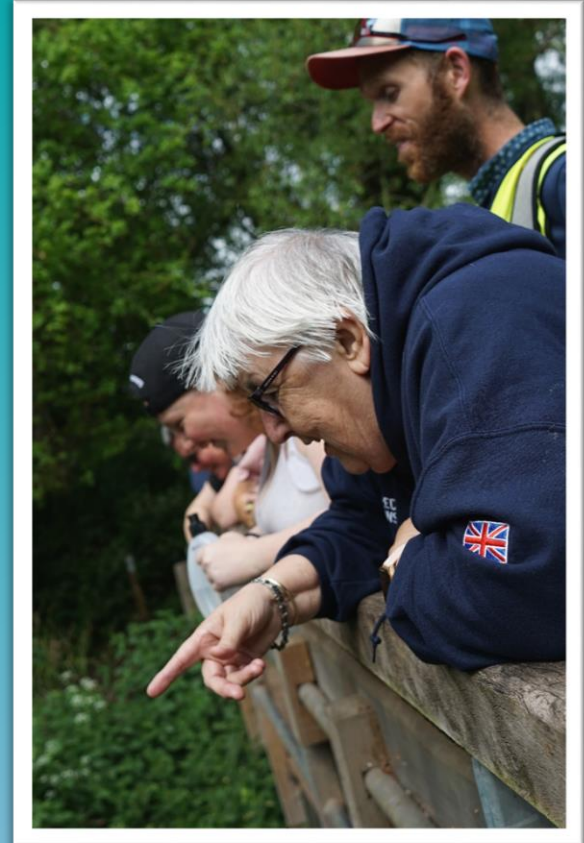
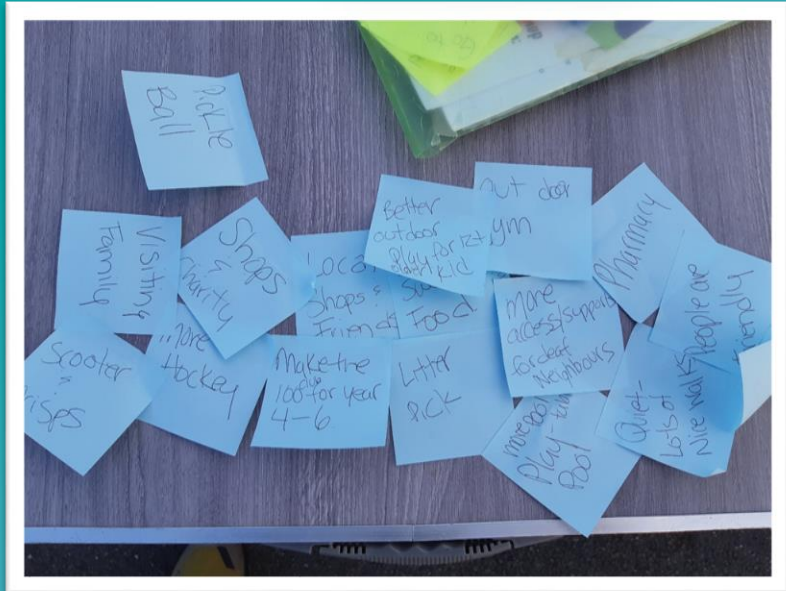


Increased walking and cycling levels supported by an active travel friendly environment and culture



Increased community trust, inclusivity, and sense of belonging

Community Physical Activity Organisers



Community Builders

- **Connecting people and opportunities together, creating new networks**
- **Encouraging and supporting local people to take action on things that matter to them**
- **Creating spaces that allow people to come together, get to know each other, build trust and share skills**



Wonford Community Wellbeing Hub

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- Comprehensive community engagement model
- Multi-partner project, integrated Community Hub
- Long term investments
- Complemented by a focus on community work

Community engagement

- Activity groups
- Sounding Board designing ongoing engagement
- Engagement with young people in schools & clubs
- Inviting engagement through leaflet drops, cascading comms through community groups & organisations, digital advertising, posters, prize draws, and more.

What
Wonford
Wants

In our new
Health and
Wellbeing Hub

for our
health &
wellbeing

Help us design the new Health
and Wellbeing Hub for Wonford

and we will enter you into a
£50 PRIZE DRAW
www.thisiswonford.co.uk/survey

The Hub will replace the existing Community Centre, Phoenix and Sports Centre as well as the GPs' surgery. To obtain a paper copy of the survey, visit either Centre or phone 01392 590140.

Survey closes August 19th. Find out what people said at an outdoors drop-in event at the Community Centre at the end of August. Search links below for more information.

Find us on WhatWonfordWants or visit
www.thisiswonford.co.uk/what-wonford-wants

Wonfordcommunity

Community engagement



58%
of young people who responded would like the new HWB Hub to feature an **outdoor gym** facility.

64%
of respondents would like to use the new HWB Hub for **fitness / exercise classes** to support their Health & well-being.

What Wonford Wants for our health & wellbeing

Cranbrook



- Move More Cranbrook partnership
- Community Grants
- Children and Families Community Hub (REACH)
- Wellbeing Cranbrook
- Future design of town centre and extension plans
- Future of Leisure and Wellbeing provision
- Connectivity to Exeter





- Wellbeing opportunities in communities
- This Girl Can – free activity classes
- NHS – phased project with subsidised membership and NHS-only class timetable
- Comms campaigns in support of Live and Move



Newtown Community Transformation

- Cross authority partnership
- Community engagement
- Active Design
- Addressing multiple strategic aims



Inclusive Communities

- Local Active Lives data highlighted a widening gap
- Live and Move and ECC shared resources and formed a partnership with Inclusive Exeter CIC
- Offered project management and funding
- Now on Phase 2 of project



Our Learning

Our main learning streams include:

Impact measurement, including our annual Local Active Lives Survey

Process learning, ongoing interviews and analysis

Qualitative learning expressed through case studies. We were early adopters of the LDP's **QCA** approach

Insights from feedback loops developed with **delivery and community partners** (CPAOs etc.)

Programme reviews and CoP/CoL with LDP colleagues and NELP

Local Active Lives Survey

We have access to granular data through our approach of supercharging the Local Active Lives Survey every year. Data can be found on our website in [Our Learning](#).

We're seeing:

- Improvement of activity levels post-covid
- Socio-economic inequalities remain
- Widened activity gap between white and BAME communities now narrowing

Local Active Lives Data

Live & Move Survey Results 2022

Location
Cranbrook Exeter

Ethnicity
BAME White

Gender
Female Male

Health Condition
No Yes

Age
All

Socioeconomic Status
All

Clear Filters

Survey Results by Area

Low High

Survey Question

COM-B: Capability

Avg Score

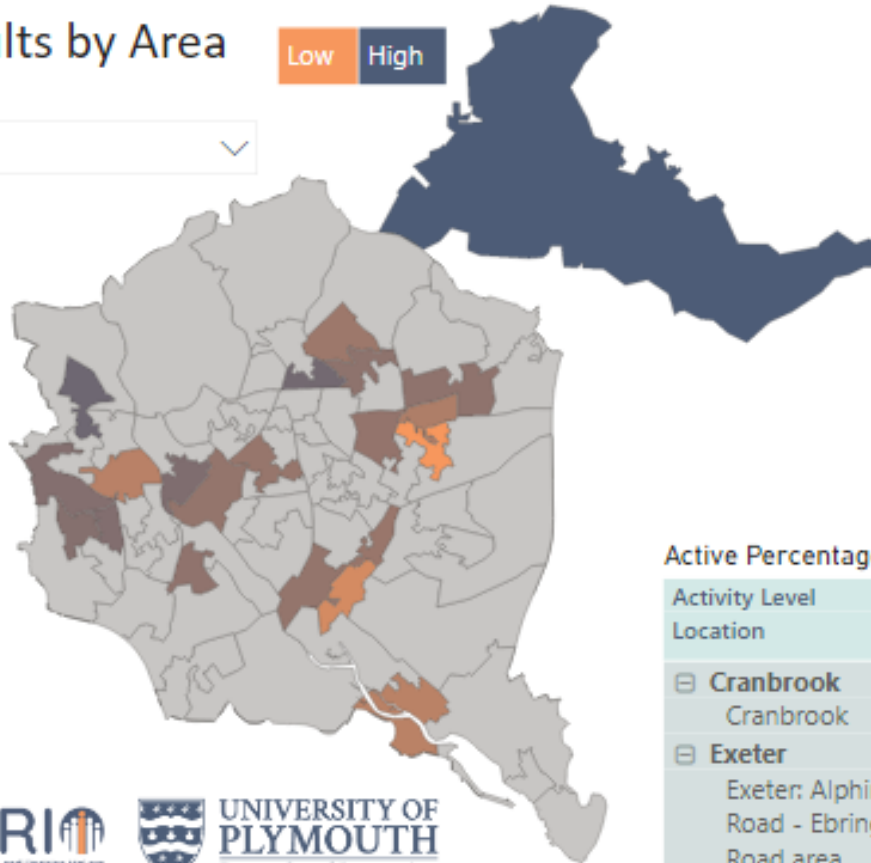
4.00
1.15

Change on Prev Result

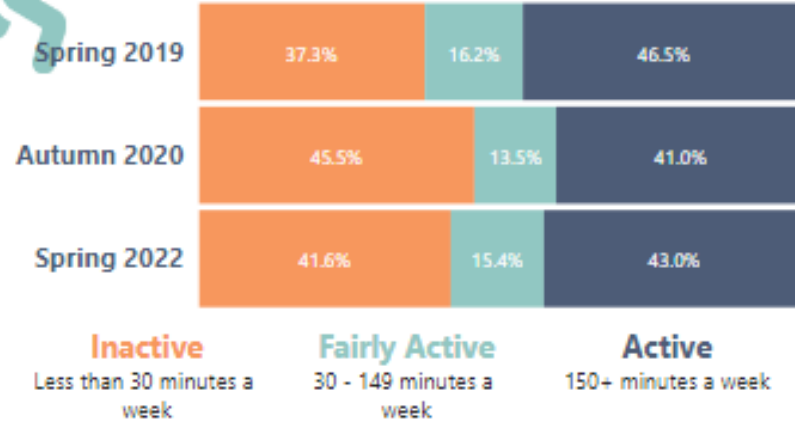
Responses

2,192
-8.63%

Change on Prev Result



Activity Levels



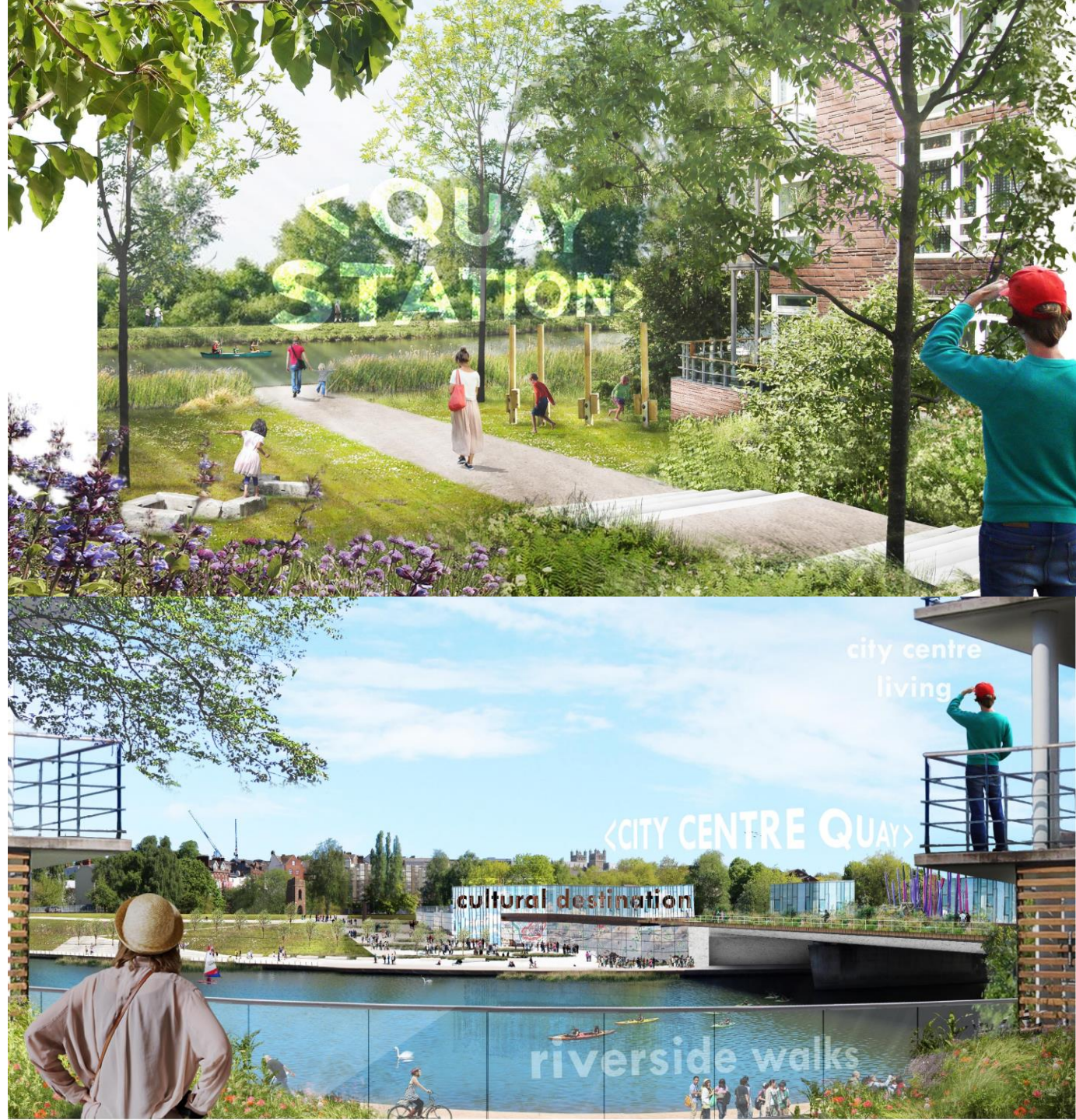
Active Percentage Point Change on Autumn 2020

Activity Level Location	Inactive		Fairly Active		Active	
	Active %	Point Change	Active %	Point Change	Active %	Point Change
Cranbrook						
Cranbrook	34.8%	↑ 2.79%	19.4%	↑ 3.15%	45.9%	↓ -5.94%
Exeter						
Exeter: Alphington Road - Ebrington Road area	40.9%	↑ 7.68%	15.0%	↑ 0.73%	44.1%	↓ -8.41%
Exeter: Bovey	41.5%	↓ 4.13%	9.5%	↓ 5.00%	49.0%	↑ 10.13%



Long term strategy and policy influence

- Exeter City Council Corporate Plan and 2040 Vision
- Exeter Local Plan
- 'Net Zero 2030'
- Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan and Transport Strategies
- Green Spaces Strategies (Exeter and East Devon) and Playing Pitch strategy



Looking to the Future

Priorities for the next 12 months

Long term partnership between ECC & Sport England

Supporting growth of Place Based working

Developing the future of partnerships between Leisure and Communities

Low Traffic Neighbourhoods delivery through Newtown

Embedding Active Design Principles in policy, through Water Lane

Building capacity with network of local organisations
(Asset Based Community Development)



Live and Move: Comms & Branding



Website -

<https://www.liveandmove.co.uk>

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Twitter - @LiveMoveExeter

Facebook - @LiveandMoveExeter

Instagram - @LiveandMoveExeter

You Tube – Live and Move Exeter

WORK PLAN FOR SCRUTINY ITEMS 2023/2024

Working Draft November 2023 To be updated after Scrutiny Programme Board meeting

Strategic Scrutiny Committee	Item	Director/	Portfolio Holder	Origin of Business	Status
16 November 2023	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr Wood)			Yearly report	
16 November 2023	Live and Move Programme Update	Director Culture, Leisure and Tourism (JP)	<i>Portfolio Holder Leisure & Physical Activity (Cllr Wood)</i>	<i>Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 16 March 2023 - half yearly report</i>	
16 November 2023	Exeter Local Plan Consultation	Director City Development (IC)	Portfolio Holder City Development (Cllr Morse)	<i>Proforma by Progressive Group</i>	Timetabling agreed at SPB 13 September 2023
25 January 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr Parkhouse/ Wright)			Yearly report	
25 January 2024	Ethical and Low Carbon Advertising Policy (<i>Moved from November meeting</i>)	Director Culture, Leisure and Tourism (JP)	Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Notice of Motion by Councillor Sparling Council 18 April 2023 (report to Strategic Scrutiny Committee 22 June 2023)	
Combined Strategic Scrutiny and Customer Focus 7 February 2024	Budget	Director Finance (DH)		Yearly report	
14 March 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr Morse TBC)			Yearly report	

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Strategic Scrutiny Committee	Item	Director/	Portfolio Holder	Origin of Business	Status
14 March 2024	Live and Move Programme Update	Director Culture, Leisure and Tourism (JP)	Portfolio Holder Leisure & Physical Activity (Cllr Wood)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 16 March 2023 half yearly	
14 March 2024	Working Towards Net Zero - Exeter City Council's Corporate Carbon Footprint Report and Carbon Reduction Action Plan	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB) Service Lead Net Zero & Business (VH)	Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	
14 March 2024	Progress Report Shared Prosperity Fund - Update	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB) Service Lead Net Zero & Business (VH)	(Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	
6 June 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Leader TBC)				
6 June 2024	Presentation on the Role of Scrutiny	Director Corporate Services (BAK)		Timetabled report	
12/19 September 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
12/19 September 2024	Live and Move Programme Update	Director Culture, Leisure and Tourism (JP)	Portfolio Holder Leisure & Physical Activity (Cllr Wood)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 16 March 2023 half yearly	
12/19 September 2024	Working Towards Net Zero - Exeter City Council's Corporate Carbon Footprint	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management	Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	

Strategic Scrutiny Committee	Item	Director/	Portfolio Holder	Origin of Business	Status
		(DB) Service Lead Net Zero & Business (VH)			
12/19 September 2024	Report and Carbon Reduction Action Plan	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB) Service Lead Net Zero & Business (VH)	Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	
12/19 September 2024	Progress Report Shared Prosperity Fund - Update	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB)Service Lead Net Zero & Business (VH)	Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	
12/19 September 2024	Scrutiny Programme Annual Report	Director Corporate Services (BAK)		Yearly report	
14 November 2024?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
23January 2025?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
Combined Strategic Scrutiny and Customer Focus Feb 25	Budget	Director Finance (DH)		Yearly report	

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Strategic Scrutiny Committee	Item	Director/	Portfolio Holder	Origin of Business	Status
13 March 2025?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
13 March 2025?	Live and Move Programme Update	Director Culture, Leisure and Tourism (JP)	Portfolio Holder Leisure & Physical Activity (Cllr Wood)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 16 March 2023 half yearly	
13 March 2025?	Working Towards Net Zero - Exeter City Council's Corporate Carbon Footprint Report and Carbon Reduction Action Plan Progress Report	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB) Service Lead Net Zero & Business (VH)	Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	
13 March 2025?	Progress Report Shared Prosperity Fund - Update	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	Portfolio Holder Climate & Ecological Crisis (Cllr Parkhouse)	Report from Strategic Scrutiny Committee 29 September 2022 half yearly report	
5 June 2025?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
5 June 2025?	Presentation on the Role of Scrutiny	Director Corporate Services (BAK)		Timetabled report	

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Outstanding Items

Review findings of the Car Parks Strategy report - *Report to be progressed following further work Date TBC*

Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee	Item	Director	Portfolio Holder	Origin of Business	Status
30 November 2023	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr Denning)			Yearly report	
30 November 2023	Council Housing Strategy Update	Director City Development (IC)	Portfolio Holder Council Housing Development and Support Services (Cllr Denning)		
30 November 2023	Tenancy Policy (Ex Jan)	Director City Development (IC)	Portfolio Holder Council Housing Development and Support Services (Cllr Denning)		
1 February 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)			Yearly report	
Combined Strategic Scrutiny and Customer Focus 7 February 2024	Budget	Director Finance (DH)		Yearly report	
28 March 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
28 March 2024	Six monthly update on Homelessness Strategy	Director City Development (IC)	Portfolio Holder Communities & Homelessness Prevention ~(Cllr Pearce)	Proposed by Councillor Denning – half yearly report	September 2021 Homelessness Strategy approved Executive 7 February 2023 and Council 21 February 2023

Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee	Item	Director	Portfolio Holder	Origin of Business	Status
28 March 2024	Update on Street Cleansing and Bin Collection – Recycling and Food Waste Collection TBC	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB)	Portfolio Holder Place and City Management (Cllr Williams)	Yearly report?	
27 June 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
3 October 2024	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
3 October 2024	Update on Street Cleansing and Bin Collection – Recycling and Food Waste Collection TBC	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB)	Portfolio Holder Place and City Management (Cllr Williams)	Yearly report?	
3 October 2024	Six monthly update on Homelessness Strategy	Director City Development (IC)	Portfolio Holder Communities & Homelessness Prevention ~ (Cllr Pearce)	Proposed by Councillor Denning – half yearly report	September 2021 Homelessness Strategy approved Executive 7 February 2023 and Council 21 February 2023
3 October 2024	Scrutiny Programme Annual Report	Director Corporate Services (BAK)			
27 November 2024?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
30 January 2025?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
Combined Strategic Scrutiny	Budget	Director Finance (DH)		Yearly report	

and Customer Focus February 2025					
Customer Focus Scrutiny Committee	Item	Director	Portfolio Holder	Origin of Business	Status
27 March 2025?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				
27 March 2025?	Update on Street Cleansing and Bin Collection – Recycling and Food Waste Collection TBC	Director Net Zero Exeter & City Management (DB)	Portfolio Holder Place and City Management (Cllr Williams)	Yearly report?	
27 March 2025?	Six monthly update on Homelessness Strategy	Director City Development (IC)	Portfolio Holder Communities & Homelessness Prevention ~ (Cllr Pearce)	Proposed by Councillor Denning – half yearly report	September 2021 Homelessness Strategy approved Executive 7 February 2023 and Council 21 February 2023
26 June 2025?	Portfolio Holders Report (Cllr TBC)				

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Outstanding Items
 Review Allotments - *Report to be progressed following further work Date TBC*

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