

To: Council
Date: 29 November 2021
Report of: Head of Law and Governance
Title of Report: Motions on notice

Introduction

This document sets out motions received by the Head of Law and Governance in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 11.18 by the deadline of 1.00pm on 17 November 2021, as amended by the proposers.

All substantive amendments sent by councillors to the Head of Law and Governance by publication of the briefing note are also included below.

Unfamiliar terms are explained in the glossary or in footnotes.

Motions will be taken in turn from the *Green, Independent, *Labour, Liberal Democrat* groups in that order.**

***No motions have been submitted by the Independent Group for this meeting.**

Order of motions

- a) Becoming a trans inclusive council (proposer Cllr Pegg, seconder Cllr Jarvis)
- b) Violence Against Women and Girls (proposer Cllr Abrishami, seconder Cllr Upton)
- c) Noise Nuisance from Licensed Premises (proposer Cllr Miles, seconder Cllr Landell Mills)
- d) Oxford Stadium (proposer Cllr Pegg, seconder Cllr Dunne) [amendment, proposer Cllr Turner]
- e) End Fire and Rehire (proposer Cllr Mundy, seconder Cllr Dunne)
- f) Speeding Enforcement (proposer Cllr Snowton) [amendment, proposer Cllr Hayes, seconder Cllr Brown]
- g) Endorsing The Green Norrington Table and calls for Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation (proposer Cllr Hayes, seconder Cllr Hollingsworth) [amendment, proposer Cllr Hayes]
- h) EU Nationals deserves to be treated with Respect (proposer Cllr Bely-Summers)
- i) Plant based eating and sustainable farming (proposer Cllr Dunne)

a) Becoming a trans inclusive council (proposer Cllr Pegg, seconder Cllr Jarvis)

Green member motion

This Council states that:

Trans women are women. Trans men are men. Non-binary people are non-binary. We believe in the dignity of all people, and their right to respect and equality of opportunity. We value the strength that comes with difference and the positive contribution diversity brings to our community. Our aspiration is for Oxford to be a safe, welcoming and inclusive city for everyone, no matter their gender identity.

The Council notes:

1. The concerning rise in transphobia in the UK, from individuals, politicians and the media, as well as the increasing severity of the threats faced by the trans community.
2. That transgender and non-binary people may require specific support to access services without facing discrimination. All council services must be equipped to provide appropriate service and good customer care to suit transgender and non-binary people.
3. That there are transgender and non-binary people in Oxford of all ages, and that the need for better understanding and acceptance of what it means to be transgender or non-binary is an intergenerational issue.
4. The vital work done by groups in Oxford to support local trans and non-binary people, as well as the wider LGBTQIA+ community. These groups include ArkT, Oxford Pride, TransOxford and Topaz.
5. That despite many positive initiatives there is always more to do to ensure we are a genuinely supportive, inclusive and welcoming city. The council will seek to better support transgender and non-binary people to live happy, healthy and fulfilling lives.
6. That transgender and non-binary people may face intersecting struggles due to factors like their race, religion, socio-economic background, gender or sexuality.

This Council therefore resolves to:

1. **State publicly that trans rights are human rights and affirm the legal rights of all protected groups under the 2010 equality act.**
2. **Work with LGBTQIA+ groups and people to strongly encourage training for councillors and council staff to raise awareness of the difficulties transgender and non-binary people face and the support they can offer to this community.**
3. **Request that the Cabinet agrees to fly the transgender flag on International Trans Day of Visibility (March 31st), in addition to Trans Day of Remembrance (November 20th)**
4. **Request a review of all forms and documents created by the Council with a view to ensuring they are trans and non-binary inclusive where possible.**
5. **To encourage council staff and councillors to make small gestures that make it clear transgender and non-binary people are welcome. This could**

include adding pronouns to email signatures and providing gender neutral toilets in Council buildings.

- 6. To work with partner organisations to ensure transgender and non-binary people are not discriminated against whilst accessing homelessness services.**
- 7. To work with healthcare providers and Oxfordshire County Council to remove barriers transgender and non-binary people face when accessing medical care.**
- 8. To review with a view to improving signposting to support services for transgender and non-binary people within Council communications, including a dedicated page on the Council's website.**

b) Violence Against Women and Girls (proposer Cllr Abrishami, seconder Cllr Upton)

Labour member motion

Misogyny, harassment and violence towards women and girls (VAWG) is endemic in the UK.

A 2021 YouGov/ UN Women UK survey found that of women aged 18-24, 97% said they had been sexually harassed.

80% of women of all ages said they had experienced sexual harassment in public spaces. It is inevitable that many women and girls across our city are suffering harassment and abuse.

In 2020, the ONS reported that 618,000 women were victims of a sexual assault or an attempted sexual assault by a man.

In the year to March 2020, 1.4% of rape cases recorded by police resulted in a suspect being charged (or receiving a summons).

Studies show the intersectional nature of discrimination means women with protected characteristics, such as those from Black, Asian or Ethnic Minority, disabled or LGBT+ Communities, and specially trans women, are even more likely to experience harassment, discrimination and abuse. Women with insecure immigration status and refugee women are also additionally vulnerable.

The Council resolves:

- To ensure Oxford City Council continues to do everything in its power to build a city free from misogyny and VAWG.**
- To create a VAWG Taskforce. It is vital that women's and girl's voices are heard. The Council will create a process that proactively listens to women's voices across the city. This task force will be open to include and involve all women and self identifying women Councillors.**
- To become a White Ribbon Accredited Organisation.**

c) Noise Nuisance from Licensed Premises (proposer Cllr Miles, seconder Cllr Landell Mills)

Liberal Democrat member motion

This Council values the significant contribution of the hospitality sector to our residents, our community and our local economy in Oxford. However, this council regrets that many residents face a level of noise disturbance from licensed premises that interferes significantly with their right to enjoy their home. This council recognises that the disturbance is not limited to the weekends but also occurs mid-week. The issue has been exacerbated by the increased levels of outside drinking and entertainment due to the pandemic, as well as complacency by some license holders.

This council takes its responsibilities towards statutory noise nuisance from licensed premises seriously. Therefore, it seeks to strengthen noise reporting mechanisms for residents, improve awareness among residents of how to report noise issues and of the council's procedure for handling complaints, and build the capacity of license holders to control noise from licensed premises.

Specifically, this council commits to:

- **Review the start time of the out of hours noise service telephone line provision from 10pm to earlier to allow sufficient time for the reported noise to be investigated;**
- **Appraise increasing the number of days a week that the out of hours noise service is available;**
- **Strengthen the service level agreements of the out of hours noise service to ensure that callers to the service do not have to wait more than 5 minutes for their call to be answered;**
- **Increase the information on the City Council website about how it responds to noise complaints about a licensed premise, the powers the council have to stop a statutory nuisance and the powers residents have to take their own legal action against a licensed premise on the basis of noise;**
- **Produce a leaflet for residents to download from the council website with information about how to make a noise complaint and collect evidence to support a complaint; and**
- **Produce a leaflet to disseminate to licensed premises on controlling noise from their premises.**

Council requests that the Head of Regulatory Services and Community Safety brings a report to Cabinet with proposals to implement this motion.

d) Oxford Stadium (proposer Cllr Pegg, seconder Cllr Dunne) [amendment, proposer Cllr Turner]

Green member motion

Council notes plans by Kevin Boothby (reported in the Oxford Mail: 17th June 2021) to bring greyhound racing back to Oxford Stadium following the acquisition of a 10-year lease from owners Galliard Homes.

Council notes that the last greyhound racing took place in the Stadium in December 2012.

Council notes that Galliard Homes have previously (2013 - application number 13/00302/FUL) submitted a planning application to re-develop the site for housing but that this was never approved by the Council.

Council notes that there has been an informal assessment of the site by British Cycling who have stated it would be suitable as velodrome combined with a BMX and learn-to-ride facility with ample space for other community uses.

Council also notes that greyhound racing has been heavily criticised by animal welfare organisations such as the League Against Cruel Sports, Alliance Against Greyhound Racing, People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) who believe that dogs should not suffer or die for entertainment or for the profit of the dog racing industry.

The Greyhound Board of Great Britain's (GBGB) own data confirms that in 2019 there were 4970 greyhound injuries & 710 deaths (14 per week).

Despite Legislation aimed at improving the welfare of greyhounds, including the Animal Welfare Act (2006), The Welfare of Racing Greyhounds Regulations 2010, there is still ample evidence of the dangers to greyhounds bred for racing (see [1, 2]). The latter Government report into the effectiveness of the 2010 Regulations cast doubt on many aspects of the sport, making several important recommendations which have not been made law.

The Council considers itself to be a caring Council which seeks the highest standards of welfare for all animals. It therefore:

- **Agrees to publicly oppose the reintroduction of greyhound racing in Oxford.**
- **Asks Cabinet to request a report from the Executive Director (Development) which explores alternative uses for the site in collaboration with the site owner and operator.**
- **Should the greyhound racing go ahead and the operator is not licensed by the Greyhound Board of Great Britain, the Council agrees to consider using its powers to ensure the welfare and safety of racing dogs and agrees to consider developing a licensing policy on greyhound racing.**

[1] The State of greyhound racing in Great Britain: a mandate for change', League of Cruel Sports (2014)

Amendment proposed by Cllr Turner

To remove the words struck through:

- ~~Asks Cabinet to request a report from the Executive Director (Development) which explores alternative uses for the site in collaboration with the site owner and operator.~~
-

If the amendment is agreed, the amended motion would read:

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Council notes that the last greyhound racing took place in the Stadium in December 2012.

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[1] *The State of greyhound racing in Great Britain: a mandate for change*, League of Cruel Sports (2014)

[2] *'Greyhound Welfare'. Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFFRA) Committee (2016)*

e) End Fire and Rehire (proposer Cllr Mundy, seconder Cllr Dunne)

Labour member motion

This Council notes that:

The practice of Fire and Rehire, or dismissal and reengagement, has come to public attention in recent years. This involves an employer dismissing staff and reoffering their roles under inferior conditions, usually to effectively change the contract of employment. The currently legal practice has been increasingly threatened by employers. The prevalence and impact of Fire and Rehire has been researched by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).¹ Though not new, there is suggestion that the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has spurred an increase in its use. Others have told Acas that the pandemic is being used “opportunistically as a smokescreen to diminish workers’ terms and conditions”. This has impacted a range of employees, many of whom have been key workers such as factory, utilities, and retail workers. These people have kept working and kept our country going during the pandemic and lockdowns.

According to TUC research² nearly 1 in 10 workers have been told to re-apply for their jobs on worse terms and conditions or face the sack. Working-class people (12%) are nearly twice as likely than those from higher socio-economic groups (7%) to face Fire and Rehire. For black and ethnic minority workers (15%) the rate is nearly twice the rate of white workers (8%).

Here, and across the country, Fire and Rehire is increasing the precariousness of work and financially and mentally compromising people who work hard to put food on the table and pay their bills. It is shackling our trade unions and making it impossible for them to fight for a fair deal for their members.

According to the National Union of Journalists (NUJ), our city’s own newspapers The Oxford Mail and The Oxford Times threatened to Fire and Rehire NUJ members over bank holiday pay. In August the NUJ agreed a deal to end the dispute, but they could not get Fire and Rehire taken off the table in negotiations with the newspapers’ owners Newsquest Media Group.³

¹ <https://www.acas.org.uk/fire-and-rehire-report/html>

² “Fire and rehire” tactics have become widespread during pandemic – warns TUC January 2021
<https://www.tuc.org.uk/news/fire-and-rehire-tactics-have-become-widespread-during-pandemic-warns-tuc>

³ <https://www.nuj.org.uk/resource/oxford-mail-and-times-use-fire-and-rehire-tactic-to-end-bank-holiday-working-payments.html>
<https://www.holdthefrontpage.co.uk/2021/news/daily-journalists-facing-fire-and-rehire-after-rejecting-pay-change-union-says/>

In Oxfordshire, workers at the Jacob Douwe Egberts coffee factory in Banbury were threatened with Fire and Rehire earlier this year. The profitable factory succeeded in settling an agreement with Unite the Union in August.⁴

Council resolves:

- **To publicly oppose any future use or threat of Fire and Rehire by employers in our City.**
- **For the review of future contracts, contract renewals and procurement to seek to include a commitment for employers to not use or threaten Fire and Rehire, as part of their social clause.**
- **For our City Council Leader to add the voice of the Council to that of our MPs Anneliese Dodds and Layla Moran in supporting national legislation to ban Fire and Rehire.**
- **For our City Council Leader to write to the Business Secretary on behalf of Council, urging him to reverse the current government position, support a ban of fire and rehire, and back the workers of our country.**

f) Speeding Enforcement (proposer Cllr Smowton) [amendment, proposer Cllr Hayes, seconder Cllr Brown]

Liberal Democrat member motion

This council notes that while prevention of speeding in and around Oxford is both a frequently-raised complaint and a serious danger to vulnerable road users, Thames Valley Police action has been scant, with budget shortages often cited. Therefore this council calls on the Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley to work with local councils to address these problems, including by accepting targeted funding from those councils.

It is well documented that speed kills, both increasing the likelihood of an accident and resulting in more severe consequences when they happen. Further, the majority of people injured in road accidents are not drivers themselves, but vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists. Even when accidents do not result, it is likely a perception of a dangerous road environment will discourage active travel, contrary to the council's air-quality and public health goals.

Oxfordshire County Council has and continues to work to improve safety in and around Oxford, for example by introducing urban 20mph zones. Similarly, many trunk roads around Oxford carry limits below the national speed limit for the safety of vulnerable road users and for air quality improvement. However, while both of these are welcome, they can only yield safety benefits if drivers stick to the limit, and speeding on both contexts remains common and unpunished.

Amendment proposed by Cllr Hayes (seconder Cllr Brown)

To add the words in bold italic to the first paragraph

⁴ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-oxfordshire-58078221>

This council notes that while prevention of speeding in and around Oxford is both a frequently-raised complaint and a serious danger to vulnerable road users, Thames Valley Police action has been scant ***because of Coalition and Conservative Government cuts***, with budget shortages often cited. Therefore this council calls on the Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley to ***fund the action needed to address these problems***.

[no changes to following paragraphs]

If the amendment is agreed, the amended motion would read:

This council notes that while prevention of speeding in and around Oxford is both a frequently-raised complaint and a serious danger to vulnerable road users, Thames Valley Police action has been scant *because of Coalition and Conservative Government cuts*, with budget shortages often cited. Therefore this council calls on the Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley to *fund the action needed to address these problems*.

It is well documented that speed kills, both increasing the likelihood of an accident and resulting in more severe consequences when they happen. Further, the majority of people injured in road accidents are not drivers themselves, but vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists. Even when accidents do not result, it is likely a perception of a dangerous road environment will discourage active travel, contrary to the council's air-quality and public health goals.

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g) Endorsing The Green Norrington Table and calls for Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation (proposer Cllr Hayes, seconder Cllr Hollingsworth) [amendment, proposer Cllr Hayes]

Labour member motion

This Council notes that:

- The progress of the Glasgow Climate Pact is real without being enough to meet the climate emergency.
- The Pact puts fossil fuel producers on notice and, despite watered-down language, mentions coal power (regrettably, in terms of “phase down” and “inefficient” fossil fuel subsidies).
- It has declared a climate and ecological emergency and is taking steps to become a Zero Carbon Council by 2030 or sooner.

- It has established and chairs the Zero Carbon Oxford Partnership, including both Universities, to build a Zero Carbon Oxford by 2040 or sooner.

This Council further notes that:

- The University of Oxford and its constituent colleges are anchored institutions (to use the language of community wealth building) and crucial to the journey to Zero Carbon and the creation of a fairer economy and stronger society.
- The large endowments of the Colleges give them a unique opportunity to repurpose funds to help achieve a sustainable planet.
- People employed and educated by the University Colleges sustain the work and life of those institutions, so that the climate and ecological concerns of such individuals should be reflected outwards at an organisational level.

This Council welcomes an initiative of the Oxford Climate Justice Campaign, Fossil Free Oxfordshire, the Oxford Student Union, and the Cambridge Student Union—the creation of the Climate League of Oxford and Cambridge (CLOC) or, as it is known, the Green Norrington Table.

This Council calls on the Leader to write to the Heads of House and Bursars of each of the University’s constituent colleges to:

- Highlight the Green Norrington Table as a tool for prospective, current, and future students at Colleges, University faculty, College employees, and citizens, to scrutinise the climate-mitigating ambition of each College and understand their relative performance based on their ranking in the table.
- Encourage Colleges to engage with the Green Norrington Table, including responding to and, in future give consideration to shaping, the questionnaires used to evaluate climate-mitigating performance.
- Respond to climate concerns by urgently publishing plans to reach net zero.

This Council calls on the Leader to write to the Vice-Chancellors of both Universities and the Heads of House and Bursars of each of the University of Oxford’s constituent colleges encouraging them to:

- Sever financial ties to the fossil fuel industry to stimulate an end to fossil fuel development, manage the decline of existing production, and encourage the shift to renewable energy sources through investments.

This Council endorses:

- The call for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty backed by Sydney, Los Angeles, Barcelona, Vancouver, Toronto, and Cambridge.

This Council calls on the Leader of the Council to ask the Prime Minister to:

- Revisit and strengthen net zero goals and decarbonisation plans ahead of the return to global climate talks in 2022.

- Increase climate finance and adaptation funding to developing countries and galvanise fellow rich countries to do the same.
 - Work in partnership to end global fossil fuel use and invest in clean energy generation and storage.
-

Amendment proposed by Cllr Hayes

Add the words in bold italics and delete the words struck through:

[No changes to first part]

This Council ~~welcomes~~ **notes** an initiative of the Oxford Climate Justice Campaign, Fossil Free Oxfordshire, the Oxford Student Union, and the Cambridge Student Union—the creation of the Climate League of Oxford and Cambridge (CLOC) or, as it is known, the Green Norrington Table, **which has created a ranking of colleges' performance on environmental sustainability, based on an assessment from a questionnaire sent to colleges.**

This Council calls on the Leader to write to the Heads of House and Bursars of each of the University's constituent colleges to:

- Highlight the Green Norrington Table as a tool for prospective, current, and future students at Colleges, University faculty, College employees, and citizens, to scrutinise the climate-mitigating ambition of each College ~~and understand their relative performance based on their ranking in the table.~~
- Encourage Colleges to engage with the Green Norrington Table, including responding to and, in future give consideration to shaping, the questionnaires used to evaluate climate-mitigating performance.
- Respond to climate concerns by ~~urgently publishing~~ **bringing forwards** plans to reach net zero **in line with the wider ambition of a Zero Carbon Oxford by 2040, already agreed by the University and Conference of Colleges.**

[No changes to last part]

If the amendment is agreed the motion would read:

This Council notes that:

- The progress of the Glasgow Climate Pact is real without being enough to meet the climate emergency.
- The Pact puts fossil fuel producers on notice and, despite watered-down language, mentions coal power (regrettably, in terms of “phase down” and “inefficient” fossil fuel subsidies).

- It has declared a climate and ecological emergency and is taking steps to become a Zero Carbon Council by 2030 or sooner.
- It has established and chairs the Zero Carbon Oxford Partnership, including both Universities, to build a Zero Carbon Oxford by 2040 or sooner.

This Council further notes that:

- The University of Oxford and its constituent colleges are anchored institutions (to use the language of community wealth building) and crucial to the journey to Zero Carbon and the creation of a fairer economy and stronger society.
- The large endowments of the Colleges give them a unique opportunity to repurpose funds to help achieve a sustainable planet.

People employed and educated by the University Colleges sustain the work and life of those institutions, so that the climate and ecological concerns of such individuals should be reflected outwards at an organisational level.

This Council notes an initiative of the Oxford Climate Justice Campaign, Fossil Free Oxfordshire, the Oxford Student Union, and the Cambridge Student Union— the creation of the Climate League of Oxford and Cambridge (CLOC) or, as it is known, the Green Norrington Table, which has created a ranking of colleges' performance on environmental sustainability, based on an assessment from a questionnaire sent to colleges.

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- Encourage Colleges to engage with the Green Norrington Table, including responding to and, in future give consideration to shaping, the questionnaires used to evaluate climate-mitigating performance.
- Respond to climate concerns by bringing forwards plans to reach net zero in line with the wider ambition of a Zero Carbon Oxford by 2040, already agreed by the University and Conference of Colleges.

This Council calls on the Leader to write to the Vice-Chancellors of both Universities and the Heads of House and Bursars of each of the University of Oxford's constituent colleges encouraging them to:

- Sever financial ties to the fossil fuel industry to stimulate an end to fossil fuel development, manage the decline of existing production, and encourage the shift to renewable energy sources through investments.

This Council endorses:

- The call for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty backed by Sydney, Los Angeles, Barcelona, Vancouver, Toronto, and Cambridge.

This Council calls on the Leader of the Council to ask the Prime Minister to:

- Revisit and strengthen net zero goals and decarbonisation plans ahead of the return to global climate talks in 2022.
- Increase climate finance and adaptation funding to developing countries and galvanise fellow rich countries to do the same.
- Work in partnership to end global fossil fuel use and invest in clean energy generation and storage.

h) EU Nationals deserves to be treated with Respect (proposer Cllr Bely-Summers)

Labour member motion

Council notes:

- That following the UK's departure from the EU there are significant new entry restrictions for EU nationals seeking to come to the UK;
- That at the 2011 census, over 12,000 Oxford residents were born in an EU member state apart from Ireland and the UK;

Council believes:

- That nationals from EU member states are, along with many other migrant communities, an important part of Oxford's diverse and vibrant society;
- That EU nationals, their families, friends and visitors deserve to be treated with respect;
- That in law, EU nationals have the right to receive visitors, yet there is disturbing evidence of hostile treatment of such visitors at the UK border, and that this is causing great distress to those affected, and uncertainty amongst people in Oxford more widely;
- That this is further evidence of the government's discredited "hostile environment" policy [1] being continued.

Council resolves:

- **To ask the Council Leader to write to the Home Secretary urging a much more sensitive approach to those visiting the UK from EU countries at the UK border, and protesting at the poor treatment visitors have received since the start of 2021;**
- **To request this letter is shared with representative organisations in Oxford, relevant embassies, and through the Council's social media channels.**

i) Plant based eating and sustainable farming (proposer Cllr Dunne)

Labour member motion

This Council notes that:

- The global scientific consensus is that humans have heated the climate at a rate that is unprecedented, and we are heading towards mass extinction not just for ourselves but of entire eco systems if we do not change our actions today.⁵
- The climate crisis is not just an environmental issue but is a social justice issue as the people who are least responsible for the crisis in the global south are the same people who will be hit the hardest by its impacts.
- The UK's agricultural land use and associated agricultural practices are a central driver for habitat and biodiversity loss and the UK is one of the world's most nature-depleted countries.⁶
- In the UK we eat twice as much meat and dairy as the global average which is not sustainable as there is not enough land in the world to meet this demand without destroying our natural world.⁷ Farm animals across Europe are producing more emissions than cars and vans combined.⁸
- There was no mention of meat at the COP26 event other than what was on the menu and very little time given to agriculture and factory farming to have any meaningful changes.
- Our relationship to food is still an overlooked factor to the climate crisis yet it is the quickest and cheapest step to help tackle the climate crisis if we reduce our meat intake.
- The necessary change to confront the climate crisis needs to tackle existing inequalities in society while acting urgently. One of the few ways of reducing emissions that potentially saves people money is by consuming less meat which can be done immediately.
- In January 2019, Oxford City Council declared a climate emergency, has been acting to prevent climate catastrophe, and seeks to do more locally in terms of agriculture and our relationship with meat.
- This year, the Council launched a zero carbon communities' approach at the start of COP26 which explicitly includes, among its action, dietary change and eating less meat.

This Council agrees to:

- **Call on the Government to provide funding to local governments for the nine concrete, radical changes of the Green New Deal to our current economic, social, and political model.⁹**

Council requests that the Head of Community Services brings a report to Cabinet with proposals to:

⁵ https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/outreach/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Press_Conference_Slides.pdf

⁶ <https://www.rspb.org.uk/globalassets/downloads/documents/conservation-projects/state-of-nature/state-of-nature-uk-report-2016.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/news/how-much-meat-should-i-be-eating/>

⁸ <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/sep/22/eu-farm-animals-produce-more-emissions-than-cars-and-vans-combined-greenpeace>

⁹ <https://www.labourgnd.uk/gnd-explained>

- **Work closely with local farmers to support, promote, and encourage their move to create more sustainable plant-based produce in the lead up to the Oxford Farming Conference and beyond.¹⁰**
- **Form a plant-based localised free food service by funding community groups who are already doing this work to transform Oxford into a more environmentally sustainable economy which will also tackle food poverty and provide a framework for other councils to follow.**

¹⁰ <https://www.ofc.org.uk/conference/2022/programme>

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