

Agenda item:

Title of meeting: Cabinet
Full Council

Date of meeting: 3rd July 2015
7th July 2015

Subject: Developing proposals for devolved powers and responsibilities

Report From: Chief Executive

Report by: Paddy May, Corporate Strategy Manager

Wards affected: All

Key decision: No

Full Council decision: YES

1. Purpose of report

1.1. To obtain approval from Members to develop a proposal, with the other Hampshire and Isle of Wight Councils, to bring about devolution of powers and responsibilities from Central Government to the wider Hampshire area and as part of this create an appropriate governance structure that will provide for binding decisions to be made at this level.

2. Recommendations

2.1. Cabinet is recommended to agree that:

- The Leader of the Council and Chief Executive continue to work with other authorities in the wider Hampshire area to develop a proposal for submission to Government to achieve devolved powers and responsibilities from Central Government that will lead to better outcomes for local people.
- This submission should include a proposal for a new governance arrangement, covering the geographical area of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight that would enable binding decisions to be made.
- Delegated authority is given to the Chief Executive, after consultation with the Group Leaders, to approve the initial proposal for submission to Central Government.
- Given the potential significance of the proposals, that this report be presented to Full Council.

3. Background

- 3.1. Following the Scottish Independence referendum, English devolution became a significant issue and the importance of this issue increased during the General Election campaign. The "Manchester Deal" signalled what was possible, in terms of devolution to local areas, and following the General Election the new Secretary of State has signalled his willingness to receive devolution proposals from local areas across the country.
- 3.2. It is worth stressing that the proposals should form the basis of a deal between local areas and Central Government. This means that as well as seeking devolved responsibilities and powers from central government there is a need to provide something back to central government as part of a deal. Any proposal would be about bringing new powers and responsibilities to the wider Hampshire area but we will be expected to deliver appropriate governance arrangements and help achieve government priorities on issues such as delivering new houses.
- 3.3. Part 6 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development & Construction Act 2009 contains powers which enable the Secretary of State to make an order establishing a combined authority for an area which meets certain specified conditions. A combined authority is a corporate body which enables local authorities to work jointly to deliver improvements in economic development, regeneration and transport across a functional economic area. The Secretary of State has to be satisfied that the creation of the combined authority will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of transport and economic development in the area. It is worth stressing that a Combined Authority is not the creation of a new super authority which takes over all the functions and structures of the authority within that area.
- 3.4. The government has indicated that it would welcome devolution proposals that include the development of a combined authority because they believe that these are appropriate governance structures to undertake a greater set of functions within their local area. However it would be possible to negotiate alternative governance models that met the requirement of government to have binding decisions made.
- 3.5. The Cities and Local Government Devolution Bill was introduced in the House of Lords on 28 May 2015. This signals the Government's commitment to devolution. This Bill proposes amongst other things that:
 - There can be an elected mayor for a combined authority area who would exercise certain powers and chair the authority
 - An elected mayor for a combined authority area can undertake the role of the Police and Crime Commissioner for that area
 - The current statutory limitations on the functions of a combined authority (namely economic development, regeneration and transport) be removed - this means that a combined authority area.
- 3.6. Whilst the Government have made it clear that City areas seeking devolution deals will be expected to agree to the creation of an Elected Mayor, it is currently thought that there will be no such requirement for devolution deals for the type of proposal which is being contemplated for the wider Hampshire area. Certainly the

Cornwall proposal contains no such commitment and advice has been given that it is unlikely that such a stipulation would be made for the wider Hampshire area.

- 3.7. The area covered by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association (HIOWA) is complex in governance terms, with one County, eleven District Councils, two Unitary Cities and the Isle of Wight – a unitary County Council. There is, however, a good track record of joint working within this area and the area includes exemplary partnerships such as the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) and many examples of our local Councils working jointly with colleagues in other parts of the public and private sectors. There has been much discussion within the HIOWA area about developing a model with a suitable governance structure as the basis for a devolution proposal to present to Government.
- 3.8. It is worth emphasising that whilst much of the discussion so far has been about the structure that we would wish to present to government, our actual submitted proposal needs to have a focus on:
- what it is we want to achieve
 - what we want devolved
 - why this will help
 - what problems this will sort out for Central Government. These problems are likely to be around, for example, using public resources more efficiently and providing more housing within an area.
- 4. Developing a proposal for a Hampshire & Isle of Wight Combined Authority**
- 4.1. There is no doubt that the Government's commitment to devolution offers an opportunity for the HIOWA Councils to gain greater local control over services and, potentially, devolved budgets in a number of key areas from Central Government. The Cities & Local Government Devolution Bill outlines a menu of options for devolution. There does appear to be a good deal of flexibility and local choice in the governance model brought forward, and the devolution package sought. But it is crucial that any proposal put to Government is supported by all councils in the area.
- 4.2. In response to this opportunity the HIOWA Leaders have recently agreed in principle to developing a proposal to create a new governance structure that will create a devolved administration that covers the boundaries of Hampshire County Council (and the district councils within that area), Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and the Isle of Wight Council. An illustrative diagram has been attached as Appendix 1 which shows how the governance of this could work. However, the details of any governance arrangements will be subject to discussion and negotiation locally and would need to be agreed with local partners (e.g. LEPs) and with Central Government.
- 4.3. As stressed earlier in this report it will be important that our proposal concentrates on the policy issues that we would wish to see devolved and why this will be better for local people whilst also helping Central Government deliver their priorities. To this end there are a broad range of matters which may be included in the "ask" we make of Government (a list of possible examples is

attached as Appendix 2), and the HIOWA Leaders discussed, amongst other things:

- Local control over funding for skills, post-sixteen education, apprenticeships and lifelong learning;
- More local control over national infrastructure spending on transport and housing;
- A HIOWA wide “Better Care Fund” to better integrate health and social care across local government and the NHS;
- Freedom to borrow against the forecast proceeds of local growth (to support enabling infrastructure);
- A comprehensive public sector land bank, making surplus NHS and MOD land available for housing;
- Ability to use public procurement and national business support budgets to support local business growth; and
- Greater retention of growth in business rates.

4.4 The aim is to make a submission regarding our intent for the wider Hampshire area, so that an initial submission can be made to Government around the end of July. Our experience from other work, such as the City Deal, suggests that the negotiations around our proposal will lead to an iterative process with further submissions required before we end up with a potential deal. We will keep Members informed as this process develops. It is also worth stressing that any deal does not have to signify the end of the journey or the final "destination". The widely acclaimed Manchester devolution deal was actually the result of a series of negotiations and deals and is still on-going.

4.5 Perhaps as important as the opportunities for devolution are the wider discussions surrounding a new governance structure and what that might offer HIOWA Councils to explore opportunities for closer working, shared service or service integration. All councils face the challenges posed by the ongoing pressures on budgets and, whilst there is a good record for sharing to drive efficiencies, we all need to recognise we could do more. Developing further our partnerships through a new governance arrangement could help reinvigorate that work.

4.6 There is already a rich mix of partnerships across the HIOWA area, and the formal governance structures arising from a new proposal could provide an umbrella for those partnerships to grow and develop. Thus, less formal joint working between clusters of authorities or bi-lateral relationships between councils should be encouraged alongside the formal governance structures set up as part of the devolved administration.

4.7 A central feature of HIOWA has been its willingness to work alongside non-council partners including: Hampshire Police, the voluntary and community sector, the business community and the Armed Forces. It is clear that Leaders do not want to see any new governance structure lead to the loss of these relationships. As they seek to develop an appropriate local response to the devolution agenda they will not want to lose those links.

5. Reasons for recommendations

- 5.1. If we are to take advantage of the devolution agenda it is important that the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive are given the opportunity to continue to work with the other authorities in the wider Hampshire area to develop a proposal for submission by the end of July. This will enable Portsmouth City Council to influence the shape of any proposal and to take advantage of anything agreed through the deal. Central Government will expect our proposal to include a new governance arrangement that will enable binding decisions to be made at the wider Hampshire level. Subject to any agreement these binding decisions are likely to be about the new powers and responsibilities that will be devolved from central government.
- 5.2. It is expected that an initial proposal will be made by the end of July and so a mechanism needs to be developed to allow approval of this initial proposal. This report is therefore seeking for delegated authority to be given to the Chief Executive to approve the initial proposal, in consultation with the Group Leaders. It is worth stressing that this will be an iterative process and so Members will have further opportunities to consider and shape the joint proposal. Given the potential significance of the proposals, that this report be presented to Full Council.

6. Equality impact assessment (EIA)

- 6.1 A preliminary EIA has been completed, indicating that there is no requirement for a full EIA at this stage.

7. City Solicitor comments

- 7.1 Two key proposed changes to the law around Combined Authorities will substantially empower those seeking to enter into such arrangements. Based on the current drafting of the Cities and Local Government Devolution Bill, and the draft Legislative Reform (Combined Authorities and Economic Prosperity Boards) (England) Order 2015 the changes will:
- Require the consent of local authorities making those arrangements
 - Enable local authorities that do not have contiguous boundaries to form Combined Authorities where the Secretary of State considers they can collaborate effectively in specified statutory functions.
 - Enable Combined Authorities to take on a broad range of functions, including functions which not only currently reside within individual local authorities, but also a range of public authority functions which go beyond those enjoyed by local authorities, and also to transfer property interests to the Combined Authority relating to those functions.
 - Allow the secretary of state to levy by way precept for its funding
 - Allow the secretary of state to make regulations to make changes to the governance arrangements in respect of matters to be transferred to a Combined Authority.
 - Provide that the consent of relevant local authorities and public bodies is needed in respect of any changes.
 - Provide for an elected mayor for the combined authority's area who would exercise specified functions individually and chair the authority;

- Provide for the possibility for the mayor additionally to undertake the functions of Police and Crime Commissioner for the combined authority area (in place of the Police and Crime Commissioner);
- Remove the current statutory limitation on functions that can be conferred on a combined authority (currently economic development, regeneration, and transport); and
- Provide for streamlined local governance as agreed by councils.

8. Head of finance’s comments

8.1 There are no additional financial implications arising directly from the recommendations contained within this report. Proposals along with the identification of any associated financial implications will be reported to a future Cabinet meeting.

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Signed by: David Williams, Chief Executive

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 - Illustrative governance arrangements
- Appendix 2 - Potential devolution asks that could be worked into a proposal

Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

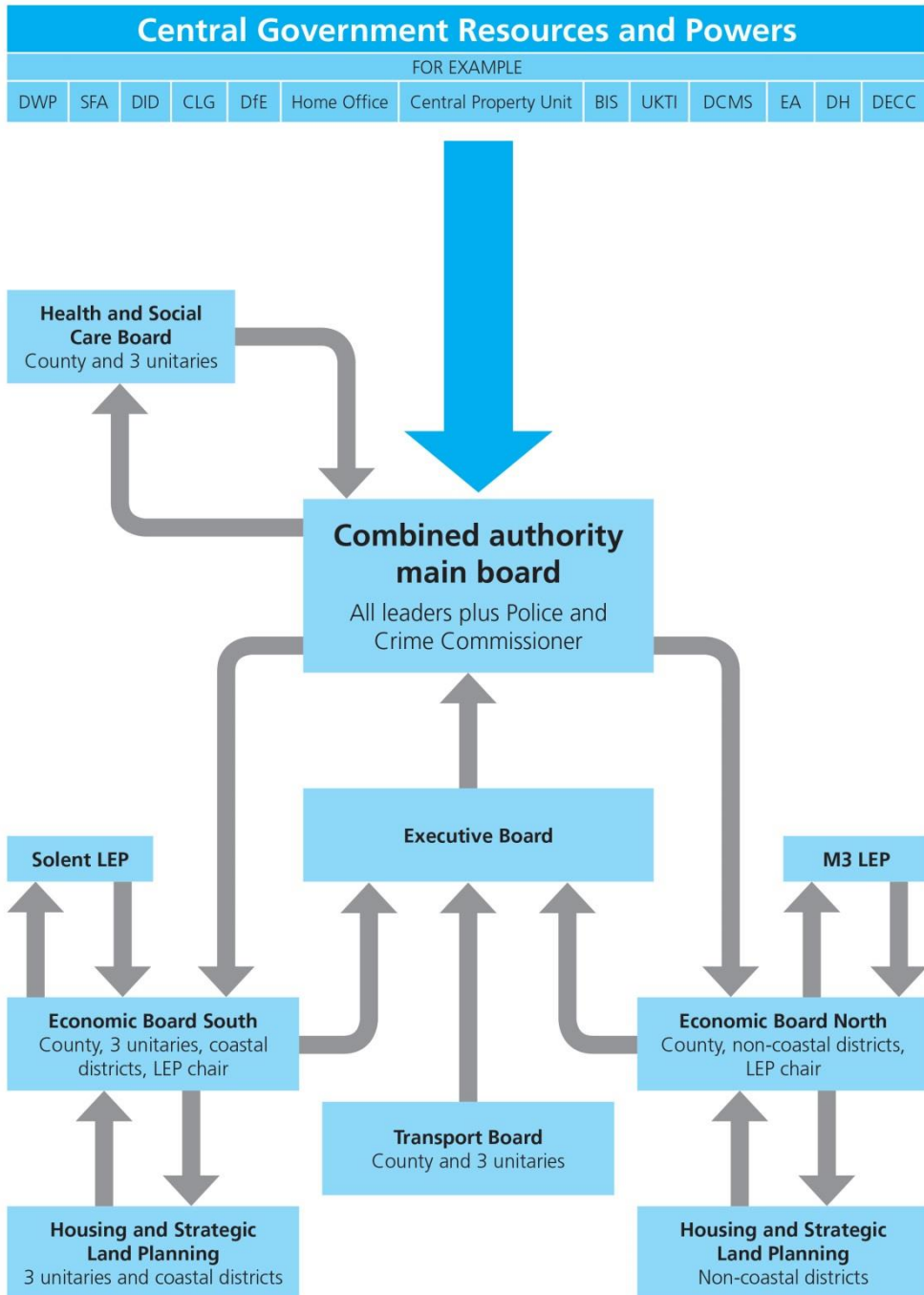
The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

| Title of document | Location |
|-------------------|----------|
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The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by on

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Signed by: Name and Title

Illustrative governance arrangements





Potential devolution asks that could be worked into the proposal

| Issue with current centralised system which could be mitigated through local solutions | Measures already requested/agreed by existing combined authorities Key M – Greater Manchester Combined Authority S – Sheffield City Region L – West Yorkshire Combined Authority / Leeds City Region LEP proposal | Potential additional requests for the wider Hampshire area | Outcomes |
|--|---|--|---|
| <u>Funding/Finance</u> | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to plan long-term and fund local economic growth. • Lack of incentives and flexibilities for investment in business growth. • Funding remains within silos therefore aggregated economic benefits are not realised. • Inability to set local Council Tax with limitations from 2% referendum. • Limited ability for joint and integrated commissioning for economic growth and wider outcomes. | <p>A single area budget including the following elements initially:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term funding based on % of GVA growth incentivising local investment in economic growth. • 100% retained business rates. • Unfreezing council tax. • Pooling the funding and assets of national and local public sector agencies. (L) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution of proportionate local Growth Deal to local area for flexible use, rather than via competitive bidding with other areas based on national criteria • Central Government staff/resources TUPE'd to support local delivery needs • Transport funding issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% business rate capture for developments enabled by LTA investment in transport infrastructure i.e. in designated transport development areas. • A devolved multiyear transport settlement. • A devolved multiyear transport settlement. • City centre enterprise hubs to be designated in wider Hampshire area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longer-term planning. • Localised incentives for businesses. • Aggregated/joint budgets and improved outcomes. • Council tax flexibilities to meet growth demands and opportunities. • Additional local resources helping to create financial sustainability for Councils across the functioning economic area. |



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| | | <p>City centres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolved fund for regeneration capital projects that can be used to match EU and pump prime development • Arrangements for combined waste disposal | |
| Housing | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has limited the amount of borrowing headroom for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). This particularly restricts the HRA to deliver a comprehensive range of projects (improving existing stock and providing new homes) in the early years of the HRA Business Plan since self-financing started in April 2012. • Strict rules around the use of Right to Buy receipts. Since 2012 councils have been allowed to keep some RTB receipts. Rules around spend include requirement to spend within 3 years, RTB receipts can fund only | <p>Control of a new Housing Investment Fund. (M)</p> <p>Powers for the City Region to determine its own housing strategies. (L)</p> <p>Form a Joint Assets Board to collaborate on disposing of public sector assets. (S)</p> <p>Devolution of a single consolidated 'housing budget' – including HCA assets and other returnable HCA funds such as Get Britain Building local investments if matched with recycled funds from, for example, the European Union. This would double house building by 2021, developing over 10,000 new homes pa, creating significantly more affordable houses, and reducing the City Region Housing Benefit bill that currently</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifting of the HRA borrowing headroom and lifting of the rules for spending Right to Buy Receipts • Powers to create a spatial strategy document | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More homes built • More new affordable homes provided particularly in areas designated for Estate Regeneration – This renewal will help areas of deprivation so helping councils to reduce other service costs. • Assistance to universities to create purpose built student accommodation thereby relieving the pressure on the private rented sector and reducing housing costs |



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| <p>30% of a new home. RTB receipts have to fund additional homes and so cannot always be used for estate regeneration, and RTB receipts cannot be used to fund a project together with HCA grant.</p> | <p>stands at nearly £1 billion pa. (L)</p> <p>Local flexibility to develop financial instruments that reduce the risks associated with development, stimulate housing starts and stimulate institutional investment in housing of all tenures. This would include exploring regulatory flexibilities around innovative use of the Housing Revenue Account headroom across the Region. (L)</p> <p>New models of strategic local housing development and the ability to devise a more targeted local 'Help to Buy' scheme appropriate for the Region. (L)</p> <p>Testing new alliances with housing associations to make the transition from 'benefits to bricks' by investing housing benefit in new forms of community housing, linked to a double payoff in terms of jobs, skills and enterprise opportunities for people otherwise stuck in benefit dependency and/or in-work poverty, including community support networks for elderly residents. (L)</p> | | |



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| Transport | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local transport Authority (LTA) boundaries are not coterminous with travel to work areas. Whilst achieving full coterminous boundaries for all policy areas may be optimistic, with regard to transport the lack of common boundaries is leading to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fragmentation in policy setting. Short- termist and opportunistic land use and transport practices that may conflict e.g. out of town development vs city centre leading to congested motorways, decentralised and declining city cores and unsustainable growth Duplication of resources with the wider region Delivery failure e.g. different approaches to traffic management that can result in a lack of integration across boundaries e.g. signal operation via different contracts Inefficiency - The region's ability to make the best use of national and devolved transport funding and other funding opportunities is constrained. Cumbersome | <p>Devolved relevant funding on local transport for the region. (M)</p> <p>Powers to put in place an integrated transport system for the Region (such as found in London and major European city regions). (L)</p> <p>Franchised bus services. (L/M)</p> <p>Government funding for bus system including Bus Service Operators Grant and Statutory concessionary travel scheme. (M)</p> <p>Integrating smart ticketing across all local modes of transport. (L)</p> <p>Urgently exploring devolving rail stations. (S)</p> <p>Ability to manage strategic highway and rail networks aligned with local growth priorities. (L)</p> <p>Options for giving more control over local transport schemes. (S)</p> <p>Powers to intervene in the market to develop digital infrastructure including</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial contribution from HA and NR towards a strategic high level transport transformation study including fixed link to Gosport, IoW, east/ west connectivity, mass transit and facilitating quality and intensified urban living. Change to legislation to allow road levy and parking income to be used more flexibly on transport projects. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced fragmentation and conflict on policy issues. Better use of scarce local and national Government resources and expertise. Facilitates shared service working. Better delivery of area wide projects including traffic management practices. Improved working between LEPs and LTAs by creating opportunities for discussions at same boundary levels leading to streamlining of processes and opportunities for combining strategic budgets, better delivery programmes and access to other funding opportunities. Better strategic level working with national transport agencies and other LEP areas |



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| <p>bidding processes for small posts of money erode current capacity. This could be better used to pool funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplication - National approaches to allocating smaller pots of funding like transport challenge funds (e.g, recent road maintenance fund) require significant Central Government resources to manage their allocation. In addition the smaller the pot and the more complex the bidding process, the more waste this creates in local government in bidding effort. • Current legislation presents issues on creating effective boundaries. This is being changed. Critical to the solent is the need for part districts and part county areas to be involved. Flexibility may also be required to have a different transport boundary within a combined authority or EPB where for example one party has an | <p>broadband and promote its take up and greater influence over the integration of digital infrastructure – including within local planning systems. (L)</p> <p>Improved liaison with Highways Agency. (S)</p> <p>Control of a reformed earn back deal. (M)</p> | | |



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| <p>internal political difficulty with dividing up part of its area to go into a combined authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining budgets for transport mean smaller transport authorities may be unable to adequately resource the transport function in a proper way that achieves the region's economic growth outcomes. | | | |
| Learning, Skills & Employment (with links to welfare) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills and employment funding mechanisms are not integrated and have national formulae which do not take account of local need. National skills and employment funding incentive outcomes do not fully match local priority. Skills and employment commissioner is not responsive to local employers and learners needs. Skills and employment commissioning needs to integrate with wider public | <p>A single long term Skills and Labour Market Agreement devolving skills and employment funding and programmes to the Region, enabling work with businesses, schools, colleges, universities, learning providers, and local communities to support more people into work, and ensure that people are being trained in the skills that are needed in the local economy. (L)</p> <p>Devolution of funding for skills programmes, to enable employers to gain more direct influence over the skills system. (L)</p> <p>Devolved fund for Higher Level skills,</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional local and devolved funding for education – Early Years; school place sufficiency funding/schools capital; EFA budgets for vocational curriculum and IAG; SEND devolved funds to allow for local commissioning and efficiencies. Troubled Families allocation to be devolved proportionally to allow for greater local responsiveness and synergies. Work Programme Funding devolvement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local employment, skills and learning funding are integrated and promote outcomes needed by local residents and businesses. Greater take-up of employment, skills and learning at all levels. Greater employer ownership and contributions. Learners and employers |



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| <p>funding (health, social, criminal justice etc...) and private sector employer contributions, all of which can only be levered at local level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Programmes (e.g. Employer Ownership of Skills) are not adequately taken up by local employers due to the lack of relevance to local area, need for local brokerage rigid bidding processes. National funding priorities create competition amongst skills training providers rather than collaboration to meet local demographic demands. Skills capital funding is not linked to revenue to support take up of provision. Information, advice and guidance in schools and colleges and vocational education is not adequately linked to local labour market demand and local provision. Welfare, skills and employment support are fragmented, with different outcomes, whereas employment and | <p>education and innovation facilities to create a strong network of universities, colleges and UTCs which inspire and nurture talent for advanced industries. (M)</p> <p>Bursary endowment fund to co-sponsor level 5, 6 and post-graduate degrees in technologies linked to future growth industries. (L)</p> <p>Incentives for schools to further engage with employers, inspirational role models and mentors to inspire higher aspiration and achievement, instil employability attributes, and provide meaningful guidance as well as career tasters. Every pupil supported to make well informed choices from primary through until they transfer to an apprenticeship, further or higher education, with equal status of funding and outcomes. (L)</p> <p>Devolved funds to offer all unemployed young people under 24 a guaranteed apprenticeship, work placement or paid internship for six months after they have completed their education. (L)</p> <p>Devolution of employment programmes for all ages. (L)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobcentre Plus and Flexible Support Funding to be delivered to maximise Community budget, joint commissioning and delivery against local priorities. Devolved Employer Ownership allocation to meet local employer demand. Devolved Adult Skills budget to enable cross college curriculum development. Devolved Community Learning budget to provide greater strategic prioritisation to meet demographic, economic and geographical needs. Apprenticeships grant devolution to local area to combine with local resources. | <p>wider needs are met through combined delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater strategic collaboration by providers. Capital and revenue investment considered concurrently. Information, advice and guidance more closely linked to labour market demand increasing informed choice for young people and adults. Programmes for unemployed people better aligned with local economic growth and wider welfare, health and local agenda. Increase relevance and take-up of apprenticeships. A NEET free functioning economic area |



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| <p>skills support must integrate to meet individuals' needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education from early years through to HE needs to focus on local opportunities for life and work. Current system fragments and is not related to economy. • Adequate apprenticeship support and promotion is not available for SMES through national system. • Apprenticeships grants need to be linked with other local incentives. • Employment programmes are too focused on specific criteria (age, health, length of unemployment) and claimants fall between criteria or have multiple issues that are not addressed. | <p>Local commissioning of integrated training, welfare and adult education measures to help people progress out of low pay and in work benefit dependency into better jobs. (L)</p> <p>Responsibility for adult skills funding and provision (S/M)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult Skills Budget (exc participation funding for apprenticeships and traineeships) - Apprenticeship Grant for Employers (make own priorities with share of £85m national pot) <p>Reshape and restructure FE provision so that new system in place by 2017. (S/M)</p> <p>Develop proposals for how BIS Adult Skills funding works across city region. (S)</p> <p>Apprenticeship Brokerage activities targeted at SMEs. (S)</p> <p>Work jointly with the National Careers Service on the Inspiration agenda. (S)</p> <p>Joint commissioner with DWP of the next phase of the Work Programme. (S/M)</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced welfare bill for the wider Hampshire area • Better links to Universities and UTCs helping to deal with the South Hampshire Skills Issues and providing innovation to the functioning economic areas within the wider Hampshire area |



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| | <p>Pilot Work Programme Returners' Programme expansion Rewarded by Payment by Results. (M)</p> <p>Pilot to support older workers with long term health conditions back into work. (M)</p> <p>Improve outcomes for ESA claimants – DWP enter discussions over public sector reform pilot from 2015. (S)</p> | | |
| Business Support | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to businesses is fragmented. Businesses need access to all services through holistic local offer. Funding streams are segregated, aggregation of funds and outcomes is not possible with national system. Inward investment needs dedicated local resource in order to maximise geographical focus and match with other local fund resources. Innovation funds for businesses need | <p>Export Advice –Work/Influence with UKTI. (S/M)</p> <p>Growth Accelerator and Manufacturing Advice Service. (S/M)</p> <p>Develop devolved approach to business support from 2017. (S/M)</p> <p>Devolve Innovation Funding supported by incentives for universities and other centres of expertise to work more proactively with SMEs. (L)</p> <p>Programme of investment and activity to</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devolve proportionate Regional Growth Fund allocation for local determination to meet demands against strategic priorities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to businesses tailored locally to meet all aspects of need (business planning, skills, capital, etc...) Greater investment resources dedicated to needs of local area. Greater employer ownership of innovation. A focus on our marine |



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| to be more business led, rather than based on offer of providers. | <p>promote commercialisation of innovation. (L)</p> <p>Extend the devolution of RGF via Combined Authorities to enable funding of more SMEs with lower entry threshold projects from £10k to £1m which reward investment in technology, supply chain development and innovation and export, to create more new and sustainable jobs with high leverage and improved value for money. (L)</p> <p>Devolve export and an element of business support funding to enable business- led Export and Enterprise Challenge programmes. (L)</p> <p>Devolution of an agreed proportion of the communications / SME engagement budgets of national business support programmes to support the sustainability of the Business Growth Hub as the primary vehicle for SMEs to access growth- focussed support around the three 'I's of Innovation, Investment and Internationalisation. (L)</p> <p>Leeds City Region should oversee existing national business support schemes,</p> | | cluster where we have a recognised competitive advantage |



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| | <p style="text-align: center;">Key</p> <p>M – Greater Manchester Combined Authority S – Sheffield City Region L – West Yorkshire Combined Authority / Leeds City Region LEP proposal</p> | | |
| | <p>including Manufacturing Advisory Service and Growth Accelerator, and the existing arrangements for promoting trade and investment through UKTI should be strengthened. (L)</p> | | |
| Planning | | | |
| | <p>Powers over strategic planning including powers to create a statutory spatial strategy for the city region. (M)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers to create a spatial strategy document | |
| Health & Social Care | | | |
| | <p>Business plan for the integration of health and social care. (M)</p> <p>A collaborative approach to commissioning of non-specialist health services. (L)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a business plan for the integration of health and social care across the Wider Hampshire area, based on control of existing health and social care budgets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better (2 way) links to public health and the wider sub-regional health economy. |