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# Climate action, city regions and central government: a comparative analysis of the UK City Deals

Annexes to the working paper

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Connor Smith, Dan van der Horst, Matt Lane & Mags Tingey



## Abstract

This CREDS working paper aims to identify and understand diversity in sub-national ambitions on climate action across the UK. Comparative analysis between sub-national governments helps to provide insights into the drivers and mechanisms by which geographically bounded institutions and actors, including partnerships between Local Authorities, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), and the Private Sector, may manage to innovate and pursue climate action ambitions at local and regional scales – even if the central government is less ambitious in that respect. Empirically we undertake a desk study that analyses existing documentation on the City Deals, a UK government initiative which was co-developed with local and regional institutions and actors that (at least partially) expressed particular sub-national visions and ambitions. We focus on the City Deals initiative because it provides a suitable basis for comparative analysis in that central government had a set approach to striking these 'deals' but left room for local and regional institutions and actors to negotiate distinctive plans for their respective areas.

The working paper is published on-line as three separate documents; this is the Annexes, which is complemented by the Summary and the main report. We strongly welcome constructive feedback, scrutiny and further discussion on these matters at this crucial time when climate action needs to be accelerated at the national and local level.

## Authors

- Connor Smith | University of Edinburgh
- Dan van der Horst | University of Edinburgh
- Matt Lane | University of Edinburgh
- Mags Tingey | University of Edinburgh

Corresponding author: Dan van der Horst  
[dan.vanderhorst@ed.ac.uk](mailto:dan.vanderhorst@ed.ac.uk)

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## Limitations and potential for further research

This working paper has sought to identify and understand climate action at subnational levels through a desk study of the UK-wide 'City Deals' texts.

Several limitations have been identified regarding the City Deals as a tool for tackling climate breakdown at subnational levels. The first centres around the inherent qualities of a 'deal'; deals demand negotiation, and the ability to negotiate for a low-carbon agenda will be influenced by the qualities and capacity of negotiators and their region (e.g. experience, knowledge, assets etc.). Enabling qualities and capacity will not necessarily (or indeed likely) be shared equally by all of those participating. Another limitation centres around the scale of governance; the manner in which regions are grouped together (quasi-regional), along with the City centric focus, raises questions as to the ability to drive a truly local approach that is sensitive to the ambitions of peripheral towns and villages in addition to their (often more powerful) urban neighbours. Furthermore, it is notable that certain climate action ambitions seem not to be endeavoured towards through City Deals in the first place.

Within the City Deals, energy efficient housing constitutes the most prevalent energy demand solution; this takes the form of housing retrofit (e.g. Manchester & Birmingham), in addition to new-build housing (e.g. Swansea and Inverness/Highland). However, findings suggest that – more often than not – there is a disconnect between housing and climate action ambitions at subnational levels, even when both constitute local/regional priorities independently. Throughout the City Deals, considerations related to economic growth potential and numbers of homes built tend to receive prominence over that of carbon emission reduction potential and quality of homes built. Whilst the City Deals were not explicitly designed to drive climate action at local levels, in light of national and international climate commitments, every home built to a standard that is not fit for the future constitutes a missed opportunity to leverage energy demand solutions and is likely to result in greater costs (environmental, social and economic) in the future. This phenomenon can exist because of weak national legislation regarding energy efficiency standards of new built homes, but it takes more than a comparative desk study to unpack the range of factors at play here. Perhaps local and regional actors lacked the capacity to deliver homes that deviate from standard designs championed by incumbent volume housebuilders? Or maybe certain actors are struggling to reconcile aspirations for local economic growth with those of climate action?

Another notable finding from this working paper related to energy demand solutions centres around a lack of aspiration by local/regional actors to address local energy system constraints through City Deal negotiations. Several regions participating in the City Deals negotiations have cited such constraints in the recent past (Cambridge; Oxford). Is this due to the fact that local/regional actors are already leveraging pre-existing funding and/or grants? Or are there other reasons for the lack of synergies between new governance tools for local/regional scale (i.e. City Deals) and anticipated energy system transformations, which are expected to be more locally and regionally specific. Further investigation which seeks to explore these trends in greater contextual detail could provide much needed insight.

To conclude, several avenues for future research have been highlighted throughout this paper:

- The City Deals are deliberately not local scale, i.e. focused on single local authorities. There is a need to better understand how this intermediate scale of governance interacts with the climate ambitions of individual local authorities and other local and regional stakeholders.
- Why do certain climate ambitions not make it into City Deals?
- Why do local/regional actors not seek to embed a climate action ethos, holistically, throughout their respective City Deal negotiations?
- Why are subnational institutions and actors not leveraging City Deals to drive local/regional energy system transformation (e.g. by addressing local energy system constraints)?
- Are collaborative approaches to tackle the climate emergency better suited to enable climate action at local levels than competitive approaches (e.g. City Deals)?
- Why do ambitions for Climate change adaptation continue to be (far) less frequently observable than those focussed on mitigation?

## Methodology (with complementary figures)

We carried out a desk study of existing City Deal documentation for all of the 35 Deals. The documents have a standard format, which greatly facilitates comparative analysis. In order to address Aim 1, i.e. identifying diversity in subnational ambitions on climate action across the UK, we could have decided to ignore all other thematic priorities within the Deals. However we felt that it was useful to be able to see where climate action sits within a wider landscape of policy priorities. Hence we undertook a thematic analysis of the 35 texts to identify the thematic priorities most prominent throughout the deals; the defining characteristics of the identified themes are detailed in Annex 1. This analysis was largely inductive and driven by the data, as opposed to being informed by pre-existing literature or assumptions. The priorities of City Regions were readily discernible within the data, with the City Deal texts detailing the development plans negotiated between the central state and subnational actors for each City Region. Variation was identified by scoring the significance that each of the 35 City Deals placed on each of the identified themes on a scale from 0 to 4; 0 indicating 'no reference' and 4 indicating 'fundamental to the deal'. These scores were then used to populate a 'heat map' which visualises the findings (see results section, Table 1). Further details regarding the calculations used to rank and sequence the themes are provided in Annex 4.



Figure 1: Methodology, part 1.

In order to address Aim 2, i.e. seeking to understand why variation in climate ambitions exists between the Deals, we undertook two separate investigations. For the first investigation, we collected some key characteristics of the city regions involved and used this to classify the 35 city region deals. We subsequently examined the extent to which these new classifications coincided with particular thematic priorities (identified earlier; see above). Speculatively, we looked at the following key characteristics; timing of the city deals and their national administration (England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland), the population size of the city region, the size of the regional economy and the number of local authorities participating in each city deal. The comparison between city deal classes and thematic priorities was carried out through a combined qualitative and quantitative approach that is detailed in Annex 4. The findings are summarised visually in tables 2-6.

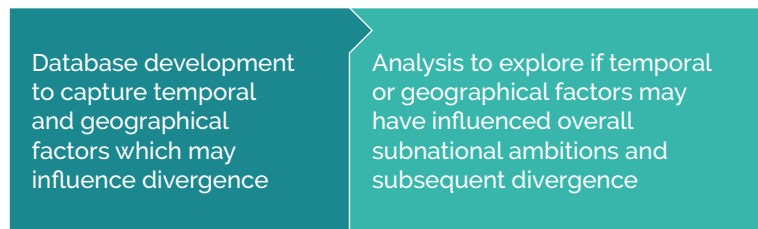


Figure 2: Methodology, part 2.

We considered several other key characteristics but decided not to include these because of practical difficulties in constructing a relatively straight-forward and intuitive classification. For example, we were interested to know if the thematic priorities somehow reflected the political make-up of the local governments involved, but it was difficult to devise a simple and meaningful classification when there are multiple local authorities in each city deal and political representations change over time due to shifting election results and changes in political coalitions.

For the second investigation to address Aim 2, we undertook more detailed textual analysis of the Deals, to understand how planned climate actions were narrated or justified. This was achieved through a close-reading and subsequent thematic analysis of deals wherein climate action was ranked as either fundamental (4), important (3), or featured (2). The findings were then used to populate a table (Table 7) to visually illustrate the key recurring factors in the text of those City Deals that embraced climate action. Further details regarding the data gathered through the close-reading process are provided in the Annex 5.

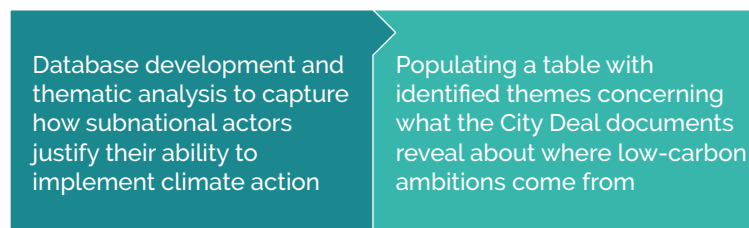


Figure 3: Methodology, part 3.

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# Annex 1: Defining characteristics of the identified themes

## Growth, finance and investment & trade

Strategies, plans or initiatives to achieve Growth, including those related to Finance and Investment, and Trade

- Growth e.g. a growth incentive or growth hub/centre, also includes strategies which aim to achieve growth; Finance and investment e.g. an investment fund to deliver infrastructure priorities or inward investment plan; Trade e.g. a business hub that gives trade advice or other strategies to increase trade.

## People and skills

Strategies, plans or initiatives to increase citizen skill-sets:

- e.g. apprenticeship schemes, academies, schools, adult and community learning etc.
- Also includes schemes to tackle unemployment or skills-gaps.

## Science and innovation

Strategies, plans or initiatives to promote science and/or innovation

- Science e.g. Science parks or similar facilities, leveraging science and knowledge assets, research

Innovation e.g. promoting entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship, technology grants, digital innovation, business innovation

## Housing

Strategies, plans or initiatives to develop housing:

- e.g. unlocking the potential of under-used public land for housing development, investment programmes for housing development, affordable housing, social housing, changes to planning laws/procedures to encourage housing development etc.

## Transport

Strategies, plans or initiatives to improve pre-existing, or construct new, transport infrastructure:

- e.g. new metros, railways, roads, or cycle paths; upgrades to pre-existing metros, railways, roads, or cycle paths; devolution of transport powers; transport funds; investment programmes for transport infrastructure etc.

## **Climate change mitigation**

**Strategies, plans or initiatives to promote or implement low-carbon energy, carbon emission reductions, or climate change mitigation more broadly:**

- e.g. create green jobs; energy efficiency programmes (including domestic homes); developing carbon emission reduction plans; low-carbon skills; low-carbon investment; district heating or other energy production or distribution

## **Culture and tourism**

**Strategies, plans or initiatives to promote culture or tourism within regions**

- e.g. build upon Coastal Community Fund proposals to further enhance the local tourism and leisure offer; A digital tourism development programme and an adventure tourism growth accelerator

## **Climate change adaptation**

**Strategies, plans or initiatives to adapt to climate change:**

- e.g. flood defences; climate change adaptation plans

## Annex 2: Specific details of how each deal intends to address each of the identified priorities

### Bristol

2012

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

1. Growth Incentive
2. Create a new Public Property Board which will manage public sector assets in the city –including up to £1bn of City Council assets and an estimated 180 public sector land and property assets
3. Establish a City Growth Hub that will bring together all the facilities and services that businesses need to grow.
4. Transport Devolution, Economic Development Fund & Bristol Public Property Board both involved in investment as well

#### People & skills

- The business community will be given real influence over skills provision in the West of England, particularly over the £114m of Skills Funding Agency funding for Further Education colleges, through a Local Enterprise Partnership Skills Group

#### Transport

- Government funding to deliver the Greater Bristol Metro;

greater control and freedom to deliver the Bus Rapid Transit Network; and new powers over rail planning and delivery

#### Climate change mitigation

- No mention of Low carbon or Climate change mitigation. Passing reference to 'sustainable economy'.

#### Housing

- Part of the public property board remit but not engaged with in as much detail as other themes

#### Science & innovation

- Passing reference to a £30 million investment in a science park – nothing more

#### Culture & tourism

- No reference

#### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Greater Birmingham

### 2012

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Create an investment fund of £1.5bn –GBS Capital –that will manage, invest, recycle and leverage a number of public and private sector funding streams to deliver the LEP's infrastructure priorities... seek to negotiate a single settlement from central Government. This investment fund could leverage in over £15bn of private sector investment over 25 years... Develop a new approach to local economic investment that will be self-sustaining and reduce dependence on central government grants.

#### People & skills

- Tackle the long-standing skills deficit, by implementing a 'Skills for Growth Compact'. This will commit employers, colleges and schools to building a best-in-class skills service. By getting local businesses into schools and colleges to lecture, mentor and train, this initiative will help young people get the skills they need and link them into local job opportunities. The city has committed to recruit 25% of local businesses to the Compact by 2015 and deliver 3,560 new apprenticeships.

#### Transport

- We see this City Deal as part of an ongoing dialogue with Government; and we are developing further "asks" which will accelerate growth, most notably around: Transport'

#### Climate change mitigation

- Creating new 'green' jobs while reducing the city's carbon footprint by expanding the city's landmark green deal programme. The LEP will leverage the expertise developed through the pioneering Birmingham Energy Savers programme. This will provide energy efficient improvements to 15,000 houses and 40 public buildings, create 8,000 jobs and kick start a £1.5bn investment programme.

#### Housing

- Unlocking the potential of under-used public land by kick starting housing development to address long-term housing needs. A joint investment plan will be produced, bringing together HCA and city assets to stimulate housing and economic development. The city estimates that this will deliver 2,800 new homes by 2022 and yield a 100% return on the current value of the public assets.

#### Science & innovation

- Capitalising on Birmingham's leading position in life sciences and its unique assets as a location for clinical trials, the city will launch a new Institute for Translational Medicine which will cluster state of the art clinical facilities. This will inject £25m worth of investment into the sector and create 2,000 high value jobs.

#### Culture & tourism

- No reference

#### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Greater Manchester

2012

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

1. Raise £1.2bn and invest it locally in growth maximising projects
2. Strengthen and expand Greater Manchester's Business Growth Hub which provides access to finance and gives trade, investment and business advice to local companies
3. Establish a Greater Manchester Investment Framework that will bring together central government, European, and the private sector funding to drive economic growth
4. Establish Manchester as a beacon for high value inward investment,

### People & skills

- Create a City Apprenticeship and Skills Hub which will support small businesses to increase the number of apprentices they take on.

### Transport

- Deliver a package of transport proposals, including devolution of the Northern rail franchise, devolution of local transport majors funding and local bus improvement measures.

### Climate change mitigation

- Greater Manchester will work with Central Government to develop a plan to reduce emissions by 48% by 2020 as part of the low carbon pioneer programme.

### Housing

- Establish a joint investment programme with the Homes and Communities Agency, which will use public sector assets to develop 5,000-7,000 new homes by 2017 and invest in the economic development.

### Science & innovation

- Science mentioned with regards to Manchester context/ skill set but not explored in depth

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

Low-carbon theme uses the word adaptation: 'The desired outcome is a jointly devised low carbon and adaptation implementation plan for GM. High growth scenario analysis suggests that delivery could create'

## Leeds City Region Deal

2012

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Investment: Leeds City Region will create an investment fund backed by £200m of local resources. This will be matched by a single capital pot from central government;
- Trade and Inward Investment: Leeds City Region will commit resources to implement a delivery and investment plan for trade and inward investment. The deal would seek to address the Leeds City Region trade deficit (over £1 billion a year), turning it into a trade surplus of £600m by 2015 and £1.7bn by 2018.



### People & skills

- The cornerstone of the Deal is a 'Guarantee for the Young' –a commitment that every young person in the Leeds City Region has access to a job, training, apprenticeship, volunteering or work experience. The Leeds City Region 'Guarantee to the Young' will aim to create new opportunities for young people.

### Transport

- West Yorkshire 'plus' Transport Fund that could create a 2% uplift in Leeds City Region's economic output and 20,000 extra jobs, in return for the five authorities in West Yorkshire moving to a Combined Authority model; further initiatives on infrastructure investment, trade and inward investment; also, working on a joint proposal with other northern cities for devolution of the Northern Rail franchise.

### Climate change mitigation

- Low-carbon classified as 'supplementary proposal'...
- Over the next 12 months, we will:  
Develop a portfolio of renewable energy and retrofit investment opportunities, working in partnership with the private sector and energy companies. As part of this programme of work we will investigate potential delivery mechanisms and utilising existing funding streams.

### Housing

- Developing planning in relation to housing as a supplementary proposal:  
"Leeds City Region is committed to delivering an effective and business friendly planning system that promotes and accelerates development and growth, particularly housing development, whilst safeguarding the valuable assets that make the city region distinct."

### Science & innovation

- No reference to science or innovation (although couple of references to existing science institutes)

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Liverpool City Region

### 2012

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- A £75m mayoral investment fund that will support economic development; As part of the Liverpool City Region Deal, Liverpool will put on an international Business Festival which will highlight and celebrate business opportunities to Europe and the rest of the World;

1. Finance: A new Enterprise Zone;

2. Economic Investment:

#### People & skills

- Six new Academies Schools and a locally funded city wide school investment plan that will build 12 new schools;
- Also increase employment by combining public and private employment and skills investments; by empowering businesses to create more jobs, tackle skills gaps and raise productivity; supporting 17,400 people into work and creating 6,000 apprenticeships; and by creating 3000 jobs low carbon industries create 6,000 apprentices

## Transport

- Create a new strategic transport body across the city region that will establish a £800m 10-year transport fund. The fund will unlock investment in critical infrastructure links to the Port of Liverpool and the Northern Hub and create 15,000 jobs. This will empower local leaders to have more of a say over local transport decisions and to align these with wider economic development opportunities

## Climate change mitigation

- Liverpool City Region will run a low carbon red tape pilot that will make it easier for companies to invest in the facilities needed to compete more effectively for the multibillion pound offshore wind and civil nuclear contracts.

## Housing

- Couple of references to housing but more what is already happening e.g.: The City Region has an ambitious local housing investment plan which has been approved by the LEP and all the Local Authorities.

## Science & innovation

- Knowledge Economy: capitalise on Liverpool City Region's science and knowledge assets by attracting 'big science' to generate job growth and to fully realise the potential of the Liverpool City Region's knowledge assets

## Culture & tourism

- Increasing tourism and direct visitor spend: As well as core visitor spend a complementary month long cultural programme will attract visitors and play an important part in our long-term positioning strategy influencing international tour operators and the business tourism market.

## Climate change adaptation

- No reference

# Newcastle

## 2012

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- The corner stone of the deal is a commitment by Central Government to ring-fence business rate income in four growth sites in Newcastle and Gateshead, and to retain them locally. This unique arrangement will allow both Councils the financial freedom to deliver ambitious plans for private sector-led growth, initiating a £90m infrastructure programme

### People & skills

- Newcastle and Government will improve employment opportunities through co-location and better integration of national and local services. Newcastle will also set up a Skills Hub which will support small businesses to take on apprentices; increase apprenticeship starts by 15% (500 in Newcastle); deliver a skills system which better meets the needs of employers; and provide a model for local delivery of the Youth Contract

### Transport

- Produce an investment programme with Government to reduce congestion on the A1 Western Bypass, to reduce journey times on one of the most congested links in the national network, as well as investing in the broadband infrastructure of the city.

### Climate change mitigation

- The City Deal will also create 8,000 jobs in the marine and offshore engineering sector in the North East, and position Newcastle as a pioneer in the low carbon economy; Energy, Marine and Low Carbon: secure £500m in private sector investment

### Housing

- Deliver a Joint Investment Plan with the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), using HCA resources and Newcastle's £25m Future Homes Fund, to deliver 15,000 homes within Newcastle's urban area and to improve the housing market in Newcastle.

### Science & innovation

- Mention of 'science central' which is an area which forms part of the development strategy but spoken of largely in relation to low-carbon sector business

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Nottingham

### 2012

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Nottingham will turn its Creative Quarter into an incubator that will attract a cluster of high tech businesses and entrepreneurs. It will support the development of high tech firms in and around the Quarter through technology grants, a £45m venture capital fund and 'Generation Y' pilot to encourage young graduates become entrepreneurs.

#### People & skills

1. The Deal will also simplify the process of connecting people to jobs, with the aim of reducing youth unemployment by 25% over 4 years, and creating 1,000 apprenticeships in and around the Creative Quarter;

2. A Youth Employment Hub which will help 16-24 year olds find jobs in Nottingham and reduce youth unemployment by 25% over 4 years;; and a pilot for adult and community learning

### Transport

- Deliver a package of transport measures that will improve connectivity to other cities through improvements to Midland Mainline and links to HS2 in the East Midlands; by managing congestion on key roads; and trialling innovative ways to use transport to improve access to jobs. The deal will also transform the infrastructure and transport links across the Creative Quarter through a £8m New Development Deal scheme.

### Climate change mitigation

- Put in place a Green Deal strategy to accelerate Nottingham's move to a low carbon economy, with assistance to secure funding to roll out an expansion of the city's district heating system.

### Housing

- No mention of housing and only one reference of homes and that in relation to district heat networks

### Science & innovation

- Reference to science, and they make it sound like a strategic priority, but it is always in relation to economic growth and low-carbon economy e.g.: "Our vision is to unlock Nottingham's potential. To this end Nottingham City Council, together with partners in the business community, has developed the Nottingham Economic Growth Plan.. sets out how we will develop a highly skilled, science and technology based, low carbon economy within Nottingham by 2020."



### **Culture & tourism**

No reference

### **Climate change adaptation**

No reference

## **Sheffield**

**2012**

### **Growth, finance, investment & trade**

- Sheffield City Region will receive new financial powers as part of the Deal to strengthen Sheffield City Region's economic self-reliance, through a Sheffield City Region Investment Fund (SCRIF). This will provide flexible financial tools to invest in growth, develop infrastructure, create jobs and stimulate inward investment. Sheffield will also receive tax increment financing powers for a city centre development.

### **People & skills**

- Sheffield City Region will work with Government to create a transformative local skills funding model to address skills gaps in key growth sectors such as advanced manufacturing. Sheffield will lever in £44.4m of local public and private sector investment in return for £27.8m of devolved funding from Central Government, to create 4,300 new apprenticeships and 2000 additional qualifications in key sectors

### **Transport**

- A transport package that will improve connectivity in Sheffield City Region including a 10-year allocation of devolved majors funding; devolution of Northern Rail Franchise; local management of the tram trains project; and a Better Bus Area pilot which will give Sheffield City Region the power and tools to improve the quality and access of the local bus network.

### **Climate change mitigation**

- References to low-carbon sector being important to the city and wanting some funding for low carbon buses but despite some posturing (e.g. interested in collaborating with DECC on CCS) it doesn't look like there is much substance in the deal

### **Housing**

- One reference to housing: The creation of a £5.3m Housing and Transport fund by the LEP utilising Growing Places Fund represents the forerunner to the SCR Investment Fund (SCRIF)

### **Science & innovation**

- No reference to science – but plenty of references to innovation, primarily digital innovation, e.g. Cloud City Sheffield, and Advanced Engineering and Manufacturing innovation which forms an important component of the deal

### **Culture & tourism**

No reference

### **Climate change adaptation**

No reference

## **Black Country**

**2014**

### **Growth, finance, investment & trade**

- At the heart of the Black Country City Deal is an ambitious proposal to maximise the growth of high value manufacturing by opening up key supply chain manufacturing sites across the Black Country. To deliver this flagship proposal City Deal partners will create the Black Country Investment Fund to stimulate the local commercial land market through the provision of finance to developers of key industrial sites.

### People & skills

- The Black Country Investment Fund (BCIF) will be complemented by skills, business support and welfare dependency reduction proposals. These proposals are designed to support high value manufacturers through increasing the supply of skilled young people taking up careers in engineering, improve the support to local businesses and encourage local unemployed people to move into manufacturing employment

### Transport

- Couple of passing references to strong pre-existing transport links and one mention of: 'Transport will be the catalyst to deliver HVM and logistics jobs in employment land led regeneration corridors'

### Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, climate change, or sustainability

### Housing

- Quite a few references to housing but primarily in relation to jobs and skills: Intensive working with 2,800 long term unemployed social housing tenants, moving at least 900 into employment, reducing welfare benefit costs by £1.1m and increasing wages by £19m; Housing, Jobs and Prosperity Demonstration Project In predominantly social housing neighbourhoods

### Science & innovation

- One reference to innovation in relation to business, no reference to science: 'Create an innovation fund to help manufacturing SMEs compete for new supply chain and export opportunities. Businesses will be able to customise how this fund is spent according to their specific needs, and will contribute to the services they receive'

### Culture & tourism

- Passing reference to increasing (amongst others) cultural jobs

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Greater Brighton

### 2014

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- 1,300 jobs in the short-term, rising to 8,500 jobs and £361 million in annual GVA over the medium-term; a £24.5 million investment in the flagship New England House, with an extra 7,000m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace for creative-tech businesses; £173 million of investment in the medium-term, creating a network of Growth Centres across the area; an integrated business support programme across the Greater Brighton and wider Coast to Capital LEP area

### People & skills

- Focus is on jobs more than skills but references to building upon already strong tech and digital skills

### Transport

- A revolving Single Pot Investment fund and a supporting 10-year Investment plan for infrastructure investments, including flood defence, transport and housing across Greater Brighton

### Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, a couple of passing references to 'green industries' and 'green growth platform'

### Housing

- The enabling of sites to deliver up to 2,000 new homes over the medium-term; a £24.5 million investment in the flagship New England House, with an extra 7,000m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace for creative-tech businesses;

### Science & innovation

- Reference to investment in two science facilities but not a fundamental pillar of the deal

### Culture & tourism

- No reference (rather an ambition to create high-value jobs rather than cultural and tourism which dominate the region presently)

### Climate change adaptation

- A revolving Single Pot Investment fund and a supporting 10-year Investment plan for infrastructure investments, including flood defence, transport and housing across Greater Brighton

## Greater Cambridge

### 2014

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- This City Deal represents a step change in the ability of local partners to deliver the infrastructure necessary to support the area's ambitious growth plans. This transformative approach to infrastructure will deliver the scale and nature of investment necessary to ensure the transport network supports the economy and acts as a catalyst for sustainable growth; infrastructure investment fund with gain share; £1 billion local a national public sector investment

### People & skills

- Supporting employers to increase training
- Enhancing Information, Advice and Guidance in growth sectors
- Through the City Deal, partners commit to greater alignment of learner demand with employer need, making the skills system more responsive locally: delivering 1,556 apprenticeships aligned to local growth sectors, 420 of which are additional.

### Transport

- New orbital bus routes around Cambridge and new high quality public transport links into Cambridge on key corridors, connecting with major employment centres; Comprehensive network of pedestrian and cycle routes within Cambridge and the main radial routes will have high quality bus priority measures.
- This strategy supports carbon objectives and promotes high quality of life for local communities by minimising the environmental impact of transport whilst promoting the ability for the area to grow; The deal also acknowledges the importance of the transport links between Cambridge and Oxford.

### Climate change mitigation

- Transport strategy "supports carbon objectives and promotes high quality of life for local communities by minimising the environmental impact of transport whilst promoting the ability for the area to grow."

## Housing

- A new model for housing investment.
- Local partners and employers already see lack of access to affordable housing as a real barrier to economic growth in the area – and are committed to taking steps to address this. Greater Cambridge partners are keen to explore a new model for housing investment, a joint venture company that could potentially draw in land holdings from Cambridgeshire County Council and the other Councils, and external investment, including possibly from the University of Cambridge

## Science & innovation

- Couple of passing references to science but no tech; innovation is a central part of the city deal but as a buzzword in relation to growth and the fact that Cambridge is already an innovative city as judged by patents per 100,000 people e.g: 'The Greater Cambridge City Deal aims to enable a new wave of innovation-led growth by investing in the infrastructure, housing and skills that will facilitate the continued growth of the Cambridge Phenomenon'

## Culture & tourism

- No reference

## Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Coventry and Warwickshire

### 2014

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Growing small and medium enterprises and supporting the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector; deliver a range of bespoke business support services; assist businesses to invest in skills; build on the existing capacity of "sign posting" services provided by the local Chamber of Commerce; and enable companies to access innovation assets (to support greater research and development) and new employment sites; Provide a range of tailored business support programmes that will support growth of small and medium enterprises in advanced manufacturing and engineering.

#### People & skills

- Create a shared apprenticeship scheme for the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector. This scheme will enable apprentices to be employed by a host employer, whilst carrying out work placed training in a number of small and medium sized enterprises in the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector; Create a Skills for Growth programme that will tackle skills gaps for small and medium sized enterprises in the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector.

#### Transport

- Transport alluded to in relation to seeking changes to planning process

#### Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, climate change, or sustainability

## Housing

- Deal involves 'securing Government commitment to explore further changes to the local planning system with local authorities, in order to speed up planning applications', however, this is planning more broadly rather than just housing

## Science & innovation

- Enable the further expansion of the automobile test track and research and development facilities at Fen End in Warwickshire. This proposal will lever in £17.4m of private sector investment over a 15-year period and complement existing automobile research and development/innovation facilities in the area

## Culture & tourism

- No reference

## Climate change adaptation

- No reference

# Hull & Humber

## 2014

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Data observatory to mitigate deterrence: i.e. lack of data deters some investors from the Humber due to their required development timetables; The Humber LEP Growth Hub Programme offers an important opportunity to overcome the historic fragmentation of business support across the Humber; Design a pan-Midlands supply chain programme that will raise awareness of supply chain opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises in the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector

## People & skills

- Five-year employment and skills strategy, aligned to the Strategic Economic Plan that will identify; Hull & Humber will deliver the Springboard programme to tackle 18-24 unemployment using £1.5m of Youth Contract funding. Unemployment and low skills levels are significant challenges for Hull & Humber. The Humber LEP has set out a number of activities which seek to change and stimulate the demand for skills that lead to employment and local growth. Through the City Deal Hull & Humber has developed the Humber Campus which will utilise existing and expanded skills provider facilities to present a joint offer to the energy sector and scale up capacity and delivery volumes as the sector develops. the skills needed to support local growth and actions to deliver them

## Transport

- Transport only mentioned once: 'There is local recognition that a number of agendas around Transport, Economic Growth and Regeneration need to be addressed at a strategic level to provide leadership and drive that can deliver the growth of the Humber economy'

## Climate change mitigation

- No mention of low-carbon, one reference to sustainable development

## Housing

- No reference to housing

## Science & innovation

- No reference to science, reference to business innovation but not technological

## Culture & tourism

- No reference

## Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Greater Ipswich

**2014**

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

Establish a programme to provide effective business support including better access to finance, innovation and national support programmes; Work together to unlock new growth locations to support the creation of new high value jobs linked to our key sectors

### People & skills

Establish a Youth Guarantee across Greater Ipswich to support every unemployed 16-24 year old into work and learning; Develop a locally responsive skills system that maximises the impact of public investment; drives economic growth across New Anglia LEP and offers effective careers support to enable young people to make informed choices about their future; Establish a programme to maximise local employer investment in skills and incentivise employers to offer more support to young people, including Apprenticeships.

### Transport

No reference to transport

### Climate change mitigation

No mention of low-carbon, one reference to sustainable development

### Housing

No reference to housing

### Science & innovation

Development of new partnership between University Campus Suffolk and innovation clusters; invest in Suffolks innovation capacity; innovation also mentioned in relation to business support

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Leicester and Leicestershire

**2014**

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

Improved co-ordination of business support services and a range of innovative business support programmes. These will support further growth in Leicester and Leicestershire's small and medium enterprises, creating 744 new jobs; A new pan-Midlands supply chain initiative that will support the growth of manufacturing and engineering small and medium enterprises; £36 million of local and national public sector investment; £103 million of private sector investment

### People & skills

A new employment scheme targeted at 16-24 year olds that will reduce youth unemployment by 50% by 2018, deliver 3,000 new; An innovative new employment and training scheme for young offenders. Apprenticeships and 1,000 traineeships and work placements; An innovative new employment and training scheme for young offenders.

## Transport

No reference to transport

## Climate change mitigation

No reference to low-carbon, climate change, or sustainability

## Housing

Brief reference to housing in relation to economic growth i.e. unlocking brownfield and greenfield sites to enable 'the development of new employment and housing'

## Science & innovation

New infrastructure that will support the expansion of Loughborough University Science and Enterprise Parks (providing 8 hectares of new employment land) and unlock a new Advanced Technology Innovation Centre. These two interventions will support the creation of up to 755 new jobs and the safeguarding of a further 400

## Culture & tourism

- No reference

## Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Greater Norwich

### 2014

## Growth, finance, investment & trade

Provide early funding support and finance for small and medium sized enterprises; Co-ordinate bespoke innovation and enterprise support; Help deliver critical infrastructure

## People & skills

No direct reference to skills

## Transport

Major transport schemes – two strategically important trunk road investments to improve the A11 (Thickthorn) and A1074 (Longwater) junctions on the A47 – the Norwich Northern Distributor Road and Long Stratton bypass -

## Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, climate change, or sustainability

## Housing

- Hope the city deal leads to 'over £2.3 billion private sector housing investment'; A step change in housing delivery from an average of 1,000; Bowthorpe Threescore housing site – a £3.5 million spine road to deliver land for 1,000 dwellings a year to an average of 3,000 dwellings a year for the 5-year period 2014-2019; Bowthorpe Threescore housing site – a £3.5 million spine road to deliver land for 1,000 dwellings.

## Science & innovation

- Commercialise world-class research, ideas and innovation to create jobs

## Culture & tourism

- No reference

## Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Oxford and Oxfordshire

### 2014

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Investment and growth central to deal but always in relation to science and innovation e.g: invest in an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small businesses; Invest in Growth Hub to help small and medium enterprises to grow through better business support –with a particular focus on supporting innovation;

#### People & skills

- To deliver over 500 new Apprenticeships for young people; an integrated programme to increase the number of young people taking up Apprenticeships, with a particular focus on courses that will support Oxford and Oxfordshire's growth sectors: advanced engineering and manufacturing; space technology and biosciences;
- Commit to delivering: 525 additional Apprenticeships for young people (aged 16-23) over three years from 2014/15; and; 300 AGE grants targeted at small and medium sized businesses in growth sectors; commit to delivering: 350 more employers offering accredited work experience opportunities; 250 more employers engaging with schools and colleges; 150 employers engaging with traineeships; and 1,850 more employers with raised awareness of Apprenticeships.

#### Transport

- Transport also in relation to facilitating/encouraging innovation: To enable three new transport schemes to support developments at the Enterprise Zone, Northern Gateway and the first phase of the "Science Transit" public transport scheme.

- City Deal partners are committed to increasing connectivity along the "knowledge spine", connecting people to jobs, opening up a choice of housing to skilled workers and enabling specific sites. The ambition is to create the conditions that make Oxford and Oxfordshire the location of choice for the world's leading science and technology businesses.

#### Climate change mitigation

- Passing reference to green infrastructure, no reference to low-carbon or sustainability

#### Housing

- Local partners will invest to accelerate the delivery of 7,500 homes across the county. To support this commitment, Oxford & Oxfordshire will propose an ambitious Local Growth Deal, including a request to lift the Housing Revenue Account debt cap; As part of the City Deal, Oxford and Oxfordshire will:
- Accelerate the delivery of 7,500 homes through the combined Oxfordshire Housing Programme by 2018. Over a third (36 per cent) of these will be affordable.

#### Science & innovation

- An investment package to deliver an ambitious network of new innovation and incubation centres which will nurture small businesses: The Harwell Innovation Hub: focused on open innovation; The UKAEA Culham Advanced Manufacturing Hub: focused on remote handling technologies; The Oxford BioEscalator: focused on the life sciences sector; The Begbroke Innovation Accelerator: focused on advanced engineering sectors.
- Invest in Growth Hub to help small and medium enterprises to grow through better business support – with a particular focus on supporting innovation;



### **Culture & tourism**

- No reference

### **Climate change adaptation**

- No reference

## **Plymouth and the SW Peninsula**

### **2014**

#### **Growth, finance, investment & trade**

- Work with the Ministry of Defence, together with other partners and stakeholders, to bring under- utilised land and buildings at the South Yard site in Devonport Naval Base into alternative commercial use; Launch an enhanced business support programme that will improve business support across Plymouth and the South West Peninsula and provide tailored programmes that support further growth in the marine sector

#### **People & skills**

- Launch a youth unemployment scheme that will work with all young people engaging in employment and skills activities across Plymouth and the wider South West Peninsula. This scheme will also simplify access to employment and skills programmes for companies; commence an innovative wage progression project that will boost the earnings of 750 18-24 year olds.

#### **Transport**

- No reference to transport

### **Climate change mitigation**

- Development of the marine renewables sector; a new Offshore Renewables Programme which will provide infrastructure and industrial space for this sector; promote inward investment; and improve the capabilities and skills of companies within the marine renewable sector; Subject to the agreement of both Local Enterprise Partnership's, European Union funding will also be invested in this proposal.

#### **Housing**

- Brief mention of 'a small number of houses' on the South Yard Naval Base

#### **Science & innovation**

- Provide additional research and development and commercialisation facilities at South Yard. These will be linked to other marine centres and assets across the Peninsula – such as Falmouth and Appledore. This will create a Peninsula wide Marine Industries Production Campus, revolutionising the area's potential for research and development and commercialisation activities in the marine sector

### **Culture & tourism**

- No reference

### **Climate change adaptation**

- No reference

## Preston, South Ribble, & Lancashire

**2014**

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Establish an Infrastructure Delivery Programme and Investment Fund, which together are worth £434m; deal will result in £2.3 billion in leveraged commercial investment

### People & skills

- No specific mention of developing skills through training in the city deal

### Transport

- The four major road schemes; A 10 -year Local Major Transport Allocation.
- DfT has already announced a four-year indicative allocation for its Local Major Transport resources for Lancashire. The City Deal will provide a ten-year allocation for Lancashire, with a 6-year committed allocation and a four-year indicative allocation.
- Transport for Lancashire (TfL), on which DfT has observer status, will oversee the allocation of these resources on deliverable schemes which generate maximum economic benefit to the County.

### Climate change mitigation

- Passing reference to sustainable communities and sustainable housing but no mention of low-carbon/ climate change mitigation

### Housing

- The City Deal Infrastructure Delivery Programme and Investment Fund will act as a catalyst for commercial and housing development and will leverage £2.3 billion of commercial investment through the construction of up to 17,420 net new homes.

### Science & innovation

- No mention of science, one passing reference to innovation in relation to UCLAN

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Southampton & Portsmouth

**2014**

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Establish a programme to provide effective business support including local schemes that promote small and medium enterprise business growth and enterprise; Agree a funding package to facilitate the provision of enabling infrastructure to be undertaken – making sites ready for private sector investment; to local partners

### People & skills

- Establish a Skills Investment Strategy and Solent Skills for Growth fund; Create a Solent Employer Ownership of Skills programme that identifies immediate skills needs in small and medium enterprises, in the advanced manufacturing sector, and funds the provision of relevant courses through local skills providers; Launch a new Solent Jobs programme that will support long term unemployed people into sustained employment; Launch a Young Person's Demonstration project to trial new approaches to supporting young people into employment; Provide support for those facing redundancy to access alternative employment through a Department for Work and Pensions Rapid Response programme.

### Transport

- No reference to transport

### Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, climate change, or sustainability

### Housing

- New housing to support the growing MoD workforce

### Science & innovation

- Mentions gov 'innovation code' and business innovation but not really science and innovation

### Culture & tourism

- Watermark West Quay: £90m private sector led investment into Southampton to create a significantly enhanced leisure and culture offer for the city... This site, which is in close proximity to Southampton Port and the existing retail offer, will maximise the economic impact of foreign tourists that visit Southampton.

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Southend-On-Sea

2014

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Providing a range of tailored business support programmes through a one-stop-shop for business support, Gateway to Growth.; Establish the Central Library Redevelopment. The redevelopment will provide incubation space; enable companies to access innovation assets, including the University of Essex and Anglia Ruskin University; and open up a new enterprise and arts quarter that will help the redevelopment of a key city centre location

### People & skills

- Establish the Central Library Redevelopment. The redevelopment will provide incubation space; enable companies to access innovation assets, including the University of Essex and Anglia Ruskin University; and open up a new enterprise and arts quarter that will help the redevelopment of a key city centre location

### Transport

- Mention of previous transport initiatives but doesn't form part of the city deal

### Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, climate change or even sustainable development

### Housing

- Southend-on-Sea Borough Council to continue to review local planning processes to simplify them for commercial and housing development, as well as review potential simplifications to the building regulations process, where appropriate.

### Science & innovation

- No mention of science but plenty about innovation e.g: central library redevelopment will provide incubation space; enable companies to access innovation assets; one-stop-shop for business support which will 'increase the uptake of existing national and local business support for: start-ups; innovation; and trade and export' & 'the one stop shop will be complemented by the South Essex Business Growth Grant and Innovation Vouchers schemes'

### Culture & tourism

- The Central Library Redevelopment will maximise the potential of the local start-ups by providing incubation space and flexible support for businesses at various stages of life cycle. It will also house an art gallery and cultural retail space... integrate with, and build upon, the success of its Coastal Community Fund proposals to further enhance the local tourism and leisure offer

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Stoke-On-Trent & Staffordshire

### 2014

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Create a joint Innovative Growth in Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire investment programme and a Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Business Support Programme to provide funding and support to encourage growth amongst local businesses in priority sectors; Prioritise six strategic locations for use of the Local Growth Fund through Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Growth Deal negotiations and encourage further development of the Central Business District in Stoke-on-Trent and the Keele University Science & Business Park.

#### People & skills

- Conduct a pilot for the improved alignment of learner demand and employer need through increased local control of the Skills Funding Agency's Adult Skills Budget; and establish an Advanced Manufacturing Training Hub providing state-of-the-art engineering equipment and infrastructure.

#### Transport

- Passing reference to HS2 and future roads

#### Climate change mitigation

- Implement a major energy programme that will include a District Heat Network (Stoke-on-Trent) and Smart Energy Network (Keele University), and opportunities for energy provision at strategic employment locations.

#### Housing

- Passing reference to housing supply forecasts 'to maintain affordability'

### Science & innovation

Couple of references to science in relation to energy and Keele College; innovation mentioned quite a lot but 'business innovation' e.g: Enterprise and innovation will be delivered through two programmes: a joint Innovative Growth in Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire investment programme funded from central government; and a Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Business Support Programme with funding from the University of Lancaster Business Support Programme Regional Growth Fund allocation.

### Culture & tourism

No reference

### Climate change adaptation

Lots about climate change mitigation but no info regarding adaptation

## Sunderland and South Tyneside

### 2014

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- The Sunderland City Deal focuses on maximising the opportunities of the growing demand in the advanced manufacturing sector by supporting the development of an International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP); The local City Deal partners will also be taking forward plans to continue the revitalising of Sunderland's city centre through the development of a Central Business District on the former Vaux Brewery site. This will re-establish a city centre to match the enterprise and economic success of other parts of the city

### People & skills

- The City Deal partners will support the development of IAMP by co-designing a Sunderland Skills Compact with local businesses. This compact will encourage businesses to collaborate in the training of their workforces and to commit to improving the skills of local employees

### Transport

- A couple of specific transport infrastructure projects but primarily in relation to economic development and growth...the construction of a spine road through the development site, upgrading and improving the key junctions with the existing transport network, the construction of new and expansion of existing cycle-ways and footpaths to support sustainable transport options for employees on the site and construction of key utility links to the site

### Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, climate change, or sustainability – one mention of enabling sustainable transport at a new development

### Housing

- No reference to housing

### Science & innovation

- No reference to science or innovation

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Swindon & Wiltshire

2014

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- The SWLEP has received £1.00m of Regional Growth Fund (Round 4) allocation as part of their City Deal from the University of Lancaster Business Support Programme. This programme will support approximately 1,250 local SMEs with high growth potential. The programme has been designed locally to support growing businesses access new markets, implement new processes, or strengthen their market share. This service will build on and complement existing national provision.

### People & skills

- Establish a SWLEP Skills Brokerage to incubate stronger partnerships between local employers and Higher Education Institutions; and also to provide a centralised resource for enhanced Information, Advice and Guidance for local Service Leavers and other individuals to access information on part-time higher level skills development in the local area; Develop a University Campus within Swindon and Wiltshire that allows existing Higher Education Institutions (from outside the area) to deliver part-time provision for learners to study towards a higher level qualification; Provide a guarantee to Service Leavers of an opportunity to achieve a full higher education qualification; Widen participation by ensuring that learners wishing to undertake part-time study for a higher level qualification have multiple funding and financing options

### Transport

- No reference to transport

### Climate change mitigation

- One passing reference to 'environmental sustainability' in the oversight section

### Housing

- Not much in the deal but references to what is already in place and how that will intersect with the deal, e.g.: 'The Local Planning Authorities within the City Deal area have up-to-date Local Plans which are either approved or are currently with the Planning Inspector for final approval. These plans set the local policies and strategies for local development, and are consistent with national policy. They contain robust five-year housing supply forecasts to maintain affordability for existing and new residents.'

### Science & innovation

- Couple of references to science in relation to skills and growth e.g.: 'The driver of growth will be a move towards larger numbers of individuals employed in more skilled and higher value-added roles in the following growth sectors – digital technologies, life sciences, advanced engineering, and finance and professional services'; passing reference to innovation in relation to skills and business

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Tees Valley

**2014**

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Launch of an enhanced business support programme that will improve co-ordination of business support services across the Tees Valley; Work with the Government to consider an appropriate mechanism to expand and enhance the planning certainty offered by the existing Instrument of Consent; In the short term, local partners will lead the development of outline planning for the three key industrial sites (Billingham, North Tees and South Tees) while TVU works with the Government to explore the implications of removing regulatory and legislative barriers to planning.

### People & skills

- Post city deal? Tees Valley Unlimited was successful in achieving a £7m award within the RGF4 round to deliver flexible support for employers to create new jobs, particularly apprenticeships. Alongside this Tees Valley Unlimited are developing a Skills Hub which will bring partners and activities together and facilitate the engagement between employers, learners and training providers. These programmes will support the delivery of the City Deal.

### Transport

- Couple of passing references to transport, no teeth

### Climate change mitigation

- Complete a pre-FEED study for a Tees Valley industrial CCS network which will identify the best option for the full-chain network, explore investment mechanisms, and develop the business case for investment in industrial CCS;

- Develop two waste industrial heat networks by completing all required technical studies and business cases that will prepare these schemes for private and public sector investment; The completion of a Low Carbon Action Plan, with support from Government departments.

### Housing

- No reference to housing

### Science & innovation

- Government and UKTI agree to support the Tees Valley as a recognised area for green technologies – particularly for green energy; The development of an innovation and commercialisation hub as a joint venture of Tees Valley Unlimited, Tata Steel, the Centre for Process Innovation and Harsco. Government will encourage the Technology Strategy Board to designate the centre as part of the successful Catapult network.

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Thames Valley Wiltshire

**2014**

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

Subject to a successful bid to the Wave 2 Business Growth Fund, grant funding (to be matched by Thames Valley Berkshire businesses) we will develop a new, more joined up approach to business support services in the area, raising awareness and increasing uptake of local and national business support and developing bespoke programmes to support growing firms

### People & skills

- A single access point to employment and skills opportunities for 16-24 year olds across Thames Valley Berkshire;
- Deliver enhanced support and outcomes for 4,500 young people over three years, including helping 1,300 young people into work and 800 to sustain work for at least six months;
- We will enhance existing schemes including 1,500 new work experience placements, 300 additional Apprenticeships and unlock 800 new Youth Contract Wage Incentives for eligible businesses;
- Help more young people into sustainable work ensuring 900 young people do not make a repeat claim for Jobseekers Allowance within 9 months of their last and increasing the earnings of 450 young people;
- That £2.4 million from the Youth Contract will be invested to support our new approach to providing a single, integrated point of access;
- To work with the Cabinet Office's Behavioural Insights Team to trial and apply the insights from behavioural economics to reduce youth unemployment, and increase the number of business that offer opportunities to young people.

### Transport

- No reference to transport

### Climate change mitigation

- No reference to low-carbon, climate change, or sustainability – couple of references to sustainable employment

### Housing

- No reference to housing

### Science & innovation

- One reference to behaviour science as part of the skills and employment initiatives and quite a few references to innovation e.g.: Proof of Concept awards for innovative, business-to-business companies which would not be eligible for Technology Strategy Board funding; Grants to promote Research and Development in companies with growth potential through open innovation generated by large global companies.

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Aberdeen

### 2016

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- At the heart of this Deal is the development of a new, industry-led Oil and Gas Technology Centre. This centre will: ...maximise the economic recovery of the remaining reserves from the UK Continental Shelf; and anchor the supply chain for oil and gas in the UK.

#### People & skills

- To ensure that all procurement of interventions under the Aberdeen City Region Deal are screened to deliver the benefits of a 'positive procurement' approach, to our most disadvantaged people and local businesses



### Transport

- Support the development of a strategic transport appraisal to take a long- term strategic view of the transport implications of the investment unlocked by this Deal across modes of transport including road and rail... Support the expansion of Aberdeen Harbour

### Climate change mitigation

- No reference

### Housing

- No reference

### Science & innovation

- At the heart of this Deal is the development of a new, industry-led Oil and Gas Technology Centre. This centre will support innovation in the oil and gas industry... Investments in digital and in the transport appraisal will complement the Deal's focus on innovation

### Culture & tourism

- No reference

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Inverness & Highland City-Region Deal

### 2016

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Digital connectivity is particularly instrumental in providing a platform for business growth outside Inverness... Land Remediation: Both Governments are committed to ensuring an adequate supply of economic development land... Transport investment is needed to promote growth and improve connectivity

#### People & skills

- The main objectives of the Inverness and Highland City Region Deal are: to create new well-paid jobs in the private sector that will help retain and attract young people to the region... and facilitate the development of skills in the resident workforce that will match the future requirements of business

#### Transport

- Central to the Inverness and Highland City-Region Deal is improving access to and within communities... Transport investment is needed to promote growth and improve connectivity... Local partners have identified the importance of ensuring continued air access for the economic development of the region

#### Climate change mitigation

- Addressing fuel poverty and reducing carbon emissions through a range of measures, including new methods of building construction, is a national commitment. For the Highland Region this need has particular significance

### Housing

- 6000 new homes: The initial Housing commitment is £5m towards a programme of mid-market rent property to create more new homes which will be initially targeted at young people... In addition to this commitment, HC & SG will create and implement a recyclable infrastructure loan fund

### Science & innovation

- Promote innovation, internationalisation and new partnerships between the region's relatively large number of small businesses... encourage/support businesses to increase productivity, develop new products and services, and increase exports... The Northern Innovation Hub... UHI School of Health and Life Science

### Culture & tourism

- A digital tourism development programme and an adventure tourism growth accelerator... develop high quality tourist attractions, which will increase the number of visitors to the region and encourage tourists to stay longer in the Highlands and increase spend... facilitation of tourist visits from an increasing range of countries and region

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Edinburgh & South East Scotland City Deal

2018

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- The name of the City-Deal is 'Accelerating Growth'... the 5 themes in the CD are all framed in relation to 'inclusive growth': a number of transformational programmes and projects across Innovation, Skills, Transport, Culture and Housing themes. Together, these interventions will deliver a step-change in inclusive growth to benefit the city region, Scotland and the United Kingdom.

### People & skills

- Integrated Regional Employability and Skills Programme... Pillar 1: Regional leadership and improvement capacity... Pillar 2: Understanding of labour market need and opportunity... Pillar 3: Building strong employer and citizen relationships... Pillar 4: Targeted skills development... Pillar 5: Active opportunity matching... £25 million in total

### Transport

- £140m on strategic transport improvements as part of the City Region deal. This specifically includes up to £120m to support improvements to the A720 City Bypass for the grade separation of Sheriffhall Roundabout and £20m investment to support public transport infrastructure improvements identified by the West Edinburgh Transport Appraisal

### Climate change mitigation

- A range of innovation activities with a focus on digital technologies and data and the circular, low carbon economy... routes into Construction and Low Carbon careers encompassing basic/key skills in schools through to advanced postgraduate training and research role in business that help drive high value growth

### **Housing**

- The City Region Deal reflects the joint commitment of city region partners and the Scottish Government to deliver the regional housing programme, transforming regional housing supply and driving economic and inclusive growth across Scotland... £313 million in total

### **Science & innovation**

- Nearly £800 million earmarked for research development and innovation... Five data-driven innovation research, development and innovation sectoral hubs... Food and Drink Innovation Campus... A programme of investment in economic infrastructure...

### **Culture & tourism**

- £45 million earmarked for culture with the flagship invest being the 'IMPACT centre' as new home for Scottish Chamber Orchestra...

### **Climate change adaptation**

- No reference

## **Glasgow & Clyde Valley City Deal**

### **2014**

#### **Growth, finance, investment & trade**

- Establishing a £1.13 billion Glasgow and Clyde Valley Infrastructure Fund... Enabling more small and medium enterprises to grow by providing additional business incubator and grow-on space for entrepreneurs across Glasgow and the Clyde Valley.

### **People & skills**

- Tackling unemployment through the establishment of programmes that will provide targeted support to both 16-24 year olds and vulnerable residents that are in receipt of Employment Support Allowance... Testing new ways of boosting the incomes of people on low wages, making them more self reliant

### **Transport**

- Establishing a £1.13 billion Glasgow and Clyde Valley Infrastructure Fund, to support the delivery of: an improved transport network across Glasgow and the Clyde Valley; key development and regeneration sites; and improved public transport

### **Climate change mitigation**

- No reference

### **Housing**

- Passing reference to unlocking sites for new housing

### **Science & innovation**

- Supporting further growth in the life science sector through the establishment of world class R&D and commercialisation facilities in the city.

### **Culture & tourism**

- No reference

### **Climate change adaptation**

- No reference

## Stirling & Clackmannanshire City Region Deal

2020

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Significant investment in innovation and infrastructure framed as driving economic growth:
- Infrastructure (£12 million): Ministry of Defence Land at Forthside
- Capital Fund for Clackmannanshire (£20 million)

### People & skills

- Skills & Inclusion (close to £5 million): Flexible Skills; Inclusion Investment Fund; Clackmannanshire Lone Parent Programme

### Transport

- Transport, Connectivity & Low Carbon (around £17 million investment): Active Travel Routes; Walk Cycle Live Stirling; Energy Masterplan

### Climate change mitigation

- Transport, Connectivity & Low Carbon (around £17 million investment): Active Travel Routes; Walk Cycle Live Stirling

### Housing

- MoD land will unlock land for housing & commercial

### Science & innovation

- Innovation (close to £100 million investment): Scotland's National Environment Centre; The National Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Hub.

- Digital (close to £10 million investment): Digital District; Regional Digital Hubs

### Culture & tourism

£35 million earmarked for Heritage and Culture including the development of assets and a tartan centre

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## The Tay Cities Deal

2020

### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- Inclusive Tay – ensuring fairer economic growth; International Tay – growing trade and investment and developing our brand; targeted investment across the growth sectors where we believe most new jobs and new businesses will be created; an internationally focused business base and a cohesive approach to securing inward investment

### People & skills

- A transformational approach to addressing long-term unemployment and helping those furthest from the workplace progress to a well-paid, secure job; a workforce that is appropriately skilled to take advantage of new and enhanced job opportunities

### Transport

- Connected Tay – investing in supporting infrastructure to improve workforce mobility and business competitiveness... a highly-connected region that enables residents to access jobs more easily, businesses to access markets more effectively and which supports increased inward investment and tourism

### Climate change mitigation

- Creating a Living Lab for Eco-Innovation; Tay Eco-Valley – the eco-innovation living lab; Low Carbon Heat; Low Carbon Transport; Business Eco-innovation – Eden Campus

### Housing

- Couple of references to housing in specific proposals (e.g. North Angus Growth Opportunity), however, does not constitute one of the key themes

### Science & innovation

- Innovative Tay – ensuring smarter, more competitive growth; decommissioning of O&G; Exploiting Strengths in Digital Innovation; Creating a Living Lab for Eco-innovation; Commercialising Biomedical Innovation

### Culture & tourism

- Expand the creative and cultural reach of the region towards the growth of related tourism and generation of new audiences and visitors to the region... Major tourism investment is underway, planned or in the pipeline, including resort and leisure developments, most notably the V&A Dundee which is projected to attract 270-300,000 visits per annum

### Climate change adaptation

- No reference

## Cardiff Capital Region City Deal

### 2016

#### Growth, finance, investment & trade

- A transformative approach in how the Cardiff Capital Region will deliver the scale and nature of investment needed to support the area's growth plans. Central to this will be the development of a 20 year £1.2 billion Investment Fund, which the Cardiff Capital Region will use to invest in a wide range of projects... Supporting Enterprise and Business Growth

#### People & skills

- Improve the co-ordination and delivery of skills and employment support across the Capital Region... The Cardiff Capital Region Skills and Employment Board... Work and Health Programme...

#### Transport

- A key priority, which the City Deal Investment Fund will support, is the delivery of the South-East Wales Metro... The delivery of the Valley Lines Electrification programme... The delivery of the wider South East Wales Metro scheme... In addition to this investment, establish a new non- statutory Regional Transport Authority to co-ordinate transport planning and investment

#### Climate change mitigation

- Establish the delivery of renewable energy-led regeneration and housing programmes and ensure the principles of 'clean-tech' are anchored within physical development initiatives. This will contribute to ensuring 'future- proofing' and creation of new supply chain networks.

### **Housing**

- A unique opportunity for the ten local authority areas to come together to develop and deliver a strategic approach to housing, regeneration and economic growth which will create an accessible, liveable, 'work- life integrated' and highly connected Capital Region

### **Science & innovation**

- The Cardiff Capital Region has an aspiration to extend the "arc of innovation" that runs along the M4 corridor into the Cardiff Capital Region... Developing the Compound Semiconductor Sector...
- Innovation Investment.... Data... Increased Innovate UK presence in Wales... The Digital Network

### **Culture & tourism**

- Passing reference: 'This unit will deliver regionally significant aspects of economic development. This includes: business development; marketing; tourism; and inward investment'

### **Climate change adaptation**

- No reference

## **Swansea Bay City Deal**

### **2017**

#### **Growth, finance, investment & trade**

- Deliver a coherent and integrated economic development strategy for the region that incorporates the identification of demand for and potential delivery of a next generation digital infrastructure and the creation of a digital district ... Also 'Smart Manufacturing' To support the critically important regional manufacturing economy

### **People & skills**

- Skills and Talent Initiative. Delivered through the Regional Learning and Skills Partnership which is made up of private and public sector members, this initiative seeks to ensure the creation, attraction and retention of a workforce equipped to deliver each of the City Deal interventions. It will focus on a number of strands including advanced skills, HE/FE provision, Continuing Professional Development, apprenticeships and school engagement amongst others to contribute to a broader uplift in productivity across the wider economy.

### **Transport**

- No reference to transport

### **Climate change mitigation**

- To place the region at the forefront of energy innovation in the areas of sustainable house building to address fuel poverty and in the creation of a centre of excellence to develop and exploit aspects of marine and other energy... Homes as Power Stations... Pembroke Dock Marine

### **Housing**

- Homes as Power Stations. Building on the capabilities of existing organisations and research facilities within the region that are developing new technologies to allow buildings to generate, store and release energy, this initiative seeks to undertake an extensive new house build and retrofit programme which integrates such technologies

### **Science & innovation**

- Expansion of research and innovation infrastructure and the piloting of a digitally integrated healthcare environment... Also 'Smart Manufacturing' To support the critically important regional manufacturing economy through aligning digital assets and research and development provision under Industry 4.0 principles

### **Culture & tourism**

- Passing reference: 'The Village will contain a primary/community care facility, an Institute of Life Science facility to support research and provide incubation space, an education and skills development capability, and leisure and tourism facilities each element integrating to create a 'Living Lab' environment'

### **Climate change adaptation**

- No reference

## **Belfast City Region Deal**

**2019**

### **Growth, finance, investment & trade**

- Partners have agreed an investment plan consisting of projects across four key Investment Pillars: Infrastructure, Tourism and Regeneration, Innovation and Digital and Employability and Skills. The Investment Plan will channel investment to support the Belfast Region's priority growth sectors and help to deliver a vision for inclusive growth

### **People & skills**

- Employability and Skills Partnership for the Belfast Region responsible for delivery of a transformative, inclusive employability and skills programme; a City Deal Apprenticeship Programme and a Digital Skills programme. It will also include the delivery of a major programme which targets support for people who are economically inactive

### **Transport**

- Southern Relief Road route that will connect the A1 Belfast and Eastern Seaboard Corridor with the A2 Warrenpoint dual carriageway. Phase II of Belfast Rapid Transit will improve the connections between North and South Belfast, neighbouring council areas ... and a pedestrian and cycle-bridge across the River Lagan will improve access to Belfast City Centre.

### **Climate change mitigation**

- No reference to climate change mitigation or sustainability

### **Housing**

- No reference to housing

### **Science & innovation**

- Transform the Belfast Region's innovation and digital capabilities... creating global centres of innovation excellence in our priority growth sectors that leverage the research capabilities within our universities, through new partnership structures and enhanced digital capability and connectivity, to extend their impact across the Belfast Region's economy

### **Culture & tourism**

- A series of internationally visible tourism products that will extend the tourist route from Belfast through Carrickfergus, towards the Causeway Coast and Glens along Ards and North Down and into the Mourne Mountains

### **Climate change adaptation**

- No reference

## Annex 3: Regional variables

### Bristol City Region City Deal

2012

#### Participating authorities

- Bath & North East Somerset Council
- Bristol City Council
- North Somerset Council
- South Gloucestershire Council

**Combined population** | 1.2 million

**GVA** | £ 28 billion

**LEP** | West of England LEP

#### Rural urban classification

Urban with city, town' + 'significant rural'

#### Current economy (from CD docs)

Broad economic base including financial services, distribution, aerospace engineering, microelectronics, creative industries, computing and environmental technologies. Also, a 'hot spring' of innovation.

#### Cultural and economic aspirations (from CD docs)

Jobs, GVA Growth, attract private investment, a motivated workforce ('with the skills that businesses need'), and long-term sustainable economic recovery

#### Geographic variables (from CD docs)

No details given

#### Governance (from CD docs)

- LEP Board
- A Business Advisory Group provides a forum for the wider business community to advise, challenge and hold to account the business members on the Board, whilst a "Stakeholder Group performs a similar function for the local authority Leaders.

#### Political make-up at time of deal

- Bath & North East Somerset: Council NOC
- Bristol City Council: NOC
- North Somerset Council: CON
- South Gloucestershire Council: NOC

#### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies (from CD docs)

No details given

Please note: Throughout Annex 3, information is taken from:

ONS:

- Combined population
- GVA

City Deal documentation:

- Current economy
- Cultural and economic aspirations
- Geographic variables
- Governance
- Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements



## Greater Birmingham – a City Deal powered by technological innovation

2012

### Participating authorities

- Birmingham City Council
- Bromsgrove District Council
- Cannock Chase District Council
- East Staffordshire Borough Council
- Lichfield District Council
- Redditch Borough Council
- Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council
- Tamworth Borough Council
- Wyre Forest District Council

**Combined population** | 2 million

**GVA** | £34 billion

**LEP** | Greater Birmingham Solihull LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with Major Conurbation + Urban with Significant Rural

### Current economy

Broad economic base including financial services , professional services, business services, advanced automotive, life sciences, creative sector, digital sector, and education.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Based on the three components of „Business, People and Place, is focused on maximising the economic potential of strategic assets

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

- LEP Board
- There are also a number of sub-groups which sit below the Board which focus on taking forward specific LEP priorities. These include the Business Support and Access to Finance Sub-Group; the LEP Employment and Skills Board; Transport Sub-Group; Planning Sub-Group; and Funding Sub-Group.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Birmingham City Council: LAB
- Bromsgrove District Council: CON
- Cannock Chase District Council: LAB
- East Staffordshire Borough Council: CON
- Lichfield District Council: CON
- Redditch Borough Council: LAB
- Solihull Metropolitan Council: CON
- Tamworth Borough Council: CON
- Wyre Forest District Council: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

Birmingham City Council is set to become the country's first local authority to appoint a Green Deal provider. The innovative nature of its Birmingham Energy Savers (BES) scheme was recognised by the World Green Building Council who awarded it the world government leadership award for Urban Retrofit in Dec 2011.

## Greater Manchester City Deal

2012

### Participating authorities

(GMCA)

- Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council
- Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
- Manchester City Council
- Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council
- Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council
- Salford City Council
- Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council
- Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
- Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council
- Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council

**Combined population** | 2.6 million

**GVA** | £ 50.5 billion

**LEP** | Greater Manchester LEP

### Rural urban classification

Urban with Major Conurbation'

### Current economy

Broad economic base including: creative industries; ICT; life sciences; healthcare; finance and professional services; manufacturing; and education.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Earn Back economic model; investment framework; Skills (to improve productivity); business support; inward investment; Low-Carbon (48% carbon reduction target by 2020); Housing; and, Transport (including better connectivity with Leeds City Region).

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

- Greater Manchester Combined Authority & LEP Board
- Political leadership is secured through the Combined Authority and decisions are cleared by the LEP. The Combined Authority is the accountable body for LEP funding, as opposed to having to nominate a local authority to take on this role, as is the case in other LEP areas.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Bury Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Manchester City Council: LAB
- Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Salford City Council: LAB
- Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council: NOC
- Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council: CON
- Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

A distinct and politically cohesive geographic area of sufficient scale to pilot Government's emerging low carbon programmes; nationally recognised strengths in the Low Carbon Environment Goods and Services (LCEGS) sector, particularly for the built environment... over 1.1m homes within Greater Manchester, including 0.25m social houses, presents a unique economic opportunity for large-scale low-carbon domestic retrofit programme...

Nationally significant existing projects on business resource efficiency; electric vehicle infrastructure, smart grid capacity, smart meters and Green Deal Trailblazer; an existing GM Environment Commission, and Thematic groups for: Buildings; Energy Distribution & Generation; Green and Blue Infrastructure; Transport; Sustainable Consumption and Production and Transport; strong partnerships with the private sector e.g. Electricity Northwest, United Utilities, Coop, Bruntwood, Arup, Peel Energy, Manchester Airport etc.; existing academic excellence in Universities.

## A Leeds City Region Deal

**2012**

### Participating authorities

- Bradford Metropolitan District Council
- Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council
- Kirklees Metropolitan District
- Leeds City Council
- Wakefield Metropolitan District Council

**Combined population** | 3 million

**GVA** | £52 billion

**LEP** | Leeds City Region LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with Major Conurbation + Urban with City and Town

### Current economy

Broad economic base including: largest number of manufacturing workers in UK; Financial and Business Services; Health and Life Science; Low-carbon Industries; Digital and Creative Industries; Education Sector.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Unite the Leeds and Manchester City Regions into a single economy (improved transport links); increase exports and promote inward investment; business-friendly planning system; low-carbon leader (non-domestic retrofit, low carbon business and sustainable, low carbon design); and, transform the city region's job market

### Geographic variables

Location at the heart of national railway and motorway networks provides easy access to global markets and means are ideally placed as a location for the logistics industry

### Governance

- LEP Board and Leaders' Board
- The LEP Board and the Leaders' Board (consisting of representatives from LA's) have become the joint focus for decision-making, and their shared vision was articulated in an overarching Strategic Plan for the area

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Bradford Metropolitan District Council: NOC
- Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council: NOC
- Kirklees Metropolitan District: NOC
- Leeds City Council: LAB
- Wakefield Metropolitan District Council: LAB

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

The Leeds City Region is already a UK leader in low carbon, sustainable development with a proven track record in delivering domestic and commercial retrofit, renewable energy generation and eco new build. Our recent Mini-Stern review has identified that, by investing in cost-effective and cost-neutral measures alone, the Leeds City Region could reduce its carbon emissions by 40% by 2022. Over the next 12 months we will develop a portfolio of renewable energy and retrofit projects. Once this has been completed we would like to meet with DECC to use their expertise to support delivery of any remaining elements.

## **Liverpool City Region Deal with Government 2012**

### **Participating authorities**

- Halton Borough Council
- Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Liverpool City Council
- Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council
- St Helens Metropolitan Borough Council
- Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council

**Combined population** | 1.5 million

**GVA** | £20 billion

**LEP** | Liverpool City Region LEP

### **Rural urban classification**

Urban with Major Conurbation

### **Current economy**

SuperPort, Visitor Economy, Low Carbon Economy, Knowledge Economy, Manufacturing

### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

International Festival of Business; Accelerating Investment in the Low Carbon Economy; Jobs and Skills; Improving Transport Connectivity; Harnessing the City Region's Science and Knowledge Assets; Region Investment Framework

### **Geographic variables**

The Liverpool City Region's proximity to the Irish Sea together with its port and marine infrastructure provides a unique opportunity to deliver offshore wind and energy projects

### **Governance**

- Mayor, Cabinet of Leaders, and LEP Board
- Emerging governance arrangement for the newly elected Mayor of Liverpool, together with a clear accountability to the electorate of the other 5 authorities within the functioning economic area via the City Region's Cabinet of Leaders

### **Political make-up at time of deal**

- Halton Borough Council: LAB
- Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Liverpool City Council: LAB
- Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- St Helens Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

Economic opportunity: 'the Liverpool City Region's proximity to the Irish Sea together with its port and marine infrastructure provides a unique opportunity to deliver offshore wind and energy projects...

**Barriers:** With the River Mersey at its heart, the Liverpool City Region is an area of great beauty and has many conservation designations, including 19 SSSIs and 13 Natura 2000 Sites. We wish to balance our economic, social and environmental objectives but our private sector investors tell us that they currently face significant delays on regulatory and planning decisions which act as a barrier, or ultimately prevent investment... **Solution:** 'we will invest in and deliver proactive development processes and the City Region seeks Government support to further improve the responsiveness of the Regulatory Agencies'

## Newcastle City Deal

2012

### Participating authorities

- Newcastle City Council
- Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council

**Combined population** | 500,000

**GVA** | £11.1 billion

**LEP** | North East LEP

### Rural urban classification

Urban with Major Conurbation

### Current economy

Diverse economy including: Education/ Knowledge Economy; financial and business service centres; and, the UK's 'best hub of green technology services'

### Cultural and economic aspirations

- Supporting Enterprise and Private Sector Business Growth; Building on Key Economic Strengths;

- Improving Skills and Performance;
- Strengthening Transport, Connectivity and Infrastructure

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

- City Council
- Mayor rejected by Newcastle residents. Council support the notion of a combined authority to cover 7 authorities through North East. Decisions in CD supported by wider LEP

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Newcastle City Council: LAB
- Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

With unique green assets, low carbon sector strengths and pioneering research activities stimulated by world class universities, Newcastle represents a compelling location for knowledge-based, private-sector-led growth. This will supplement existing recognition as the most Sustainable City in the UK. The North East LEP has established a Low Carbon Enterprise Zone for the marine & offshore wind sector and ultra-low carbon vehicles, and Newcastle University is developing geothermal heat sources in the City... The River Tyne has already become a centre of excellence for marine and offshore manufacturing, hosting a cluster of world-class firms... The NE LEP has prioritised the low carbon economy, with significant opportunities in our Enterprise Zone for the marine and offshore wind sector, and ultra-low carbon vehicles...

Tyneside has the potential to become one of the premier locations in Europe for advanced offshore manufacturing. This reflects the cluster of existing activity, suitable sites, a skilled labour force, innovation in our universities and Catapult Centres, business networks, supply chains and proximity to the Dogger Bank offshore wind zone. The Government has designated Tyneside as one of five Centres for Offshore Renewable Engineering (CORE)

## Nottingham City Deal – connected, creative, competitive

2012

### Participating authorities

- Nottingham City Council

**Combined population** | 300,000 (city of) or 800,000 (county)

**GVA** | £12.1 billion (according to CD) or £8 billion

**LEP** | No

### Rural urban classification

- Urban with Minor Conurbation

### Current economy

Visitor Economy; Knowledge/ Education Economy; Large hospitality and night life sector.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Fostering Enterprise; Supporting a High Quality Workforce; Developing 21st Century Infrastructure/ 'we will develop a highly skilled, science and technology based, low carbon economy within Nottingham by 2020'

### Geographic variables

- Situated in the heart of England, with 90% of Englands population accessible within 2 hours due to excellent motorway & rail connections
- Over £1b of investment planned over the next 5 years including two more tram lines, a redeveloped railway station and transport hub
- East Midlands Airport is on the doorstep of the city with connections to over 150 worldwide business destinations.

### Governance

No details given

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Nottingham City Council: LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

Structural shift in our economy, based upon: health and life sciences, digital content and low carbon that will attract high skilled jobs...Nottingham is the most energy self-sufficient city in the U.K, with 11.4% of the city's total energy is generated by "Low Carbon sources. This firmly means that Nottingham can rightly claim to be the U.Ks No.1 Energy City. The City's energy strategy, adopted in 2010, sets out a detailed action plan on developing and delivering "Low Carbon energy solutions across the city... Nottingham is the first city in the UK to develop and launch a city-wide „Energy Map; this is a support tool to help both domestic customers and planners. The decision tool is a support tool to help planners, as part of a city strategy and helps with the overall vision for a city in terms of delivering energy infrastructure...

Nottingham's extensive district heating system is maintained and operated by EnviroEnergy, an energy service company wholly owned by the City Council... Our short-term ambition is to build on this success by developing our district heating network as a key part of our overall City energy strategy... Nottingham has an exemplary record in delivering energy infrastructure projects, reacting quickly to funding opportunities has placed Nottingham as a leading energy city'

## **Sheffield City Deal – MADE in Sheffield – a deal for growth**

**2012**

### **Participating authorities**

- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
- Sheffield City Council

**Combined population** | 1.7 million

**GVA** | £25.7 billion

**LEP** | Sheffield City Region LEP

### **Rural urban classification**

Urban with Minor Conurbation'

### **Current economy**

High skilled, modern manufacturing economy, combining digital innovation and world class advanced manufacturing expertise; Knowledge/ Education Economy

### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

Create a skills system that is MADE in Sheffield and business-led; financial tools for growth; transport; advanced manufacturing and procurement

### **Geographic variables**

No details given

### **Governance**

- Developing a Combined Authority Structure
- While the design and working of this structure is being implemented, the Leaders and SCRLEP are developing a Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate clear and binding SCR level decisions.

### **Political make-up at time of deal**

- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Sheffield City Council: LAB

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

District heating network; (nuclear manufacturing industry?)

## Black Country City Deal

**2014**

### Participating authorities

- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council
- Walsall Council
- Wolverhampton City Council

**Combined population** | 1.1 million

**GVA** | £16.2 billion

**LEP** | Black Country LEP

### Rural urban classification

Urban with Major Conurbation

### Current economy

Largest concentration of high value manufacturing jobs of any LEP area

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Business Competitiveness (higher employment rate; more businesses); Education & Skills (less people with no qualifications; more people with NVQ L4; more A\* – C GCSEs). Infrastructure Development (63,000 new homes, 1,000ha upgraded employment land, 880,000m<sup>2</sup> new office floor space); Transport will be the catalyst to deliver HVM and logistics jobs in employment land led regeneration corridors.

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

The Black Country local authorities and LEP are proposing to establish a statutory joint committee to oversee the delivery of the City Deal

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council: LAB
- Walsall Council: NOC
- Wolverhampton City Council: LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Greater Brighton City Deal

**2014**

### Participating authorities

- Adur District Council
- Worthing District Council
- Brighton & Hove City Council
- Lewes District Council
- Mid Sussex District Council

**Combined population** | 700,000

**GVA** | £14.6 billion

**LEP** | Coast to Coast LEP

### Rural urban classification

Urban with City and Town



### **Current economy**

Balanced and technologically advanced economy including skilled workforce, innovative businesses, and universities

### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

Build on some of Greater Brighton's emerging success stories most notably its creative-tech cluster. Also 'growth centres' to 'spread prosperity' beyond Brighton itself to other areas within the LEP.

### **Geographic variables**

Good north-south transport connections, but its road network can become heavily congested at peak times. All of its main towns, have good rail & road access to airport & London. Two major ports: Shoreham is one of the UK's leading ports for exporting cargo around the world, servicing 700-800 ship movements and transporting 1.8m tonnes of cargo each year; and Newhaven, which transports 250,000 passengers and 200,000 tonnes of freight cargo.

### **Governance**

To ensure that the area can implement this City Deal and act as a coherent unit, the local partners will establish an Economic Board comprising the Greater Brighton Economic Joint Committee (GBEJC), on which the local authorities will be represented; and the Greater Brighton Business Partnership (GBBP), on which the Coast to Capital LEP, business, and university and further education sectors will be represented.

### **Political make-up at time of deal**

- Adur District Council: CON
- Worthing District Council: CON
- Brighton & Hove City Council: NOC
- Lewes District Council: NOC
- Mid Sussex District Council: CON

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

Clean Tech Growth Centre at Newhaven – this site will build on E.ON's proposed investment in the Rampion Offshore Wind Farm and a new Clean Tech and Marine Engineering University Technical College... Environmental Technologies Growth Centre at Shoreham – building on Ricardo UK's new £10 million Vehicle Emissions Research Centre, at the Airport as well as renewable energy business at the Harbour... one key issue that is holding up the development of these Growth Centres – particularly at Newhaven and Shoreham – is the ongoing uncertainty around flood defences. Both of these sites are adjacent to the coast and to rivers, and face a significant risk of flooding.

## **Greater Cambridge City Deal**

**2014**

### **Participating authorities**

- Cambridge City Council
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- South Cambridgeshire

**Combined population** | 620,000

**GVA** | £9 billion

**LEP** | Greater Cambridge, Greater Peterborough LEP

### **Rural urban classification**

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Largely Rural

### **Current economy**

A diverse economic base with strengths across a broad base of knowledge- intensive sectors: professional, scientific, bio-medical, clean-tech, technology, and advanced manufacturing. Also a gateway for high-tech investment and innovation capital of UK (by patents by 100,000 population).

### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

A new wave of innovation-led growth by investing in the infrastructure, housing and skills that will facilitate the continued growth of the Cambridge Phenomenon. It acknowledges the region's strong track record of delivering growth and seeks to support those existing, and new, businesses in achieving their full potential.

### **Geographic variables**

No details given

### **Governance**

Collaborative governance framework featuring an Executive Board bringing together the Greater Cambridge City Deal partners (Cambridge City council, Cambridgeshire County council, South Cambridgeshire district council, the Greater Cambridge, Greater Peterborough Enterprise Partnership and the University of Cambridge), and a wider Assembly.

### **Political make-up at time of deal**

- Cambridge City Council: LAB
- Cambridgeshire County Council: NOC
- South Cambridgeshire: CON

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

The backbone of the proposed strategy is a transport network to link areas of population and employment within the City Deal area. There will be new orbital bus routes around Cambridge and new high quality public transport links into Cambridge on key corridors, connecting with major employment centres. There will be a comprehensive network of pedestrian and cycle routes within Cambridge and the main radial routes will have high quality bus priority measures.

This will transform connectivity within and beyond the City Deal area, and will allow significant increases in bus and cycle use, particularly within Cambridge, that will maximise the capacity for movement, particularly within the historic core. This strategy supports carbon objectives and promotes high quality of life for local communities by minimising the environmental impact of transport whilst promoting the ability for the area to grow.

## **Coventry and Warwickshire City Deal**

**2014**

### **Participating authorities**

- Coventry City Council
- Warwickshire County Council
- North Warwickshire Borough Council
- Nuneaton & Bedworth
- Rugby Borough Council
- Stratford-on-Avon District Council
- Warwick District Council
- Hinckley & Bosworth Council

**Combined population** | 863,000

**GVA** | £16.3 billion

**LEP** | Coventry and Warwickshire LEP

### **Rural urban classification**

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Mainly Rural

### **Current economy**

Advanced manufacturing and engineering sector, including the automotive sub-sector complemented by world class universities and research and development facilities

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Maximise the impact of the advanced manufacturing and engineering sector within the local economy

### Geographic variables

No details given

**Governance** Interim Joint Committee replaced by an Economic Prosperity Board (will include all seven local authorities in Coventry and Warwickshire (city unitary, county council and five district/boroughs) along with Hinckley and Bosworth in Leicestershire)

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Coventry City Council: LAB
- Warwickshire County Council: NOC
- North Warwickshire Borough Council: LAB
- Nuneaton & Bedworth: LAB
- Rugby Borough Council: CON
- Stratford-on-Avon District Council: CON
- Warwick District Council: NOC
- Hinckley & Bosworth: LD

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Hull and Humber City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- East Riding Of Yorkshire
- North Lincolnshire
- North East Lincolnshire
- Kingston Upon Hull

**Combined population** | 900,000

**GVA** | £17 billion

**LEP** | Humber LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Largely Rural

### Current economy

No details in city deals doc (other than why we need this deal section which outlines the challenges e.g. current high unemployment)

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Two areas of focus: ensuring the workforce has the skills and ability to access new employment opportunities; and ensuring that the natural resources of the Humber enable economic growth.

### Geographic variables

The Humber is centrally located on the East Coast of the UK, equidistant from London and Edinburgh. The Humber has an almost unique spatial configuration; dominated by the Humber Estuary and its river systems and framed by a Heritage Coastline to the East;

An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (the Lincolnshire Wolds) to the South; the Yorkshire Moors and Yorkshire Wolds to the North; and the Yorkshire conurbations to the West.

### Governance

- The Humber LEP will determine (i) how City Deal is delivered, (ii) how the associated funds are spent and (iii) the commissioning arrangements that support funding decisions and allocations, supported by the Leadership Board.
- The Leadership Board will represent the combined views of the Humber Authorities supporting and where appropriate challenging the Humber LEP in respect of its City Deal leadership responsibilities.

### Political make-up at time of deal

East Riding Of Yorkshire CON

North Lincolnshire CON

North East Lincolnshire NOC

Kingston Upon Hull LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

In recent years, public and private partners have come together to take forward major offshore wind investments, in particular Green Port Hull and the Able Marine Energy Park. These have been complex projects where seizing the opportunity for investment whilst managing the eco-conservation and environment of a recognised continental scale habitat is difficult to deliver. It has placed many challenges on investors, planning authorities and statutory agencies... Too often investors have found these projects have been delayed by: Protracted

negotiations between developers and statutory agencies. Investors are often unable to provide information within timescales but it is also recognised that public sector partners need earlier, better and more coordinated engagement with investors. A lack of transparency over land and compensation requirements... Early clarity would have prevented this and improved perceptions of the UK as a place to invest. Remote and seemingly insufficient senior engagement on planning, permit and licence casework in the past by statutory agencies. The Single Conversation pilot is addressing this, with the senior representation from Defra agencies welcomed by local partners... The proposal in this City Deal will address these problems, taking the Single Conversation Pilot forward and accelerating development across the Humber.

## Greater Ipswich City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Ipswich Borough Council
- Suffolk County Council
- Babergh District Council
- Suffolk Coastal District Council
- Mid Suffolk District Council

**Combined population** | 730,000 (in Suffolk country according to ONS)

**GVA** | £8 billion

**LEP** | New Anglia LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Mainly and Largely Rural

### Current economy

No details in city deals doc (other than why we need this deal section which outlines the challenges e.g. current high unemployment)

### Cultural and economic aspirations

A highly skilled and flexible workforce; An internationally significant cluster for research and application of ICT and digital technologies and a new strength in agri-tech ICT applications. Recognition as a UK cluster for biotechnology and advanced manufacturing; Significant centre in the financial services industries; net contributor to UK economy (high earning potential and low unemployment); An international hub for renewable and offshore energy and the supply chains

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

- The Governance of the City Deal will operate at a number of levels, with all bodies accountable to the LEP, which will be the final decision maker.
- Includes: The Greater Ipswich City Deal Board and a LEP Skills Board.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Ipswich Borough Council: LAB
- Suffolk County Council: CON
- Babergh District Council: NOC
- Suffolk Coastal District Council: CON
- Mid Suffolk District Council: CON

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Leicester and Leicestershire City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Leicester City Council
- Leicestershire County Council
- Blaby District Council
- Charnwood Borough Council
- Harborough District Council
- Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
- Melton Borough Council
- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Oadby & Wigston Borough Council

**Combined population** | 1 million

**GVA** | £19.4 billion

**LEP** | Leicester and Leicestershire LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Mainly and Largely Rural

### Current economy

Diverse economy with specialisms in sectors such as manufacturing and logistics. Also, three successful universities (Leicester, Loughborough and De Montfort) and ambitious SMEs – 70% of which want to grow.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Improve access to appropriate education, training, apprenticeships or employment opportunities; grow small and medium enterprises; Maximising the potential of the manufacturing sector; Enabling the growth of science and enterprise parks; Development of an Advanced Technology Innovation Centre.

### Geographic variables

The area's central location provides excellent links to all parts of the UK and further afield. For example, Leicester and Leicestershire is just over 1 hour away from London by rail; has the second largest freight handling airport in the UK (East Midlands Airport); and is at the centre of the UK road network.

### Governance

Together both the Economic Growth Board and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership Board will provide strategic leadership for all economic growth programmes within Leicester and Leicestershire – including this City Deal.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Leicester City Council: LAB
- Leicestershire County Council: CON
- Blaby District Council: CON
- Charnwood Borough Council: CON
- Harborough District Council: CON
- Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council: LD
- Melton Borough Council: CON
- North West Leicestershire District Council: CON
- Oadby & Wigston Borough Council: LD

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Greater Norwich City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Norfolk County Council
- Broadland District Council
- South Norfolk Council
- Norwich City Council

**Combined population** | 381,000

**GVA** | £8.4 billion

**LEP** | New Anglia LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town, Urban with Significant Rural + Mainly Rural

### Current economy

One of the fastest growing parts of the country and is establishing itself as a leader in science, technology and manufacturing. 51% of workers in Greater Norwich are employed in knowledge intensive industries.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Turning knowledge into jobs and growth.

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

Greater Norwich Growth Board will be established to oversee the delivery of the City Deal. It will have representation on, and links with, the LEP Business Growth Programme Operational Board and the LEP Skills Board.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Norfolk County Council: NOC
- Broadland District Council: CON
- South Norfolk Council: CON
- Norwich City Council: LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Oxford and Oxfordshire City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Oxfordshire County Council
- Oxford City Council
- Vale Of White Horse District Council
- South Oxfordshire District Council
- Cherwell District Council
- West Oxfordshire District Council

**Combined population** | 650,000 (in Oxfordshire)

**GVA** | £18.7 billion

**LEP** | Oxfordshire LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Mainly and Largely Rural

### Current economy

Oxfordshire has a diverse economic base with strengths across a broad base of knowledge- intensive sectors: satellite and data tracking; biomedical engineering; pharmaceuticals and advanced manufacturing, as well as medical software for managing healthcare technology and services.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Nurture small businesses; accelerate the delivery of homes; improve transport; more apprenticeships; put in place a governance structure that enables Oxford and Oxfordshire local authorities to work together with the Local Enterprise Partnership Board to deliver the City Deal

### Geographic variables

The area is amongst the top five Technology Innovation Ecosystems in the world, however, constrained by insufficient public transport and an at-capacity road network, under-developed business networks and lack of critical mass to support growth and investment. In addition, demand for housing and commercial premises has outstripped supply in recent years

### Governance

- Commitment to deliver through a collaborative Board and Executive.
- The Local Authorities will invest powers in the City Deal Board by virtue of representative membership (both LA and private sector).
- The City Deal Board will be supported by an Executive structure (secretariat), operating under the direction of the Local Enterprise Partnership Chief Executive

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Oxfordshire County Council: NOC
- Oxford City Council: LAB
- Vale Of White Horse District Council: CON
- South Oxfordshire District Council: CON
- Cherwell District Council: CON
- West Oxfordshire District Council: CON

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

Research facilities such as the UK Atomic Energy Authority  
Culham Centre for Fusion Energy

## **Plymouth and the South West Peninsula City Deal**

**2014**

### **Participating authorities**

- Plymouth City Council
- Cornwall Council
- Devon County Council
- Torbay Council
- South Hams District Council
- West Devon Borough Council

**Combined population** | 2.2 million

**GVA** | £36 billion

**LEP** | Heart of the South West LEP & Cornwall/ Isles of Scilly LEP

### **Rural urban classification**

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Mainly and Largely Rural

### **Current economy**

Key strengths are the marine and advanced manufacturing sectors, growth prospects for the marine sector in particular are strong

### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

Maximising the growth within the marine sector; Unlocking a critical employment site within close proximity to major marine employers; Providing effective business support to all small and medium enterprises and targeted business support to companies in the marine sector; reduce youth unemployment and low wages.

### **Geographic variables**

No details given

### **Governance**

Governance model that has three core elements: City Deal Executive; Programme Delivery Board; and, local authorities will continue to progress reform and transformation of public services.

### **Political make-up at time of deal**

- Plymouth City Council: LAB
- Cornwall Council: NOC
- Devon County Council: CON
- Torbay Council: CON
- South Hams District Council: CON
- West Devon Borough Council: CON

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

The Plymouth and South West Peninsula Deal will establish a new Offshore Renewables Programme. Working with both Local Enterprise Partnerships, the private sector, universities and regional partners, the Offshore Renewables Programme will: provide infrastructure and industrial space for this sector; promote inward investment; and improve the capabilities and skills of companies within the marine renewable sector. Government and local public sector funds will be used to support this. Subject to the agreement of both Local Enterprise Partnership's, European Union funding will also be invested in this proposal. European Union funding would be subject to agreement of both Local Enterprise Partnership's EU SIF's by the relevant managing authorities and satisfactory completing the governance model required'



## Preston, South Ribble, and Lancaster City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Preston City Council
- Lancashire County Council
- South Ribble Borough Council

**Combined population** | 1.2 million (in Lancashire)

**GVA** | £23 billion

**LEP** | Lancashire LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town, Urban with Significant Rural, + Mainly Rural

### Current economy

Strong economic base anchored by a number of internationally competitive sectors, including aerospace, advanced engineering, and manufacturing. Lancashire has the single largest concentration of aerospace employment in the country, with the UK second only to the USA in terms of global aerospace production. Opportunities also exist for Lancashire to capture the economic benefits of local shale gas reserves, which are the largest in Europe.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Remove the existing critical infrastructure barriers to enable sustainable housing and economic growth

### Geographic variables

The area benefits from excellent external road and rail links with several motorway corridors converging in the City Deal area, providing attractive development opportunities and a favourable cost base. The connectivity of the area will be further enhanced by Lancashire's superfast broadband programme, which will ensure the area has a digital infrastructure as strong and fast as anywhere in Europe by 2015.

### Governance

The LEP is the partnership vehicle of choice to secure the private sector leadership and leverage needed to deliver strategic economic change in Lancashire. It is within this context that partners agree the LEP should be responsible for the governance and delivery of the City Deal.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Preston City Council: LAB
- Lancashire County Council: NOC
- South Ribble Borough Council: CON

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Southampton and Portsmouth City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Portsmouth City Council
- Southampton City Council
- Hampshire County Council

**Combined population** | 1.3 million

**GVA** | £23.7 billion

**LEP** | Solent LEP

#### **Rural urban classification**

Mix of Urban with City and Town, Urban with Significant Rural +  
Largely Rural

#### **Current economy**

Marine and maritime businesses account for 20% of the Solent economy. The Solent sub-region also plays a significant role in advanced manufacturing with significant clusters linked to key economic assets

#### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

- Maximising the economic impact of marine and maritime assets in the area;
- Unlocking critical employment sites to enable marine, maritime and advanced manufacturing sectors of their economy to expand;
- Providing new housing to support growing workforce;
- Ensuring people have the right skills to access employment in these growing sectors; and Providing effective support to SMEs to enable them to grow

#### **Geographic variables**

The coastal location of the Solent, clustering of businesses and educational strengths (with Portsmouth and Southampton at its core) places it at the heart of the UK's marine and maritime economy.

#### **Governance**

As part of the Southampton and Portsmouth City Deal local partners have agreed to a "non legal entity" group comprising:

- Leader of Hampshire County Council
- Leader of Portsmouth City Council
- Leader of Southampton City Council
- Private Sector representative for the Solent Local Enterprise Partnership

#### **Political make-up at time of deal**

- Portsmouth City Council: NOC
- Southampton City Council: LAB
- Hampshire County Council: CON

#### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

No details given

## **Southend on Sea City Deal**

**2014**

#### **Participating authorities**

- Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

**Combined population** | 175,000

**GVA** | £2.6 billion

**LEP** | South East LEP

#### **Rural urban classification**

Urban with City and Town

### **Current economy**

An established destination within the tourism market and has a highly developed private sector

### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

Direct business support for SMEs; Incubator space for up to 10 businesses at any one time; Increased levels of business start-up and survival; A model for direct business support and innovation which can be applied across the South East; A strengthened local planning context to support local development and longer term plans for public service transformation

### **Geographic variables**

Southend-on-Sea has excellent strategic connectivity to London on two rail mainlines and the A127 / A12 and A13, also served by London Southend Airport.

### **Governance**

- Board of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership, Leader of Southend-on-Sea Borough Council, and the Chair of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership.
- Monitoring of local activity will be reported via the Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership. Both elements of the City Deal will be administered by Southend-on-Sea Borough Council as the accountable authority.

### **Political make-up at time of deal**

- Southend-on-Sea Borough Council: NOC

### **Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

Low Carbon Business Programme

## **Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire City Deal**

**2014**

### **Participating authorities**

- City of Stoke-on-Trent
- Staffordshire County Council

**Combined population** | 1.1 million

**GVA** | £18.8 billion

**LEP** | Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP

### **Rural urban classification**

Mix of Urban with City and Town, Urban with Significant Rural + Largely Rural

### **Current economy**

World famous advanced manufacturing and applied materials (e.g. ceramics) sectors, and the emerging energy and renewables growth sector.

### **Cultural and economic aspirations**

Delivering a new and local approach to energy production; providing local and incoming businesses with support to develop the next generation of products and materials; developing local sites for businesses along with a strengthened local planning and development context; and bringing employers and education together to ensure residents have the skills and training that they and our businesses need to drive the economy forward.

### Geographic variables

Located in the heart of England, 90% of the UK population can be reached within four hours or less. Excellent connectivity alongside the M6 and the West Coast Mainline provides access to global markets via international airports. There will also be significant economic opportunities from HS2 which need to be identified and optimised.

### Governance

City Deal Executive Board underpinned by a legally binding Collaboration Agreement between the parties, setting out clear Terms of Reference for responsibilities and accountabilities, supported by a shared private sector lead programme delivery mechanism.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- City of Stoke-on-Trent: LAB
- Staffordshire County Council: CON

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

Built around a flagship proposal for the UK's first at-scale, low carbon, heat network system... 'The Energy proposals are a major energy programme that will provide an integrated approach to energy security, helping protect the area's energy supply from short-term supply shocks, rising energy prices, and price volatility. They will be supplemented by a Low Carbon Task Force that will drive the transition to increased energy self-sufficiency and sustainability through energy-efficiency measures, and low carbon heat and power generation.'

## Sunderland City Deal in partnership with South Tyneside

**2014**

### Participating authorities

- Sunderland City Council
- South Tyneside Council

**Combined population** | 425,000

**GVA** | £7 billion

**LEP** | North East LEP

### Rural urban classification

Urban with Major Conurbation

### Current economy

The North East is one of the leading manufacturing and export regions within the UK

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Build on its strength in advanced manufacturing centred on the automotive sector, significantly increasing opportunities for enterprise and employment in the North East.

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

The delivery of this City Deal will be overseen by the Cabinets of Sunderland and South Tyneside councils, the NELEP board and the Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland Combined Authority.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Sunderland City Council: LAB
- South Tyneside Council: LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Swindon and Wiltshire City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Swindon Borough Council
- Wiltshire Council

**Combined population** | 700,000

**GVA** | £15.3 billion

**LEP** | Swindon Wiltshire LEP

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Largely Rural

### Current economy

The SWLEP economy is strongly dependent on the private sector – with up to four private sector jobs for every public sector role, and a strong focus on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Ensure greater numbers of individuals employed in higher skilled and higher value-add roles in the following sectors – digital technologies, life sciences, advanced engineering, and finance and professional services.

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

Strategic leadership and governance will be delivered through an existing sub-group of the SWLEP Board, supported by officers from the Local Enterprise Partnership, and Wiltshire Council acting as the Accountable Body

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Swindon Borough Council: CON
- Wiltshire Council: CON

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## The Tees Valley City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Darlington Borough Council
- Hartlepool Borough Council
- Middlesbrough Council
- Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council
- Stockton-On-Tees Borough Council

**Combined population** | 660,000

**GVA** | £11.5 billion

**LEP** | Tees Valley Unlimited

### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Urban with Significant Rural

### Current economy

A functional economic area with a strong local focus; some 87% of residents work within the Tees Valley. It is home to a strong advanced manufacturing sector with expertise across automotive, subsea, renewable energy and engineering design

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Ambitions:

1. Drive the transition to a High Value, Low Carbon Economy
2. Create a more Diversified and Inclusive Economy.

Objectives –

1. Develop infrastructure and place to enable economic development
2. Support sector development and enterprise
3. Develop the workforce within the Tees Valley
4. Promote the Tees Valley economy
5. Secure investment to meet the economic development needs of the Tees Valley

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

Tees Valley Unlimited will oversee the local delivery of the City Deal, reporting progress to the LEP board and local authority leaders and mayors.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Darlington Borough Council: LAB
- Hartlepool Borough Council: LAB
- Middlesbrough Council: LAB
- Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council: NOC
- Stockton-On-Tees Borough Council: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

Unique strengths in large scale production and processing of energy (including renewable) including new £300m Air Products energy from waste plant... 'The Tees Valley is home to energy intensive, high value industrial activity primarily located on the three large sites on Teesside of Billingham, North Tees and South Tees. These sites were formerly a single, integrated ICI complex but, with the demise of that company, ownership activities have become fragmented. While still of critical importance to the Tees Valley's and the UK's economic position, the sites are in danger of being eclipsed by more integrated approaches overseas... The Tees Valley is uniquely positioned within the UK to meet this challenge. The existing infrastructure connecting our three core sites is already being used and developed by companies to produce efficiencies and new processes. The Tees Valley has already commissioned initial feasibility studies into waste industrial heat sourced district heating schemes and have already secured commitment from local companies to develop an industrial CCS network. The proposals set out in this City Deal will unlock the investment and potential to enable a step change in industrial integration'

## Thames Valley Berkshire Local Enterprise Partnership City Deal

2014

### Participating authorities

- Bracknell Forest Council
- Reading Borough Council
- West Berkshire Council
- Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead
- Wokingham Borough Council
- Slough Borough Council

**Combined population** | 850,000

**GVA** | £30.2 billion

**LEP** | Thames Valley Berkshire LEP

#### Rural urban classification

Mix of Urban with City and Town + Urban with Significant Rural

#### Current economy

Successful high performing economy second only to London in gross value added (GVA) per capita terms. However, despite a buoyant local economy some businesses are struggling to fill vacancies and experiencing skills shortages which are stifling growth potential.

#### Cultural and economic aspirations

Address the skills gaps and unemployment and underemployment of 16-24 year old population in order to maximise the impact of our collective investment and unleash growth in this important economic area

#### Geographic variables

No details given

#### Governance

Decision making in relation to the City Deal will rest with a Joint Committee that will include Thames Valley Berkshire Local Enterprise Partnership and the six Unitary Authorities.

#### Political make-up at time of deal

- Bracknell Forest Council: CON
- Reading Borough Council: LAB
- West Berkshire Council: CON
- Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead: CON
- Wokingham Borough Council: CON
- Slough Borough Council: LAB

**Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies**

No details given

## Aberdeen City Region Deal

**2016**

#### Participating authorities

- Aberdeen City Council
- Aberdeenshire Council

**Combined population** | 500,000

**GVA** | £18 billion

**LEP** | Opportunity North East (ONE)

#### Current economy

Oil & Gas

#### Cultural and economic aspirations

Four programme areas of: Innovation; Internationalisation; Inclusive Economic Growth; and Investment in Infrastructure.

#### Geographic variables

Coastal, Harbour, North Sea

#### Governance

A new Aberdeen City Region Deal Joint Committee, established under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 to oversee the implementation and monitoring of the Aberdeen City Region Deal. It will work with both Governments to ensure delivery of the Aberdeen City Region Deal... There will be nine seats on the Joint Committee, made up of three representatives from each of the administrations of Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council, and the Board of Opportunity North East.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Aberdeen City Council: NOC
- Aberdeenshire Council: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Inverness & Highland City-Region Deal

2016

### Participating authorities

- The Highland Council

**Combined population** | 235,000

**GVA** | £5.5 billion (calculated with ONS)

**LEP** | No

### Current economy

The region has benefited from the creation and growth of the University of the Highlands and Islands as well as major investment in digital infrastructure and transport. It has also seen the development and growth of a range of sectors, including life sciences, creative industries, finance & business services, energy (including renewables), tourism, and food & drink. This has provided the Highlands with a strong launch pad for future growth

### Cultural and economic aspirations

To create new well-paid jobs in the private sector that will help retain and attract young people to the region; promote innovation, internationalisation and new partnerships between the region's relatively large number of small businesses; and facilitate the development of skills in the resident workforce that will match the future requirements of business

### Geographic variables

Geographic isolation

### Governance

The Highland Council shall act as the Accountable body for the Inverness and Highland City- Region Deal... Central to the governance arrangements, a Programme Board has been established through which the lead officer/organisation for each project... A City-Region Member Scrutiny Panel has also been established comprising the Leaders of the Council's political groups or their nominees to review and monitor the business cases and associated detailed documentation prior to reports being submitted to the Planning, Development & Infrastructure Committee

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Highland Council: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

Growth of renewables sector

## Edinburgh & South East Scotland City Deal

2018

### Participating authorities

- East Lothian Council
- City of Edinburgh Council
- Fife Council
- Midlothian Council
- Scottish Borders Council
- West Lothian Council



**Combined population** | 1.4 million

**GVA** | 36 billion

**LEP** | No

#### Current economy

A population of approximately 1.4 million people, more than a quarter of the Scottish population, and contributes approximately £36 billion per year to the Scottish and UK economies. But prosperity and success are not universal across the city region: 22.4% of children are living in poverty<sup>3</sup>; there is a lack of mid-market and affordable housing; and too many people are unable to move on from low wage/low skill jobs.

#### Cultural and economic aspirations

Partners recognise the importance of ensuring that Inclusive Growth ambitions are embedded in their plans for the city region, responding to the particular challenges faced across the city region's geography.

#### Geographic variables

No details given

#### Governance

The governance arrangements outlined in this document empower local authorities to:

- operate strategically with their partners to fully realise the economic potential of the city region;
- respond to issues critical to the economic health and wellbeing of the city region;
- unlock economic assets; and
- decide on the alignment of resources in projects and programmes with the greatest economic potential for the city region

#### Political make-up at time of deal

- East Lothian Council: NOC
- City of Edinburgh Council: NOC
- Fife Council: NOC
- Midlothian Council: NOC
- Scottish Borders Council: NOC
- West Lothian Council: NOC

#### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

### Glasgow & Clyde Valley City Deal

2014

#### Participating authorities

- Inverclyde Council
- East Renfrewshire Council
- East Dunbartonshire Council
- North Lanarkshire Council
- South Lanarkshire Council
- Renfrewshire Council
- Glasgow City Council
- West Dunbartonshire Council

**Combined population** | 1.75 million

**GVA** | £43 billion

**LEP** | No

#### Current economy

Glasgow and Clyde Valley benefits from numerous economic assets including: strengths in areas such as financial services, life sciences, engineering, manufacturing and creative and media industries; successful universities and research institutes; and a skilled workforce.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

- The city and wider region also faces numerous challenges that have acted as barriers to economic growth. These include: high rates of long term unemployment; poor survival rates for business start-ups (when compared to similar UK cities); stalled development sites in key locations; and weaknesses in the area's transport infrastructure.
- Recognising these challenges and opportunities local leaders, the Scottish Government and UK Government have worked together to transform Glasgow and Clyde Valley

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

Governance arrangements will be driven by a newly established Glasgow and Clyde Valley Cabinet. Supporting this decision making body will be: a Chief Executives' Group; Finance Strategy Group; Regeneration and Economy Group; the independent Commission on Urban Growth (discussed above); and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Economic Leadership Board.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Inverclyde Council: NOC
- East Renfrewshire Council: NOC
- East Dunbartonshire Council: NOC
- North Lanarkshire Council: LAB
- South Lanarkshire Council: NOC
- Renfrewshire Council: LAB
- Glasgow City Council: LAB
- West Dunbartonshire Council: LAB

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Stirling & Clackmannanshire City Region Deal

2020

### Participating authorities

- Stirling Council
- Clackmannanshire Council

**Combined population** | 140,000

**GVA** | £3.3 billion

**LEP** | No

### Current economy

The Stirling and Clackmannanshire regional economy is rich with significant assets including excellent further and higher educational establishments, rich natural, cultural and built heritage and a strong business base. We are well connected – to each other, the rest of Scotland, the UK and the global community. The region enjoys outstanding natural assets and a proud heritage – our sense of place is strong.

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Determined to deliver transformational change to address challenges by targeting shared efforts to reduce the stark inequalities that exist between communities and shifting the collective focus to make sure that individuals, families and communities with the greatest disadvantage benefit from increased prosperity within a fairer economy.

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

See 'City Region Deal Governance Framework' (separate document)

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Stirling Council: NOC
- Clackmannanshire Council: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## The Tay Cities Deal

2020

### Participating authorities

- Angus Council
- Dundee City Council
- Fife Council
- Perth & Kinross Council

**Combined population** | 500,000

**GVA** | £17 billion

**LEP** | No

### Current economy

Over 15,500 businesses

- most businesses employ <50
- small number of large employers

Home to four world class universities with a strong research and innovation base

### Cultural and economic aspirations

We want the Tay Cities area to be one of the most productive knowledge-led economies in Europe, whilst ensuring that as we become smarter we also become a Fair Work region...

By placing inclusive growth at the heart of our economic strategy and the Tay Cities Deal we want to create and take advantage of this once in a generation opportunity to make a lasting difference to our communities and to the businesses that support them

### Geographic variables

- Stunning and iconic scenery
- UK's largest river catchment (the Tay)
- Quality agricultural land and growing climate Inter-connected towns and cities

### Political make-up at time of deal

To steer the delivery of this strategy, facilitate the devolution of powers, and to provide governance for the city deal, the four Councils have already approved in principle the establishment of a Tay Cities Joint Committee... Its membership will comprise elected members from all four local authorities and representatives of the private sector, the higher/further education sectors and the voluntary sector.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Angus Council: NOC
- Dundee City Council: NOC
- Fife Council: NOC
- Perth & Kinross Council: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

Exceptional natural resources of forest, wind, hydro and solar, already contributing significantly to renewable electricity and heat generation, with a diversified supply chain including FTSE 100 business and around 250 SMEs. However, economic benefits are not fully realised or shared across the region

## Cardiff Capital Region City Deal

2016

### Participating authorities

- City of Cardiff Council
- Blaenau Gwent Council
- Bridgend Council
- Caerphilly Council
- Merthyr Tydfil Council
- Monmouthshire Council
- Newport City Council
- Rhondda Cynon Taff Council
- Torfaen Council
- Vale of Glamorgan Council

**Combined population** | 1.48 million

**GVA** | 28 billion

**LEP** | No

### Current economy

A range of competitive business clusters with significant international and indigenous businesses across sectors such as: financial services; creative and digital industries; advanced manufacturing; life sciences; energy; and energy supply. These business clusters are serviced through a wide and supportive ecosystem. This ecosystem contains a thriving higher education sector which includes Cardiff University, Cardiff Metropolitan University and the University of South Wales

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Despite strengths, numerous challenges remain. Gross Value Added, which is a measure of goods and services produced in an area, is lower than all but one of the English Core City Regions. There are also connectivity issues across the region which makes it more difficult for people in Valley's communities to access economic opportunities.

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

Establish a governance model that: complies with the existing statutory framework that exists in Wales to deliver this City Deal; strengthens and streamlines the existing governance and partnership arrangements across the Region; improves business involvement in local decision making; provides confidence and assurance that the local authority leaders are making decisions which will drive economic growth across the Capital Region

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Cardiff: LAB
- Blaenau Gwent: LAB
- Bridgend: LAB
- Caerphilly: LAB
- Merthyr Tydfil: LAB
- Monmouthshire: NOC
- Newport City: LAB
- Rhondda Cynon Taff: LAB
- Torfaen: LAB
- Vale of Glamorgan: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Swansea Bay City Deal

2017

### Participating authorities

- Pembrokeshire County Council
- City and County of Swansea
- Neath Port Talbot Council
- Carmarthenshire County Council

**Combined population** | 688,000

**GVA** | 11.5 billion

**LEP** | No

### Current economy

Home to a range of major employers in key strategic sectors including manufacturing, healthcare and the public sector... existing strengths and assets are underpinned by a supportive network, including the region's further education establishments

### Cultural and economic aspirations

Continue tackling the area's barriers to economic growth through: developing higher value sectors and higher value employment opportunities to match; increasing the number of businesses within these sectors to widen the economic base; and improving the region's GVA level against the UK average.

### Geographic variables

Strong urban centres complemented by a wider rural landscape and a significant coastal footprint... also includes a number of invaluable natural resources and infrastructure. For example, Milford Haven is one of the largest natural harbours in the world through which 28% of natural gas imports into the UK pass.

### Governance

The leadership and governance arrangements across the Swansea Bay City Region will be strengthened through the development of a transparent, stable and clearly accountable leadership structure which will provide a direct line of responsibility to the electorate of the four local authorities.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- Pembrokeshire: IND
- Swansea: LAB
- Neath Port Talbot: LAB
- Carmarthenshire: NOC

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

Build on the significant and diverse energy asset base within the region. It will align conventional and renewable energy production and storage capabilities, world leading research in areas such as tidal, materials and energy systems with the strategic energy hub at Milford Haven and transformative initiatives.

## Belfast City Region Deal

2019

### Participating authorities

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- Ards and North Down Borough Council
- Belfast City Council
- Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council
- Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
- Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

**Combined population** | 1 million

**GVA** | £24 billion

**LEP** | No

### Current economy

A successful Belfast Region is vital to the future wellbeing of everyone living in Northern Ireland, and since the Good Friday Agreement twenty years ago has undergone visible transformation that has elevated its reputation as both an attractive national and global destination to visit and do business. Unemployment within the region has decreased, tourism is flourishing and significant and sustained business investment has underpinned robust economic growth

### Cultural and economic aspirations

- Financial, Business and Professional Services
- Agri-Food
- Digital and Creative Technologies
- Advanced Manufacturing, Materials and Engineering
- Life and Health Sciences
- Tourism
- Construction and Materials Handling

### Geographic variables

No details given

### Governance

The Belfast Region has developed a clear governance structure to support the initial development of the Belfast Region City Deal. This includes a Joint Council Forum and a Programme Board supported by Steering Groups tasked with developing coherent, integrated programmes in each of the Investment Pillars. The formal governance structures have been supported by wider engagement with local and regional partners, across all sectors.

### Political make-up at time of deal

- N/A

### Notable pre-existing low-carbon/ environmentally friendly achievements or policies

No details given

## Annex 4: Calculations used to rank and sequence the themes

OVERALL: Scored Matrix (number * rating)								
	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Science & innovation	Climate change adaptation	Housing	Culture & tourism
4	124	80	32	20	52	0	28	0
3	12	27	30	18	21	3	9	18
2	0	8	6	16	12	0	16	4
1	0	0	7	0	6	1	8	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	136	115	75	54	91	4	61	25

FIRST WAVE: Scoring Matrix (number * rating)								
	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Science & innovation	Climate change adaptation	Housing	Culture & tourism
4	32	28	4	12	4	0	8	
3	0	3	18	9	6	0	3	
2	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2
1	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	32	31	23	23	15	1	17	2

## SECOND WAVE: Scoring Matrix (number \* rating)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Housing	Science & innovation	Climate change adaptation	Culture & tourism
4	60	44	12	8	12	16	0	
3	9	9	3	0	6	12	3	3
2	0	4	4	8	6	10	0	2
1	0	0	6	0	5	3	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sum	69	57	25	16	29	41	3	6

## Scotland

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	20	8	24	8	8			
3	3	9			12	6	12	
2		2		4		4		
1				1				
0								
Sum	23	19	24	13	20	10	12	0

## Wales

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	8		4		4			
3		3	3			3		
2		2		2		2		
1							2	
0								
Sum	8	5	7	2	4	5	2	0

## Northern Ireland

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	4		4					
3		3					3	
2					2			
1								
0								
Sum	4	3	4	0	2	0	3	0



## 2012 (1st Wave)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	32	28	4	8	4	12		0
3	0	3	6	3	18	9		0
2	0	0	2	4	0	2	2	0
1	0	0	3	2	1	0		1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Sum	32	31	15	17	23	23	2	1

## 2014 (2nd Wave plus Glasgow)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	64	48	20	12	16	8		0
3	9	9	12	6	3	0	3	3
2	0	4	10	6	4	8	2	0
1	0	0	3	6	6	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Sum	73	61	45	30	29	16	6	3

## 2015–2017 (4: Aberdeen, Inverness, Cardiff and Swansea)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	12	4	12	4	8		3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
2		4		2		4		
1							2	
0								0
Sum	15	11	15	9	11	7	5	0

## 2018–2020 (4: Edinburgh, Stirling, Tay &amp; Belfast)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	16		16	4				
3		12			9	6	12	
2				4	2	2		
1								
0								0
Sum	16	12	16	8	11	8	12	0

## &lt;500,000 population (6 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	20	12	12	8	4			
3	3	3	6		9	6	9	
2		2		2	2	2		
1				1	1			
0		0		0			0	0
Sum	23	17	18	11	16	8	9	0

## 1,000,000–1,499,999 population (9 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	36	16	8	8	8	4		
3		12	6	3	6		6	
2			2	6	2	4	2	
1			3	2	2		2	
0		0						
Sum	36	28	19	19	18	8	10	0

## 500,000–999,999 population (13 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	40	24	24	4	8	8		
3	9	12	6	6	9	6	3	3
2		6	6	6	2	6		
1			2	1	3		1	
0								
Sum	49	42	38	17	22	20	4	3

## 1,500,000–1,999,999 population (3 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	12	12	4		4			
3			3		6	3		
2			2			2	2	
1				3				
0								
Sum	12	12	9	3	10	5	2	0

## &gt;2,000,000 population (4 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	16	16	4	8	8	8		
3						3		
2			2	2		2		1
1			1	1	1			
0								
Sum	16	16	7	11	9	13	0	1

## £10 billion–£20 billion GVA (14 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	48	32	24		4	16		
3	6	9	9	6	12	9	3	3
2		6	4	8	2	4		
1			3	3	5		2	
0								
Sum	54	47	40	17	23	29	5	3

## &lt;£10 billion GVA (7 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	24	12	12	12	8			
3	3	6	6		6	3	9	
2		2	2	2	2	4		
1				1	1			
0								
Sum	27	20	20	15	17	7	9	0

## £20 billion–£30 billion GVA (7 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	28	12	4	4	8			
3		9	6	3	9	3	3	
2			2	4		4	4	
1			2	2	1		1	
0								
Sum	28	21	14	13	18	7	8	0

## £30 billion–£40 billion GVA (4 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	12	12	8	8		4		
3	3	3			3		3	
2			4			4		
1				1	1			
0								
Sum	15	15	12	9	4	8	3	0

## 4 or less participating authorities (19 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	72	40	20	20	12	8		
3	3	12	9	6	21	12	12	
2		6	6	10	2	8	2	
1			5	2	4		2	
0				0				
Sum	75	58	40	38	39	28	16	0

## &gt;£40 billion GVA (3 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	12	12	4	4	12	4		
3						3		
2				2				
1			1	1				1
0							0	
Sum	12	12	5	7	12	7	0	1

## 4 or more participating authorities (16 regions)

	Growth, finance, investment & trade	People & skills	Science & innovation	Housing	Transport	Climate change mitigation	Culture & tourism	Climate change adaptation
4	52	40	28	12	16	16		
3	9	15	12	3	9	6	6	3
2		2	6	6	4	8	2	
1			1	5	3		1	1
0						0		
Sum	61	57	47	26	32	30	9	4

## Annex 5: Where do sustainability ambitions come from?

### Greater Birmingham & Solihull

#### Building on past projects, current initiatives

We will pilot new green deal solutions in the hardest to treat properties, leveraging the expertise developed through the pioneering Birmingham Energy Savers programme.

### Greater Manchester

#### Building on past projects, current initiatives

Greater Manchester has a distinctive offer on low carbon... nationally significant existing projects on business resource efficiency; electric vehicle infrastructure, smart grid capacity, smart meters and Green Deal Trailblazer.

#### Taking advantage of geographic specificities/ natural resources

Greater Manchester has a distinctive offer on low carbon... a distinct and politically cohesive geographic area of sufficient scale to pilot Government's emerging low carbon programmes.

#### Leveraging, or building upon, existing material assets

Greater Manchester has a distinctive offer on low carbon ... over 1.1m homes within Greater Manchester, including 0.25m social houses, presents a unique economic opportunity for large-scale low-carbon domestic retrofit programme.

#### Leveraging strong partnership with, or existing investment by, private sector

Greater Manchester has a distinctive offer on low carbon... [including] strong partnerships with the private sector e.g. Electricity Northwest, United Utilities, Coop, Bruntwood, Arup, Peel Energy, Manchester Airport etc.

#### Leveraging existing knowledge based assets

Greater Manchester has a distinctive offer on low carbon... one of the highest concentrations of universities of any European city, with academic excellence in electrical engineering, building technologies and urban regeneration plus hosting of the National Skills Academy Hub for Environmental Technologies.

### Liverpool City Region

#### Taking advantage of geographic specificities/ natural resources

The Liverpool City Region's proximity to the Irish Sea together with its port and marine infrastructure provides a unique opportunity to deliver offshore wind and energy projects.

### **Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)**

The Liverpool City Region is an area of great beauty and has many conservation designations, including 19 SSSIs and 13 Natura 2000 Sites. We wish to balance our economic, social and environmental objectives but our private sector investors tell us that they currently face significant delays on regulatory and planning decisions which act as a barrier, or ultimately prevent investment... We will invest in and deliver proactive development processes and the City Region seeks Government support to further improve the responsiveness of the Regulatory Agencies.

## **Leeds City Region**

### **Building on past projects, current initiatives**

The Leeds City Region is already a UK leader in low carbon, sustainable development with a proven track record in delivering domestic and commercial retrofit, renewable energy generation and eco new build.

## **Nottingham**

### **Building on past projects, current initiatives**

Nottingham is the most energy self-sufficient city in the U.K, with 11.4% of the city's total energy is generated by "Low Carbon" sources. This firmly means that Nottingham can rightly claim to be the U.K's No.1 Energy City.

### **Leveraging, or building upon, existing material assets**

Our short-term ambition is to build on this success by developing our district heating network as a key part of our overall City energy strategy.

## **Newcastle**

### **Building on past projects, current initiatives**

The River Tyne has already become a centre of excellence for marine and offshore manufacturing, hosting a cluster of world-class firms... Newcastle has committed to reduce carbon emissions by over 34% by 2020, from 1990 levels... We are leading regional authorities on a groundbreaking housing warmth programme, while the North East has the best electric vehicle charging infrastructure in the country.

### **Taking advantage of geographic specificities/ natural resources**

Proximity to the Dogger Bank offshore wind zone... the Government has designated Tyneside as one of five Centres for Offshore Renewable Engineering (CORE).

### **Leveraging, or building upon, existing material assets**

Tyneside has the potential to become one of the premier locations in Europe for advanced offshore manufacturing. This reflects the cluster of existing activity, suitable sites.

### **Leveraging strong partnership with, or existing investment by, private sector**

Over the past year, Newcastle alone has attracted over £100m in private sector investment.

### **Leveraging existing knowledge based assets**

Growth of the low carbon, energy, marine and offshore sectors in the North East will be stimulated through expertise within, and opportunities to collaborate with, our universities and colleges.

## Stoke-on-Trent

### Building on past projects, current initiatives

Local partners are delivering a £140 million Energy from Waste Plant at Four Ashes in South Staffordshire, which will be operational and commissioned by March 2014. Through flexibilities agreed through the City Deal, a business case will be developed with government departments, including with the Department of Energy and Climate Change's Heat Network Delivery Unit, to assess the future potential to offer Combined Heat and Power to local facilities and businesses.

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

The local economy features a high proportion of heavy energy users, from the ceramics sector to IT-related business. For these energy-intensive businesses, energy accounts for up to 35% of overall business costs. The average price of energy purchased by manufacturing businesses rose by 46% between 2007 and 2012. This City Deal will address this challenge, through a proposal that will begin the development of the UK's first at-scale integrated energy system, providing a solid foundation for continued economic growth and prosperity.

## Tees Valley

### Building on past projects, current initiatives

The Tees Valley local authorities have already commissioned feasibility studies into two schemes and secured support from anchor users and industrial heat suppliers.

### Taking advantage of geographic specificities/ natural resources

It is widely recognised that the Tees Valley offers a unique opportunity to develop industrial CCS in the UK due to the closely located industrial plants, proximity to the shoreline, and proximity to large scale CCS developments in Yorkshire.

### Leveraging, or building upon, existing material assets

An integrated Carbon efficient production and processing complex...the three sites on Teesside retain pipe work infrastructure that allows for the easy transmission of feedstocks, energy and products between occupiers. In order to build on these unique assets, further private sector investment is required to transform this integration and mutual competitiveness, both through infrastructure improvements and the attraction of new key occupiers.

## Stirling & Clackmannanshire

### Building on past projects, current initiatives

To consider and progress strategic transport interventions and investments, Stirling Council and Clackmannanshire Council have established with Transport Scotland (and other partners) a Regional Transport Working Group. This is primarily in support of the on-going national Strategic Transport Projects Review but will also be a mechanism to work with key partners such as Sustrans to progress Active Travel projects within the City Region Deal.

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

Improving and investing in the region's transport infrastructure to improve physical connectivity across the region is a key and integral part of the City Region Deal and will support us to deliver our vision of inclusive economic growth for people of all ages... At the core of this is development and delivery of active travel projects which improve travel times, promote leisure and tourist industries and provide our communities with improved connectivity to employment and education as well as improving health and wellbeing in the region.

## Tay Cities

### Building on past projects, current initiatives

Our region is already contributing significantly to renewable electricity and heat generation, with a diversified supply chain that includes a FTSE 100 business and around 250 SMEs. Building on our exceptional natural resources and our diversified supply chain, we will capitalise on eco-innovation opportunities to deliver growth by supporting more businesses to be actively engaged in innovation.

### Taking advantage of geographic specificities/ natural resources

Building on our exceptional natural resources and our diversified supply chain, we will capitalise on eco-innovation opportunities to deliver growth by supporting more businesses to be actively engaged in innovation.

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

We want to encourage more R&D in low carbon technologies, ultimately creating or sustaining a wide range of higher skilled jobs. However, limited collaboration and technological innovation mean that much of the value of the eco-innovation and the circular economy cannot be realised without initial public sector funding.

## Swansea

### Taking advantage of geographic specificities/ natural resources

Pembroke Dock Marine. This project will unlock local growth and regeneration opportunities in the area, exploring marine and other energy sectors. The ambition will be that this project will create a cluster of resources, knowledge and capabilities in marine energy and other energy sectors to accelerate technological development and lead to indigenous business growth, new start up business and an attraction for international business in this field.

### Leveraging, or building upon, existing material assets

The Internet of Energy theme seeks to build on the significant and diverse energy asset base within the region.

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

To place the region at the forefront of energy innovation in the areas of sustainable house building to address fuel poverty.

## Sheffield

### Leveraging existing knowledge based assets

SCR's universities and the Nuclear Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre are ideally placed to carry out this research and engage nuclear suppliers in the UK.



## Greater Brighton

### Leveraging strong partnership with, or existing investment by, private sector

A. Clean Tech Growth Centre at Newhaven – this site will build on E.ON's proposed investment in the Rampion Offshore Wind Farm and a new Clean Tech and Marine Engineering University Technical College... B. Environmental Technologies Growth Centre at Shoreham – building on Ricardo UK's new £10 million Vehicle Emissions Research Centre, at the Airport as well as renewable energy business at the Harbour.

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

Through this City Deal, Government and Greater Brighton have agreed an arrangement that will enable local partners to guarantee the start dates for the required flood defence work, in return for local contributions to improve the value for money of the schemes.

## Plymouth and South West

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

Small and medium enterprises in Plymouth and the South West Peninsula and the companies within the marine sector are well positioned to grow. However, their growth could be enhanced through improvements to business support. The City Deal will address these challenges by: ... providing tailored local business support to the marine sector; and providing targeted support to help the marine renewable energy sector grow.

## Hull and Humber

### Taking advantage of geographic specificities/ natural resources

The Humber Estuary is an internationally important natural resource, environmentally and economically. Its rich variety of habitats and species sits alongside a significant supply of undeveloped employment land, including the largest remaining site with deep water access in the country.

### Leveraging strong partnership with, or existing investment by, private sector

Public and private partners have come together to take forward major offshore wind investments, in particular Green Port Hull and the Able Marine Energy Park. These have been complex projects where seizing the opportunity for investment whilst managing the eco-conservation and environment of a recognised continental scale habitat.

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

In recent years, public and private partners have come together to take forward major offshore wind investments... managing the eco-conservation and environment of a recognised continental scale habitat is difficult to deliver. It has placed many challenges on investors, planning authorities and statutory agencies... The proposal in this City Deal will address these problems, taking the Single Conversation Pilot forward and accelerating development across the Humber.

## Greater Cambridge

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

This will transform connectivity within and beyond the City Deal area, and will allow significant increases in bus and cycle use, particularly within Cambridge, that will maximise the capacity for movement, particularly within the historic core. This strategy supports carbon objectives and promotes high quality of life for local communities by minimising the environmental impact of transport whilst promoting the ability for the area to grow.

## Inverness/ Highland

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

Addressing fuel poverty and reducing carbon emissions through a range of measures, including new methods of building construction, is a national commitment. For the Highland Region this need has particular significance... The affordable housing which will be developed through the Deal will help address the energy efficiency of the housing stock through innovative methods of construction and reduce emissions. There will also be significant employment opportunities created.

## Edinburgh and South East

### Overcoming barriers (e.g. to growth) or tackling issues (e.g. fuel poverty)

The design, engineer, construct (DEC) Gateway will bring together industry, universities, colleges, schools and other partners to provide an integrated (visible) progression routes into Construction and Low Carbon careers ... This will help address the skills shortages in the sector and open up new opportunities to non- traditional groups of people into the construction sector helping to increase the diversity of the sector.



## This report

This CREDS working paper aims to identify and understand diversity in sub-national ambitions on climate action across the UK. Comparative analysis between sub-national governments helps to provide insights into the drivers and mechanisms by which geographically bounded institutions and actors, including partnerships between Local Authorities, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), and the Private Sector, may manage to innovate and pursue climate action ambitions at local and regional scales – even if the central government is less ambitious in that respect. The paper is published on-line as three separate documents; this is the Annexes, which is complemented by the Summary and the main report.

## About CREDS

The Centre for Research into Energy Demand Solutions (CREDS) was established as part of the UK Research and Innovation's Energy Programme in April 2018, with funding of £19.5M over 5 years. Its mission is to make the UK a leader in understanding the changes in energy demand needed for the transition to a secure and affordable, low carbon energy system. CREDS has a team of over 100 people based at 15 UK universities.

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 [CREDSadmin@ouce.ox.ac.uk](mailto:CREDSadmin@ouce.ox.ac.uk)

 [www.creds.ac.uk](http://www.creds.ac.uk)

 [@CREDS\\_UK](https://twitter.com/CREDS_UK)

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