

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD

You are summoned to attend a Meeting of the **Council** of the **Borough of Chesterfield** to be held in the **Council Chamber, Town Hall, Rose Hill, Chesterfield S40 1LP** on **Wednesday, 7 September 2016** at **5.00 pm** for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

1. To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the meeting of Council held on 27 July, 2016 (Pages 3 - 10)
2. Mayor's Communications.
3. Apologies for Absence
4. Declarations of Members' and Officers' Interests relating to items on the Agenda.
5. Public Questions to the Council

To receive questions from members of the public in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.

Question submitted by Mr Max Kerley:

“The Sheffield City Region devolution deal includes an elected mayor for the region and this is very unpopular with Chesterfield residents. Given the recent announcement from the Prime Minister’s office that devolution deals are now not necessarily dependent on the inclusion of an elected mayor, will CBC now reverse its decision to join the SCR and support a Derbyshire devolution deal which will still provide access to devolved funding, which will build on long-established administrative structures and mechanisms but which does not require ceding power over Chesterfield issues to the elected mayor in Sheffield?”

6. Petitions to Council

To receive petitions submitted under Standing Order No. 13

7. Questions to the Leader

To receive questions submitted to the Leader under Standing Order No.14

8. Decision regarding full membership of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority (Pages 11 - 270)

9. Questions under Standing Order No. 19

To receive questions from Councillors in accordance with Standing Order No.19.

By order of the Council,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Huw Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent loop at the end.

Chief Executive

Chief Executive's Unit,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield

30 August 2016

COUNCIL

Wednesday, 27th July, 2016

Present:-

Councillor Brunt (The Mayor)

Councillors	J Barr	Councillors	Flood
	P Barr		Hill
	Bellamy		Hitchin
	Bexton		Hollingworth
	Bingham		Huckle
	Blank		J Innes
	Borrell		P Innes
	Brady		Ludlow
	Brittain		Miles
	Brown		A Murphy
	Burrows		T Murphy
	Callan		Niblock
	Catt		Parsons
	Davenport		Rayner
	Derbyshire		Redihough
	Dickinson		Sarvent
	A Diouf		Simmons
	Dyke		Slack
	Elliott		Wall

6 MINUTES

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meetings of the Council held on 27 April and 11 May, 2016 be approved as a correct record and be signed by the Chair.

7 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

The Mayor referred with sadness to the death of former Councillor and Mayor; Geoff Waddoups. Members stood for a minutes silence in his honour.

The Mayor referred to the following Mayoral engagements:

- Attending the launch of Gussies Super Kitchen at St Augustine's Church in Rother Ward;
- Visiting the new Krantech CNC Precision facility in Staveley;
- Taking part in several events to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of the Somme.

The Mayor provided an update on his appeal fundraising activities, and noted a number of upcoming events including the inaugural Mayor's Open Golf Day at Tapton Park Golf Club and a Sporting Dinner featuring Mathew Hoggard MBE at the Proact Stadium.

8 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Bagley, Caulfield, D Collins, L Collins, V Diouf, P Gilby, T Gilby, Perkins and Serjeant.

9 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' AND OFFICERS' INTERESTS RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA.

No declarations of interest were received.

10 PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO THE COUNCIL

There were no questions.

11 PETITIONS TO COUNCIL

No petitions had been received.

12 QUESTIONS TO THE LEADER

Under Standing Order No.14 Members asked the Leader the following questions.

- Councillor A Diouf asked for an update on the question he had asked at the meeting of Council held on 25 February, 2016 regarding the latest planning and development situation at the former Walton works. The Leader advised that the full written

response would be re-circulated to all members to provide an update on this matter.

- Councillor Borrell asked about the how the weather had adversely affected the pitch at the recent Chesterfield Cricket Festival which had resulted in all the planned matches being cancelled, and enquired what steps were being taken to ensure that the same situation did not happen again next year. The Leader provided a verbal response.

13 SCRUTINY ANNUAL REPORT 2015/16

Council considered the Annual Scrutiny Report detailing the work of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees during 2015/16.

RESOLVED –

That the Scrutiny Annual Report for 2015/16 be approved.

14 CHESTERFIELD MUSEUM STORE - UNIT 1, SOMERSET YARD

Pursuant to Cabinet Minute No.56 the Economic Growth Manager submitted a report to seek approval to undertake the required works to bring Unit 1 Somerset Yard back into use as the offsite store for the Chesterfield Museums' collections.

RESOLVED –

1. That Unit 1 Somerset Yard be converted into the offsite store for Chesterfield Museum.
2. That the works be funded from the Property Repair Fund with the balance being met through short term prudential borrowing.

15 RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND ANNUAL REVIEW

Pursuant to Standards and Audit Committee Minute No.11 the Chief Finance Officer submitted a report on risk management developments during 2015/16 and recommended for approval the updated Risk Management Policy, Strategy and Corporate Risk Register for 2016/17.

A review had been carried out during 2015/16 by the Council's insurers of the Council's risk management arrangements. The outcomes of the review were reflected in the updated Risk Management Strategy and the Corporate Risk Register.

RESOLVED –

That the Risk Management Policy, Strategy and Corporate Risk Register for 2016/17 be approved.

16 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 - EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED –

That under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the public be excluded from the meeting for the following item of business on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

17 NORTHERN GATEWAY REVISED SCHEME PROPOSALS

Pursuant to Joint Cabinet and Employment and General Committee Minute No.17 the Economic Growth Manager submitted a report to update Council on the progress of the Northern Gateway scheme and to seek approval for the development of revised proposals to move the scheme forward.

RESOLVED –

1. That a full business case for the proposals as outlined in the officer's report be submitted to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority.
2. That a SCRIF (Sheffield City Region Investment Fund), grant funding agreement with Sheffield City Region be entered into, and that match-funding from Chesterfield Borough Council (currently estimated to be £3.57million), be approved.
3. That the revised Northern Gateway scheme, as detailed in the officer's report be approved and implemented.

4. That authority be delegated to the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council and Chief Finance Officer, in conjunction with the Economic Growth Manager to progress with the delivery arrangements for the revised Northern Gateway scheme, subject to the confirmation of the SCRIF grant.
5. That the update to the Treasury Management Prudential Indicators be approved.
6. That approval be granted to progress with Option 1, as detailed in the officer's report, to advance the re-development of the former Co-op building, and that delegated authority be given to the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council and Chief Finance Officer, in conjunction with the Economic Growth Manager, to finalise the agreements.
7. That the £100,000 previously set aside to finance the external procurement process for development partners from the Service Improvement Reserve be used to support the creation of a new Project Management post to lead on delivery of the revised Northern Gateway scheme.

18 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 - RE-ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC

RESOLVED –

That after consideration of an item containing exempt information the public be readmitted to the meeting.

19 MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

RESOLVED -

That the Minutes of the following Committees be noted:-

Appeals and Regulatory Committee of 20 April, 4, 18 and 25 May, 1, 8 and 15 June and 6 and 13 July, 2016.

Licensing Committee of 20 April and 6 July, 2016.

Planning Committee of 30 March, 25 April, 16 May, 6 and 27 June and 18 July.

Standards and Audit Committee of 6 April.

20 **MINUTES OF THE CABINET**

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meetings of Cabinet of 17 and 31 May, 14 and 28 June and 12 July, 2016 be noted.

21 **MINUTES OF THE JOINT CABINET AND EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL COMMITTEE**

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meetings of the Joint Cabinet and Employment and General Committee of 14 June and 12 July, 2016 be noted.

22 **MINUTES OF THE OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE SCRUTINY FORUM**

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Performance Scrutiny Forum of 10 May, 2016 be approved.

23 **MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY ,CUSTOMER AND ORGANISATIONAL SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

RESOLVED -

That the Minutes of the meeting of the Community, Customer and Organisational Scrutiny Committee of 24 May, 2016 be approved.

24 **MINUTES OF THE ENTERPRISE AND WELLBEING SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

RESOLVED –

That the Minutes of the meetings of the Enterprise and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee of 2 February and 7 June, 2016 be approved.

25 QUESTIONS UNDER STANDING ORDER NO. 19

There were no questions.

26 NOTICE OF MOTION UNDER STANDING ORDER NO.21

It was moved by Councillor Peter Innes and seconded by Councillor Alexis Diouf that,

“We are proud to live in a diverse and tolerant society. Racism, xenophobia and hate crimes have no place in our country. We at Chesterfield Borough Council condemn racism, xenophobia and hate crime unequivocally. We will not allow hate to become acceptable. Chesterfield Borough Council will work to help local bodies and programmes access the support and resources needed to fight and prevent racism and xenophobia.

Taking all the above into account, we would like to assure all residents, visitors and employees of the borough’s businesses that Chesterfield Borough Council will strive to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- advance equality of opportunity;
- foster good relations;

within the borough. We will also take steps to ensure that relevant authorities are informed when we become aware of these crimes so that the judicial system can come to their aid.”

On being put to the vote the motion was declared carried.

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For Publication

Decision regarding full membership of the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority

Meeting: Council

Date: 7 September 2016

Report by: Chief Executive

1.0 Purpose of report

- 1.1 To provide members with an update on the steps being taken to implement the council's decision to apply to be a full constituent member of the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority in line with the statutory process (Minute No. 104, 2015/16).
- 1.2 To enable members to consider provisional independent analysis of the outcomes of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Consultation Exercise following the period of public consultation that ran for six weeks from 1 July through 12 August 2016.
- 1.3 To seek delegated authority for the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader, if appropriate and subject to consideration of the full analysis of the outcomes of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Consultation Exercise and of any consequential revisions that may need to be made to the Governance Review and Scheme of Governance, to
 - (a) endorse the planned submission by Sheffield City Region Combined Authority to the Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government of key documents relating to the establishment of a Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority.

(b) consent to the parliamentary order for the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority to be laid.

- 1.4 To advise members of legal action commenced by Derbyshire County Council against the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority seeking to challenge the Devolution Consultation Exercise.

2.0 **Recommendations**

- 2.1 That delegated authority is given to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader to consider the full analysis of the outcomes of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Consultation Exercise and any consequential revisions that may need to be made to the Governance Review and Scheme of Governance and if appropriate, taking full account of that analysis and opinions expressed by members at the council meeting on the provisional independent analysis of the outcomes of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Consultation Exercise to:

(a) endorse the planned submission by Sheffield City Region Combined Authority to the Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government of key documents relating to the establishment of a Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority and

(b) consent to the parliamentary order for the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority to be laid.

- 2.2 That members of council note the legal challenge commenced by Derbyshire County Council against the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority seeking to challenge the Devolution Consultation Exercise and authorise the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader and the Regulatory and Local Government Law Manager, to take any steps as appropriate in connection with the challenge.

3.0 **Background**

- 3.1 On 6 April 2016, Chesterfield Borough Council resolved to apply to be a full constituent member of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority in line with the statutory process. Council also delegated to the Chief Executive, in liaison with the Leader, authority to take further steps that are necessary as part of the process to put into effect that resolution.
- 3.2 The process for applying to become a full member was set out in the report to Council on 6 April. The process includes carrying out a review (the 'Governance Review') and preparing a draft scheme (the 'Scheme of Governance') for the proposed Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority. Having done so, the next step, in line with the statutory process, is to conduct a public consultation in respect of the proposals (i.e. the review and scheme).
- 3.3 Accordingly, the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader made the delegated decision on 27 June to endorse the publication for consultation of documents that form the governance review and scheme of governance for a Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority.

4.0 **The review and scheme**

- 4.1 The review and scheme have been developed to take account of significant proposed changes when compared with the arrangements for the existing Sheffield City Region Combined Authority. Most notably, the Combined Authority would become a Mayoral Combined Authority, chaired by a directly elected mayor. There would also be a significant devolution of powers and funding to the Mayor and the Combined Authority, in line with the two devolution deals that the Sheffield City Region has secured over the last 18 months and subsequent negotiation with government. And the full constituent membership of the combined authority would be expanded to include Bassetlaw District Council and Chesterfield Borough Council, following decisions made by the two councils in March and April 2016.
- 4.2 The review considers the case for making an order to establish a Mayoral Combined Authority with an expanded geography having

proper regard to the statutory tests contained within the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, as amended by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016. These tests were set out in the report to Council on 6 April, also in the delegated report on 27 June and are included again here:

the Secretary of State considers that to [make an order] is likely to improve the exercise of statutory functions in the area or areas to which the order relates;

the Secretary of State must have regard to the need (a) to reflect the identities and interests of local communities, and (b) to secure effective and convenient local government

(s. 113 of 2009 Act as amended by s. 14 (8) of 2016 Act)

Given the proposal is to establish a Mayoral Combined Authority where one constituent member (Chesterfield) would be geographically separated from other constituent members, the legislation also specifies that:

in deciding whether to make the order under section 106 [to change the boundaries of a Combined Authority area], the Secretary of State must have regard to the likely effect of the change to the combined authority's area on the exercise of functions equivalent to those of the combined authority's functions in each local government area that is next to any part of the area to be created by the order (2016 Act, s. 12 (6)).

- 4.3 The review at appendix A sets out the case for the proposed Mayoral Combined Authority meeting the statutory tests. In doing so, it considers the implications of the extension of the geography of the Combined Authority area beyond South Yorkshire and the devolution of additional powers and functions, and promotes appropriate changes in governance to enable implementation of the October 2015 Sheffield City Region Devolution deal.
- 4.4 The scheme (appendix B), sets out the way in which the Mayoral Combined Authority would operate in exercising its additional powers and functions and related changes in governance, which provide the basis for the Secretary of State to make relevant

Orders following the conclusion of the statutory consultation process. It identifies in particular the functions which will be the responsibility of the Mayor alone and the functions which would be discharged by the Combined Authority of which the Mayor would be a member and be appointed as its Chair. As with the review, there has been an on-going dialogue between SCR and the member authorities regarding construct of the scheme.

5.0 **Consultation approach**

5.1 The review and scheme, as drafted, formed the basis for the Sheffield City Region wide statutory consultation, which was undertaken over a six week period from 1 July 2016 through 12 August 2016. Activity coordinated by the combined authority included public and business events, local meetings, overview and scrutiny meetings, a dedicated mircosite, press releases, newsletters, leaflets, e-mails, letters, social media and website promotion. A full description of the activity is expected to be included in the Ipsos Mori report (see section 6). Appendix C sets out the consultation questions that formed part of the process and appendix D the additional consultation and communication activities progressed in Chesterfield Borough to encourage participation.

5.2 The latter activities included:

- a) An extensive campaign to encourage participation in the consultation including information going out to 43,000 households via Your Chesterfield, an aligned social media campaign, information provision in key public buildings and community and voluntary sector newsletters.
- b) Opportunities for members of the public to ask questions and comment at a public meeting and at three drop-in sessions.
- c) Interaction via letter, telephone and e-mail.
- d) Information sharing and question and answer sessions with a variety of stakeholders including the local business community, parish and town councils, overview and scrutiny, older peoples forum.

5.3 Chesterfield Borough Council also responded to the consultation. The consultation response was approved by delegated authority to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader, on 12 August.

The consultation response is attached at appendix E. The response made by the council was informed by an initial analysis of Derbyshire County Council's response to the consultation. The DCC response has been circulated widely to partners across the county and is available on request.

6.0 **Next Steps**

- 6.1 The latest information available shows that the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority has received 2510 responses to the online survey, 323 responses by post using paper copies of the questionnaire, 32 emails, 51 letters, 9 campaign responses and 1 petition. This makes a total of 2,926 respondents who also completed 6,342 open questions.
- 6.2 Ipsos Mori have been commissioned to support the Combined Authority with the statutory consultation process. And are currently codifying and analysing the consultation responses. In addition to this, Ipsos Mori will take into account the outputs of the various events and meetings including those listed in appendix D, drawing on evidence of notes made and pictures taken.
- 6.3 Given the level of response described above, Ipsos Mori's final report summarising the outcomes of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Consultation Exercise will not be available until 5 September 2016 at the earliest. A provisional summary of the results and analysis is anticipated to be available a few days before this and if it is available on this timescale, then an addendum to this report will be issued in advance of the council meeting.
- 6.4 Assuming that Ipsos Mori's final report is received on 5 September 2016, every effort will also be made to share the consultant's independent appraisal of the outcomes of the consultation exercise, and also any proposed consequential revisions that the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority intends to make to the Governance Review and Scheme of Governance with members at the council meeting.
- 6.5 It is essential that Chesterfield Borough Council is in a position to take a considered view and, if appropriate, endorse the planned submission to the Secretary of State for the Department for

Communities and Local Government of the Governance Review, Scheme of Governance and Consultation Summary relating to the establishment of a Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority in advance of a scheduled meeting of the Combined Authority on 12 September 2016.

- 6.6 At the 12 September 2016 meeting, Combined Authority members, including the Leader of the Council, will collectively consider the Consultation Summary, Ipsos Mori's report, any proposed changes to the Governance Review and Scheme of Governance (of which none are planned at present), and the Equality Impact Assessment prepared; with delegated authority to be afforded to the Sheffield City Region's Executive Director, in consultation with the Chair of the Combined Authority, to submit the afore-mentioned key documents to the Secretary of State of the Department for Communities and Local Government.
- 6.7 The Secretary of State will then consider the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority's proposals against the statutory tests contained within the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, as amended by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016 (see paragraph 4.2 above). If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the tests are met then parliamentary orders to establish the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority will be laid mid to late October 2016 and debated in both the House of Commons and House of Lords.
- 6.8 As the council is likely to receive very little notice of the Secretary of State's intentions, delegated authority is again sought for the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader, to consent to the parliamentary order for the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority to be laid.

7.0 **Derbyshire County Council Legal Challenge**

- 7.1 Derbyshire County Council has commenced a legal challenge of the Combined Authority's consultation exercise. The challenge came after a pre-action protocol letter was sent to the Combined Authority calling for a halt to the consultation and for it to be started again taking into account the alleged defects. The Combined Authority responded by rejecting the alleged defects.

- 7.2 The court application is against the Combined Authority but names the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and Chesterfield Borough Council as interested parties.
- 7.3 Before such a legal challenge can proceed in the courts, permission of the High Court must be obtained based on preliminary analysis of the case. It is not yet known when this will happen.
- 7.4 No application has been made by Derbyshire County Council to halt the statutory process relating to the establishment of the Mayoral Combined Authority pending the court's consideration of the challenge. And the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority has no plans to halt the devolution process pending the outcome of the challenge, which could take many months.
- 7.5 The grounds of Derbyshire County Council's challenge are very briefly summarised as follows:
- The consultation is unfair and unlawful and should be quashed.
 - Defects in the consultation are incapable of being corrected by the Secretary of State.
 - The consultation does not comply with the relevant devolution legislation or the law on consultation as developed by the courts.
- 7.6 The Combined Authority is currently considering the challenge and its response. The Council and the Secretary of State, as interested parties, will also need to decide on the extent of their engagement in the legal challenge.

8.0 Human resources/people management implications

- 8.1 There are not considered to be any human resource or people management implications arising from this decision. This statement is made on the basis that there are no proposals within either of the Sheffield City Region devolution deals to transfer current Chesterfield Borough Council powers and functions to the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority.

9.0 Financial implications

9.1 Previous reports to Council have set out the financial implications of full membership of the Sheffield City Region, including the benefits to date and future potential benefits for the communities of Chesterfield. It is not anticipated that there will be any change regarding the costs of full as opposed to non-constituent membership and those costs are included within existing budgets.

10.0 **Legal and data protection implications**

10.1 The Sheffield City Region Combined Authority appointed Ipsos Mori to run the Devolution Consultation Exercise. Ipsos Mori have extensive experience of working with the public sector on such exercises and are well versed in ensuring compliance with data protection requirements.

10.2 The Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, as amended by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016 provides the legal framework for the matters before council.

10.3 More specifically, Section 106 of the 2009 Act empowers the Secretary of State to make changes to the boundaries of an existing combined authority's area by order and section 107A, again by order, to provide for the election of a mayor for the area of a combined authority.

10.4 In advance of the making of such orders, Section 111 of the 2009 Act provides that an existing combined authority may carry out a review of "one or more combined matters" (the definition of 'combined matters' includes changes to the boundaries of an authority). And Section 112 that where a combined authority has undertaken such a review and concluded "that the exercise of the power to make an order under any one or more of sections 104, 105, 106 and 107 of the 2009 Act would be likely to improve the exercise of statutory functions in relation to an area of a combined authority or a proposed area of a combined authority" then it "may prepare and publish a scheme relating to the exercise of the power or powers in question".

10.5 Having completed such a review and developed such a scheme, Section 113 of the 2009 Act instructs an existing combined authority as to the consultation that must take place before any

order is made by the Secretary of State. Section 113 specifically provides, so far as relevant that:

(1) The Secretary of State may make an order under section 104, 105, 106 or 107 in relation to an existing combined authority only if - (a) the Secretary of State considers that to do so is likely to improve the exercise of statutory functions in the area or areas to which the order relates, and (b) any consultation required by subsection (2) has been carried out.

(2) The Secretary of State must carry out a public consultation unless - (a) a scheme has been prepared and published under section 112, (b) the authorities that prepared and published the scheme carried out a public consultation in connection with the proposals contained in the scheme and provided the Secretary of State with a summary of the consultation responses, and (c) the Secretary of State considers that no further consultation is necessary.

10.6 Given that legal proceedings are underway, no comment is made here on the legal challenge summarised in section 7.

11.0 Risk Management

11.1 The risks relating to the decision are set out below.

Description of the Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigating Action	Impact	Likelihood
Outcome of devolution consultation exercise doesn't support case for extension of existing Combined Authority geography to include Chesterfield area	H	M	Within Chesterfield, the process has been supported as set out in Appendix D. This has included providing clarity on the case for full membership and rectifying misunderstandings arising from	H	L

			material published by Derbyshire County Council.		
Secretary of State finds that the statutory tests are not met	H	L	The scheme and review have been prepared by partners, including Chesterfield Borough Council, in line with the requirements of the statutory tests. Mitigation will include continuing to ensure that the material provided by Sheffield City Region Combined Authority makes a compelling case and addresses key substantive points raised in the consultation process.	H	L
Derbyshire County Council legal challenge is successful	H	?	For Chesterfield as an interested party, the council will require further advice on mitigating this risk. If the challenge is successful the likely impact would be a delay to the process and there would still remain options for establishing the proposed Sheffield	H	?

			City Region Mayoral Combined Authority.		
Shifting Government policy position on devolution and directly elected mayors following change to leadership and Cabinet	M	M	Continued close working with the Department for Communities and Local Government and Her Majesty's Treasury through the established relationships with Sheffield City Region. At present it is clear that substantive deals will continue to require a directly elected mayor.	M	L
Decisions taken by Chesterfield are not sufficiently informed by consideration of the potential impact on communities	M	L	The process has put this factor at the heart of decision making throughout. Equalities impact assessments have been conducted and updated throughout the process.	M	L

12.0 Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA)

12.1 A provisional Equalities Impact Assessment has been conducted and is included at appendix F. To inform the decision made on 6 April 2016 regarding full membership of the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority a provisional EIA was developed.

During the development of the EIA several issues emerged which made it difficult to come to a fully considered view on the impact on protected characteristics. This is made more difficult in virtue of the new approach that 'deals' represent, whereby a broad agreement is made with the government that indicates the direction in which devolution of powers and funding is expected to move, but with government reserving the right to continue negotiating, department by department.

12.2 Since the decision on 6 April, there has been a continual refinement of the EIA and this will continue as further detail on the various deal commitments emerges. As part of that process, a revised assessment was published as part of the decision made on 27 June 2016 by the Chief Executive in liaison with the Leader to endorse documents for publication at the outset of the consultation process.

12.3 Key points arising from the current provisional assessment include:

- Accessibility was a key consideration during the development and delivery of the consultation. The subject matter and information required to take part in the consultation was however challenging. While efforts were made to simplify the information and consultation tools as far as possible, some people may have struggled to engage.
- Assistance was available at all of the events and drop-ins. Telephone and in person support was also available throughout the consultation. The consultation included a variety of opportunities to engage including different formats, times and dates to suit a diverse community.
- The areas of the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority and devolution deal where there is most likely to be impacts on protected groups are those relating to transport, employment and skills. The assessment notes potential impacts both positive and negative on the protected characteristics.
- Further discussion and negotiation has taken place to develop key principles for the Local Transport Authority transition plan. This includes the overarching principle of evidence based strategic decision-making for the public good. There has also been an agreement regarding a 'steady state' period and a full

risk assessment undertaken to maximise positive impacts and mitigate against any potential negatives impacts.

- Mitigation includes ensuring that the combined authority is ready to deliver improved services as it receives powers and funding, which will include further impact assessment of specific programmes and policies as they are developed.
- Mitigation will also include working closely across local partners to consider potential impacts of programmes that make use of devolved powers and funding.

13.0 Recommendations

13.1 That delegated authority is given to the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader to consider the full analysis of the outcomes of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Consultation Exercise and any consequential revisions that may need to be made to the Governance Review and Scheme of Governance and, if appropriate, taking full account of that analysis and opinions expressed by members at the council meeting on the provisional independent analysis of the outcomes of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Consultation Exercise to:

(a) endorse the planned submission by Sheffield City Region Combined Authority to the Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government of key documents relating to the establishment of a Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority and

(b) consent to the parliamentary order for the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority to be laid.

13.2 That members of council note the legal challenge commenced by Derbyshire County Council against the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority seeking to challenge the Devolution Consultation Exercise and authorise the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader and the Regulatory and Local Government Law Manager, to take any steps as appropriate in connection with the challenge.

14.0 Reasons for recommendations

- 14.1 To enable consideration and endorsement of the review, scheme and consultation information to progress the establishment of the proposed Mayoral Combined Authority.

Decision information

Key decision number	658
Wards affected	ALL

Document information

Report author	Contact number/email
Huw Bowen – Chief Executive	huw.bowen@chesterfield.gov.uk
Appendices to the report	
Appendix A	SCR Combined Authority Constituent Membership Expansion: The Economic and Spatial Argument (SQW)
Appendix B	Fit for devolution: Developing a model of mayoral governance within the Sheffield City Region (2016)
Appendix C	Consultation questions
Appendix D	Summary of additional consultation and communication activity undertaken within Chesterfield Borough
Appendix E	Chesterfield Borough Council’s Consultation response
Appendix F	Provisional Equalities Impact Assessment

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Addendum to “Decision regarding full membership of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority” report to Council on 7 September, 2016

- 1.1 Further to paragraph 6.3 of the report to Council, the following tables provide a provisional summary of the results of the survey used as part of the consultation process, both on-line and hard-copy responses. This information is supplied from Ipsos MORI’s initial draft report and is designed to give members a snapshot of the consultation results for the Chesterfield Borough Council area.
- 1.2 Whilst the data is still being checked and finalised by Ipsos MORI, it is unlikely to change significantly from the summary below. Any changes to these numbers will be reported to Council at its meeting.
- 1.3 It is important to note that the full report from Ipsos MORI will include far more analysis and key headlines from this will also be reported to Council at its meeting. This will include a flavour of the open comments received as part of the survey responses.
- 1.4 Finally, it is important to note that alongside the survey, the consultation process also involved a number of events and meetings, notes of which have been provided to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority. The latest data shows that 59 consultation responses (including those from Chesterfield Borough Council and Derbyshire County Council) were received during the consultation period as free-standing responses separate to the on-line/hard copy survey. The full analysis of the consultation presented to the combined authority will therefore include an analysis of the consultation events and responses as well as the survey results summarised below.

Provisional summary of Chesterfield responses to consultation survey

- Q1. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose the principle of more decision-making powers being transferred from the government in Westminster to groups of local councils (on issues such as economic development, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning)?**

Respondents	Support	Oppose	Don’t Know	Not Stated
961	629 (65.5%)	244 (25.4%)	9	2

- Q2. The following are examples of some powers which could be devolved to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority. For each please state how important, if at all, you think it is that such powers are controlled**

locally by the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority rather than nationally by the government in Westminster?

(a) TRANSPORT

Respondents	Important	Not Important
961	667 (69.4%)	294 (30.6%)

(b) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Respondents	Important	Not Important
961	692 (72%)	269 (28%)

(c) SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT

Respondents	Important	Not Important
961	691 (71.9%)	270 (28.1%)

(d) HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

Respondents	Important	Not Important
961	692 (72%)	269 (28%)

Q3. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that a directly-elected Sheffield City Region Mayor should be obliged to work with locally-elected Council Leaders on decisions relating to the local economy, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning?

Respondents	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Not Stated
961	594 (61.8%)	238 (24.8%)	28	21

Q4. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that local authorities should work together formally where there are strong economic links with neighbouring areas?

Respondents	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Not Stated
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961	517 (53.8%)	324 (33.7%)	19	18
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Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that people living in the areas listed above should be given a vote as to who the Sheffield City Region Mayor should be?

Respondents	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Not Stated
961	607 (63.2%)	253 (26.3%)	22	16

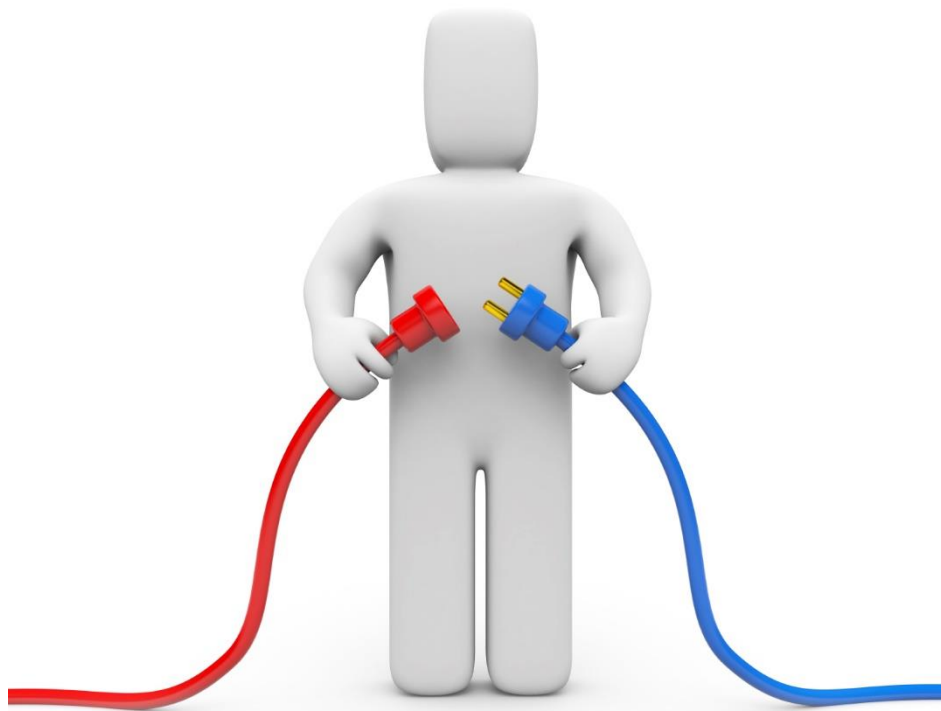
SOURCE: Sheffield City Region Devolution – Consultation Summary Report (Ipsos MORI), September 2016 [DRAFT REPORT]. The figures above are subject to final checks and any variation in the final report will be reported to Council.

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SCR Combined Authority Constituent Membership Expansion

The Economic and Spatial Argument

28 June 2016



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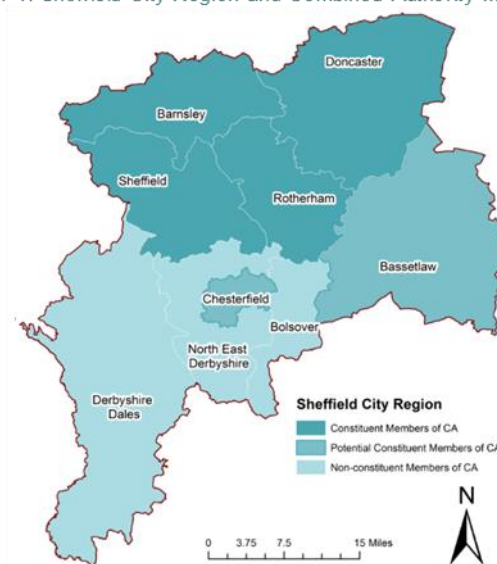
Approved by:	Simon Pringle Director	Date: 28 June 2016
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Executive Summary

1. Following the successful agreement of devolution deals with Government in 2014 and 2015, Sheffield City Region (SCR) Combined Authority's proposals for further devolution of powers was ratified in March 2016. This will result in £900 m being devolved over a 30-year period, giving SCR control over a wider range of service functions, including Regeneration, Infrastructure, Business Rate Growth, Skills, and Education.
2. SCR Combined Authority was comprised at the outset of four Constituent Members (Sheffield, Doncaster, Barnsley, and Rotherham) and five Non-Constituent Members (Derbyshire Dales, North East Derbyshire, Chesterfield, Bolsover and Bassetlaw). However, the Cities and Local Devolution Act 2016 made two key changes which mean that Chesterfield and Bassetlaw now have an aspiration to join the SCR Combined Authority as Constituent Members.

3. In response, SCR is undertaking a governance review to meet the Government's Statutory Tests for approving a revised footprint for the Combined Authority. SCR's submission will be made by late Summer 2016. In its submission, SCR needs to demonstrate that a changed membership will improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Combined Authority's devolved statutory functions, and as such will have an additional positive impact on the economy than would be the case otherwise.

Figure 1-1: Sheffield City Region and Combined Authority Membership



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4. In this context, the SCR Executive Team commissioned SQW Limited, in partnership with Trends Business Research Limited (TBR) and Cambridge Econometrics Limited in May 2016 to develop the Economic and Spatial Argument for expanding SCR's Combined Authority Constituent Membership. This Argument was required to demonstrate the economic scale, flows and inter-relationships between the six districts (in the context of the wider SCR geography), demonstrate how the inclusion of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw as Constituent Members of SCR's Combined Authority will improve the effectiveness of devolved functions, and must be underpinned by robust and transparent evidence.

A Summary of the Economic and Spatial Argument

5. The Economic and Spatial Argument for expanding SCR's Constituent Membership to include Chesterfield and Bassetlaw is built on eight components, which are summarised below.

Economic Scale and Common Characteristics: Six districts account for the majority of SCR's functional economic area, enabling the Combined Authority to achieve, potentially, greater efficiency and effectiveness by delivering functions at larger scale

6. As part of its original proposals to become a Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and more recently prepare the LEP's Strategic Economic Plan, SCR undertook extensive research, including its own Independent Economic Review¹, to demonstrate how the nine Local Authorities comprising SCR are a functional economic geography.
7. The six districts that make up the proposed Combined Authority geography account for two-thirds of the nine districts of SCR's recognised functional geography. Moreover, **the economic scale of the six LADs combined accounts for a proportionally greater amount of the SCR total** – for example, the combined weight of the six districts accounts for 87 per cent of SCR's total economic output (measured by GVA), 86 per cent of its population and 85 per cent of its business base, and the inclusion of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw will increase the scale of the Combined Authority on these measures by 18-20 per cent.
8. Added to this, the six LADs have a number of shared and similar economic characteristics. For example, the size profiles of the six local authorities' business bases are very similar, levels of business formation (often used as a measure of entrepreneurial culture) are also closely aligned and they have similar urban and rural characteristics. The six districts also have similar growth trajectories. Looking back, between 2000 to 2014, the six districts were responsible for 92 per cent of SCR's total population growth – and this picture is likely to continue in future, with the six districts generating 87 per cent of SCR's projected population and GVA growth by 2030, and 88 per cent of jobs growth.
9. On this basis, the devolution of economic functions to six, rather than four, districts means that the Combined Authority can **achieve, potentially, greater efficiency and effectiveness by delivering functions at larger scale that is more closely aligned to the functional economic area of SCR.**

Business Base, including Sector Specialisms, Strengths, Assets and Linkages: Common and interconnected specialisms in SCR's priority sectors – co-design of devolved powers can better meet shared needs, with greater multiplier effects throughout the economy

10. SCR has clear and accepted specialisms in five sectoral areas², operates in growing national and international markets, and is home to a unique combination of a strong business base, expertise, facilities and assets. A number of these are central to the all four of the Northern Powerhouse's Prime Capabilities (Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Processes, Digital, Healthcare Innovation, and Low Carbon Energy), which are expected to drive productivity improvements across the North, closing the wealth gap with the rest of the UK.
11. **The six districts of the proposed Combined Authority are home to many of the key businesses and assets (both infrastructural and knowledge-based) contributing SCR's priority sectors above.** The evidence demonstrates that the six districts also have common

¹ See: <http://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/independent-economic-review/>

² The five specialisms are Financial/Professional/Business Services, Creative/Digital industries, Advanced Manufacturing/Engineering/Healthcare Technologies, Low Carbon, and Logistics.

profiles of specialisation in SCR's priority sectors, especially Manufacturing and Engineering, and many of which are particularly high productivity activities and have similar growth prospects. Moreover, **the six districts' specialisations are connected via strong supply chain linkages, so future business growth in these sectors will have knock-on multiplier effects across the geography.**

12. Given this evidence, **devolved powers** – such as those around business growth, innovation, inward investment, and business rate retention – **can be co-designed sensibly and effectively across this spatial footprint.** It will allow the Combined Authority to address the specific needs of these sectors and their supply chains in still further integrated and coherent ways, make investments in assets/facilities related to these sectors to enable growth, ultimately helping SCR to close its productivity gap. Moreover, devolved powers will enable the Combined Authority to further enhance sectoral strengths and assets that are of national and international significance.

Labour Markets and Travel-to-Work Patterns: Strong labour market interaction, emphasising the need for more joined up planning of future infrastructure investment that better reflects real functional geographies

13. The labour markets of South Yorkshire, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw are integrated strongly and operate essentially as one functional market. **The six districts provide an important source of SCR's skilled workers** (for example, they account for 86% of SRC's total working age population with NVQ Level 4+). **Commuter flows – especially those from Chesterfield and Bassetlaw into South Yorkshire – are substantial both absolutely and relatively.** Some 16% of Bassetlaw's working residents commute into South Yorkshire every day, of which most (almost 3,400 people) travel into Doncaster. This is the highest flow of commuters out of the Bassetlaw district, followed by over 1,800 commuting to Sheffield and almost 1,800 to Rotherham. The picture is also striking for Chesterfield, where the number of workers commuting from Chesterfield into Sheffield (at over 3,100 people) is around eight times higher than the number commuting to Derby or Nottingham. Moreover, the evidence indicates that many of workers living in Chesterfield and Bassetlaw travel to South Yorkshire for higher paid job opportunities.

Figure 2: Functional Urban Areas



14. These strong labour market linkages are illustrated by an analysis of functional urban areas undertaken by the OECD in 2012. This showed that the SCR is not a traditional monocentric city region. Instead it is comprised of **four adjoining functional urban areas – Chesterfield, Sheffield, Barnsley and Doncaster - mapping clearly onto the SCR footprint**, with a clear break in functional relationships with those authorities further to the south (see Figure 2).

15. This evidence supports the case for developing a transport plan and spatial framework across an expanded Combined Authority footprint which reflects more accurately where people choose to work (and live), and using this to inform **more joined up planning of future infrastructure investment**, which better reflect real functional geographies.

Retail Catchments: Strong retail linkages, with implications for spatial planning

16. As well as understanding business relationships and travel-to-work patterns, where people live and spend their money also influences functional economic relationships between places. **On retail spending, the evidence shows clearly that there are strong linkages between Chesterfield/Bassetlaw and Sheffield/Doncaster, in particular.** For example, within Chesterfield's wider retail catchment (comprising a total population of 1.1 million people), Meadowhall was the most visited centre securing 16 per cent of shopping trips in 2015, followed by Sheffield central (15 per cent) and Chesterfield with nine per cent market share.
17. This also has **implications for transport and spatial planning**, especially in terms of ensuring appropriate land/property provision and retail/leisure demand relative to transport networks.

Travel-to-Learn Patterns: Travel-to-learn patterns are relatively localised but scope to benefit from better co-design and integration of devolved skills provision, particularly given its commonalities of sectors specialisms

18. **Travel-to-learn patterns are relatively localised** across SCR, with Further Education (FE) students tending to study at institutions close to home; this pattern is typical generally across the country. Given this, the **SCR economy will benefit from better co-design and integration of devolved skills provision**, particularly given its commonalities of sectors, specialisations and growth prospects, and inter-related supply chains and assets. This will help to **ensure that the supply of skills meets better the needs of SCR's businesses** (and especially those in SCR's priority sectors).

Housing Market Areas: Localised and distinct housing markets, but scope for more joined-up spatial planning to reflect strong travel-to-work relations, leading to a more efficient economy

19. **Housing markets across SCR are also relatively localised and distinct, with limited migration of people between the districts.** This is not unusual for SCR or other similar LEP areas in the North, especially those which are polycentric in their character. In part, this reflects the close proximity of the districts, and the ease of commuting between them for work (as demonstrated by the travel-to-work flows above, and journey times below). Arguably, **more joined-up spatial planning across the six districts**, reflecting where people want to live and work, will lead to **better connected and a more efficient functional economy**.

Transport Networks: The expanded geography is a sensible footprint for planning and managing transport functions given strong travel-to-work (and wider business and leisure) linkages

20. **The six districts are reasonably well connected, but challenges exist in terms of congestion and over-crowding on key routes**, especially between Chesterfield and

Sheffield. Given the evidence above about strong labour market and business relationships, **the expanded geography proposed for SCR Combined Authority is a sensible footprint to tackle some of these transport issues, enabling key economic functions to work more efficiently, and potentials to be realised more fully.** Linking in cohesively as six authorities to wider transport thinking and planning from, for example, Transport for the North will also be helpful.

21. This is particularly important given the evidence around future economic growth – and particularly in similar/related sectors – which is likely to lead to increased commuter flows and business interactions. Moreover, making travel between the districts easier and more efficient may also help to encourage more of SCR’s unemployed residents (a large share of whom are in the six districts) into work, which is likely to mirror current travel-to-work flows. **The scope for better utilisation of the labour market is, therefore, at hand.**

Socio-Economic Challenges and Common Policy Footprints: Similar challenges faced across the six districts, so the devolution and co-design of relevant powers (such as employment support and skills development) will enable more efficient delivery at scale to address these issues

22. The six districts face some **similar challenges**, particularly in terms of productivity and deprivation (including long-term health issues, many of which reflect the shared industrial heritage of the area). **The districts combined also account for a large proportion of SCR’s working age residents who are unemployed (94%) or without qualifications (89%).**
23. In light of this, the devolution and co-design of relevant powers (such as employment support and skills development) across the six districts will enable SCR Combined Authority to **implement interventions at an appropriate scale to tackle the challenges faced.** For example, the joined-up design and delivery of devolved employment programmes across the six districts will (a) mean that support is delivered at a greater scale, leading to efficiencies and potentially synergies, (b) enable the Combined Authority to support a large proportion of SCR’s unemployed residents into work, so leading to a more productive city region in the longer-term, and (c) ensure that employment programmes better reflect the ‘real’ economy in meeting demands of SCR’s priority sectors and ‘working with the grain’ of where people want to live/work. This should lead, in turn, to **increased multiplier effects from interventions across the whole economy.**

Conclusions

- 1.1 Drawing the component lines of argument above into a cohesive whole, expanding the Constituent Membership of SCR’s Combined Authority to include Chesterfield and Bassetlaw will deliver three unambiguous benefits:
 - Greater operational **efficiency and effectiveness, by delivering functions at larger scale** across six (rather than four) of SCR’s nine districts, which is more closely aligned with the SCR functional economic geography.
 - Enabling SCR’s Combined Authority to better **co-design policies more effectively to reflect common opportunities and challenges (and, again, do so on a larger scale)**, especially in terms of business growth and innovation, inward investment,

employment support etc. In turn, expansion will enable SCR to develop policies in a complementary way *across* thematic areas, leading to greater multiplier benefits throughout the economy (e.g. skills interventions and land/property planning meeting the needs of local businesses, and transport interventions better reflecting where people want to live and work).

- Permit **more joined-up planning of future infrastructure investment and transport and spatial planning** across an expanded Combined Authority footprint which reflects more accurately real functional geographies.

Further Detail

24. Further detail about the SCR's governance review, its progress, and its proposals is available from:

- David Hewitt, Senior Economic Policy Manager, Sheffield City Region Executive Team, 0114 254 13359 david.hewitt@sheffieldcityregion.org.uk.
- Fiona Boden, Senior Economic Policy and Delivery Analyst, Sheffield City Region Executive Team, 0114 220 3457, fiona.boden@sheffieldcityregion.org.uk.

1. Introduction

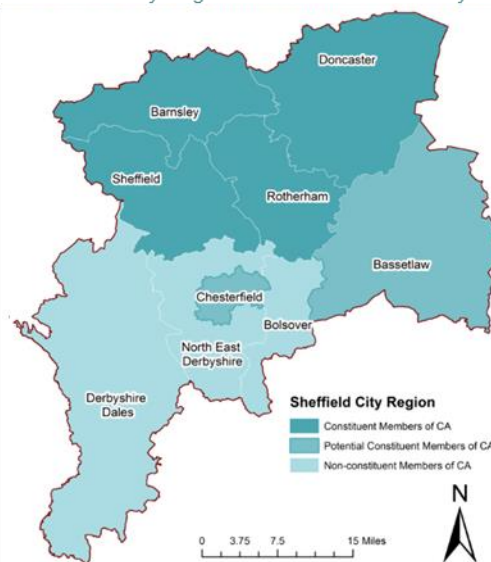
- 1.1 SQW Limited, in partnership with Trends Business Research Limited (TBR) and Cambridge Econometrics Limited, was commissioned by the Sheffield City Region (SCR) Executive Team in May 2016 to develop the Economic and Spatial Argument for expanding SCR's Combined Authority Constituent Membership. This assignment forms part of the evidence base being assembled by the wider Governance Review that SCR will submit to Government in late summer 2016.

The Devolution Context

- 1.2 Following the successful agreement of devolution deals with Government in 2014 and 2015, SCR Combined Authority's proposals for further devolution of powers was approved in March 2016. This will result in £900 million being devolved over a 30-year period through Gainshare procedures to the area, giving SCR control over a wider range of service functions. These will include, inter-alia, Regeneration, Infrastructure, Business Rate Growth, Skills and Education, with the quid pro quo being the introduction of a Mayor (with additional flexibilities and budgets) for the City footprint.

- 1.3 SCR Combined Authority was comprised at the outset of four Constituent Members (Sheffield, Doncaster, Barnsley, and Rotherham) and five Non-Constituent Members (Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, and North East Derbyshire). However, the Cities and Local Devolution Act 2016 made two key changes to Combined Authority rules of importance to this study: first, it allowed non-contiguous areas to become Constituent Members of a Combined Authority; second, it removed the need for county council approval for a district to join a Combined Authority outside of their county area.

Figure 1-1: Sheffield City Region and Combined Authority Membership



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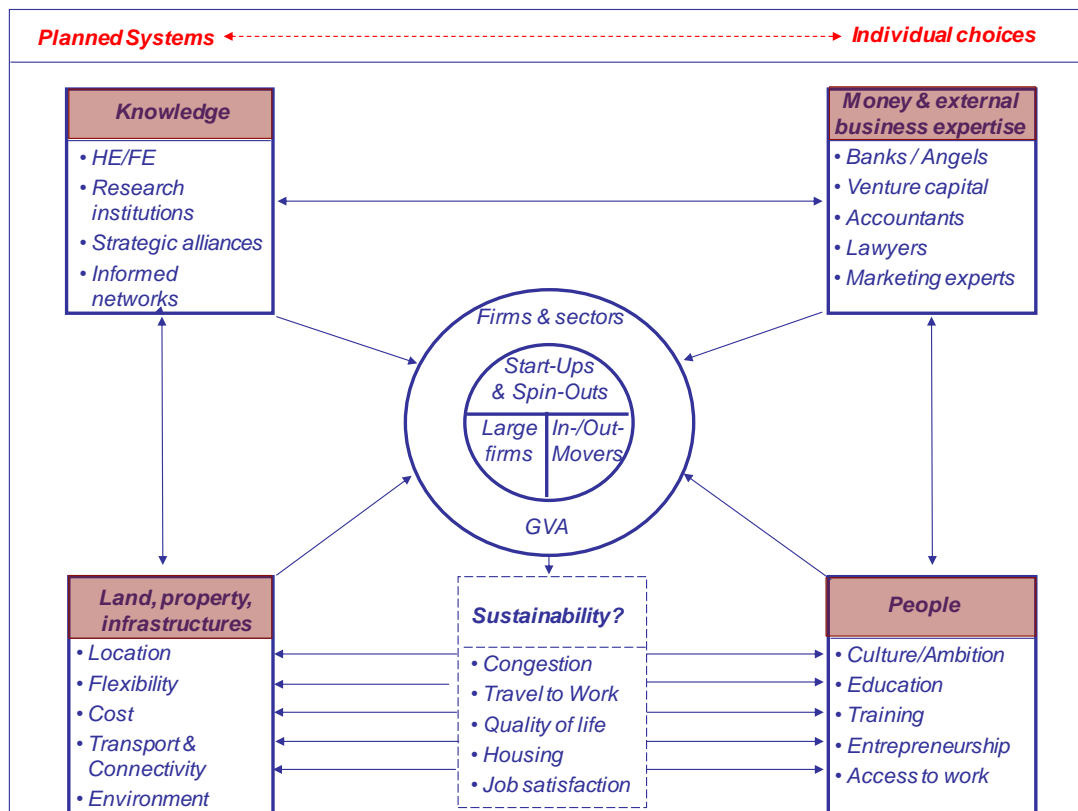
- 1.4 Both of these changes mean that Chesterfield (a non-contiguous district relative to the four existing Constituent Members, and in Derbyshire County's area) and Bassetlaw (part of Nottinghamshire) now have an aspiration to join the SCR Combined Authority as Constituent Members.
- 1.5 In response, SCR is undertaking a governance review to meet the Government's Statutory Tests for approving the Combined Authority's expanded geography and to put in place the powers needed to deliver its Deal. SCR's submission will be made by late summer 2016. In its submission, SCR needs to demonstrate that a changed membership will improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Combined Authority's devolved statutory

functions, and as such will have an additional positive impact on the economy than would be the case otherwise.

Developing the Economic and Spatial Argument

- 1.6 The Economic and Spatial Argument for expanding SCR’s Combined Authority Constituent Membership was required to do three crucial things. First, it must demonstrate the **economic scale, flows and inter-relationships** between the six Local Authority Districts (LADs) in question, this in the context of the wider SCR geography. This implicitly requires understanding of how the SCR economic ecosystem (depicted in Figure 1-2) is performing, and how moving from four to six Constituent Members amplifies the economic benefits.

Figure 1-2: A depiction of an ecosystem for economic interactions



Source: SQW

- 1.7 Second, the argument needs to demonstrate how the inclusion of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw as Constituent Members of SCR’s Combined Authority **will improve the effectiveness of devolved functions**, especially in relation to skills, employment, housing and planning, trade and investment, innovation and business growth. And third, the Economic and Spatial Argument needs to be **underpinned by robust and transparent evidence**, rather than assertion or anecdotes, which can withstand challenge and scrutiny.
- 1.8 In order to develop this Economic and Spatial Argument, the Study Team has undertaken the following:
- Held an Inception Meeting with the Study Steering Group on 4 May, which included representatives from SCR’s Executive Team and Chesterfield and Bassetlaw Councils

- Undertaken a short public Call for Evidence among key partners across the City Region
- Reviewed and analysed a range of literature and data available from published and local sources including over fifty documents and more than ten data sets
- Produced a 'storyboard' for the Economic and Spatial Argument, tested and developed this with the Steering Group on 19 May, and then with a wider group of stakeholders on 24 May (including representatives from across the SCR geography)
- Undertaken further consultations, literature searches and data analysis to fill key gaps in the evidence base.

1.9 Against this background, the Economic and Spatial Argument for expanding SCR's Constituent Membership to include Chesterfield and Bassetlaw is comprised of eight key themes:

- Economic scale and common characteristics
- Business base, including sector specialisms, strengths, assets and linkages
- Labour markets and travel-to-work
- Travel-to-learn patterns
- Retail catchments
- Housing markets
- Transport networks
- Socio-economic challenges and common policy footprints

1.10 In the following Section, each line of the argument is discussed in turn, supported by relevant quantitative and qualitative evidence. The report is accompanied by 10 technical annexes: Annexes A to H present more detailed evidence for each of the lines of argument above; Annex I lists the documents reviewed and individuals consulted for the study; and Annex J outlines TBR's methodology for analysing sectoral specialisms and supply chain relationships.

2. The Economic and Spatial Argument

Economic Scale and Common characteristics

Six districts account for the majority of SCR's functional economic area, enabling the Combined Authority to achieve, potentially, greater efficiency and effectiveness by delivering functions at larger scale

The Argument

- 2.1 In developing the original proposals to become a Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and more recently the LEP's Strategic Economic Plan, **SCR undertook extensive research, including its own Independent Economic Review³, to demonstrate how the nine Local Authorities comprising SCR are a functional economic geography.** As noted in the Strategic Economic Plan⁴:

'Comprising South Yorkshire and neighbouring districts in the East Midlands, Sheffield City Region represents a coherent, functional economic geography. Approximately nine out of ten residents live and work within the City Region; around 70 per cent travel within their own district while the remaining 30 per cent travel to other City Region Districts. Sheffield, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw are net providers of jobs with the other districts being net providers of labour.'

'Sheffield City Region is not a classic mono-centric conurbation in the manner of Greater Manchester, Bristol or Glasgow. This reflects the economic history and the dominance of industries such as coal mining which led to very strong local economies. All of the districts make an important contribution to the City Region's GVA.'

- 2.2 The six districts that make up the proposed Combined Authority geography account for two-thirds of the nine districts of SCR's recognised functional geography. Moreover, **the economic scale of the six LADs combined accounts for a proportionally greater amount of the SCR total, and having six Constituent members brings the geography closer to the nine districts that comprise the functional economic area of SCR (compared to the four Constituent members at present).** Added to which these six LADs have a number of **shared and similar economic characteristics.** For example, the size profiles of the six local authorities' business bases are very similar, and levels of business formation (often used as a measure of entrepreneurial culture) are also closely aligned. On this basis, the devolution of economic functions to six, rather than four, districts means that the Combined Authority can **achieve, potentially, greater efficiency and effectiveness by delivering functions at larger scale.**

The Evidence Base

- 2.3 A range of datasets demonstrate clearly the argument around scale (Table 2-1). For example, the combined weight of the six districts accounts for 87 per cent of SCR's total economic

³ See: <http://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/independent-economic-review/>

⁴ Strategic Economic Plan, SCR LEP

output (measured by GVA), 86 per cent of its population and 85 per cent of its business base. They also account for 86 per cent of SCR's working age population in employment and 80 per cent of those in higher level occupations. The inclusion of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw will increase the scale of the Combined Authority by 18 per cent in terms of GVA, 18 per cent in terms of jobs and 20 per cent by way of business numbers.

- 2.4 Looking back, between 2000 to 2014, the six districts were responsible for 92 per cent of SCR's total population growth – and this picture is likely to continue in future, with the six districts generating 87 per cent of SCR's projected population and GVA growth by 2030, and 88 per cent of jobs growth.

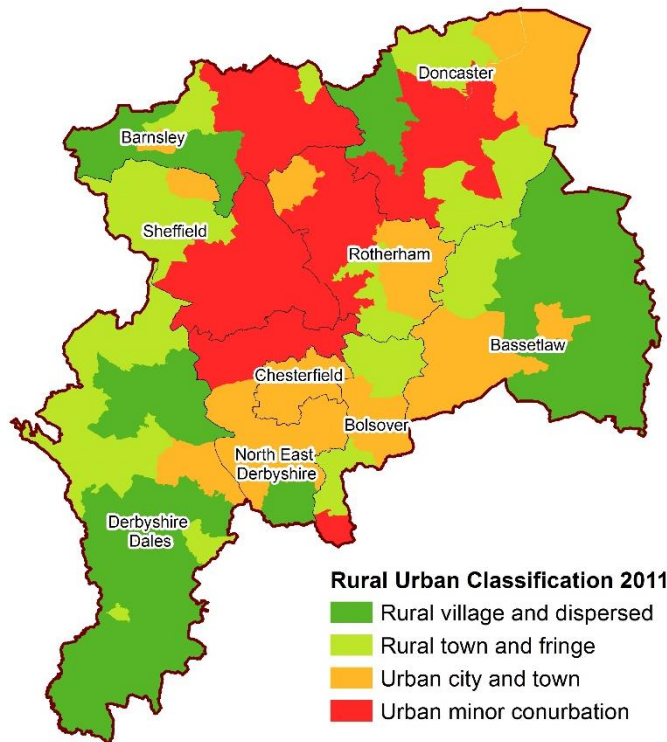
Table 2-1: Economic Scale

	Sheffield City Region	Six LADs	Proportion accounted for by the six LADs	Date & source
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£31,225m	£27,103m	87%	2015, Cambridge Econometrics
Employment (i.e. workplace jobs)	813,000	710,500	87%	2015, Cambridge Econometrics
Population	1,832,100	1,584,200	86%	2014, ONS
Working age population (WAP)	1,159,300	1,008,500	87%	2014, ONS
WAP in employment	812,233	697,667	86%	2013-15, APS
%all in employment who are managers, directors & senior officials	66,367	53,167	80%	2013-15, APS
Enterprises	41,765	41,765	80%	2015, ONS
Business starts	7,080	6,045	85%	2014, ONS

Source: As above

- 2.5 The six districts also share a number of common characteristics. Whilst most of the major urban areas are in South Yorkshire, parts of South Yorkshire (and the wider non-constituent members of SCR) include considerable swathes of 'rural town and fringe' and 'rural village and dispersed' areas, according to Defra's 2011 Rural Urban Classification (see Figure 2-1) and are therefore similar to large parts of Bassetlaw.

Figure 2-1: SCR rural urban classification 2011 by MSOA⁵



Source: Defra RUC 2011. Map produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [2015]

- 2.6 The profile of the business bases is also very similar – the proportion of businesses that are micro in size (<10 employees) in Chesterfield and Bassetlaw sits within the South Yorkshire range of 85 per cent (in Sheffield) and 89 per cent (in Doncaster). Business start-up rates are also similar (66 business starts per 10,000 WAP in Bassetlaw and 58 in Chesterfield, compared to a range of 54 in Barnsley to 73 in Doncaster).

Business Base, including Sector Specialisms, Strengths, Assets and Linkages

Common and interconnected specialisms in SCR's priority sectors – co-design of devolved powers can better meet shared needs, with greater multiplier effects throughout the economy

The Argument

- 2.7 Research undertaken to inform SCR's Strategic Economic Plan identified the city region has clear specialisms in five sectoral areas, operates in growing national and international markets, and is home to a unique combination of a strong business base, expertise, facilities and assets. A number of these are of national and international significance, and are central to the all four of the Northern Powerhouse's Prime Capabilities (Advanced Materials and Manufacturing Processes, Digital, Healthcare Innovation, and Low Carbon Energy), which are expected to drive productivity improvements across the North, closing the wealth gap with the rest of the UK. Furthermore, these specialisms are also well aligned with the Northern

⁵ MSOA – Middle Layer Super Output Area

Powerhouse's Enabling Capabilities of financial and professional services, logistics and education (and higher education in particular).

2.8 Growth in SCR's specialisms sectors is considered by the city region as critical to improving the economy's performance as a whole. The five specialisms are⁶:

- Financial, Professional and Business Services
- Creative and Digital Industries
- Advanced Manufacturing and Engineering and Healthcare Technologies
- Low Carbon
- Logistics.

2.9 The six districts of the proposed Combined Authority are home to many of the key businesses and assets (both infrastructural and knowledge-based) contributing SCR's priority sectors above. The evidence demonstrates that the six districts also have common profiles of specialisation in SCR's priority sectors, especially manufacturing and engineering, and many of which are particularly high productivity activities and have similar growth prospects. Sheffield's universities provide an important supply of graduates to these sectors, and the assets and expertise (predominantly based in South Yorkshire) clearly complement sectoral specialisms in Chesterfield and Bassetlaw well. Moreover, the six districts' specialisations are connected via strong supply chain linkages, so future business growth in these sectors will have knock-on multiplier effects across the geography.

2.10 The evidence demonstrates similarities in the sector profiles across the six districts, interconnectedness between assets, expertise and businesses in priority sectors, and a closely interrelated commercial property market. Therefore, devolved powers – such as those around business growth, innovation, inward investment, and business rate retention – can be co-designed sensibly and effectively across this spatial footprint. It will allow the Combined Authority to address the specific needs of these sectors and their supply chains in still further integrated and coherent ways, and make investments in assets/facilities related to these sectors to enable growth, ultimately helping SCR as a whole to close its productivity gap. Moreover, devolved powers will enable the Combined Authority to further enhance sectoral strengths and assets that are of national and international significance. In addition, these linkages across the business-asset base and commercial property market strengthen the case for strategic planning across the six (rather than four) districts – particularly in terms of ensuring the supply of land and premises meets demand – and doing so at a scale that reflects how the real economy is functioning.

The Evidence Base

2.11 The six districts have common specialisms in a number of sectors, including those relating to Manufacturing and Engineering related activities, which are closely aligned with SCR's priority sectors above. These specialisms include, for example, the manufacturing of Basic

⁶ Source: Sheffield City Region (2014) Strategic Economic Plan

Metals and Metal Products, Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Electrical Equipment, and Machinery. More generally⁷:

- One of the largest specialist sectors in South Yorkshire is Healthcare and Healthcare Technologies (Location Quotient, LQ=10.28) which employs over 40,000 people. The Healthcare and Healthcare Technologies sector is also an area of specialism in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield, employing around 3,600 and over 4,000 people respectively.
- The Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products (excluding Machinery) is a specialism in South Yorkshire, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw, and together these areas account for 88 per cent of all SCR's employment in the sector (over 16,000 people). The Manufacturing of Machinery is also a specialism in these areas, and together they represent 90 per cent of all SCR's employment in the sector (over 4,600 people).

2.12 Moreover, TBR's analysis suggests there are strong supplier/purchaser linkages in the common specialisms across the six districts, especially in Manufacturing, as illustrated by the diagrams below.

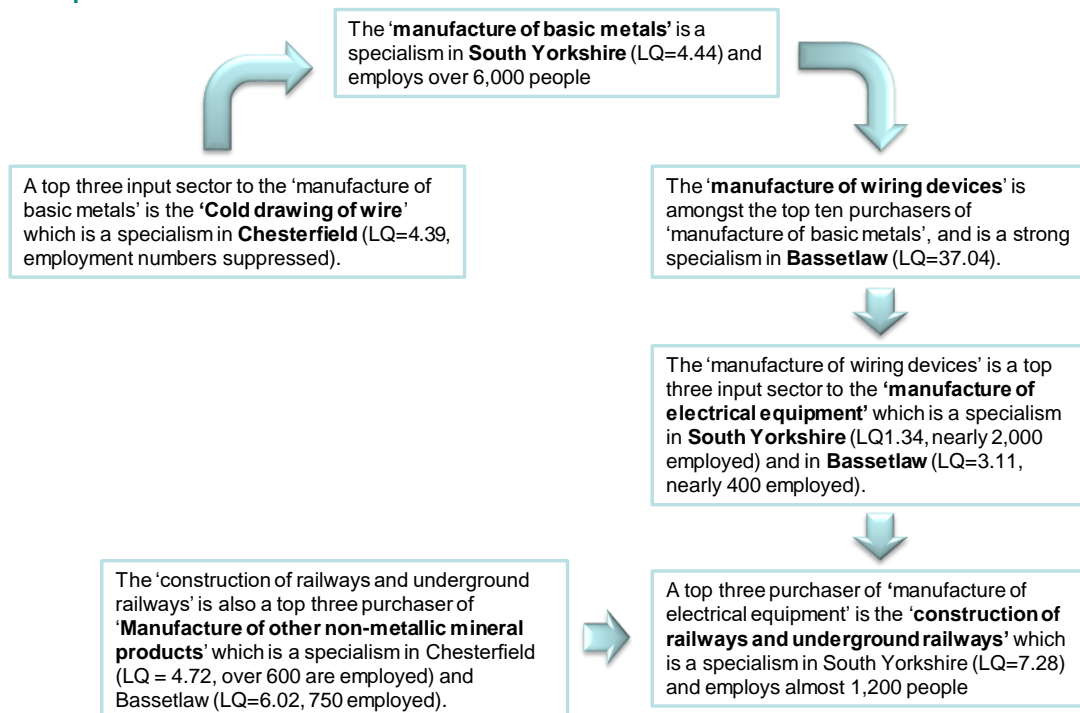
⁷ Source: TBR analysis

Figure 2-2: Supply chain linkages between the common specialisms and six districts

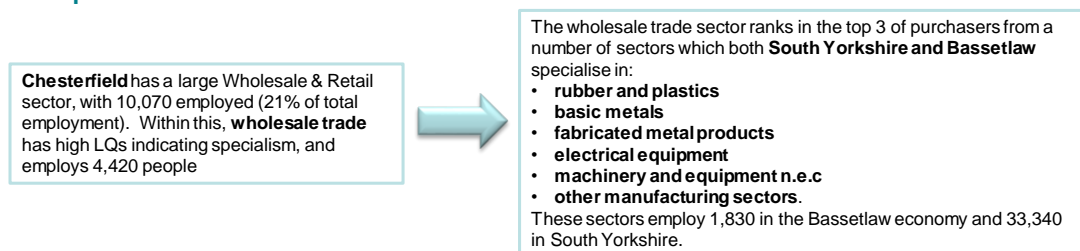
Example 1



Example 2



Example 3



Source: SQW analysis of TBR data

2.13 As noted above, the six districts have many national and/or international class assets, including the Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre with Boeing (AMRC), which is part of the UK's Catapult Network, the Medical and Nuclear AMRCs, Factory 2050, the National Metals Technology Centre, the Materials and Engineering Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University, and the Advanced Computing Research Centre at the University of Sheffield. Many of these are located with South Yorkshire, but there are clear complementarities to the sector specialism present in Chesterfield and Bassetlaw as discussed above. For example:

- A world-leading manufacturer of equipment for ships and offshore installations was founded in Chesterfield because of the area's strong connections with metals industries and the proximity to Sheffield as a centre for metallurgical research.
- The Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC) is a collaboration between the University of Sheffield and Boeing, based at the Advanced Manufacturing Park (AMP). Member companies benefit from access to world-class R&D capabilities and programmes, access to training and networking opportunities. Members include Advanced Manufacturing (Sheffield) Ltd (based at AMP), Fluid Maintenance Solutions Ltd (based at AMP), and William Cook Cast Products (Sheffield).
- A major Sheffield/Rotherham firm is currently undertaking collaborative research with the University of Sheffield in relation to metals manufacture. In turn, this firm has a supply chain in SCR of over 400 firms, of which 90 per cent are within the four constituent authorities and a further 5 per cent (22 firms) are in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. The six authorities combined contain 96 per cent of the supply chain.

2.14 There is clear alignment between SCR's university specialisms and the sector specialisms across the wider business base, especially in engineering, computing and management, so providing a supply of highly skilled and relevant labour to SCR's businesses. Whilst evidence on graduate recruitment from SCR's universities into local businesses – and particularly into SCR's priority sectors – is limited⁸, there is evidence to suggest that:

- The University of Sheffield has particularly expertise in Advanced Computing, Mechanical Engineering, Control Systems Engineering, and Management. For example: Sheffield Management School is in the top 1% globally and ranks first in the UK for Research Power (as part of the Research Excellence Framework⁹); 93% of the Faculty of Engineering's research is classified as 'world leading' or 'internationally excellence'; the University has the highest research income in engineering subjects for projects with UK industry partners; and the University hosts the UK's only dedicated Control Systems department.
- The RISE programme (designed to help SMEs grow by supporting them to access graduate talent) has led to 170 paid employment opportunities in over 100 of SCR's SMEs, of which six have been located in Chesterfield but none have been in Bassetlaw.
- A highly successful, fast growing Motor Finance Intermediary Business started in Chesterfield, and now has numerous offices across Chesterfield and Sheffield. The business taps into the business graduate market in Sheffield and this is an important reason for their establishing parts of their business in Sheffield.
- IT companies in Chesterfield have recruited a number of graduates from the two Sheffield Universities.

⁸ Existing HESA data held by SCR was restricted, and therefore could not be presented in this report. Data from HESA or the Universities was not available within the timescale for this study. Data was also unavailable in the timescale on 2011 Census commuter flows by sector, to demonstrate how the districts provide important sources of labour in SCR's priority sectors.

⁹ The Research Excellence Framework (Ref) is a quality measure of universities' academic work. Research Power relates to the quality and volume of research, taking account of the number of staff submitting research in this area.

- 2.15 SCR is also an important source of inward investment enquiries to Chesterfield and Bassetlaw. Between April 2013 and August 2015, SCR generated 83 enquiries for Chesterfield (compared to 29 enquiries from Derbyshire's inward investment services) and around 130 enquiries shared by SCR's inward investment team with Bassetlaw over the same period (compared to one from D2N2's service).
- 2.16 Commercial property markets are also closely interrelated. For example, when significant commercial sites become available in Chesterfield, they are usually marketed by a Sheffield agent – this includes the Markham Vale Enterprise Zone which is being marketed by an agent headquartered in Sheffield. The evidence suggests the commercial property market acts as one across the six districts, and especially so between Sheffield and Chesterfield.
- 2.17 Looking forward to 2030, there are a number of sectors which are important to South Yorkshire, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw (accounting for 2 per cent+ of the economies respectively) and are likely to grow rapidly. Some of these are in higher productivity activities that are closely related to SCR's priority sectors, such as IT services, financial and insurance services, warehousing and postal and wholesale trade¹⁰; others are lower productivity activities but will be large job creators over the next 14 years, such as construction, retail and health¹¹.

Labour Markets & Travel-to-Work

Strong labour market interaction, emphasising the need for more joined up planning of future infrastructure investment that better reflects real functional geographies

The Argument

- 2.18 The labour markets of South Yorkshire, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw are integrated strongly and operate essentially as one functional market. Not only do the six districts provide an **important source of SCR's skilled workers**, but **commuter flows – especially those from Chesterfield and Bassetlaw into South Yorkshire – are substantial** both absolutely and relatively. For example, the number of workers commuting from Chesterfield into Sheffield is around eight times higher than the number commuting to Derby or Nottingham. Moreover, the evidence indicates that many of workers living in Chesterfield and Bassetlaw **travel to South Yorkshire for higher paid job opportunities**.
- 2.19 This supports the case for developing a **spatial framework across an expanded Combined Authority footprint which reflects more accurately where people choose to work (and live)**, and using this to **inform strategic planning** activities which better reflect real functional geographies.

¹⁰ For example, GVA generated by IT services is expected to increase by 60% in South Yorkshire, 44% in Bassetlaw and 50% in Chesterfield by 2030.

¹¹ For example, GVA generated by the health sector is expected to increase by 44% in South Yorkshire, 33% in Bassetlaw and 41% in Chesterfield by 2030.

The Evidence Base

- 2.20 The six districts combined account for 86 per cent of SCR’s total working age population with NVQ4+ level qualifications, which mirrors the share of those in highly paid occupations (as discussed above)¹².
- 2.21 Large flows of commuters travel from Chesterfield and Bassetlaw into South Yorkshire every day. As illustrated in Table 2-2, 16 per cent of Bassetlaw’s working residents commute into South Yorkshire, of which most (almost 3,400 people) travel into Doncaster. This is the highest flow of commuters out of the Bassetlaw district, followed by over 1,800 commuting to Sheffield and almost 1,800 to Rotherham. These flows compare to c.1,500 travelling to Newark/Sherwood and only c.460 travelling to Nottingham. The picture is also striking for Chesterfield, where over 3,100 people commute into Sheffield, the second highest destination for out-commuters after North East Derbyshire. It is significantly higher than flows to Derby (under 400) or Nottingham (c320). Most of the journeys above are made by car.

Table 2-2: Travel-to-work flows from Chesterfield/Bassetlaw into South Yorkshire’s districts

District of origin	Self-containment	Commuting into South Yorkshire’s districts	Comparisons
Bassetlaw	61 %	16 %	Highest inflow to Doncaster, at 8 % or 3,345 people 1,489 commute to Newark/Sherwood (3%); and 464 to Nottingham (1%)
Chesterfield	58 %	9 %	Highest inflow to Sheffield, at 8 % or 3,137 people 391 commute to Derby (1%); and 319 to Nottingham (1%)

Source: 2011 Census

- 2.22 In addition, the data show that nearly 10,000 people travel from South Yorkshire into Chesterfield and Bassetlaw daily. Particularly large flows are from Sheffield to Chesterfield (over 3,200 people), from Doncaster to Bassetlaw (over 2,200 people) and from Rotherham to Bassetlaw (over 2,100 people).
- 2.23 Commuter flows from Chesterfield and Bassetlaw into South Yorkshire have also been compared with those of Barnsley’s workers, a district which is part of both Sheffield and the Leeds City Region LEAs and already a Constituent Member of SCR’s Combined Authority. This shows that 22 per cent of Barnsley’s working residents commute into Sheffield/Rotherham/Doncaster – this is similar to the 16 per cent of Bassetlaw’s working residents who commute into these three districts.
- 2.24 Travel-to-work data has been analysed by ONS and the OECD to determine functional economic geographies at the UK and European levels, respectively. The results of these analyses are presented in Figure 2-3:
- The 2011 Census map (left) shows the ONS’ travel-to-work areas (TTWAs), which are defined on the basis of an area meeting self-containment thresholds (whereby a high proportion of residents live and work in the same area)¹³. It is evident that four

¹² Source: APS, 2013-15

¹³ TTWAs are aggregations of SOAs (Super Output Areas) that meet one of the following criteria: (i) Area has a working population of at least 3,500, and at least 75% of an area’s resident workforce work in the area, and at least 75% of the people who work in the area also live in the area, or (ii) an area has a working population in excess of 25,000 and self-containment is 66.7%. See: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/geography/beginner-s-guide/other/travel-to-work-areas/index.html>

TTWAs map very closely onto the SCR footprint – Chesterfield, Worksop and Retford (covering most of Bassetlaw), Sheffield, Barnsley, and Doncaster – with part of SCR’s Derbyshire Dales district spreading south into the Derby TTWA.

- The OECD map (right) shows functional urban areas (FUAs) which were defined in 2012 as ‘an economic unit characterised by densely inhabited urban cores and hinterland whose labour market is highly integrated with the cores’. This is based on population density and travel-to-work flows¹⁴. Four of the OECD’s FUAs are clearly within the SCR footprint – Chesterfield, Sheffield, Barnsley and Doncaster – and all four are have contiguous boundaries. There is also a clear band of white (representing a break in functional relationships) between the FUAs that map onto the SCR footprint, and those authorities that form part of the D2N2 LEP area.

2.25 The data also show that residents of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw are commuting into South Yorkshire’s districts for higher paid job opportunities. As illustrated in Table 2-3, those living in Chesterfield/Bassetlaw (but who could work anywhere) earn more than those working in Chesterfield/Bassetlaw (but who could live anywhere). Given the large flows of commuters from these districts into South Yorkshire, as evidenced above, it can be assumed that many of these higher paid jobs are to be in South Yorkshire¹⁵.

Table 2-3: Resident-based vs workplace-based gross weekly pay (2015)

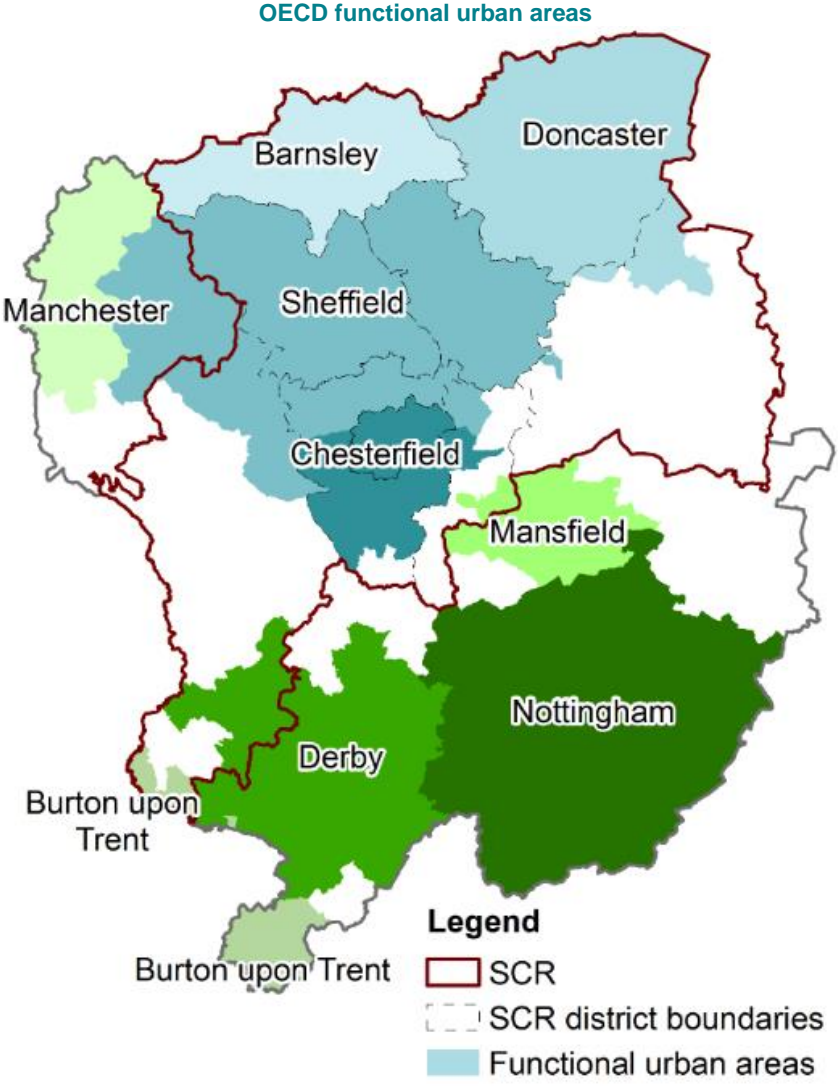
District	Average resident gross weekly pay	Average workplace gross weekly pay
Bassetlaw	£506	£427
Chesterfield	£487	£448

Source: ASHE

¹⁴ TTW flows are based on 2001 Census data, but a comparison of 2001 and 2011 Census data shows similar commuter flows in terms of volume and direction between SCR’s districts, so one can be confident the key messages from the OECD analysis are still robust and valid.

¹⁵ Data on commuting by occupation from the 2011 Census was not available to SQW in the timescale for this study

Figure 2-3: Travel-to-work maps



Source: ONS and OECD

Travel-to-Learn Patterns

Travel-to-learn patterns are relatively localised but scope to benefit from better co-design and integration of devolved skills provision, particularly given its commonalities of sectors specialisms

The Argument

- 2.26 **Travel-to-learn patterns are relatively localised** across SCR, with Further Education (FE) students tending to study at institutions close to home; this pattern is typical generally across the country. Given this, the **SCR economy will benefit from better co-design and integration of devolved skills provision**, particularly given its commonalities of sectors, specialisations and growth prospects, and inter-related supply chains and assets. This will help **to ensure that the supply of skills meets better the needs of SCR's businesses** (and especially those in SCR's priority sectors).

The Evidence Base

- 2.27 Data on FE participation¹⁶ shows that 63 per cent of 'learning aims' delivered to Chesterfield's residents are at FE institutions located within Chesterfield itself, and only 4 per cent are delivered in South Yorkshire's districts. A similar picture is evident for Bassetlaw, where 50 per cent are delivered to Bassetlaw's residents within Bassetlaw, and 8 per cent are delivered by institutions in South Yorkshire. That said, evidence is also available which shows that:
- Of all learners at Chesterfield College (including those participating in ESF programmes), 70 per cent live in SCR districts (and 30% live in South Yorkshire), compared to 54 per cent who live in D2N2 LEPS¹⁷.
 - 11% of all employers engaged with SCR's Skills Made Easy programme (which provides employers with advice on recruiting apprentices and offering training programmes to upskill their workforce) were in Bassetlaw (221 businesses) and Chesterfield (186 businesses). All of these companies have developed training plans through the support received from Skills Made Easy.

Retail Catchments

Strong retail linkages, with implications for spatial planning

The Argument

- 2.28 As well as understanding business relationships and travel-to-work patterns, where people live and spend their money also influences functional economic relationships between places. **On retail spending, the evidence shows clearly that there are strong linkages between Chesterfield/Bassetlaw and Sheffield/Doncaster, in particular.** This has **implications**

¹⁶ Data provided by SCR refers to the number of learning aims, rather than number of learners (one learner can have multiple learning aims), but it has been assumed that most people take the same number of learning aims across districts and providers.

¹⁷ Source: Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016

for spatial planning, especially in terms of ensuring appropriate land/property provision and retail/leisure demand relative to transport networks.

The Evidence Base

2.29 According to a review of retail assessments, there are particularly strong relationships between Chesterfield and Sheffield's city centre and Meadowhall complex, and also Bassetlaw and Doncaster/Sheffield. For example:

- Within Chesterfield's wider retail catchment¹⁸ (comprising a total population of 1.1 million people), Meadowhall was the most visited centre securing 16 per cent of shopping trips in 2015, followed by Sheffield central (15 per cent) and Chesterfield with nine per cent market share. Nottingham achieves five per cent and Derby two per cent market share in the retail catchment¹⁹ (see Figure 2-4).
- According to Sheffield's 2014 Retail Capacity Study, 40 per cent of all spend on comparison goods by Bassetlaw's residents²⁰ takes place in Sheffield city centre and Meadowhall. The equivalent figure for Chesterfield was nine per cent.
- Doncaster's 2015 retail study shows that some of Doncaster's primary catchment for retail spend extends into the north of Bassetlaw (Zone 3 on the second map below, Figure 2-4) and a much larger part of Bassetlaw is part of Doncaster's secondary catchment (Zones 10 and 11).

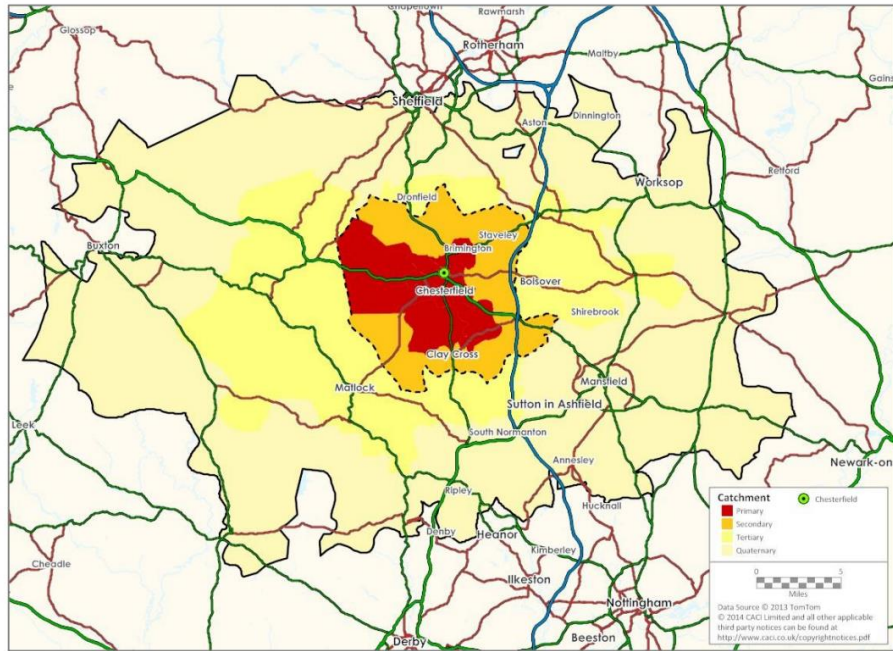
¹⁸ The total area from which people travel to shop in Chesterfield

¹⁹ Source: Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016, based on findings from the Chesterfield Retail and Leisure Study, 2015

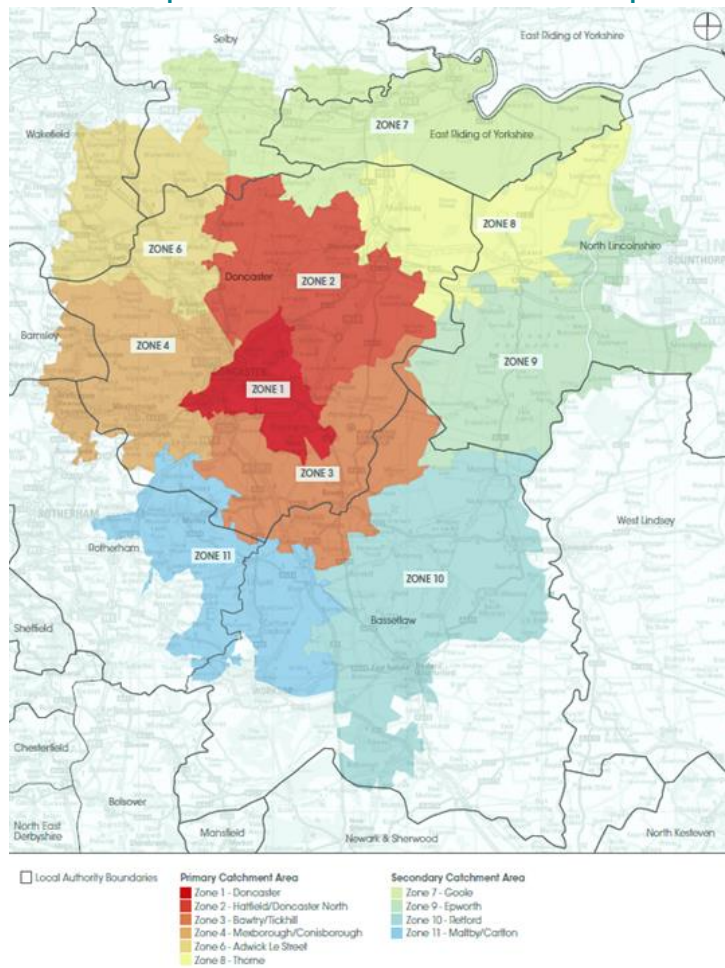
²⁰ Based on data for 'zones' that approximately map onto Bassetlaw's district footprint.

Figure 2-4: Retail catchments

Chesterfield retail footprint catchment – based on volume of trips to Chesterfield



Doncaster retail footprint catchment – based on volume of trips to Doncaster



Source: Chesterfield Retail and Leisure Study, 2015 and Doncaster Retail, Leisure and Town Centres Study, 2015, GVA

Housing Markets

Localised and distinct housing markets, but scope for more joined-up spatial planning to reflect strong travel-to-work relations, leading to a more efficient economy

The Argument

- 2.30 **Housing markets across SCR are relatively localised and distinct, with limited migration of people between the districts.** This is not unusual for SCR or other similar LEP areas in the North, especially those which are polycentric in their character. In part, this reflects the close proximity of the districts, and the ease of commuting between them for work (as demonstrated by the travel-to-work flows above, and journey times below). Arguably, **spatial planning across the six districts can be more joined-up**, reflecting where people want to live and work, and enable the Combined Authority to plan for housing supply (especially in terms of local authority provision) at greater scale across six (rather than four) districts. This should lead to a **better connected and a more efficient functional economy**. Moreover, the Combined Authority will be able to link plans for housing at this scale with other complementary policies (e.g. economic growth and inward investment) to enable better synergies between each thematic area.

The Evidence Base

- 2.31 According to the 2011 Census, 10 per cent of Bassetlaw's residents who moved house in the year preceding the Census relocated to one of South Yorkshire's districts (almost 1,000 people), and four per cent of Chesterfield's residents moved to South Yorkshire (just over 470 people). This compares to nine per cent of Barnsley's residents moving to one of the other South Yorkshire districts, suggests low migration between districts in SCR is not unusual.
- 2.32 A review of Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMAs) suggests that Sheffield is a relatively self-contained housing market area, with 73 per cent of moves taking place within the city boundary²¹. Likewise, the Rotherham SHMA found that 73 per cent of moves within Rotherham originate in the borough – although it notes that a self-containment of 67 per cent for owner occupiers 'reflects the importance of the shared Sheffield-Rotherham market area particularly for working age households seeking family housing.'²². The Doncaster Housing Need Assessment 2015 concluded that 'Doncaster has a self-contained housing market area' but also noted that Doncaster shares 'major population transfers' with Bassetlaw and that the two have 'strong mutual ties'²³.
- 2.33 Chesterfield and Bassetlaw both sit within the 'North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw' Housing Market Area (which also covers Bolsover and North East Derbyshire – two of the other districts in SCR). The Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster housing market areas are contiguous with North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw housing market areas. The North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw SHMA acknowledges that '*the evidence does point towards a set of*

²¹ Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013

²² Rotherham Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2015

²³ Doncaster Housing Need Assessment, 2015

relationships towards the larger economic centres to the north, such as Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster in economic terms (e.g. commuting flows)’ and even though the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area ‘represents an appropriate functional housing market area . . . it should be recognised that there are economic links more widely across the City Region’²⁴.

- 2.34 Across all assessments, there is a tendency to revert to district boundaries and assess housing market areas within those, partly reflecting the footprint of local authority planning functions.

Transport Networks

The expanded geography is a sensible footprint for planning and managing transport functions given strong travel-to-work (and wider business and leisure) linkages

The Argument

- 2.35 **The six districts are reasonably well connected, but challenges exist in terms of congestion and over-crowding on key routes**, especially between Chesterfield and Sheffield. Given the evidence above about strong labour market and business relationships between the six districts, **the expanded geography proposed for SCR Combined Authority is a sensible footprint for tackling and managing transport issues, enabling key economic functions to work more efficiently, and potentials to be realised more fully.** Linking in cohesively as six authorities to wider transport thinking and planning from, for example, Transport for the North will also be helpful.
- 2.36 This is particularly important given the evidence around future economic growth – and particularly in similar/related sectors – which is likely to lead to increased commuter flows and business interactions. Moreover, making travel between the districts easier and more efficient may also help to encourage more of SCR’s unemployed residents (a large share of whom are in the six districts) into work, which is likely to mirror current travel-to-work flows. The scope for better utilisation of the labour market is, therefore, at hand.

The Evidence Base

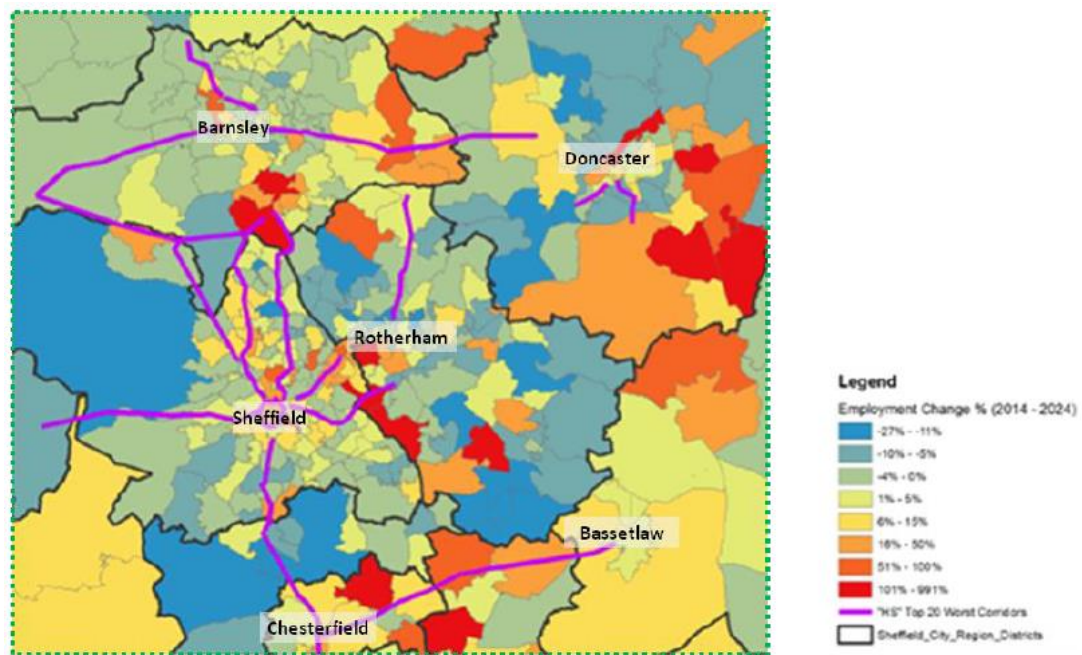
- 2.37 Chesterfield district is particularly close to Sheffield, both in terms of physical proximity and ease of travel. For example, even though the two districts are non-contiguous, the distance between the two district boundaries is only 1.3 miles at its narrowest point, and the drive time from Chesterfield centre to Sheffield centre about 30 minutes. There are 17 train services per hour from Chesterfield to Sheffield (compared to 13 to Derby and 10 to Nottingham), with a journey time of 11 minutes. and nine bus services from Chesterfield to Sheffield per hour (20 per cent of all departures).
- 2.38 The picture for Bassetlaw is more mixed, partly reflecting further distance, rurality and the infrastructure network. For example, the drive time to Sheffield is 40+ minutes from Worksop and 55+ minutes from Retford, but the drive time to Doncaster is quicker from both Worksop (35+) and Retford (40+). Trains to Sheffield/Doncaster from Bassetlaw’s stations are much less frequent than from Chesterfield, and take longer (considerably so in most cases).

²⁴ North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area Local Investment Plan, 2010

Reflecting this, most of the commuters from Bassetlaw to Doncaster travel by car (91 per cent) rather than train (one per cent) or bus (five per cent).

- 2.39 There are congestion issues across the SCR area, as illustrated below. Congestion along the A61 corridor between Sheffield and Chesterfield, and from Chesterfield to Bassetlaw, is of particular concern in the context of this study, along with congestion issues within South Yorkshire. In addition, there are over-crowding issues on the Midland Mainline (e.g. between Sheffield and Chesterfield). As noted in the draft SCR Integrated Infrastructure Plan (2016) 'evidence suggests that without intervention, increased congestion resulting from growth could impede on the economic potential of the City Region' and so SCR has designed a set of 'spatial packages' to address these issues. This includes A61 corridor enhancements in support of the 'A61 Corridor Growth Area' identified in SCR's Strategic Economic Plan, which is home to 'a number of major mixed-use development sites with significant regeneration and job creating potential'²⁵. The delivery of the interventions set out in SCR's draft Integrated Infrastructure Plan would be aided by devolved transport functions that cover as much of the SCR footprint as possible.

Figure 2-5: The 20 worst corridors of congestion in SCR and expected employment change for 2014-2024



Source: Sheffield City Region Draft Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

²⁵ Sheffield City Region Draft Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

Socio-Economic Challenges and Common Policy Footprints

Similar challenges faced across the six districts, so the devolution and co-design of relevant powers (such as employment support and skills development) will enable more efficient delivery at scale to address these issues

The Argument

- 2.40 The six districts face some similar challenges, particularly in terms of productivity, unemployment and deprivation (including long-term health issues, many of which reflect the shared industrial heritage of the area), and the districts combined account for a large proportion of SCR's unskilled populations.
- 2.41 In light of this, **the devolution and co-design of relevant powers** (such as employment support and skills development) **across the six districts will enable SCR Combined Authority to implement interventions at an appropriate (and larger) scale to tackle the challenges faced.** For example, the joined-up design and delivery of devolved employment programmes across the six districts will (a) mean that support is delivered at a greater scale, leading to efficiencies and potentially synergies, (b) enable the Combined Authority to support a large proportion of SCR's unemployed residents into work, so leading to a more productive city region in the longer-term, and (c) ensure that employment programmes better reflect the 'real' economy in meeting demands of SCR's priority sectors and 'working with the grain' of where people want to live/work. This should lead, in turn, to increased multiplier effects from interventions across the whole economy. In addition, given the interdependence of the districts' business base and shared growth ambitions, joined-up spatial planning which takes into consideration energy and utility requirements of the businesses (and wider population) will be beneficial to the city region as a whole.

The Evidence Base

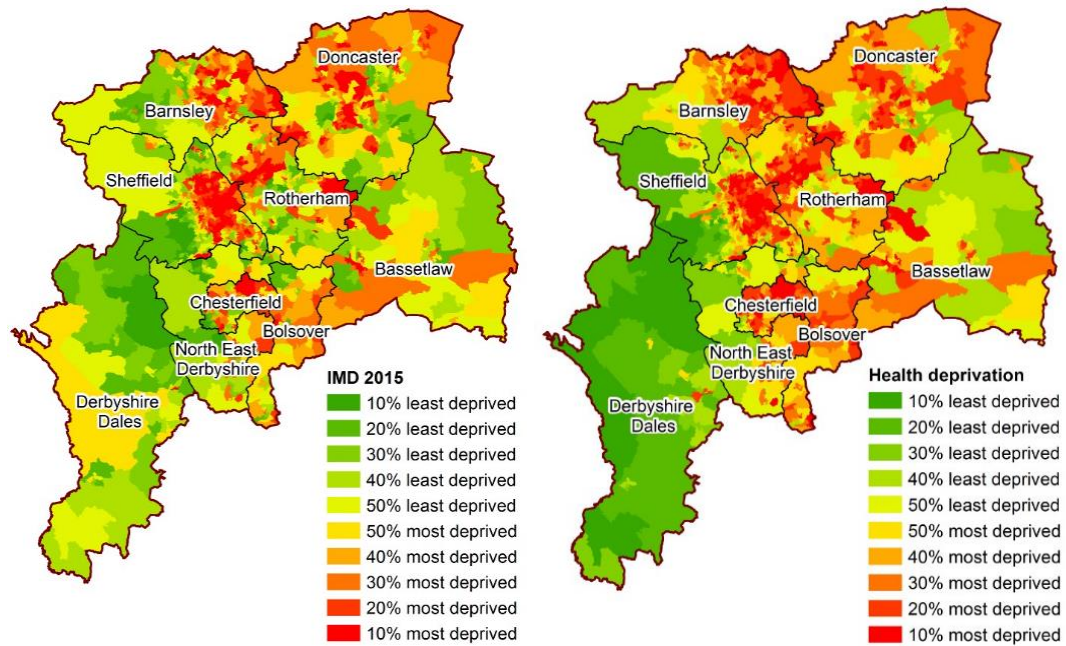
- 2.42 There will be some wealth upside by expanding the constituent members of SCR's Combined Authority to include Chesterfield and Bassetlaw, as GVA per head in the two districts (at £19,123 and £19,171 respectively) was above the SCR average (of £16,862) in 2015²⁶. Productivity, measured by GVA per job, in Chesterfield and Bassetlaw (£39,525 and £40,538, respectively) was also slightly higher than the SCR average (£38,405) in the same year. However, all districts – and the SCR as a whole – are below considerably the national average in terms of both GVA per head and GVA per job, reflecting shared restructuring challenges across the six districts.
- 2.43 The six districts account for the majority of SCR's working age population who are unemployed (94 per cent) and without qualifications (89 per cent)²⁷. They also have similar challenges in terms of overall deprivation and health deprivation, with all districts home to some of England's most deprived areas (as illustrated in Figure 2-6). Long-term limiting illness is a particularly prevalent issue across the geography, with 10.7 per cent of SCR's residents stating their 'day to day activities are limited a lot by health issues' in the 2011

²⁶ Source: Cambridge Econometrics

²⁷ Source: APS, 2013-2015 average

Census. The proportion in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield exceeds the SCR average (at 10.8 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively). This is notably higher than the national average of 8.3 per cent. Partners are already looking at tackling health issues across this spatial footprint – for example, a Sustainability and Transformation Plan is being developed for South Yorkshire and Bassetlaw together, to ensure that Health and Care Services are built around the common and specific needs of their local populations. It is important to note that this is not being undertaken as part of the SCR devolution deal, which was an economic (rather than public service reform) deal.

Figure 2-6: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)



Source: Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]. Includes Index of Multiple Deprivation data (2015)

2.44 Another common challenge across the six districts, and wider SCR, is one of energy and utilities supply. Data on this at a local level are limited, but TBR's analysis shows that Bassetlaw has a strong sector specialism in the Production of Electricity, employing 780 people in total. The EDF Energy coal-powered Cottam, West Burton A and gas-fired West Burton B power stations are such electricity producers, although recent Government announcements suggest that the coal fired stations will be phased out within the next decade. In addition to being an important source of energy in general, the sector has strong supply chain links – purchase and supply – with the Mining of Coal and Lignite, a specialist sector in South Yorkshire with 530 employed there. Also, Producers of Electricity are in the top three of suppliers to Manufacturers involved in Basic Metals and other Non-Metallic Mineral Products, which is an important specialism across SCR.

Annex A: Economic Scale

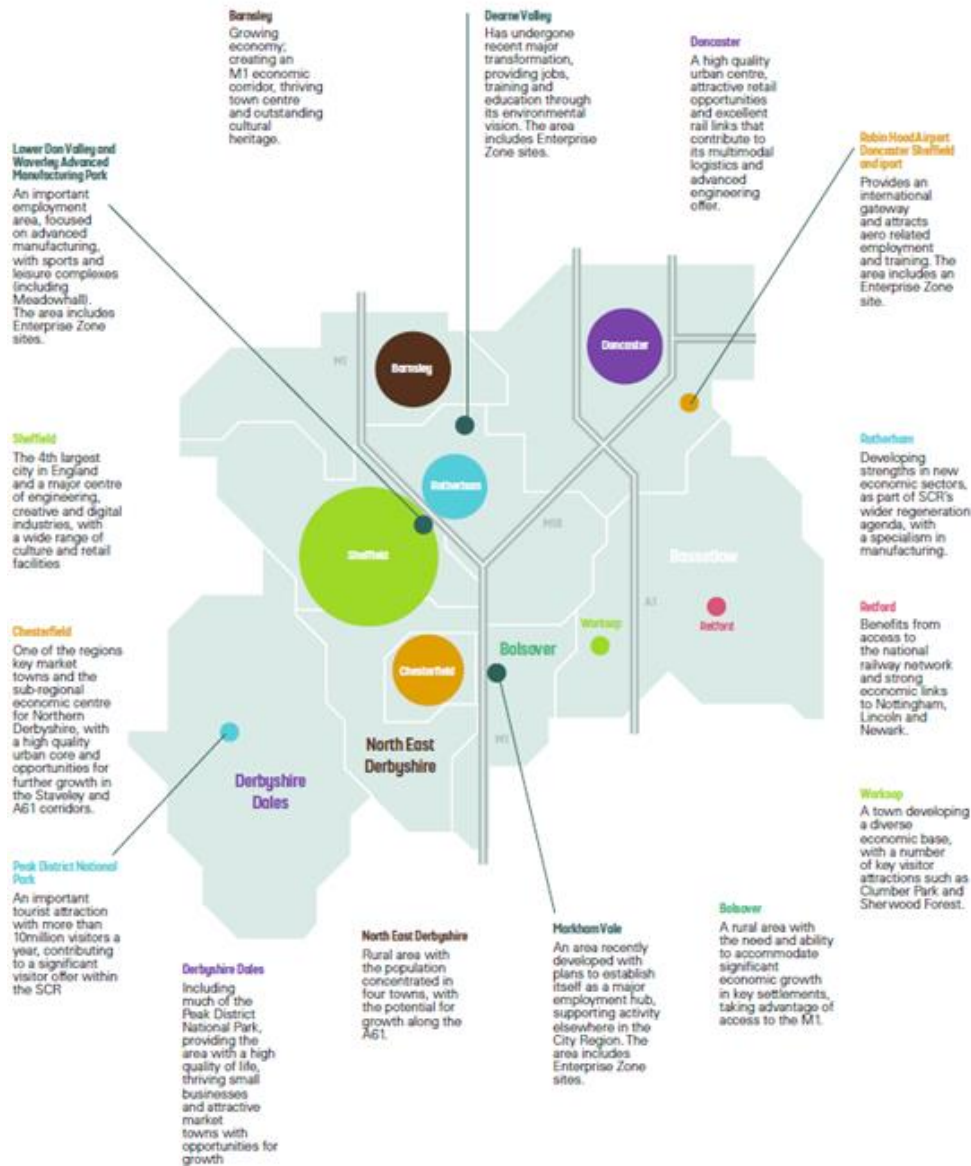
- A.1 This section presents data on the scale and characteristics of SCR including population and skills profile.

Context – economic roles of places across SCR

- A.2 The Sheffield City Region (SCR) Strategic Economic Plan set out the different roles of the individual places within SCR – see the diagram and the quoted text below.
- A.3 “Comprising South Yorkshire and neighbouring districts in the East Midlands, Sheffield City Region represents a coherent, functional economic geography. Approximately nine out of ten residents live and work within the City Region; around 70% travel within their own district while the remaining 30% travel to other City Region Districts. Sheffield, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw are net providers of jobs with the other districts being net providers of labour.”
- A.4 “Sheffield City Region is not a classic mono-centric conurbation in the manner of Greater Manchester, Bristol or Glasgow. This reflects the economic history and the dominance of industries such as coal mining which led to very strong local economies. All of the districts make an important contribution to the City Region’s GVA.”²⁸
- A.5 “**Bassetlaw:** A predominantly rural area with two main towns – Worksop (developing a diverse economic base) and Retford (with strong economic links to Nottingham, Lincoln and Newark). In spite of its location within Nottinghamshire, it has clear synergies with the economies of South Yorkshire and northern Derbyshire. These relate to economic growth, skills, transport and housing provision.”
- A.6 “**Chesterfield:** A key employment centre with a high quality urban core and opportunities for further growth along the A6. Chesterfield provides employment to surrounding districts, particularly to those within Derbyshire, to which it is a strong net provider of jobs. It is continuing to develop housing and employment land on brownfield land in the Staveley and Rother Corridor and at Chesterfield Waterside.”

²⁸ Strategic Economic Plan, SCR LEP

Figure A-1: Roles of places in SCR



Source: Strategic Economic Plan, SCR LEP

A.7 “The Sheffield City Region Enterprise Zone comprises a number of well-connected development areas along the M1 corridor, where a range of Enterprise Zone Incentives are available to encourage growth and investment by hi-tech firms. These areas have prioritised the development of modern manufacturing and technology-based enterprises.”²⁹ Details on the Enterprise Zone are provided below.

Table A-1: Sites of SCR Enterprise Zone

Area	Name	Size	Occupiers
Barnsley	Shortwood Business Park	3.5 acres	Industrial
	Ashroyd Business Park	12 hectares	Distribution, Manufacturing
	Gladman Park	13 acres	Mixed
	Capitol Park	36 acres	Mixed

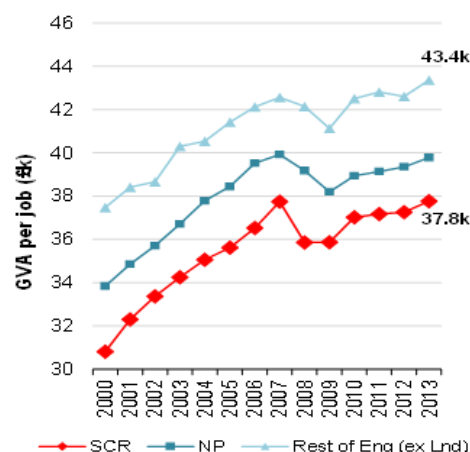
²⁹ <http://sheffieldenterprisezone.co.uk/locations/>

Sheffield Rotherham	Europa Link	20.8 hectares	Manufacturing, Warehousing, Office
	Tinsley Park	34 hectares	Industrial
	Templeborough	4.73 hectares	Office, Industrial
	Advanced Manufacturing Park (AMP)/Waverley	47.6 hectares	Manufacturing
	Smithywood Business Park	29 acres	Healthcare
	Phase 2 Dinnington	41 acres	-
	Vantage Park	5 acres	Office, Industrial, Warehousing
Markham Vale (Bolsover)	Markham Vale	200 acres	Office, Industrial
Doncaster	Robin Hood Airport Business Park	164 acres	Aviation and Aerospace

Source: SQW analysis

Economic Scale and Characteristics

- A.8 “The SCR economy generated £30bn in Gross Value Added (GVA³⁰) in 2013, accounting for 11% of the northern total. However, GVA per head – at £16,200 – was only 88% of the northern average and 76% of the rest of England excluding London. In 2013, SCR’s productivity was £37,775, 87% of the rest of England excluding London. Historically, SCR’s productivity has grown at a rate of 1.6% pa (2000/13), which was 0.5pp above the rest of England excluding London, suggesting productivity growth rate gap has closed over recent years. However, by 2025, SCR’s productivity is expected to grow by 1.8% pa, only 0.1pp above the rest of England excluding London growth rate.”³¹



Population

- A.9 In 2014, SCR’s population was 1.8m. The four constituent members were 75% of this, and the two prospective members 12%. In total these 6 LADs account for 86% of SCR’s population, 1,584,200. This is larger than the 2014 population of the metropolitan counties of both Merseyside (1,391,113) and Tyne and Wear (1,118,713).
- A.10 From 2000 to 2014, all districts recorded an increase in population. The six LADs were responsible for 92% of the total growth.

³⁰ “Gross Value Added (GVA) is a standard measure of the value of goods and services in a local area and is a proxy for local wealth and productivity in the local economy.

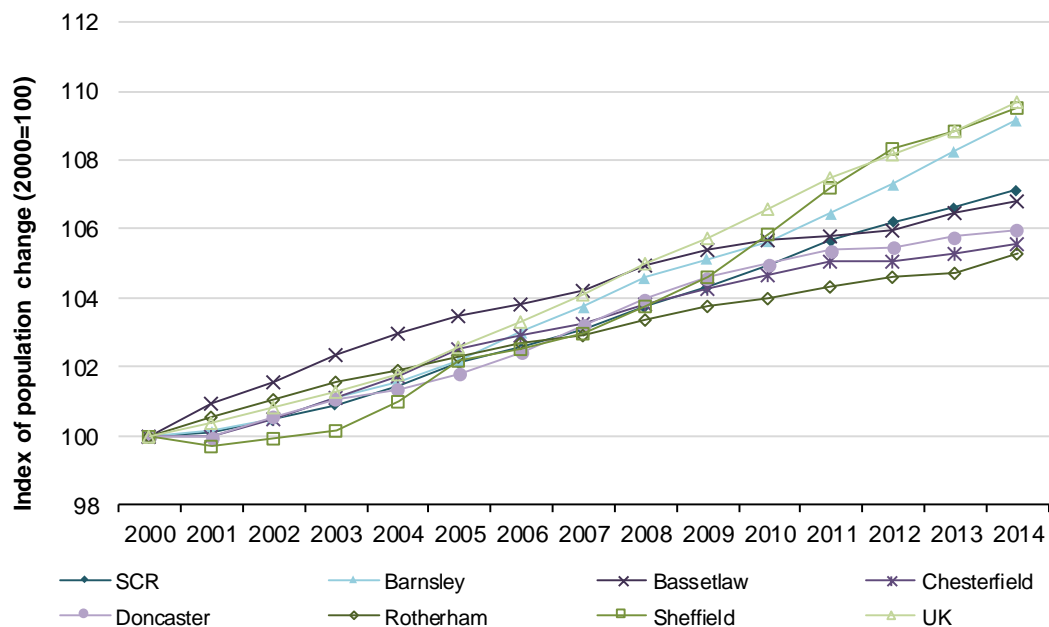
³¹ SCR Narrative for Northern Powerhouse IER, SQW, 2016

Table A-2: Change in Population

	2014	2000-2014%Change
Barnsley	237,800	9.2%
Bassetlaw	114,100	6.8%
Chesterfield	104,300	5.6%
Doncaster	304,200	6.0%
Rotherham	260,100	5.3%
Sheffield	563,700	9.5%
SCR	1,832,100	7.1%

Source: SQW analysis of Population Estimates

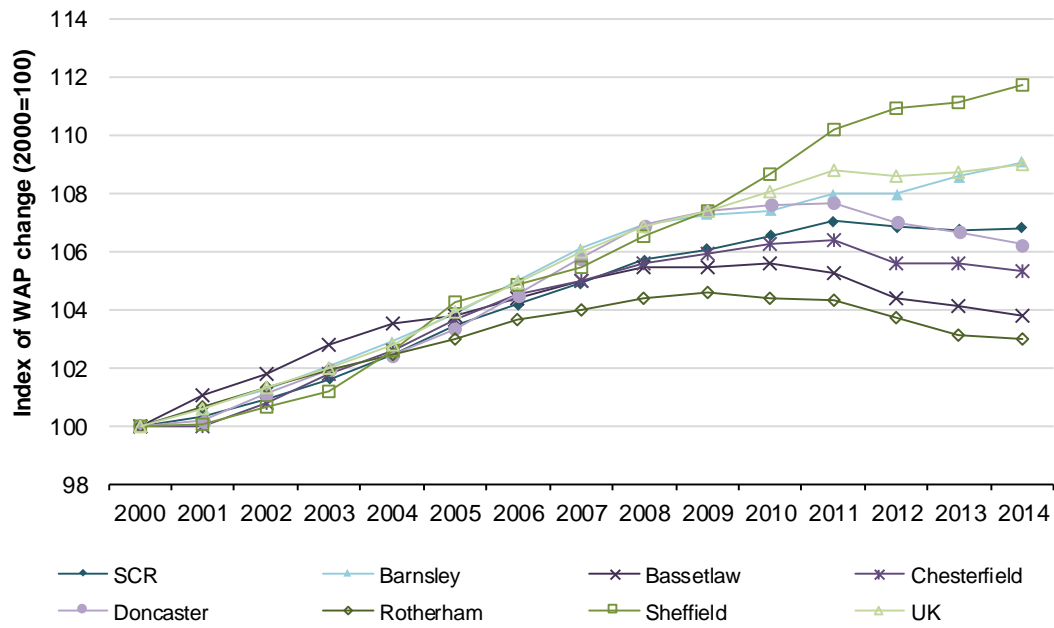
Figure A-2: Index of change in population (2000-2014)



Source: SQW analysis of ONS Population Estimates

- A.11 SCR's working age population (WAP) was 1.2m in 2014, the six districts accounted for 87% of this. The 1,008,500 people of working age in the six districts is higher than the equivalent figures for the metropolitan counties of both Merseyside (888,783) and Tyne and Wear (726,204).
- A.12 From 2000 to 2014, all of the six districts recorded growth. However, Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire (both non-constituent members) saw their WAP fall over this period. The 6 local authority districts (LADs) therefore accounted for 99% of the growth in SCR's WAP.

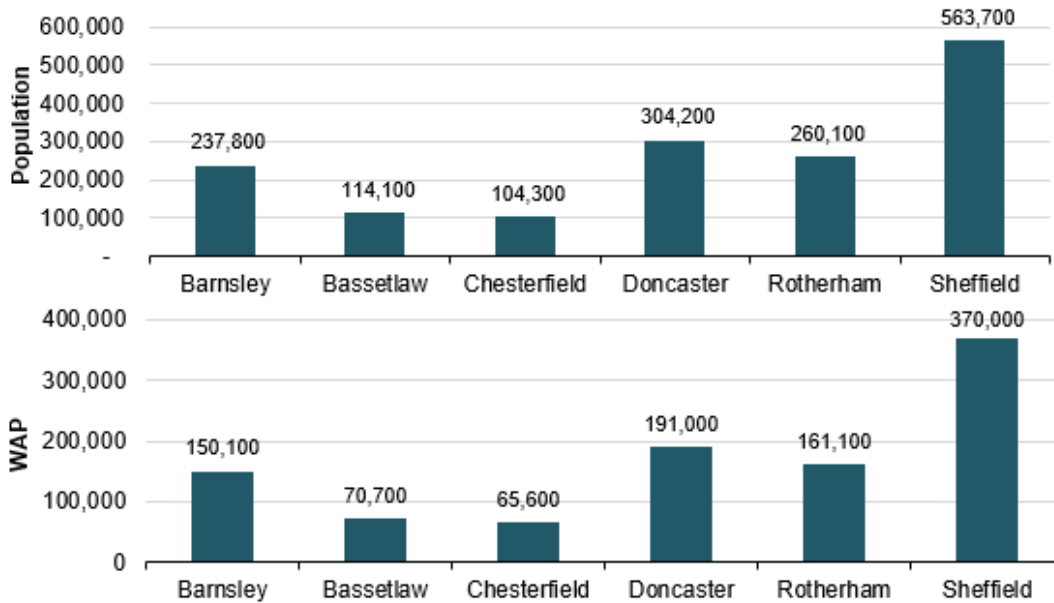
Figure A-3: Index of change in WAP (2000-2014)



Source: SQW analysis of ONS Population Estimates

A.13 The charts below show that, apart from the city of Sheffield, Doncaster has the highest population and working age population.

Figure A-4: SCR population and working age population (2014)

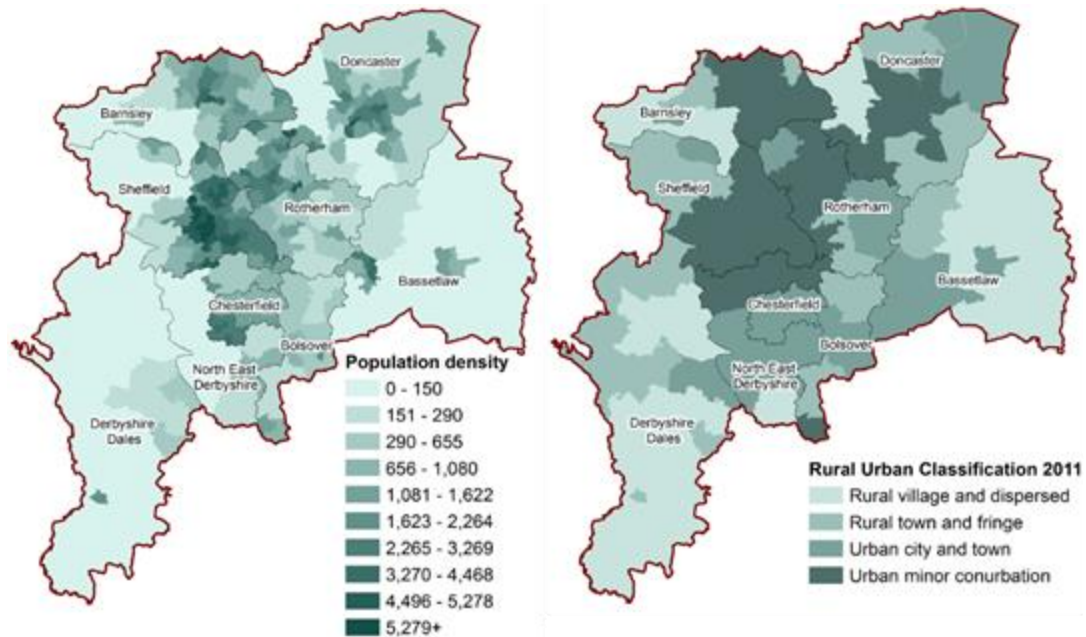


Source: SQW analysis of ONS Population Estimates

Population Density and Rurality

A.14 The figure below shows population density in 2014 for all of the MSOAs in SCR, and their rural urban classification. Chesterfield (classed as urban city and town) is more densely populated than Bassetlaw (majority of Bassetlaw is classed as rural).

Figure A-5: Population density at MSOA level (people per square kilometre) (2014) and Rural Urban Classification at MSOA level (2011)

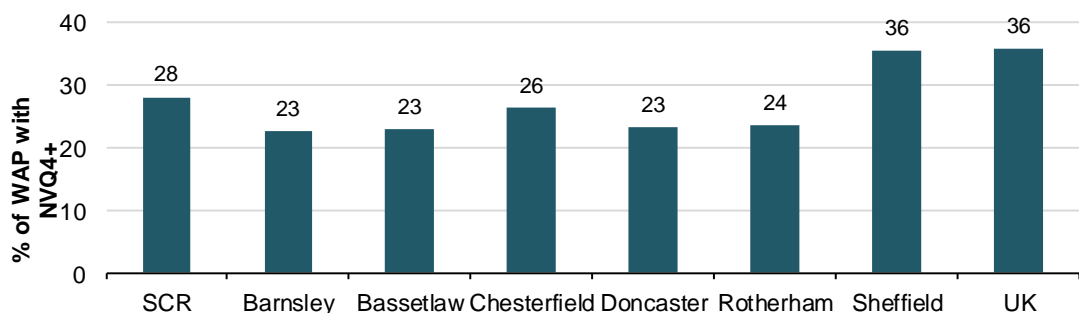


Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994, Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]. Contains Middle Super Output Area Mid-Year Population Estimates data

Skills Profile

- A.15 The four constituent members of the Combined Authority (CA) have 76% of SCR’s NVQ4+ populations, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have 10%. In total, the six LADs have 86% of SCR’s population with NVQ4+.
- A.16 Between 2004/6 and 2013/15, the % of the WAP with NVQ4+ increased in all areas considered. The largest increase was in Doncaster (44%), and the smallest in Chesterfield (29%) apart from the outlier of Bassetlaw (4%).

Figure A-6: of WAP with NVQ4+ (3 year average for 2013-2015)



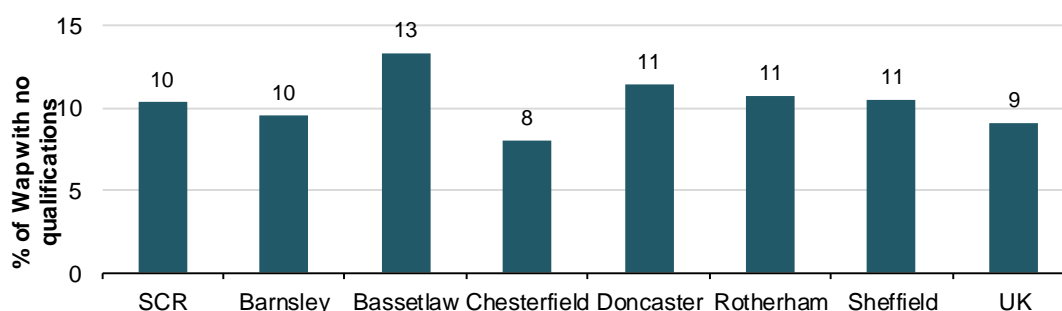
Source: SQW analysis of Annual Population Survey

- A.17 Four constituent members have 77% of SCR’s populations without qualifications, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have 12%. In total, the six LADs have 89% of SCR’s WAP without qualifications for the three year average of 2013-15.³²

³² Note: Data for Chesterfield for 2014 and 2015 “Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9).” These data have been used as part of the three year averages.

A.18 Between 2004/6 and 2013/15, the % of the WAP with no qualifications decreased in all areas considered. The largest fall was in Chesterfield -50%, with the smallest in Bassetlaw -23%.

Figure A-7: % of WAP with no qualifications (3 year average for 2013-2015)



Source: SQW analysis of Annual Population Survey

Occupational Profile

A.19 The occupational structure is similar for all districts. Bassetlaw has a higher proportion of process, plant and machine operatives, 15.4%, and Sheffield the highest in professional occupations, 24%, – see radar diagram and table below.

Table A-3: % of those in employment at given level of occupation (2013-15)³³

	managers, directors and senior officials	professional occupations	associate prof & tech occupations	administrative and secretarial occupations	skilled trades occupations	caring, leisure and other service occupations	sales and customer service occupations	process, plant and machine operatives	elementary occupations
SCR	8.0	17.9	12.0	10.3	11.0	9.6	8.6	8.8	12.9
Barnsley	7.1	12.9	11.3	9.0	12.6	10.8	11.6	10.3	13.5
Bassetlaw	7.2	15.5	9.6	11.0	11.0	8.2	5.5	15.4	14.8
Chesterfield	5.6	20.3	9.7	10.2	12.0	9.8	8.2	7.9	15.5
Doncaster	7.3	13.5	12.1	11.7	11.6	10.2	8.9	9.6	14.0
Rotherham	9.7	13.7	11.6	11.2	11.6	10.7	9.9	9.2	11.4
Sheffield	7.1	24.0	12.9	9.7	8.5	9.3	8.5	7.5	11.9
UK	10.2	19.7	13.9	10.7	10.7	9.2	7.8	6.3	10.8

Source: SQW analysis of Annual Population Survey data

A.20 The four constituent members have 73% of SCR's managers, directors and senior officials whilst Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have a further 8%. The six LADs have 80%.

³³ Note: some data for Chesterfield and Bassetlaw "Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)." These data have been used as part of the three year averages.

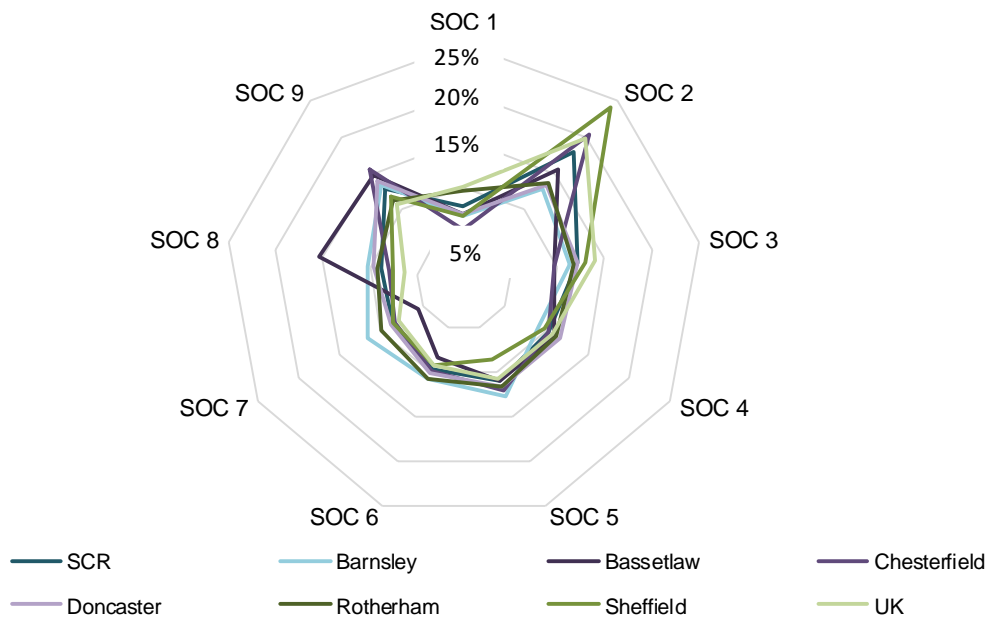
Table A-4: % of those in employment at given level of occupation (2013-15)³⁴

	Managers, directors and senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate prof & tech occupations
Current constituent members	71%	74%	75%
Potential constituent members	9%	12%	9%
Current and potential constituent members	80%	86%	84%

Source: SQW analysis of Annual Population Survey data

A.21 The four constituent members have 72% of SCR’s population engaged in elementary occupations, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have 14%. The six LADs therefore have 86% of SCR’s population engaged in elementary occupations.

Figure A-8: Percentage of all those in employment in given occupations (2013-15 average)³⁵



Source: SQW analysis of Annual Population Survey

Forecast Data from Cambridge Economics

Population

A.22 The latest population forecasts predict increases in population for each of the districts in SCR, at an average of 7%. The six local authorities account for 87% of the change.

Table A-5: Population projections from 2015 to 2030 (000s)

	2030	Actual change	% change
SCR	1974	123	7%
Barnsley	263	21	9%

³⁴ Note: some data for Chesterfield and Bassetlaw “Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9).” These data have been used as part of the three year averages.

³⁵ Some data for Bassetlaw and Chesterfield has a note saying “Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)” – this data is included within the three-year average presented

	2030	Actual change	% change
Bassetlaw	122	7	6%
Chesterfield	109	5	5%
Doncaster	318	10	3%
Rotherham	277	14	5%
Sheffield	621	50	9%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

A.23 The WAP is forecast to fall in all SCR districts apart from Barnsley and Sheffield.

Table A-6: Working age population projections from 2015 to 2030 (000s)

	2030	Actual change	% change
SCR	1169	0	0%
Barnsley	154	2	1%
Bassetlaw	68	-3	-4%
Chesterfield	63	-3	-4%
Doncaster	185	-7	-4%
Rotherham	160	-3	-2%
Sheffield	394	19	5%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

A.24 The WAP as a proportion of total population is forecast to fall in all geographies considered.

Table A-7: Projections for the WAP as a proportion of total population

	2015	2030	pp change
SCR	63%	59%	-3.9
Barnsley	63%	59%	-4.3
Bassetlaw	62%	56%	-6.0
Chesterfield	63%	58%	-5.1
Doncaster	63%	58%	-4.3
Rotherham	62%	58%	-4.1
Sheffield	66%	63%	-2.1

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

GVA

A.25 Overall GVA in SCR is forecast to rise to £41,736m by 2030. Some 74% of this is forecast to be generated by the four South Yorkshire authorities and a further 13% from Bassetlaw and Chesterfield combined. The six local authorities will therefore provide 87% of this.

A.26 GVA growth rate is forecast to be fairly consistent across the six authorities.

Table A-8: Change in GVA from 2015-2030

	Projected GVA in 2030 (£2011m)	Actual change (£2011m)	% change
SCR	41,763	10,539	34%
Barnsley	4,405	1,097	33%
Bassetlaw	2,953	758	35%
Chesterfield	2,611	614	31%
Doncaster	6,266	1,602	34%
Rotherham	5,820	1,576	37%
Sheffield	14,264	3,568	33%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

GVA per Head

- A.27 Growth in GVA per head is forecast to vary from 23% in Barnsley to 30% in Doncaster and Rotherham, compared to 29% in the UK. GVA per head is forecast to remain lower in the six districts than for the UK as a whole.

Table A-9: Change in GVA per Head from 2015-2030

	2015	2030	2015-30 change	% change
SCR	16,862	21,154	4,291	25%
Barnsley	13,692	16,775	3,083	23%
Bassetlaw	19,171	24,301	5,130	27%
Chesterfield	19,123	23,900	4,777	25%
Doncaster	15,179	19,728	4,549	30%
Rotherham	16,086	20,982	4,896	30%
Sheffield	18,726	22,975	4,249	23%
UK	23,942	30,155	6,213	26%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

Jobs

- A.28 Overall employment in SCR is forecast to rise to 851k by 2030. Some 75% is forecast to be from the four South Yorkshire authorities with an additional 13% from Bassetlaw and Chesterfield combined. Therefore, 88% of this growth will be provided by the six local authorities.

Table A-10: Change in employment from 2015-2030

	Projected employment in 2030 (000s)	Actual change (000s)	% change
SCR	851	38	5%
Barnsley	91	4	4%
Bassetlaw	57	2	4%
Chesterfield	51	0	0%

	Projected employment in 2030 (000s)	Actual change (000s)	% change
Doncaster	136	8	6%
Rotherham	120	9	8%
Sheffield	292	13	5%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

Projections by Sector

- A.29 The table below shows projected GVA and employment changes until 2030 for SCR's key sectors (highlighted in bold) drawn from the Sector Specialisms report and SCR's SEP.³⁶ The sub-sectors below these have been identified by the study team from the 45 sectors contained in the Cambridge Econometrics data set.
- A.30 Within each key sector, the sub-sectors that are forecast to be important to SCR in 2030 either in terms of their scale (GVA and/or employment) and/or growth between 2015 and 2030 (GVA and/or employment) are highlighted in green.

Table A-11: Forecast employment and GVA change for SCR's key sectors (2015-2030)

	Employment (000s)			GVA (£2011m)		
	2030	2015-2030 change	% change	2030	2015-2030 change	% change
Advanced manufacturing and materials and healthcare technologies	45	-17.0	-28%	3,329	530	19%
Chemicals	2	-0.5	-23%	254	110	76%
Non-metallic mineral products	6	-5.8	-49%	644	57	10%
Metals & metal products	17	-5.7	-25%	1,175	158	16%
Electronics	1	-0.8	-47%	73	-20	-21%
Electrical equipment	3	-0.4	-11%	143	8	6%
Machinery	4	-2.1	-37%	307	64	26%
Motor vehicles	2	-0.4	-21%	117	18	18%
Other transport equipment	1	0.0	5%	114	9	8%
Other manufacturing & repair	10	-1.4	-12%	502	125	33%
Creative and digital	33	3.2	11%	2,323	763	49%
Printing & recording	3	-0.4	-13%	153	25	19%

³⁶ Sheffield City Region: Sector Specialisms, TBR and the University of Sheffield, 2014 and subsequently referenced in SCR LEP's Strategic Economic Plan, 2014

	Employment (000s)			GVA (£2011m)		
	2030	2015-2030 change	% change	2030	2015-2030 change	% change
Media	4	0.2	4%	303	70	30%
IT services	20	2.2	12%	1,770	645	57%
Arts	7	1.2	21%	98	24	32%
Financial , professional and business services	157	19.8	14%	5,823	1,256	27%
Financial & insurance	17	0.3	2%	1,549	448	41%
Real estate	9	-0.3	-3%	803	209	35%
Legal & accounting	11	-0.3	-3%	332	30	10%
Head offices & management consultancies	16	1.4	9%	167	14	9%
Architectural & engineering services	14	1.6	12%	511	53	12%
Other professional services	13	2.9	28%	597	89	18%
Business support services	77	14.2	23%	1,863	413	29%
Logistics	43	-1.0	-2%	1,986	453	30%
Land transport	16	-3.0	-15%	778	138	22%
Water transport	0	0.0	-26%	16	5	42%
Air transport	0	0.1	39%	6	2	44%
Warehousing & postal	27	1.9	8%	1,186	308	35%
Low carbon	9	0.6	7%	749	144	24%
Electricity & gas	3	0.1	6%	225	36	19%
Water, sewerage & waste	6	0.4	7%	523	108	26%
SCR total	851	38.2	5%	41,763	10,539	34%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

A.31 The table below provides further details on the sub-sectors highlighted in the table above. Specifically, it shows which of the SCR districts will contribute most to the scale of the sub-sector in 2030 and in which districts the largest growth will occur between 2015 and 2030.

Table A-12: Sub-sectors forecast to be increasingly important to SCR in 2030

	Employment		GVA	
	Scale in 2030	Growth,2015-2030	Scale in 2030	Growth,2015-2030
Advanced manufacturing and materials and healthcare technologies				
Chemicals	-	-	Roth 23%, Bols 20%	Bols 24%, Bass/Roth 18%
Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	Donc 20%	-
Metals & metal products	Sheff 39%, Roth 21%	-	Sheff 39%,Roth 21%	Roth 20%, Sheff 17%
Other manufacturing & repair	Sheff 26%	-	Sheff 28%	Sheff 24%, Bass 18%
Creative and digital				
IT services	Sheff 49%	-	Sheff 53%	Sheff 54%
Financial, professional and business services				
Financial & insurance	Donc 15%	-	Donc 15%, Roth/Sheff 11%	Donc 17%
Business support services	Sheff 29%, Roth 22%	-	Sheff 29%, Roth 22%	Roth 28%, Sheff 24%
Logistics				
Land transport	Sheff 29%	-	Sheff 26%	Sheff 21%
Warehousing & postal	Sheff/Roth 24%	-	Donc/Sheff 24%	Donc 25%, Sheff 21%
Low carbon				
Water, sewerage & waste	Sheff 29%, Roth 26%	-	Sheff 30%, Roth 26%	Roth 31%, Sheff 27%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

A.32 The table below lists sectors that (a) accounted for 2%+ of an area's GVA in 2015 AND (b) are expected to grow by 10%+ in all areas below between 2015 and 2030. A number of sectors that meet these criteria are evidence in South Yorkshire, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw, demonstrating similarities in growth prospects across the six LADs, and with the SCR area as a whole.

Table A-13: Sectors that accounted for 2%+ of an area's GVA in 2015 AND (b) are expected to grow by 10%+ between 2015 and 2030

	South Yorks (4 LADs)	Bassetlaw LAD	Chesterfield LAD	SCR (9 LADs)
SCR specialisms (i.e. LQ > 1 compared to UK)				
Metals & metal products	✓		✓	✓
Construction	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motor vehicles trade	✓	✓	✓	✓
Retail trade	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land transport	✓	✓	✓	✓
Warehousing & postal	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public Administration & Defence	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓	✓	✓
Residential & social	✓		✓	✓
Food, drink & tobacco		✓		✓
Non-metallic mineral products			✓	✓
Food & beverage services	✓			
Architectural & engineering services	✓			
Not SCR specialisms (i.e. LQ < 1 compared to UK)				
Electricity & gas		✓		
Wholesale trade	✓	✓	✓	✓
IT services	✓	✓	✓	✓
Financial & insurance	✓	✓	✓	✓
Real estate	✓	✓		✓
Business support services	✓	✓		✓
Other services	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: SQW analysis of CE data

Productivity

A.33 The table below shows productivity projections for SCR. The average productivity growth at SCR between 2015 and 2030 is forecast to be 28%. Within this, Chesterfield has the highest growth projections and Doncaster the lowest (31% and 26% respectively). This compares to a forecast UK growth of 29% to £59,496.

Table A-14: Projections for productivity (GVA per worker)

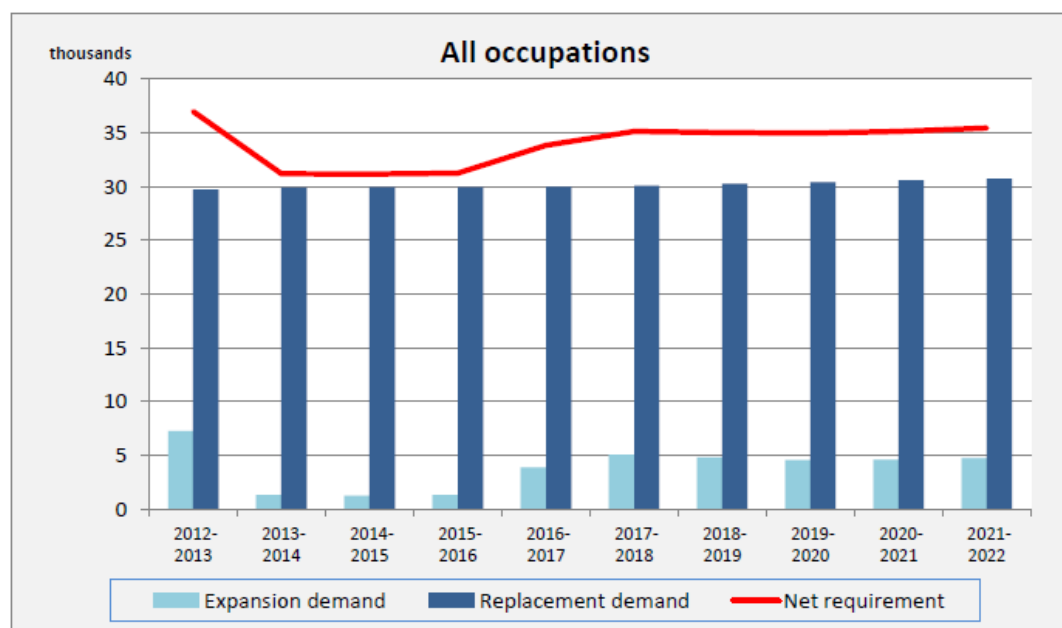
	2015	2030	2015-30 change	% change
SCR	38,405	49,061	10,656	28%
Barnsley	37,664	48,139	10,475	28%
Bassetlaw	40,538	52,203	11,665	29%
Chesterfield	39,525	51,617	12,091	31%
Doncaster	36,510	46,155	9,645	26%
Rotherham	38,167	48,561	10,394	27%
Sheffield	38,322	48,857	10,535	27%
UK	46,095	59,496	13,402	29%

Source: SQW analysis of CE projections

Wider evidence on Expansion and Replacement Demand

- A.34 “On average, replacement demand will provide 6 times as many job opportunities as expansion demand over the next 10 years. By 2022, almost 40% of the existing workforce will need to be replaced. Of the over 35,000 employment opportunities, over 30,000 will be generated by replacement demand in 2022.”³⁷

Figure A-9: Demand for labour in SCR, 2013-22



Source: UKCES Working Futures 2014

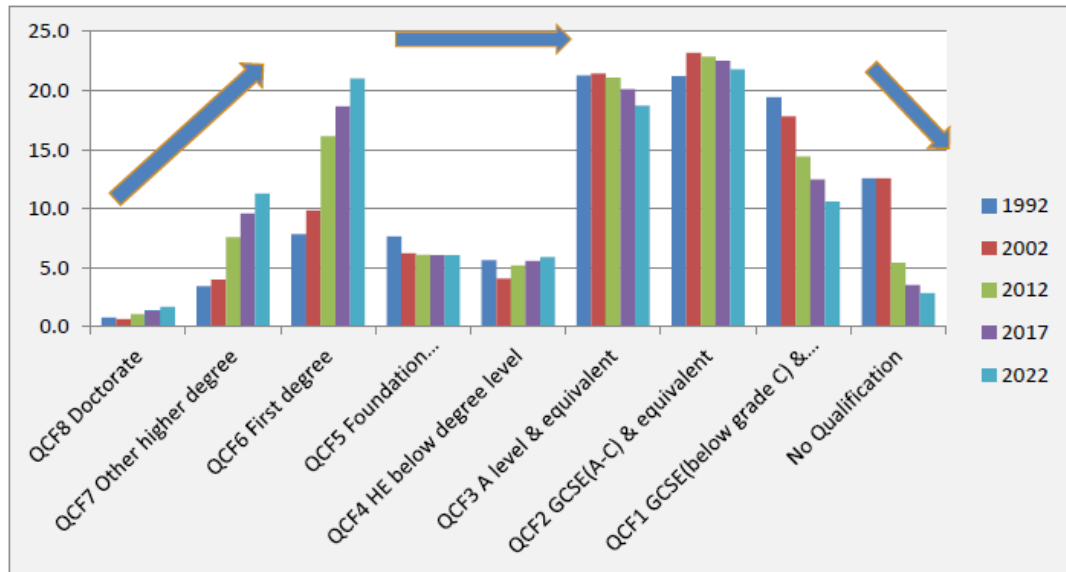
Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

Projections for Skills and Occupations

- A.35 Employers will demand higher levels of qualifications in the future (QCF5 and below forecast to decline)

³⁷ Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

Table A-15: Projected Future Qualifications Profile in SCR, 1992 - 2022

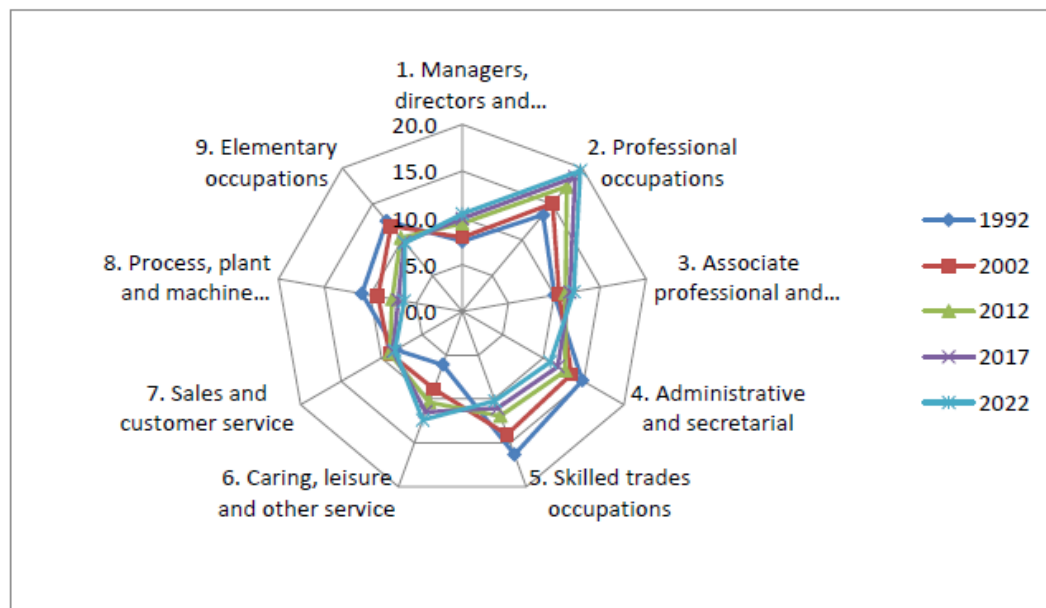


Source: UKCES Working Futures

Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

A.36 The occupational profile of the workforce is also forecast to shift away from lower skilled jobs

Figure A-10: Share of Total Employment, by Occupations 1992-2022



Source: UKCES Working Futures

Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

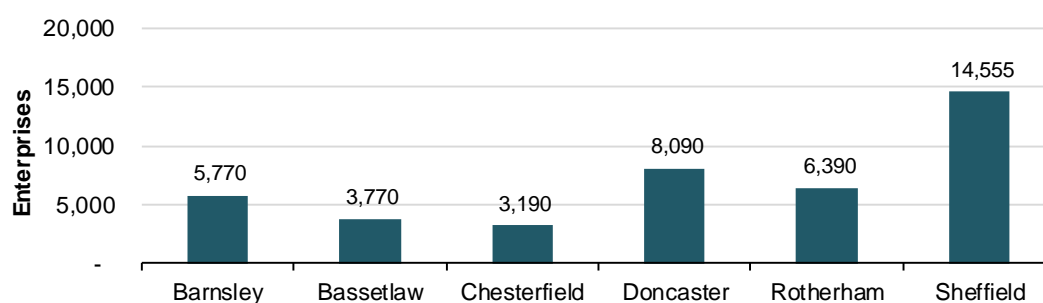
Annex B: Business Base

- B.1 This section presents evidence relating to SCR’s business base and sectoral specialisms as well as business-business and academic-business links.

Overall Business Base

- B.2 There are almost 52,000 enterprises in SCR, 67% of which are in the four constituent member local authorities. 13% (almost 7,000) are in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield combined.

Figure B-1: Enterprises in SCR (2015)



Source: SQW analysis of UK Business - Activity, Size and Location data

- B.3 There is a relatively consistent shape to the business base across SCR.

Table B-1: Percentage of enterprises by employment size band (2015)

	Micro (<10)	Small (11-49)	Medium (50-249)	Large (250+)
SCR	87%	11%	2%	0%
Barnsley	87%	11%	2%	0%
Bassetlaw	88%	10%	1%	0%
Chesterfield	85%	12%	3%	1%
Doncaster	89%	9%	2%	0%
Rotherham	86%	11%	3%	0%
Sheffield	85%	12%	2%	0%
UK	89%	9%	2%	0%

Source: SQW analysis of UK Business - Activity, Size and Location data

- B.4 Both the current and potential constituent members contribute a relatively larger proportion of large enterprises to the SCR total than they do small enterprises.

Table B-2: Proportion of SCR enterprises in current and prospective constituent members (2015)

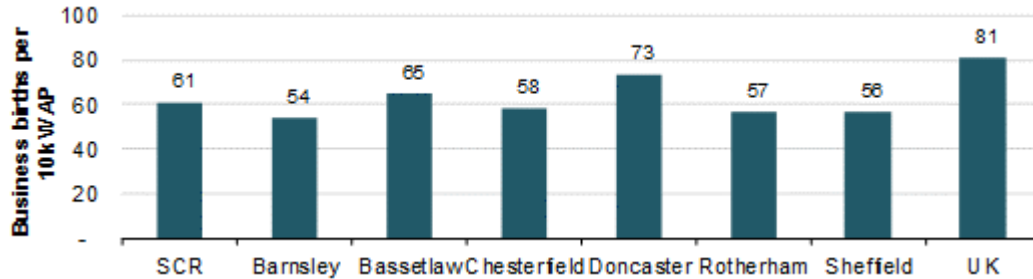
	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Current constituent members	66%	69%	73%	71%	67%
Potential constituent members	13%	14%	14%	15%	13%
Current and potential constituent members	80%	83%	87%	85%	80%

	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Other SCR districts	20%	17%	13%	15%	20%

Source: SQW analysis of UK Business - Activity, Size and Location data

B.5 Doncaster has the highest rate of business births per 10,000 WAP, Barnsley the lowest.

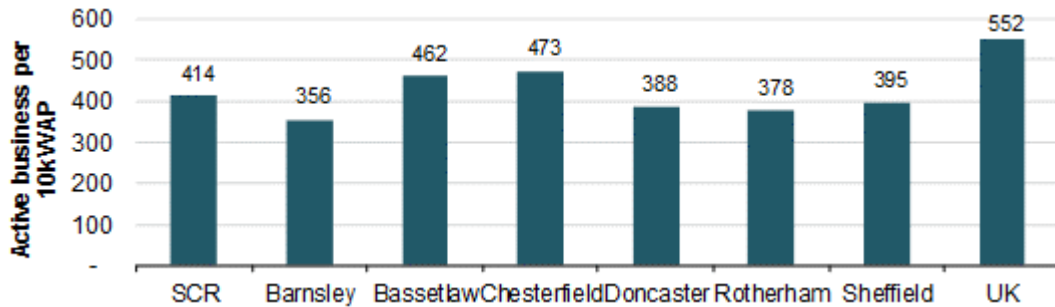
Figure B-2: Business births per 10,000 WAP (2014)



Source: SQW analysis of Business Demography and Population Estimates

B.6 SCR as a whole, and each district shown below, has a lower number of active businesses per 10,000 WAP than the UK average.

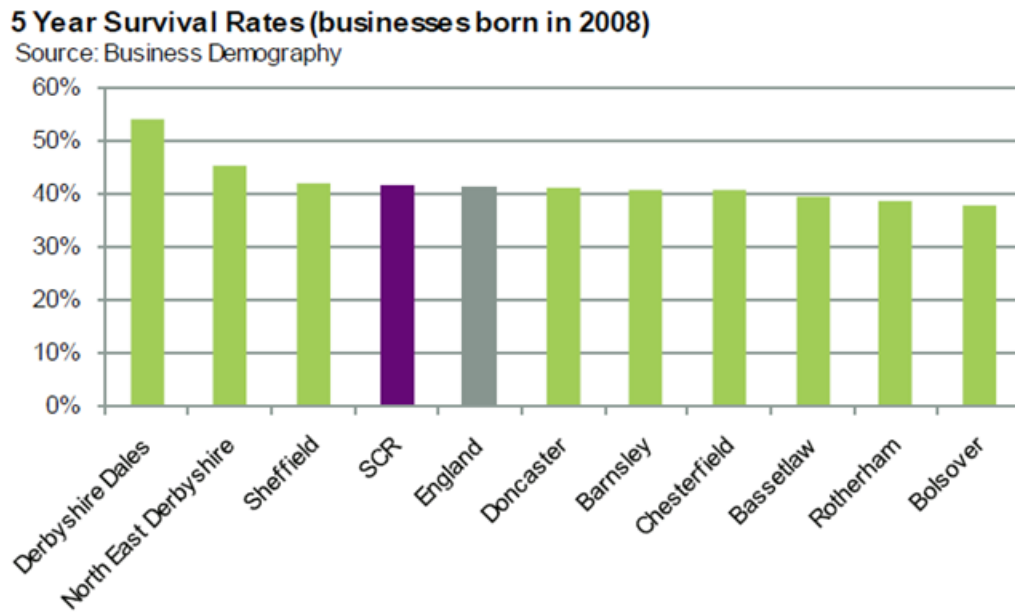
Figure B-3: Active businesses per 10,000 WAP (2014)



Source: SQW analysis of Business Demography and Population Estimates

B.7 SCR businesses born in 2008 have higher survival rates than the average English business. The five-year survival rate shows little difference between SCR local authorities, apart from Derbyshire Dales which has a considerably higher survival rate.

Figure B-4: Five year survival rates



Source: SCR Bulletin: Business, Eksogen, 2015

Sectoral Specialisms and Strengths

- B.8 SCR-Lancs joint SIA focusses on advanced manufacturing, the advanced engineering that supports it and the research excellence that underpins it.
- B.9 Building on this, the table below shows assets in SCR's key sectors as identified in Sheffield City Region: Sector Specialisms, TBR and the University of Sheffield, 2014 and subsequently referenced in SCR LEP's Strategic Economic Plan, 2014.

Table B-1: Key innovation assets and businesses in SCR's key sectors

	Advanced Manufacturing and Materials	Healthcare Technologies	Creative and Digital	Financial, Professional and Business Services	Logistics	Low Carbon	Other – Inc Rail
Barnsley	Ardagh Glass, Symphony Holdings, Premdor, ThyssenKrupp Aerospace				ASOS Distribution		
Bassetlaw					B&Q Distribution Hub Wilkinson HQ and distribution centre		
Chesterfield	MSE Hiller		Central Technology		Markham Vale enterprise zone, inc. Great Bear, etc.		
Doncaster					Ikea, Next, Unilever, Freightliner Group, Wincanton, GB Railfreight, Amazon, Robin Hood Airport, Doncaster iPort TNT		Hitachi InterCity Express (IEP) 'Centre of Excellence' Doncaster UTC, Rhomberg Sersa (rail engineers) UK HQ, Wabtech Rail, National College for High Speed Rail,
Rotherham	Advanced Manufacturing Park, AMRC with Boeing, AMRC Composites and Design Prototyping &	Medical AMRC				Rotherham is home to the largest hydrogen mini grid system in the UK, Nuclear AMRC	

	Advanced Manufacturing and Materials	Healthcare Technologies	Creative and Digital	Financial, Professional and Business Services	Logistics	Low Carbon	Other – Inc Rail
	Testing Centres, Rolls Royce, Castings Technology International (CTi), and The Welding Institute (TWI) Technology Centre, The Proving Factory for the Automotive Industry, National Metals Technology Centre, Factory 2050						
Sheffield	Outokumpu, Tata, Sheffield Forgemasters UoS a partner in the Royce Institute UoS Faculty of Engineering inc. Advanced Manufacturing Institute and The Mercury Centre. Turnover of around £40m. 93% of research 'world leading' or 'internationally excellent' - 2014	Teaching Hospital Trust, Advanced Wellbeing Research Centre (being developed), Sheffield Precision Medical	Advanced Computing Research Centre	Sheffield Management School is in top 1% globally and ranks first in UK for Research Power		Siemens Windpower Research Centre (UoS), Sheffield has the largest district heating network in the UK Energy 2050 – research on carbon capture and storage	National Centre of Excellence for Food Engineering (SHU) Network Rail Innovation Technology Centre (with UoS)

Advanced Manufacturing and Materials	Healthcare Technologies	Creative and Digital	Financial, Professional and Business Services	Logistics	Low Carbon	Other – Inc Rail
<p>REF. Hosts UK's only dedicated Control Systems department. One of three organisations worldwide to host 3 Rolls Royce advanced research centres. In last 5 years has received more Innovate UK grant funding than any UK university. Publications it co-authors with industrial partners in Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering are cited more often than any Russell Group University. UoS has highest research income in Engineering subjects for projects with UK industry partners. Materials and Engineering Research Institute at SHU</p>						

	Advanced Manufacturing and Materials	Healthcare Technologies	Creative and Digital	Financial, Professional and Business Services	Logistics	Low Carbon	Other – Inc Rail
Other SCR LADs							
SCR overall strengths	High-precision engineering, metal and alloy projection, high quality design and manufacturing ³⁸ Industrial machinery, automotive, aeronautical, chemicals, hydraulics ³⁹	Highest concentration of medical device companies in UK ⁴⁰ Niche specialisms in Medical (and Dental) Devices, Advanced Wound Care, Orthopaedics, and Clinical Research	IT and software, interactive media, e-learning, design, cloud adoption, computer programming and simulation. Wider strengths are in data processing, interactive media, IT/software testing, e-learning, games, software, and satellite telecommunications.		Logistics - SCR is home to international firms such as Amazon, ASOS and TNT, and has A1/M1 connections, East Coast and Midland Mainlines, the international Robin Hood airport.		UoS – top 10% of UK universities and top 100 worldwide. 99% of research assessed as internationally recognised or better in the REF 2014
SCR overall weaknesses	“Other northern LEP areas have up to twice the SCR’s employment share in advanced manufacturing” whilst “SCR has a clear	SCR has an employment specialism in healthcare technologies compared to the national average and a number of other northern LEP areas,				“SCR less specialised in this sector than other northern regions” ⁴²	

³⁸ Sheffield City Region Baseline Report, Oxford Economics, 2013

³⁹ Sheffield City Region: Sector Specialisms, TBR and University of Sheffield, 2014

⁴⁰ Sheffield City Region Baseline Report, Oxford Economics, 2013

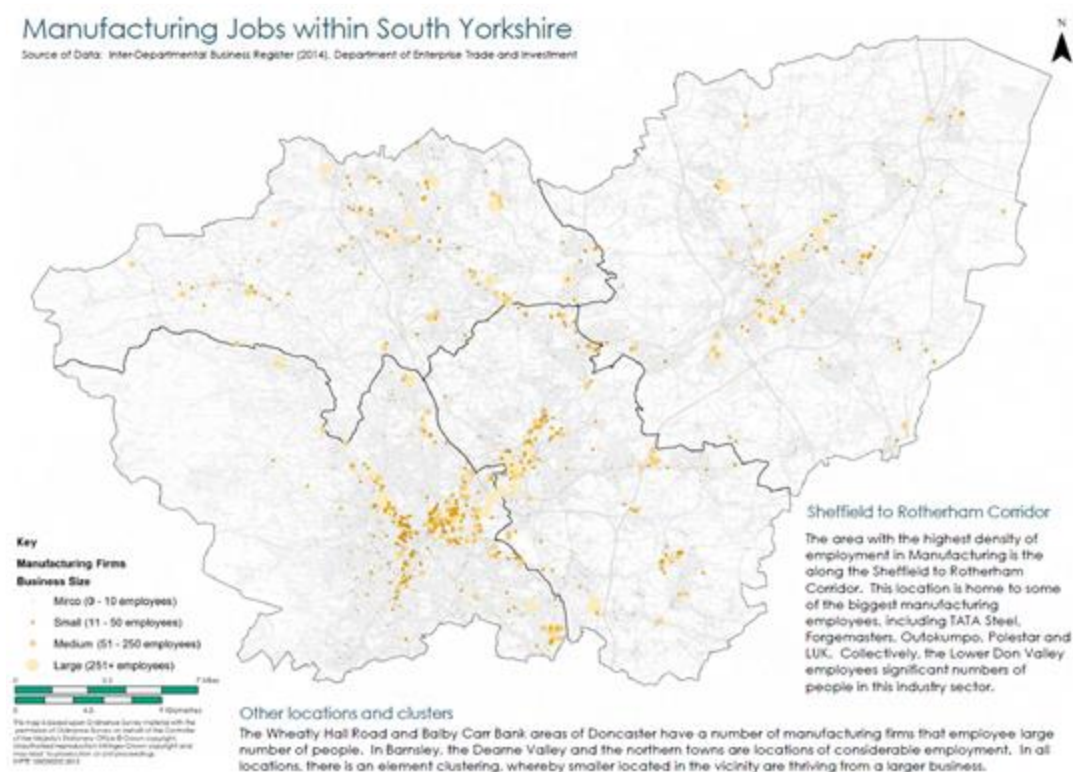
⁴² Sheffield City Region Baseline Report, Oxford Economics, 2013

Advanced Manufacturing and Materials	Healthcare Technologies	Creative and Digital	Financial, Professional and Business Services	Logistics	Low Carbon	Other – Inc Rail
specialisation in low and med-low tech manufacturing” (uses 2011 data) ⁴¹	although the sector still employs only 3,100 people					

⁴¹ Sheffield City Region Baseline Report, Oxford Economics, 2013

B.10 Manufacturing jobs in SCR are concentrated along the Sheffield-Rotherham corridor, with further locations in Doncaster.

Figure B-1: Manufacturing jobs in South Yorkshire (2014)



Source: SCR Employment Analysis, SCR

Business-to-Business Interactions

Summary

- The Bassetlaw and Chesterfield economies are smaller than that of the current Sheffield City Region Constituent Members (SCR CM), in terms of employment and number of businesses.
- The two local authorities would expand the SCR CM by 20% in terms of business numbers and 18% in terms of employment.
- The Bassetlaw and Chesterfield economies share sector strengths with the SCR CM and have supply chain relationships within and between these sectors with those of the SCR CM.
- The manufacture of basic metals and of fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment) is a strong shared strength which employs 600, 1,360 and 20,490 in the Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and SCR CM economies respectively.
- Evidence suggests the most important supply chain linkages are within the manufacturing industry, followed by construction and wholesale trade.
- The SCR CM has a specialism within the manufacture of basic metals sector, which is a top purchaser of goods from the wholesale trade sector. Chesterfield in turn has a specialism within the wholesale and trade sector, with a total employment of 4,420.
- Chesterfield is the only area to have a specialism within the wholesale and trade sector; however, it still employs 2,400 and 32,290 in Bassetlaw and the SCR CM. The evidence suggests that activity in this links the three areas through the purchase and supply of goods across industries in all three areas.
- The wholesale trade sector ranks in the top 3 of purchases by the rubber and plastics, basic metals, the fabricated metal products, the electrical equipment, machinery and

equipment n.e.c and other manufacturing sectors. These sectors employ a combined 1,830 in the Bassetlaw economy and 33,340 in the SCR CM economy.

When analysing the supply chains in more detail we reveal niche strengths in the local authority areas that complement the other areas. For example, businesses involved in the manufacture of rubber and plastic products, see their output being used in the construction of roads and motorways.

The key finding from the data is that when looking at the economies of Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and the SCR CM as a whole the importance of upstream and downstream supply chain links and the role Bassetlaw and Chesterfield play in providing goods and services to the SCR CM economy is evident. Equally, when looking solely at industrial specialisms there are shared specialisms, with concentrations of employment in the same industries in the three regions.

Detailed Findings from TBR

Sector Specialisms

- B.11 Sector specialisms in an economy can be evidenced by the above-average presence of businesses and employment in those sectors when looking at a wider area, measured using location quotients (LQs). We have calculated (LQs) at different sector granularities in the Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and SCR CM economies to compare which strengths are shared in those areas.
- B.12 Of the top 25 LQs calculated for every sector and each of the three areas, 12 industrial sectors are present in all three top 25 lists. This indicates the shared strengths across each area in terms of economic activity and hints at the business relationships that cross area borders.
- B.13 Investigating the numbers of people employed in the 12 common sectors enables us to identify where the scale of the economic linkages is greatest.
- B.14 Looking beyond the public sector (the top employer in all three areas), we see the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment is the leading sector in the SCR CM employing almost 14,500. This sector is the second largest in Chesterfield with just over 1,000 employees and is a significant employer in Bassetlaw.
- B.15 The wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the largest employer in Bassetlaw (1,050 employees) and Chesterfield (2,080 employees) and the second largest in the SCR CM (11,740).
- B.16 Combined, the manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, and the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles employ almost 31,000 people across the three areas.

Table B-2: specialist sectors common to each area's top 25 sector LQs (employment count)⁴³

Description	UKSIC07	Bassetlaw	Chesterfield	SCR CM
Manufacturing wood and wood products	16	280	80	2,380
Manufacturing rubber plastic products	22	350	450	4,970

⁴³ LQs based on firm numbers are calculated using ONS UK Business Counts, and LQs based on employment use ONS BRES data. Common (or key) sectors have firm LQs of over 1.25 in each area and employment LQs of at least 1.25 in at least one other area (with the exception of UKSIC07 where none of the areas have an employment LQ over 1.25)

Description	UKSIC07	Bassetlaw	Chesterfield	SCR CM
Manufacturing non-metallic mineral products	23	750	610	2,510
Manufacturing of basic metals	24	20	320	6,010
Manufacturing fab metal prods, ex machinery	25	580	1,040	14,480
Manufacturing of electrical equipment	27	390	130	1,940
Manufacturing of machinery n.e.c.	28	330	510	3,790
Other Manufacturing	32	150	290	2,160
Repair and installation of machinery	33	460	110	3,400
Waste collection, treatment, disposal	38	80	100	3,850
Wholesale retail trade repair vehicles	45	1,050	2,080	11,740
Public admin, defence, social sec	84	1,620	2,030	25,800

Source: TBR analysis

- B.17 The largest specialist sector in the SCR CM is Business Professional and Financial Services (LQ of 5.88) employing 59,730 people. Whilst Business Professional and Financial Services is not an area of specialism in Bassetlaw or Chesterfield, a total of 8,870 people are still employed in this sector, suggesting there will be economic links with activity in this sector in the SCR CM (with the high LQ of 5.88).
- B.18 Creative and Digital is also a large specialist sector in the SCR CM (LQ of 4.12) employing 22,020. Again, whilst not a specialist area in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield (in terms of LQ) the Creative and Digital sector does employ a significant number of people, totalling some 3,840 across the two areas, which again are likely to have links to the activity in the SCR CM.
- B.19 Healthcare and Healthcare Technologies (including hospital activities) is a large specialism in the SCR CM (LQ of 10.28) employing 40,110 people. Much of this employment is in hospital and hospital related activity.
- B.20 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment is a strong specialist sector in both the SCR CM (LQ of 2.61) and Chesterfield (LQ 2.09) employing 14,480 and 1,040 respectively (Table 1). There are likely to be links with Bassetlaw, even though employment is less (580) and the degree of specialism not as significant (LQ of 1.22).

Supply Chain Relationships

- B.21 The top three purchasers/suppliers of the 12 common sectors are themselves specialisms to at least one of the three areas. For example, the Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork is an area of specialism in the SCR CM. One of the key suppliers to this activity is the sawmilling and planning of wood sector. This supplier sector has a strong Location Quotient in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield (but not the SCR CM) suggesting that Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have important links to the SCR CM economy.
- B.22 Purchasing and supply patterns of those sector specialisms can be analysed using the UK Input Output Analytical Tables (UKIOAT) and particular the top 3 sector purchasers/suppliers is a useful indicator. The purchasing and supply patterns are available at two digit Standard Industrial Classification, splitting out these two digit classes into more granular descriptions of economic activity reveal the interdependence of the economic areas.

B.23 The table below shows a summary of key relationships between a selection of common sectors and their input (upstream) sectors or output (downstream) sectors, and where these complimentary sectors are located with a strong specialism. It is interesting to see that the direction of linkages is two way, i.e. in some cases common sectors in Bassetlaw or Chesterfield are supplying the SCR CM and in other cases vice versa.

Table B-3: Summary of key upstream and downstream relationships

Upstream supply chain of common sectors			
Common sector	LQ and employment	Upstream/input sector	LQ and employment⁴⁴
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	SCR CM - LQ 1.72, 2,510 employed	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes	Bassetlaw – LQ 24.12, 540 employed
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Chesterfield – LQ 2.31, 2,080 employed	Freight transport by road	Bassetlaw – LQ 2.78, 930 employed
Manufacture of electrical equipment	SCR CM – LQ 1.34, 1,940 employed	Manufacture of wiring devices	Bassetlaw – LQ 37.04, * employed
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	Bassetlaw – LQ 2.42, 280 employed	Sawmilling and planning of wood	Bassetlaw – LQ 3.19, 40 employed
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Chesterfield – LQ 1.63, 450 employed	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	Bassetlaw – LQ 12.94, * employed
Manufacture of basic metals	SCR CM – LQ 4.44, 6,010 employed	Cold drawing of wire	Chesterfield – LQ 4.39, * employed
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	SCR CM – LQ 2.61, 14,480 employed	Manufacture of light metal packaging	Chesterfield – LQ 10.45, * employed
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	Bassetlaw – LQ 2.39, 460 employed	Manufacture of non-electronic instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigation and other purposes, except process control equipment	Chesterfield – LQ 6.93, * employed
Downstream supply chain of common sectors			
Common sector	LQ and employment	Downstream/output sector	LQ and employment
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Bassetlaw - LQ 6.02, 750 employed	Construction of railways and underground railways	SCR CM – LQ 7.28, 1,150 employed
Manufacture of electrical equipment	Bassetlaw – LQ 3.11, 390 employed	Construction of railways and underground railways	SCR CM – LQ 7.28, 1,150 employed
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture;	Bassetlaw – LQ 2.42, 280 employed	Manufacture of office and shop furniture	Chesterfield – LQ 6.69, * employed

⁴⁴ * represents a value suppressed in the BRES data in order to follow non-disclosure rules.

manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials			
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Chesterfield – LQ 1.63, 450 employed	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	Bassetlaw – LQ 63.18, 3,140 employed
Downstream supply chain of common sectors			
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	SCR CM – LQ 2.61, 14,480 employed	Manufacture of wire products, chain and springs	Bassetlaw – LQ 9.06, * employed
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	SCR CM – LQ 1.53, 3,400 employed	Manufacture of non-electronic instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigation and other purposes, except process control equipment	Chesterfield – LQ 6.93, * employed

Source: TBR analysis

B.24 An example of how intertwined the supply chain links are can be seen when looking with more granularity within the manufacture of chemicals. Whilst manufacture of chemicals is not a common sector at an overall level Bassetlaw is strong in producing fertilizers and nitrogen compounds and of plastics in primary forms, but not of industrial gases. The SCR CM however does specialise in the production of industrial gases (330 employed 12% of UK total in this sector), which are used in the production of the rubber and plastic products in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. The production of rubber and plastic products, a common sector, then has links to other activities as seen in the table above.

Bassetlaw

B.25 Bassetlaw specialises at a broad sector level in Manufacturing, as do Chesterfield and the SCR CM. Of the top 25 employment LQs in Bassetlaw 10 are in manufacturing. Manufacturing employs 7,950 in the area, 17% of total employment, which is higher as a proportion than that of the SCR CM (11%).

B.26 The range of manufacturing Bassetlaw specialises in is large and includes in order of strength:

- Food products – 3,520 employed, LQ 6.21
- Non-metallic mineral products – 750 employed, LQ 6.02
- Electrical equipment – 390 employed, LQ 3.11
- Pharmaceuticals – 170 employed, LQ 2.74
- Wood and wood products – 180 employed, LQ 2.42
- Repair and installation of machinery – 460 employed, LQ 2.39
- Chemicals – 250 employed, LQ 1.59
- Rubber and plastic products – 350 employed, LQ 1.32

- Fabricated metal products, excluding machinery – 580 employed, LQ 1.22
 - Other manufacturing – 150 employed, LQ 1.20
- B.27 Of these ten sectors only food products, pharmaceuticals and chemicals are not shared as a specialism by the other areas.
- B.28 Bassetlaw has symbiotic supply chain links to industry sectors across Chesterfield and the SCR CM, including for activities which are not in common sectors. The most notable example is the manufacturing of good products which is one of Bassetlaw's strongest and most significant sectors.
- B.29 According to the UKIOAT the manufacture of food products sector is in the top 3 purchasers of products outputted by the manufacture of rubber and plastic products, for example for packaging uses. The manufacture of rubber and plastic products sector has a strong presence in each area, employing 450 and 4,970 in Chesterfield and SCR CM respectively.
- B.30 Similarly, Chesterfield and the SCR CM specialise in the manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles and of other plastic products (320 and 1,870 employed respectively). Evidence suggests these upstream plastic products are supplied for use in the strong food products sector in Bassetlaw.
- B.31 Looking away from manufacturing, Bassetlaw shows a strong sector specialism in the production of electricity. The EDF Energy coal Cottam, West Burton A and gas-fired West Burton B power stations are such electricity producers, employing around 520 EDF staff and more contract partners. According to official statistics, a total of 780 are employed in the production of electricity in Bassetlaw. The sector has strong supply chain links – purchase and supply - with the mining of coal and lignite, a specialist sector in the SCR CM with 530 employed there. Producers of electricity are in the top 3 of suppliers to manufacturers involved in basic metals and other non-metallic mineral products.
- B.32 This supply chain is set to change as the coal powered stations Cottam and West Burton A are phased out, there is an opportunity to take advantage of the strong low carbon economy in the area. The Low-carbon sector employs 960 in Bassetlaw and 7,450 in the SCR CM. These represent strong specialisms with LQs of 1.75 and 8.21 respectively. Specifically, the SCR CM specialises in the Materials recovery and Technical testing and analysis sectors, both key components of the low carbon sector. These sectors employ 1,730 and 2,250 with LQs above 2.
- B.33 While it is more difficult to tease out supply chain linkages in niche sectors such as low carbon, there is a purchase and supply link to the construction sector. Construction is the fifth largest purchaser and supplier to the Waste (collection, treatment and disposal services) and materials recovery services sector.
- B.34 Construction employs 2,250, 2,020 and 26,240 in Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and the SCR CM respectively as well as having key supply chain linkages elsewhere.

Chesterfield

- B.35 Chesterfield also specialises in Manufacturing, with 11 of the top 25 LQs being in Manufacturing and a total of 4,570 employed in the sector (11% of total employment).

- B.36 The range of manufacturing Chesterfield specialises in, in order of strength:
- Other non-metallic mineral products– 610 employed, LQ 4.72
 - Leather and related products - * employed, LQ 3.37
 - Basic metals - 320 employed, LQ 2.65
 - Other manufacturing - 290 employed, LQ 2.15
 - Fabricated metal products, excluding machinery – 1,040 employed, LQ 2.09
 - Furniture - 230 employed, LQ 1.76
 - Machinery and equipment n.e.c. - 510 employed, LQ 1.75
 - Paper and paper products - * employed, LQ 1.67
 - Rubber and plastic products - 450 employed, LQ 1.63
 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media - 240 employed, LQ 1.24
 - Electrical equipment - 130 employed, LQ 1.01
- B.37 Of these eleven sectors only leather and related products, paper and paper products and the printing and reproduction of recorded media are not shared as a specialism by the SCR CM.
- B.38 Chesterfield also has a large Wholesale & Retail sector, with 10,070 employed (21% of total employment). Specifically, wholesale trade (SICs 45 and 46) has high LQs indicating specialism, employing a combined 4,420. This sector is highly linked via supply chains to the other specialisms found in across the SCR CM and in Bassetlaw.
- B.39 Of the specialisms in Table 1, the wholesale trade sector ranks in the top 3 of purchases of a number of sectors which both the SCR CM and Bassetlaw specialise in; the rubber and plastics, basic metals, the fabricated metal products, the electrical equipment, machinery and equipment n.e.c and other manufacturing sectors. These sectors employ a combined 1,830 in the Bassetlaw economy and 33,340 in the SCR CM economy, showing the importance of the upstream supply chain from Chesterfield to jobs in Bassetlaw and the SCR CM.
- B.40 The table below shows the specialisms within wholesale and retail activities for employment in Chesterfield, in order of strength of specialism.

Table B-4: Specialisms within wholesale and retail activities in Chesterfield, in order of strength

Description	UKSIC07	Employment	LQ
Wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery	46630	80	5.53
Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	45320	315	4.74
Wholesale of wine, beer, spirits and other alcoholic beverages	46342	145	3.54
Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts	46520	190	3.22
Sale of new cars and light motor vehicles	45111	585	2.55
Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	46510	*	2.48

Description	UKSIC07	Employment	LQ
Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	46370	*	2.47
Sale of other motor vehicles	45190	*	2.39
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	45200	860	2.26
Wholesale of machine tools	46620	35	2.11
Wholesale of musical instruments	46491	*	2.07
Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals	46120	*	2.06
Wholesale of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats	46330	*	1.66
Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	45310	195	1.65
Agents involved in the sale of machinery, industrial equipment, ships and aircraft	46140	*	1.44

Source: TBR analysis

- B.41 Within the Business professional and financial services sector in Chesterfield there is a strength in temporary employment agency activities, which employs 1,970 has an LQ of 1.5.
- B.42 In the creative and digital industries there is a key strength in Chesterfield in computer consultancy activities, which employs 1,010 and has an LQ of 1.77. In the computer programming, consultancy and related activities sector as a whole, 1,250 and 7,840 are employed in Chesterfield and the SCR CM respectively. This sector has supply linkages with employment services, a sector specialism in Chesterfield.
- B.43 Within the SCR CM, the activities of call centres and of collection agencies are identified strengths and may be possible supply links with Chesterfield, though these sectors are too granular to confirm this. These sectors employ 9,520 and 550 and have LQs of 4.91 and 2.44 respectively.
- B.44 Of note in the table above is the strength of specialism in the wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery, which while not an area of specialism in the SCR CM does employ a further 180 according to official statistics. Whilst this sector cannot be analysed in the same way due to data availability, it is likely to contain many supply chain linkages with those industrial sectors present in the SCR CM. Although these employment numbers are low, they are in relatively high value industries, and play a role in the wider manufacturing and construction industries across the three areas which employ a large number of people.
- B.45 Chesterfield has some unique specialisms in the manufacture of refractory and of abrasive products. These have strong supply links to the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products sector. The manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products sector, as well as employing 610 and having an LQ of 4.72 in Chesterfield, employs 750 and 2,510 in the Bassetlaw and SCR CM areas.
- B.46 The manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products in Chesterfield is an important supplier to the construction sector in Bassetlaw and the SCR CM, being the second top sector by consumption from which the construction sector purchases (construction itself being first). Construction is a large employer in all areas and there are some niche sector specialisms when looking at a more granular level. These include:

- Construction of railways and underground railways in the SCR CM, employs 1,150, LQ 7.28
- Site preparation is an area of specialism in Bassetlaw (LQ 1.42) and the SCR CM (LQ 4.58), employing 1,270 in the SCR CM
- Construction of roads and motorways in Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and the SCR CM, employs 190, 190 and 1,270, LQ 2.93, 2.84 and 1.67 respectively

Other evidence on business links

- B.47 A major Sheffield/Rotherham firm has over 400 companies in SCR as part of its supply chain. Some 90% of these are within the four constituent authorities with a further 5%, or 22 firms, in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. The six authorities contain 96% of the supply chain.

Business–Academic Networks and Innovation Networks

- B.48 The **Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre with Boeing** is a collaboration between the University of Sheffield and Boeing. The AMRC is a membership network “open to any company which works in a complementary area or which wishes to participate in the support of our research programmes. Our current members range from top-tier suppliers to SMEs offering specialist equipment and services.”⁴⁵
- B.49 **AMRC Forum:** a technology network for manufacturing businesses. Includes a quarterly journal and regular events. Past presenters have includes Boeing (with operations on the AMP), Rolls Royce (with operations on the AMP) and Sandvik (based in Sheffield).
- B.50 AMRC is part of the **UK Catapult** network and **Boeing’s GlobalNet** group of industrially-focused research centres – there are only two other locations in UK: University of Strathclyde and Cranfield University.
- B.51 Others include:
- **Cutlers’ Company** – cutlery and steel products
 - **Chambers of Commerce:** Sheffield; Barnsley & Rotherham; Doncaster; and East Midlands Chamber (Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire)
 - **Institute of Mechanical Engineers:** South Yorkshire, Derby & Nottingham

Inward Investment

Bassetlaw

- B.52 Bassetlaw is part of the Invest in North Nottinghamshire project with an aim of “increasing new business investment”⁴⁶

⁴⁵ www.amrc.co.uk

⁴⁶ Regeneration and Growth Strategy 2014-2028, Bassetlaw District Council

- B.53 Around 130 enquiries were shared by SCR's inward investment team with Bassetlaw Between April 2013 and August 2015⁴⁷, compared to one from D2N2's service⁴⁸.

Chesterfield – The Derbyshire view

- B.54 Between April 2013 and August 2015, the 'Invest in Derbyshire' service has assisted enquires which relate directly to Chesterfield, Bolsover and North East Derbyshire:
- a. 42 new enquiries
 - b. 13 new enquiries through UKTI
 - c. 4 foreign owned companies through the Investor Development Service⁴⁹

Chesterfield – the Chesterfield View

- B.55 In the period April 2013 to August 2015, Chesterfield received only 29 enquiries via the Invest in Derbyshire service, whilst it received 83 enquiries over the same period from SCR Inward Investment service.
- B.56 Enquiries for business premises received by the ED Team (2010) broadly reflect the labour market pattern described above. Firstly, Chesterfield is relatively self-contained with the majority of enquiries (67%) originating from within the Borough. A further 20% of enquiries were received from businesses in the surrounding districts of Bolsover, Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire, and 7% from businesses in Sheffield/Rotherham. Very few enquiries were received from Derby, Nottingham or other districts in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.
- B.57 A study of IT-related businesses revealed a number of linkages between Sheffield and Chesterfield / North East Derbyshire particularly in relation to the professional labour market and the commercial property market. IT companies in Chesterfield recruited a number of graduates from the two Sheffield Universities and businesses were happy to move between Sheffield and Chesterfield, viewing it as a single property market. Key local employer Proact started in Sheffield before relocating to Dunston Technology Park, similarly with Image Sound who are also based at Dunston.
- B.58 There are examples of businesses having a longstanding and successful association with Chesterfield and SCR, and many Chesterfield businesses had significant supplier relationships with businesses in South Yorkshire. For example, "Cathelco was founded in Chesterfield because of the area's strong connections with metals industries and the proximity to Sheffield as a centre for metallurgical research." T Salisbury, Principal (2013). A study (1997) of engineering and metal goods business in Chesterfield identified that of 12 businesses that had relocated to the area, 8 had originated from Sheffield.⁵⁰

FDI

- B.59 "While the chart below sets out only a one-year snapshot of the number of jobs created through FDI, the data is illustrative of Sheffield City Region's modest record of attracting

⁴⁷ Source: SCR Inward Investment Team

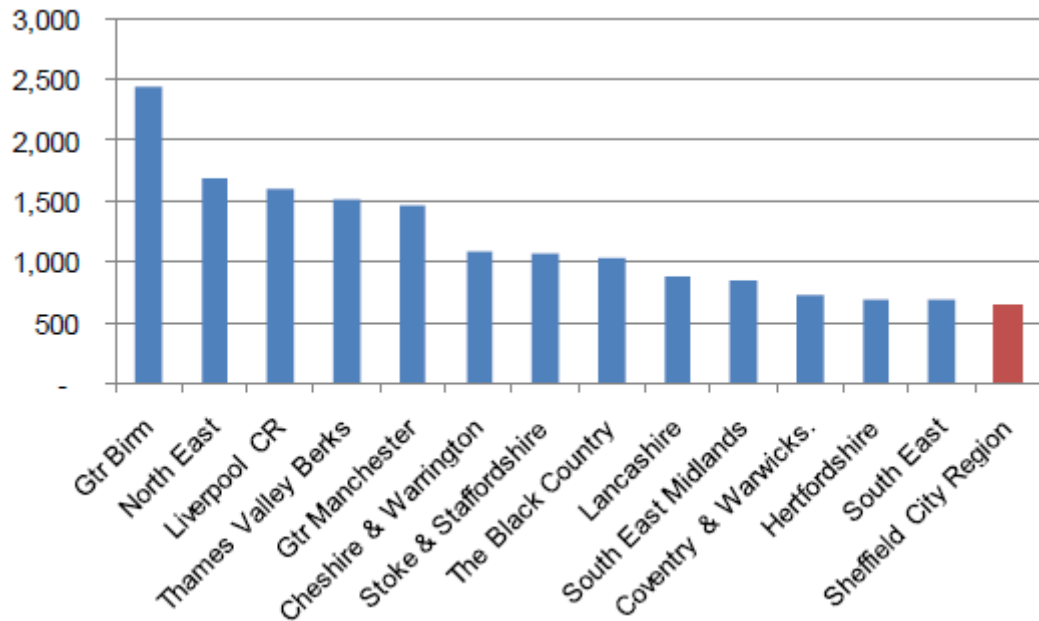
⁴⁸ Source: Bassetlaw Council

⁴⁹ Devolution Briefing, Derbyshire County Council, 2016

⁵⁰ Appendix 7, Membership Of Combined Authorities And Ratification Of The Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal, Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016

international investment. Even allowing for the sheer size of some other areas, Sheffield City Region performs poorly, although the region has a more impressive record with domestic inward investment.”⁵¹

Figure B-2: Jobs created through FDI (2012-13)

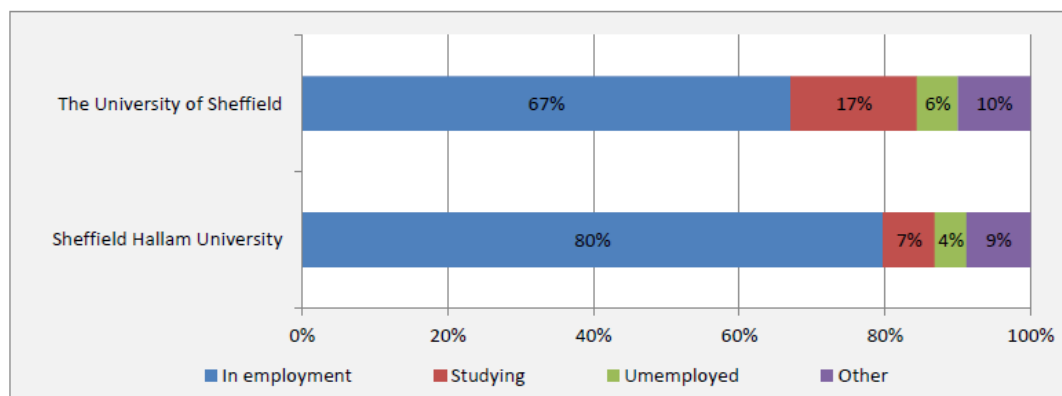


Source: SCR IER, 2013

Graduate Employment and Retention

B.60 According to the SCR Labour Market Review, the majority of graduates from UoS and SHU find employment after graduating. However, there is no data on the location of **where** employed graduates find work.

Figure B-3: Leaver destinations (Note: Year not clear from document source, nor time since graduation)



Source: HESA

Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

B.61 Sheffield Hallam University data for the Business School:

⁵¹ SCR IER, 2013

- 19% of Sheffield Business School placements were in the SCR in 2012-13
- 18% of 2010-11 graduates from Sheffield Business School employed in Sheffield and Doncaster postcode areas
- 24% of 2010-11 graduates from the Faculty of Arts, Computing and Sciences employed in Sheffield and Doncaster postcode areas⁵²
- “the city has traditionally struggled to retain graduates”⁵³

B.62 RISE is a business growth project, focused on helping SMEs grow by supporting them to access graduate talent as a way to upskill the workforce. RISE was originally developed by Sheffield City Council (SCC) and the City’s Universities, however it operates at SCR level, with around 30% of the placements delivered outside of the district of Sheffield. In total, RISE has been responsible for 170 paid employment opportunities in over 100 SCR based SMEs.⁵⁴ Six of the SMEs registered with the programme are based in Chesterfield. None are based in Bassetlaw.

Table B-5: Home local authority of firms participating in RISE

Local authority	Number of firms
Sheffield	89
Rotherham	18
Barnsley	11
Chesterfield	6
Doncaster	3
NE Derbyshire	1
Unknown	2
Total	130

Source: RISE monitoring data

Messages from consultees

Strong links in the **commercial property sector**. Whilst there are some local agents that deal with local commercial property, if a significant site is for sale in Chesterfield it will probably be marketed by a Sheffield agent.

- For example, the developer behind Chesterfield Waterside (Bolsterstone) is also behind significant developments in Sheffield.
- Henry Boot Developments, HQ'd in Sheffield, are developing Markham Vale

Residential property agents work across Sheffield and Chesterfield

- Large Chesterfield agents (e.g. Redbrick) are setting up in Sheffield
- Sheffield agents are setting up in Chesterfield Blundells)
- Commercial Property Partners (CPP) have an office in each location

Case Study: **Evolution Funding** is a highly successful, fast growth business started in Chesterfield. It now has numerous offices and locations and these span Chesterfield and Sheffield. The owner is blind to the boundaries between the two places. They tap into the business graduate market in Sheffield and this is an important reason for their establishing parts of their business in Sheffield.

⁵² Sheffield City Region Baseline Report, Oxford Economics, 2013

⁵³ Economic Linkages in Northern City Regions: Sheffield City Region, 2009, One North East for the Northern Way

⁵⁴ The Future of RISE, SCR Combined Authority Business Growth Executive Board, November 2015

Case study: “**Made in Chesterfield**” month, in November. This is an initiative designed to showcase business, engineering and the connection between these businesses and the real things that we use in everyday life. The event tries to tell the story of how engineering happens in Chesterfield, what the reality of working in the sector is and how this links to modern day life. An important part of this is a link they have with the AMP at Rotherham. The AMP brings their bus in help deliver important messages about the reality of a career in engineering.

Unable to access:

- Case studies of the employee location/supply chains of major SCR firms
- HESA data on graduate retention/destinations – data held by SCR has restricted access and so cannot be published in this report, nor was this available by LAD for Chesterfield and Bassetlaw. We were unable to source data directly from HESA or the universities in the time available for the study.
- Data on where graduates originate from and move to after finishing university by non-South Yorkshire districts
- Geography of access to finance data

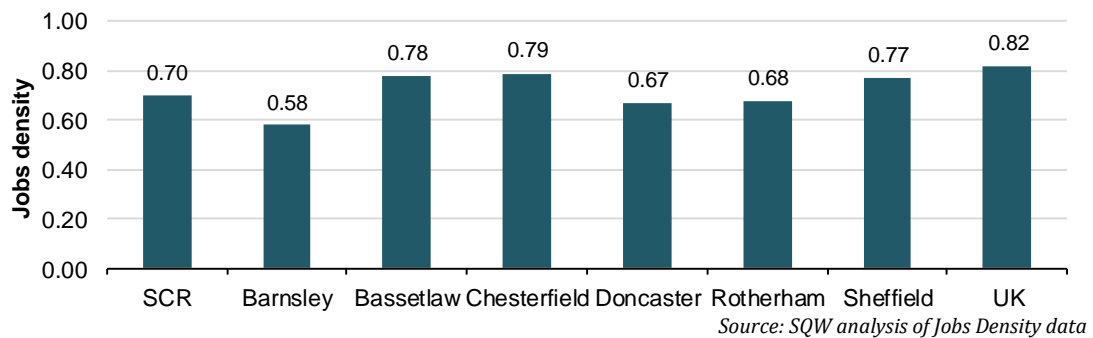
Annex C: Labour Markets

C.1 This Annex presents data on the SCR labour market. This includes overall economic activity rates, skills shortages and vacancies, Jobseeker’s Allowance claimants, and travel to work patterns from the 2011 Census.

Job density

C.2 Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have the highest job densities in SCR. Between 2000 and 2014, jobs density increased in all areas, apart from Barnsley (-3%) and Chesterfield (-9%).

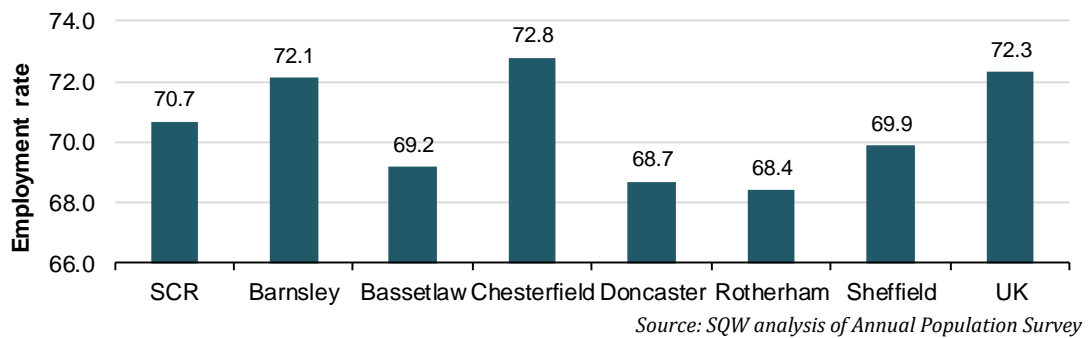
Figure C-1: Jobs density (the numbers of jobs per resident aged 16-64)



C.3 Chesterfield has the highest employment rate whilst Doncaster has the lowest: the gap between them is 4.4pp.

C.4 The four constituent members have 74% of SCR’s WAP in employment, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have 11%; the six therefore have 85%.

Figure C-2: WAP employment rate (2013-2015 average)



C.5 “In SCR, part time working is slightly more prevalent compared to the national average. Of those in employment in SCR, 27% of people work part time and 73% work full time, compared to 25% and 75% respectively in England.”

Table C-1: Working age residents in full and part time employment (2014)

	Full time	Part time
Bassetlaw	75%	25%
Rotherham	75%	25%
Barnsley	75%	25%
England	75%	25%
Doncaster	75%	25%
North East Derbyshire	74%	26%
Sheffield City Region	73%	27%
Bolsover	73%	27%
Sheffield	72%	28%
Chesterfield	70%	30%
Derbyshire Dales	69%	31%

Source: Ekosgen analysis of APS data for SCR Labour market Bulletin

Skills Shortages and Gaps

- C.6 This sub-section presents data on skills shortages and gaps across SCR, as well as data on vacancies across SCR.
- C.7 The table below shows that SCR has a lower percentage of both hard to fill vacancies and skills shortage vacancies than England as a whole.

Table C-2: Skills Shortage findings from the UKCES Employer Skills Survey

	England	SCR LEP	D2N2 LEP
Survey replies (unweighted) ⁵⁵	75,129	2,426	3,127
Survey replies (weighted)	148,8201	40,594	51,646
Establishments with any vacancies	20%	16%	19%
Have at least one vacancy that is hard to fill	8%	6%	7%
Have a skills shortage vacancy (prompted or unprompted)	6%	5%	6%
Number of vacancies	797,440	20,053	24,242
Number of skill-shortage vacancies	180,159	4,762	5,727
Number of vacancies as a % of all employment	3%	3%	3%
% of all vacancies which are skills shortage vacancies ⁵⁶	23%	24%	24%
% of establishments with any staff not fully proficient	14%	16%	17%
Number of skills gaps - absolute figures	1,184,701	29,128	38,812
Number of staff not fully proficient as a % of employment	5%	4%	4%

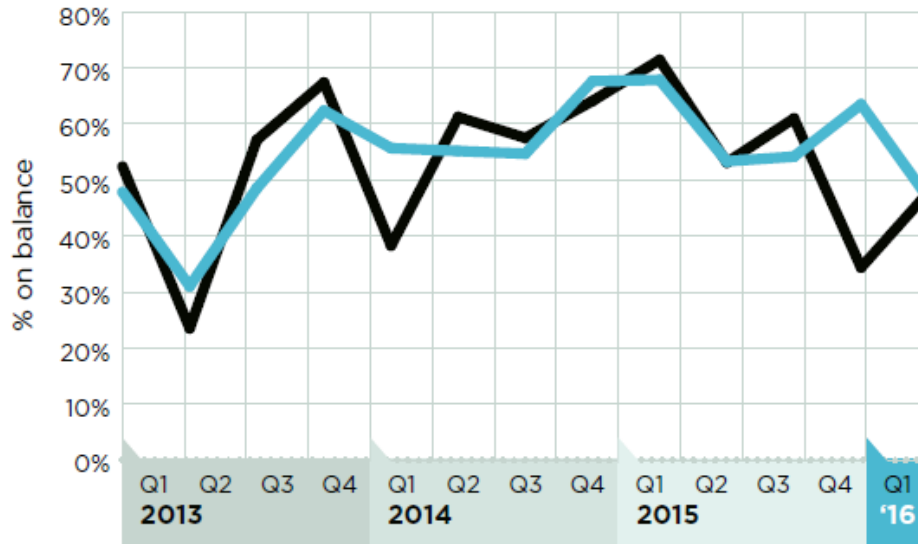
Source: UKCES Employer Skills Survey, 2015

⁵⁵ This is the actual amount of survey replies, whereas the weighted figure accounts for differences in survey replies between areas by adjusting the figure accordingly.

⁵⁶ A skills shortage vacancy is a job vacancy that is difficult to fill due to a lack of skilled or qualified people to take the job.

C.8 However, local evidence shows that employers in SCR still experience difficulty in recruiting employees.

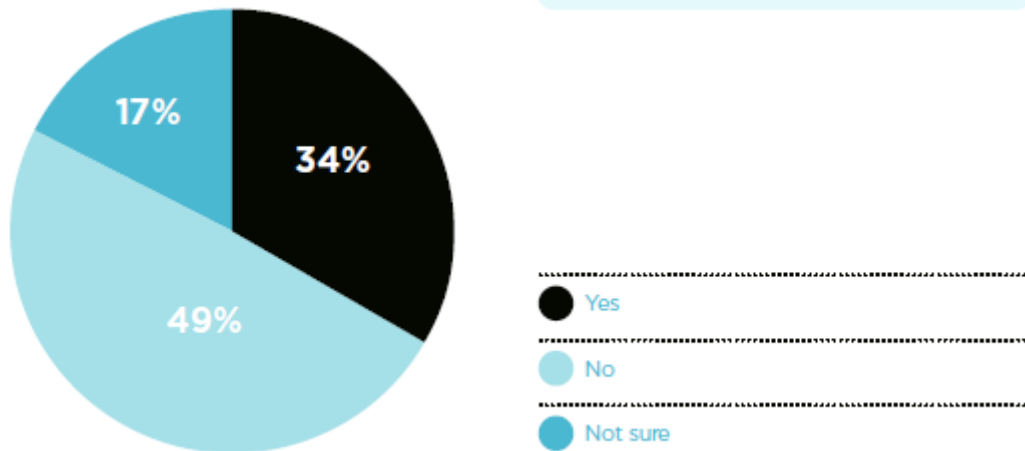
Figure C-3: Proportion of employers who experienced difficulty in finding suitable employees in the last three months [Note: n value not available] (blue = services, black=manufacturing)



Source: Quarterly Economic Survey, 2016 Quarter 1 Issue 2, Doncaster Chamber (Draft version)

C.9 A third of employers are likely to recruit an apprentice in the next 3 months

Figure C-4: Are you likely to recruit an apprentice in the next 12 months?



Source: Quarterly Economic Survey, 2016 Quarter 1 Issue 2, Doncaster Chamber (Draft version)

C.10 The table below shows which skills SCR employers have found most difficult to obtain over the last few years.

Figure 57 - Skills found difficult to obtain from applicants (prompted unless *) (employer base)

Skill	Total	Sheffield City Region
Technical, practical or job specific skills	62%	61%
Problem solving skills	41%	39%
Planning and Organisation skills	45%	38%
Customer handling skills	43%	33%
Team working skills	34%	32%
Oral communication skills	42%	26%
Written communication skills	39%	26%
Numeracy skills	28%	26%
Literacy skills	34%	21%
Don't know	8%	15%
Strategic Management skills	31%	12%
Advanced IT or software skills	23%	10%
Foreign language skills	17%	9%
Basic computer literacy / using IT	18%	8%
No particular skills difficulties	3%	7%
Experience/lack of product knowledge*	3%	5%
Other	1%	1%

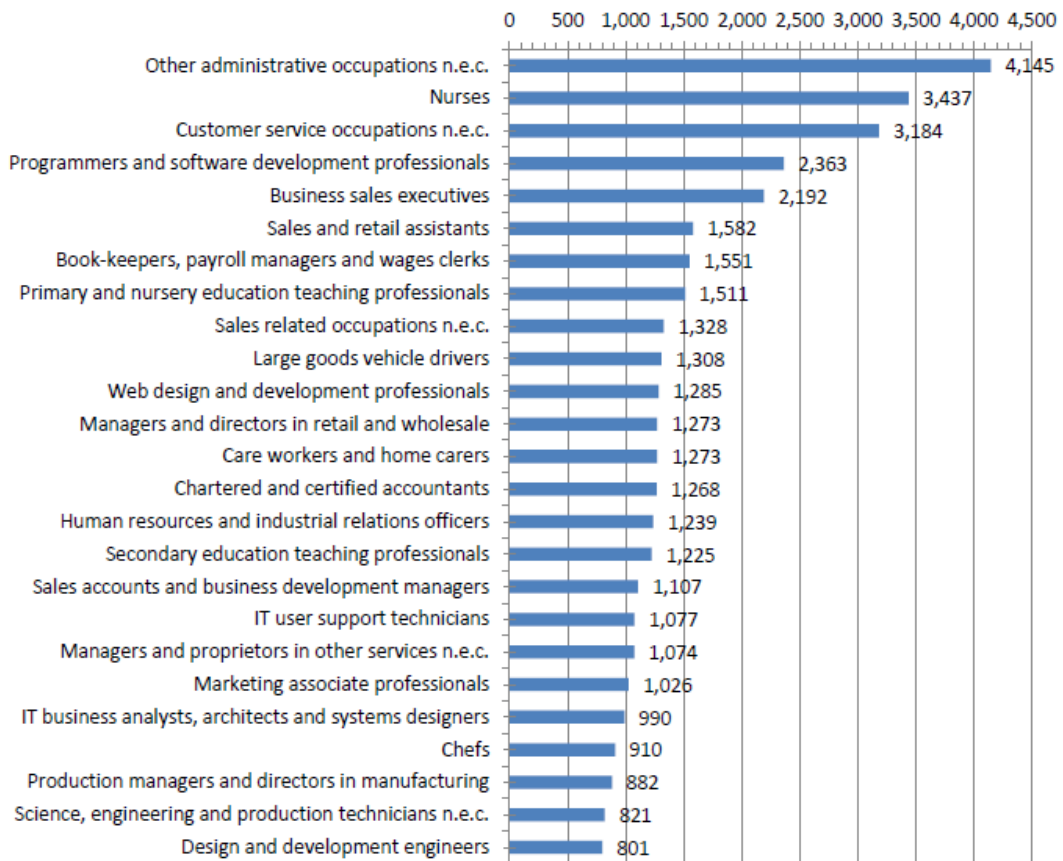
Source: UKCES Employer Skills Survey, 2013

Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

Vacancies and Claimants

- C.11 This sub-section presents data on the largest sources of vacancies in SCR and, as a comparison, the occupational profile of Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants.
- C.12 "The figure [below] shows the top 25 occupations in terms of vacancies in SCR [in the 12 months to the end of December 2014]. Other administrative occupations, nurses and customer service occupations generated the most vacancies."

Figure C-5: Top 25 Occupations in terms of vacancies in SCR (2014)

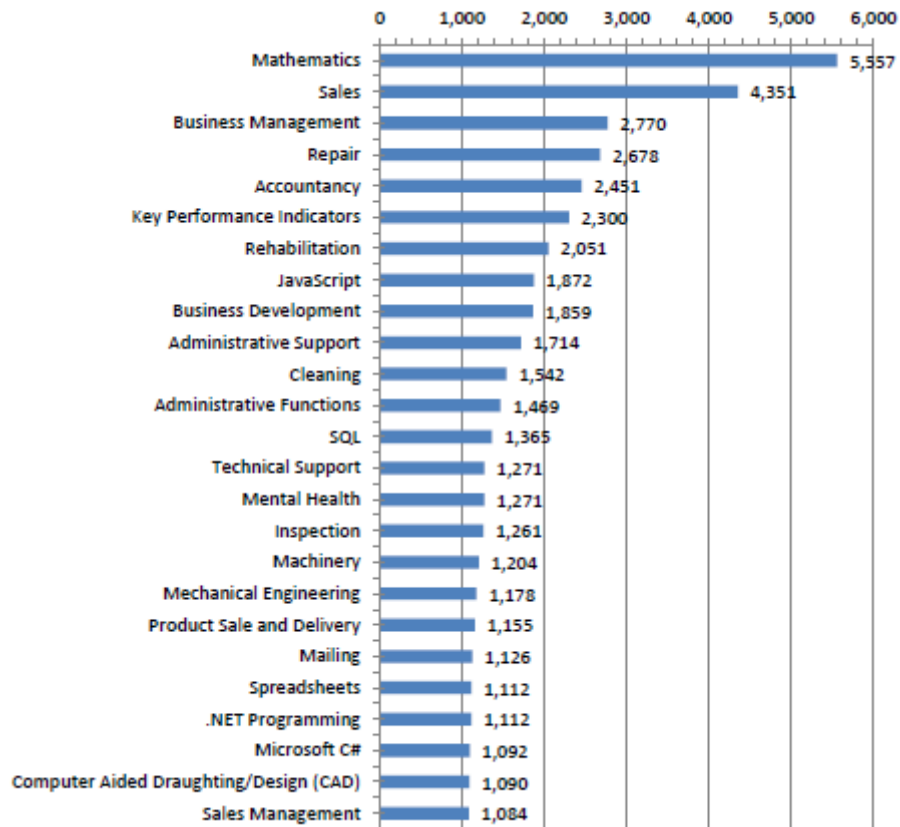


Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

- C.13 “The figure below shows that IT skills are in high demand, with Microsoft, Computer Aided Draughting/Design, spreadsheets, .NET Programming, JavaScript and SQL all making the top 25 skill requested by employers.”⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

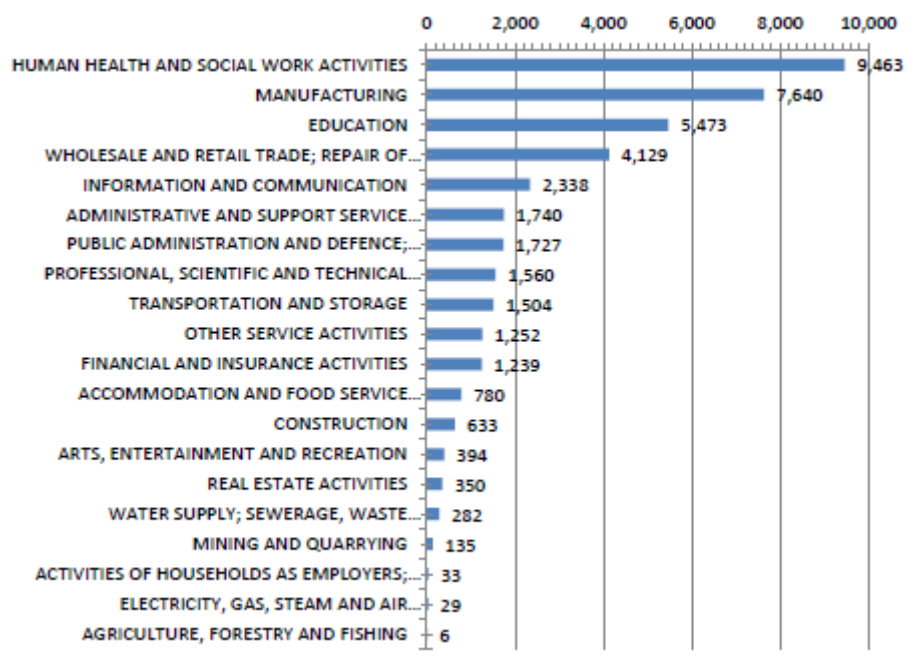
Figure C-6: Top 25 skills in demand by SCR employers (2014)



Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

C.14 The Health and Social Work, and Manufacturing sectors had the largest numbers of vacancies in 2014 – see below.

Figure C-7: Vacancies by sector in SCR (2014)



Source: Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review, reiu, 2015

- C.15 For the top three sectors with the most vacancies across SCR in 2014 (as shown in the graph above), the table below shows the contributions that Chesterfield and Bassetlaw made to SCR's 2014 total employment in these sectors.

Table C-3: Supply of jobs in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield for sectors with the most vacancies across SCR (2014)

	Bassetlaw		Chesterfield	
	Employment	% of SCR	Employment	% of SCR
Human health and social work	7,242	6%	10,794	9%
Manufacturing	7,953	9%	4,571	5%
Education	3,978	5%	4,499	6%

Source: SQW analysis of BRES data

Claimants by Occupation

- C.16 Bassetlaw has a higher proportion of managers, directors and senior officials who are claiming Jobseeker's Allowance than the SCR average. Chesterfield has a higher proportion

Table C-4: Sought occupation of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants

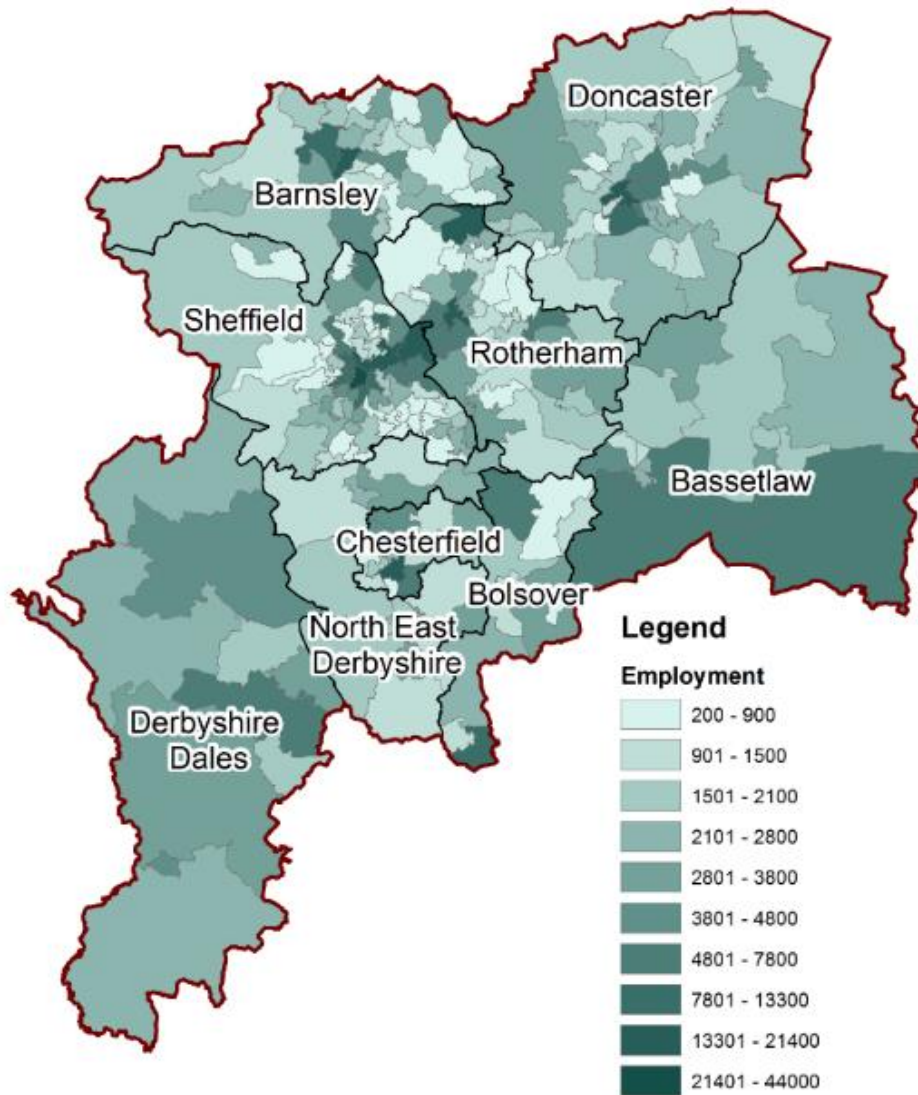
	Managers, directors & senior officials	Professional occupations	Associate prof & tech occupations	Administrative & secretarial	Skilled trades occupations	Caring, leisure & other services	Sales & customer services	Process, plant and machine operatives	Elementary occupations	Total
Barnsley	10%	0%	1%	4%	4%	3%	44%	5%	24%	3,020
Bassetlaw	24%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	41%	4%	18%	870
Chesterfield	8%	0%	1%	4%	4%	2%	50%	3%	21%	895
Doncaster	6%	0%	1%	4%	4%	2%	46%	4%	28%	4,820
Rotherham	8%	1%	1%	4%	4%	3%	45%	5%	24%	4,170
Sheffield	10%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	48%	3%	23%	9,390
SCR	9%	1%	1%	4%	4%	3%	46%	4%	24%	24,615
UK	9%	1%	2%	4%	4%	3%	49%	4%	18%	655,455

Source: SQW analysis of Jobseeker's Allowance data

Workplace Based jobs

- C.17 The map below shows workplace based employment in 2014.

Figure C-8: Employment in SCR Middle Super Output Areas (2014)



Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994. Contains BRES data

Workplace v Resident Populations

- C.18 The difference between the number of residents of a district who are in employment (residence based employment) and the number of people who work in a district (workplace based employment) is shown in the table below.

Table C-5: Workplace population (employment) and residence based population (2014)

	Residents in employment (2013-15 average)	Workplace based employment (2014)	Net workplace bias
Barnsley	107,300	150,100	42,800
Bassetlaw	47,733	70,700	22,967
Chesterfield	46,567	65,600	19,033
Doncaster	129,633	191,000	61,367
Rotherham	109,433	161,100	51,667

	Residents in employment (2013-15 average)	Workplace based employment (2014)	Net workplace bias
Sheffield	257,000	370,000	113,000
SCR	812,233	1,159,300	347,067

Source: SQW analysis of BRES data and Annual Population Survey

Resident vs Workplace Earnings

- C.19 Bassetlaw had the highest residence based earnings but the lowest workplace earnings. Workplace earnings were highest in Sheffield, just ahead of Rotherham.
- C.20 In 2015, three districts had higher resident earnings than workplace earnings (Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and Rotherham) and three had higher workplace than residential earnings (Barnsley, Doncaster, Sheffield).
- C.21 Between 2002 and 2015, all districts saw increases in both residence and workplace based earnings, the largest increase was in Bassetlaw's residence based (42%) followed by Doncaster and Rotherham's workplace based earnings (39%).

Table C-6: Residence and workplace based gross median weekly earnings in 2015 (£) and change between 2002 and 2015

	2015			% change (2002-2015)	
	Residence	Workplace	Resident bias	Residence	Workplace
Barnsley	469	494	-25	36%	40%
Bassetlaw	506	427	79	42%	31%
Chesterfield	487	448	39	32%	32%
Doncaster	466	479	-13	35%	39%
Rotherham	481	479	3	32%	39%
Sheffield	486	496	-10	37%	36%
UK	528	528	0	35%	35%

Source: SQW analysis of Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings data

Labour Market Flows

Travel to Work Patterns

- C.22 A report produced by the Northern Way and Work Foundation concludes that Sheffield and Rotherham are seen as a single economic entity, while Doncaster is identified as a significant centre for employment but the distance from Sheffield limits the amount of commuting. Barnsley is strongly connected to the labour markets of neighbouring areas and has strong links to both Sheffield and Leeds City Regions.
- C.23 "The East Midlands districts are interconnected with strong commuter flows into Chesterfield, reflecting its role as an important employment centre within East Derbyshire. While Bassetlaw has linkages with Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield, linkages between

Chesterfield, North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Dales and South Yorkshire are focused upon Sheffield.”⁵⁸

- C.24 “While in volume terms there are large flows into Sheffield, particularly from Rotherham, the report highlights that that it is a relatively self-contained city with weaker economic linkages into its hinterland when compared to other larger northern cities. In Sheffield, 85% of residents live and work in the city taking 72% of the jobs, whilst in Manchester the figures are 73% and 31% respectively. In many ways Sheffield City Region is similar to the North East and the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire LEP areas.”⁵⁹
- C.25 The distribution of employment sites along the strategic road network is likely to increase commuter flows across local authority boundaries, while increasing the challenges of linking many communities to new employment locations.”⁶⁰

2011 Census Travel to Work Data Analysis

- C.26 The summary table immediately below shows where commuters originating from SCR commute to, in percentage terms.

Table C-7: % of out commuters from SCR LADs going to specific destinations (2011)

	Usual residence (origin) --->								
	Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield
Same district	57	61	30	57	54	71	25	55	78
Barnsley	57	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2
Doncaster	4	8	1	0	0	71	1	6	1
Rotherham	9	4	2	1	1	7	3	55	6
Sheffield	10	4	5	8	6	4	23	23	78
S. Yorks	79	16	8	9	6	83	27	87	86
SCR-D2N2 overlap LADs	1	65	54	78	61	2	56	4	5
D2N2 only LADs	0	8	32	7	21	1	11	1	1
Elsewhere in UK	20	11	6	5	11	14	6	7	8
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

⁵⁸ SCR IER, 2013 (pages 27-29)

⁵⁹ SCR IER, 2013 (pages 27-29)

⁶⁰ SCR IER, 2013 (pages 27-29)

C.27 This table shows all commuting flows between the districts in the SCR and D2N2 LEAs. Flows of more than 1,000 originating/ending in SCR are highlighted in yellow.

Table C-C-1: Commuting flows within SCR and D2N2 (origin-left to right, destination-top to bottom) (2011)

	Origin										Elsewhere in UK											
	Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield	Amber Valley		Ashfield	Broxtowe	Derby	Erewash	Gedling	High Peak	Mansfield	Newark and Sherwood	Nottingham	Rushcliffe	South Derbyshire
Barnsley	49,800	163	61	83	22	1,774	169	3,363	3,961	14	27	10	9	11	3	61	30	39	21	12	7	7,493
Bassetlaw	177	26,770	1,658	362	32	2,226	347	2,169	884	50	452	82	58	53	325	10	1,093	1,719	188	108	26	4,201
Bolsover	70	1,007	8,869	1,695	252	169	1,583	458	706	1,677	2,199	265	325	185	212	51	2,229	411	446	77	83	1,224
Chesterfield	144	330	3,314	23,428	1,130	160	8,375	677	3,226	523	389	130	253	117	81	229	459	135	216	58	125	1,289
Derbyshire Dales	14	18	492	1,958	14,107	21	1,637	67	919	1,986	151	93	1,507	274	32	1,105	109	22	87	36	392	2,252
Doncaster	3,107	3,345	201	154	40	79,848	254	5,658	2,461	49	106	40	58	33	44	18	103	160	72	27	14	10,580
North East Derbyshire	115	181	1,543	4,423	443	150	9,735	748	3,642	446	255	43	100	56	40	122	259	68	78	18	77	618
Rotherham	8,226	1,771	603	464	147	7,490	1,324	53,655	11,700	55	97	42	67	35	36	61	155	109	57	31	23	4,417
Sheffield	8,353	1,829	1,404	3,137	1,444	4,022	8,742	22,529	161,004	247	224	137	222	94	126	719	305	171	253	91	81	9,646
Amber Valley	45	96	2,513	820	1,247	39	1,605	85	225	23,506	2,568	1,733	3,692	2,170	361	142	732	200	833	207	507	1,985
Ashfield	56	418	2,293	431	175	159	586	152	274	1,633	19,362	1,573	658	733	1,947	30	6,949	1,764	2,860	656	179	2,259
Broxtowe	15	71	204	101	60	28	120	42	138	1,414	1,647	11,874	822	3,968	1,416	11	355	331	4,890	1,229	168	1,978

											Origin											Elsewhere in UK
	Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield	Amber Valley	Ashfield	Broxtowe	Derby	Erewash	Gedling	High Peak	Mansfield	Newark and Sherwood	Nottingham	Rushcliffe	South Derbyshire	
Derby	38	76	518	391	1,837	113	500	159	365	8,364	767	1,723	67,574	6,348	494	130	344	176	1,648	688	7,897	9,189
Erewash	18	32	187	104	156	23	106	32	93	2,533	653	3,761	3,194	18,158	538	13	221	131	1,801	560	602	1,869
Gedling	9	232	187	40	17	24	49	57	55	278	1,629	1,049	159	481	12,336	5	1,043	1,474	6,117	1,585	57	892
High Peak	22	5	59	226	1,291	12	239	54	510	75	8	15	49	15	2	19,288	6	5	5	3	55	5,013
Mansfield	27	616	1,997	355	67	89	329	134	258	382	4,548	385	175	193	1,137	15	17,969	3,132	872	323	28	858
Newark and Sherwood	39	1,489	566	92	27	145	92	140	120	121	1,036	354	168	166	1,410	10	3,593	22,891	1,156	994	29	5,593
Nottingham	51	464	697	319	270	113	325	188	422	2,163	7,571	15,394	2,671	6,560	20,015	33	2,443	3,480	67,048	15,002	626	10,927
Rushcliffe	25	194	130	72	44	26	48	22	88	303	782	1,814	475	895	2,686	3	417	1,109	6,962	14,223	193	4,644
South Derbyshire	6	4	101	66	308	14	129	15	35	526	166	189	3,517	630	59	22	114	38	227	89	11,520	8,067
Elsewhere in UK	17,236	4,695	1,708	2,052	2,852	15,726	2,240	7,115	16,066	3,190	2,645	4,413	11,773	5,430	3,156	14,578	2,215	6,148	9,548	8,419	16,976	

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

Chesterfield argument on Travel to Work flows

- C.28 3,150 Chesterfield residents travel to work in Sheffield each day, compared to only 400 travelling to Derby and 320 travelling to Nottingham. 3,200 people travel from Sheffield to Chesterfield for work but only 250 travel from Derby and 200 from Nottingham.
- “In terms of the cities, it is clear therefore that Chesterfield’s primary economic relationship is with Sheffield rather than Derby or Nottingham... in terms of Chesterfield’s primary functional relationships, these are defined by a geography which covers the five areas of Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, North East Derbyshire and Sheffield.
 - Whilst four of these authorities are also within D2N2, all five are included within SCR, making this the key economic partnership from a Chesterfield perspective and reflecting economic linkages to the core city of Sheffield. Further, Chesterfield’s functional relationship with Sheffield is not ‘secondary’ to its relationship with the neighbouring Derbyshire Districts. For example, outside of the Borough, Sheffield is the second most important source of jobs for Chesterfield residents, ahead of both Bolsover and Derbyshire Dales.”⁶¹

Travel to Work by Mode

- C.29 Looking more closely at the larger cross boundary commuting flows (2,000+ workers) starting and/or ending in SCR, the majority of these trips are made by car or van – see below. This is especially true for commutes from Rotherham to Bassetlaw (93% of 2,169 trips made by car or van) and from Doncaster to Bassetlaw (92% of 2,226).
- C.30 Commuting by bus, minibus or coach is the next most common method, particularly for commutes from Bolsover to Chesterfield, and Sheffield to North East Derbyshire between (12% of 3,314 and 3,624 trips respectively).
- C.31 Overall, commuting by train was less common than commuting by bus but 15% of trips from Doncaster to Sheffield (4,022 commutes) and 10% from Barnsley to Sheffield (8,353 commutes) were made by train.

⁶¹ Appendix 7, Membership Of Combined Authorities And Ratification Of The Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal, Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016

Table C-A-1: Cross boundary commuting flows of more than 2,000 starting and/or ending in SCR (2011)

Cross-LA boundary trips of more than 2,000 people										
		Usual residence (origin) --->								
		Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield
Destination	Barnsley								3,363	3,961
	Bassetlaw						2,226		2,169	
	Bolsover									
	Chesterfield			3,314				8,375		3,226
	Derbyshire Dales									
	Doncaster	3,107	3,345						5,658	2,461
	North East Derbyshire				4,423					3,642
	Rotherham	8,226					7,490			11,700
	Sheffield	8,353			3,137		4,022	8,742	22,529	
	Amber Valley			2,513						
Ashfield			2,293							

Drive car or van, or are a passenger in car or van										
		Usual residence (origin) --->								
		Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield
Destination	Barnsley								85%	85%
	Bassetlaw						92%		93%	
	Bolsover									
	Chesterfield			85%				83%		90%
	Derbyshire Dales									
	Doncaster	89%	91%						86%	81%
	North East Derbyshire				85%					81%
	Rotherham	85%					84%			86%
	Sheffield	83%			82%		78%	84%	82%	
	Amber Valley			89%						
Ashfield			91%							

Bus, minibus or coach										
		Usual residence (origin) --->								
		Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield
Destination	Barnsley								8%	5%
	Bassetlaw						3%		3%	
	Bolsover									
	Chesterfield			12%				11%		4%
	Derbyshire Dales									
	Doncaster	7%	5%						7%	4%
	North East Derbyshire				9%					12%
	Rotherham	10%					8%			7%
	Sheffield	3%			6%		3%	9%	10%	
	Amber Valley			5%						
Ashfield			5%							

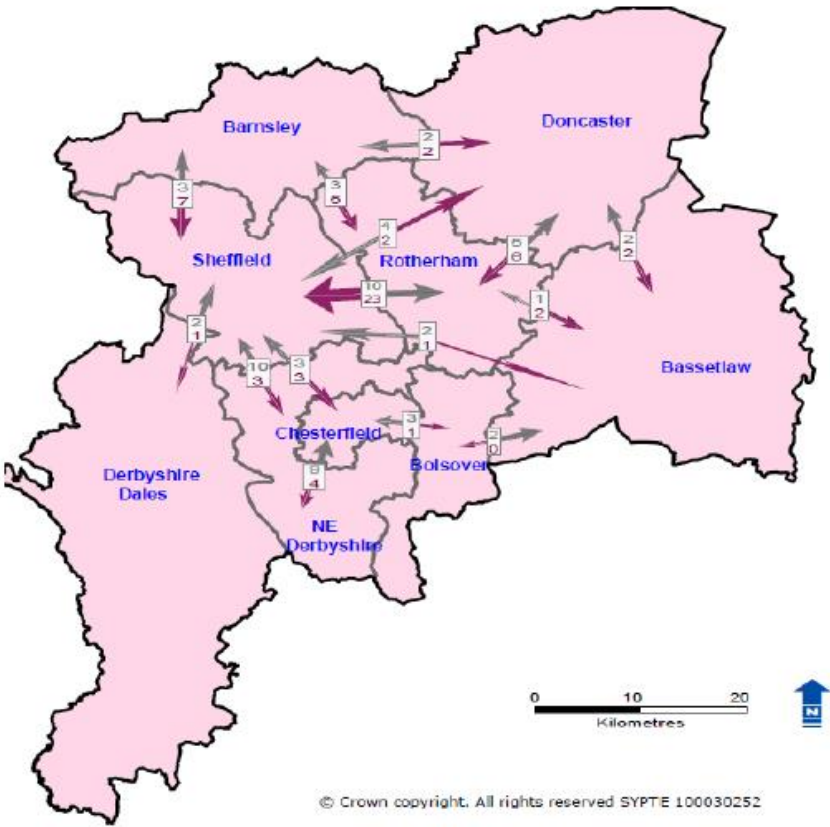
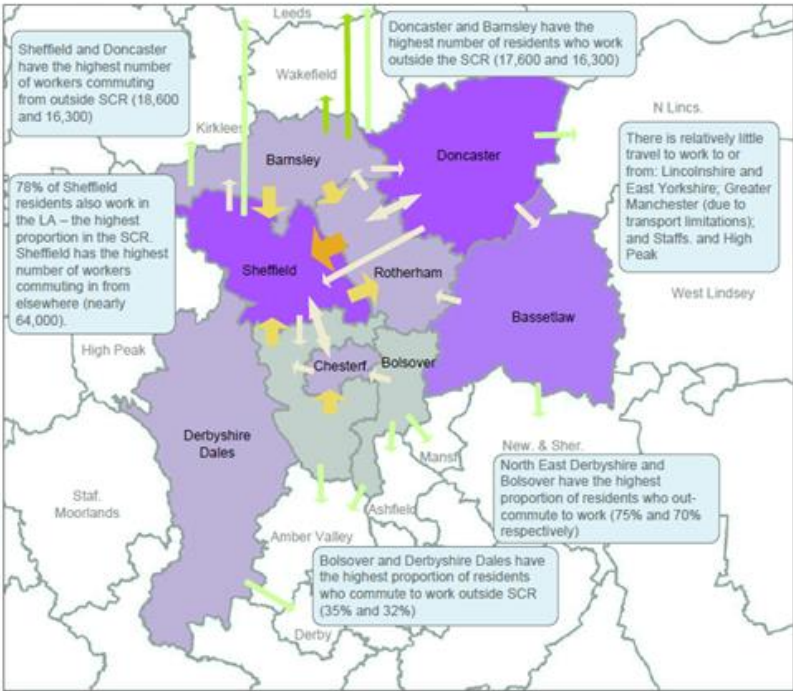
Train										
		Usual residence (origin) --->								
		Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield
Destination	Barnsley								1%	5%
	Bassetlaw						1%		1%	
	Bolsover									
	Chesterfield			0%				0%		3%
	Derbyshire Dales									
	Doncaster	1%	1%						2%	9%
	North East Derbyshire				0%					0%
	Rotherham	1%					2%			2%
	Sheffield	10%			8%		15%	2%	2%	
	Amber Valley			0%						
Ashfield			0%							

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

Visual Representations of Commuting flows

C.32 The two maps below show different visual representations of the commuting flows in SCR

Figure C-1: SCR commuting flows (2011)



Sources: Left map: SCR Bulletin: Labour Market, Ekosgen, 2015, Right map: Sheffield City Region Independent Economic Review, 2013

Changes in Travel to Work Flows, 2001-2011

C.33 The table below shows the percentage point change in commuting outflows between 2001 and 2011 (i.e. the % that commuted to a destination as a % of all workers residing in a LAD in 2001, compared to the % in 2011). All districts have seen a fall in the number of their residents who work in that district (largest for Derbyshire Dales - falling from 66% to 54%) showing that the districts are becoming increasingly connected. The largest increase was for Barnsley to Rotherham commuters (6% to 9% of Barnsley’s employed residents). However, it is important to note that the 2011 Census commuting analysis excludes the “mainly at or from home” category, which the 2001 Census included, explaining some of the difference in the figures.

Table C-A-2: Percentage point change in commuting outflows between 2001 and 2011

		Origin								
		Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield
Destination	Barnsley	-10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
	Bassetlaw	0.0	-10.3	-1.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
	Bolsover	0.0	1.4	-8.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
	Chesterfield	0.0	0.1	1.4	-10.5	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.3
	Derbyshire Dales	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	-11.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2
	Doncaster	1.1	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	-4.7	0.2	1.3	0.3
	North East Derbyshire	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	-10.7	0.2	0.4
	Rotherham	3.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.9	-6.4	1.0
	Sheffield	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.3	-6.1
	Elsewhere in UK	3.5	3.3	1.6	1.9	3.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.9

Source: SQW analysis of 2001 and 2011 Census data. Please note, the 2011 Census commuting analysis excludes the “mainly at or from home” category, which the 2001 Census included, explaining some of the difference in the figures.

C.34 At a higher level, Ekosgen found that commuting into and out of SCR has increased since 2011.

Figure C-2: Change in travel to work between 2001 and 2011

Trends in Travel to Work Patterns

Between the 2001 and 2011, the proportion of SCR residents who commute out of the city region to work has increased (+3% points). Similarly, the proportion of SCR workers who reside outside of the city region has increased, although by a much higher amount (+10% points). This trend is evident across all city region local authorities¹¹.

Travel to Work Patterns 2001			
Residents by place of work			
	Total	Inside SCR	Outside SCR
Residents – No.	726,791	645,651	81,140
Residents – %	100%	89%	11%
Residents – %pt change 2001 - 2011	-	+3%	-3%
Workers by place of residence			
	Total	Inside SCR	Outside SCR
Workers – No.	650,452	645,651	4,801
Workers – %	100%	99%	1%
Workers – %pt change 2001 - 2011	-	+10%	-10%

Source: Census 2011

Source: SCR Labour Market Bulletin, Ekosgen, 2015

Bassetlaw

C.35 The table below shows the out commuters from Bassetlaw's MSOAs. The MSOA's which border Doncaster and Rotherham are highlighted in green (see map below); they have higher rates of commuting to South Yorkshire than other MSOAs in Bassetlaw do. These rates (40-18%) are higher than the rates of out commuting to the districts in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire only (i.e. D2N2 'core' area) for MSOAs 14 and 15 which border Mansfield, and Newark and Sherwood (21% and 31%).

Table C-A-3: % of out-commuters from Bassetlaw at MSOA level (2011)⁶²

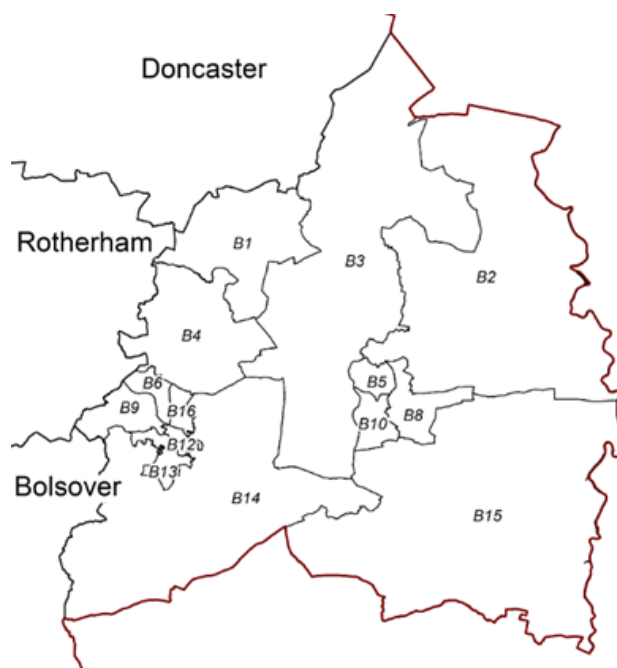
		Usual Residence															
		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B8	B9	B10	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16		
Usual Workplace	B1	21	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1		
	B2	1	14	3	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0		
	B3	3	3	12	1	6	1	4	1	5	1	1	1	2	1		
	B4	1	1	1	16	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3		
	B5	2	4	5	2	16	1	10	1	11	1	1	2	4	1		
	B6	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	3		
	B8	2	4	3	1	10	1	15	1	11	1	1	1	3	1		
	B9	2	1	1	8	1	15	1	17	2	9	10	9	1	13		
	B10	2	5	5	1	13	1	14	1	17	1	1	2	5	1		
	B12	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	5	1	12	8	6	1	7		
	B13	2	2	2	9	2	10	3	10	2	14	17	11	2	12		
	B14	3	2	3	8	4	8	3	9	4	23	15	15	3	11		
	B15	2	9	5	1	12	1	14	1	12	1	1	3	28	2		
	B16	2	1	2	5	1	7	2	5	2	5	6	5	1	13		

⁶² For presentational purposes the names of the MSOAs have been shortened so, for example, Bassetlaw 0001 becomes B1 in the table and on the map

S. Yorks	40	17	31	20	8	18	7	21	9	9	12	11	6	12
SCR-D2N2 Overlap (not inc Bassetlaw)	1	1	2	4	1	6	1	6	1	5	7	7	2	6
D2N2 'core'	5	7	7	6	7	7	9	8	8	8	9	13	21	6
Elsewhere	10	27	15	10	10	8	10	8	9	7	7	8	15	7
Total	3,7 85	3,2 66	2,5 23	3,0 41	2,3 89	4,1 35	3,4 49	2,8 50	3,1 16	2,2 47	2,7 46	2,6 26	3,1 87	4,4 46

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

Figure C-3: MSOAs in Bassetlaw



Source: Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994, Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]

Comparison with Barnsley

C.36 Already a constituent member of the SCR combined authority, Barnsley is also in the Leeds City Region LEP area. Some 22% of Barnsley's resident population who are in work commute to other districts in South Yorkshire, this compares to 16% of employed Bassetlaw residents who commute to any of the four South Yorkshire districts, and 9% of employed Chesterfield residents.

Table C-A-4: % of commuting outflows going to South Yorkshire LADs (2011)

		Usual residence (origin)		
		Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Chesterfield
Destination	Self-containment	57%	61%	57%
	Barnsley	57%	0%	0%
	Doncaster	4%	8%	0%
	Rotherham	9%	4%	1%

Sheffield	10%	4%	8%
To other South Yorks LADs	22%	-	-
To South Yorks LADs	-	16%	9%

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

Mapping travel-to-work areas

C.37 The map below compares the SCR local authorities' boundaries with the 2011 Census travel to work areas (TTWAs). The outer boundary of SCR is relatively well aligned with travel to work boundaries with only minor areas covered by the Lincoln, Mansfield, Burton upon Trent and Buxton TTWAs. There is a major overlap between Derbyshire Dales District and the Derby TTWA though.

- **Chesterfield District** is wholly within the wider Chesterfield TTWA
- **Bassetlaw District** is mainly in the Worksop and Retford TTWA with smaller parts in the NE and SW in the Lincoln and Mansfield TTWAs respectively.

Figure C-4: Travel to Work areas (2011)



Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]

- C.38 The OECD defined⁶³ functional urban areas which cover parts of the SCR and D2N2 LEP areas are shown on the map below.⁶⁴ Each of these areas is “an economic unit characterised by densely inhabited “urban cores” and “hinterlands” whose labour market is highly integrated with the cores.”⁶⁵ SCR contains all, or the majority of, the four functional urban areas of Sheffield (classed as a metropolitan area), Barnsley (medium sized urban area), Doncaster (medium sized urban area), and Chesterfield (small urban area). Also, there is a clear

⁶³ Redefining “Urban”: A New Way to Measure Metropolitan Areas, OECD, 2012.

⁶⁴ Each functional urban area is an economic unit characterised by densely inhabited “urban cores” and “hinterlands” whose labour market is highly integrated with the cores. Using 2003 Census Statistical Areas as a base, urban cores are defined using population grid data at 1 km² from the population density disaggregated with Corine Land Cover dataset, produced by the Joint Research Centre for the European Environmental Agency (EEA). Polycentric cores and the hinterlands of the functional areas are identified on the basis of commuting data (travel from home-to-work) referred from the 2001 Census. Two urban cores are considered integrated if more than 15% of the residence population of any of the cores commutes to work in the other core.

⁶⁵ <http://www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/50243581.pdf>

distinction between the functional areas of the SCR and those of D2N2 area (illustrated by the band of white across the centre). This analysis was based on 2011 Census data, but the analysis above suggests there is little difference in the scale/direction of TTW flows between 2001 and 2011.

Figure C-5: Functional urban areas defined by the OECD covering SCR and D2N2



Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]

Wider evidence gathered on TTW Patterns

- C.39 “According to the literature, SCR is a ‘weakly monocentric’ city region, and Sheffield is relatively self-contained city (partly reflecting Sheffield being well-bounded). Latest Census data show that 85% of employed residents work in SCR, and 89% of workers in SCR also live in SCR.”⁶⁶

⁶⁶ SCR Narrative for Northern Powerhouse IER, SQW, 2016

C.40 “Both in absolute and proportionate terms, the flow of people commuting out of the SCR for work is greater than the flow commuting in for work. Based on the 2011 Census, 15% of residents (100,100 people) work outside the city region but 11% of employment (68,500 people)

Travel to Work Patterns 2011			
<i>Residents and place of work</i>			
	Total	Inside SCR	Outside SCR
Residents – No.	683,021	582,933	100,088
Residents – %	100%	85%	15%
<i>Workers and place of residence</i>			
	Total	Inside SCR	Outside SCR
Workers – No.	651,260	582,739	68,521
Workers – %	100%	89%	11%

Source: Census 2011

is accounted for by in-commuters. These patterns in part reflect the city region’s employment gap, which will result in residents looking for work elsewhere. The key flows out of the city region are north to Leeds and Wakefield and south to Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire local authorities. The travel to work patterns at the local authority level and key points are shown in the figure below.”⁶⁷

C.41 The same report includes the detailed table below.

Travel to Work Patterns by Local Authority 2011							
<i>Residents by place of work</i>				<i>Workers by place of residence</i>			
	Within LA	Within rest of SCR	Outside SCR		Within LA	Within rest of SCR	Outside SCR
Sheffield	78%	13%	9%	Doncaster	75%	14%	11%
	161,004	27,499	18,649		79,848	15,220	11,304
Doncaster	71%	14%	15%	Bamsley	74%	14%	12%
	79,848	16,206	16,317		49,800	9,596	7,737
Bassetlaw	61%	20%	19%	Sheffield	72%	23%	5%
	26,770	8,644	8,392		161,004	51,460	12,316
Chesterfield	57%	30%	12%	Bassetlaw	62%	18%	19%
	23,428	12,276	5,069		26,770	7,855	8,365
Bamsley	57%	23%	20%	Rotherham	59%	35%	6%
	49,800	20,206	17,587		53,655	31,725	5,185
Rotherham	55%	37%	8%	Chesterfield	52%	39%	9%
	53,655	35,669	8,195		23,428	17,356	4,004
Derbys.Dales	54%	14%	32%	Derbys.Dales	52%	19%	29%
	14,107	3,510	8,351		14,107	5,126	8,046
Bolsover	30%	32%	38%	NE Derbyshire	42%	49%	9%
	8,869	9,276	11,160		9,735	11,245	2,180
NE Derbyshire	25%	58%	17%	Bolsover	37%	25%	39%
	9,735	22,431	6,368		8,869	5,940	9,384

Source: Census 2011

C.42 “Bolsover and NE Derbyshire have the highest proportion of residents commuting out of their home local authority area for work, with NE Derbyshire residents in particular dependent on employment opportunities in other parts of the city region. Rotherham has the highest number of residents employed elsewhere in the city region.”

C.43 “Sheffield is the most important provider of jobs to residents of other city region authorities, with nearly 51,500 people commuting to work in the city from the rest of the city region. In proportionate terms, NE Derbyshire, Chesterfield and Rotherham all have over one-third of total jobs filled by residents from other parts of the city region.”

⁶⁷ SCR Bulletin: Labour Market, Ekosgen, 2015

C.44 “The level of labour market containment varies across the LEPs; the key points are:

- SCR ranks sixth out of the eleven LEPs in terms of the proportion of residents who work in the area and fourth out of eleven LEPs in terms of the proportion of workers who live in the area.”⁶⁸

Table C-A-5: Labour market containment across different LEPs

SCR and Peer LEP Travel to Work Patterns 2011							
Residents by place of work				Workers by place of residence			
	No.	Within LEP %	Outside LEP %		No.	Within LEP %	Outside LEP %
North Eastern	738,245	93%	7%	North Eastern	720,516	96%	4%
Leeds City Region	1,151,148	92%	8%	Humber	343,111	92%	8%
Humber	353,252	89%	11%	Leeds City Region	1,152,005	92%	8%
Gt. Manchester	1,032,025	88%	12%	Sheffield City Region	651,260	89%	11%
Tees Valley	241,611	86%	14%	D2N2	743,623	89%	11%
Sheffield City Region	683,021	85%	15%	Liverpool City Region	539,512	86%	14%
Liverpool City Region	562,713	83%	17%	Tees Valley	242,138	86%	14%
D2N2	821,907	81%	19%	West of England	458,753	85%	15%
West of England	374,493	78%	22%	YNYER	420,738	81%	19%
Gt. Birmingham & Solihull	707,235	77%	23%	Gt. Manchester	1,059,711	78%	22%
YNYER	444,368	77%	23%	Gt. Birmingham & Solihull	739,021	74%	26%

Source: Census 2011

Source: SCR Bulletin: Labour Market, Ekosgen, 2015

C.45 As part of the North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment, travel to work surveys were undertaken in Summer 2013. The results are shown in the table below.⁶⁹

Table C-A-6: Travel to Work patterns from North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw SHMA household survey (column-origin, row-destination)

Location of employment	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	North East Derbyshire	TOTAL
Bassetlaw	26,094	1,356	321	289	28,060
Bolsover	128	8,947	1,075	1,034	11,184
Chesterfield	516	2,863	23,515	6,050	32,945
North East Derbyshire	198	1,362	3,160	12,997	17,718
All working in sub-region	26,936	14,529	28,071	20,370	89,906
Derbyshire Dales	0	0	0	1,220	1,220
Amber Valley	0	1,950	0	1,206	3,155
Elsewhere in Derbyshire	450	1,432	3,943	1,525	7,350
Sheffield	2,342	2,309	3,816	9,122	17,590
Rotherham	1,898	440	472	894	3,704
Doncaster	3,238	0	0	0	3,238
Elsewhere in Yorkshire	0	0	0	1,221	1,221
Ashfield	0	1,630	0	0	1,630
Mansfield	1,021	1,836	0	0	2,858
Newark & Sherwood	1,168	0	0	0	1,168
Elsewhere in Nottinghamshire	1,295	2,686	2,312	1,879	8,173
North Lincolnshire	350	0	0	0	350
Elsewhere in Yorkshire & Humber	1,273	812	1,221	0	3,306
West Lindsey	1,013	0	0	0	1,013
Elsewhere in Lincolnshire	1,428	0	0	0	1,428
Elsewhere in the East Midlands	268	974	553	548	2,343
Elsewhere in the UK	2,545	1,643	1,764	1,600	7,553
Abroad	0	45	87	87	218
All working outside sub-region	18,290	15,757	14,169	19,301	67,518
Total	45,226	30,286	42,240	39,672	157,424

⁶⁸ SCR Bulletin: Labour Market, Ekosgen, 2015

⁶⁹ North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013. It covers the districts of Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire. Chesterfield had 1,952 completed surveys and Bassetlaw 1,877 completed, Response rates of 19.5% and 3.9% to the survey, representing 4.1% and 3.9% of households, respectively.

Source: North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013

- C.46 Note: "Some caution should be exercised in looking at individual results for some areas (notably where cell values are zero). This is because not all options were available to households on the survey forms. For example households in Bassetlaw were not given the option to say they worked in Derbyshire Dales with any such commute being picked up in the elsewhere in Derbyshire category."⁷⁰

Messages from consultees

Many Chesterfield businesses are run by people living in south east Sheffield (e.g. Dore). The perception is that **they choose to commute south into Chesterfield** (and therefore to work in or establish businesses in Chesterfield) rather than to establish them across Sheffield, because the commute is more pleasant and convenient.

One example of a recent investment was the Post Office. Driven by cost-saving exercises, the decision was made to close the Rotherham Post Office facility and consolidate into Chesterfield. This was influenced by a number of factors including that **for any worker from Rotherham seeking to continue their employment [at the Chesterfield facility] the commuting distances were acceptable**. This provides an example of how the consolidated activities in Chesterfield are still highly linked to Rotherham.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that Bassetlaw and Chesterfield are 'natural' parts of the SCR labour market. Employers in South Yorkshire will always consider candidates from Bassetlaw and Chesterfield but are less likely to receive applications from Mansfield or Nottingham, for example. Candidates based in Mansfield may be a good fit for the role but are often unlikely to stay for a long time given the larger travel to work distance.

When firms in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield instruct recruiters they would tend to look north to Sheffield/Doncaster and only rarely instruct a second recruiter based in Nottingham.

This holds for jobs with salaries up to £60k (i.e. up to mid management level). Beyond this, larger salaries make relocation possible so these patterns do not always hold.

Unable to access:

- TTW patterns by occupation and sector from the 2011 Census
- UCKES Employer Skills Survey data. This data is not available at LAD level, only by LEA which does not map onto LADs in this geography
- Travel to work patterns for key SCR businesses
- Data on vacancies by sector. The Jobcentre Plus Vacancies dataset has been discontinued. The last data available is for November 2012. This has prevented mapping vacancies by sector to supply of skills by sector.
- Vacancy data at LAD level, only available at SCR level
- Further data on recruitment patterns

⁷⁰ North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013

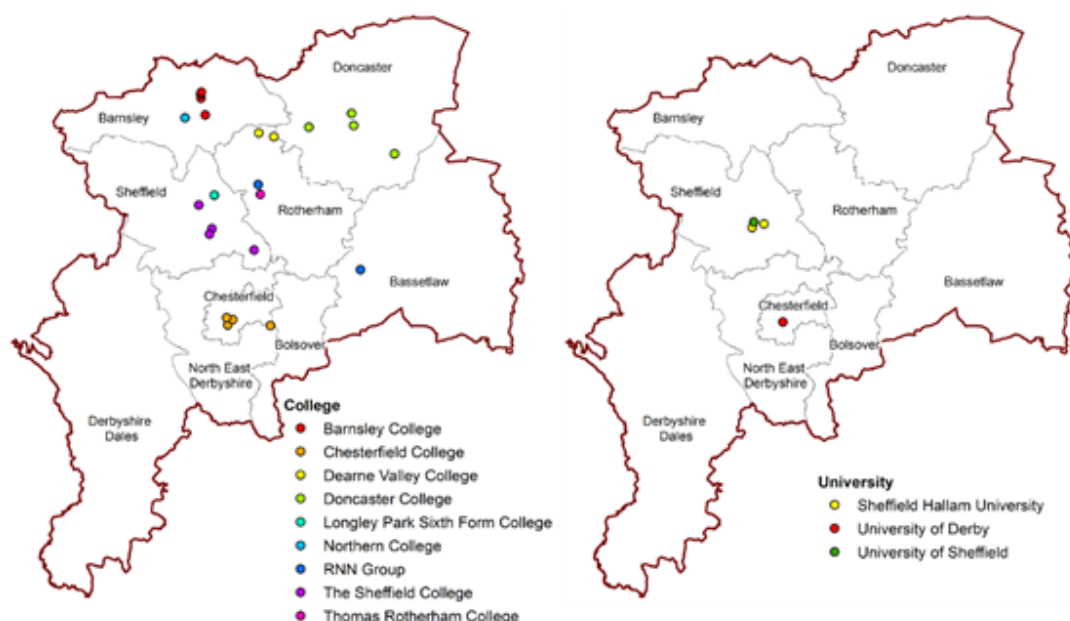
Annex D: Travel to Learn

D.1 This Annex presents travel to learn data for FE students who live and/or learn in SCR.

Learning Locations

D.2 The maps below show the FE and HE sites in SCR. Whilst many of the FE providers have multiple campuses, only one has campuses in different districts; the recently formed RNN Group (Rotherham and Bassetlaw).

Figure D-1: FE and HE sites in SCR



Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994, Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]

Learners

D.3 The data below shows where FE learners who live in SCR have their learning delivered. It shows the percentage of *learning aims* delivered within SCR and outside SCR. Note that learning aims are not the same as learners (one learner can have multiple learning aims) but this was the only data made available to SQW by SCR. However, by assuming that most people take the same number of learning aims across districts and providers, illustrative conclusions about travel to learn patterns can be drawn.

Table D-1: % of learning aims delivered in SCR (2013/14)

Delivery district	Learner home district									
	Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield	Total
Delivered within SCR	82	59	43	68	36	34	73	76	82	64
Of which in Bassetlaw	0	50	7	1	0	1	1	1	0	3
Of which in Chesterfield	0	1	34	63	34	0	57	0	1	7

Learner home district										
Delivery district	Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield	Total
Of which in S. Yorks	82	8	1	4	2	32	15	75	79	54
Of which in SCR 6	82	59	42	68	36	33	73	76	80	64
Delivered outside SCR	18	41	57	32	64	66	27	24	18	36

Source: SQW analysis of data provided by Sheffield City Region

Debate on Travel to Learn Patterns

- D.4 The study team have generated the table below based on information published by Chesterfield Borough Council. The arguments used by Chesterfield BC and Derbyshire CC relating to this information are presented below.
- D.5 “Excluding the SCR ESF Skills Support for the Workforce Contract, the College engaged with a total of 11,350 learners... The SCR ESF Skills Support for the Workforce was a contract that specifically targeted the SCR LEP region and therefore the percentage of learners engaged from SCR combined authority increases to 29.8% when the ESF learners are included... as one of the country’s largest Apprenticeship providers, apprenticeships accounted for 44% of core provision (excluding ESF)... 36.9% of apprentices live outside of both LEP areas.”⁷¹

Table D-2: Chesterfield College – travel to learn %s (2014/15)

	All areas, exc. ESF	All areas inc ESF	Apprenticeships
Overlapping LADs	52.6	40.3	25.9
D2N2 only	19.6	13.9	29.8
South Yorkshire	7.2	29.8	7.4
Other LADs	20.5	16	36.9

Source: SQW analysis of figures in Appendix 7, Membership Of Combined Authorities And Ratification Of The Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal, Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016

- D.6 Other evidence presented by Derbyshire County states that⁷²:
- “Less than 1% school aged Derbyshire pupils attend schools in South Yorkshire. Taken alongside travel to work patterns, most people who live in Derbyshire (Chesterfield in this instance), not only learn in Derbyshire (Chesterfield College in this instance) but also work in Derbyshire. Evidence shows that Apprenticeship provision reflects this pattern also. This is an indication of a strong functional economic alignment.
 - Chesterfield College is clearly providing a throughput of skills that is feeding the Derbyshire economy, reinforcing the functioning economic geography boundaries. This understanding was confirmed when Chesterfield College announced as part of the SCR Area Based Review into skills provision that it felt it clearly ‘looked south’ in

⁷¹ Membership Of Combined Authorities And Ratification Of The Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal, Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016

⁷² Devolution Briefing, Derbyshire County Council, 2016

its relationship with provision for learners and is currently working with Derby College to consolidate the way in which skills provision is delivered in the D2 area.

- Cementing this inter-relationship in travel to learn patterns is the recent development of a Derby University campus at Chesterfield.

D.7 Other evidence presented by Chesterfield Council states that:

Chesterfield College “was selected as the sole lead provider for delivery of the ESF Skills Support for the Workforce contract in the SCR LEP area for 2013/15. This contract successfully delivered provision to 6,291 learners.” It “specifically targeted the SCR LEP region and therefore the percentage of learners engaged from SCR combined authority increases ... when the ESF learners are included.”⁷³

Skills Made Easy

D.8 The Skills Made Easy programme was launched in 2013 and provides employers with advice on recruiting apprentices and offering training programmes to upskill their workforce. The programme covers all SCR LADs except Derbyshire Dales.⁷⁴

D.9 Some 221 Bassetlaw employers and 186 in Chesterfield have been engaged as part of the programme, representing 11% of all employers engaged and training plans agreed.

Table D-3: Skills Made Easy employers and training plans by district (2013-2016)

	% of employers	% of employers engaged	% of training plans agreed	No. of employers engaged	Number of training plans agreed
Barnsley	12	7	8	261	373
Bassetlaw	7	6	4	221	173
Chesterfield	7	5	7	186	362
Doncaster	16	17	11	594	545
Rotherham	14	13	16	436	757
Sheffield	35	44	44	1533	2152
SCR 8 total	100	100	100	3484	4844

Source: Skills Made Easy Performance Digest, SCR, 2016

D.10 In terms of sector of employer engagement, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield are similar to other LADs with retail and business among the most prominent. Hospitality employers were more likely to be engaged in Bassetlaw than across SCR (19% v 11%), whilst engineering was more common in both Bassetlaw and Chesterfield than across SCR (14%, 16% and 10% respectively).

Table D-4: Percentage of employers engaged by sector (2013-2016)

	Bassetlaw	Chesterfield	SCR 8
Retail	27	22	22

⁷³ Appendix 7, Membership Of Combined Authorities And Ratification Of The Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal, Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016

⁷⁴ <http://www.skillsmadeeasy.org.uk/about-us/>

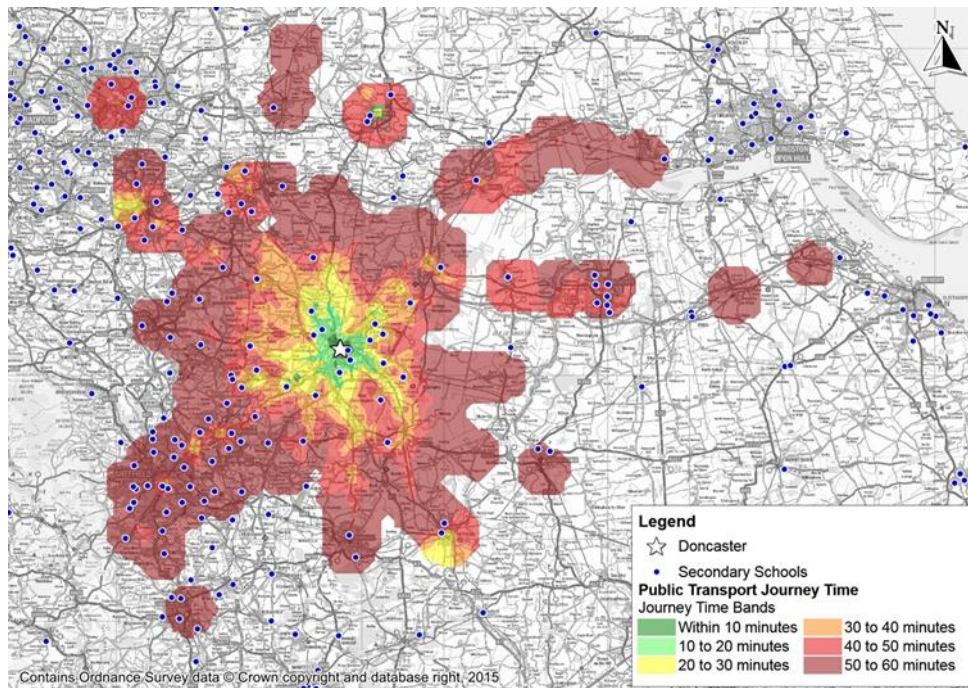
	Bassetlaw	Chesterfield	SCR 8
Business	17	16	19
Hospitality	19	8	11
Engineering	14	16	10
Construction	5	8	10
Adult care	7	9	7
Other care	4	4	6
Manufacturing	3	5	5
ICT	1	2	3
Child care	0	5	3
Logistics	0	4	2
Finance	0	2	2
CDI	1	0	1

Source: Skills Made Easy Performance Digest, SCR, 2016

Additional Travel to Learn Evidence

- D.11 The potential catchment area of Doncaster University Technical College (UTC) is shown below. This is based on an analysis of public transport routes up to one-hour travel to learn journey time. “Sheffield UTC is located 23 miles from our proposed location however we would expect to draw primarily from outside their catchment area within the 20-30-minute journey time range.”⁷⁵

Figure D-2: Doncaster UTC potential catchment area



Source: Doncaster UTC application form

⁷⁵ Doncaster UTC application form

Unable to access:

- SCR's Post 16 Area Based Review and underlying data as this remains confidential until it has been published in the public domain

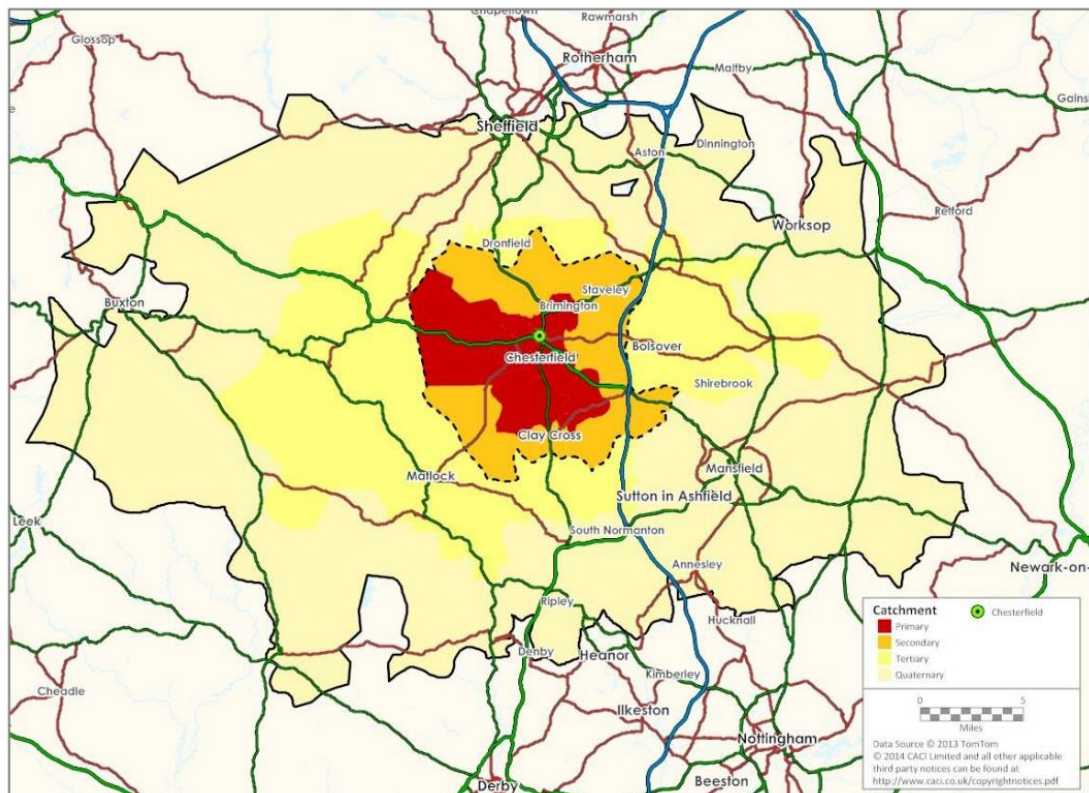
Annex E: Retail

- E.1 This annex presents the key messages from the retail assessments of Chesterfield, Bassetlaw, Sheffield and Doncaster.

Chesterfield

- E.2 “A retail assessment of Chesterfield town centre was undertaken by consultants CACI in 2014 [see map below]. Within Chesterfield’s wider retail catchment (comprising a total population of 1.1 million people), Meadowhall is the most visited centre securing 16% of shopping trips, followed by Sheffield (15%) and Chesterfield with 9% market share. Nottingham achieves 5% and Derby 2% market share in the retail catchment, emphasising the strength of the functional links to key retail destinations in the SCR as opposed to the large retail centres to the south of the Borough.⁷⁶”

Figure E-1: Chesterfield retail footprint catchment



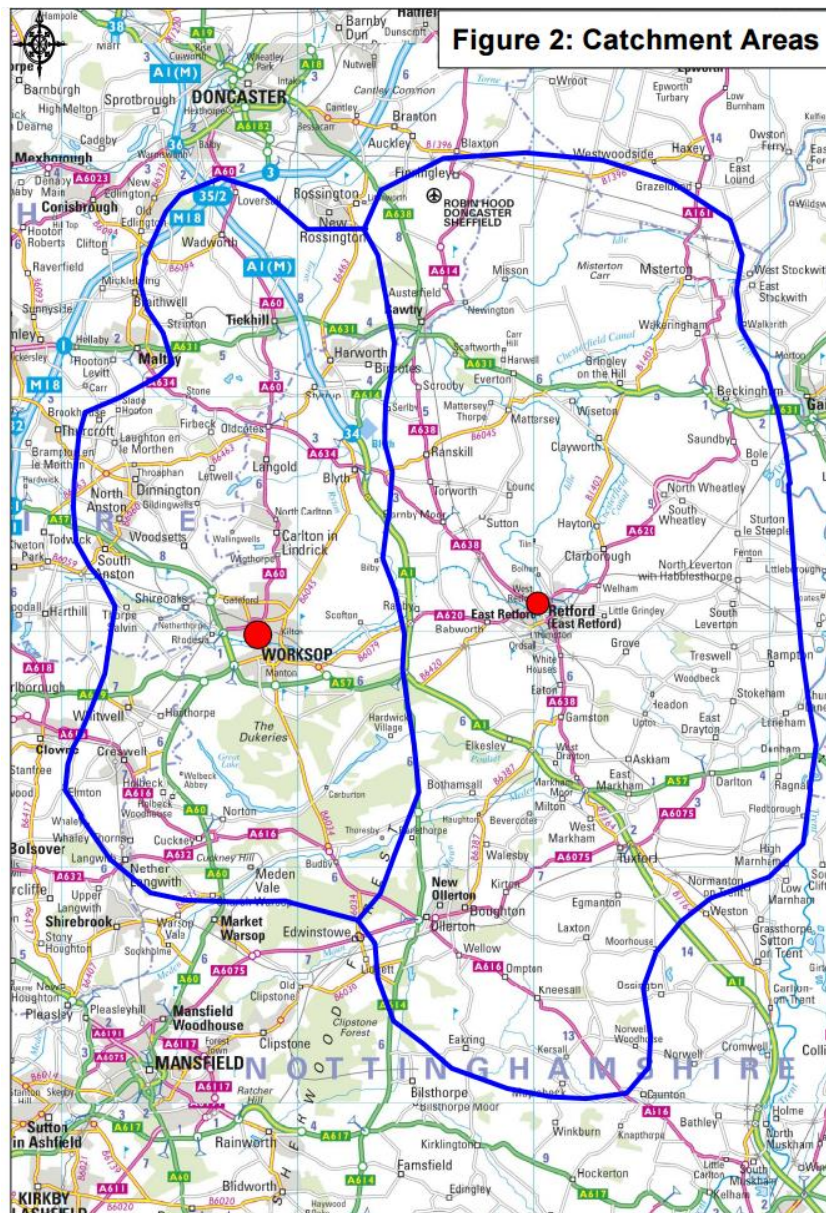
Source: Chesterfield Retail and Leisure Study, 2015

Bassetlaw

- E.3 The Bassetlaw Retail Needs Assessment identified the two catchment areas shown below.

⁷⁶ Appendix 7, Membership Of Combined Authorities And Ratification Of The Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal, Chesterfield Borough Council, 2016

Figure E-2: Bassetlaw Retail Catchment Areas

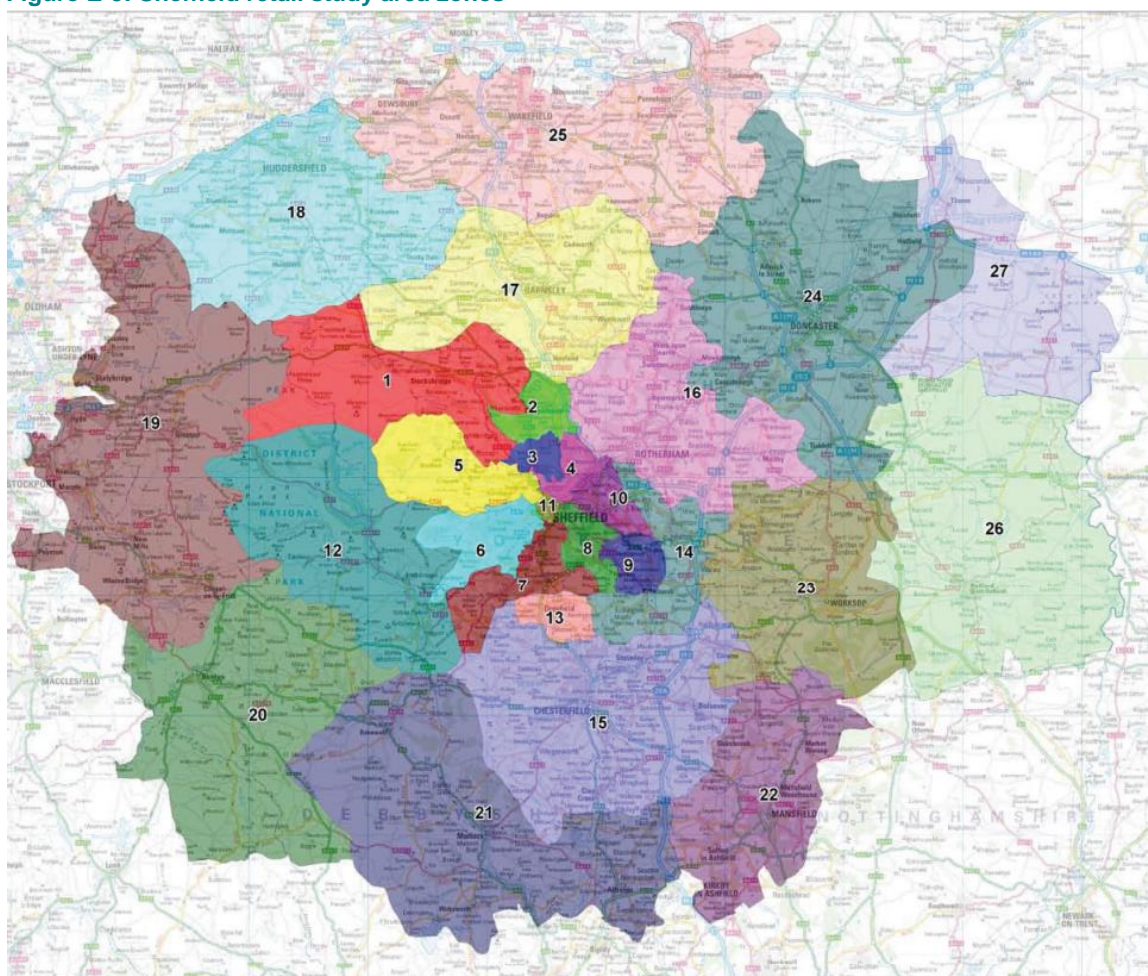


Source: Bassetlaw Retail Needs Assessment, 2012

Sheffield

E.4 The Sheffield Retail Capacity Update 2014 identified 27 retail zones, with 1-14 classed as inner area zones and 15-27 as classed as outer area zones. Parts of these outer zones extend into Chesterfield (15) and Bassetlaw (23 and 26).

Figure E-3: Sheffield retail study area zones



Source: Sheffield Retail Capacity Update 2014

E.5 The table below shows the relationship between two of Sheffield’s major retail areas – the city centre and Meadowhall – and the rest of the study area. For each zone, it shows the total expenditure on comparison goods in the two retail areas, and shows this figure as a percent of each zone’s total expenditure on comparison goods.

Table E-1: Comparison goods turnover derived from the study area by zone (2013)

Area of residence	Spend in Sheffield City Centre		Spend at Meadowhall	
	£m	%	£m	%
1	23.12	35%	17.64	27%
2	20.31	23%	29	33%
3	41.47	42%	21.76	22%
4	31.64	35%	29.72	33%
5	53.32	43%	27.54	22%
6	168.19	66%	17.28	7%
7	138.5	53%	24.02	9%
8	67.61	46%	18.12	12%
9	40.62	29%	17.29	12%

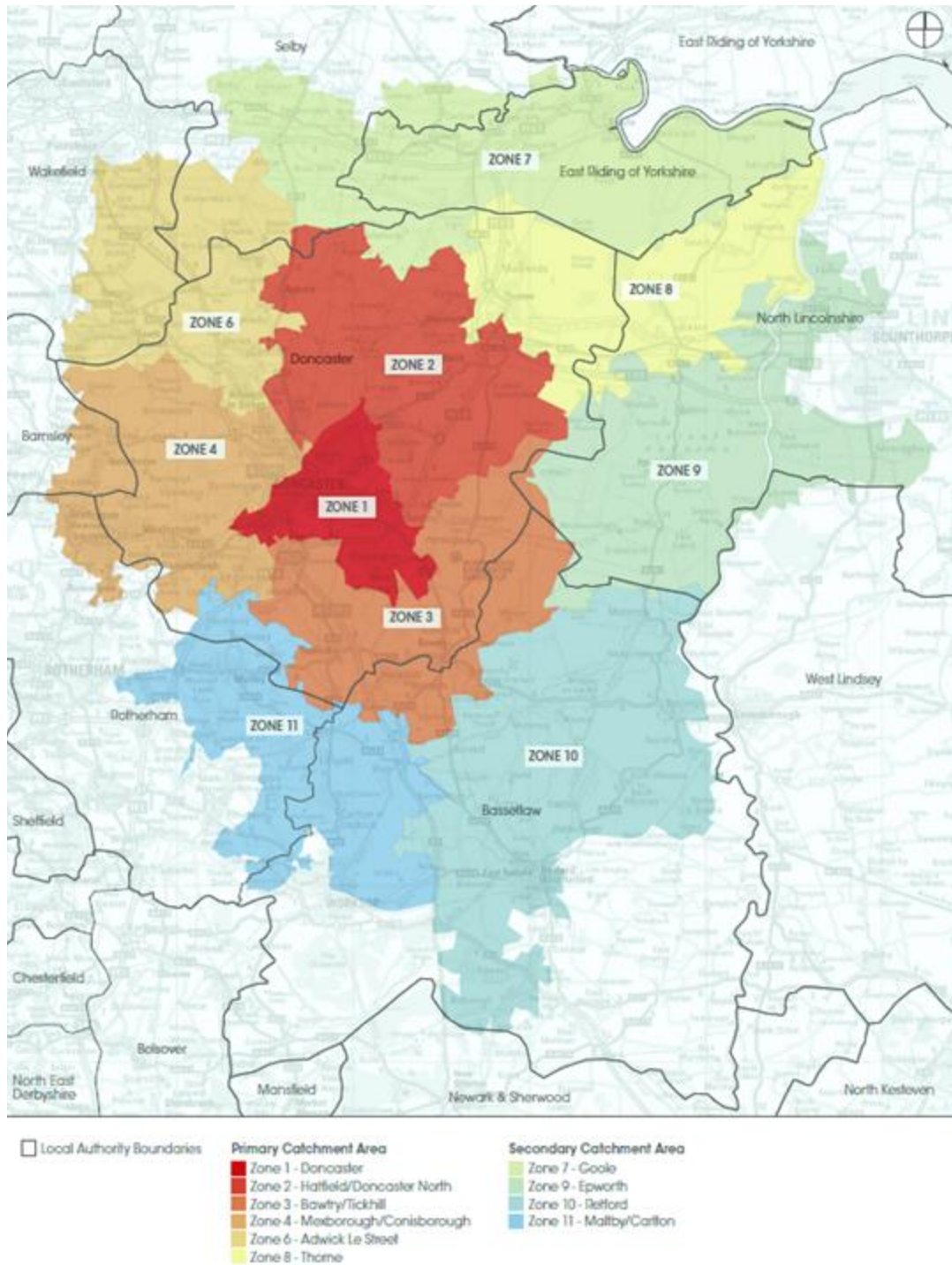
	Spend in Sheffield City Centre		Spend at Meadowhall	
10	21.49	31%	17.99	26%
11	38.33	61%	6.19	10%
12	18.28	51%	1.51	4%
13	18.33	28%	11.59	17%
14	18.54	13%	31.6	23%
15	28.88	6%	14.76	3%
16	47.13	8%	135.96	23%
17	9.15	2%	79.69	15%
18	3.63	1%	7.83	1%
19	10.92	2%	2.22	0%
20	2.96	3%	0	0%
21	10.52	4%	11.66	4%
22	1.98	0%	13	3%
23	24.8	10%	36.93	14%
24	8.34	1%	19.48	3%
25	6.96	1%	22.13	3%
26	4.23	3%	16.86	13%
27	0	0%	3.96	4%
Total	859.11	11.8%	635.72	8.7%
Zones 1-14	699.6	43%	271.24	17%
Zones 15-27	159.51	3%	364.48	6%

Source: Sheffield Retail Capacity Update 2014, GL Hearn

Doncaster

- E.6 The 2015 Doncaster retail study found that a small part of Doncaster's primary catchment area extends into the north of Bassetlaw (zone 3). A much larger part of Bassetlaw is part of Doncaster's secondary catchment area; zones 10 and 11.

Figure E-4: Doncaster's retail catchment areas



Source: Doncaster Retail, Leisure and Town Centres Study, 2015, GVA

Annex F: Housing

F.1 This Annex presents evidence relating to housing, including patterns of migration and Strategic Housing Market Area Assessments.

Migration Patterns

F.2 The table below shows migration flows between the districts in SCR. Migration flows of more than 100 people are highlighted in yellow. Other than moves within a district, most of these involves moves to/from Barnsley, Sheffield and Rotherham.

F.3 Moving from Bassetlaw:

- 61.5% move within Bassetlaw
- 4.1% move to Doncaster
- 3.3% move to Sheffield
- 10% move to one of the four constituent member districts

F.4 Moving from Chesterfield:

- 62.1% move within Chesterfield
- 3.6% move to Bolsover
- 3.3% move to Sheffield
- 4.1% move to one of the four constituent member districts

F.5 Moving to the four South Yorkshire LADs:

- 77.6% are moves within South Yorkshire
- 20.5% are in moves from outside SCR
- 0.7% from Bassetlaw and 0.3% from Chesterfield
- Other SCR LADs account for 0.9% in total

Table F-1: Origin (vertical) and destination (horizontal) of all usual residents who were living at a different address one year before the Census (2011)

	Destination									
	Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield	Outside SCR
Barnsley	15,044	33	7	7	14	416	32	638	701	3,357
Bassetlaw	20	6,147	153	41	42	407	22	240	331	2,589
Bolsover	12	199	3,395	317	20	21	321	62	106	1,998

	Destination									
	Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Bolsover	Chesterfield	Derbyshire Dales	Doncaster	North East Derbyshire	Rotherham	Sheffield	Outside SCR
Chesterfield	19	73	336	5,728	149	21	944	33	301	1,619
Derbyshire Dales	4	14	40	201	3,197	9	130	3	259	2,502
Doncaster	348	359	31	31	34	22,290	16	716	586	5,638
North East Derbyshire	26	40	292	890	142	18	3,243	81	745	1,443
Rotherham	677	275	82	69	22	809	90	14,765	1,500	3,070
Sheffield	878	219	151	331	206	583	953	1,545	52,897	13,651
Outside SCR	3,278	2,304	1,777	1,365	2,441	4,860	1,323	2,129	19,951	-

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

Comparison with Barnsley

- F.6 Comparing migration flows from Bassetlaw and Chesterfield to those from Barnsley shows whether or not these flows are in line with those of existing Combined Authority members. Of those who originally lived in Barnsley, 9% moved to the three other South Yorkshire districts; a very similar percentage to the 10% who moved to South Yorkshire from Bassetlaw. The equivalent figure for Chesterfield is roughly half of this at 4%.

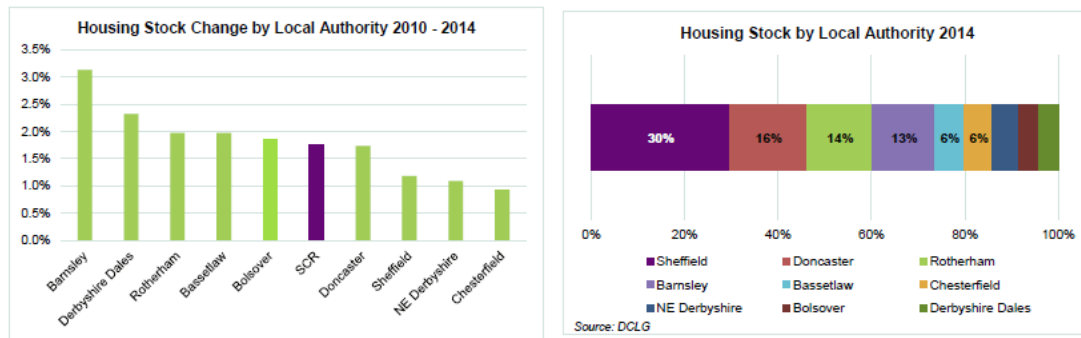
Table F-2: Origin and destination of all usual residents who were living at a different address one year before the Census (2011)

		Address one year ago (origin)		
		Barnsley	Bassetlaw	Chesterfield
Current usual residence (destination)	Self-containment	74%	62%	62%
	Barnsley	74%	0%	0%
	Doncaster	2%	4%	0%
	Rotherham	3%	2%	0%
	Sheffield	3%	3%	3%
	To other South Yorkshire LADs	9%	-	-
	To South Yorkshire LADs	-	10%	4%

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

- F.7 Bassetlaw and Chesterfield account for 12% of the housing stock in SCR – in line with the % of SCR’s population they are home to. Between 2010-2014, housing stock in Bassetlaw increased by 2% but Chesterfield had lower growth (0.9%)

Figure F-1: Housing stock in SCR (2014)



Source: SCR Bulletin: Housing, Ekosgen, 2015

F.8 Privately owned housing makes up a greater percentage of all stock in Bassetlaw than the SCR average. The opposite is true for Chesterfield.

Figure F-2: SCR privately owned housing stock (2014)



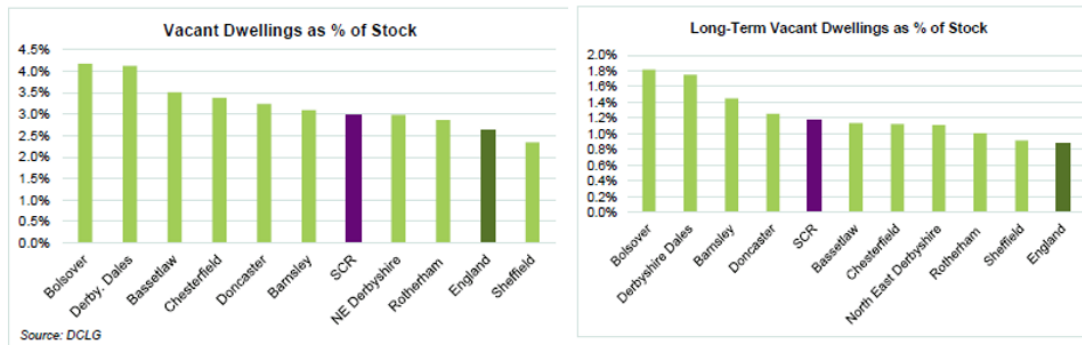
Source: SCR Bulletin: Housing, Ekosgen, 2015

F.9 “In 2014 there were 24,000 vacant dwellings in SCR, and the number has declined since 2011 (5,200 fewer vacancies). As a percentage of total housing stock, SCR has a vacancy rate of 3%. Although this slightly exceeds the national average of 2.6%, there is a need for some level of vacancies within the housing market to enable the market to function effectively.”

F.10 “Long-term vacancies (6 months+) provide a better measure of potential demand issues within the housing market. The number of long-term vacant dwellings in SCR has been in decline since around 2008 although, again, the rate of decline has been less dramatic than in England as a whole. All the SCR local authorities have levels of long-term vacant stock that are above the national average.”⁷⁷

⁷⁷ SCR Bulletin: Housing, Ekosgen, 2015

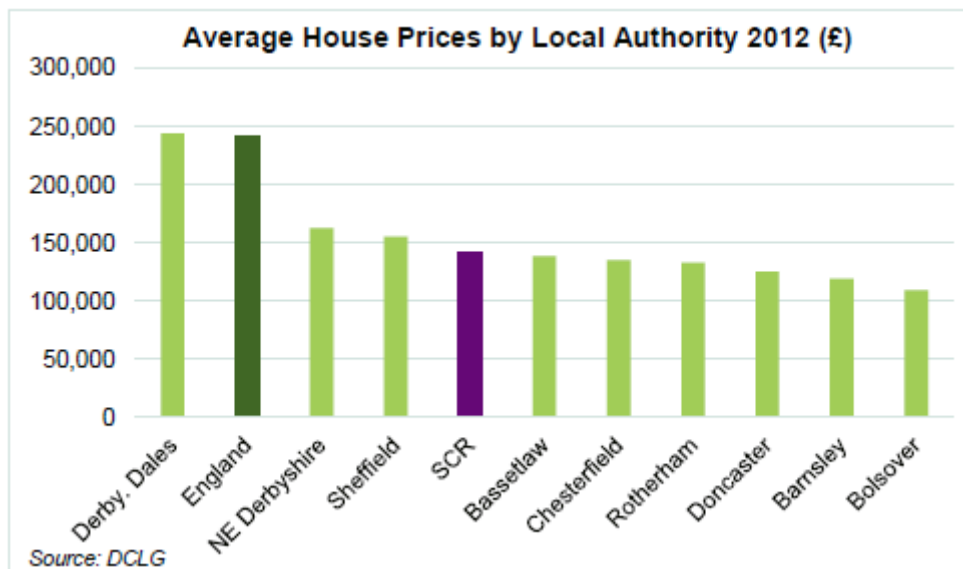
Figure F-3: Vacant dwellings



Source: SCR Bulletin: Housing, Ekosgen, 2015

F.11 On average, house prices in SCR are lower than in England. Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have lower average house prices than SCR.

Figure F-4: SCR house prices (2012)



Source: SCR Bulletin: Housing, Ekosgen, 2015

F.12 Comparing the ration of private and social rental prices to earnings, Bassetlaw is more affordable than the SCR average.

Table F-3: Housing Affordability

Private Sector: Average Rental Prices and Ratio to Earnings 2014		
	Av. Monthly Rent (£)	Rent as % av. Earnings*
Sheffield	525	32.0
Derbyshire Dales	595	31.4
North East Derbyshire	495	29.3
Chesterfield	475	29.3
SCR av.**	487	29.1
Rotherham	451	28.8
Doncaster	475	28.6
Bolsover	450	28.5
Bassetlaw	475	27.1
Barnsley	443	26.7

Source: ONS Housing Summary Measures
**Based on average of the 9 LA's
*Median gross monthly salary

Social Housing for private registered providers: Average Rental Prices and Ratio to Earnings 2014		
	Av. Weekly Rent (£)	Rent as % 10 th percentile earnings
Chesterfield	84	75.1
Barnsley	83	65.4
Doncaster	79	65.1
Sheffield	76	64.2
SCR av.*	82	64.0
Bassetlaw	83	63.8
North East Derbyshire	86	58.6
Rotherham	78	56.0
Derbyshire Dales	88	-
Bolsover	86	-

Source: ONS Housing Summary Measures
*Based on average of the 7 LA's with a value available
- Data not available

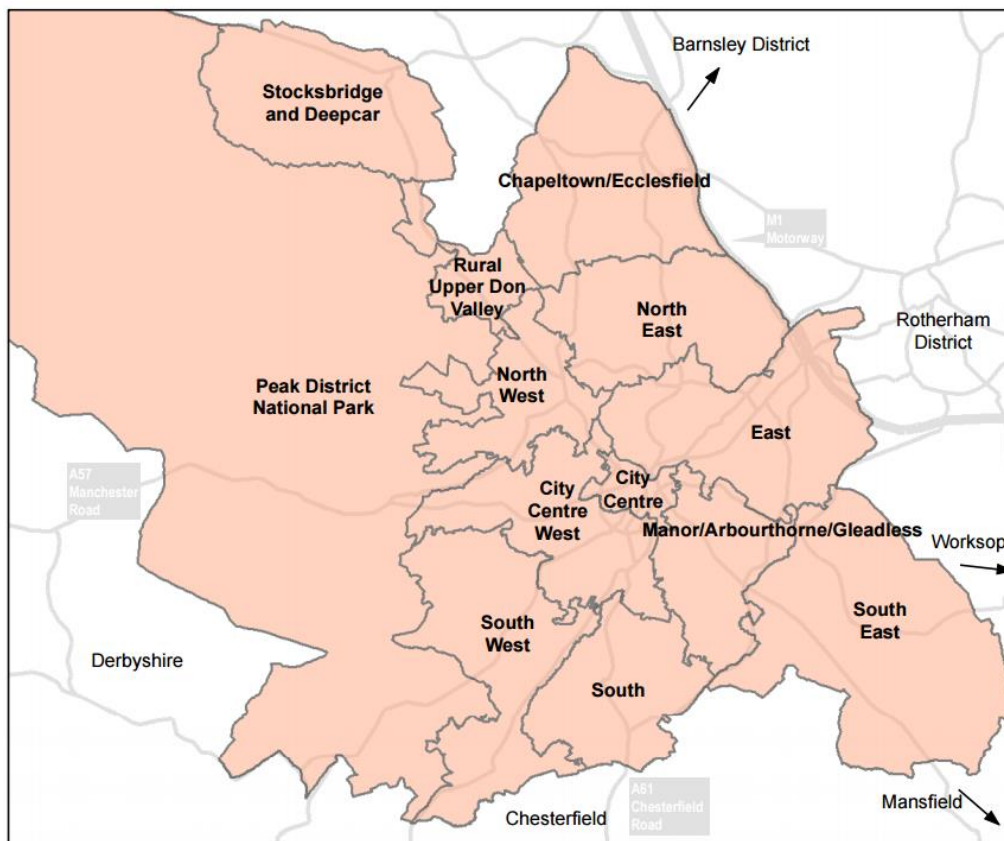
Source: SCR Bulletin: Housing, Ekosgen, 2015

Strategic Housing Market Assessments

Sheffield

- F.13 The **Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment** recognised that Sheffield is a self-contained housing market area, with 73% of moves taking place within the city boundary. Thirteen Housing Market Areas were identified within Sheffield as shown below.

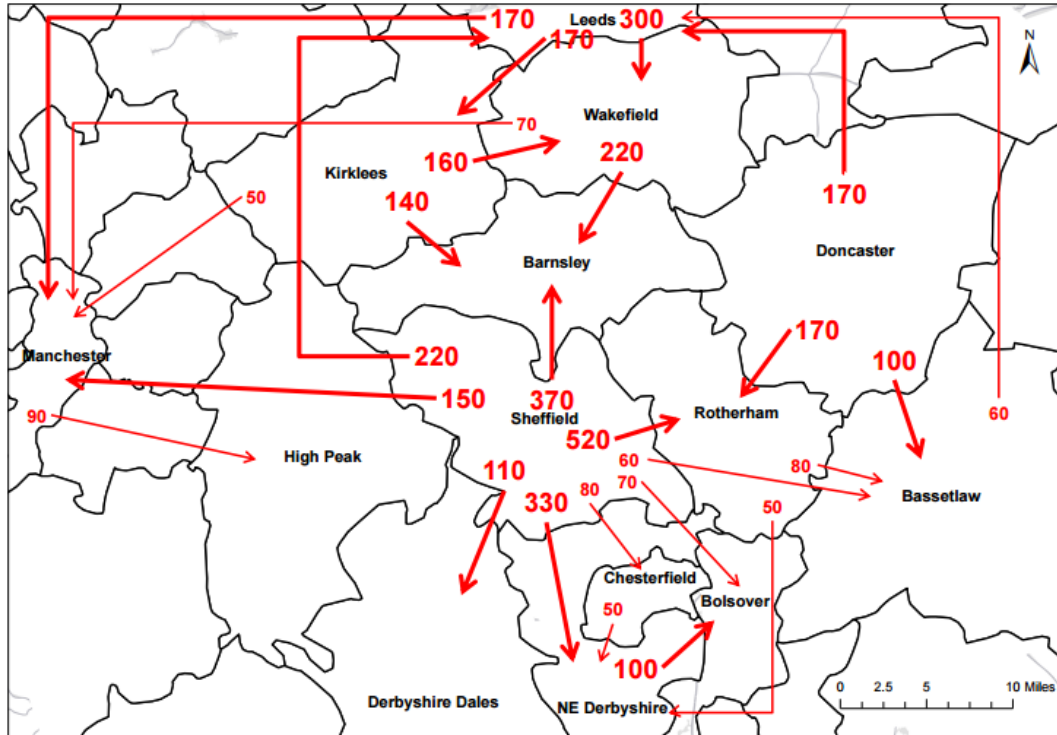
Figure F-5: Map of the thirteen Housing Market Areas in Sheffield



Source: Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013

F.14 Sheffield has a net loss of population to its surrounding districts, as shown on the map below. However, Sheffield gains population from those making long-distance moves and international migrants, with around 6-7,000 net international migrants per year (although this includes international students).

Figure F-6: Net flows of migrants between surrounding districts (year to June 2012)



Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013, using ONS Migration Statistics Unit, Internal Migration by Local Authorities in England and Wales, Year ending June 2012.

F.15 The top twenty origins and destinations of migrants to and from Sheffield are shown in the table below.

Table F-4: Top 20 origins and destinations for internal migrants to and from Sheffield, year to June 2012

Rank	Destinations		Origins	
	Name	Number of migrants	Name	Number of migrants
1	Rotherham	2020	Rotherham	1500
2	North East Derbyshire	1040	Leeds	780
3	Barnsley	1020	North East Derbyshire	710
4	Leeds	1000	Barnsley	650
5	Manchester	610	Doncaster	550
6	Doncaster	520	Manchester	460
7	Birmingham	470	Birmingham	400
8	Scotland (country)	380	Scotland (country)	330
9	Chesterfield	360	Nottingham	320
10	Nottingham	330	Bradford	320
11	Kirklees	290	East Riding of Yorkshire	300
12	Bassetlaw	280	Kirklees	280
13	Newcastle upon Tyne	280	Chesterfield	280
14	East Riding of Yorkshire	270	Leicester	260
15	Stockport	260	Stockport	250
16	York	250	York	240
17	Derby	250	Newcastle upon Tyne	240
18	Bradford	250	Trafford	230
19	Derbyshire Dales	240	Wirral	220
20	Bolsover	230	Derby	220

Source: Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013, using ONS Migration Statistics Unit, Internal Migration by Local Authorities in England and Wales, Year ending June 2012.

- F.16 The Sheffield SMHA conducted a survey on expected future migration, the results are shown below.

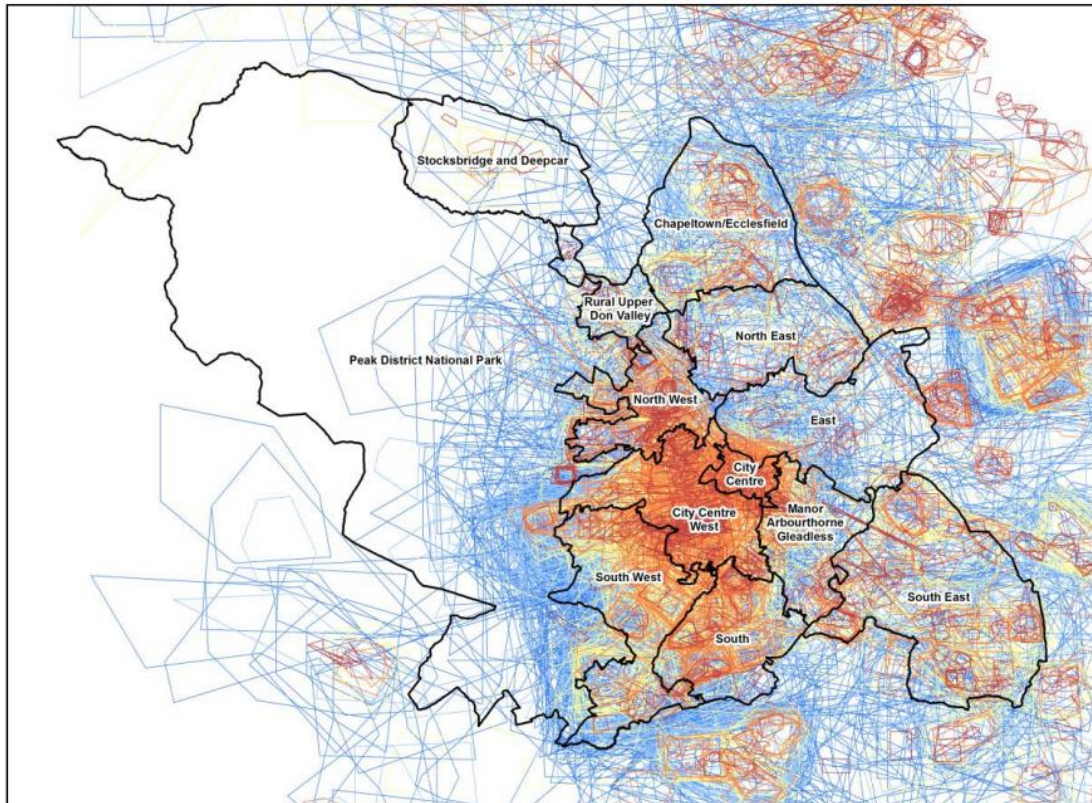
Table F-5: Survey results on expected migration from Sheffield

Where do you expect to move to?	Within next 5 years	Per annum over the next 5 years
Derbyshire	1205	241
Rotherham District	755	151
Peak District	725	145
Chesterfield	425	85
Worksop	379	76
Barnsley District	225	45

Source: Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013

- F.17 The map is an analysis of housing search areas on Rightmove.com by those living within the Sheffield Housing Market Area.

Figure F-7: Analysis of house search areas on Rightmove.com



Source: Analysis of data provided by Rightmove.com in Sheffield Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013

North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw

- F.18 The North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area Assessment identified a functional housing covering the local authorities of Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield and North-East Derbyshire. When defining the study area, it was concluded that: *“Overall the evidence does point towards a set of relationships towards the larger economic centres to the north, such as Sheffield, Rotherham and Doncaster in economic terms (e.g. commuting flows); but suggests that in terms of household movement a lot of this is much more localised – and has become increasingly so since 2007. ... The migration evidence in particular and market characteristics point towards a different set of circumstances within the North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire area relative to the larger urban centres to the north. We therefore consider that this represents an appropriate functional housing market area, albeit that it should be recognised that there are economic links more widely across the City Region.”*⁷⁸

⁷⁸ North Derbyshire & Bassetlaw Strategic Housing Market Assessment, GL Hearn, 2013

Figure F-1: Map of the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area



Source: North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Housing Market Area Local Investment Plan, 2010

Doncaster

- F.19 The Doncaster Housing Need Assessment 2015 concluded that “Doncaster has a self-contained housing market area...with no evidence to suggest other areas should be considered to be part of Doncaster’s HMA.” It also noted that Doncaster shares “major population transfers” with Bassetlaw and that the two have a “strong mutual ties.”⁷⁹

Rotherham

- F.20 The Rotherham SHMA found that 73% of moves within Rotherham originate in the borough, meaning that it is a relatively self-contained housing market area. However, it notes that a self-containment of 67% for owner occupiers “reflects the importance of the shared Sheffield-Rotherham market area particularly for working age households seeking family housing.”⁸⁰

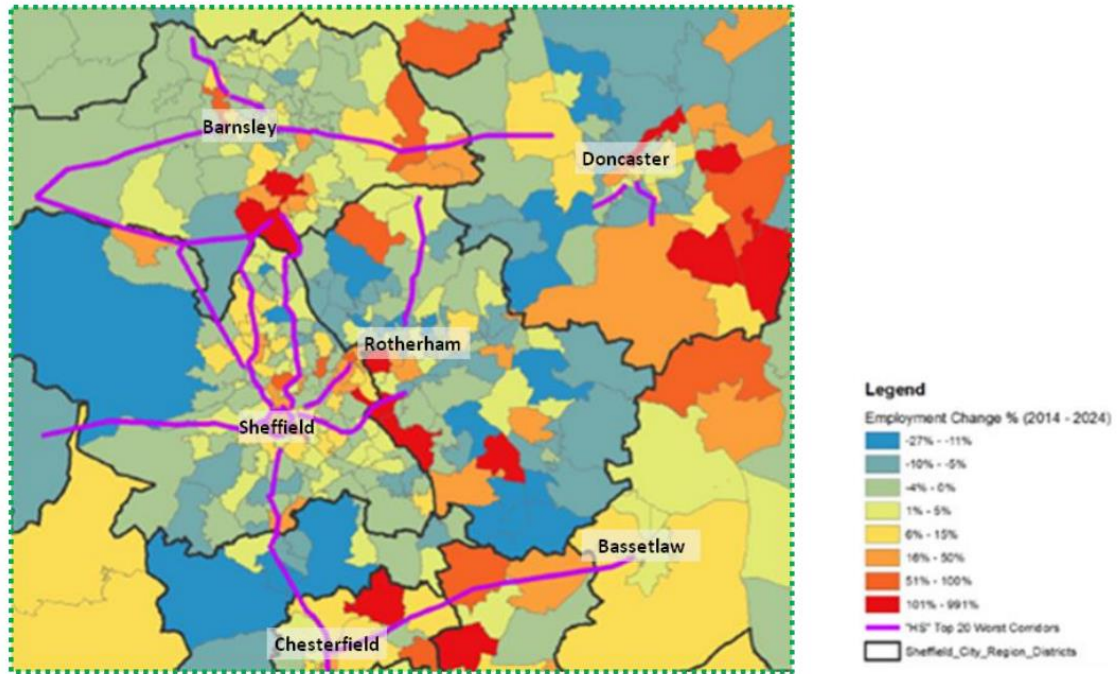
⁷⁹ Doncaster Housing Need Assessment, 2015

⁸⁰ Rotherham Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2015

Annex G: Transport and Connectivity

G.1 The map below shows the twenty worst corridors of congestion in SCR.

Figure G-1: The 20 worst corridors of congestion in SCR and expected employment change for 2014-2024

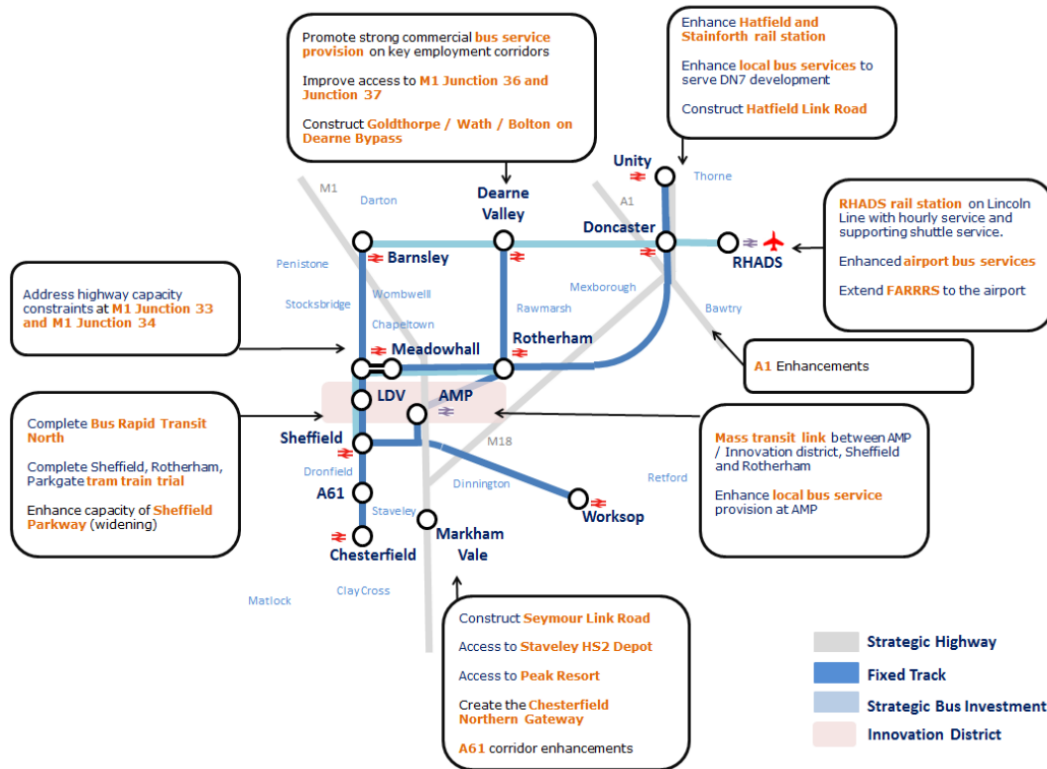


Source: Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

- G.2 “Evidence suggests that without intervention, increased congestion resulting from growth could impede on the economic potential of the City Region. SCR will seek to address this through the interventions set out in the spatial packages.”⁸¹
- G.3 The map below sets out some of the solutions identified for transport and connectivity in the Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan.

⁸¹ Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

Figure G-2: SCR Connectivity map



Source: Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

G.4 Issues identified that relate to Chesterfield and Bassetlaw within SCR include:

- “Key junction capacity challenges exist in a number of areas, particularly Junctions 28 & 33-35 on the M1
- Over-crowding – constraints exist between Sheffield and Leeds via Swinton, Dronfield and Chesterfield via Midland Mainline, and via Hope Valley.
- Rotherham lacks a mainline rail connection, whilst Worksop suffers from infrequent services.”⁸²

G.5 There is also a focus on the A61 Corridor ‘Growth Area’ identified in the SEP: “the A61 links a number of major mixed-use development sites with significant regeneration and job creating potential.”⁸³ For which the key spatial recommendations in the Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan are: “Address transport capacity issues on the A61, A619 and A617; Provide infrastructure to support ‘The Avenue’ and ‘Staveley Works’ developments.”⁸⁴

⁸² Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

⁸³ Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

⁸⁴ Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

Figure G-3: Seven identified SEP Growth Areas



Source: Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan, 2016

Travel Times

G.6 The table below shows the travel times from Chesterfield to Sheffield and major employment centres in the D2N2 LEP area.

Table G-1: Travel times from Chesterfield

	Distance (miles)	Fastest train time (mins)	Average drive time (mins)
Chesterfield-Sheffield	13	12	30-50
Chesterfield-Mansfield	12	100	20-40
Chesterfield-Derby	25	17	50-65
Chesterfield-Nottingham	26	37	40-70

Source: National Rail enquiries for trains leaving after 7am and Google for journey starting at 8.10am

G.7 The table below shows the travel times from Worksop and Retford (both in Bassetlaw) to Sheffield, Doncaster and major employment centres in the D2N2 LEP area.

Table G-2: Travel times from Worksop and Retford

	Distance (miles)	Fastest train time (mins)	Average drive time (mins)
Worksop-Sheffield	19	33	40-65
Worksop-Doncaster	19	53	35-45

	Distance (miles)	Fastest train time (mins)	Average drive time (mins)
Worksop-Mansfield	14	31	30-40
Worksop-Nottingham	30	67	65-90
Retford-Doncaster	18	14	40-45
Retford-Sheffield	29	44	55-75
Retford-Mansfield	20	68	40-45
Retford-Nottingham	31	102	60-80

Source: National Rail enquiries for trains leaving after 7am and Google for journey starting at 8.10am

Bus Routes

G.8 Examination of main bus services in and out of Chesterfield main services show they are either:

- within Chesterfield
- to neighbouring towns and destinations within Derbyshire
- to Sheffield (via Dronfield and other Derbyshire settlements on the border with South Yorkshire)

G.9 In terms of frequent and regular bus journeys (those with a journey scheduled every hour on weekdays – i.e. commuting journeys):

- 44 services leave Chesterfield to wider destinations.
- 35 buses (80%) travel to destinations within the North Midlands.
- 9 bus journeys (20%) per hour leave Chesterfield and travel towards Sheffield – however, it is not possible to identify how many people get on or off the bus before the Derbyshire/ South Yorkshire border

G.10 Frequency and timing of bus services are indications of how ‘commercial’ bus routes are. The above information provides evidence that the popular commuter bus services are within the North Midlands boundary.”⁸⁵

Train Services

Table G-3: Peak time trains (journey start after 7am and end before 10am)

		Destination		
		Sheffield	Derby	Nottingham
Origin	Chesterfield	17	13	10
	Worksop	4	3	2
	Retford	3	3	2

Source: Devolution Briefing, Derbyshire County Council, 2016 [Chesterfield figures] and National Rail Enquiries

⁸⁵ Devolution Briefing, Derbyshire County Council, 2016

- G.11 The table below shows all station entries and exits at mainline stations in Chesterfield and Bolsover.

Table G-4: Total station entry and exits

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Chesterfield	1,466,000	1,490,500	1,499,000	1,565,000	1,640,500
Retford	400,000	409,500	418,000	431,500	456,000
Shireoaks	30,000	32,000	33,000	36,500	35,500
Worksop	458,000	464,000	450,500	453,000	457,500

Source: Office of Rail & Road

- G.12 The table below shows annual rail passenger flows on Northern services between stations in Chesterfield and Bolsover and all stations in South Yorkshire. Note that this is for Northern Rail services only so will exclude any trips made on East Midlands Trains (this includes some Sheffield-Chesterfield services) and Virgin East Coast (some Sheffield-Retford services). These figures will therefore understate the flows, potentially considerably in relation to Chesterfield where Northern Rail operates a slower, stopping service compared to the fast trains run by rival operators.

Table G-5: Passenger travel on Northern Rail Services in financial years 2014/15 and 2015/16

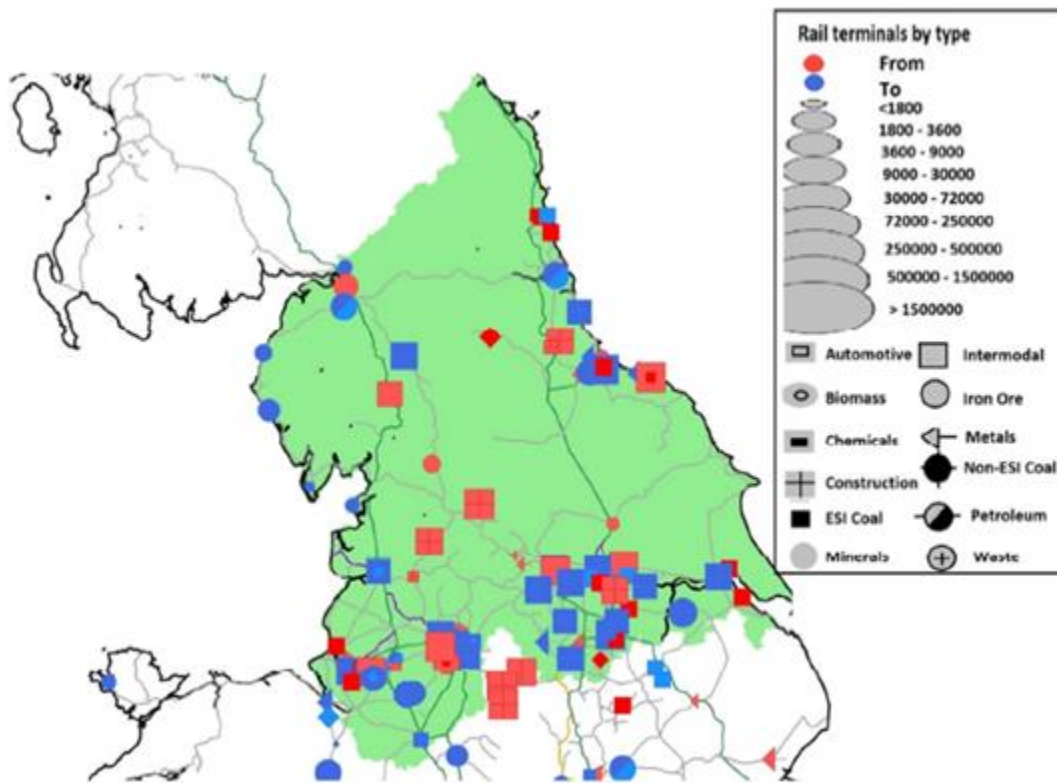
	Origin			
	Chesterfield	Retford	Shireoaks	Worksop
Destination: South Yorkshire 2014/15	139,000	21,000	13,000	110,000
Destination: South Yorkshire 2015/16	146,000	23,000	12,000	106,000
	Destination			
	Chesterfield	Retford	Shireoaks	Worksop
Origin: South Yorkshire 2014/15	47,000	5,000	5,000	31,000
Origin: South Yorkshire 2015/16	47,000	5,000	5,000	30,000

Source: SYPTE Lennon data

Rail freight

- G.13 There is a concentration of rail terminals in and around the SCR LEP area.

Figure G-4: Rail terminals in the north of England by type



Source: Transport for the North Freight and Logistics Strategy: Baseline Report, Mott McDonald, 2015

High Speed Rail

- G.14 The future location of the HS2 station in SCR has not been decided although an SCR document makes the case for a city centre station at Victoria, rather than a parkway station at Meadowhall, as this would bring more jobs and GVA. It finds that a station at Victoria would support 9,700 to 12,600 jobs. The document states that “because the overall quantum of jobs is so much higher[with a station at Victoria compared to Meadowhall], each district in the city region receives at least three times as many jobs from a station at Victoria compared with Meadowhall.”⁸⁶
- G.15 Chesterfield and Bassetlaw are both expected to benefit from this, especially if the station is located at Victoria as the maps below show. Note that this analysis assumes the take-up of net additional jobs matches the current distribution of residence of those who currently work at the two station locations. This is based on the 2001 Census Travel to Work data as the 2011 Census Travel to Work data was not available at that time.

⁸⁶ High Speed Rail: Route and Station Location in Sheffield City Region, SCR, 2015

Figure G-5: Net additional jobs created by an HS2 station at Victoria or Meadowhall

Figure 3: Net additional jobs created at Victoria by area of Residence (ie where workers commute from)

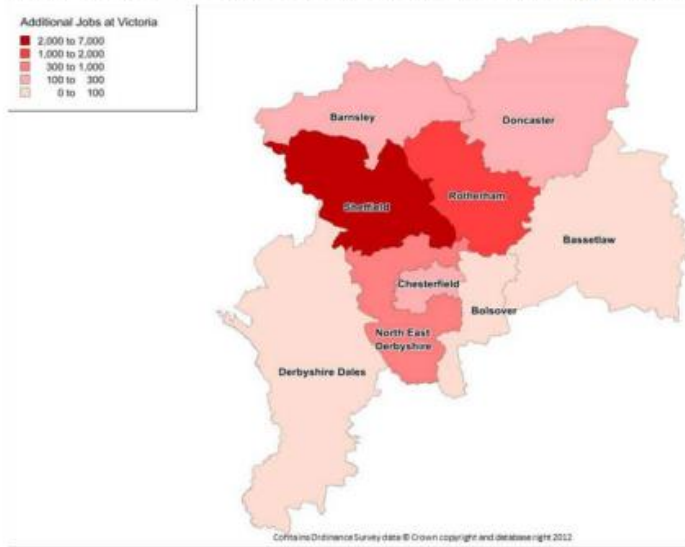
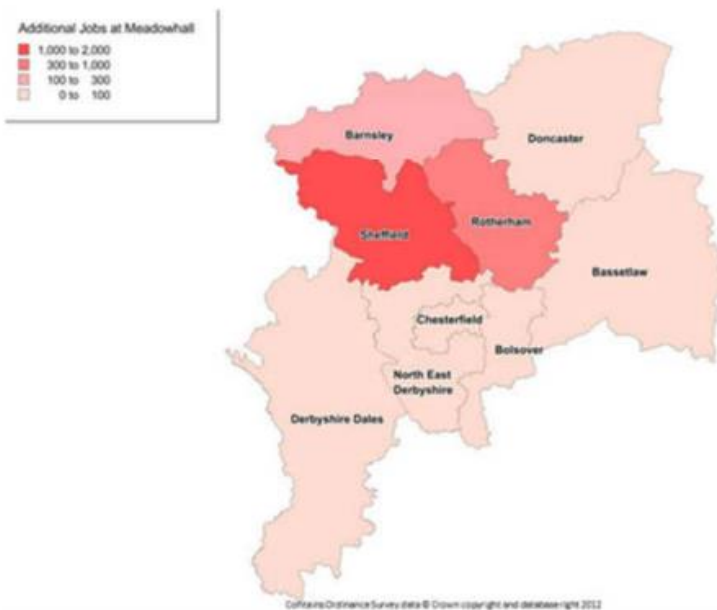


Figure 4: Net additional jobs created at Meadowhall by area of Residence (ie where workers commute from)



Source: High Speed 2 – station location analysis Technical Note, Volterra Partners, 2014

Other issues

G.16 “The lack of supply of quality small industrial units hinders micro business start-ups and is exacerbated by the lack of provision of ‘move-on’ space for Bassetlaw’s existing business base.”⁸⁷

Unable to access:

- Data on rail freight movement at LAD level
- Movement of goods/services between businesses by LAD

⁸⁷ Regeneration and Growth Strategy 2014-2028, Bassetlaw District Council

Annex H: Challenges Facing SCR

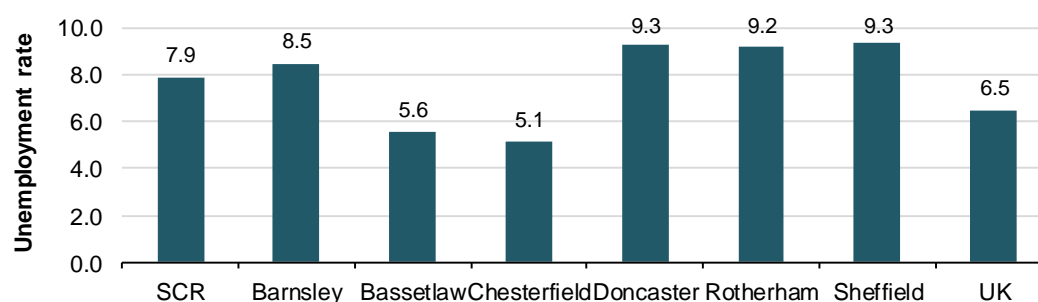
H.1 This Annex sets out evidence on the challenges faced by local authority districts in SCR. These include unemployment and deprivation.

Unemployment

H.2 Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have lower unemployment rates than the four constituent member authorities. The range between the highest and lowest rates is 4.2 percentage points (pp). Since 2004-06, the unemployment rate has increased in all areas apart from Chesterfield where it fell by 0.5 pp. Rotherham saw the largest increase: 4.1 pp.

H.3 Four constituent members have 87% of SCR's WAP who are unemployed, Bassetlaw and Chesterfield have 8%. In total the 6 LADs have 94% of SCR's unemployed WAP.

Figure H-1: WAP unemployment rate (2013-2015 average)⁸⁸



Source: SQW analysis of Annual Population Survey

In-Work Benefits

H.4 “There are more in-work families (one adult working 16 hours or more per week) in SCR claiming personal tax credits than the England average... There is a slight variation in the average annual amount received across the city region, although in the majority of local authorities it is below the national average amount.”

Table H-1: In-work families in receipt of personal tax credits (2012/13)

	WTC		CTC		Av. annual amount (WTC & child tax credit)	Av. annual amount (WTC only)	Av. annual amount (CTC only)
	No.	% of all households	No.	% of all households			
Sheffield	21,200	9%	23,200	10%	£8,951	£2,293	£3,613
Doncaster	14,500	11%	15,600	12%	£8,629	£2,270	£3,548
Rotherham	11,300	10%	13,000	12%	£8,749	£2,285	£3,500
Barnsley	10,600	11%	11,800	12%	£8,323	£2,333	£3,417
Chesterfield	4,300	9%	4,700	10%	£8,445	£2,398	£3,485
Bassetlaw	4,300	9%	5,100	11%	£8,444	£2,191	£3,614
North East Derbyshire	3,200	7%	3,900	9%	£8,253	£2,254	£3,382
Bolsover	3,100	9%	3,600	11%	£8,372	£2,331	£3,403
Derbyshire Dales	1,900	6%	2,300	7%	£8,425	£2,539	£3,456
SCR total	74,400	10%	83,200	11%	-	-	-
England	-	9%	-	10%	£8,847	£2,325	£3,552

Source: SCR Bulletin: Labour Market, Ekosgen, 2015

⁸⁸Note: the three year average for Bassetlaw includes data referenced as “Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)”

Long Term Illnesses

- H.5 The table below shows the percentage of the economically inactive population who are inactive because of long term sickness. The SCR average is higher than the UK average, and the Bassetlaw average is higher than this. Note that the D2N2 average is also higher than the UK average (24.2%) but is lower than the SCR average.

Table H-2: % of economically inactive long-term sick (three year average for 2013-15)⁸⁹

	2013-2015 average
Barnsley	35.1%
Bassetlaw	27.7%
Chesterfield	21.9%
Doncaster	26.1%
Rotherham	27.3%
Sheffield	22.5%
SCR	25.8%
UK	21.9%

Source: SQW analysis of APS data

- H.6 SCR has a higher proportion of residents whose day to day activities are limited a lot by health issues than England (10.7% compared to 8.3%). Bassetlaw and Chesterfield both exceed the SCR average on this measure. The D2N2 average is also higher than the UK average (9.5%) but is lower than the SCR average.

Table H-3: % of population whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot by a long-term health problem or disability⁹⁰

	% of population
Barnsley	12.6%
Bassetlaw	10.8%
Chesterfield	11.5%
Doncaster	11.1%
Rotherham	11.3%
Sheffield	9.1%
SCR	10.7%
England	8.3%

Source: SQW analysis of Census data

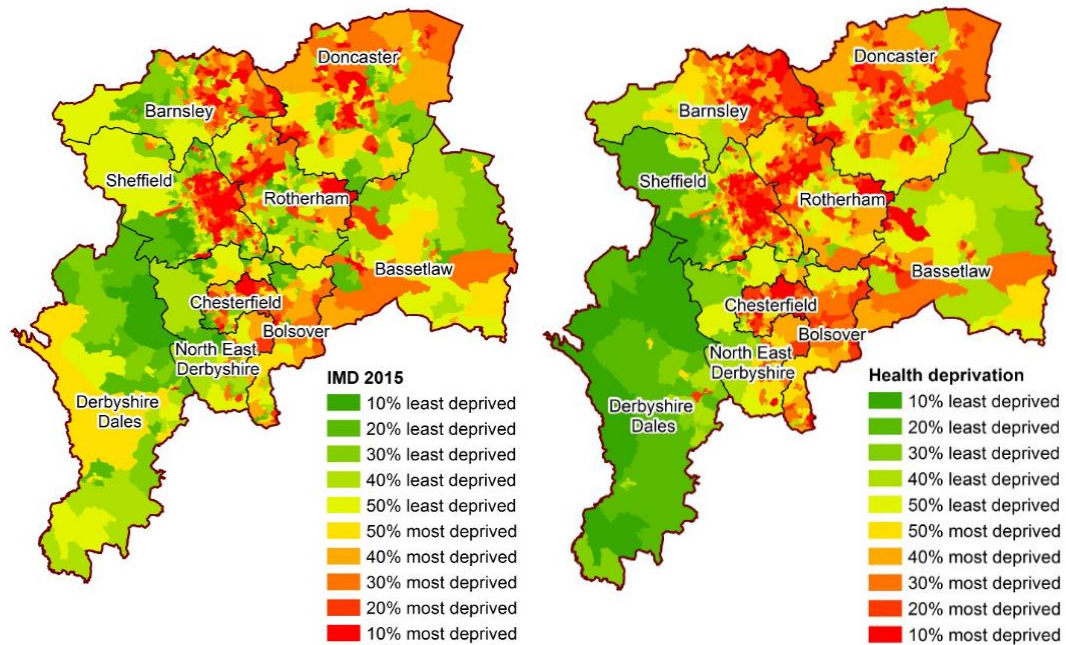
⁸⁹ On the data for Chesterfield, note that the "Estimate and confidence interval unreliable since the group sample size is small (3-9)" - this data has been included in the three year average

⁹⁰ "A long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are related to old age. People were asked to assess whether their daily activities were limited a lot or a little by such a health problem, or whether their daily activities were not limited at all." Source: Census

Deprivation

H.7 The maps below show the latest index of multiple deprivation statistics for SCR. The map on the left shows the overall ranking, while the map on the right looks specifically at the domain of health deprivation and disability.

Figure H-2: Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)



Source: Source: Produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]. Includes Index of Multiple Deprivation data (2015)

Productivity

H.8 For evidence on the productivity challenge see Annex A.

Annex I: References

I.1 The table below presents the documents reviewed as part of this study.

Table I-1: References

Title	Author	Date
A New Way to Measure Metropolitan Areas	OECD	2012
Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District for Sheffield-Rotherham evidence base and recommendations	Oxford Economics	2015
Bassetlaw - Equality Impact Assessment of SCR constituent membership	Bassetlaw DC	2016
Bassetlaw - Extraordinary Council Meeting	Bassetlaw DC	2016
Bassetlaw Regeneration and Growth Plan	Bassetlaw DC	2014
Bassetlaw Retail Need Study	Martin Tonks	2009
Bassetlaw Retail Need Study - Appendices	Martin Tonks	2009
Bassetlaw Retail Needs Assessment	England and Lyle	2012
Chesterfield - Membership of Combined Authority	Chesterfield BC	2016
Chesterfield - Public Document Pack	Chesterfield BC	2016
Chesterfield Housing Market Assessment	GL Hearn	2014
Chesterfield Retail and Leisure Study	CACI	2015
Chesterfield Retail Study	CACI	2010
Chesterfield SCR Devolution Deal	Chesterfield BC	2016
Devolution briefing	Derbyshire County Council	2016
Doncaster Housing Need Assessment	Doncaster MBC	2015
Doncaster Retail, Leisure and Town Centres Study	GVA	2015
Doncaster UTC Application Form		2016
Dynamics of Graduate Attraction, Retention and utilisation	SCR	2014
Economic Linkages in Northern City Regions: Sheffield City Region	One North East for the Northern Way	2009
Economic Structure of Sheffield City Region and Issues for Transport	Arup and Volterra Consulting	2010
Growing the York Economy - Working with LCR	City of York Council	2013
High Speed 2 – Station Location Analysis	Volterra	2014
High Speed Rail: Route and Station Location in SCR	SCR	2015
ICT Sector Study	Chesterfield BC	2000
Inclusive Growth Monitor	Joseph Rowntree Foundation	2016
National Institute for Infrastructure	Doncaster Chamber	
North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Strategic housing Market Assessment	GL Hearn	2009
Public Reports Pack	City of York Council	2013
Quarterly Economic Survey 1 - Overarching Economy	Doncaster Chamber	2016
Quarterly Economic Survey 2 - Labour	Doncaster Chamber	Draft
Quarterly Economic Survey 3 - Trade	Doncaster Chamber	Draft
Rotherham Strategic Housing Market Assessment	University of Sheffield	2015
SCR Baseline Report	Oxford Economics	2013
SCR Bulletin: Business	Ekosgen	2015
SCR Bulletin: Employment, Output and Productivity	Ekosgen	2015

SCR Bulletin: Housing	Ekosgen	2015
SCR Bulletin: Labour Market	Ekosgen	2015
SCR Business Growth Future of RISE	SCR	2015
SCR Demographic Forecasts	Edge Analytics	2014
SCR Employment Analysis	SCR	2016
SCR Integrated Infrastructure Plan Assumptions Report	Ekosgen	
SCR narrative for NPH IER	SQW	2016
SCR Sector Specialisms	University of Sheffield & TBR	2014
Sheffield Advanced Manufacturing District	UKTI	2016
Sheffield and Lancashire joint SIA bid		2016
Sheffield City Region Independent Economic Review	SCR LEP	2013
Sheffield City Region Integrated Infrastructure Plan	SCR	2016
Sheffield City Region Labour Market Review	reiu	2015
Sheffield Retail Capacity Update	GL Hearn	2014
Sheffield-Rotherham Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment	University of Sheffield	2015
Strategic Economic Plan	SCR LEP	2014
TfN Freight and Logistics Strategy: Baseline Report	Mott Macdonald	2015
TfN Freight and Logistics Strategy: Strategy Report	Mott Macdonald	2016
The Northern Powerhouse Series: Rail as catalyst for growth	SCR	

Source: SQW

I.2 Members of the steering group, workshop attendees and consultees contacted as part of this study are listed below.

Table I-2: Members of the Steering Group, Workshop Attendees and Consultees

Name	Organisation
Steering Group	
Dave Arminger	Bassetlaw District Council
Fiona Bowden	Sheffield City Region (SCR)
Andrew Gates	SCR
David Hewitt	SCR
Laurie Thomas	Chesterfield Borough Council
Workshop attendees (not included above)	
Steve Capes	Derbyshire Dales
Simeon Leach	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Mark Lynam	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Jennifer Rickard	Sheffield City Council
Lynda Sharp	Chesterfield Borough Council
Allison Westray-Chapman	Bolsover, and North East Derbyshire
Consultees (not included above)	
Beverley Alderton-Sambrook	Bassetlaw District Council
Tom Bannister	Bassetlaw District Council

Name	Organisation
Nigel Brewster	Brewster Pratap Recruitment Group
Professor Heather Campbell	University of Sheffield
Lisa Clarke	SCR
Chris Hobson	East Midlands Chamber of Commerce
Susan Mahon	SCR
Matthew Payne	SCR
Dom Stevens	Destination Chesterfield
Robert Wilkinson	Bassetlaw District Council

Annex J: TBR Methodology

J.1 To evidence the existing business interactions and supply chain relationships in Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and the current Sheffield City Region Constituent Members (SCR CM) TBR used three key datasets:

- UK Business Counts for the Great Britain area in 2014. Available at the most granular Standard Industrial Classification and for all the local authorities involved in this analysis.
- BRES Employment Counts for the Great Britain area in 2014. Available at the most granular Standard Industrial Classification and for all the local authorities involved in this analysis.
- The UK Input Output Analytical Tables (UKIOAT) which map the flows of domestic products and services between industries in the UK, at the two-digit Standard Industrial Classification level for 2010.

J.2 The cluster analysis first identified 25 top sectors in which each economy (Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and the SCR CM) specialise in terms of business counts and employment counts. The degree to which the areas specialise in an economic sector can be evidenced by the use of Location Quotients.

Location Quotients (LQs)

J.3 Location Quotients are an indicator of specialism within a local area. They reflect the specialism in an industry in a geographical area when compared to a larger reference area – in this analysis Great Britain. An LQ greater than 1.25 represents a high concentration of activity (a specialism), while an LQ less than 1 represents a scarcity.

J.4 $LQ = (E_{i,r} / E_i) / (E_r / E)$

- Where: $E_{i,r}$ is the number of employee jobs in industry i region r
- E_i is the number of employee jobs in industry i
- E_r is the number of employee jobs in region r
- E is the number of employee jobs in Great Britain.

Supply Chain Relationships

J.5 Cross referencing UK Input Output Analytical Tables with the Location Quotient analysis can build up the base of evidence of supply chain relationships through purchasing patterns. 'Overlaying' the top UK sector relationships onto the existing analysis provides further evidence of similar purchasing patterns within and across the economies of the two candidate authorities and the economies of the four existing constituent members.

J.6 For each identified specialism, the top purchasing and supplying sectors according to the UKIOAT are identified and the corresponding Location Quotients calculated in each area. In

this way upstream and downstream supply chain relationships between the economies of Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and the SCR CM are identified. For example, strengths in the production of basic metals in one location can be interpreted as an important input to other metallurgic industries based in another based on the amount of supply shown in the UKIOAT and the Location Quotients of these sectors in each area.

Fit for devolution:



Developing a model of
mayoral governance within
the Sheffield City Region

June 2016

Part 1
The Governance Review
(June 2016)

1. About this document

- 1.1. This document has been prepared by the Sheffield City Region Executive Team, on behalf of the nine local authorities that form the Sheffield City Region (SCR) and the business representatives of the SCR LEP Board. This document details the findings of a Governance Review that has been undertaken by the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority under Section 111 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 (“LDEDCA”) as amended by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016.¹ The two County Councils of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire have also provided considerable input into this review.
- 1.2. Section 111(1) of LDEDCA provides that an existing combined authority may undertake a review of one or more “combined matters”. Combined matters include the:
- (a) boundaries of a combined authority area (s.106);
 - (b) election of mayors for the combined authority area (s.107A) and
 - (c) functions conferred on any mayor (s.107D).
- 1.3. Where a review has been undertaken under section 111 and a relevant authority concludes that an order made under one or more of sections 104-107 of LDEDCA (as amended) would be **likely to improve the exercise of statutory functions in relation to that area**, the authorities may prepare and publish a Scheme relating to the exercise of the power or power in question (s.112).
- 1.4. The Secretary of State has the power to make an order under section 104-107 if he considers that to do so:
- (a) is likely to improve the exercise of statutory functions in the area or areas to which the order relates (s.113(1)(a));
 - (b) a public consultation has been carried out (s.113(1)(c));
 - (c) a summary of that consultation has been provided to the Secretary of State ((s.113(2)(b));
 - (d) the Secretary of State considers no further consultation to be necessary ((s.113(2)(c)).
- 1.5. In making any order, the Secretary of State must have regard to the need: **to reflect the identities and interests of local communities** and; **to secure effective and convenient local government**. When undertaking this Governance review, the Sheffield City Region has paid particular attention to these factors when considering the addition of two areas to the CA’s footprint (see Section 6 of this document in particular).

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/1/contents/enacted>

- 1.6. This document should be read alongside the 'Scheme' for the Mayoral Combined Authority (MCA) – which is included at Part 2 of this document and the summary of consultation included at Part 3 of this document [to be added September 2016].
- 1.7. In the preparation of this document and in relation to any future decisions based on these documents, the existing Combined Authority (including all constituent and non-constituent members) have had full regard to their Public Sector Equality duties as set out in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 (the Act). A full Equality Impact Assessment will be made available to the Secretary of State.
- 1.8. For further information on this Review and Scheme please contact:

David Hewitt
Sheffield City Region Executive Team
11 Broad Street West
Sheffield
S1 2BQ

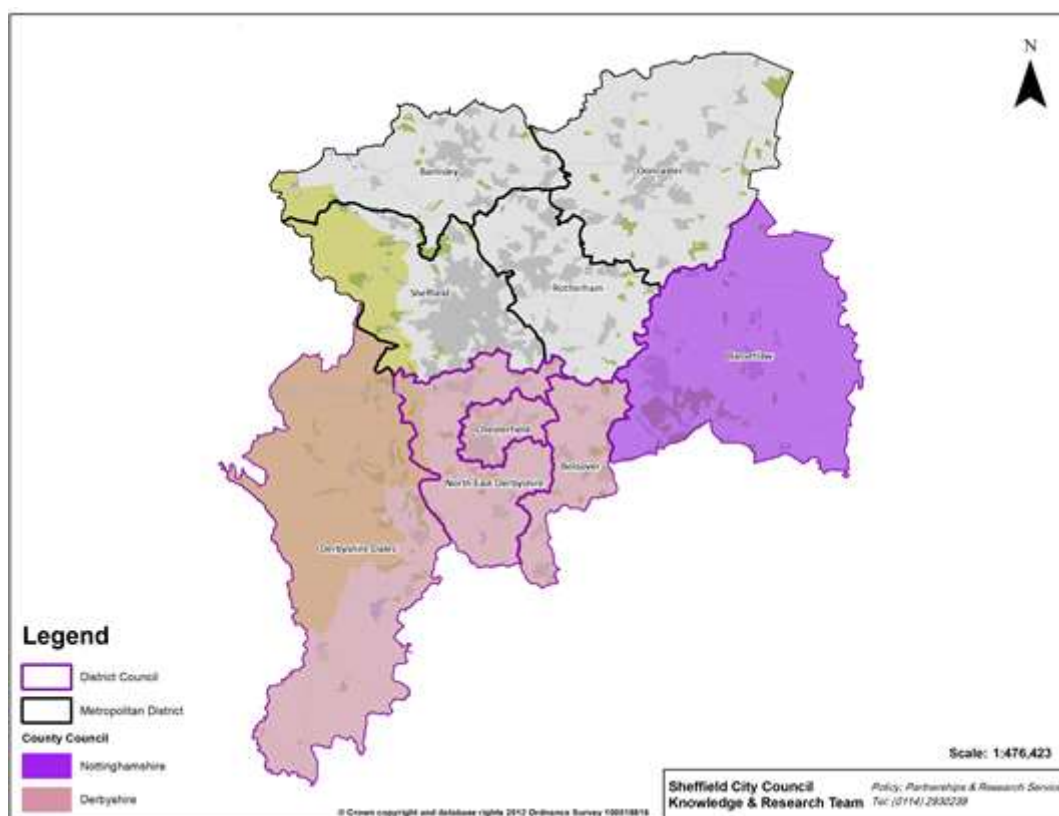
Telephone: 0114 2203459

Email: david.hewitt@sheffieldcityregion.org.uk.

2. Executive Summary

- 2.1. The nine local authorities that make up the Sheffield City Region (SCR) have a long history of collaboration at a scale that reflects the natural economic geography of the region (see *figure 1*).² The original impetus for this collaboration was the Northern Way agenda, which was designed to unlock the potential for faster economic growth and to bridge the £30 billion output gap between the North and the rest of the United Kingdom.

Figure 1 – the Sheffield City Region



- 2.2. This collaboration was formalised through the Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) which, building on the SCR Forum, was formed in October 2010. By 2012, there was a general consensus that the SCR had outgrown its existing governance structures and arrangements, which were based on informal, voluntary partnerships without any independent legal status. Accordingly, SCR Leaders took the view what the time was right to take SCR governance to the “next level” (i.e. from informal collaboration to joint decision making) and “put into legislation that which we [the SCR] have been doing by consent for some time”.³

² Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council; Sheffield City Council; Bassetlaw District Council; Bolsover District Council; Chesterfield Borough Council; North East Derbyshire District Council and Derbyshire Dales Districts Council.

³ SCR Governance Review Workshop 1 - 20th July 2012.

- 2.3. In April 2013, the Sheffield City Region was the first area to submit plans to form a combined authority to the Coalition Government and in April 2014, the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority⁴ was formed. The public-private partnership now in place was described in the Management Journal (MJ) by urban development expert Bruce Katz as “a model for the rest of the world”. Central to this partnership is the integration of the LEP and the CA into one governance structure, combining the best of public and private leadership and capacity.
- 2.4. The tangible benefits of this collaboration can now be seen in, for example, the SCR securing a Devolution Deal amounting to £484m (2016-2021). The “Deal”, which is one of the largest individual settlements for any combined authority area,⁵ covers a range of themes including skills and employment; housing, planning and public assets; innovation, advanced manufacturing and business growth and transport.
- 2.5. The deal also includes elements of fiscal devolution (retained business rates) and changes to City Region-level democratic structures. Specifically, the proposal makes clear that any ‘deal’ is contingent upon the Sheffield City Region adopting a model of mayoral governance, with the first elections being in May 2017.
- 2.6. The Devolution Deal will fundamentally improve and transform the economic performance of the Sheffield City Region and further the priorities set out in the City Region’s Strategic Economic Plan.⁶ To deliver on this deal the maximum effect, the SCR must:
- (a) enhance the Combined Authority, so that it becomes a “mayoral” Combined Authority (“MCA”) with a directly elected “SCR Mayor” chosen by residents from the constituent areas;
 - (b) give the MCA the powers it needs to deliver the Deal and the SCR’s Strategic Economic Plan;
 - (c) expand the area of the Combined Authority, bringing it far closer to the functional economic area which is the Sheffield City Region.
- 2.7. This SCR Governance Review has been undertaken in the context of an evolving (and overwhelmingly productive) relationship between the SCR and Government. Accordingly, the question for the SCR governance review has not just been ‘are SCR governance arrangements sufficient today?’ – rather – ‘will SCR governance structures and arrangements be sufficient to deliver the SCR’s medium to long-term ambitions?’
- 2.8. The central conclusion of this review is that the structural changes and powers set out in the Scheme Document (Part 2):

⁴ <http://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/about/the-sheffield-city-region-authority/>

⁵ Taking into account relative population size.

⁶ <http://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Deal-and-Plan-Executive-Summary.pdf>

- (a) **will improve the exercise of statutory functions** in the area or areas to which the order relates i.e. the 6 constituent areas (see Section 2 of the Scheme at Part 2);
 - (b) **will have a neutral or no impact on the identities of local communities** – these proposals are about the economy and not about the identity of an area which has been working closely together for a number of years (and reflects the way in which the “real” economy works);
 - (c) the arrangements **will secure more effective and convenient local government**, reduce complexity and streamline the delivery of public services:
 - (i) within the combined authority area;
 - (ii) for those areas within the SCR but outside the combined authority area (non-constituent areas);
 - (iii) for neighbouring areas.
- 2.9. Despite the changes suggested, the non-constituent areas of the SCR remain key participants in the ongoing work of the MCA and LEP. Under the proposals detailed in the Scheme document, the areas of Bolsover, Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire will remain non-constituent members of the MCA. As has previously been the case, the MCA will extend voting rights to these areas on all relevant and appropriate matters. For functions such as strategic spatial planning, these non-constituent areas will have the option to work together in partnership with the other members of the MCA, but will never be forced to do so.
- 2.10. Any short-term complexity associated with these proposed changes (e.g. in relation to public transport) will be dealt with through transitional arrangements and through the co-design of future operating models with neighbouring areas. These short-term issues should not detract from the longer-term ambitions of this review and of the SCR i.e. to improve the exercise of statutory functions in order to facilitate economic growth.
- 2.11. The key ‘pillars’ and rationale for this central conclusion is that:
- (a) the SCR is a leading City Region with a strong public-private partnership;
 - (b) grounded in the Strategic Economic Plan – our business and political leaders have negotiated an ambitious devolution settlement with Government to grow the City Region’s economy;
 - (c) a stronger MCA will enable the SCR to deliver on the Devolution Deal and the vision set out in our Strategic Economic Plan.
- 2.12. The remainder of this document expands upon those points set out above, sets out the Scheme for an enhanced “Mayoral” Combined Authority (Part 2) and provides a

summary of the consultation undertaken in relation to this review [Part 3 – to be added in September 2016].

Extending the geography

- 2.13. The first section of this governance review set out how the new powers that the MCA will have will improve the delivery of the statutory functions of the MCA. These points are based on the principle that local leaders rather than national government are better placed to make decisions on issues such as transport and skills.
- 2.14. The second key premise of this governance review is based on a similar simple principle; that because **the economy, the transport connections and the shared challenges of the current CA members are inextricably interwoven with that of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield** then these two areas **should become constituent members of the SCR CA** to maximise the benefits that flow from control over skills, transport and planning as well as the additional resources available to be afforded the residents and businesses of those two places.
- 2.15. When considering the issue of planning transport system flows and investment in key routes then if (as is the case) that the commuter flows from Chesterfield into Sheffield are strong then it is entirely logical that the interests of residents in Chesterfield are better served by an SCR MCA operating over a shared transport function through a single Local Transport Authority. This single LTA would for example be able to deliver the Smart Ticketing and investment required through the devolved, consolidated single transport budget more effectively than under current arrangements.
- 2.16. The Sheffield City Region is a functional economic area; and as such the administrative geography should match the functional economic geography. This is a functioning city region with great scale and great opportunity. Section 6 has demonstrated that there is a strong interrelationship between the South Yorkshire districts of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, and Sheffield and the economies of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. On balance, it is clear that these economies are part of the SCR whilst remaining firmly part of the counties of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.
- 2.17. **If our economies are so connected then it is logical for the footprint of the SCR Mayoral Combined Authority to be extended to include areas beyond those of South Yorkshire.** The conclusion of this governance review and the Scheme that is presented as a result of this review is that there is a strong rationale in extending the constituent membership of the SCR CA to include the two districts who, through their own local democratic processes, have set out their intention to pursue constituent membership of the MCA.
- 2.18. In so doing these areas are ensuring that the new MCA exercises control over skills, transport, new investment and aligns spatial planning, housing investment far more

effectively. The alternative is that these powers and functions stop arbitrarily at the South Yorkshire boundary. Economies do not work in such arbitrary fashion and nor should the Sheffield City Region MCA.

- 2.19. In addition, because there are similar shared challenges across the Sheffield City Region there is a clear rationale for including these areas within the Mayoral Combined Authority footprint to benefit from spatial planning, aligned policy development on shared issues and the investment to be made through the additional £900m of funding of new initiatives to support economic growth.
- 2.20. Both areas, have taken decisions at their respective Full Councils to seek constituent status membership of the SCR CA and non-constituent status of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire respectively. It is important to remember in this governance review that there is no suggestion that there is no economic relationship between the district councils and the County Council. But, on **the balance of evidence** it is clear that the relationship is stronger with the areas to the north, rather than the south of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield.
- 2.21. Devolution, and more specifically, the powers to be drawn down through the 2016 Order, will therefore improve the ability of the SCR CA to deliver growth and reform for the people and businesses of the Sheffield City Region.

3. A leading City Region with a strong public-private partnership

- 3.1. As set out in *Figure 2* below, the SCR is on a “devolution journey”. This began with the SCR delivering government-led initiatives to an exceptional standard and is increasingly, through a process of “earned devolution”, leading to the devolution of substantial budgets and initiatives through a multi-year “single pot” of funding and greater retention of revenue raised locally. Such devolution goes with the grain of recent policy initiatives such as the “Northern Powerhouse” which, at its heart is about the devolution of powers and funding to the English regions in order to facilitate economic growth.
- 3.2. This devolution journey began some time ago, with the creation of some joint South Yorkshire services following the abolition of South Yorkshire County Council in 1986. By the time of the SCR Forum, the Region was thinking well beyond traditional administrative boundaries and this led naturally to the formation of the private sector-led SCR LEP in October 2010.

Figure 2 – the Devolution Journey



- 3.3. Since 2012, using our local levers and the tools given to the SCR by Government, the SCR has been generating significant benefits including supporting companies to create 3,750 jobs, take on 1,700 apprentices and upskilling 1,300 people. This is only the beginning as the SCR has now started to deliver its multi-year Growth Deal programme of investment, forecast to create a further 15,000 jobs by 2021.
- 3.4. Since the LEP’s formation, the SCR has:

(a) **Delivered economic growth**, unlocking private sector investment and jobs.

Including:

- i. Created the UK's #1 Enterprise Zone for Modern Manufacturing and Technology. This Enterprise Zone is home to 18 new companies, ~500 new employees and 160 students training at the University of Sheffield's AMRC Training Centre. The Financial Times' FDi magazine ranked the Enterprise Zone as number 1 in the UK and number 37 in the world.
- ii. Managed a leading (RGF-funded) business investment programme called "Unlocking Business investment". LEP-led, the programme invested £30.6m in 130 companies across the Sheffield City Region, from a small chocolatier in the Derbyshire Dales to large multi-national company in the aerospace sector. This programme has unlocked £208m of private investment, leading to the creation of 2,800 jobs across the City Region. The estimated GVA contribution of the programme is £130m, representing substantially better value for money than the national programme.⁷
- iii. Invested £23.2m through our "JESSICA" investment fund - expected to deliver over 38,000 square metres of employment floor space and 2,200 jobs.

(b) **Good governance** – bringing together the best of the public and private sectors to provide efficient, effective and transparent decision making:

- i. The SCR was first area in the country to agree a Devolution Deal with the current Government – reflecting the area's position at the vanguard of the devolution agenda.
- ii. The SCR has built a robust governance model – built around our thematic Executive Board model that brings together our public and private board members from our LEP and CA.
- iii. The SCR Secured a £350m Growth Deal – structured against the SCR's priorities in relation to Skills, Infrastructure and Business Growth. The Growth Deal allocation was 52% more than if allocated on a per capita basis, reflecting the quality of SCR's Strategic Economic Plan that was submitted to Government. The SCR also secured this investment with the greatest level of flexibility on the basis of its robust governance arrangements.
- iv. The SCR is leading the way nationally on designing local solutions to skills issues – in October 2016 we became the first LEP area to secure a

⁷ NAO (2014) progress report on the Regional Growth Fund.

commitment to the full devolution of the Adult Education Budget (see below).

(c) **We prioritise** – the City Region makes difficult decisions to prioritise investment to deliver the vision and outcomes of our Strategic Economic Plan:

(i) Based on economic impact, we have developed a “best in class” approach to the selection of infrastructure schemes. The Sheffield City Region Investment fund (SCRIF) is forecast to unlock 24,000 jobs and 13,000 homes through investment in infrastructure. 19 schemes will have “spades in the ground” by the end of 2016. Prioritised on the basis of their economic impact, this programme of schemes goes beyond transport investment to wider site assembly to bring forward key development sites.

(ii) The SCR has developed an Integrated Infrastructure Plan – only the second IIP in the country, designed to be the commissioning plan for the infrastructure schemes needed to be able to realise the economic ambitions of the Strategic Economic Plan.

3.5. As detailed in the following section of this review, the October 2015 Devolution Deal was another significant achievement for the SCR and a decisive step forward on this devolution journey.

4. Grounded in the Strategic Economic Plan – our business and political leaders have negotiated an ambitious devolution settlement with Government.

4.1. The entire premise of the SCR CA is that decisions that are about creating economic growth are best made, where possible at the lowest level of government and that for too many years there has been an overly centralised approach to economic growth. Nationally the government has recognised that there are powers and functions that can be more effectively delivered locally whilst there has also been an acknowledgment locally that for some functions a wider partnership of local councils is required to deliver functions that are best done on a city region wide basis; namely that they better reflect the way in which the “real” economy works.

4.2. On 2 October 2015, SCR political and business leaders secured a Devolution Agreement with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The deal involves the significant devolution of power and funding from Whitehall to local leaders in the City Region including £900m of additional funding which will be made available from April 2016. This deal was an important milestone for the Sheffield City Region, a City Region poised to take centre-stage in the future of the Northern Powerhouse.

The Deal

- 4.3. The Deal agreed was a Deal for economic growth. The headlines of the Deal include:
- (a) devolved transport powers and funding – including the powers to franchise the bus network (subject to legislation);
 - (b) full devolution of the Adult Education (formerly Skills) Budget for college and training providers;
 - (c) control of a new, flexible single pot of funding for economic growth, which incorporates an additional £30 million annual allocation over the next 30 years;
 - (d) control over European Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) via Intermediate Body status in respect to local strategic fit;
 - (e) a greater share of the benefits of economic growth through a pilot of retention of business rate growth (worth approximately £19m additional SCR revenue in 16/17);
 - (f) the co-design and co-commissioning of new employment programmes;
 - (g) an improved approach and greater accountability to Sheffield City Region of national inward investment and trade support;
 - (h) better use of publicly owned assets and increased planning capacity and powers to double the SCR’s housing delivery and increase commercial development;
 - (i) recognition of city region assets, including the Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District and the National College for High Speed Rail / National Institute for Infrastructure.
- 4.4. The Deal provides the SCR with a single pot of £484m of funding to invest in economic development over the next five years. Our single pot brings together three main funding strands: (1) ‘Gainshare’ investment, (2) Growth Deal award and (3) a consolidated transport budget.

Stronger governance

- 4.5. It is clear that the Deal agreed with Government, and the benefits listed above and in the “Deal” document itself, are contingent upon:

The Sheffield City Region Combined Authority [adopting the] model of a directly elected city region Mayor over the Combined Authority’s area with the first elections in May 2017. The existing Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will also be strengthened with additional powers.⁸

⁸ <http://sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/SCR-Devolution-Agreement-2015.pdf> at p.5.

- 4.6. Accordingly, the concept of a directly elected City Region Mayor and the devolution of powers and funding are inexorably linked. There is no option for the SCR to “cherry pick” the funds and the powers, and not accept changes to local Governance.
- 4.7. Under the terms set out in the Deal:
- (a) the Mayor will chair the SCR Combined Authority – and will lead a SCR Cabinet;
 - (b) the members of the SCR Combined Authority will serve as the Mayor’s Cabinet and will perform a supporting and advisory function to the Mayor and Combined Authority;
 - (c) where powers reside with the Mayor the SCR Cabinet may ask the Mayor to reconsider Mayoral strategies and funding plans if two-thirds of the members agree to do so;
 - (d) on some planning arrangements, specifically the creation of the SCR Spatial Framework unanimous approval from CA members will be required;
 - (e) on proposals for decision by the CA the Mayor will have one vote – as will other voting members on the CA.⁹
 - (f) the Mayor will also be a member of the LEP.
- 4.8. Further points of detail, including power, functions, membership and voting arrangements are set out in the Scheme document which accompanies this review.

5. A stronger *Mayoral* Combined Authority will enable the SCR to deliver on the Devolution Deal and the vision set out in our Strategic Economic Plan.

- 5.1. As detailed above, the purpose of this Governance Review is not to consider the pros and cons of the Devolution deal previously negotiated and consulted upon extensively.¹⁰ The purpose of this review is to consider whether an Order made by the Secretary of State under sections 104-107 of LDEDCA (as amended by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016)¹¹ is likely to improve the exercise of statutory functions in the area or areas to which the order relates (and whether the other related statutory tests are met).
- 5.2. The conclusion of the Sheffield City Region and of this Governance Review is that it would, and the specific changes set out in the Scheme document at Part 2 are therefore recommended. The fundamentals of the Scheme are that:

⁹ Note, to accommodate the County Councils, a slightly different (but equivalent) arrangement is proposed in the Scheme.

¹⁰ <http://sheffieldcityregiondevolution.org.uk/>.

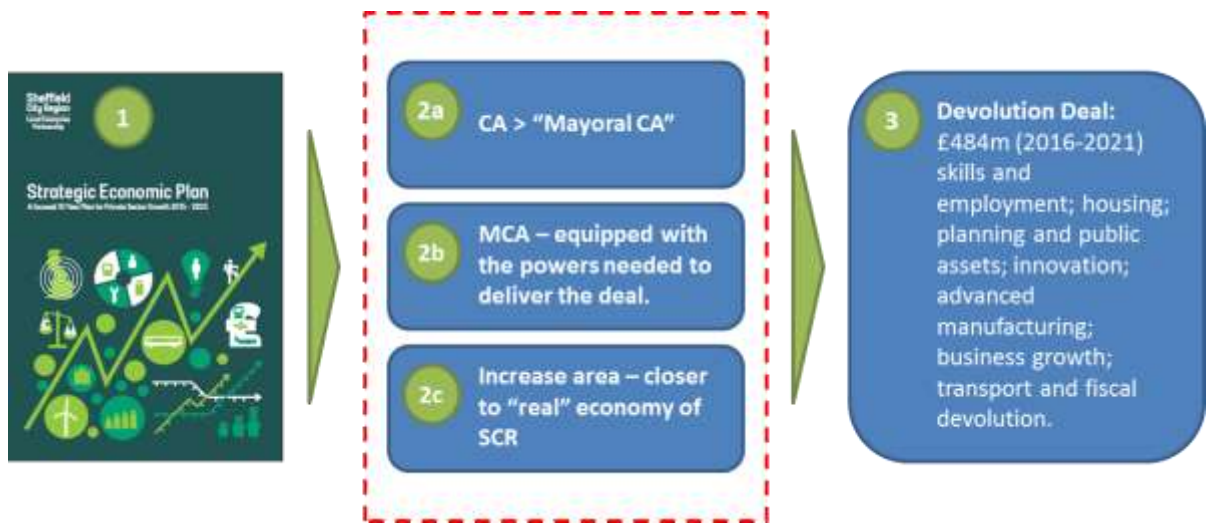
¹¹ Or any other related statutory provision.

- (a) The Combined Authority should be **given the powers it needs** to deliver the ambitions set out in the City Region’s Strategic Economic plan and ambitious Devolution Deal of October 2015.
- (b) That, the area of the Combined Authority should increase to **more closely align to the functional economic area** and / or “real” economy of the Sheffield City Region. Specifically, this means utilising the amendments made by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016 and changing the status of Chesterfield Borough Council and Bassetlaw District Council from “non-constituent” to constituent members of the Combined Authority.

5.3. In summary and as summarised in *figure 3* below:

- (a) the SCR’s Strategic Economic Plan sets out the SCR’s economic ambitions;
- (b) the October 2015 “Deal” represents a significant step forward towards those ambitions and a new constitutional settlement with Government;
- (c) to deliver on that deal, three specific changes are being sought (the first of which will be catered for by an Order laid by the Secretary of State – the remainder are set out in the Scheme document).

Figure 3 – the Strategic Economic Plan, proposed changes and Deal



5.4. The Scheme document sets out the changes that would form part of an Order laid by the Secretary of State and/or be incorporated in a revised constitution of the Combined Authority. The remainder of this section sets out the rationale for the proposed changes.

A City Region Mayor

- 5.5. The October 2015 Deal made absolutely clear that the significant devolution of powers and funding is contingent upon the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority becoming a “Mayoral” Combined Authority (“MCA”).

As set out at Page 7 of the document:

As part of this proposed agreement, the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will adopt a model of a directly elected city region Mayor over the Combined Authority’s area with the first elections in May 2017. The existing Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will also be strengthened with additional powers. This takes the next step in transferring resources and powers from central Government to the Sheffield City Region. There is no intention to take existing powers from local authorities without agreement. The agreement will protect the integrity of local authorities in the Sheffield City Region.¹²

- 5.6. Regardless of whether or not this is a step that the City Region would take otherwise, the City Region takes the view that Devolution deal (including £484m of funding between 2016 and 2021) is a sufficient incentive to change to this model of governance.
- 5.7. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government will lay an order before both houses of Parliament which, in keeping with the Deal previously agreed and consulted upon, provides that there will be a Sheffield City Region Mayor and that there will be an election in May 2017. The Scheme set out at Part 2 of this document deals with all other matters apart from these bare facts including: the functions of the Mayor, the relationship between the Mayor and members of the CA (i.e. the CA’s Cabinet), voting rights and other key constitutional matters

The Powers to deliver the Deal

- 5.8. Whilst ambitious, a great deal of what the SCR is seeking to achieve through the Deal can be achieved through existing powers and functions of the Combined Authority. However, as detailed in Part 2 of this document (the Scheme) some additional powers are required in order to deliver the Deal.
- 5.9. The powers, functions and resources that are included in this governance review and the Scheme that has been developed on the basis of this review are all proposed in order to support the delivery of the Strategic Economic Plan and deliver the elements of the 2nd October devolution deal as previously agreed by all constituent and non-constituent members. More detail as to how we expect each element of the additional powers and functions proposed in this governance review and scheme to support the delivery of the statutory functions is set out in the table below.

¹² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/466616/Sheffield_devolution_deal_October_2015_with_signatures.pdf

Table 1 – Rationale for powers sought through the Scheme.

Theme Power(s)	Rationale
Spatial planning	<p>The SCR Strategic Spatial Framework will enable an informed, integrated approach to be taken to spatial planning across the city region, based on a clear understanding of the role of our places and the connections between them.</p> <p>The additional Mayoral planning powers will enable the Mayor and the Combined Authority to drive development and regeneration across the area.</p>
Housing	<p>Building on the SCR Devolution Agreement, the SCR has continued its positive engagement with senior Government Officials, receiving continued support from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) at a strategic and operational level. SCR is now in a strong position to progress work with the HCA on the co-design and development of SCR funding programmes and products.</p> <p>SCR is requesting a number of housing powers (concurrent with the HCA and Local Authorities, and taken from the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008) which relate to ‘improving the supply and quality of housing’ and ‘securing the regeneration or development of land or infrastructure’.</p> <p>These powers very much reflect the direction of travel and future role of the SCR MCA in housing delivery, with such powers becoming increasingly important as SCR moves towards the investment of funds under local control in the delivery of housing. In addition, they complement the Mayoral Development Corporation (MDC) powers, enabling a range of activity to be carried out across the SCR.</p>
Transport	<p>By providing the Mayoral CA with the ability to manage the provision of public transport services, there will be the opportunity for better services, aligned transport investment and the delivery of integrated smart ticketing</p>

Theme Power(s)	Rationale
	and working with other transport bodies. This work will be aided by the creation of a devolved and consolidated transport budget which will enable the SCR MCA to invest in local transport priorities.
Skills 19+	Further education provision generally services local labour markets. By devolving the Adult Education Budget and conferring the appropriate powers on the SCR MCA we expect that the provision on adult skills in the SCR will be better aligned with locally determined priorities to ensure that SCR residents have the skills required to help businesses to grow, innovate and diversify.
Finance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of a Mayoral precept to support the discharge of mayoral functions and SCR levy to support non-transport functions which a CA may subsequently assume. ● SCR CA borrowing powers. 	SCR CA functions in relation to economic development and regeneration are currently funded through a recharge to the constituent councils. A precept or a levy would offer greater transparency to SCR residents in relation to the funding of Mayoral functions. The SCR CA can currently only borrow in relation to transport functions. This limits the ability of the SCR to raise investment funds that can be used to invest in projects that generate economic growth.
Constitutional and governance changes.	Such arrangements will ensure the effective operation of SCR governance arrangements, including clear arrangements to ensure transparency and accountability.

The powers in detail

- 5.10. The purpose of the MCA (like the Combined Authority itself) is to facilitate devolution i.e. bring powers closer to the electorate. This is a fundamentally democratic aim, consistent with the SCR's general policy of subsidiarity i.e. that functions should be delivered at the lowest practicable level, be that national, "Northern", City Region, LA or even at a sub-LA level.
- 5.11. Accordingly, the Scheme set out at Part 2 does not propose that any powers are "ceded" to the MCA from current constituent and/or non-constituent members. Rather, the powers are either exercised concurrently (i.e. by both the MCA and

constituent authorities) or ceded from Government Ministers or departments to the MCA. However, in line with provisions made in the Cities and Local Growth Act 2016 there may be some transfer of County functions to the MCA to reflect the proposed change in the geographical area of the MCA.

- 5.12. The following sections detail how the CA needs to evolve (through the addition of new powers and/or duties) to deliver the Deal. Unless otherwise stated, the areas of these powers will be consistent with the area of the MCA i.e. that of the constituent members of the MCA. Should that membership change (either now or in the future) then the scope of these powers shall change accordingly.

Table 2 – summary of the Deal and any required powers and/or duties

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
Skills 19+	<p>The Government will: Enable local commissioning of outcomes to be achieved from the 19+ adult skills budget starting in academic year 2016/17; and will fully devolve budgets to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority from academic year 2018/19 (subject to readiness conditions)(Page 8).</p>	<p><u>“Readiness conditions”</u></p> <p>The devolved powers and functions set out in the Devolution agreement are subject to 6 “readiness conditions” namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Parliament has legislated to enable transfer to local authorities of the current statutory duties on the Secretary of State to secure appropriate facilities for further education for adults from this budget and for provision to be free in certain circumstances.
Skills (16-18)	<p>HM Government commits to an Area Based Review of post-16 education and training leading to agreed recommendations by February 2016. The outcomes of the Area Based Review will be taken forward in line with the principles of the devolved arrangements (Page 9).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Completion of the Area Review process leading to a sustainable provider base. 3) After the area reviews are complete, arrangements are in place between central government and the Combined Authority to ensure that devolved funding decisions take account of the need to maintain a sustainable and financially viable 16+ provider base. 4) Clear principles and arrangements have been agreed between central government and the Combined Authority for sharing financial risk and managing failure of 16+ providers, reflecting the balance of devolved and national interest and protecting the taxpayer from unnecessary expenditure and liabilities. 5) Learner protection and minimum standards arrangements agreed. 6) Funding and provider management arrangements, including securing financial assurance, are agreed in a way that minimises costs, maximises consistency and transparency. <p>The Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) take the view that powers and/or duties contained in the following legislation should be transferred from the Secretary of State to the MCA or exercised concurrently with the MCA:</p> <p>(a) Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 (ASCAL 2009) as amended</p>

by the Deregulation Act 2015.

(b) Employment and Training Act 1973.

Details of the specific provisions will be provided by the Secretary of State in due course (and will be subject to future Order).

Local Authority powers to be exercised concurrently by the MCA (i.e. these would be CA/non-mayoral powers).

Education and Skills Act 2008

(a) Sections 10 (duty to promote the effective participation in education or training) and Section 12 (duty to make arrangements to identify persons not in education or training).

(b) Sections 68 (provision of services to encourage, enable or assist the effective participation of those persons in education or training), Section 70 (local education authorities: supplementary powers) and Section 71 (provision of support on conditional basis: learning and support agreements).

Education Act 1996

(a) Section 13A (duty to promote high standards in primary and secondary education).

(b) Sections 15A and 15B (functions in respect of full-time education for 16 to 18 year olds / education for persons over 19).

Further and Higher Education Act 1992

(a) Section 51A (provision of education services for named individuals).

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
Employment	<i>Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will work with DWP to co-design the future employment support, from April 2017, for harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice (Page 10).</i>	No specific additional powers and/or duties required to implement this aspect of the Deal at this stage.
Housing and planning	<p><i>The Sheffield City Region Combined Authority Mayor will also exercise strategic planning powers to support and accelerate these [devolution] ambitions. This will include the power to:</i></p> <p><i>a) Create a spatial framework, which will act as the framework for managing planning across the Sheffield City Region, and with which all Local Development Plans will be in strategic alignment. The spatial framework will need to be approved by unanimous vote of the members appointed by constituent councils of the Mayoral Combined Authority. This approach must not delay any Local Development Plans, and will build upon the local plans being developed.</i></p> <p><i>b) Create supplementary planning</i></p>	<p><u>Spatial Development Strategy</u></p> <p>(a) Power to be granted to SCR Mayor equivalent to the duty of the London Mayor to prepare and publish a “spatial development strategy” under Section 334 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (to be known as the “spatial framework”) for the economic area.</p> <p>(b) Sections 334 – 350 GLA 1999 legislation to apply with necessary reference changes and the following specific modifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Procedure for adoption of policy varied to exclude requirements for examination in public. Instead the Mayor to publish and adhere to a “statement of stakeholder engagement” equivalent in content to a statement of community involvement. ii. The duty for development plans to be in general conformity with the mayor’s plan to be limited to a duty for constituent member local planning authorities “to have regard to” the Mayors plan when preparing and adopting development plan documents under Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (and any other consequential or incidental amendments to legislation e.g. Section 347 GLAA 1999). iii. Mayor to have regard to local plans under Section 342 in preparing the Mayor’s Spatial Framework.

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
	<p><i>documents, subject to approval processes in paragraph 21a [of the Deal].</i></p> <p>c) Create Mayoral Development Corporations, which will support delivery on strategic sites in the Sheffield City Region. This power will be exercised with the consent of the Cabinet member in which the Development Corporation is to be used.</p> <p>d) Be consulted on and/or call-in planning applications of strategic importance to the City Region.</p> <p><i>HMG will work with Sheffield City Region to support the operation of the Joint Assets Board, and support better coordination on asset sales. (P11/12)</i></p> <p><i>Sheffield City Region intends to develop further a proposition on a Housing Investment Fund, for development with HM Government.</i></p>	<p>(c) Mayor to be a statutory consultee (prescribed body) in preparation of local plans under regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012.</p> <p><u>Supplementary Planning Guidance</u></p> <p>(a) The adoption of Sections 334 – 350 would include an adaptation of section 348 to allow the Mayor to provide formal supplementary guidance on policies within his plan.</p> <p>(b) LPA to have regard to Mayors plan and any supplementary guidance issued under it in preparation of local plans under Section 19 PCPA 2004.</p> <p><u>Mayoral Development Corporations</u></p> <p>(a) Mayor to have powers equivalent to London Mayor under Part 8 Chapter 2 of Localism Act 2011 with the following modifications:</p> <p>i. Any powers exercisable by the Mayor to be exercised only with the consent of the Combined Authority member for the area(s) of the Mayoral Development Corporation(s).</p> <p><u>Consultation on Planning Applications</u></p> <p>(a) LPAs to be required to consult the Mayor on applications of potential strategic importance (PSI). Requirement to be achieved by adding the Mayor as a statutory consultee to PSI applications under Schedule 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015. PSI applications to be defined in the Order – similar to but more limited than the definition of PSI in the Town and Country Planning (London Mayor) Order 2008 e.g. large scale housing of at least 300 houses; large commercial schemes in excess of 15,000 sq metres; large scale infrastructure and waste management facilities; departures from the</p>

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
		<p>agreed development plans of LPAs, and other schemes which would affect the delivery of the Mayor’s Spatial Framework. The Mayor would have the power to amend the definition of PSI thereafter</p> <p>(b) The Mayor should be a statutory consultee and interested party under the Planning Act 2008 for any Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects that may have an effect on the Sheffield City Region.</p> <p><u>Housing</u></p> <p>(a) The MCA to exercise the objectives and functions of the Homes and Communities Agency (“HCA”) under Section 2(1) and Section 3-12, 17 and 18-19 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (“H&R Act 2008”). These functions to be exercised concurrently with the HCA with respect to the area of the MCA.</p> <p>(b) These functions would be non-Mayoral functions with the exception of the specific HCA compulsory purchase powers (which would be a mayoral function).</p> <p>The functions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. to improve the supply and quality of housing; ii. to secure the regeneration or development of land or infrastructure; iii. to support in other ways the creation, regeneration and development of communities or their continued well-being; and iv. to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and good design. <p>(c) in order to achieve the objectives above, the MCA should have the benefit of exemption from Section 23 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 enjoyed by the HCA under section 23(3)(d) of that Act.</p>

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
Transport	<p><i>The directly elected Mayor of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will be responsible for a devolved and consolidated local transport budget for the area of the Combined Authority (i.e. the areas of the constituent councils), including all relevant devolved highways funding, with a multi-year settlement to be agreed at the Spending Review. Functions will be devolved to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority accordingly, to be exercised by the Mayor.</i></p> <p><i>The directly elected Mayor of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will by 2017 be able to utilise functions, granted to the Mayoral Combined Authority, for the franchising of bus services in the area of the Combined Authority,. This will be enabled through a specific Bus Services Act, to be introduced as a Bill during the first Parliamentary session of 2016, which will provide the necessary functions for a Mayoral Combined Authority.</i></p> <p><i>This will help to facilitate, amongst other matters, the delivery of integrated smart ticketing across all local modes of transport in the city region, working as part of Transport for the North on their plans for smart ticketing</i></p>	<p><u>Mayoral Powers</u></p> <p><i>Bus Services Bill 2016</i></p> <p>(a) Mayoral Bus Franchising - the power for a Mayor to franchise bus services in a CA Area.</p> <p><u>MCA Powers</u></p> <p>(a) Bus Services Bill 2016 - Enhanced Voluntary Partnerships (Power for a CA to promote an enhanced version of the voluntary Partnership model).</p> <p>(b) Local Transport Authority (LTA) - The MCA becoming the LTA for the extended Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will mean the MCA exercising the specific functions of an LTA in that extended area.</p>

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
Page 182	<p><i>across the North. This includes the production of a regional implementation plan for smart ticketing which Transport for the North will put forward to government by Budget 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Government, in consultation with Sheffield City Region, will continue to explore options to give Sheffield City Region Combined Authority more control over the planning and delivery of local transport schemes, particularly in preparation for HS2. This could include changes to the way that Transport and Works Act Orders are 13 granted, if practical proposals for improving and speeding up the process are identified.</i></p> <p><i>The directly elected Mayor of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will take responsibility for an identified Key Route Network of local authority roads that will be collaboratively managed and maintained at a City Region level by the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority across the areas of the constituent councils (P12-13).</i></p>	
Trade and Investment	<p><i>HM Government commits to strengthening support available for both trade and investment in the Sheffield City Region (P13).</i></p>	<p>No specific additional powers and/or duties required to implement this aspect of the Deal.</p>

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
Innovation	<p><i>Through utilisation of the additional resources in the single pot it is expected that Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will bring forward a set of ambitious proposals to enhance the Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District. The Sheffield City Region will work with HM Government to achieve their ambitions for a National Institute for Infrastructure within Doncaster... (P14).</i></p>	<p>No specific additional powers and/or duties required to implement this aspect of the Deal.</p>
Business Growth and Support	<p><i>Government and the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will agree a joint programme to create the right environment to drive the commercial rollout of ultrafast broadband. Government will also support the SCR Combined Authority to reinvest funds into creative solutions to supplying superfast broadband to the last 5%.</i></p> <p><i>Building on the currently agreed Enterprise Zone geography, Sheffield City Region will receive additional Enterprise Zones and/or extension of existing zones, subject to the current bidding round for further Enterprise Zones.</i></p> <p><i>The Sheffield City Region LEP has requested additional flexibility on the use of Enhanced Capital Allowances within its Enterprise Zones.</i></p>	<p>No specific additional powers and/or duties required to implement this aspect of the Deal at this stage.</p>

Theme	The Deal (substantive elements)	Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.
	<p><i>The government is open to further discussion on this providing proposals are compliant with State Aid rules and are fiscally neutral (P15).</i></p>	
Fiscal	<p><i>HM Government is committed to working with the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority to achieve Intermediate Body status for ERDF and ESF for the Combined Authority. HM Government will work with Sheffield City Region Combined Authority to test whether it will be possible to implement and if so, HMG and SCR will work together to agree a timetable to put this in place.</i></p> <p><i>HM Government agrees to allocate an additional £30m per annum of capital and revenue funding for 30 years, which will form part of and capitalise the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority single pot. This will fund key City Region priorities and will be composed of 60% capital and 40% revenue. The fund will be subject to 5-yearly gateway assessments to confirm the spend has contributed to national growth.</i></p> <p><i>The Cities and Local Government Devolution Bill¹³ currently in parliament will establish the</i></p>	<p><u>Intermediate body status</u></p> <p>Intermediate Body status does not require additional power in the context of the CA (or MCA). However, the Government will need to grant those powers through specific EU regulations.</p> <p><u>Borrowing powers</u></p> <p>By virtue of section 23(5) LGA 2003, a combined authority may borrow in relation to “any other functions of the authority that are specified for the purpose of [section 23(5)] in regulations made by the Secretary of State”. Such functions include mayoral and non-mayoral functions. It is proposed that the regulations should provide for the MCA to have borrowing powers in respect of all of its functions.</p>

¹³ The Cities and Local Government Devolution Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on 28 May 2015, completed its parliamentary stages on 12 January 2016 and received Royal Assent, thereby becoming law on 28 January 2016.

Theme

The Deal (substantive elements)

Specific powers / duties required to deliver the Deal.

principles which will govern further prudential borrowing for combined authorities. Following Royal Assent, central government will consider how these powers could apply whilst ensuring no fiscal impact.

HM Government will pilot a scheme in Sheffield City Region Combined Authority which will enable the area to retain 100% of any additional business rate growth beyond expected forecasts. These pilots will begin in April 2016, subject to further detailed discussions between the Combined Authority and HM Government. HM Government will also discuss wider localisation of business rates with the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority.

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6. Moving towards an administrative geography that reflects the Sheffield City Region's economic reality

- 6.1. In 2010 the Sheffield City Region Local Enterprise Partnership was created – this was the first formal arrangement to reflect the nature of our interconnected city region economy. The LEP from the start included districts from North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Since the creation of the LEP, we have worked across the nine councils on issues relating to business growth schemes, skills programmes and investment in infrastructure.
- 6.2. We have, to date also ensured that working relationships with LEPs to the north and the south of the SCR are strong. We have worked on joint inward investment and promotion activity with the Leeds City Region and made joint investments in infrastructure schemes through the SCR Investment Fund (SCRIF) with the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Enterprise Partnership (D2N2).
- 6.3. However, as set out in other sections of this governance review maintaining the status quo will not enable the most effective implementation of the new powers proposed in the Scheme, particularly those over skills investment, transport and spatial planning. This is based on an independent economic analysis that makes clear that there are strong economic linkages between the district councils in the south of the city region and that of those in South Yorkshire.
- 6.4. To help us understand how our city region works in practice and as part of the development of our Governance Review, the SCR commissioned an independent analysis of the economic and spatial arguments to expand the constituent membership of the SCR¹⁴. This work was undertaken by SQW¹⁵ who worked in partnership with Trends Business Research Limited and Cambridge Economics Limited to provide an independent perspective of the economic linkages within our functional economic areas. Evidence from this analysis is summarised below in relation to the City Regions key arguments for the expansion of the constituent membership of the CA.

Functional economic area

- 6.5. As highlighted in our Independent Economic Review, the **Sheffield City Region is a polycentric city region**¹⁶. The area is comprised of a number of interconnected economic centres that collectively form the City Region, bringing together both urban and rural areas.

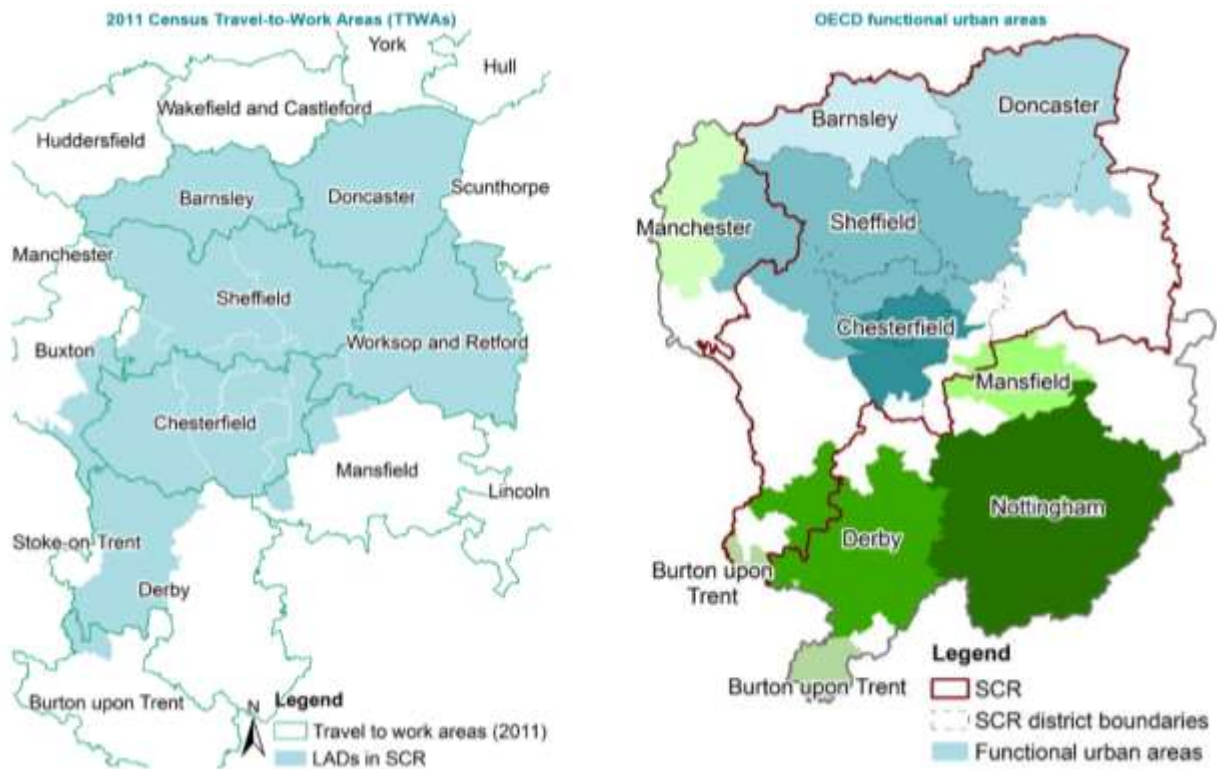
¹⁴ SQW (2016) SCR Combined Authority Constituent Membership Expansion, The Economic and Spatial Argument

¹⁵ <http://www.sqw.co.uk/>

¹⁶ Ekosgen (2013) Sheffield City Region Independent Economic Review

6.6. As work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has shown there are four functional urban areas (FUAs) within the City Region, see the figure below. All four of these areas – Barnsley, Chesterfield, Doncaster and Sheffield – are **contiguous, with a distinct gap between these SCR FUAs and the D2N2 area**. Similarly, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) definition shows the **four Census travel-to-work areas (TTWAs), map very closely onto the SCR footprint**.

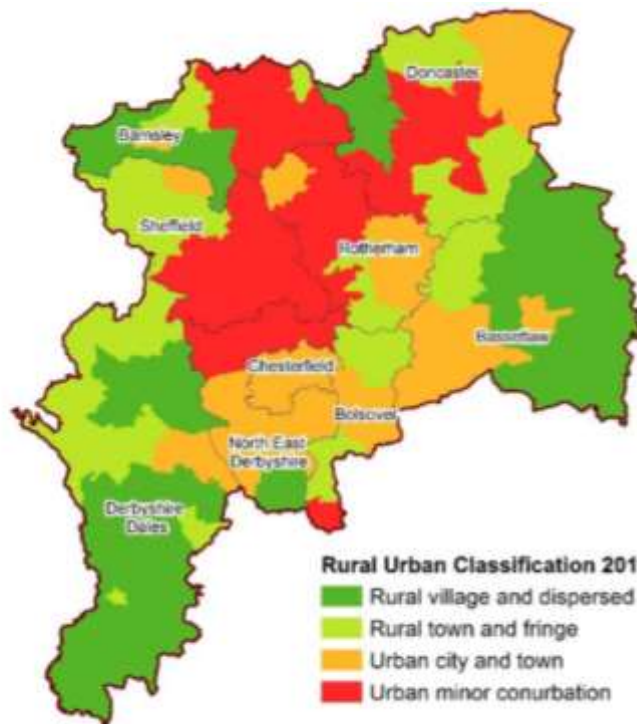
Figure 4: Travel to work map



Source: ONS and OECD

Source 1: SQW (2016) SCR Combined Authority Constituent Membership Expansion, *The Economic and Spatial Argument*

Figure 5: SCR rural urban classification 2011 by MSOA



Source: Defra RUC 2011. Map produced by SQW 2016. Licence 100030994. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [2015]

Source 2: SQW (2016) SCR Combined Authority Constituent Membership Expansion, *The Economic and Spatial Argument*

6.7. **The SCR is a functional economic geography.** Collectively, the nine local authority areas that comprise the SCR have a total population of 1.8m, an economy worth £31bn p.a., employing more than 800,000 people. **The current position where only the four South Yorkshire council areas of Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster and Sheffield are part of the Combined Authority does not reflect that economic geography.** The proposed addition of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw as constituent members of the CA will much more closely reflect this area than is currently the case. For example, the combined weight of the six districts accounts for 87 per cent of SCR's total economic output (measured by GVA), 86 per cent of its population and 85 per cent of its business base. Ultimately the proposed expansion will increase the scale of the Combined Authority by 18 per cent in terms of GVA, 18 per cent in terms of jobs and 20 per cent by way of business numbers. **This will bring the constituent membership of the CA much more aligned to the functional economic geography,** creating an area of increased economic significance.

Figure 6: key statistics on the economic scale of the SCR if constituent membership was expanded

	Sheffield City Region	Proportion accounted for by the six LADs	Date & source
Gross Value Added (GVA)	£31,225m	87%	2015, Cambridge Econometrics
Employment (i.e. workplace jobs)	813,000	87%	2015, Cambridge Econometrics
Population	1,832,100	86%	2014, ONS
Working age population (WAP)	1,159,300	87%	2014, ONS
WAP in employment	812,233	86%	2013-15, APS
%all in employment who are managers, directors & senior officials	66,367	80%	2013-15, APS
Enterprises	41,765	80%	2015, ONS
Business starts	7,080	85%	2014, ONS

Source: As above

Source 3: SQW (2016) SCR Combined Authority Constituent Membership Expansion, The Economic and Spatial Argument

6.8. On this basis the proposed expanded constituent membership **better reflects the ‘real’ level at which the economy operates on a day-to-day basis**. For example, where people live, work and spend their disposable income. This is evidenced by a number of key factors including:

- (a) **Travel to work:** 16% of Bassetlaw’s working residents commute to employment in South Yorkshire, with Doncaster, Sheffield and Rotherham having the three highest levels of out-commuting from the authority. Similarly, 9% of Chesterfield’s working residents commute to employment in South Yorkshire with over 3,100 people commuting into Sheffield on a daily basis, which is the second highest destination for out-commuters after North East Derbyshire.
- (b) **Retail catchments:** Within Chesterfield’s wider retail catchment (comprising a total population of 1.1 million people), Meadowhall was the most visited centre securing 16 per cent of shopping trips in 2015, followed by Sheffield central (15 per cent) and Chesterfield with nine per cent market share. According to Sheffield’s 2014 Retail Capacity Study, 40 per cent of all spend on comparison goods by Bassetlaw’s residents takes place in Sheffield city centre and Meadowhall.

Common characteristics and supply chain linkages

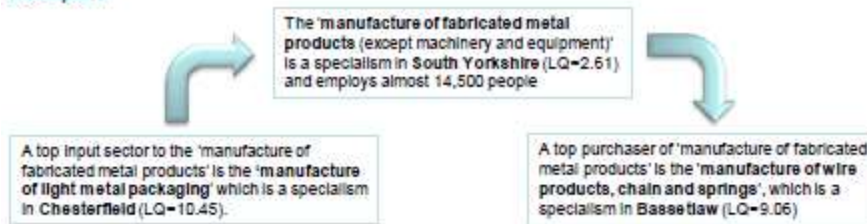
6.9. The industrial legacy of mining and steel manufacturing provides a shared history across the City Region. The economic restructure that has taken place since the

1980s provides the **area with a number of common characteristics**. This includes both shared characteristics and opportunities for growth and specialisation, in addition to shared challenges.

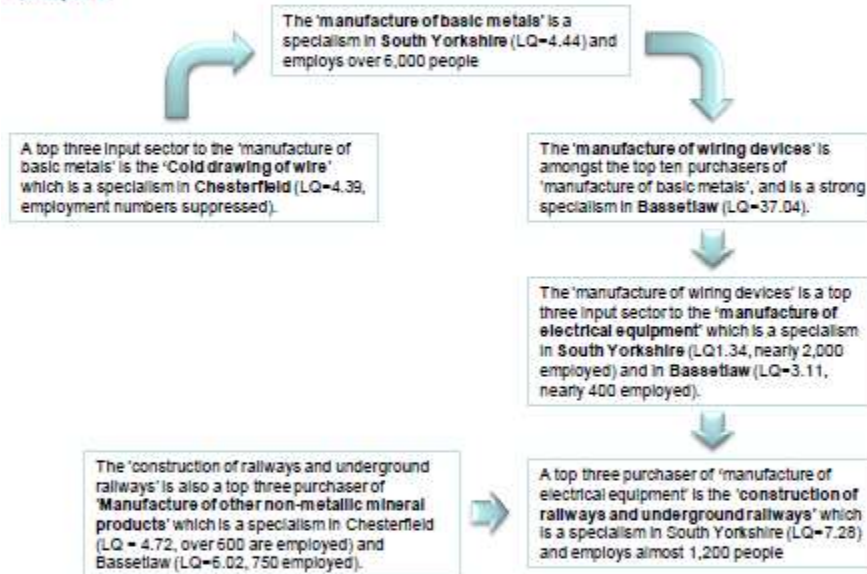
- 6.10. Economic opportunities afforded to the area include **an interconnected business base**, with particular sectoral specialisms in manufacturing and engineering, including the manufacturing of Basic Metals and Metal Products, Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Electrical Equipment, and Machinery. For example:
- (a) One of the largest specialist sectors in South Yorkshire is Healthcare Technologies (Location Quotient, LQ=10.28) which employs over 40,000 people. The Healthcare Technologies sector is also an area of specialism in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield, employing around 3,600 and over 4,000 people respectively.
 - (b) The Manufacturing of Fabricated Metal Products (excluding Machinery) is a specialism in South Yorkshire, Chesterfield and Bassetlaw, and together these areas account for 88 per cent of all SCR's employment in the sector (over 16,000 people). The Manufacturing of Machinery is also a specialism in these areas, and together they represent 90 per cent of all SCR's employment in the sector (over 4,600 people).
 - (c) The six districts have many national and/or international class assets, including the Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre (AMRC), which is part of the UK's Catapult Network, the Medical and Nuclear AMRCs, Factory 2050, the National Metals Technology Centre, the Materials and Engineering Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University, and the Advanced Computing Research Centre at the University of Sheffield. Furthermore, the National College for High Speed Rail is currently under construction with the City Region.
 - (d) There is clear alignment between SCR's university specialisms – for example in Advanced Computing, Mechanical Engineering, Control Systems Engineering and Management at the University of Sheffield – and the sector specialisms across the wider business base, so providing a supply of highly skilled and relevant labour to SCR's businesses.
- 6.11. In addition to the above, there are strong supply chain linkages between the common specialisms and six districts.

Figure 7: supply chain linkages

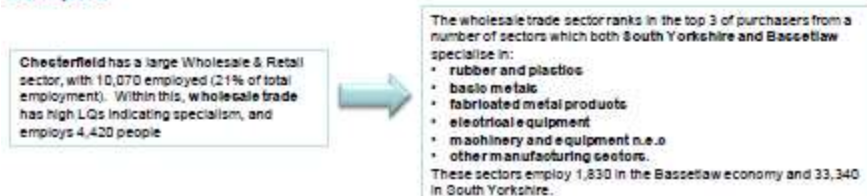
Example 1



Example 2



Example 3



Source: SQW analysis of TBR data

Shared challenges and opportunities

6.12. In addition to these opportunities, there are also a number of **shared challenges** including:

- (a) Low productivity: all districts – and the SCR as a whole – are below the national average in terms of both GVA per head and GVA per job (between £36,500 and £40,500 compared to the UK average of £36,000).
- (b) Unemployment and without qualifications: The six districts account for the majority of SCR's working age population who are unemployed (94 per cent) and without qualifications (89 per cent).

(c) Health deprivation: Long-term limiting illness is a prevalent issue across the geography, with 10.7 per cent of SCR's residents stating their 'day to day activities are limited a lot by health issues' in the 2011 Census. The proportion in Bassetlaw and Chesterfield exceeds the SCR average (at 10.8 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively).

- 6.13. The scale of these economic challenges mean that the area has to be ambitious. Baseline forecasts show that by the 2030 the SCR will grow its economy by 38,000 jobs¹⁷. However, due to the economic challenges facing the area there is a need to grow at a faster rate of creating 70,000 jobs as articulated through our Strategic Economic Plan. A key defining characteristic of the Devolution Deal agreed between the City Region and government was providing the SCR with the freedoms, flexibilities and funding it needed to realise the economic ambitions of the Strategic Economic Plan.
- 6.14. **Based on the above, the evidence makes clear economic and practical sense for the 6 constituent areas to work together for economic development purposes.**

7. More effective and convenient local government

- 7.1. In addition to the economic rationale, and the fact that extending the CA area to include the areas of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw will give those areas access to the benefits of the SCR Deal in full, **the addition of these areas for economic development purposes will significantly reduce the complexity and the local government structures for the two areas concerned.**

Reducing complexity

- 7.2. Specifically, at present both Bassetlaw District Council and Chesterfield Borough Council are non-constituent members of the SCR, a lower-tier authority within their respective counties and a member of the D2N2 LEP. For funding purposes, this involves the division of a number of funding streams between the two LEP areas.
- 7.3. This requires the full engagement of these two areas with both sets of LEP-arrangements. Whilst all parties make every effort to minimise the detrimental impact of this duplication, it inevitably leads to a degree of complexity. Such complexity also creates confusion in terms of accountability (to both Government and to the electorate) which may act as a barrier to future devolution and democratic engagement.
- 7.4. The SCR agrees with Government that, whilst this overlap is sustainable in the absence of a directly elected City Region Mayor, the creation of an MCA with new powers and responsibilities requires clearer accountability structures (otherwise the democratic benefit of such a role is undermined). This does not suggest a change to

¹⁷ Source: SQW analysis of CE projection.

the geographic boundaries of the two Local Enterprise Partnerships but a logical corollary may be that future national LEP funding allocations, such as Local Growth Fund may reflect revised constituent membership status of the SCR CA.

- 7.5. The Scheme at Part 2 of this document provides a proposal for a form of shared mayoral governance that:
- (a) brings together the met districts, the two county councils and the lower tier authorities;
 - (b) will clarify the role of the constituent and non-constituent members of the CA;
 - (c) will engage all tiers of local government in relevant decisions;
 - (d) will provide a platform for engagement with neighboring LEPs (including D2N2 LEP).
 - (e) will provide a platform for the devolution of powers and funding to the constituent members;
 - (f) will support the development of shared priorities such as the development ambitions at Markham Vale and key initiatives such as Peak Resort – where the input of all partners is required to make such initiatives a success;
 - (g) recognises that, for some functions, a set of transitional arrangements will be required.

More effective local government

- 7.6. Extending the CA-area to cover the areas of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw will therefore:
- (a) give these areas access to substantial powers and funding and
 - (b) reduce the complexity of local arrangements (as above)
 - (c) as noted above – do so in a way which best reflects the “real economy” of the City Region.
- 7.7. The electorate in these areas will elect a City Region mayor, who will be responsible for those devolved powers and functions contained within the Deal and in future devolution settlements.
- 7.8. When considering these arrangements, specific regard is had to the area of Chesterfield, which is for historical reasons is separated from the Sheffield City Region by a small part of North East Derbyshire in and around the area of Donfield. Prior to the reform of LDEDCA (the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009), the area of Chesterfield would have been unable to become a constituent member of the SCR on the basis that it does not (technically) share a border with any part of South Yorkshire.

- 7.9. The Secretary of State quite rightly took steps to reform LDEDCA and to allow CAs to be formed on a (technically) non-contiguous footprint where there is a clear case to do so. Again, the economic evidence alongside the physical “lie of the land” in this part of the City Region create an overwhelming case to accede to the wishes Chesterfield Borough Council and utilise this amendment (for further detail on this point see Section 6 of this review regarding the considerable economic linkages between the areas of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw and the current constituent areas of the CA).
- 7.10. The proposals set out in the Scheme document will lead to an unprecedented level of cross border working in the areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield (and indeed with respect to the three proposed non-constituent members). For these areas, and for the first time, we are proposing to bring all of the key interested parties (i.e. the MCA, the Counties, the District Councils, the neighbouring Metropolitan Districts and the LEPs) together in one integrated forum (i.e. the MCA) in order to drive economic growth and development in these important areas. On this basis this review is clear that the arrangements proposed will benefit both:
- (a) the 6 proposed constituent members of the MCA (including the two County Councils with respect to the defined part of their area);
 - (b) the 3 non-constituent members;
 - (c) neighbouring areas, as these arrangements will reinforce connections between those areas and the Sheffield City Region (which includes the two Counties with respect to the remainder of their area).
- 7.11. As an example of the benefits to neighbouring areas, by virtue of the inclusion of a part of their area, the two county councils will become constituent members of the MCA. As such, these neighbouring areas will be directly involved in decisions relating to cross-border functions and key priorities (such as Markham Vale) which require the contribution of all tiers of local government and the private sector.

Non-constituent members and the relationship with the SCR Combined Authority

- 7.12. The district councils of North East Derbyshire, Bolsover and Derbyshire Dales have ratified the devolution deal as signed on the 2nd October 2016 and set out their intention to remain non-constituent members of the SCR CA. These three authorities form an important part of the city region’s functional economic area whilst also having economic linkages with the other centres to the south of the city region.
- 7.13. It is expected that **non-constituent members will remain key members of the City Region but will not be part of the Mayoral electoral franchise i.e. vote for the Mayor in 2017**. The role and status of these members will only be enhanced by the

future participation of the two County Councils in the MCA.¹⁸ The non-constituent members of the CA will continue to enjoy the benefits of functions of the LEP e.g.

- (a) access to investment through the LEP's Business Investment Programme and the Northern Powerhouse Investment Fund;
- (b) access to the SCR Skills Bank;
- (c) access to the Services of the Growth Hub and SCR Inward Investment Team.

- 7.14. On strategic spatial planning, it is proposed that the non-constituent members will be part of the development and the unanimous approval of the strategic spatial framework because of their role in the functional economic geography of the SCR. As such, non-constituent councils could take voluntary steps to align their local plans to an over-arching SCR strategic spatial framework. To be clear, non-constituent members will never be required to abide by an SCR spatial framework unless they have agreed to do so.
- 7.15. When utilising any general and/or functional power of competence (as determined by the Secretary of State), any elected SCR mayor will respect the mandate on which he or she is elected and only act outside the constituent area (if at all) with the consent of the area concerned.
- 7.16. In summary, the proposals in the Scheme are of no dis-benefit to the non-constituent members. The only disadvantage is that, as non-constituent members, these areas will not be able to access the full extent of the Deal agreed with Government. Accordingly, in the absence of a D2N2 "Deal" at the time of the production of this governance review and scheme, national programmes will continue to operate in these areas, and there may be less devolution and more centrally delivered and controlled services.

Transitional arrangements

- 7.17. It is recognised as part of this review, that the proposed arrangements create some short-term complexity, especially during the transition phase. The SCR proposes that, in areas such as public transport in particular, a measured, transitional approach is taken over the coming months. The SCR is already working with the neighbouring County Councils to consider the issues associated with this transition and to co-design a suitable solution. This may mean a period of concurrent exercise of Local Transport Authority functions with protocols to regulate the exercise of those functions.
- 7.18. In particular, it is recognised that the delivery of public transport functions in the areas of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw may take a number of years to become consistent with that of South Yorkshire. Transition issues include:

¹⁸ Subject to the discretion of the Secretary of State.

- (a) The transition of tendered bus services – many of which (naturally) are underpinned by contracts of varying duration. Further, an arrangement would have to be reached with the Counties for the disaggregation of the Bus Service Operator Grant for tendered services.
 - (b) Concessionary fares - which are different in South Yorkshire, when compared to Chesterfield and Bassetlaw.
 - (c) Infrastructure - future management of LTA assets (e.g. bus stations) would need to be determined.
- 7.19. A taskforce has been established to work through this any other issues and will recommend the optimal solution to ensure a transition that does not impact public transport users.

8. A neutral or no impact on the identities and interests of local communities

Economic focus

- 8.1. As detailed above, the SCR has been working together for a number of years. During this time, there has been no impact on the identities of individuals and communities who freely associate themselves with the ceremonial counties of Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (or none of the above). LEPs and City Regions were formed to support economic growth across functional economic areas and not to influence such matters of identity.
- 8.2. This point was considered at length at a recent Chesterfield Borough Council meeting on 3rd March 2016, where the Leader remarked:

“It is important to be clear on what this debate is and isn’t about.

It is not a debate about whether Chesterfield remains in the geographical boundaries of Derbyshire. We are proud to be in Derbyshire and will stay in Derbyshire irrespective of the outcome of these discussions.

It is also not a debate about losing any of our council’s current powers and responsibilities or about the role of Chesterfield’s civic mayor.

What this debate is about is what is best for our economy, for the jobs and training prospects of our residents, for the future sustainability and growth of our businesses, as well as access to millions of pounds worth of investment (emphasis added).

At the moment many of the powers that we need are held by the Government. We are therefore being asked how best these powers and the accompanying money can

be devolved down to a more local level that is in the own self-interest of the people of Chesterfield.”¹⁹

- 8.3. The position of the Leaders of Chesterfield Borough Council was greeted by cross-party support. This sentiment is equally applicable to Bassetlaw District Council. Accordingly, the proposed arrangements in the Scheme document are **entirely neutral with respect to the impact on the identities of local communities.**
- 8.4. In respect of the issue of interests of local communities the key points made in this governance review, as backed up through the economic case is the contention that because of commuter flows and the interactions of our business base the interests of residents and businesses in both Bassetlaw and Chesterfield as pertaining to the economic sphere are better served by the Mayoral Combined Authority exercising its functions and powers over these two places.

Changing the name of the SCR CA

- 8.5. One matter of identity that is important is the statutory name of the MCA. Given the membership of the CA at the time, the Government took the view in April 2014 that the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority must be referred to as the *Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield Combined Authority*. Given the addition of two constituent members, it is now appropriate for the statutory name of the combined authority to align with the name used locally for some time. Accordingly, the Scheme at Part 2 of this document suggests the affirmation (through Order) that the MCA is to be referred to as the *Sheffield City Region Combined Authority*.

¹⁹ <http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/business/regeneration/devolution-and-combined-authorities/sheffield-city-region-devolution-area.aspx>

Part 2
The Scheme
(June 2016)

Scheme to expand the area of and give new powers to a Mayoral Combined Authority

1. Intention to expand the area of the Mayoral Combined Authority

- 1.1. Pursuant to Section 107A of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 “LDEDCA”,²⁰ a Mayoral Combined Authority (“MCA”) is to be established through an order of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (draft order laid 27/06/2016).²¹
- 1.2. The boundaries of the existing Sheffield City Region (“SCR”) CA will be changed in accordance with s.113 of LDEDCA with the addition of the local government areas of Bassetlaw District Council and Chesterfield Borough Council.
- 1.3. The MCA will be built upon the existing combined authority (“CA”) in the SCR, formed through the Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield Combined Authority Order 2014.²² To reflect the new status of the areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield, the statutory name of the MCA will be the “Sheffield City Region Combined Authority”).

2. Membership of Authority

- 2.1. Membership of the MCA will be drawn from the constituent and non-constituent councils listed below:-

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Bassetlaw District Council

Chesterfield Borough Council

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

Sheffield City Council

Nottinghamshire County Council in relation to the area of Bassetlaw and

Derbyshire County Council in relation to the area of Chesterfield²³.

(“constituent councils”)

Bolsover District Council

²⁰ As amended by the Cities and Local Devolution Act 2016.

²¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2016/9780111147689>.

²² http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2014/9780111109526/pdfs/ukdsi_9780111109526_en.pdf

²³ Subject to the discretion of the Secretary of State.

North East Derbyshire District Council

Derbyshire Dales District Council

(‘non-constituent councils’).

- 2.2. As listed in Section 2.1 by virtue of the inclusion of the areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield as constituent members, the County Councils of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire shall also be constituent members/authorities but only in relation to these districts.²⁴ Residents of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire outside of the areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield will not form part of the electoral franchise for the Mayor.
- 2.3. The MCA membership will include a directly elected City Region Mayor as provided for in the Cities and Local Government Act 2016. The MCA mayor will be elected by the electorate of the constituent councils. Should the composition of the constituent councils change in the future, the geographical area of any election would change accordingly.

3. Voting rights

- 3.1. The MCA mayor will chair the MCA, being one of its members and have two votes on all matters to be determined by the MCA in respect of functions of the Authority that are not designated as Mayoral functions.
- 3.2. The following constituent member will have two votes on all matters other than those designated as Mayoral functions:
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Sheffield City Council.
- 3.3. The following constituent members will have one vote on all matters other than those designated as Mayoral functions:
Bassetlaw District Council
Chesterfield Borough Council.
- 3.4. The two county councils of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire will have one vote on all matters other than those designated as Mayoral functions.
- 3.5. Decision making in respect of those functions designated as Mayoral functions will be taken by the Mayor or through delegated arrangements established by the Mayor.

²⁴ Subject to the discretion of the Secretary of State.

- 3.6. For the voting rights of non-constituent authorities see below.
- 3.7. Further matters may be agreed by the MCA in its constitution, which would be updated in light of this Scheme document / any future Order (e.g. an order relating to the 'Skills' part of the Deal).

4. Area of Authority

- 4.1. The MCA area shall be the whole of the local government areas for the following local authorities:
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
Bassetlaw District Council
Chesterfield Borough Council
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Sheffield City Council.
- 4.2. The Constituent Councils will each appoint one elected member to be a member of the MCA.
- 4.3. The Executive of each non-constituent council will appoint one elected member each to the MCA.
- 4.4. Membership of the MCA will be a decision of the Executive of each council.²⁵
- 4.5. To maintain the status of the MCA being a "Leaders' Board" there will be a protocol that each constituent and non-constituent council appoint its Leader or elected mayor (i.e. in the case of Doncaster) to the MCA.
- 4.6. The Executive of each constituent and non-constituent council shall each appoint another of its elected members to act as a member of the MCA in the absence of the elected member appointed under paragraph 4.2 and 4.3 above (a "substitute member").
- 4.7. The Executive of a constituent or non-constituent council may at any time terminate the appointment of a member or substitute member appointed by it to the MCA. Appointment and reappointment of a new member will be an executive decision of each constituent and non-constituent Council.
- 4.8. Where a member or substitute member of the MCA ceases (for whatever reason) to be an elected member of the council that appointed them, the elected member shall cease to be a member of the MCA, and the Executive of the relevant council shall appoint a replacement member as soon as practicable.

²⁵ This assumes the council is operating executive arrangements.

- 4.9. The MCA mayor shall chair the MCA and shall, in each year, appoint a Vice-Chair from members of the MCA. The Mayor shall adopt the title of “City Region Mayor”.
- 4.10. The MCA may co-opt additional, non-voting representatives from, for example, from the SCR Local Enterprise Partnership Board.

5. The functions of the MCA and the division of those functions

- 5.1. In line with the Devolution Agreement, the Mayor will chair the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, the members of which will serve as the Mayor’s Cabinet. The Mayor and the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will be scrutinised and held to account by the SCR Overview and Scrutiny committee.
- 5.2. The MCA will have powers in relation to Strategic Economic Development (including transport). Unless otherwise stated, these powers will be exercised by the MCA on a concurrent basis i.e. no powers have been “ceded” to the MCA from its current constituent members. However, in line with the general principle of devolution, some powers and/or duties will be ceded from the relevant Minister or Government department or where provision is made in legislation for the “transfer” of a County function to the MCA as a result of the extension of the geography of the MCA to include the areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield.
- 5.3. Functions of the MCA will divide into two categories:
 - (a) Mayoral functions
 - (b) Combined Authority functions.
- 5.4. Reference to “functions” refers to both:
 - (a) roles and responsibilities, including responsibility for the oversight and allocation of funding responsibilities as part of the overall budget set by the Authority and the Mayor respectively; and
 - (b) those statutory powers to be given to each of them, to supplement the existing powers available to the Authority, to implement the SCR Devolution Deal.
- 5.5. The inclusion of the additional local authority areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield will result in additional functions in respect of transportation being transferred from the County Councils. The MCA will be the Local Transport Authority (LTA) (as defined in s.108 Transport Act 2000) for the areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield.

6. Mayoral functions.

Responsibility for a consolidated devolved transport budget (including all relevant devolved highway funding) with a multi-year settlement.

6.1. The devolved transport element of the pot will be made up of the following funding streams and paid to the Combined Authority, with a firm funding commitment for the period until 2020/21:

- (1) Integrated Transport Block
- (2) Highways Maintenance Block (not including PFI)
- (3) Highways Maintenance incentive funding.

Responsibility for franchised bus services

6.2. The relevant statutory powers will be afforded following the passing of the Bus Services Bill 2016:

- (a) Mayoral Bus Franchising - the power for a Mayoral Combined Authority to franchise bus services in a CA Area.

Responsibility for an identified Key Route Network of local authority roads

6.3. There will be no transfer of statutory responsibility for such roads from the existing highway authorities. The identified network will be collaboratively managed and at the City Region level by the respective Highway Authorities in partnership with the Mayor (who would be responsible for the overall coordination of the collaborative arrangements).

6.4. Responsibility for resourcing maintenance and operational management of the network would remain the responsibility of the respective highway authorities.

The power to create a mayoral development corporation

6.5. Mayor to have powers equivalent to London Mayor under Part 8 Chapter 2 of Localism Act 2011 with the following modifications:

- (a) Any powers exercisable by the Mayor to be exercised only with the consent of the Combined Authority member for the area(s) of the Mayoral Development Corporation(s).
- (b) In two tier areas either the respective county council or the district council would be expected to provide consent for the area(s) of the Mayoral Development Corporation.

To be consulted on planning applications of strategic importance to the SCR

6.6. LPAs to be required to consult the Mayor on applications of Potential Strategic Importance (PSI). Requirement to be achieved by adding the Mayor as a statutory consultee to PSI applications under Schedule 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015.

6.7. PSI applications to be defined in the Order – similar to but more limited than the definition of PSI in the Town and Country Planning (London Mayor) Order 2008 e.g.

large scale housing of at least 300 houses; large commercial schemes in excess of 15,000 sq metres; large scale infrastructure and waste management facilities, departures from the agreed development plans of LPAs, and other schemes which would affect the delivery of the Mayor's Spatial Framework. The Mayor would have the power to amend the definition of PSI thereafter.

- 6.8. The Mayor should be a statutory consultee and interested party under the Planning Act 2008 for any Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects that may have an effect on the Sheffield City Region.

Spatial development strategy

- 6.9. Power to be granted to SCR Mayor equivalent to the duty of the London Mayor to prepare and publish a "spatial development strategy" under Section 334 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 to be known as the "Spatial Framework" for the economic area. Sections 334 – 350 GLA 1999 legislation to apply with necessary reference changes and the following specific modifications:
- (a) Procedure for adoption of policy varied to exclude requirements for examination in public. Instead the Mayor to publish and adhere to a "statement of stakeholder engagement" equivalent in content to a Statement of Community Involvement.
 - (b) The duty for development plans to be in general conformity with the mayor's plan to be limited to a duty for constituent member Local Planning Authorities "to have regard to" the Mayors plan when preparing and adopting development plan documents under Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (and any other consequential or incidental amendments to legislation e.g. Section 347 GLAA 1999).
 - (c) Mayor to have regard to local plans under Section 342 in preparing the Mayor's Spatial Framework.
 - (d) Mayor to be statutory consultee (prescribed body) in preparation of local plans under regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

- 6.10. The adoption of Sections 334 – 350 would include an adaptation of Section 348 to allow the Mayor to provide formal supplementary guidance on policies within his plan. LPA to have regard to Mayors plan and any SPG issued under it in preparation of local plans under Section 19 PCPA 2004.

To chair the Sheffield City Region Joint Assets Board

- 6.11. A programme aimed to make more efficient use of public sector assets.

Other mayoral powers and functions

6.12. Under Section 5 of the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act, a mayoral combined authority becomes a major precepting authority for the purpose of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (the “LGFA 1992”) and may issue a precept under section 40, but only in relation to expenditure incurred by the mayor in connection with the exercise of “mayoral functions” which are defined as:- “(a) the mayor’s general functions, and (b) if the mayor exercises PCC functions, the mayor’s PCC functions”.²⁶

6.13. The mayor will also have the power to prepare a budget in relation to their general functions.

The Mayor may undertake these functions individually or through delegated arrangements

6.14. The Mayor is to be granted the power contained in Section 107D(3)(c)(ii) of the Local Democracy Economic Development and Construction Act to delegate Mayoral functions to a Committee consisting of persons appointed by the Mayor (to be known as the Mayor’s Cabinet). This may include persons who are not members of the authority such as for example the chair of the local enterprise partnership.

6.15. This power would also allow the Mayor to delegate to a committee comprising elected members from the constituent or non-constituent authorities similar to the existing Transport Committee.

6.16. The Mayor may also delegate functions to the Deputy Mayor or to another member of the Authority or to an officer. It is anticipated that delegated decisions taken by one or more individual member of the Authority shall be taken through the existing structure of Executive Boards established by the Authority (including a Transport Committee) whose Terms of Reference shall be extended to include Mayoral functions delegated by the Mayor.

6.17. The SCR Mayor will also be required to consult the SCR CA Cabinet on his/her spending plans or strategies, which it may reject if two-thirds of the members agree to do so.

6.18. Any Committee to which is delegated functions under section 107D (3)(c) (ii) above shall make provision for the voting arrangements to be such that any decision of the Committee in which the Mayor does not comprise part of the majority will require the support of 2/3 or more of the Constituent members comprising members of the Committee.

²⁶ Not proposed in this Scheme.

7. Combined Authority functions

- 7.1. Unless otherwise stated, existing functions of the Authority will remain Combined Authority functions.
- 7.2. Additional Combined Authority functions to deliver the SCR Devolution Deal include:
Control of a new additional £30 million a year Investment Fund - allocation over 30 years, to be invested to boost growth (referred to as 'gainshare' and subject to an 'uplift' should new constituent members join the CA).
- 7.3. This allocation is available to be defrayed in respect of both Mayoral and non-Mayoral functions as determined in the overall budget set by the Authority and the Mayor respectively.
- 7.4. Whilst the formal budget of the Mayoral Combined Authority will need to be comprised of two discrete elements in relation to expenditure on Mayoral functions and non-mayoral functions the overall approval of the allocation of the resources within the Investment Fund ("gainshare") will be a function of the Combined Authority to inform the formal budget setting process.
- 7.5. The Investment Fund is part of a wider Single Pot allocation agreed as part of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal.

Skills

"Readiness conditions"

- 7.6. The devolved powers and functions set out in the Devolution agreement are subject to 6 "readiness conditions" namely:
 - 1) Parliament has legislated to enable transfer to local authorities of the current statutory duties on the Secretary of State to secure appropriate facilities for further education for adults from this budget and for provision to be free in certain circumstances.
 - 2) Completion of the Area Review process leading to a sustainable provider base.
 - 3) After the area reviews are complete, arrangements are in place between central government and the Combined Authority to ensure that devolved funding decisions take account of the need to maintain a sustainable and financially viable 16+ provider base.
 - 4) Clear principles and arrangements have been agreed between central government and the Combined Authority for sharing financial risk and managing failure of 16+ providers, reflecting the balance of devolved and national interest and protecting the taxpayer from unnecessary expenditure and liabilities.
 - 5) Learner protection and minimum standards arrangements agreed.

- 6) Funding and provider management arrangements, including securing financial assurance, are agreed in a way that minimises costs, maximises consistency and transparency.
- 7.7. The Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) take the view that powers and/or duties contained in the following legislation should be transferred from the Secretary of State to the MCA or exercised concurrently with the MCA:
 - (a) Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 (ASCAL 2009) as amended by the Deregulation Act 2015.
 - (b) Employment and Training Act 1973.
- 7.8. Details of the specific provisions will be provided by the Secretary of State in due course (and will be subject to future Order).

Local Authority powers to be exercised concurrently by the MCA (i.e. these would be CA/non-mayoral powers).

Education and Skills Act 2008

- (a) Sections 10 (duty to promote the effective participation in education or training) and Section 12 (duty to make arrangements to identify persons not in education or training).
- (b) Sections 68 (provision of services to encourage, enable or assist the effective participation of those persons in education or training), Section 70 (local education authorities: supplementary powers) and Section 71 (provision of support on conditional basis: learning and support agreements).

Education Act 1996

- (a) Section 13A (duty to promote high standards in primary and secondary education).
- (b) Sections 15A and 15B (functions in respect of full-time education for 16 to 18 year olds / education for persons over 19).

Further and Higher Education Act 1992

- (a) Section 51A (provision of education services for named individuals).

Work Programme

- 7.9. The CA will have joint responsibility with Government to co-design employment support for the harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. SCR will also bring forward a proposal to pilot more intensive support for those furthest from the labour market.

Working with UKTI

- 7.10. The CA will facilitate more effective joint working with UKTI to boost trade and investment, and responsibility to work with Government to develop and implement a devolved approach to the delivery of national business support programmes from 2017.

Transport powers

- 7.11. The MCA shall have the following transport powers:
- (a) Bus Services Bill 2016 - Enhanced Voluntary Partnerships (Power for a CA to promote an enhanced version of the voluntary Partnership model).
- 7.12. In respect of the extended area of the SCR CA the MCA will have all the Local Transport Authority functions that it already exercises over the existing area. These powers would only be exercisable (subject to any transitional arrangements) by the MCA and include:
- (a) Sections 108-112 Transport Act 2000 - Production of the Local Transport Plan by the LTA/ITA [MCA].
 - (b) Section 114 Transport Act 2000 - Making of a Quality Partnership Scheme. A statutory scheme requiring operators to operate buses to set standards in order to be able to utilise certain facilities [Traffic regulation order is needed, see 114(7)].
 - (c) Section 124 Transport Act 2000 - Making of a Quality Contract Scheme to rebrand bus services in an area or part of an area.
 - (d) Section 135 Transport Act 2000 - Making of a Ticketing Scheme for multi-operator/multi-modal ticketing in the whole or part of an area.
 - (e) Section 139 Transport Act 2000 - Information Scheme about bus services. Power to make information available in a manner deemed appropriate by the CA, and recover costs of making info available in absence of operators doing so.
 - (f) Section 163 Transport Act 2000 - Road User Charging Scheme.
 - (g) Section 46 Local Transport Act 2008 - Entering into a Voluntary Partnership Scheme (that is subject to the schedule 10 of the 2000 Act Competition Test).
 - (h) Section 9A Transport Act 1985 / Sections 88-91 Transport Act 1985 - Securing tendered/subsidised bus services i.e. bus services determined by the CA to be required that are not provided commercially.
 - (i) Section 93 Transport Act 1985 - Travel concession scheme (non-mandatory).
 - (j) Section 106 Transport Act 1985 - Power to provide grants for services e.g. Community Transport and facilities in the Authorities area.

- (k) Section 99 Local Transport Act 2008 - Power to promote the wellbeing of its area.
- (l) Section 11/12 Localism Act 2011 - General Power of competence Section 145 Transport Act 2000 - Statutory elderly/disabled free concessions (Passenger Transport Executive function for the MCA area).

Housing

- 7.13. The MCA to exercise the objectives and functions of the Homes and Communities Agency (“HCA”) under Section 2(1) and Section 3-12, 17 and 18-19 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008 (“H&R Act 2008”). These functions to be exercised concurrently with the HCA with respect to the area of the MCA. These functions will be MCA functions non-Mayoral functions.
- 7.14. The functions are:
 - a) to improve the supply and quality of housing;
 - b) to secure the regeneration or development of land or infrastructure;
 - c) to support in other ways the creation, regeneration and development of communities or their continued well-being; and
 - d) to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and good design.
- 7.15. In order to achieve the objectives above, the MCA should have the benefit of exemption from Section 23 of the Land Compensation Act 1961 enjoyed by the HCA under section 23(3)(d) of that Act.

Nature of decision making – CA functions

- 7.16. All decisions taken by the Combined Authority will be determined on a simple majority of members present and entitled to vote in respect of the relevant item of business and voting.
- 7.17. Members from the non-constituent councils must, in accordance with section 85(4) of the Local Transport Act 2008, be non-voting members of the Authority. The constituent councils and the City Region Mayor may, in accordance with section 85(5) Local Transport Act 2008, resolve to extend the voting rights on defined matters to the non-constituent council members.
- 7.18. The existing protocol (that non-constituent members are given full voting right on all appropriate issues) will continue. Non-constituent members will only be excluded from voting on issues where it is either not relevant or not appropriate for the non-constituent member to exercise voting rights (e.g. the Combined Authority transport levy).

8. Combined Authority functions requiring unanimity – known as “Key Decisions”

- 8.1. Key decisions include:
- a) The creation of a spatial planning framework.
 - b) The determination of a wider Single Pot allocation agreed as part of the Sheffield City Region Devolution Deal the defraying of which to be agreed unanimously by the Combined Authority to inform the formal budget setting process following an initial recommendation from the Mayor to the Combined Authority.
- 8.2. The creation of a strategic spatial planning framework would require the approval of all constituent members of the CA (i.e. including the two county councils) and the Mayor (this would mean that the Mayor would of course be in the majority for such decisions).²⁷
- 8.3. Determination of the Single Pot budget would require the agreement of the following constituent members: Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council; Bassetlaw District Council; Chesterfield Borough Council; Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council; Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council and Sheffield City Council. Note: this amounts to agreement of the overall budget allocations(s) and not individual spending decisions.

9. Executive Arrangements

- 9.1. Executive arrangements (within the meaning of the Local Government Act 2000) shall not apply to the MCA. However, the discharge of the functions of the MCA will be subject to the scrutiny arrangements set out in Section 10.

10. South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYLTE)

- 10.1. The South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive will be the operational transport body of the MCA (as it is for the CA) and its remit would extend beyond South Yorkshire to include the areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. SYLTE shall have all the functions necessary for it to discharge such functions on behalf of the MCA across that wider area.

11. Audit Committee / Scrutiny

- 11.1. Paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 5A to the 2009 Act provides that the Secretary of State may make provision for overview and scrutiny committees of a combined authority. Paragraph 4(3) of Schedule 5A to the 2009 Act provides that the Secretary of State

²⁷ This point will be dealt with through the constitution and not any future Order.

may make provision for the membership of a combined authority's audit committee and the appointment of the members.

- 11.2. The nine local authorities of the Sheffield City Region have established a joint overview and scrutiny committee to exercise scrutiny functions over the combined authority (including, where appropriate, the SCR Authority's sub-boards).²⁸ The nine authorities have also established an audit committee.²⁹
- 11.3. The MCA will act in accordance with the Combined Authorities (Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Access to Information and Audit Committees) Order 2016 including:
 - a) Part 1, which makes general provision for overview and scrutiny provisions of a combined authority. Article 3 makes provision for the membership of the overview and scrutiny committee.
 - b) Article 4 which makes provision for dealing with references of matters to overview and scrutiny committees by members of the combined authority, including those who are not members of that overview and scrutiny committee and members of constituent and non-constituent councils, including those who are not members of the combined authority.
 - c) Article 5 which imposes a duty on a combined authority to respond to reports and recommendations of overview and scrutiny committees and Article 6 which prevents the publication or supply of any information which contains confidential or exempt information by overview and scrutiny committees or the combined authority.
 - d) Part 4 which concerns the audit committees to be appointed by combined authorities. Article 12 provides for the membership requirements of an audit committee.

12. Funding

- 12.1. The MCA, as a levying body under Section 74 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, shall have the power to issue a levy to its constituent councils in respect of the expenses and liabilities of the MCA which are reasonably attributable to the exercise of its transport functions. The amount to be raised by the levy shall be apportioned between the representative authorities on a per capita basis (or as otherwise agreed).
- 12.2. Other costs of the Authority that are not raised by way of a levy (and are not met from devolved or other funds) shall be met by the constituent and non-constituent

²⁸ <http://meetings.southyorks.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=383&Year=0&zTS=B>.

²⁹ <http://meetings.southyorks.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=381&Year=0&zTS=B>.

councils. Such costs shall be apportioned between the Councils in such proportions as they shall agree.

- 12.3. Costs in respect of Mayoral functions that are not met from devolved funds shall be raised by way of a Mayoral precept.
- 12.4. It has been agreed that, without a further an explicit policy decision, the implementation of this Scheme will not lead to an impact on Council Tax bills for residents within the area of the MCA.
- 12.5. Devolved funding provided by way of grant shall be allocated through the amalgamation of such funding into a combined Single Pot to be defrayed as unanimously agreed by the 6 constituent members detailed at Paragraph 8.3 on receipt of an initial recommendation from the Mayor.³⁰
- 12.6. Borrowing to support any expenditure in respect of Mayoral or non-Mayoral functions shall include in addition to the existing power of the Authority to borrow for transport purposes the power to borrow for any purpose relevant to the functions of the Authority both Mayoral and Non Mayoral. The Secretary of State is being asked to make appropriate regulations under section 23(5) of the Local Government Act 2003 to extend such borrowing powers.
- 12.7. The MCA will agree an annual budget for the purpose of all of the above expenditure prior to the statutory procedure for the establishing of a Mayoral fund and the issuing of a Mayoral precept.

13. SCR Local Enterprise Partnership

- 13.1. The Sheffield City Region has a strong LEP Board that brings together elected leaders with representatives from the private sector. Such a board is seen as critical for the promotion and facilitation of economic growth in the City Region.
- 13.2. This board (or its successors as required by Government) will work alongside the MCA, as well as discharging the practical decision making role in respect of certain functions as required by Government and/or the MCA.
- 13.3. It is intended that the SCR Local Enterprise Partnership would be a lead advisory body to the MCA on matters of economic development – including providing leadership of particular SCR projects and workstreams. This will further “hardwire” a role for the private sector into the leadership of the Sheffield City Region – something that makes the SCR distinctive and unique.
- 13.4. The mayor will be a member of the SCR LEP Board.

³⁰ Note: this amounts to agreement of the overall budget allocation(s) and not individual spending decisions.

14. Other Arrangements

- 14.1. The SCR Authority may establish sub-structures and sub-committees and delegate powers and functions as is appropriate.
- 14.2. The SCR model of delegated decisions through “executive boards” will continue.

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Sheffield City Region Devolution – Consultation Questionnaire

Have your say

Please get involved and tell us your views on the proposals to implement the Sheffield City Region devolution deal before consultation closes on Friday 12 August 2016. Responses will be reviewed by Ipsos MORI, and a report on the public consultation process will form part of Sheffield City Region's submission to the government in September.

Further information and how to respond

We recommend that you visit Sheffield City Region's devolution website before completing this questionnaire, which contains a range of information about the devolution deal and the proposals on which we would like your views. This can be found at www.sheffieldcityregiondevolution.org.uk

Please tick the box(es) as appropriate and write your responses clearly in black ink within the appropriate sections. If your response is too large to fit into the boxes, please attach additional evidence. If you do so, please make it clear which questions you are answering and number any additional pages you send.

Send your completed questionnaire free of charge to the address below:

Freepost RTSU-YRJJ-SCRK, SCR Devolution, Ipsos MORI, Kings House, Kymberley Road, Harrow, HA1 1PT

We cannot accept responsibility for responses that are sent to any address other than the one stated above. Thank you for your participation.

If you have any questions on the consultation, please contact the Ipsos MORI team at SCRDevolution@ipsos.com

About you

The following questions will help us to understand the range of people and organisations who have responded to this consultation and to identify local issues. The information you provide will not be used for any purpose other than assessing responses to this consultation.

S1. Name (optional)

S2. Postcode (optional)

S3. Are you responding on your own behalf or on behalf of an organisation or group?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Providing my own response
- Providing a response on behalf of an organisation or group



S4. In which, if any, of the following local authorities do you live?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Bassetlaw District Council
- Bolsover District Council
- Chesterfield Borough Council
- Derbyshire Dales District Council
- Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
- North East Derbyshire District Council
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
- Sheffield City Council
- Other (please specify)

The Government is offering people in England the chance to have greater responsibility and control on decisions about economic development, transport, skills, housing and infrastructure planning that affect their local areas. This process of transferring powers and decisions from a national to a more local level is called "devolution".

Examples of this chance for greater responsibility and control are:

- having more control over how buses are run
- controlling skills funding for those aged 19 and over
- retaining business rate growth giving local areas the ability to invest in their own priorities.

Q1. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose the principle of more decision-making powers being transferred from the government in Westminster to groups of local councils (on issues such as economic development, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning)?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Strongly support | Tend to support | Neither support nor oppose | Tend to oppose | Strongly oppose | Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q1b. Why do you say this?

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW



There is currently a proposed devolution scheme under consideration for Sheffield City Region Combined Authority. A Combined Authority is a group of local councils who work together on issues such as economic development, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning. The idea is that if they work together on these issues, they can work more effectively.

Sheffield City Region Combined Authority currently includes Sheffield City Council, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, and the scheme proposes extending this to include Chesterfield Borough Council and Bassetlaw District Council.

The scheme also proposes giving the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority new powers in relation to areas such as:

- the economy;
- skills and employment;
- housing and infrastructure planning; and
- transport.

For the government in Westminster to approve these new powers, a new role of a directly-elected Sheffield City Region Mayor needs to be established. This directly-elected Mayor would make decisions on the issues outlined above, alongside the six existing Council Leaders.

The scheme does not propose to include powers in relation to health, policing or local planning issues. The six existing local councils would not be replaced and their boundaries would not be changed as a result of this scheme.

To read more about these proposals in detail, please see the Governance Review and scheme, a document prepared by officers from the Sheffield City Region Team. This is available at www.sheffieldcityregiondevolution.org.uk and is also available on request.

Q2. The following are examples of some powers which could be devolved to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority. For each please state how important, if at all, you think it is that such powers are controlled locally by the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority rather than nationally by the government in Westminster?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY FOR EACH ROW

	Essential	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
Transport.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skills and employment.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing and infrastructure planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q2a. Are there any other powers that the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority should consider securing from government in the future? **PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW**

The scheme proposes that the Mayor will work with members of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, including the six existing locally-elected Council Leaders. Other models (e.g. the London Mayor) do not require the same level of engagement with elected Council Leaders.

Q3. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that a directly-elected Sheffield City Region Mayor should be obliged to work with locally-elected Council Leaders on decisions relating to the local economy, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

Sheffield City Region Combined Authority currently includes Sheffield City Council, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, but the scheme proposes extending this to formally include Chesterfield Borough Council and Bassetlaw District Council.

Based on independent research carried out by SQW, the local authority areas of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw have strong economic links with the local authority areas of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. This research is available at www.sheffieldcityregiondevolution.org.uk (click on the link to 'SCR Combined Authority Constituent Membership Expansion Research').

The scheme therefore proposes that these six local authorities work together more closely on issues such as the economy, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning.

Q4. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that local authorities should work together formally where there are strong economic links with neighbouring areas?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

The scheme proposes that the Mayor would take decisions on issues such as the economy, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning. These would directly affect the existing Combined Authority areas of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield, as well as the new areas of Bassetlaw and Chesterfield. It is therefore proposed that residents in these areas should elect the Sheffield City Region Mayor in May 2017.

Existing arrangements for local council elections would not be affected by this.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that people living in the areas listed above should be given a vote as to who the Sheffield City Region Mayor should be?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

There are many ways in which Mayors are held to account in different systems around the world. The Sheffield City Region scheme proposes setting up a formal 'scrutiny committee'. This is a committee, held in public, made up of existing locally-elected Councillors from different political parties who would challenge and shape policy and decisions.

Other ways could include a 'Mayor's assembly', which involves electing other local representatives at the same time as the Mayor to hold him or her to account, or a 'citizen's jury', which involves a group of people discussing local issues in the same way a Jury would do in a courtroom.

Q6. Other than the formal scrutiny committee outlined above, in what other way(s), if any, do you think a directly-elected Mayor should be held to account? Please also think of the role the general public could play in holding the Mayor to account. **PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW**

Overall, the scheme proposes to (a) extend the Combined Authority to include Bassetlaw District Council and Chesterfield Borough Council, and (b) provide new powers so decisions can be made locally on things like the economy, skills, transport, housing and infrastructure planning. The main objective is to improve how local councils create economic growth and work more effectively together across the Sheffield City Region.

Q7. Do you think there are any alternative ways to achieve this objective?
PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

If you represent an organisation, please complete questions Q8-Q10 only. If you are answering as an individual, please go to Q11.

More about you

Q8. Position in the organisation

Name of the group or organisation

Q9. Please use the space below to provide further detail about your role or organisation.
PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

Q10. What category of organisation or group are you representing?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Academic
- Action group
- Business
- Elected representative
- Environment, heritage, amenity or community group
- Local Government
- Transport, infrastructure or utility organisation
- Statutory agency
- Other category of organisation or group (please specify)

Prefer not to say

If you are answering as an individual, please answer questions Q11-Q16.

Equality and Diversity

To help ensure that we are meeting our obligations under the Equality Act 2010 we would be grateful if you could fill in the following diversity survey. Completing the survey is voluntary and is not a requirement for your response to be accepted. The survey will not be linked to the information you have provided in your response and we will not share the information with anyone else. We will use the survey results to provide a summary of the types of people and organisations who responded to this consultation. It will not identify individuals.

Q11. Are you...?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

...male

...female

...transgender

Q12. What is your age?
PLEASE WRITE IN

Years

Q13. Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? **PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY**

- Yes, limited a lot Yes, limited a little No

Q14. Which of these activities best describes what you are doing at present?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Employee in full-time job (30 hours plus per week)
 Employee in part-time job (under 30 hours per week)
 Self-employed full or part-time
 On a government supported training programme (e.g. Modern Apprenticeship/Training for Work)
 Full-time education at school, college or university
 Unemployed and available for work
 Permanently sick/disabled
 Wholly retired from work
 Looking after the home
 Doing something else (**TICK AND WRITE IN BELOW**)

Q15. In which of these ways does your household occupy your current accommodation?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owned outright | <input type="checkbox"/> Rent from Housing Association/Trust |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buying on mortgage | <input type="checkbox"/> Rent from private landlord |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent from council | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Q16. What is your ethnic group?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

White

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/
British
 Irish
 Gypsy or Irish traveller
 Eastern European
 Any other White background

Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

- White and Black Caribbean
 White and Black African
 White and Asian
 Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic
background

Other ethnic group

- Arab

Asian/Asian British

- Indian
 Pakistani
 Bangladeshi
 Chinese
 Kashmiri
 Any other Asian background

Black/African/Caribbean/Black British

- African
 Caribbean
 Any other Black/African/Caribbean
background

- Other ethnic group

Thank you for responding to the consultation.

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**Additional communication and consultation activity progressed in
Chesterfield Borough**

Date	Engagement and Communication activity	Number of people communicated with and engaged	Themes of questions and concerns
28.06.16 - 12.08.16	Press and Media activity including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information and news releases via CBC social media platforms • You tube style videos and infographics available via CBC website and social media • CBC website including key information, devolution have your say pop up, myth busting and FAQ's • Press releases to local media outlets including TV, radio and print 	Currently 2104 likes on Facebook and 5820 Twitter followers. Radio interviews and information broadcast across the combined authority area. Derbyshire Times coverage reaching CBC, BDC, NEDDC and DDDC areas.	Variety of interactions emerging from social media including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification on engagement and consultation opportunities • Clarification on alternative options available • Clarification on how the mayoral role will work • Clarification on highways functions • Information about voting rights and decision making
28.06.16 – 12.08.16	Interactions via complaints, comments, compliments and enquiries	Variety of enquiries raised via web, telephone and letter.	Correspondence requesting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information about engagement opportunities • Requests for paper copies of the survey • Clarification on voting rights • Requests for supporting documentation • Clarification that Chesterfield is not joining Yorkshire • An objection to Chesterfield joining

			<p>Yorkshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification re: status of the Royal hospital • Clarification on Chesterfield's status as a Derbyshire Borough
28.06.16 – 12.08.16	Information for CBC and avarto/Kier staff (working on CBC services). This included articles in the staff newsletter, information for team meetings, information and FAQ's available via aspire and you tube style videos explaining the issues.	Approximately 1100 staff.	All staff encouraged to engage in the consultation and encouraged to discuss questions, concerns and comments.
28.06.16	Destination Chesterfield – Chesterfield Champions Breakfast seminar	84 representatives from the Chesterfield business community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on potential impact of Brexit • Concerns that if we don't take part fully with SCR growth could stall • How this impacts on D2N2/North Midlands • Discussion about a disconnect from people in the North from Westminster and how devolution could improve this • How the mayoral candidacy could work – do they have to be from a political party? • Retaining a strong business voice in the new arrangements • Concerns that Chesterfield will lose out on significant funding if we don't take part • Concerns about the capacity of local authorities
01.07.16 –	Display and	Display and	Customers encouraged to

12.08.16	<p>information stand at the Customer Services centre in Chesterfield town centre. There was also a collection point for questionnaires and feedback.</p> <p>Leaflets with key information were also available at all CBC reception areas in public buildings.</p>	<p>information available to all visitors to our main customer hub. Over 100 leaflets and questionnaires were collected from the centre during the consultation period.</p>	<p>take part in the consultation.</p>
01.07.16 – 12.08.16	<p>Telephone calls and letters with local key business contacts.</p>	<p>Phone calls to 18 businesses and letters to 63.</p>	<p>Offering key information, Q&A and encouraging engagement in the consultation.</p>
W/C 04.07.16	<p>Your Chesterfield magazine distributed to households in the Borough. This included key information about the consultation and engagement opportunities and where to get further information.</p>	<p>Approximately 43,000 households across the Borough. The magazine is also available on the CBC website.</p>	<p>Your Chesterfield helped to encourage people to take part in the engagement opportunities being available throughout the period.</p>
05.07.16	<p>Overview and Scrutiny Committee</p>	<p>13 members of Scrutiny Committees.</p>	<p>There were questions from members regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential precepting by the Mayor and the agreement needed • Roles and responsibilities of DCC and the MCA around public transport and highways • DCC being allocated a full constituent place on the MCA with full voting rights <p>Scrutiny resolved that - the consultation on the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority Governance</p>

			Scheme and Review be supported.
06.07.16	Links CVS – E-bulletin to the Community and voluntary sector.	891 individuals and organisations on the mailing list.	Key information and encouragement to engage in the consultation.
11.07.16	Public meeting at the Winding Wheel in Chesterfield. 6.30pm start.	112 attendees.	Key question themes were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the community and voluntary sector and funding prospects • Benefits for older people and well as younger people • Concerns that Chesterfield will become part of Yorkshire • Questions about how the money will be allocated and voting rights • Environmental sustainability of programmes and activity • Concerns about current public transport provision • Concerns that Chesterfield residents will be paying for the Sheffield tram • Potential difficulties with neighbouring authorities • Concerns about Brexit impacts • Support for the proposals as there is no Derbyshire only deal
12.07.16	Brimington Parish Council meeting	8 Parish Councillors and 2 members of the public.	Questions around how the money gets allocated between the Councils and how the MCA will work in practice. There was also a point of clarification re. nature of interdependence of particular industrial sectors

			<p>across the Sheffield City Region.</p> <p>A motion of support for CBC's position was moved and passed.</p>
12.07.16	Staveley Town Council meeting	13 Town Councillors and 5 members of the public.	<p>Questions around how CBC will be represented on the MCA, do we see any drawbacks to becoming a full members and where will the Mayor be located and who it might be.</p> <p>A motion of support for CBC's position was moved and passed.</p>
14.07.16	Over 50's Inspired Forum – Chesterfield. 10.45am	Approximately 60 members of the public	<p>Update requested on D2N2. A comment about HS2 and a compliment about the public meeting 11/07/16 – very informative with clear key messages.</p>
25.07.16	Chesterfield Borough Council Liberal Democrat Group	6 Liberal Democrat elected members and 1 party activist	<p>The following question and concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about the confusion being caused by mixed messages from CBC and DCC • Adopting the right strategy • Will services be any worse than they are now • Concerns about potential difficulties with neighbouring local authorities not being full members of MCA • Need to ensure that engagement continues throughout the process – it shouldn't end with this consultation
25.07.16	Chesterfield Borough Council Labour Group	33 Labour Party elected members	<p>The following question and concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good that central

			<p>government are still committed to this activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about impact of Brexit • Status of DCC as a constituent member
26.07.16	Drop in event at Chesterfield Medieval market event in Chesterfield Town Centre. 10am – 4pm.	Conversations with 45 members of the public. Others taking away information and flyers.	<p>The following question and concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned that Chesterfield will become part of Sheffield • Sheffield are taking over • Fears that it will start off as an economic deal and then move onto other public services • The quality of services in Sheffield is below the Derbyshire standards • Don't like the mayoral aspect • Concerns about aligning with Rotherham due to child sexual exploitation cases • Concerned that Sheffield is bribing CBC • Lack of consultation before the decision • Concerns about how decision making and voting will work
08.08.16	Drop in event at Steveley Healthy Living Centre. 4pm – 7pm.	Conversations with 37 members of the public. Others taking away information and flyers.	<p>The following question and concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The questionnaire should have a direct question about whether or not we wish to join SCR • Concerns about increased housing in the greenbelt • Concerns about Chesterfield getting an equal share of funding • Concerns about Chesterfield being

			absorbed by Sheffield • Want assurances that money will be guaranteed for Chesterfield.
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Response to the consultation on Sheffield City Region Devolution from Chesterfield Borough Council

The following provides a response to the consultation on behalf of Chesterfield Borough Council (CBC). It covers the specific consultation questions, views on the consultation document and wider points that CBC wishes to make following its involvement in the process to date including the consultation itself. This response has been approved by the Chief Executive under delegated authority provided by full council in April 2016 and is being published as part of the Chief Executive decision process.

Introduction

The response by Chesterfield Borough Council is set within the context of the council's vision – putting our communities first – and its priorities for the borough:

- To make Chesterfield a thriving borough
- To improve the quality of life for local people
- To provide value for money services

To deliver on these priorities, it is critical that the borough is able to access additional investment, support and interventions that are not available through its own resources or those of individual partners. This is needed in order to bring forward our £1 billion programme of regeneration of former industrial sites, address our significant entrepreneurial deficit, ensure that people in Chesterfield have the right skills and training to access the many new jobs that stand to be created, double the current rate of new housing delivery to match our economic growth aspirations, and to meet head-on the significant deprivation challenges facing our communities, particularly health where the borough ranks as the 25th most deprived of 327 local authority areas in England.

Government policy is to devolve powers and make additional funding available to areas with devolution deals. Consideration of how Chesterfield can benefit from this policy in order to achieve the ambitions outlined above has been at the heart of CBC's public decision making throughout the past year. This has seen the elected members of the council decide to apply for full membership of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, where it will have a full seat at the table and full access to the benefits of two devolution deals. This contrasts with the current alternative of continuing to compete with 18 other local authorities for more limited funding through the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership which does not have a deal and where Chesterfield does not have a seat but relies for representation on a single representative acting on behalf of all 8 Derbyshire districts.

Questions from the consultation survey

Q1 and Q2, 2a – Decision making powers being transferred from central government to groups of local councils

CBC strongly supports bringing the powers listed closer to the local area rather than being subject to decision making in Westminster and Whitehall. For the types of issues listed, making those decisions across an area such as a city-region makes sense, since they are not matters that are restricted to a single district area. CBC has long supported this transfer of powers, both to the Sheffield City Region (SCR) and to the North Midlands area. CBC does not propose further transfer of powers to SCR at this point in time, but it does believe it is important for there to be as full a transfer as possible for the areas listed. This is so that local leaders are able to shape and implement interventions that make sense for their local area and are not constrained by national criteria or centrally designed programmes.

Q3 and Q5 – directly elected mayor working with council leaders; voting for a mayor.

CBC strongly agrees that a mayor should work closely with leaders and believes the model set out for a mayoral combined authority will achieve this. Whilst CBC does not believe that central government should have insisted on a directly elected mayor as a condition of devolution, it does recognise that this provides accountability to residents for the use of powers that would otherwise have remained far less accountable within central government departments and agencies. It therefore strongly agrees that the residents in those areas that become full members should elect the city region mayor.

Q4 and Q7 – local authorities working together where strong economic links exist; alternatives to the combined authority proposal

CBC strongly agrees that there should be formal partnership working with neighbouring areas with strong economic links. It has been doing this through its membership of SCR combined authority and Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) for a number of years and with neighbours in the D2N2 LEP. It believes that interventions to drive growth and to address economic challenges in the borough will be more effective when working collaboratively at the city region scale, with access to more powers and increased funding.

CBC considers that the combined authority proposals will achieve these aims. However, in its report in March 2016, CBC did promote the alternative that Derbyshire County Council also became a member of the SCR combined authority for part of its geography in order to fully draw down the benefits on offer into an area containing around 45% of the residents it serves. This would also recognise the distinct economic area of 'North Nottinghamshire and north and east Derbyshire' as it is described in the Derby and Derbyshire governance review of 2014 and the important role it plays in the wider Sheffield Region economy. CBC still believes this

alternative to be a desirable way to support the achievement of the objective of creating economic growth across the Sheffield City Region.

Other alternatives were also considered by CBC as it took decisions in March and April 2016, particularly that of becoming a full member of a proposed North Midlands Mayoral Combined Authority. This was not the preferred option of CBC at that time, though it did wish to continue to support the North Midlands proposals through becoming a non-constituent member. Since then, a number of other Derbyshire districts decided against supporting the North Midlands proposals and at the current time there are no alternative proposals for arrangements that could bring about a devolution deal to benefit the Chesterfield area other than through membership of SCR. No alternatives have been put to CBC during the consultation period.

Q6 – holding the mayor to account

CBC believes that the most effective way in which the mayor will be held to account will be at the ballot box. Whilst it has reservations about the need for a directly elected mayor, the accountability provided by direct elections will allow residents in Chesterfield to hold her or him to account in a way that does not currently exist where those powers are held within central government departments and agencies.

The scheme and governance review

The consultation invites views on the 'Fit for devolution' document published by SCR, containing the governance review and scheme. CBC considered these documents as part of its public decision making process, a report on which can be seen [here](#). CBC endorsed the publication of the review and scheme, considering that they provided "sufficient argument and evidence to set out a strong case for the establishment of the proposed Mayoral Combined Authority meeting the statutory tests". It also carried out a provisional Equalities Impact Assessment which can be found [here](#).

In reaching the decision to endorse the documents as making a case that met the statutory tests there are a number of points that CBC wishes to reiterate as part of this consultation process:

- CBC considers that a mayoral combined authority will make more effective use of powers and funding currently held in central government since it will be made up of **local leaders with a better understanding of local needs and opportunities**. It will also be more accountable to residents for the use of the powers and funding, since the authority will be made up of locally elected leaders and a directly-elected mayor with an electoral mandate covering all of the full member authority areas. There is already an effective executive in place supporting the existing combined authority and LEP and capable of delivering the agreed devolution deal.

- The majority of the powers held by the mayoral combined authority would be those currently held in central government. Therefore **the appropriate comparison** to make in applying the statutory tests **is between the proposed arrangements and a continuation of national programmes and central government determined policies and use of powers**, not a comparison with the current arrangements for local authority services which will continue unchanged and not passed to the combined authority. On this basis, CBC considers that the proposals pass the statutory test relating to the improvement of exercising statutory functions.
- It also considers the proposals will improve the position relating to effective and convenient local government, since **local services remain unchanged** whilst providing local leaders with far more say over previously nationally run programmes. With greater access to powers and funding currently sat within central government, full members would be able to improve the alignment between their own services and those functions previously delivered nationally and over which there has been limited influence. The identities and interests of local communities would also be served better through the **accountability provided by a combined authority made up of their local leader and a directly elected mayor**. Communities in Chesterfield will retain their Chesterfield and Derbyshire identity whilst gaining far more direct influence over powers – through the mayoral election – than is currently the case where those powers are held in central government. Whilst a Sheffield City Region mayor will not immediately have strong resonance with communities in terms of their local identity, it is considered this will have greater resonance than a North Midlands mayor would have done.
- It is recognised that **the proposals for public transport differ** since this would be the one area where powers would move from existing local authorities (i.e. Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire County Councils, for the areas of Chesterfield and Bassetlaw respectively) to the mayoral combined authority. In this case, CBC considers that provided transitional arrangements are properly managed, the statutory tests can be met. In the case of Chesterfield, there are already a number of operators working across the administrative county boundary, in particular into South Yorkshire and into Nottinghamshire. Whilst no single geography will fit neatly with passenger demand, the proposals will see net benefits over time by working on a geography that more closely aligns with the economy of the area. A mayoral combined authority will be able to **align public transport provision with the wider plans for growth more effectively than a continuation of the existing arrangements**. The SCR already has in place an Integrated Infrastructure Plan that provides the framework for this alignment. CBC considers that the potential benefits for communities, including through additional available investment, are sufficient to outweigh the short term organisational and administrative inconvenience.

- Through carrying out a series of published equalities impact assessments, CBC has also noted the potential for negative impacts on some groups with protected characteristics arising from proposed reductions to services under the current arrangements. There is **the potential for those negative impacts to be mitigated by the proposed full membership of SCR**. Similarly, the SCR assessment notes the potential for positive impacts on some groups with protected characteristics.
- CBC has also reflected on the further statutory consideration that arises due to the **geographical separation** between its boundary and that of other proposed full members of the mayoral combined authority. This relates to the impact on functions in neighbouring areas that are 'equivalent to those of the combined authority's functions'. Given that the combined authority functions would largely be those devolved from central government, CBC considers these 'equivalent functions' should continue unaffected, delivered by those central government departments and agencies in the neighbouring areas. **Other services and functions currently delivered by local authorities and other partners in those neighbouring areas are not 'equivalent to those of the combined authority's functions' and will also continue unaffected.** Furthermore, CBC notes that the neighbouring areas in question are already members of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority to which voting rights are extended as a matter of course in line with the current constitution at each meeting. If and when proposals are developed that could have an impact in the neighbouring areas, then the continuing membership of those areas will ensure that decisions are not taken in isolation of representation from those areas.
- The case of **public transport**, as noted above, is different since Derbyshire County Council would be the authority continuing to provide those functions in neighbouring areas. As noted above, liaison already takes place with neighbouring areas to coordinate public transport provision that goes beyond administrative boundaries and **the transition planning already underway should ensure that service effectiveness is not compromised for these 'equivalent functions' in areas that adjoin Chesterfield.** Since powers will be held concurrently, there is significant scope to ensure that the enhancements that will come from an improved alignment across SCR are not at the expense of services in neighbouring areas. As also noted above, it is the view of CBC (which it has set out for consideration of the county council) that access to a devolution deal has the potential to mitigate cuts and reductions to services that might otherwise need to be made, including in neighbouring areas.
- Bringing together 6 rather than 4 authorities as full members in SCR would mean that the **full membership geography mirrors more closely the economic geography of the city region.** This is a further factor that CBC considers will improve the exercise of statutory functions, since interventions

will be developed and delivered at a greater scale and across a greater proportion of the economic area that is included in the Strategic Economic Plan.

- As well as being key agents in the economic growth of the SCR, **the 6 full member areas also have a similar profile of challenges**. In particular, the multiple deprivation characteristics of these areas show skills, health, housing and employment challenges that need to be addressed in order to see economic growth that works for the benefit of these communities. CBC considers that bringing together as full members all 6 areas with these common characteristics, with access to the powers and funding to tackle these issues, will further improve the exercise of statutory functions.

Broader points

As part of its consultation response, CBC also wishes to make a number of wider points of relevance to the proposals.

- The consultation exercise has taken place against a backdrop of a full scale **campaign run by Derbyshire County Council to 'Keep Derbyshire Together'**. The details of this have been provided separately and space prevents inclusion of a full list here. The campaign has led directly to engagement with CBC (at its events, through correspondence and direct contact with elected members and officers) based on the material produced by the county council. For example, concerns have been raised regarding Chesterfield leaving Derbyshire, police services being taken over by South Yorkshire police, pot-holes being repaired by Sheffield City Council and Chesterfield having less of a vote than other areas. In these and many other cases, residents have been responding to DCC-issued material that contains misleading, inaccurate and speculative claims. As a result, Chesterfield members and officers have spent a significant amount of time explaining the proposals to concerned residents and correcting misinformation. In the majority of cases, these discussions have ended with residents adopting a neutral or supportive position towards the proposals. However, it has been of concern to CBC that so many residents and businesses have not been well served through the consultation process by the nature of the material issued by DCC. The extensive local engagement by CBC members and officers has provided opportunities to restore clarity, but inevitably there will be a significant number of responses to the consultation that are still driven by and based on misleading, inaccurate and speculative material.
- The campaign has included loaded and misleading **opinion polls** but CBC has not been able to comment on these since it has not been provided with the results of these, nor with those run earlier this year.
- One of the consequences of the campaign has been a misunderstanding of the intention of **the proposals for voting rights**. Although votes are a rarity due to the consensus working within the current SCR CA, CBC has

considered the proposals and is supportive of those outlined. The proposals would give the Chesterfield area a parity of voting rights (two votes for the area – one for CBC and one for DCC) with other authorities despite the fact that it has a smaller population than any of the other proposed full members. Given Chesterfield is a ‘two-tier’ area with two sets of elected representatives, it seems entirely appropriate that voting rights should therefore be shared by those two sets of members authorities and in total should match the rights of unitary authorities.

- There have been second-hand **reports** by the county council **of concerns about the proposals being expressed by key partners** such as police and fire services, health providers and Jobcentre Plus. At the time of writing, CBC is not aware of any concerns being put on the record by such partners. In discussions it has had with these valued partners, CBC has been able to clarify the scope of the SCR proposals and allay potential concerns.
- Representations have also been made regarding the ‘self-containment’ of the **economic area** of Chesterfield and its neighbouring districts. CBC does not consider that the economy of the area is ‘self-contained’, not least given the numerous discussions with businesses prior to and during the consultation period about the important links they have beyond administrative boundaries. However, regardless of the degree of self-containment, the wider point is that a devolution deal to bring the critical additional funding and powers to support economic growth in the area is not available for a geography as small as Chesterfield or North-North-East Derbyshire or even Derbyshire as a whole, however ‘self-contained’ or otherwise they might be. Therefore, the relevant consideration is to which wider economic areas there are the strongest links with that ‘self-contained’ area. CBC considers that the evidence, including its extensive discussions with businesses, shows those links are strongest with the rest of the Sheffield City Region area. Links with the economies of the Derby city and Nottingham city areas are considerably weaker.
- CBC support for the proposals is in part due to the fact that they build on and strengthen existing arrangements that have been in place and delivering benefits for the area for some time. Chesterfield’s situation in an **overlap of economic and administrative areas** has caused additional burdens for it as it has worked and fully contributed within two different LEP areas. Despite the commitment made following consultation on establishing the SCR CA (in 2013) to ‘put in place a clear structure for future joint working in order to overcome the complexities of any overlap’, no such arrangements have been developed. The current proposals deliver an arrangement whereby the two local authorities representing the Chesterfield area are both able to speak on behalf of Chesterfield and get the best for the area through membership in SCR, making the most of direct influence over powers and funding otherwise inaccessible in central government.

- The proposals for Chesterfield’s full membership arise following **changes to the law** made earlier this year. CBC considers that the policy intent behind government amendments that made those changes must have been to allow membership in cases where there is a case for the test being met despite a geographical separation of administrative areas. It is hard to think of another English area where there are closer but non-contiguous economic centres than is the case under these current proposals.
- CBC remains **committed to working directly and in partnership with the county council** as it does now on a wide range of services and priorities. It stands ready to collaborate and contribute across a North Midlands area (following its commitment in April to non-constituent membership) and/or Derbyshire wide arrangements for similar collaboration as and when these are refreshed.
- CBC has considered the **interests of communities it serves** as the key consideration throughout the development of these proposals. It acknowledges that the proposals will require additional work in order to make a set of well-planned transitions from current to new arrangements. Whilst this will give rise to some short term complexity, CBC considers that organisational interest or convenience should not be as important as the need to deliver long-term benefits for its communities.
- It is also concerned with the impression being created that the proposals in question would somehow open up numerous ‘conflicting priorities’ between different bodies and partnerships serving the communities in Chesterfield. There is no evidence to suggest that would or should be the case, nor any grounds to consider that it would somehow be inevitable. In fact, the experience of operating within an ‘overlap area’ has been of that of **shared priorities** and an ability to bring more resources and alignment to bear on the challenges facing Chesterfield. For example through complementary business support initiatives and the partnership working evident in supporting the successful Enterprise Zone at Markham Vale.
- The impact on communities has been considered as part of a thorough **Equalities Impact Assessment process**, both in making decisions in April of this year and again when considering in June whether to endorse the publication of the proposals for consultation. This has been a further tool through which consideration has been given to whether the proposals are likely to see improvements for communities in Chesterfield. The assessment has been available for comment by partners since late March and to date has received endorsements from several partners but no input from the county council. The provisional SCR assessment has also been considered, although there is no assessment available from the county council.

Conclusion

CBC fully supports the devolution proposals that are outlined in the 'Fit for devolution' documents. Bringing further powers and funding from central government to the Sheffield City Region will allow local leaders to deliver far more effectively for the benefit of their communities. The appropriate comparison is with Chesterfield having to continue accessing national programmes and bid for national funding, with no direct accountability for these to residents in the borough. Through the proposals put forward by SCR, those residents would see their interests served better as the ability of the council to realise its priorities for the borough would be significantly enhanced through access to the powers and funding on offer in the SCR devolution deal. Despite a campaign to assert otherwise, those residents would also retain their proud local identity and remain part of Chesterfield and Derbyshire. As described above in more detail, CBC considers the statutory tests to be met and welcomes the proposals and the opportunity to become a full member of the SCR Combined Authority so that it can be even more effective in serving its communities.

Huw Bowen

Chief Executive

Chesterfield Borough Council

12th August 2016

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Chesterfield Borough Council

Provisional Equality Impact Assessment

Title of the policy, project, service, function, strategy or decision the EIA is being produced for:

Decision – Decision regarding membership of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority.

Background, aims and objectives

The Government is looking to devolve more powers and funding to local areas and new local government structures called combined authorities (often matching LEP areas) are being set up to receive those powers. On the 6th April 2016, Chesterfield Borough Council made the decision to apply for full constituent membership of the SCR mayoral combined authority and the draft devolution deal was ratified.

Following the ratification of the SCR devolution deal by the Combined Authority and its authorities work has proceeded to progress the deal in accordance with the relevant statutory procedure introduced by the 2016 Act.

In accordance with the statutory process, a Governance Review has been undertaken under Section 111 of the 2009 Act as amended by the 2016 Act.1 A draft Scheme was also been prepared. These documents formed the basis of the subsequent public consultation exercise.

As Chesterfield Borough Council in Derbyshire and Bassetlaw District Council in Nottinghamshire have applied to become full constituent members of the SCR combined authority there will need to be an alteration to the geographical boundaries of the combined authority beyond South Yorkshire and a widening of the mayoral electoral mandate.

The work on the review and draft Scheme has therefore taken into account these issues and the review exercise addresses in particular the implications of the extension of the geography of the Combined Authority area beyond South Yorkshire; and the case for doing so.

Who is the policy, project, service, function, strategy or decision going to benefit and how?

Combined authorities were enabled by the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 and initially put forward in order to undertake functions related to economic development, regeneration or transport. Whilst recent legislation expands the potential role of these authorities, they remain a model primarily in place to drive economic growth and this is the focus of activities for the SCR mayoral combined authority.

The majority of services currently provided in Chesterfield by Derbyshire County Council and Chesterfield Borough Council will continue to be run by these councils for the benefit

of Chesterfield. This includes services which have a significant impact on protected characteristics including social care, education, public health, environmental health, Housing tenant's services, private sector housing, homelessness and leisure related activities.

The economic growth delivered by full membership of SCR combined authority is expected to be beneficial for the whole Chesterfield Borough community overall. This is because additional funding will be available and decisions regarding existing funding and the use of existing powers will be made locally rather than in central government. The development of the SCR mayoral combined authority will enable the following devolution deal benefits to be realised:

The SCR devolution deal includes the creation of 70,000 jobs in the City Region over the next 10 years. There will be a focus on three key areas:

1. Investing in infrastructure – that means better places to live, learn, work and do business in with improved roads and transport
2. Better skills, employment and education
3. Growing businesses whether home grown or attracting new ones

The major benefit to Chesterfield of the SCR devolution deal will be the support to key regeneration projects, improving the skills of local people and helping local businesses to grow and be more competitive through:

- Control of a new gain share deal, like that agreed with Greater Manchester and other areas, within an envelope of £30 million a year for 30 years – giving Sheffield the power to boost local growth and invest in local manufacturing and innovation
- Responsibility for chairing an area-based review of 16+ skills provision and devolved 19+ adult skills funding from 2018/19
- Joint responsibility with government to co-design employment support for the harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice
- More effective joint working with UKTI to boost trade and investment, and responsibility to work with government to develop and implement a devolved approach to the delivery of national business support programmes from 2017

The devolution agreement sets out the agreement between Government and the leaders of the SCR to devolve a range of powers and responsibilities to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority and a new directly elected mayor. Key themes include adult skills, skills for 16 – 18 year olds, employment, housing, planning, transport, trade and investment, innovation, business growth and support and fiscal issues.

As part of this EIA we have been able to make a provisional assessment on transport and employment and skills impacts, but this analysis will need to continue as further information becomes available and policy and schemes are shaped. That assessment is set out in more detail in the sections that follow.

These issues were considered in a previous EIA's which informed the decision making regarding applying for full membership and ratifying the devolution deal (06.04.16 full Council meeting) and the decision to publish consultation documents (28.06.16). This assessment builds on and updates the previous assessment in light of the consultation process and further information available.

What outcomes do you want to achieve?

The economic growth potential as a result of the SCR mayoral combined authority and the devolution deal will impact on our ability to maximise delivery on several of our key Council Plan 2015 – 2019 priorities and outcomes including:

To make Chesterfield a thriving borough

1. To make sure that local people benefit from growth in Chesterfield Borough
2. To continue delivering regeneration projects that will make Chesterfield Borough a better place
3. To develop our great town centre
4. To improve access to technology that meets the needs of our residents, businesses and visitors

To improve the quality of life for local people

1. To increase the supply and quality of housing in Chesterfield Borough to meet current and future needs

What barriers exist for both the Council and the groups/people with protected characteristics to enable these outcomes to be achieved?

The latest indices of multiple deprivation data and the 2015 health profile for Chesterfield Borough suggest significant number of people within our community cannot access the proceeds of economic growth due to a variety of factors including poor health, caring responsibilities, poor educational and skills attainment, poor transport access etc. These issues are more likely to impact on people with disabilities or long term health conditions, people caring for people with disabilities or long term health conditions, lone parents, young people and areas with poorer access to transport and key services.

Demand for suitable and affordable housing is also rising with many younger people unable to access the housing type or tenure they aspire to due to lack of employment stability, high housing costs, high demand and lack of supply.

The Council requires access to substantial funding and influence to continue to regenerate the Borough, to grow the business community, to work with partners to deliver an effective skills programme including apprenticeships, to improve technology and to respond to current and future housing challenges.

What existing data sources do you have to assess the impact of the policy, project, service, function, strategy or decision?

- Demographic profile of the Borough
- Key statistics including health profiles and employment statistics
- Indices of multiple deprivation
- SCR Proposed combined authority Council report 28/02/2013
- SCR formal combined authority Secretary of State consultation 2013
- The October 2015 SCR devolution deal agreement
- The October 2015 SCR devolution deal ratification consultation
- SCR Consultation on the devolution deal

- South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive 'Our Commitment to Equality'
- Derbyshire County Council – changes to b_line scheme – equality analysis
- Derbyshire County Council – consultation on subsidised buses
- Derbyshire County Council – revenue budget report 2016-17
- Derbyshire County Council equality and diversity policy
- DWP, Work Programme equality impact assessment
- BIS, Apprenticeship Reforms, equality impact assessment
- SCR Governance Review and Scheme document
- SCR EIA – Governance Review and Scheme document
- CBC report – Proposed SCR combined authority
- CBC EIA – Proposed SCR combined authority
- CBC report - Publishing consultation documents relating to a Sheffield City Region mayoral combined authority
- CBC EIA - Publishing consultation documents relating to a Sheffield City Region mayoral combined authority
- Single Local Transport Authority workshop information including key principles and risk management
- CBC response to the consultation on Sheffield City Region devolution
- Consultation and communication information from additional activity in Chesterfield Borough

How we plan to approach this provisional EIA:

During the development of the EIA several issues have emerged which make it difficult to come to a fully considered view on the equality impact on protected characteristics. This is made more difficult in virtue of the new approach that 'deals' represent, whereby a broad agreement is made with government that indicates the direction in which devolution of powers and funding is expected to move, but with government reserving the right to continue negotiating, department by department, as more detail is developed at a different pace for each element of the deal.

In some cases we have made assumptions based on the experiences of other combined authority areas including the Greater Manchester Combined Authority. We have also looked at existing equality statements and relevant assessments, for example of the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive. However, the application of these existing policies and statements to the proposals set out in the respective devolution deals is limited due to the absence at this stage of specific plans, programmes or policies that would be delivered by the respective combined authorities once powers and funding are devolved.

In summary, the approach taken is one that seeks to make the best use of the available material, including making reasonable assumptions as to the impacts that may result. It recognises that the lack of detailed information about implementation means that the assessment will be provisional at this stage and require ongoing consideration as detailed plans are developed.

It is also important to note that powers and funding devolved to the combined authority will be held by a public body (the combined authority) that will itself be subject to the public sector equality duty. It has therefore been assumed that as those powers and funding are devolved and programmes and policies are developed by the combined authority to make

use of the powers and funding, those combined authorities will act in line with the public sector equality duty.

These considerations and future action apply to the whole EIA.

Previous engagement activity:

Date	Engagement Activity	Main findings
12 th August – 7 th October 2013	Formal Secretary of State public consultation on plans for SCR combined authority.	<p>The Government received twenty one representations on the proposal to establish a combined authority for SCR.</p> <p>The joint response from Councils within the city region confirmed support for the establishment of a combined authority. It also confirmed the view that a combined authority would improve transport, economic development and regeneration and deliver growth across the functional economical area.</p> <p>The county councils, Derby City Council and the Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire (D2N2) Local Enterprise Partnership supported the principle of establishing the combined authority but expressed concerns that the overlap of areas involving the non-constituent councils could lead to additional complexities which could prove damaging to the long term economic development of their area.</p> <p>Ten parish and town councils responded to the consultation. Whilst two of these were supportive of the establishment of the Combined Authority, the remainder saw no benefit in the establishment of this body or felt it could take away the identity of parish councils and diminish their role. Of the four responses to the consultation from members of the public, two were in favour of the establishment of the combined authority whilst two were against it.</p> <p>No specific equality concerns were raised during this consultation.</p>
2 nd December 2015 – 15 th January 2016	SCR devolution deal agreement consultation. This consultation was led by the SCR combined authority with additional local activity in constituent and non-constituent member	<p>Formal SCR level consultation: 245 responses from across SCR.</p> <p>Key trends and perspectives from the responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive support throughout for principle of stronger local control of decision-making • Recognition of the impact that specific policy

	<p>authority areas.</p>	<p>areas could have on SCR and the local economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative perceptions of the need for an elected mayor – mainly due to creation of additional bureaucracy; complexity with existing arrangements; outcome of 2012 city mayor referenda • Real need for clarity about the geographical scope of the mayoral arrangement and powers, particularly for East Midlands districts • Positive about potential for more devolution, particularly once the current set of proposals have been implemented. Suggestions are ambitious and radical including tax raising powers, all skills, public transport, education and health. <p>Additional Chesterfield Borough specific consultation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four public meetings – 146 people attended • Article in Linkline e-bulletin which goes out to over 400 contacts in community and voluntary sector organisations across Chesterfield and NE Derbyshire • Destination Chesterfield e-bulletin to business community in Chesterfield, around 1,500 recipients • Leader and CEX Open Door session with CBC Employees • Destination Chesterfield Champions event -120 business representatives • Meetings with the CBC political groups <p>Key themes within the feedback received locally in Chesterfield included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positivity about the economic benefits achieved so far via Sheffield City Region and excitement about the potential future benefits within the devolution deal • Concerns about the role of an elected Mayor and how this will work in non-constituent member areas, the veto position and the potential for additional bureaucracy • Confusion about the SCR and D2N2 position. How long can Chesterfield continue to pursue two devolution deals and the complicating factors around the overlapping geographies <p>No specific equality concerns were raised during</p>
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		this consultation.
December 2015 – March 2016	Provisional EIA developed for the decision on the membership of the combined authorities and ratification, as an existing non-constituent member, of the Sheffield City Region Devolution deal.	<p>A draft of the EIA was made available to key stakeholders and these organisations were invited to comment. Comments were received from Barnsley council which endorsed the assessment and from Derbyshire County Council, which did not comment on the assessment nor, following a repeated invitation, provide any assessment that it had made relating the equalities impact of devolution decisions. To date, there have still been no comments received from DCC.</p> <p>The EIA completed for the April 2016 decision report has helped to inform the EIA for this decision.</p>

Engagement activity during the formal SCR devolution consultation

It is a statutory requirement to undertake consultation in connection with the proposals contained in the Scheme and to provide the Secretary of State with a summary of the consultation responses.

The approach to consultation (led by SCR) was designed with a view to securing extensive opportunities for interested persons to consider and respond to the proposals contained in the Scheme. This has been done with the objective of satisfying the Secretary of State that no further consultation would be necessary so as to enable them to proceed to make the necessary statutory Orders.

Accessibility was considered throughout the development of the consultation. There were a variety of ways and opportunities to engage including face to face, drop in, online, paper based. We used accessible venues for the public meetings, drop in sessions and displays and used a mix of evening and daytime activities. Consultation materials were provided in a range of formats upon request.

We are awaiting the final version of the Ipsos MORI technical report from the consultation, this EIA will be updated once this information is available. We do however have information from the additional communication and consultation activity progressed in Chesterfield Borough to support and encourage residents, organisations and businesses to take part in the consultation. This is detailed in the table below.

Date	Engagement and Communication activity	Number of people communicated with and engaged	Themes of questions and concerns
28.06.16 - 12.08.16	Press and Media activity including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and news releases via CBC social media platforms 	Currently 2104 likes on Facebook and 5820 Twitter followers.	Variety of interactions emerging from social media including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification on engagement and consultation opportunities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You tube style videos and infographics available via CBC website and social media CBC website including key information, devolution have your say pop up, myth busting and FAQ's Press releases to local media outlets including TV, radio and print 	<p>Radio interviews and information broadcast across the combined authority area. Derbyshire Times coverage reaching CBC, BDC, NEDDC and DDDC areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification on alternative options available Clarification on how the mayoral role will work Clarification on highways functions Information about voting rights and decision making
28.06.16 – 12.08.16	Interactions via complaints, comments, compliments and enquiries	Variety of enquiries raised via web, telephone and letter.	<p>Correspondence requesting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information about engagement opportunities Requests for paper copies of the survey Clarification on voting rights Requests for supporting documentation Clarification that Chesterfield is not joining Yorkshire An objection to Chesterfield joining Yorkshire Clarification re: status of the Royal hospital Clarification on Chesterfield's status as a Derbyshire Borough
28.06.16 – 12.08.16	Information for CBC and avarto/Kier staff (working on CBC services). This included articles in the staff newsletter, information for team meetings, information and FAQ's available via aspire and you tube style videos	Approximately 1100 staff.	All staff encouraged to engage in the consultation and encouraged to discuss questions, concerns and comments.

	explaining the issues.		
28.06.16	Destination Chesterfield – Chesterfield Champions Breakfast seminar	84 representatives from the Chesterfield business community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on potential impact of Brexit • Concerns that if we don't take part fully with SCR growth could stall • How this impacts on D2N2/North Midlands • Discussion about a disconnect from people in the North from Westminster and how devolution could improve this • How the mayoral candidacy could work – do they have to be from a political party? • Retaining a strong business voice in the new arrangements • Concerns that Chesterfield will lose out on significant funding if we don't take part • Concerns about the capacity of local authorities
01.07.16 – 12.08.16	<p>Display and information stand at the Customer Services centre in Chesterfield town centre. There was also a collection point for questionnaires and feedback.</p> <p>Leaflets with key information were also available at all CBC reception areas in public buildings.</p>	Display and information available to all visitors to our main customer hub. Over 100 leaflets and questionnaires were collected from the centre during the consultation period.	Customers encouraged to take part in the consultation.
01.07.16 – 12.08.16	Telephone calls and letters with local key business contacts.	Phone calls to 18 businesses and letters to 63.	Offering key information, Q&A and encouraging engagement in the consultation.
W/C 04.07.16	Your Chesterfield magazine distributed	Approximately 43,000	Your Chesterfield helped to encourage people to take

	to households in the Borough. This included key information about the consultation and engagement opportunities and where to get further information.	households across the Borough. The magazine is also available on the CBC website.	part in the engagement opportunities being available throughout the period.
05.07.16	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	13 members of Scrutiny Committees.	<p>There were questions from members regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential precepting by the Mayor and the agreement needed • Roles and responsibilities of DCC and the MCA around public transport and highways • DCC being allocated a full constituent place on the MCA with full voting rights <p>Scrutiny resolved that - the consultation on the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority Governance Scheme and Review be supported.</p>
06.07.16	Links CVS – E-bulletin to the Community and voluntary sector.	891 individuals and organisations on the mailing list.	Key information and encouragement to engage in the consultation.
11.07.16	Public meeting at the Winding Wheel in Chesterfield. 6.30pm start.	112 attendees.	<p>Key question themes were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the community and voluntary sector and funding prospects • Benefits for older people and well as younger people • Concerns that Chesterfield will become part of Yorkshire • Questions about how the money will be allocated and voting rights • Environmental sustainability of

			<p>programmes and activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about current public transport provision • Concerns that Chesterfield residents will be paying for the Sheffield tram • Potential difficulties with neighbouring authorities • Concerns about Brexit impacts • Support for the proposals as there is no Derbyshire only deal
12.07.16	Brimington Parish Council meeting	8 Parish Councillors and 2 members of the public.	<p>Questions around how the money gets allocated between the Councils and how the MCA will work in practice.</p> <p>There was also a point of clarification re. nature of interdependence of particular industrial sectors across the Sheffield City Region.</p> <p>A motion of support for CBC's position was moved and passed.</p>
12.07.16	Staveley Town Council meeting	13 Town Councillors and 5 members of the public.	<p>Questions around how CBC will be represented on the MCA, do we see any drawbacks to becoming a full members and where will the Mayor be located and who it might be.</p> <p>A motion of support for CBC's position was moved and passed.</p>
14.07.16	Over 50's Inspired Forum – Chesterfield. 10.45am	Approximately 60 members of the public	<p>Update requested on D2N2. A comment about HS2 and a compliment about the public meeting 11/07/16 – very informative with clear key messages.</p>
25.07.16	Chesterfield Borough	6 Liberal	The following question and

	Council Liberal Democrat Group	Democrat elected members and 1 party activist	<p>concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about the confusion being caused by mixed messages from CBC and DCC • Adopting the right strategy • Will services be any worse than they are now • Concerns about potential difficulties with neighbouring local authorities not being full members of MCA • Need to ensure that engagement continues throughout the process – it shouldn't end with this consultation
25.07.16	Chesterfield Borough Council Labour Group	33 Labour Party elected members	<p>The following question and concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good that central government are still committed to this activity • Concerns about impact of Brexit • Status of DCC as a constituent member
26.07.16	Drop in event at Chesterfield Medieval market event in Chesterfield Town Centre. 10am – 4pm.	Conversations with 45 members of the public. Others taking away information and flyers.	<p>The following question and concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned that Chesterfield will become part of Sheffield • Sheffield are taking over • Fears that it will start off as an economic deal and then move onto other public services • The quality of services in Sheffield is below the Derbyshire standards • Don't like the mayoral aspect • Concerns about aligning with Rotherham due to child sexual exploitation cases • Concerned that Sheffield

			<p>is bribing CBC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of consultation before the decision • Concerns about how decision making and voting will work
08.08.16	Drop in event at Staveley Healthy Living Centre. 4pm – 7pm.	Conversations with 37 members of the public. Others taking away information and flyers.	<p>The following question and concern themes were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The questionnaire should have a direct question about whether or not we wish to join SCR • Concerns about increased housing in the greenbelt • Concerns about Chesterfield getting an equal share of funding • Concerns about Chesterfield being absorbed by Sheffield • Want assurances that money will be guaranteed for Chesterfield.

What is the impact?

This section considers the impact of the scheme and the consultation on groups/people with protected characteristics. The purpose of the scheme and consultation is to consider the case for a mayoral combined authority which is the key to unlocking the agreed devolution deal. Therefore the impact of the devolution deal is also considered.

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
Age – including older people and younger people	Scheme overall		Scheme
	Consultation		Consultation
	Devolution deal		
	<p>No negative or positive impacts have been identified for the scheme itself; however this is part of the building blocks to unlocking the devolution deal benefits. The development of the SCR mayoral combined authority will unlock the devolution deal benefits. If Chesterfield Borough Council is successful in its application for full constituent membership status it will enable full voting rights and full access to the deal benefits.</p> <p>The scheme includes information on the specific powers and duties that require devolution in order to deliver the devolution deal.</p>		<p>If the SCR mayoral combined authority does not go ahead or Chesterfield Borough Council has to remain a non-constituent member then we will proactively work with partners to maximise the potential for funding and programme access. Strong relationships have been built with SCR partners and we will seek to build on this for the benefit of our communities.</p>
	<p>Accessibility was a key consideration during the development and delivery of the consultation. The subject matter and information required to take part in the consultation was however challenging. While efforts were made to simplify the information and consultation tools as far as possible, some people may have struggled to engage.</p> <p>The consultation was primarily aimed at the adult population; however any member of the community could take part.</p>		<p>Assistance was available at all of the events and drop ins. Telephone and in person support was also available throughout the consultation.</p> <p>The consultation included a variety of opportunities to engage including different formats, times and dates to suit a diverse community.</p>
	<p>Key elements to the deal have been considered including transport and skills and employment.</p>		

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>Transport</p> <p>The directly elected Mayor of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will be responsible for a devolved and consolidated local transport budget for the area of the Combined Authority (i.e. the areas of the constituent councils), including all relevant devolved highways funding, with a multi-year settlement to be agreed at the Spending Review. Functions will be devolved to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority accordingly, to be exercised by the Mayor.</p> <p>The directly elected Mayor of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will by 2017 exercise functions, devolved to the Combined Authority, for the franchising of bus services in the area of the Combined Authority, subject to local consultation. This will be enabled through a specific Buses Bill, to be introduced during the first Parliamentary session, which will provide for the necessary functions to be devolved.</p> <p>In order that the powers and funding above can apply in the same way across the whole of the constituent areas of Sheffield City Region, it is likely that some transport powers and funding currently held by Derbyshire County Council would transfer to the SCR Mayor and/or combined authority, as enabled by the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016.</p> <p>There are potential positive and negative impacts for this change.</p>		<p>Transport</p> <p>Further discussion and negotiation has taken place to develop key principles for the Local Transport Authority transition plan. This includes the overarching principle of evidence based strategic decision-making for the public good. Additional principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Management: Effective project governance • Communication: transparent communication and cooperative consultation throughout the period • Service delivery: Consistency and alignment of service provision • Steady state: period of ‘steady state’ and clear milestones for change
	<p>There are some potential positive outcomes flowing from the transport measures within the SCR deal and consequential transfer of transport powers from DCC to SCR combined authority and the Elected Mayor. This includes the potential for an</p>	<p>There are some potential risks regarding the transport measures within the SCR deal and consequential transfer of transport powers from DCC to SCR combined authority. This includes the potential for a poorer and more complicated</p>	<p>An extensive risk assessment for Local Transport Authority transition arrangements and services informed the transition plan alongside an EIA for the overall Local Transport Authority proposal.</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>improved/simplified concessionary travel scheme, enhanced associated discounts and wider benefits, improved bus information and the reprioritisation of supported bus network routes into Chesterfield Borough. This may help to positively mitigate the proposed future reductions from Derbyshire County Council to revenue support for bus services which are due to occur from October 2017, the costs of which are currently being met from reserves. Commercial services are unlikely to be affected.</p> <p>It is likely that SCR arrangements would build on those already in place within the South Yorkshire Public Transport Executive body as this transitions into a mayoral transport body. SYPTE has already set out clear statements regarding mitigating equalities impacts with regards to its transport functions, in line with statutory duties. As further powers are devolved and transferred to that body, there is the potential that positive impacts are enhanced and that the transition period takes less time than establishing a new body from scratch.</p>	<p>concessionary travel scheme, the withdrawal of other discounts currently associated with concessionary schemes and the reprioritisation of supported bus network routes away from Chesterfield Borough. Commercial services are unlikely to be affected.</p> <p>These potential negative impacts could disproportionately affect younger people, older people and disabled people who are more likely to use public transport and access concessions schemes.</p>	<p>This EIA do not identify any negative impacts currently however it is recognised there will need to be further EIAs developed and considered for each service change and for the workstreams at the implementation stage.</p> <p>During the ‘steady state’ period further negotiation and discussion will take place. As part of this process, mitigation will include joint working with the Department for Transport, Highways England and authorities in SCR and Derbyshire County Council in order to develop detailed proposals that reduce potential negative impacts and enhance positive impacts and make these arrangements work smoothly for the benefit of local people.</p> <p>If the SCR mayoral combined authority proposal goes ahead with Chesterfield Borough Council as a full constituent member – Derbyshire County Council would automatically gain full constituent membership. This will help to facilitate closer joint working and greater prospect of the detailed proposals being developed in ways that mitigate the potential</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>These potential positive impacts could disproportionately affect younger people, older people and disabled people who are more likely to use public transport and access concessions schemes.</p> <p>Employment and skills</p> <p>Young people in Chesterfield have benefitted from SCR via the skills made easy programme which has developed 98 apprenticeships in the Borough so far.</p> <p>Skills programmes including Talent match and ambition SCR have been targeted at improving outcomes for young people not in skills, education or employment. Talent match has engaged with 45 individuals to date, 17 of whom have gone into employment; ambition SCR has had 68 starts to date, with 28 people moving into employment.</p>	<p>Employment and skills</p> <p>If SCR is unable to commission programmes to support employment and skills as effectively as current national arrangements, then there could be a potential negative impact on younger people who would otherwise disproportionately benefit from the current arrangements.</p> <p>Non-constituent membership will not enable full voting rights and access to future skills programmes. This could disproportionately impact on younger people who are disproportionately affected by unemployment within the Borough.</p>	<p>negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.</p> <p>Mitigation will also come through engagement with key stakeholders well placed to represent groups that might experience negative or positive impacts, including the Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum, Chesterfield 50 Plus Forum, Federation of Positive Ageing, the Derbyshire Youth Forum and the Town Centre Forum.</p> <p>Employment and skills</p> <p>The deal proposals provide various 'readiness tests' that SCR will need to meet in order for government to agree to devolve powers and funding. It is clear from experience from existing deals in Greater Manchester that government will expect significant reassurance on the capacity and governance of the combined authority to deliver effectively before specific powers, programmes and funding are devolved. This mitigates the potential negative impact arising from devolution giving rise to less effective commissioning and delivery</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>Access to European structural investment fund money which concentrates on work readiness and skills. SCR will be focusing on “Skills for Jobs growth” which includes pre-employment training for unemployed and inactive people – unemployment rates disproportionately affect young people within the Borough.</p> <p>The devolution deal includes a commitment to an area based review of post 16 education. This will aim to help ensure that post-16 providers are delivering the skills that local employers require and increase employability of young people.</p> <p>As part of the devolution deal Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will work with DWP to co-design the future employment support, from April 2017, for harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. Young people in Chesterfield borough are disproportionately affected by unemployment.</p>		<p>than current national arrangements.</p> <p>Further detailed work will be required as the deal moves from its broad ambitions to specific programmes and activities. This will require joint working that could include the Department for Education and Skills, Careers service, Chesterfield College and other post-16 education providers, Department for Work and Pensions, Job Centre Plus together with the council, SCR members and Derbyshire County Council. In doing so, the mitigation of potential negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts will be informed by stakeholders including Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum, Chesterfield 50 Plus Forum, Federation of Positive Ageing, the Derbyshire Youth Forum, Destination Chesterfield, East Midlands Chamber of commerce and other lead organisation supporting employment and skills across the community and voluntary sector.</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
Disabled people – physical, mental and sensory including learning disabled people and people living with HIV/Aids and cancer.	Scheme overall		
	Please refer to issues covered above within the age section.		
	Consultation	Consultation	Consultation
	Devolution Deal		
	<p>Transport</p> <p>Please refer to transport issues covered above within the age section. Additional groups with which to engage by way of mitigating actions will include disability advocacy and support groups such as the Derbyshire Coalition for inclusive living, as well as disability and carer’s services.</p>		

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>Employment and skills</p> <p>Access to European structural investment fund money which concentrates on work readiness and skills. SCR are developing a progress to work scheme which includes employment support for employment support allowance claimants – this will have a disproportionate positive impact on disabled people.</p> <p>As part of the devolution agreement Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will work with DWP to co-design the future employment support, from April 2017, for harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will set out how they will join up local public services in order to improve outcomes for this group, particularly how they will work with the Clinical Commissioning Groups/third sector to enable timely health-based support. This will be a significant positive impact for disabled people and people with health issues that impact on</p>	<p>Employment and skills</p> <p>If SCR is unable to commission programmes to support employment and skills as effectively as current national arrangements, then there could be a potential negative impact on disabled people who would otherwise disproportionately benefit from the current arrangements</p> <p>Non-constituent membership will not enable full voting rights and access to future skills programmes. This could reduce access to vital skills and support for disabled people wanting enter employment or sustain employment.</p>	<p>Employment and skills</p> <p>The deal proposals provide various ‘readiness tests’ that SCR will need to meet in order for government to agree to devolve powers and funding. It is clear from experience from existing deals in Greater Manchester that government will expect significant reassurance on the capacity and governance of the combined authority to deliver effectively before specific powers, programmes and funding are devolved. This mitigates the potential negative impact on disabled people arising from devolution giving rise to less effective commissioning and delivery than current national arrangements</p> <p>Further detailed work will be required as the deal moves from its broad ambitions to specific programmes and activities. This will require joint working that could include the Department for Education and Skills, Careers service, Chesterfield College and other post-16 education providers, Skills Funding Agency, Department for Work and Pensions, Job Centre Plus together with the</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	employment.		<p>council, SCR members and Derbyshire County Council.</p> <p>There will also be mitigation through a continuation of work with key local partners including job centre plus, public health, CCGs and the community and voluntary sector via the Chesterfield Health Partnership as well as with disability advocacy and support groups such as Derbyshire Coalition for inclusive living to strengthen employability prospects and support for disabled people within the Borough</p>
Gender – men, women and transgender	Scheme overall		
	Please refer to issues covered above within the age section.		
	Consultation		Consultation
	<p>Based on the information available at the time, no disproportionate impacts have been identified for this protected characteristic for the consultation approach.</p> <p>Accessibility was a key consideration during the development and delivery of the consultation. The subject matter and information required to take part in the consultation was however challenging. While efforts were made to simplify the information and consultation tools as far as possible, some people may have struggled to engage.</p>		<p>Assistance was available at all of the events and drop ins. Telephone and in person support was also available throughout the consultation.</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	Devolution deal Transport Based on the information available at this time, no disproportionate impacts have been identified for this protected characteristic. As further information becomes available and policies, programmes and budgets are developed this will be re-assessed.		
	Employment and Skills Access to European structural investment fund money is likely to have a disproportionate positive impact on men who make up a greater proportion of long-term unemployed and who may require greater assistance to enable and sustain employment. This fund may also have a disproportionate positive impact on women who are more likely to have taken time away from employment due to family commitments. The majority of lone parents within the Borough are female. Additional assistance will be available to support employment. As part of the devolution deal Sheffield City Region Combined	Employment and Skills If SCR is unable to commission programmes to support employment and skills as effectively as current national arrangements, then there could be a potential negative impact on men or women who would otherwise disproportionately benefit from the current arrangements Non-constituent membership will not enable full voting rights and access to future skills programmes. This could reduce access to vital skills and support for people wanting enter employment or sustain employment.	Employment and skills The deal proposals provide various 'readiness tests' that SCR will need to meet in order for government to agree to devolve powers and funding. It is clear from experience from existing deals in Greater Manchester that government will expect significant reassurance on the combined authority's capacity and governance to deliver effectively before specific powers, programmes and funding are devolved. This mitigates the potential negative impact on gender groups arising from devolution giving rise to less effective commissioning and delivery than current national arrangements Further detailed work will be required as the deal moves from its broad ambitions to specific programmes

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>Authority will work with DWP to co-design the future employment support, from April 2017, for harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. This will disproportionality impact on the employability of men who have higher rates of unemployment within the borough and women who are more likely to be affected by taking time away from employment for family commitments and/or are lone parents.</p>		<p>and activities. This will require joint working that could include the Department for Education and Skills, Careers service, Chesterfield College and other post-16 education providers, Skills Funding Agency, Department for Work and Pensions, Job Centre Plus together with the council, SCR members and Derbyshire County Council. In doing so, the mitigation of potential negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts on gender groups will be informed by stakeholders including Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum, Destination Chesterfield, East Midlands Chamber of commerce and other lead organisations supporting employment and skills across the community and voluntary sector.</p>
Marital status including civil partnership.	Scheme overall		
	Consultation		

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p style="text-align: center;">Devolution deal</p> <p>Based on the information available at this time no disproportionate impacts have been identified for this protected characteristic. As further information becomes available this will be re-assessed.</p>		
<p>Pregnant women and people on maternity/paternity. Also consider breastfeeding mothers.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Scheme overall</p> <p>Please refer to issues covered above within the age section.</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">Consultation</p> <p>Please refer to issues covered above within the gender section.</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">Devolution deal</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Based on the information available at this time no disproportionate impacts have been identified for this protected characteristic. As further information becomes available this will be re-assessed.</p>		
	<p>Employment and Skills</p> <p>The European structural fund may have a disproportionate positive impact on people who have taken time away from employment due to family commitments. Additional assistance will be available to support employment.</p>	<p>Employment and Skills</p> <p>If SCR is unable to commission programmes to support employment and skills as effectively as current national arrangements, then there could be a potential negative impact on those who have taken time away from employment due to family commitments who would otherwise</p>	<p>Employment and skills</p> <p>Further detailed work will be required as the deal moves from its broad ambitions to specific programmes and activities. This will require joint working that could include the Department for Education and Skills, Careers service, Chesterfield College and other post-16 education</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>As part of the devolution deal Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will work with DWP to co-design the future employment support, from April 2017, for harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. This could disproportionality impact people who have taken time away from employment for family commitments.</p>	<p>disproportionately benefit from the current arrangements</p> <p>Non-constituent membership will not enable full voting rights and access to future skills programmes. This could reduce access to vital skills and support for people wanting enter employment or sustain employment.</p>	<p>providers, Skills Funding Agency, Department for Work and Pensions, Job Centre Plus together with the council, SCR members and Derbyshire County Council. In doing so, the mitigation of potential negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts on gender groups will be informed by stakeholders including children’s centres, maternity and paternity support services, Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum, Destination Chesterfield, East Midlands Chamber of commerce and other lead organisations supporting employment and skills across the community and voluntary sector able to represent the views of pregnant women and people on maternity and paternity leave.</p> <p>The deal proposals provide various ‘readiness tests’ that SCR will need to meet in order for government to agree to devolve powers and funding. It is clear from experience from existing deals in Greater Manchester that government will expect significant reassurance on the capacity and governance of the combined authority to deliver</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
			effectively before specific powers, programmes and funding are devolved. This mitigates the potential negative impact arising from devolution giving rise to less effective commissioning and delivery than current national arrangements
Sexual Orientation – Heterosexual, Lesbian, gay men and bi-sexual people.	Scheme overall		
	Please refer to issues covered above within the age section.		
	Consultation		
Ethnic Groups	Devolution deal		
	Based on the information available at this time no disproportionate impacts have been identified for this protected characteristic. As further information becomes available this will be re-assessed.		
	Consultation		
	Consultation		Consultation
	Accessibility has been a key consideration during the development of the consultation. The subject matter and information required to take part in the consultation is however challenging. While efforts have been made to simplify the information and consultation tools as far as possible, some		Assistance will be available at all of the events and drop in's. Telephone and in person support is also available at any time during the

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	people may struggle to engage.		<p>consultation.</p> <p>The consultation includes a variety of opportunities to engage including different formats, times and dates to suit a diverse community. Consultation materials can also be provided in a range of formats including community languages.</p>
<p>Devolution deal</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Based on the information available at this time no disproportionate impacts have been identified for this protected characteristic. As further information becomes available this will be re-assessed.</p>			
	<p>Employment and Skills</p> <p>Access to European structural investment fund money is likely to have a positive impact on people who require assistance to enable and sustain employment. Some people may require specific, tailored support including translation, access to ESOL, qualification transfer etc.</p>	<p>Employment and Skills</p> <p>If SCR commissioning does not provide the same level of tailored support currently in place through national arrangements, then there could be a potential negative impact on ethnic groups.</p> <p>Non-constituent membership will not enable full voting rights and access to future skills programmes. This could reduce access to vital skills</p>	<p>Employment and skills</p> <p>Further detailed work will be required as the deal moves from its broad ambitions to specific programmes and activities. This will require joint working that could include the Department for Education and Skills, Careers service, Chesterfield College and other post-16 education providers, Skills Funding Agency, Department for Work and Pensions, Job Centre Plus together with the</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
	<p>As part of the devolution deal Sheffield City Region Combined Authority will work with DWP to co-design the future employment support, from April 2017, for harder-to-help claimants, many of whom are currently referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. This could assist people who require more tailored support needs including translation, access to ESOL, recognition of qualifications obtained outside the UK etc.</p>	<p>and support for people wanting enter employment or sustain employment.</p>	<p>council, SCR members and Derbyshire County Council. In doing so, the mitigation of potential negative impacts and enhancement of positive impacts on ethnic groups will be informed by stakeholders including local community support groups, Chesterfield Equality and Diversity Forum, Destination Chesterfield, East Midlands Chamber of commerce and other lead organisations supporting employment and skills across the community and voluntary sector able to represent the views of ethnic groups across the borough</p> <p>The deal proposals provide various 'readiness tests' that SCR will need to meet in order for government to agree to devolve powers and funding. It is clear from experience from existing deals in Greater Manchester that government will expect significant reassurance on the capacity and governance of the combined authority to deliver effectively before specific powers, programmes and funding are devolved. This mitigates the potential negative impact on ethnic groups arising from devolution giving</p>

Protected Characteristic	Disproportionate positive impacts	Disproportionate negative impacts	Mitigating action
			rise to less effective commissioning and delivery than current national arrangements.
Religions and Beliefs including those with no religion and/or beliefs.	Scheme overall Please refer to issues covered above within the age section.		
	Consultation Please refer to issues covered above within the gender section.		
	Devolution deal Based on the information available at this time no disproportionate impacts have been identified for this protected characteristic. As further information becomes available this will be re-assessed.		

From the information gathered above does the policy, project, service, function, strategy or decision directly or indirectly discriminate against any particular group or protected characteristic?

Yes

No

If yes what action can be taken to stop the discrimination?

RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISION MAKING

How has the EIA helped to shape the policy, project, service, function or strategy or affected the recommendation or decision?

The equality impact assessment has helped to inform the consideration of the scheme, review and consultation process and outcome. Decisions are being taken via the report with the aim of maximising the positive impacts and developing suitable mitigation to reduce potential negative impacts.

The need for further equality analysis has also been considered to inform further decisions regarding devolution.

How are you going to monitor and re-assess the impacts of the policy, project, service, function, strategy or decision?

The Combined Authority must also have regard to the equalities implications to reflect its responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty. The Secretary of State will need to do likewise in deciding whether or not to make the relevant Orders. The requirement is to give due consideration to the impact on any protected characteristics and how they could be mitigated.