

# North Yorkshire County Council

## Executive

19 July 2022

### UK Shared Prosperity Fund in North Yorkshire

#### Report of the Corporate Director – Business and Environmental Services

#### 1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To seek approval to submit an Investment Plan for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund in North Yorkshire with a total value of £16,892,952 over the three years between April 2022 and March 2025.

#### 2.0 Background

- 2.1 On the 13 April 2022, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) published its prospectus for the new UK Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF). Nationally the Shared Prosperity Fund has a total funding value of £2.6bn. The fund is a key part of the Government's 'Levelling Up' proposals outlined in the Levelling Up White Paper published in February 2022. The Shared Prosperity Fund is identified as a UK wide replacement for European Union, Strategic Investment Funds.
- 2.2 The SPF prospectus identifies North Yorkshire County Council as the lead authority (accountable body) for SPF in North Yorkshire throughout the initial funding period from April 2022 to March 2025. During this period North Yorkshire has been allocated £16.9m of funding. This is alongside a further £2.7 of Multiply Funding which is administered separately from SPF. Multiply is an adult numeracy programme.
- 2.3 The allocation of funding is calculated on the basis of population (70%) and on relative need (30%). The provision of the funding is not subject to a competitive process but is contingent on the successful submission and agreement by ministers and of an Investment Plan covering the period in question. Should an investment plan be considered not of an acceptable standard further support will be available to ensure that is improved prior to the payment of funds to lead authorities.
- 2.4 This report seeks approval to submit a UK Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan for North Yorkshire, (attached as Appendix 1) to the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities to enable receipt of the Shared Prosperity Fund allocation for North Yorkshire of £16.9m.
- 2.5 The Shared Prosperity Fund is spread across three financial years 2022/23 – 2024/25 and is divided between these years as follows:

| 2022/23    | 2023/24    | 2024/25     | total       |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| £2,050,116 | £4,100,231 | £10,742,605 | £16,892,952 |

- 2.6 Guidance is clear that it is not possible to carry over unspent funding from one year to the next. The Prospectus also identifies **minimum** levels of capital expenditure in each financial year as follows:

| Year    | Minimum capital delivery % | £         |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 2022/23 | 10                         | 205,012   |
| 2023/24 | 13                         | 533,030   |
| 2024/25 | 20                         | 2,148,521 |
| all     | 17                         | 2,886,563 |

- 2.7 Across the programme this amounts to a minimum capital spend of 17% or £2.9m. The draft SPF Investment Plan outlines £3.75m of capital expenditure.

### 3.0 Priorities, Objectives and Interventions

- 3.1 The Shared Prosperity Fund prospectus outlines the main objectives of the fund and the investment priorities under which funding can be allocated within the investment plan. The overarching objective is that of;
- Building Pride in Place and Increasing Life Chances'
  - reflecting the Levelling UP white paper Mission 9;
  - By 2030, pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.
- 3.2 There are three Investment Priorities under which funding can be allocated in the Investment Plan. These are:
- Community and Place;
  - Supporting Local Business;
  - People and Skills.
- 3.3 Guidance from DLUHC has indicated that there are no funding limitations for each of these priorities and that Lead Authorities are able to distribute funding within each priority as they wish, in line with identified local strategic goals.
- 3.4 The Prospectus also outlines the Local Investment Plan format. This consists of three main headings:
1. Local Context, evidence of opportunities and challenges
  2. Selection of outcomes and interventions
  3. Delivery
    - a. Approach to delivery and governance
    - b. Expenditure and deliverables
    - c. Capability and resource
- 3.5 Within section 3b. under each of the investment priorities, the prospectus includes a number of outline interventions and invites lead authorities to identify which of these they wish to include in the Investment Plan, how much funding to allocate to each intervention and what outcomes and outputs each intervention will deliver.
- 3.6 In total there are 41 proposed interventions. There is significant flexibility between priorities and interventions and the lead authority is able to include additional interventions if required. There is no requirement to include specific projects within the Investment Plan unless the Lead Authority should wish to do so.

## 4.0 Governance and Delivery

- 4.1 The SPF prospectus requires that the investment plan should have the wide support of the communities and stakeholders in the local authority area. The Lead Authority is required to, and has convened a Local Partnership Group consisting of partners and stakeholders representing a wide range of interests across the authority area. The North Yorkshire Local Partnership Group forms the central point of the SPF governance structure in North Yorkshire.
- 4.2 The proposed structure also includes thematic sub groups and an officer delivery team made up of colleagues from the LEP and across the Local Authorities in North Yorkshire. It is proposed to create subgroups based on existing structures where this is most appropriate and therefore a Supporting Local Business sub group based on the LEP Business Board, a People and Skills sub group based on the current LEP Skills Board and a new Communities and Place sub group created from existing groups including the local authorities.
- 4.3 The Local Partnership Group has been involved in the development of the draft investment plan and will consider the final draft Investment Plan on the 18 July 2022. Details of membership of the Partnership Group are included at Appendix 2.
- 4.4 The SPF prospectus outlines a central role for Member of Parliament in respect of the development and delivery of the Fund stating that MPs should be closely engaged in the design and delivery of the Fund and continue engagement through its delivery phase. Two separate meetings have taken place with MPs in North Yorkshire.
- 4.5 In the process of developing the draft Investment Plan officers have undertaken wide ranging consultation with a large number of partners and stakeholders. This has included attendance at over 25 separate stakeholder meetings and the hosting of three open webinar events which were attended by a total of 102 individuals of which 79 represented external organisations. The draft Investment Plan has been available for comment through the Council's website from Tuesday 5 July 2022.
- 4.6 The overall timeline for the development and submission of the Investment Plan is as follows:
- Launch of the Shared Prosperity Fund Prospectus 13 April '22
  - Engagement with partners and stakeholders May / June '22
  - Meeting with MPs Group 23 May '22
  - First Meeting of the Local Partnership Group 16 June '22
  - Priority theme webinars 23/24 June '22
  - Second meeting with MPs group 4 July '22
  - Second meeting of the Local Partnership Group 18 July '22
  - North Yorkshire County Council Executive 19 July '22
  - Submission of the Investment Plan to DLUCH 22 July '22
  - Approval of Investment plans by DLUCH August/September '22
  - First calls for projects October '22 onwards
- 4.7 The SPF prospectus allows for Lead Authorities to utilise up to 4% of the total fund for administration and management. This amount would be £675,000. It is proposed to use this sum to create a multi authority delivery team based in the Local Enterprise Partnership which would support the functions of administering the governance of the fund, managing the funding and grant giving process, monitoring delivery and reporting progress to the Council and DLUCH.

4.8 This will build on the LEPs existing function in delivering Growth Deal and Skills funding programmes. This will enable a smooth transition into a delivery team for the devolution deal and into the proposed York and North Yorkshire Combined Authority.

4.9 As North Yorkshire County Council and the new North Yorkshire Council will be the Responsible Authorities for this fund it is the intention to provide regular updates to Executive Members on delivery throughout the three year delivery period.

## 5.0 The Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan

5.1 Following consultation with partners and detailed review of existing intelligence and strategic priorities within North Yorkshire a draft Investment Plan has been drawn up, a summary of which is included at Appendix 1. Across all of the County and the three priority investment area the Investment Plan identifies the following challenges and opportunities:

### **Key challenges identified through consultation:**

- Low levels of productivity and low wages in some key sectors
- Changes to town centres driven by social and technological change
- Areas of acute disadvantage, particularly (but not entirely) on the coast
- Issues of rural isolation including transport, digital connectivity, access to services
- An ageing demographic profile and lack of opportunities for younger people
- Climate change and the transition to a zero carbon economy
- Housing availability and affordability
- Deficit of high skilled employment opportunities
- Workforce availability
- Low participation in Learning in Work
- Cost of living crisis
- Wellbeing and good health including in the workplace
- Needs of community and social enterprise
- Low take up of R&D opportunities

### **Opportunities identified through consultation**

- Strong volunteering and community sector built up through COVID-19
- Strong cultural and heritage assets including the natural environment
- Community wealth building to encourage social action
- Existing delivery models and providers – particularly skills and business support
- New employment and business opportunities linked to decarbonisation
- Improved progression to higher skills
- Growth in higher wage sectors and jobs
- Further innovation in research and development
- Reshaping and regenerating towns and their town centres.
- Developing hospitality sector and the visitor economy
- Building on existing sectorial strengths including advanced manufacturing, food production, creative industries and services.
- Developing a greener, fairer and stronger economy.

5.2 These challenges and opportunities have been translated into the following seven funding packages.

| Funding Programmes in North Yorkshire  | £m          |
|--|-------------|
| <b>Communities and Place</b>   |             |
| <b>1. Addressing Rurality and Accessibility</b> – including building capacity in people and places and piloting new ideas to community wealth building and regeneration.   | 2.25        |
| <b>2. Tackling Inequalities</b> – delivering digital inclusion and promoting active and healthy communities.   | 1.5         |
| <b>3. Building Pride in Our Places</b> – reshaping our towns and places, celebrating our culture and heritage and promoting tourism.   | 2.5         |
| <b>Supporting Local Business</b>   |             |
| <b>4. Boosting Productivity</b> – providing targeted advice and training, supporting innovation and research, and driving investment in sector specialisms.  | 4.5         |
| <b>5. Climate Change and Resilience</b> – developing community energy and climate resilience programmes. Decarbonising business and promoting the circular economy.<br><i>note some overlap with Communities and Place</i> | 1.75        |
| <b>People and Skills</b>   |             |
| <b>6. Challenging Labour Market</b> – providing key worker support and supporting in work progression and upskilling.  | 3.05        |
| <b>7. Ageing population</b> – targeted support for older and younger people with co-ordinated approach to skills and employment.<br><i>note some overlap with other SPF programmes</i>                                     | 0.7         |
| Management and administration  | 0.65        |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>16.9</b> |

5.3 Proposed expenditure by Investment Priority and year:

| £ms                               | 2022/23     | 2023/24     | 2024/25      | total         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Communities and Place             | 1.08        | 1.66        | 4.01         | <b>6.75</b>   |
| Supporting Local Business         | 0.89        | 1.48        | 3.38         | <b>5.75</b>   |
| People and Skills                 |             | 0.8         | 2.93         | <b>3.73</b>   |
| Administration / management costs | 0.08        | 0.16        | 0.43         | <b>0.67</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>2.05</b> | <b>4.10</b> | <b>10.75</b> | <b>£16.9m</b> |

5.4 Locality Working and a programme approach – Community Capacity and wealth building have become strong themes through the consultation period. The Investment Plan includes opportunities for communities to build capacity and work towards key local aspirations in the medium and longer term. This aligns well with the ambition for the new North Yorkshire Council to be the largest but most local Council.

5.5 Although the SPF identifies three distinct and separate investment priorities, it also needs to enable community led or place based proposals to come forward which might encompass multiple funding streams or interventions. The intention is to enable this to be possible and also be simple for applicants, with the lead authority responsible for disaggregating funding and reporting mechanisms, against the three investment themes.

5.6 In addition there is an intention to develop a programme approach to delivery which may encompass funding from multiple sources in addition to SPF. As SPF has no requirement for match funding and no restrictions on its use as match funding there is an opportunity to seek to lever other funds, public, private and national lottery based funding in order to maximise impact and expand the reach and impact of the investment plan overall. This approach will be built into the delivery model post approval of the Investment Plan.

## **6.0 Equalities**

6.1 Equalities have been considered in the context of establishing the Local Partnership Group and priority theme sub groups. When specific projects / funding opportunities are developed they will be required to demonstrate that consideration has been given to the protected characteristics and that no direct or indirect discrimination should occur in the delivery of the project. See Appendix 3.

## **7.0 Finance**

7.1 The Shared Prosperity Fund allocation for North Yorkshire is funding of £16.9m over three years, 22/23 - 24/25. The scheme stipulates that as a minimum 17% (2.9m) of the fund must be capital spend. The Shared Prosperity Fund requires no match funding on the part of the Lead Authority (NYCC and then NYC) and has no funding restrictions placed upon it other than that set out in paragraph 2.5 above.

7.2 The SPF prospectus allows for Lead Authorities to utilise up to 4% of the total fund for administration and management. This amount would be £675,000. It is proposed that this funding will be used to fund a multi authority Team based in the LEP.

7.3 Any risk associated with the delivery of the programme would be a consequence of not delivering elements of the approved Investment Plan or failing to achieve agreed outcomes and outputs. It is not clear as yet if any clawback will be applied to projects failing to meet agreed targets but it should be assumed this is likely and is therefore a risk to the council in terms of any projects that fail as some of the funding may need to be repaid, or there could be commitments that slip that funding is no longer available for and therefore would need to be funded by the council.

7.4 Any underspend in year will not be available in subsequent years and any funding used for purposes other than those agreed in the investment plan could be clawed back by DLUCH. Ensuring the first years allocation of £2.05m is spent by the end of March 2023 will be challenging and it will be important to ensure that this does not implicate other years funding and that costs do not fall on the Council.

## **8.0 Legal**

8.1 As lead authority and accountable body for the Shared Prosperity Fund the Council will be required to enter into a formal funding agreement with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities once the investment plan has been approved

8.2 Contractual funding agreements will be put in place between the Council as lead authority and the recipients of funding through the Shared Prosperity Fund. Funding agreements will mirror the conditions of any agreement between the Council and DLUHC.

## 9.0 Climate Change

9.1 The draft investment plan includes references to climate change and decarbonisation through the entirety of the programme. All projects funded through the programme will need to assess and identify their environmental impact. See Appendix 4.

## 10.0 Recommendations

- 10.1 To approve the Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan for North Yorkshire with a total value of £16,829,952 for submission to DLUHC.
- 10.2 To delegate authority to the Director of Business and Environmental Services to agree the final detail and submission of the Investment Plan in consultation with Executive Member for Open to Business and the Corporate Director, Strategic Resources (Chief Finance Officer)
- 10.3 To approve the proposed governance structure including the creation of three priority theme sub groups based on the YNY Local Enterprise Partnership Boards for Skills and Business with a third Communities and Place sub group to be established.
- 10.4 To approve the formation of a multi authority delivery team based in the LEP. Building on its existing function in delivering Growth Deal and Skills funding programmes.

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Author of Report:  
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Background Documents: None

# UK Shared Prosperity Fund

## North Yorkshire

Investment Plan

Summary Draft – 6<sup>th</sup> July 2022

NYCC Executive 19.07.22 Appendix 1



## 1. Local Challenges and Opportunities

Local Context Overview of North Yorkshire

Communities and Place

- 1.1. Rurality
- 1.2 Tackling inequalities
- 1.3 Pride in Place

Supporting local business challenges and Opportunities

- 1.1 Low Productivity and low wage economy
- 1.2 Economic and business resilience

People and Skills

- 1.1 Challenges facing our local labour market
- 1.2 Ageing population

## 2. Interventions – for each investment priority

- 1. Outcomes
- 2. Interventions
- 3. Other Interventions
- 4. Projects
- 5. Local Voluntary Provision at Risk

# North Yorkshire Overview

North Yorkshire covers approximately 805,220 hectares with a population of around 617,521 people and it is the largest county geographically in England. North Yorkshire brings together an extensive and predominantly rural area with close economic links with West Yorkshire and Humber economies to our South and the Tees Valley to the North.

## Biggest Challenges & Opportunities

- ❑ **Rurality & Accessibility:** With two National Parks and three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, **North Yorkshire is predominantly defined by its rural landscape**. Although a beautiful backdrop for tourism and a strong USP for living on the patch, it also creates deep-rooted challenges linked to accessibility, isolation and climate change.
- ❑ **Inequalities:** There are multiple challenges within North Yorkshire that relate to inequalities, but the **majority of the deprivation is concentrated along the coast, whilst other areas have small, isolated pockets of entrenched poverty**, which are often overlooked due to perceptions about affluence within North Yorkshire.
- ❑ **Pride in Place:** Despite these challenges, **North Yorkshire is an extremely attractive place to live** for many, with current residents highly satisfied with their area and a strong sense of community.
- ❑ **Low Productivity & Low Wages:** Along with most areas of the north of England, **North Yorkshire faces a productivity deficit** against the UK average, based on output per hour worked. This gap has increased over the last fifteen years and could worsen further due to the 2020 pandemic.
- ❑ **Climate Change & Resilience:** The last couple of years have brought unprecedented times and emphasised a **greater need for business resilience**, both to adapt to short-term challenges (i.e. inflation) but also to ensure long-term survival (i.e. decarbonisation needs).
- ❑ **Challenging & Changing Labour Force:** During the pandemic, forecasters expected a major increase to unemployment. However, **the current labour market is shrinking**, both at a local and national level, with people choosing to retire earlier, young people staying in education for longer and inactives generally increasing. This has serious implications for recruitment and retaining employees.
- ❑ **Skills Mismatch:** North Yorkshire has a highly skilled resident population but with a large % of lower skilled employment opportunities and lack of housing affordability. In addition traditional skills are giving way to new skills for the digital and zero carbon economy.
- ❑ **Ageing Population:** **North Yorkshire struggles with an ageing population** and projections from ONS suggest that this could continue to worsen, with those aged 65+ potentially increasing by 23% between 2020 and 2030.



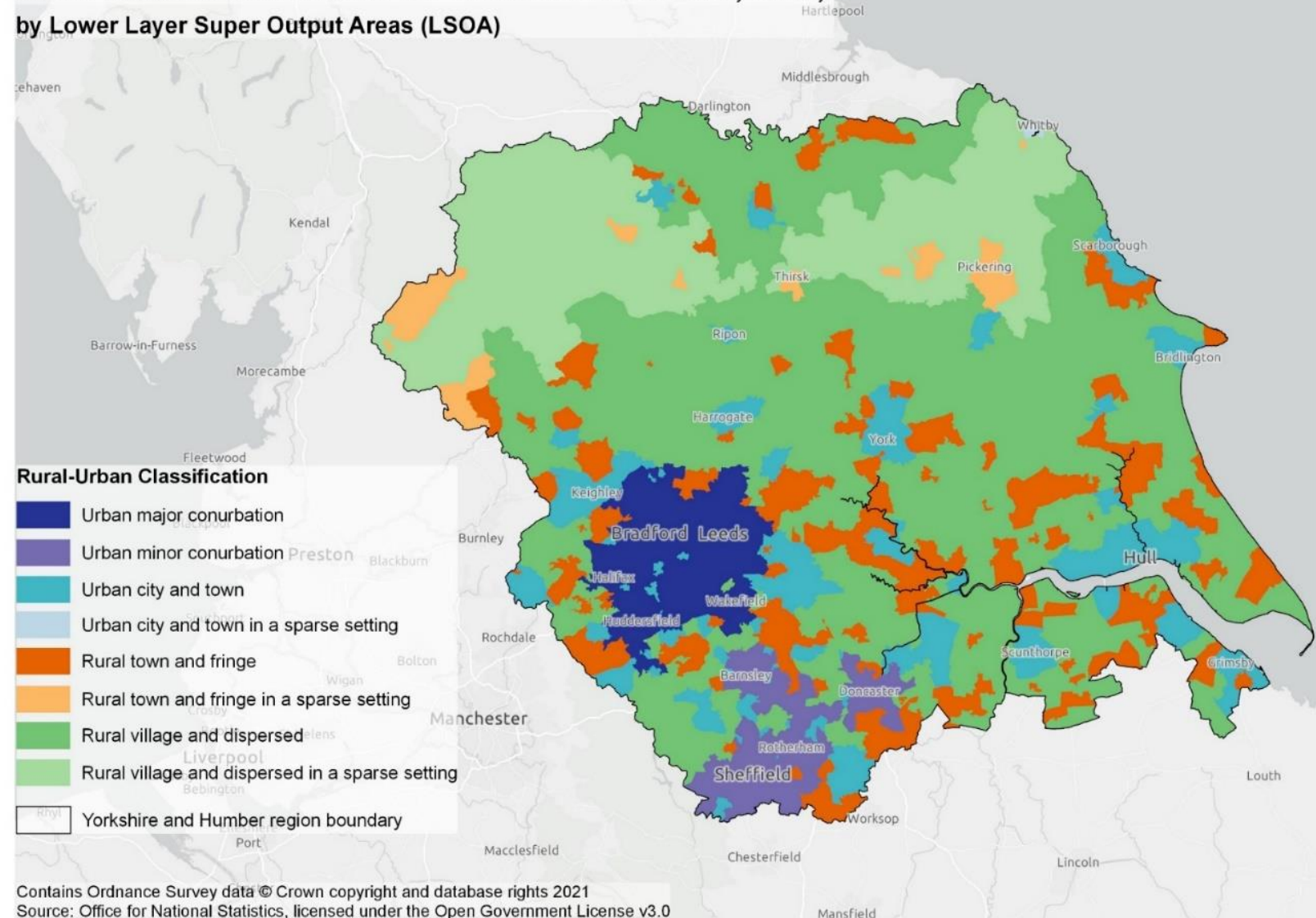
# Communities and Places – Rurality & Accessibility

More than one third of North Yorkshire (35%) has no mobile phone coverage (Source: Rural Commission). Not only do some residents lack digital infrastructure for connectivity, there are also challenges around limited access to equipment and digital isolation. Particularly with an ageing population (50% of residents in North Yorkshire are 50+), there are a lack of skills and confidence with digital requirements. A greater shift to online essential services, such as GPs, could lead to some groups being excluded.

Due to the dispersed population, access to key services and employment sites are also restricted and there is a greater reliance on private car usage. According to the Rural Commission, 'transport, particularly public transport, is commonly cited as one of the major difficulties for rural life'. Consequently, transport is one of the largest emitting sectors within North Yorkshire. Reducing emissions from this source will be integral to decarbonisation ambitions. The geographic scale means the transition to electric vehicles is just as important as active travel.

Similarly, the rural nature means that education and training is less accessible than in other areas. Statistics from the Department for Transport show that the travel time to the nearest FE college is much longer for North Yorkshire than for York. For example, the travel time is more than twice as high for Ryedale (46 minutes) as for York (21 minutes).

Rural-Urban Classification for Yorkshire & Humber, 2011, by Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA)



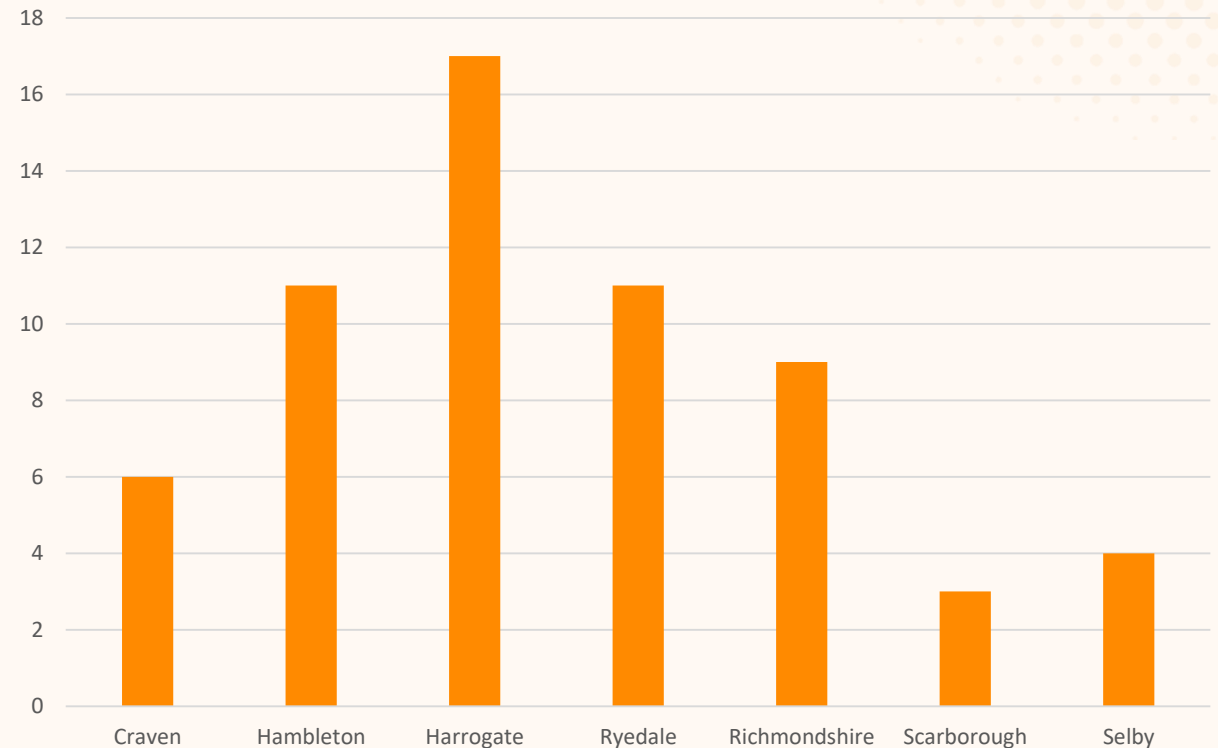
# Communities and Places – Rurality & Accessibility

Overall, **North Yorkshire has 61 LSOAs that are in the 10% most deprived for 'Barriers to Housing and Services'**, which measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. It is the area where North Yorkshire ranks the worst within the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. This is particularly prevalent within Harrogate due to affordability and rural areas due to their distance from key services.

## Opportunity:

Although the rurality of North Yorkshire brings multiple challenges, it is also one of its strongest assets. With two national parks, three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and over 70% of our geography being used for agriculture, we are uniquely positioned to use our natural assets to capture and store carbon. There are also strong health benefits through access to green space; something that has been reinforced by the pandemic.

LSOAs in the 10% Most Deprived for Barriers to Housing and Services



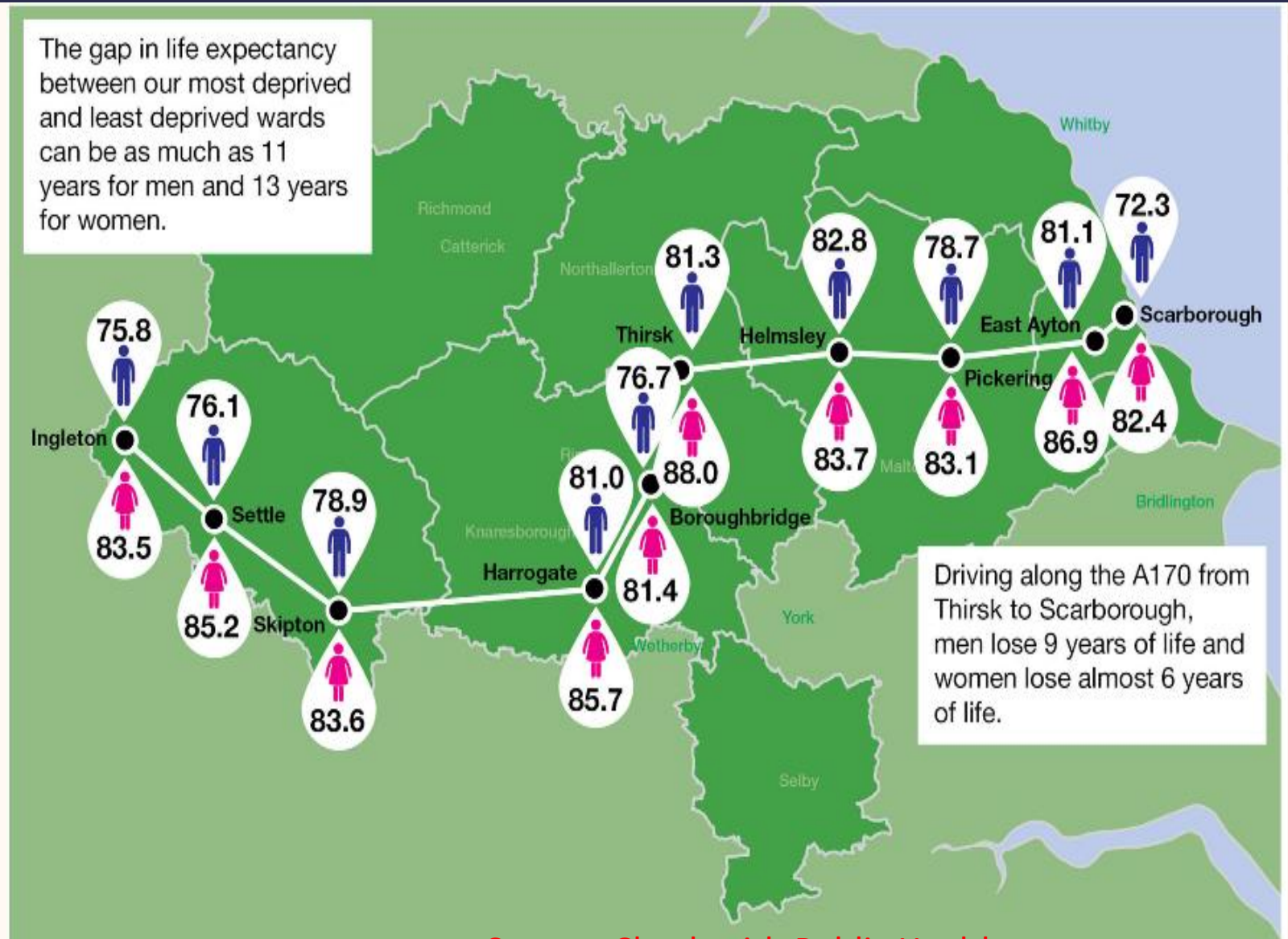
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation



# Communities and Places Challenge – Tackling Inequalities

Due to the perceived affluence of North Yorkshire, inequalities are often overlooked. However, there are stark differences across the patch when looking at healthy life expectancy (HLE). For example, HLE data between 2009 to 2013 showed a 15-year difference in life expectancy for males between the ward with the lowest overall life expectancy (Castle ward, Scarborough district) and that with the highest overall life expectancy (Rudby ward, Hambleton district). For females, there is also a 15-year difference in overall life expectancy between the wards with the lowest (62 years in Scotton ward, Richmondshire) and highest (75 years in Claro ward, Harrogate) healthy life expectancy.

For both sexes, the wards with the highest life expectancy exceed that seen by England and those with the lowest life expectancy are lower than England.



# Communities and Places Challenge – Tackling Inequalities

According to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation, **North Yorkshire also performs the worst on 'Education, Skills and Training'**.

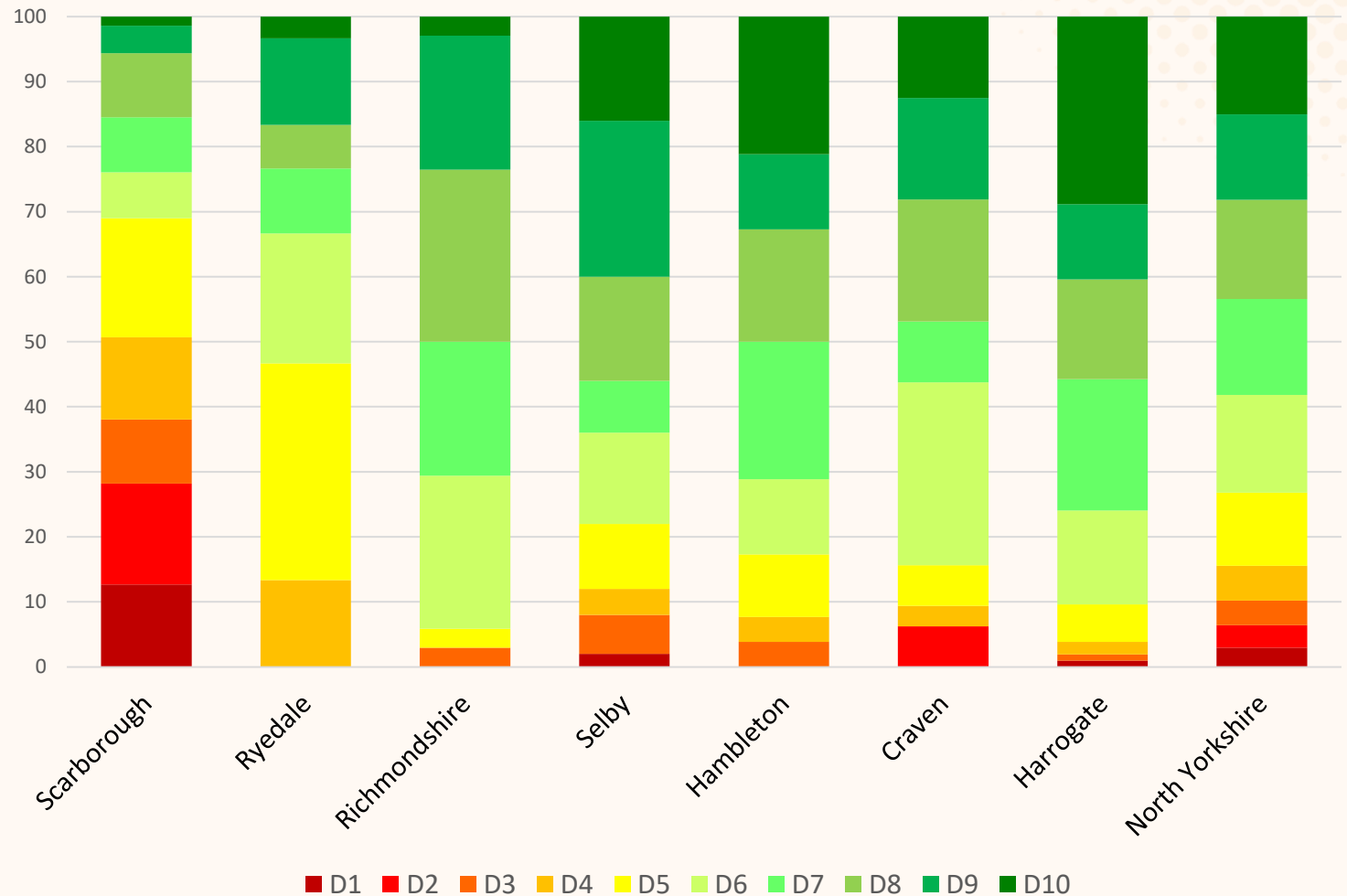
Although North Yorkshire generally has high skills attainment (43.8% of 16-64 year olds in 2021 have a NVQ4+), there are stark weaknesses within some areas, particularly within Scarborough. There is clearly a divide across the patch and **there is a need for levelling-up at both a national and local level**.

Current challenges around **inflation could further worsen these inequalities**, particularly as the 40 year high that was reached in April is expected to remain high throughout this year. All households will feel a squeeze, but those lower-income households will be hit the hardest by this, as the majority of their wage is spent on utilities and food. As **North Yorkshire's economy is mostly defined by low wages**, this is a serious concern.

Within North Yorkshire, there are already some **challenges around fuel poverty**, which could also be exacerbated further. The latest figures are for 2019, so it is unclear yet the full extent of inflation on this. But currently, the worst levels are within Scarborough (16.8%), Richmondshire (16.3%) and Ryedale (16.1%). Only Selby and Harrogate have lower levels than England's proportion.

Linked to fuel poverty are challenges around housing stock. **Much of North Yorkshire's housing stock is rated worse than an EPC rating of C**, which has implications for rising energy costs and decarbonisation ambitions.

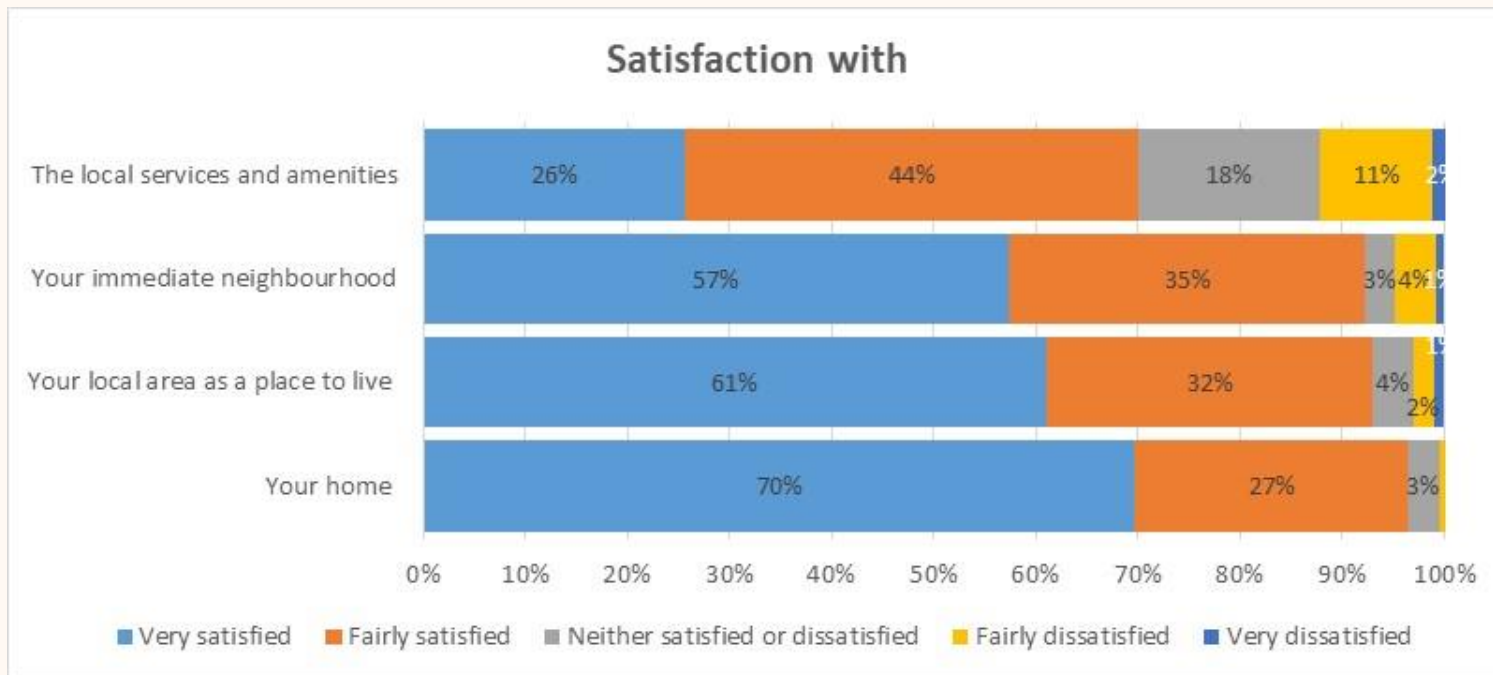
IMD 2019 proportion of LSOAs in each national decile



Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation

# Communities and Places – Pride in Place

The attractiveness of North Yorkshire is reflected in resident's satisfaction levels with their local area. The North Yorkshire Views Survey (September 2020) found that **resident's satisfaction have increased** slightly from 91% in 2018. It is also significantly higher than the Community Life Survey 2019/20, which found that 76% of respondents were either very or satisfied with their local area as a place to live. The majority of respondents (81%) also highlighted that they feel they belong to their local area, have friendships that mean a lot (82%) and that their community works together. Members of North Yorkshire Views are very likely to volunteer. 52% volunteered formally and 45% informally volunteered at least once a month. During the Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown, 50% of respondents reporting having helped neighbours informally in the past 7 days, 23% had volunteered formally for a group, club or organisation and a further 7% had volunteered but their help was not needed.



Source: North Yorkshire Views Survey - September 2020

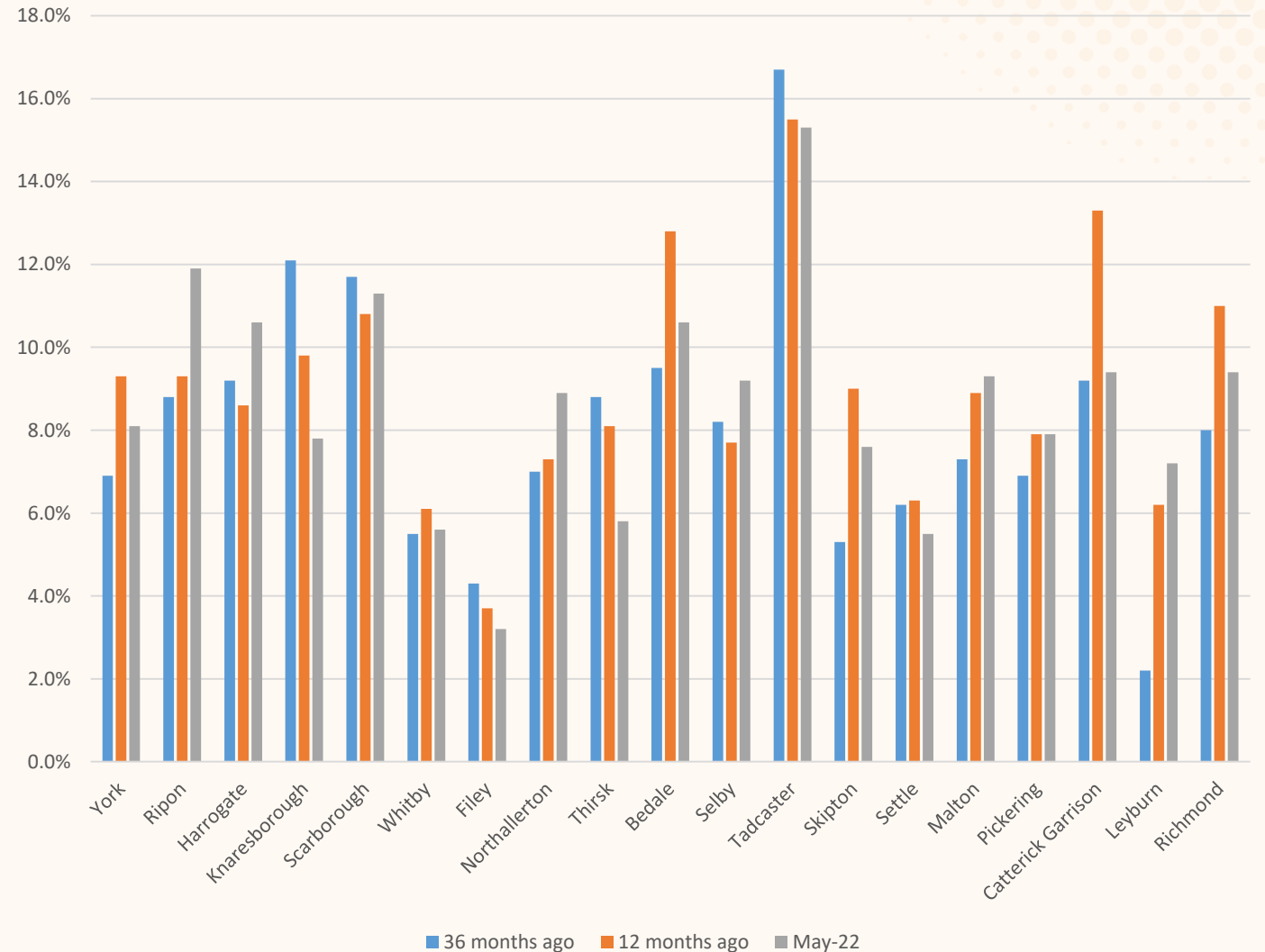
# Communities and Places Opportunity – Pride in Place

Throughout the pandemic, **footfall figures have been reasonably strong across North Yorkshire**. **In fact, it was voted the number one staycation option in 2020**. Similarly, vacancy rates in most key settlements haven't seen any dramatic changes (other than Catterick Garrison and Bedale, which have now dropped compared to 12 months ago).

Comparatively, Centre for Cities data showed that strong, urban centres performed the worst throughout the various lockdowns (e.g. London lost nearly 1 year of sales); but this is likely to be short-term and a quick bounce back is expected (already ONS data shows London's economic output grew by 1.2% in the first three months of 2022 and outstrips the national average of 0.8%). However, **there is an opportunity to build on North Yorkshire's strengths during the pandemic, such as their heritage and culture offer, to ensure the North doesn't continue to lag behind the South**.

According to the Historic Environment report, from the York and North Yorkshire LEP and Historic England, **“York, North Yorkshire and the East Riding (YNYER) has a fantastically rich cultural heritage**, ranging from the prehistoric, Roman, Viking and medieval history of York itself, to the industries and agriculture that helped build the region's places from the earliest times. **The diversity and distinctiveness that has developed over centuries combines to create an unmistakable sense of place, and of community identity**. YNYER is an area where heritage is highly valued and economically important – with heritage estimated to account for GVA of £2.1bn and 41,000 jobs<sup>1</sup> across the wider region – but this contribution could be much more significant. “

Vacancy Rates of Key Settlements in York & North Yorkshire





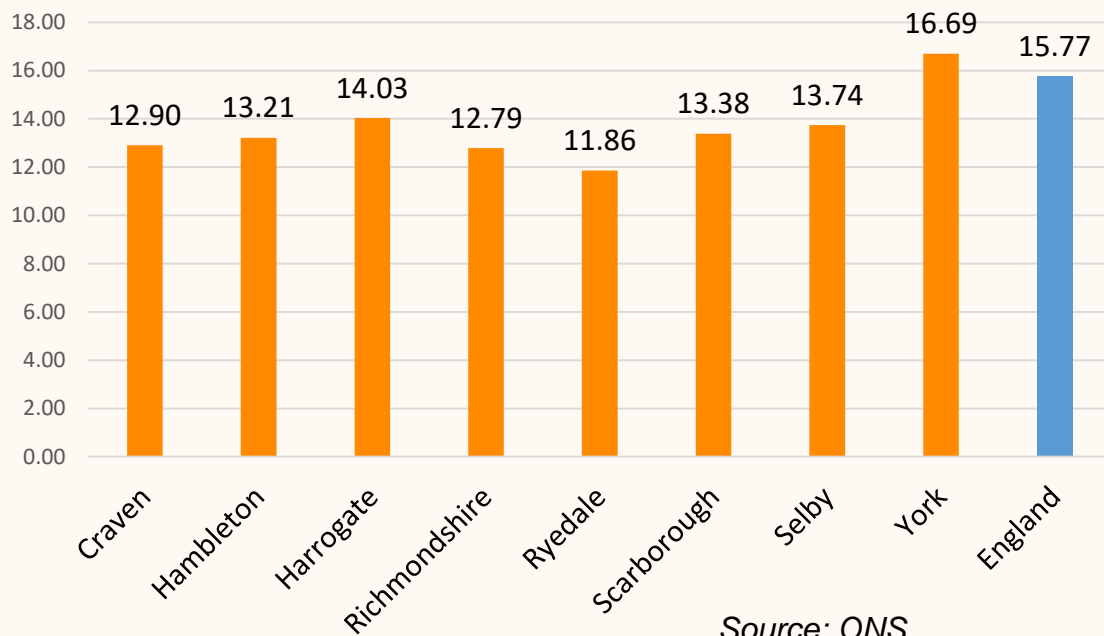
# Local Business Support – Low Productivity

It is estimated that the local economy would be around £4.2 billion larger, an increase of 20%, if we could raise productivity performance to match the UK average (Source: YNY LEP Local Skills Report, 2022).

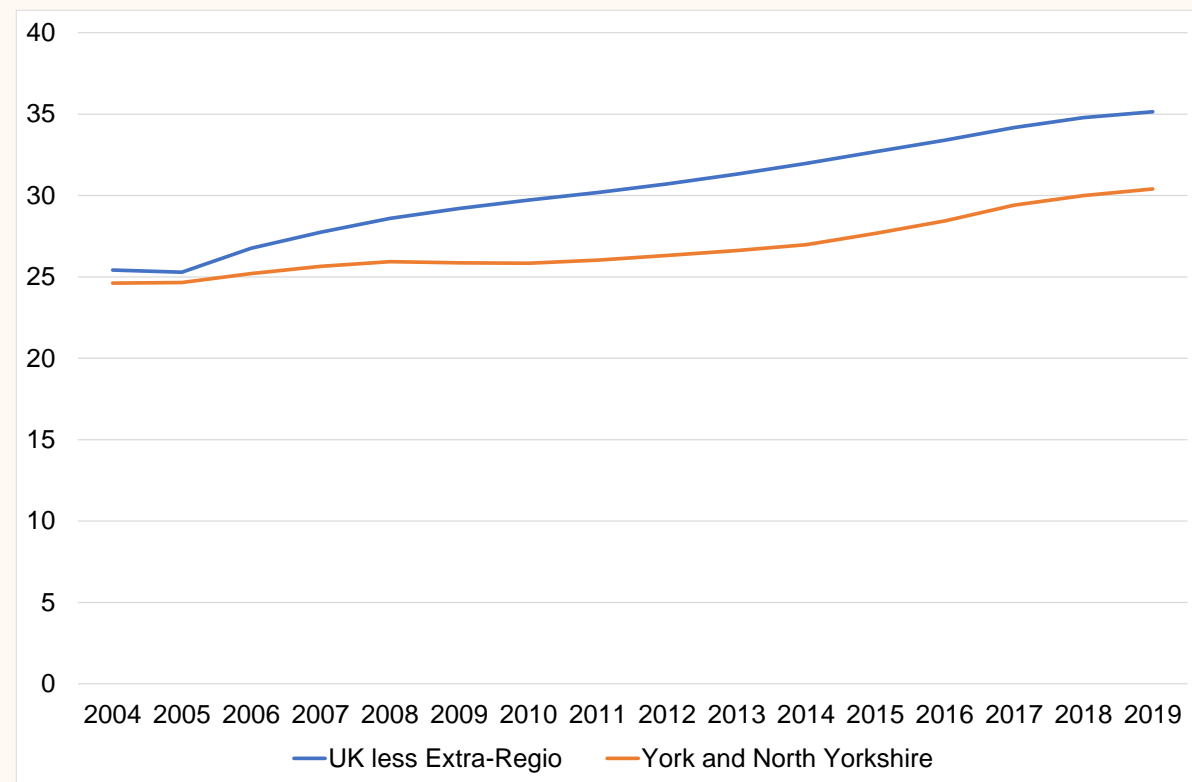
Linked closely to the productivity challenge is **low wages within North Yorkshire** - median gross hourly pay for full-time jobs is only 83% of the national average and more than a fifth of local jobs in York and North Yorkshire still pay below the Real Living Wage. The proportion of low-paid jobs based on this measure is particularly high in Ryedale (36%), Hambleton (32%), Scarborough (30%), and Selby (28%). However, **the pay deficit is actually driven by a pay gap for higher paid workers.**

For example, the pay level for jobs at the 20th percentile in North Yorkshire is 93% of the equivalent national figure; however, at the 80th percentile it is only 82% of the national figure. This indicates that the higher paid jobs in the region are paid significantly less than the higher paid jobs nationally and this is the main source of the overall pay gap.

**Median Gross Hourly Pay for Full-Time Jobs, 2021 (Workplace-Based)**



**Nominal (smoothed) gross value-added (£) per hour worked**



Source: ONS, Sub regional Productivity

# Local Business Support – Low Productivity

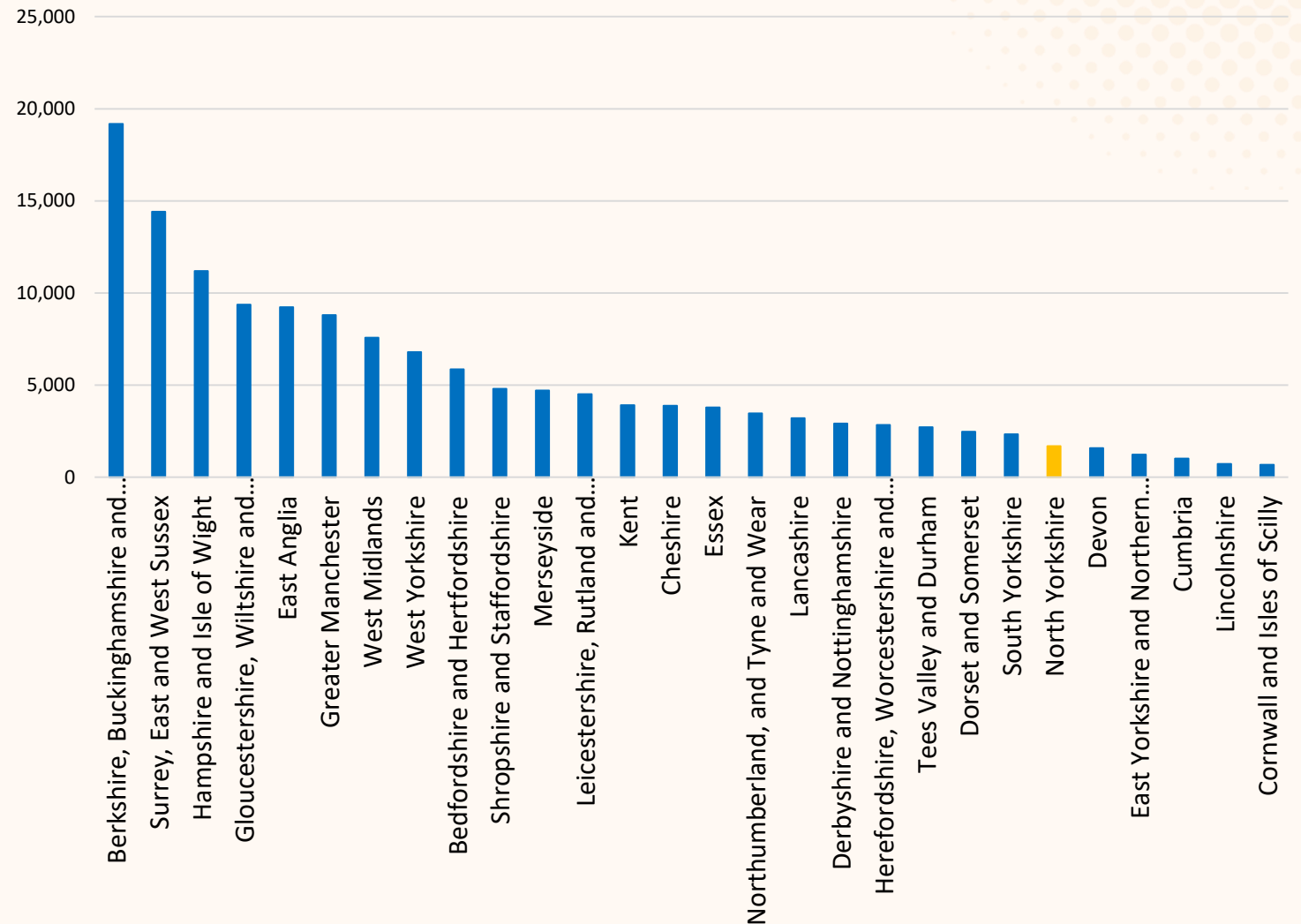
North Yorkshire also suffers from **low levels of export and inward investment** (something that has been exacerbated by the pandemic). Data from the Department for International Trade showed that an increasingly high proportion of inward investment projects (34%) went to London, and 61% in total went to other major cities. Rural economies are often left behind when compared to urban counterparts; although nationally export levels are still lagging behind pre-pandemic baselines.

R&D investment has the potential to be turned into productivity gains. However, like export, **investment in R&D is limited in the North**. In 2020, the East of England spent £5,848m in R&D, whilst Yorkshire and the Humber was 82% lower at £1,070m (and the region has consistently been the second worst, after the North East, since 2009).

According to research from the YNY LEP, “The **poor quality of leadership and management skills in businesses prevents them from growing and prospering** as much as they might like”. Around two-thirds of employers have upskilling needs in York and North Yorkshire. Employers are most likely to say that managers need upskilling. YNY also has a deficit of high skilled employment (46% of employees are in higher skilled roles locally, versus a national average of 50%) and a **disproportionate reliance on low-skilled jobs**.

All of these factors combined make a contribution to low productivity, which, if not addressed, will continue to worsen and the gap between North Yorkshire and the rest of the UK will widen.

Levels of Export in 2019 (£, Millions)



Source: ONS

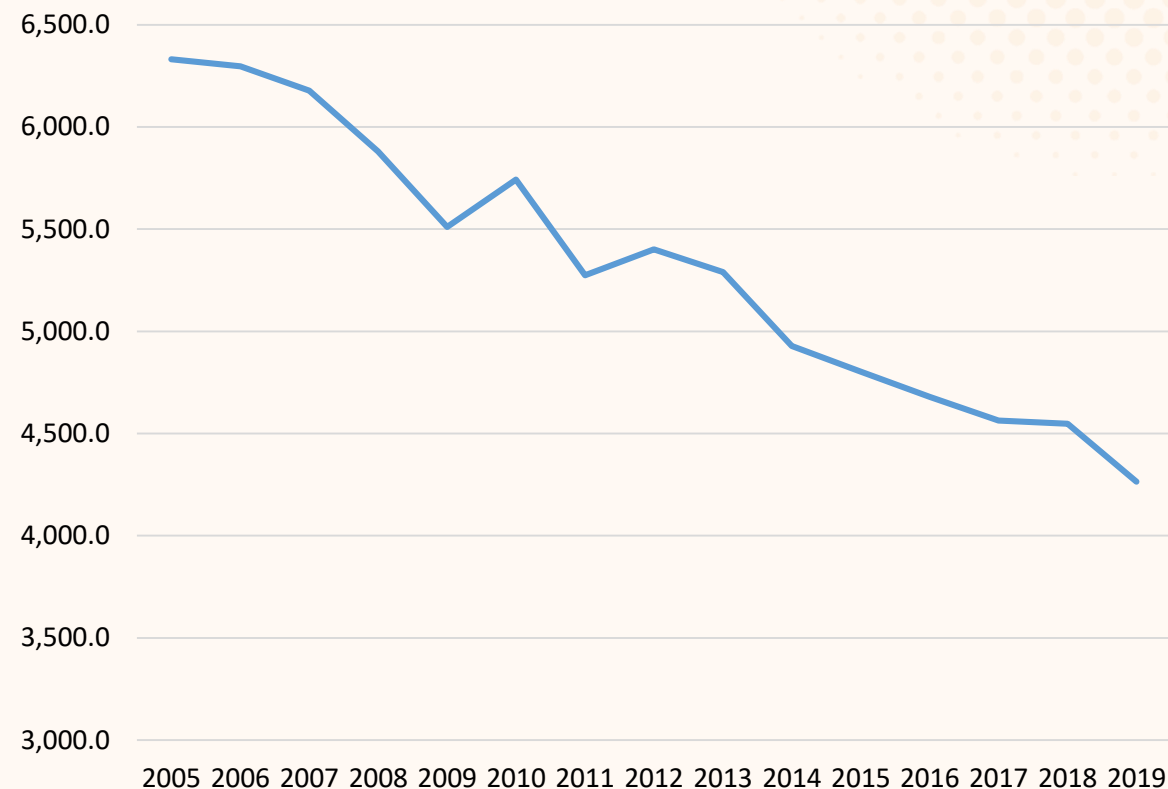
# Local Business Support – Climate Change & Resilience

Over the past 10 years, progress has been made to drastically decrease carbon emissions within North Yorkshire. However, there is still a long journey ahead and **climate change is a very critical risk if businesses (and communities) don't adapt**. For example, **more extreme weather events will disrupt global supply chains, damage physical assets and increase costs of purchasing products and resources**. The Boxing Day 2015 floods in parts of North and West Yorkshire were illustrative of the type of extreme events that are expected to become more common. The extent and severity of flooding was unprecedented, with over 4,000 homes, almost 2,000 businesses and over 100km<sup>2</sup> of urban and farm land flooded and an economic cost of over half a billion pounds (Source: Leeds City Region Flood Review Report, West Yorkshire Combined Authority, 2016). **Taking action now, will enable businesses to future-proof their operations and also be ready for new environmental and climate-related policy.**

To achieve net zero by 2034, and carbon negative by 2040, the York and North Yorkshire Routemap highlights the following requirements:

- Retrofit over 62% of existing business premises by 2038
- Increase installation of rooftop solar on business premises, approximately 48 Gwh each year up to 2038
- Increase energy efficiency of businesses to reduce energy demand by 25% by 2030
- Increase electrification of industry, particularly for low temperature heat and heat on smaller sites\*
- Increase fuel switching to bioenergy, so that bioenergy accounts for 10% of industry fuel use by 2030 and 11% by 2038
- Increase material efficiency and circularity of business processes and products, resulting in a 15-40% reduction in energy consumption by 2038
- Shift short journeys of light freight to cycle and double the proportion of freight carried by rail by 2030 (from 10% to 20%).
- Deploy district heating to cover between 12-22% of non-domestic heat by 2038
- Deploy hydrogen boilers to supply approximately 11% of non-domestic heat by 2038

CO2 Emissions in North Yorkshire



Source: BEIS

# People and Skills Challenge – Challenging & Changing Labour Market

There is **low participation in the labour market** from older people and increasing inactives. The total number of inactives aged 16-64 in York and North Yorkshire LEP area is 90,500, with students making up 36% of those inactive. A variety of reasons are cited for the economic inactivity including: looking after family, temporary sick, long term sick and retired. The trend over the last two years has been **increasing numbers of those not wanting to work**. This creates significant challenges with recruitment issues in the local labour market. Competition for employees is becoming a particular issue with businesses needing to raise wages substantially, in order to recruit and retain people.

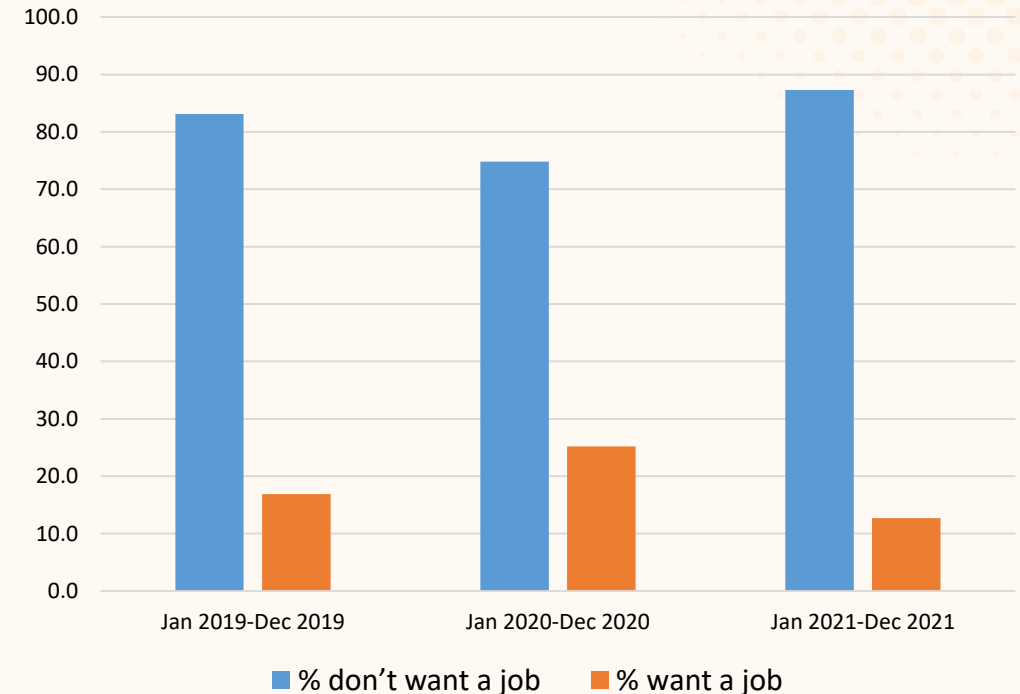
The **rate of employment for young people aged 18-24 has also fallen** from 63% in March 2020 to 59% in December 2021 (Source DWP). **Apprenticeship rates (under-19) are also declining** in line with national figures at 22% and slightly higher for 19-24 year olds at 20% versus 18% nationally (LMA 2021). **49% of graduates (who attend area institutions) leave Yorkshire and Humber area - higher than other LEP areas.**

Evidence shows that **mental health is a key reason why young people are out of work**. Out of 30,000 16-24yr olds on sickness related benefits in York, North Yorkshire and East Riding (2018 ONS), 45% report poor mental health as the key reason.

These **shortages can be further exacerbated by 'exclusive' recruitment and employment practices** that mean individuals can be overlooked in recruitment, leave the workplace or do not have access to the opportunities to progress. This is particularly relevant to those that with disabilities and health and neurodiversity issues. The **proportion of disabled people in employment is well below the rate for those who do not have a disability**, at 56% and 82% respectively - a gap of 26 percentage points.

Recruitment is also restricted by poor terms and conditions offered for the post, perhaps reflecting the large number of lower-paid roles in YNY; and remote location / poor public transport, reflecting the rural nature of North Yorkshire.

**% of economically inactive from 2019-2021**

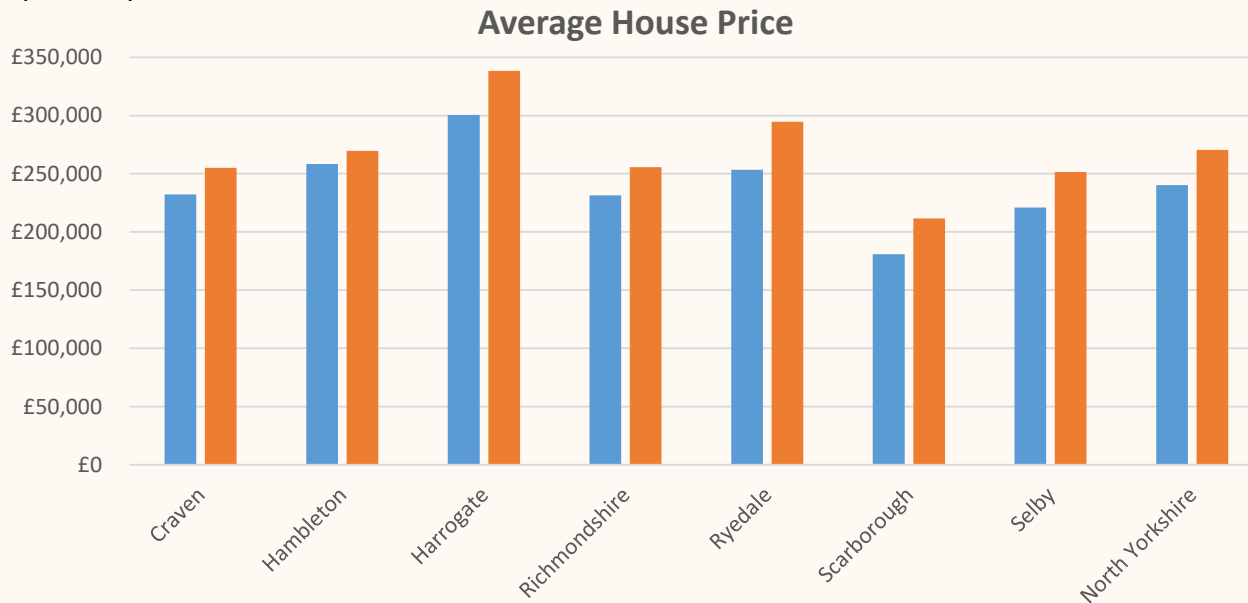


Source: ONS

# People and Skills - Ageing Population

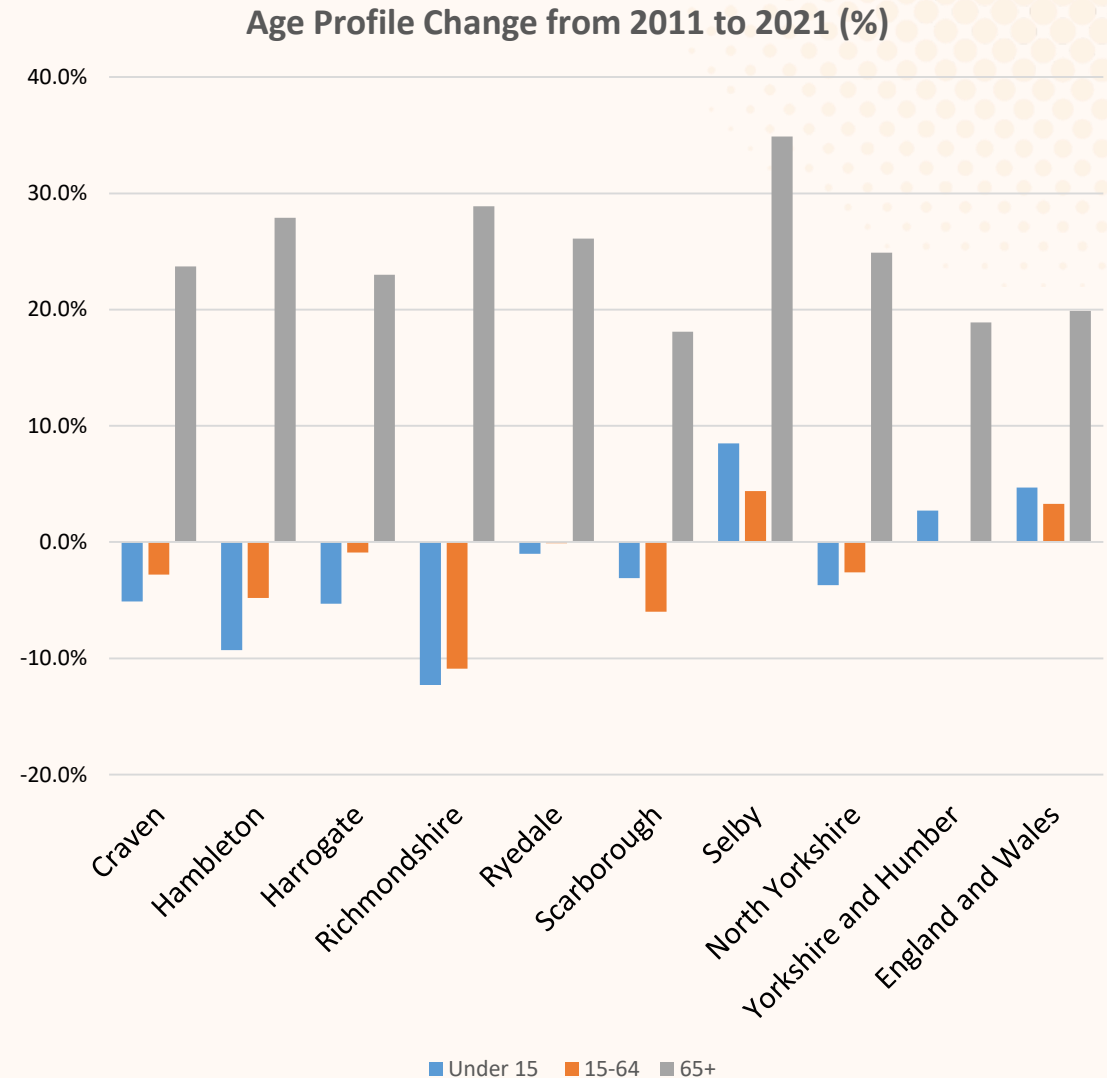
**North Yorkshire struggles with an ageing population.** Between 2011 and 2021, everywhere across North Yorkshire (except Selby) saw a decrease in those aged 15-64, whilst those 65+ increased. Richmondshire in North Yorkshire saw the highest percentage growth (28.9%) of over-65s in 10 years. Nearly one in four people in Richmondshire are now of pension age. This problem could be exacerbated further if young people and graduates can't be retained in the area. **Unaffordable housing is one of the factors driving young people away.**

This has implications for the size of the labour force and future skills supply. **With a limited number of young people in the labour market, there is added urgency to invest in the skills of existing members of the workforce.** Equally, national data suggests that the potential of older workers is not being maximised. The average age of leaving the labour market has increased over the past two decades, but it is still lower than it was in 1950 and is not keeping pace with increases in life expectancy.



Source: UK House Price Index

■ Apr-21 ■ Apr-22



Source: Census 2011 and 2021

■ Under 15 ■ 15-64 ■ 65+

# PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS AND PROGRAMMES

In determining the interventions for the North Yorkshire Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan, the challenges and opportunities set out above together with engagement with partners, stakeholders, communities and businesses, a series of programmes have been proposed. Each programme will help to deliver against a set of interventions, outcomes and outputs. These are proposed as follows.

## Communities and Place

## Supporting Local Business

## People and Skills

### Addressing the challenges and building on the opportunities – a programme approach

| 1. Addressing Rurality and Accessibility  | 2. Tackling inequalities  | 3. Building Pride in Our Places  | 4. Boosting Productivity  | 5. Climate change and resilience  | 6. A challenging and changing labour market   | 7. Ageing population  |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building capacity within our places and people. (£1m)</li> <li>• Piloting new ideas and approaches to community regeneration including Community Wealth Building. (£1.25m)</li> <li>• Total: £2.25m</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active and Healthy Communities Fund (£.75m)</li> <li>• Digital inclusion Programme (£.75m)</li> <li>• Total £1.5m</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reshaping and Repurposing our Towns and places Fund Including: Celebrating our culture and heritage and promoting our visitor economy (£2.5m)</li> <li>• Total £2.5m</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A co-ordinated approach in providing assistance to business, inc. grants and vouchers (£2.5m)</li> <li>• Innovation, Research and Development and new technology business programme (£1m)</li> <li>• Investment and North Yorkshire’s sector specialism Programme (£1m)</li> <li>• Total: £4.5m</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community and Business energy, climate resilience, decarbonisation and circular Programme (£1.75m)</li> <li>• Total: £1.75m</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action towards inclusion’ (£2.2m)</li> <li>• In work support and progression Programme (£0.85m)</li> <li>• Total £3.05m</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted support for young people and older people (£0.7m)</li> <li>• Total £0.7m</li> </ul> |

**SPF Allocation:**  
£16,892,952

**2022-23**  
Capital £205,012  
Revenue £1,845,105

**2023-24**  
Capital £533,030  
Revenue £3,567,201

**2024-25**  
Capital £2,148,521  
Revenue £8,594,084

Interventions

Outcomes

Outputs

# 1. Addressing Rurality and Accessibility

| Proposed Programme  | Outline:  | SPF Intervention   | Outcome  | Outputs   |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p><b>i. Building capacity within our places and people.</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £1,000,000</b><br/>Capital: £150,000<br/>Revenue: £850,000</p>  | <p>Support for people to develop volunteering and or social action projects locally, training programmes to support local community leaders, funding for local community projects and facilities, and programme to encourage participation in local democracy and local decision making.</p>  | <p>C&amp;P - E9/E11/E12: Volunteering /capacity building/ engagement</p>                                   | <p>Improved engagement numbers (% increase)<br/>Volunteering numbers.<br/>Number of new/improved community facilities</p>                    | <p>No of projects<br/>No. of volunteering opportunities supported<br/>No of organisations receiving financial support other than grants.<br/>No. of organisations receiving grants<br/>No. of organisations receiving non financial support.<br/>No. of facilities supported<br/>No. of local activities supported<br/>No. of people attending training sessions.</p> |
| <p><b>ii. Piloting new ideas and approaches to community regeneration and Business, Including Community Wealth Building</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £1,250,000</b><br/>Capital: £100,000<br/>Revenue: £1,150,000</p> | <p>Supporting local community based programmes and approaches. This would involve a small fund for supporting feasibility studies to increase the quality of community and business projects and also funds to support new pilot approaches for local community development such as developing Community Wealth building and social/community businesses.<br/>To work with communities to identify localised approaches to issues that impact on the cost of living eg fuel poverty, food poverty, digital poverty, climate change, accessibility issues. The community wealth building programme aims to unlock and enable local expertise, knowledge, lived experience, assets, innovation to reduce inequalities and create opportunities.</p> | <p>C&amp;P - E14 SLB - E31/E26 Funding to support feasibility studies/growing the local social economy</p> | <p>Increased number of projects arising from funded feasibility studies<br/>Jobs created<br/>Jobs safeguarded<br/>New businesses created</p> | <p>No. of feasibility studies supported (20).<br/>No. of businesses receiving financial support other than grants.<br/>No. of businesses receiving non-financial support<br/>No. of businesses receiving grants<br/>No of people attending training sessions.</p>   |



## 2. Tackling Inequalities

| Proposed Programme  | Outline:   | SPF Intervention   | Outcome  | Outputs   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| <b>iii. Active and Healthy Communities Fund</b><br><br><b>SPF Value: £750,000</b><br>Capital: £400,000<br>Revenue: £350,000 | Promoting healthy and active communities through promoting active travel, expanding and restoring green spaces and supporting local sport. | C&P - E3/E7/E10:<br>Active travel/green spaces and sport                                     | Jobs created<br>Increased footfall<br>Increased visitor numbers<br>Increased use of facilities/amenities<br>Increased use of cycleways or paths                        | No. of rehabilitated premises/land<br>Amount of public realm improved<br>No. of facilities supported/created<br>No and amount of new or improved cycleways or pathways<br>Amount of green or blue space created or improved   |
| <b>iv. Digital inclusion Fund</b><br><br><b>SPF Value: £750,000</b><br>Capital: £350,000<br>Revenue: £400,000               | Step change in digital – ensuring communities have full access and use of new and smart technologies. Digital training programme.          | C&P - E15<br>P&S - E41<br>Digital infrastructure for community facilities and digital skills | Number of new or improved community facilities.<br>Number of premises with improved digital connectivity.<br>No of people gaining qualification or completing a course | No of organisations receiving financial support other than grants.<br>No. of organisations receiving grants<br>No. of organisations receiving non financial support.<br>No. of facilities supported or created<br>No of people supported<br>Number of people gaining a qualification or completing a course |



### 3. Building Pride in our Places

| Proposed Programme  | Outline:  | SPF Intervention   | Outcome   | Outputs   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <p><b>v. Reshaping and Repurposing our Towns and places Programme including Celebrating our culture, heritage and promoting our visitor economy.</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £2,500,000</b><br/>           Capital: £1,000,000<br/>           Revenue:£1,500,000</p> | <p>Co-ordinated locality based programme of support and assistance for our high streets, city &amp; town centres, and places. Including the development of town plans, supporting businesses and capital funding to improving land and buildings.</p> <p>Supporting local arts, cultural, heritage and creative activities restoring pride in our places.</p> <p>Supporting the development and promotion of the visitor economy to be come more sustainable. Through support and small grants.</p> | <p>C&amp;P - E1/E8<br/>           SLB - E16/E17:<br/>           Town centre retail and service sector, culture and heritage, Improvements to town centres and high streets, and campaigns.</p> | <p>Jobs created<br/>           Jobs safeguarded<br/>           Increased footfall<br/>           Increased visitor numbers<br/>           Increased number of businesses supported<br/>           Increased business sustainability<br/>           Reduced vacancy rates<br/>           Greenhouse gas reductions<br/>           Improved perceived/ experienced accessibility<br/>           Number of community-led arts, cultural, heritage and creative programmes.</p> | <p>No. of businesses receiving financial support other than grants.<br/>           No. of businesses receiving non-financial support<br/>           No. of businesses receiving grants financial support other than grants<br/>           No. of commercial buildings developed or improved<br/>           Amount of commercial buildings developed or improved<br/>           Number of rehabilitated premises/land<br/>           Amount of public realm created or improved<br/>           Number/amount of low or zero carbon infrastructure installed<br/>           No of decarbonisation plans developed<br/>           Area made wheelchair accessible.<br/>           No of tourism, culture or heritage assets created or improved.</p> |

# 4. Boosting Productivity

| Proposed Programme  | Outline:   | SPF Intervention   | Outcome  | Outputs  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p><b>vi. A co-ordinated approach in providing information, advice, training and assistance to business.</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £2,500,000</b><br/>Capital: £250,000<br/>Revenue £2,250,000</p> | <p>An enhanced 'Growth Hub' approach to business support. Providing advice, guidance, diagnostic and signposting to and establishing appropriate offers. Providing small grants and vouchers for business support offers to help businesses to grow.</p> | <p>SLB - E23/E24/E27/E30<br/>Business support measures, Start ups, training hubs and incubators.</p> | <p>Jobs created<br/>Jobs safeguarded<br/>Number of new businesses created.<br/>Increased business sustainability<br/>No. of businesses supported<br/>Increased amount of investment</p>                  | <p>No. of businesses receiving financial support other than grants.<br/>No. of businesses receiving non-financial support<br/>No. of businesses receiving grants<br/>No. of potential entrepreneurs provided assistance to be business ready</p> |
| <p><b>vii. Innovation, Research and Development and new technology business programme</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £1,000,000</b><br/>Capital: £150,000<br/>Revenue: £850,000</p>                     | <p>Investing and supporting businesses to adopt innovation, research and development and new technology. Supporting the transition to the 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial revolution, and increase innovation within business.</p>                             | <p>SLB - E18/E19/E20/E21<br/>R&amp;D and Innovation</p>  | <p>Jobs created<br/>Jobs safeguarded<br/>Increased amount of investment<br/>No of businesses introducing new products to the firm<br/>No of organisations engaged in new knowledge transfer activity</p> | <p>No. of businesses receiving financial support other than grants.<br/>No. of businesses receiving non-financial support<br/>No. of businesses receiving grants</p>   |
| <p><b>viii. Investment and North Yorkshire's sector specialism Programme</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £1,000,000</b><br/>Capital: £250,000<br/>Revenue £750,000</p>                                   | <p>Attracting new investment into North Yorkshire and developing the area's sector specialisms. Including supporting an inward investment service, infrastructure investment and export. Including skills.</p>   | <p>SLB -E22/E30/E28<br/>P&amp;S E38<br/>Infrastructure/business support/Export/<b>SKILLS</b></p>     | <p>Jobs created<br/>Jobs safeguarded<br/>Increased amount of investment<br/>No of businesses increasing their export capability<br/>No of training places</p>  | <p>No. of businesses receiving financial support other than grants.<br/>No. of businesses receiving non-financial support<br/>No. of businesses receiving grants<br/>No and amount of commercial buildings developed or improved</p>             |

# 5. Climate change and resilience

| Proposed Programme  | Outline:  | SPF Intervention  | Outcome  | Outputs   |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p><b>ix. Community energy and climate resilience Fund</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £750,000</b><br/>Capital: £250,000<br/>Revenue: £500,000</p>                                    | Supporting local communities to improve their climate resilience, improving energy efficiency, combating fuel poverty and climate change.             | E3/E13:<br>Community infrastructure projects  | Increased take up of energy efficiency measures  | Number of households receiving support  |
| <p><b>x. Decarbonising, resilient, resource efficiency and circular business programme.</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £1,000,000</b><br/>Capital: £800,000<br/>Revenue: £200,000</p> | Support for businesses to decarbonise, be more resilient, energy and resource efficient and circular. Include support, funding and developing skills. | SLB - E29/E32/<br>P&S - E39:<br>Decarbonisation, resilience infrastructure. green skills and reskilling | Jobs created<br>Jobs safeguarded<br>New businesses created<br>Greenhouse gas reductions<br>No of people gaining qualification or completing course | No. of businesses receiving financial support other than grants.<br>No. of businesses receiving non-financial support<br>No. of businesses receiving grants<br>Amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed<br>Number of decarbonisation plans developed<br>No of people receiving support to gain/sustain employment<br>No of people attending training<br>No of people gaining qualification or completing course |

# 6. Challenging Labour Market

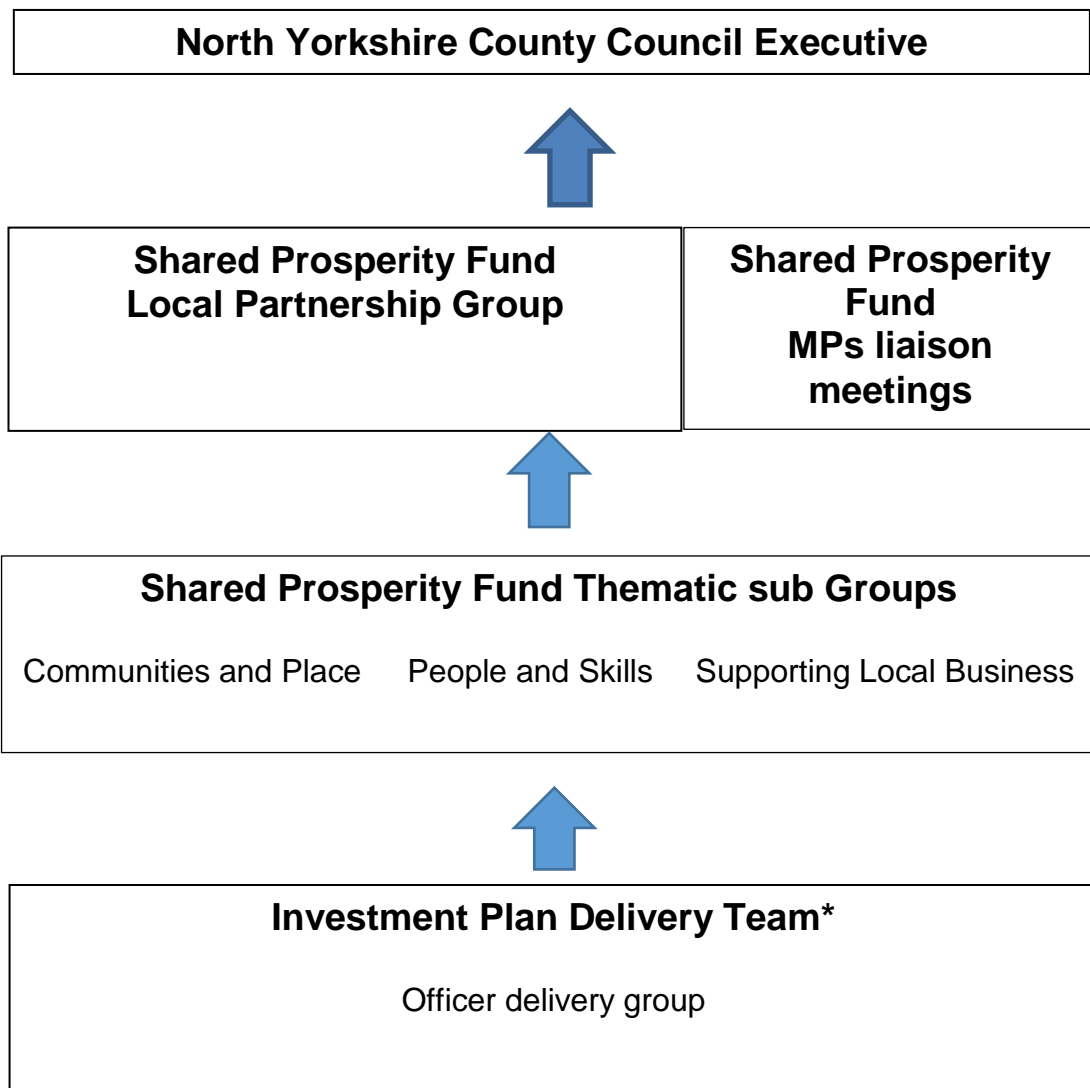
| Proposed Programme  | Outline:  | SPF Intervention   | Outcome | Outputs   |
|---|---|--|---------|---|
| <p><b>xi. Action Towards Inclusion</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £2,200,000</b><br/>Capital: £0<br/>Revenue £2,200,000</p>               | <p>Providing key worker support and intervention addressing mental health, physical health, financial well being, work based skills and employability. Including IAG.</p>   | <p><b>E33</b><br/>Economically Inactive people</p>       |         |   |
| <p><b>xii. In work support and progression Programme</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £850,000</b><br/>Capital: £0<br/>Revenue £850,000</p> | <p>Providing holistic wrap around support for those in work to enable them to reskill and upskill. The support could commence via an initial assessment that helps to understand the needs of the participant/business to enable them to be best supported.</p> | <p><b>E37</b><br/>Barriers to education and training</p> |         | <p>Number of people supported to participate in education<br/>Number of people retraining<br/>Number of people in employment engaging with the skills system<br/>Number of people gaining qualifications, licences and skills</p> |

# 7. Ageing Population

| Proposed Programme   | Outline:  | SPF Inv. Priority | SPF Intervention | Outcome | Outputs  |
|--|---|-------------------|------------------|---------|--|
| <p><b>xiii. Targeted young people and older people programme</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £400,000</b><br/>Capital: £0<br/>Revenue £400,000</p>    | Support for young people and older people to make informed choices and to access and progress in training & employment  | P&S               | P&S E33/E37      |         | <p>Number of people supported to engage in life skills</p> <p>Fewer people facing structural barriers into employment and into skills provision</p> <p>Number of people in education/training ▪</p> <p>Number of people in employment, including self-employment,</p> <p>Number of people supported to participate in education ▪</p> <p>Number of people retraining ▪</p> <p>Number of people in employment engaging with the skills system</p> <p>Increased number of people familiarised with employers' expectations, including, standards of behaviour in the workplace</p> |
| <p><b>xiv. Co-ordinated approach to skills and employment (hub)</b></p> <p><b>SPF Value: £300,000</b><br/>Capital: £0<br/>Revenue £300,000</p> | Support to ensure individuals receive targeted IAG every step of the way to re-engage and enable them to access, sustain and progress in training and employment. Including training community IAG front line staff and exploring potential for hub and spoke model of centralised support. | P&S               | P&S E33/E37      |         |  |

**UK SPF Governance Structure and Local Partnership Group**

**UK Shared Prosperity Fund – North Yorkshire Governance Structure**



## Shared Prosperity Fund – Local Partnership Group

|    | Name   | Position  | Organisation / representing                                   |
|----|--|---|---|
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives from the lead local authority, neighbouring or constituent authorities</li> </ul> |   |   |
| 1  | Cllr Carl Les  | Leader  | North Yorkshire County Council                                |
| 2  | Cllr Simon Myers   | Planning for Growth and Culture Portfolio Holder  | North Yorkshire County Council Executive                      |
|    | Cllr Derek Bastiman  | Open for Business Portfolio Holder                | North Yorkshire County Council Executive                      |
| 3  | Mike Greene  | District Council CE x1                            | Scarborough BC  |
| 4  | Mark Crane   | District Council Leader X1                        | Selby District Council  |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Businesses and Investors , Business Support Providers or representatives</li> </ul>         |   |   |
| 5  | Carolyn Frank  | Development Manager York and NY                   | Federation of Small Businesses                                |
| 6  | Mark Goldstone   | Head of Policy and Business Representation        | Y&NY Chamber of Commerce                                      |
| 7  |  |   | Housing Association   |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local partnership boards and strategic bodies</li> </ul>  |   |   |
| 8  | Helen Simpson  | Chairperson                                       | YNY Local Enterprise Partnership                              |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional representatives of arms-length bodies of government</li> </ul>                           |   |   |
| 9  | Pete Massey  | Director  | Arts Council England  |
| 10 | Joel Brookfield  |   | Sport England   |
| 11 | Elaine Armstrong   |   | Department for Work and Pensions                              |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prominent local community &amp; faith organisations</li> </ul>                                    |   |   |
| 15 | Natasha Barba-Evans  | CEO   | Better Connect  |
| 12 | Rev John Dobson  | Dean of Ripon Cathedral                           | Cof E and Rural Commission                                    |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voluntary, sector social enterprise and civil society organisations</li> </ul>                    |   |   |
| 14 | Max May  | Chairperson / CEO                                 | North Yorkshire LCEP / Rural Arts                             |
| 13 | Jane Colthup   | Chief Executive                                   | Community First Yorkshire                                     |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural representatives unless there are no rural communities within the area</li> </ul>            |   |   |
| 16 | Adam Bedford   |   | National Farmers Union  |
| 17 | David Butterworth  | Chief Executive YDNPA                             | National Parks and AONBs                                      |
| 18 | Jan Thornton   |   | Food and Farming Network                                      |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education and skills providers</li> </ul>   |   |   |
| 19 | Danny Wild   | Principal   | NY Principals / Harrogate College                             |
| 20 | Jackie Mathers   | Associate Pro-Vice Chancellor                     | Coventry University Scarborough                               |
| 21 | Alex Miles   | Chief Executive                                   | Yorkshire Learning Providers                                  |
| 22 | Amanda Selvaratnam   | Associate Director of Research and Enterprise UoY | Higher York / UoY   |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment experts and providers</li> </ul>   |   |   |
| 23 | Clare Hutchison  |   | One to One Recruitment  |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nature, environmental or associated representatives</li> </ul>                                    |   |   |
| 24 | David Sharrod  | Chairperson                                       | Local Nature Partnership and Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust |

|    |  |                             |                             |
|----|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|    | • Public health representatives                          |                             |                             |
| 25 | Louise Wallace   | Director of Public Health   | NYCC                        |
|    | • Police and crime representatives                       |                             |                             |
| 26 | Zoe Metcalfe   | Commissioner                | Police and Crime Commission |
|    | • Members of Parliament – meetings to be held separately |                             |                             |
| 27 | Rishi Sunak  | Richmondshire               |                             |
| 28 | Kevin Hollinrake   | Malton and Thirsk           |                             |
| 20 | Andrew Jones   | Harrogate and Knaresborough |                             |
| 30 | Robert Goodwill  | Scarborough and Whitby      |                             |
| 31 | Nigel Adams  | Selby and Ainsty            |                             |
| 32 | Julian Smith   | Skipton and Ripon           |                             |

The list below is a guide for the types of groups that should be represented on the local partnership groups. The precise composition will be for each place to determine, based on their needs:

- Representatives from the lead local authority (this may also include neighbouring authorities or constituent authorities where relevant and to maximise alignment)
- Local businesses and investors (large employers and small and medium sized employers)
- Business support providers or representatives, including sectoral representatives relevant to the place (for example – cluster bodies, tourism organisations)
- Local partnership boards and strategic bodies where relevant (for example, Local Enterprise Partnerships or Local Skills Improvement Partnerships in England, City and Growth Deal partners in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)
- Regional representatives of arms-length bodies of government where appropriate
- Prominent local community & faith organisations
- Voluntary, sector social enterprise and civil society organisations, including Third Sector Interface Groups in Scotland
- Rural representatives unless there are no rural communities within the area
- Education and skills providers – for example higher education institutions and further education colleges, adult learning providers
- Employment experts and providers – for example Jobcentre Plus representatives and employment related service providers
- Nature, environmental or associated representatives
- Public health representatives
- Police and crime representatives (such as Police and Crime Commissioners where relevant)
- Officials of devolved administrations or their agencies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Members of Parliament where appropriate (explained in section 5.2 below)
- Representatives of the UK government may also attend and can provide access to specific expertise where this is needed.



| Initial equality impact assessment screening form  |  |    |                              |
|--|--|----|------------------------------|
| <p>This form records an equality screening process to determine the relevance of equality to a proposal, and a decision whether or not a full EIA would be appropriate or proportionate.</p>   |  |    |                              |
| Directorate  | BES  |    |                              |
| Service area   | Growth and Heritage Services   |    |                              |
| Proposal being screened  | UK Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF) Investment Plan  |    |                              |
| Officer(s) carrying out screening  | Mark Kibblewhite   |    |                              |
| What are you proposing to do?  | Submit an Investment Plan to Government to outline the use of the SPF in North Yorkshire   |    |                              |
| Why are you proposing this? What are the desired outcomes?   | NYCC has been identified as the lead authority in respect of SPF in North Yorkshire. The funding allocated to the County is £16.9m over the three years. Use of the funds is dependent upon agreeing an Investment Plan with DLUHC |    |                              |
| Does the proposal involve a significant commitment or removal of resources? Please give details.   | The SPF funding is provided by Government without restrictions or the requirement for match funding. The scheme includes the provision of management funds and so is cost neutral for the Council and its partners.                |    |                              |
| <p><b>Impact on people with any of the following protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010, or NYCC's additional agreed characteristics</b></p> <p>As part of this assessment, please consider the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To what extent is this service used by particular groups of people with protected characteristics?</li> <li>Does the proposal relate to functions that previous consultation has identified as important?</li> <li>Do different groups have different needs or experiences in the area the proposal relates to?</li> </ul> <p>If for any characteristic it is considered that there is likely to be an adverse impact or you have ticked 'Don't know/no info available', then a full EIA should be carried out where this is proportionate. You are advised to speak to your <a href="#">Equality rep</a> for advice if you are in any doubt.</p> |  |    |                              |
| Protected characteristic   | Potential for adverse impact   |    | Don't know/No info available |
|  | Yes  | No |                              |
| Age  |  | X  |                              |
| Disability   |  | X  |                              |
| Sex  |  | X  |                              |
| Race   |  | X  |                              |
| Sexual orientation   |  | X  |                              |
| Gender reassignment  |  | X  |                              |
| Religion or belief   |  | X  |                              |
| Pregnancy or maternity   |  | X  |                              |
| Marriage or civil partnership  |  | X  |                              |
| <b>NYCC additional characteristics</b>   |  |    |                              |
| People in rural areas  |  | X  |                              |

|   |  |   |                       |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| People on a low income  |  | X |                       |
| Carer (unpaid family or friend)   |  | X |                       |
| <b>Does the proposal relate to an area where there are known inequalities/probable impacts</b> (e.g. disabled people's access to public transport)? Please give details.  | The Shared Prosperity Fund is intended to address disadvantage and inequality both nationally and locally. This might include interventions related to age, gender, disability or any other protected characteristics but the impact should always be positive not adverse. Individual projects will be required to undertake equalities assessments as they come forward for funding.   |   |                       |
| <b>Will the proposal have a significant effect on how other organisations operate?</b> (e.g. partners, funding criteria, etc.). Do any of these organisations support people with protected characteristics? Please explain why you have reached this conclusion. | No – other organisations may gain access to the funds in order to deliver community benefits, often among the most disadvantage groups.  |   |                       |
| <b>Decision (Please tick one option)</b>  | EIA not relevant or proportionate:   | X | Continue to full EIA: |
| <b>Reason for decision</b>  | The delivery of the SPF is intended to have beneficial impacts on a range of issues including inequalities and disadvantage. The delivery / administration of the fund will be undertaken within North Yorkshire County Council, in partnership with the LEP. In order to mitigate any downstream impacts from the delivery of as yet unknown projects and programmes, applicants will be asked to undertake their own equalities impact assessment when applying for funds. |   |                       |
| <b>Signed (Assistant Director or equivalent)</b>  | David Caulfield  |   |                       |
| <b>Date</b>   | 06.07.2022   |   |                       |



## Climate change impact assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to help us understand the likely impacts of our decisions on the environment of North Yorkshire and on our aspiration to achieve net carbon neutrality by 2030, or as close to that date as possible. The intention is to mitigate negative effects and identify projects which will have positive effects.

This document should be completed in consultation with the supporting guidance. The final document will be published as part of the decision making process and should be written in Plain English.

If you have any additional queries which are not covered by the guidance please email [climatechange@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:climatechange@northyorks.gov.uk)

### Version 2: amended 11 August 2021

**Please note: You may not need to undertake this assessment if your proposal will be subject to any of the following:**

Planning Permission  
Environmental Impact Assessment  
Strategic Environmental Assessment

However, you will still need to summarise your findings in the summary section of the form below.  
Please contact [climatechange@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:climatechange@northyorks.gov.uk) for advice.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Title of proposal</b>  | Shared Prosperity Fund – Submission to DLUHC  |
| <b>Brief description of proposal</b>  | The submission of the Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Plan for North Yorkshire, to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. The total value of the investment plan is £16.9m which is provided by Government as part of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund. |
| <b>Directorate</b>  | Cross Directorate. The Lead Officer is based in BES.  |
| <b>Service area</b>   | Growth Planning and Trading Standards   |
| <b>Lead officer</b>   | David Caulfield, Assistant Director, Growth Planning and Trading Standards  |
| <b>Names and roles of other people involved in carrying out the impact assessment</b> | Andrew Leeming, Head of Strategy, YNY LEP Liz Small, Growth and Heritage Manager  |
| <b>Date impact assessment started</b>   | 01/07/2022  |

**Options appraisal**

Were any other options considered in trying to achieve the aim of this project? If so, please give brief details and explain why alternative options were not progressed.

The UK Shared Prosperity Fund is a Government fund which is allocated to all local authorities and devolved administrations across the UK. North Yorkshire has been allocated £16.9m towards supporting key levelling up objectives. In order to utilise this funding the Council must submit an Investment Plan to DLUHC. There is no requirement for match funding. The only alternative option would be to refuse the funding and this has not been considered.

North Yorkshire County Council has been identified by Government, as a Lead Authority for the fund. The County Council would have the option to not undertake this role or not to submit a bid for funding however these options were not considered in depth in light of the opportunity to bring additional Government Funding to the County.

**What impact will this proposal have on council budgets? Will it be cost neutral, have increased cost or reduce costs?**

Please explain briefly why this will be the result, detailing estimated savings or costs where this is possible.

The Shared Prosperity Fund is fully funded by the Government and does not require match funding. It is therefore cost neutral to the local authority.

To minimise risks to the Council those projects which receive funding through the shared prosperity fund will be subject to back to back contracts which mirror the Government's funding agreement with the Council.

| <p>How will this proposal impact on the environment?</p> <p>N.B. There may be short term negative impact and longer term positive impact. Please include all potential impacts over the lifetime of a project and provide an explanation.</p> | <p><b>Positive impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p><b>No impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p><b>Negative impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p>Explain why will it have this effect and over what timescale?</p> <p>Where possible/relevant please include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes over and above business as usual</li> <li>• Evidence or measurement of effect</li> <li>• Figures for CO<sub>2</sub>e</li> <li>• Links to relevant documents</li> </ul> | <p>Explain how you plan to mitigate any negative impacts.</p>   | <p>Explain how you plan to improve any positive outcomes as far as possible.</p>  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Minimise <b>greenhouse gas emissions</b> e.g. reducing emissions from travel, increasing energy efficiencies etc.</p>  | Emissions from travel   | X   |   |   | Proposals funded through the SPF may include transport initiatives aimed at addressing rural inequality and promoting reduced emissions.  |   | <p>All SPF projects / programmes will be required to consider their climate impact and opportunities for decarbonisation as a matter of course. Through the administration of the project as a whole opportunities for identifying and sharing good practice will enable wide improvement and development of these outcomes.</p> <p>Ongoing work to better understand and manage the</p> |
|   | Emissions from construction   |   |   | X   | Construction projects funded through the UKSPF will be required to demonstrate efforts to reduce carbon emissions as far as is possible both in construction and operation of buildings.  | Capital investment projects will be asked to mitigate or reduce as far as possible any carbon emissions resulting from the project. |  |
|   | Emissions from running of buildings                                 | X   |   |   | Programmes and projects may include revenue costs associated with running buildings for community benefit. In these instances applicants will be required to demonstrate how they have sought to reduce the carbon emissions resulting from the use of those buildings. |   |  |
|   | Emissions from data storage   |   | X   |   |   |   |  |

| <p>How will this proposal impact on the environment?</p> <p>N.B. There may be short term negative impact and longer term positive impact. Please include all potential impacts over the lifetime of a project and provide an explanation.</p> | <p><b>Positive impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p><b>No impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p><b>Negative impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p>Explain why will it have this effect and over what timescale?</p> <p>Where possible/relevant please include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes over and above business as usual</li> <li>• Evidence or measurement of effect</li> <li>• Figures for CO<sub>2</sub>e</li> <li>• Links to relevant documents</li> </ul> | <p>Explain how you plan to mitigate any negative impacts.</p> | <p>Explain how you plan to improve any positive outcomes as far as possible.</p>  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | Other   | X   |   | There is scope within the fund to develop community led solutions to a range of climate change issues. Equally work to support businesses reduce their carbon footprint, engage local supply chains, develop circular economy solutions etc can have a meaningful cumulative impact on climate change and carbon emissions locally.         |   | natural and built environment, the value of natural capital, decarbonisation of businesses, transport and homes will all help to inform the SPF programme |
| Minimise <b>waste</b> : Reduce, reuse, recycle and compost e.g. reducing use of single use plastic  | X   |   |   | Projects which reduce carbon emissions, increase community engagement and support the development of the circular economy are eligible under SPF. The investment plan includes specific objectives to help businesses address these issues.   |   | through its initial three year period and into future phases of the SPF beyond 2025.  |
| Reduce <b>water</b> consumption   | X   |   |   | Business and environmental programmes and community led programmes which reduce water use may be eligible within the programme as a whole.  |   |   |

| <p>How will this proposal impact on the environment?</p> <p><b>N.B.</b> There may be short term negative impact and longer term positive impact. Please include all potential impacts over the lifetime of a project and provide an explanation.</p> | <p><b>Positive impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p><b>No impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p><b>Negative impact</b><br/>(Place a X in the box below where</p> | <p>Explain why will it have this effect and over what timescale?</p> <p>Where possible/relevant please include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes over and above business as usual</li> <li>• Evidence or measurement of effect</li> <li>• Figures for CO<sub>2</sub>e</li> <li>• Links to relevant documents</li> </ul> | <p>Explain how you plan to mitigate any negative impacts.</p> | <p>Explain how you plan to improve any positive outcomes as far as possible.</p> |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Minimise <b>pollution</b> (including air, land, water, light and noise)</p>   | X   |   |   | <p>Project which linked reducing pollution / improving air quality to pride in place may be eligible for support through the programme.</p>   |   |  |
| <p>Ensure <b>resilience</b> to the effects of climate change e.g. reducing flood risk, mitigating effects of drier, hotter summers</p>   | X   |   |   | <p>There is scope to fund related initiatives through the Shared Prosperity Fund</p>  |   |  |
| <p>Enhance <b>conservation</b> and wildlife</p>  | X   |   |   | <p>There are some interventions within SPF which encompass conservation and wildlife linked to other elements of the proposal.</p>  |   |  |
| <p>Safeguard the distinctive characteristics, features and special qualities of <b>North Yorkshire's landscape</b></p>   | X   |   |   | <p>Pride in place is a strong theme within the UK Shared Prosperity Fund. This includes work to improve towns and place and maintain and improve the natural environment.</p>   |   |  |
| <p>Other (please state below)</p>  |   |   |   |   |   |  |

**Are there any recognised good practice environmental standards in relation to this proposal?** If so, please detail how this proposal meets those standards.

Projects submitted as part of the Shared Prosperity Fund will be required to meet the clean growth principle and must not conflict with the UK's legal commitment to cut greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. The North Yorkshire SPF Investment Plan will include programmes aimed at decarbonising communities and business, protecting the environment and supporting bio-diversity.

**Summary** Summarise the findings of your impact assessment, including impacts, the recommendation in relation to addressing impacts, including any legal advice, and next steps. This summary should be used as part of the report to the decision maker.

The assessment reflects the fact that the Government requires that investment plans submitted as part of the Shared Prosperity Fund to reflect and recognise policies relating to net zero objectives or wider environmental considerations.

Priorities and programmes identified in the investment plan include the decarbonisation of communities and businesses and the increased sustainability of communities. The UKSPF Investment Plan for North Yorkshire will reflect the County's special environmental characteristics including two national parks and three areas of outstanding natural beauty. The plan also recognises the challenges and opportunities that arise from the need to decarbonise businesses, transport and homes and therefore an overarching theme of enhancing natural capital, environmental diversity and reducing carbon emissions.

In order to realise this goal some priority is given to projects and programmes which have a direct impact on the natural environment and on decarbonising businesses, transport and homes. Projects without direct environmental outcomes will be expected to demonstrate that in delivery they either reduce carbon emissions or have a neutral impact on the overall level of carbon emissions. This will form part of the assessment process and will be supported by expertise in the Local Enterprise Partnership.



**Sign off section**

This climate change impact assessment was completed by:

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Name</b>            | <b>Mark Kibblewhite</b>                        |
| <b>Job title</b>       | <b>Senior Policy Officer (Economic Growth)</b> |
| <b>Service area</b>    | <b>Growth and Heritage Services</b>            |
| <b>Directorate</b>     | <b>Business and Environmental Services</b>     |
| <b>Signature</b>       | <b>Mark Kibblewhite</b>                        |
| <b>Completion date</b> | <b>05/07/2022</b>                              |

**Authorised by relevant Assistant Director (signature):** *David Caulfield*

**Date:** **06.07.2022**