

Executive Board

Ext: 3420

Ann Good

ann.good@e-lindsey.gov.uk

12 December 2019

To All Members of the Executive Board,
Internal and External Circulation and
Press

Dear Councillor,

Re: Executive Board Agenda - Wednesday, 18th December, 2019

Further to the compilation of the above Executive Board Agenda, please find enclosed the following report which was detailed to follow on your Agenda:

Agenda Item 5. Skegness & Mablethorpe Towns Deal Fund: (Pages 1 - 50)

To consider the preparation required for the Towns Fund from the Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government's Towns Fund Prospectus.

Please accept my apologies for any inconvenience caused.

Yours sincerely,



Senior Democratic Services Officer

Encs

This page is left intentionally blank

EAST LINDSEY DISTRICT COUNCIL REPORT

COMMITTEE:	EXECUTIVE BOARD
DATE:	18 TH DECEMBER 2019
SUBJECT:	SKEGNESS & MABLETHORPE TOWNS DEAL FUND
PORTFOLIO HOLDER	COUNCILLOR CRAIG LEYLAND
Ward(s) affected:	Mablethorpe and Sutton, All Skegness Wards, Ingoldmells and Chapel St Leonards

Brief description of report content and the decision being asked for:**Summary:**

The Council has been invited to act as Lead Authority in the preparation of a Town Investment Plan for Skegness and Mablethorpe as the basis for entering into a Town Deal with Government. If the Plans are approved, each town will be awarded up to £25 million to invest in regeneration, education, skills development, digital connectivity and transport infrastructure to secure transformational levels of economic growth. A fundamental prerequisite of a Town Deal is strong governance arrangements, which will be exercised through a Town Board. Those arrangements must be submitted to Government by 19th December 2019. The Council has consulted widely on the form that these arrangements might take. It has also listened carefully to advice it has received from North East Lincolnshire Council, whose Grimsby Town Deal is regarded as an exemplar of effective cross-sector working.

In light of that work, the Leader has concluded, with support from senior officers, it would be most effective to establish a Joint Town Deal Board and Town Investment Plan. The two towns have a distinct and proud history and a unique sense of place. But there is clear synergy between them. Their proximity to each other is reflected by an overlapping social and economic geography. They face similar challenges, which demand a strategic, integrated and coordinated response. That will benefit from the increased scale occasioned by joint planning, which treats each town as part of a wider coastal system with links inland to the rest of the District and the wider Midlands Engine. A Joint Board will also promote high levels of engagement by strategic stakeholders, especially the private sector, and facilitate a more streamlined, efficient and economic use of resources.

Recommendations:

That the Executive Board approve:

1. The formation of a Joint Town Deal Board to prepare a Joint Town Investment Plan for Skegness and Mablethorpe.
2. The terms of Reference for the Joint Board in the form set out in **Appendix A** to this report;
3. The area for which the Joint Town Deal Board will prepare a Joint Town Investment Plan (which, for the avoidance of doubt, are the two areas identified by the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government in the Prospectus and outlined in red in **Appendix B** to this report);
4. That Sarah Louise Fairburn and Chris Baron be appointed Chair and Vice Chair of the Joint Skegness and Mablethorpe Town Deal Board and invited to make recommendations for the appointment of other private sector members of the Board;
5. Further to paragraph 3 above, the delegation of the power to the Chief Executive to formally confirm the appointments to the Joint Board, and submit the readiness form to the Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government;
6. The composition of the Joint Board and the stakeholder representation in the terms set out in **Appendix C**;
7. The delegation of the power to the Executive Director – Growth in consultation with the Chair of the Board to manage and distribute the capacity funding for Mablethorpe and Skegness, such power to include the selection and appointment of relevant consultants. For the avoidance of doubt, the Director is not required to consult the Chair if she declares any conflict of interest, but in those circumstances he shall consult the Vice Chair. If the Chair and Vice Chair declare a conflict of interest the requirement for the Director to consult shall be waived.

REASON: To enable the creation of an inclusive, effective and efficient Town Deal Board for Mablethorpe and Skegness to produce an evidenced based Joint Town Investment Plan within the period specified by the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government.

This report has been prepared by:

Tim Leader and Lydia Rusling - Tel: 01507 613463

e-mail: Tim.Leader@e-lindsey.gov.uk; Lydia.Rusling@e-lindsey.gov.uk

This report was prepared after consultation with:

Leader of the Council – Councillor Craig Leyland
Chief Executive – Robert Barlow
Executive Director for Growth – Tim Leader
Lydia Rusling – Head of Economic Development and Organisational
Development

This report is number 1 of 1.

This report has been signed off by:

Chief Executive - Rob Barlow

The following policies form a context to this report:

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Towns Fund Prospectus

This report is a key decision included in the Forward Plan.

LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS AS REQUIRED BY LAW

(papers relied on to write the report which are published but do not contain exempt information)

1. Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government Towns Fund Prospectus

OTHER HELPFUL PAPERS

(papers which the report author considers might be helpful – this might include published material)

1. None

Local Government (Access to Information Act) 1985

Is the report Exempt – No

Please contact the person who has written this report if you want more information about this report or the background papers.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to secure approval to form a Joint Town Board and Joint Towns Investment Plan to bid for Government funding under its Towns Fund initiative.

2.0. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 On 7th September 2019, the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government announced that the towns of Skegness and Mablethorpe would have the opportunity to prepare Town Investment Plans through which to bid for a "Town Deal" worth up to £25 million for each place. The purpose of a Town Deal is to bring about transformational economic growth.
- 2.2 A fuller picture of what transformational economic growth means and how it is to be achieved through a Town Deal is set out in the Towns Fund "Prospectus", which was published in November 2019.
- 2.3 In essence, the Towns Fund is intended to help provide the component of core public investment that will underpin the Investment Plans in Town Deals. Specifically, it should be deployed to deliver long term economic and productivity growth through initiatives and interventions focused on:
- Urban regeneration, planning and land use
 - Skills, education and enterprise infrastructure
 - Digital and transport connectivity
- 2.4 Proposals for each town must be evidence based, so that the need and justification for the suggested interventions is clearly demonstrated. They must also be informed by, align with and complement existing plans and strategies. Another critically important requirement is that they must be led by and harness the skills, knowledge and entrepreneurial vision and flair of the private sector. That is intended to lever substantial additionality through stimulating and facilitating private sector investment in each place. The Plans that are produced must be deliverable. That means they must be constructed and assessed with rigor using Green Book principles. A clear distinction should be drawn between short, medium and long terms projects, identifying those which can be locally funded, those which can be supported by public investment (indicating high level cost estimates) and those which represent the ambitions of the private sector through its own investment, and those of the local community.
- 2.5 Plans should also be aligned with the Government's clean growth objectives as well as delivering value for money. In Skegness and

Mablethorpe this goal has particular resonance with the need to build resilience to changes in sea level arising from global warming as part of the wider response of coastal communities across the UK to the risk of flooding.

2.6 The preparation of a Town Investment Plan will be a demanding piece of work that requires dedicated and specialist support. The Government recognises this. It has therefore provided significant “capacity funding” to both towns. The amount of funding that is provided is geared to the size of a town. Skegness has been awarded £162,019. Mablethorpe will receive 140,000. This funding is intended to be used for 4 purposes:-

- Convening “Town Deal Boards”
- Running business and wider community engagement events
- Developing Town Investment Plans
- Providing technical expertise for business case development

2.7 Capacity funding will be paid to the Council which is the designated Lead Authority for the Towns Fund in East Lindsey. However, the development and approval of a Town Investment Plan and the use of capacity funding to produce it is the responsibility of a Town Deal Board. That leads onto the main purpose of this report, which is to settle the arrangements for the proper governance of the Towns Fund bids that will be made.

3.0. Governance arrangements: a proposal for a Joint Town Deal Board and Joint Investment Plan for Mablethorpe and Skegness

3.1 The vital importance of good governance lies at the very heart of the Towns Fund Prospectus. That object is required to be achieved through the creation of “Town Deal Boards”, which are to be “the vehicle through which the vision and strategy for the town is defined”. A Board’s primary role is to develop and agree a “Town Investment Plan”. As has been noted, the Plan must be evidence based, specify a clear programme of interventions and demonstrate clearly how it will transform the prospects for economic growth and prosperity. The key is to show how targeted investment by public sector partners in critical infrastructure will stimulate, facilitate and lever private sector investment that might not otherwise take place. Its proposals must therefore extend into the long term, and explain how a Town Deal will lever substantial additionality by influencing and coordinating the contributions of the stakeholders in each place.

3.2 The transformational character of a Town Deal demands close collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders. They are prescribed by the Prospectus. They include:-

- Local Businesses and investors
- All three tiers of local government
- Members of Parliament
- Local Enterprise Partnerships
- Communities

3.3 The proposals contained in this report give effect to those requirements.

3.4 A striking feature of the Prospectus is the emphasis that is placed on private sector leadership and presence on the Board. That is calculated to contribute entrepreneurial imagination, commercial expertise, energy and deep insights into opportunities for investment and ways to remove barriers to growth. The participation of the private sector should also inject pace and focus on delivery. Their role is a most welcome element of this initiative. In accordance with the Secretary of State's expectations, it is proposed that the Board for Skegness and Mablethorpe should be chaired by representatives of the private sector.

One Joint Board and Plan or two separate Boards and Plans?

3.5 Mablethorpe and Skegness each possess distinct and proud identities. There is a long standing and friendly rivalry between the towns, which reflects the fact each has a fantastic reputation as a leading coastal destination for hundreds of thousands of holiday makers every summer.

3.6 However, the towns share a range of constraints on economic growth and prosperity. Each has a narrow and highly seasonal economic base, which tends to perpetuate a low skill, low pay, part time economy. Low skills and educational achievement are coupled with under-investment in educational, skills and enterprise infrastructure. Each town suffers from poor connectivity with higher order centres within and beyond their common travel to work areas. That lack of connectivity is not overcome or offset by current levels of investment in digital and public transport infrastructure. The town centres of each town and their sea front attractions each require substantial investment in the public realm. Both towns possess a number of vacant and under-used sites in landmark or strategic locations that need to be tied into wider plans for the regeneration of each place. Both are marked by pockets of very severe multiple deprivation that ranks them amongst the most deprived areas in the UK. And each must respond to the challenge of climate change and the risk of coastal flooding.

3.7 Those issues highlight other important facts. The two Towns Fund areas are quite literally next to each other. Their social and economic geography overlaps. The key stakeholders that are prescribed by the Prospectus overlap in their responsibilities for each place, and should separate Boards be formed they would necessarily be supported by the

same senior representatives. The common issues that face each town requires a truly strategic approach to tackle issues such as the need to better connect the towns with the wider coastal zone extending north and south as well as deeper into the rest of the district and the wider Midlands Engine region.

- 3.8 Leading providers of education, such as the Grimsby Institute, Boston College and the University of Lincoln recognise the need to promulgate a coherent and integrated investment plan for both places that is tied to the wider provision within the rest of Lincolnshire. They have a shared commitment to a common goal, and are keen to work collaboratively on a Towns Fund bid for Skegness and Mablethorpe.
- 3.9 Transportation and digital provision needs to be addressed in a broad and integrated manner. It also needs to be recognised that taken individually, Skegness and Mablethorpe are relatively small towns. That makes it difficult for all stakeholders, notably key private, health, education, LEP, BID and County Council participants, to make the most effective contribution by being required to “double up” on two separate Boards. Conversely, there would be significant wider strategic benefits from a joint approach that brings the towns together. The full range of talent and the capacity of all stakeholders could be brought to bear on both towns, rather than dissipated between the two. Common issues could be addressed more efficiently and effectively through one Board rather than two (which would require a separate coordinating function). Synergies could be more easily identified, agreed and built on and to generate coherent and holistic strategies that maximise additionality. At the same time, the strong voice that is given to more local and community based stakeholders should ensure that working together results in a Plan that preserves and enhances the uniqueness of each place.
- 3.10 These kinds of issue have resonance in the Secretary of State’s guidance to Local Authorities in the Prospects. His advice is clear: A Joint Town Investment Plan and Board may be adopted in circumstances where:
- The towns in question are next to each other and/or are part of the same continued urban area
 - The towns have significant overlap in terms of economic and social geography
 - The Board representatives of each town would significantly overlap
 - Having multiple smaller geography partnerships would dilute from a more strategic approach across multiple towns
 - There are not suitable levels of stakeholder engagement for a particular town (because it lacks suitable scale etc.) and would benefit from a joint approach
 - There are wider strategic benefits from bringing the towns together

- 3.11 In preparing this report, the Leader, senior officers and the proposed chair of the Town Deal Board have consulted separately with the private sector, the County Council and other key stakeholders. That has revealed a strong preference for a single Town Board and Investment Plan for the reasons that have been set out.
- 3.12 In light of that work, the Leader and officers have carefully considered the full range of views for and against a joint board and Plan and two separate Boards and Plans. Both approaches have their merits. However, it has been concluded that in the particular circumstances that have been outlined, the benefits associated with a Joint Board and Plan significantly outweigh any disadvantages. The proposal is therefore that there should be a single Town Deal Board and that it should produce a single Town Investment Plan.
- 3.13 The Board will be structured to give full voice to local and community stakeholders by forming Sub-Committees for Skegness and Mablethorpe whose role it will be to promote and enhance “the uniqueness of place”. The Council will also invite a full range of representatives to sit on separate Regeneration, Skills and Education and Connectivity reference groups that will be used to test and inform proposals as they emerge.
- 3.14 Finally, the Council will ensure there is complete transparency over the allocation and use of resources applied to construct the Plan and about the level of investment in each place assuming the Plan is approved by Government.

The next steps

- 3.15 This Council is required to convene the Town Deal Board and is responsible for establishing strong and inclusive governance arrangements. The proposed structure of the Board and its Terms of Reference are set out in **Appendix A** to this report. They draw heavily on the model adopted by North East Lincolnshire Council’s Grimsby Town Board, whose governance arrangements are widely regarded as an exemplar of good practice, and referenced in the Town Fund Prospectus.
- 3.16 The area that will be covered by the Joint Board will be the combined areas for Mablethorpe and Skegness as defined by the Prospectus. They are shown outlined in red on the plans contained in **Appendix B** of this report.
- 3.17 The recommended composition of the Board, which complies with the requirements of the Prospectus, is set out at **Appendix C** of this report.
- 3.18 The process of appointing and managing recommendations for representatives on the board needs to consider the balance of skills and

experience, and the credibility of board members with regional and national bodies interested in the growth agenda.

- 3.19 The key appointments will be the Chair and Vice Chair. The Prospectus emphasises that they should be experienced businesswomen and men who are able to contribute leadership, entrepreneurial flair and business acumen to help ensure the core private sector funding stimulates and levers in wider private and public sector investment that will secure sustainable growth in the long term. It is clear that a bid is unlikely to succeed unless such high calibre individuals are attracted to each Board and take a strong lead in its work.
- 3.20 The Leader and senior officers have consulted widely with stakeholders and the business community to identify eminent local businesswomen and businessmen who would be prepared to lead a Joint Board through the role of Chair and Vice Chair. Sarah Louise Fairburn and Chris Baron have been widely recommended for these roles. The Leader has approached them informally to ask whether they would be prepared to assume these responsibilities and each has agreed to do so as Chair and Vice Chair respectively. The Executive is now recommended to formally confirm each appointment.
- 3.21 The Leader and senior officers have also identified key individuals to take up the remaining roles on the Joint Town Deal Board. Those appointments will need to be discussed with the Chair prior to issuing invitations to other prospective members of the Board. The Executive is therefore recommended to delegate power to the Chief Executive to formally appoint those individuals in consultation with the Chair.

4.0. COUNCILLOR COMMENTS – If no comments are received from one or more of the Ward Members consulted state which Councillor(s) did not respond

- 4.1. The Prospectus was shared at our inaugural event – the East Lindsey Towns Fund Summit – which was held on Monday 18th November 2019 in Alford. The Summit was very well attended by a range of stakeholders. In addition, the Leader and senior officers have subsequently consulted on a one-to-one and small group basis with a wide range of interested parties. These activities have produced useful feedback, which has been helpful in shaping these proposals.

5.0. OTHER ISSUES

- 5.1. Capacity Funding will need to be used to procure technical assistance to produce the Town Investment Plans. The Executive is therefore recommended to delegate power to the Executive Director – Growth to authorise expenditure of the same in consultation with the Chair (or in the case of any conflict of interest) the Vice Chair. Should both the Chair and Vice Chair be unable to give a consultation response because

of a conflict of interest it is recommended that the requirement to consult be waived.

6.0. OTHER OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION (drawn from previous sections)

- 6.1. The option of creating two separate Town Deal Boards and Town Investment Plans has been considered carefully. However, for the reasons that are set out in this report, that approach is considered to be less likely to deliver a coherent, integrated package of transformational change and efficient and effective governance arrangements.

7.0. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Subject	Deadline	Responsible Officer
----------------	-----------------	----------------------------

7.1.

8.0. RISK ASSESSMENT

- 8.1. The Prospectus sets out that agreeing a Town Deal with investment from the Towns Fund of up to £25m per place will be dependent on government receiving high-quality proposals that meet the objective of the fund and follow the further guidance to be published. If government is not content with the quality of proposals, including their alignment with the objective of the Towns Fund by the end of summer 2020, then it is unlikely a Town Deal would be agreed.

9.0. ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY. PLEASE ALSO INCLUDE NAME OF OFFICER RESPONDING

- 9.1. The objective of the Fund is to drive the economic regeneration of towns to deliver long term economic and productivity growth.

10.0. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS/IMPLICATIONS. PLEASE ALSO INCLUDE NAME OF OFFICER RESPONDING

- 10.1. In line with the Towns Fund Prospectus, as Lead Council, East Lindsey District Council, should convene the Town Deal Board, and align it with the Council's governance standards and policies including whistle blowing, conflicts of interest and complaints, and make public the its governance structure.

11.0. INCLUDE IF APPROPRIATE AND ONLY BRIEF EXPLANATION OF ISSUE. PLEASE ALSO INCLUDE NAME OF OFFICER RESPONDING

- 11.1. **Environmental issues** - Investment from this fund should be aligned with the government's clean growth objectives where possible, while ensuring that projects deliver good value for money, and as a minimum

must not conflict with the UK's legal commitment to cut greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.

- 11.2. **Human Resources -**
- 11.3. **Section 17 -**
- 11.4. **FOI/Human Rights/Data Protection -**
- 11.5. **Equality and Diversity -**

12.0. HOW DO THE ACTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DELIVER OUR CORPORATE STRATEGY?

The success of the Town Investment Plan to deliver economic regeneration and long term economic and productivity growth will support East Lindsey District Council's Corporate Strategy.

13.0. APPENDICES INCLUDED

- 13.1. **Appendix A** Terms of Reference
- 13.2. **Appendix B** Area maps
- 13.3. **Appendix C** Composition of Board
- 13.4. **Appendix D** Biographies of Chair/Vice Chair
- 13.5. **Appendix E** Towns Fund Prospectus

APPENDIX A

East Lindsey District Council

Terms of Reference for the Skegness and Mablethorpe (the Towns) Joint Town Deal Board

1 Introduction

1.1 The Town Board (the **Board**) serves as an advisory function to the Lead Council (East Lindsey District Council) and is a vehicle through which the vision and strategy for the Town is made.

1.2 The Board has been established and its role is to:

1.2.1 develop an evidenced based Joint Town Investment Plan

1.2.2 develop a clear programme of interventions; and

1.2.3 co-ordinate resources and influence stakeholders.

2 Membership

2.1 Members of the Board shall be made up of representatives nominated by those groups identified in paragraph 2.3. The Board will consist of up to 33 Members.

2.2 Members of the Board shall be appointed for a term of 2 years. Members of the Board shall cease to be a member of the Board at the end of their term, unless they are reappointed by the Lead Council.

2.3 Members of the Board must include:

- Other tiers of local government
- Members of Parliament
- Local businesses and investors
- Local Enterprise Partnerships
- Communities

2.4 The composition of the Board shall consist of up to:

- Twelve representatives from the business sector, excluding the Chair & Vice Chair
- Six representatives from the public sector
- Eight representatives from stakeholder groups
- Five representatives from community groups.

2.5 The Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Board shall be from the private sector and shall be appointed by the Lead Council.

3 **Meetings**

- 3.1 Meetings of the Board shall be held at least four times per year and, in any event, as frequently as is necessary for it to exercise its functions.
- 3.2 The Board may make provision for sub-committees where there is a requirement to deliver specific work programme outcomes.
- 3.3 The quorum for Board meetings shall be fifty percent of the Board membership.
- 3.4 Decisions of the Board shall be made by a majority vote. The Chairman of the Board shall have a casting vote.
- 3.5 Members of the Board are expected to provide apologies for non-attendance and substitutes are not allowed.
- 3.6 The Board may invite any person to attend meetings of the Board in an advisory capacity, as they feel appropriate.

4 **Minutes and reporting**

- 4.1 Draft minutes of meetings shall be circulated to the Chairman of the Board for approval within 10 working days of the meeting.
- 4.2 Minutes of meetings will be presented to the next Board meeting and will also be made available to the Lead Council.
- 4.3 There will be reporting to the Lead Council's Executive Board by way of the District Council Board representative.

5 **Chairman and Members**

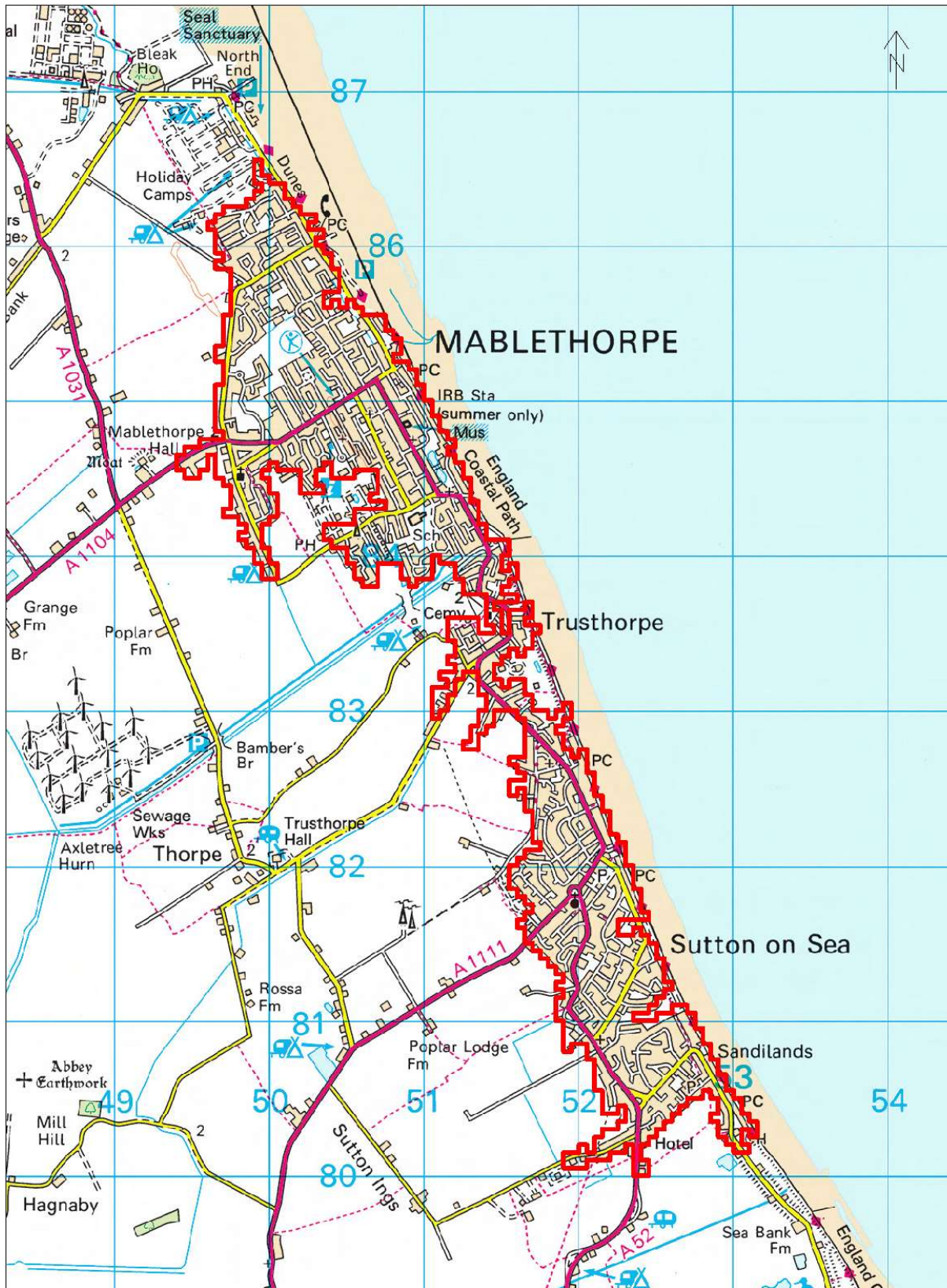
- 5.1 The Chairman and the Vice Chairman shall be appointed by the Lead Authority.
- 5.2 The Chairman will have wide ranging and extensive high level experience and knowledge of, and well developed connections, and working relationships in the local business community and experience of driving investment and value for money and success at attracting investment.
- 5.3 The Chairman will encourage high standards of collective working and governance.
- 5.4 In the absence of the Chairman the Vice Chairman will Chair a meeting of the Board. The Vice Chairman to be the Lead Council representative on the Board.
- 5.5 All Board Members will be required to sign the Lead Councils Member Code of Conduct document and adhere to the Nolan Principles and attend training provided by the Lead Council following appointment.
- 5.6 All Board Members will be required to complete, sign and submit to the Lead Council its declaration of interests form.

6 **Resources**

6.1 The Board shall provide guidance to the Lead Council on how the Town Capacity Funding shall be allocated.

Dated [date]

This page is left intentionally blank



© Crown copyright and database rights (2019) OS (East Lindsey District Council licence number 100019809). You are permitted to use this data solely to enable you to respond to, or interact with, the organisation that provided you with the data. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

Scale 1:15000



© Crown copyright and database rights (2019) OS (East Lindsey District Council licence number 100019809). You are permitted to use this data solely to enable you to respond to, or interact with, the organisation that provided you with the data. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.

Scale 1:25000

Appendix C

Joint Town Deal Board for Mablethorpe and Skegness

Chair: Sarah Fairburn, Fairburn Eggs and LEP board member

Vice Chair: Chris Baron, Butlins and LEP board member

Business Sector

Up to 12 representatives from the private sector

Public sector representatives (6)

Town Council representative (Mablethorpe and Skegness)

District Council representative (Cllr Craig Leyland)

MPs (Louth & Horncastle MP and Boston & Skegness MP)

Lincolnshire County Council representative (Cllr Colin Davie)

Stakeholders (8)

Local Enterprise Partnership (Greater Lincolnshire LEP)

Grimsby Institute

University of Lincoln

Boston College

National Trust

Visit Lincs Coast

Platform Housing

Arts Council England

Community (5)

Mablethorpe and Sutton Coastal Communities Team (CCT)

YMCA

Magna Vitae

National Centre for Rural Health & Care

Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group

This page is left intentionally blank

Appendix D

Town Deal Fund: Chair and Vice Chair Biographies

Sarah Louise Fairburn, Chair

L J Fairburn & Son Ltd

Sarah is the Brand and Sales Director for multi-award winning family business L J Fairburn and Son Ltd. She is an ambitious and creative leader with a passion for diversification and business growth, encouraging brand responsibility and awareness at every level.

Sarah ensures strong and trusted customer relationships are maintained and prioritised to future proof sustainable business for future generations. She also takes on the role of an experienced communicator and regular member of judging panels for regional / entrepreneurial / industry award schemes.

In 2017 L J Fairburn & Son won the EY Midlands Entrepreneur of the Year 2017.

Some of the recent awards won by the Company are:

- IGD Business Transformation Award
- Select Lincolnshire Producer of the Year
- Made in the Midlands Awards Manufacturing Company of the year
- Marketing Campaign of the Year (BFREPA)
- Poultry Business of the Year (National Poultry Awards)
- Family Farming Business of the Year (British Farming Awards).

Chris Baron, Vice Chair

Butlins

Born in Skegness, Chris went to the local grammar school before studying Business Studies at Sheffield Polytechnic.

He went on to qualify as a chartered management accountant working for Fogarty's, LinPac and British Fuels before moving to Butlins.

Chris started in the finance department prior to moving into operations and becoming Resort Director in 2000. He joined the Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership in 2011 as the representative for the visitor economy and the coastal strip in general. He is also the Chair of the East Lincolnshire Destination Management Organisation and a member of East Lindsey Local Strategic Partnership.

Outside of work Chris is a fan of all sports and participating in them, when time allows!

This page is left intentionally blank



Ministry of Housing,
Communities &
Local Government

Towns Fund

Prospectus





© Crown copyright, 2019

Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with the Crown.

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence visit <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

This document/publication is also available on our website at www.gov.uk/mhclg

If you have any enquiries regarding this document/publication, complete the form at <http://forms.communities.gov.uk/> or write to us at:

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Fry Building
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF
Telephone: 030 3444 0000

For all our latest news and updates follow us on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/mhclg>

November 2019

Contents

Ministerial Foreword	4
1 Levelling up our towns	5
Background	5
Creating a sustainable future for towns	7
Town Deals	8
2 Preparing for a Town Deal	17
Capacity funding and support	18
Town Deal Boards	18
Town Investment Plans	21
Learning, networking, and collaboration	25
3 Annexes	26
Timeline for Lead Councils	26
Capacity funding allocation per town	26

Ministerial Foreword

Our country is home to some of the world's most innovative businesses, greatest universities, scientists and entrepreneurs and one of the most dynamic, business-friendly economies in Europe.

Unemployment stands at a 44-year low and, as we prepare to seize all of the economic opportunities that come with our departure from the European Union, we know that a bright and prosperous future lies ahead for the whole of the United Kingdom. However, for too long, the benefits of this unprecedented growth in many of our world-renowned cities has not been felt as strongly by communities in our towns and rural areas.

That's why the Prime Minister and I launched the £3.6bn Towns Fund to unleash the full economic potential of over 100 places and level up communities throughout the country.

We are working with local people to agree proposals for a significant investment of up to £25 million in each place.

This funding will help to increase economic growth with a focus on regeneration, improved transport, better broadband connectivity, skills and culture.

The private sector has an integral role to play in making these Town Deals a success – driving investment and value for money and ensuring that funding delivers the jobs, businesses and homes our towns need to thrive for generations to come. That's why we are asking that a Board be established for each Town Deal and for that Board be led by a representative of the local business community.

We want to help towns come forward with plans that support our strategies to help rebalance the national economy and level up our regions through the Northern Powerhouse, Midlands Engine and Oxford-Cambridge Arc.

This prospectus provides practical guidance and advice to help communities, businesses and local leaders develop their own ambitious proposals for growth while drawing on successful examples from towns who have spurred long-term investment and regeneration in their areas.

I'm excited to see what entrepreneurial and creative plans communities bring forward over the coming months as we realise a new era of growth and prosperity for every part of our country.



Local Government Secretary Rt Hon Robert Jenrick MP

1 Levelling up our towns

Background

- 1.1 Towns are home to some of our key businesses and employers, they host our world leading universities and are where the majority of the population live¹. They serve as important centres to their surrounding areas, with shopping and leisure facilities and other services drawing in people from villages and rural areas.
- 1.2 Successive Governments have often focused on cities as engines of economic growth. City Deals gave local leaders new powers and resources to address constraints on growth in their economies – an approach since emulated around the world. City regions were further strengthened through the creation of Metro Mayors, who have brought together local government and businesses to define a collective vision and attract global inward investment.
- 1.3 Struggling towns do not always have the fundamental building blocks of a strong local economy in place. The evidence shows they can face some significant challenges: an ageing population without the skills necessary to attract new firms²; fewer people going on to and returning from higher education, fewer economic opportunities in the surrounding region; and less direct foreign investment than in cities³. Growth is held back where this is compounded by poor transport and digital connectivity.
- 1.4 Through the Towns Fund we will work with more places to address growth constraints.
- 1.5 While some towns have prospered through their links to growing cities⁴, generally residential towns – including commuter towns – have seen declining populations. For those still living in shrinking towns, social mobility often falters, even when compared to the most deprived communities in cities⁵. Where this is accompanied by declining quality of employment opportunities that can be accessed in towns, it can lead to feelings of being ‘left-behind’. In addition, the decline in retail offer and business closures often leaves a very visible mark on town centres and the wider built environment.
- 1.6 Without a strong economy, leisure facilities, which bring people together and contribute to the quality of life, have been closing in recent times⁶. It is crucial to grow the economy of towns to bring back these facilities back, and drive improvements in living standards.

1

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/articles/understandingtownsinenglandandwales/anintroduction>

² <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/insights/trends-and-inequalities-in-cities-towns-and-villages/>

³ <https://www.ey.com/uk/en/newsroom/news-releases/18-11-27-uks-largest-towns-and-cities-lure-international-investors-whilest-rest-of-the-country-gets-left-behind-brexits-calls-for-a-new-approach>

⁴ <https://www.centreforcities.org/reader/talk-of-the-town/direct-links-cities-towns/>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/state-of-the-nation-2016>

⁶ <https://localtrust.org.uk/insights/research/left-behind-understanding-communities-on-the-edge/>

Creating a sustainable future for towns

- 1.7 We know that each town will have different assets, and a unique path to prosperity. While there are many factors that determine the strength of the economy, growth ultimately depends on the success of businesses in the town and wider region. Through the Towns Fund we're giving 101 towns the tools to design and deliver a growth strategy for their area.
- 1.8 Some businesses make long-term investments in a place or depend on the location of towns for success in the wider economy. These firms might need access to the natural environment e.g. access to the coast for an offshore wind energy business; low cost floor space e.g. logistics and manufacturing; or are tied to a particular place through historic investment in infrastructure and capital assets e.g. ports, heavy manufacturing equipment.
- 1.9 Where these businesses are growing and significant in the town economy, local leaders should support them to grow further and invest into the workforce. By engaging with their supply chains, towns can diversify the economy and bring new opportunities to the area. For instance, car manufacturers depend on a supply chain of smaller manufacturers and professional services that can be supported to sell into new international markets. Transport connectivity to larger urban areas and regional economic assets (e.g. ports, manufacturers) can be strong in these towns and should be capitalised on by ensuring that there is good local connectivity (e.g. through improving access to a railway station) to deliver opportunities for all.
- 1.10 These interventions are equally appropriate for towns whose main function is to provide services, including from the public sector, to smaller towns and villages in the wider region. This is often the case in rural areas, where towns serve as hubs for the wider economy. A major hospital in a town like this could provide opportunities to boost the local supply chain, and then diversify those businesses into new markets.
- 1.11 In some towns, these businesses are declining or have closed. However, there are opportunities for the local workforce to re-train to access new jobs. Investments in social infrastructure – town centres, community spaces, schools, libraries – can create spaces for people to meet and deliver projects that build on a spirit of pride that is often strong in towns, and will give a strong foundation to develop skills and health. Local leaders should then work with the significant employers and education providers in the wider region to unlock new opportunities.
- 1.12 Businesses in other sectors (e.g. creative industries, professional services, tourism) are more mobile and can be drawn to the heritage and cultural offer in towns, as well as their connectivity to larger urban areas. Understanding what attracts these firms, and the wider link between amenity value and economic development will be key, such as the quality of town centres, the culture on offer⁷ and access to quality green space which can improve health and wellbeing.

⁷ Parker, C., N. Ntounis, S. Quinn and S. Millington (2017), Identifying factors that influence vitality and viability

- 1.13 Substantial investment will be required to attract these types of business where they are not present, even if historically they have made a significant contribution to the local economy. In this context, local leaders should both build the skills of local people and make the place work for them, and take a strategic and long-term approach to attract new high value firms.
- 1.14 By harnessing a diverse range of perspectives – business, philanthropists, investors, universities, colleges, communities and civil society, as well as local authorities – towns can understand their assets, and, crucially, ensure they are all playing their part in growing the economy.
- 1.15 We know that coming together helps drive economic growth and capture imaginations and opportunities. This has been demonstrated through the success of the Northern Powerhouse, Midlands Engine and Ox-Cam Arc.
- 1.16 With the right support from government and strong local and community leadership, our country's towns can unlock their full potential; helping to raise living standards and productivity across the country.

Town Deals

- 1.17 Through the £3.6bn Towns Fund, we have announced 101 towns we will work with toward a Town Deal, building on the learning of the Greater Grimsby Town Deal.
- 1.18 We know that substantial public investment is already flowing into towns and the regions in which they are located. Aligning this investment alongside the activity of business, investors, education providers and civil society will further improve the ability of towns to realise their growth ambitions.
- 1.19 We will work with places to identify opportunities to align or rationalise public investment around key local priorities, as part of agreeing a Town Deal. Where possible, there may also be commitments by government or its agencies to work with the town more closely.
- 1.20 Bringing in private investment will be key to sustainably growing town economies. The Towns Fund will allow towns to address some of the key investment criteria identified by overseas investors as important when considering investing in regional locations, including transport, skills, real estate availability and local business support. Investors are also attracted to projects with strong local alignment, as well as the support of government as a whole. Town Deals will play an important role in giving investors the confidence to back projects, ensuring all communities can prosper.
- 1.21 This Prospectus sets out the first stage of agreeing a Town Deal. This will operate as a two-stage process. We will provide further guidance on the Stage 2 in due course.

Stage 1: providing capacity support to places to put the structures and vision in place in order to move to the next stage of agreeing a deal

Stage 2: places to use their locally-owned Town Investment Plan to put together a business case to apply for funding for interventions

The Towns Fund

1.22 The Towns Fund will provide the core public investment in Town Deals – additional funding may come from other sources or parts of government. The objective of the Fund is to drive the economic regeneration of towns to deliver long term economic and productivity growth through:

- **Urban regeneration, planning and land use:** ensuring towns are thriving places for people to live and work, including by: increasing density in town centres; strengthening local economic assets including local cultural assets; site acquisition, remediation, preparation, regeneration; and making full use of planning tools to bring strategic direction and change.
- **Skills and enterprise infrastructure:** driving private sector investment and ensuring towns have the space to support skills and small business development.
- **Connectivity:** developing local transport schemes that complement regional and national networks, as well as supporting the delivery of improved digital connectivity

Urban regeneration, planning and land use

1.23 Perception of place is an important ‘pull’ factor in business location decisions and can affect a place’s capacity to attract and retain workers. Many towns already have a strong heritage and sense of place, and benefit from their cultural and civic assets which may make places more attractive to live, work, visit and invest in.

1.24 Investing in these cultural assets as part of an integrated regeneration strategy can rejuvenate places, leading to positive economic outcomes at a local level through helping to retain a highly skilled workforce, and attracting tourists who will bolster local businesses.

1.25 In post-industrial towns, there will likely also be opportunities to redevelop vacant sites for new business and leisure uses. By aligning this with other complementary investment, including transport, local leaders can ensure these developments support the economy into the future, and create wider strategic benefits. For example, agglomeration effects can occur when urban areas are dense and provide space for a mixture of uses, including housing.

1.26 Towns should explore strategies for bringing forward town centre regeneration, including making best use of brownfield sites or surplus land owned by central or local government. Having such a strategy in place will allow places to acquire strategic sites when opportunities arise and make use of them as part of long-term regeneration plans. Towns should work with public land owners and other land owners to identify and unlock land across the town and its periphery, creating a future land supply that will sustain the town’s development. All development should

be cognisant of flood risk and coastal erosion where relevant.



1 Bolton Town Centre

Case example: attracting private investment to the development of Bolton Town Centre

Private investment can unlock growth plans that are beyond the scope of public investment. Bolton town centre's regeneration masterplan is an ambitious vision that has identified key areas for investment in the town centre, building on the town's successes in retail, tourism, office space and housing, and identifying areas for intervention that will expand and develop the town's assets.

Through Invest in Bolton, which was developed in collaboration with the Department for International Trade and the Greater Manchester Growth Company, the local authority has actively sought private investment of up to £1 billion, building on the £100 million committed by Bolton Council to kickstart the regeneration.

Though a 15-year plan, the quality of vision laid out in the masterplan, and the commitment the Council has made to regeneration means that investment has already begun to flow into the town centre, and a number of key sites for development are in discussion to be brought forward. The investment will ensure the town centre is fit for the future and can provide the right environment for shops and offices to prosper.

Source: <http://www.investinbolton.com/why-invest/>

Case example: modernising historic assets to drive local growth

Historic England's cross Pennine project focused on the economic potential of vacant historic textiles mills. 20 target mills were identified and options explored to make them viable investments and ensure that wider regeneration benefits are captured. The project concluded that across West Yorkshire and the North West there is 3m sqm of untapped space which could provide 35,000 homes, 200,000 jobs, £9 billion GVA and £23 million per annum in business rates.

Sunny Bank Mills, Farsley, Leeds was a major employer for more than a century, it closed in 2008 and the owners, took an incremental approach to regeneration, establishing an employment centre and creating quality commercial space.

The individual character of the buildings and the site's history make it unique and appealing. It is now home to over 70 businesses including designers, textile artists and a children's play gym, providing 300 jobs overall. It also accommodates a café, art gallery and shop, and hosts an annual community festival, drawing thousands of visitors every year.

Source:

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/att>



2 Sunny Bank Mills, Farsley, Leeds

Skills and enterprise infrastructure

- 1.27 We have one of the most successful labour markets in the world with the employment rate at a near historical high. But we still face challenges in meeting business need for skills and these challenges can be especially acute in towns. Furthermore, in many post-industrial towns, office space and other employment land is affordable, but is not always well connected to workers or attractive to business.
- 1.28 Universities, colleges and other skills providers already often play a significant role in many local communities and collaborating with local businesses on skills and economic development, but we need to build on this. Collaboration between businesses (large and small) and education providers is important to deliver a more highly skilled workforce. This could be achieved, for example, through investment in buildings that provide both office space and also areas to deliver training. Improving business support facilities may also open up opportunities for local partners, government agencies and the private sector to collaborate more effectively in delivering business support, trade and investment advice.
- 1.29 Addressing the skills that local employers need is essential. Further education providers have the flexibility to deliver the skills provision most relevant to their local areas. In addition, government and local places (through Local Enterprise Partnerships and Mayoral Combined Authorities) have established Skills Advisory Panels and, in some areas, Local Digital Skills Partnerships, to bring together local employers, education providers and other key players to further build an understanding of local labour market and skills needs. Town Investment Plans should use this evidence to identify challenges that local people face and coordinate strategies for how people can be supported locally to meet labour market needs in a way that complements existing skills initiatives and funding streams.
- 1.30 We recognise it is important to ensure everyone has access to high quality education and skills provision in order to reach their potential. Government and places are working together to help create a world leading technical offer including through T-Levels, Apprenticeships and Institutes of Technology. For some towns, investment in education facilities can attract new people to develop their skills. Equally, getting local people qualified to level 3, and build skills around English, maths and digital will help people to access and progress in work.
- 1.31 Places should also consider how they might provide additional support to young people to help them access traineeships or apprenticeships so that they can access and progress in work, especially for those young people at risk of leaving schools and being NEET (not in education or employment or training).

Case example: connecting employers with education providers in the Black Country

The Black Country Skills Factory is an employer-led education and training collaboration which aims to address the shortfall of skills in the Black Country and increase the pipeline of suitably skilled staff to respond to growth. It has been a highly successful project in addressing skills shortages in the advanced manufacturing sector.

The aspiration is to fundamentally shift the relationship between employers and education providers to develop a networked approach to skills delivery: one that is needs-driven by industry demand for skills while also meeting general best practice standards.

Training and education courses are co-developed and co-delivered using shared facilities and industry trainers. This results in the provision of bite-sized skills training courses which fit the current and future needs of highly technical industries. The initial funding for training courses has now come to an end, with new funding being explored. Early findings show that the courses had a significant impact on Black Country businesses and their workforces.



Case example: supporting science intensive firms in Harlow

In 2015, Harlow Council acquired 10 hectares in Harlow to create a collaborative, progressive sci-tech community. The community will provide spaces for start-ups to grow alongside larger, more established firms.

The development is located within the UK Innovation Corridor, an area which already has a global reputation for excellence in scientific research. Harlow Council is working in partnership with Vinci Developments, one of the UK's largest construction companies, and Anglia Ruskin University to create a public health science campus, bringing together research, innovation and manufacturing.

A second development phase was announced in June 2019 for a range of mid-tech units combining office, research and manufacturing and assembly space, with funding of £7.2 million approved for the development. The facility will support small businesses in the area and bring new employment to the local population.

Source: <http://harlowez.org.uk>

Case example: bringing education and skills providers together to boost essential life skills

The Opportunity Area programme established a partnership of education and skills providers in Doncaster, which found that there was a gap in provision for children dealing with multiple disadvantage and vulnerability.

Combining local funding pots with £1m of additional investment from the Department for Education, an Essential Life Skills programme was put in place to develop non-cognitive skills in children, such as confidence, resilience and punctuality.

Source:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/753695/DFE_-_Opportunity_Areas-One_Year_On_.PDF

Connectivity

- 1.32 High quality and well-designed infrastructure is critical to supporting local economies and sustainably improving living standards. Whether through improving the speed and reliability of transport connectivity or ensuring internet speeds are fit for the needs of businesses, infrastructure investment will be key to spreading prosperity in towns.
- 1.33 In many towns, there is a disconnection between where people live, and where jobs and leisure can be found⁸. For towns close to larger urban areas, strengthening transport within the town to regional transport links (e.g. through a bus network) will open up new opportunities for people in the area. All road-based investments should now include provision for bus priority and cycling, unless this can be shown to be inappropriate. Active travel schemes such as new cycle and walking paths, for example, those prioritised in Local Authority's Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans (LCWIPs), could have the added benefit of supporting the health of the population, as well as contributing to the net zero greenhouse gas emissions target.
- 1.34 While broadband access and speeds are increasing, we need to reduce the barriers to deployment of new gigabit-capable connectivity, including 5G and fibre connectivity to support our businesses to compete globally. For some firms (e.g. the creative industries or the area's start-up community) reliable digital infrastructure is a key determinant of their location of their jobs, and so digital infrastructure could underpin a new wave of entrepreneurialism to take root in our towns and cities. The deployment of digital, place-based infrastructure requires different local authority teams, for example highways, planning, estates, to buy into a single, cohesive vision for the area. Further support for local authorities can be found in the Digital Connectivity Portal⁹.

⁸ http://shura.shu.ac.uk/24128/1/tackling_transport-related_barriers_low-income_neighbourhoods.pdf

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/digital-connectivity-portal>

Case example: strengthening transport links between towns and cities

Some towns suffer from disconnection to larger urban areas. Where there are transport links in place, towns should make the most of them by improving access from within the town.

For example, a project to improve cycling and walking access at Dewsbury and Huddersfield rail stations through information displays, safety measures and other enhancements was awarded £1.9 million through the Transforming Cities Fund, allowing more passengers to benefit from regional rail connections.

Towns can also help to strengthen transport networks in city regions, including through developing connections to other towns.

Sheffield City Region was awarded £4.2 million in March 2019, to take forward a suite of active travel measures that will better connect towns and villages across South Yorkshire. This includes plans for improved cycle and pedestrian routes connecting Doncaster's town centre, railway station, smaller towns such as Conisbrough and Thorne, and the new growth opportunities at Doncaster iPort; plus a new cycle route from Rotherham town centre that will help establish a sustainable transport link for around 2,400 new homes at the Bassingthorpe Farm site, beyond the town.



3 the Sheffield Rotherham tram-train trial

Photo © Andrew Tryon (cc-by-sa/2.0)

Case example: using transport infrastructure to give businesses a digital boost in Cambridgeshire

Towns have levers available to them to bring forward the digital revolution. In Cambridgeshire, a new 'Dig Once' policy has been put in place whereby all new major infrastructure projects (roads, cycleways, busways) must now include ducting to enable the fast and efficient installation of fibre.

Wider use of the assets is enabled by virtue of a new joint venture company between Cambridgeshire County Council and the University of Cambridge, Light Blue Fibre Ltd, which is licenced to make all new and existing duct and dark fibre assets commercially available on a wholesale basis (www.lightbluefibre.co.uk).

Alongside investment in digital connectivity for public sector buildings from which nearby firms can benefit, the scheme is bringing fast digital connectivity to businesses in the area, unlocking new growth opportunities.



Case example: opening access to retail in Telford

Retail and leisure businesses are often held back by poor access to the wider area. Addressing this can be complex when working with dense, built up areas, but we know that these schemes create a better, and more sustainable, foundation for local firms than out of town alternatives.

In Telford, a transport scheme reconfigured the Box Road: a high-speed, three-lane, one-way circulatory system surrounding and constraining the pedestrianised retail area and limiting growth of businesses in the area (pictured above).

The new design encouraged lower speeds, which allowed twelve pedestrian crossings to be installed, and new cycle-ways built.

Under the scheme, the shopping area was connected to a major public/private sector development, now completed at Southwater, including a cinema, hotel, bars and restaurants and other leisure attractions. The scheme was complex to design and deliver but puts Telford on a firm footing to grow into the future.

Source:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/648822/local-sustainable-transport-fund-impact-summary-report.pdf

2 Preparing for a Town Deal

- 2.1 This prospectus sets out the first stage of agreeing Town Deal, with the following steps:



- 2.2 We expect Unitary Authorities, District Councils, and Borough Councils in the areas for the towns selected (hereby referred to as ‘the Lead Council’) to develop a Town Deal Board no later than the end of January 2020, then produce a Town Investment Plan no later than Summer 2020. Further information on what we expect to see in both a Town Deal Board and a Town Investment Plan is below.
- 2.3 The Town Deal Board and Investment Plan will together inform the second stage of agreeing a Town Deal: which will include completing a business case based on the selected content of Town Investment Plans with government. We will publish further detail on how we will agree Town Deals in due course, including the amount of capital and revenue funding available, and the interventions that can be supported through the fund.
- 2.4 We know that in some towns, there are strong partnerships and proposals already in place. We expect to work with these places to agree a Town Deal more quickly. This, in turn, will allow others to take advantage of the support being offered by government to develop good proposals. Lead Councils will return a readiness checklist to government to gauge how quickly towns in their area will be able to prepare for a Town Deal.
- 2.5 Agreeing a Town Deal with investment from the Towns Fund of up to £25m per place will be dependent on government receiving high-quality proposals that meet the objective of the fund and follow the further guidance to be published. If government is not content with the quality of proposals, including their alignment with the objective of the Towns Fund by the end of Summer 2020, then it is unlikely a Town Deal would be agreed.
- 2.6 In due course we will announce details of a competition for further towns to develop a Town Deal Board, a Town Investment Plan and have the opportunity to agree a Town Deal. While we will be looking at aligning this with other funds, including the Future High Street Fund, the purpose of these funding streams is different with the Towns Fund focusing on a wider geography than just one high street. In many places Town Deal funding will not necessarily be directed toward the high street.
- 2.7 Where towns are both preparing to agree a Town Deal and are already involved in the Future High Streets Fund, we expect plans to be aligned, whilst still meeting the separate objectives of the funds. We are not changing our expectations or timelines

for those places currently progressing through the Future High Streets Fund.

Capacity funding and support

2.8 Lead Councils will shortly receive capacity funding from government via a s31 grant to support the development of a Town Deal Board and Investment Plan for each of the shortlisted towns in their area. Funding is being allocated according to population size, using the Office for National Statistics' categorisation of small, medium and large towns. The full details are published in the annex of this prospectus.

Town Size	Population (Census 2011)	Capacity funding (£)
Small	5,000 – 20,000	140,000
Medium	20,000 – 75,000	162,019
Large	75,000 – 225,000	173,029

2.9 We would anticipate that this funding will be used for:

- Convening Town Deal Board
- Running business and wider community engagement events
- Developing Town Investment Plans
- Providing technical expertise for business case development

2.10 Places will also receive some support from within the MHCLG, from relevant departments across government, and from further sources to be announced.

The MyTown Campaign

2.11 It is vital that towns engage with communities to find out directly from the public what they love about their place and how they want to see it grow. To do this we are developing a communications and community engagement toolkit for Town Deal Boards. This will be complemented by a media campaign which will:

- Inform people in the 101 towns of the opportunities of the Towns Fund
- Encourage local people to get involved and to generate ideas

2.12 This campaign will support the community engagement and capacity building activity, detailed below.

2.13 To support the campaign, Lead Councils should nominate a point of contact to work alongside government, as part of completing the readiness checklist.

Town Deal Boards

The Town Deal Board will be the vehicle through which the vision and strategy for the town is defined. It will produce a Town Investment Plan and inform the Town Deal, including the amount of investment secured through the Towns Fund.

The role of the Board is to:

- Develop and agree an evidenced based Town Investment Plan
- Develop a clear programme of interventions
- Coordinate resources and influence stakeholders

Which area should it represent?

2.14 The Lead Council should define the area the Town Deal Board will represent on a map. As a default, this should use the boundaries defined by the Office for National Statistics in their recent article¹⁰. This is important so that local communities and other bodies understand where the area of benefit will be. We expect that the geographical area should be continuous.

2.15 Any changes to the ONS boundaries will need to be discussed with government to ensure it includes, as part of the area, the town that was originally selected.

Role of the Lead Council

2.16 The Town Deal Board should be convened by the Lead Council. The governance structure and decision-making structures of the Town Deal Board should be made public by the Lead Council.

2.17 Where more than one town is coming together to develop a Town Deal (more detail on the Joint Town Investment Plans is below), both Lead Councils should have an equal role in the partnership.

2.18 Town Deal Boards can build on pre-existing governance structures and relationships at a local level, if they meet the guidance set out in this prospectus.

2.19 We expect the Town Deal Board to align with the governance standards and policies of the Lead Council including around whistle blowing, conflicts of interest, and complaints.

Who should be represented?

2.20 We recognise that no two towns are the same, but that successful partnerships share some characteristics. We have therefore set out the following requirements and guidelines.

2.21 Town Deal Boards must include:

- **Other tiers of Local Government:** We expect all tiers of local government to be a part of the Town Deal Board:

¹⁰

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/articles/understandingtownsinenglandandwales/anintroduction>

- **Town and parish councils:** Town and parish councils have an important role to play in convening stakeholders and providing localised perspective, as they are closely connected to the communities they serve.
- **Upper-tier authorities:** bring crucial understanding of the important role towns play within the wider regional economy – as well as strategic leadership and powers that will be of value to the partnership.
- **Mayoral Combined Authorities and Combined Authorities:** provide a strategic overview of an area and many hold powers that will be critical to delivering the Towns Fund e.g. transport.
- **Members of Parliament:** The MP (or MPs) representing the town should be invited to engage in the process of designing and agreeing the Town Investment Plan.
- **Local businesses and investors:** Driving economic growth and building productivity will require entrepreneurship and investment from business. It will therefore be essential to draw on their leadership and capability to help understand challenges and develop the key proposals. Existing investors currently active in the area also have an important role to play; their experience of driving development in specific regions should be drawn on to identify the best uses of public and private funds. **We expect to see representation on Town Deal Boards through large employers and SMEs.**
- **Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs):** LEPs bring a strong specialism in economic development strategy, business engagement, and the local skills system – through Skills Advisory Panels – ensuring Town Investment Plans are informed by local economic strategies e.g. Strategic Economic Plans and Local Industrial Strategies.
- **Communities:** Each town will decide how best to involve their local community, building on the MyTown campaign. Communities should have a meaningful role in decision-making for the future of their town, and Town Deal Boards should draw on the local knowledge and insight that communities can provide on the barriers to driving local growth and productivity. We expect this to be achieved by including community representatives from prominent local civic and faith organisations in the governance structure, such as representatives from local community forums, voluntary and community sector organisations, or Councils of the Voluntary Sector.
- Communities are more likely to work to implement solutions, and be able to take advantage of the economic opportunities resulting from government investment if they engaged early and throughout the process of designing and delivering the Town Investment Plan.

2.22 Town Deal Boards may also include (either in their governance structure or in their engagement activity):

- **Business Improvement Districts (BIDs):** where they exist, BIDs work to improve commercial areas through additional services. They have close relationships with their business members and play a strategic role in place shaping

- **Jobcentre Plus:** provide information on working with people furthest from the labour market, and work closely with the voluntary and third sector to support people into work
- **Anchor institutions:** have strong convening power, as well as a significant role in the local economy. They may include:
 - The wider business community
 - Universities and Further Education colleges
 - Academies and Schools
 - Hospitals
 - Development corporations
 - Local sports teams
 - Cultural and creative institutions
 - Housing sector including housing developers and housing associations
- **Arms-length bodies and other non-departmental government agencies:** Such as Homes England, the Environment Agency, and the Historic England have expertise in delivering interventions, and existing place-based networks across the country, which can bring local expertise, as well as the ability to engage with issues at a regional level.
- **Other private investors and developers:** national or international private investors and developers should be engaged early to understand their requirements for investment and identify the best use of public and private funding.

How should it function?

2.23 The Lead Council should publish the Town Deal Board’s governance structure and ways of working, such as a statement for how the board will engage stakeholders and agree decisions over time. Lead Councils should set out how capacity funding will be spent, and how that will support the process of developing a good Town Investment Plan.

2.24 Whilst the Town Deal Board serves an advisory function to the Lead Council, we expect all members to adhere to the Nolan Principles¹¹, set out clear Terms of Reference, and agree to a Code of Conduct.

2.25 While we recognise that each place is different, Town Deal Boards should appoint a Chair. Where appropriate we expect this Chair to be from the private sector.

Town Investment Plans

2.26 Towns must develop a well-evidenced Town Investment Plan, which sets out a clear understanding of the area, focusing on its assets, opportunities and challenges.

2.27 The amount of investment from the Towns Fund will be determined based on the strength of the Towns Investment Plan amongst other relevant factors.

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-7-principles-of-public-life>

What should it say?

- 2.28 The Town Investment Plan should set out investment priorities that could drive economic growth, supported by clear evidence and targeting investment into the economic infrastructure listed around the objective of the fund, as well as making full use of existing powers, particularly in planning.
- 2.29 Town Investment Plans should complement other pre-existing strategy documents that have been developed with local partners to avoid duplicating efforts, and where necessary build on these to meet the expectations set out in this prospectus. For instance, it will be important to align with Local Industrial Strategies, Skills Advisory Panel analysis, local environmental strategies, Local Plans and Spatial Development Strategies, and Local Transport Plans.
- 2.30 Plans should be cognisant of the wider strategic approach being taken through the Northern Powerhouse, Midlands Engine, Ox-Cam Arc and other pan regional strategies. The document should detail high Value for Money interventions that will drive economic growth.
- 2.31 Investment from this fund should be aligned with the government's clean growth objectives where possible, while ensuring that projects deliver good value for money, and as a minimum must not conflict with the UK's legal commitment to cut greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.
- 2.32 It should capture existing government and local initiatives and suggest ways of better coordinating investments within a place, where this could lead to further economic growth.
- 2.33 We expect the strategic element of Town Investment Plans to include:
- Background, context and evidence of need for suggested interventions
 - A vision for the town, complementing agreed or emerging local economic strategies
 - A high-level description of priority areas for the short, medium and long term, including:
 - Activity that can be locally funded
 - Projects that could be supported by public investment (including through the Towns Fund), with high level cost estimates
 - Ambitions for private sector investment and community involvement

Case example: aligning Walsall's regeneration with the wider region

Aligning the growth plans of towns with the wider area will mean every opportunity is being acted on. Walsall's regeneration has been developed to ensure it closely aligns to wider plans for the Borough and wider West Midlands Combined Authority. The regeneration of Walsall began in 2017 with the purchase of the Saddlers Shopping Centre – located in a key position on top of Walsall Railway Station. Its location and regional connectivity across the Black Country has resulted in Transport for West Midlands further investing in public transport provision in Walsall.

New Art Gallery Walsall is one of the most prominent buildings in the town centre, and has an international reputation. Walsall Council have therefore put the Gallery at the heart of their Town Centre masterplan. This plan leverages the Art Gallery, and other cultural assets to draw people into the reinvigorated public spaces in the town centre, and encourage footfall for the surrounding retail offer, whilst also attracting workers to the offices located there.

Walsall will play a key role in realising the West Midlands' ambitious housing plans, as part of the West Midlands' Local Industrial Strategy. From the development of homes, to the Walsall to Wolverhampton housing growth corridor, Walsall has an opportunity to attract private sector housing investment to improve attract high-skilled workers to the area and grow the economy.



4 New Art Gallery Walsall

- 2.34 In due course, additional guidance will be published on the interventions in scope for the Towns Fund, the capital revenue split, and business case guidance. At this point, Town Investment Plans will be further developed to add detail to the priorities that could be funded through the fund (where consideration to the economic, commercial, management and financial aspects of proposals should be given.) However, as this is about driving long-term transformative change to local economies, we expect to see capital projects at the core of projects submitted for Town Deal funding.
- 2.35 Lead Councils and Town Deal Boards should seek to engage private investors and developers early. As part of this engagement, opportunities for private investment should be identified collaboratively.
- 2.36 We recognise that Town Deal Boards may want support and advice in developing their Town Investment Plans. A number of departments are considering the best way to provide that support; we anticipate that it will include guidance on assessing the evidence base, and intervention design to ensure Value for Money. For example, Department for Culture Media Sport (DCMS) has already set out its Connected Growth Manual¹², providing guidance to Local Authorities and LEPs on what they can do to support the sectors that DCMS represents.

Joint Town Investment Plans

- 2.37 There is provision for local places to produce a joint Town Investment Plan. This is dependent on towns selected in the list of 101 towns agreeing to work collaboratively and sharing both a Town Deal Board and Town Investment Plan. It is for the local area to decide whether a case can be put to government on the benefits of clustering towns together. This could be within a single local authority, LEP or Combined Authority area. Reasons for this could be:
- The towns in question are next to each other and/or are part of the same continued urban area
 - The towns have significant overlap in terms of economic and social geography
 - The Board representatives of each town would significantly overlap
 - Having multiple smaller geography partnerships would dilute from a more strategic approach across multiple towns
 - There are not suitable levels of stakeholder engagement for a particular town (because it lacks suitable scale etc.) and would benefit from a joint approach
 - There are wider strategic benefits from bringing the towns together
- 2.38 Following this approach will not reduce the levels of capacity funding or the Towns Fund allocation. However, the Lead Council will need to agree this with government ahead of the Town Deal being agreed.

How is it agreed?

- 2.39 The Town Investment Plan must be agreed by the Town Deal Board in line with the Board's locally-agreed governance structure, which we would expect to be agreed

¹² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/connected-growth>

and published no later than January 2020.

- 2.40 The Town Investment Plan is a locally owned document and will not require sign off by government, however it will form the basis of deal negotiation and inform the amount of investment agreed through the Towns Fund. The Plan should explicitly set out how the Towns Fund is being used to crowd-in other local and private investment. It should also articulate how the interventions are driving economic regeneration and delivering value for money.
- 2.41 We encourage places to communicate with government departments (both through regular channels and through specific engagement that MHCLG will arrange) on the development of the Town Investment Plan and to discuss investment priorities.
- 2.42 Further guidance on the agreement of Town Deals will be issued in due course.

Learning, networking, and collaboration

- 2.43 We ask the Lead Council to be 'open by default' about their Town Deal Boards, Town Investment Plans and outline business cases, while acknowledging that commercially sensitive information will need to be protected (this should align with the Lead Council's on their process to handle information which is not to be published in the public domain). Town Deal Boards will make their governance structures, profiles on key stakeholders, meeting agendas and minutes (in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972), evidence and any supporting documents for Town Investment Plans publicly available. For instance, this could be published on the Lead Council's website.
- 2.44 We will actively facilitate learning between towns. For example, by running regional events, thematic learning events (e.g. around active travel interventions) and publishing products on 'what works' for local growth in towns. In partnership with the What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth and the What Works Centre for Wellbeing, MHCLG will publish materials and support events for those involved in delivering the Towns Fund, as well as those in other towns.
- 2.45 We will be appointing officials who will support collaboration – strengthening existing connections between towns and creating new ones. They will also support Town Deal Boards to connect with local partners. For example, in towns benefiting from the government's Opportunity Area programme are encouraged to connect with their local Opportunity Area partnerships, thereby ensuring that Town plans can build on local efforts already underway in improving education and skills. Contact details can be found in the relevant published Opportunity Area plans.
- 2.46 Alongside future guidance being published on the Town Deal process, we will set out our expectations for monitoring and evaluation, as well as guidance on when Town Investment Plans should be published online.

3 Annexes

Timeline for Lead Councils

Capacity funding distributed to Lead Councils	November 2019
Readiness checklist returned	19 th November 2019
All Town Deal Boards convened (including publication of town boundary)	End of January 2020
Further guidance published	Early 2020
All Town Investment Plans produced	Summer 2020
Town Deals agreed	2020-21
A competition for further Town Deals	2020

Capacity funding allocation per town

Local Authority	Town(s)	Town Capacity Funding Allocation (£)	Local Authority Total (£)
Allerdale Borough Council	Workington	162,019	162,019
Ashfield Council	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	162,019	324,038
	Sutton in Ashfield	162,019	
Barnsley Council	Goldthorpe	140,000	140,000
Barrow Borough Council	Barrow-in-Furness	162,019	162,019
Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	173,029	173,029
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council	Darwen	162,019	162,019
Blackpool Council	Blackpool	173,029	173,029
Bolton Council	Bolton	173,029	173,029
Boston Borough Council	Boston	162,019	162,019
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Unitary	Bournemouth	173,029	173,029
Bradford Metropolitan District Council	Keighley	162,019	324,038
	Shipley	162,019	
Broxtowe Borough Council	Stapleford	140,000	140,000
Calderdale Council	Todmorden	140,000	302,019
	Brighouse	162,019	
Carlisle City Council	Carlisle	173,029	173,029
Charnwood Borough Council	Loughborough	162,019	162,019
Cheshire East Council	Crewe	162,019	162,019
Chesterfield Borough Council	Staveley	140,000	140,000
Colchester Borough Council	Colchester	173,029	173,029

Copeland Borough Council	Cleator Moor	140,000	280,000
	Millom	140,000	
Corby Borough Council	Corby	162,019	162,019
Cornwall Council	Penzance	140,000	604,038
	St Ives	140,000	
	Camborne	162,019	
	Truro	162,019	
Durham County Council	Bishop Auckland	162,019	162,019
Crawley Borough Council	Crawley	173,029	173,029
Darlington Borough Council	Darlington	173,029	173,029
Doncaster Borough Council	Stainforth	140,000	313,029
	Doncaster	173,029	
Dudley Borough Council	Dudley (Dudley)	173,029	173,029
East Lindsey District Council	Mablethorpe	140,000	302,019
	Skegness	162,019	
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Goole	162,019	162,019
East Staffordshire Borough Council	Burton upon Trent	162,019	162,019
East Suffolk District Council	Lowestoft	162,019	162,019
Erewash Borough Council	Long Eaton	162,019	162,019
Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Great Yarmouth	162,019	162,019
Halton Borough Council	Runcorn	162,019	162,019
Harlow District Council	Harlow	173,029	173,029
Hartlepool Borough Council	Hartlepool	173,029	173,029
Hastings Borough Council	Hastings	173,029	173,029
Herefordshire Council	Hereford	162,019	162,019
Ipswich Borough Council	Ipswich	173,029	173,029
Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk	King's Lynn	162,019	162,019
Kirklees Council	Dewsbury	162,019	162,019
Leeds City Council	Morley	162,019	162,019
Lewes District Council	Newhaven	140,000	140,000
Lincoln City Council	Lincoln	173,029	173,029
Mansfield District Council	Mansfield	173,029	173,029
Mendip District Council	Glastonbury	140,000	140,000
Middlesbrough Borough Council	Middlesbrough	173,029	173,029
Milton Keynes Council	Milton Keynes	173,029	173,029
Newark and Sherwood District Council	Newark-on-Trent	162,019	162,019
Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council	Kidsgrove	162,019	335,048
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	173,029	
North East Derbyshire District Council	Clay Cross	140,000	140,000
North East Lincolnshire Council	Grimsby	173,029	173,029

North Lincolnshire Council	Scunthorpe	173,029	173,029
Northampton Borough Council	Northampton	173,029	173,029
Northumberland County Council	Blyth	162,019	162,019
Norwich City Council	Norwich	173,029	173,029
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council	Nuneaton	173,029	173,029
Oldham Borough Council	Oldham	173,029	173,029
Pendle Borough Council	Nelson	162,019	162,019
Peterborough City Council	Peterborough	173,029	173,029
Preston City Council	Preston	173,029	173,029
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	Redcar	162,019	162,019
Redditch Borough Council	Redditch	173,029	173,029
Rochdale Borough Council	Rochdale	173,029	173,029
Rotherham Borough Council	Rotherham	173,029	173,029
Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council	Rowley Regis	162,019	486,058
	Smethwick	162,019	
	West Bromwich	162,019	
Scarborough Borough Council	Whitby	140,000	302,019
	Scarborough	162,019	
Sedgemoor District Council	Bridgwater	162,019	162,019
Sefton Council	Southport	173,029	173,029
Sheffield City Council	Stocksbridge	140,000	140,000
South Ribble Borough Council	Leyland	162,019	162,019
St. Helens Council	St Helens	173,029	173,029
Stevenage Borough Council	Stevenage	173,029	173,029
Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council	Cheadle	140,000	140,000
Stockton on Tees Borough Council	Thornaby-on-Tees	162,019	162,019
Swindon Borough Council	Swindon	173,029	173,029
Telford & Wrekin Council	Telford	173,029	173,029
Thanet District Council	Margate	162,019	162,019
Thurrock Council	Tilbury	140,000	302,019
	Grays	162,019	
Torbay Council	Torquay	162,019	162,019
Wakefield Council	Castleford	162,019	335,048
	Wakefield	173,029	
Walsall Borough Council	Bloxwich	162,019	324,038
	Walsall	162,019	
Warrington Borough Council	Warrington	173,029	173,029
Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council	Birkenhead	173,029	173,029
City of Wolverhampton Council	Wolverhampton	173,029	173,029
Worcester City Council	Worcester	173,029	173,029