



SHARED INTELLIGENCE

# **Is the grass greener...?**

**Fragmented Funding for Growth 2016/17**

***An independent report for the LGA***

May 2016

# 1 Context

- 1.1 In 2014, Shared Intelligence, commissioned by the LGA, researched and wrote a report to understand the new funding priorities of the coalition government of the time. The report was written in light of the LGA's *Rewiring Public Services: Rejuvenating Democracy* campaign in which ambitious proposals were presented to give local areas greater control over public money. This report was published under the title of [Fragmented Funding](#).
- 1.2 The 2014 report provided evidence to back up the LGA and member authorities' assertion that the plethora of central government funding pots for growth and regeneration acted as a barrier to effective and joined-up action to support local economic development and regeneration. The report showed that in 2013/14 there were over 100 different pots of funding, totalling over £22bn across 20 different central government departments and agencies.
- 1.3 Shared Intelligence was commissioned by the LGA in February 2016 to provide an updated analysis of central government funding streams for local economic development and regeneration.<sup>1</sup> This was in order to explore the extent to which funding continues to be fragmented and centralised through numerous departmental funding streams. In addition to the 2014 report, we have considered the ability of Local Authorities to influence funding streams at a local level, gauging the level of devolved power and input to designing the required solutions to local issues. To deliver this analysis, we designed a rating system to highlight where local authorities are in a strong position of influence or control (see paragraph 2.3).
- 1.4 The 2015 Spending Review formed the starting point of this update. Total public spending for 2016/17 of £773 billion was announced. The departmental breakdown for 2016/17 is set out in **Table 1**. The government also confirmed its intention to devolve powers on transport, skills and business rates to local leaders, enabling them to make decisions that best drive growth, attract investment and create jobs.

**Table 1: Departmental Settlements 2016/17**

| Selected Departments            | Resource Departmental Expenditure Limits (£bn) |         |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|
|                                 | 2015/16  | 2016/17 |
| Health                          | 111.6  | 115.6   |
| Work and Pensions               | 5.8  | 6.1     |
| Education                       | 53.6   | 54.4    |
| Business, Innovation and Skills | 12.9   | 13.4    |
| Transport                       | 2.6  | 2       |
| Energy and Climate Change       | 0.9  | 0.9     |
| Culture, Media and Sport        | 1.5  | 1.4     |
| DCLG Communities                | 1.5  | 1.4     |

<sup>1</sup> In 2014 the analysis sought to illustrate how the centralisation and fragmentation of economic development and regeneration funding streams impeded economic development work at a local level.

|                                     |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Environment, Food and Rural Affairs | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| HM Treasury                         | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| National Citizen Service            | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Source: [2015 Spending Review](#)

- 1.5 The ability to find the necessary level of department budget detail was challenging. There remains a mixed picture with regards to the fragmentation of central government funding for economic development and regeneration. Since 2014, the government has reduced fragmentation by discontinuing streams from 2013/14 (highlighted in red in Section 3) but a certain level of fragmentation remains. The sheer length of active funding streams as highlighted in Section 3 is testimony to the ongoing need for more joined-up policy making and funding.

### Devolution

- 1.6 The table in Section 3 has a RAG rating split into two to recognise the fact that devolved areas may have different relationships to funding arrangements. Devolution deals are bespoke, but there is an emerging pattern and set of budgets that appear to point to a devolved world with positive control over skills, transport and the new Work and Health Programme (WHP). With regards to the latter for example, places that have devolution deals are being offered the chance to co-design it in a way which is fit for purpose for their area.<sup>2</sup>
- 1.7 It is worth considering an example of this to illustrate the changing landscape brought about by devolution deals.

### West Midlands Combined Authority

- 1.8 One example of this is skills funding in the West Midlands Combined Authority devolution deal alongside nine others. Here, the government will enable local commissioning of outcomes to be achieved from the 19+ adult skills budget starting in academic year 2016/17; and will fully devolve budgets to the Combined Authority from academic year 2018/19. These arrangements it must be noted, do not cover apprenticeships. The West Midlands Combined Authority will also work with the DWP to co-design future employment support, from April 2017, for the hardest-to-help claimants, many of whom were referred to the Work Programme and Work Choice. The Employment and Skills Strategy will influence the co-design.<sup>3</sup>
- 1.9 The next sections of this report outline our methodology for the updated report along with an outline of all of the funding streams, as identified through desk-based research, in conjunction with LGA officer leads to verify funding allocations and budgets. Where possible, we have limited gaps in information through further discussions with relevant departments.

<sup>2</sup> In 2017 the DWP's Work Programme and Work Choice funding streams will be replaced by the Work and Health Programme.

<sup>3</sup> The West Midlands skills deficit is reflected in the high levels of unemployment (9.3%) across the seven Metropolitan Authorities.

## 2 Our approach

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- 2.1 In 2014 we were able to adopt a simple and effective methodology. We relied heavily on departmental business plans from [www.transparency.number10.gov.uk](http://www.transparency.number10.gov.uk). In most instances these plans provided the necessary level of detail. For those that did not, and for the next level of detail, we used the business plans of agencies that sat within departments, such as the Skills Funding Agency (SFA), the Technology Strategy Board (TSB) and the Housing and Communities Agency (HCA). We also used accounts filed for government departments and – where applicable – the accounts of agencies within departments.
- 2.2 An immediate issue when refreshing our 2014 work was that the website [www.transparency.number10.gov.uk](http://www.transparency.number10.gov.uk) was discontinued after the 2015 General Election. This meant that we did not have access to the detailed departmental budgets that existed before.<sup>4</sup> As a result, we had to adopt a more convoluted methodology. This began with using the gov.uk website, agency websites and press releases to ascertain the status of all the 2014 funding streams (and whether they were live, old or replaced). We then used transcriptions and supplementary documents from the 2015 Autumn Statement and 2016 Budget, along with the new Single Departmental Plans to add new funding streams.<sup>5</sup> We also cross checked information with colleagues at the LGA to try and fill in the remaining gaps and our contacts in local government and Local Enterprise Partnerships to sense-check our findings and analysis (in particular the RAG ratings). **The list in section 4 is not exhaustive, and gaps remain. Funding streams where we were unable to obtain information to confirm schemes are still live and their funding amounts are listed in Appendix I.**
- 2.3 In total, we identified **70 live funding streams, totalling around £23.5bn**. See Appendix I, Table 4 for live funding streams which are included in the main table (also included in the 70 funding streams), but for which we have been unable to find financial information. As a result, these are not included in the overall £23.5bn figure.
- 2.4 After obtaining the data for the table in section 4 we gave each funding stream a RAG (Red-Amber-Green) rating. We offer two ratings, one for devolved deal areas by March 2016 and one for England excluding devolved areas. The criteria we used was as follows:
- Red: Limited or no involvement in the funding process. Local authorities may either be consulted or able to set out a wish list but ultimately it is up to government to design the scheme.
  - Amber: Local authorities have some involvement with the responsible department to influence the funding process, on what the funding can be spent on, and policy from inception but the money is held by government. It can include co-designing and co-

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<sup>4</sup> As an example, in 2016 we did not have access to budget information detailed enough to update the DWP 'Other Employment Programmes' funding. See Appendix I.

<sup>5</sup> Where we have only been able to identify the funding over, for example, a four-year period, we have assumed that this is distributed on a pro-rata basis; however, in reality funds are likely to be programmed differently each year which needs to be recognised as a limitation of the data.

commissioning. In a competitive process, funds will be amber if restrictions are placed on how monies can be spent. Additionally, it is not possible to integrate or pool funding.<sup>6</sup>

- Green: Fully devolved / full financial devolution to local authorities. Funds can be a competitive process and green if local authorities are allowed to spend the funds without restrictions.

2.5 We recognise that a RAG rating may not reflect the whole story for certain funding streams. For example, some of the skills budget is “red” in 2016/17, but the future direction of travel is towards “amber”.

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<sup>6</sup> Some of the business funds are driven by businesses and LEPs rather than local authorities.

## 3 Key findings

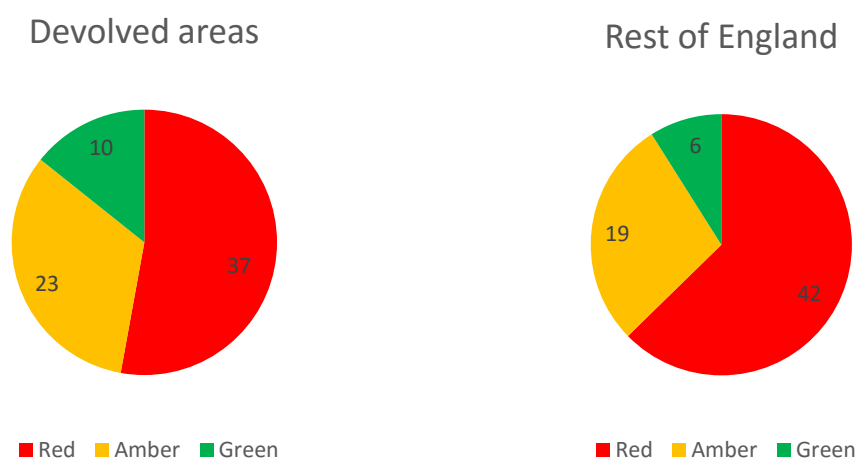
- 3.1 In total the list of active funds identified in Section 4 equates to around £23.5 billion of **identified** planned expenditure for 70 funding streams in 2016/17. These funds are managed by 11 delivery agencies and 11 government departments. As there are funding streams which are live but without funding information, the £23.5bn is not a conclusive figure. There were also 3 completely unaccounted for funding streams that were in our 2013/14 report, owing to a lack of information. These are listed in Appendix I.
- 3.2 Table 2 and Figure 1 show how the funding streams break down by RAG rating for devolved areas and the rest of England. In the rest of this section we summarise the key findings from each of the funding areas, using examples to illustrate our RAG rating system.

**Table 2: Funding streams by RAG rating**

| RAG rating | Devolved areas | Rest of England <sup>7</sup> |
|------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Red        | 37             | 42                           |
| Amber      | 23             | 19                           |
| Green      | 10             | 6                            |

**Figure 1: RAG rating totals**

\* The numbers within the pie-chart reflect the number of funding streams allocated each RAG rating.



### Skills

- 3.3 Skills funding for 2016/17 came in at £10.3bn, a fall of 9% on 2013/14 (£11.4bn). Much of this was made up of Post-16 funding (£6bn) and the new Adult Education Budget (£1.5bn), which brought together the previous Adult Skills Budget, Community Learning and Discretionary Learner Support

<sup>7</sup> Smart Ticketing, Northern Powerhouse Schools Strategy and Ultrafast broadband coverage in the South West were not applicable for "rest of England".

into a new single budget line. Although, as a whole, the new budget represents a 48% cut in funding for adult education.

- 3.4 Figure 2 below shows that the progress that devolved areas have made compared to the rest of England. Whilst there is not a greater difference in the *number* of streams, it is clear that (from research and conversations with experts) that there is significant progress on local influence on the priority issues of those areas. The only differences lie in the Adult Education Budget and the European Social Fund and European Regional Development Fund, which are both amber for devolved areas and red for the rest of England. This does imply that the government is, largely, keeping a tight grip on skills funding. However, it is also clear (from research and conversations with experts) that things are moving in the right direction. For example, the Adult Education Budget will be green by 2018/19 for devolved areas as it will be included in a single funding pot for those areas with devolved adult skills arrangements.

**Figure 2: RAG ratings for skills**



### Employment support

- 3.5 We only identified £264m of relevant employment support funding for 2016/17.<sup>8</sup> This includes the Flexible Support Fund (£64m) which continues to support individuals to enter the world of work through mechanisms such as travel and childcare costs, as well as discretionary funding for programmes created to manage specific local issues. Additionally, the Joint Work and Health Unit established by Department of Work and Pensions and Department of Health has an overall funding pot of £200m for ‘test and learn’ approaches to integrating health and employment. This is split into four strands delivered through competitive funding.<sup>9</sup>
- 3.6 There has been a reduction in fragmentation for employment support but funding for helping unemployed people into work has been drastically reduced. The incoming Work and Health Programme (WHP), for example, is geared towards claimants with disabilities, health conditions and individuals unemployed for over two years. This will provide specialist support for those furthest from the job market in a way which is intended to tackle long-term unemployment. Job Centre Plus

<sup>8</sup> Work and Health Programme doesn’t start until 2017/18.

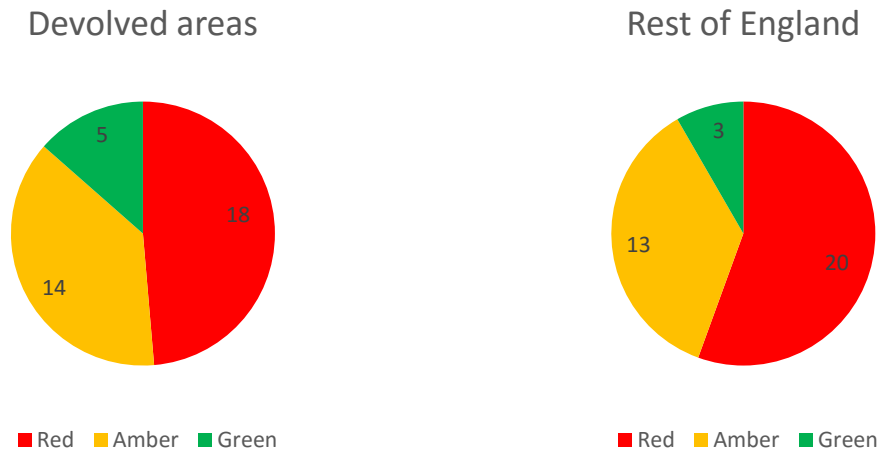
<sup>9</sup> The funds are broken down into: £70m for an Innovation Fund; £55m for employment support in a mental health setting; £43m for mental health pilots; and £20m to develop a social impact bond.

will continue to fulfil its core role of supporting Job Seeker Allowance claimants until they become a WHP client.

### Infrastructure<sup>10</sup>

- 3.7 Infrastructure funding (comprised of transport, energy, broadband and housing) came in at around £9.9bn.

**Figure 3: RAG rating for infrastructure**



- 3.8 We identified £6.5bn of transport funding relating to economic development and regeneration. The most substantial scheme is the new Roads Investment Strategy (£2.68bn for 2016/17). With regards to the RAG ratings, the only differences were the Bus Services Operators Grant (Green for devolved areas and red for rest of England)<sup>11</sup> and Integrated Block Transport (green for devolved areas and amber for the rest of England).<sup>12</sup>
- 3.9 Transport has been a central feature of almost all of the devolution deals announced to date with those areas being promised greater control of more transport related funding streams. Spending on the Strategic Roads Network and railways investment is not expected to be devolved but these are resources where councils would like much more influence on.
- 3.10 £209m of relevant energy funding was identified, with just under half of this coming from DECC's Innovation Programme (£100m – a 23% increase). The Innovation Programme has been given a RAG rating of red because it is created and delivered with businesses in mind, with local authorities and LEPS having no impact on it or role in its commissioning.
- 3.11 With regards to broadband, funding came in at £191.5m due to the rural areas roll out funding stream.<sup>13</sup> This is a green on our RAG rating system because local authorities and devolved

<sup>10</sup> Comprising of transport, energy, broadband, housing.

<sup>11</sup> Councils receive BSOG for their tendered services and Better Bus Areas also receive BSOG, but the majority still goes to operators.

<sup>12</sup> Smart Ticketing only related to the North of England so an England-wide rating was not deemed applicable.

<sup>13</sup> We could not obtain financial information for the new Broadband Investment Fund.



administrations are responsible for individual projects, with BDUK responsible for managing the superfast broadband programme.

- 3.12 There is also £2.9bn of relevant housing funding for 2016/17. Particularly noteworthy is the £940m for the Affordable Homes Programme and £1.5bn for the New Homes Bonus. The New Homes Bonus is taken as a slice of core council grant funding from central government and so is not additional money for councils. There has been a 95% increase on 2013/14. This growth in funding reflects the Town and Country Planning Association's analysis that the number of households in England will continue to rise, by 25% by 2037. The nation will require some 222,000 homes each year and completions have not come close to this rate for over 25 years.<sup>14</sup> Moreover, the 2015 Productivity Plan recognised that the housing shortage harms productivity and restricts labour market flexibility, adding another dimension to the issue and showing why it is a government priority.
- 3.13 In 2013/14 we identified £17.5m of funding to prevent homelessness.<sup>15</sup> This time, we have been able to give a more detailed account of funds. For 2016/17, *the LGA has noted that £139m is available from central government funding programmes but there is not yet a clear breakdown of this. However, some will be available to local government to bid for and/or have other influence over.*<sup>16</sup> This does correspond with the data trends, especially with regards to "statutory homelessness" - 14,470 households were accepted between 1 October and 31 December 2015, 6% more than during the same quarter of 2014.<sup>17 18</sup>

#### **Business support and growth funds**

- 3.14 £3.1bn of funding was identified for business support and growth.

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<sup>14</sup> T&CP Tomorrow Series Paper 17, New estimates of housing requirements in England, 2012 to 2037.

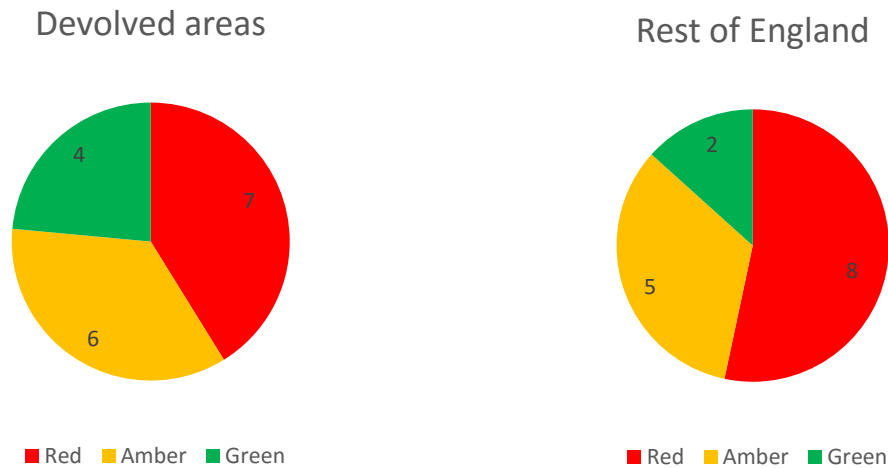
<sup>15</sup> We spoke to a housing expert for the homelessness funding streams and they pointed out that although some of the streams may be red, we do not conclusively know what is available to tackle the problem.

<sup>16</sup> Homelessness funding is broken down into: Preventing Homelessness; Second Stage accommodation for rough sleepers; Homelessness Change; Rough Sleeping Social Impact Bond; Voluntary sector grants in Homeless Link; Fair Chance Fund.

<sup>17</sup> Statutory Homelessness – DCLG definition: If faced with the loss of their home, any household can apply to their local authority for acceptance for housing assistance. A household is considered homeless if they no longer have a legal right to occupy their accommodation or if it would no longer be reasonable to continue to live there, for example, if living there would lead to violence against them

<sup>18</sup> DCLG, Statutory Homelessness: October to December Quarter 2015.

Figure 4: RAG ratings for business support and growth



- 3.15 £2.7bn of identified funding went to business support, essentially from £600m for the Regional Growth Fund and £2bn for the Local Growth Fund. The Local Growth Fund has been given an amber rating because it is a competitive process bid for by local areas with input from local authorities based on area need. However, it is not green as it is based on criteria set by government and it has to be spent on the basis of the applications.
- 3.16 £402.5m of funding went to area-specific growth. This includes £10m in 2016/17 for the Northern Powerhouse Schools strategy, £5m for ultrafast broadband coverage in the South West and a 23% increase in funding to £140m for the Growing Places Fund. Both of these were a green on our RAG rating scale for devolved areas, whilst South West broadband coverage was not applicable to the rest of England and the Growing Places Fund was an amber. This does reflect that the original driver for devolution deals was economic growth.
- 3.17 In our 2013/14 work, much of this theme consisted of BIS/UKTI funding which we obtained information on from [www.transparency.number10.gov.uk](http://www.transparency.number10.gov.uk). Given the issue of this website being closed down, we simply did not have the detailed budget information for UKTI necessary. Moreover, following the Autumn Statement and Budget announcements UKTI are now going through a major restructure and transformation programme. They have not confirmed full-year funding and cannot provide indicative budgets for 2016/17, meaning that the 2013/14 UKTI funding streams are in Appendix 1 (Table 3), for streams where we did not have the information to even say whether they are live or not.

## 4 Funding streams

| Funding Stream               | Source | Department | Description  | Type of funding | Funding 2016-17 £000s | Change (%) on 2013-14 | RAG Rating                        |         |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|                              |        |            |  |                 |                       |                       | Devolved deal areas by March 2016 | England |
| <b>EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS</b> |        |            |  |                 |                       |                       |                                   |         |
| <b>SKILLS</b>                |        |            |  |                 |                       |                       |                                   |         |
| <a href="#">Post-16</a>      | EFA    | DfE        | Colleges, providers and academies receive annual funding allocations from Education Funding Agency (EFA). Funding is calculated using the EFA funding formula that incorporates factors including student numbers, student retention, higher cost subjects, disadvantaged students and area costs. <sup>19</sup> | Grant           | 6,021,000             | -8                    |                                   |         |

<sup>19</sup> This breaks down as: FE Colleges £2.8bn; Sixth form colleges £754m; Academies and schools £2.053bn; Free, studio and UTC £77m; Special schools £115m; Commercial, charity, council and HEI £222m.

|   |                |                |   |                |           |     |  |  |
|---|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|-----------|-----|--|--|
| <a href="#">Adult Education Budget<sup>20</sup></a> | SFA            | BIS            | Brings together the previous Adult Skills Budget, Community Learning and Discretionary Learner Support into a new single budget line. This figure also includes the budget for Youth Obligation.  | Grant          | 1,494,000 | -48 |  |  |
| <a href="#">National Careers Service</a>            | SFA            | BIS            | The National Careers Service aims to provide access to information, advice and resources to make more effective choices about skills, careers, work and life.   | Grant          | 77,000    | -13 |  |  |
| <a href="#">National Citizen Service</a>            | Cabinet Office | Cabinet Office | NCS brings together young people from different backgrounds and aims to develop greater confidence, self-awareness and responsibility. It attempts to encourage personal and social development by working on skills like leadership, teamwork and communication. | Grant          | 200,000   | +92 |  |  |
| <a href="#">19+ Apprenticeships</a>                 | SFA            | BIS            | This funding will support high quality apprenticeship training  | Training costs | 926,019   |     |  |  |

<sup>20</sup> The Adult Education Budget will be included in a single pot from 2018-19 for those areas with devolved adult skills arrangements. In other words it will be green in 2018/19 for devolved areas.

|  |     |     |   |                |         |       |  |  |
|--|-----|-----|---|----------------|---------|-------|--|--|
|  |     |     | for individuals aged 19 and over. Before, 19+ apprenticeships were included within the Adult Education Budget.  |                |         |       |  |  |
| <a href="#">Funding to support 19+ apprenticeships</a> | SFA | BIS | This funding will support activities which help deliver the government's reform programme and the growth in apprenticeships.  | Training costs | 79,000  |       |  |  |
| <a href="#">Advanced Learner Loans</a>                 | SFA | BIS | From 2016/17, loans will be available to those aged 19 and above studying technical and professional qualifications at levels 3 to 6. The loans used to be available for eligible learners aged 24 and above. | Loans          | 260,000 | +102  |  |  |
| <a href="#">Offender Learning and Skills Service</a>   | SFA | BIS | Vocational and employability skills programmes for offenders in custody, including funding for the National Careers Service for those in custody.   | Grant          | 130,350 | -0.04 |  |  |
| <a href="#">Unionlearn</a>                             | BIS | BIS | Unionlearn is the learning and skills arm of the TUC. It was established in 2006 to accelerate and deepen the effectiveness of union engagement in  | Grant          | 12,000  | -37   |  |  |

|  |       |     |   |       |       |     |  |  |
|--|-------|-----|---|-------|-------|-----|--|--|
|  |       |     | supporting improvements to workforce skills to the benefit of employees and employers.  |       |       |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">Careers and Enterprise Company</a> | EFA   | DfE | The Careers and Enterprise Company was created to transform the provision of careers education and advice for young people and inspire them about the opportunities offered by the world. In 2015 the Company was handed a £20m budget by the government. | Grant | 5,000 | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">UK Futures Programme</a>           | UKCES | BIS | Since April 2014, UKCES has been trailing innovative ideas with industry to test what works in addressing current or anticipated workforce development problems that are restraining business performance.  |       | 3,500 | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">Mentoring</a>                      | DfE   | DfE | Government will provide £14m over the Spending Review period to deliver a mentoring scheme for disadvantaged young teenagers.   |       | 3,500 | NEW |  |  |

|   |      |      |   |       |         |                   |  |  |
|---|------|------|---|-------|---------|-------------------|--|--|
| European Social Fund and European Regional Development Fund |      | EU   | £5.3bn for England for the European Social Fund (ESF) and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The ESF is a Structural Fund for the European Union. It improves the skills of the workforce and helps people who have difficulties finding work. The ERDF aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the EU by correcting imbalances between its regions. |       | 883,333 |                   |  |  |
| <a href="#">Troubled Families<sup>21</sup></a>              | DCLG | DCLG | The Troubled Families programme is a DCLG scheme with the stated aim of helping troubled families turn their lives around. The £200m funding for 2015 to 2016 – the first of 5 years – included new incentives for local services such as the police, health and social services to work more closely together in order to reduce costs                                 | Grant | 200,000 | +47 <sup>22</sup> |  |  |

<sup>21</sup> Troubled Families did not sit easily in any of the categories but housing is the closest. Worth noting that the programme is aimed more at social cohesion.

<sup>22</sup> Extended to about 40,000 extra families.

|   |     |     |   |       |  |      |                   |  |
|---|-----|-----|---|-------|--|------|-------------------|--|
|   |     |     | and improve outcomes for families.  |       |  |      |                   |  |
| <b>Skills total</b>                                 |     |     |   |       |  |      | <b>10,294,702</b> |  |
| <b>EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT</b>                           |     |     |   |       |  |      |                   |  |
| Work and Health Programme                           | DWP | DWP | Replaces the Work Programme and Work Choice in October 2017.  | PbR   | 130,000 (from 2017 so not included in 16/17 figures) | -638 |                   |  |
| <a href="#">Flexible Support Fund</a> <sup>23</sup> | DWP | DWP | The "Flexible Support Fund" (FSF) gives Jobcentre Plus Districts greater freedom to tailor back to work support to individual and local need.   | Grant | 64,000   | -33  |                   |  |
| <a href="#">Work and Health Unit</a>                | DWP | DWP | <b>£200m funding announced to lead the drive for improving work and health outcomes for people with health conditions and disabilities. The funds are broken down into: £70m for an Innovation Fund; £55m for employment support in a mental health setting; £43m for mental health pilots; and £20m to develop a social impact bond.</b> | Grant | 200,000  | NEW  |                   |  |
| <b>Employment support total</b>                     |     |     |   |       |  |      | <b>264,000</b>    |  |

<sup>23</sup> For the Flexible Support Fund, the RAG system denotes a score of 0.5 amber and 0.5 red for both devolved areas and the rest of the England.



| INFRASTRUCTURE  |     |     |   |                   |  |   |  |  |
|---|-----|-----|---|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| TRANSPORT   |     |     |   |                   |  |   |  |  |
| <a href="#">Bus Services Operators Grant</a>            | DfT | DfT | In 2013/14 there was a Better Bus Areas fund. The way government support for bus services in England is currently being reformed through the Bus Services Bill. | Grant             | 250,000 (In 2014/15 this was a total of £295m) | The BSOG will also be devolved to areas that adopt bus franchising. |  |  |
| <a href="#">Maintenance<sup>24</sup></a>                | DfT | DfT | The funding available for highways maintenance recognises the economic and social importance of well-maintained highways to local communities. <sup>25</sup>    | Capital           | 976,000  | +30   |  |  |
| <a href="#">Maintenance<sup>26</sup></a>                | HA  | DfT | The Highway's England carries out routine maintenance and renewal of roads. (Blue Book)   | Capital/ Resource | 726,000 capital<br>262,000 resource            | +108  |  |  |
| <a href="#">Integrated block transport<sup>27</sup></a> | DfT | DfT | This will support authorities in delivering integrated transport schemes that improve road safety and accessibility, reduce                                     | Capital           | 258,000  | -19   |  |  |

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/479749/52229\\_Blue\\_Book\\_PU1865\\_Web\\_Accessible.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/479749/52229_Blue_Book_PU1865_Web_Accessible.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> About 20% of funding is top-sliced for an incentive element and Challenge Fund

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/390216/highways-maintenance-explanatory-note.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/390216/highways-maintenance-explanatory-note.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/424467/DSP2036-184\\_Highways\\_England\\_Delivery\\_Plan\\_FINAL\\_low\\_res\\_280415.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/424467/DSP2036-184_Highways_England_Delivery_Plan_FINAL_low_res_280415.pdf)

|   |     |     |   |         |           |     |  |  |
|---|-----|-----|---|---------|-----------|-----|--|--|
|   |     |     | congestion and carbon and help achieve other key goals at the local level. At the 2015 Spending Review £1.3bn in funding was confirmed.   |         |           |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">Major schemes programme</a>                                       | HA  | DfT | The Highway's Agency undertakes large scale improvements of the road network through the major schemes programme.   | Capital | 1,086,000 | +17 |  |  |
| <a href="#">Rail Industry R&amp;D Funding (Future Railways)</a> <sup>28</sup> | DfT | DfT | The Enabling Innovation Team is hosted by RSSB and is funded initially by a grant from DfT. The £4m TOC'16 competition challenges train operators and suppliers to work together to develop new and innovative ways to improve rail services. | Grant   | 4,000     | -56 |  |  |
| <a href="#">Sustainable Travel Transition Year Revenue Competition</a>        | DfT | DfT | <b>The money will help local authorities who want to continue a sustainable transport project that has proven successful in the past, or to progress plans to improve access to jobs, skills, training and education. The</b>                 | Revenue | 20,000    | NEW |  |  |

<sup>28</sup> See also: <http://www.rssb.co.uk/industry-news/%C2%A34m-innovation-competition-to-improve-rail-services-launched>

|  |     |     |   |         |           |     |  |  |
|--|-----|-----|---|---------|-----------|-----|--|--|
|  |     |     | competition follows the end of the Local Sustainable Transport Fund, which ran from 2011-2015. Additionally, a new £500m Accessibility Fund will grow from the legacy of the LSTF, but as part of the Local Growth Fund.  |         |           |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">Large local transport projects</a> | DfT | DfT | £475m over the next 5 years to fund large local transport projects, enabling local areas to bid for funding for projects that would be too expensive for them to pay for by themselves, such as the Lowestoft Third River Crossing and the North Devon Link Road. | Capital | 95,000    | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">Roads Investment Strategy</a>      | DfT | DfT | The first Roads Investment Strategy outlines a long-term programme for motorways and major roads with funding to plan ahead.  | Capital | 2,680,000 | NEW |  |  |

|  |     |     |   |         |        |  |  |     |
|--|-----|-----|---|---------|--------|--|--|-----|
| <b>Development Fund</b>                        | DfT | DfT | <b>£300m to help the development of the next generation of transformational transport infrastructure, including CrossRail 2.</b>  | Capital | 60,000 | NEW  |  |     |
| <a href="#">Smart Ticketing</a>                | DfT | DfT | The Government is providing £150m over the Parliament to support the delivery of smart and integrated ticketing across local transport and rail services in the North.  | Grant   | 30,000 | -23 (but 2013/14 work didn't specify "The North"). |  | N/A |
| <a href="#">Regional Air Connectivity Fund</a> |     |     | <b>Supporting new air routes promoting domestic and international connectivity and stimulating jobs and growth. These will include new routes from Newcastle to Norwich; from Carlisle to Belfast, Dublin and Southend; and from Leeds Bradford to Newquay.</b> |         | 1,400  | NEW  |  |     |
| <a href="#">Pothole Action Fund</a>            |     |     | Enables local authorities to fill nearly a million potholes.  |         | 50,000 | NEW  |  |     |
| <a href="#">Local Majors Fund</a>              |     |     | The Government is allocating £151m in the first round of allocation for the Local Majors  |         | 30,200 | NEW  |  |     |

|  |      |      |   |       |         |     |                  |  |
|--|------|------|---|-------|---------|-----|------------------|--|
|  |      |      | Fund, designed to fund transformative local transport projects.   |       |         |     |                  |  |
| <b>Transport total</b>                                       |      |      |   |       |         |     | <b>6,528,600</b> |  |
| <b>ENERGY</b>  |      |      |   |       |         |     |                  |  |
| <a href="#">Nuclear Research and Development Programme</a>   | DECC | DECC | The government is providing the £250m for small modular reactor development and wider nuclear R&D, creating opportunities for the North's centres of nuclear excellence in the Sheffield City Region, Greater Manchester and Cumbria, as well as the nuclear research base across the UK. | Grant | 50,000  | NEW |                  |  |
| <a href="#">Energy efficiency of public sector buildings</a> |      |      | The government will provide £295m over 5 years to improve the energy efficiency of schools, hospitals and other public sector buildings.  |       | 59,000  | NEW |                  |  |
| <a href="#">Innovation Programme</a> <sup>29</sup>           | DECC | DECC | In the 2015 Autumn Statement it was announced that the Innovation Programme would be doubled to £500m over 5 years.   | Grant | 100,000 | +23 |                  |  |

<sup>29</sup> See also: <http://transparency.number10.gov.uk/assets/client/pdf/decc-expenditure.pdf>

|  |      |       |   |                  |         |     |                |  |
|--|------|-------|---|------------------|---------|-----|----------------|--|
|  |      |       | This will “strengthen the future security of supply, reduce the costs of decarbonisation and boost industrial and research capabilities.  |                  |         |     |                |  |
| <a href="#">Waste and Resources Action Programme</a>                         | WRAP | DEFRA | WRAP is Defra’s principal delivery body for the provision of advice and technical and financial support on waste reduction and resource efficiency in England. It helps English businesses, industry, civil society organisations, local authorities and households become more efficient in the way they manage and use raw materials, water and energy. | Business Support |         |     |                |  |
| <b>Energy total</b>  |      |       |   |                  |         |     | <b>209,000</b> |  |
| <b>BROADBAND</b>   |      |       |   |                  |         |     |                |  |
| <a href="#">Broadband delivery UK – roll out in rural areas<sup>30</sup></a> | DCMS | DCMS  | Central government committed £790m until 2017 in the 2013 Infrastructure Plan to continue to improve the UK’s broadband network, with particular  | Grant            | 191,500 | +45 |                |  |

<sup>30</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/501113/Broadband\\_Performance\\_Indicator\\_-\\_December\\_2015.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/501113/Broadband_Performance_Indicator_-_December_2015.pdf)

|  |     |      |  |             |         |            |  |                |
|--|-----|------|--|-------------|---------|------------|--|----------------|
|  |     |      | emphasis on making high-speed broadband available in rural communities. BDUK is responsible for managing the superfast broadband programme, while local authorities and devolved administrations are responsible for individual projects. Up to December 2015 Government has spent £407m, meaning £383m remains. |             |         |            |  |                |
| <a href="#">Broadband Investment Fund</a>  |     |      | <b>The government will, in partnership with the private sector, establish a new Broadband Investment Fund. The fund will operate on a commercial basis to support the growth of alternative network developers by providing greater access to finance.</b>   |             |         | <b>NEW</b> |  |                |
| <b>Broadband total</b>                     |     |      |  |             |         |            |  | <b>191,500</b> |
| <b>HOUSING</b>                             |     |      |  |             |         |            |  |                |
| <a href="#">Affordable Homes Programme</a> | HCA | DCLG | The Shared Ownership and Affordable Homes Programme 2016-21 prospectus invites applications for up to  | Grant/loans | 940,000 | +2         |  |                |

|  |      |      |   |                                |           |      |  |  |
|--|------|------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|------|--|--|
|  |      |      | £4.7bn of funding to increase the supply of new shared ownership and affordable homes.  |                                |           |      |  |  |
| <a href="#">New Homes Bonus<sup>31</sup></a>         | HCA  | DCLG | The New Homes Bonus is a system in which councils are rewarded for the provision of new homes. The system rewards councils in an equal way for homes provided through bringing empty homes back into use and for newly built homes. | Redistribution of core funding | 1,485,000 | +98  |  |  |
| <a href="#">Preventing Homelessness</a>              | DCLG | DCLG | Funding to prevent homelessness.  | Grant                          | 78,688    | +350 |  |  |
| <a href="#">Rogue Landlords</a>                      | DCLG | DCLG | A fund to clampdown on illegal letting in particular councils (incorporates Beds in Sheds).   | Grant                          | 5,000     |      |  |  |
| <a href="#">Care and Support Specialised Housing</a> | DH   | DH   | The main aim of the fund (2013-17) is to support and accelerate the development of the specialised housing market, particularly at a time when the wider economic factors may place limitations on the growth of this market.       | Grant                          | 32,000    | 0    |  |  |
| <a href="#">Build to Rent</a>                        | HCA  | DCLG | The Build to Rent fund is a fully recoverable   | Loans                          |           |      |  |  |

<sup>31</sup> RAG rating: The GLA New Homes Bonus took all London authorities' New Homes Bonus allocations and put a set of criteria against which authorities bid for the money.



|                                  |      |      |   |       |        |      |  |  |
|----------------------------------|------|------|---|-------|--------|------|--|--|
|                                  |      |      | investment where the government shares risk or bridges finance to help schemes to be built, managed and let. The investment could be used to cover costs such as land, construction or management costs. Once the scheme is fully let the developer will sell on their interest or re-finance and repay the investment.                                 |       |        |      |  |  |
| <a href="#">Custom Build</a>     | HCA  | DCLG | £150m of funding designed to fund the development of serviced plots to support the growing number of people who want to custom build their own home. Funding is on the basis of a fully recoverable loan, operating by making direct investments in specific projects through loans to bring forward serviced building plots for custom build projects. | Loans | 25,000 | +400 |  |  |
| <a href="#">Fair Chance Fund</a> | DCLG | DCLG | <b>At the end of 2014 it was announced that the Fair Chance Fund would pay for sustained housing, employment</b>  | Grant | 5,000  | NEW  |  |  |

|  |      |      |  |          |        |     |  |  |
|--|------|------|--|----------|--------|-----|--|--|
|  |      |      | and educational support for homeless 18 to 24 year olds with investors putting in money now on a long-term payment by results basis.   |          |        |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">Community-led housing developments</a> | DCLG | DCLG | In Budget 2016 the government announced it will provide £60m of the additional receipts from higher rates on additional residential properties to enable community-led housing developments, including through Community Land Trusts, in rural and coastal communities where the impact of second homes is particularly acute. | Receipts | 12,000 | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">Starter Homes</a>                      | HCA  | DCLG | This £10m aims to help local authorities prepare vacant and underused brownfield land so that high-quality homes can be made available for first time buyers and contribute to the government's target of 200,000 starter homes over the course of the 2015-2020 parliament. Funding was made on a                             | Grant    | 2,000  | NEW |  |  |

|   |     |      |   |         |        |     |  |  |
|---|-----|------|---|---------|--------|-----|--|--|
|   |     |      | grant funding non-recoverable basis and had to be spent by March 2016 so that starter homes can be built in 2017 to 2018.   |         |        |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">Second Stage accommodation for rough sleepers</a> |     | DCLG | Budget 2016 announced £100m of investment to deliver low-cost 'second stage' accommodation for rough sleepers leaving hostel accommodation and domestic abuse victims and their families moving on from refuges.  | Grant   | 20,000 | NEW |  |  |
| Voluntary sector grants in Homeless Link                      |     |      | Voluntary sector grants in Homeless Link.   | Grant   |        | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">Homelessness Change</a>                           | HCA | DCLG | The Homes and Communities Agency is allocating a share of up to £25m capital funding from 2015-2017 for specialist housing providers, on behalf of the Department of Health, to bring forward proposals for developing and improving hostel accommodation and facilities for the delivery of healthcare, training or education aimed at | Capital | 12,500 | NEW |  |  |

|   |     |      |   |       |         |     |  |  |
|---|-----|------|---|-------|---------|-----|--|--|
|   |     |      | supporting rough sleepers, those at risk of sleeping rough, and other non-statutory homeless people of specialist housing.  |       |         |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">Rent to Buy 2015 to 2017</a>      | HCA | DCLG | Applicants can bid for up to £200m of recoverable loans to support the building of fixed term affordable homes between 2015 and 2017.   | Loans | 100,000 | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">Estate Regeneration Programme</a> | HCA | DCLG | This programme will help to regenerate run down estates, increase the number of homes and improve the quality of life for residents. In the 2014 Budget, the government announced the £150m fund, available for financial years 2015/16 to 2018/19. | Loans | 37,500  | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">Builders' Finance Fund</a>        | HCA | DCLG | This £525m funding stream is designed to accelerate and unlock housing developments of between 15 and 250 homes that have slowed down or stalled. The funding is available on a recoverable basis and will operate by making direct                 | Grant | 212,500 | NEW |  |  |

|   |      |      |   |       |         |     |  |                  |
|---|------|------|---|-------|---------|-----|--|------------------|
|   |      |      | investments in specific projects through loans to address cashflow issues or by taking an equity stake to build confidence through risk-sharing. The fund will make investments over two years from 2015/16 to 2016/17. |       |         |     |  |                  |
| <a href="#">Rough Sleeping Social Impact Bond</a> | GLA  | DCLG | To drive innovative ways of tackling entrenched rough sleeping, including 'Housing First' approaches. £10m of funding was announced in the 2016 Budget.   | Grant | 2,000   | NEW |  |                  |
| <b>Housing total</b>                              |      |      |   |       |         |     |  | <b>2,969,188</b> |
| <b>Infrastructure total</b>                       |      |      |   |       |         |     |  | <b>9,898,288</b> |
| <b>GROWTH</b>                                     |      |      |   |       |         |     |  |                  |
| <a href="#">Growing Places Fund</a>               | DCLG | DCLG | The Growing Places Fund will enable the development of local funds to address infrastructure constraints, promoting economic growth and the delivery of jobs and houses.  | Grant | 140,000 | +23 |  |                  |
| <a href="#">Coastal Communities Fund</a>          | BIG  | HMT  | The Coastal Communities Fund (CCF) aims to encourage the economic development of UK coastal   | Grant | 21,000  | -28 |  |                  |

|  |       |       |   |       |   |            |  |     |
|--|-------|-------|---|-------|---|------------|--|-----|
|  |       |       | communities by awarding funding to create sustainable economic growth and jobs. The third round of CCF opened on 7 March 2014 with a total of around £64m available. The next round of CCF, for projects starting in 2017-18, will open for applications this summer. |       |   |            |  |     |
| <a href="#">Flood Defences</a>                       | DEFRA | DEFRA | Flood and coastal erosion risk management through grants to the Environment Agency and local authorities. Whilst we know the capital settlement for 2016/17 is £395m, the revenue funding will be provided in an update this summer to <a href="#">this report</a> .  | Grant |   |            |  |     |
| <a href="#">Northern Powerhouse Schools Strategy</a> | DfE   | DfE   | <b>The government says that this funding will “ensure rapid action is taken to tackle the unacceptable divides that have seen educational progress in some parts of the North lag behind the rest of the country”. Funding</b>  |       | <b>10,000</b><br>Increases to £25m for both 17/18 and 18/19 and £20m for 19/20. Was billed as £20m a year in new funds. | <b>NEW</b> |  | N/A |

|  |      |       |   |       |   |     |  |     |
|--|------|-------|---|-------|---|-----|--|-----|
|  |      |       | will seek to raise education standards across the Northern Powerhouse. The £10m of funding for 2016/17 will increase to £25m for both 17/18 and 18/19 and £20m for 19/20.   |       |   |     |  |     |
| <a href="#">Ultrafast broadband coverage in the South West</a> |      |       | The government will distribute £14.5m in grants to extend ultrafast broadband coverage in the South West.   |       | 5,000<br>£5m to follow in 17/18. Remaining £4.5m to be distributed depending on procurement outcomes. | NEW |  | N/A |
| <a href="#">City Deals</a>                                     |      |       | The City Deals aim to give cities the powers and tools they need to drive local economic growth; unlock projects or initiatives that will boost their economies; and strengthen the governance arrangements of each city. |       | 145,000   | NEW |  |     |
| <a href="#">Countryside Productivity Scheme</a>                | RDPE | DEFRA | Replaces the Farm and Forestry Improvement Scheme. The Countryside Productivity Scheme is currently closed for applications, but farmers, woodland owners and forestry contractors could apply                            | Grant | 1,000   | NEW |  |     |

|  |      |       |   |       |         |     |                |  |
|--|------|-------|---|-------|---------|-----|----------------|--|
|  |      |       | for grants. £5m is available from 2015-2020. <sup>32</sup>  |       |         |     |                |  |
| <a href="#">Rural Services Delivery Grant</a> <sup>33</sup>    | DCLG | DCLG  | This money was given to help Councils in rural areas balance their budgets.   | Grant | 80,500  | NEW |                |  |
| <a href="#">Growth Programme: grants for the rural economy</a> | RDPE | DEFRA | The Growth Programme provides funding to help projects in England which create jobs and help rural economy growth. These grants are funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). <sup>34</sup> | Grant |         | NEW |                |  |
| <b>Area specific growth total</b>                              |      |       |   |       |         |     | <b>402,500</b> |  |
| <b>BUSINESS SUPPORT</b>  |      |       |   |       |         |     |                |  |
| <a href="#">Regional Growth Fund</a>                           | DCLG | DCLG  | The Government established the Regional Growth Fund (RGF) in June 2010 to support projects with the potential to deliver economic growth and additional, sustainable private-sector jobs, particularly in areas that      | Grant | 600,000 | 0   |                |  |

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.ritchey.co.uk/rdpe-ffps-agricultural-grants-2015/default.aspx>

<sup>33</sup> See also: <http://www.rsnonline.org.uk/>

<sup>34</sup> The most equivalent “successor” programme to the Skills and Knowledge Transfer Programme.



|   |      |      |  |       |  |            |  |  |
|---|------|------|--|-------|--|------------|--|--|
|   |      |      | rely more on the public sector for unemployment. Following the 2015 Spending Review, no future rounds of RGF are proposed.   |       |  |            |  |  |
| <a href="#">Creative England</a>                | DCMS | DCMS | Creative England is a national agency that invests in and supports the best creative ideas, talent and businesses.   | Grant | EU funding, Regional Growth Fund and National Lottery. <sup>35</sup> |            |  |  |
| <a href="#">Start-up loans</a> <sup>36</sup>    | BIS  | BIS  | Start-up loans is a government-backed scheme to fund and mentor young entrepreneurs. They will work with you to develop your idea, and help you present your business proposal to a panel where you'll pitch for a loan. | Loans | 66,000   | +55        |  |  |
| <a href="#">Local Growth Fund</a> <sup>37</sup> | DCLG | DCLG | <b>The Local Growth Fund, created following the Heseltine Review, puts money under the direct control of business-led LEPs. The government has committed to a £12bn Local Growth Fund between 2015-16</b>                | Grant | <b>2,000,000</b>   | <b>NEW</b> |  |  |

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.creativeengland.co.uk/about/partners-and-funders>

<sup>36</sup> See also: <https://www.startuploans.co.uk/faqs/>

<sup>37</sup> SFA Capital Spending and Rural Growth Networks (from 13/14 work) has been wrapped into the LGF.

|  |      |     |   |                             |        |     |  |  |
|--|------|-----|---|-----------------------------|--------|-----|--|--|
|  |      |     | and 2020-21. It empowers local communities to deliver growth by allowing them to respond flexibly to the specific opportunities in their area.  |                             |        |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">Export promotion and investment agency</a> | UKTI | BIS | The government has announced it will provide £175m for UKTI to develop into a world-class export promotion and investment agency which enhances direct support for businesses.  |                             | 35,000 | NEW |  |  |
| <a href="#">Business Angel Co-investment fund</a>      | BIS  | BIS | The Angel CoFund invests amounts of £100,000 to £1 million into small and medium sized businesses with high growth potential, working in partnership with syndicates of experienced business angels to help companies fulfil their promise. | Equity funds                |        |     |  |  |
| <a href="#">New Enterprise Allowance</a>               | BIS  | BIS | New Enterprise Allowance can provide money and support to help you start your own business if you're getting certain benefits.  | Loan/grant/business support |        |     |  |  |

|                                   |             |     |  |                    |  |  |  |                  |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----|--|--------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| <a href="#">Business is Great</a> | Co-delivery | BIS | The GREAT initiative is an international campaign to maximise the tourism and business opportunities of the UK hosting the 2012 Games. It involves representatives from across the political spectrum and non-government partners. | Business promotion |  |  |  |                  |
| <b>Business support total</b>     |             |     |  |                    |  |  |  | <b>2,701,000</b> |

## Appendix I: Funding streams without data

As mentioned in section 2, we have been unable to repeat the methodology we used to produce our 2014 report.

Below are two tables. Table 2 is the list of funding streams for which we could not obtain information to allow us to either place them in the main table or in Appendix II (old streams). Table 3 is a list of streams that know are live but for which we could not obtain 2016/17 financial information.

**Table 3: Funding streams without information (which means we do not know if it is live or closed)**

| Funding stream                     | Source | Department | Funding 2013/14<br>£000s |
|------------------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------------|
| Waste PFI Credits                  | DEFRA  | DEFRA      | 84,500                   |
| Local Infrastructure Fund          | HCA    | DCLG       | 267,000                  |
| Promotional expenditure            | UKTI   | BIS        | 42,200                   |
| Passport to Export                 | UKTI   | BIS        | 1,100                    |
| International Trade Advice         | UKTI   | BIS        | 21,300                   |
| High Value Opportunities Programme | UKTI   | BIS        | 11,400                   |
| Marketing and Publicity            | UKTI   | BIS        | 4,600                    |
| Tradeshaw Access Programme         | UKTI   | BIS        | 12,600                   |
| Sector-specific support            | UKTI   | BIS        | 8,900                    |
| Business Specialists               | UKTI   | BIS        | 8,600                    |

**Table 4: Live funding streams lacking financial information**

| Funding stream                           | Source      | Department | Funding 2013/14<br>£000s |
|--|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Growth Programme                         | RDPE        | DEFRA      | NEW                      |
| Broadband Investment Fund                |             |            | NEW                      |
| Voluntary sector grants in Homeless Link |             |            | NEW                      |
| Build to Rent                            | HCA         | DCLG       | 175,000                  |
| Waste and Resources Action Programme     | WRAP        | DEFRA      | 26,000                   |
| Flood Defences                           | DEFRA       | DEFRA      | 574,000                  |
| Creative England                         | DCMS        | DCMS       | 10,400                   |
| Business Angel Co-investment fund        | BIS         | BIS        | 50,000                   |
| New Enterprise Allowance                 | BIS         | BIS        | 10,750                   |
| Business is Great                        | Co-delivery | BIS        | 30,000                   |

## Appendix II: Old streams

In this section we list all the funding streams from our 2013/14 work that are no longer active.

**Table 5: Old streams**

| Funding stream                           | Source                                | Department | Funding 2013/14<br>£000s |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Skills Infrastructure                    | SFA                                   | BIS        | 55,161                   |
| Capital Grants <sup>38</sup>             | SFA                                   | BIS        | 449,871                  |
| Employer ownership <sup>39</sup>         | UKCES - SFA                           | BIS        | 46,000                   |
| Employer Investment Fund                 | UKCES                                 | BIS        | 28,500                   |
| Growth and Innovation fund <sup>40</sup> | UKCES                                 | BIS        | 17,500                   |
| Bursary Fund for aerospace               | Aerospace Growth Partnership          | BIS        | 1,000                    |
| Independent living fund                  | DWP                                   | DWP        | 300,000                  |
| Accelerated Innovation in Rail           | DfT                                   | DfT        | 2,500                    |
| Local pinch point fund                   | DfT                                   | DfT        | 85,000                   |
| Linking places fund                      | Sustrans and Cycle Rail Working Group | DfT        | 15,000                   |
| Green Deal                               | DECC                                  | DECC       | 60,848                   |
| Rural Community Broadband Fund           | RDPE                                  | DEFRA/BDUK | 5,000                    |
| Broadband super connected cities         | DCMS                                  | DCMS       | 37,500                   |
| Broadband mobile infrastructure          | DCMS                                  | DCMS       | 37,500                   |
| Kickstart                                | HCA                                   | DCLG       | 20,000                   |
| Decent Homes Housing Association         | DCLG                                  | DCLG       | 104,000                  |
| Decent Homes LA                          | HCA                                   | DCLG       | 217,000                  |
| Empty Homes <sup>41</sup>                | HCA                                   | DCLG       | 38,000                   |
| Community right to build                 | HCA                                   | DCLG       | 8,000                    |
| National Empty Homes Loan Fund           | DCLG                                  | DCLG       | 3,000                    |
| Paths for Communities Fund               | RDPE                                  | DEFRA      | 1,000                    |
| Skills and Knowledge Transfer Programme  | RDPE                                  | DEFRA      | 6,667                    |
| Growth Accelerator <sup>42</sup>         | BIS                                   | BIS        | 50,000                   |

<sup>38</sup> This has been devolved to LEPs as part of growth deals. [This was £330m in 2015/16.](#)

<sup>39</sup> This is ending as current projects come to an end.

<sup>40</sup> Being replaced by the Institute for Apprenticeships <http://feweek.co.uk/2016/03/11/institute-gets-first-boss-as-ukces-reveals-closure-plans/>

<sup>41</sup> Funding to bring empty properties back into use as affordable homes is now available through the 2015-18 Affordable Homes Programme.

<sup>42</sup> Incorporated into the Business Growth Service. After the 2015 Spending Review it was announced that national delivery of the Business Growth Service would be wound down.

|  |     |     |         |
|--|-----|-----|---------|
| Manufacturing Advisory Service <sup>43</sup> | MAS | BIS | 197,667 |
| The Sector Mentoring Challenge Fund          | BIS | BIS | 1,270   |
| Enterprise Capital Funds Programme           | BIS | BIS | 50,000  |
| Health Innovation Challenge Fund             | DH  | DH  | 5,000   |

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<sup>43</sup> Manufacturing Advisory Service became part of the Business Growth Service. See footnote 36 above.

## Appendix III: Innovation

In this section we include our non-exhaustive list of innovation funding streams. We took this approach because, although it was included in our previous report, we felt as a funding theme it was too removed from the others. There is also a question over whether it is desirable to have innovation funding fully devolved.

| Funding Stream  | Source | Department | Description  | Type of funding | Funding 2016-17 £000s | Change (%) on 2013-14 | RAG Rating                        |         |
|---|--------|------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|   |        |            |  |                 |                       |                       | Devolved deal areas by March 2016 | England |
| <b>INNOVATION</b>                                       |        |            |  |                 |                       |                       |                                   |         |
| <a href="#">UK Research Partnership Investment Fund</a> | HEFCE  | BIS        | In the March 2015 Budget, the Government announced £400m out to 2021 for the Fund. The funding is dedicated to supporting large-scale capital projects from higher education institutions with significant track records of research excellence, provided that they secure co-investment from businesses, charities or endowments. This investment will be anchored in research activities, but could also have benefits for other | Grant           | 67,000                | -4                    |                                   |         |

|  |     |     |  |       |               |            |  |  |
|--|-----|-----|--|-------|---------------|------------|--|--|
|  |     |     | areas of university activity.  |       |               |            |  |  |
| <a href="#">Technology Strategy Board thematic funding (Innovate UK)</a> <sup>44</sup> | TSB | BIS | Thematic programme focuses on areas that address global challenges and the resulting market opportunities – complemented and supported by innovation in competencies that enable the translation of technologies into products and services, and innovation in enabling technologies themselves. | Grant |               |            |  |  |
| <a href="#">Healthcare Innovation Test Bed Programme</a>                               |     |     | <b>This facilitates partnerships between industry and the NHS to make healthcare more effective and efficient by testing combinations of new digital technologies and innovations in NHS services. The Test Bed programme will fund a testing site in every region.</b>                          |       | <b>2,000</b>  | <b>NEW</b> |  |  |
| <a href="#">Innovation in energy storage and smart technologies</a>                    |     |     | <b>The government announced in the 2016 Budget that it will allocate at least £50m</b>   |       | <b>10,000</b> | <b>NEW</b> |  |  |

<sup>44</sup> See also: <https://www.innovateuk.org/documents/1524978/2138994/Delivery+Plan+--+Financial+year+2013-14/c435471d-222c-4e63-8269-d0f4b2b61c2f>



|  |     |     |  |  |                |  |  |  |
|--|-----|-----|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|
|  |     |     | <b>for innovation in energy storage, demand-side response and other smart technologies over the next five years to help new technologies and business models access the market.</b>  |  |                |  |  |  |
| <a href="#">i4i product development awards</a>     | DH  | DH  | The Invention for Innovation (i4i) Programme aims to support and advance the research and development of innovative healthcare technologies and their translation into the clinical environment for the benefit of patients. |  | NO INFORMATION |  |  |  |
| <a href="#">i4i challenge awards</a>               | DH  | DH  | The i4i Challenge Awards is a new i4i funding stream that aims to bridge the gap between the innovation and development of new medical technology and its adoption into clinical pathways.                                   |  | NO INFORMATION |  |  |  |
| <a href="#">BSI Targeted Funding</a> <sup>45</sup> | BIS | BIS | BSI works with many government departments, focusing on UK innovation and growth, and ways for standards to cut red  |  | NO INFORMATION |  |  |  |

<sup>45</sup> See also: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/34764/12-p120c-guide-to-bis-2012-2013.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/34764/12-p120c-guide-to-bis-2012-2013.pdf)

|   |         |         |   |  |   |  |  |  |
|---|---------|---------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
|   |         |         | tape or support co-regulation initiatives.  |  |   |  |  |  |
| <a href="#">Synthetic biology start-up fund</a> | BBSRC   | BIS     | A new £10M investment fund for entrepreneurial scientists in the synthetic biology space. The new fund will help companies in the early stages of their journey towards sustainability, through investment, strategic support and leveraging private capital. |  | NO INFORMATION  |  |  |  |
| <a href="#">Growth voucher</a>                  | BIS/HMT | BIS/HMT | The Growth Vouchers programme will fund advice for small firms in a way, which will test the impact of different ways of providing advice, targeting advice and types of advice.  |  | NO INFORMATION<br>Looks like it's still alive but can't get funding info<br><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/growth-vouchers-programme">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/growth-vouchers-programme</a> |  |  |  |

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