

FRAGMENTED FUNDING

Final report for the LGA
Shared Intelligence



1. Introduction

Shared Intelligence was commissioned by the Local Government Association in January 2014 to undertake research into the fragmentation of central government funding for economic development and regeneration. The LGA and its member authorities have for a long time identified the plethora of centralised departmental funding streams as an impediment to joined-up policy making and effective delivery of local services. The organisation recently launched its *Rewiring Public Services: Rejuvenating Democracy* campaign in which ambitious proposals are presented to give local areas greater control over public money.

The campaign is taking place over two phases: first, focusing on exposing the limits of the current system; and second, modelling the benefits of a place-based budget for growth. This commission falls under the first of the two phases.

The brief for this piece of research sets out two primary tasks:

1. **Mapping of the funding landscape for growth:** A comprehensive overview of all central government revenue and capital funding streams that could be considered related to local growth and regeneration, and which could realistically be devolved. The data is to be used for the development of an infographic illustrating the complexity of the funding system.
2. **Case studies:** To illustrate the impact of a silo-based, centralised funding system from the perspective of different practitioners in the field working in different parts of the country.

The first of these two tasks was undertaken between January and February and findings were shared with the LGA project team in the form of an Excel spreadsheet. We present the findings in tabular form at the end of this document. The LGA's graphic design team are now developing the infographic to visualise this data. Where available and accessible, information is provided about the departments and agencies that administer each fund; the allocation process used for each stream; the duration of the funding; and the recipients of each fund.

In total the list of funds identified equates to more than £22 billion of planned expenditure in 2013/14. On a pro rata basis, this amounts to almost £90 billion over four years, much more than the £50bn of potential single pot funding identified in the Heseltine Review *'No Stone Unturned'*. The biggest single area is the skills budget, with the further education budget alone coming to £4.2 billion.

The second task to undertake case studies has now been completed and the findings are presented below. They give practical examples of the complexities facing practitioners trying to deliver economic development and regeneration projects and programmes. They include projects on skills in Essex; town centre regeneration in Croydon; and innovation in Newcastle.

2. Our Approach

The LGA was strongly supportive of Lord Heseltine's Review '*No Stone Unturned*' and its proposals to pool £50bn of Whitehall spending into a single pot devolved to the local level. Heseltine produced an indicative list of central budgets that could be more effectively managed by local leaders based on a first examination of the public expenditure accounts.

It is important to highlight that, in part as a consequence of the Heseltine review, the funding landscape for local economic growth is in a state of flux:

- The Single Local Growth Fund (SLGF), part of the government's response to the Heseltine review, is due to commence in 2015-16 and will be £2 billion a year to 2020-21.
- The SLGF will have ramifications for departmental budgets with the £2 billion pot to be drawn from funding for local authority transport majors (£819 million), the local sustainable transport fund (£100 million); and further education capital funding (£300 million). A top slice of the New Homes Bonus was also originally earmarked for the fund but Government has since changed its policy and will instead allow those local authorities to bid for an extension of the borrowing cap on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).
- All employment support is up for review in 2015-16. More immediately, a £300 million 'Help to Work' scheme will be introduced from April 2014.

There has been criticism that Government's response to the Heseltine Review - establishing the Single Local Growth Fund - did not go far enough. Whereas Heseltine identified scope for £50bn of funds to be devolved over four years (c. £12.5bn per annum), the Government committed to £2bn per annum.

Our approach to this assignment was to take the Heseltine list of single pot funds as a starting point, examining whether additional funding streams could be included in the pot or indeed whether any needed taking out. As much of the future funding landscape is still to be agreed, our work focused on highlighting the current fragmentation in 2013-14, focusing on a single year rather than the four-year period used in the Heseltine review. Departmental business plans exist for this year, making it simpler (although certainly not easy) to identify and quantify the different funding streams for economic development and regeneration.

Where we have only been able to identify the funding over a four-year period, we have assumed that this is distributed on a pro-rata basis; however, in reality the funds are likely to be programmed differently each year which needs to be recognised as a limitation of the data. In terms of the types of funding included, we focussed on funding pots that could be realistically devolved, which meant taking a view that some national schemes such as the British Business Bank and Help to Buy should not be included.

In undertaking the research, a key challenge was to avoid duplicating funding streams in the data. We adopted a top-down approach to mitigate this, identifying each funding stream within departmental budgets. We used departmental business plans from transparency.number10.gov.uk as a starting point. An immediate challenge was that different departments outline their spending at varying levels of detail so further research was needed to get beneath these business plans.

In order to gather the next level of detail, we used the business plans of agencies that sit within departments, for example 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. All of the sources are referenced in Excel spreadsheet we shared with the LGA. Lastly, we have used press releases to provide detail where it is unavailable elsewhere.

The findings of the research are presented in the accompanying spreadsheet submitted to the LGA. A summary table is included at the end of this report.

3. Case Studies

We undertook three case studies to learn more about practitioners' experience of delivering economic development and regeneration projects in the current funding landscape. These were: 1) the Essex Apprenticeship Programme; 2) Science Central in Newcastle; and 3) Connected Croydon.

In undertaking these case studies, a number of common themes emerged. Perhaps the most common concern was the **administrative burden** and resource requirements associated with bidding into multiple funding pots. Practitioners described the complexity of bidding for funds with **different, sometimes competing, objectives and criteria**. They also talked about the difficulty of aligning expenditure to deliver their projects and programmes when funds have **different evaluation and reporting requirements**. All of our interviewees could see the merits of a devolved single pot in simplifying the funding process and for more effective delivery.

Essex Apprenticeship Programme

The Essex Apprenticeship Programme was launched in 2009. This programme seeks to boost the take up of apprenticeships by providing subsidies to businesses for taking on apprentices. It was initially reliant on external funding, drawing on economic participation funding from the East of England Development Agency Funding (EEDA), National Apprenticeship Service (NAS) funding, and European Social Fund (ESF). More recently it has drawn from the Coastal Communities Fund and on sector skills council funding from the Engineering Construction Industry Training Board (ECITB). The programme also takes account of the Apprenticeship Grant for Employers of 16 to 24 year olds (AGE) funding from the Skills Funding Agency, potentially "*topping up*" this funding if a business qualifies.

Funding challenges

The practitioner working on the programme highlighted a number of challenges:

"The reporting methods are different; the timelines are different and there are different objectives. They all need to be reported in different ways and at different times, using different paperwork, which is a complete nightmare."

- **Targets and KPIs** – targets and KPIs vary scheme-by-scheme. For example, certain schemes require that an apprentice enters full time employment, where others require only that they complete the apprenticeship programme and gain that qualification.
- **Criteria** -
 - **Age groups** – there are different criteria around age groups, for instance some funding is for 16-18 year olds only, some are 19+, and some are 16-24 years old.
 - **Company size** – some of the funding is restricted to companies of a certain size, which can make it difficult to market the programme.

- **Sectors/place** – some funding is targeted at particular sectors or places, for example the Coastal Communities fund could only go to five districts and had to be allocated to certain industries such as logistics.
- **Timelines** – funding may become available at different times through the year. However, for apprenticeships, a majority of the starts will take place in June to October.
- **Evaluation** – evaluation requirements vary by scheme. For example, some funding programmes require reporting on a monthly basis and others on a quarterly basis.
- **Specific requirements** – some funding streams have specific requirements. For example, health and safety checks may need to be carried out for employers, or in the case of European funding, state aid forms, which can be highly complex and require significant paperwork.

Keeping a **clear audit trail** of the many different funding streams, tracking where the money has gone and the outcomes, is critical for ensuring claims are completed successfully and to provide the level of transparency and accountability needed.

“If there is an issue where we haven’t met the targets, and they want the money back [claw back]. That’s a problem, because we as a council would need to find that money.”

The practitioner outlined **eight different funding streams** used, each with different targets in terms of apprentice starts, all operating on different ratios of spend per apprentice start and with different reporting periods. The work to manage this is time consuming and complex.

“The paperwork side of things is about 70% of our job, just making sure we have the paperwork, getting the information from the companies.”

Moreover, the scale of complexity was thought to discourage any business looking to take advantage of apprenticeship funding directly.

“We’ve been through the hard work, but it is very off putting. Any business looking for funding directly will probably look at it and think that is too hard work.”

According to our interviewee, a single devolved pot could have a significant impact in simplifying the tasks and creating a more effective programme:

“A single devolved pot would make it easier as there would only be one reporting period, one set of targets and KPIs; this would make the scheme easier to run and easier to market. This would potentially lead to more such schemes being offered and increase the take up of apprenticeships further.”

Science Central - Newcastle

Science Central is a 24-acre site in Newcastle city centre where there are major plans for the creation of a new urban quarter. The vision is for this area to be an exemplar in sustainability, attracting leading edge scientific organisations to a mixed new community encompassing a variety of educational, business and residential uses.

The project has drawn on a wide variety of national funding streams in recent years, originally Regional Development Agency funding and now a mix of Newcastle City Council funding, Regional Growth Fund and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The project is also seeking to draw down funding from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and the Technology Strategy Board (TSB).

The Science Central case study illustrates how delivering long-term projects such as this is subject to further complexity when changes to the policy landscape (in this case due to a change of Government) impact on the funding landscape.

Funding challenges

The programme has been able to draw on several funding streams and has benefitted from 'clean match' funding (funding from a distinct source) available through the involvement of local universities and also from retained business rates - as part of a business zone through the LEP and as an accelerated development zone (ADZ) through the City Deal.

The main challenge has not been identifying the funding, but getting the business case approved and drawing the funding down. Meeting the requirements of available funding was thought to sometimes impact a project's objectives:

"You are constantly trying to stitch funding sources together...Sometimes it's the project that fits the funding rather than the funding source fitting the project."

This was not expressly the case with Science Central, but the interviewee described how meeting funding requirements can come at the cost of *"delivering what might be the right strategic thing to do"*.

Key challenges for delivering Science Central in the current funding landscape have been:

- **Match Funding** – a challenge is finding 'clean match' funding. Science Central has been able to use retained business rates, but this isn't available everywhere.
- **Criteria** – the funding streams often have different criteria; it is a time intensive process to provide what is required.
- **Outputs** - the method for measuring outputs is not always the same or on the same schedule.
- **Private sector** – where the private sector is being brought in, they have to act within the timescales and objectives set. This can be restrictive and the private sector has expressed frustration which ultimately risks them disengaging.
- **Drawing funds together** - it is a constant effort to align funding sources together from the wide range of sources available and this can lead to not delivering the right thing strategically.

- **Administration** – the complexity is demanding in terms of the necessary human resources - there is also a need for staff with the *“required skills to deal with multiple funding criteria, objectives and outputs”*.

Like in our other case studies, there was a view that applying for large pots can lead to *“writing the business case twice”* to fit different criteria.

“At the moment it is necessary to take the policy in front of you and make it fit your case, but it could be a lot easier if it was a streamlined process as possible.”

Moreover, there was a suggestion that the current complexities can be detrimental for getting private sector investment, with some private sector companies finding the current landscape frustrating and *“struggling with the bureaucracy of funding schemes”*.

[A single pot] would make it *“simpler for the private sector to get their heads around it... the key is delivery and more efficient delivery”*.

Going forward, officers from Science Central are working with the LEP and through Horizon 2020, the latest European funding programme. There is a frustration that despite the suggestion of greater devolution of funding through Local Enterprise Partnerships, central Government still exerts a considerable degree of control over the process. Funding is available on a competitive basis and projects of a certain size will still need to go through a ‘Green Book’ appraisal process and approval from central Government. A genuine devolved single pot would give local stakeholders more autonomy over how funds are used.

Connected Croydon Programme

Connected Croydon is a programme of co-ordinated public realm projects and transport improvements that aim to enhance the experience in Croydon metropolitan centre and surrounding area. The programme aims to create a more attractive environment for people who live in, work in, or visit Croydon. It also aims to enhance the image and perception of Croydon with a view to attracting more inward investment. This programme has drawn on funding from the Mayor’s Regeneration Fund (MRF), Transport for London (TFL), Sustrans, the Environment Agency and the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF).

Funding challenges

The Croydon Connect programme illustrates the additional layer of complexity in London where the Mayor has significant devolved powers over funding for economic development. While this devolution goes some way to simplifying economic development in London, practitioners in local authorities still face the complexities of aligning Mayoral programmes with central Government and other funding streams.

Key issues identified in this case study were:

- **Quantifying impact** – there is a need across the full range of funds to demonstrate and quantify impact, often in economic terms. There is a challenge in doing that in a

way that is consistent and can be applied across different projects, particularly where the project may be more about delivering a qualitative impact

- **Requirements and priorities** – different funding streams have competing requirements and priorities.
- **Administration** – a significant amount of time is spent on the administrative process. Some of this was seen as necessary, but some is excessive and doesn't necessarily contribute to a better project.
- **Match Funding** – match funding can be difficult to secure, and may have its own set of requirements. Specific conditions or characteristics may make it easier to secure match funding (e.g. a heritage aspect, the project taking place in a deprived area), but other times this is difficult even if there is a real need.
- **Timetable** – when working towards specific timescales for each funding stream, there is a risk that without flexibility, money is either spent in a way that doesn't contribute towards the outcomes or is not spent at all.

Where funding requires a complex bidding process, it can consume significant resources, with the risk of little or no reward.

“HLF took a particularly long time and you needed a lot of documentation...It took two people the best part of 18 months to put that bid together.”

“Sometimes with the complexity of the process you end up having vast amounts of fees being expended just on the complexity. We need to ask what is absolutely necessary.”

Even when the bidding process is straight forward, getting the necessary agreements in place to find funding from other sources can slow delivery.

“[After getting MRF funding] we then had to spend the next year putting all of the funding agreements in place in order to discharge the funding allocation.”

A move towards a single pot was seen as positive where it would help to to minimise the duplication of multiple bidding processes and the administrative burden. However, it was accepted that funding could not be devolved unconditionally and that clear objectives, evaluation and reporting criteria would still need to be clearly set.

Funding Streams

Funding Stream	Source	Department	Description	Expenditure 2013-14
				£000s
School sixth forms	EFA	DfE	Colleges, providers, schools 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.	2,307,000
Further Education	EFA	DfE	Colleges, providers, schools 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.	4,228,000
Adult Skills Budget (includes 19+ apprenticeships)	SFA	BIS	Adult further education and skills training in England. This is a single Adult Skills Budget for FE colleges and training.	2,467,875
Offender Learning and Skills Service	SFA	BIS	Vocational and employability skills programmes for offenders in custody, including £14m to meet the costs of delivering the National Careers Service in custody.	130,400
Community Learning	SFA	BIS	Community Learning includes a range of community based and outreach learning opportunities designed to help people of different ages and backgrounds acquire a new skill, re-connect with learning, pursue an interest, prepare for progression to formal courses and/or learn how to support their children better.	210,747
Learner Support	SFA	BIS	Discretionary Learner Support offers vulnerable individuals, who are grant funded or self fund their learning, an opportunity to meet some of the costs associated with study.	176,800
National Careers Service	SFA	BIS	The National Careers Service provides everyone aged 13 and over access to the best information, advice and resources to make more effective choices about skills, careers, work and life.	87,868
Skills Infrastructure	SFA	BIS	This funding includes the Apprenticeship vacancy system and the promotion and development of the Apprenticeship Programme, including Higher Apprenticeships	55,161
Capital Grants	SFA	BIS	The Skills Funding Agency administers funding for capital, which is essentially about improving the estate, facilities and	449,871

			equipment of FE colleges and approved training organisations.	
Employer ownership	UKCES - SFA	BIS	The Employer Ownership Pilot routes public investment directly to employers so they can design and deliver more flexible training packages and is a competitive fund.	46,000
24+ advanced learning loans	SLC	DfE	Loans are available for eligible learners aged 24 and above studying at Level 3 and 4, including Advanced and Higher Apprenticeships and will cover the cost of tuition, so learners do not have to pay upfront.	129,000
Apprenticeship grant for employers of 16-24 year olds	SFA	DfE	The AGE 16 to 24 Grant for Employers aims to support businesses, who would not otherwise be in a position to do so, to recruit individuals aged 16 to 24 into employment through the Apprenticeship programme.	13,000
Apprenticeships (16-18 year olds)	NAS - EFA - via SFA	DfE	Apprenticeships are paid jobs that incorporate on and off the job training leading to nationally recognised qualifications.	826,000
Traineeships	SFA	BIS/DfE	Traineeships are an education and training programme with work experience, providing 16 to 23 year olds with skills and vital experience that employers are looking for.	
Unionlearn	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 supporting improvements to workforce skills to the benefit of employees and employers.	18,900
Employer Investment Funds	UKCES	BIS	The Employer Investment Fund has been created to stimulate employer investment in skills and to improve the use of these skills in the workplace in the most effective way.	28,500
Bursary fund for aerospace	Aerospace Growth Partnership	BIS	As part of the Aerospace Growth Partnership, the UK aerospace industry and government have committed £3 million each over three years to help recruit talented people who want to build careers in aerospace, but need financial backing to study at Masters level. A bursary will be available for students to cover the cost of tuition fees up to a maximum of £9,500.	1,000
Growth and innovation fund	UKCES	BIS	The Growth and Innovation Fund (GIF) will help employer groups overcome barriers to growth within their sectors and industries. The funding could deliver new training to boost innovation and productivity, enable industries to set new professional standards, or support new or extended National Skills Academies.	17,500
European Social Fund	SFA	EU	The European Social Fund (ESF) is a	171,000

			Structural Fund from the European Union. It improves the skills of the workforce and helps people who have difficulties finding work.	
Skills total				11,364,622
Rural Community Broadband Fund	RDPE	DEFRA/ BDUK	Rural Community Broadband Fund	5,000
Broadband delivery UK – roll out in rural areas	DCMS	DCMS	The government has allocated £530 million during the current spending review period to stimulate commercial investment to roll out high-speed broadband in rural communities.	132,500
Broadband super connected cities	DCMS	DCMS	The government set aside £100 million for an Urban Broadband Fund (UBF) that will create up to ten ‘super-connected’ cities across the UK. This was followed in 2012 by a further fund of £50 million for a ‘second wave’ covering a further 12 cities to benefit from this programme. The super-connected cities will benefit from faster and better broadband for small businesses, with a voucher scheme launched to contribute towards the costs of connections for those businesses.	37,500
Broadband mobile infrastructure	DCMS	DCMS	A £150 million to improve mobile coverage in areas where there is currently no coverage from any of the Mobile Network Operators (MNOs).	37,500
Rail Industry R&D Funding (Future Railways)	DfT	DfT	The Enabling Innovation Team is hosted by RSSB and is funded initially by a grant from DfT.	9,000
Accelerating Innovation in Rail	DfT	DfT	A competitive fund that aims to support business innovation in technologies that could address challenges facing UK rail and meet customer requirements in UK and international rail markets.	2,500
Better Bus Areas	DfT	DfT	The aim of the fund is to increase bus patronage in busy urban areas, and the department’s aims of creating growth and cutting carbon. Funding will be provided for 24 of the 50 applicants.	17,500
Local sustainable transport fund	DfT	DfT	The Local Sustainable Transport Fund will make £560 million capital and revenue funding available over four years, enabling local authorities to deliver solutions that build strong local economies and address at a local level the urgent challenge of climate change, delivering cleaner environments, improved safety and increased levels of physical activity. Funding was topped up with a further £40 million to £600 million in 2012.	160,000
Major schemes programme	DfT	DfT	The major schemes (capital) programme is for schemes costing more than £5 million	335,000
Maintenance	DfT	DfT	The funding available for highways maintenance recognises the economic and social importance of well maintained highways to local communities.	750,000

Integrated block transport	DfT	DfT	This will support authorities in delivering integrated transport schemes that improve road safety and accessibility, reduce congestion and carbon and help achieve other key goals at the local level.	320,000
Local pinch point fund	DfT	DfT	As part of the 2012 Autumn Statement the government announced the creation of a Local Pinch Point Fund worth £170 million to remove bottlenecks on the local highway network which are impeding growth.	85,000
Major schemes programme	HA	DfT	The Highways's Agency undertakes large scale improvements of the road network through the major schemes programme.	926,000
Maintenance	HA	DfT	The Highways's Agency carries out routine maintenance and renewal of roads.	475,000
Highway's Agency pinch point programme	HA	DfT	The pinch point programme is being designed by the Highways Agency to deliver smaller scale improvements to the strategic road network that will help to stimulate growth in the local economy and relieve congestion and/or improve safety.	123,000
Growing Places Fund	DCLG	DCLG	The Growing Places Fund will provide £500m to enable the development of local funds to address infrastructure constraints, promoting economic growth and the delivery of jobs and houses.	182,500
Green Deal	DECC	DECC	The Green Deal is a scheme that help households make energy-saving improvements to their home or business.	60,848
DECC Innovation Programme	DECC	DECC	DECC has committed over £200 million of funding for low-carbon technologies for 2011 to 2015.	81,000
Waste PFI credits	DEFRA	DEFRA	PFI credits are awarded to authorities primarily to deliver increased diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill.	84,500
Flood defences	DEFRA	DEFRA	Flood and coastal erosion risk management authorities through grants to the Environment Agency and local authorities. More than £2 billion in funding over the current 4-year spending period, from April 2011 to March 2015.	574,000
Smart Ticketing	DfT	DfT	Funding for smart and integrated ticketing. The Government is committed to delivering, with operators and public sector bodies, the infrastructure to enable most public transport journeys to be undertaken using smart ticketing by December 2014.	39,000
Farm and Forestry Improvement Scheme	RDPE	DEFRA	This uses RDPE funding to provide small grants of between £2,500 up to £25,000 to farm, forestry and horticulture businesses.	6,667
Rural Economy Grant Scheme	RDPE	DEFRA	Grants of between £25,000 and around £1m (no set upper cap) to enable a "game changing" transformation of farm, agri-food, tourism and forestry businesses and	20,000

			micro-enterprises in other high growth sectors located in the Rural Growth Networks	
Paths for Communities Fund	RDPE	DEFRA	Up to £2m, delivered through Natural England, to enable rural communities to enhance their local tourism offer by improving their public rights of way networks.	1,000
Skills and Knowledge Transfer Programme	RDPE	DEFRA	A flexible and locally targetable skills training programme to enable rural business growth.	6,667
Linking places fund	The fund has been split between Sustrans and the Cycle Rail Working Group (CRWG)	DfT	The Community Linking Places Fund is primarily for improvements to cycling and walking. In addition the fund must be used to support jobs, enhance access to employment and encourage greater use of more environmentally friendly transport.	15,000
Coastal Communities Fund	BIG	HMT	The Coastal Communities Fund was launched in 2012 to invest in seaside towns and villages, helping them achieve their economic potential, reduce unemployment and create new opportunities for young people in their local area.	29,000
Local infrastructure total				4,515,681
Work Programme	Prime providers and organisations in the supply chain	DWP	The Work Programme provides personalised support for claimants who need more help looking for and staying in work. Service providers have freedom to decide how best to support Work Programme participants while meeting minimum standards for delivering the service.	703,000
Work Choice	Work Choice is operated through DWP contracted providers and Remploy.	DWP	Work Choice was introduced in October 2010, a specialist employment programme for disabled people who need more help to find and keep a job.	65,000
Youth Contract Wage Subsidies	DWP	DWP	Youth Contract is a fund to help young unemployed people get a job, including through apprenticeships and voluntary work experience placements.	180,000
Youth Contract for disengaged 16 and 17 year olds	YPLA	DWP	The purpose of the Youth Contract programme for 16- and 17-year-olds is to engage young people who are hardest to reach and support them into education, training or a job with training. The programme is being delivered across England.	42,000
Independent living fund	DWP	DWP	The Independent Living Fund (ILF) provides money to help disabled people live an independent life in the community rather than in residential care.	300,000

Disability Programmes	DWP	DWP	Specialist disability employment support (includes access to work and residential training colleges)	200,000
Flexible Support Fund	Jobcentre Plus Districts	DWP	The "Flexible Support Fund" (FSF) gives Jobcentre Plus Districts greater freedom to tailor back to work support to individual and local need. Jobcentre Plus Advisers have discretion to decide how to help individuals move closer to or into work. The FSF also includes a grant funding mechanism, enabling Jobcentre Plus District Managers to award funding to local "partnerships" to address barriers to work. There is no exhaustive list of needs that may be met by the FSF, but examples could include travel costs, tools or training.	96,000
Financial Assistance Scheme	DWP	DWP	The Financial Assistance Scheme (FAS) offers help to some people who have lost out on their occupational pension scheme because their sponsoring employer has become insolvent.	93,000
Other Employment Programmes	DWP	DWP	Misc	72,000
Troubled Families	DCLG	DCLG	This fund aims to ensure the lives of troubled families are 'turned around'. These families are characterised by there being no adult in the family working, children not being in school and family members being involved in crime and anti-social behaviour.	136,000
National Citizen Service	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.	104,000
Employment support total				1,991,000
Affordable Homes Programme	HCA	DCLG	The Affordable Homes Programme 2011-15 (AHP) aims to increase the supply of new affordable homes in England.	923,000
<i>Of which:</i>	<i>HCA - National Affordable Housing</i>	DCLG		<i>49,400</i>
	<i>HCA - Local Authority Social Housing</i>	DCLG		<i>0</i>
	<i>HCA - Mortgage Rescue</i>	DCLG		<i>82,300</i>
	<i>HCA - Kickstart</i>	DCLG		<i>-17,500</i>
	<i>HCA - Firstbuy</i>	DCLG		<i>245,000</i>

	<i>HCA - Affordable Homes Programme</i>	DCLG		441,900
	<i>HCA - Homelessness Change Prog</i>	DCLG		8,200
	<i>HCA - Traveller Pitch Funding</i>	DCLG		20,000
	<i>HCA - Bringing Empty Homes Back into Use</i>	DCLG		18,700
	<i>HCA - Empty Homes</i>	DCLG		25,000
	<i>HCA - Guarantee Affordable Housing</i>	DCLG		50,000
Preventing Homelessness	DCLG	DCLG	Funding to prevent homelessness	17,500
Decent Homes (housing associations)	DCLG	DCLG	The 2010 Spending Review settlement made £1.6bn available to local authority landlords - including those with housing stock managed by ALMOs - to help tackle the backlog of homes that are not meeting the Decent Homes Standard.	104,000
Decent Homes (LA)	HCA	DCLG	The 2010 Spending Review settlement made £1.6bn available to local authority landlords - including those with housing stock managed by ALMOs - to help tackle the backlog of homes that are not meeting the Decent Homes Standard.	217,000
Local Infrastructure Fund	HCA	DCLG	The Local Infrastructure Fund provides support to deliver the infrastructure needed to boost Enterprise Zone schemes and accelerate locally-supported large scale housing developments.	267,000
New homes bonus	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.	750,000
Build to rent	HCA	DCLG	Build to Rent Fund was launched to stimulate new private rented housing supply and to provide opportunities for new institutional investment in the sector. The fund offers finance on a commercial basis, with returns to Government being realised upon refinancing or sale of a developer's interest to an institutional investor.	175,000

Custom Build	HCA	DCLG	£30m of funding available to provide short-term project finance to help unlock group custom build – or self-build - schemes. This is separate from the funding available for community led housing under the Affordable Homes Programme.	5,000
Empty Homes (clusters and community groups)	HCA	DCLG	A £50m fund to tackle the worst concentrations of empty homes.	38,000
Community right to build	HCA	DCLG	Community Right to Build provides support for community groups who want to submit an application for a Community Right to Build Order as an alternative to achieving planning permission by submitting an application for planning permission.	8,000
HCA - Kickstart	HCA	DCLG	Kickstart housing delivery is targeted at stalled sites, to support construction of high quality mixed tenure housing developments.	20,000
Care & Support Specialised Housing	DH	DH	The main aim of the fund 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.	32,000
National Empty Homes Loans Fund	DCLG	DCLG	The National Empty Homes Loans Fund (NEHLF) is a new loans fund that enables people to borrow the funds necessary to get empty homes back into use.	3,000
Beds in Sheds	DCLG	DCLG	A fund to clampdown on illegal letting in particular councils.	4,000
Rogue landlords	DCLG	DCLG	A fund to clampdown on illegal letting in particular councils.	1,500
Housing total				2,565,000
Regional Growth Fund	DCLG	DCLG	The Government established the Regional Growth Fund (the Fund) in June 2010 to support projects with the potential to deliver economic growth and additional, sustainable private-sector jobs, particularly in areas that rely more on the public sector for employment.	600,000
National Call Centre	BIS	BIS	Business support and advice over the phone	2,800
Growth Accelerator	BIS, GrowthAccelerator to be delivered by private sector experts	BIS	GrowthAccelerator is available for companies with genuine potential for rapid and sustainable growth. The new partnership between the private sector and Government will see proven business experts working with companies to identify their barriers to growth and ways to overcome them.	50,000
Designing Demand	Design Council	BIS	The Design Council is delivering Designing Demand, a BIS-funded mentoring programme to build greater design capability and understanding among SMEs.	1,300
Manufacturing Advisory Service	Manufacturing Advisory	BIS	The Manufacturing Advisory Service helps firms improve productivity and grow. The	197,667

	Consortium (MAC) (new national MAS was launched in January 2012.	
Creative England	DCMS	DCMS	Creative England is a national agency that invests in and supports the best creative ideas, talent and businesses.	10,400
Rural Growth Networks	DEFRA	DEFRA	The Rural Growth Network is part of the £165 million programme of measures the Government is delivering to grow business and create new job prospects in rural areas.	7,500
Waste and Resources Action Programme	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.	26,000
Passport to Export	UKTI	BIS	Passport is a programme designed to improve capability to export. Companies receive a programme of support tailored to need. Scheme duration is twelve months from initial registration	1,100
International Trade Advice	UKTI	BIS	UK Trade & Investment (UKTI) staff provide expert trade advice and practical support to UK-based companies wishing to grow their business overseas.	21,300
High Value Opportunities Programme	UKTI	BIS	The High Value Opportunities programme is UKTI's flagship initiative that identifies, prioritises and supports UK businesses of all sizes to access large scale overseas procurement projects that offer huge contract opportunities for British business.	11,400
Marketing & Publicity	UKTI	BIS	Marketing and publicity for businesses	4,600
Tradeshaw Access Programme	UKTI	BIS	UKTI's Tradeshaw Access Programme (TAP) provides grant support for eligible SME firms to attend trade shows overseas.	12,600
Promotional expenditure	UKTI	BIS	Promotional expenditure highlighting the UK as an investment location	42,200
Sector-specific support	UKTI	BIS	UKTI has a network of sector specialists based in the UK and across the globe, including those seconded from UK industry.	8,900
Business Specialists	UKTI	BIS	Specialists engage actively with potential inward investors to help them understand the benefits of investing in the UK.	8,600
Business Angel Co-investment fund	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.	50,000
Local Enterprise Partnerships	DCLG	DCLG	The Government's intention is that LEPs are led by local authorities and businesses across natural economic areas. LEPs are expected to provide the vision, knowledge and strategic leadership to drive	15,000

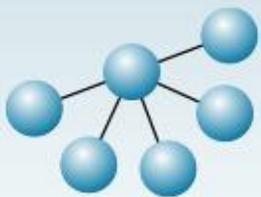
			sustainable private sector growth and job creation in their area. The combination of strong business leadership with groups of local authorities, whose planning, regulatory and public roles are critical to growth, should enable LEPs to bring an integrated approach to local economies.	
The Sector Mentoring Challenge Fund	BIS	BIS	The Sector Mentoring Challenge Fund (SMCF) is a competitive, one-off round of funding. It will support additional sector-specific mentoring activity over and above current provision.	1,270
Start Up Loans	BIS/GEO	BIS/GE O	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.	42,500
Enterprise Capital Funds Programme	BIS	BIS	The ECF programme is intended to address a long term structural weakness in the provision of risk capital for SMEs in the UK. Currently this gap is considered to be most severe in investments of under £2m.	50,000
New Enterprise Allowance	BIS	BIS	New Enterprise Allowance can provide money and support to help you start your own business if you're getting certain benefits.	10,750
Business is Great	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.	30,000
European Regional Deveopment Funding		EU	The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is one of the European Union's structural funds. These are provided for investment by member states to reduce structural imbalances in economic performance within and between the members.	501,000
Business support total				1,706,887
Technology Strategy Board thematic funding	TSB	BIS	Thematic programme focuses on areas that address global challenges and the resulting market opportunities – complemented and supported by innovation in competences that enable the translation of technologies into products and services, and innovation in enabling technologies themselves.	440,000
Catapults	TSB	BIS	A Catapult is a physical centre where the very best of the UK's businesses, scientists and engineers work side by side on late-stage research and development - transforming "high potential" ideas into new products and services to generate economic growth.	
Small Business Research Initiative	TSB	BIS	The SBRI programme uses the power of government procurement to drive	

			innovation. It provides opportunities for innovative companies to engage with the public sector to solve specific problems.	
Knowledge Transfer Networks	TSB	BIS	Knowledge Transfer Networks provide businesses and members of business organisations (e.g. Trade Associations), Research and Technological organisations with the opportunity to network and share mutually beneficial information. It is addressed to businesses and higher education and research institutes in order to build partnerships and stimulate active participation in the technology transfer network.	
Knowledge Transfer Partnerships	TSB	BIS	KTPs is a major programme run and funded by the TSB in which a relationship is formed between a company and a University/academic institution which facilitates the transfer of knowledge, technology and skills to which the business.	
Smart	TSB	BIS	Funding to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to engage in R&D projects in the strategically important areas of science, engineering and technology, from which successful new products, processes and services could emerge.	
Eurostars	TSB	BIS	Eurostars seeks to overcome one of the barriers to the implementation of high-quality SME-led transnational R&D projects, the lack of guaranteed public-sector funding. Eurostars takes a 'bottom-up' approach to project generation. Projects can address any technological civilian area and have the objective to development a new product, process or service.	
Launchpads	TSB	BIS	Launchpad is a TSB programme providing funding for business innovation that aims to support the development and strengthening of clusters of high-tech companies in specific theme areas, geographical locations and sectors.	
Innovation vouchers	TSB	TSB	An Innovation Voucher provides funding so that your business can work with an external expert for the first time, gaining new knowledge to help your business innovate, develop and grow.	
Health Innovation Challenge Fund	DH	DH	The HIC Fund is a joint funding partnership between the Wellcome Trust and Department of Health. It is positioned as a translational funding scheme to accelerate the clinical application of projects that are well advanced along the development pathway.	5,000
i4i product development awards	DH	DH	The Invention for Innovation (i4i) Programme aims to support and advance	5,000

			the research and development of innovative healthcare technologies and their translation into the clinical environment for the benefit of patients.	
i4i challenge awards	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.	5,000
BSI Targeted Funding	BIS	BIS	BSI works with many government departments, focusing on UK innovation and growth, and ways for standards to cut red tape or support co-regulation initiatives	5,000
Research Partnership Investment Fund	HEFCE	BIS	The UK Research Partnership Investment Fund is designed to support investment in higher education research facilities.	120,000
Synthetic biology start up fund	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.	3,333
Growth voucher	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.	30,000
UK Research Partnership Investment Fund	HEFCE	BIS	The funding is dedicated to supporting large-scale capital projects from higher education institutions (HEIs) with significant track records of research excellence, provided that they secure co-investment from businesses, charities or endowments (individual philanthropy). This investment will be anchored in research activities, but could also have benefits for other areas of university activity.	70,000
Innovation and Commercialisation Total				683,333
TOTAL				22,827,000

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