

# Public Document Pack



**Nottingham  
City Council**

You are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of **City Council (Extraordinary)** at Council Chamber, Council House on Thursday, 23 March 2023 at 6.00pm to transact the following business

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<b>2 Declarations of Interests</b>	
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If you need any advice on declaring an Interest in any item on the agenda, please contact a Governance Officer, if possible before the day of the meeting.

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Dated: 10 March 2023  
Director for Legal and Governance  
**To: All Councillors of Nottingham City Council**

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## City Council – 23 March 2023

### Report of the Leader of the Council

#### Corporate Director/ Director:

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**Title: Devolution deal - Consideration of consultation responses and submission of the East Midlands Combined County Authority Proposal to Government**

#### Does the report form part of the Budget or Policy Framework?

Yes  No

#### Does this report contain any information that is exempt from publication?

No

#### Relevant Council Plan Key Outcome:

Clean and Connected Communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Working	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Carbon Neutral by 2028	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safer Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Child-Friendly Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Healthy and Inclusive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Keeping Nottingham Moving	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Improve the City Centre	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Better Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Financial Stability	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serving People Well	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 1. Summary

- 1.1 Following approval from Full Council in October 2022, Nottingham City Council, Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, and Nottinghamshire County Council (the 'Constituent Councils') undertook statutory consultation on a Proposal to establish the East Midlands Combined County Authority ('EMCCA') across Nottingham, Derbyshire, Derby and Nottinghamshire. This consultation ran from 14 November 2022 to 9 January 2023.
- 1.2 In order to progress the area's devolution deal, under the draft legislation (and subject to the passage of, and Royal Assent to, the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill and relevant approvals), the four Constituent Councils must submit to the Government a final EMCCA Proposal ('the Proposal') that has regard to the results of the consultation and thereby the views of residents and other key stakeholders. It is important to note that the obligation on the Constituent Councils under clause 43 of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill is to carry out a consultation "across the proposed area" and consider the results of that consultation. This is a requirement for each Constituent Council to consider the consultation responses provided across the whole area – not just those provided in their own area.

- 1.3 A summary of the key points raised in the consultation is set out at 6.18 to 6.21 inclusive, and a full consideration of the consultation responses is set out at Appendix 2.
- 1.4 The Proposal has now been amended to take account of the outcomes of that consultation. The final Proposal is attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.5 Council is asked to approve the Proposal for submission to the Secretary of State. It is not yet clear when the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill will be enacted. The Bill must become law before the Constituent Councils are able to submit the Proposal, and accordingly Council is also asked to delegate to the Chief Executive the authority to submit the Proposal at the appropriate time in consultation with the Chief Executives of the other Constituent Councils.
- 1.6 Should the Secretary of State accept the submitted Proposal, a further meeting of Council will, in due course, be asked to consent to the terms of the relevant Statutory Instrument that will formally establish the EMCCA. It will not be until this later point that Council will be asked to finally commit to the establishment of the EMCCA.

## **2. Recommendations**

That Council agrees to:

- 2.1 approve the final Proposal attached at Appendix 1 to this report, having due regard to the consultation responses and the public sector equality duty, to create the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA) for the areas of Derbyshire County, Derby City, Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City;
- 2.2 note how the Proposal has been amended to take account of the results of the Consultation, other engagement activity, and recent developments as set out in this report and in more detail within Appendix 2 (the Summary of the Consultation and the Constituent Councils' Response), Appendix 3 (the Consultation Report), and Appendix 4 (the Engagement Report);
- 2.3 delegate authority to the Chief Executive to submit the Proposal to the Secretary of State in consultation with the Chief Executives of the other Constituent Councils once the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill has received Royal Assent and the relevant provisions come into force;
- 2.4 delegate authority to the Chief Executive to approve any typographical or technical amendments to the final Proposal which the Chief Executives of the other three Councils also agree on, on behalf of Nottingham City Council, prior to submission; and
- 2.5 note that a further report will be brought back to Council in due course to consent to the relevant Statutory Instrument that will formally establish the EMCCA in due course.

## **3. Reasons for recommendations**

- 3.1 In order to further progress the creation of a Mayoral Combined County Authority covering Nottingham, Derbyshire, Derby, and Nottinghamshire in accordance with the Levelling-Up and Regeneration Bill.
- 3.2 To ensure that the Proposal has regard to the results of the Consultation.
- 3.3 To enable expeditious submission of the Proposal to the Government when the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill becomes law.
- 3.4 To enable any necessary amendments to be made to the Proposal and avoid any delay in submitting the Proposal.
- 3.5 To ensure awareness of the subsequent stages of the process.

#### **4. Other options considered in making recommendations**

- 4.1 To agree not to submit a Proposal to the Secretary of State to establish a Mayoral Combined County Authority. This is not recommended as the process would end, the Combined County Authority could not be established and no powers or funding would be devolved. In order to allow for the maximum amount of devolved powers and funding (a “Level 3” deal), the Government’s policy requires that a Mayoral Combined County Authority must be established in the area.
- 4.2 To agree to submit the original draft Proposal to the Secretary of State without amendment. This option is not recommended as the Proposal submitted to the Secretary of State will not take account of the views expressed in the consultation and recent developments. The Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill requires that authorities must have regard to the results of the consultation in preparing the proposal for submission to the Secretary of State.
- 4.3 To agree to submit an alternative version of the Proposal to the Secretary of State. For the reasons set out in the report it is considered that the final Proposal contains the necessary amendments to take account of the consultation and recent developments and additional amendments are not considered appropriate

#### **5. Consideration of Risk**

- 5.1 The passage of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill through Parliament is not subject to the control of the Constituent Councils. Significant delay to the enacting of the Bill may affect timescales or even make a Mayoral election in May 2024 impossible. Holding a Mayoral election at another time would mean increased costs for the Constituent Councils and would delay the benefits that devolution to the area would bring.
- 5.2 It is possible that the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill may not receive Royal Assent, or that the provisions upon which the Proposal relies are amended. The Proposal cannot be progressed unless the Bill passes with substantially similar provisions. The four Constituent Councils will remain in close dialogue with Government to understand any potential impacts and to ensure that the Councils are in the best position to respond to them as the Bill progresses.
- 5.3 In addition, another potential risk merits highlighting in respect of the proposed East Midlands Development Corporation, and the proposed Freeport. All of these entities, as well as the EMCCA, are focussed at least to an extent on improving inward

investment into the East Midlands, and on regeneration. This means that they have the potential to have overlapping areas of competence and interest. At the moment it is unclear how the relationship between them all will operate but Government are clear that there will need to be streamlined and integrated governance arrangements in place, and accordingly the Constituent Councils (and in time the Mayor and EMCCA) will engage with the organisations involved in each of the Development Corporation and Freeport to ensure that agreement can be reached which will best benefit the areas in question using the most appropriate powers and organisation to do so.

## 6. Background (including outcomes of consultation)

- 6.1 In February 2022, the Government published its White Paper on [Levelling Up](#), a significant set of proposals which look to address geographical disparities in funding, productivity and growth across England.
- 6.2 The resulting draft legislation – the [Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill](#) – would (subject to its passage through Parliament and Royal Assent) allow for the creation of new Combined County Authorities.
- 6.3 Securing a devolution deal has been a long-standing ambition for leaders in Nottingham, Derbyshire, Derby, and Nottinghamshire, in order to address the lasting impact caused through decades of under-funding (when compared to other areas). The deal also provides the chance to exploit strategic opportunities, such as the East Midlands Freeport and Development Corporation, as well as tackle persistent and systemic deprivation which drive significant inequalities in some parts.
- 6.4 Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Derbyshire agreed to cooperate at pace on the negotiation of a new devolution deal that would cover the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership area and was proposed to be delivered through establishment of a Mayoral Combined County Authority.
- 6.5 A [devolution deal](#) was agreed between the four Constituent Councils, and the Government, on 30 August 2022.
- 6.6 The establishment of an Mayoral Combined County Authority would result in a significant uplift in the powers and funding available to the area. It would mean at least an additional £1.1 billion of investment in the area's economy over the next 30 years. It would create a directly elected mayor across the East Midlands area to champion its interests, deliver on local priorities and provide greater local accountability and decision-making power, working in partnership with the Mayoral Combined County Authority and its Constituent Councils, and more widely with other public service providers including District and Borough Councils.
- 6.7 On 31 October 2022, Council approved the then draft Proposal and agreed to formally consult upon the draft Proposal with the residents and other stakeholders of Nottingham and the wider D2N2 area.
- 6.8 The Constituent Councils subsequently undertook statutory consultation on the Proposal to establish the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA) across Nottingham, Derbyshire, Derby and Nottinghamshire. This consultation ran from 14 November 2022 to 9 January 2023. Ipsos UK were appointed to support the Constituent Councils in undertaking the consultation.

- 6.9 An online consultation portal was established by the Constituent Councils. It included a summary of the deal, what it would mean, the benefits and an explanation about how the proposed deal would build on the pre-existing strengths of the area. The website included a number of other pages, including a copy of the draft Proposal, associated background information and a detailed FAQ section. It also included an online response form for people to respond to the devolution deal draft Proposals. Other formal channels through which individuals and stakeholder organisations could give their views on the draft Proposal were via hard copy response forms, written letters, and by email. Hard copies of the response forms were made available at various locations across the area and the Constituent Councils ran a communications campaign prior to and during the consultation period, details of which can be found in Appendix 6.
- 6.10 In addition, a programme of engagement activities and events was undertaken in order to promote public awareness of the proposals, encourage participation in the survey, and ensure key stakeholder groups and communities of interest and identity were engaged in the consultation process. Appendix 4 (the Engagement Report) sets out the engagement activity that took place and resultant recommendation. This recommendation has been addressed in Appendix 2 (Summary of the feedback and the Constituent Councils response), and in the Equalities Impact Assessment.
- 6.11 Overall, there were 4,869 participants in the consultation which was open to residents, businesses, community and voluntary groups, and other organisations in the region. The majority (4,751) participated online via the official response form. Full details on the results of the consultation are included within the Consultation Report at Appendix 3 and a Summary of the feedback together with the Constituent Councils' Response is at Appendix 2.
- 6.12 Responses to the consultation came from residents from all areas in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby, and Nottingham. The consultation survey was self-selecting, therefore no area was specifically targeted, however there is a good split of responses from all areas of the four Constituent Councils and no one area is over represented. The overall number of responses achieved was greater than expected (targeted at around 4,000) and higher than other devolution consultations, for example, West Yorkshire received 4,114 responses, and York & North Yorkshire received over 2,200.
- 6.13 The overall response to the consultation shows that there was a majority in favour of the proposals relating to:
- Homes (agree: 2,239; disagree 1,913)
  - Skills (agree: 2,504; disagree 1,534)
  - Transport (agree: 2,561; disagree 1,711)
  - Reducing carbon/Net Zero (agree: 2,484; disagree 1,580); and
  - Public Health (agree: 2,490; disagree 1,580).
- 6.14 There were fewer respondents in favour of the proposals relating to Governance (agree: 2,032; disagree: 2,206). The majority of comments indicated that the main concern with the proposed governance arrangements was in relation to the proposal to have an elected Mayor (which is required to secure a level three devolution deal).
- 6.15 Full details of the demographics of respondents is available at Appendix 5. In summary:

- 59% of respondents were Male and 40% Female, with less than 1% reporting their sex as Other.
- Those aged 55 to 74 had a higher response rate to the consultation when compared to the resident population. Those aged 34 and below had a lower response rate when compared to the resident population.
- In terms of the ethnic group of respondents, the White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British group had a higher response rate (+7.5% points) than the BAME group (-7.5% points), when both groups were compared to the resident population.
- 49.7% of respondents listed their religion as None. 45.5% listed their religion as Christian, and 0.7% of respondents listing their religion as Muslim.

6.16 Analysis undertaken as part of the Equality Impact Assessment attached at Appendix 5 to the report provides a summary of findings from the protected characteristic groups. In addition to the consideration of Protected Characteristics and/or Groups within the EIA, as required by the Equality Act 2010, the Council has also considered the impact of the Proposals on other groups and individuals, in certain cases in line with other statutory duties. These are outlined in the EIA section of this report, along with the actual or potential positive and/or negative outcomes and impacts on those groups and/or individuals.

### **Feedback on the consultation process**

6.17 Paragraph 1.8 of the Ipsos UK East Midlands Combined Authority Devolution Deal Consultation Report ('Ipsos Consultation Report') sets out that 199 participants raised issues about aspects of the consultation process. The Constituent Councils are content that the consultation was undertaken lawfully, and in line with the Gunning principles articulated in R v London Borough of Brent ex parte Gunning [1985] 84 LGR 168.

6.18 Dealing with each of the points raised in turn:

- a. Respondents raised issues about the consultation questionnaire being too lengthy and complex – The Constituent Councils' response to this issue is that the Proposal, which was the subject of the consultation, is complex and multi-faceted. The law on consultation envisages giving sufficient information for intelligent consideration, and an opportunity for comment on the range of issues. If the level of detail contained in the consultation had not been provided, then there was a danger that people would not have had sufficient information for them to give intelligent consideration to the range of issues;
- b. Respondents expressed their views that some of the questions on the consultation were closed and/or contained leading questions – The Constituent Councils' response to this issue is that the approach of using a consultation questionnaire with fixed questions was to ensure that clear answers could be obtained on support or otherwise for the proposals; however, there was a free text option at the end of the questionnaire where any comments could be provided. Accordingly, those responding were not limited to commenting on the specific questions asked;
- c. Respondents raised issues about the consultation being biased in favour of the Proposal and that there was a lack of a counter argument – The Constituent Councils' response to this is that the Bill requires production of a Proposal which

must then be consulted on. Accordingly, it was not appropriate to produce multiple options for commentary. Case law provides that it is lawful for a consulting body to support the subject matter of the consultation and that counter arguments need not be provided if to do so is inappropriate provided that proper consideration of any counter arguments advanced takes place;

- d. Respondents expressed the view that there was a lack of publicity of the consultation – the Constituent Council’s response to this is that the four Constituent Councils ensured that the consultation was well publicised as detailed in this report. A summary of the communications and publicity that took place throughout the consultation period is attached at Appendix 6;
- e. Finally, respondents expressed their views that the outcome of the consultation was a ‘done deal’ – the Constituent Council’s response is that the consultation was conducted in line with the Gunning principles, specifically at the formative stage of the process, and all responses have been conscientiously considered by the Councils as is also required. No decision has yet been made in respect of submitting a Proposal to Government and accordingly there has been no pre-determination of the decision as to whether or not a Proposal should be submitted to Government under the Bill.

### **Consultation consideration**

6.19 Overall, consultation findings outlined in the Ipsos Consultation Report at Appendix 3 are largely positive, indicating broad support for the Proposal. In taking forward any proposals, due regard to all responses across the proposed EMCCA Area is required. Details of supportive responses for each of the identified areas forming part of the consultation are firstly set out below:

- a. **Governance** - Whilst there were fewer in favour of the proposed governance arrangements for the EMCCA, those who were supportive of proposals outlined a number of reasons why this was the case. Respondents largely focused on the need for a mayor who they felt would provide a much needed voice and raise the profile of the East Midlands region. Stakeholders also pointed to the mayor’s role in stimulating productivity and therefore economic growth.
- b. **Homes** - With a majority in favour of homes proposals, those who were supportive of proposals outlined a wide range of reasons, predominantly focusing on the provision of better housing, the improvement of the housing stock and the provision of more affordable housing, which was recognised as being much needed in the region. A number of non-stakeholders expressed general support for the principle of constructing additional homes in the EMCCA area, however outlining that such support was conditional on the basis of additional and supportive infrastructure being delivered and the greenbelt being protected.
- c. **Skills** – With a proportionally greater number of people in favour of skills proposals, across both stakeholders and non-stakeholders, those who were supportive outlined their belief that proposals would ultimately stimulate productivity, benefit the regional economy and lead to job creation. Respondents also made supportive comments in respect of adult education and the Adult Education Budget, with others recognising the opportunities which would be provided for people to refresh and/or learn new skills. There was also support for proposals relating to green growth.

- d. **Transport** – With a larger number of respondents in favour of transport proposals, those who were supportive predominantly felt that plans would deliver a joined up and integrated network across the EMCCA area. Proposals in respect of smart ticketing and the Key Route Network were also supported, as was the additional funding allocated for transport.
- e. **Reducing carbon/Net Zero** – With a greater number of respondents favouring reducing carbon/net zero proposals, support from both stakeholders and non-stakeholders primarily centred around stated objectives set out in the Proposal, whilst others referred to energy/power renewables being supported by a renewable energy agenda.
- f. **Public health** – With a majority of people in favour of public health proposals, those in support made general supportive comments, with others expressing views that proposals would deliver a joined up and integrated healthcare system.

6.20 Secondly, in having due regard to the consultation findings, consideration of the key issues and views raised by respondents has also taken place. Appendix 2 sets out the Constituent Councils detailed consideration of the consultation responses. This consideration has sought to identify the key issues and views raised, outline a detailed response where appropriate and make a recommendation on whether any resulting change to the Proposal should take place.

6.21 The following are key issues that were raised during the consultation – these changes have been considered but have not resulted in changes to the Proposal.

- a. **The need for a Mayor** – A Mayor is a requirement of the Government to access a level 3 devolution deal. A level 3 deal is the highest level of devolution deal available and provides access to the highest levels of funding from Government, and to the widest range of powers and functions. When the balance of consultation responses are considered, broad support is given for the other benefits of the deal, and accordingly, whilst there is concern about an elected Mayor, the consultation responses indicate a desire for the benefits which are linked to the requirement for an elected Mayor. In addition, the Constituent Councils consider that the opportunities which a level 3 deal will offer are what are needed in the proposed EMCCA area to achieve our objectives as set out in the Proposal document;
- b. **Diversity of the area** – There were views raised that the diversity of the proposed EMCCA area is such that the proposed EMCCA will not be able to represent all areas, and that particularly, rural areas may lose out. The proposed governance arrangements will ensure that the interests of all areas of the proposed EMCCA are adequately represented. The role of all members of the proposed EMCCA would be to make decisions in the best interests of the whole of the EMCCA area;
- c. **Potential for increased/additional layer of bureaucracy** – The Proposal sets out that the proposed EMCCA, though a new organisation, will bring governance that currently sits at national government level down into the proposed EMCCA area, much closer to local businesses and communities;
- d. **Potential for increased cost/concern about underfunding** – The Constituent Councils expect the proposed EMCCA to be funded from the committed central Government funding associated with the EMCCA (if approved), which amounts to

£38m a year. The Proposal sets out the Constituent Councils' intention to create a fully developed long term transformational funding programme for the proposed EMCCA, covering all budgets for devolved functions. As well as the committed Government funding, the proposed EMCCA would have the flexibility to lever in additional private and public sector funding. Accordingly, although the Mayor does have precepting powers, and the Constituent Councils are required to fund the proposed EMCCA if required, this is not anticipated to be likely to be necessary for at least the period of the committed Government spending;

- e. **Greater focus on social mobility** – The Proposal recognises the socio-economic challenges to be addressed and one of the stated outcomes of the EMCCA is to reduce inequality and promote social mobility to allow people to achieve their potential. Beyond the deal, the EMCCA will work collaboratively with Government and partners to improve key outcomes (for example through a mayoral social mobility strategy).
- f. **Geography** – Respondents expressed their views that the proposed EMCCA does not encompass the right geography. Although Leicester City, Leicestershire County and Rutland County Councils are not currently part of the proposed EMCCA, there is scope for them to join in the future if that is supported by all relevant bodies. The areas of Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are a functional economic area, where 92% of workers live in the area and 87% of residents work in the area;
- g. **Democratically unaccountable given lack of involvement as Constituent Councils of District and Borough Councils, and Parish Councils** – Respondents expressed views that decision making would be removed, or made more remote from, Parish and District and Borough Councils. All existing District Borough and Parish Councils will be retained, and no powers and functions are being removed from them. The proposed EMCCA could concurrently exercise some powers with other Councils, but in the case of the majority of District and Borough Council powers that would be affected (mainly relating to planning and housing), consent would be required from the District and Borough Councils before the EMCCA could exercise those powers. The Proposal also sets out a number of mechanisms by which the District and Borough Councils will contribute to the governance of the proposed EMCCA, including having four members of the EMCCA appointed by District and Borough Councils. The Proposal does not impact on the role of Parish Councils;
- h. **Political influence in proposed EMCCA** – Views were expressed that as the Mayor will be elected, and other elected members will be members of the proposed EMCCA, there will be too high a level of political influence on the EMCCA. It is right that elected politicians will have a key role in the decision making of the proposed EMCCA. However, there will also be members of the EMCCA, and others involved in the wider governance, who will not be elected and will represent different interests (for example, business). The proposed EMCCA would take on some functions from central Government, or exercise other functions concurrently with other Councils.
- i. **Membership of/involvement in the proposed EMCCA** – A number of organisations expressed the view that they should be members of the EMCCA, or otherwise be involved in the governance and decision making of the EMCCA. The Proposal sets out the memberships of the proposed EMCCA which the Constituent Councils are committed to, leaving four additional memberships

which may be appointed to. If the Proposal is approved to be submitted, the Constituent Councils intend to start considering the possible governance models for the EMCCA and will consider at that time the identity of the interests which might fill the remaining available EMCCA memberships, and also what advisory boards may be created and who should be appointed to those. This detail is not required to be settled prior to submission of the Proposal;

- j. **Freeport** – A number of responses provided were directly related to the functions and operation of the Freeport. Clarification has been provided that East Midlands Freeport is a separate entity to the proposed EMCCA and not subject to this consultation;
- k. **Concerns around planning functions** – A number of respondents expressed their views around the potential exercise by the Mayor of planning functions, in particular, in respect of the impact on greenbelt policies. The Mayor will have some planning functions, but these do all require the consent of the local planning authority for the area in question before they can be exercised. National planning policies on greenbelt and other matters will also continue to apply;
- l. **Suggestions as to the proposed EMCCA's policy focus** – A number of consultation responses made suggestions that the proposed EMCCA should go further in its policy proposals than the Proposal suggests might be the case. All of these points will be considered by the Constituent Councils, and if approved, the EMCCA, when setting out the priorities of the EMCCA, and in setting its policy objectives.

6.22 Whilst the Proposal has not been amended to reflect these issues, understanding and recognising the views of all respondents is important and the responses will be used to inform future thinking.

6.23 Following detailed consideration of all views and issues, the Proposal as shown at Appendix 1 has been amended to take account of the consultation. A brief summary of the resulting changes made to the Proposal are set out below, alongside references to the full response and changes as outlined in Appendix 2:

- a. **Members allowances** – Clarification has been provided on the allowances which will be available to Members, and the controls which they will be subject to (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 2.9);
- b. **Police and Crime Commissioner** – Clarification has been provided that the EMCCA will work closely with the two PCCs (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 2.10);
- c. **Innovation and R&D** – Greater emphasis on the importance of innovation and research and development (R&D) and collaboration on future strategies (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 1.13);
- d. **Business Voice** – Greater emphasis to the critical nature of the business voice in the development of the EMCCA (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 1.15);
- e. **Adult Education Budget** – Clarification has been made to the effect that the education functions which the proposed EMCCA will take on are adult education functions (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 4.1);

- f. **Local Transport Plan (LTP)** – Changes to references for date of new Government guidance on production of LTPs as the guidance has been delayed, and to emphasise the funding associated with creation of a LTP for the EMCCA (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 5.1);
- g. **Bus franchising** – Greater emphasis added to the Proposal to bus franchising to recognise the importance of this issue to consultees (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 5.3);
- h. **Key route network (KRN)** – Change to emphasise the role of Mayor in co-ordinating and managing the KRN (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 5.4);
- i. **HS2** – Changes made to reflect the changes to HS2 phase 2b planning and to reflect the fact of the new emerging HS2 Growth Strategy (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 5.6);
- j. **Public health** – Changes to strengthen the wording demonstrating public health benefits of the draft Proposal in each of the theme areas (Further detail in Appendix 2 Section 7.2);

6.24 The following key changes have been made to the Proposal document as a result of recent developments, such as changes in Government policy or technical amendments:

- a. **Links to NHS** – Changes to emphasise the intentions of the Constituent Councils that the proposed EMCCA will work closely with the NHS;
- b. **Changes to transitional provisions** – Changes to reflect the timing of the implementation of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, and the impact on any proposed transitional arrangements;
- c. **Technical changes to the powers table** – Technical changes to the detail in the powers table in respect of some powers.

## 7. Finance colleague comments (including implications and value for money)

7.1 The legislative framework linked to the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill is still to be enacted with associated powers and funding. Subject to all four Constituent Councils agreeing to submit the proposal there will be an ongoing need for enabling activities from the Constituent Councils to continue pending Government approval and receipt of capacity and other funding. The Government will provide capacity funding of £0.5m in 2023-24 once the establishing legislation is made and a further £1m in 2024-25 to meet the costs of enabling activities. In addition, the investment funding of £38m can be utilised to meet the costs of enabling activities, if the capacity funding is insufficient to meet such costs.

7.2 The deal includes:

- £38m per year allocation of investment funding over 30 years (50% capital, 50% revenue), to be invested by EMCCA to drive growth and take forward its priorities over the longer term

- £17m for the building of new homes on brownfield land in 2024/25, subject to sufficient eligible projects for funding being identified
- £18m capital funding in this Spending Review period to support the delivery of housing priorities and drive Net Zero ambitions in the East Midlands area. This investment is subject to agreement of the relevant business cases.

7.3 The table below summarises the key funding available through the deal subject to the Levelling up and Regeneration Bill being passed.

	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
<b>Mayoral Capacity Funding</b>	0.5	1.0
<b>East Midlands Investment Fund</b> * £38.0m per annum for 30 years		38.0 (50% capital/50% revenue)
<b>New homes on brownfield land</b>		16.8
<b>Capacity funding for pipeline of housing sites</b> *Across 2023-24 and 2024-25	0.918	
<b>Delivery of housing priorities</b> *Across 2023-24 and 2024-25	9.0	
<b>Provisional area-wide local transport plan funding</b>	0.5	0.5
<b>Net Zero</b> *Across 2023-24 and 2024-25 subject to a business case	9.0	

## 8. Legal colleague comments

- 8.1 The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill seeks to establish a new type of combined county authority. This is distinct from a combined authority that can be created under the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009. Whilst the Constituent Councils agreed a devolution deal with Government, the creation of a new combined county authority is subject to public consultation, the passage and coming into force of the combined county authority provisions in the Bill, and the consent of the Constituent Councils affected to submit a formal Proposal to Government and approval of secondary legislation.

### Consultation

- 8.2 It was not necessary for the Council to wait for the Bill to receive Royal Assent prior to commencing consultation; clause 43(5) of the Bill makes it clear that consultation

requirements may be satisfied by things done before that clause comes into force<sup>1</sup>. However, the Constituent Councils are unable to submit the final Proposal to Government until the Bill receives Royal Assent and the relevant provisions come into force.

8.3 The Gunning principles set out the common law principles to be observed when undertaking consultation. The case of (*R v London Borough of Brent ex parte Gunning*) established these principles, and set out that a consultation is only lawful when these four principles are met:

- a) Consultation takes place while the proposals are still at a formative stage - a final decision has not yet been made, or predetermined, by the decision makers.
- b) There is sufficient information to give 'intelligent consideration' - the information provided must relate to the consultation and must be available, accessible, and easily interpretable for consultees to provide an informed response.
- c) There is adequate time for consideration and response - there must be sufficient opportunity for consultees to participate in the consultation. In the absence of a prescribed statutory period, there is no set timeframe for consultation, though it is considered that an eight-week consultation period was sufficient in this case. The adequacy of the length of time given for consultees to respond can vary depending on the subject.
- d) 'Conscientious consideration' must be given to the consultation responses before a decision is made. Decision-makers should be able to provide evidence that they took consultation responses into account.

8.4 The consultation was carried out lawfully and in compliance with the Gunning principles for the reasons set out in the body of the report.

8.5 Clause 43(4) of the Bill provides that:

“Before submitting a proposal under this section to the Secretary of State, the authority or authorities preparing the proposal must

- (a) carry out a public consultation across the proposed area on the proposal, and
- (b) have regard to the results of the consultation in preparing the proposal for submission to the Secretary of State.”

8.6 If the Constituent Councils agree to the submission of the final Proposal to Government, the Secretary of State will consider whether further consultation is necessary or whether to proceed to make Regulations formally establishing the EMCCA. The formal consent to the making of the Regulations will be required from the Constituent Councils.

### **Consultation “across the proposed area”**

8.7 It is important to note that the obligation on the Constituent Councils under clause 43 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill is to carry out a consultation “across the proposed area” and consider the results of that consultation. This is a

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<sup>1</sup> Cl.43(5) states “The requirements in subsection (4) may be satisfied by things done before 15 the coming into force of this section”. See paragraph 8.4 below for the requirements of subsection (4).

requirement for each Constituent Council to consider the consultation responses provided across the whole area – not just those provided in their own area.<sup>8</sup>

- 8.8 Information as to the consultation responses provided for Nottingham City Council based respondents has been provided, but this is for background information only as the legal requirement in the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill is to consider the results of the consultation carried out "across the proposed area" of the Combined County Authority. This requires consideration of the responses across the whole of the proposed EMCCA area and not just individual Council areas.

### **Weight to be given to responses**

- 8.9 The law relating to consultation requires proper consideration of the consultation responses. Whilst there may be some occasions where it is appropriate to give certain categories of response more weight than others, generally speaking, if a point is made in a consultation response, it should be reasonably considered whatever the origin of the point. The question for the decision maker should be whether the point causes them to change their view.
- 8.10 In this case, different weight should not be given to responses made by stakeholders (as defined by IPSOS), and non-stakeholders (as defined by IPSOS). The question for the Council remains whether the point made causes it to change its view, and it is entirely lawful for the decision maker to take a view different than even an expert body on a question in a consultation.

### **Equality Impact Assessment**

- 8.11 In coming to a decision, the Council is required to have regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under the Equality Act 2010. The PSED requires public authorities to have "due regard" to:
- The need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010 (section 149(1a)).
  - The need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it (section 149(1b)). This involves having due regard to the need to:
    - o remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic (section 149(3)(a));
    - o or take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it (section 149(3)(b)); and
    - o or encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low (section 149(3)(c)).
- 8.13 An Equality Impact Assessment has been prepared and is appended to this report. The Council must have due regard to this report to ensure that it is satisfied that any adverse impact and the proposed mitigation allows it to meet the legal obligations set out above.

9.1 **Please ensure that, where relevant, the report is sent to authorised colleagues in:**

- **Procurement – N/A**
- **Strategic Assets and Property – N/A**
- **HR –**
- Should Full Council agree to formally submit the final Proposal to Government, and subject to the approval of the Proposal by the Secretary of State, each of the affected Councils will identify any potential future workforce implications and ensure that these are dealt with in accordance with agreed HR policies and procedures. In addition, the appropriate workforce communications will be considered and enacted as needed.
- **IT – N/A**

**to provide comments. Any comments must include the authorised colleague's name, job title and the date that the advice was provided.**

10. **Crime and Disorder Implications (If Applicable)**

10.1 N/A

11. **Social value considerations (If Applicable)**

11.1 N/A

12. **Regard to the NHS Constitution (If Applicable)**

12.1 As outlined at paragraph 6.24, the Proposal has been amended to reflect that the proposed EMCCA will work closely with the NHS. The Proposal (Appendix 1) also outlines how the EMCCA would complement and support actions already being taken by Constituent Councils to improve people's health and well-being across the Area, using powers under the NHS Act 2006. The EMCCA will ensure that improving and protecting the public's health is a central consideration in everything it does, including in environmental considerations, planning, regeneration and transport activity.

13. **Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)**

13.1 Has the equality impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

Yes

An initial draft equality impact assessment (EIA) was completed in respect of the Proposal prior to the Consultation. An updated EIA is attached as Appendix 5. In addition to the consideration of Protected Characteristics and/or Groups within the EIA, as required by the Equality Act 2010, the Council has also considered the impact of the Proposals on other groups and individuals, in certain cases in line with other statutory duties. These are set out below, along with the actual or potential positive and/or negative outcomes and impacts on those groups and/or individuals.

Nottingham City Council has resolved to have due regard to the impacts/outcomes on care experienced people when making its decisions. The Council must also have due regard to the principles of the Armed Forces Covenant Duty in respect of armed forces personnel.

### **Care Experienced People**

The proposal should specifically impact positively on care experienced people and it would be expected that significant focus is placed, especially within skills related activities, and housing, on improving opportunities for care experienced people. There is a potential for the proposed EMCCA to be formed and high-profile projects to be developed but care experienced people to miss out on the potential benefits.

### **Armed Forces**

Given the commitment of the constituent councils to the Armed Forces Covenant and the recent introduction of the Armed Forces Public Duties, it is anticipated the proposed EMCCA should consider how it can both engage this community and ensure that within its functions it takes account of the duties, especially those relating to employment and housing. There are no actual or potential negative outcomes or impacts envisaged for Armed Forces/ex-Armed Forces personnel if detailed projects and programmes properly consider the Armed Forces duties and make provision for them.

The EIA recognises that the Proposal has the potential to provide significant benefits to all communities, but specifically for people from the protected characteristic groups and deprived communities.

However, this will be dependent on: the implementation of the Proposal and the systems and processes that the Constituent Councils put in place; and how the EMCCA will look to address inequality as an integral part of everything it does and every decision it makes. As the new EMCCA will become subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010 this will require the authority to set equality objectives, publish annual equalities information and have due regard for equality matters when carrying out its functions, making decisions and delivering projects and programmes.

The EIA action plan sets out that the EMCCA should give early thought to how it can begin to meet these and other duties, especially as it further develops its priorities, becomes established and finalises its workstreams and Board composition.

## **14. Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)**

14.1 Has the data protection impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No   
A DPIA was carried out in regards to the consultation.

Yes

## **15. Carbon Impact Assessment (CIA)**

15.1 Has the carbon impact of the proposals in this report been assessed?

No

A CIA is not required because:

The decision to submit the Proposal about the establishment of an EMCCA will not in itself directly affect carbon emissions in a material way. If subsequently established, it is anticipated that the EMCCA will develop its own plans and strategies to reduce

carbon emissions which will be subject to its own approval processes and approaching the issues from a wider strategic and geographic position may beneficially impact the development of more consistent and measurable carbon reduction measures.

Yes

**16. List of background papers relied upon in writing this report (not including published documents or confidential or exempt information)**

16.1 N/A

**17. Published documents referred to in this report**

17.1 [White Paper on Levelling Up](#)

17.2 [Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill](#)

17.3 [East Midlands Devolution Deal](#)

17.4 [October Full Council Report - Devolution Deal – Draft Proposal for an East Midlands Combined County Authority](#)

**Councillor David Mellen**  
**Leader of the Council**

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# East Midlands Combined County Authority Proposal

March 2023



This document has been prepared by Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council, and Nottingham City Council, working collaboratively with District and Borough Councils in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.



## East Midlands Combined County Authority Proposal

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Defined Terms:

CCA	Combined County Authority
Constituent Councils	Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council and Nottingham City Council
EMCCA	East Midlands Combined County Authority
the Deal	East Midlands Devolution Deal signed on 30 August 2022
Functional Economic Area	FEA - areas that share a number of similar economic factors with boundaries that ideally reflect the drivers of the local economy
GLA	Greater London Authority
GVA	Gross Value Added - this is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.
LEPs	Local Enterprise Partnerships
MCA	Mayoral Combined Authority
The Area / CCA Area	The Area covered by the proposed East Midlands Combined County Authority
Local Enterprise Partnerships	LEPs - partnerships between local authorities and businesses to help determine local economic priorities and undertake activities to drive economic growth and create local jobs.

## Executive Summary

This document sets out our Proposal recommending a Combined County Authority (“CCA”) model of local government. It has been prepared by the four upper tier councils of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby, and Nottingham, working collaboratively with Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire district and borough councils.

### Context

The CCA Area benefits from having two cities, large towns and rural areas, and being home to key giants of industry, such as Toyota UK, Rolls Royce, Alstom and Boots, with expertise in aerospace, rail, life sciences, energy and strong transport links. The Area contains three world class universities, which provide centres of research excellence, and is home to major tourist attractions such as the Peak District National Park, the National Forest, and Sherwood Forest. There are ambitions to maximise strategic opportunities presented through the East Midlands Freeport and the East Midlands Development Corporation, and to capitalise on the recent announcement that Nottinghamshire will host what is hoped to be the world’s first commercial prototype fusion energy plant.

However, alongside this, the CCA Area also experiences persistent and systemic deprivation, with 226,600 people living within the most deprived 10% of areas across England<sup>i</sup>. In some parts of England, people on average live around 15 years longer in good health than people living in Nottingham, which has one of the lowest Healthy Life Expectancies across England<sup>ii</sup>. Educational attainment varies considerably, with the CCA Area containing some of the worst performing areas across England at all levels of education and 13 out of 17 local authority areas within the Area identified as ‘social mobility cold spots’.<sup>iii</sup>

### The Deal

Securing a devolution deal has been a long-standing ambition for the Area, in order to address the lasting impact caused through decades of under-funding. The publication of the Government’s Levelling Up and Regeneration White Paper (the “White Paper”) and the announcement that Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham would form the first wave of county deal pathfinders, has been the catalyst for accelerated joint working across the CCA Area, providing a once in a lifetime opportunity to translate our ambitions into reality.

#### **More Funding, More Control, A Brighter Future.**

**Our vision is for the 2.2 million people who live and work here to enjoy better health, greater prosperity, and an increased sense of wellbeing through the opportunities available to them within an inclusive and competitive CCA Area at the heart of the country.**

Our four priority areas to help us deliver this vision are:

- 1. Our homes - we will work with local authorities, landowners, developers and the full range of housing providers to create affordable, good quality housing options and to retrofit existing homes to be more environmentally sustainable.**

Our devolution deal will help us deliver this through:

- £16.8 million of devolved capital funding in 2024/25 to support the building of new homes on brownfield land
  - £9 million housing capital funding to support the delivery of housing priorities
  - New, broad powers to acquire and dispose of land to build houses, commercial space and infrastructure, for growth and regeneration
2. **Our skills - we will work collaboratively with employers, skills and training providers, local authorities and other stakeholders to ensure our citizens have the opportunity to develop key skills and access opportunities to work well and build fulfilling careers. This will also help the creation of a strong and sustainable local economy.**
- Our devolution deal will help us deliver this through:
- Holding the Adult Education Budget (AEB) from academic year 2025/26
  - Owning the ability to set allocations and outcomes to skills providers
  - Supporting and shaping the Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP) for the Area
3. **Our transport - we will work with transport providers inside and outside the CCA Area to develop our collective infrastructure and create the best possible transport system for our citizens, reflecting the strengths already within Constituent Councils to set our aspirations.**
- Our devolution deal will help us deliver this through:
- A devolved integrated local transport budget for the CCA Area including for transport infrastructure investment
  - Bringing together the coordination and integration of bus and tram services (with powers for bus franchising).
  - An additional £500,000 of revenue funding in both 2023/24 and 2024/25 to support the preparation of a new single Local Transport Plan for the Area.
  - The ability to accelerate the delivery of smart, integrated ticketing across all local modes of transport in the Area
  - The opportunity to coordinate and manage Key Route Network (a collection of the most important local authority roads within the Area) across the Area
  - Mass transit opportunities, including integrating and potentially expanding the NET tram system, in support of the emerging new East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy
4. **Our net zero ambition - we will work across the Area to lead the way in moving from fossil to fusion and play our part in achieving our national ambition to achieve net zero by 2050. Our ambition is that the CCA Area will be a leader in pioneering new forms of clean energy generation and will act as an exemplar for climate change adaption.**
- Our devolution deal will help us deliver this through:
- An investment in the CCA Area of £9 million via a Net Zero capital funding pot
  - The opportunity to increase the Area's electricity network capacity
  - The opportunity to explore the establishment of heat network zoning in England to decarbonise heating and hot water within the zone
  - The potential for increased investment from the UK Infrastructure Bank

The four priority areas set out the purposes to be achieved by the establishment of the Combined County Authority. In addition, the CCA will ensure that improving and protecting

the public's health is a key consideration in the exercise of its functions, including in relation to environmental, planning, regeneration and transport matters.

This Proposal outlines in more detail how we will achieve our purposes, and sets out the powers and funding which we will use.

The four upper tier Councils, together with Government, the Area's fifteen district and borough councils, and other key stakeholders such as the LEP, have been working together to achieve a devolution deal which will seek to establish the first ever Mayoral Combined County Authority - this gives access to the greatest levels of both powers and funding through devolution.

### Our Principles

Our deal is founded on the four principles for levelling up as set out in the White Paper:

1. Principle one: **Effective leadership** with a directly elected Mayor across the Area.
2. Principle two: **Sensible geography** - the CCA Area covered by this devolution deal has one of the most functional, self-contained economic geographies in the country - 92% of workers live in the Area and 87% of residents work in the Area.
3. Principle three: **Flexibility** - the Deal recognises the unique needs and ambitions of the Area in its governance and programme.
4. Principle four: **Appropriate accountability** - the Constituent Councils have committed to developing a Constitution and Assurance Framework that will confirm, clarify and formalise the intention of institutions and local leaders to continue to be transparent and accountable, work closely with local businesses, seek the best value for taxpayers' money and maintain strong ethical standards.

Additionally, the Constituent Councils have developed and agreed a further four principles:

5. Principle five: **Inclusivity** - the Constituent Councils have committed to creating as inclusive a model of governance as possible, in pursuit of agreed outcomes. Devolution of power and responsibilities will be to the Constituent Councils, however, the importance of the continued role of the eight Derbyshire and seven Nottinghamshire district and borough councils will be respected.
6. Principle six: **Subsidiarity** - the CCA will perform a role that adds value to existing governance arrangements - primarily focused on strategic place shaping functions such as plan making and strategic commissioning. The CCA will not create an additional layer of governance, but instead will bring the governance that currently sits at national government level down into the East Midlands, much closer to businesses and communities. Place making functions will be delivered through the existing local planning authority arrangements that are better placed to deliver functions for which they are statutorily responsible and as close to communities as is practicable.
7. Principle seven: **Commissioning** - The CCA will develop strategy across the geography, dealing with issues as diverse as economic growth and nature recovery. Programmes of interventions will be developed against these strategies.
8. Principle eight: **Choice** - The preferred governance model for the CCA will identify a mechanism for including district and borough councils in the geography. This model will respect the existing sovereignty of these lower tier local authorities. Individual councils

will also be able to continue to exercise choice about participation at sub-CCA tiers of partnership working.

The principles have been reflected in the governance arrangements outlined in this proposal, ensuring that effective and convenient local government is delivered for the Area, in a way which is reflective of the identities and interests of local communities.

The new CCA model will be subject to the Combined County Authority provisions in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, which is currently progressing through Parliament, receiving Royal Assent.

### How the Deal will help our Area

The devolution deal provides **unprecedented opportunities** to improve the economic, health, social and environmental well-being of the people who live and work in the area including:

- The **largest investment fund** in the country - **£38 million per annum** over the next 30 years - with a total guaranteed funding stream of **£1.14 billion** to help level up the Area
- The ability for **local voices to play a greater role** in setting and delivering the Area's priorities
- Local control over a range of budgets like the Adult Education Budget, so that we can **target our spend** to the needs of people and businesses in our communities
- Local powers to **tackle challenges specific to our Area** and harness its true economic potential, for the benefit of everyone who lives and works here
- A new Mayor for the Area to give us a **bigger voice, more influence, and a higher profile** to make a strong case to the Government for more investment in the Area.
- Working more effectively on a larger scale across council boundaries, further strengthening **partnership working across and between our counties and cities**.

## 1 Introduction

On 30 August 2022, the four upper tier councils of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby, and Nottingham signed a £1.14 billion devolution deal with the Government. The signing of the deal, will, subject to relevant approvals, and primary and secondary legislation passing through Parliament, establish the first ever Combined County Authority (CCA) in the country. This marks a significant step forward for the region, addressing years of historical low investment in the area whilst providing a platform for accelerated growth.

With a population of 2.2 million residents<sup>iv</sup> and a GVA of over £50.5 billion<sup>v</sup>, the CCA Area has enormous potential. Home to more than 75,000 businesses<sup>vi</sup> providing over 978,000 jobs<sup>vii</sup>, the Area has a number of key sectors with significant potential for growth, including advanced manufacturing, engineering, clean energy, logistics, creative and digital, health and pharmaceuticals, health and education, wholesale and retail trade.

However, the Area also faces challenges which impact on productivity levels and the ability to grow. Productivity lags behind the UK average, requiring a 14.6%<sup>viii</sup> increase to close the gap, and public spending per person has historically been below the UK average. There are areas within the CCA Area with high levels of poverty and poor social mobility. Healthy life expectancy across the area is relatively short resulting in individuals living with avoidable ill-health and disability well before statutory retirement age.

Combined Authorities in other areas, such as South Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and the West Midlands, have seen significant benefits of greater progress and stronger economic performance as a result of their devolution deals, leaving the East Midlands behind. Now we have the opportunity to access greater local powers and funding to both tackle identified challenges and to harness the huge economic opportunity present in the Area.

A devolution deal for the Area is now critical, not only in strengthening local leadership to act more flexibly and innovatively to respond to local need, but also in taking concerted action to improve outcomes relating to transport, skills and regeneration, and the health which underpins it.

The devolution framework places a strong emphasis on the importance of high profile, directly elected local leadership, strong local governance, and joint working across sensible and coherent economic geographies. The most comprehensive and ambitious package is a Level 3 deal, for areas with a single institution over a sensible geography, with the strongest and most accountable leadership.

Combined County Authorities are a new model of devolution outlined in the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, which is currently progressing through Parliament. Establishing a CCA is a formal, legal step, allowing upper tier councils across the region to work more closely together in a more structured way. A CCA for the region - a Combined County Authority with a directly elected mayor, would be a new statutory authority created to lead collaboration between councils and would act as the recipient of powers and funding from Government.

The creation of the CCA will not result in the merger or take-over of councils in the Area nor will it require individual councils to give up their powers, except in the specific area of transportation, where some powers will be transferred from the upper tier authorities to the CCA. Cooperation in transport matters between the CCA and the councils will also continue into the longer term with certain powers to be held concurrently moving forward

to enable the parties to work together effectively in the years ahead. The CCA will work as one democratically accountable body on key priorities such as economic development, regeneration and transport, enhancing the investment capability of the CCA Area and individual authorities to support growth including in areas such as housing. The CCA will seek to:

- Reduce duplication and provide more efficient services
- Create a stronger basis for bidding for Government funding
- Make best use of public spending
- Speed up decision-making

Whilst the devolution of power and responsibilities will be to the two upper tier and two unitary authorities, the deal respects the importance of the continued role of the eight Derbyshire and seven Nottinghamshire district and borough councils whose powers and functions remain intact and who will also have specified consenting rights in respect of the exercise of some powers by the CCA and/or Mayor. Some powers and functions of local authorities will be exercised concurrently by the CCA/Mayor with the upper tier authorities.

We are very much at the start of our devolution journey and, whilst our initial focus will be on our four priorities of Net Zero, Housing and Land, Skills and Education and Transport, we are ambitious for the future - already identifying areas within the Deal and on other issues and priorities which we know are important for our Area, where we wish to extend its future scope.

Over the coming months we will be looking to work more closely with Government and partners on a range of priority areas such as domestic violence, social mobility and tourism. As we move forward over time, we will also look to secure additional powers and funding to support the delivery of associated programmes of activity.

Further detail on our plans is set out in this, our Proposal document.

## 2 Background and context

The CCA covers a large and diverse Area; encompassing the outstanding natural assets of Sherwood Forest and the Peak District, the UK's original National Park, the growing, vibrant cities of Derby and Nottingham and thriving, historic market towns such as Buxton, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Newark-on-Trent and Worksop, key centres for employment and services for both local residents and the environmentally rich rural hinterlands.

The two counties and two cities are geographically close and work closely together on many collaborative large-scale initiatives involving all sectors. The CCA supports the growing recognition that our extensive range of strengths and opportunities as a functional local area complement each other - ultimately we are stronger together.

### Population

The proposed CCA Area will cover a population of more than 2.2 million people<sup>ix</sup>. This is similar to:

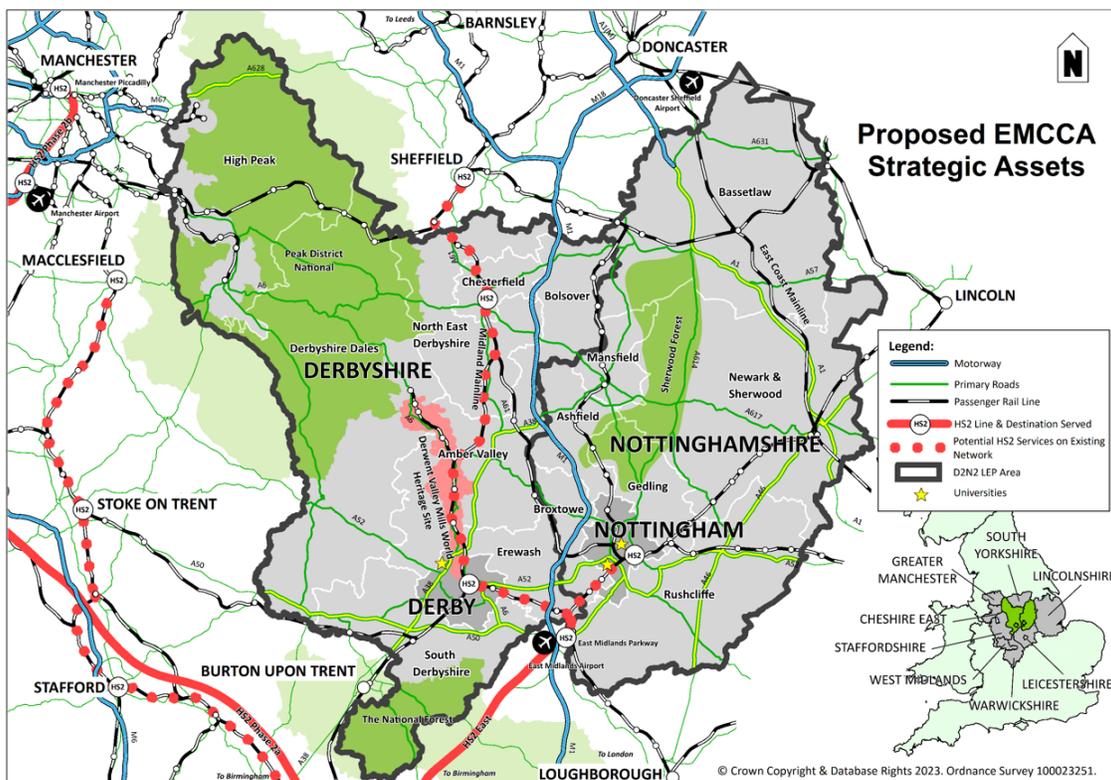
- Greater Manchester combined authority, population 2.9 million
- West Midlands combined authority, population 2.9 million
- Sheffield City Region combined authority, population 1.4 million
- West Yorkshire combined authority, population 2.3 million.

This will make the proposed CCA comparable in size to neighbouring combined authority areas. This Deal will play a key role in driving new economic, social and cultural opportunities to ensure the Area is better able to compete with other sub-regional economies.

### Economy

The proposed CCA Area's economy is the 7th largest in England. It contributes £50.5bn in GVA to the UK economy<sup>x</sup>. As the largest economy in the East Midlands, the proposed CCA area has the advantage of being located at the heart of the country, surrounded by major conurbations such as Greater Manchester and South Yorkshire to the north and Birmingham and Leicester to the south. In total, more than 11.1 million people live within easy reach of the proposed CCA area<sup>xi</sup>.

The functional economic area (areas that share a number of similar economic factors with boundaries that ideally reflect the drivers of the local economy) has been strengthened through the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership, in place since 2011.



## Transport & Infrastructure

Our Area benefits from a huge amount of strategic assets summarised as follows:

- The M1 corridor and 690km of major roads<sup>xii</sup>
- High levels of strategic rail connectivity, including stations on the East Coast Mainline and Midland Main Line. The Integrated Rail Plan includes proposals to strengthen this through electrification of the Midland Main Line and the revised HS2 eastern route
- The emerging East Midlands 'Freeport' is the UK's only inland Freeport with different customs rules designed to attract national and international investment. The freeport straddles three of the East Midlands counties including Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. The sites are strategically located with strong existing road and rail freight infrastructure connecting them to most other parts of the country more efficiently and quickly. There is significant room for growth across the sites which are strategically connected to regenerate key areas of deprivation.
- Three enterprise zones at Markham Vale, Infinity Park Derby and Nottingham Boots site.
- Nottingham Express Transit tram system

## Business & Manufacturing

The proposed CCA Area has an employment base of 978,000 people<sup>xiii</sup> with 75,600 businesses, including 350 large employers<sup>xiv</sup>. The Area benefits from an exceptionally strong advanced manufacturing base and a well-developed innovation ecosystem. The manufacturing sector generated £8.9bn GVA in 2020 ranking 1<sup>st</sup> in England<sup>xv</sup>.

The Area is a world leader in transport equipment manufacturing based on strong innovation and manufacturing expertise clustered around Derby, and home to globally significant aerospace, automotive and rail manufacturers such as Toyota, Rolls Royce, Alstom, and their significant local supply chains.

Nuclear technology is also significant in Derby given the presence of Rolls Royce's small modular reactor and nuclear submarine business units, plus the new Nuclear Advanced Manufacturing Centre and Nuclear Skills Academy facilities on Infinity Park. The announcement that Bassetlaw will host the world's first nuclear fusion plant gives us a unique opportunity to build an even stronger global reputation in nuclear technologies.

The third largest life sciences cluster in the UK is anchored by Boots, MediCity and BioCity in Nottingham. The digital tech cluster focused around Nottingham's Creative Quarter has grown by 35% between 2015 and 2020<sup>xvi</sup>. The proposed National Rehabilitation Centre at Stanford Hall should open by the end of 2024. The intention is to develop a national network for rehabilitation research, data, information and analytics. The centre will bring together research, innovation, education and training alongside clinical practice to transform outcomes for people who have suffered potentially life changing injury, trauma or illness and improve their quality of life.

Our strong science and innovation ecosystem is underpinned by the Area's three major universities, (Nottingham, Nottingham Trent and Derby), six science parks and fifteen

innovation centres/ incubators). Research strengths supporting our green recovery include Bio and Environmental Sciences, Renewable Energy and Sustainability.

Outside our two major cities, the businesses and activities located in the Area's districts and boroughs generate almost two-thirds of our GVA<sup>xvii</sup>. The network of towns and rural economies house key manufacturing sites, major employers and thriving small businesses. These networks of towns, villages and wider rural areas are home to much of the area's workforce too.

Some of the nation's largest food manufacturers are based in the Area and use some of the raw materials produced by a progressive and diverse agricultural and horticultural sector. Nottingham University's Sutton Bonington campus hosts world-leading facilities for biosciences and veterinary medicine. The state-of-the-art Smartparc facility in Derby promotes sustainable food production and will host a Food Manufacturing Technology Centre of Excellence.

In rural High Peak, well connected to Buxton, the Health and Safety Executive run a laboratory researching new methods in industrial safety, while the emerging digital and creative cluster around Glossop exemplifies the diversity of rural districts.

Factories who have pioneered modern methods of construction and modular housing, that have since been adopted by the wider market, can be found in Ilkeston, Worksop and South Derbyshire.

By stimulating greater levels of business diversification through building upon the distinctive sectoral strengths of the Area, we can encourage greater levels of international trade and investment.

### Commuting

The proposed CCA Area is a highly functional economic geography, with a LEP ranking of 5 out of 38 for economic self-containment<sup>xviii</sup>. 92% of workers live in the Area and 87% of employed residents work in the Area. A number of local authorities have very high proportions of their residents working in the Area, including Ashfield, Mansfield, Gedling and Amber Valley, which all have more than 93% doing so. Whilst there is a large pool of available labour locally to provide businesses with employees, the Area will need to continue to deliver on great opportunities for work, housing and leisure in order to remain attractive to those who live and work here.

### Housing

Across England, demand for housing has outpaced housing supply. This leads to increasingly unaffordable and, in some areas, unsuitable dwellings. The CCA Area, like much of the nation, has seen a shortage in housing supply. An estimated 9,200 homes a year are required to meet local need<sup>xix</sup>. Over the last 5 years, an average of 9,070 homes a year have been completed<sup>xx</sup>. Based on these trends, we are likely to see a shortfall of over 1,000 homes over the next 10 years, which adds to the existing lack of supply. This is a challenge, but also an opportunity for the EMCCA to drive growth through sustainable delivery of affordable and decent housing across the six Housing Market Areas (HMAs).

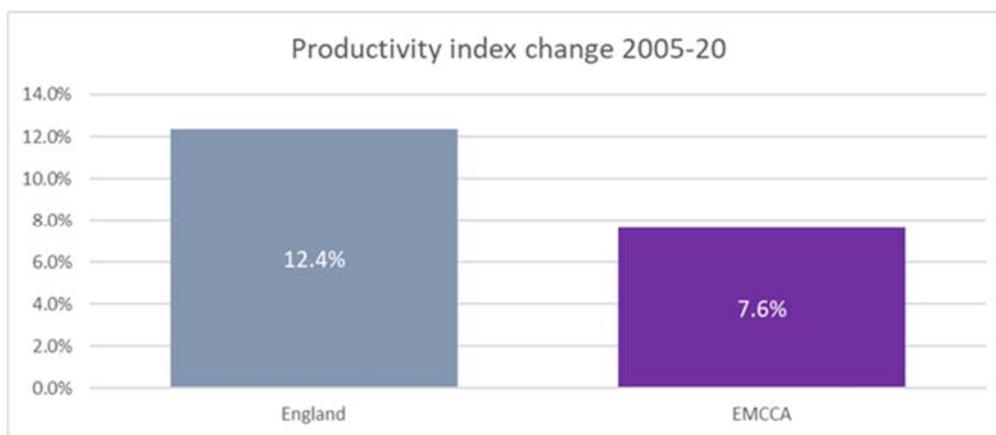
### Parity of investment

For many years the wider East Midlands region<sup>1</sup> has not received the same levels of investment as have been experienced elsewhere in the country. The latest data for 2021-22 on public spending per person shows that the wider East Midlands region received the lowest amount of any region and, at £10,528, was 8.8% lower than the England average and 8.9% lower than the neighbouring West Midlands<sup>xxi</sup>. The shortfall in identifiable public sector expenditure in the CCA Area for the top three functions – Economic Affairs, Health, and Social Protection – is estimated at £1.1 billion in 2021-22 alone<sup>xxii</sup>.

When just focused on public capital spending (which is spending on physical infrastructure like roads, bridges, hospital buildings and equipment), the gap between the wider East Midlands region and England is even greater, at 24.5%. This has a huge impact on improving economic outcomes, which is fundamental to improving living standards, reducing inequalities and improving life expectancy.

### Addressing productivity, skills and employment

Improvements in productivity can help lift wages and provide high quality jobs across all parts of the country. Across the proposed CCA Area there has been a long-standing gap in productivity when compared with national statistics for England. Additionally, over the last 15 years the productivity growth in the CCA Area has fallen behind that nationally by almost five percentage points<sup>xxiii</sup>. The EMCCA can support development of skills of the local population to boost greater levels of local resident participation in the workforce, enhancing both productivity, social mobility and life chances overall.



Source: Gross Value Added (Balanced) per Head of Population at Current Basic Prices, Combined Authority, 2020, ONS © Crown Copyright

Prior to COVID-19, the proposed CCA Area’s economy had performed well in terms of improving levels of economic growth, skills and higher value employment opportunities. Despite these improvements over the last decade there remains a significant gap between

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<sup>1</sup> The East Midlands is one of nine official sub-national divisions of England and is used for statistical and some administrative purposes. This region includes the areas Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (except North and North East Lincolnshire), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland.

the overall performance of the CCA Area and that of England and there remains some fundamental challenges to be addressed:

- A loss of £4.5 billion in GVA during the first year of COVID-19<sup>xxiv</sup>
- Carbon emissions per capita are 11.9% higher than the UK average due to a high concentration of energy-intensive industries and industrial legacy<sup>xxv</sup>
- An estimated 23% of jobs in the Area will be affected by the transition to a net-zero carbon economy requiring the upskilling of 104,000 workers<sup>xxvi</sup>
- Poor East-West and North-South connectivity by road and rail, with many areas suffering from transport isolation
- The Area has a low skill low wage economy with the average weekly pay of both residents and workplaces in the proposed Area being nearly 9% lower than the England average<sup>xxvii</sup>
- Seven of the proposed Area's local authorities rank in the bottom 25% (quartile) of all authorities across England on gross weekly workplace pay<sup>xxviii</sup>
- Lower than average labour market participation with the Area's (75.0%) employment rate falling below the England (75.7%) average. Nine local authorities in the Area have an employment level lower than the England average<sup>xxix</sup>

In terms of levelling up measures there are significant differences between different District/Borough localities in the Area:

- Productivity, with three of the Area's local authorities having amongst the highest levels nationally in 2020 (South Derbyshire, Rushcliffe and Bolsover), but seven falling in the lowest performing, including Derbyshire Dales that ranked fourth bottom nationally<sup>xxx</sup>.
- Workplace pay, with Derby in the highest ranking 25.0% of local authorities nationally where weekly pay is around 5% higher than the England average, but seven of the Area's authorities amongst the lowest ranking 25.0% nationally including six District/Borough areas (Gedling, Mansfield, Chesterfield, Newark and Sherwood, Derbyshire Dales and Broxtowe) where weekly pay is 15% or more below the England average<sup>xxxi</sup>.
- Employment rate, with three District/Borough areas in the best performing nationally, but six in the worst 25.0%, including Mansfield, ranked in the bottom 15<sup>xxxii</sup>.

### Reducing wider inequalities

A regional devolution deal for the Area can support us to overcome this historical imbalance of spending at the local level and ensure that our Area gets the necessary boost in funding to address longstanding inequalities and support levelling up our communities.

The CCA Area experiences persistent and systemic deprivation, with 219,600 people living within the most deprived 10% of areas across England<sup>xxxiii</sup> and significant differences in outcomes depending on where you live:

- In some other parts of England people on average live around 15 years longer in good health than people living in Nottingham, which has one of the lowest Healthy Life Expectancies across England<sup>xxxiv</sup>

- Educational attainment varies considerably, with the Area containing some of the worst performing areas across England at all levels of education
- At the early years foundation stage, three of the four upper tier authorities fall below the England average on the expected level on early learning goals for 5-year-olds <sup>xxxv</sup>. Additionally, 7 of the Area's 17 local authorities (Chesterfield, Erewash, Derbyshire Dales, Derby, Mansfield, Nottingham and Bolsover) are in the poorest performing 25% of areas nationally, with the latter in the bottom 10 of all local authorities across the country.
- The Area contains some of the poorest performing localities across England in terms of pupils attaining Maths and English at GCSE, with four local authorities in the bottom 20 of all authorities nationally. These are Mansfield (63.5%), Bolsover (62.3%), Ashfield (61.6%) and Nottingham (60.5%) all of which are well below the national average of 73.0% <sup>xxxvi</sup>
- Fewer adults are qualified to NVQ level 3+ than England (56.5%: 61.4% respectively) <sup>xxxvii</sup>
- 13 out of 17 local authority district and unitary areas within the Area are identified as 'social mobility cold spots' <sup>xxxviii</sup>
- Whilst the overall proportion of local authority housing deemed to be of a non-decent standard in the CCA Area was at 3.4% in 2020-21, below the England figure of 5.2%, High Peak (17.4%) and North East Derbyshire (12.6%) had high levels. Nottingham (5.2%) also showed a figure above the EMCCA average <sup>xxxix</sup>.
- In terms of homelessness, both Derby (2.4%) and Nottingham (2.0%) have higher proportions of households that were homeless or threatened with homelessness over the last year than nationally (1.2%) <sup>xl</sup>. Relatively high levels in the CCA Area were also evident in Chesterfield (1.3%), High Peak (1.0%) and Mansfield (0.8%).

Within the proposed CCA Area there is significant variation by local authority across the range of levelling up indicators. Measures showing the greatest disparity are:

- Adult attainment at NVQ level 3+, with two of the Area's local authorities amongst the best performing in England (Derbyshire Dales (69.8%) and Rushcliffe 67.4%), whilst seven are ranked in the worst performing 25.0%, including Mansfield which in 2021 was the lowest of all local authorities across England at just 37.8%, over 20 percentage points below the England average (61.4%) <sup>xli</sup>.
- Adult obesity - whilst Derbyshire Dales and Rushcliffe were in the best performing local authorities nationally, there were seven district and unitary areas locally that were amongst those having the highest adult obesity across England, including North East Derbyshire that is ranked sixth bottom <sup>xlii</sup>.

### 3 Our ambitions

#### More Funding, More Control, A Brighter Future.

We are proud of what we have achieved within our individual areas against the backdrop of historic under-funding, but are also aware of the challenges ahead of us. Our vision is for the 2.2 million people who live and work here to enjoy better health, greater prosperity, and an increased sense of wellbeing through the opportunities available to them within an inclusive and competitive CCA Area at the heart of the country.

Working collaboratively within a single CCA will enable us to draw on our collective strengths of innovation and our drive for sustainability, to address our shared challenges of an increasingly competitive world and a changing climate. Doing so together means that we can use our joint resources more efficiently to deliver greater and more meaningful impact for our citizens. This is a particular priority for some of our more rural areas, to address historic challenges so that they can realise their potential and 'level up' with the rest of the Area's geography.

## Priorities

We have identified four key priority areas for long-term, targeted and strategic investment through the CCA. We have chosen these as we believe that a collective focus on improvements within them will transform our Area and the way our citizens experience living and working here.

To deliver this change, we will create a fully developed long term transformational funding programme covering all budgets for devolved functions (the "East Midlands Investment Fund"). This will include a new fund, provided by the Government, of £38 million a year fixed for 30 years which will be accountable to the EMCCA.

We will also work up further details with our business leaders and local authorities including investment priorities, operational characteristics and the opportunities for capturing third party contributions in due course<sup>xliii</sup>.

Our four priority areas are:

1. **Our homes - we will work with local authorities, landowners, developers and the full range of housing providers to create affordable, good quality housing options and to retrofit existing homes to be more environmentally sustainable.**

The relevant authorities in the CCA Area have set out in their Local Plans and Housing Strategy documents their local housing priorities around brownfield remediation, housing quality and decarbonisation, and systems improvement to support local supported and specialised housing needs.

To respond to this, we will harness:

- £16.8 million of devolved capital funding provided to the EMCCA in 2024/25 to support the building of new homes on brownfield land.
- A £9 million housing capital funding pot to be spent by Constituent Councils by April 2023 to support the delivery of housing priorities
- New, broad powers for the EMCCA to acquire and dispose of land to build houses, commercial space and infrastructure, for growth and regeneration. Investing to deliver housing for the Area.
- Land assembly and compulsory purchase powers provided to the EMCCA for housing purposes, subject to the agreement of the Constituent Councils and, where applicable, the district/borough council(s) where the relevant land is located.
- The Mayor's power to designate Mayoral Development Areas and to create Mayoral Development Corporations, which will support delivery on strategic

sites across the CCA Area through drawing on existing work, subject to the agreement of local partners.

- Our work with Homes England to identify key opportunities for developing a housing delivery pipeline across the CCA Area.
- £918,000 of capacity funding to the Constituent Councils/East Midlands CCA across 2023/24 and 2024/25 respectively, to support development of a pipeline of housing sites.
- The CCA will consider how planning and delivery could benefit people who are homeless and at risk of homelessness

**2. Our skills - we will work collaboratively with employers, skill and training providers, local authorities and other stakeholders to ensure our citizens have the opportunity to develop key skills and access opportunities to work well and build fulfilling careers. This will also help the creation of a strong and sustainable local economy.**

The number of adults in the CCA Area qualified to Level 3+ is below the national average<sup>xliv</sup>. Graduate retention is also a challenge, with 37% of graduates from the Area's three universities remaining in the East Midlands 3 years following graduation<sup>xlv</sup>. There are significant place-based variations in skills and productivity across the area's districts and boroughs.

The Area's workforce is more concentrated in lower skilled occupations than the national average. Over the next 10-15 years, slower growth in the working age population and significant technology-driven changes are likely to require increased adaptability and re-skilling by people who are already working as well as maximising the potential of young people entering the labour market. Despite unemployment being low, there are still communities and places where unemployment and economic inactivity remains high, with a growing number identified as having significant barriers to work.

To respond to this, we will harness:

- The Adult Education Budget (AEB), provided to the EMCCA from academic year 2025/26.
- The EMCCA's responsibility for making allocations to skills providers and for setting the outcomes to be achieved.
- The Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP) - will support and provide input into the LSIP for the area.
- Membership of the joint Department for Work and Pensions and Department for Education Mayoral Combined Authority Advisory Group.
- Regular engagement with the regional Employer and Partnership team in Jobcentre Plus, and strategic labour market partnership teams.

**3. Transport - we will work with transport providers inside and outside the CCA Area to develop our collective infrastructure and create the best possible transport system for our citizens, reflecting the strengths already within Constituent Councils to set our aspirations.**

The Area approaches this devolution deal from a different position to many devolution deal areas, where local public transport services were already managed across the

devolution area prior to the creation of their devolved authorities. This means there will be a one-year transition period, following the election of the mayor, before some public transport functions are transferred and beyond that in the case of the Nottingham Express Transit tram system. In our Area, we experience poor East-West and North-South connectivity by road and rail, with many areas suffering from transport isolation.

To respond to this, we will harness:

- The Mayor's responsibility for a devolved and consolidated integrated local transport budget for the CCA Area.
- The Mayor's and the EMCCA's responsibility for setting and delivering a transport strategy for the Area, including for public transport services\_(with powers for bus franchising).
- Our responsibility for an Area-wide Local Transport Plan, supported by an additional £500,000 of revenue funding in both 2023/24 and 2024/25 to accelerate this work.
- The accelerated delivery of smart, integrated ticketing across all local modes of transport in the Area.
- The CCA will set up and coordinate and manage a Key Route Network (a collection of the most important local authority roads within the Area) on behalf of the Mayor, allowing the Mayor and the CCA to take on highway powers for the Key Route Network.
- A single strategic asset management plan, and where practical, work towards streamlining contractual and delivery arrangements across the Area.
- Mass transit opportunities, including integrating and potentially expanding the NET tram system, in support of the emerging new East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy
- A new rail partnership with Great British Railways.
- Preparation of a refreshed Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan to support active travel.
- Clean fuel infrastructure that will accelerate the establishment of a Net Zero transport network.
- Best practice in the area. We will look to build on the highest performing public transport networks and transport infrastructure in the area.

**4. Our net zero ambition - we will work across the Area to lead the way in moving from fossil to fusion and play our part in achieving our national ambition to achieve net zero by 2050. Our ambition is that the CCA Area will be a leader in pioneering new forms of clean energy generation and will act as an exemplar for climate change adaption.**

To respond to this, we will harness:

- An investment in the CCA Area of up to £9 million via a Net Zero capital funding pot to be spent by Constituent Councils by April 2023 that will enable the Area to drive their Net Zero ambitions.
- The CCA's efforts to increase the Area's electricity network capacity to meet future electricity demand.
- The CCA's exploration with Government of the potential benefits of and design options for a place-based approach to delivering retrofit measures\_giving

consideration to where it will have the greatest impact on health and wellbeing.

- The CCA's exploring of the potential benefits of establishing heat network zoning in England to decarbonise heating and hot water within the zone by assuming the role of heat network Zoning Coordinator for its locality.
- The potential for EMCCA to catalyse increased investment from the UK Infrastructure Bank.
- Local Authority efforts to ensure that workers, businesses and local areas, including the CCA, are supported through the Net Zero transition with green skills interventions via a greater role, where possible, in delivering the Adult Education Budget and UK Shared Prosperity Fund.
- Funding for the commissioning of an EMCCA local area energy plan (LAEP) to enable long term planning on a regional basis.
- A role for the EMCCA in evolving waste management in the Area and exploiting opportunities to re-use waste heat.
- Producing an CCA Area Flood Alleviation Strategy, working with Environment Agency, Internal Drainage Boards and other key partners.
- Work by our County Councils Preparation of the Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRs).

## Objectives

We want to help our citizens achieve more and better and we believe that the funding and powers we will receive as part of creating the EMCCA can help us to deliver this vision. We will use the new funding and powers to deliver sustainable growth, new high-value jobs and a resilient economy that allows people to live fuller lives. We know that to thrive we must compete and co-operate, not just with other areas of England and the UK, but with established economies in Europe and America and with rising economies in the east, and increasingly the global south.

### Our shared objectives:

- Boosting productivity, pay, jobs and living standards
- Spreading opportunities and improving public services
- Restoring a sense of community, local pride and belonging
- Empowering local leaders and communities

## Outcomes

Through delivering on these objectives, we will achieve the following outcomes for our citizens and our Area:

- Grow our economy faster, through targeted long-term investment, so that it is resilient enough to withstand future challenges.
- Reduce inequality and promote social mobility to allow people to achieve their potential.
- Improve healthy life expectancy and reduce inequalities, especially in communities and groups who are most disadvantaged
- Match skills to economic need to increase productivity and wellbeing.

- Support businesses to create more and higher paid sustainable jobs so that our citizens are able to access the jobs they want within the Area in which they live
- Create a net-zero economy with a resilient energy supply.
- Support enhanced green spaces to welcome nature back into our communities.
- Create modern and robust infrastructure that releases the private sector to deliver new homes and businesses.
- Build new and coherent transport links to facilitate better and more sustainable access to our economic hubs such as our cities, market towns and major employers.
- Use our devolution powers to bring decision-making closer to those who live and work here, increasing the visibility of these decisions.

## Principles

In order to achieve this we will follow these principles:

1. Principle one: **Effective leadership** with a directly elected mayor across the Area.
2. Principle two: **Sensible geography** - the CCA Area covered by this devolution deal has one of the most functional, self-contained economic geographies in the country - 92% of workers live in the Area and 87% of residents work in the Area.
3. Principle three: **Flexibility** - the Deal recognises the unique needs and ambitions of the Area in its governance and programme.
4. Principle four: **Appropriate accountability** - the Constituent Councils have committed to developing a Constitution and Assurance Framework that will confirm, clarify and formalise the intention of institutions and local leaders to continue to be transparent and accountable, work closely with local businesses, seek the best value for taxpayers' money and maintain strong ethical standards.

With a further four local principles:

5. Principle five: **Inclusivity** - The Constituent Councils have committed to creating as inclusive a model of governance as possible, in pursuit of agreed outcomes. Devolution of power and responsibilities will be to the Constituent Councils, however, the importance of the continued role of the eight Derbyshire and seven Nottinghamshire district and borough councils will be respected.
6. Principle six: **Subsidiarity** - The CCA will perform a role that adds value to existing governance arrangements - primarily focused on strategic place shaping functions such as plan making and strategic commissioning. The CCA will not create an additional layer of governance, but instead will bring the governance that currently sits at national government level down into the CCA Area, much closer to businesses and communities. Place *making* functions will be delivered through the existing local planning authority arrangements that are better placed to deliver functions for which they are statutorily responsible and as close to communities as is practicable.
7. Principle seven: **Commissioning** - The CCA will develop strategy across the geography, dealing with issues as diverse as economic growth and nature recovery. Programmes of interventions will be developed against these strategies.

8. Principle eight: **Choice** - The preferred governance model for the CCA will identify a mechanism for including district and borough councils in the geography. This model will respect the existing sovereignty of these lower tier local authorities. Individual councils will also be able to continue to exercise choice about participation at sub-CCA tiers of partnership working.

### Building on Local Strengths

We will move forwards towards the benefits that an EMCCA can bring in the knowledge that we have great strengths to build upon within our cities and counties.

Using principles 2, 3 and 6, the new CCA will recognise and cultivate our existing economic assets. This will mean achieving our shared vision and joint outcomes via targeted investment and support that acknowledges our geographic differences and similarities. This method recognises the unique contribution that each area already brings to the whole, and avoids a false, one-size-fits-all approach.

New high-quality and sustainable jobs created in Derby may be in a different industry, and therefore require different support, than those in Nottingham. But the need for new high-quality roles that pay a good wage is alike. Similarly, the infrastructure needs of Rushcliffe differ from those of the Derbyshire Dales - but the need for the right connectivity in the right place remains the same across the whole Area.

Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby, and Nottingham are places of contrasts with distinct but inter-related geographies. The Area combines a healthy diversity of growth, demographics, geographies and industry across a substantial population. A positive mix of demographics across a region plays a huge role in ensuring an area offers sustainability and resilience for the local population - increasing its flexibility to cope with changing or challenging circumstances. There are many unknown variables which will define the future and areas heavily reliant on certain sectors, industries or populations are more vulnerable to local, national and global challenges.

We will seek to enhance joint working with UK Research and Innovation, so we can collaborate on strategies that will drive forward research and innovation in our Area, building on our local strengths.

Our Area is economically and geographically diverse. But we know that together we are stronger. We will work to meet the needs of 1) our urban and suburban areas; 2) our market towns, and 3) our rural areas, but we will do this in the knowledge that our economy is more than the sum of its parts, and new investment that benefits one element can and must benefit all.

### Governance

We have made rapid progress since coming together in February 2022. City, county, district and borough councils have worked collaboratively to deliver a devolution deal, pooling resources and talent. Wider partners across the region have also shown strong support for a devolution deal including the LEP, the Chamber of Commerce and local universities. We will build on that progress and the relationships and networks now in place to deliver at pace.

A key advantage of the CCA model is its capacity for joint governance arrangements for key growth levers such as transport, skills, economic development, and regeneration, which allow for strategic prioritisation across its area and integrated policy development.

In addition, a directly elected mayor provides greater local accountability and decision-making power, working in partnership with the CCA and its Constituent Councils, and more widely with other public service providers including district and borough councils. Our Governance will include:

- A new directly elected Mayor who will bring new powers and funding from central Government to the local level.
- In addition, the EMCCA will feature eight members, consisting of a Lead Member for each Constituent Council and one further member appointed by each of the four upper-tier Constituent Councils
- The EMCCA will also appoint non-constituent and associate members, including representation from the districts and borough councils.

Within the Area there are ambitions to maximise strategic opportunities presented by the East Midlands Freeport and the East Midlands Development Corporation. The CCA will also have the opportunity to drive achievement of some of the same strategic opportunities focussed on transport, regeneration and inward investment. The Constituent Councils, and later the CCA, will therefore engage with all relevant stakeholders involved in each of these initiatives) to ensure that all of the strategic opportunities available are delivered for the benefit of the region, and the Area, in the best, most streamlined and integrated way.

## 4 Delivering our ambitions

To bring our vision to life, and deliver on the objectives of the EMCCA, a pipeline of key priorities across several themes will be scheduled for initiation once the CCA has been officially established. These priorities will demonstrate to residents, businesses, and organisations across the region the tangible and evidence-based benefits of a CCA. All priorities will be underpinned by the principles of the EMCCA and actioned through the powers and functions agreed within the devolution deal with Government. The proposed projects/initiatives outlined below are an illustration of the opportunities and the potential within the region, drawing on local strengths, partnerships, expertise, and diversity, and could form the pipeline for the CCA.

The CCA will deliver our shared vision and joint outcomes via targeted investment and support that acknowledges our geographic differences and similarities; each area offers a unique contribution, but this will be balanced with a consistent approach to project prioritisation, funding and delivery.

The needs of the Area, and, therefore, the projects to address these needs are not all area wide: Some priorities may be focussed on our urban and suburban areas and/or our market towns, and/or our rural areas, recognising that new investment that benefits one element can and must benefit all. The priorities are grouped into some broad headings, but they may deliver dual objectives across multiple themes:

## Land and Housing

The principles underpinning our Housing & Planning theme are **improvement and sustainability**. A priority is identifying the economic corridors and clusters of housing, in addition to mixed-use properties, including those for culture, tourism and sport, to accelerate development within the region, and make it a better place to live, work and visit.

The EMCCA will promote genuine place making and 'great places to live', working in partnership with local authorities and other partners, to ensure that new housing is effectively served by infrastructure (digital and transport) and key public services such as healthcare and education. The EMCCA will establish a relationship with Homes England and the private and social housing sector to identify areas to build more affordable homes and also build new aspirational communities, for example, riverside housing. These developments will respect Future Homes Standards, subject to the Government timetable, which will contribute to reducing carbon emissions. The new CCA's funding streams for housing development will be critical to enable developments of this nature to proceed.

There is also an opportunity to enhance the Area's economy by developing new commercial space to maximise opportunities for both businesses and residents. Examples of this could include the Area's local authorities, working in partnership with the new CCA, seeking to secure Enterprise Zone status for Phase 2 of Infinity Park, the innovation and technology park that is part of the wider Nottingham and Derby Enterprise Zone. Similarly, there are opportunities for the new CCA to work with local authorities to explore commercial space in and around the Northern Power Station sites, and in mid Nottinghamshire such as at the Lindhurst, Lowmoor Road, and Penniment Farm developments.

Working alongside key partners including Homes England, Historic England, the Environment Agency and the private sector, EMCCA will seek to progress development and improve access to key development sites such as Derby's Cultural Heart of the City and Northern Gateway, the Buxton Gateway, and in Nottinghamshire, Toton and Chetwynd, Top Wighay and South Side in Nottingham City.

## Net Zero

The EMCCA intends to work towards Net Zero and cleaner air by focussing initially on:

- identifying new low carbon homes for residents
- retrofitting existing houses, to improve the energy efficiency and meet decarbonisation targets
- promoting the use of renewable energy, including infrastructures for both Electric Vehicle charging points and for H2 fuel cell charging

There is also the opportunity to promote and enhance green spaces, such as areas for wildlife and green verges and identify and protect nature recovery areas. This will improve the environment for both residents and visitors and create a pride in place.

The Area is also looking at innovative plans to create a sustainable chemical manufacturing laboratory to enable new sustainable chemistries and processes to translate from research labs to commercial production. This will underpin the rapid and necessary

decarbonisation of the chemical-using industries sector that is critical to the Area and could be used as an exemplar across the wider region and country in due course.

There are also opportunities to identify the options available to farmers and land managers to deliver rural decarbonisation including environmental resource management, low carbon energy options, low emission farm vehicles, digital and robotic technology. CCA will seek to increase the understanding of the links between energy and the agri-food sector, while also examining mechanisms for change by highlighting agri-food supply chain opportunities and new business models.

### Skills & Adult Education

The CCA area is home to three universities, as well as eight further education colleges, a range of private training providers and community-focused providers in the third and local authority sectors. Examples of strong partnership working include for example a Sustainable Chemicals Manufacturing Laboratory with the University of Nottingham and the Opportunity Area in Derby.

The Area has a strong research and development base, particularly in life sciences, engineering and manufacturing employment sectors; the new powers and devolved funding will provide the opportunity to develop an increasingly integrated skills system over time and influence investment in all levels of skills to ensure local needs are met, address economic challenges and increasing productivity.

Projects could include developing the Area's existing knowledge and expertise in green technology and promoting the growth of a future low carbon economy by investing in targeted skills and training. The new prototype fusion plant planned for West Burton could act as a catalyst to transform our skills offer and support the move to green, clean energy jobs. Other projects could see the development of innovation and training centres, like the Nuclear Skills Academy, to build on higher level engineering and manufacturing skills required by the region.

We also know that some of the residents of the area suffer from economic exclusion due to barriers to work such as skills not matching the needs of employers. We will work to improve adult skills, including basic skills, to enhance employability and enable re-skilling that will respond to significant technology-driven change and maximise employability.

### Transport

Our priority is to develop integrated and sustainable transport, linking transport to housing, jobs, education and training, improving regional connectivity and more active travel options. In recognition that the CCA's network of towns, villages and wider rural areas are home to much of the Area's workforce, there is an opportunity to set up and coordinate a network of integrated public transport services, smart integrated ticketing and a consistent concessionary fares scheme. This will support employers and employees to advertise and access jobs, education and training opportunities within the region, supporting both businesses and citizens, but also encouraging visitors to travel within the area.

Transport also works alongside the Net Zero theme by identifying green transport initiatives and opportunities to develop a CCA approach to low carbon transport and resilient infrastructure.

## Public Sector Reform

### Public Health

The EMCCA will ensure that improving and protecting the public's health is a central consideration in everything it does, including in environmental considerations, planning, regeneration and transport activity. Using powers under the NHS Act 2006, the EMCCA will complement and support actions already being taken by Constituent Councils to improve people's health and well-being across the Area.

Health and well-being will be considered throughout the EMCCA's activities as well as enabling work on local issues, where health plays a key role, specifically:

- Providing the EMCCA, under the NHS Act 2006, with the opportunity to deliver public health initiatives throughout the Area;
- Enabling the EMCCA to support the Constituent Councils with tackling local issues such as homelessness and rough sleeping through integrating the consideration of public health into use of other powers by the EMCCA such as housing powers.

### Beyond the Deal

Whilst our Deal will initially focus on the acceleration of activity to achieve our identified priorities, the ambition we have for our Area, and the people and communities we serve, is significantly greater.

As the first Mayoral Combined County Authority to be established in the UK we will be using the current deal as a platform to broaden and deepen its scope in the future, ensuring that we continue to address identified and emerging challenges, maximising available opportunities that come our way, maintaining and building momentum.

We will therefore be working with government and our partners across the Area over coming months and years to strengthen ties and collaboration, deliver against the twelve levelling up missions, improving outcomes for our people and our places whilst acting as a trailblazer for other CCAs that follow in our path.

In particular, we will seek to work collaboratively with Government at the earliest opportunity to:

- Explore opportunities to deliver transformative regeneration and new high-quality housing
- Tackle local housing challenges including homelessness and rough sleeping
- Tackle domestic abuse through an improved and systemwide holistic approach
- Take further action to improve population health and wellbeing across the Area
- Develop strong links between the CCA and PCCs to help join up public service delivery and strategies in relation to community safety

- Develop an ambitious, long term mayoral social mobility strategy, supporting young people through their journey to adulthood
- Strengthen the local visitor economy, creating an attractive and vibrant cultural and creative sector
- Strengthen transport connectivity, building on the potential offered by HS2 and the consolidation of the existing core local transport funding into a multi-year integrated settlement
- Strengthen the role of Local Resilience Forums, testing new roles and responsibilities where appropriate
- Explore the potential for the further relocation of Civil Service roles to the East Midlands as part of the Levelling Up agenda
- Identify additional opportunities to support wider public service reform across the Area.

This Deal is the start of our devolution journey and we will look to secure additional powers and funding as the CCA evolves to help us achieve our aims and the Government's Levelling Up agenda.

## 5 Governance

As referenced previously, the Constituent Councils have set out eight principles for the governance framework for the CCA. The first four principles apply the devolution framework set out in the Levelling Up White Paper.

The Constituent Councils have created a governance structure for the CCA which is true to the principles outlined above, and which will secure effective and convenient local government for the Area.

### Name and Area

The CCA will be formally known as the East Midlands Combined County Authority. It covers the geographical areas of the Derbyshire County, Nottinghamshire County, Derby City and Nottingham City Councils, which together form the Constituent Councils of the CCA.

### Membership of the CCA

The CCA will have up to 17 Members in total, comprising:

- The directly elected Mayor;
- 8 Constituent Members (Members appointed by the Constituent Councils, with each Constituent Council appointing 2 Members);
- 4 Non-Constituent Members nominated by the District and Borough Councils within the Area (with 2 Non-Constituent Members to be nominated by Derbyshire District and Borough Councils, and 2 Non-Constituent Members to be nominated by Nottinghamshire District and Borough Councils);
- Up to four further Non-Constituent or Associate Members. These four further Memberships will not be nominated/appointed to initially. It will be for the CCA to

determine whether the four additional Memberships will be used, and if so, what interests those Memberships should seek to represent on the MCCA.

### The Mayor

The CCA will have a directly elected Mayor who will be elected by the voters within the Area. The Mayor will be a Member of the CCA, as well as having a number of powers and functions which may be exercised exclusively by the Mayor (see below).

### District and Borough Councils

There are 15 District and Borough Councils within the Area of the CCA. The Districts and Boroughs will be empowered to nominate 4 individuals to represent their interests on the CCA.

The Constituent Councils have worked closely with the District and Borough Councils to agree a system of nominations which all of the Councils are comfortable with. It has been agreed that nomination will be effected through the use of joint committees (joint committees are a formal local authority committee formed by several Councils to work together on specific issues.)

Two joint committees will be utilised. One which the Derbyshire District and Borough Councils will be voting members of and which will nominate two Non-Constituent Members, and one which the Nottinghamshire District and Borough Councils will be voting members of and which will nominate two Non-Constituent Members. These joint committees will also be used as the mechanism for the District and Borough Councils to nominate additional individuals as substitutes and representatives on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and Audit Committee, who may come from different Councils than the nominated Non-Constituent Members.

It is hoped that existing joint committees will be able to be utilised for these purposes, but if that is not possible, new joint committees will be established to fulfil this role.

The inclusion of a mechanism by which the District and Borough Councils can have a key role on the CCA ensures that the identities and interests of all of our local communities are fully represented on the CCA.

### Business Interests

The voice of business will be a critical component in the future CCA, given that a key area of focus will be economy, industry and business, The CCA is considering appointing an Associate Member who can represent the views of business on the CC moving forward.

The D2N2 LEP function is to be integrated into the CCA, albeit the precise mechanism by which this will be achieved is not yet agreed.

One such mechanism as suggested by Government integration guidance is integration via establishment of a business focussed Advisory Board. Whilst the Advisory Board would not be a formal committee of the CCA, it would be part of the formal governance arrangements and would exist to provide advice to the CCA on all issues of business and economy relevant

to the CCA. The CCA could then appoint the Chair of that Advisory Group to the CCA as an Associate Member representing the views of business on the CCA.

### Other Memberships

The remaining up to 3 further Members will not be nominated/appointed to initially. It will be for the CCA to determine whether the three additional Memberships will be used, and if so, what interests those Memberships should seek to represent on the CCA. Possible options for the areas of interest to be represented through the up to 3 further Memberships include education and skills, transport, environment/net zero and housing and planning.

### Mayoral Functions

Some of the functions of the CCA will only be able to be exercised by the elected Mayor, and this will be prescribed in the Establishment Order.

The main Mayoral functions are as follows:

- Duty to set a Mayoral budget, which will relate to the cost of exercising the Mayoral function;
- Power to impose a business rate supplement on non-domestic ratepayers in the Area to fund Mayoral functions as part of the Mayoral budget;
- Power to issue a precept on council tax (a precept is an amount added to council tax) to fund Mayoral functions as part of the Mayoral budget;
- Power to provide relief from non-domestic rates in areas covered by a Mayoral Development Corporation;
- Power to create a Mayoral Development Area, and to form a Mayoral Development Corporation to take responsibility for planning functions in the part/s of the Area covered by the Mayoral Development Area (the exercise of these functions is subject to the consent of all of the local planning authorities affected);
- Housing and land acquisition powers to support housing and regeneration (the exercise of these functions is subject to the consent of all of the local planning authorities affected); and,
- Functional power of competence (this means that the Mayor will have the power to do anything reasonably related to the exercise of their functions).

Due to the complexity of the current transport arrangements in the Area, transfer of transport functions will be dealt with differently, with a phased transfer of functions. On day 1, it is expected that the CCA will be established as the transport authority for the Area, and will hold franchising powers, the power to approve the single, joint Local Transport Plan and the power to define the Key Route Network on behalf of the Mayor. Within a year of the establishment of the CCA, other public transport powers and functions, including those relating to the coordination of the bus networks, direction of integrated ticketing and investment in infrastructure will transfer to the CCA/Mayor. More detail is given in the table of powers at Appendix A.

The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill provides that an elected Mayor may exercise functions of Police and Crime Commissioners, and/or functions of Fire and Rescue Authorities. It is not currently intended that the elected Mayor for the East Midlands CCA

will exercise the functions of either of the Area's Police and Crime Commissioners, or either of the Area's Combined Fire Authorities. It is intended however that there will be close working between the East Midlands CCA and the Area's Police and Crime Commissioners generally; and particularly, productive and joint working on public safety; and the East Midlands CCA will work with the Area's Police and Crime Commissioners to agree a protocol for working together.

### Mayoral decision making

The elected Mayor will be required to appoint one of the Members of the CCA as their Deputy Mayor. The Deputy Mayor must act in the place of the Mayor if for any reason the Mayor is unable to act, or the Office of the Mayor is vacant.

The Mayor is able to arrange for the exercise of any of their Mayoral functions by:

- The Deputy Mayor;
- Another Member or Officer of the CCA;
- A committee of the CCA, consisting of members appointed by the Mayor (which need not be Members of the CCA).

The CCA Establishment Order will provide that the Mayor is able to appoint a political advisor.

### CCA Functions

The remainder of the functions of the CCA will be exercisable by the CCA. On day 1 these will include:

- The duty to set a budget for the CCA (as opposed to the Mayoral budget);
- Exercise of the power to borrow;
- Duty to prepare an economic assessment of the Area;
- Compulsory purchase, land acquisition and disposal and development of land powers (the exercise of compulsory purchase functions is subject to the consent of all of the local planning authorities affected);
- Housing supply and regeneration functions;
- Duty to review air quality plans and propose and undertake steps to support the delivery of those plans by Districts/Boroughs/Unitary Councils in the Area; and,
- Incidental powers in relation to its functions (the power to do anything which is incidental to the exercise of its functions).

In addition, the CCA will have functions relating to transport. As mentioned above, due to the complexity of the current transport arrangements in the Area, transfer of transport functions will be dealt with differently, with a phased transfer of functions. More detail is given in the table of powers at Appendix 1.

### CCA decision making

The Members of the CCA will be the main decision-making group of the CCA. The CCA will have the power to establish sub-committees to exercise CCA functions.

## CCA voting

The CCA will prescribe voting requirements in its Constitution, but the following principles will be applied:

- All of the Constituent Council Members and the Mayor have a single vote.
- None of the Non-Constituent or Associate Members automatically have a vote, but the CCA is committed to the right to vote being available on some topics at least to District and Borough Council Non-Constituent Members.
- The majority of decisions taken by the CCA will be subject to a requirement for a simple majority in favour, with the additional requirement that the Mayor must vote in favour.
- Certain decisions will additionally require the Lead Member of the relevant Constituent Council to vote in favour, specifically this includes any decision to compulsorily purchase land by the CCA, and any decision of the CCA which would lead to a financial liability falling directly on the Constituent Council. Further instances in which there will be a requirement for the Lead Member of each Constituent Council to vote in favour will be set out in the CCA Constitution.
- By a 2/3 majority, the CCA can amend the Mayor's budget, and amend the Mayor's transport strategy.

## Advisory Boards

The CCA, and the Mayor, may choose to establish advisory boards. Advisory boards are formally constituted boards which form part of the operation of the CCA, but which have no decision-making power.

As set out above, the CCA is considering establishing a Business and Economy Advisory Board. In addition, the CCA is also considering establishing a similar Education and Skills Advisory Board.

The CCA will consider whether additional Advisory Boards focussed on other issues are required.

The role of any advisory boards established will be to advise the CCA, and possibly also the Mayor, on the exercise of functions in their areas of expertise.

## Members Allowances

The statutory instrument which creates the EMCCA will set out the position on members allowances. DLUHC have indicated that the SI will provide that allowances will be payable as follows:

- The Mayor, Deputy Mayor and members of committees/sub-committees who are not elected members of a Constituent Council may be paid an allowance, the amount to be recommended by an independent remuneration panel;
- Members of Overview and Scrutiny Committees and/or Audit Committee (whether or not also elected members of a Constituent Council) may also be paid an allowance, the amount to be recommended by an independent remuneration panel; and,

- Otherwise members may only be paid allowances for travel and subsistence, paid in accordance with the EMCCA's published policy.

### Overview and Scrutiny Committee

The CCA will be required to have at least one Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

The role of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee is to monitor the decision making of the CCA and the Mayor to ensure that the decision making is appropriately focussed on community needs, and that high quality delivery is taking place for the benefit of the Area.

In accordance with the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill and given the role of the Committee its membership must involve different individuals than those who are Members of the CCA. However, the CCA would intend to ensure that the District and Borough Councils would be represented on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and will consider how and whether to represent any additional Non-Constituent and Associate Members on the Committee.

Practically this means that at least one member of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee will be nominated from each Constituent Council of the CCA. At least 4 members will be nominated by the District and Borough Councils. Any members of the Committee not drawn from the Constituent Councils will not automatically have voting rights on the Committee.

There will be a requirement for political balance on the Committee which will reflect the political balance of the CCA Area (which in this context means to reflect the voting in respect of the Constituent Councils but taken across the whole Area).

### Audit Committee

The CCA will be required to have an Audit Committee. The role of the Audit Committee is to support and monitor the authority in the areas of governance, risk management, external audit, internal audit, financial reporting, and other related areas to ensure that the financial and governance decision making position of the CCA and the Mayor is sound.

There is a requirement for the Chair of the Audit Committee to be an independent person, who is not otherwise associated with the Mayor or involved in the CCA. Again, the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill requires that members of the Audit Committee must not be the same individuals as those representatives who are members of the CCA.

The CCA will ensure that the Audit Committee has the right people to ensure effective oversight of the adequacy of the CCA's overall assurance arrangements, and scrutiny of financial decision making by the Mayor and the CCA.

### Funding of the CCA

The Establishment Order will indicate that the CCA will be funded by the four Constituent Councils. Funding has been secured as part of the deal from central Government to cover the financial years 2023/4 and 2024/5. In addition, as set out above, the Mayor has powers to issue a precept and impose a levy, and the CCA has powers to borrow. In practice it is

expected that the running costs of the CCA will be met by either continued central Government support or with funding from the Constituent Councils.

The significant programme costs associated with major projects and schemes across the CCA footprint will be funded from other sources, the CCA has powers to borrow whilst the bulk of the funding needed for the CCA/Mayor will be provided by Government for the next thirty years. Government has committed to investment of £38 million per year for the next 30 years into the region through the Mayor/CCA.

The general powers the CCA has around finance and funding are expected to be substantially the same as local authorities enjoy generally.

## **6 Organising to deliver**

In order to deliver the ambitions set out above, we will seek to organise the resources of the CCA in the best possible way. Work is currently underway to define the 'Operating Model' for the CCA which will describe how it will work, the functions, people, processes, systems and organisational structure. The following principles will guide our development of the CCA's operating model. They provide an overarching picture of the CCA's key features.

### **1 - Efficient use of public resources through working in partnership**

The CCA will be a strategic body overseeing the effective delivery of growth priorities, working collaboratively with Constituent Councils, non-Constituent Members and other stakeholders. The CCA will require a high level of partnership working ensuring any partnership arrangements are efficient and proportional and avoiding unnecessary duplication.

The operating model design will be built upon a foundation of partnership working.

### **2 - Effective delivery of devolved functions**

The CCA will assume the functional powers outlined in the table at Appendix A. To discharge its functions effectively and legally, there will need to be sufficient capacity and resources. The precise capacity and the extent to which these functions are delivered by the CCA or through other public sector stakeholders will depend on the nature of the functions and will be developed as part of the operating model.

### **3 - Evolution of the operating model**

The CCA's operating model will be flexible and scalable to allow for additional powers to be devolved from Government as the CCA matures, ensuring the authority is fit for the future and can evolve capabilities as required over time. This is based on the experience of existing combined authorities which have secured further devolved powers over time.

### **4 - Local Enterprise Partnership Integration**

As set out in the Devolution Deal, the functions of the LEP will be integrated into the CCA. These functions include business growth, innovation, skills strategy and regeneration. In addition there is also a commitment to include an independent business voice, as is currently

represented through the LEP Board. The formal relationship with the CCA is set out in section 5 on Governance, but there will be a range of informal relationships between businesses, higher and further education institutions and voluntary and community sector representatives.

## 5 - Capabilities and organisation

The CCA will require a range of core capabilities to discharge its functions effectively. This will include 3 groups of officers:

- The statutory officers which are legally required to operate a local authority: Head of Paid Service (usually called a Chief Executive Officer); Section 151 Officer (Finance Director) and Monitoring Officer (Legal Director)
- Officers directly responsible for delivering the core functions (transport, regeneration etc)
- Officers responsible for supporting services, such as: commissioning and contracting, research and intelligence, strategy and policy development, finance, human resources, democratic governance and legal services, technology and data, and communications.

As part of the operating model, decisions will need to be taken about:

- who is directly employed by the CCA, by partner organisations (including Constituent Councils) or contracted from third parties
- The organisation structure which best delivers the CCA's objectives.

## 6 - The shadow CCA

A shadow CCA will be established to prepare for the establishment of the CCA itself. This will not be a legally constituted body, but instead individuals from existing bodies (largely Constituent Councils) will be selected by the Constituent Councils to work collectively.

During this time, it will be important that specific individuals are accountable for delivery and have sufficient capacity and support to do so successfully, working with the political Leadership of the four Constituent Councils, as well as working alongside the four Chief Executives of the Constituent Councils. The transition from the shadow authority to the formal CCA will be as seamless as possible, ensuring shadow authority arrangements reflect as closely as possible the future structure of the fully established CCA.

A detailed design of the future operating model will be developed subsequently. Section 9 sets out how we will manage the transition to this model of CCA.

## 7 Consultation

### Approach

To gain feedback on the CCA proposals, an eight-week consultation was undertaken between 14 November 2022 and 9 January 2023. Ipsos UK were appointed to support the Constituent Councils in undertaking the consultation.

The consultation methods included:

- An online survey with alternative options provided on request to meet the needs of participants (translations, paper copies and easy read);
- Stakeholder engagement with businesses, the voluntary sector and other stakeholders identified; and
- Two online events to engage residents and stakeholders of the CCA.

Active steps were taken to encourage participation and to ensure that the consultation was accessible to all. An equality impact assessment was completed to inform engagement undertaken by Constituent Councils.

A detailed plan of communications was also created with support from each Constituent Council to identify the best methods to use to promote the consultation in their local areas, this included a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs).

A Data Protection Impact Assessment was undertaken to assist the Constituent Councils in ensuring that data shared and collected through the consultation process was held, processed, and stored correctly, and for no longer than is necessary.

Findings from the consultation were analysed and published to support consideration of the Proposal by each Constituent Council.

### Consultation Findings

Overall, there were 4,869 participants in the consultation which was open to residents, businesses, community and voluntary groups, and other organisations in the CCA Area, as well as the general public. The majority (4,751) participated online via the official response form.

Responses to the consultation came from residents from all areas in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby, and Nottingham. The consultation survey was self-selecting, therefore no area was specifically targeted, however there is a good split of responses from all areas of the four Constituent Councils and no one area is over represented.

The overall response to the consultation shows that there was a majority in favour of the proposals relating to:

- Homes (agree: 2,239; disagree 1,913)
- Skills (agree: 2,504; disagree 1,534)
- Transport (agree: 2,561; disagree 1,711); and
- Reducing carbon/Net Zero (agree: 2,484; disagree 1,580)
- Public Health (agree: 2,490; disagree 1,580)

There were fewer respondents in favour of the proposals relating to Governance (agree: 2,032; disagree: 2,206). The majority of comments indicated that the main concern was in relation to the proposal to have an elected Mayor.

Full details of the demographics of respondents was published in an Equality Impact Assessment. In summary:

- 59% of respondents were Male and 40% Female with less than 1% reporting their sex as Other.

- Those aged 55 to 74 had a higher response rate to the consultation when compared to the resident population. Those aged 34 and below had a lower response rate when compared to the resident population.
- In terms of the ethnic group of respondents, the White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British group had a higher response rate (+7.5% points) than the BAME group (-7.5% points) when both groups were compared to the resident population.
- 49.7% of respondents listed their religion as None. 45.5% listed their religion as Christian, and 0.7% of respondents listing their religion as Muslim.

A summary of the key points raised in the consultation was reported to Constituent Councils in March 2023 to enable full consideration of the consultation responses. This Proposal has now been amended to take account of the outcomes of that consultation.

## 8 The Deal

[East Midlands devolution deal \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

## 9 Next steps (Transition)

The transition to a formal CCA in May 2024 can be understood in three stages:

- **Stage 1: Establishing transition arrangements - by summer 2023**
- **Stage 2: Working as a shadow organisation - summer 2023 to May 2024**
- **Stage 3: Formal establishment of the CCA - May 2024 onwards**

It is important to note that transition to the CCA is dependent on a number of factors: this proposal being accepted as a result of public consultation; this proposal then being accepted by Government; the passing of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill into law and the approval by Parliament of the necessary secondary legislation implementing the deal. Importantly we would not propose to move into 'shadow' mode until at least the Bill had come into law - hence the approximate timescale.

Below is an overview of the key activities in each of the above stages.

### Stage 1: Establishing transition arrangements - by summer 2023

In this stage, the main focus is around collaborative working across Constituent Councils to determine the key roles required for the shadow authority and how it will plan for the establishment of CCA functions. This will involve:

- Ensuring collaborative leadership from Leaders of Constituent Councils to enable decisions to be made
- Consolidating a programme team to operate as the 'engine' of the shadow CCA - drawing on staff from Constituent Councils, other stakeholders, and professional advisors
- Defining a resource plan so that individual authorities can take decisions about their financial and time commitments

- Putting in place 'task & finish' groups to begin developing plans for priority areas such as transport and housing
- Ensuring an effective stakeholder management plan to engage stakeholders in the development of strategies and plans
- Putting in place individuals and teams to ensure that interim functions can be delivered or plans developed. This will include an Accountable Body function to ensure that funds are properly received and used and a means by which decisions about funding can be agreed.

In this and subsequent stages, the relationship between the future CCA and existing local authorities (and other stakeholders) needs to be defined and properly governed.

### Stage 2: Working as a shadow organisation - summer 2023 to May 2024

In this stage, the focus will be on working as a shadow organisation and making preparations for the formal CCA. It is important to note that this shadow organisation will not be a new legal entity and therefore any activities (such as employing people or financial accountability) will be done by the existing local authorities. Functions at this stage will involve:

- Delivering work commissioned by the shadow authority leadership to carry out activities that can be done in this stage, such as allocating funding, and preparing functional plans ready for the formal CCA to pick up once it is established
- Designing and confirming important aspects of the formal CCA, such as the future management structure, required resources to operate the functions and enabling competencies and the required governance arrangements
- Planning the integration of the functions of the LEP into the CCA, ensuring it is ready for delivering functional responsibilities once the formal CCA is established
- It will be important that specific individuals are accountable for delivery and have sufficient capacity and support to do so successfully.

### Stage 3: Formal establishment of the CCA - May 2024 onwards

In this stage, all the prior preparation from the previous two stages of transition will come together for the establishment of the formal CCA, ensuring that the organisation is set up to begin delivering its functional responsibilities underpinned by all required resources, enabling competencies and governance arrangements. This will involve:

- Incorporating the elected mayor and their functions into the CCA
- Appointing permanent managerial roles to manage the CCA's operations, including statutory officers
- Delivering on functional plans to begin delivering CCA responsibilities and achieving outcomes for the region
- Scaling up the enabling competencies in order to allow the organisation to operate as required
- Implementing the governance model for the CCA, including establishing the various committees
- Continuing to enable the CCA to operationally evolve as is required

## 10 Legislation

Set out in Appendix A is a table of the powers which the Constituent Councils are proposing are available to the CCA and/or the Mayor. The powers are those which the Constituent Councils believe are needed to enable the CCA/Mayor to deliver the purposes outlined in this proposal. In considering our proposal, the Government, and in particular, specialist legislative counsel, will review the table below and some of the detail set out may be required to change as a consequence of the passage of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill, the drafting of establishment orders, and other consequential amendments to existing powers for combined authorities. The scope of powers to be available, and the broad terms of the exercise of those powers are unlikely to change; and, in any event, the powers will not go beyond the scope set out in the governance section of this proposal, and the Devolution Deal

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- <sup>i</sup> Census 2021, Office for National Statistics (ONS) and English Indices of Deprivation, 2019, The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, © Crown Copyright
- <sup>ii</sup> Health State Life Expectancy All Ages UK, 2018-2020, ONS, © Crown Copyright
- <sup>iii</sup> State of the Nation, 2017, Social Mobility in Great Britain, Social Mobility Commission
- <sup>iv</sup> Mid-year Population Estimates, 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- <sup>v</sup> Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) per head and Income Components, 2020, ONS, © Crown Copyright
- <sup>vi</sup> UK Business Counts, 2022, ONS (Nomis), © Crown Copyright
- <sup>vii</sup> Business Register and Employment Survey (employment measure), 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- <sup>viii</sup> Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) per head and Income Components, 2020, ONS © Crown Copyright
- <sup>ix</sup> Mid-year Population Estimates, 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- <sup>x</sup> Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) per head and Income Components, 2020, Office for National Statistics (ONS) © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xi</sup> Mid-year Population Estimates, 2021, ONS © Crown Copyright Figure is the number of people within 30km of the CCA area boundary
- <sup>xii</sup> Figure calculated using Ordnance Survey, 50k Meridian Vector, 2022. Figure is the length of the strategic road network and major road network minus the M1
- <sup>xiii</sup> Business Register and Employment Survey, 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xiv</sup> UK Business Counts, 2022, ONS (Nomis), © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xv</sup> Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) per head and Income Components, 2020, ONS © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xvi</sup> Creative and Digital Industries in Nottingham, Karagounis K., Rossiter W., February 2022. Accessible [here](#).
- <sup>xvii</sup> Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) by Industry: Local Authorities by International Territorial Level (ITL) 1 region: East Midlands, 2020, ONS © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xviii</sup> LEP Network analysis of the Census 2011, ONS © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xix</sup> Housing need sourced from the Planning Authorities or their current Local Plans
- <sup>xx</sup> Net additional dwellings by local authority district, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xxi</sup> HM Treasury, Country and Regional Analysis, 2021, © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xxii</sup> D2N2 LEP analysis of HM Treasury, Country and Regional Analysis, 2021, Crown Copyright. Based on the difference between the East Midlands and national (excluding London) expenditure per head
- <sup>xxiii</sup> Gross Value Added (Balanced) per Head of Population at Current Basic Prices, Combined Authority, 2020, ONS © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Regional Gross Value Added (Balanced) per head and Income Components, 2020, ONS © Crown Copyright  
UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2020, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy © Crown Copyright
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Tracking Local Employment in the Green Economy: The Place-based Climate Action Network Just Transition Jobs Tracker, PCAN
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright

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- xxviii Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- xxix Annual Population Survey, Oct 2021-Sept 2022, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- xxx Subregional productivity, Current Price (smoothed) GVA per hour worked, 2020, ONS © Crown Copyright
- xxxi Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2022, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- xxxii Annual Population Survey, Oct 2021-Sept 2022, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- xxxiii English Indices of Deprivation, 2019, The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, © Crown Copyright
- xxxiv Health State Life Expectancy All Ages UK, 2018-2020, ONS, © Crown Copyright
- xxxv Early Years Foundation Stage Profile results, 2021-22, Department for Education © Crown Copyright
- xxxvi Level 2 and 3 attainment by young people, 2020-21, Department for Education © Crown Copyright
- xxxvii Annual Population Survey, January to December 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- xxxviii State of the Nation, 2017, Social Mobility in Great Britain, Social Mobility Commission
- xxxix LGInform, number of non-decent homes owned by the local Authority, 2020-21, and Local Authority Stock by District, live table 116, 2021, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, © Crown Copyright
- xl Statutory homelessness: Detailed local authority-level tables, April 2021 to March 2022, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, © Crown Copyright.
- xli Annual Population Survey, January to December 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- xlii Office for Health Improvement and Disparities, 2020-21, Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese, © Crown Copyright
- xliii Annual Population Survey, January to December 2021, ONS (Nomis) © Crown Copyright
- xliv Department for Education, Graduate outcomes provider level data, 2019-20 tax year, © Crown copyright



## 11. Appendix A: Table of Powers/Functions

Set out below is a table of the powers which the Constituent Councils are proposing are available to the CCA and/or the Mayor. The powers are those which the Constituent Councils believe are needed to enable the CCA/Mayor to deliver the purposes outlined in this proposal. In considering our proposal the Government, and in particular, specialist legislative counsel, will review the table below and some of the detail set out may be required to change as a consequence of the passage of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill, the drafting of establishment orders, and other consequential amendments to existing powers for combined authorities. The scope of powers to be available, and the broad terms of the exercise of those powers are unlikely to change; and in any event, the powers will not go beyond the scope set out in the governance section of this proposal, and the Devolution Deal.

Finance, Investment, Innovation and Trade

Legislative Provisions	From	Concurrent exercise?	Mayor or MCCA	Consent	Voting
Business Rate Supplements Act 2009  Whole act, except s3(5)	GLA  (though all LA's also hold these powers)	No - exclusive exercise of the GLA power	Mayor	No	Mayoral power, no voting  MCCA able to amend the Mayor's budget if 2/3 majority agree
Local Government Act 2003  Sections 1 - 6	Specific provision in the Act giving powers to CA.  All LAs also hold them	No	MCCA	No	To approve the MCCA budget, a simple majority which includes the Mayor and the lead member from each Constituent Council
Combined Authorities (Finance) Order 2017	Specific powers for CAs	No	Mayor for precept and mayoral fund	No	Mayoral powers, no voting  MCCA able to amend the Mayor's budget if 2/3 majority agree

			MCCA for budget setting for MCCA		To approve the MCCA budget, a simple majority which includes the Mayor and the lead member from each Constituent Council
VAT Act 1994 Section 33(3)	Specific provision in the Act giving powers to CA.	No	MCCA	No	Simple majority which includes the Mayor
Localism Act 2011	London Mayor powers	Not locally	Mayor	No, though DC/BC consent required to prescribe a Mayoral Development Area	Mayoral power, no votes
Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009 Section 69	Upper tier Councils	Yes	MCCA	No, but requirement in provision to consult and seek the participation of the district/boroughs.	Simple majority which includes the Mayor

Skills and Education

Legislative Provisions	From	Concurrent exercise?	Mayor or MCCA	Consent	Voting
Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009  Sections 86, 87, 88, 90 and 100(1)	Secretary of State functions	Section 86, 87 and 88 are transferred  Sections 90 and 100(1) are exercised concurrently with Secretary of State	MCCA	None specified	Simple majority which includes the Mayor
Education Act 1996  Sections 13A, 15ZA, 15ZB, 15ZC	Upper tier councils	Yes	MCCA	None specified	Simple majority which includes the Mayor
Education and Skills Act 2008  Sections 10, 12, 68, 70, 71, 85	Upper tier councils	Yes	MCCA	None specified	Simple majority which includes the Mayor
Further and Higher Education Act 1992  Section 51A	Upper tier councils	Yes	MCCA	None specified	Simple majority which includes the Mayor

Housing and Planning

Legislative Provisions	From	Concurrent exercise?	Mayor or MCCA	Consent	Voting
Localism Act 2011  Sections 197, 199, 200, 202, 204, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, and paras 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 of Schedule 21	London Mayor equivalent powers	With London Mayor only	Mayor	Approval of lead member of all Constituent Councils, and any exercise of planning functions to be approved by local planning authority for the area effected	Mayoral power, so no voting
Town and Country Planning Act 1990  Sections  226, 227, 229, 230(1), 232, 233, 235, 236, 238, 239, 241	LPA powers	Yes	MCCA	Consent of LPA affected	Simple majority which includes the Mayor
Housing and Regeneration Act 2008  Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and paras 19 and 20 of schedule 3; and paras 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10 and 20 of schedule 4	Homes England powers	Yes	MCCA	Approval of lead member of all Constituent Councils and relevant local planning authority for exercise of compulsory purchase powers	Simple majority which includes the Mayor

Housing Act 1985  Sections 6, 8(1), 11, 12, 17 and 18	City Council and District/ Borough powers	Yes	MCCA	Consent of lead member of each Constituent Council, and of affected Districts and Boroughs required	Simple majority which includes the Mayor
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**Transport**

Legislative Provisions	From	Concurrent exercise?	Mayor or MCCA	Consent required before MCCA or Mayoral exercise	Voting	When?
Part II the Transport Act 2000  Local transport plans and bus strategies (sections 108 to 113B (sections 110 to 111 repealed))  Bus services: advanced quality partnership schemes (sections 113C to 113O)	A local transport authority or local transport authorities or a district council or a Passenger Transport Executive (as applicable)	All transfer from establishment except for following which will be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>134C - 134G</u> concurrent and continuing</li> <li>• <u>135 - 138</u> concurrent and continuing</li> <li>• <u>138A - 138S</u> concurrent</li> </ul>	MCCA  Except for Sections 108, 109 and 112 which will be Mayor	For section 108 ,109 and 112 until the end of the transition period only with the consent of the Constituent Councils.  S123A - 123X Only exercisable with the consent from the affected constituent council  <u>163 - 190</u> - Only exercisable by the Mayor with consent of the	2/3 Majority as per the Proposal	From Establishment and on an ongoing basis.

<p>Bus services: quality partnership schemes (sections 114 to 123)</p> <p>Bus services: franchising schemes (sections 123A to 123X)</p> <p>Bus services: quality contracts schemes in Wales (sections 124 to 134B (sections 126A 126B 126C 126D 126E 127A 127B131C 131F repealed))</p> <p>Bus services: advanced ticketing schemes (sections 134C to 134 G)</p> <p>Bus services: ticketing schemes (sections 135 to 138)</p> <p>Bus services: enhanced partnership plans and schemes (sections 138A to 138S)</p>	<p>For the purposes of s163 - 190 - a charging authority which is the traffic authority (charging schemes can be made by a non-metropolitan local traffic authority (or jointly by more than one non-metropolitan local traffic authority), by an Integrated Transport Authority or combined authority and one or more eligible local</p>	<p>within transition period and for an extended period to 2027.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>139 to 141A</u> to be held concurrently during the transition period</li> <li>• <u>145 to 150</u> to be concurrent and continuing</li> <li>• <u>163 - 190</u> - concurrent and continuing from establishment and only exercisable</li> </ul>		<p>affected constituent council</p>		
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<p>Bus services: provision of information (section 139 to 141A)</p> <p>Bus services: miscellaneous (sections 142 to 143B (144 repealed))</p> <p>Mandatory travel concessions for journeys not beginning on the London bus network (sections 145 to 150 (145 repealed))</p> <p>Travel concessions in Greater London (section 151)</p> <p>Financial and competition provisions (sections 152 to 159 (156 and 158 repealed))</p> <p>Supplementary (Section 160 to 162)</p> <p>Part II Information Systems s139 - 141A</p>	<p>traffic authorities, or the Secretary of State [or a strategic highways company];</p> <p>a licencing authority or licencing authorities</p>	<p>by the Mayor with consent of the affected constituent council</p>				
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s163 to s190 Road user charging and workplace parking levy						
Section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003  Power to pay Grant	Minister of the Crown	With Minister	The Mayor			From establishment
Section 6 Highways Act 1980 (Delegation etc. of functions with respect to trunk roads etc)	Minister of Crown [or a strategic highway company]	With Constituent Councils	MCCA	Only exercisable with the consent of the affected Constituent Council.	Simple majority voting but the agreement of the Constituent Council would be needed before vote	From Establishment and on an ongoing basis.
Sections 8 of the Highways Act 1980 (Agreements between local highway authorities [and strategic highways companies] for certain works)	Local highway authorities [and strategic highway companies]	With Constituent Councils	MCCA	Only exercisable with the consent of the affected Constituent Council.	Simple majority voting but the agreement of the Constituent Council would be needed before vote	From Establishment and on an ongoing basis.
Part 4 of the Transport Act 1985:	In a non-metropolitan county in	Not concurrent other than:	MCCA	63 - 64 - the exercise of the MCCA's power is		From Establishment

<p><i>Passenger Transport Areas (section 57 to 62)</i></p> <p><i>Passenger Transport in other areas (sections 63* to 71)</i></p> <p><i>Further Provisions (sections 72 to 79)</i></p> <p><i>Miscellaneous (section 80* to 87)</i></p>	<p>England and Wales, the county council</p> <p>A non-metropolitan district council in England</p> <p>The Passenger Transport Executive for any integrated transport area</p> <p>A council operating a bus undertaking</p> <p>A public transport company or its controlling authority</p>	<p>63 - 64 - concurrent and continuing but the exercise of the MCCA's power is subject to the consent of Constituent Councils</p> <p>65 - 71 - concurrent and continuing</p> <p>72 - 79 concurrent and continuing and subject to the relevant constituent council consent</p> <p>80 - 83 - concurrent and continuing</p> <p>84 - concurrent and continuing</p>		<p>subject to the consent of the Constituent Councils</p> <p>72 - 79 - Only exercisable with the consent of the affected Constituent Council</p>		<p>and on an ongoing basis.</p>
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	A Passenger Transport Executive or a council or local authority					
<p>Part 5 of the Transport Act 1985</p> <p><i>Expenditure on public passenger transport services (sections 88 to 92)</i></p> <p><i>Travel Concession Schemes (sections 93 to 101 (102 repealed))</i></p> <p><i>Travel concessions apart from schemes (sections 103 to 105)</i></p> <p><i>Grants for transport facilities and services (sections 106 and 106A)</i></p> <p><i>Section 107 repealed</i></p> <p><i>Grants for services in rural areas (sections 108 to 109)</i></p>	<p>Any authority responsible for expenditure on public local transport</p> <p>Any local authority or any two or more local authorities acting jointly</p> <p>A Passenger Transport Executive</p> <p>A county or district council operating</p>	<p>88 - concurrent and continuing with consent during the transition period</p> <p>89 - concurrent and continuing</p> <p>90 - concurrent and continuing</p> <p>91 - concurrent and continuing</p> <p>92 - concurrent and continuing</p> <p>93 - 101 concurrent and continuing subject to consent of the Constituent Councils</p>	MCCA	<p>Section 88 of the Transport Act 1985 - Only exercisable with the consent of the Constituent Councils during transition period</p> <p>Sections 93 - 101 - Only exercisable with the consent of the Constituent Councils.</p>		From Establishment and on an ongoing basis.

<p><i>Miscellaneous (sections 110 (111 repealed) and 112)</i></p>	<p>any public passenger transport service</p> <p>A parish council or community council</p> <p>The Secretary of State</p>	<p>105 - 109 - concurrent and continuing</p>			
<p>Traffic Management Act 2004</p> <p>Part 3 (permit schemes)</p> <p>Section 33</p> <p>Section 33A</p> <p>Section 36</p> <p>Part 6 (Civil Enforcement of Traffic Contraventions)</p>		<p>Concurrent and continuing and subject to the Consent of each constituent council in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part 3 - s33,33A and 36</li> <li>• Part 6</li> </ul>	<p>MCCA</p>	<p>Part 3 - section 33, 33A and 36</p> <p>Part 6</p> <p>Only exercisable with the consent of the Constituent Councils.</p>	<p>From Establishment and on an ongoing basis.</p>

**NOTE:** The proposal sets out the Constituent Councils' long term aims for the Nottingham tram network. This may require, in due course, amendment to the Nottingham Transit System Order 2009 and the Greater Nottingham Light Rapid Transit Act 1994. Consideration of this

and any local agreements will be carried out in partnership between the Constituent Councils (in particular Nottingham City Council), the MCCA and the Mayor.

**Net Zero, Energy and Environment**

Legislative Provisions	From	Concurrent exercise?	Mayor or MCCA	Consent	Voting
Environment Act 1995 Part IV, section 86B	N/A	N/A	MCCA	No	Simple majority which includes the Mayor

**Public Health**

Legislative Provisions	From	Concurrent exercise?	Mayor or MCCA	Consent	Voting
National Health Service Act 2006 Section 2B (Functions of local authorities and Secretary of State as to improvement of public health)	Equivalent to upper tier councils	Yes	MCCA	None specified	Simple majority voting which includes the Mayor

<p>National Health Service Act 2006</p> <p>Section 6C</p> <p>(Regulations as to the exercise by local authorities of certain public health functions)</p>	<p>Equivalent to upper tier councils exercising secretary of state functions prescribed in regulations (i.e. The Local Authorities (Public Health Functions and Entry to Premises by Local Healthwatch Representatives) Regulations 2013)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MCCA</p>	<p>None specified</p>	<p>Simple majority voting which includes the Mayor</p>
<p>National Health Service Act 2006</p> <p>Section 73B</p> <p>(Exercise of public health functions of local authorities: further provision)</p>	<p>Equivalent to upper tier councils</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MCCA</p>	<p>None specified</p>	<p>Simple majority voting which includes the Mayor</p>
<p>National Health Service Act 2006</p> <p>Section 75</p>	<p>Equivalent to upper tier councils</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>MCCA</p>	<p>None specified</p>	<p>Simple majority voting which includes the Mayor</p>

(Arrangements between NHS bodies and local authorities)					
Health Act 2009 Section 2 (Duty to have regard to NHS Constitution)	Equivalent to upper tier councils	Yes	MCCA	None specified	Simple majority voting which includes the Mayor

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Response to IPSOS Consultation ReportCross cutting Themes

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
1.1	Views expressed about an elected Mayor. Views that a Mayor is not needed, it would put too much power in one person, and is only proposed to enable certain politicians to further their own career.	<p>A Mayor is a requirement of the Government to access a level 3 devolution deal. A level 3 deal is the highest level of devolution deal available and provides access to the highest levels of funding from Government, and to the widest range of powers and functions. When the balance of consultation responses are considered, broad support is given for the other benefits of the deal, and accordingly, whilst there is concern about an elected Mayor, the consultation responses indicate a desire for the benefits which are linked to the requirement for an elected Mayor. In addition, the Constituent Councils consider that the opportunities which a level 3 deal will offer are what are needed in the proposed EMCCA Area to achieve our objectives as set out in the Proposal document.</p> <p>See further detail in Governance section 2.1</p>	No change
1.2	Issue raised that Leicestershire County Council are not part of the proposed CCA. Also issue raised that Leicester City and Rutland are not included.	The Constituent Councils understand that the Government's current position is that there are specific reasons why it is not possible to include Leicestershire County Council within the proposed EMCCA at the present time. However, the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill provisions provide the scope to enable Leicester City Council, Rutland County Council and	No change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>Leicestershire County Council to become part of the EMCCA in future.</p> <p>The Constituent Councils are content that the geography of the proposed EMCCA is appropriate - see principle two of the eight principles established by the Constituent Councils for the governance framework to be applied to the delivery of the Devolution Deal (“the Principles”). These principles included the four principles for levelling up set out in the Levelling Up and Regeneration White Paper and four local principles:</p> <p><i>Principle two: Sensible geography - the East Midlands area covered by this devolution deal has one of the most functional, self-contained economic geographies in the country - 92% of workers live in the area and 87% of residents work in the area.</i></p>	
1.3	Suggestion that the proposed CCA should not be called the East Midlands Combined County Authority if Leicestershire County Council are not involved.	<p>When considering the proposed name of the CCA, the Constituent Councils took into account the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is straightforward and thus relatively easy for the wider public to understand;</li> <li>• It follows the terminology used by Government and the offer documentation;</li> <li>• Similar naming conventions relating to devolution exist in other parts of the country. For example, the West of England Combined Authority includes Bath and North-East Somerset, Bristol and South Gloucestershire, but not Devon, Dorset, or Cornwall;</li> <li>• EMCCA would not need to be changed in the event that other councils seek to join the CCA at a later date.</li> </ul>	Agreed to retain ‘East Midlands Combined County Authority’.

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		DLUHC has confirmed that the official name has to include 'combined county authority'.	
1.4	Suggestion that the city areas will benefit disproportionately from devolution and that the needs of more rural areas will be over-looked.	<p>The draft Proposal envisages that all four Constituent Councils would be represented on the EMCCA with two members each.</p> <p>Likewise, the draft Proposal sets out that four of the available memberships of the EMCCA would be for representation from the Districts and Boroughs of the two County areas. This means that the Council representation on the EMCCA would be made up as follows:</p> <p>Two members from Derbyshire County Council,</p> <p>Two members from Nottinghamshire County Council,</p> <p>Two members from Derby City Council,</p> <p>Two members from Nottingham City Council,</p> <p>Two members representing district and borough councils across Derbyshire, and</p> <p>Two members representing district and borough councils across Nottinghamshire.</p> <p>Accordingly, the draft Proposal seeks to ensure representation on the EMCCA from all areas within the proposed EMCCA area.</p> <p>The role of all of the members of the EMCCA would be to make decisions in the best interests of the whole of the proposed EMCCA area. The Constituent Councils envisage the proposed</p>	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		EMCCA preparing an investment strategy and decisions about investment funding would need to be made in line with a published strategy, and in the interests of maximising opportunities for growth across the proposed EMCCA area.	
1.5	Views expressed that the CCA will create an additional layer of bureaucracy and/or add further complexity to an already complex structure.	<p>The proposed EMCCA is not about adding a layer of unnecessary bureaucracy.</p> <p>Principle six of the Principles states the importance of subsidiarity - <i>The CCA will perform a role that adds value to existing governance arrangements - primarily focused on strategic place shaping functions such as plan making and strategic commissioning. The CCA will not create an additional layer of governance, but instead will bring the governance that currently sits at national government level down into the CCA Area, much closer to businesses and communities. Place making functions will be delivered through the existing local planning authority arrangements that are better placed to deliver functions for which they are statutorily responsible and as close to communities as is practicable.</i></p> <p>As principle six sets out, it is the view of the Constituent Councils that a Mayor (and indeed the proposed EMCCA as a whole) would not add a layer of governance, but rather fulfil a role which adds value to the existing regional governance structures.</p>	No Change
1.6	Issues raised about the potential cost of the proposed EMCCA, based on a view that Constituent	It is not anticipated that having an elected Mayor would add to the cost of the proposed EMCCA. The Constituent Councils expect the EMCCA to be funded from the committed central Government funding associated with the EMCCA (if approved),	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
	Councils already struggle to balance their budgets.	<p>which amounts to £38m a year. A Mayor would nevertheless have the power to raise a precept in respect of Mayoral functions if necessary.</p> <p>Whilst a Mayor would have a degree of power, that power can be controlled in a number of important respects - for example, the EMCCA could amend the Mayor's budget if a 2/3 majority agreed. Likewise, the exercise of planning powers would require the consent of the Local Planning Authority for the area affected. The majority of powers which the proposed EMCCA would exercise are not mayoral powers and would require a vote of the EMCCA.</p> <p>The Government will provide capacity funding of £0.5m in 2023-24 once the establishing legislation is made and a further £1m in 2024-25 and DLUHC have confirmed that expenditure can be incurred pending receipt of the capacity grant funding</p>	
1.7	Views expressed that there will be mismanagement based on issues raised about competence of existing local authorities.	<p>Normal local authority rules about finance, conduct and management designed to minimise the risk of mismanagement would apply to the proposed EMCCA.</p> <p>Principle Four of the Principles seeks to ensure appropriate accountability. <i>"The Constituent Councils have committed to developing a Constitution and Assurance Framework that will confirm, clarify and formalise the intention of institutions and local leaders to continue to be transparent and accountable, work closely with local businesses, seek the best value for taxpayer' money and maintain strong ethical standards"</i>.</p> <p>Equally the Constituent Councils intend the governance structure of the proposed EMCCA to be set up so as to ensure</p>	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>accountability, which would include representation from outside of the Constituent Councils, and also include outside interests such as from business. Appropriate safeguards would need to be put in place through the proposed structures outlined in the draft Proposal document which include at least one Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and an Audit Committee, which would be required to have an independent chairperson who is not otherwise associated with the Mayor or involved in the EMCCA. It is also possible to design the governance arrangements to include more roles for critical friend type oversight, though this would be a decision for the EMCCA once formed.</p>	
1.8	<p>Views expressed that local politicians are making a power grab through the proposed EMCCA, and that political affiliation will negatively affect decision making.</p>	<p>Elected Politicians would have a key role in decision making of the proposed EMCCA. The draft Proposal sets out that each of the four Constituent Councils would nominate two representatives alongside District and Borough representatives.</p> <p>A Mayor would be elected by voters in the proposed CCA area, and so would be directly accountable to the local electorate. As such, voters could vote for the Mayoral candidates on the basis of competence, politics etc. Likewise, if the Mayor was perceived to not deliver in the way the electorate expect to see, they could hold the Mayor to account at the ballot box.</p> <p>Although some power would be concentrated in the Mayoral role, the draft Proposal sets parameters for the use of powers which requires a level of consensus for most decisions to be made. This means that all members would work on behalf of the whole of the proposed EMCCA area.</p>	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>This is stated in both the Deal and the draft Proposal, specifically in Principle Four of the Principles: <i>Appropriate accountability - the Constituent Councils have committed to developing a Constitution and Assurance Framework that will confirm, clarify and formalise the intention of institutions and local leaders to continue to be transparent and accountable, work closely with local businesses, seek the best value for taxpayers' money and maintain strong ethical standards.</i></p> <p>Whilst the EMCCA would constitute a new organisation, its functions would be limited to very specific areas, which include a specific number of powers that are currently administered by Central Government, and not held at a local level.</p>	
1.9	Desire to have a referendum or other vote on the question of formation of a CCA.	The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill requires a consultation to be undertaken across the area before a Proposal for a CCA can be submitted to the Secretary of State. A referendum could not replace a consultation in this context and so a consultation was legally required to be carried out.	No Change
1.10	Suggestion that the Constituent Councils, and the District and Borough Councils will not be capable of working together.	<p>The Constituent Councils have a strong track record of working collaboratively together, and with District and Borough councils over many years. Over the last eighteen months this has accelerated significantly following the announcement that Derbyshire and Derby and Nottinghamshire and Nottingham had been identified as county deal pathfinder areas in the Levelling Up White Paper. This announcement was testament to the collaborative efforts of the four Constituent Councils and District and Borough Councils.</p> <p>Since the announcement, the Constituent Councils have worked together very effectively and collaboratively to get to this</p>	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>point in the planning process and are all committed to continuing to work together to create the CCA if the decision is taken to proceed. Proposed future governance arrangements have been designed and developed to ensure the continued involvement of District and Borough Councils. This commitment is supported by Principle Five of the Principles which seeks to ensure inclusivity as follows <i>“The Constituent Councils have committed to creating as inclusive a model of governance as possible, in pursuit of agreed outcomes. Devolution of power and responsibilities will be to the Constituent Councils, however, the importance of the continued role of the eight Derbyshire and seven Nottinghamshire district and borough councils will be respected”</i>.</p>	
1.11	<p>A desire to retain current geographic boundaries. Views expressed that District and Borough Councils, and Parish Councils, will lose their influence and control, and will become obsolete.</p>	<p>The draft Proposal for an EMCCA sets out that all existing District Borough and Parish Councils will be retained, and no powers and functions are being removed from them. The Proposal sets out that the proposed EMCCA could concurrently exercise some powers with other Councils, but in the case of the majority of District and Borough Council powers that would be affected (mainly relating to planning and housing) were the proposed EMCCA created, consent would be required from the District and Borough Councils before the CCA could exercise those powers.</p> <p>The commitment to a meaningful role for District and Borough Councils within the proposed EMCCA is reflected in all of principles five, six and eight of the Principles:</p> <p><i>Principle five: Inclusivity - The East Midlands Constituent Councils have committed to creating as inclusive a model of governance as possible, in pursuit of agreed outcomes. Devolution of power and responsibilities will be to the</i></p>	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p><i>Constituent Councils, however, the importance of the continued role of the eight Derbyshire and seven Nottinghamshire district and borough councils will be respected.</i></p> <p><i>Principle six: Subsidiarity - The East Midlands CCA will perform a role that adds value to existing governance arrangements - primarily focused on strategic place shaping functions such as plan making and strategic commissioning. The East Midlands CCA will not create an additional layer of governance, but instead will bring the governance that currently sits at national government level down into the East Midlands, much closer to businesses and communities. Place making functions will be delivered through the existing local planning authority arrangements that are better placed to deliver functions for which they are statutorily responsible and as close to communities as is practicable.</i></p> <p><i>Principle eight: Choice - The preferred governance model for the East Midlands CCA will identify a mechanism for including district and borough councils in the geography. This model will respect the existing sovereignty of these lower tier local authorities. Individual councils will also be able to continue to exercise choice about participation at sub-CCA tiers of partnership working.</i></p> <p>Likewise, the draft Proposal contains a number of mechanisms by which District and Borough Councils will contribute to the governance of the EMCCA.</p> <p>The draft Proposal document sets out the proposal for four Non-Constituent Members of the EMCCA to be nominated by the District and Borough Councils, and sets out the mechanism to be</p>	

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>used, which was specifically agreed with the District and Borough Councils.</p> <p>As well as the Non-Constituent Memberships, the draft Proposal also outlines the roles envisaged for District and Borough Council representatives on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee/s, and the Audit Committee.</p> <p>Furthermore, as set out in the table of powers appended to the draft Proposal, the consent of District and Borough Councils would be required prior to the exercise of certain functions by the EMCCA.</p> <p>The draft Proposal does not impact on the role of Parish Councils which would continue to perform their valuable functions in local communities.</p>	
1.12	Views raised that the ambitions and activities outlined in the Proposal are likely to be underfunded	<p>The draft Proposal sets out the Constituent Councils' intention to create a fully developed long term transformational funding programme covering all budgets for devolved functions. This would include a new £1.14 billion fund (£38 million a year fixed for 30 years), provided by the Government, accountable to the EMCCA. In addition, the proposed EMCCA would have the flexibility to secure private and public sector leverage. The £1.14 billion could be used to draw in additional investment, meaning the true benefit of the devolution deal could potentially be significantly higher.</p> <p>Were the decision taken to proceed with creation of a CCA, as it moves forward over time, the Constituent Councils envisage the EMCCA also looking to secure additional powers and funding to</p>	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		support the delivery of the stated ambitions. The Constituent Councils believe that establishing the EMCCA would create a stronger basis for bidding for Government funding.	
1.13	Suggestion that an Innovation Board could be established to develop and implement an Innovation Accelerator	The draft Proposal identifies that the proposed EMCCA area benefits from strong innovation expertise locally. Establishing the EMCCA offers opportunities to build on local strengths, working closely with key partners.	Proposal wording changed to be clearer on how existing local strengths in innovation and development will be built on and progressed further.  Wording added: “We will seek to enhance joint working with UK Research and Innovation, so we can collaborate on strategies that will drive forward research and innovation in our Area, building on our local strengths.”
1.14	Proposal needs to consider how inequalities, socio economic factors and social mobility will be addressed.	The draft Proposal recognises the socio-economic challenges to be addressed by the EMCCA. In particular Section 2 of the Proposal (background and context) evidences high levels of poverty and deprivation in some parts of the CCA, and the significant gap between the overall performance of the CCA Area and that of England in terms of socio-economic and health outcomes. For example, 13 out of 17 local authority district and unitary areas within the Area are identified as ‘social mobility cold spots’.  One of the stated outcomes of the EMCCA is to reduce inequality and promote social mobility to allow people to achieve their potential.	No Change

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>The EMCCA will help to overcome the historical imbalance of spending at the local level and ensure that the Area gets the necessary boost in funding to address longstanding inequalities and support levelling up of our communities.</p> <p>We intend to achieve this through our priorities, for example, Skills, which will include harnessing the adult education budget and developing the LSIP, targeting resources to help improve basic skills across the CCA and reduce levels of unemployment and physical inactivity.</p> <p>There are also wider opportunities identified in the Proposal to work across priority themes to improve the socio-economic, health and environmental well-being of people who live and work in the EMCCA (for example, reducing homelessness through improved planning or in the transport priority by improving opportunities through increased connectivity/ reducing transport isolation).</p> <p>Looking beyond the deal, the Proposal sets out our intention to work with government and partners to improve key outcomes for our people, for example, to develop an ambitious, long term mayoral social mobility strategy, supporting young people through their journey to adulthood.</p>	
1.15	Proposal needs to ensure the voice of businesses are reflected and heard	The importance of working with businesses and ensuring the business voice is heard is of critical importance to the future CCA. This is reflected in the commitment to have meaningful role for businesses within the proposed EMCCA as reflected in principles six and eight of the Principles outlined in the Proposal document in respect of appropriate accountability and subsidiarity as follows:	Strengthened wording to reflect critical importance in ensuring business voice is heard.

	Consultation response theme	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>Principle Four of the Principles seeks to ensure appropriate accountability. <i>“The Constituent Councils have committed to developing a Constitution and Assurance Framework that will confirm, clarify and formalise the intention of institutions and local leaders to continue to be transparent and accountable, work closely with local businesses, seek the best value for taxpayer’ money and maintain strong ethical standards”.</i></p> <p><i>Principle six: Subsidiarity - The East Midlands MCCA will perform a role that adds value to existing governance arrangements - primarily focused on strategic place shaping functions such as plan making and strategic commissioning. The East Midlands MCCA will not create an additional layer of governance, but instead will bring the governance that currently sits at national government level down into the East Midlands, much closer to businesses and communities. Place making functions will be delivered through the existing local planning authority arrangements that are better placed to deliver functions for which they are statutorily responsible and as close to communities as is practicable.</i></p> <p>In addition, Section 5 of the Proposal sets out initial details on the potential involvement of businesses in future governance arrangements. These arrangements will be further developed with businesses should the Proposal for the creation of the EMCCA be supported.</p>	

Consideration of consultation responses for each Theme Group area

Governance

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
2.1	<p>The majority of stakeholders and non-stakeholders disagreed with the election of a Mayor because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) it was felt to be unnecessary,</li> <li>(b) there were views expressed that too much power would sit with a single person,</li> <li>(c) views also expressed that the Mayor would lead to additional cost and be an additional layer of bureaucracy,</li> <li>(d) a perceived lack of democracy in electing a mayor when the preference would be to have a public vote</li> </ul>	<p>In relation to whether a Mayor is necessary - a Mayor is a requirement of the Government to access a level 3 devolution deal. A level 3 deal is the highest level of devolution deal available and provides access to the highest levels of funding from Government, and to the widest range of powers and functions.</p> <p>When the balance of consultation responses are considered, broad support is given for the other benefits of the deal, and accordingly, whilst there are issues about an elected Mayor, the consultation responses indicate a desire for the benefits which are linked to the requirement for an elected Mayor. In addition, the Constituent Councils consider that the opportunities which a level 3 deal will offer are what are needed in the proposed EMCCA Area to achieve our objectives as set out in the Proposal document.</p> <p>An elected Mayor is also in line with the Principles:</p>	<p>No changes have been made due to the implications of removing the Mayor from the Proposal.</p>

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
	<p>(e) a lack of local representation given the potential for the mayor to not be local and therefore detached from local issues</p> <p>(f) may promote own area of EMCCA to detriment of others</p> <p>(g) a need to build in a way to guarantee the competence and experience of the mayor</p> <p>(h) issues raised about the mayor being affiliated to a political party</p>	<p><i>Principle one: Effective leadership with a directly elected mayor across the area.</i></p> <p><i>Principle six: Subsidiarity - The East Midlands MCCA will perform a role that adds value to existing governance arrangements - primarily focused on strategic place shaping functions such as plan making and strategic commissioning. The East Midlands MCCA will not create an additional layer of governance, but instead will bring the governance that currently sits at national government level down into the East Midlands, much closer to businesses and communities. Place making functions will be delivered through the existing local planning authority arrangements that are better placed to deliver functions for which they are statutorily responsible and as close to communities as is practicable.</i></p> <p>As principle six above sets out, it is the view of the Constituent Councils that the Mayor (and indeed the proposed EMCCA as a whole) will not add a layer of governance, but will fulfil a role which adds value to the existing regional governance structures.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that having an elected Mayor will add to the cost of the proposed EMCCA. It is expected that the EMCCA would be funded from the committed central Government funding associated with the EMCCA (if approved), which amounts to £38m a year. A Mayor would nevertheless have the power to raise a precept in respect of Mayoral functions if necessary</p>	

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>Whilst a Mayor would therefore have a degree of power, that power is controlled in a number of important respects - for example, the EMCCA members could amend the Mayor's budget if a 2/3 majority agreed. Likewise, the exercise of planning powers would require the consent of the Local Planning Authority for the area affected. The majority of powers which are proposed to be exercised by the EMCCA are not mayoral powers and would therefore require a vote of the EMCCA.</p> <p>A Mayor would be elected by voters in the proposed EMCCA Area, and so is directly accountable to the local electorate. It would be for voters to vote for the Mayoral candidates on the basis of competence, politics etc. Likewise, if the Mayor does not deliver in the way the electorate expect to see, they can hold the Mayor to account at the ballot box.</p>	
2.2	<p>Both stakeholders and non stakeholders raised issues that EMCCA members would not be representative of the local area and might not care about local issues.</p> <p>There was also a view that EMCCA members should be elected.</p> <p>There were also views expressed about the competence of prospective members.</p>	<p>Members of the proposed EMCCA are likely to be representative of the local area as core membership will be appointed from the Constituent Councils, and from the District and Borough Councils.</p> <p>Whilst it is not a requirement that members of the proposed EMCCA will be elected members of the appointing Council(s), it is likely that elected members would be appointed to most of the roles available to representatives from Councils. However, even if an officer(s) were appointed to membership of the proposed EMCCA, the officers will have an astute and thorough understanding of the local area as their role as officers within any of the appointing Councils</p>	No Change

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>will be focused on the local area. This understanding would be both of the local area within the proposed EMCCA Area of the Council they are elected to/employed by, but also as to the proposed EMCCA Area as a whole. The Constituent Councils work together, or have worked together, regularly on matters spanning the proposed EMCCA Area.</p> <p>The memberships of the proposed EMCCA which would not be held by the Constituent Councils and/or District and Borough Council representatives (for example, the business voice if appointed to the EMCCA) would also likely be linked to the local interests which they represent.</p> <p>Voting in of members (except a Mayor) is not envisaged by the provisions of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill as that presently drafted, and so not currently possible.</p>	
2.3	Views were expressed by stakeholders and non-stakeholders that the draft governance Proposals were unclear as to how they would ensure an equitable approach towards the deployment of investment funding, particularly to ensure that the focus is not entirely on the two city areas.	<p>All four Constituent Councils would be represented on the proposed EMCCA with two members each. Likewise, the draft Proposal sets out that four of the available memberships of the proposed EMCCA would be for representation from the Districts and Boroughs of the two County areas. This means that the Council representation on the proposed EMCCA would be as follows:</p> <p>Two members from Derbyshire County Council</p> <p>Two members from Nottinghamshire County Council</p>	No Change

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>Two members from Derby City Council</p> <p>Two members from Nottingham City Council</p> <p>Two members representing district and borough councils across Derbyshire</p> <p>Two members representing district and borough councils across Nottinghamshire</p> <p>Accordingly, there would be representation on the proposed EMCCA from the non city areas of the proposed EMCAA Area.</p> <p>The role of all of the members of the proposed EMCCA would be to make decisions in the best interests of the whole of the proposed EMCCA area. The Constituent Councils envisage the proposed EMCCA preparing an investment strategy and decisions about investment funding would need to be made in line with a published strategy, and in the interests of maximising opportunities for growth across the proposed EMCCA area.</p>	
2.4	Leicestershire County Council and East Midlands Councils question how the devolution could be described as for the East Midlands when it only incorporates the D2N2 area. Suggestion devolution would be better focussed on the six C's (Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire), and could also	The Constituent Councils understand that the Government's current position is that there are specific reasons why it is not possible to include Leicestershire County Council within the proposed EMCCA at the present time. However, the provisions of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill would enable Leicester City Council, Rutland County Council and	No Change

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
	include Rutland. The University of Derby was also supportive of continuing to explore opportunities to incorporate Leicester and Leicestershire.	<p>Leicestershire County Council to become part of the EMCCA in future.</p> <p>The Constituent Councils are content that the geography of the proposed EMCCA is appropriate - see principle two of the Principles:</p> <p><i>Principle two: Sensible geography - the East Midlands area covered by this devolution deal has one of the most functional, self-contained economic geographies in the country - 92% of workers live in the area and 87% of residents work in the area.</i></p> <p>See also section 1.4</p>	
2.5	A number of organisations suggested that they should have a place on the EMCCA, or should have a role in the governance structures otherwise. These include the Peak District National Park, Burton and South Derbyshire College, the NHS, the universities of Nottingham Trent, Derby and Nottingham, Nottingham College, Derventio Housing Trust (asking for VCSE representation), Nottingham Growth Board (asking that businesses are represented) and the TUC.	<p>If the decision is taken to submit the draft Proposal to the Government, the Constituent Councils intend to start considering the possible governance models in more detail and will have regard to all of the suggestions made.</p> <p>However, Government has placed limits on numbers and so all of the requests will not be able to be accommodated - but the Constituent Councils would hope to be able to accommodate a range of representations from those who have expressed an interest in the wider governance structure of the proposed EMCCA.</p>	No Change.

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
2.6	<p>A number of responses suggested that the advisory boards should have certain members, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Co-operative Party suggested that the Business and Economic Advisory Board should contain representatives from different business models such as co-operatives, employee owned businesses and social enterprises</li> <li>• Visit Peak District and Derbyshire felt that a business advisory board was needed to provide the sector with the opportunity to be visible and ensure it is highlighted in growth plans</li> <li>• Arts Council England felt a place should be reserved for culture in any governance arrangements</li> <li>• Nottingham Growth Board questioned the level of influence that the proposed Business and Economy and Advisory Board would have</li> </ul>	<p>If the decision is taken to submit the draft Proposal to the Government, the Constituent Councils intend to start considering the possible governance models in more detail and will have regard to all of the suggestions made, as to how it is best to accommodate a range of interests which reflect the stated priorities of the proposed EMCCA. The draft Proposal makes it clear that the proposed EMCCA could establish a number of advisory boards, which is one option for accommodating relevant interests.</p> <p>Should a decision be taken to submit the draft Proposal to Government, further work will be undertaken to develop the operating model of the proposed EMCCA, including how data/insight is sourced to inform strategy and evaluation.</p>	No Change

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• East Midlands Chamber emphasised the need for voices of both the private and third sectors to be meaningful in the structures. Also highlighted the need for business representation.</li> <li>• The Derby and Derbyshire Local Access Forum suggested that consideration be given within the EMCCA to appointment of advisory bodies with non-exec functions</li> <li>• TUC suggested additional advisory boards on housing, transport, net zero and skills as well as boards for public service provision and social mobility. TUC also wants involvement in Education and Skills Advisory Board and the Business and Economy Advisory Board.</li> <li>• The universities suggested creation of a unit that provides data and insight, informs strategy, guides investment decisions, oversees programme monitoring and supports evaluation of activity</li> </ul>		

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
2.7	<p>A number of stakeholders expressed views suggesting there was a democratic deficit created by the exclusion of District and Borough Councils from being Constituent Councils of the proposed EMCCA. In addition views on the limits on representation on the proposed EMCCA were outlined.</p>	<p>The inability for District and Borough Councils to be Constituent Members of the proposed EMCCA is based on the provisions of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill as it is currently drafted. Likewise, the Government has been prescriptive about limiting the number of District and Borough Council Non-Constituent Members. However, the Constituent Councils are committed to ensuring that the District and Borough Councils can play a meaningful role in the proposed EMCCA, and always have been.</p> <p>The commitment to a meaningful role for District and Borough Councils is reflected in all of principles five, six and eight of the Principles:</p> <p><i>Principle five: Inclusivity - The East Midlands Constituent Councils have committed to creating as inclusive a model of governance as possible, in pursuit of agreed outcomes. Devolution of power and responsibilities will be to the Constituent Councils, however, the importance of the continued role of the eight Derbyshire and seven Nottinghamshire district and borough councils will be respected.</i></p> <p><i>Principle six: Subsidiarity - The East Midlands MCCA will perform a role that adds value to existing governance arrangements - primarily focused on strategic place shaping functions such as plan making and strategic commissioning. The East Midlands MCCA will not create an additional layer of governance, but instead will bring the governance that currently sits at national government level down into the East Midlands, much closer to businesses and communities.</i></p>	No Change

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p><i>Place making functions will be delivered through the existing local planning authority arrangements that are better placed to deliver functions for which they are statutorily responsible and as close to communities as is practicable.</i></p> <p><i>Principle eight: Choice - The preferred governance model for the East Midlands MCCA will identify a mechanism for including district and borough councils in the geography. This model will respect the existing sovereignty of these lower tier local authorities. Individual councils will also be able to continue to exercise choice about participation at sub-CCA tiers of partnership working.</i></p> <p>The draft Proposal document sets out the proposals for four Non-Constituent Members of the proposed EMCCA to be nominated by the District and Borough Councils, and sets out the mechanism to be used, which was specifically agreed with the District and Borough Councils.</p> <p>As well as the Non-Constituent Memberships, the draft Proposal also outlines the roles envisaged for District and Borough Council representatives on the Overview and Scrutiny Committee(s), and the Audit Committee.</p> <p>Furthermore, as set out in the table of powers appended to the draft Proposal, the consent of District and Borough Councils would be required to the exercise of certain functions by the proposed EMCCA.</p>	
2.8	Nottinghamshire Disabled People's Movement questioned whether the	As with other requests for a role on the proposed EMCCA, the Constituent Councils will consider these	No Change

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
	cabinet would include any input from people from the voluntary sector and with protected characteristics	points if the decision is made to submit the draft Proposal to Government.	
2.9	Some non-stakeholders raised the issue that proposed EMCCA members will receive excessive salaries.	<p>DLUHC have indicated that there will be provisions included in the Statutory Instrument setting out the position on allowances which can be claimed by EMCCA members as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mayor and members of committees/sub-committees who are not elected members of a Constituent Council may be paid an allowance, the amount to be recommended by an independent remuneration panel;</li> <li>• Members of Overview and Scrutiny Committees and/or Audit Committee (whether or not also elected members of a Constituent Council) may also be paid an allowance, the amount to be recommended by an independent remuneration panel; and,</li> <li>• Otherwise members may only be paid allowances for travel and subsistence, paid in accordance with the EMCCA’s published policy.</li> </ul>	<p>Proposal changed to insert additional section in the Governance section between the sub-section on Advisory Boards, and the sub-section on Overview and Scrutiny Committees as follows:</p> <p>“Members Allowances The statutory instrument which creates the EMCCA will set out the position on members allowances. DLUHC have indicated that the SI will provide that allowances will be payable as follows: The Mayor and members of committees/sub-committees who are not elected members of a Constituent Council may be paid an allowance, the amount to be recommended by an independent remuneration panel; Members of Overview and Scrutiny Committees and/or Audit Committee (whether or not also elected members of a Constituent Council) may also be paid an allowance, the amount to be recommended by an independent remuneration panel; and, Otherwise members may only be paid allowances for travel and subsistence,</p>

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
			paid in accordance with the EMCCA's published policy".
2.10	Some respondents questioned whether the Police and Crime Commissioner is needed if there is to be a Mayor.	<p>The draft Proposal states that whilst the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill includes the possibility of a Mayor exercising the functions of the Police and Crime Commissioners for the proposed EMCCA Area, that is not the current intention of the Constituent Councils.</p> <p>The Devolution Deal document sets out <i>“a commitment to developing, in partnership with the Government, an arrangement which ensures close cooperation with the Police and Crime Commissioners”</i> (summary) and; an intention for the CCA to <i>“work with the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioners to agree an appropriate arrangement to ensure close collaboration and productive and joint working on public safety”</i> (paragraph 110).</p> <p>The Constituent Councils are committed to close working with the Police and Crime Commissioners to ensure that there is no overlap, or additional bureaucracy added from the creation of the proposed EMCAA. We have proposed an amendment to the draft Proposal to emphasise this.</p>	<p>Proposal changed to add words below to Governance section, under “Mayoral Functions” heading, to the end of the last paragraph:</p> <p>“It is intended however that there will be close working between the East Midlands CCA and the Area’s Police and Crime Commissioners generally; and particularly, productive and joint working on public safety; and the East Midlands CCA will work with the Area’s Police and Crime Commissioners to agree a protocol for working together.”</p>
2.11	CBI suggested that the proposed EMCCA explores the potential for the functions of the D2N2 Local Economic Partnership to be integrated.	LEP integration is planned as part of the draft Proposal - see section of the draft Proposal headed business interests in the Governance section.	No Change

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
2.12	Derbyshire Transport Action suggested that one of the associate members of the proposed EMCCA should be a planner to ensure that major housing developments can be easily served by transport/active travel.	If the decision is taken to submit the draft Proposal to the Government, the Constituent Councils intend to start considering the possible governance models in more detail and will have regard to all of the suggestions made.	No Change

### Homes

Section	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
3.1	Stakeholders made specific points regarding the Proposals relating to homes, including in relation to support for the protection of greenbelt land, the provision of better housing, the allowance for effective planning when it comes to new housing, and agreement with the extra funding to construct new homes.	<p>The Constituent Councils' aims for the proposed EMCCA would promote genuine place making and 'great places to live' through high quality design and aligned with the Futures Homes Standards. The Constituent Councils agree with the need for new housing effectively served by infrastructure (digital and transport) and key public services, such as healthcare and education.</p> <p>In terms of planning for future housing, an opportunity for the proposed EMCCA, and one which other Combined Authorities have pursued, is to commission, in conjunction with the relevant councils, a region-wide local housing needs assessment to better understand the nature of current and future housing needs across the area, providing robust evidence to support future plan making. The Constituent Councils agree that housing affordability will also need to be a key consideration,</p>	No Change

		<p>and mixed tenures promoted to better meet local needs.</p>	
<p>3.2</p>	<p>Stakeholders questioned consenting arrangements for exercise of planning functions, and questioned the meaning of the term “Mayoral Development Areas” and the creation of Mayoral Development Corporations</p>	<p>In terms of the proposed planning related powers for the proposed EMCCA and Mayor, it should be noted that:</p> <p>It is not currently proposed that the EMCCA has strategic planning powers.</p> <p>All the planning related powers of the proposed EMCCA/Mayor could only be exercised with the consent/approval of the relevant local planning authority (LPA).</p> <p>A Mayoral Development Corporation (MDC) is a statutory body created to bring forward the regeneration of a defined area (Mayoral Development Area). MDCs have powers to acquire, develop, hold, and dispose of land and property. They also have powers to facilitate the provision of infrastructure. It should be noted that the powers related to the creation of an MDC would be vested in a Mayor and subject to approval of the lead member of all the Constituent Councils. Any exercise of planning functions would have to be approved by the LPA(s) affected.</p> <p>Even should the EMCCA be created, except where a LPA has consented to the MDC exercising powers to determine planning applications, the LPAs would continue to have responsibility for determining planning applications, and ensuring that, through relevant planning conditions, investment is made in required infrastructure and impact mitigation including</p>	<p>No Change</p>

		<p>highways, transport, education and environmental measures.</p> <p>In relation to protection of the greenbelt, should the EMCCA be created, the primary planning policy would remain the national planning policy framework, which prioritises use of brownfield land for development and optimised densities of development in urban locations. Any proposed Green Belt revisions would remain a matter for the relevant LPA through the statutory planning process (except except where a LPA has consented to the MDC exercising powers to determine planning applications).</p>	
3.3	<p>Non-stakeholders made comments in support of the draft Proposals relating to homes but these were more conditional and relied on other factors being resolved as well - principally the need for additional and supportive infrastructure and the ongoing protection of the greenbelt land (which they felt was not explicit in the draft Proposals).</p>	See response 3.2 above ref planning policy etc	No Change
3.4	<p>Both types of respondents raised the need to protect greenbelt land in favour of development on brownfield sites. One point was a potential negative impact the draft Proposals may have on greenbelt and open spaces.</p>	See response 3.2 above ref planning policy etc	No Change
3.5	<p>A number of non-stakeholder comments on the potential for some areas to</p>	<p>Operating at a regional level, if created, the EMCCA would be able to support prioritisation of new housing linked more coherently to future anticipated areas of</p>	No Change

	<p>become overcrowded and overdeveloped.</p> <p>Belief expressed that the draft Proposal would not benefit local people and, ultimately, not deliver against its targets for more homes.</p>	<p>economic growth and seek to ensure coordination with infrastructure investments. This would contribute to enhancement of the self-containment of the proposed EMCCA area's regional economy, reducing the need for net commuting into the region and reducing average journey to work distances.</p> <p>The proposed EMCCA would also be able to enable and encourage greater public-public and public-private sector partnership working, championing new approaches to the use of public land to achieve housing targets. The Constituent Councils envisage the EMCCA developing a more strategic relationship with Homes England to contribute to these endeavours.</p> <p>Working with local authorities across the region, the EMCCA could oversee a regional pipeline of future housing schemes, identifying where public sector investment will be required to overcome market failure and ensure delivery of both housing development and enabling infrastructure.</p> <p>Linked to the above agenda, the Constituent Councils envisage the EMCCA's investment strategy could consider, as in the case of other Combined Authorities, prioritising developments which contribute to specific strategic objectives such as sustainability, delivery of affordable housing and high quality design.</p>	
3.6	A number of responses expressed general disagreement without further elaboration as to why.	A number of responses were made which did not set out the nature of the issues raised and so the Constituent Councils are unable to meaningfully take account of these issues as part of the consideration and analysis of the consultation.	No Change.

3.7	<p>Some responses expressed views about funding for housing/planning raising the issue that the draft Proposal would be underfunded, and issues about financial mismanagement. Some specific issues were raised about funding for fuel energy efficiency and home insulation.</p>	<p>The Devolution Deal includes a number of housing-related funding streams, which include:</p> <p>An initial £9 million housing capital funding pot to be spent by Constituent Councils to support the delivery of housing priorities.</p> <p>£16.8 million of devolved capital funding provided to the EMCCA in 2024/25 to support the building of new homes on brownfield land.</p> <p>£918,000 of capacity funding to the Constituent Councils/EMCCA across 2023/24 and 2024/25 respectively, to support development of a pipeline of housing sites.</p> <p>The Devolution Deal includes a funding stream of £38 million annum for the next 30 years. The future investment strategy of the proposed EMCCA could leverage further funding for new housing development and retrofit schemes to enhance the energy efficiency of existing housing stock. Retrofit schemes of this nature have been delivered by the local authorities in the region and the Constituent Councils believe the EMCCA could consider funding an expanded programme of such activity, to be delivered in partnership with the local authorities.</p> <p>This investment strategy could also make use of precepting powers - that is where the Mayor has the power to add a charge, or precept, onto council tax bills to help fund the Mayoral functions.</p> <p>In terms of management of finances and funding, the EMCCA would, like other Combined Authorities, need to</p>	No Change.
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		<p>operate to an assurance framework - this is a set of systems, processes and protocols designed to provide a consistent approach for appraisal, assurance, risk management and performance throughout the lifecycle of EMCCA projects and programmes.</p> <p>The assurance framework would need to set out key processes for ensuring accountability, probity, transparency and legal compliance and for ensuring value for money is achieved across investments.</p> <p>This is in addition to the robust governance arrangements set out in the draft Proposal document.</p>	
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### Skills

	<b>Consultation response received</b>	<b>Constituent Councils response</b>	<b>Change to Proposal</b>
4.1	Stakeholders made specific points regarding the draft Proposals relating to skills, some of which included suggestions to enhance them. Non-stakeholders also predicted that adult education would be underfunded and also a lack of adult education courses which are not anticipated to deliver useful and practical skills for local jobs	<p>If a decision is taken to progress the proposed EMCCA, the Constituent Councils propose the development and agreement of a single, shared evidence base. This would need to draw on quantitative and qualitative information over a range of socio-economic factors (including issues raised via the consultation process around matters such as rurality, deprivation, business need, green agenda and groups furthest from the skills/ job market).</p> <p>This evidence base would then be used to inform a comprehensive Employment and Skills Strategy for the</p>	<p>Wording in skills section changed to make it clear that focus is on adult education, including change to the title of the section to 'Skills &amp; Adult Education'</p> <p>Changes also made to widen the reference to stakeholders in this section of the Proposal.</p>

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>EMCCA to provide a focus for skills interventions and prioritisation for the proposed EMCCA area.</p> <p>Within the Devolution Deal, in relation to skills, only the Adult Education Budget (AEB) is proposed to be devolved by Government to the EMCCA - this does not include apprenticeships or traineeships. The level of funding to be devolved is not yet clear and would need to be subject to detailed discussions with Government within a timescale that has yet to be agreed.</p> <p>The level and type of adult education courses would need to be confirmed once the level of funding has been agreed and assessment of need has been completed.</p>	
4.2	<p>See the Mansfield DC response at second bullet point.</p> <p><i>“Will AEB drive lower average skill levels up towards the UK average... intervention programmes”</i></p>	<p>Under the draft Proposals, the EMCCA would only receive devolved AEB - this budget is specifically targeted at those aged 19 and above and on qualifications up to and including Level 3 skills, plus adult and community learning.</p> <p>The Constituent Councils propose that decisions on where, what and how the AEB is spent will be based on the evidence base (needs assessment) and skills strategy outlined in 4.1 above.</p>	No Change
4.3	<p>The Green Party did not think the case for sub-regional decision making about education and training had been adequately made.</p>	<p>The draft Proposal sets out the challenges which exist in the proposed EMCCA Area and the Constituent Councils consider that the local challenges can best be addressed by working at the level of the proposed EMCCA Area.</p>	No Change

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>The Constituent Councils envisage the proposed EMCCA (working closely with national, regional, and local partners such as Dept for Works and Pensions, the Chamber and voluntary/community sectors), having the ability to develop an increasingly integrated skills system over time.</p> <p>Where the proposed EMCCA receives devolved powers and funding it would have the ability to make investment decisions and commission activity based on local need.</p> <p>The draft Proposal sets out why the Constituent Councils' view is that the devolution of the AEB would provide the EMCCA with an opportunity to maximise the impact of this funding by shaping its own AEB provision and in a way that best fits the needs of our residents, businesses, and wider economy.</p>	.
4.4	The Green Party did not feel that the draft Proposal took into account the national context for skills provision.	<p>The Constituent Councils believe that the proposed devolution of AEB and the need to draw down greater control of budget and powers is in direct response to the national context.</p> <p>Devolution of AEB in the first instance, would bring in a higher level of local determination on lower level skills/ training provision which would be enhanced over time through additional areas of devolution or stronger joint working with national partners such as DWP.</p>	No Change

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
4.6	Non-stakeholder comments were made in relation to the specific proposal relating to the East Midlands Freeport.	The Freeport is a standalone entity independent of the proposed EMCCA. Accordingly, the Freeport was not the subject of the consultation, but as set out in the draft Proposal the proposed EMCCA will ensure its Employment and Skills Strategy helps shape the work on other key infrastructure and growth projects, such as Freeports, to drive its levelling up ambitions and ensure all employment opportunities are maximised.	No Change
4.7	Non-stakeholders questioned whether the draft Proposals relating to skills are realistic and therefore achievable, and felt the D2N2 area is too diverse in terms of industries and educational attainment to be covered by a single authority.	<p>The Constituent Councils' view is that the draft Proposals to devolve AEB, setting of allocations and outcomes for skills providers and supporting/ shaping the Local Skills Improvement Plan are considered to be entirely realistic and are common to all existing Combined Authorities.</p> <p>The proposed D2N2 geography is based on what is demonstrated to be a strong 'functional economic area' (including travel to work and travel to learn factors) and so, whilst economically diverse, is considered to be the best and most appropriate level at which to attract devolved funding, organise delivery and make best use of all available resources.</p>	No Change

Transport

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
5.1	Stakeholders made a number of points which amounted to suggested areas of policy focus for the EMCCA.	The Constituent Councils envisage the EMCCA formulating future policy as it would evolve. An important aspect of this would be the drafting of the single Local Transport Plan, which would be confirmed by the Mayor. The Government's publication of Local Transport Plan guidance which would inform the production of the plan is still awaited.	Proposal changed to remove reference to March 2024 as the date for preparation of the new single Local Transport Plan as Government still to publish guidance causing uncertainties around timescales.
5.2	Overseal Parish Council, the East Midlands Chamber, Visit Peak District and Derbyshire, Railfuture, Manchester and East Midlands Rail Action Partnership, the Green Party, and a number of non-stakeholders expressed views that the improved transport connections would be focussed on the city areas	Both urban and rural areas would be represented on the EMCCA. It would be for the EMCCA to determine transport priorities and programmes consistent with the new single Local Transport Plan for the whole proposed EMCCA area and to balance priorities between different areas once that plan is in place.	No Change
5.3	A number of responses focus on franchising - for example see the comments of the Association of Local Bus Undertaking Managers and the Campaign to Protect Rural England	Bus franchising powers would be important for the Mayor to hold as they allow for the regulation of bus services for a given area. Although bus franchising powers are being sought as part of the draft Proposals they would only be deployed in circumstances where necessary. In line with the legislation, franchising can only be implemented in areas where there is market failure in some form, such as where there is a significant risk of commercial operators withdrawing a significant number of services, poor reliability, need for greater integration, unaffordable fares or other similar	Proposal changed to include further references to bus franchising recognising that bus franchising is an important power for the Mayor to hold, even if not used, for the effective coordination and integration of public transport services.

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		circumstances. The overriding intention of these proposals would be to better meet the needs of bus users not to disregard them.	
5.4	Derbyshire Transport Action raised whether or not a commitment to improving the existing route network was contrary to the target of achieving net zero.	Consistent with other existing Combined Authority areas the Mayor would have powers over a Key Route Network. This would enable main traffic routes to be managed consistently across the proposed EMCCA area, including new investment. This would include measures that contribute towards net zero such as cycling facilities, bus priority and coordination of EV charging.	Proposal wording changed to make it clearer that the Mayor will have the power to coordinate and manage a Key Route Network.
5.5	The Green Party felt that the draft Proposal was too focussed on mobility rather than accessibility	The draft Proposal document sets out the scope of responsibilities and powers the proposed EMCCA rather than setting the policies to be followed. The Transport policy direction of the proposed EMCCA will be set through the drafting of a new single Local Transport Plan. This would need to include seeking the right balance between mobility and accessibility.	No Change
5.6	A number of non-stakeholders expressed views on HS2 - some in support, and a number in opposition.	Although the HS2 proposition has changed, HS2 remains a live national transport project that the Constituent Councils believe the proposed EMCCA would need to respond to and influence. HS2 itself is not under consultation as part of this exercise however.	Proposal changed to update/remove the specific reference to HS2 Phase 2b and the plan showing the former HS2 Eastern Leg line of route and previous station locations and to amend wording

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
			to make it clearer an emerging new HS2 Growth Strategy is being prepared.
5.7	A number of non-stakeholders expressed views that the draft Proposals would not be sufficiently funded, or would be too expensive and therefore unaffordable	The Devolution Deal includes guaranteed funding, some of which will be allocated to transport. A Mayor would also have the power to raise funds through a precept and would receive specific funding to develop a single Local Transport Plan. In addition, the proposed EMCCA would receive a devolved and consolidated integrated transport budget. It would also have access to other competitive funding opportunities. Ultimately the Government will determine the scale of any funding awards but existing Combined Authority areas have typically received higher funding awards per head than non Combined Authority areas.	Proposal changed to reflect that the £500,000 of additional revenue funding in 23/24 and 24/25 is specifically to support the preparation of a single Local Transport Plan for the proposed EMCCA Area.
5.8	A number of non stakeholders expressed views that the integrated system would not be well managed and would not operate well. Views were also expressed that the Proposals would not result in a truly integrated transport network.	Effective governance and oversight would be necessary ensure that the EMCCA is well managed. The Combined Authority model is something that operates transport infrastructure successfully elsewhere in the country. The Constituent Councils view is that managing transport provision over a larger geography provides greater opportunities for coordination and integration. There would also be opportunities for efficiencies through economies of scale and larger scale procurements.	No Change
5.9	Whilst there was support for smart ticketing from a number of stakeholders and non-stakeholders, there is also reference to a national scheme emerging	Local authorities within the proposed EMCCA area can demonstrate existing best practice in integrated ticketing that can be expanded or applied elsewhere within the area. Midlands Connect/DfT are working up	No Change

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
	from the DfT and so smart ticketing being a 'red herring'	complimentary Proposals that will allow different schemes across the whole of the Midlands to be joined up that will give added value to local schemes.	
5.10	A number of non-stakeholders commented that trams are too expensive and unsustainable as they are not self funding	The Nottingham Express Transit tram system is an important part of the local public transport system. Although tram systems are typically more expensive, they have the capacity to move large numbers of people and typically generate large benefits. The current Nottingham NET system is funded through the Private Finance Initiative. It would be for the proposed EMCCA with the Government to determine any future expansion.	No Change

### Net Zero

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
6.1	Stakeholders made specific points regarding the reducing carbon/Net Zero Proposals - see bullet points on p51-52 of IPSOS Report in this respect	The Constituent Councils note and welcome the overwhelmingly positive nature of these comments.  The 2050 target currently aligns with the national target for Net Zero and there are more ambitious local targets being set that would be supported.	No Change
6.2	Non-stakeholders raised points that;	Whilst the achievement of Net Zero targets is a challenge, significant strides have already been taken e.g. in 2020 wind and solar produced a higher proportion of UK electricity, at 43%, than fossil fuels,	No Change

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
	<p>(a) the net-zero/reducing carbon Proposals are unrealistic and unachievable.</p> <p>(b) the Net Zero Proposals would be poorly managed.</p> <p>(c) the reducing carbon/Net Zero Proposals would not deliver benefits for local people.</p> <p>(d) they disagreed with nuclear power.</p>	<p>at 40%, for the first time demonstrating that decarbonisation of the energy system is possible.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government has set a legally binding target for 2050 and stakeholders have raised the challenge that there needs to be greater ambition. Councils within the proposed EMCCA area have more ambitious targets. There is also the cost of non-action which would result in loss of investment, jobs and growth for the region and put the region at greater vulnerability from volatile hydro-carbon energy costs. There is already a robust governance framework in place across the proposed EMCCA area for delivering Net Zero Proposals locally and regionally. There is a track record of collaborative working and this has been supported by the Net Zero Hub (Nottingham City Council act as accountable body) which has been successful in securing and delivering multiple high value projects and programmes across the region in partnership with Local Authorities and other public and third sector organisations.</p> <p>To achieve Net Zero, funding will be required. However targeted place based funding can ensure the local people do benefit. A socio-economic report on Local Area Energy Planning that looked at Improvements to the thermal efficiency of housing, electrification of road transport and an increased deployment of solar PV across D2N2 would have a total net benefit of £11b from an investment of £7.6b. This could save 51.5m tCO<sub>2</sub>e to 2050 and create 4,500 local green jobs. The resulting improvements in air quality and environmental benefit will have positive health</p>	

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>benefits for citizens reducing which will also reduce health care costs.</p> <p>It is expected further education is needed on the potential benefits of Nuclear Fusion, which is very different from Nuclear Fission. Local consultations were conducted in advance of the site at Bassetlaw being selected in the face of heavy competition from other parts of the country. One of the reasons Bassetlaw was successful was through strong local support for the opportunity that could result in a global hub for a diverse mix of technological and scientific expertise, which is expected to realise significant economic opportunities.</p> <p>Net Zero projects that can be delivered now will need to be progressed (e.g. large scale Solar PV and battery storage) but the future achievement of Net Zero will rely on a diverse range of low carbon technologies and this means innovative future sources need to be considered and invested in with a long term outlook.</p>	
6.3	In the bullet list of Suggestions, responses suggested changes to the reducing carbon/Net Zero Proposals.	The Constituent Councils note the suggestions in respect of the policy approach of the proposed EMCCA. These will be taken into account in the formulation of the EMCCA policy, should it be established.	No Change
6.4	Non stakeholders raised issues surrounding financial aspects of the Proposals.	<p>Normal local authority rules about finance, conduct and management designed to minimise the risk of mismanagement would apply to the proposed EMCCA.</p> <p>Principle Four - one of the eight Principles which underpin the Devolution Deal and Proposal document</p>	No Change

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
		<p>seeks to ensure appropriate accountability. <i>“The Constituent Councils have committed to developing a Constitution and Assurance Framework that will confirm, clarify and formalise the intention of institutions and local leaders to continue to be transparent and accountable, work closely with local businesses, seek the best value for taxpayer’ money and maintain strong ethical standards”</i>.</p> <p>Equally the governance structure of the proposed EMCCA would be set up so as to ensure accountability, which will include representation from outside of the Constituent Councils, and will also include outside interests such as from business. Appropriate safeguards will be in place through the proposed structures outlined in the draft Proposal which include at least one Overview and Scrutiny Committee, and an Audit Committee, which will be required to have an independent chairperson who is not otherwise associated with the Mayor or involved in the EMCCA. It would also be possible to design the governance arrangements to include more roles for critical friend type oversight, though this will be a decision for the EMCCA were it to be formed.</p>	

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
7.1	Mansfield District Council queried whether or not there would be a commitment to engage with local, non-Constituent Councils for any Proposals that specifically affect their area (in terms of homelessness, health and social care programmes)	The proposed health improvement duty for the EMCCA complements and supports the action taken by its Constituent Councils. Engagement with non-Constituent Councils will be as important in proposals related to this duty as they are in matters relating to environment, planning, regeneration and transport	No Change
7.2	East Midlands Green Party questioned how the draft Proposals to improve health and wellbeing would integrate with the proposed EMCCA's four main priorities. Nottingham Trent University felt that the interface between EMCCA's public health responsibility and the health and social care system needed to be fully explored.	<p>The proposed health improvement duty for the proposed EMCCA involves making the protection and improvement of people's health and wellbeing a central consideration in everything it does, including in environmental, planning, regeneration and transport.</p> <p>The health and social care systems in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire come together in their respective statutory Integrated Care Boards and in their Health and Wellbeing Boards. In both of these partnership arrangements the Constituent Councils are statutory members. Each ICB and HWB provides the governance structure through which any initiative of the proposed EMCCA with a bearing on the health and social care system can be fully explored.</p>	<p>New section added to the Proposal outlining details of the proposed health improvement duty alongside changes to wording throughout to reinforce that the protection and improvement of people's health will be a central consideration in everything the EMCCA does.</p> <p>Specific references in respect of the key themes added as follows:</p> <p>Transport - reference to active travel now included in respect of the preparation of the refreshed Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan</p> <p>Net Zero - reference to giving consideration to delivering retrofit where it will have the greatest impact on health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Homes - reference to considering how planning and delivery could benefit</p>

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
			<p>people who are homeless and at risk of homelessness</p> <p>Reference to healthy life expectancy and reduced inequalities included in Outcomes section of Proposal</p>
7.3	NHS Derby and Derbyshire Integrated Care Board are keen to understand ambitions regarding public health and NHS powers.	Evidence shows the powerful influence on health and wellbeing played by the wider social and economic environments in which our population live, work and grow old. The ambition arising from this is to ensure that health and wellbeing remains central to the proposed EMCCA's policy and implementation relating to environment, planning, regeneration, and transport. There is no plan for the proposed EMCCA to assume duties or powers specific to an NHS organisation.	Changes made as highlighted above.
7.4	Nottingham Growth Board and non-stakeholders were wary of creating an additional layer of complexity with the work already done and were unhappy with the thought of an additional layer of bureaucracy or tier of government being created relating to public health.	The health improvement duty of the proposed EMCCA ensures that the prominence given to health and wellbeing in decision-making is consistent with that of the Constituent Councils. At this stage, the discharging of this duty would be through the EMCCA's work on environment, planning, regeneration and transport in which it will have regard to the specialist public health advice received from its Constituent Councils. This need not entail any additional tier of public health planning and there is no expectation that the EMCCA itself will require a dedicated public health delivery function of its own.	No Change

	Consultation response received	Constituent Councils response	Change to Proposal
7.5	Non-stakeholders commented that it would be a bad idea that would not work as it hasn't worked elsewhere in the country, whilst others stated that there would be a lack of joined up, integrated or efficient working given this currently does not happen already.	The health improvement duty of the proposed EMCCA integrates a public health approach in its decision-making. At this stage, the discharging of this duty would be through the EMCCA's work on environment, planning, regeneration and transport in which it would need to have regard to the specialist public health advice received from its Constituent Councils. This need not entail any additional tier of public health planning and there is no expectation that the proposed EMCCA itself will require a dedicated public health delivery function of its own.	No Change
7.6	Non stakeholders commented that they believed the size and diversity of the area within the proposed EMCCA remit would make it unmanageable and expressed views that larger cities may be prioritised over smaller, more rural areas.	The Constituent Councils will each ensure that the health and wellbeing needs of their respective population, and the variations in need between communities in each of their populations (e.g. rurality), are addressed as the EMCCA discharges its health improvement duty in its various themes of work.  See also 1.4 and 2.3 in this regard.	No Change
7.7	Non-stakeholder issues were raised that public health would be negatively impacted, or would be underfunded generally, as well as relating to the funding of social care more specifically.	The proposed health improvement duty for the EMCCA involves making the protection and improvement of people's health and wellbeing a central consideration in everything it does, including in environmental, planning, regeneration and transport.  The Constituent Councils would retain their respective statutory health improvement duty and the revenue received by them annually in the form a Public Health grant is not impacted by the health improvement duty which the proposed EMCCA would have.	No Change

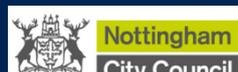


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# East Midlands Combined Authority

**Devolution Deal Consultation  
Report  
March 2023**

Ipsos UK





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# 1 Introduction and methodology

## 1.1 Context

Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have signed a £1.14 billion devolution deal with the Government. The deal, subject to relevant approvals, and primary and secondary legislation passing through Parliament would create the first ever Combined County Authority (CCA) and would see an extra £38 million a year coming to the proposed East Midlands CCA area from 2024. It would result in some powers and associated funding moving from a national level to a regional level, with democratic accountability created via the election of a mayor who would lead the CCA. The areas of focus for the devolution deal are about:

- Boosting productivity, pay, jobs and living standards;
- Spreading opportunities and improving public services;
- Restoring a sense of community, local pride and belonging; and
- Empowering local leaders and communities.

The creation of an East Midlands County Combined Authority (EMCCA) would work to improve economic growth, productivity, and personal wellbeing for the 2.2 million people who live and work in the proposed EMCCA area.

A number of documents were prepared and presented to the public and wider stakeholders as part of the consultation<sup>1</sup>. These include the full proposal document in detail<sup>2</sup>, an abridged summary of the proposal<sup>3</sup> and a FAQ document<sup>4</sup> which sought to respond to common questions. An open consultation ran from 14 November 2022 to 9 January 2023.

## 1.2 Purpose of the report

This report summarises the key findings from the open consultation, which ran from 14 November 2022 to 9 January 2023. It will inform any submission to the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and summarise the consultation responses. The report covers the responses to any closed questions (i.e. those with an answer scale), split out by members of the public and stakeholder individuals/organisations. It also includes an analysis of the most common themes mentioned in response to the open questions, based on thematic coding undertaken by Ipsos UK (an explanation of which can be found in Appendix E).

## 1.3 Methodology

An online consultation portal was established by Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council<sup>5</sup>. It included a summary of the deal, a

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk/have-your-say/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Proposal-For-Consultation-East-Midlands-Combined-County-Authority.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Devolution-proposal-summary.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/East-Midlands-Devolution-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk/>

copy of the proposal, what it would mean if the proposal were adopted, the likely benefits and an explanation about how the proposed deal built on the pre-existing strengths of the proposed EMCCA area. The website included a number of other pages, including associated background information and a detailed FAQ section.

It also included an online response form for people to respond to the devolution proposals. There were a number of formal channels through which individuals and stakeholder organisations could give their views on the proposals:

- Online response platform, which could be accessed through the website;
- Hard copy response form, which was available to print out from the website and on request;
- A written letter, sent via the Freepost address listed on the paper response form; and/or
- By email, via a dedicated consultation email address.

Hard copies of the response forms were also made available at various locations across the proposed EMCCA area and the councils ran a communications campaign prior to and during the consultation period. This activity took place independently of Ipsos UK and the details of the activity are available separately from this report.

#### 1.4 Response rates

Overall, there were 4,869 participants in the consultation. The majority (4,751) participated online via the official response form. There were also 98 postal response forms and 20 responses via email to the dedicated consultation email address<sup>6</sup>.

The table overleaf shows how the response rates are broken down by public and stakeholder audiences – stakeholders are those who self-identified as responding on behalf of a business or organisation.

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<sup>6</sup> NB – this response channel did not use the structure of the consultation response form

**Table 1.1: Breakdown of response rates**

	Non-stakeholder responses (e.g. public/organisations)	Stakeholder responses <sup>7</sup>	TOTAL
Online response forms	4,633	118	4,751
Paper response forms	94	4	98
Email	7	13	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4,869</b>

## 1.5 Receipt and handling of responses

Online consultation responses were received by Ipsos UK. All original electronic responses were securely filed, catalogued and given a serial number for future reference, in line with requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018, and General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR).

E-mail responses were also received directly by Ipsos UK, whilst other responses (for example to the individual councils) were also passed on if they represented a bona fide response to the consultation. The handling of consultation responses was subject to a rigorous process of checking, logging and confirmation to ensure a full audit trail.

## 1.6 Analysis and coding of responses

For those who provided comments via email (and not as per the questionnaire format), each of their comments were attributed to the relevant questions in the response form. This means that, for example, if a member of the public submitted a response via email and made comments about the governance arrangements for the proposed CCA (relating to Q1 of the response form) such comments were analysed alongside responses submitted to Q1 of the official response form. This approach ensures that responses via all channels were analysed using the same framework.

The purpose of having closed questions was to enable measurement of support/agreement for the devolution of powers relating to a particular policy area within the proposal, whilst the open ended follow up question then allowed participants to further expand upon their opinion or provide reasoning.

### Coding of open question and free text responses

The process of analysing the content of each response to the open ended follow up questions was based on a system where unique summary 'codes' are applied to specific words or phrases contained in the text of the response. These codes include a sentiment, in this case whether a comment was positive/supportive or negative/unsupportive. A number of responses also made suggestions, and these

<sup>7</sup> Stakeholders are defined as non-public organisations which have responded in an official capacity to the consultation. Such organisations include local authorities and councillors, non-departmental governing bodies (such as the Environment Agency) and other public sector representative bodies (e.g. trade unions, economic growth organisations etc.)

are prefixed as such in the codeframe. The application of these summary codes and sub-codes to the content of the responses allows systematic analysis of the data.

Ipsos UK developed an initial coding framework (i.e. a list of codes to be applied) based on the text of the first responses received. This initial set of codes was created by drawing out the common themes and points raised. The initial coding framework was then updated throughout the analysis process to ensure that any newly-emerging themes were captured. Developing the coding framework in this way ensured that it would provide an accurate representation of what participants said.

Ipsos UK used a web-based system called Ascribe to manage the coding of all the text in the responses. Ascribe is a system which has been used on numerous large-scale consultation projects. Responses were uploaded into the Ascribe system, where members of the Ipsos UK coding team then worked systematically through the comments and applied a code to each relevant part(s) of them.

The Ascribe system allowed for detailed monitoring of coding progress and the organic development of the coding framework (i.e. the addition of new codes to new comments). A team of coders worked to review all of the responses as they were uploaded to the Ascribe system. All coders received a thorough briefing about the objectives of the consultation before they could undertake analysis of responses. It was also necessary for coders to have read the consultation document before undertaking their analysis of responses.

To ensure that no detail was lost, coders were briefed to raise codes that reflected what was being said in responses. These were then collapsed into a smaller number of key themes at the analysis stage to help with reporting. During the initial stages of the coding process, weekly meetings were held with the coding team to ensure a consistent approach in raising new codes and to ensure that all additional codes were appropriately and consistently assigned.

## 1.7 Interpreting the findings

While a consultation exercise is a valuable way to gather opinions about a wide-ranging topic, there are some key points which should be kept in mind when interpreting the responses.

Firstly, while the consultation was open to everyone, the participants were self-selecting. In consultations there can be a tendency for responses to come from those more likely to consider themselves affected, and therefore more motivated, to express their views. In previous consultations we have also found that responses tend to be polarised between those who think the proposals will benefit them or their area, and conversely those who think they will have a negative effect. Consultations do not tend to fully capture the views of the ‘silent majority’, who may be less opinionated about the proposals under consideration.

It must therefore be understood that the consultation findings, as reflected through this report, can only be used to record the various opinions of the members of the stakeholder and non-stakeholder participants who have chosen to respond to the proposals. Due to the self-selecting nature of the method, findings should not be aggregated up to be representative of the population of the East Midlands.

## 1.8 Comments about the consultation

In addition to responses submitted in answer to the questions themselves, some responses were received commenting on the process of the consultation, including the supporting documents and supplementary information.

In total, 199 participants submitted comments regarding the consultation itself. Key comments made included:

- The questionnaire was too lengthy and complex;
- Some of the questions on the individual deal proposals were closed and/or leading in nature;
- The consultation was biased in favour of the proposed deal and lacked a counter argument;
- There was a lack of publicity of the process and consultation;
- The lack of belief that the consultation will change anything, with some believing it is already a 'done deal'.

## 1.9 Report structure

This report has been divided into nine chapters:

- This first chapter covers the background and objectives of the consultation, including how the consultation was carried out, the number of participants who responded via available channels and how the responses were analysed and reported on;
- Chapters three to nine include a summary of comments received on the devolution of powers across policy areas: Governance, Homes, Skills, Transport, Reducing Carbon/Net Zero, Public Health, and other responses received from the consultation. Each of these chapters follows the same structure:
  - Firstly, it summarises responses to the closed question with a graph to illustrate the balance of opinion across all responses, followed by a summary of responses from non-stakeholder participants and stakeholder participants;
  - This is followed by thematic analysis of open-ended responses from stakeholder participants;
  - Non-stakeholder responses, which includes members of the public and organisations; and
  - An Executive Summary makes up chapter two and is a high level summary of the more detailed chapters.

The appendices include a copy of the response form, technical details on the coding process and the Ipsos Standards and Accreditations.

## 2 Executive Summary

Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and Nottingham City Council have signed a £1.14 billion devolution deal with the Government. The deal, subject to relevant approvals, and primary and secondary legislation passing through Parliament, would create the first ever Combined County Authority (CCA) and would see an extra £38 million a year coming to the East Midlands from 2024. It would create the East Midlands County Combined Authority (EMCCA).

A number of documents were prepared and presented to the public and wider stakeholders about the devolution proposals<sup>8</sup>. An open public consultation on the proposals ran from 14 November 2022 until 9 January 2023.

### 2.1 Methodology and response rate

An online consultation portal was established by Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, and Nottingham City Council<sup>9</sup>. It also included an online response form for people to respond to the devolution proposals. There were a number of formal channels through which individuals and stakeholder organisations could give their views on the proposals:

- Online response platform, which could be accessed through the website;
- Hard copy response form, which was available to print out from the website and on request;
- A written letter, sent via the Freepost address listed on the paper response form; and/or
- By email, via a dedicated consultation email address.

Hard copies of the response forms were also made available at various locations across the proposed EMCCA area and the councils ran a communications campaign prior to and during the consultation period.

Overall, there were 4,869 participants in the consultation. The majority (4,751) participated online via the official response form. There were also 98 postal response forms and 20 responses via email to the dedicated consultation email address<sup>10</sup>.

The table overleaf shows how the response rates are broken down by public and stakeholder audiences – stakeholders are those who self-identified as responding on behalf of a business or organisation.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk/have-your-say/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk/>

<sup>10</sup> NB – this response channel did not use the structure of the consultation response form

	Non-stakeholder responses (e.g. public/organisations)	Stakeholder responses <sup>11</sup>	TOTAL
Online response forms	4,633	118	4,751
Paper response forms	94	4	98
Email	7	13	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>4,869</b>

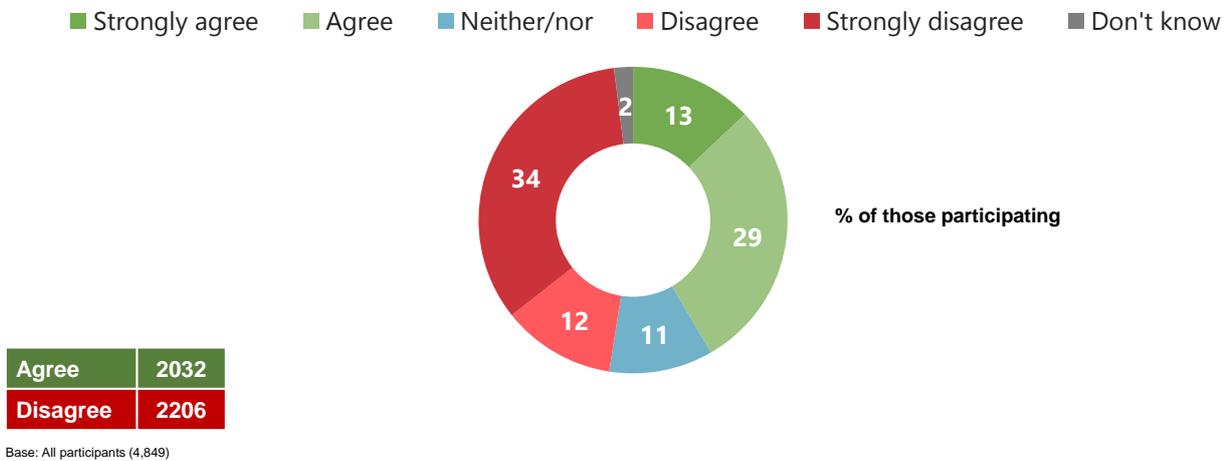
## 2.2 Key themes

### 2.2.1 Governance

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposed governance arrangements for the East Midlands CCA.

**Figure 2.1: Agreement with the proposed governance arrangements for the East Midlands CCA**

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed Governance arrangements for the East Midlands County Combined Authority?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 1,949 agreed with proposed revised governance arrangements with 609 saying they strongly agreed and 1,340 saying they agreed. The greatest level of disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 572 disagreed whilst 1,613 strongly disagreed. There were 513 non-stakeholders who did not have an opinion either way.

<sup>11</sup> Stakeholders are defined as non-public organisations which have responded in an official capacity to the consultation. Such organisations include local authorities and councillors, non-departmental governing bodies (such as the Environment Agency) and other public sector representative bodies (e.g. trade unions, economic growth organisations etc.)

Stakeholder participants were much more supportive of the proposed governance arrangements than non-stakeholders. Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, 83 agreed (31 strongly) with the proposed arrangements whilst only 21 disagreed (14 strongly).

### Summary of stakeholder responses

**Of the 16 stakeholders who made comments in support of the proposed governance arrangements**, five made comments in support of a mayor, who they felt would provide a much needed voice and raise the profile of the proposed EMCCA area. Further comments relating to the proposed mayor's role included their role in stimulating productivity and therefore economic growth (2) and establishing an integrated CCA (2).

**Of the 10 stakeholder organisations which made comments in opposition to the proposed governance arrangements**, the majority of these (6) disagreed with the election of a mayor, which they felt was unnecessary. There was also concern that too much power would sit with a single person (4). Further concerns were raised that EMCCA members would not be representative of the local area and therefore care about local issues (2) whilst there was also demand for the public to be able to vote in EMCCA members (2).

### Summary of non-stakeholder responses

**Of the 24 participants who provided a response in support of the governance arrangements for the proposed CCA**, around half (13) agreed with the need for a mayor. Another six agreed that the mayor's role would raise the profile of the East Midlands and give them a voice to lobby for their needs.

**There were a relatively large number of comments in opposition to the proposed governance arrangements.** The overriding reason for this was opposition towards the role of the mayor (199), with participants not believing that it is necessary. A further 127 participants went on to argue that a mayor would be a waste of money and an additional tier of local government which would be expensive (some specifically referenced their likely salary in making this point concerning expense). There was also concern that a single post would have disproportionately too much power – 107 participants felt that power would be too concentrated on one individual.

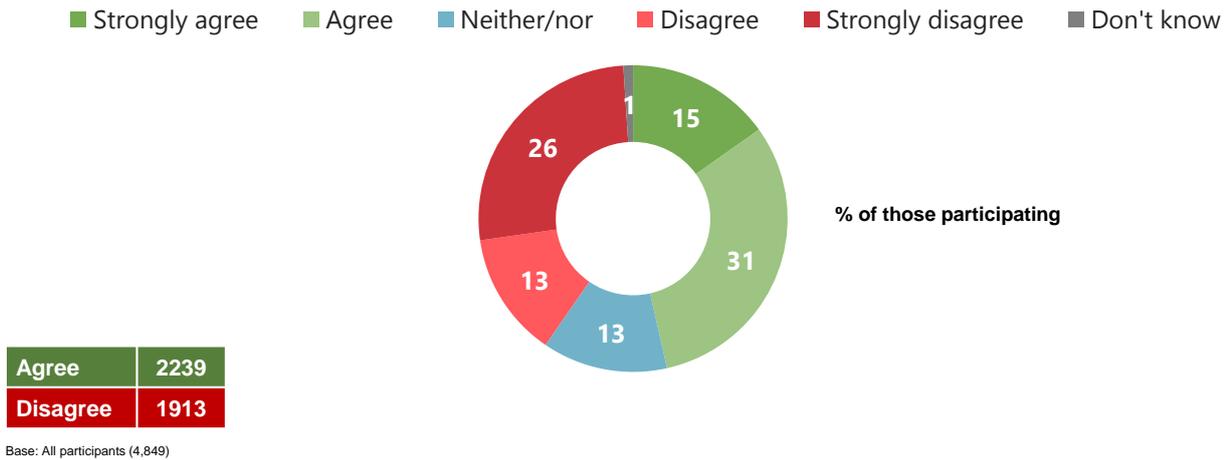
The other main concern was around the perceived extra tiers of bureaucracy which the proposed EMCCA itself would bring about. Issues concerned the potentially excessive cost (68), the lack of representativeness and therefore lack of concern about localised issues (56) and the qualifications and experience of the individuals (42). Some felt that there would be a lack of democratic representation (26) and the potential conflict of interests of individuals was also mentioned – be that political party affiliation (20) or outside business interests (13).

### 2.2.2 Homes

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals relating to homes. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, there was a greater level of agreement in favour of the proposals (2,239) compared to those who disagreed with it (1,913). Of those who disagreed with the proposed governance arrangement, the majority (1,273) strongly disagreed.

**Figure 2.2: Agreement with the proposals relating to homes**

Q2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to homes?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question 2,156 agreed with homes proposals with 704 saying they strongly agreed and 1,452 saying they agreed. Of those who disagreed with the proposals, more strongly disagreed (1,268) than disagreed (628).

Proportionately there was a greater level of agreement from stakeholders to the proposals – only 16 disagreed with the majority (83) in agreement.

#### Summary of stakeholder responses

**In terms of supportive comments**, stakeholders supported protection of greenbelt land (3), the provision of better housing (1), the allowance for effective planning for housing developments (2), the extra funding to construct new homes (2) and the Mayoral Development Corporations (2).

**A few stakeholders made negative comments in response to the proposals.** These included the negative impact the proposals for more homes would have on the greenbelt and open spaces (1), disagreement with Mayoral Development Areas and the power to acquire and dispose of land (2), the unsustainability of the proposals without complementary infrastructure (1), the potential lack of, or mismanagement of, funding (2).

#### Summary of non-stakeholder responses

**Amongst non-stakeholders there was general support** expressed for the principle of constructing additional homes in the proposed EMCCA area (12). Some support was also conditional – people supported the proposals on the basis that additional and supportive infrastructure would be delivered and the greenbelt would be protected (26). Other supportive comments focussed on how homes would be built on existing brownfield sites, thereby protect pre-existing greenbelt land (8) whilst others

mentioned the likely improvement in the quality of housing stock (2) and the provision of more affordable housing which is so needed in the region (2).

**There were three main themes which underpinned non-stakeholder opposition to the proposals:**

(1) The potential negative impact on greenbelt and wider open spaces (37); (2) The potential for some areas to become overcrowded and overdeveloped (32); and general disagreement with the principle of the proposed EMCCA area needing additional homes (without necessarily stipulating why) (29).

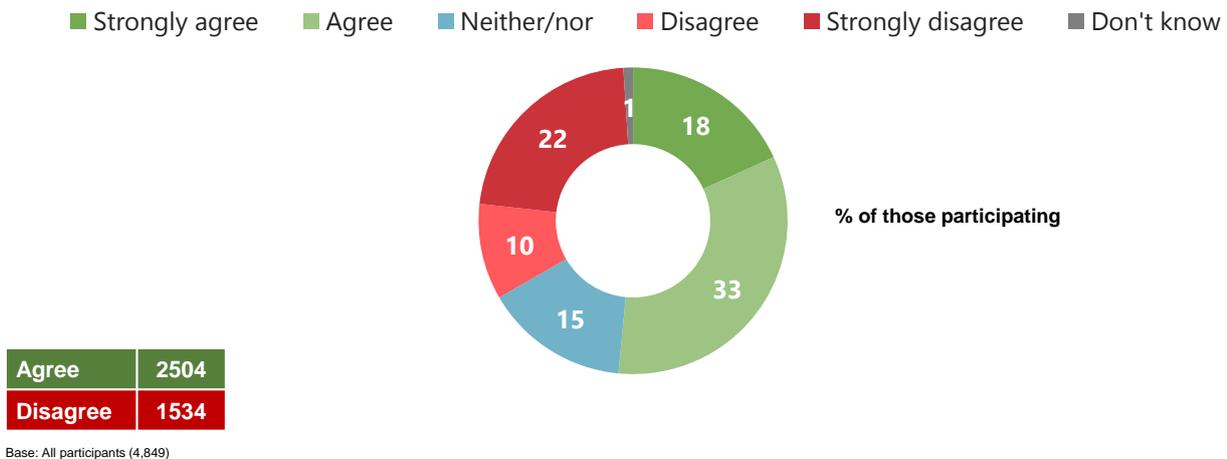
Other comments were made in disagreement with the Mayoral Development Areas (20) and, similarly to stakeholders, a need to ensure that proposals are supported by wider improvements to complementary infrastructure (15).

**2.2.3 Skills**

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals relating to skills. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, there was a greater level of agreement in favour of the proposals (2,504) compared to those who disagreed with it (1,534). Of those who disagreed with the proposals, the majority (1,060) strongly disagreed.

**Figure 2.3: Agreement with the proposals relating to skills**

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to skills?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,414 agreed with the skills proposals with 859 saying they strongly agreed and 1,555 saying they agreed. Proportionately there was a greater level of agreement from stakeholders to the proposals – only 10 disagreed with the majority (90) in agreement.

**Summary of stakeholder responses**

**Those stakeholders making supportive comments** stated their overall support for the proposals (10) along with their belief that the proposals would ultimately stimulate productivity, benefit the regional economy and lead to job creation (4). Some gave specific support for the Adult Education Budget (3) whilst there was also support for the Freeport (2) along with the proposals relating to green growth (1). There was also some support for the D2N2 LEP (2) and the Local Skills Improvement Plan (1).

**There was minimal opposition to the proposals relating to skills amongst stakeholders.** One stakeholder made a general point of opposition without specifying why (1) whilst another felt that adult education below level 4 would be underfunded.

**Summary of non-stakeholder responses**

**Of those comments received in support of the proposals relating to skills** these were underpinned by a belief that they would ultimately stimulate productivity and growth and be beneficial for the local economy (8). A number of participants made comments in specific support of the proposals relating to adult education (5) and others recognised the opportunities which would be provided for people to refresh and/or learn new skills (4).

**A total of 29 non-stakeholder participants left comments in opposition to the proposals relating to skills.** Aside from general statements of disagreement with the proposals (5), some participants disagreed specifically with the proposal relating to the Freeport (4).

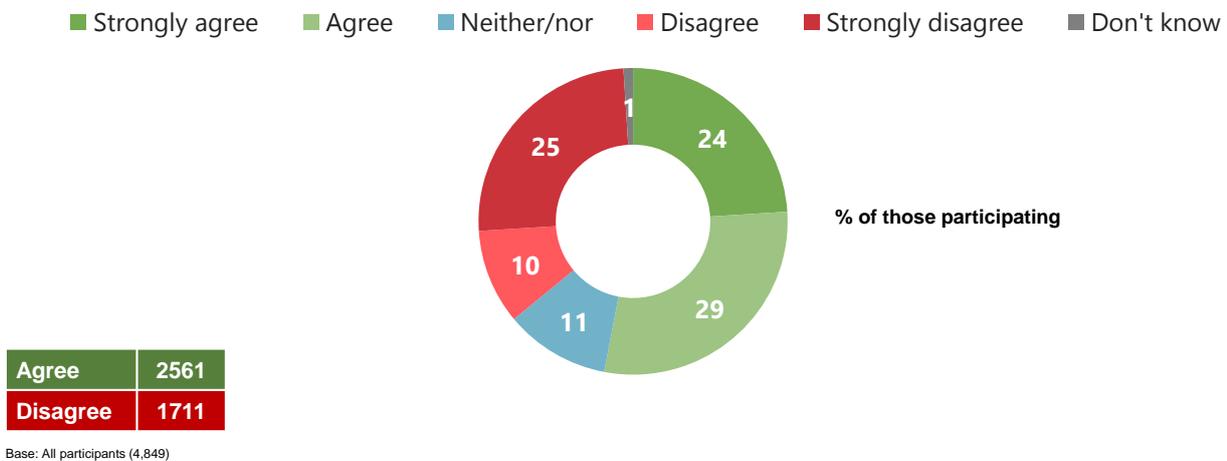
Finally, a lot of the comments received in response to the proposals relating to skills constituted suggestions containing clarifications/additional detail. For example, participants referenced the need for the Adult Education Budget to be integrated and joined up (7), more of a guarantee that education and training would lead to a skilled workforce (resulting in jobs and an increase in employment opportunities) (10), the need for adequate funding (8) and the importance of considering the role schools play alongside FE colleges and universities (10).

**2.2.4 Transport**

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals relating to transport. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, there was a greater level of agreement in favour of the proposals (2,561) compared to those who disagreed with it (1,711). Of those who disagreed with the proposals, the majority (1,215) strongly disagreed.

**Figure 2.4: Agreement with the proposals relating to transport**

Q4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to transport?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,465 agreed with the proposals relating to transport with 1,121 saying they strongly agreed and 1,344 saying they agreed. The greatest level of

disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 492 disagreed whilst 1,212 strongly disagreed. There were 516 non-stakeholders who did not have an opinion either way.

Stakeholder participants were much more supportive of the proposals relating to transport. Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, the majority (96) agreed with the proposed arrangements, whilst only seven disagreed.

### Summary of stakeholder responses

**Those stakeholder comments in support of the proposals** felt that the plans would deliver a joined up and integrated transport network (6). Other comments supported the proposals relating to smart ticketing, with some also supporting the additional £0.5m per annum funding (4). Other elements of the proposals which attracted support included those relating to the Key Route Network (2) as well as for the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy.

**Of the five stakeholders making comments in opposition to the proposals**, there was no one issue driving this opposition. A single stakeholder felt that transport would end up being underfunded (1) whilst there was some concern that transport leading to larger cities would be prioritised ahead of smaller, more remote/rural areas (1).

### Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There were 525 non-stakeholders who provided comments in response to the proposals for transport. A total of 71 comments were made in support of the proposals with 84 providing comments which disagreed in some way with an element of them.

**Supportive comments from non-stakeholders** generally agreed with the objective of the transport proposals, specifically to deliver a joined up and integrated network across the proposed EMCCA area (28). In particular, smart ticketing received a number of supportive comments (14).

**One of the greatest concerns for non-stakeholders** was a lack of belief that the proposals would be sufficiently funded (24). Many did not think that the funding allocated would be enough and that smaller towns and villages, including rural areas, would be less of a priority for improvement compared to the big cities (22). Some participants also expected the system to be poorly managed (based on their experience of the system at the moment), which would ultimately result in it not working (18). Others did not believe that the proposals would result in a truly integrated network (10).

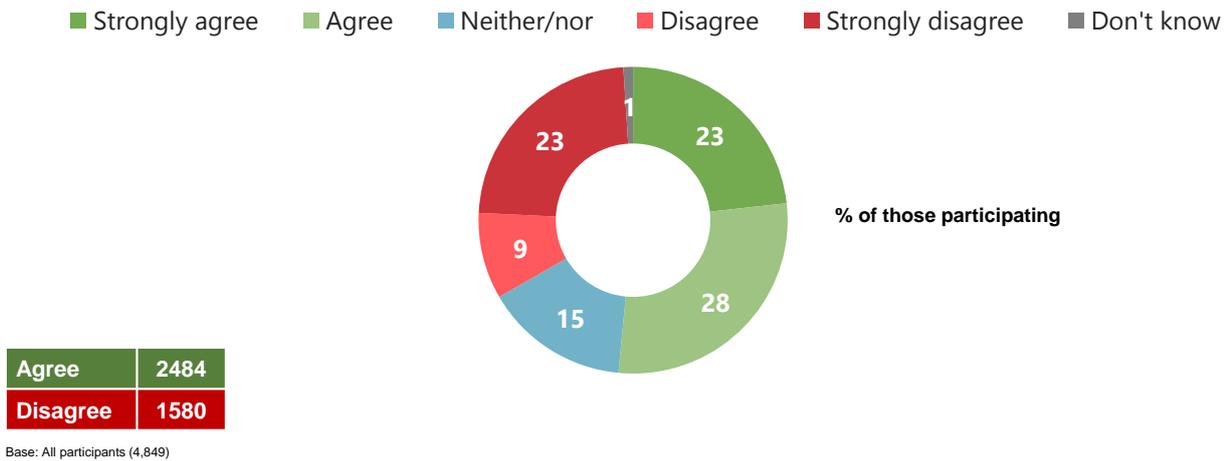
There was also some disagreement with the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy (45) which some participants felt would drain funding from wider railway improvements, as well as not be of benefit to smaller, more rural parts of the proposed EMCCA area.

### 2.2.5 Reducing carbon/Net Zero

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, more agreed with the proposals (2484) than disagreed (1580).

**Figure 2.5: Agreement with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/Net Zero**

Q5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/Net Zero?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,385 agreed with the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals. Of those non-stakeholders who agreed, 1,061 strongly agreed and 1,324 agreed. The greatest level of disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 439 disagreed whilst 1,132 strongly disagreed.

Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, 99 agreed with the proposals whilst only 9 disagreed.

#### Summary of stakeholder responses

**Overall, the majority of stakeholders made comments in agreement with the proposals.** Most of the comments stated general support for the objectives set out (14) whilst other comments referred to energy/power renewables being aided by a renewable energy agenda (1), an extended tram network (1) and an extended rail network (1).

**Of the six stakeholders who made comments in opposition to the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals,** some (2) felt Net Zero to be unrealistic and unachievable. Further comments related to fusion energy being unrealistic and unachievable (2). There was also concern that Net Zero will be underfunded (1) and will not deliver benefits for local people (1).

#### Summary of non-stakeholder responses

**Of the 42 non-stakeholders who made comments in support of the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals,** 18 stated that they supported the proposals and 19 expressed conditional support. Other comments agreed with sustainability more generally (4) and that energy/power renewables will be aided by a renewable energy agenda (2), as well as support for an extended tram network (1).

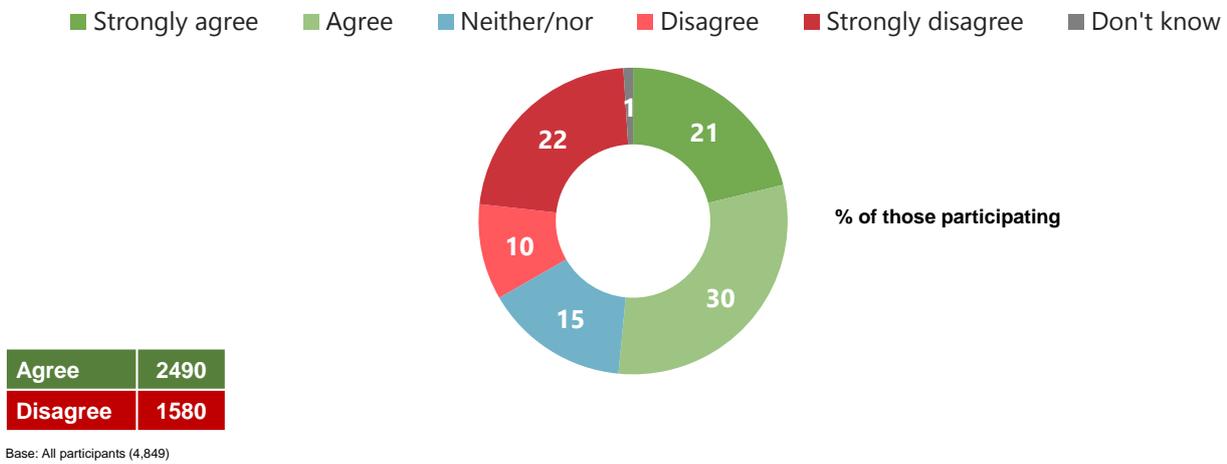
**A total of 84 non-stakeholders made comments in opposition to the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals.** A key factor in this opposition was the feeling that the proposals are unrealistic and unachievable (29). Concerns was also raised about the financial elements of the proposal, specifically the potential high administrative costs (13), the potential for them to be underfunded (11) and the potential need for tax increases to pay for them.

### 2.2.6 Public Health

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals for Public Health. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, a majority agreed with the proposed arrangements (2,490). Overall, 1,580 disagreed, with two-thirds of these strongly disagreeing (1,091).

**Figure 2.6: Agreement with the proposals relating to public health**

Q6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to public health?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,391 agreed with proposals. The greater level of disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 485 disagreed whilst 1,086 strongly disagreed. There were 708 non-stakeholders who did not have an opinion either way.

Stakeholder participants were much more supportive of the public health proposals than non-stakeholders. Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, 99 agreed with the proposed arrangements whilst only nine disagreed.

### Summary of stakeholder responses

There were comparatively few comments received from stakeholders concerning the public health proposals. **Of the six stakeholders who made comments in support of the proposals**, four gave their general support for the proposals without providing further detail. Others provided conditional agreement (1) or concluded that extended tram (1) and extended rail (1) would improve public health in the region.

**Of the three stakeholder organisations which made comments in opposition to the proposals on public health**, there was concern about the additional layer of government and bureaucracy which could lead to duplication (2), whilst others were concerned about the lack of funding for staff such as doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals (1).

## Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There was a greater number of comments from non-stakeholders who disagreed with the proposals relating to public health. **Of those making comments in support of the proposals**, most just referenced their agreement which they felt would deliver a joined up and integrated healthcare system (2) whilst others also offered general support.

**The main reason given for participants not supporting the proposals** was that it would not work because ‘it hasn’t worked elsewhere’ (14). This scepticism extended to the potential bureaucracy which would have to be put in place to deliver (4) and there were also concerns that larger cities may be prioritised over smaller, more rural areas (6) and that the size and diversity of the area within the proposed EMCCA remit would make it unmanageable (4).

## 3 Governance

### 3.1 Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposed governance structures and ways of working as detailed in the consultation document.

#### **Governance**

In order that powers and funding are available, suitable governance arrangements must be put in place which provide Government with assurance that funding will be spent appropriately, and statutory functions will be delivered effectively and efficiently.

The proposed Governance will include:

- A new directly elected Mayor who will bring new powers and funding from central Government to the local level. This includes powers to set a budget and issue a precept.
- In addition, the EMCCA will feature eight members, consisting of a Lead Member and one further member appointed by each Constituent Council (Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council and Nottingham City Council).
- The EMCCA will appoint four non-constituent members from the Area's district and borough councils.
- The EMCCA will also appoint up to a further four non-constituent or associate members.
- The EMCCA will ensure that there is suitable representation from business.

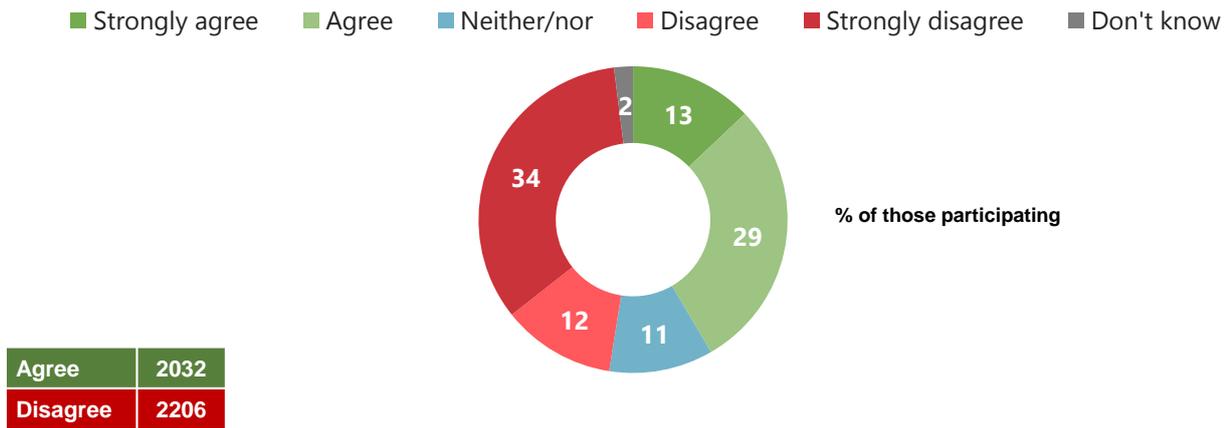
A hyperlink to the consultation document was also provided for participants to review additional detail.

### 3.2 Summary of closed responses

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposed governance arrangements for the EMCCA. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, slightly more disagreed with the proposed arrangements (2,206) than agreed (2,032). Of those who disagreed, the majority (1,627) strongly disagreed.

**Figure 3.1: Agreement with the proposed governance arrangements for the East Midlands CCA**

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed Governance arrangements for the East Midlands County Combined Authority?



Base: All participants (4,849)

Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 1,949 agreed with proposed revised governance arrangements with 609 saying they strongly agreed and 1,340 saying they agreed. The greatest level of disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 572 disagreed whilst 1,613 strongly disagreed. There were 513 non-stakeholders who did not have an opinion either way.

Stakeholder participants were much more supportive of the proposed governance arrangements than non-stakeholders. Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, 83 agreed (31 strongly) with the proposed arrangements whilst only 21 disagreed (14 strongly).

### 3.3 Summary of stakeholder responses

On the whole stakeholders showed greater support for the proposed governance arrangements compared to non-stakeholders. Overall, 50 stakeholders made comments about governance – 16 made supportive comments whilst 10 made comments in opposition.

**Of the 16 stakeholders who made comments in support of the proposed governance arrangements**, five made comments in support of a mayor, who they felt would provide a much needed voice and raise the profile of the proposed EMCCA area. Further comments concerning the proposed mayor’s role included their role in stimulating productivity and therefore economic growth (2) and establishing an integrated EMCCA (2).

Other comments agreed with the proposal relating to the Education and Skills Advisory Board (6) whilst there was also support expressed for the proposals relating to business and the economy (5) – both of these were raised by stakeholders as key advantages but not by non-stakeholders.

**Of the 10 stakeholder organisations which made comments in opposition to the proposed governance arrangements**, the majority of these (6) disagreed with the election of a mayor, which they felt was unnecessary. There was also concern that too much power would sit with a single person (4). Further concerns were raised that EMCCA members would not be representative of the local area and therefore care about local issues (2) whilst some felt they should be able to vote in EMCCA members (2).

Key stakeholders made specific points regarding the proposed governance arrangements and the key points are summarised below:

- Mansfield District Council felt that the governance proposals were unclear as to how they would ensure an equitable approach towards the deployment of investment funding, in particular to ensure that the two cities do not attract all the capital investment when there are a number of local important towns in need of ‘levelling up’. It wants to see local need and areas of deprivation prioritised for funding in the future;
- Newark and Sherwood District Council supported devolution and felt that a mayor would help the CCA area to speak with one voice, represent visible leadership and be accountable to residents;
- The Peak District National Park Authority broadly supported the proposed devolution but felt it important that they are given a clear and visible role within the new CCA given the National Park’s importance to the regional economy and in delivering net zero and nature recovery ambitions. It also highlighted its statutory role as the local planning and minerals authority and given such statutory purposes span a large geographic area felt that it should be represented as a non-constituent or associate member;
- Derbyshire Dales District Council supported the inception of the EMMCA but highlighted the political challenges of representing local district and borough councils (given only four seats have been provided for);

*“Whilst no detailed observations were expressed in regard to the content of the Devolution Deal, the Council welcomed the engagement and involvement of District/Borough Council in relation to governance arrangements.”*

*Derbyshire Dales District Council*

- Ashfield District Council (and the Independent Alliance on Nottinghamshire County Council) welcomed the steps towards more localised decision making but felt that the governance proposal created a democratic deficit between the borough and district councils, as their participation is minimal;
- Overseal Parish Council strongly believed that any more money required to create the additional tier of government should not be borne by residents or businesses, especially in the current financial crisis given pressures are being felt within households and by businesses alike. Practically, there is a fear that a tier of local government will be lost as the Parish Council relies heavily on South Derbyshire District Council to resolve many local issues;
- East Midlands Councils (EMC) expressed concerns from a number of member councils about using the term ‘East Midlands’ to describe a Mayoral CCA for the D2N2 area. It also proposed

further dialogue concerning the proposed CCA's membership of the EMC and how it could establish constructive working relationships with neighbouring authorities;

- Leicestershire County Council questioned the description of devolution as being 'for the East Midlands' when it only includes the area known in local public sector and business circles as D2N2;

*“Devolution to the area known as the 6Cs (the cities of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham and the counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, to which can be added Rutland) has a much stronger claim to a regional devolution deal than D2N2 and would have a much greater impact in levelling up against the West Midlands.”*

#### *Leicestershire City Council*

- North East Derbyshire District Council did not think the devolution deal is in the best interests of its residents and felt powers should be devolved to existing local councils rather than a mayor for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire;
- South Derbyshire District Council did not consider the new governance proposals to be in the best interests of residents of South Derbyshire and expressed opposition to the proposed geographical basis of the Devolution Deal linking Derbyshire to Nottinghamshire to form a CCA;
- Bolsover District Council opposed the creation of a mayoral CCA and has expressed its opposition in writing to its local MP;
- The East Midlands Green Party did not support the proposal, in particular the 'imposition' of a mayoral system by a majority vote of local councillors – it instead proposed local referendums to understand popular support for the proposals. It also believed that a mayoral model was 'unproven'. It also felt that the proposal perpetuates the 'discredited first past the post' electoral system, criticised the lack of transparency when it comes to appointing members and did not think the mayor would be held properly to account. It also did not feel that the interests of borough and district councils would be properly represented;
- The Co-Operative Party felt that in order for the mayoral model to work in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, it must be underpinned by co-operative solutions and ideals. It also felt that Business and Economy Advisory Board should contain representatives from different business models such as co-operatives, employee owned businesses and social enterprises;
- The universities of Nottingham Trent, Derby and Nottingham submitted a joint response which was supportive of the opportunity to establish a mayoral CCA across the D2N2 area. It proposed that universities be represented on the main CCA board (whilst recognising that universities could not fill all four places). The institutions felt that the CCA should consider establishing an integrated unit that provides data and insight, informs strategy, guides investment decisions, oversees programme monitoring and supports the evaluation of activity creating an iterative approach to the work of the CCA. In addition, the University of Derby urged the proposed EMCCA to continue to explore the opportunity to incorporate Leicester and Leicestershire;
- The University of Nottingham agreed with the proposals relating to governance and reiterated its role as an anchor institution which it felt would add significant value to the formal governance of

the EMCCA at the highest level. It welcomed a ‘sharp focus’ on skills, business growth and the research and innovation eco-system and are keen to help broker workable governance solutions, ensure a university vote on the main EMCCA board and observer status for all three of the universities and the opportunity to drive forward place based advocacy and investment;

- Nottingham Trent University welcomed the EMCCA as a statutory body as it would allow the D2N2 area to speak with one voice. The proposed governance arrangements allow four non-constituent or associate members and the University stated its intention to discuss the universities being represented on the main EMCCA board. It welcomed the proposed establishment of advisory boards and endorsed those in the proposal. It also felt an Innovation Board could be established to develop and implement an Innovation Accelerator-style approach for the area, which would work alongside the sectors highlighted in the proposal document. The University also encouraged the establishment of a unit that provides data and insight, informs strategy, guides investment decisions, oversees programme monitoring and supports the evaluation of activity;
- Nottingham College felt it was important that further education was well represented within governance and was keen that the new CCA did not destabilise current providers. It suggested that a minimum of two of the non-constituent/associate member places be allocated to local FE college principals. It felt that the case for higher education representation on the EMCCA board is limited;
- Derwentio Housing Trust urged the need for VCSE representation and felt the proposed governance arrangements were top heavy;
- Metropolitan Thames Valley Housing felt that ‘the Combined Authority will work best through the full engagement of the East Midlands’ local authorities at county, borough and district level and all relevant stakeholders’;
- Visit Peak District and Derbyshire felt that a business advisory board is needed to provide the sector with an opportunity to be visible and ensure that it’s highlighted as part of any growth plans (e.g. plans across the CCA need to acknowledge the changes in infrastructure across DMOs and the development of Local Visitor Economy Partnerships (LVEPs) and Destination Development Partnerships (DDPs));
- Derwent Valley Trust felt that there is a risk that the more rural areas, in terms of businesses and local communities, could be disadvantaged due to the creation of the EMCCA and this will need to be addressed to ensure an equitable approach;
- Nottinghamshire Disabled People’s Movement expressed concern about the proposed governance as it felt too much power was being placed into the hands of an individual mayor to the detriment of campaign groups similar to itself. It did not believe that the power and control in the hands of one individual would improve equality and inclusion. It also questioned whether the cabinet make up would include any input by the voluntary sector and groups of people with protected characteristics;
- The Environment Agency supported the formation of the EMCCA as it represents a ‘great opportunity’ for the region to become an exemplar for climate change adaptation;

- Arts Council England felt it important for a place to be reserved for culture in any governance arrangements given the significant (and recently increased) investment in culture across the East Midlands region;
- Nottingham Growth Board welcomed the importance that the proposed governance arrangement places on the businesses and the business community. It questioned the level of influence of the proposed Business and Economy Advisory Board and also how businesses would be represented on the main CCA board. It also highlighted the role of the three universities and felt there was a strong case for all three to be present at the meetings of the board;
- East Midlands Chamber emphasised the need for the voices of both the private and third sectors to be meaningful in the EMCCA, which it didn't feel was sufficiently defined in the proposal. It also highlighted the need for business representation, both in terms of the diverse sectors and clusters across the CCA area and of different scales of business;
- The Derby and Derbyshire Local Access Forum (LAF) called for closer and more effective partnership working of the four LAFs in the CCA area. However, they wanted to retain the existing LAFs and thought consideration should be given within the EMCCA for the appointment of advisory bodies with non-executive functions;
- TUC East Midlands proposed two key governance mechanisms in the EMCCA: (1) Formal representation of the TUC as one of the four 'Non-Constituent or Associate Members (similar to the West Midlands CA structure which it says is working well); and (2) Additional advisory boards for housing, transport, Net Zero and skills, as well as boards for public service provision and social mobility. The TUC also stated its desire to be included on the Education and Skills Advisory Board and the Business and Economy Advisory Board.

### 3.4 Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There were 891 non-stakeholder participants who provided a response on the proposed governance arrangements, of which 24 made comments in support of the proposal and 552 made comments in opposition.

**Of the 24 participants who provided a response in support of the governance arrangements for the proposed CCA**, around half (13) agreed with the need for a mayor. Another six agreed that the mayor's role would raise the profile of the East Midlands and give them a voice to lobby for their collective needs.

*“A strong Mayor, like Andy Burnham in Manchester, could be a valuable asset. A party-driven one like Tees Valley, could be a problem.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Others (2) reiterated their general support of the governance arrangements without elaborating further, whilst a further two participants felt that EMCCA members would be local and therefore more representative of local public opinion.

Others commented that it would help to create an integrated EMCCA. Two participants specifically referenced their preference for this type of governance compared to the existing governance from Nottingham City Council.

**A total of 552 participants left comments in opposition to the proposed governance arrangements for the CCA.** The overriding reason for this was opposition towards the role of the mayor (199), as participants did not believe it is necessary. A further 127 participants went on to argue that a mayor would be a waste of money and an additional tier of local government, which would be expensive (some specifically referenced their likely salary in making this point).

*“What concerns me is the way the money will be spent in financing a mayor and all the various Committee members that will be appointed and the additional bureaucracy that this will bring.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

There was also concern that a single post would have disproportionately too much power – 107 participants felt that power would be too concentrated in one individual. Other concerns with the mayor included:

- Potential conflicts of interest if the mayor is affiliated to a particular political party (39);
- The perceived lack of democracy in electing a mayor, which they felt should have a public vote (34);

*“There was a vote on elected mayors recently and the vote was a resounding no for Nottingham.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

- A lack of local representation given the potential for the mayor to not be ‘local’ and therefore detached from local issues (30). If they were from another part of the CCA area there was concern that they might prioritise their own area to the detriment of others (12);
- A potential lack of transparency and accountability (22);
- A potential increase in tax/introduction of a mayoral precept (17);
- Potential conflicts of interest, be it to other areas (5) or to external business interests (5).

Beyond the mayoral issue, other concerns related to the proposed EMCCA body itself. A total of 68 non-stakeholders felt that EMCCA members would receive excessive salaries and therefore be too expensive. There were also concerns about a lack of representativeness – 56 participants felt its make-up would not be representative of the area whilst a further 42 participants questioned the competence of prospective members and whether they would be sufficiently qualified and/or have the right level of experience.

Participants also raised concerns about prospective EMCCA members similar to those expressed about the mayor, specifically that there would be a lack of democratic representation (26), potential conflicts of interest if affiliated to certain political parties (20) and the perceived lack of transparency and accountability (20).

*“Another layer of bureaucracy that will cost money that could be better spent on other things. More jobs, probably highly paid, for the select few.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Concerns were also raised about the potential outside business interests of EMCCA members (13).

Finally, there were a few questions as to whether a police and crime commissioner was needed if the mayor could perform this role (9).

*“I think a mayor and PCC are incompatible. The Police Crime Commissioner would be a redundant post and would make more sense and reduce bureaucracy if the mayor absorbs the two roles.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

## Suggestions

Some responses suggested changes to the proposed governance arrangements. A total of 369 participants made such comments. The main suggestions included:

- EMCCA membership should not be comprised of existing local authorities in the area – this is mainly due to a perceived lack of competence (122);
- Guaranteeing the competence and experience of EMCCA members (39), the need to ensure there is sufficient accountability and oversight of them (39); ensuring they are representative of local people (37) and parishes/boroughs/districts (27);
- Guaranteeing the competence and experience of the mayor (23) who should be accountable (21) and not affiliated to a political party (20);
- EMCCA should take responsibility for the environment and climate crisis (16) and be representative of the local community and voluntary sector (13).

# 4 Homes

## 4.1 Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposals relating to homes as detailed in the consultation document.

### Homes

We will work with local authorities, landowners, developers and the full range of housing providers to promote regeneration, create affordable, good quality housing options and to retrofit existing homes to be more environmentally sustainable.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- £16.8 million of funding controlled locally to spend in 2024/25 to support the building of new homes on brownfield land;
- £9 million of housing capital funding to support the delivery of housing priorities;
- New, broad powers to acquire and dispose of land to build houses, commercial space and infrastructure, for growth and regeneration;
- The Mayor's power to designate Mayoral Development Areas and to create Mayoral Development Corporations (which is a statutory body created to bring forward the regeneration of a defined area). This will support delivery on strategic sites across the Area through drawing on existing work, subject to the agreement of local partners.

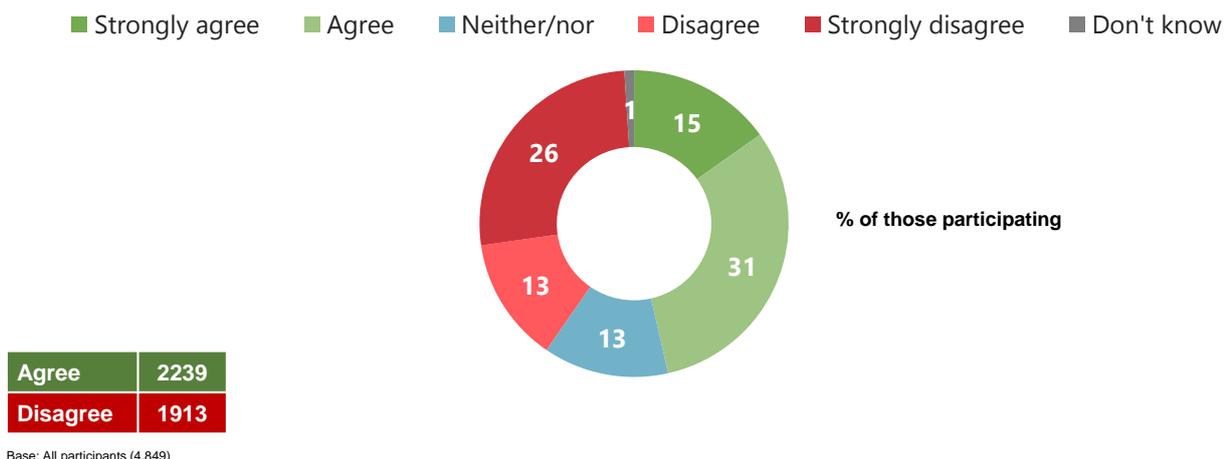
A hyperlink to the consultation document was also provided for participants to review additional detail.

## 4.2 Summary of closed responses

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals relating to homes. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, there was a greater level of agreement in favour of the proposals (2,239) compared to those who disagreed with it (1,913). Of those who disagreed with the proposed governance arrangement, the majority (1,273) strongly disagreed.

**Figure 4.1: Agreement with the proposals relating to homes**

Q2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to homes?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,156 agreed with homes proposals with 704 saying they strongly agreed and 1,452 saying they agreed. Of those who disagreed with the proposals, more strongly disagreed (1,268) than disagreed (628). Proportionately there was a greater level of agreement from stakeholders to the proposals – only 16 disagreed with the majority (83) in agreement.

## 4.3 Summary of stakeholder responses

A total of 37 stakeholders provided specific comments relating to the proposals for homes. Of these, 11 were supportive whilst seven included an element of opposition to the proposals.

**The supportive comments made by stakeholders were generally more diverse than non-stakeholder participants**, although around half (6) made statements in support of the proposals without elaborating further as to why. Other comments related to support for the protection of greenbelt land (3), the provision of better housing (1), the allowance for effective planning when it comes to new housing (2), agreement with the extra funding to construct new homes (2) and support for Mayoral Development Corporations (2).

**A few stakeholders made negative comments in response to the proposals.** These included the negative impact the proposals might have on the greenbelt and open spaces (1), disagreement with Mayoral Development Areas and the power to acquire and dispose of land (2), the unsustainability of the proposals without a commitment to complementary infrastructure (1) and the potential lack of (or mismanagement of) funding (2).

Key stakeholders made specific points regarding the proposals relating to homes and the key points are summarised below:

- Derwentio Housing Trust emphasised the need for greater social housing;
- Mansfield District Council posed questions about how the deployment of resources would link with local housing providers' programmes of improvements and whether new build properties would be prioritised for brownfield land sites and be mixed tenure or purely private ownership homes;
- Newark Town Council did not want the needs of the travelling community overlooked when it came to housing strategies;
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service emphasised the importance of housing projects (both new and retrofitted) being designed with the principle of fire safety in mind and fitted with domestic sprinklers;
- Railfuture agreed with the proposals relating to homes and felt that an EMCCA should enable good planning practice by promoting new housing on brownfield land served by high quality, sustainable transport;
- The MP for Rushcliffe broadly agreed with the aims set out. They highlighted the removal of the Duty to Cooperate, contained within the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, which prioritises the use of brownfield land over greenfield land for development and felt it important that the EMCCA reflects this policy objective and others locally. They would actively oppose any proposals to undermine the powers they give local people to determine the way in which their communities develop. They also wanted greater ambition to be shown in terms of the funding allocation for building new homes. Finally, they wanted clarification on how the consent of the borough council (whose jurisdiction any planning powers are being exercised under) would be determined;
- Manchester and East Midlands Rail Action Partnership emphasised the importance of co-locating new housing with transport links;
- Derby and Derbyshire LAF urged the EMCCA to work with local authorities and other stakeholders to ensure new housing is well connected by infrastructure, particularly walking and cycling. It also emphasised the importance of seeking developer contributions towards the cost of any additional infrastructure required;
- Nottingham Growth Board agreed with the proposals relating to homes but wanted greater prominence applied to the inter-connection of themes so the EMCCA considered interventions at a holistic level. It also advocated a target for house building at a CCA level;
- The Green Party felt that the proposal lacked detail as to how the EMCCA and the district/borough councils would work together and take planning decisions. It also felt the proposals lacked detail about the mechanisms which would underpin its new powers and questioned what is meant by Mayoral Development Areas and the creation of Mayoral Development Corporations;

- The Co-Operative Party felt that the housing powers should include the ability to promote community-led housing and establish similar structures and funds to the GLA’s Community Housing Hub and Fund;
- The CBI was encouraged by the housing and planning powers (i.e. the ability to establish Mayoral Development Corporations) as well as ringfenced funding for house building on brownfield land. It emphasised the importance of adequate housing to ensure people can live and work in the East Midlands;
- The University of Nottingham agreed with the proposals relating to homes and felt that good quality, affordable and sustainable housing was vital for students and staff. It also referenced the Student Living Strategy (developed with Nottingham Trent University and Nottingham City Council) as a blueprint across a wider geography;
- Nottingham Trent University welcomed the priority and importance placed on homes and the proposed investment plans. It encouraged the funding to support new properties which are built to high environmental standards and encouraged the need to retrofit homes which have already been constructed.

#### 4.4 Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There were 486 non-stakeholder participants who provided a response on the proposals relating to homes, of which 48 made comments in support of the proposals and 160 made comments in opposition. The majority of responses (325) made suggestions of how the proposals could be altered or improved.

**Of the 48 participants who provided a response in support of the proposals relating to homes, 12 made general comments in support of the principle of additional homes. Another 26 made comments in support but these were more conditional and relied on other factors being resolved as well – principally the need for additional and supportive infrastructure and the ongoing protection of the greenbelt land (which they felt was not explicit in the proposals).**

*“The housing plans are commendable but make no mention of protecting the limited Greenfield sites and focus on the optimum re-use of built-up land.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“More houses are needed but they must come with more schools, doctors, shops, etc.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“The plans for housing are great but they need to be supported by a transport and public services infrastructure (schools and health facilities).”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Other supportive comments focussed on how the homes will make use of existing brownfield sites, thereby protect pre-existing greenbelt land (8) whilst others mentioned the likely improvement in the quality of housing stock (2) and the provision of more affordable housing which is so needed in the region (2).

**A total of 160 non-stakeholder participants left comments in opposition to the proposals relating to homes.** These can be summarised under three main themes:

- The potential negative impact on greenbelt and wider open spaces (37);

*“I need to be convinced that the EMCCA would not use its powers to allow building on green areas while we have brownfield sites in need of redevelopment.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

- The potential for some areas to become overcrowded and overdeveloped (32); and

*“We don't need to keep building houses, especially in small rural areas, as these villages are not large enough to cope with such expansion to their infrastructure.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

- General disagreement with the proposals (without necessarily stipulating why).

*“The very last thing the East Midlands needs is more housing.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Other comments were made in disagreement with the Mayoral Development Areas and the power to acquire and dispose of land (20). There was also a belief that the proposal would not benefit local people and, ultimately, not deliver against its targets for more homes (20). There were a number of comments also expressing concern that the proposals would be unsustainable without improvements to infrastructure (15).

*“Local council already trying to build on green belt areas, but not increasing infrastructure and facilities to match the increase in housing. Services are overstretched already with lack of essential facilities and services.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Concern was raised about the proposed funding, with some participants believing that the proposal would end up being underfunded (14) or that funds would be mismanaged (9), whilst some comments relating to underfunding were specific to the need to adequately fund energy efficiency and home insulation (3). The potential lack of local control over housing policy (i.e. by local councils) was also raised as a point of opposition (14). Some comments also referenced the potential negative impact on biodiversity/wildlife (6) and agriculture and farm land (4).

*“There has been no thought for the environment, biodiversity with the developers being the only people who have benefited.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

## Suggestions

A relatively greater proportion of comments in response to the proposal for homes made suggestions to change or improve the proposals, including:

- A guarantee to prevent the loss of green land and a commitment to only develop on brownfield sites (90);
- The need to invest in infrastructure before beginning the construction of any new homes (63);
- Homes should be made affordable (49);
- The need to first explore/exhaust the potential to redevelop older buildings and houses (i.e. what is already standing) (39);
- The need to invest in social housing (26);
- A guarantee about the quality of construction, with ‘no corners cut’ concerning the quality of the materials and construction process (17), as well as the importance of using sustainable materials (13);
- The importance of investing in insulation and energy efficiency measures (18) and also retrofitting homes to maximise efficiency (15), as well as the need to invest in solar panels (16);
- The need to align home building with other environmental targets and objectives, such as Net Zero (16);
- Stricter regulations and planning permission (14) which should also apply to those in the private rented sector (10);
- Protection of small/more remote/rural areas from over-development (13);
- Removal of proposals relating to housing altogether to ensure management is retained by the relevant local authorities (10);
- The need to build homes specifically to house homeless people (10);
- The need to prioritise first time buyers/those trying to get on the property ladder (9);
- Protection of heritage sites (7);
- The potential to construct houses for specific sub-groups of the population, including those already residing locally (7) and the elderly, disabled and vulnerable (5); and
- A few suggestions supporting construction of housing on the greenbelt and to not be solely focussed on brownfield sites (7).

# 5 Skills

## 5.1 Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposals relating to skills as detailed in the consultation document.

### Skills

We will work collaboratively with employers, skills providers and local authorities to ensure our citizens have the opportunity to develop key skills and access opportunities to work well and build fulfilling careers. This will also help the creation of a strong and sustainable local economy.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- Holding the Adult Education Budget (AEB) from academic year 2025/26;
- Owning the ability to set allocations and outcomes to skills providers;
- Supporting and shaping the Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP) for the Area.

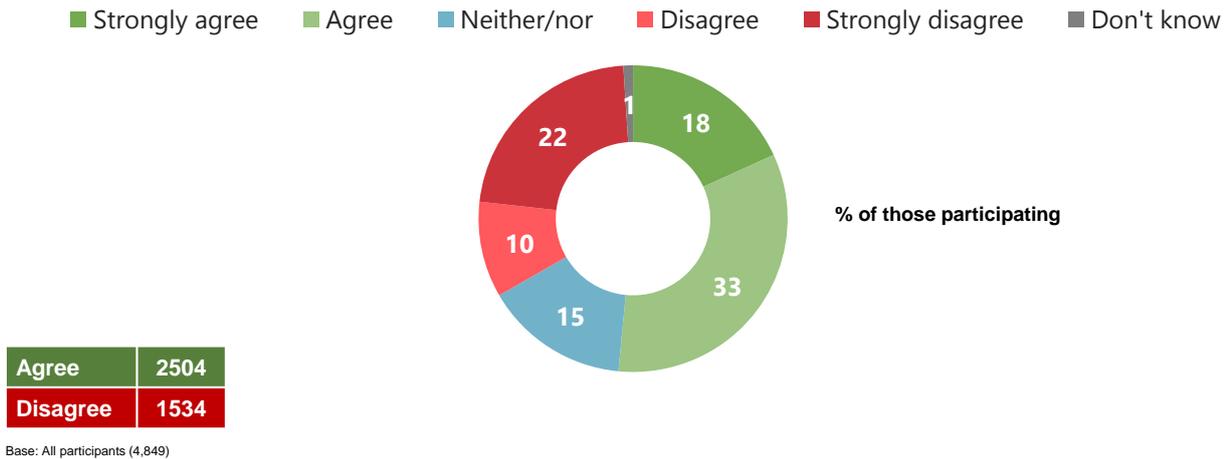
A hyperlink to the consultation document was also provided for participants to review additional detail.

## 5.2 Summary of closed responses

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals relating to skills. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, there was a greater level of agreement in favour of the proposals (2,504) compared to those who disagreed with it (1,534). Of those who disagreed with the proposals, the majority (1,060) strongly disagreed.

**Figure 5.1: Agreement with the proposals relating to skills**

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to skills?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,414 agreed with the skills proposals with 859 saying they strongly agreed and 1,555 saying they agreed. Proportionately there was a greater level of agreement from stakeholders to the proposals – only 10 disagreed, with the majority (90) in agreement.

## 5.3 Summary of stakeholder responses

A total of 42 stakeholders provided specific comments relating to the proposals for skills. Of these, 18 were supportive whilst only two included an element of opposition to the proposals.

**Those stakeholders making supportive comments** stated their overall support for the proposals (10) along with their belief that the proposals would ultimately stimulate productivity, benefit the regional economy and lead to job creation (4). Some gave specific support for the Adult Education Budget (3) whilst there was also support for the Freeport (2) along with the proposals relating to green growth (1). There was also some support for the D2N2 LEP (2) and the Local Skills Improvement Plan (1).

**There was minimal opposition to the proposals relating to skills amongst stakeholders.** One stakeholder made a general point of opposition without specifying why (1) whilst another felt that adult education below level 4 would be underfunded.

Key stakeholders made specific points regarding the proposals relating to skills, some of which included suggestions to enhance them. One such comment was the need to ensure that proposals relating to skills delivers against all socio-economic challenges which exist across the proposed EMCCA area. The main points made by stakeholders include:

- Derwentio Housing Trust highlighted the importance of ensuring support for those furthest away from being active in the labour market;
- Mansfield District Council posed questions about whether adult education spend would drive lower average skill levels up towards the UK average or focus on higher level skills, how the cycle of poor educational experience and low wages, poverty and ill health will be broken and emphasised the importance of engagement with local level engagement and intervention programmes;
- Overseal Parish Council was concerned that residents would only be able to attend education providers which had a contract with the EMCCA, whereas they can currently attend any provider they want;
- Newark Town Council emphasised the importance of skills being led locally by employers and the need to reflect the differing needs across diverse parts of the CCA area;
- Burton and South Derbyshire College emphasised the importance of adult skills and the experience which further education institutions have in planning and delivering adult education. It wanted a formal governance role to support the EMCCA;
- Nottingham College felt that a devolved skills budget would bring with it funding entitlements which ensure adult learners in the CCA area can access learning across English and maths and levels 1-3 qualifications. It thought that it would be important to protect the skills budget accordingly in order to continue to address social mobility and the impact of deprivation in the CCA area;
- West Nottinghamshire College felt that the Adult Education Budget must build on a partnership approach and not through competitive procurement. It highlighted the importance of the EMCCA recognising the expertise of partners to manage the budget on its behalf rather than be too prescriptive and demanding;

*“Through devolution we can work together as partners to address the underlying causes: housing, family circumstance, criminality, exploitation, benefit rules, health, childcare, language, culture, security, prior experience of education/work etc. & support each individual to become an asset to our communities & progress to a secure, well-paid career.”*

*West Nottinghamshire College*

- Futures Advice, Skills and Employment felt it would be essential that devolved skills funding is not commissioned in isolation from other factors impacting socio-economic prosperity, such as employment support, business support, community development and regeneration. It thought sufficient consideration should be given to existing local infrastructure and partnerships already well established in the area and local consortia should be trusted to deliver. It also wanted the integration of skills with other public services and programmes designed to address deprivation

and social exclusion, such as care leavers, refugees and asylum seekers, young people that are not in education, employment and training, those with long term health conditions, ex-service personnel, ex-offenders and others. They felt that it also needs to take account of the divergence in economic geography across the region;

- D2N2 Public Service Compact also highlighted the strength of the existing local infrastructure which it felt should be the vehicle for managing devolved skills funding. It felt that skills must also be delivered in a way that is integrated and aligned with other public services and programmes designed to address deprivation and social exclusion. It also made the same points as Future Advice, Skills and Employment about the need to take account of the divergence in economic geography across the region;
- The East Midlands Chamber highlighted the importance of private sector training providers alongside further and higher education providers as being fundamental to the skills strategy;
- Newark and Sherwood District Council supported the potential devolution of the 16-18 skills budget being devolved to remove national constraints and wanted the EMCCA to embolden its vision to transform the skills system to be of greater benefit to local communities and businesses. It identified the potential to invest in green skills training at local further education providers;
- Visit Peak District and Derbyshire welcomed the skills plan but worried that there would be a focus on high skill sectors and that VE, hospitality, retail and culture and heritage employer skills needs will be 'left behind';
- Derwent Valley Trust supported the EMCCA placing a greater emphasis on partnering with volunteer organisations to better deliver on active travel projects including infrastructure. It highlighted the potential of LAFs, alongside the creation of joint teams to bid for funding when it comes to larger projects;
- Railfuture emphasised the importance of employment and training provision being well served by sustainable transport;
- The MP for Rushcliffe agreed that shaping the Local Skills Improvement Plan and holding the Adult Education Budget would enable local decision makers to focus budgets on the skills gap in the economy of the East Midlands and to work in partnership with local employers;
- Manchester and East Midlands Rail Action Partnership identified greater challenges accessing employment training and skills in Derbyshire compared to other parts of the CCA area and urged focus on 'unique challenges' to prevent a 'brain drain' to other areas of the country;
- Derby and Derbyshire LAF recognised the role of volunteering and urged collaborative working with those organisations that could provide such experiences;
- Nottingham Growth Board welcomed the collaborative narrative when it comes to skills and felt it set out the scale of the skills challenge in the D2N2 area. It felt that the Skills Advisory Board should work with stakeholders to set an integrated skills strategy for the area. It also appreciated the potential for destabilisation of existing providers and urged careful consideration of how the budget is pooled and administered;

- The Green Party did not think the case for sub-regional decision making about education and training had been adequately made. It felt that the proposal was too focussed on work, careers and the economy and they would have liked to see a broader view of adult learning articulated in the proposals. The Party did not feel that the proposal took into account the national context for skills provision;
- The CBI felt that the devolution of the Adult Education Budget would be an important tool with regards to overcoming skills shortages, particularly around reskilling and upskilling and encouraged the Skills Directorate within the EMCCA to work collaboratively with the Local Skills Improvement Plans. It also suggested that the EMCCA explores the potential for the functions of the D2N2 Local Economic Partnership to be integrated;
- The TUC welcomed the devolution of the Adult Education Budget and responsibility for making funding allocations to skills providers and urged the EMCCA to follow the West Midlands Combined Authority/TUC Skills Partnership model, which facilitates unions to work with the Combined Authority to deliver work-based skills training;
- The University of Nottingham agreed with the proposals and made a number of comments, including the design of degree apprenticeship programmes, the upskilling of local young people, its work with local schools to provide a variety of workshops and its EDI Task Force, which works with local employers in a way that directly benefits the local population and the potential of partnership working to create opportunities linked to digital skills and inclusion;
- Nottingham Trent University supported the ambition identified when it comes to skills and acknowledged the challenges identified in the proposal document. It supported the need for a Skills Advisory Board and encouraged the EMCCA to explore innovative approaches to the management of devolved funds (e.g. commissioning based upon outputs and outcomes). It urged the EMCCA to review the Adult Education Budget which only supports learners up to level 3 – the role of the Board to include higher technical skills should also be considered. Finally, it felt that the issue in retaining graduates was overstated and there are examples of using funding to place graduates into business – the deployment of UK SPF might be considered to help stimulate the demand for higher value jobs and make a positive contribution to graduate retention.

#### 5.4 Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There were fewer comments received concerning the proposals relating to skills compared to other proposals contained in the devolution deal - a total of 190 non-stakeholder participants provided responses. Of these, 29 made comments in support of the proposals and another 29 comments were received in opposition to them. The remainder constituted suggestions on how the proposals could be improved.

**Of the 29 participants who provided a response in support of the proposals relating to skills,** around a third of these (9) made general statements of support in favour of them. Others acknowledged that the proposals would stimulate productivity and economic growth, thereby benefitting the local economy and create jobs for local people (8).

*“Education and skills is particularly important because it will help to create new industry and revitalise neglected town centres.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

A number of participants made comments in specific support of the proposals relating to the Adult Education Budget (5) and others recognised the opportunities which would be provided for people to refresh and/or learn new skills (4).

**A total of 29 non-stakeholder participants left comments in opposition to the proposals relating to skills.** Aside from general statements of disagreement with the proposals (5), other comments questioned whether the proposals relating to skills are realistic and therefore achievable (4), whilst some felt they would lead to larger cities being prioritised at the expense of smaller towns/villages and remote areas (4). There was also some who felt the D2N2 area is too diverse in terms of industries and educational attainment to be covered by a single authority (3).

*“D2N2 does not make sense as an area with e.g. rural areas around Bakewell having little in common with central Nottingham.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Finally, there were some comments which predicted that adult education would be underfunded (2) and also a lack of adult education courses (2) which are not anticipated to deliver useful and practical skills for local jobs (2).

### Suggestions

A relatively greater proportion of comments in response to the proposal for skills made suggestions to change or improve the proposal, including:

- The need for the Adult Education Budget to be integrated and joined up (7);
- More of a guarantee that education and training would lead to a skilled workforce, resulting in jobs and an increase in employment opportunities (10);
- The need for adequate funding (8);
- Inclusion of schools alongside FE colleges and universities (10);
- The need to invest in vocational skills (6);
- The importance of equity and fairness in allocating funding between education and training providers (4);
- The importance of investing in green skills, education and training for new green jobs (5);
- The possibility for the Adult Education Budget to be allocated directly to education and training providers (3);
- The need to encourage agriculture and farming to increase food production (6);
- The need to invest in the creative industries (4).

# 6 Transport

## 6.1 Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposals relating to transport as detailed in the consultation document.

### Transport

We will work with transport providers inside and outside the EMCCA Area to develop our collective infrastructure and create the best possible public transport system for our citizens, reflecting the strengths already within the four Councils to set our aspirations and support regeneration.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- A combined transport budget, with the Mayor and the EMCCA responsible for setting a transport strategy for the Area, including for public transport;
- An additional £500,000 of funding in both 2023/24 and 2024/25 ;
- The ability to accelerate the delivery of smart, integrated ticketing across all local modes of transport in the Area;
- The opportunity to coordinate a Key Route Network (a collection of the most important local authority roads within the Area) across the Area;
- Mass transit opportunities, including integrating and potentially expanding the NET tram system, in support of the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy.

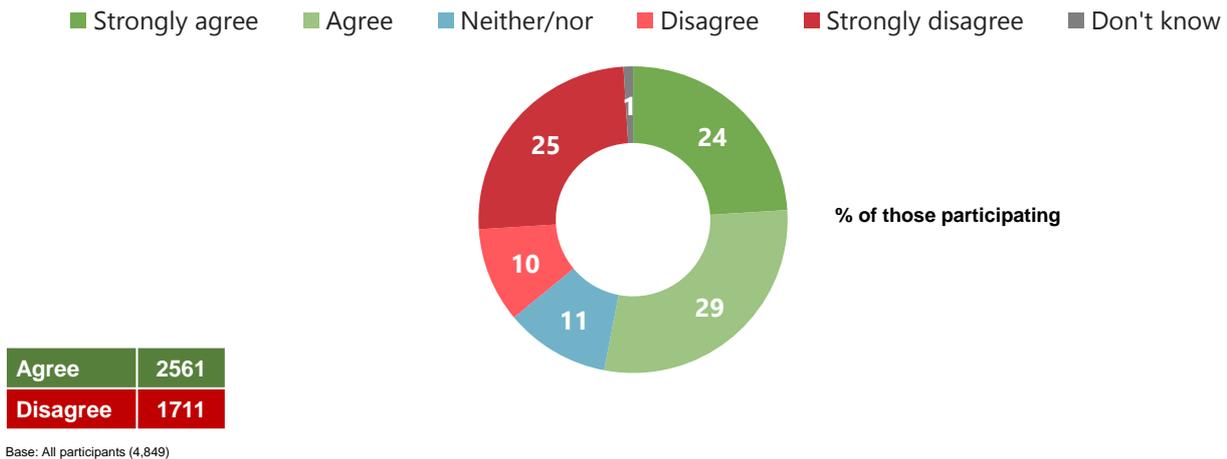
A hyperlink to the consultation document was also provided for participants to review additional detail.

## 6.2 Summary of closed responses

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals relating to transport. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, there was a greater level of agreement in favour of the proposals (2,561) compared to those who disagreed with it (1,711). Of those who disagreed with the proposals, the majority (1,215) strongly disagreed.

**Figure 6.1: Agreement with the proposals relating to transport**

Q4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to transport?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,465 agreed with the proposals relating to transport with 1,121 saying they strongly agreed and 1,344 saying they agreed. The greatest level of disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 492 disagreed whilst 1,212 strongly disagreed. There were 516 non-stakeholders who did not have an opinion either way.

Stakeholder participants were much more supportive of the proposals relating to transport. Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, the vast majority (96) agreed with the proposed arrangements, whilst only seven disagreed.

## 6.3 Summary of stakeholder responses

A total of 43 stakeholders provided specific comments relating to the proposals for transport. Of these, 16 were supportive whilst only five included an element of opposition to the proposals.

**Those making comments in support of the proposals** felt that the plans would deliver a joined up and integrated transport network (6). Another eight stakeholders offered specific support for the proposals relating to smart ticketing, with some also supporting the additional £0.5m per annum funding (4). Other comments supported the proposals because the outcome would be affordable, convenient and reliable public transport serving the proposed EMCCA area (3), whilst there was also support for proposals relating to the Key Route Network (2). In addition to this, four stakeholders offered explicit support for the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy.

**Of the five stakeholders making comments against the proposals**, there was no one issue driving this opposition. A single stakeholder felt that transport would end up being underfunded (1) whilst there was some concern that transport leading to larger cities would be prioritised ahead of smaller, more remote/rural areas (1).

Key stakeholders made specific points regarding the proposals relating to transport, some of which included suggestions to enhance them. The key points include:

- Derventio Housing Trust emphasised the need for the needs of both employers and employees to be balanced and the system integrated ‘sensibly’;
- Derby City Council raised the need for tram links to go into Derby City centre in order to benefit its residents;
- Mansfield District Council highlighted the need to improve east-west links and questioned whether this would be a priority along with a focus on sustainable transport options to encourage modal shift at a local area level;
- Overseal Parish Council was concerned that Overseal might not benefit from improved transport connections compared to those into the city centres;
- Newark and Sherwood District Council supported the benefits of integrating the transport system, in particular smart ticketing;
- The Association of Local Bus Undertaking Managers was opposed to a move towards a franchising model and felt the needs of bus users should come first – these would be better understood by commercial operators;
- The East Midlands Chamber emphasised the need for an inclusive transport strategy which included improvement to rural infrastructure and connectivity, which it felt was lacking in the proposals. It also felt the Midland Mainline electrification was of vital importance given the reduced HS2 specification for the CCA area;
- Visit Peak District and Derbyshire questioned whether the transport proposals would go far enough to address the ‘last mile’ challenge and provide rural solutions. They also welcomed a smart ticketing solution;
- Derbyshire Transport Action thought that production of an area-wide local transport plan by March 2024 was ‘ambitious’. It also wanted to see more ambition in the proposals. It supported smart ticketing and agreed the need for a key route road and public transport network, along with a clean fuel infrastructure network. It emphasised the importance of sustainable transport links and felt committing to improving the existing route network is contradictory to the target of achieving net zero. It also supported the suggestion that one associate members of the EMCCA should be a planner to ensure that major housing developments can be easily served by public transport/active travel;
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service highlighted the importance of investment influenced by the need for safer roads to reduce the numbers of people killed or seriously injured on them;

- Derwent Valley Trust highlighted the importance of an active travel network across the CCA area to encourage more walking and cycling, which might necessitate additional compulsory purchase powers to create the trails required. Also, it wanted greater capacity for the transport of bikes on trains into the more rural areas;
- The Campaign to Protect Rural England Nottinghamshire welcomed the introduction of bus franchising powers and smart ticketing and felt the new powers could help to integrate the transport system as well as encourage active travel. It also highlighted the isolation experienced by those living in rural areas whose transport services have been reduced in the recent past;
- Railfuture supported a local transport plan to integrate the network for all transport modes and also thought devolution would provide an opportunity to promote improvement via HS2, main line electrification and upgrades to regional railways. It also supported smart ticketing. It felt that more could be done to improve local routes, particularly in rural areas (e.g. Derbyshire and the Peak District/Buxton);
- The MP for Rushcliffe felt that a joined up, region wide approach to transport infrastructure planning would have a positive impact, allowing more people to access the jobs market and promote economic growth and regeneration, as well as being key to ensuring the success of the East Midlands Freeport;
- Manchester and East Midlands Rail Action Partnership highlighted the need to focus on central Derbyshire, which it felt has poor public transport and roads. It called for the reinstatement of the Peaks and Dales Line, specifically the return of fixed link connectivity between Ambergate and Buxton / Chinley via Matlock, with Derby – Manchester rail services;
- Derby and Derbyshire LAF recognised the importance of working with providers beyond the EMCCA area boundary. It questioned if funding for the Derbyshire and Derby City Bus Service Improvement Plan would be retained. It highlighted a priority to provide the necessary infrastructure to encourage active travel and emphasised the importance of complying with LTN 1/20 government guidelines to attract funding from Active Travel England;
- Nottingham Growth Board supported the proposed transport interventions and suggested that the existing Travel to Work and Travel to Learn schemes should guide an integrated transport approach across neighbouring areas. It also felt multi-modal transport should be given greater prominence in the consultation document;
- Midlands Connect recognised the importance of the East Midlands as vital parts of its network. It highlighted the ‘Share Vision’ for transport priorities in the East Midlands (which it had produced within Transport for East Midlands) and felt the priorities align with the ambitions set out in the consultation document. It set out a number of areas where they can offer support, including promoting the importance of East-West connectivity, building on the opportunities for HS2 and decarbonising the transport systems;
- The Green Party supported improvements to public transport which would encourage and enable more people to give up their private vehicles. However, it expressed concern that the proposal may enhance the cities of Nottingham and Derby at the expense of the rest of the CCA area. It also felt that the proposal was too concerned with mobility rather than accessibility;

- The CBI identified the importance of transport as a key enabler for greater productivity and to widen talent pools for businesses, thereby driving economic growth. They supported powers such as responsibility for the key route network and smart ticketing to be given to the mayor and stressed the importance of working with Midlands Connect to improve connectivity between the East and West Midlands;
- The TUC urged quick regulation of the bus network through franchising and integrated ticketing. It also wanted to establish a coordinated transport body for the region (such as Transport for the West Midlands and Transport for Greater Manchester);
- The University of Nottingham agreed with the proposals relating to transport and felt the transport network, which its staff and students rely on, is hampered by a lack of integration. It thought the creation of the EMCCA would provide a more coherent voice for advocating connectivity with other parts of the country and highlighted its academic expertise in this area, with one of its academics currently on secondment to the Department for Transport as Chief Scientific Advisor;
- Nottingham Trent University supported the integrated approach to transport planning but would like to have seen a more cohesive look at active travel facilities through the refreshment of the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan.

#### 6.4 Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There were 525 non-stakeholders who provided comments in response to the proposals for transport. A total of 71 comments were made in support of the proposals with 84 providing comments which disagreed in some way with an element of them.

There were then a range of comments made specific to certain transport types (rather than about the overall package). In addition, 216 participants made comments which were mainly suggestions about further considerations or potential alterations to the devolution proposal.

**Of the 71 participants who provided a response in support of the proposals relating to transport,** the majority articulated their general support for the proposals (24) and welcomed how they would deliver a joined up and integrated network across the proposed EMCCA area (28).

*“I especially like the idea of integrated transport ticketing for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. This already works well in London and the West Midlands conurbation, and with Nottingham and Derby continuing to grow and become more entwined with one another, it seems silly not to have a unified transport plan as the cities are very interdependent and have much going on between them.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Smart ticketing was one particular area of the proposals which received a number of comments in support (14).

*“Integrated ticketing is essential. Public transport must be simple to use with through ticketing across modes. Standard practice throughout most of Europe.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“A system of smart ticketing across all the public transport providers in the EMCCA would be a huge step forward.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Other comments relating to the support of proposals related to specific transport types, including:

- Support for HS2 and the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy (1);
- Improvements to the road infrastructure (2);
- Provision of a more cost effective and affordable bus network (2), as well as improvements in flexibility (2);
- The importance of trams in driving the economy (2).

**A total of 84 participants left a comment in opposition to some of the proposals relating to transport.** One of the biggest concerns was whether the proposals would be sufficiently funded (24), with many not thinking that the funding allocated will be enough and the potential for smaller towns and villages, including rural areas, being less of a priority for improvement when compared to the big cities (22).

*“I do not think the money promised will be forthcoming and if it is it will not be spent properly. An extra £500,000 on transport budget will not achieve anything.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“There is no suggestion of improved rural transport or infrastructure. I cannot see how eight representatives can represent all the views of such a large and diverse area.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

There was an expectation amongst some participants that transport would continue to be poorly managed and therefore wouldn't work, with limited evidence that it has worked elsewhere to date (18). Some also did not think the proposals would result in a truly integrated transport network (10).

*“The bus franchising proposals elsewhere in England have been mired in problems and delays, and the London scheme is under pressure due to cost with government.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Other comments cast doubt on whether the smart ticketing proposals would actually work, with some thinking it was a 'red herring' given there is due to be a national scheme emerging from the Department for Transport soon (5).

*“I consider the transport element to be very thin on ideas, integrated ticketing is already being planned and implemented by the individual councils.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

There was concern that the proposals would end up being too expensive and therefore unaffordable (5) whilst perhaps not delivering benefits for local people (5). A few participants also raised concerns about the breadth of the proposed EMCCA area which would be prohibitive to an integrated network (3) and the potential for inequitable funding (2), with some not thinking it necessary anyway as they would prefer to leave it as it is (3).

There were a number of comments received which expressed opposition to the proposals relating to certain transport types, including:

- Disagreement with the prospect of HS2 and the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy (45), which could drain resources away from other priorities for railway funding (6) as well as not benefiting smaller and more remote areas (3). There was also concern about HS2's perceived negative impact on the environment (5);

*“In the light of the severe curtailing of HS2 (thank heavens!!) and other matters surrounding this ill-fated project this section needs to be rewritten to properly reflect the current government policy situation post autumn statement.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“HS2 makes no actual sense and only feeds the country's London centric way of operating which is outdated post pandemic and the rise of people working from home.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“Would not want to see area becoming embroiled in the HS2 project and find itself committed to funding money to cover that which has already been wasted on this through its mismanagement and political game playing.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

- Trams being too expensive and unsustainable because they are not self funding (16);
- Disagreement that trams should be included (14) with some not thinking they are needed (3);
- Concern that the road infrastructure will be underfunded (3) and/or unnecessary (2).

## Suggestions

There were 216 participants who made comments which were more suggestions to change or improve the proposals relating to transport, including:

- Proposals should go further to integrate transport than is actually being proposed (46);
- Extension of the transport network to reach smaller and more remote/rural areas (41);
- Proposals should be bolder to remove cars from the road and reduce car journeys, thereby lowering emissions (34);
- Guaranteeing the affordability of transport (36);
- The need to align with other proposals relating to Net Zero (20);

- The need to focus solely on public transport proposals (22);
- Extension of the network beyond the EMCCA area (18);
- The importance of properly funding the proposals (14);
- Operating and improving regulated services which are publicly controlled and not run by private operators purely for profit (12);
- The need for increased frequency (9);
- The potential for free/subsidised transport to encourage use (9);
- Specific improvements required in High Peak (8), Derbyshire (4), Derby City (3), Nottingham (3);
- Provision of a 24/7 system which is reliable and includes Sunday services (8);
- The need to propose ways of improving transport for the elderly/disabled/vulnerable (6);
- Improvements needed to better connect Nottingham and Derby (3);
- Not introducing congestion charges or an Ultra Low Emission Zone (3).

# 7 Reducing Carbon/Net Zero

## 7.1 Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals as detailed in the consultation document.

Our carbon reduction/net zero ambition – we will work across the Area to lead the way in moving from fossil to fusion and play our part in meeting the national ambition to achieve net zero by 2050. Our ambition is that the EMCCA Area will be a leader in pioneering new forms of clean energy generation and will act as an exemplar for climate change adaption.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- An investment in the EMCCA Area of £9 million via a Net Zero funding pot;
- The opportunity to increase the Area’s electricity network capacity;
- The opportunity to explore the establishment of heat network zoning in England (this is developing heat networks in specific areas where they can provide the lowest cost, low-carbon heat to consumers) to decarbonise heating and hot water within specific zones;
- The potential for increased investment from the UK Infrastructure Bank.

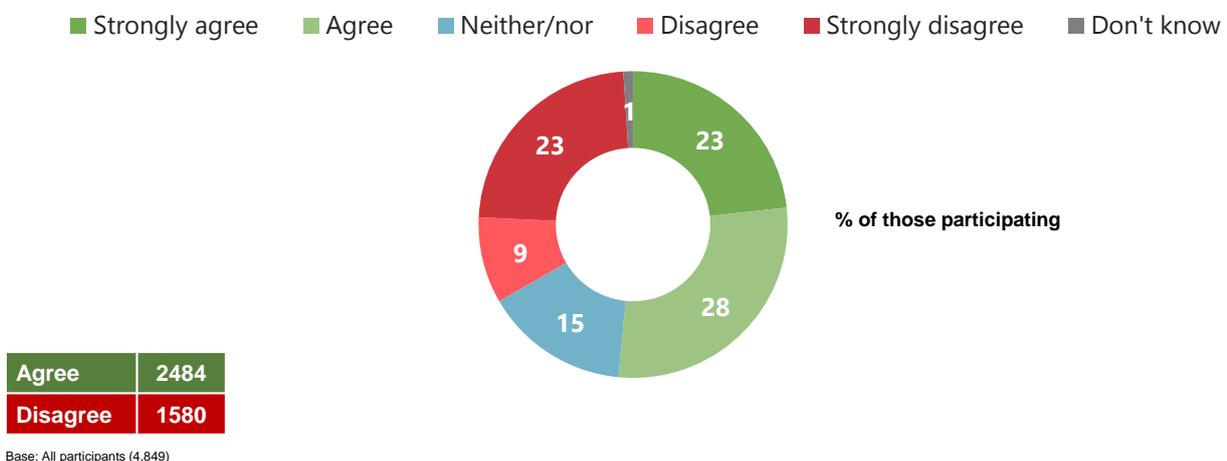
A hyperlink to the consultation document was also provided for participants to review additional detail.

## 7.2 Summary of closed responses

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, more agreed with the proposals (2484) than disagreed (1580).

**Figure 7.1: Agreement with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/Net Zero**

Q5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/Net Zero?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,385 agreed with the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals. Of those non-stakeholders who agreed, 1,061 strongly agreed and 1,324 agreed. The greatest level of disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 439 disagreed whilst 1,132 strongly disagreed. There were 706 non-stakeholders who did not have an opinion either way.

Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, 99 agreed with the proposals whilst only nine disagreed.

### 7.3 Summary of stakeholder responses

Stakeholders showed greater support for the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals compared to non-stakeholders. Overall, 27 stakeholders made comments about the proposals– 16 made supportive comments whilst six made comments in opposition.

**Of the 16 stakeholders which made comments in support of the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals**, 14 stated that they supported the proposals without elaborating further, and another (1) expressed conditional support. Other comments referred to energy/power renewables being aided by a renewable energy agenda (1), an extended tram network (1) and an extended rail network (1).

**Of the six stakeholders who made comments in opposition to the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals**, some (2) felt Net Zero to be unrealistic and unachievable. Further comments related to fusion energy being unrealistic and unachievable (2). There was also concern that Net Zero would be underfunded (1) and would not deliver benefits for local people (1).

Key stakeholders made specific points regarding the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals and the key points are summarised below:

- Newark and Sherwood District Council felt that devolution would allow them to work more effectively on a larger scale to allow residents to benefit from cleaner air and lower heating costs to move towards being carbon neutral;
- The Member of Parliament for Rushcliffe supported the Net Zero plans, particularly the ambition behind the fossil to fusion project, as well as the plans to develop specific heat networks to increase the efficiency of (and decarbonise) heating and hot water systems. They also felt that the plans should be updated to include the hydrogen cluster that is currently planned for the Ratcliffe on Soar Tax Site of the East Midlands Freeport and believe this would allow the region to take full advantage of all of the decarbonisation opportunities available to them;
- The East Midlands Green Party supported the general ambitions with regard to reducing carbon, but were concerned that the commitment to Net Zero by 2050 lacked urgency and that this should be brought forward to 2030. They also felt it was unclear how the EMCCA would deliver economic growth whilst achieving its ambitions for reducing carbon/Net Zero. They expressed further concern about the references to nuclear fusion and hydrogen as sources of clean energy;
- The University of Nottingham agreed with the proposals and also encouraged the creation of a new regional low-carbon translation centre as a strategic priority to support the transition to Net Zero and the decarbonisation of the local economy. They also suggested that the EMCCA support efforts to coordinate plans and activity, amplify the messaging and drive a shared and stretching ambition in the area;

- Nottingham Trent University suggested that the EMCCA should explore innovative approaches to the management of devolved funds and referred to the European Social Fund (ESF) as a very effective external source of funding for introducing employees to university expertise enabling them access to higher level skills. They felt that this model could be considered as a potential initiative for Shared Prosperity Funding linking to skills for low carbon;
- The Nottingham Student’s Partnership welcomed the ambition to lead on carbon reduction as they felt sustainability and the future of the environment is a deep concern for the students of Nottingham. They did, however, express concern that Net Zero by 2050 is not ambitious enough;
- Derbyshire Fire and Rescue Service supported the commitment to work towards a greener environment with the ambition of achieving Net Zero status by 2050 and emphasised its own commitment to doing more to reduce their own carbon footprint by taking steps to embed sustainability into service culture and operations;
- TUC Midlands believed that the establishment of a combined authority presents opportunity to set regional climate targets, roll out new infrastructure to support decarbonisation as well as retrofitting existing infrastructure. It also encouraged the EMCCA to support employers and unions to decarbonise industries and ensure that new green jobs are quality jobs;
- The National Lottery Heritage Fund welcomed the commitment to Net Zero by 2050 and strongly believed that the proposed EMCCA should consider the importance of managing landscapes in order to store carbon whilst increasing and protecting biodiversity;
- Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust supported the commitment to creating a Net Zero future for the East Midlands;

*“The East Midlands will not be the first combined authority in England, but it could be the first to really prioritise nature’s recovery. This would be consistent with the UK Government’s commitment to protect 30% of land for nature by 2030, and the East Midlands can be a vital partner in achieving this goal. Enshrining nature’s recovery into the governance of the combined authority at its inception would allow the East Midlands to steal a march on other local government structures and become a beacon of best practice in England.”*

*Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust*

- Arts Council England was in favour of environmental considerations being at the forefront of the proposed devolution deal;
- The Environment Agency felt that the formation of EMCCA represents a ‘great opportunity’ for the region to become an exemplar for climate change adaptation;
- Railfuture welcomed the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals and felt that rail offers much potential for low or zero carbon travel, both directly through electrification and indirectly through modal shift from road. It also expressed that these benefits may be strengthened should the electricity itself come from renewable sources.

## 7.4 Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There were 230 non-stakeholder participants who provided a response on the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals, of which 42 made comments in support of the proposal and 84 made comments in opposition.

**Of the 42 non-stakeholders who made comments in support of the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals**, 18 stated that they supported the proposals and 19 expressed conditional support. Other comments agreed with sustainability more generally (4) and that energy/power renewables will be aided by a renewable energy agenda (2), as well as support for an extended tram network (1).

*“It is heartening to see that the EMCCA proposals strongly reflect the overriding and urgent need to move to a zero-carbon world. That this is a thread that runs through virtually every section is very encouraging.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

**A total of 84 non-stakeholders made comments in opposition of the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals**, a key factor in this opposition was the feeling that the proposals are unrealistic and unachievable (29).

*“Net zero is an unrealistic target and does not help the environment.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

There was also concern surrounding financial aspects of the proposals, including:

- High administrative costs (13);
- Potential underfunding (11); and
- A potential increase in council tax (4) and business rates (1).

*“Net Zero is yet another form of taxation tax which is being promoted.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Participants also expressed concern that the Net Zero proposals would be poorly managed (11), with eight participants stating that the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals would not deliver benefits for local people. One participant also suggested that the proposals were motivated by greed. Others (9) expressed their disagreement with nuclear power.

*“Not happy about nuclear energy - would prefer fracking, solar, tidal/water, wind, heat pumps etc.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

## Suggestions

Some responses suggested changes to the reducing carbon/Net Zero proposals. A total of 103 participants made such comments. The main suggestions included:

- The proposals should introduce measures which would protect the environment (18), mitigate climate change (13), protect woodlands and increase tree planting (13), protect greenbelt/rural areas (10), and improve sustainability (6);
- Renewable energy should be promoted and encouraged (11);
- Net Zero should be brought forward from 2050 (7);
- The Net Zero agenda should not be placed above all else (8);
- Net Zero should incentivise solar panels for homes and new builds (6); and
- Net Zero should encourage public engagement to help deliver on objectives (6).

# 8 Public Health

## 8.1 Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the public health proposals and ways of working as detailed in the consultation document.

Using powers under the NHS Act 2006, the EMCCA will complement and support the action already being taken by Constituent Councils to improve people's health and well-being across the Area.

This will allow us to consider health and well-being throughout the EMCCA's activities as well as enable work on local issues where health plays a key role, for example, tackling homelessness and rough sleeping.

Devolution will help us deliver this by:

- Ensuring that improving and protecting the public's health is a central consideration to everything the EMCCA does, including in environmental considerations, planning, regeneration and transport;
- Providing the EMCCA, under the NHS Act 2006, with the opportunity to deliver public health initiatives throughout the Area;
- Enabling the EMCCA to support the Constituent Councils with tackling local issues such as homelessness and rough sleeping through integrating the consideration of public health into use of other powers by the EMCCA such as housing powers.

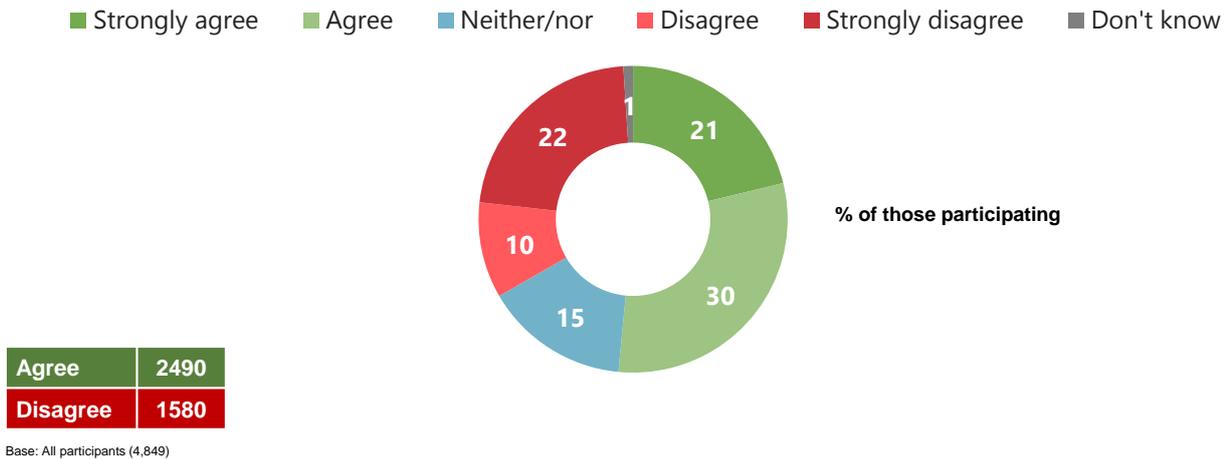
A hyperlink to the consultation document was also provided for participants to review additional detail.

## 8.2 Summary of closed responses

Participants were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the proposals for public health. Of the 4,849 who responded to this question, a majority agreed with the proposed arrangements (2,490). Overall, 1,580 disagreed, with two-thirds of these strongly disagreeing (1,091).

**Figure 8.1: Agreement with the proposals relating to public health**

Q6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to public health?



Of the 4,727 non-stakeholders who responded to the question, 2,391 agreed with proposed revised arrangements for public health with 977 saying they strongly agreed and 1,414 saying they agreed. The greater level of disagreement came from non-stakeholders – 485 disagreed whilst 1,086 strongly disagreed. There were 708 non-stakeholders who did not have an opinion either way.

Stakeholder participants were much more supportive of the public health proposals than non-stakeholders. Of the 122 stakeholders which responded to the question, 99 agreed with the proposed arrangements whilst only nine disagreed.

## 8.3 Summary of stakeholder responses

On the whole, a small number of stakeholders provided comments on the public health proposals, but of those that did, there were more in support than in opposition. Overall, 15 stakeholders made comments about the public health proposals– six made supportive comments whilst three made comments in opposition.

**Of the six stakeholders which made comments in support of the proposals on public health**, four gave their general support for the proposed arrangements, without providing further detail. Others provided conditional agreement (1) or concluded that extended tram (1) and extended rail (1) would improve public health in the region.

**Of the three stakeholder organisations which made comments in opposition to the proposals on public health** there was concern about the additional layer of government and bureaucracy which could lead to duplication (2), whilst others were concerned about the lack of funding for staff such as doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals (1).

Key stakeholders made specific points regarding the public health proposals which are summarised below:

- Mansfield District Council queried whether or not there would be a commitment to engage with local, non-constituent authorities for any proposals that specifically affect their area (in terms of homelessness, health and social care programmes);
- East Midlands Green Party questioned how the proposals to improve health and wellbeing would integrate with the proposed CCA's four main priorities. It felt that there were no reasons given on why current health services are inadequate, and it was unclear on how the proposals would improve matters. It suggested that the proposals may add further complications to 'an already fractured environment'. It went on to say that it was not clear that any EMCCA-led activity would add any value to the work already being undertaken by constituent councils;
- NHS Derby and Derbyshire Integrated Care Board was supportive of the proposals and highlighted the importance of socioeconomic regeneration on the wider determinants of health. It went on to suggest that the NHS be considered as a member of the EMCCA arrangements. It was also keen to understand ambitions regarding public health and NHS powers;
- The University of Nottingham agreed with the proposals relating to public health;
- Nottingham Trent University agreed in principle with the inclusion of public health within the remit of the EMCCA. However, it felt it would be helpful to understand the practicalities to avoid any extra layers of complexity. It also felt that the interface between EMCCA's public health responsibility and the health and social care system needed to be fully explored.
- Nottingham Growth Board was supportive of the inclusion of public health within the remit of the EMCCA, although it was wary of creating an additional layer of complexity with the work already done;

*“It would be helpful to understand how the interface between the EMCCA and health and social care will work, there is a risk of creating an additional layer of complexity.”*

*Nottingham Growth Board*

- Railfuture felt that good public links would promote mobility for everyone and they argued this would lead to reduced social isolation and enhancing both prosperity and wellbeing;
- Derby and Derbyshire LAF highlighted the importance of parks and green spaces for health and wellbeing. It felt that public health initiatives should be targeted in deprived total areas and not just focussed in city and town centres.

#### 8.4 Summary of non-stakeholder responses

There were 227 non-stakeholder participants who provided a response on the public health proposals, of which 19 made comments in support of the proposal and 49 made comments in opposition.

**Of the 19 participants who provided a response in support of the public health proposals**, around half (10) gave no further detail than their agreement with the proposed arrangements. Two participants

felt that the proposals would deliver joined up and integrated healthcare services. A further six agreed in principle with the proposals and offered their conditional support.

*“NHS services are provided at risk in both counties and communities are struggling to engage with basic service need. Some organisations depend on social care delivery and if devolution was in place the counties would be able to provide quality safe services for all. I support this proposal and I am pleased to see this move.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

**A total of 49 participants left comments in opposition to the public health proposals for the CCA.** The reasoning given by 14 non-stakeholder participants was that it would be a bad idea that would not work as it hasn't worked elsewhere in the country.

*“Public health functions in local authorities weak/non-existent in practice. Budgets cut. Better when in NHS. Not clear how EMCCA will work with NHS structures.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“Will this not just increase the burden on Local Authorities when they are already stretched and cannot fill vacancies? Additional funding does not solve the problem of not being able to recruit to roles, and the AEB cannot solve this short term.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

A further four participants were unhappy with the thought of an additional layer of bureaucracy or tier of government being created relating to public health. There were also concerns that larger cities may be prioritised over smaller, more rural areas (6) and that the size and diversity of the area within the CCA remit would make it unmanageable (4).

*“I am not sure about public health being done at this level, as this requires local knowledge and is better done by districts and City councils - unless there are additional levers that will support public health that the Combined Authority could pull.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Additional concerns were raised that public health would be negatively impacted (5), or would be underfunded generally (4), as well as relating to the funding of social care more specifically (4). Other concerns included:

- A lack of joined up, integrated or efficient working given this currently does not happen already (4).

*“These systems can't collaborate effectively on health and aren't ready for devolution. Manchester has shown plenty of examples of worsening conditions and it's likely that the money will be sucked into areas with more political contacts.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

- It would be expensive or incur high admin costs (3); and

- It could lead to mismanagement of funding (2).

### Suggestions

Some responses suggested changes to the public health proposals. A total of 139 non-stakeholder participants made such comments. The main suggestions included:

- Public health bodies should already be improving services without relying on devolved powers to do so (74);
- The NHS and other healthcare services should already receive more/more adequate levels of funding (26);
- That more joined up, integrated and efficient health services should be delivered (16);
- NHS healthcare services should be improved (13); and
- The network should be extended to reach more rural and remote areas (10).

# 9 Summary of other comments

## 9.1 Background

A total of 2,277 participants made general comments in response to the devolution proposals which did not fit under each of the specific themes. These comments were about the principles of devolution more generally, support/opposition for devolution, the principle of local decision making/transferring powers from the government in Westminster to the East Midlands or the specific proposals in more detail.

## 9.2 Summary of responses

A total of 2,201 members of the public made general comments. **Of these, 406 participants made comments in general support of devolution.** The majority of these (231) offered conditional support for the EMCCA proposal or just offered support for it (78). Some of the conditions presented included:

- The politics of, for example, the mayor (and whether they can work together);
- The level of involvement of existing East Midlands local authorities;
- The need to include Leicestershire;
- The potential for disproportionate spending across the proposed EMCCA area (particularly rural vs cities); and
- Potential additional layers of bureaucracy and a complicated governance structure which would not be understood by everyone.

However, there was support shown for the £1.14billion funding which would be secured from central government (67). Other comments supported the transfer of power locally, thereby allowing local people to make decisions for the benefit of the area (43) with people seeing the benefits to the area as a result (25).

There was also a feeling that devolution was long overdue and should be actioned as soon as possible (31) whilst others acknowledged the success of it elsewhere in the country (19). Some comments also felt that the deal would allow for strategic decisions and opportunities to be capitalised on in the East Midlands (24) whilst comments were also received about the integrated and efficient combined authority which would be put into place (23).

**A total of 1,726 comments were received which opposed the general principle of devolution.** Of these, some comments just cited disagreement with the EMCCA proposal (318). The overriding reason for this was the creation of another layer of bureaucracy/tier of government, which would be a duplication of the current local government structure (727). Other comments focussed on the potential high cost of implementing the devolution deal and that it would be a waste of money (490).

*“Just another layer of government managed by the same people and doing the same things as currently being done by existing councils.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

*“The cost of this new layer of local government is unnecessary. We need a slimmer local government not another layer on top of councils which are starved of funds and in the case of Borough/District Councils have consistently failed to deliver good services.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Concern was expressed that the devolution deal would create a large and unmanageable EMCCA area, which is too diverse in terms of its needs and, also, removes decision making powers from local people (378).

*“This all sounds positive for larger towns and the cities, one can see there are advantages, however I am not convinced that country areas will benefit for this proposal.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Other comments felt that devolution was a bad idea or felt that it wouldn't be properly managed and therefore wouldn't work (294), whilst the projected benefits will not materialise and promises would be broken (295). There were also concerns about the potential mismanagement of funding (229);

*“Councils in general...have a proven track record of irresponsible fiscal behaviour with taxpayers money, and no further funding or spending should be allowed by any such combined authority.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

A number of comments were also received in response to local politicians, with many viewing the proposals as a political power grab which would lead to politically (and therefore negatively) influenced decisions (200) with some believing that it is motivated by greed (87). The lack of a democratic mandate for the deal was also raised, with some wanting a public vote (123).

There was a lack of belief that local councils would/could work together under a EMCCA and therefore creation of an integrated CCA would be difficult to achieve (108), whilst other comments expressed a clear desire to retain existing geographic boundaries (34).

*“These authorities fail to address these issues individually. I'm not sure how they will address them as a combined authority.”*

*Non-stakeholder participant*

Finally, there were comments about the funding arrangement. Some felt that the funding allocations would be inequitable across the CCA (77) whilst a number of participants did not consider the deal appropriate in the current economic climate (58). Some expressed a belief that the deal would lead to a loss of services and cutbacks (30) whilst others felt it would also lead to a rise in unemployment in the proposed EMCCA area (21).

# 10 Our standards and accreditations

Ipsos' standards and accreditations provide our clients with the peace of mind that they can always depend on us to deliver reliable, sustainable findings. Our focus on quality and continuous improvement means we have embedded a "right first time" approach throughout our organisation.



## ISO 20252

This is the international market research specific standard that supersedes BS 7911/MRQSA and incorporates IQCS (Interviewer Quality Control Scheme). It covers the five stages of a Market Research project. Ipsos was the first company in the world to gain this accreditation.



## Market Research Society (MRS) Company Partnership

By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos endorses and supports the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness, and commits to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation. We were the first company to sign up to the requirements and self-regulation of the MRS Code. More than 350 companies have followed our lead.



## ISO 9001

This is the international general company standard with a focus on continual improvement through quality management systems. In 1994, we became one of the early adopters of the ISO 9001 business standard.



## ISO 27001

This is the international standard for information security, designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls. Ipsos was the first research company in the UK to be awarded this in August 2008.



## The UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the UK Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018

Ipsos is required to comply with the UK GDPR and the UK DPA. It covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy.



## HMG Cyber Essentials

This is a government-backed scheme and a key deliverable of the UK's National Cyber Security Programme. Ipsos was assessment-validated for Cyber Essentials certification in 2016. Cyber Essentials defines a set of controls which, when properly implemented, provide organisations with basic protection from the most prevalent forms of threat coming from the internet.



## Fair Data

Ipsos is signed up as a "Fair Data" company, agreeing to adhere to 10 core principles. The principles support and complement other standards such as ISOs, and the requirements of Data Protection legislation.

# Appendix A – Response form



## East Midlands Devolution Consultation

The consultation will run from 14 November 2022 until midnight on 9 January 2023

ADDRESS 1  
ADDRESS 2  
ADDRESS 3  
ADDRESS 4  
ADDRESS 5

### What is the East Midlands County Combined Authority?

On 30 August 2022, Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council and Nottingham City Council entered into a £1.14 billion devolution deal with the Government.

The Councils have now jointly produced a draft proposal which proposes to create a new entity called the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA), including an elected Mayor. Please read the proposal document for more details on all elements of the deal ([www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk](http://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk))

If the proposal is implemented, existing funding and powers will move from London, directly to us in the East Midlands, which means that local voices will play a greater role in decision making, the area will secure more investment to support future regeneration and will ultimately deliver better outcomes for local communities.

#### Why are we proposing these changes?

Our vision is for the 2.2 million people who live and work in the EMCCA Area to enjoy better health, greater prosperity, and an increased sense of wellbeing through the opportunities available to them within an inclusive and competitive area at the heart of the country.

We believe that the funding and powers we will receive as part of creating the EMCCA can help us to deliver this vision.

#### Our shared objectives are:

- Boosting productivity, pay, jobs and living standards
- Spreading opportunities and improving public services
- Restoring a sense of community, local pride and belonging
- Empowering local leaders and communities

The draft proposal on devolution provides a unique opportunity for the EMCCA to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the people who live and work in the area.

We have identified **four priorities** to focus on:

1. **Our homes** – we will work with local authorities, landowners, developers and the full range of housing providers to promote regeneration, create affordable, good quality housing options and to retrofit existing homes to be more environmentally sustainable.
2. **Our skills** - we will work collaboratively with employers, skills providers and local authorities to ensure our citizens have the opportunity to develop key skills and access opportunities to work well and build fulfilling careers. This will also help the creation of a strong and sustainable local economy.
3. **Our transport** - we will work with transport providers inside and outside the EMCCA Area to develop our collective infrastructure and create the best possible public transport system for our citizens, reflecting the strengths already within the four Councils to set our aspirations and support regeneration.
4. **Our carbon reduction/net zero ambition**– we will work across the Area to lead the way in moving from fossil to fusion and play our part in achieving our national ambition to achieve net zero by 2050. Our ambition is that the EMCCA Area will be a leader in pioneering new forms of clean energy generation and will act as an exemplar for climate change adaptation.

### What will devolution mean?

- £38 million per annum over the next 30 years - with a total guaranteed funding stream of £1.14 billion to help level up the Area.
- The ability for local voices to play a greater role in setting and delivering to the Area's priorities.
- Local control over a range of budgets like the Adult Education Budget, so that we can target our spend to the needs of people in our communities.
- Local powers to tackle challenges specific to our Area and harness its true economic potential, for the benefit of everyone who lives and works here.
- A new Mayor for the Area to give us a bigger voice, more influence, and a higher profile to make a strong case to the Government for more investment in the Area.
- Working more effectively on a larger scale across council boundaries, further strengthening partnership working across and between our counties and cities; supporting future regeneration and ultimately delivering better outcomes for local communities.

This deal would not mean removing or merging local councils. Each council would continue to exist and would still be responsible for most public services in the area. There will be no transfer of district and borough powers as part of the draft proposal.

### What do you think?

The four councils have approved a consultation on the draft proposals. This deal would not mean removing or merging local councils.

The draft proposal document is available in the supporting documents section, along with "Frequently Asked Questions" and other documents which you may want to consider. These are available at [www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk](http://www.eastmidlandsdevolution.co.uk).



This consultation asks for your views on the different priorities proposed for the EMCCA. At the end of the survey, you will have the opportunity to provide comments on the draft proposal more generally.

The results of the consultation will be considered in the first quarter of 2023 when the four councils are asked to consider whether to agree the final proposal for submission to Government. Following submission of the final proposal it will be considered by the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, and if they are content that the proposal meets the relevant requirements the devolution process will then be progressed, and legislation creating the EMCCA will be laid.

### Questionnaire

How are you responding to this consultation?

- I am a member of the public, giving my views as an individual
- I am responding on behalf of, or as a representative of, a business or organisation

Please provide the first half of your postcode:

(e.g. LS1) PLEASE WRITE IN





## Section 1 – Governance

In order that powers and funding are available, suitable governance arrangements must be put in place which provide Government with assurance that funding will be spent appropriately, and statutory functions will be delivered effectively and efficiently.

The proposed Governance will include:

- A new directly elected Mayor who will bring new powers and funding from central Government to the local level. This includes powers to set a budget and issue a precept.
- In addition, the EMCCA will feature eight members, consisting of a Lead Member and one further member appointed by each Constituent Council (Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council and Nottingham City Council).
- The EMCCA will appoint four non-constituent members from the Area’s district and borough councils.
- The EMCCA will also appoint up to a further four non-constituent or associate members.
- The EMCCA will ensure that there is suitable representation from business.

**Please find further details in the proposal document enclosed.**

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed Governance arrangements for the East Midlands County Combined Authority?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

If you have any comments you would like to make around the Governance proposals, you will have an opportunity at the end of the questionnaire.



## Section 2 – Homes

Our homes – we will work with local authorities, landowners, developers and the full range of housing providers to promote regeneration, create affordable, good quality housing options and to retrofit existing homes to be more environmentally sustainable.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- £16.8 million of funding controlled locally to spend in 2024/25 to support the building of new homes on brownfield land
- £9 million of housing capital funding to support the delivery of housing priorities
- New, broad powers to acquire and dispose of land to build houses, commercial space and infrastructure, for growth and regeneration.
- The Mayor’s power to designate Mayoral Development Areas and to create Mayoral Development Corporations (which is a statutory body created to bring forward the regeneration of a defined area). This will support delivery on strategic sites across the Area through drawing on existing work, subject to the agreement of local partners.

**Please find further details in the proposal document enclosed.**

Q2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to homes?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have any comments you would like to make around the Homes proposals, you will have an opportunity at the end of the questionnaire.



## Section 3 – Skills

Our skills - we will work collaboratively with employers, skills providers and local authorities to ensure our citizens have the opportunity to develop key skills and access opportunities to work well and build fulfilling careers. This will also help the creation of a strong and sustainable local economy.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- Holding the Adult Education Budget (AEB) from academic year 2025/26
- Owning the ability to set allocations and outcomes to skills providers
- Supporting and shaping the Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP) for the Area.

**Please find further details in the proposal document enclosed.**

Q3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to skills?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

If you have any comments you would like to make around the Skills proposals, you will have an opportunity at the end of the questionnaire.



## Section 4 – Transport

Our transport - we will work with transport providers inside and outside the EMCCA Area to develop our collective infrastructure and create the best possible public transport system for our citizens, reflecting the strengths already within the four Councils to set our aspirations and support regeneration.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- A combined transport budget, with the Mayor and the EMCCA responsible for setting a transport strategy for the Area, including for public transport
- An additional £500,000 of funding in both 2023/24 and 2024/25
- The ability to accelerate the delivery of smart, integrated ticketing across all local modes of transport in the Area
- The opportunity to coordinate a Key Route Network (a collection of the most important local authority roads within the Area) across the Area
- Mass transit opportunities, including integrating and potentially expanding the NET tram system, in support of the East Midlands HS2 Growth Strategy.

**Please find further details in the proposal document enclosed.**

Q4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to transport?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

If you have any comments you would like to make around the Transport proposals, you will have an opportunity at the end of the questionnaire.

## Section 5 – Reducing Carbon/ Net Zero

Our carbon reduction/net zero ambition – we will work across the Area to lead the way in moving from fossil to fusion and play our part in meeting the national ambition to achieve net zero by 2050. Our ambition is that the EMCCA Area will be a leader in pioneering new forms of clean energy generation and will act as an exemplar for climate change adaption.

Devolution will help us deliver this through:

- An investment in the EMCCA Area of £9 million via a Net Zero funding pot
- The opportunity to increase the Area’s electricity network capacity
- The opportunity to explore the establishment of heat network zoning in England (this is developing heat networks in specific areas where they can provide the lowest cost, low-carbon heat to consumers) to decarbonise heating and hot water within specific zones
- The potential for increased investment from the UK Infrastructure Bank.

**Please find further details in the proposal document enclosed.**

Q5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/net zero?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

If you have any comments you would like to make around the reducing carbon /Net Zero proposals, you will have an opportunity at the end of the questionnaire.

## Section 6 – Public Health

**Public Health** – using powers under the NHS Act 2006, the EMCCA will complement and support the action already being taken by Constituent Councils to improve people’s health and well-being across the Area. This will allow us to consider health and well-being throughout the EMCCA’s activities as well as enable work on local issues where health plays a key role, for example, tackling homelessness and rough sleeping.

Devolution will help us deliver this by:

- Ensuring that improving and protecting the public’s health is a central consideration to everything the EMCCA does, including in environmental considerations, planning, regeneration and transport
- Providing the EMCCA, under the NHS Act 2006, with the opportunity to deliver public health initiatives throughout the Area
- Enabling the EMCCA to support the Constituent Councils with tackling local issues such as homelessness and rough sleeping through integrating the consideration of public health into use of other powers by the EMCCA such as housing powers.

**Please find further details in the proposal document enclosed.**

Q6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to public health?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Don’t know

If you have any comments you would like to make around the public health proposals, you will have an opportunity at the end of the questionnaire.



## Your Comments

Q7. If you have any comments you would like to make about the proposals for the East Midlands Combined County Authority, please tell us using the space below.

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW





## About you

So that we can ensure we capture a diverse range of views through this consultation, it would be helpful if you could provide some information about yourself. This information is not compulsory, so please complete the questions where you feel comfortable.

The personal information you provide will only be used in the manner described in the privacy policy which is included with this questionnaire. In addition to the information provided in the privacy policy, any information submitted via this document will also be processed, analysed and reported by Ipsos on behalf of Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council and Nottingham City Council.

**IF RESPONDING ON BEHALF OF, OR AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF, A BUSINESS OR ORGANISATION**

If you told us you are responding to the consultation with views that represent a group or organisation please complete questions 8 and 9.

If you told us you are responding as an individual, please skip ahead to question 10.

### Responding on behalf of a group or organisation

Q8. Please select the sector that best describes your group or organisation:

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Local government
- Voluntary and community sector
- Elected representative
- Civil service or government
- Charity
- Academic
- Action group
- Transport
- Business (please answer Q8b-Q8d)
- Something else
- Prefer not to say

If 'something else' PLEASE WRITE IN:





**Q8b. If you selected 'business' - please select the sector that best describes your business  
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY**

- Manufacturing
- Food and drink manufacturing
- Creative and digital
- Health and life sciences
- Low carbon and environmental
- Financial and professional services
- Something else
- Prefer not to say

If 'something else' **PLEASE WRITE IN:**

**Q8c. What size organisation?  
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY**

- Large business - a business with 250 or more employees
- Medium-sized business - a business with 50 to 249 employees
- SME - a business with 0 to 49 employees

**Q8d. Within which local authority area is your business located?  
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY**

- Derby City Council
- Nottingham City Council
- Amber Valley Borough Council
- Bolsover District Council
- Chesterfield Borough Council
- Derbyshire Dales District Council
- Erewash Borough Council
- North East Derbyshire District Council
- High Peak Borough Council
- South Derbyshire Council
- Ashfield District Council
- Bassetlaw District Council
- Broxtowe Borough Council
- Gedling Borough Council
- Newark and Sherwood District Council
- Mansfield District Council
- Rushcliffe Borough Council
- Other/out of area **PLEASE WRITE IN:**





Q9. Please tell us about the group, organisation, or business you represent:

Name of organisation:

Your position in the organisation:

### Responding as an individual

Q10. Please tell us which of the Local Authority Areas you live in? (NB - this is the council who collect your bins.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Derby City Council
- Nottingham City Council
- Amber Valley Borough Council
- Bolsover District Council
- Chesterfield Borough Council
- Derbyshire Dales District Council
- Erewash Borough Council
- North East Derbyshire District Council
- High Peak Borough Council
- South Derbyshire Council
- Ashfield District Council
- Bassetlaw District Council
- Broxtowe Borough Council
- Gedling Borough Council
- Newark and Sherwood District Council
- Mansfield District Council
- Rushcliffe Borough Council
- Other/out of area PLEASE WRITE IN:

Q11. How do you describe your gender identity?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Female
- Male
- Other
- Prefer not to say

Prefer to describe as PLEASE WRITE IN:





Q12. How old are you?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- Prefer not to say
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-74
- 75+

Q13. Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Yes, limited a lot
- Yes, limited a little
- No
- Prefer not to say

Q14. What is your ethnic group identity?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

**White/White British**

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British
- Irish
- Gypsy or Irish traveller
- Eastern European
- Any other White background

**Asian/Asian British**

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Kashmiri
- Any other Asian background

**Black/African/Caribbean/Black British**

- African
- Caribbean
- Any other Black/African/Caribbean background

**Mixed/multiple ethnic groups**

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic background

**Other ethnic group**

- Arab
- Other ethnic group
- Prefer not to say





Q15. What is your religion?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- None
- Christian (all denominations)
- Muslim
- Sikh
- Jewish
- Hindu
- Any other religion
- Prefer not to say

Q16. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Heterosexual or straight
- Gay or lesbian
- Bisexual
- Prefer not to say

Prefer to describe as PLEASE WRITE IN:

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**Thank you for completing the consultation document.  
Your feedback is important to us.**

Please return your completed questionnaire to us in an envelope via or freepost address  
(no stamp required):

**Freepost East Midlands Devolution Consultation**

by 9 January 2023.



## Nottinghamshire Derbyshire Devolution Consultation Privacy Policy

### This Ipsos UK Market Research Study and your personal data

- 22-079695-01 Nottinghamshire Derbyshire Devo Consultation

This Privacy Notice explains who we are, the personal data we collect, how we use it, who we share it with, and what your legal rights are.

### About Ipsos UK

- Ipsos UK Limited is a specialist research agency, commonly known as “Ipsos UK”. Ipsos UK is part of the Ipsos worldwide group of companies, and a member of the Market Research Society. As such we abide by the Market Research Society Code of Conduct and associated regulations and guidelines.

### What is Ipsos UK’s legal basis for processing your personal data?

- Ipsos UK requires a legal basis to process your personal data. Ipsos’ legal basis for processing is your consent to take part in this research survey. If you wish to withdraw your consent at any time, please see the section below covering ‘Your Rights’.

### How will Ipsos UK use any personal data including survey responses you provide?

Firstly, responding to this survey is entirely voluntary and any answers are given with your consent.

- Ipsos UK will keep your responses in strict confidence in accordance with this Privacy Policy. Ipsos UK can assure you that you will NOT be identifiable in any published results
- Ipsos UK will use your personal data and responses solely for research purposes and to produce anonymous, statistical research findings and insights

### How will Ipsos ensure my personal information is secure?

- Ipsos UK takes its information security responsibilities seriously and applies various precautions to ensure your information is protected from loss, theft or misuse. Security precautions include appropriate physical security of offices and controlled and limited access to computer systems.
- Ipsos UK has regular internal and external audits of its information security controls and working practices and is accredited to the International Standard for Information Security, ISO 27001.

### How long will Ipsos UK retain my personal data and identifiable responses?

- Ipsos UK will only retain your data in a way that can identify you for as long as is necessary to support the research project and findings. In practice, this means that once we have

satisfactorily reported the anonymous research findings, we will securely remove your personal, identifying data from our systems.

- For this project we will securely remove your personal data from our systems by 9/7/23.

## Your rights

- You have the right to access your personal data within the limited period that Ipsos holds it.
- Providing responses to this survey is entirely voluntary and is done so with your consent. You have the right to withdraw your consent and to object to our processing of your personal data at any time.
- You also have the right to rectify any incorrect or out-of-date personal data about you which we may hold.
- If you want to exercise your rights, please contact us at the below Ipsos address.
- You have the right to lodge a complaint with the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO), if you have concerns on how we have processed your personal data. You can find details about how to contact the Information Commissioner's Office at <https://ico.org.uk/global/contact-us/> or by sending an email to: [casework@ico.org.uk](mailto:casework@ico.org.uk).

## Where will my personal data be held & processed?

All of your personal data used and collected for this survey will be stored by Ipsos in data centres and servers within the United Kingdom.

## How can I contact Ipsos UK about this survey and/or my personal data?

- **Contact Ipsos:**

Email: [compliance@ipsos.com](mailto:compliance@ipsos.com) with "22-079695-01 Nottinghamshire Derbyshire Devo Consultation" in the email subject line

**Post:**

22-079695-01 Nottinghamshire Derbyshire Devo Consultation  
UK BES Helpdesk  
Compliance Department  
Market and Opinion Research International Limited  
3 Thomas More Square  
London E1W 1YW  
United Kingdom.

## Appendix B – Codeframe

Under separate cover.

# Appendix C – Participant profile

## C.1 Gender (base=4,664)

Female	1,691
Male	2,494
Other	15
In another way	61
Prefer not to say	403

## C.2 Age (base=4,664)

U18	68
18-24	177
25-34	419
35-44	562
45-54	793
55-64	946
65-74	874
75+	342
Prefer not to say	483

## C.3 Health problem/disability (base=4,664)

Yes, limited a lot	296
Yes, limited a little	684
No	3,216
Prefer not to say	468

**C.4 Ethnic group identity (base=4,664)**

English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/ British	3714
Irish	47
Gypsy or Irish traveller	8
Eastern European	21
Any other White background	104
African	17
Caribbean	24
Any other Black/African/Caribbean background	1
Indian	36
Pakistani	10
Bangladeshi	3
Chinese	7
Kashmiri	1
Any other Asian background	16
White and Black Caribbean	15
White and Black African	3
White and Asian	29
Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic background	22
Arab	3
Other ethnic group	18
Prefer not to say	565

**C.5 Religion (base=4,664)**

None	1941
Christian (all denominations)	1778
Muslim	29
Sikh	10
Jewish	18
Hindu	12
Any other religion	120
Prefer not to say	756

**C.6 Local authority of residence (base=4,664)**

<b>Derbyshire County</b>	<b>1,516</b>
Derby City Council	365
Nottingham City Council	590
Amber Valley Borough Council	255
Bolsover District Council	122
Chesterfield Borough Council	162
Derbyshire Dales District Council	189
Erewash Borough Council	268
North East Derbyshire District Council	124
High Peak Borough Council	191
South Derbyshire District Council	205
<b>Nottinghamshire County</b>	<b>2,036</b>
Ashfield District Council	226
Bassetlaw District Council	171
Broxtowe Borough Council	383
Gedling Borough Council	421
Newark and Sherwood District Council	257
Mansfield District Council	194
Rushcliffe Borough Council	384
Other/out of area	57
Prefer not to say	100

## Appendix D – Local authority breakdown

This appendix breaks down the responses by local authority. The base size indicates the number of participants who provided information about where they live (NB – the total base across all local authorities does not add up to the total participating in the consultation because some (a) were residing out of the Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire area and/or (b) preferred not to say.

### Governance

Q1: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposed Governance arrangements for the East Midlands County Combined Authority?

	Derbyshire County	Derby City	Amber Valley Borough	Bolsover District	Chesterfield Borough	Derbyshire Dales District I	Erewash Borough	North East Derbyshire District	High Peak Borough	South Derbyshire District	Nottinghamshire County	Nottingham City	Ashfield District	Bassetlaw District	Broxtowe Borough	Gedling Borough	Newark and Sherwood District	Mansfield District	Rushcliffe Borough
<b>Base</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	10%	16%	10%	16%	4%	8%	13%	14%	5%	10%	13%	18%	12%	10%	18%	11%	13%	8%	16%
<b>Agree</b>	26%	24%	33%	25%	28%	30%	25%	29%	15%	23%	29%	38%	28%	22%	34%	29%	28%	28%	27%
<b>Neither/nor</b>	11%	6%	9%	9%	16%	10%	11%	7%	14%	9%	13%	9%	10%	16%	11%	14%	14%	13%	11%
<b>Disagree</b>	14%	10%	13%	7%	10%	13%	17%	13%	20%	13%	13%	8%	13%	11%	10%	13%	14%	11%	15%
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	39%	42%	36%	43%	40%	38%	32%	35%	44%	45%	31%	25%	35%	39%	25%	32%	29%	38%	27%
<b>Don't know</b>	1%	2%	-	-	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	*	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%

## Homes

Q2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to homes?																			
	Derbyshire County	Derby City	Amber Valley Borough	Bolsover District	Chesterfield Borough	Derbyshire Dales District	Erewash Borough	North East Derbyshire District	High Peak Borough	South Derbyshire District	Nottinghamshire County	Nottingham City	Ashfield District	Bassetlaw District	Broxtowe Borough	Gedling Borough	Newark and Sherwood District	Mansfield District	Rushcliffe Borough
<b>Base</b>	1,516	365	255	122	162	189	268	124	191	205	2,036	590	226	171	383	421	257	194	384
<b>Strongly agree</b>	12%	17%	10%	20%	10%	13%	15%	14%	8%	8%	15%	23%	12%	13%	20%	12%	16%	11%	17%
<b>Agree</b>	28%	26%	36%	25%	24%	24%	32%	31%	25%	19%	32%	39%	28%	22%	38%	32%	33%	36%	32%
<b>Neither nor</b>	14%	11%	16%	11%	22%	15%	11%	11%	15%	12%	13%	13%	12%	18%	12%	14%	10%	9%	15%
<b>Disagree</b>	15%	12%	11%	8%	16%	14%	16%	15%	17%	20%	14%	9%	19%	16%	14%	15%	14%	13%	11%
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	31%	34%	26%	36%	26%	32%	25%	27%	34%	42%	24%	16%	29%	29%	16%	25%	27%	30%	23%
<b>Don't know</b>	1%	1%	1%	-	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	*	-	2%	*	1%	*	2%	2%

## Skills

Q3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to skills?																			
	Derbyshire County	Derby City	Amber Valley Borough	Bolsover District	Chesterfield Borough	Derbyshire Dales District I	Erewash Borough	North East Derbyshire District	High Peak Borough	South Derbyshire District	Nottinghamshire County	Nottingham City	Ashfield District	Bassetlaw District	Broxtowe Borough	Gedling Borough	Newark and Sherwood District	Mansfield District	Rushcliffe Borough
<b>Base</b>	1,516	365	255	122	162	189	268	124	191	205	2,036	590	226	171	383	421	257	194	384
<b>Strongly agree</b>	15%	19%	16%	21%	11%	16%	17%	19%	10%	14%	19%	24%	18%	18%	23%	16%	19%	17%	20%
<b>Agree</b>	31%	26%	32%	25%	36%	30%	37%	33%	27%	26%	34%	38%	32%	29%	40%	34%	33%	35%	34%
<b>Neither/nor</b>	16%	13%	19%	14%	17%	16%	12%	17%	20%	12%	15%	14%	14%	20%	14%	16%	16%	13%	16%
<b>Disagree</b>	11%	11%	7%	7%	10%	12%	11%	8%	14%	15%	10%	7%	11%	12%	9%	10%	9%	9%	10%
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	25%	29%	24%	32%	23%	24%	22%	22%	26%	33%	20%	15%	24%	20%	13%	22%	23%	25%	19%
<b>Don't know</b>	1%	1%	2%	-	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	-	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	*	2%	1%

## Transport

### Q4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to transport?

	Derbyshire County	Derby City	Amber Valley Borough	Bolsover District	Chesterfield Borough	Derbyshire Dales District I	Erewash Borough	North East Derbyshire District	High Peak Borough	South Derbyshire District	Nottinghamshire County	Nottingham City	Ashfield District	Bassetlaw District	Broxtowe Borough	Gedling Borough	Newark and Sherwood District	Mansfield District	Rushcliffe Borough
<b>Base</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	19%	28%	20%	24%	11%	18%	29%	18%	15%	16%	24%	34%	19%	17%	35%	20%	24%	15%	29%
<b>Agree</b>	27%	19%	34%	21%	30%	27%	26%	30%	18%	23%	31%	34%	33%	25%	29%	32%	30%	37%	31%
<b>Neither/nor</b>	12%	9%	11%	11%	15%	15%	8%	13%	15%	8%	10%	11%	9%	14%	8%	10%	12%	14%	10%
<b>Disagree</b>	12%	12%	9%	10%	14%	13%	12%	10%	14%	17%	10%	5%	11%	16%	12%	12%	8%	7%	8%
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	30%	33%	26%	34%	28%	27%	25%	28%	38%	35%	23%	15%	28%	27%	16%	25%	25%	27%	21%
<b>Don't know</b>	1%	1%	*	-	1%	-	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%

## Carbon/net zero

## Q5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/Net zero?

	Derbyshire County	Derby City	Amber Valley Borough	Bolsover District	Chesterfield Borough	Derbyshire Dales District I	Erewash Borough	North East Derbyshire District	High Peak Borough	South Derbyshire District	Nottinghamshire County	Nottingham City	Ashfield District	Bassetlaw District	Broxtowe Borough	Gedling Borough	Newark and Sherwood District	Mansfield District	Rushcliffe Borough
<b>Base</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	18%	23%	19%	22%	19%	21%	18%	20%	15%	16%	24%	29%	20%	20%	30%	23%	19%	18%	29%
<b>Agree</b>	28%	20%	31%	24%	26%	26%	31%	31%	26%	22%	29%	32%	28%	25%	32%	26%	31%	35%	28%
<b>Neither/nor</b>	16%	13%	13%	14%	21%	19%	16%	12%	23%	14%	14%	15%	15%	20%	12%	15%	13%	12%	15%
<b>Disagree</b>	10%	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%	11%	9%	10%	12%	10%	7%	11%	12%	9%	10%	11%	9%	7%
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	26%	34%	27%	30%	23%	24%	22%	25%	24%	36%	22%	16%	26%	19%	16%	24%	23%	24%	21%
<b>Don't know</b>	1%	*	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	*	4%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%

## Public health

## Q6: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to public health?

	Derbyshire County	Derby City	Amber Valley Borough	Bolsover District	Chesterfield Borough	Derbyshire Dales District I	Erewash Borough	North East Derbyshire District	High Peak Borough	South Derbyshire District	Nottinghamshire County	Nottingham City	Ashfield District	Bassetlaw District	Broxtowe Borough	Gedling Borough	Newark and Sherwood District	Mansfield District	Rushcliffe Borough
<b>Base</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Strongly agree</b>	16%	23%	19%	20%	12%	13%	18%	21%	14%	15%	22%	26%	14%	20%	30%	19%	24%	19%	25%
<b>Agree</b>	29%	22%	30%	29%	31%	31%	33%	32%	21%	25%	31%	35%	34%	32%	35%	32%	28%	33%	27%
<b>Neither/nor</b>	16%	12%	16%	12%	18%	16%	15%	14%	21%	13%	14%	17%	15%	15%	11%	16%	13%	11%	15%
<b>Disagree</b>	10%	11%	8%	7%	14%	9%	10%	7%	11%	12%	11%	8%	13%	12%	11%	9%	12%	11%	12%
<b>Strongly disagree</b>	27%	31%	26%	30%	22%	29%	22%	23%	31%	35%	20%	13%	23%	20%	13%	22%	23%	25%	19%
<b>Don't know</b>	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	*	1%	1%	*	1%	1%	2%	*	-	2%

# Appendix E – List of stakeholders

## 3III TRAINING LIMITED

A NETWORK OF COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS

AA HOMES & HOUSING LTD

ACADEMY TRANSFORMATION TRUST FURTHER EDUCATION (ATTFE)

ACCESS TRAINING (EAST MIDLANDS) LTD

ACN HOLDINGS LTD

ACTIVE PARTNERS TRUST

AGEUK

ALL SOULS ORGANISATION CIC

ALSTOM UK&I

AMBER VALLEY RAMBLERS

APPLECROSS SOLUTIONS LTD

ARTS COUNCIL ENGLAND

ASHFIELD DISTRICT COUNCIL AND THE INDEPENDENT ALLIANCE ON NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL BUS UNDERTAKING MANAGERS (ALBUM)

BEGIN (BASIC EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE)

BLUEBELL DAIRY LTD

BOLSOVER DISTRICT COUNCIL

BURTON AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE COLLEGE

C&CP LTD

CAMPAIGN TO PROTECT RURAL ENGLAND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

CBI EAST MIDLANDS COUNCIL

CJK PACKAGING LTD

CLLR DAVID J LLOYD, NEWARK & SHERWOOD DISTRICT COUNCIL

COLLINGHAM PARISH COUNCIL

COMPOSITE BRAIDING LTD

CONNECT

CT MOTORS

D2N2 GROWTH HUB

D2N2 PUBLIC SERVICE COMPACT

DARLEY MOOR MOTOR CYCLE ROAD RACING CLUB LTD

DCG - DERBY COLLEGE GROUP

DEAF-INITELY WOMEN

DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE LOCAL ACCESS FORUM

DERBY CITY COUNCIL

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

DERBYSHIRE DALES DISTRICT COUNCIL

DERBYSHIRE FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

DERBYSHIRE TRANSPORT ACTION

DERBYSHIRE WILDLIFE TRUST & NOTTINGHAMSHIRE WILDLIFE TRUST

DERVENTIO HOUSING TRUST

DERWENT VALLEY TRUST

DIOCESE OF DERBY

DISTRICT COUNCILLOR, NORTH EAST DISTRICT COUNCIL

**EAST MIDLANDS CHAMBER**

**EAST MIDLANDS COUNCILS**

**EAST MIDLANDS GREEN PARTY**

**EM DEVCO LTD**

**EMA TRAINING LIMITED**

**ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

**EXECUTIVE SCRUTINY BOARD**

**FUTURES ADVICE SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT**

**GELDARDS LLP**

**GIORGIOS CONTINENTAL LIMITED**

**GMJ SOLUTIONS**

**HODSOCK PRIORY ESTATE**

**INNOVATION NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**

**INSPIRE - CULTURE LEARNING LIBRARIES**

**INSPIRE LEARNING / NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**INSPIRING PEOPLE SOLUTIONS LTD**

**JOHN PALIN (WHOLESALE) LTD**

**LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

**LINDHURST ENGINEERING**

**MANCHESTER AND EAST MIDLANDS RAIL ACTION PARTNERSHIP LTD (MEMRAP)**

**MANSFIELD DC**

**MARKETING DERBY LTD**

**MAXIMUS**

**MEDILINK MIDLANDS**

**MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR RUSHCLIFFE**

**METROPOLITAN THAMES VALLEY HOUSING**

**MIDLAND COUNTIES HEATING SERVICES**

**MIDLANDS CONNECT**

**MONKEY PARK CIC**

**NEOS COMPOSITE SOLUTIONS LTD**

**NEWARK AND SHERWOOD DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**NEWARK BUSINESS CLUB**

**NEWARK TOWN COUNCIL**

**NEXOR LTD**

**NG1 GROUP LTD**

**NHS DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE INTEGRATED CARE BOARD**

**NLT TRAINING SERVICES LTD**

**NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**NORTHERN TEA MERCHANTS LTD**

**NOTTINGHAM CITY 5**

**NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**

**NOTTINGHAM CITY HOMES**

**NOTTINGHAM COLLEGE**

**NOTTINGHAM ENERGY PARTNERSHIP**

**NOTTINGHAM GROWTH BOARD**

**NOTTINGHAM HEALTH & EDUCATION**

**NOTTINGHAM STUDENTS' PARTNERSHIP**

**NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY**  
**NOTTINGHAM TRENT UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM AND UNIVERSITY OF DERBY**  
**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE DISABLED PEOPLES MOVEMENT**  
**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE AND EREWASH CO-OPERATIVE PARTY**  
**OVERSEAL PARISH COUNCIL**  
**PARTNERSHIPS FOR BETTER BUSINESS LTD**  
**PAUL BARTON CONSULTANCY LIMITED**  
**PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY**  
**PEAK NDT LIMITED**  
**PLANNED CONSULTANCY LTD**  
**PORTLAND COLLEGE**  
**POSITIVE HOMES LTD**  
**PROJECT DELIVERY CONSULTING SERVICES LTD**  
**RAILFUTURE - EAST MIDLANDS BRANCH**  
**RANSOMWOOD ESTATES UK LTD**  
**RDC AVIATION**  
**REBEL RECRUITMENT LIMITED**  
**REGENCY SOURCE LTD**  
**RENTING FOR UKRAINE**  
**RESIDENT SERVICES, NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL**  
**ROLLS-ROYCE SUBMARINES LIMITED**  
**SACRED NATURE INITIATIVE**  
**SCRASE LIMITED**  
**SIMPSON JONES LLP**  
**SIX TILL SIX LTD**  
**SMITH COOKSON**  
**SOUTH DERBYSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**SPRITE LABELS LIMITED**  
**STAPLEFORD COMMUNITY GROUP**  
**SYNERGY FIRE ENGINEERING LTD & SYNERGY FIRE TECHNOLOGIES LTD**  
**TAGG LANE DAIRY LTD**  
**THE NATIONAL LOTTERY HERITAGE FUND**  
**THOMPSON BUTLER ASSOCIATES**  
**THORNBRIDGE BREWERY**  
**TOYOTA MOTOR MANUFACTURING (UK) LTD**  
**TRADES UNION CONGRESS MIDLANDS**  
**UNIVERSITY OF DERBY**  
**UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM**  
**UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM STUDENTS UNION**  
**VISIT NEW MILLS**  
**VISIT PEAK DISTRICT AND DERBYSHIRE**  
**WEST NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COLLEGE**  
**WEST STOCKWITH PARISH COUNCIL**  
**WESTVILLE**

## Appendix F – Late responses

A total of five responses were submitted via email after the consultation closing date. These have not been included in the analysis. A brief summary of the substance of each response is shown below:

- A Derby City resident emphasised the importance of not side-lining Derby and felt more information could be included on the use of brownfield land (housing);
- Another member of the public submitted a response felt an extra tier of local government was being forced on the EMCCA area and had concerns that the district and borough councils were being left out of the system. However, the participant agreed overall with the stated aims;
- Derbyshire Police and Crime Commissioner had concerns about the possible dilution of local accountability if a proposed mayor was given responsibilities for the governance of policing. It referenced a ‘lessons learnt’ from the Warwickshire and West Mercia Strategic Policing Alliance (which was terminated due to the complexities of having two police forces involved within a single governance structure). This subsequently led to a breakdown in relationships across both police force areas, which created an alliance that no longer delivered efficient and effective policing to the communities of West Mercia. Finally, it urged future consultation of both Police and Crime Commissioners on any future proposal relating to the elected roles;
- Derbyshire Police felt that any devolution deal might dissolve and weaken the identify of its communities, particularly in those harder to reach communities and emphasised the importance of smaller, more nuanced connections its agencies have with communities. It also had concerns about the geographical and community variance that requires different policing, and whether this might become lost by a more complex governance structure. Finally, it placed real value in the Police and Crime Commissioner and felt it was an important element in delivering policing;
- Awsworth Parish Council did not support the EMCCA devolution proposal. This decision stems primarily from its concerns and misgivings about the potential practical implications for Awsworth Parish and its residents. Awsworth Parish Council referenced the funding amount and questioned whether it would cover inflation. It was concerned about equitable spending across the CCA area, in particular to smaller parish-level projects. It also expressed concerns about the roles of Nottinghamshire County Council and Broxtowe Borough Council being weakened over time, which could then place greater demands on the Parish precept.

# Appendix G - Technical note on coding

## Receipt and handling of responses

The handling of responses was subject to a rigorous process of checking, logging and confirmation in order to support a full audit trail. All original electronic and hard copy responses remain securely filed within Ipsos, catalogued and serial numbered for future reference.

## Development of initial code frame

Coding is the process by which free-text comments, answers and responses are matched against standard codes from a coding frame Ipsos compiled to allow systematic statistical and tabular analysis. The codes within the coding frame represent an amalgam of responses raised by those registering their view and are comprehensive in representing the range of opinions and themes given.

The Ipsos coding team drew up an initial code frame for each open-ended free-text question using the first thirty to forty response form responses. An initial set of codes was created by drawing out the common themes and points raised across all response channels by refinement. Each code thus represents a discrete view raised. The draft coding frame was then reviewed before the coding process continued. The code frame was continually updated throughout the analysis period to ensure that newly emerging themes within each refinement were captured.

## Coding using the Ascribe package

Ipsos used the web-based Ascribe coding system to code all open-ended free-text responses found within completed response forms and from the free-form responses (i.e. those that were letters and emails etc.). Ascribe is a proven system which has been used on numerous large-scale projects. Responses were uploaded into the Ascribe system, where the coding team worked systematically through the verbatim comments and applied a code to each relevant part(s) of the verbatim comment.

The Ascribe software has the following key features:

- Accurate monitoring of coding progress across the whole process, from scanned image to the coding of responses.
- An “organic” coding frame that can be continually updated and refreshed; not restricting coding and analysis to initial response issues or “themes” which may change as the consultation progresses.
- Resource management features, allowing comparison across coders and question/issue areas. This is of particular importance in maintaining high quality coding across the whole coding team and allows early identification of areas where additional training may be required.
- A full audit trail – from verbatim response, to codes applied to that response.

Coders were provided with an electronic file of responses to code within Ascribe. Their screen was divided, with the left side showing the response along with the unique identifier, while the right side of the screen showed the full code frame. The coder attached the relevant code or codes to these as appropriate and, where necessary, alerted the supervisor if they believed an additional code might be required.

If there was other information that the coder wished to add they could do so in the “notes” box on the screen. If a response was difficult to decipher, the coder would get a second opinion from their supervisor or a member of the project management team. As a last resort, any comment that was illegible was coded as such and reviewed by the Coding Manager.

### **Briefing the coding team and quality checking**

A small, core team of coders worked on the project, all of whom were fully briefed and were conversant with the Ascribe package. This team also worked closely with the project management team during the set-up and early stages of code frame development.

The core coding team took a supervisory role throughout and undertook the quality checking of all coding. Using a reliable core team in this way minimises coding variability and thus retains data quality.

To ensure consistent and informed coding of the verbatim comments, all coders were fully briefed prior to working on this project. The Coding Manager undertook full briefings and training with each coding team member. All coding was carefully monitored to ensure data consistency and to ensure that all coders were sufficiently competent to work on the project.

The coder briefing included background information and presentations covering the questions, the consultation process and the issues involved, and discussion of the initial coding frames. The briefing was carried out by Ipsos’s executive team.

All those attending the briefings were instructed to read, in advance, the consultation document and go through the response form. Examples of a dummy coding exercise relating to this consultation were carefully selected and used to provide a cross-section of comments across a wide range of issues that may emerge.

Coders worked in close teams, with a more senior coder working alongside the more junior members, which allowed open discussion to decide how to code any particular open-ended free-text comment. In this way, the coding management team could quickly identify if further training was required or raise any issues with the project management team.

The Ascribe package also afforded an effective project management tool, with the coding manager reviewing the work of each individual coder, having discussions with them where there was variance between the codes entered and those expected by the coding manager.

To check and ensure consistency of coding, at least 10% of coded responses were validated by the coding supervisor team and the executive team, who checked that the correct codes had been applied and made changes where necessary.

## Updating the code frame

An important feature of the Ascribe system is the ability to extend the code frame “organically” direct from actual verbatim responses throughout the coding period.

The coding teams raised any new codes during the coding process when it was felt that new issues were being registered. In order to ensure that no detail was lost, coders were briefed to raise codes that reflected the exact sentiment of a response, and these were then collapsed into a smaller number of key themes at the analysis stage. During the initial stages of the coding process, meetings were held between the coding team and Ipsos executive team to ensure that a consistent approach was taken to raising new codes and that all extra codes were appropriate and correctly assigned. In particular, the coding frame sought to capture precise nuances of participants’ comments in such a way as to be comprehensive.

A second key benefit of the Ascribe system is that it provides the functionality of combining codes, revising old codes and amending existing ones as appropriate. Thus, the coding frame grew organically throughout the coding process to ensure it captured all of the important “themes”.

# For more information

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## About Ipsos Public Affairs

Ipsos Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector. Its c.200 research staff focus on public service and policy issues. Each has expertise in a particular part of the public sector, ensuring we have a detailed understanding of specific sectors and policy challenges. Combined with our methods and communications expertise, this helps ensure that our research makes a difference for decision makers and communities.



# EMCCA Devolution Proposal Stakeholder Engagement

## 1. Introduction

- i. As part of the consultation process for the EMCCA devolution proposals, a programme of engagement activities and events was undertaken in order to promote public awareness of the proposals, encourage participation in the consultation survey, and ensure key stakeholder groups and communities of interest and identity were engaged in the consultation process.
- ii. The engagement programme, developed collaboratively across the four Constituent Councils to ensure consistency and geographical parity, enabled those diverse audiences to engage and have their voices heard.
- iii. The following report details the rationale for the engagement programme, and summarises the activities undertaken and how they contributed to the wider consultation process.

## 2. Background

- i. The public consultation to help inform the decision on whether the draft EMCCA devolution proposals should progress to the next stage in the process before being submitted to Government took place between 14<sup>th</sup> November 2022 and 9<sup>th</sup> January 2023. As part of the process, a number of engagement activities took place throughout the consultation period with the general public and stakeholder groups. The objective of these activities was to help raise awareness of the draft devolution proposals amongst the general public, encourage people to complete the formal consultation survey, and facilitate participation in the consultation of groups identified as needing targeted communication and engagement.
- ii. Various types of engagement activities took place as part of this process including online events, in person events, chat forum engagement and promotion of the consultation to a range of stakeholders to participate through targeted emails and newsletters
- iii. In the course of these engagement activities, Leaders and Senior Officers (and their proxies) from the four Constituent Councils of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham, took the opportunity to be a visible presence in outlining the draft devolution proposals. The meetings and events attended allowed leaders and senior officers to answer questions from the public about the draft proposals, their potential implications and the overall devolution process.
- iv. Across the four Constituent Council areas a total of 24 engagement meetings and events took place, predominantly targeted at groups of citizens with protected characteristics or otherwise identified as being vulnerable and/or disadvantaged. At each of these meetings it was made explicit from the outset that while the aim was to promote the consultation, individuals could if they so wished, have their

views recorded so that they could be fed into the consultation. In the event, there were no submissions of this nature.

- v. The two main public engagement events were held online on Microsoft Teams Live to ensure all members of the public could engage with the process irrespective of where they lived. The second of these incorporated an audience of businesses from D2N2. The other 22 meetings were more targeted in nature. An estimated 400 people took part in these targeted meetings and events. These events were targeted towards specific groups highlighted as part of the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) and to ensure a broad geographical spread across the proposed EMCCA area.
- vi. Including the numbers estimated to have taken part in the two online public engagement events, an estimated total of 500 people engaged directly either in-person or online in the engagement activity during the consultation period.

### 3. Engagement approach

- i. In preparation for consultation on the draft Devolution proposals, the four Constituent Councils outlined their approach to consultation and engagement in respect of the different groups being engaged, including seldom heard groups, stakeholder organisations, businesses and the general public.
- ii. Planning and oversight of the engagement events programme was led by Nottingham City and supported by officers from the other three Constituent Councils, working together in a dedicated working group. The events that took place in each council area and across the whole of the proposed EMCCA area were coordinated and delivered by the four Constituent Councils in collaboration with each other.
- iii. The engagement programme drew on the findings of the EIA undertaken to assist the Constituent Councils to fully understand the relevance and potential effects of the draft devolution proposals. The EIA stated that communication would take place with a range of citizens and stakeholders including:
  - Residents (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)
  - Businesses (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)
  - Charity organisations (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)
  - Local councils including Town and Parish councils in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
  - Local MPs (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)
  - D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and other East Midlands based business organisations
  - Universities and colleges in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham (HE and FE institutions)
  - NHS organisations in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham
  - Police and Crime Commissioners for Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
  - Fire and Rescue services in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham

- iv. An engagement events toolkit was developed to support the consultation and engagement activity. This included a slide presentation, key messages, easy read summary and FAQs. The easy read summary allowed for greater accessibility to individuals who, for example, may have learning difficulties or have trouble with reading. The easy read summary was also available to be translated upon request for those who did not have English as their first language and other formats upon request.

### General public engagement

- v. To maximise public access and awareness of the consultation survey and draft proposals, the two main engagement events were held online using the Microsoft Teams Live platform, hosted by Nottingham City on behalf of the partnership. Events were publicised through the East Midlands Devolution consultation website and through other communications and marketing methods. One event was held in the afternoon, the other in the evening with a panel of Leaders, Chief Executives and Senior Officers from three of the four Constituent Councils at the first event and all four at the second event. The option of two events ensured two opportunities for the public to attend an engagement event at a suitable time to meet their needs.
- vi. Following a slide presentation highlighting the draft devolution proposals, a live Q&A session was held with a panel of Leaders, Chief Executives and Senior Officers, fielding questions and comments from the audience. Each event had a peak attendance of 35 locations, including multiple viewers from some locations, giving an estimated audience of 50 participants at each event, or 100 in total.

### Businesses and stakeholder organisations engagement

- vii. A dedicated stakeholder conference for public, private and voluntary sector organisations was held on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2022 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Nottingham. The proceedings of this are detailed in Appendix 1.
- viii. The second online public engagement event incorporated an audience of businesses engaged through the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership, in place of a dedicated engagement event for business.

### Seldom heard groups engagement

- ix. In respect of engagement with underrepresented and hard to reach communities, the engagement programme drew on the findings of the EIA undertaken to assist the Constituent Councils to fully understand the relevance and potential effects of the draft Devolution proposal.
- x. The engagement activities carried out supported the objectives of the EIA by ensuring the consultation was wide-ranging and employed a range of different formats and methods, in order to access as many people as possible across the proposed EMCCA area. Active steps were taken to promote the consultation, to

encourage participation and to ensure that the consultation was accessible to all, including seldom heard groups, for example, the digitally disadvantaged and those with protected characteristics.

- xi. In addition, the consultation survey could be tailored to needs on request (for example, paper, large print, translation provided, braille, BSL etc). To achieve this objective, the survey was made available in hard copy in local libraries and other civic venues, and this was well publicised. In addition, a hard copy was available on direct request from Ipsos UK. These measures helped ensure that digitally excluded people could access the survey.
- xii. Where appropriate, promotional activities took place to reach out to those seldom heard groups who it was felt would be unlikely to require a tailored event (for example the Poverty Commission), or where it was felt an event would not be feasible due to the inability or impracticality of convening one. The consultation was therefore promoted even where events had not been set up specifically for a group or groups.

### Communication approach

- xiii. Institutional stakeholders, including within the Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham area, including local councils, Police and Crime Commissioners, Fire and Rescue services, NHS organisations, the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and other East Midlands based business organisations, and universities and colleges, were contacted through a variety of methods, including marketing communications, newsletter contact and communication in the stakeholder contact. Residents, businesses and charities were reached through a variety of communications and targeted engagement.
- xiv. The groups with protected characteristics identified in the EIA were engaged with in the process through a variety of methods. Depending on the composition of the voluntary sector in each area, the nature and extent of engagement varied.
- xv. Given the widespread and diverse nature of people with protected characteristics, and the difficulty of identifying those communities in some of our local authority areas, we believe our approach offered multiple means of engagement.

## **4. Findings and recommendations from the engagement process**

- i. Participants involved in the various engagement events and processes outlined in this report were informed about the formal consultation process and signposted to available resources such as the EMCCA Devolution website to submit a formal response, should they wish to do so. All questions and comments received during the programme of engagement are therefore set against this context (as referred to previously). As such, any sentiments expressed by individuals or businesses during the engagement events may or may not have translated into formal survey data depending on whether they in fact completed the consultation survey. Whilst the engagement events were not part of the formal consultation process, a number of issues were raised during discussions that are worthy of note. These

issues were also reflected in the consultation survey responses. The Constituent Councils' response to these points is laid out in an appendix to the main report.

- ii. In terms of the main focus of discussion at many of the events, there were questions about the governance structure of the EMCCA, with voluntary and community sector groups, business organisations and education partners all keen to know how they might be involved in mayoral decision making, and how they could hold the Mayor's office to account. Participants also raised questions about the funding settlement, its potential strengths and weaknesses, and implications on future investment and government funding.
- iii. The issue of the desirability of having a mayoral body was raised multiple times, with some expressing a view that the proposed arrangements would not be accountable and would add an unnecessary and expensive layer of bureaucracy to local government. However, most people attending events who expressed a view were supportive of the need for the increased investment in the region and acknowledged the benefits of having a strong regional leader figure with devolved powers.
- iv. Of the various priorities in the draft proposals, transport was of consistent interest, with comparison made to other devolved areas in terms of potential for region-wide ticketing policy and better integration of public transport systems. There were fewer questions relating specifically to adult skills, net-zero and housing, however these were often referred to tangentially through discussion of powers and funding.
- v. There were feelings from various protected characteristic representative groups, expressed especially by the Disability Inclusion Group in Nottingham City, that they could not see how they could be a part of the process beyond the public consultation. Similarly, some groups highlighted the fact they felt like a box to be ticked and are only consulted when the council needs something. It was expressed that there is a perception of a lack of continuous communication between local government and groups with protected characteristics.
- vi. A recommendation therefore would be to consider how voluntary and community sector groups and individuals with protected characteristics are engaged with throughout the process in delivering the devolution proposals, subject to the decision to progress to the next stage in the process; and how they would be represented in the structure of the mayor's decision-making apparatus and administration.

## 5. Stakeholder engagement events

- i. The following table shows the targeted stakeholders engagement events that took place, groups were engaged with, and the form of engagement.

Council	Stakeholder	Who (Group)	Type of engagement	Date	Geographical Area
Derbyshire County Council	Disabilities	Derbyshire Stakeholder Engagement Group	In-person meeting	16.12.22	Derbyshire
Derbyshire County Council	Age	Derbyshire Youth Network	Online meeting	20.12.22	Derbyshire
Derbyshire County Council	Race and ethnic origin	Derbyshire BME Forum	Online meeting	13.12.22	Derbyshire (with some Derby)
Derby City Council	Disabilities	Access, Equality and Inclusion Hub	Joint Conference and Online meeting	7.12.22	Derby
Derby City Council	Disabilities	Deaf Forum	Joint Conference and Online meeting	14.12.22	Derby
Derby City Council	Age	60+ Forum	Joint Conference and Online meeting	7.12.22	Derby
Derby City Council	Race and ethnic origin	Race Equality Hub	Joint Conference and Online meeting	7.12.22	Derby

Derby City Council	Race and ethnic origin	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Employee Network	Joint Conference and Online meeting	7.12.22	Derby
Nottinghamshire County Council	Disabilities	Mental Health and Wellbeing (MHFA)	Online meeting	23.11.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council	Disabilities	Mental Health and Wellbeing	In-person meeting	6.11.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council	Age	Newark & Sherwood CVS	In-person and Teams meeting	21.11.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council	Sexual Orientation	LGBT+ Network	Online Meeting	08.12.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council	Race and ethnic origin	Black Workers Group	Online meeting	16.11.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council	Race and ethnic origin	Black Workers Group	Online meeting	21.12.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council	Race and ethnic origin	Caribbean Elders' Luncheon Club	In-person meeting	8.12.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottinghamshire County Council	Voluntary and community sector groups	Ashfield Voluntary Action & Citizens Advice Ashfield	Online meeting	13.12.22	Nottinghamshire
Nottingham City Council	Multiple characteristics	Faith, Age and Voluntary Sector	In-person meeting	12.12.22	Nottingham
Nottingham City Council	Voluntary and community sector groups	NCVS member groups	Online meeting	15.12.22	Nottingham

Nottingham City Council	Disadvantage/Deprivation	One Nottingham Partnership	In-person meeting	12.12.22	Nottingham
Nottingham City Council	Young People	Youth Cabinet	In-person meeting	14.12.22	Nottingham
Nottingham City Council	Disadvantage/Deprivation	All protected characteristics	In-person meeting	21.12.22	Nottingham and Nottinghamshire
Nottingham City Council	Disabilities	Disability Inclusion Group	In-person meeting	6.1.23	Nottingham

ii. Targeted stakeholder groups reached through promotion

These included:

Dis-ability Employee Network, Derbyshire 50+ Network, Derbyshire LGBTQ+, BME Employee Network, Multi Faith Centre Derby University, Derbyshire LGBTQ+, Belper Pride (Organisation), DCC Pride Network, Derbyshire Community directory, East Midlands Veteran’s Advisory and Pensions Committee, Thriving Communities localities, Disabled Employees Network, Poverty Commission, Self Help UK (currently registered as Self-Help Nottingham), Inspire: Culture, Learning and Libraries, Age UK Nottingham & Nottinghamshire, Notts Women's Aid, Bassetlaw CVS, Community Accounting Plus, One Nottingham, Disability Inclusion Group, Nottingham City Youth Cabinet, Nottingham Council for Voluntary Services, Trans Unite.

## Appendix 5

### Equality Impact Analysis Record Form Proposal for an East Midlands Combined County Authority

**March 2023**

Constituent Councils	Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council and Nottingham City Council – DCC, NCC, DC, and NC respectively
EMCCA	East Midlands Combined County Authority
The Deal	East Midlands Devolution Deal signed on 30 August 2022
FEA	Functional Economic Area - areas that share a number of similar economic factors with boundaries that ideally reflect the drivers of the local economy
The Area	The Area covered by the proposed East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA)
The Proposal	A proposal for the establishment of an East Midlands Combined County Authority
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership

## Part 1. Introduction and context

Scope of review		A proposal for an East Midlands Combined County Authority			
EIA Team:		Wes Downes (Derbyshire County Council), John Cowings (Derbyshire County Council), Laura Howe (Derbyshire County Council), Chennour Wright (Nottinghamshire County Council), Ann Webster (Derby City Council), Saema Mohammad (Nottingham City Council),			
Date analysis commenced	22 February 2023	Date completed	7 March 2023	Date approved	10 March 2023
<b>Description of proposal to be assessed</b>					
<p>On 30 August 2022, the Leaders of Derbyshire County Council, Derby City Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, and Nottingham City Council (“Constituent Councils”) signed a £1.14 billion devolution deal for Derbyshire, Derby, Nottinghamshire, and Nottingham with the Government (“the Deal”). The Constituent Councils are proposing that a Combined County Authority with a directly elected Mayor is established to lead collaboration between the Constituent Councils and to act as the recipient of powers and funding from Government under the Deal (“the Proposal”). The Proposal sets out the detailed background and context to the Proposal, the Constituent Councils’ ambitions for the EMCCA, the EMCCA’s proposed governance arrangements and next steps.</p> <p>This EIA does not seek to replicate information contained in the Proposal and should be read in conjunction with it. This EIA examines the possible equalities impacts arising from the Proposal.</p>					
<b>What outcomes will be achieved with the new or changing policy/ service?</b>					
The Constituent Councils’ ambitions for the EMCCA are described in detail in the Proposal. That Proposal describes the Constituent Councils’ shared objectives for the EMCCA, their priority focus areas, planned activities in each of those focus areas, and the outcomes the EMCCA is expected to achieve for residents in the Area.					
<b>Please list any associated policies, services, or functions?</b>					

The proposed Combined County Authority will be a public body and as such will be subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) (both the general duty and the specific duties). Once established, the EMCCA will need to consider what systems, processes, and resources it will need to put in place to ensure that it complies with the PSED in the performance of its functions. The Constituent Councils are themselves subject to the PSED and as such they will need to comply with their own respective policies and procedures as they plan, prepare for, and implement the transition to a formal EMCCA. Copies of the Constituent Councils' equality and diversity policies and procedures are available on their respective websites.

**Please list the main people or groups that this policy/ service is designed to benefit and any other stakeholder involvement?**

The proposed EMCCA covers a large and diverse area encompassing the outstanding natural assets of Sherwood Forest and the Peak District, the UK's original National Park, the growing, vibrant cities of Derby and Nottingham and historic market towns such as Buxton, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Newark-on-Trent, and Worksop, serving culturally and environmentally rich rural hinterlands.

- The Proposal will impact everyone who lives or works in the Area, including the following stakeholders, who were contacted as part of the consultation (in accordance with Part 2 of this EIA below:
- Residents (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)
- Businesses (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)
- Charity organisations (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)

Local councils:

- Derby City Council
- Derbyshire County Council
- Nottingham City Council
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- Amber Valley Borough Council
- Bolsover District Council
- Chesterfield Borough Council
- Derbyshire Dales District Council
- Erewash Borough Council

- North-East Derbyshire District Council
- High Peak Borough Council
- South Derbyshire District Council
- Ashfield District Council
- Bassetlaw District Council
- Broxtowe Borough Council
- Gedling Borough Council
- Newark and Sherwood District Council
- Mansfield District Council
- Rushcliffe Borough Council
- All Town and Parish Councils in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
- Local MPs (in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham)
- D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)
- All universities and colleges in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham (HE and FE institutions)
- NHS organisations in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham
- Police and Crime Commissioners for Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
- Fire and Rescue services in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby and Nottingham
- East Midlands Chamber of Commerce
- East Midlands Development Corporation
- East Midlands Freeport

**Will the policy/service and any changes impact on any other organisations such as community and voluntary sector groups?**

The EMCCA will benefit from the devolution of additional powers from Westminster and other public bodies (such as the Homes and Communities Agency). The EMCCA will also hold some powers and functions that are currently exercisable by the Constituent Councils acting alone, or by the district and borough councils of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. In most cases those powers and functions will also be retained by the Constituent Councils and districts/boroughs, and in some cases the EMCCA exercise of those powers and functions is additionally subject to the

consent of the relevant council; but there are some instances where powers or functions of the Constituent Councils will be exclusively available to the EMCCA either from creation of the EMCCA, or after a certain defined period of time.

The proposed powers and functions which will be available to the elected Mayor and to the EMCCA are described in the Proposal and set out in detail in an annex to the Proposal. The Proposal also explains how the EMCCA will exercise those powers in a way that ensures that the identities and interests of all communities within Derbyshire, Derby, Nottinghamshire, and Nottingham are fully represented.

The Proposal explains how business interests and other interests will be represented on the EMCCA through additional Memberships and advisory bodies.

## Part 2. Supporting evidence

**Please list and/ or link to below any recent and relevant consultation and engagement that can be used to demonstrate clear understanding of those with a legitimate interest in the policy/ service and the relevant findings:**

An open public consultation to help shape the final EMCCA devolution Proposal prior to submission to Government took place between 14th November 2022 and 9th January 2023.

An online consultation portal was established by the four Constituent Councils. The portal included an online response form for people to respond to the devolution Proposal. There were a number of formal channels through which individuals and stakeholder organisations could give their views:

- Online response platform, which could be accessed through the website;
- Hard copy response form, which was available to print out from the website and on request;
- A written letter, sent via the Freepost address listed on the paper response form;
- By email, via a dedicated consultation email address; and
- Accessible and alternative versions were available on request.

Hard copies of the response forms were also made available at various locations across the Area and the Constituent Councils ran a communications campaign prior to, and during, the consultation period.

Overall, there were 4,869 participants who responded to the consultation. The majority (4,751) participated online via the official response form. There were also 98 postal response forms and 20 responses via email to the dedicated consultation email address.

In addition to the above, a number of engagement activities took place throughout the consultation period with the general public and stakeholder groups. The objective of these activities was to help raise awareness of the Proposal amongst the general public, encourage people to complete the formal consultation survey, and facilitate participation in the consultation of groups identified as needing targeted communication and engagement.

Various types of engagement activities took place as part of this process including online events, in person events, chat forum engagement and promotion of the consultation to a range of stakeholders to participate through targeted emails and newsletters. Full details of the EMCCA Devolution Proposal Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement activities and can be found within Appendix 3 (the Consultation Report), and Appendix 4 (the Engagement Report) to the Council Report dated 23 March 2023.

### **Consultation Participants profile and key equality, diversity and inclusion findings**

Overall, consultation findings outlined in the East Midlands Combined Authority Devolution Deal Consultation Report produced by Ipsos UK are largely positive, indicating broad support for the Proposal. The following section sets out the participant profile against the demographic information provided by participants and shows the percentage point difference against the overall population breakdown for the EMCCA area. This is followed by a breakdown of significant differences by protected characteristic to the closed questions. The final part sets out the key equality, diversity and inclusion issues identified by respondents in open ended comments and email responses

#### **Participation**

Comparison of consultation respondents and 2021 population aged 16+ by sex

Sex	Consultation Responses		Population 16+ (Census 2021, ONS)		% point difference (Respondents - Population)		
	Number	%	Number	%			
Female	1,691	40%	929,745	51%	-11.0%		↓
Male	2,494	59%	882,685	49%	10.7%		↑
Other	15	0%					
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,812,430</b>	<b>100%</b>			

### Comparison of consultation respondents and 2021 population by age band

Age Band	Consultation Responses		Total population of CCA by age band (Census 2021, ONS)		% point difference (Respondents - Population)		
	Number	%	Number	%			
Under 18	68	2%	439,462	20%	-18.3%		↓
18 to 24	177	4%	199,345	9%	-4.8%		↓
25 to 34	419	10%	282,335	13%	-2.8%		↓
35 to 44	562	13%	266,448	12%	1.4%		↑
45 to 54	793	19%	296,340	13%	5.5%		↑
55 to 64	946	23%	288,936	13%	9.5%		↑
65 to 74	874	21%	232,045	11%	10.4%		↑
75+	342	8%	199,581	9%	-0.9%		↓
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,204,492</b>	<b>100%</b>			

## Comparison of consultation respondents by ethnic group

Ethnic group	Consultation Responses		Population by ethnic group for CCA (Census 2021, ONS)		% point difference (Respondents - Population)	
	Number	%	Number	%		
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Bangladeshi	3	0.1%	4,172	0.2%	-0.1%	↓
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Chinese	7	0.2%	11,525	0.5%	-0.4%	↓
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Indian	36	0.9%	40,111	1.8%	-0.9%	↓
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Pakistani	10	0.2%	49,179	2.2%	-2.0%	↓
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Other Asian	17	0.4%	20,324	0.9%	-0.5%	↓
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: African	17	0.4%	32,135	1.5%	-1.0%	↓
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: Caribbean	24	0.6%	17,130	0.8%	-0.2%	↓
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: Other Black	1	0.0%	7,449	0.3%	-0.3%	↓
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	29	0.7%	13,569	0.6%	0.1%	↓
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	3	0.1%	6,084	0.3%	-0.2%	↓

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	15	0.4%	25,715	1.2%	-0.8%	
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	22	0.5%	11,211	0.5%	0.028%	
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British	3,714	90.6%	1,832,324	83.1%	7.5%	
White: Irish	47	1.1%	11,697	0.5%	0.6%	
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	8	0.2%	1,815	0.1%	0.1%	
White: Roma	-	0.0%	3,111	0.1%	-0.1%	
White: Other White	125	3.0%	89,874	4.1%	-1.0%	
Other ethnic group: Arab	3	0.1%	6,660	0.3%	-0.2%	
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	18	0.4%	20,368	0.9%	-0.5%	
<b>BAME</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>372,129</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>-7.5%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,204,453</b>	<b>100%</b>		

## Comparison of consultation respondents by religion

Religion	Consultation Responses		Religion for CCA (Census 2021, ONS)		% point difference (Respondents - Population)	
	Number	%	Number	%		
None	1,941	49.7%	953,168	46.4%	3.3%	↑
Christian	1,778	45.5%	978,903	47.6%	-2.1%	↓
Muslim	29	0.7%	83,519	4.1%	-3.3%	↓
Sikh	10	0.3%	21,284	1.0%	-0.8%	↓
Jewish	18	0.5%	2,186	0.1%	0.4%	↑
Hindu	12	0.3%	15,678	0.8%	-0.5%	↓
Any other religion	120	3.1%	997	0.0%	3.0%	↑
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,055,735</b>	<b>100%</b>		

## Comparison of consultation respondents by disability

Disability	Consultation Responses		Disability for CCA (Census 2011, ONS)		% point difference (Respondents - Population)	
	Number	%	Number	%		
Yes, limited a lot	296	7%	200,463	9.5%	-2.4%	↓
Yes limited a little	684	16%	218,080	10.3%	6.0%	↑
No	3,216	77%	1,691,377	80.2%	-3.5%	↓
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,109,920</b>	<b>100%</b>		

**Findings**

Overall, a slightly higher proportion of respondents across the Area disagreed with the proposed governance arrangements than agreed (45%: 42% respectively).

The following protected groups were more likely to agree with the proposed governance arrangements:

- Younger age groups up to the age of 44 were more likely to agree with the governance proposals, including those aged
  - 24 and under (69%)
  - 25-34 years (60%)
  - 35-44 years (46%)
- Minority Ethnic communities (63%)
- Females (47%)

Respondents with a health condition or impairment (45%) were more likely to disagree with the governance proposals along with older respondents aged 65-74 (49%) and those aged 75+ (47%).

**Q2: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to homes?**

Overall, a higher proportion of respondents across the Area agreed with the proposals relating to homes than disagreed (46%: 39% respectively).

The following protected groups were more likely to agree with the proposals relating to homes:

- Younger age groups, particularly those aged
  - 24 and under (73%)
  - 25-34 years (64%)
- Minority Ethnic communities (83%)
- Females (51%)
- Respondents with a health condition/impairment (49%)

**Q3: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to skills?**

Overall, a higher proportion of respondents across the Area agreed with the proposals relating to skills than disagreed (52%: 32% respectively).

The following protected groups were more likely to agree with the proposals relating to skills:

- Younger age groups, particularly those aged
  - 24 and under (74%)
  - 25-34 years (65%)
- Minority Ethnic communities (69%)
- Females (59%)

**Q4: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to transport?**

Overall, a higher proportion of respondents across the Area agreed with the proposals relating to transport than disagreed (53%: 35% respectively).

The following protected groups were more likely to agree with the proposals relating to transport:

- Younger age groups, particularly those aged
  - 24 and under (80%)
  - 25-34 years (67%)
- Minority Ethnic communities (72%)
- Females (57%)

**Q5: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/net zero?**

Overall, a higher proportion of respondents across the Area agreed with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/net zero than disagreed (51%: 33% respectively).

The following protected groups were more likely to agree with the proposals relating to reducing carbon/net zero:

- Younger age groups, particularly those aged
  - 24 and under (73%)

- 25-34 years (67%)
- Minority Ethnic communities (66%)
- Females (59%)
- Respondents with a health condition/impairment (52%)

**Q6: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals relating to public health?**

Overall, a higher proportion of respondents across the Area agreed with the proposals relating to public health than disagreed (51%: 33% respectively).

The following protected groups were more likely to agree with the proposals relating to public health:

- Younger age groups, particularly those aged
  - 24 and under (74%)
  - 25-34 years (67%)
- Minority Ethnic communities (67%)
- Females (59%)
- Respondents with a health condition/impairment (55%)

Respondents were able to provide any comments via a free text option at the end of every section, and at the end of the questionnaire where any additional comments could be provided. Overall, there was little direct feedback on equality, diversity and inclusion issues. However, the following issues should be noted for the purposes of this assessment...

- One respondent questioned whether the Cabinet under the proposed EMCCA governance arrangements would include any input from people from the voluntary sector and with protected characteristics.
- Concern was expressed by stakeholders and non-stakeholders that the governance proposals were unclear as to how they would ensure an equitable approach towards the deployment of investment funding, particularly to ensure that the focus is not entirely on the two city areas.

- Concern was expressed that the city areas will benefit disproportionately from devolution and that the needs of more rural areas will be over-looked.
- One stakeholder felt that in respect of transport issues the Proposal was too concerned with mobility rather than accessibility

**If there is insufficient consultation or engagement information, please explain what action is being taken to obtain this information and when this consultation/ engagement will be completed and available:**

N/A

**Please list or link to any relevant research, data or intelligence, or any other information that is available and will be used to help complete the analysis?**

### **About the Area**

The EMCCA covers a large and diverse area; encompassing the outstanding natural assets of Sherwood Forest and the Peak District, the UK's original National Park, the growing, vibrant cities of Derby and Nottingham and historic market towns such as Buxton, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Newark-on-Trent and Worksop, serving culturally and environmentally rich rural hinterlands. Analysis of the 2011 Rural-Urban classification shows that over a quarter of the population in both Derbyshire (27.0%) and Nottinghamshire (27.1%) live in rural areas.

### **Population**

On census day, 21 March 2021, the population of the Area was 2,204,500, an increase of 94,600 since the last Census in 2011. The rate of population growth for the EMCCA was 4.5%, lower than the overall growth for England (6.6%). Over the last ten years the majority of EMCCA districts have experienced a growth in population, with the exception of Chesterfield that is one of eighteen local authorities across England to have experienced a decline in population since

2011. South Derbyshire has seen the largest growth in population with an increase of 12,600 people since 2011. This equates to a 13.3% increase and ranks as the 25th (out of 309) fastest growing local authority across England.

According to the 2021 Census data the median average age varies considerably across the EMCCA. Residents in both Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire have an average age of 43 years, whilst the urban areas have much younger age profiles with the average age just 31 years in Nottingham, one of the lowest across the country, and 37 years in Derby. Derbyshire Dales has the highest average age of all the EMCCA districts at 51 years, 11 years higher than the England average of 40 years.

The latest Office for National Statistics (ONS) Sub-national population projections (2018) forecast that the EMCCA 's population is expected to increase by 11.9% (the equivalent of 263,401 people) by 2043, slightly higher than the 10.3% population increase for England. Nottinghamshire (14.7%) and Derbyshire (12.6%) are expected to experience the highest levels of growth, with Nottingham (7.6%) and Derby (6.6%) both forecast to experience below average population growth. Across the Area's districts population growth varies, ranging from lows of 5.2% in Chesterfield, 7.2% in Derbyshire Dales and 7.7% in Erewash to highs of 30.1% in South Derbyshire, 20.6% in Rushcliffe and 18.5% in Bassetlaw.

The EMCCA has an increasingly ageing population with the 65+ population forecast to increase by more than a third in all areas by 2043. This is likely to have significant implications for older people's services across the whole of the EMCCA. Additionally, the districts of South Derbyshire (17.2%) and Rushcliffe (14.6%) are forecast to have significant increases in 0 to 15-year-olds compared to the rest of the Area and England (-0.9%), placing increased demand on school places and children's services in these areas.

There were 941,800 households across the EMCCA area at the time of the 2021 Census. This represents an increase of 5.2% (46,500 more households) since 2011, just below the England increase of 6.2%. Nottinghamshire (6.8%) and Derbyshire (6.5%) saw the largest increase in households, Derby experienced a 3.3% increase whilst Nottingham saw a 1.0% decline in household numbers over the last ten years. Of all the EMCCA districts South Derbyshire saw the largest increase in households at 15.9% since 2011.

## **Economy**

The EMCCA faces a number of economic challenges which impact on the Area's economic growth:

- Productivity lags behind the UK average, requiring a 14.6% increase to close the gap
- Public spending per person has historically been below the UK average
- A loss of £4.5 billion in GVA during the first year of COVID-19
- Carbon emissions are 17.8% higher per capita than the UK average due to a high concentration of energy-intensive industries and industrial legacy
- 23% of jobs in the Area will be affected by the transition to a net-zero carbon economy requiring the upskilling of 104,000 thousand workers
- Poor East-West connectivity by road and rail, with many rural areas bypassed altogether
- A low skill low wage economy with the average weekly pay of both residents and workplaces in the Area being nearly 9% lower than the England average
- Seven of the Area's local authorities rank in the bottom 25% (quartile) of all authorities across England on gross weekly workplace pay
- Lower than average labour market participation with the Area's (75.0%) employment rate falling below the England (75.7%) average. Nine local authorities in the Area have an employment level lower than the England average

## **Inequality**

Across the Area there is significant variation by local authority across a range of levelling up indicators resulting in significant differences in life chances depending on where you live. Measures showing the greatest disparity are:

## **Deprivation**

- Parts of the EMCCA experience persistent and systemic deprivation with 219,600 people living within the most deprived 10% of areas across England
- Child poverty, in 2021, 16.1% of children aged 0 to 19 years (81,685) were living in low-income families in the EMCCA. Whilst this is below the overall England average of 18.5% there is significant variation across the Area. Both Derby (21.5%) and Nottingham (21.5%) have higher than average levels of child poverty with Derbyshire

(13.4%) and Nottinghamshire (14.0%) having below average levels. In certain parts of the EMCCA child poverty levels are particularly acute with over a third of children in some wards living in poverty, examples include Arboretum (43.9%), Normanton (42.4%) in Derby and Leen Valley (34.1%) in Nottingham

### **Health**

- Life expectancy, in other parts of England people on average live 15 years longer in good health than people living in Nottingham which has one of the lowest Healthy Life Expectancies across England
- Adult obesity, whilst Derbyshire Dales and Rushcliffe were in the best performing districts nationally, there were seven locally that were amongst those having the highest adult obesity across England, including North East Derbyshire that is ranked sixth from bottom

### **Education and skills**

- Educational attainment varies considerably with the EMCCA Area containing some of the worst performing areas across England at all levels of education. At the early years foundation stage, three of the four upper tier authorities fall below the England average on the expected level on early learning goals for 5-year-olds. Additionally, seven of the Area's seventeen local authorities (Chesterfield, Erewash, Derbyshire Dales, Derby, Mansfield, Nottingham and Bolsover) are in the poorest performing 25% of areas nationally, with the latter in the bottom ten of all local authorities across the country
- The Area contains some of the poorest performing localities across England in terms of pupils attaining the required standard for Maths and English at GCSE, with four districts falling in the bottom 20 of all authorities nationally. These are Mansfield (63.5%), Bolsover (62.3%), Ashfield (61.6%) and Nottingham (60.5%) all of which are well below the national average of 73.0%
- Fewer adults are qualified to NVQ level 3 or above than across England (56.5%: 61.4% respectively), with two of the Area's districts amongst the best performing in England (Derbyshire Dales (69.8%) and Rushcliffe 67.4%), whilst seven are ranked in the worst performing 25.0%, including Mansfield which in 2021 was the lowest of all local authorities across England at just 37.8%, over 20.0% below the England average (61.4%)
- Thirteen of the seventeen districts across the EMCCA are identified as 'social mobility cold spots'

## Economy

- Productivity, with three of the Area's local authorities having amongst the highest levels nationally in 2020 (South Derbyshire, Rushcliffe and Bolsover), but seven falling in the lowest performing, including Derbyshire Dales that ranked fourth bottom nationally
- Workplace pay, with Derby in the best 60 local authorities nationally where weekly pay is around 5% higher than the England average, but nine of the Area's authorities amongst the lowest ranking nationally including four districts (Bolsover, Gedling, Bassetlaw and Mansfield) where weekly pay is 15% or more below the England average
- Employment rate, with three district areas in the best performing nationally, but six in the worst 25.0%, including Mansfield ranked fifteen across England.

## Housing

- Housing supply, locally demand for housing has outpaced supply with an estimated 9,200 homes a year required to meet local need across the EMCCA. Over the last 5 years, an average of 9,070 homes a year have been completed. Based on these trends, there is likely to be a shortfall of over 1,000 homes over the next 10 years, adding to the existing lack of supply
- Decent Housing, the proportion of local authority housing deemed to be of a non-decent standard in the EMCCA area was 2.2% in 2020-21, well below the England figure of 5.0%, certain parts of the Area such as High Peak (17.4%) and North East Derbyshire (12.6%) had significantly high levels. Bassetlaw (3.2%) also showed a figure above the EMCCA average
- Homelessness is a significant issue, with both Derby (2.4%) and Nottingham (2.0%) having much higher proportions of households that were homeless or threatened with homelessness in 2021-22 than nationally (11.7%). Relatively high levels in the EMCCA area were also evident in Chesterfield (1.3%), High Peak (1.0%) and Mansfield (0.8%).

The following sites provide access to a wide range of local data and analysis about the individual EMCCA area including the latest demographic and socio-economic information:

- Derbyshire County Council's Derbyshire Observatory

- Nottinghamshire County Council's Nottinghamshire's Insight
- Derby City Council's Info4Derby
- Nottingham City Council's Nottingham Insight

**Please list or link below to any relevant service user/ customer or employee monitoring data and what it shows in relation to any Protected Characteristic (Age, Disability, Gender reassignment, Marriage and civil partnership, Pregnancy and maternity, Race and ethnicity, Religion and belief including non-belief, Sex or gender, Sexual orientation)**

**Protected characteristics**

According to the 2021 Census the EMCCA population stood at 2,204,500 people (please note, all analysis in this section uses data from the 2021 Census, unless stated otherwise).

The Area has 1,083,085 males (49.1% of the overall population) and over 1,121,369 females (50.9%). A total of 8,437 EMCCA residents identify with a gender different from their sex registered at birth according to the 2021 Census. This makes up just 0.47% of the EMCCA's population, just below the England average 1.0%. Of these, 1,476 (0.08%) residents identified as trans men and 1,436 (0.08%) as trans women along with 1,106 (0.06%) individuals who identified as non-binary and 680 (0.04%) who identified with a different gender identity. A further 3,739 (0.21%) EMCCA residents indicated their gender identity was different from their sex registered at birth but did not provide a response.

Children aged 0-15 represent 17.8% (392,049) of the EMCCA population, slightly lower than the England average of (18.6%) but an overall increase of 1.7% (6,689) increase in the age group since 2011. The number of 16-64-year-olds represent 62.6% of the population, slightly higher than the England average of 63.0%, with a 1.1% increase (14,770 people) since the last census. The number of people aged 65+ in the EMCCA has grown by 20.3% (72,920) since 2011, now representing 19.6% of the EMCCA's population, higher than the England average of 18.4%.

Just under 17.0% of the EMCCA's population, around 372,000 people are from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities, lower than the England figure of 26.5%. There has been a significant growth in the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population across the Area, with 114,600 more residents than ten years ago, taking the proportion of residents from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Communities from 12.2% to 16.9%. This represents a 44.5% increase, higher than the national rise of 39.3%.

The Area's Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population is predominantly concentrated in the city areas. Nottingham has the largest Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic population in the EMCCA at 42.7% followed by Derby (33.8%). Outside of the cities, in Nottinghamshire, Broxtowe (15.5%), Gedling (14.4%), Rushcliffe (13.9%) and Mansfield (12.7%) have the largest Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic populations. Within Derbyshire, the highest populations are in South Derbyshire (9.9%), Erewash (7.5%), Chesterfield (6.9%) and Bolsover (6.7%).

Across the EMCCA the largest Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities are Asian (5.7%), followed by Other white minority ethnic communities (4.8%), Black (2.8%), Mixed or multiple minority ethnic communities (2.6%). Other minority ethnic communities comprised 1.2% of the Area's population.

The most common language in the EMCCA is English, with over 2 million residents (94.0%) stating this as their main language as part of the 2021 Census. This is higher than the England average of 90.8%. Just 2.7% of EMCCA residents (57,500 residents) speak a European language as their main language. Across England, individuals with a European language as their main language account for 3.3% of the population. The most common European language is Polish, accounting for 1.3% (26,900) of the Area's residents, higher than the national average for Polish speakers (1.1%). For 1.4% (31,000) of EMCCA residents, South Asian languages are their primary language, the most common being Punjabi (0.5% or 31,000).

The EMCCA area has over 1,200 residents whose primary language is British Sign Language. While this only accounts for 0.1% of the Area's population, this is still a significant number. In fact, Derby has the largest population of Deaf people in the country.

The majority (89.9%) of EMCCA residents identify as straight or heterosexual. Just 2.7% of residents identified as any other sexual orientation including Gay or lesbian (1.4%), Bisexual (1.3%) or All other sexual orientations (0.3%). The proportion of residents not answering the question was 7.2%.

Around one in five EMCCA residents (19.6%) reported being a disabled person as defined under the Equality Act 2010 that limited day-to-day activities in some way at the time of the 2021 Census. This is equivalent to 431,425 people and is higher than the England average of 17.3%. Thirteen of the Area's fifteen districts have higher than average proportions of residents who are disabled people. The former mining communities of Chesterfield (23.0%), Bolsover (22.9%), Ashfield (22.0%) and Mansfield (22.0%) had particularly higher rates of disabled people.

Just over 1.1 million EMCCA residents (50.8%) hold religious beliefs, lower than the England average of 57.3%. The number of residents holding religious beliefs in the Area has declined since the 2011 Census from 63.5% but follows the national trend which also saw a decline from 68.1%. The most common religion is Christianity (44.4%). A relatively small percentage (6.5%) of the Area's residents hold non-Christian beliefs.

Over 70,700 of EMCCA residents have previously served in the UK armed forces, equating to 3.9% of the population, just above the England figure of 3.8%. Of the veterans, 76.1% (53,820 people) previously served in the regular armed forces, 19.5% (13,820 people) in the reserve forces and 4.4% (3,123 people) served in both the regular and reserve forces.

Across the EMCCA area the majority of districts have above average levels of residents who have previously served in the UK armed forces, the exception being the city areas where levels are lower. Newark and Sherwood and Bassetlaw have the highest proportions of veterans both at 5.1%.

**If there is insufficient information, please outline any plans to remedy this?**

Further data from the 2021 Census will continue to be released over coming months. The Constituent Council's will be able to update and broaden their understanding of their communities and data on protected characteristics as this

information is released by ONS. However, sufficient information exists to properly assess equalities impacts in line with the PSED.

### Part 3. Analysing and assessing the impact by equality Protected Characteristic group

Use the information, customer feedback and other evidence to determine upon whom the policy/ service and any proposed changes will impact upon and how, highlighting where these are negative or positive, including where this could constitute unfair treatment, additional inequality or disadvantage or result in hardship and exclusion.

Against any identified negative potential impacts you must provide details of any action or options which could mitigate against this, and in serious cases, you should highlight where the Council would be advised not to proceed with a new or changing policy or service, including any proposals which are being considered.

Please use your action plan attached to this analysis to record the action and the monitoring which will take place to deliver such mitigation.

<b><i>Protected Characteristic or Group</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</i></b>
<b>1. All protected characteristics</b>	<p>The Proposal has the potential to have a significant positive impact on all communities and on all people with protected characteristics including intersectionality.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the devolution of new powers to the EMCCA, additional investment into the Area, and the commissioning and delivery of services at scale, should all result in improved</p>	<p>There is a risk that the exercise of certain functions by the EMCCA will mean that decisions will be taken further from those groups and individuals who are most reliant upon the services provided by local government in the Area. However, this risk will be mitigated by the safeguards set out in the Proposal, which include: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Constituent Councils' membership of the EMCCA,</li> </ul>

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
	<p>services for residents and service users in the Area, including those with protected characteristics and from protected groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the role and participation of district and borough councils in the EMCCA,</li> <li>• the role and participation of other groups and voices in the EMCCA,</li> <li>• the EMCCA’s proposed governance arrangements and decision-making processes, and</li> <li>• the phased transfer of some powers to the EMCCA over time.</li> </ul> <p>A respondent to the consultation suggested that there was a risk that transport proposals will address mobility rather than accessibility issues. This risk is addressed by the fact that the Proposal document sets out the scope of responsibilities and powers of the EMCCA rather than setting the policies to be followed. The Transport policy direction of the EMCCA will be set through the drafting of the new single Local Transport Plan. This will include seeking the right balance between mobility and accessibility and will have a robust equality impact assessment involving disabled people to make sure accessibility is fully addressed.</p>

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
<b>2. Age</b>	<p>The Proposal has the potential to have a significant positive impact on communities and on people of all ages, but especially on younger people, older workers/ longstanding workers in traditional forms of employment, and for older people. Investment in the local economy, in skills and retraining will enhance qualification levels, access and suitability for employment, result in a workforce with the right skills for the region to compete successfully with others in the future, and in turn attract more investment and relocation to the East Midlands Combined County Authority Area.</p> <p>The focus on improving supply and access to housing can have a direct positive impact upon those households without their own housing and or who are more prone to homelessness, which can include younger adults and families, but also help improve the supply of suitably designed and built housing for older people. Improving transport and</p>	<p>Under the Proposal no specific decisions have yet been made about where investment will occur to generate employment opportunities or in education and improving skills. Spreading investment across all parts of the Area and ensuring they are available could affect the impact upon younger and older people in some areas. The proposed EMCCA will need to establish mechanisms for considering and ensuring that investment is appropriately distributed. These mechanisms will be reinforced and bolstered by the proposed governance arrangements and decision-making processes set out in the Proposal.</p>

<b><i>Protected Characteristic or Group</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</i></b>
	<p>connectivity benefits many communities and can be crucial to enable people to travel for work, education and to access services. Having good access significantly impacts upon individuals and communities with less access to their own means of transport, and who are reliant upon public transport, which can include younger people, older people, households on lower incomes and people living in rural areas.</p> <p>During the coronavirus pandemic many peoples' patterns of travel altered and this has led to reduced passenger numbers using public transport on many bus and train routes. This in turn requires greater support from transport authorities to ensure services can be retained and serve people at times when they are needed. Making it easier and more affordable to travel across different providers through integrated planning and ticketing is likely to benefit many people who rely upon public transport and enable people to access employment and other opportunities.</p>	

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
	<p>Net zero ambitions which are also integrated into the proposals for economic development, housing and transport, and which are made more affordable and accessible will benefit all communities but will need to be expanded to become more available for disadvantaged individuals and communities.</p>	
<p><b>3. Disability</b></p>	<p>The Proposal in terms of investment in economic improvement and regeneration and skills could be hugely positive for disabled people, many who are excluded from or experience greater discrimination when seeking to access jobs or training. Removing the barriers to employment and including the commitment of employers to employ disabled people is fundamental, along with access to transport and training opportunities. This could help close the employment gap between disabled people and all people aged 16 – 64.</p> <p>Making transport affordable, much more accessible and timely would benefit many disabled people, enabling access to employment, social activities and other</p>	<p>The Proposal will not negatively impact disabled people and should benefit and impact positively upon disabled people providing that when more detailed decisions are taken, they are seen as a priority group within the work and projects to support employment, skills and qualifications, transport and housing. However, see 1 above.</p>

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
	<p>opportunities, reducing isolation and creating more inclusion as well as allowing people to realise their goals and ambitions.</p> <p>The supply of accessible housing for disabled people remains limited. Specially built or adapted housing is more expensive, whilst many disabled people may have lower incomes or fewer resources with which to afford this more expensive housing. Within the proposals, any opportunities to increase the supply of affordable and rented accessible housing could have an important positive impact for disabled people and their carers if they have one. Accessible housing opportunities within a range of price brackets would offer much more options for disabled people's choice of home.</p>	
<b>4. Gender re-assignment</b>	As with other communities, Trans people can experience additional barriers to employment, housing and abuse whilst using public transport or in the places where they live. Accepting that the proposals will benefit people across the Area, then it should be likely that the	Whilst negative impact is unlikely, ensuring that investment in jobs and skills can benefit those more likely to face barriers in employment due to prejudice will need to be a principle which underpins the decisions which are made over the allocation of funds and once the EMCCA is operational.

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
	<p>improvements should be available to people who identify as Trans/ people who are or have undergone gender re-assignment.</p> <p>If the work and programmes arising out of the proposals seek to encourage inclusion and diversity in areas such as investment/ employment/ skills, in transport and housing, then this community can enjoy a positive impact.</p>	<p>Trans people who have or are undergoing gender re-assignment do face barriers when seeking access to employment, services, housing and when using transport. However, see 1 above.</p>
<b>5. Marriage &amp; civil partnership<sup>1</sup></b>	<p>The Proposal should benefit people across the Area irrespective of their marital or civil partnership status.</p>	<p>It is believed unlikely that the Proposal will adversely impact or result in any type of prohibited conduct upon people with this protected characteristic. Additionally, see 1 above.</p>
<b>6. Pregnancy &amp; maternity</b>	<p>The Proposal in relation to investment, employment and skills may also benefit women who wish to re-enter employment after having a family. The availability of good and reliable public transport can be particularly important for families which</p>	<p>It is believed unlikely that the Proposal will adversely impact or result in any type of prohibited conduct upon people with this protected characteristic. However, see 1 above.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Under EA 2010 – someone in a CP must not be treated less favourably than a married person

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
	have no access to their own vehicle or to single vehicle owning households, to enable them to access services.	
<b>7. Race &amp; ethnic origin</b>	<p>The proportion of people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities varies significantly across the Area, with higher proportions living in Derby and Nottingham, compared to Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic community is from many different backgrounds. The Census 2021 data for these communities is due to be released towards the end of 2022.</p> <p>Within the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic community many people experience disadvantage and discrimination based on prejudice and racism in education, employment, housing, health and access to services, although this is not universally the case, and some communities experience higher levels of disadvantage or discrimination than others, and there are geographical differences too.</p>	The creation of the EMCCA is unlikely to negatively impact people from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities, and opportunities exist to positively impact those groups. However, see 1 above.

<b><i>Protected Characteristic or Group</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</i></b>
	<p>The Proposal has the potential to challenge this and to offer improved opportunities to people from the different communities which make up the Area's population. This is especially the case with the proposals around employment and skills, support to businesses and investment, where opportunities could be generated. Improvements in transport would also benefit Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities, offering greater access to areas where investment takes place and employers locate/ relocate their operations.</p> <p>The proposals may also provide support to people seeking to expand or improve their skills and qualifications, and thus progress or improve their earnings potential. This is of course dependent upon opportunities available to Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities and individuals as investment and projects are developed.</p>	

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
<b>8. Religion/ belief<sup>2</sup></b>	There are no grounds to believe that the Proposal will impact adversely on communities on grounds of religion and belief, including non-belief. However, the decisions which are subsequently made by the EMCCA could result in different impacts for different communities/protected characteristics and to examine what these might be, it is recommended that the proposed EMCCA develops its own processes for meeting the Public Sector Equality Duty, including by adopting a clear process for demonstrating that it exercises due consideration of the potential impacts when making decisions and allocating resources.	It is believed unlikely that the Proposal will result in adverse impact or any type of prohibited conduct upon people with this protected characteristic. Additionally, see 1 above.
<b>9. Sex</b>	The Area's economy is varied but includes traditional industries or sectors where the workforce is either primarily male or female. This can mean that women especially face barriers when seeking to enter those industries. Women are also much more likely to hold part-time employment than their male counterparts	It is believed unlikely that the Proposal will result in adverse impact or any type of prohibited conduct upon people with this protected characteristic, although this will be dependent upon the more detailed programmes which are developed. Additionally, see 1 above.

<sup>2</sup> Under EA 2010 – must also consider non-religious belief

<b>Protected Characteristic or Group</b>	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</b>
	<p>across the Area, meaning that there is a gender pay gap across many areas of the Area's economy.</p> <p>The Proposal has the potential to address both of these factors. The success of the EMCCA in addressing these issues will depend upon more detailed plans and decisions made around skills investment and training, and whether they support women into technical roles for example, and older men to retrain. Lower earnings levels can also impact on the ability of households to access home ownership, including affordable housing and housing in the private sector.</p> <p>Improving public transport is also important in that women may be more likely to rely upon public transport if they live in a household where there is limited car ownership.</p>	
<b>10. Sexual orientation</b>	Although we still rely upon estimates of LGBTQ+ people in the population we know from a range of surveys of LGBTQ+	The proposed priorities can help address some aspects of discrimination experienced by people with this protected characteristic,

<b><i>Protected Characteristic or Group</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential positive outcome/ impact</i></b>	<b><i>Actual or potential negative outcome/ impact</i></b>
	people that they experience discrimination and disadvantage in relation to a number of life factors, including in education, employment, when accessing services, personal safety and harassment, and in relation to health, including mental health. They can also experience higher levels of homelessness. The Proposal has the potential to positively impact upon LGBTQ+ people especially if within programmes additional measures are included to address the needs of our diverse communities, including LGBTQ+ people.	but this will be dependent upon programmes including commitments to equality, diversity and inclusion, and may include specific programmes relating to LGBTQ+ people. It is unlikely to lead to improved outcomes if such steps are not taken. Additionally, see 1 above.
<b>11. Human Rights</b>	It is unlikely that the proposed EMCCA, its priorities and proposed consultation will infringe upon human rights.	None envisaged

#### Part 4. Summary of main findings

The Proposal has the potential to provide huge benefits to all communities, but specifically for people from the protected characteristic groups and deprived communities. This will be dependent upon the way in which the Proposal is implemented and the systems and processes the Constituent Councils put in place for ensuring that the proposed EMCCA, if established, seeks to address inequality as an integral part of everything it does and every decision it makes.

The public consultation and its findings provided an important first step in expanding the evidence base upon which this EIA relies. The consultation took steps to specifically target people from the protected characteristic groups and deprived communities, to ensure that their voices, concerns and preferences were considered and resulted in amendments required made to the Draft Proposal, and in the final decision on whether to submit the Proposal to Government.

The proposed EMCCA will constitute a public body and become subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010. This will require the authority to set equality objectives, publish annual equalities information and have due regard for equality matters when carrying out its functions, including when making decisions and delivering projects and programmes. It may wish to give early thought to how it can begin to meet these and other duties, especially as it further develops its priorities, begins to get established and finalises its workstreams and Board composition. The Constituent Councils are themselves subject to the PSED and as such they will need to comply with their own respective policies and procedures as they plan, prepare for and implement the transition to a formal EMCCA (according to the transition process set out in the Proposal).

## Part 5. Equality Action Plan

Please complete this Action Plan for any negative or unknown impacts identified in the Analysis above.

<b>Issue identified</b>	<b>Action required to reduce impact/ mitigate</b>	<b>Timescale and responsibility</b>	<b>Monitoring and review arrangements</b>
The proposed EMCCA will become a public body and subject to the PSED.	Consider how the new authority will meet the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duties as it develops, is established and take appropriate actions.	Shadow EMCCA All Constituent Councils	Ongoing monitoring, review and action during the planning, preparation and implementation of the transition to a formal EMCCA
Further EIAs will be required as proposals go forward to assess more detailed plans and proposals	Consider establishing a workstream for equality, diversity and inclusion to inform the development of a programme of EIAs until such time as the new authority has resources in place of its own	All Constituent Councils Shadow EMCCA	Ongoing monitoring, review and action during the planning, preparation and implementation of the transition to a formal EMCCA
Ensuring continued engagement and interest in the development of the EMCCA by people from protected characteristic groups	Agree a method for analysing consultation responses and reporting back on the outcome of consultation to those who took part, explaining how their feedback will be used to further shape the development of the new authority	All Constituent Councils	Following submission of the final Proposal to each Constituent Council for final decision

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## Summary of Devolution Consultation Communications and Publicity

A consultation publicity campaign took place in the build up to and during the consultation, which took place from 14 November 2022 to 9 January 2023.

Communications and marketing colleagues across the four constituent councils (Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council, and Nottingham City Council) were given a target of achieving 4,000 responses, a benchmark based on comparable figures from other areas. Through a mixed-media campaign approach, the team achieved 122% of this target, with nearly 5,000 responses.

### Libraries and other public buildings

- Paper copies of the consultation survey, printed copies of the proposal, and paper copies of the summary document were made available at 45 libraries in Derbyshire, 12 libraries in Nottinghamshire, 15 libraries in Derby, and 13 libraries in Nottingham.
- Paper copies of the consultation survey were also made available at other public buildings, such as the Council House in Derby.
- As well as physical copies mailed out, electronic versions of the survey were provided so that copies could be printed out locally or sent on as needed.
- The photo below shows materials at Arnold Library during the consultation period.



### Press releases

Five press releases relating to the devolution consultation were sent out to local media:

- One as the decision on whether to go to public consultation was put to the four constituent councils, sent on 24 October 2022: [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/114-billion-east-midlands-devolution-deal-plans-to-go-to-councils-for-approval-on-public-consultation](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/114-billion-east-midlands-devolution-deal-plans-to-go-to-councils-for-approval-on-public-consultation)
- The second announcing that the decision had been made, and a consultation would begin on 14 November 2022: [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/public-consultation-on-114-billion-devolution-deal-to-begin-in-november](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/public-consultation-on-114-billion-devolution-deal-to-begin-in-november)
- The third on the day the consultation started, sent 14 November 2022: [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/consultation-on-114-billion-devolution-plans-begins](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/consultation-on-114-billion-devolution-plans-begins)
- The fourth relating to the stakeholder conference, which also highlighted the consultation, sent on 13 December 2022: [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/local-leaders-discuss-114-billion-east-midlands-devolution-plans](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/local-leaders-discuss-114-billion-east-midlands-devolution-plans)

- The fifth highlighting that the end of the consultation period was approaching, sent on 9 January 2023 [www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/consultation-on-114-billion-devolution-proposal-ends-on-9-january](http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/newsroom/news/consultation-on-114-billion-devolution-proposal-ends-on-9-january)

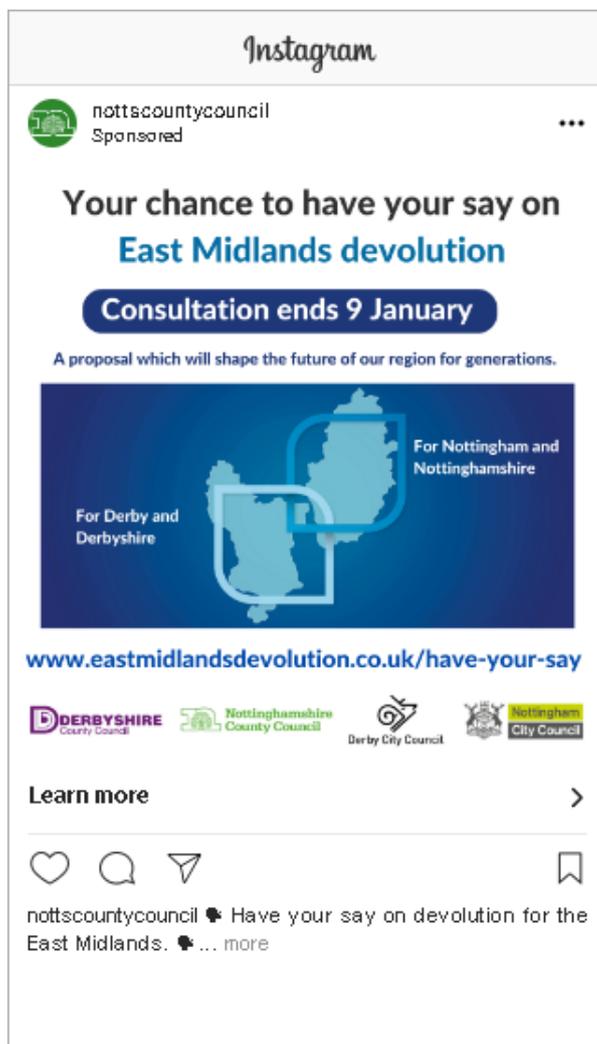
These releases, and other publicity leading up to and during the consultation period, resulted in dozens of pieces of coverage between November and January, including radio and broadcast pieces, and the articles below:

- [Nottingham agrees to public consultation on £1.14bn devolution deal | TheBusinessDesk.com](#) 1 November 2022
- [All four councils agree to consult public as £1.14bn East Midlands devolution deal edges closer - Notts TV News | The heart of Nottingham news coverage for Notts TV](#) 4 November 2022
- [Find out more about what devolution could mean – Mansfield, Ashfield & Sherwood News Journal \(news-journal.co.uk\)](#) 7 November 2022
- [Chance to have your say on the East Midlands new £1.14bn devolution deal | Worksop Guardian](#) 8 November 2022
- [Public consultation on £1.14 billion East Midlands devolution plan begins - Nottinghamshire Live \(nottinghampost.com\)](#) 14 November 2022
- [Consultation launched over £1.14bn East Midlands devolution deal - Gedling Eye](#) 15 November 2022
- [East Midlands devolution deal plans: Consultation begins - Quest Media Network - Tameside Radio, Tameside Reporter, Oldham Reporter, Glossop Chronicle](#) 18 November 2022
- [East Midlands Chamber urges region's businesses to get involved with devolution consultation - East Midlands Chamber \(emc-dnl.co.uk\)](#) 21 November 2022
- [East Midlands Devolution \(ageuk.org.uk\)](#) 25 November 2022
- [Can devolution close the skills gap? - Issue 16 - University of Derby](#) November 2022
- [East Midlands devolution: 'Still a work in progress' | Local Government Chronicle \(LGC\) \(lgcplus.com\)](#) 10 December 2022
- [Region's £1.14bn devolution plans discussed at conference - Marketing Derby](#) 15 December 2022
- [Rowley: committed to 'empower' East Midlands through devolution - Room 151](#) 15 December 2022
- [Have your say on the East Midlands Devolution... | Nottingham College](#) 21 December 2022
- [How £1.14 billion East Midlands deal could affect you as deadline nears to have your say - Nottinghamshire Live \(nottinghampost.com\)](#) 1 January 2023
- [Public consultation on Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire devolution plan to end next week - Nottinghamshire Live \(nottinghampost.com\)](#) 5 January 2023
- [Public consultation on £1.14bn East Midlands devolution proposal for for Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Derby ends on January 9 \(newarkadvertiser.co.uk\)](#) 5 January 2023
- [Consultation on £1.1bn devolution deal set to end | TheBusinessDesk.com](#) 9 January 2023
- [Last chance to have say on £1.14bn East Midlands devolution deal - BBC News](#) 9 January 2023

Local councils also publicised the consultation on their websites.

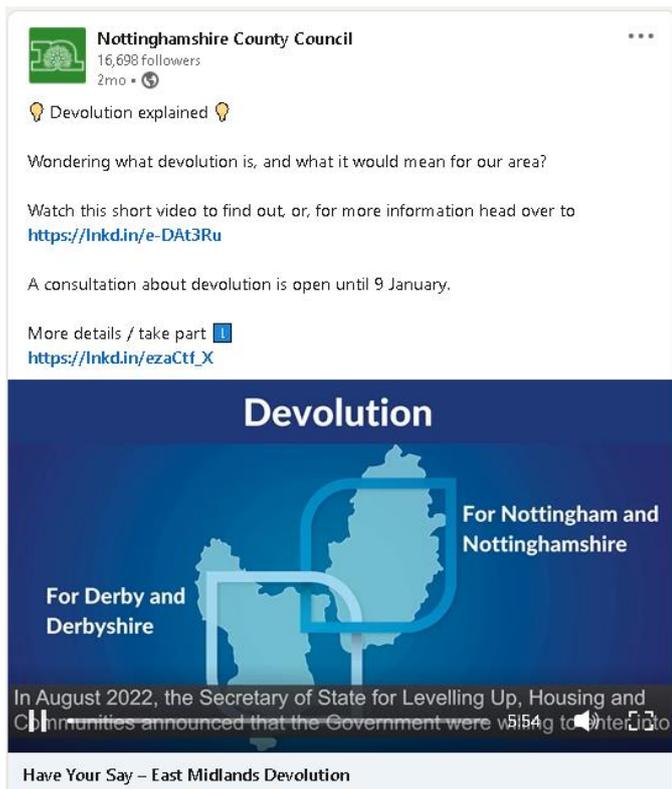
### Targeted social media

- The campaign included social media promotions targeted at people in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Derby, and Nottingham with a total combined reach (people who saw the posts) of 406,300.
- The promotions resulted in 9,776 link clicks, taking people to the devolution website.
- The total number of impressions (how many times the promotion was displayed on a screen) of 978,276.



### Native social media

- The four constituent councils repeatedly posted about the consultation on their own social media channels. For example, Nottinghamshire County Council posted more than 50 times during the consultation period, linking to the website and online survey.
- This content included video clips, like this one, encouraging residents and local stakeholders to take part in the consultation: [www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1273818313399347](https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1273818313399347) and a video animation shown on different social media channels explaining what was happening with devolution, and the consultation: [www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:ugcPost:7010257485148082176/](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:ugcPost:7010257485148082176/)



- Social media content was shared with local partners, such as district and borough councils, universities, and other organisations, for them to use, and posts were also shared natively on platform.

### Consultation toolkit

A public consultation toolkit was sent out to local organisations, including district and borough councils, explaining the consultation, giving relevant background, providing social media assets, key information, content which could be used on websites or in newsletters, FAQs, and other details. Parish councils were also notified.

### E-newsletters, emails, and print material

Content was made available to be used in e-newsletters or emails to residents, or, where possible, in printed publications, and appeared in print and digital material. For example:

- An article about devolution appeared in the winter 2022 edition of Gedling Borough Council's 'contacts' publication, with a link to the devolution website.
- E-newsletters were sent to Nottinghamshire subscribers (approximately 141,000 people) on 24 November 2022, which correlated to a rise in the number of responses to the consultation.
- The Nottingham Arrow (Nottingham City Council print material) was sent to 130,000 homes in Nottingham during the consultation period and included an article about devolution.
- The devolution consultation was featured in two editions of the Derbyshire Now printed magazine for residents which was distributed to 350,000 households (96%) both prior to and during the consultation.
- The devolution consultation was also featured in five of the Nottingham leader's bulletins, each sent out to 49,000+ people. It was also mentioned in specialist news bulletins about housing, transport, and energy, sent to 22,000+ people in Nottingham.
- Parish councils and community groups were contacted through Derbyshire's Community News e-newsletter on 22 November and 6 December (4000+ recipients). Parish councils in Nottinghamshire were also contacted by email and provided with background information and material.
- The constituent councils also let their own staff know about the devolution consultation through internal newsletters / news channels.

### Supporting in-person and online events

E-newsletters, social media posts, and other content sent out during the consultation also highlighted online and in person events taking place, where residents and local stakeholders would have the opportunity to ask questions of council leaders, for example, this social media post highlighting the in-person event at Nottingham Council House:

[www.facebook.com/nottinghamshire/photos/a.236752559709581/5977016302349816/](https://www.facebook.com/nottinghamshire/photos/a.236752559709581/5977016302349816/)

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Given extensive efforts to publicise the consultation through different channels throughout the consultation period, the constituent councils are confident that the publicity meets legal requirements.

The views of all interested parties were welcomed and encouraged, with opportunities to ensure everyone had the chance to share their views. Specific efforts were made to engage with harder to reach groups, and stakeholders, including those who would be affected by the proposed changes, were contacted directly.

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