

## Public Service Reform Board

<b>Date</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2022
<b>Report title</b>	Levelling Up White Paper and Trailblazer Devolution Deal
<b>Portfolio Lead</b>	Councillor Kerrie Carmichael, Portfolio Holder for Public Service Reform & Social Economy
<b>Accountable Chief Executive</b>	Laura Shoaf, Chief Executive, West Midlands Combined Authority <a href="mailto:Laura.Shoaf@wmca.org.uk">Laura.Shoaf@wmca.org.uk</a>
<b>Accountable Employee</b>	Ed Cox, Director of Inclusive Growth & Public Service Reform <a href="mailto:Ed.Cox@wmca.org.uk">Ed.Cox@wmca.org.uk</a>  Claire Dhami, Head of Public Service Reform and Prevention <a href="mailto:Claire.Dhami@wmca.org.uk">Claire.Dhami@wmca.org.uk</a>  Claire Spencer, Senior Programme Manager, Inclusive Growth <a href="mailto:Claire.Spencer@wmca.org.uk">Claire.Spencer@wmca.org.uk</a>
<b>Report has been considered by</b>	Public Service Reform Board

### Recommendation(s) for action or decision:

#### Public Service Reform Board is recommended to:

- (1) Note the publication of the Levelling Up White Paper and reflect on its implications for the WMCA area.
- (2) Consider and provide feedback on the collaborative governance for developing the Trailblazer Devolution Deal.
- (3) Consider how to maximise the opportunities for public service reform and inclusive growth within the Trailblazer Devolution Deal.

## 1. Purpose

- 1.1 To inform the Public Service Reform Board of the elements of the Levelling Up White Paper (LUWP) which impact on its priorities.
- 1.2 To propose plans for coordinating the WMCA response to the invitation to negotiate a Trailblazer Devolution Deal (TDD).
- 1.3 To invite feedback and reflections on the implications, challenges and opportunities inherent in the above.
- 1.4 To consider whether it might want to schedule any extra informal meetings before June in order to discuss further developments relating to the TDD.

## 2. Context

- 2.1 The Levelling Up White Paper (LUWP) was published on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2022. Within the paper, it defines 'levelling up' as:
  - Increasing opportunity across the UK, and
  - Reducing disparities between and within regions.

Importantly, it challenges some of the existing orthodoxy on regional growth and development, which could have positive implications for local ambitions for inclusive growth, devolution and the role of public services and social innovation in the WMCA area. However, at this stage there is relatively little new investment to realise these ambitions.

- 2.2 The LUWP sets out 12 levelling up 'missions' for 2030 to unlock enduring systems change, driven by spatial policy considerations and devolution to regions, localities and communities. These missions – established by Government – are as follows:
  1. By 2030, pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.
  2. By 2030, domestic public investment in Research & Development outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40% and at least one third over the Spending Review period, with that additional government funding seeking to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth.
  3. By 2030, local public transport connectivity across the country will be significantly closer to the standards of London, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing.

4. By 2030, the UK will have nationwide gigabit-capable broadband and 4G coverage, with 5G coverage for the majority of the population.
5. By 2030, the number of primary school children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths will have significantly increased. In England, this will mean 90% of children will achieve the expected standard, and the percentage of children meeting the expected standard in the worst performing areas will have increased by over a third.
6. By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas.
7. By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by 5 years.
8. By 2030, wellbeing will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.
9. By 2030, pride in place, such as people's satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.
10. By 2030, renters will have a secure path to ownership with the number of first-time buyers increasing in all areas; and the government's ambition is for the number of non-decent rented homes to have fallen by 50%, with the biggest improvements in the lowest performing areas.
11. By 2030, homicide, serious violence, and neighbourhood crime will have fallen, focused on the worst-affected areas.
12. By 2030, every part of England that wants one will have a devolution deal with powers at or approaching the highest level of devolution and a simplified, long-term funding settlement.

- 2.3 Framed by these missions and alongside the new analysis, the LUWP announced several policy initiatives for the WMCA area, including an Innovation Accelerator, an additional £28m from the Brownfield Housing Fund and further funding for Digital Bootcamps in the region. The full briefing note produced by WMCA (Appendix 1) covers the analysis and policy topics discussed in the paper in more detail.
- 2.4 A key enabler of the above is devolution. The WMCA and Greater Manchester Combined Authority have been invited to negotiate 'trailblazer devolution deals' (TDDs) with Government which go further than those they will consider for other areas. Crucially, the TDD will be the means through which the region draws down the powers and resources it needs to level up. The WMCA and its partners are committed to an

ambitious set of devolution asks, spanning all identified policy areas, that meet this moment.

### 3. Principles, opportunities and workstreams

3.1 There have been a number of informal meetings of the mayor, local authority leaders and other regional stakeholders, as well as initial meetings with government officials and ministerial aides. Based on these, a number of principles have been articulated to help guide the TDD process. These can be framed as follows:

- It is essential that we are very clear about our priorities and focus our efforts on those matters that align with local and regional plans which align with the levelling up missions.
- There needs to be extensive involvement of local authorities and wider stakeholders, including the private and voluntary sectors, throughout the policy development and negotiation process.
- It will be essential to secure private sector support for many of our devolution propositions and, where relevant, demonstrate their co-investment in key priorities.
- In order to address intra-regional inequalities and local pockets of deprivation, it is important that the devolution process makes provision for the ‘double-devolution’ of certain powers and resources.
- The opportunity provided by the TDD should be focused on drawing powers down from government and not ‘sucking powers up’ from local authorities.
- There will be a strong emphasis on data and accountability and the ability to demonstrate progress on achieving the levelling up missions for any devolution proposition.

3.2 The LUWP is extensive and mentions in excess of 100 different policy topics on which we could take a stance or seek deeper devolution., WMCA has identified 20 workstreams that will comprise the region’s TDD asks:

<b>Inclusive economic growth</b>	Innovation
	WM Smart City Region
	LEP Integration
	Trade and Investment
	Business Support System
<b>Building human capital</b>	Skills
	Education
	UKSPF (Multiply)
<b>Connecting communities</b>	Housing, regen and planning
	Transport
	Net Zero (BEIS)

	Digital
<b>Building social capital</b>	Homelessness prevention
	Health
	Crime, community safety and resilience
	Social capital and social economy
	Culture
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	Funding
	Non-cons and geography expansion
	Data and transparency

Each workstream will be expected to deliver four products to inform the TDD negotiations:

- A stakeholder engagement plan;
- An engagement log;
- A bilateral plan with relevant Government departments; and
- A timetable that sets out key milestones.

3.3 Public Service Reform Board will play a key role in discussing and shaping the direction of the TDD in the following key areas:

- Homelessness prevention,
- Crime, community safety and resilience; and
- Social capital and social economy

The board should not feel constrained by these topics in its discussions on the substance of the TDD. It may need to hold one or more additional meetings in the coming months in order to support this work.

3.4 The LUWP also references revisiting the governance of Policing and Fire:

*“The UK Government will look to have all Combined Authority Mayors lead on public safety, taking on the PCC role, where boundaries align [...] Where there are existing or planned Mayoral Combined Authorities with coterminous boundaries to PCCs and Fire and Rescue Authorities the UK Government will look to transfer these functions to the Mayor.”*

In March 2019, WMCA Board took the decision not to progress with the proposed amalgamation of governance functions into the WMCA. The conclusion of the Police and Crime Commissioner Review and the Fire Reform White Paper may detail further proposals to merge the roles. Nonetheless, this will not be progressed unless the WMCA Board revisits its decision, or if the change is mandated by Government in new legislation.

#### **4. Proposed governance of the TDD**

4.1 A proposed governance framework for the TDD will be considered by the Mayor and Portfolio Leads Group as part of its meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2022. This will be presented to the PSR Board at its meeting if agreed.

4.2 The full extent of the timetable for TDD negotiations is not known at this stage, but WMCA plans to have a draft proposal by June 2022. However, as referenced in section three, there are several white papers and other pertinent documents that may have an impact on this.

#### **5. Financial Implications**

5.1 The process outlined above is intended to elucidate the resources required to level up the WMCA area. This will ensure that the WMCA and its partners do not face the risk of taking on new powers or responsibilities without the necessary resources.

#### **6. Legal Implications**

6.1 The process outlined above is intended to elucidate the legal implications of the TDD, but this paper does not create any new implications.

#### **7. Equalities Implications**

7.1 The spirit of the LUWP is one of inclusion and closing the gap, but the WMCA TDD proposal will have to be specific on how the benefits of new powers and investments will accrue to people with protected characteristics. Furthermore, this will need to be reflected in how the current 'state of play' for levelling up is baselined, monitored and evaluated.

#### **8. Inclusive Growth Implications**

8.1 The Inclusive Growth Framework – containing the eight fundamentals of inclusive growth - articulates the region's vision for what good looks like for levelling up. As such, this will have to be used to frame the baseline, monitoring and evaluation of any new activity, in a way which ensures local and regional leadership is recognised alongside national leadership.

#### **9. Geographical Area of Report's Implications**

9.1 The LUWP and TDD have the potential to accrue benefits to places across the WMCA area, and the governance outlined above is intended to shape the region's asks to this effect.

#### **10. Other Implications**

10.1 None.

## **12. Schedule of Background Papers**

12.1 None.

## **13. Appendices**

13.1 WMCA LUWP briefing note.

13.2 Levelling Up White Paper:

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