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| Meeting of: | Cabinet |
| Date of Meeting: | Thursday, 15 December 2022 |
| Relevant Scrutiny Committee: | Environment and Regeneration |
| Report Title: | UK Shared Prosperity Fund |
| Purpose of Report: | To update Cabinet on the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, and to delegate specified powers to named Officers in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder relating to the local delivery of the emerging Investment Plan. |
| Report Owner: | Executive Leader and Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources |
| Responsible Officer: | Director of Place |
| Elected Member and Officer Consultation: | The report recommends that this item be referred to the relevant Scrutiny Committee Director of Learning and Skills Legal Services - Committee Reports Operational Manager - Accountancy Operational Manager – Regeneration Team Leader (Economy & Neighbourhood Regeneration) Finance Support Manager Team Leader (Community Development, External Grants and Funding) |
| Policy Framework: | This is a matter for Executive decision by Cabinet. |

Executive Summary:

The UK Shared Prosperity Fund is part of the UK Government's wider commitment to level up all parts of the UK. It is a mix of revenue and capital funding. The overarching aim of the fund is to build pride in place and increase life chances. Underneath this aim there are three investment priorities: communities and place; supporting local business; and people and skills.

Cabinet (23rd June, 2022, Minute C28 refers) received an update report taking into consideration a prospectus for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund and a conditional funding allocation for the period 2022/23 - 2024/25.

The purpose of this report is to further update Cabinet on the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, and the local delivery of the emerging Investment Plan.

An overview of the local Investment Plan for the Vale of Glamorgan local authority area can be found in Appendix 1.

The funding profile (refer to paragraph 5.1 of this report) for the Vale of Glamorgan is challenging, particularly for 2022/23. This report therefore recommends to delegate specified powers to named officers in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder relating to the local delivery of the emerging Investment Plan (Recommendations 2 - 7 inclusive).

Recommendations

1. That Cabinet notes the content of this report.
2. That delegated authority be granted to the Director of Place (in consultation with the Executive Leader and Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources, the Chief Executive, Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer/Head of Legal and Democratic Services) to approve the use of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund Allocation for internal and externally commissioned projects.
3. That the Director of Place (in consultation with the Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer and the Monitoring Officer/Head of Legal and Democratic Services) be authorised to negotiate terms and conditions for the appointment of third-party suppliers/providers for internal and externally commissioned projects.
4. That the Monitoring Officer/Head of Legal and Democratic Services (in consultation with the Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer) be authorised to prepare, complete and execute the required legal documentation to enable third-party suppliers/providers to be appointed for internal and externally commissioned projects.
5. That delegated authority be granted to the Director of Place (in consultation with the Executive Leader and Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources, the Chief Executive, Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer/Head of Legal and Democratic Services) to approve governance and resources structures to assess and determine applications from third parties to use the UK Shared Prosperity Fund Allocation.
6. That delegated authority be granted to the Monitoring Officer/Head of Legal and Democratic Services to prepare, complete and execute the required legal documentation with third party grant applicants.
7. That delegated authority be granted to the Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer (in consultation with the Executive Leader and Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources, Chief Executive, and Director of Place) to approve additions, deletions or transfers to or from the capital programme for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund 2022/23 - 2024/25 where required.
8. That this report is referred to the Environment and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee for its consideration.
9. That Cabinet receive a further report in due course setting out the decisions for 2022-23.

Reasons for Recommendations

1. To note the current position.
2. To obtain authority to approve the use of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund Allocation for internal and externally commissioned projects.
3. To obtain authority to appoint third-party suppliers/providers for internal and externally commissioned projects.

4. To obtain authority to prepare, complete and execute the required legal documentation to enable third-party suppliers/providers to be appointed for internal and externally commissioned projects.
5. To obtain authority to approve governance and resources structures to assess and determine applications from third parties to use the UK Shared Prosperity Fund Allocation.
6. To obtain authority to prepare, complete and execute the required legal documentation with third party grant applicants.
7. To obtain authority for the funding to be included within the capital programme 2022/23 - 2024/25 and maximise the Council's ability to utilise the sum allocated in the best possible manner.
8. To ensure the appropriate level of scrutiny.
9. To ensure that Cabinet are kept informed on the use of Shared Prosperity Fund.

1. Background

- 1.1 Cabinet (23rd June, 2022, Minute C28 refers) received an update report taking into consideration a prospectus for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund and a conditional funding allocation for the period 2022/23 - 2024/25.
- 1.2 The UK Shared Prosperity Fund is part of the UK Government's wider commitment to level up all parts of the UK. It is a mix of revenue and capital funding. The overarching aim of the fund is to build pride in place and increase life chances. Underneath this aim there are three investment priorities: communities and place; supporting local business; and people and skills. All local authorities in England, Scotland, and Wales are eligible for the fund.
- 1.3 In Wales, the UK Government will support delivery across the four regional strategic geographies which are coterminous with strategic geographies covering City and Growth Deal areas. For South East Wales / Cardiff Capital Region, all local authority allocations will therefore be aggregated at the strategic geography level. The lead authority for South East Wales / Cardiff Capital Region (Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council), has overall accountability for the funding and how the fund operates. In this regard the Vale of Glamorgan Council is required to enter into a Service Level Agreement with the lead authority to access the funding allocation. Each local authority is required to prepare their own local Investment Plan for the lead authority to aggregate into a regional plan, setting out the interventions they wish to deliver and measurable outcomes that reflect local needs and opportunities.
- 1.4 The Multiply element (revenue only) of the funding allocation is a new UK Government programme, which aims to increase the levels of functional numeracy in the adult population across the UK. In this regard discussions between the funding body, Welsh Government and the Welsh Local Government Association are on-going to prevent Multiply from replacing and / or duplicating any existing adult numeracy provision and to determine the most appropriate scale for intervention (national/regional/local).

2. Key Issues for Consideration

2.1 At the above-mentioned meeting, Cabinet resolved:

(7) T H A T the finalised regional Investment Plan linked to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund funding allocation be reported back to Cabinet in due course together with more detailed budget management and governance arrangements relating to the local delivery of the Investment Plan.

(8) T H A T delegated authority be granted to the Director of Place (in consultation with the Executive Leader and Cabinet Member for Performance and Resources, Chief Executive, Head of Finance/Section 151 Officer and Monitoring Officer/Head of Legal and Democratic Services) to undertake all necessary actions to agree the terms of the Service Level Agreement for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund funding allocation.

(9) T H A T delegated authority be granted to the Monitoring Officer/Head of Legal and Democratic Services to prepare, complete and execute the Service Level Agreement for the UK Shared Prosperity Fund funding allocation.

2.2 In relation to Resolution (7), the local Investment Plan for the Vale of Glamorgan has been submitted to the lead authority who are coordinating the finalisation of the Regional Investment Plan. It is understood that the lead authority has submitted the Regional Investment Plan to UK Government and we await their sign off of the same.

2.3 An overview of the local Investment Plan for the Vale of Glamorgan local authority area can be found in Appendix 1. The local Investment Plan is Vale wide and is subject to legislative provisions, statutory consents, funding, governance and resources structures.

2.4 The funding profile (refer to paragraph 5.1 of this report) for the Vale of Glamorgan is challenging, particularly for 2022/23. This report therefore recommends to delegate specified powers to a named officer in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder and other relevant officers relating to the local delivery of the emerging Investment Plan (Recommendations 2 - 7 inclusive within this report).

2.5 In relation to Resolutions (8) and (9), the lead authority has circulated a draft Service Level Agreement and this is currently being reviewed prior to finalisation.

3. How do proposals evidence the Five Ways of Working and contribute to our Well-being Objectives?

3.1 The local delivery of the emerging Investment Plan aligns with the five ways of working as follows:

a) Involvement - The local Investment Plan has and will continue to be subject to discussions and engagement with partners as well as wider community engagement. Wide ranging engagement will be a fundamental part of the local Investment Plan and to this end a tailored engagement and communication programme is being developed.

b) Collaboration - The local Investment Plan has and will continue to involve collaboration with other public sector bodies, investors/developers, businesses and third sector.

c) Integration - The delivery of the local Investment Plan creates the opportunity for teams from across the Council to work closely and in an integrated manner to achieve the delivery of economic and social well-being benefits in the Vale of Glamorgan.

d) Prevention - The five ways of working are mutually supportive, and in this regard reduce the risk of delivering piecemeal solutions. The local Investment Plan will focus on delivering projects that make a genuine difference to local areas in the Vale of Glamorgan.

e) Long Term - The UK Shared Prosperity Fund supports the UK Government's wider commitment to level up all parts of the UK. The Levelling Up White Paper published in February 2022 is underpinned by twelve ambitious missions over 10 years and tracked by an annual report that will monitor levelling up progress and ensure the UK government is held to account.

4. Climate Change and Nature Implications

4.1 The prospectus states that investment made under this fund should demonstrate the extent of contribution to environmental considerations such as net zero and nature recovery objectives and any specific commitments by the UK Government and the Welsh Government. To support green growth, the prospectus also states that local authorities should also consider how the local Investment Plan can work with the natural environment to achieve objectives and consider the impact on natural assets and nature.

5. Resources and Legal Considerations

Financial

5.1 The Council's total conditional funding allocation from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund for years 2022/23 - 2024/25 (inclusive) is £14,029,222 and is set out in the table below:

| Vale of Glamorgan UK Shared Prosperity Fund: Funding Profile | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Funding Sources | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 | Total |
| UK Shared Prosperity Fund Allocation (excluding Multiply) | £1,408,556 | £2,817,113 | £7,380,836 | £11,606,505 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Multiply Allocation | £732,449 | £845,134 | £845,134 | £2,422,717 |
| Total UK Shared Prosperity Fund Allocation | £2,141,005 | £3,662,247 | £8,225,970 | £14,029,222 |

5.2 Although match funding is not required, the prospectus states that local authorities are strongly encouraged to consider match funding from the private, public and third sectors and leverage options when selecting communities and place and supporting local business interventions to fund. This will maximise the value for money and impact of the fund.

Employment

5.3 The resourcing of the emerging local Investment Plan will be considered by the Director of Place as part of an overall resource plan to ensure the Council is positioned to respond accordingly and maximise all funding sources available.

Legal (Including Equalities)

- 5.4** The Council is required to enter into a Service Level Agreement with the lead authority to access the funding allocation. The Service Level Agreement will be executed as a deed under the common seal.
- 5.5** Subject to completion of the Service Level Agreement, the local Investment Plan will be managed in accordance with the Council’s Constitutional requirements with separate and specific legal advice being sought in relation to subsidy control rules, and procurement and financial implications on a case-by-case basis.
- 5.6** The Council is obliged to have regard to Subsidy Control rules each time they award financial assistance ('a subsidy'), including grants, which are required to meet the relevant legal requirements set out in the Subsidy Control Act 2022.

6. Background Papers

Cabinet (23rd June, 2022), [The Levelling Up Fund \(Round 2\) and UK Shared Prosperity Fund](#), Minute C28

Department for Levelling Up, [Housing and Communities - UK Shared Prosperity Fund: prospectus](#) (Published 13th April, 2022, Updated 1st August, 2022)

UK Shared Prosperity Fund: Vale of Glamorgan Emerging Headlines, September 2022

The UK Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF) sets out:

4 Objectives (from the Levelling Up White Paper) that any investment case should address:

- Boost productivity, pay, jobs and living standards (private sector)
- Spread opportunities and improve public services,
- Restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging,

- Empower local leaders and communities,

These are linked to 3 Investment Priorities:

- Communities and Place
- Supporting Local Business
- People and Skills

In response, the Vale of Glamorgan SPF is based on an understanding of both local need and opportunities.

The **challenges the area faces**¹ are based on both recent evidence base analysis and current external pressures. The 3 ***structural challenges*** are:

1. Pockets of **persistent inequality**
2. Economic opportunities and health and well-being imperatives to **reduce emissions and switch to net zero**
3. A need to support locally significant **sectors and jobs** while laying the foundations for growth in green and digital **future facing skills and sectors**

The Council is mindful of the need to ensure its SPF Investment Plan responds to ***the immediate*** challenge of the **cost of living crisis** and linked on-going Covid recovery/Brexit impacts.

There is one further local context challenge (**rural population**) which the Council faces related to the costs and complexity associated with delivery of services and support for rural villages and less densely populated parts of the area. This includes issues around transportation (and the costs) of getting to town based services or facilities.

¹ See Appendix A for supporting material for the evidence themes. This is intended as visual prompt to support the emerging investment areas – it is not intended to replace the detailed and thorough local evidence base – namely the Assessment of current and future well-being. It is an external view of some key challenges and opportunities.

In response to this evidenced need we set out the **headline opportunities** that will form the basis of the SPF investment plan project prioritisation for the Council:

- Greater efficiencies of delivery and improved outcomes from lessons learned and current projects (Community Renewal & Leader scheme e.g. effectiveness of targeted neighbourhoods hubs)
- Regional dividend from joint working /scale of delivery across the Cardiff Capital Region
- Maximising local assets within the area, including the Barry masterplan priority zones, the Cardiff airport sites and a range of public and Council-owned assets.

Emerging investment themes – local and regional priorities

Although engagement work is on-going both with local and regional stakeholders and partners, early scoping work has identified a number of programme proposal areas, and these have been used to embark on discussions at a regional level.

As engagement and project ideas are developed these will be subject to refinement.

1) **Communities and Place** programme proposal areas are:

- Priority communities: Levelling-Up support for 'left behind' communities both of geography and interest, including action to sustainably offset cost of living crisis.
- The Vale Town Centres Programme: Support for the revitalisation of our urban and rural towns.
- Growing the Vale Volunteering community
- Community and place-based events programme: Targeting well-being, culture, arts and heritage.
- Green communities and resilient infrastructure: Supporting our ambition to create a zero carbon Vale by 2050 – with an emphasis on sustainable transport
- Communities and place feasibility studies

2) **Supporting Local Business** programme proposal areas are:

- Investment in high quality workspace provision across the Vale: Prioritising SMEs and Social Enterprise.
- Priority sector support programme (including supply chain support): Food & farming, tourism, creative clusters and advanced engineering and manufacturing. ***Potential link to regional investments***
- Business growth and innovation support (inc social enterprise). ***Potential link to regional investments***
- Business decarbonisation and resource efficiency programme. ***Potential link to regional investments***
- Business start-up (including social enterprise). ***Potential link to regional investments***
- Support for destination marketing - The Vale.
- Local business support feasibility studies
- Supporting regional initiatives (VoG)

3) People and Skills programme proposal areas² are:

- Priority Communities Outreach activity, including learning disability support, mentoring and pathways to employment
- Local skills
- Support for young people

and with Council involvement in two regional projects:

- Regional Employability Model: Joint Commissioning (Remaining in FE)
- Regional Employability Model: Joint Commissioning (Upskilling at work)

Key Interventions

| Communities & Place | Interventions |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Priority Communities/ Cost of Living | W13: Community measures to reduce the cost of living, including through measures to improve energy efficiency and combat fuel poverty. |
| Town Centres Programme | W1: Funding for improvements to town centres and high streets, including better accessibility for disabled people, including capital spend and running costs |
| Volunteering | W9: Funding for impactful volunteering and/or social action projects to develop social and human capital in local places. |
| Community and place-based events programme | W6: Support for local arts, cultural, heritage and creative activities. |
| Green communities and resilient infrastructure | W7: Support for active travel enhancement and other small-scale green transport infrastructure projects (W13: Community measures to reduce the cost of living, including through measures to improve energy efficiency, and combat fuel poverty and climate change). |
| Communities and place feasibility | W14: Funding to support relevant feasibility studies. |

² The projects are further along the development cycle due to regular ESF and CRF engagement locally and regionally.

| Supporting Local Business | Intervention (s) |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Investment in high quality workspace provision | W22: Investing in enterprise infrastructure and employment/innovation site development projects. This can help to unlock site development projects which will support growth in places. |
| Priority sector support programme | W19: Increasing investment in research and development at the local level. Investment to support the diffusion of innovation knowledge and activities, in both economically important and emerging areas. Support the commercialisation of ideas, encouraging collaboration and accelerating the path to market so that more ideas translate into industrial and commercial practices. Investment in doctoral training centres. |
| Business growth and innovation support | W23: Strengthening local entrepreneurial ecosystems and supporting businesses at all stages of their development to start, sustain, grow and innovate, including through local networks. |
| Business decarbonisation | W29: Supporting decarbonisation and improving the natural environment whilst growing the local economy. Taking a whole systems approach to invest in infrastructure to deliver effective decarbonisation across energy, buildings and transport and beyond, in line with our legally binding climate target. Maximising existing or emerging local strengths in low carbon technologies, goods and services to take advantage of the growing global opportunity. |
| Business start-up (including social enterprise) | W24: Funding for new and improvements to existing training hubs, business support offers, 'incubators' and 'accelerators' for local enterprise (including social enterprise) which can support entrepreneurs and start-ups through the early stages of development and growth by offering a combination of services including account management, advice, resources, training, coaching, mentorship and access to workspace. |
| Support for destination marketing | W17: Funding for the development and promotion (both trade and consumer) of the visitor economy, such as local attractions, trails, tours and tourism products more generally. |
| Local business support feasibility studies | W31: Funding to support relevant feasibility studies. |

| People & Skills | Intervention (s) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Priority Communities Outreach activity | W34: Employment support for economically inactive people: Intensive and wrap-around one-to- one support to move people closer to mainstream provision and to gain and retain employment, including wraparound support to people undertaking apprenticeships, supplemented by additional and/or specialist life and basic skills (digital, English, maths* and ESOL) support where there are local provision gaps. |
| Young people | W43: Funding to support engagement and softer skills development for young people, with regard to the work of Careers Wales/Working Wales. |
| Local skills | W39: Support for local areas to fund local skills needs. This includes technical and vocational qualifications and courses up to level 2 and training for vocational licences relevant to local area needs and high-value qualifications where there is a need for additional skills capacity that cannot be met through mainstream funding. |

Indicative budgets

| Investment Priority | Project Area | TOTAL Allocation (£) | Capital Costs (£) | Revenue costs (£) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Communities and Place | Cost of Living issues (W13) | 1,428,108 | 405,758 | 1,022,350 |
| | Town Centres Programme (W1) | 1,356,123 | 602,721 | 753,402 |
| | Volunteering (W9) | 200,907 | - | 200,907 |
| | Community and place-based events programme (W6) | 200,907 | - | 200,907 |
| | Green communities and resilient infrastructure (W7) | 1,663,502 | 683,084 | 980,417 |
| | Communities and place feasibility studies (W14) | 100,454 | - | 100,454 |
| | TOTAL | 4,950,001 | | |
| Supporting Local Business | Investment in high quality workspace provision (W22) | 778,338 | 545,577 | 232,762 |
| | Business training hubs, business support, incubators and accelerators (W24) | 951,027 | - | 951,027 |

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| | Business growth (inc. social enterprise) and innovation support (W23) | 1,518,013 | 404,803 | 1,113,210 |
| | Business decarbonisation (W29) | 404,803 | - | 404,803 |
| | Priority sector support (W19) | 759,006 | - | 759,006 |
| | Support for local destination marketing (W17) | 50,600 | - | 50,600 |
| | Local business support feasibility studies (W31) | 151,801 | - | 151,801 |
| | TOTAL | 4,613,588 | | |
| People & Skills | Priority communities outreach (W34) | 990,922 | 175,110 | 815,813 |
| | Local skills (W39) | 144,414 | - | 144,414 |
| | Support for young people (W43) | 704,465 | - | 704,465 |
| | TOTAL | 1,839,801 | | |
| Multiply | Support for numeracy skills and vocational skills, working with young people, parent, unemployed and employed (W44 – 53, excluding W48) | 2,422,717 | - | 2,422,717 |
| | TOTAL | 2,422,717 | | |
| | Supporting regional initiatives (VoG focused – not included in total) | 203,114 | - | 203,114 |

Indicative Outputs and Outcomes

| Intervention | Outputs | | Outcomes | |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| W1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M2 public realm improved/created | 4520 | % | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased footfall | 5 |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased visitor numbers. | 5 |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced vacancy rates. | 5 |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved accessibility. | 5 |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved perception of facilities/amenities. | 5 |

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| W6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of organisations receiving grants. | 20 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs safeguarded Increased visitors (%) Improved engagement numbers (%) | 10 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of local events or activities supported. | 2 | | 5 |
| W7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of new or improved cycleways or paths M2 | 1,664 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of cycleways or paths (%) | 5 |
| W9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of volunteering opportunities supported. | 50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved engagement numbers (%) | 10 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects. | 10 | | |
| W13 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of organisations receiving grants. | 36 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas reduction (%) | 10 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households receiving support. | 714 | | |
| W14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of feasibility studies supported. | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of projects arising from funded studies (%) | 2 |
| W17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving non-financial support | 50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased footfall % Improved perception of attractions % | 5 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of local events or activities supported | 2 | | 5 |
| W19 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving non-financial support | 100 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new businesses created Number of businesses introducing new products to the firm Number of new to market products Number of new business with improved productivity | 10 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving grants | 50 | | 30 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of potential entrepreneurs provided assistance to be business ready | 50 | | 15 |
| W22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving non-financial support | 80 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs created Number of new businesses created | 12 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of potential entrepreneurs provided assistance to be business ready | 40 | | 10 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of commercial buildings developed or improved | 1 | | |

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| W23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving non-financial support | 240 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs created Number of new businesses created | 97 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving grants | 50 | | 24 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of potential entrepreneurs provided assistance to be business ready | 120 | | |
| W24 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving non-financial support | 216 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs created Number of new businesses created | 82 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving grants | 26 | | 22 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of potential entrepreneurs provided assistance to be business ready | 108 | | |
| W29 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of businesses receiving grants | 122 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas reduction (%) | 5 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of potential entrepreneurs provided assistance to be business ready | 15 | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of decarbonisation plans developed | 1 | | |
| W31 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of feasibility studies supported. | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of projects arising from funded studies (%) | 1 |
| W34 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of economically inactive people engaging with keyworker support services | 138 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of economical inactive individuals in receipt of benefits they are entitled to following support Number of people reporting increased employability through development of interpersonal skills funded by SPF Number of people with basic skills Number of people in supported employment Number of people engaging with mainstream healthcare services | 80 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of economically inactive people supported to engage with the benefits system | 100 | | 120 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people supported to access basic skills | 200 | | 140 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people accessing mental and physical health support leading to employment | 50 | | 45 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | 150 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people supported to engage in job-searching Number of people receiving support to gain employment Number of people supported to gain a qualification of complete a course | 200 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people engage in job searching following support Number of people in employment (& self-employment) following support | 50 |
| W39 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people receiving support to gain a vocational licence | 28 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people in employment (& self-employment) following support Number of people in education/training Number of economically active individuals engages in mainstream skills, education or training. | 45 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people supported to gain a qualification of complete a course | 20 | | 24 |
| W43 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people supported to access basic skills | 190 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of people gaining qualifications, licences and skills Increased number of people engaged in life skills support following interventions | 40 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people supported to engage in life skills | 150 | | 60 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people supported to gain a qualification of complete a course | 90 | | |

| MULTIPLY | | W44 | W45 | W46 | W47 | W49 | W50 | W51 | W52 | W53 |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| OUTPUTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of adult numeracy courses run in a local area through Multiply | 20 | 30 | | 30 | 20 | 30 | 20 | | 15 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people participating in Multiply funded courses | 600 | 300 | 40 | 450 | 375 | 450 | 600 | 40 | 301 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people achieving a qualification | 100 | 50 | 5 | 333 | 281 | 333 | | 5 | 100 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of courses developed in collaboration with employers | | | | | 15 | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people referred from partners onto upskill courses | 150 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 350 | | 150 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of different cohorts participating in numeracy courses (e.g. learners in prison, parents etc) | | 1 | 3 | | | | | 3 | 15 |

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| OUTCOMES | • Number of adults achieving maths qualifications up to, and including, Level 2 | 100 | 75 | 5 | 333 | 281 | 333 | | 5 | 110 |
| | • Number of adults participating in maths qualifications and courses up to, and including, Level 2 | 540 | 270 | 20 | 405 | 338 | 405 | 540 | 20 | 260 |

Appendix A *SPF supporting material for Evidence*

This contains some key graphics to support the evidence messages. This is a simple summary –more detailed analysis and assessments can be found in the link in the footnote³.

In response, the Vale of Glamorgan SPF is based on an understanding of both local need and opportunities. The **challenges the area faces** are based on both recent evidence base analysis and current external pressures. The 3 **structural challenges** are:

1. Pockets of **persistent inequality**
2. Economic opportunities and health and well-being imperatives to **reduce emissions and switch to net zero**
3. A need to support locally significant **sectors and jobs** while laying the foundations for growth in green and digital **future facing skills and sectors**

The Council is mindful of the need to ensure its SPF Investment Plan responds to **the immediate** challenge of the **cost of living crisis** and linked on-going Covid recovery/Brexit impacts.

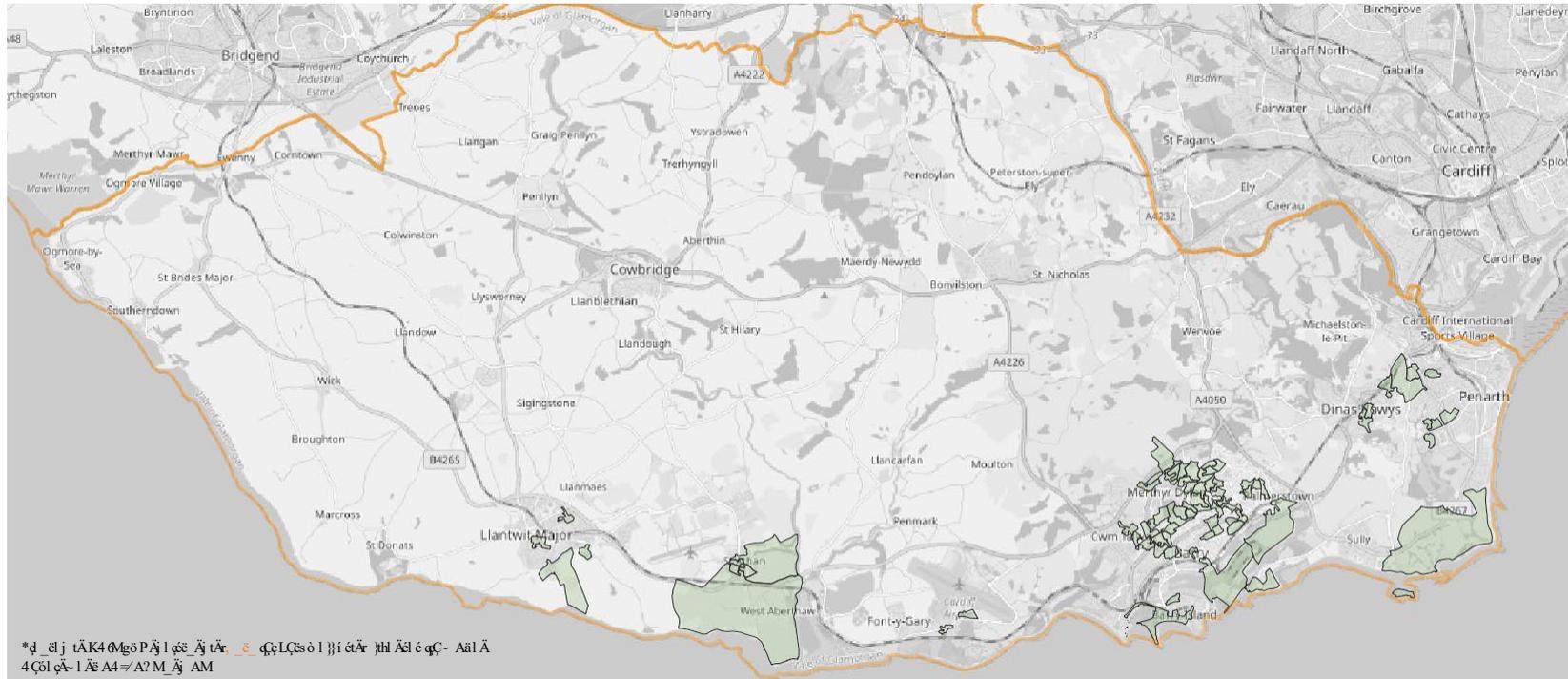
[A View of the Vale of Glamorgan – An Assessment of Current and Future Well-being](#) – the assessment summary document, brings together the findings of four key reports, which provide an in-depth review of each subject but also illustrate the interconnected nature of well-being. The four in-depth reports are:

- [Demographic Report](#) – a detailed analysis of past, current and future population changes and trends.
- [Education and Economy Report](#) – an analysis of education and skills, employment and earnings, economic growth and housing.
- [Health and Communities Report](#) – an analysis of key health indicators, healthy behaviours, social and cultural well-being.
- [Environment and Transport Report](#) – an analysis of the climate and nature emergency, habitats, flooding, transport and energy.

There is one further local context challenge (**rural population**) which the Council faces related to the costs and complexity associated with delivery of services and support for rural villages and less densely populated parts of the area. This includes issues around transportation (and the costs) of getting to town based services or facilities.

Persistent Inequality

The distribution or, issues around and impacts of inequality are well rehearsed and well understood within the Council and local partners. To illustrate this simply the following map shows the geographical concentration of hotspots of population where there are 1.5x (at a minimum) higher rates of people with no qualifications than the vale average. This is 2011 census data so can be updated later in 2022/23 with 2021 census data.



Reduce emissions and switch to net zero

This shows two examples for a national data set⁴ which measures access to

⁴ AHAA is a multi-dimensional index for Great Britain measuring how “healthy” neighbourhoods are derived from data on:

Access to retail outlets (fast food outlets, pubs, off-licences, tobacconists, gambling outlets)

Access to health services (GPs, hospitals, pharmacies, dentists, leisure services)

Air quality (green space, air pollution)

Access to natural environment (green spaces including parks and recreational spaces,

blue space including rivers, canals and lakes). It can be found here <https://data.cdrc.ac.uk/dataset/access-healthy-assets-hazards-ahah>

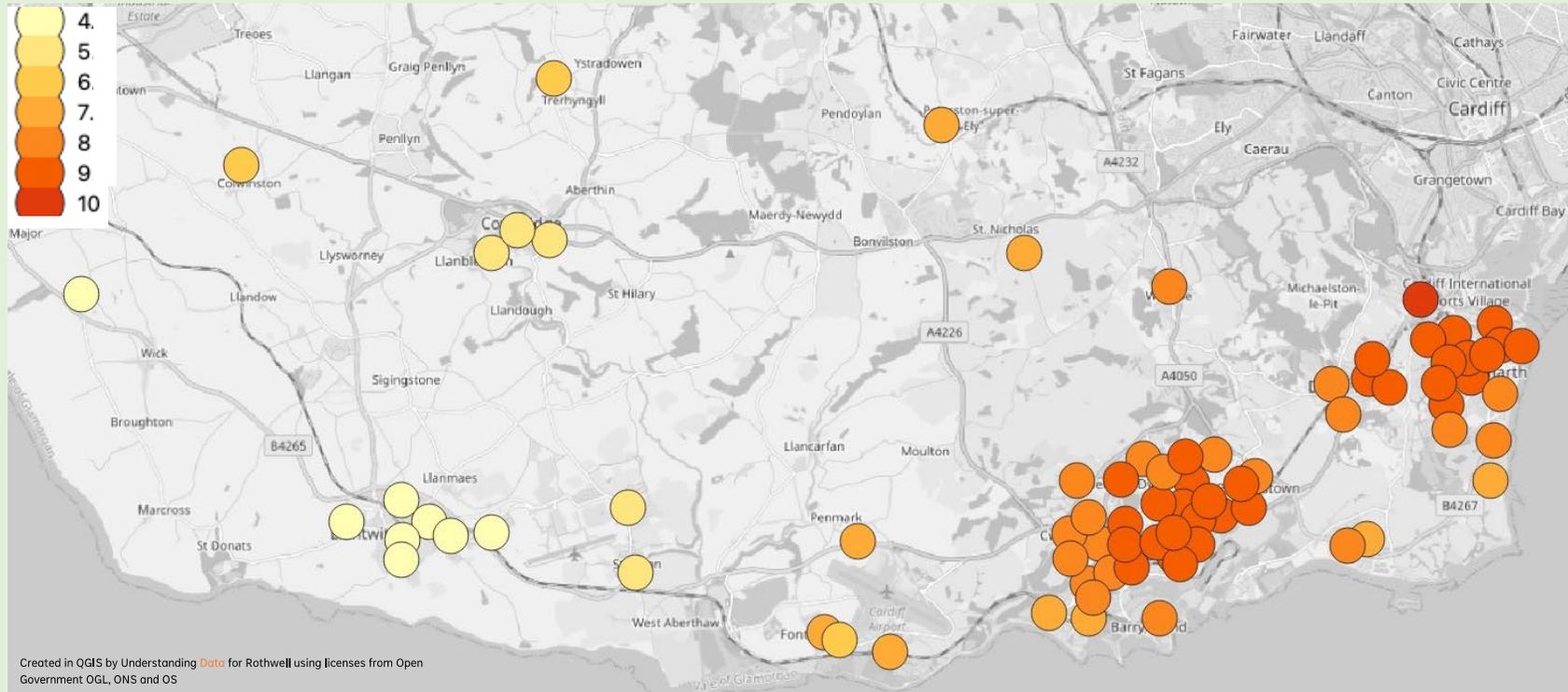
Across the Vale:

19,000 people live in neighbourhoods ranked in worst 30% for access to green spaces⁵
& 40% of residents (54,000) live in neighbourhoods ranked in worst 30% for So₂⁶ emission levels.

⁵ The greenspace indicator labelled as 'active' is based on the distance people have to travel to their nearest greenspace access point conducive to physical activity.

⁶ SO₂ is also known to combine with nitrogen oxides and ammonia to form particulate matter which has serious health implications. Emissions of sulphur dioxide have fallen by 98 per cent since 1970, to 136 thousand tonnes in 2020. Emissions decreased by 13 per cent from 2019 to 2020, dropping to the lowest level in the time series. This was driven by a decline in coal use in power stations, continuing a long-term decrease in emissions from this source. Stricter limits being placed on the sulphur content of liquid fuels has also reduced emissions in the long-term.

Access to healthy assets and hazards - Sulphur Dioxide levels So2 showing LSOA data by national decile



The Vale of Glamorgan has all LSOAs within the highest 70% nationally by mean Sulphur Dioxide levels – the bubbles show the weighted centre

Sectors and jobs – foundations for growth in green and digital

To illustrate both some of the challenges and opportunities facing the area the table below sets out the change and share using an alternative sector definition linked to some of the current national growth agendas. This data is from UK Business Counts and uses the local units measure. It is not intended as a 100% capture of the economy locally - local data and analysis goes into further detail about the mix of sectors and wider issues around skills needs and development.

| | 2021 Share | | % Change 2010-21 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | Vale of Glamorgan | Wales | VoG | Wales |
| Advanced manufacturing | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -4.8 |
| Digital industry | 14.1 | 10.1 | 76.7 | 37.4 |
| Marine industry | 0.1 | 1.0 | -50.0 | 9.2 |
| Energy (& Renewables) | 10.1 | 10.3 | 40.7 | 52.4 |
| KIBS & OECD Top 10 R&D sectors | 34.4 | 29.9 | 38.7 | 27.1 |
| SEMTA Engineering definition (2010) | 15.2 | 16.9 | 26.7 | 23.6 |
| Tourism | 29.1 | 34.8 | 22.5 | 15.0 |
| Overall total | | | 35.4 | 24.9 |

Covid recovery, Brexit adjustments and costs of living⁷, Rural challenges

⁷ House of Commons Library Research Briefing Domestic energy prices

Cost of Living Energy prices & Rural Issues

The energy price cap increased by 12% in October 2021 and 54% in April 2022. The April increase is equivalent to £700 more across a year for 'typical' levels of dual fuel consumption paid by direct debit.

Higher wholesale prices, especially after Russia invaded Ukraine, have led some to forecasts that the cap could increase by a further 30-50% in October 2022.

Low-income households spend a larger proportion than average on energy and food so will be more affected by price increases

The table & map⁸ below shows the reliance in some area (rural) on heating oil, and the cost hotspots which rely solely on heating oil to heat their homes. This illustrates one of the many current pressures across the Vale from costs of living pressures, exacerbated for some outside the towns where alternative source sot heat homes are not available.

| Middle super output layer (MSOA) name | | MSOA names | Oil | Annual costs to heat home 2021 £ |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| The Vale of Glamorgan 015 | Barry Island | Ynys y Barri | 0.04 | 442 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 005 | Penarth | Penarth | 0.08 | 627 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 007 | Gibbonsdown | Gibbonsdown | 0.04 | 675 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 009 | Palmerstown | Palmerstown | 0.06 | 718 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 006 | Dinas Powys | Dinas Powys | 1.37 | 747 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 013 | Barry West | Gorllewin y Barri | : | 758 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 011 | Llantwit Major | Llanilltud Fawr | 2.38 | 772 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 014 | Rhosee & Airport | Y Rhws a'r Maes Awyr | 1.67 | 786 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 004 | Llandough & Cogan | Llandochau a Cogan | 0.07 | 812 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 008 | Lower Penarth & Sully | Penarth Isaf a Sili | 0.36 | 823 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 012 | Barry East | Dwyrain y Barri | : | 831 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 010 | Barry Dyfan & Iltyd | Y Barri Dyfan ac Iltyd | 0.22 | 837 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 003 | Peterston-super-Ely & Wenvi | Llanbedr-y-fro a Gwen | 16.65 | 927 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 001 | Ogmore-by-Sea & Llandow | Ogwr a Llandŵ | 16.85 | 968 |
| The Vale of Glamorgan 002 | Cowbridge | Y Bont-faen | 10.38 | 1020 |

⁸ Table 1f: Percentage of dwellings by main fuel type or method of heating used in central heating by middle layer super output area, England and Wales, up to financial year ending 2021 & Table 1e: Median estimated energy cost (£/year) by middle layer super output area, England and Wales, up to financial year ending 2021 both part of Energy Efficiency of Housing, England and Wales, middle layer super output area, all records up to financial year ending March 2021. These statistics were created using domestic, record-level EPC data published on Open Data Communities by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).

