

## 2021 Budget and Spending Review Analysis

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### Purpose

To analyse the announcements made at the latest government budget and spending review and identify how these measures address the issues raised by EELGA in its submission to the spending review on behalf of the East of England.

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## 1. Introduction and Summary

- 1.1 In preparation for the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR), EELGA submitted a letter to HM Treasury in September 2021 outlining what it considered to be five key priorities for the East of England, in consultation with member authorities, key partners and stakeholders. Now that the budget has been published, EELGA have reviewed the announcements made to explore whether those priorities have been addressed. Please note that this is not a comprehensive list, but rather a look at announcements that particularly impact on local authorities and the East of England region. Please see Appendix A for a complete breakdown of regional requests and associated government announcements.
- 1.2 **Levelling Up: Sustainable and Inclusive Growth** While a national 26% real terms increase in skills and 25% real terms increase in research and innovation spend is welcome, the Spending Review appears to leave the East of England behind in terms of allocated funding. The East received half the per-capita average of allocated spending announced at the Spending Review according to the Regional Factsheet, which creates a risk that more deprived areas within the East of England will be left out of a wider levelling up of the UK. It also threatens the East's ability to continue being a net contributor to UK PLC financially. However, the Levelling Up White Paper and the Local Government Funding Settlement may settle, or facilitate further devolution, to address this.
- 1.3 **Financially Resilient Councils:** Local government is set to see a 3% real terms increase in its Core Spending Power over the spending review period, in part due to the local government core grant increasing in size by £1.6bn a year. However, the increased funding only translates into an increase in spending power if local authorities increase their council tax by the maximum allowed. It was also disappointing not to be given a commitment to local authority funding for the next three years through a funding settlement, which will make fiscal planning more difficult for local authorities
- 1.4 **Delivering a "Climate Positive Region":** The government has stepped up its ambition regarding climate change. The £15bn announced by the Department for Business, Education and Industrial Strategy through the Zero Emissions Strategy and the additional £620m announced by the Department of Transport is welcome. There is a focus on improving energy efficiency, making heat pumps viable in the market, encouraging active travel and promoting electric vehicles. However, a clearer idea of how local authorities are to be involved in the government's

wider low-emissions agenda is still not forthcoming besides mention of a forum in the Zero Emissions Strategy.

- 1.5 **Improved Connectivity and Decarbonisation:** EELGA urge the government to be more ambitious around gigabit connectivity and increase the target of homes with gigabit capability to 100% by 2025, rather than the current 85%. Rural areas are more likely to experience digital “not-spots”, and while government support through the Gigabit Scheme and Shared Rural Network is welcome, the importance of digital infrastructure cannot be overstated. Additional transport infrastructure spending is also welcome, but it again appears that the government is prioritising City regions in the North and Midlands, leaving the East with less funding than it needs. However, we note that Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will benefit from a share of the Zero Emissions Bus Region Area Scheme, and that funding will be delivered for the Great Yarmouth third Crossing, the A140 Long Stratton Bypass and the Lake Lothing Third Crossing in Suffolk.
- 1.6 **Integrated Health and Care Services:** The additional £363m of funding for Children’s Social Care and £2.6bn SEND funding to be obtained is a positive step, though it falls short of the funding that the Independent Review of Children’s Social Care recommended to maintain children’s social care standards. However, we still await more information on how Adult Social Care will be administered going forward. So far, a £5.4bn will be provided for adult social care through the Health and Social Care Levy; £3.6bn will go directly to local government over the SR21 period to implement the cap on personal care costs and changes to the means test announced earlier this year. The remaining £1.7 billion over three years is allocated to improve the wider social care system, including the quality and integration of care. At least £500 million of this will be allocated to improve qualifications, skills, and wellbeing across the adult social care workforce.
- 1.7 **Next Steps:** We will look to discuss the outcome of the Spending Review with member authorities and establish how best to proceed to secure investment in the East. We will also work with the East of England All Party Parliamentary Group to advocate for the East of England and liaise with officials at the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities to identify lessons learnt from the Levelling Up and Community Renewal Funds bidding processes and explore how local authorities can be better supported to gain economic development funding in future opportunities.

## 2. Levelling Up: Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

- 2.1 The government has committed a great deal of funding to support areas outside of London within this Spending Review. However, it is disappointing to see that the East of England has received considerably less than other areas.
- 2.2 The Levelling Up Fund is the most obvious example of the East of England not receiving an equitable share. The region received £87m from the Fund through successful bids from Peterborough, Luton, Central Bedfordshire, and Southend-on-Sea<sup>1</sup>. While this funding is welcome, the per capita amount of funding received by the East of England (£13.88) is over a third less than the national average (£23.91), and three times lower than the East Midlands (£41.72). Furthermore, several priority-one areas in the region did not receive any funding at all, despite having spent valuable time putting together bids.

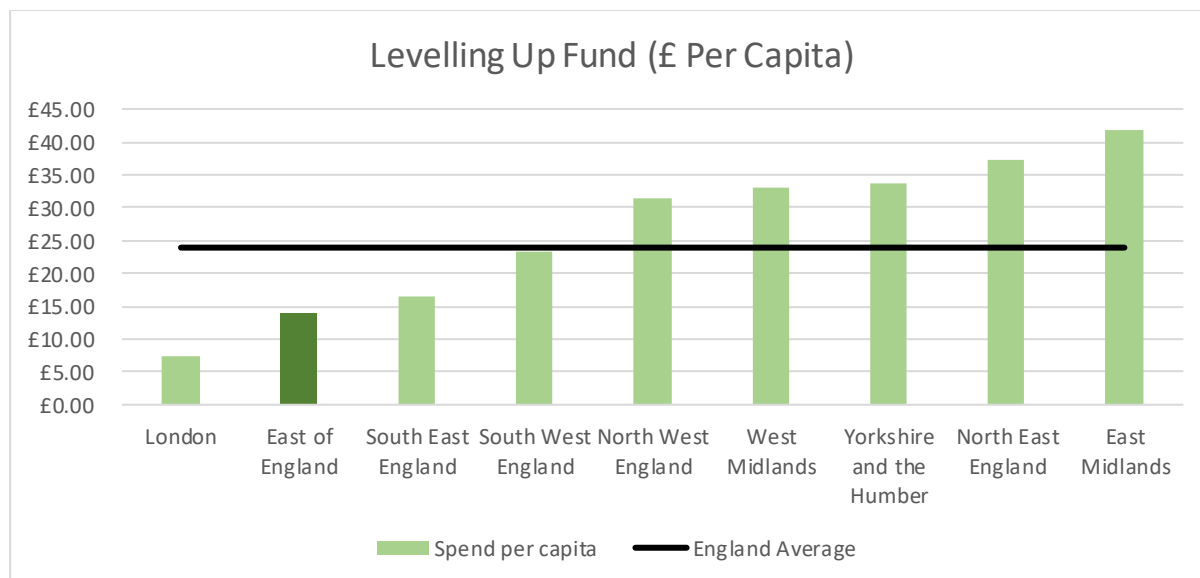


Figure 1: This graph outlines the per-capita investment received through the Levelling Up Fund by region

- 2.3 Though not in the budget itself, the UK Community Renewal Fund allocations were published days afterwards and showed a slightly more positive view on funding for the East of England<sup>2</sup>. The East received £19.8m in funding, the second highest of UK regions in absolute terms. In per-Capita terms, the East of England received £3.20 per person, the third highest. However, it is worth noting that this funding pot of £220m is comparatively small when compared to the £1.7bn allocated as part of the Levelling Up Fund.
- 2.4 In total, when it comes to allocated projects present within the Regional Factsheet (published alongside the budget<sup>3</sup>), the East of England ends up with the second lowest per-capita spend of any region of £92 per person, with only London receiving less. Compared to the UK average of £184 per person, and the £359 per person received by Yorkshire and the Humber, the East of England is not being levelled up in the same way as the rest of the country. This could have negative ramifications for our region, particularly in the areas of deprivation that could use this funding to catch up with the rest of the country. It could also have a negative impact on the region's ability to continue to be a net contributor to UK PLC.

<sup>1</sup> [Levelling Up Fund: first round successful bidders - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/levelling-up-fund-first-round-successful-bidders)

<sup>2</sup> [UK Community Renewal Fund: successful bids - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-community-renewal-fund-successful-bids)

<sup>3</sup> [Policy paper overview: Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021 regions and nations factsheets - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/policy-paper-overview-autumn-budget-and-spending-review-2021-regions-and-nations-factsheets)

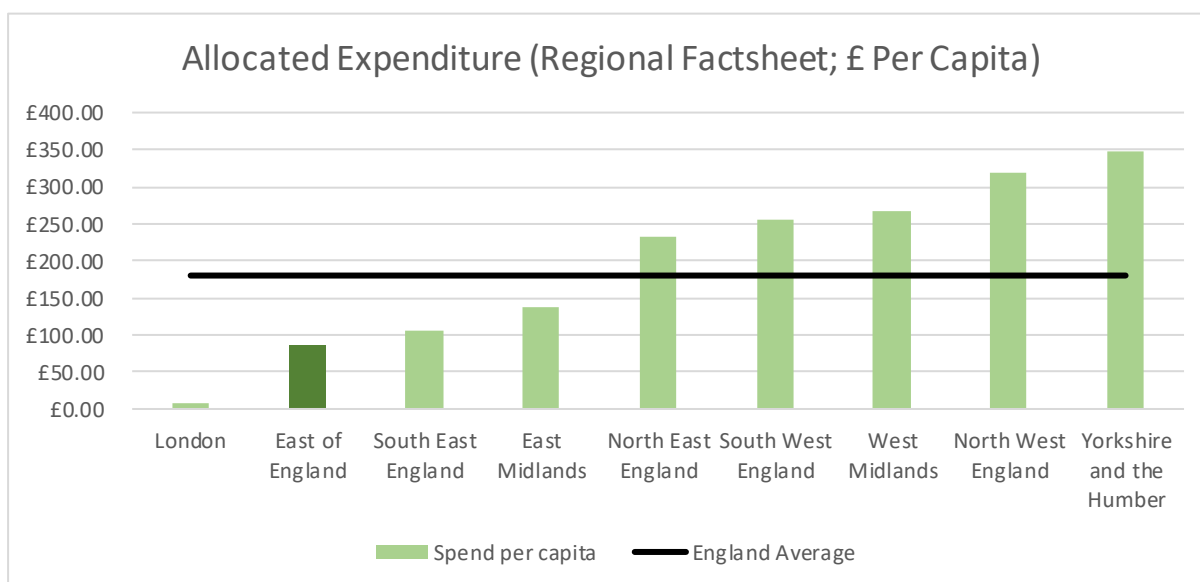


Figure 2 This graph outlines the per-capita funding allocated through the government's Regional Factsheet, published alongside the budget.

- 2.5 Skills funding has been increased by 26% in real terms over the full SR21 period compared to the 2019/20 figure. This supports policies such as the additional £1.6 billion by 2024-25 for 16–19-year olds' education in England, maintaining funding rates in real terms per student. No announcement was made on how local authorities, combined authorities and LEPs would be involved with regards to delivering this skill funding. This may be something that the government is saving for the Levelling Up White Paper, due to be published before Christmas 2021.
- 2.6 The first scheme to be supported by the UK Shared Prosperity Fund has also been announced as a skills programme. The “Multiply” Scheme will enable adults to develop their numeracy skills and is backed by £560m in funding. A further £554m has been allocated by 2024/25 to increase retraining and upskilling opportunities for adults, an increase of 29% on 2019/20 levels. More details will be published in Spring 2022, though according to the government at least part of it will be allocated through local authorities<sup>4</sup>.
- 2.7 Regarding research and innovation, the government was also keen to increase spending, providing a 25% real-term spending boost in this area. The newly announced £1.4bn Global Britain Investment Fund is likely to be of interest to investors in the East of England, due to its explicit focus on Life Sciences and Offshore Wind; two sectors where clusters of support already exist in the East. Funding has also been provided to increase the core funding for universities and research institutions by £1.1bn a year, increase Innovate UK funding to £1bn a year by 2024/25 and invest an additional £750m in a new Advanced Research and Innovation Agency.
- 2.8 Given the strong clusters of innovation, research and development located within the East of England, this spending is likely to benefit our region; not only those areas with current clusters of activity, but also surrounding areas where manufacturers will look to take advantage of these centres of expertise. However, it appears that the R&D agenda is being linked to levelling up and plans on how to ensure this investment is used to boost R&D outside of the Greater Southeast will be published alongside the Levelling Up White Paper. If this implies a similar distribution to funding as the levelling up fund, it may be that the East of England is left out.

<sup>4</sup> [Everything you need to know about the new Multiply programme - The Education Hub \(blog.gov.uk\)](https://www.blog.gov.uk/2021/07/27/everything-you-need-to-know-about-the-new-multiply-programme/)

### 3. Financially Resilient Councils

- 3.1 The government has increased funding for all government departments in real terms in this Spending Review and has highlighted that local government can expect to see an additional £1.6bn per annum through its central grant, to a total of £4.8bn over the spending review period. Part of this spending includes £200m for the Supporting Families programme. In addition, several other policy areas are receiving additional funds over the spending review period separate to this total, including £37.8m to improve local authority cyber security, £34.5m to improve local delivery/transparency, and £300m to implement free separate food waste collections in every local authority in England by 2025.
- 3.2 The government also indicated that they expect councils will be able to increase council tax by 2% without referendum in the 2022/23 financial year, and that an additional 1% Adult Social Care Precept is expected to be provided for this year; though further details of these changes will be confirmed when the Funding settlement is published later this year. It is worth noting that in order to achieve the increase in core spending power that local authorities are assumed to have under the SR21 document (a 3% boost), these tax rises will need to take place. Our colleagues at the national LGA suggest that based on all councils increasing council tax to the maximum, the additional grant funding will meet forward pressures in 2022/23 to keep services at their 2019/20 level but will fall short by more than £1billion in the last year of the spending review<sup>5</sup>.

| £Billions   | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | Average Real Terms Growth (from 2021-22) |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| Core national Spending Power of local authorities | 50.4    | 53.7    | 56.6    | 58.9    | 3.0%                                     |

Figure 3; This table outlines how local government core spending power is set to change over the Spending Review period

- 3.3 The Spending Review also made some key announcements surrounding Business Rates reform. Announcements include that the Business Rates Multiplier is to remain unchanged for 2022/23, and that revaluations will be increased from every five years to every three years. In addition, they announced a series of new reliefs, including a 50% relief for eligible retail, hospitality, and leisure premises in 2022/23 (to a maximum of £110,000 per business); an extension to the Transitional relief for small and medium businesses for a further year; a relief on improvements to premises; and targeted relief for plant and machinery used in onsite renewable energy generation and heat networks. The government confirmed that local government would be fully compensated for these changes. However, the government was silent on the subject of further business rates retention, or any prospective business rates reset.
- 3.4 The public sector pay freeze has been ended. However, the impact of this is yet to be seen, as negotiations around the 2021/22 pay award are still ongoing. The national minimum wage will not have an impact this year, as the proposal being discussed for the pay award covers the National Living Wage amount. However, next year, the National Living Wage will rise to £9.50 an hour, which means that the lower points on the local government pay scale will need to be removed to comply.
- 3.5 As part of the EELGA submission to central government under this priority, support was also requested from central government to enable local authorities to provide for the needs of

<sup>5</sup> [Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021: On-the-Day Briefing | Local Government Association](#)

refugees claiming asylum. The SR21 does provide the Home Office with an additional £85m to reduce illegal migration and deliver the New Plan for Immigration. This is in addition to the £110 million provided in 2021/22. The funding will strengthen border security and improve the asylum case working system. The government also says that it will be used to encourage Local Authorities to assist in assisting asylum seekers; though there is no detail of how councils will be asked to assist asylum seekers and it is hoped that there will be ongoing discussions with the sector in light of the New Plan for Immigration.

- 3.6 The Spending Review was silent on a number of issues we raised with government, including our request for more freedom to pool budgets across the public sector, and our request for councils to be given flexibility to generate income. However, more detail could be provided in the Local Government Funding Settlement due to be published later this year, so a watching brief on these areas will be maintained. It was also hoped that government would confirm a three-year funding settlement for local government, so that local authorities could have certainty over funding for the medium term. However, this was not done at the Spending Review, which may lead to authorities having to make difficult decisions about finances unnecessarily.

#### **4. Delivering a “Climate Positive Region”**

- 4.1 The government made a series of announcements in line with their climate change ambitions, with £15bn provided to deliver the Net Zero Strategy. This includes £3.9bn for energy efficiency and clean heat improvements; of which £1.4bn is being allocated to help decarbonise the public estate, and £800m as part of the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund. This will be useful for local authorities, and though allocations have not been announced yet.
- 4.2 In addition, investment is being made to help the private sector become more effective at promoting green interests and adopting green technology. Announced a week before the budget as part of the Heat and Building strategy, £450m will be invested to grow the heat pump market, with an objective to reduce the costs of heat pumps by 25%-50% by 2025.
- 4.3 EELGA asked the government for more clarity on the role that local government will play in central government’s wider Zero-Emission strategy. However, besides measures already announced, such as a forum for stakeholders, there was no further news. Given the importance of climate change as an issue, and the ambition present within the local government sector to make it a success, greater coordination with local authorities has the potential for strong benefits to both sides.
- 4.4 £1.7bn has been set aside nationally to enable one large-scale nuclear project to obtain a final investment decision during this parliament. One of the nuclear projects that is understood to be in talks is Sizewell C, a nuclear project in Suffolk.
- 4.5 The Global Britain Investment Fund is looking to invest £1.4bn into life sciences, offshore wind, and Electric Vehicles; core sectors that will be required in the transition to a net-zero economy. The East of England has a set of world-leading life sciences clusters which will be able to benefit from this extra funding, while a great deal of the UK’s offshore wind capacity is set to be built off the coast of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex.
- 4.6 Given the importance of water in the East of England – historically the driest part of the UK – it is worth noting that the spending review was silent on water distribution; though the commitment to maintain total farm support is welcome. However, £49m of additional investment into flood response and defence will be useful in protecting coastal areas; though we do not know yet how much of that will be allocated locally. In addition, £5.2bn was

confirmed through the Coastal Erosion Risk Management Programme, and a new National Infrastructure Commission study has been commissioned to report on effective management surface water flooding.

## **5. Improved Connectivity and Decarbonisation**

- 5.1 Transport is another example of where funding received by the East was less than other areas by a considerable margin. For example, city areas in the North and Midlands received billion-pound settlements to support their sustainable transport projects via City Region Settlements. While the government has increased Local Road Maintenance Funding in areas not covered by these City Region Settlements to partially compensate, this increase is not large enough to outweigh these huge city-orientated grants. This led to the East receiving less funding than the national average.
- 5.2 With regards to roads, £2.6 billion from 2020-2025 was confirmed to deliver/move to the next stage of over 50 local road upgrades. The projects from the East that obtained this funding include the Great Yarmouth third crossing; the A140 Long Stratton Bypass, and the Lake Lothing third crossing in Suffolk. In addition, the Department of Transport is set to receive an additional £620m to support the transition to electric vehicles, on top of the £1.9 billion committed at SR20.
- 5.3 In addition, the SR21 confirmed £24 billion of strategic investment from 2020 to 2025, delivering over 60 upgrades, including the Lower Thames Crossing and major upgrades to the A66, A428, A417 and A12. The East of England is set to benefit from this, as the A428 upgrade is Black Cat (Bedford Borough) to Caxton Gibbet (Cambridgeshire). However, details surrounding the A12 upgrade are unknown. Furthermore, in the regional factsheet reference is made to six A47 dualling and upgrade schemes in the East of England.
- 5.4 With the Subnational Transport Bodies in the East already looking at how best to facilitate Electric Vehicles and connectivity into the net-zero future, this funding will be useful in turning their research and consultation into action across the region. However, we note that the STBs were not allocated a multi-year financial settlement, which may hamper their ability to behave strategically and leave them in a position of financial uncertainty.
- 5.5 £35bn of rail investment was confirmed over the spending review period, more detail was not forthcoming. Therefore, it is unclear whether our request that railway enhancements be accelerated will be met at this stage. However, of the money outlined from the “Ideas fund”, proposing new lines and stations, none of it was assigned to the East.
- 5.6 On 18 November, the government released its new Integrated Rail Plan. The plan appears heavily focused on the North and Midlands. However, improvements will be made to the East Coast Mainline, which passes through Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Central Bedfordshire, Bedford and Peterborough, and the Midland mainline, which passes through Hertfordshire, Bedford borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton. This may increase the connectivity of these areas to the North, and to London. However, this does not necessarily assist the East-West Connectivity that EELGA asked for in its Comprehensive Spending Review Submission.
- 5.7 In response to our request to support the emerging strategic outline business cases of our region’s two freeports – Freeport East and Thames Freeport – the Spending Review did announce £200m to deliver the eight freeports across the country. This should enable the East to make the most of these important gateways for the country.

- 5.8 With regards to digital connectivity, the government has retained its target that 85% of homes should be connected to Fibre to the Premises by 2025, instead of choosing the more ambitious target of 100% that was suggested in EELGA's CSR Submission. However, the budget did confirm that £180m would be provided as part of the government's Shared Rural Network policy to boost 4G data coverage to 95% of the country. This comes from £500m that had already been announced, but it is welcome to hear that the government are serious about the investment.
- 5.9 With regards to active travel, the government has announced that they will provide £710m of new funding over the next three years to build segregated cycle lanes, provide every child with cycle training, and deliver an e-bike support scheme. However, we do not yet know how much of this will be allocated to the East of England, and it is uncertain what role councils and STBs will play in the delivery of these scheme. We will be looking to ensure that government works with councils and STBs in these matters, particularly around the placement of controversial cycle lanes. However, the East of England received the third most funding from the Active Travel fund that was allocated in 2020, which may indicate that the East of England will receive a more equitable share in this particular policy field<sup>6</sup>.
- 5.10 Bus services are set to receive a further £355m of new funding for zero-emission busses. In particular, Peterborough and Cambridge are set to benefit from a share of the £70m Zero Emission Bus funding to deliver 30 such buses for use on five Park and Ride routes; though the exact amount has not been disclosed at this time.

## 6. Integrated Health and Care Services

- 6.1 The budget confirms the Health and Care Levy, obtained from a 1.25% National Insurance rise announced earlier this year<sup>7</sup>. This will raise £5.4bn over the spending review period, of which £3.6bn will go directly to local government over the SR21 period to implement the cap on personal care costs and fund the changes to the means testing for local authority support for care costs. It is therefore worth noting that this funding is not new funding, but rather money to address new costs and burdens on local government.
- 6.2 The remaining £1.7 billion over three years will be spent to improve the wider social care system, including the quality and integration of care. At least £500 million of this will be allocated to improve qualifications, skills and wellbeing across the adult social care workforce. This money is welcome, but falls short of the amount potentially needed, with the Institute for Fiscal Studies suggesting that councils will need an additional £4bn a year just to keep social care services at current levels, even accounting for a 2% rise in council tax every year<sup>8</sup>. It is also unclear whether this £1.7bn will be allocated to local authorities, or to other bodies.
- 6.3 From the health side of this Health and Social Care Levy, over 100 Community diagnostic centres across England have been committed to, which will provide checks, scans and tests. In 2021-22, three of these will be built in the East of England; though this is the lowest number of any region, with the next lowest at five, and the East & West Midlands receiving 10 each. However, it may be that more are allocated further into the Spending Review Period.
- 6.4 Children's social care has also received a much-needed boost in funding, with £208m in new funding provided to increase the hourly rate to be paid to early year providers, deliver the government's free hours offers, create a network of family hubs, and offer more parenting support. £104m will also be provided to take forward reforms to unregulated provision in

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<sup>6</sup> [Active travel fund: final allocations - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/active-travel-fund-final-allocations)

<sup>7</sup> [Build Back Better: Our plan for health and social care \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/news/build-back-better-our-plan-for-health-and-social-care)

<sup>8</sup> [Councils will need billions of pounds in additional funding to meet the rising costs of a adult social care – even if council tax increases at double the rate of inflation - Institute For Fiscal Studies - IFS](https://www.ifs.org.uk/briefings/councils-will-need-billions-of-pounds-in-additional-funding-to-meet-the-rising-costs-of-a-adult-social-care-even-if-council-tax-increases-at-double-the-rate-of-inflation)



children's social care, £7m to implement the government's Adoption Strategy, and £259m to maintain and expand capacity of residential children's homes. However, while the funding received will be used as effectively and efficiently as possible, the scale of the financial challenge surrounding Children's Social Care is significant, and more funding will be needed to replace the 35% of preventative non-statutory spending on children's social care lost during austerity<sup>9</sup>.

- 6.5 One of the single largest areas of spend identified in the Spending Review comes from new announcements surrounding school places for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), with capital funding levels being tripled to £900m, and a total spend of £2.6bn over the SR21 period. Details of how additional care and SEND funding will be distributed are not specified at this stage, but a number of these will require local government involvement.

## **7. Next Steps**

- 7.1 EELGA will work with colleagues at the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to identify lessons learnt from the Levelling Up and Community Renewal Funds bidding processes and explore how local authorities can be better supported to gain economic development funding in future opportunities.
- 7.2 EELGA will also work with member authorities throughout the winter to address the findings of this analysis and plan how partners can continue to advocate for the sector and region. EELGA will also work in collaboration with the East of England All Party Parliamentary Group to raise the profile of our priorities with MPs and Ministers.

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<sup>9</sup> [case-for-change.pdf\(independent-review.uk\)](#)

## Appendix A – Complete list of EELGA requests and associated Government announcements

| Request Made   | Action  | Government Response  |
|--|---------|--|
| <b>Priority 1: Levelling Up and Growing our Economy</b>  |         |  |
| We must ensure that the East of England is not 'levelled down'   | No      | Funding allocated to the East of England was significantly below the per-capita average for England.   |
| We must provide support to our left behind communities   | No      | Only three of the seven priority one areas received funding from the Levelling Up Fund.  |
| We need devolved capital infrastructure funding  | No      | No Specific Reference – Though announced £39m for a Norwich Mobility Hub; £2.3m for housing regeneration in Colchester; and £0.86m for housing regeneration in Great Yarmouth. |
| We need devolved skills funding  | Partial | No Specific Reference – though 26% real terms increase in skills funding.  |
| We must increase investment to support innovation, research and development  | Yes     | Increase of around a quarter in real terms over the SR21 period  |
| <b>Priority 2: Financially Resilient Councils</b>  |         |  |
| We need increased, longer-term funding for councils  | Partial | No long-term funding settlement, but 3% increased core spending for local government overall   |
| Councils and the Strategic Migration Partnership need more support to meet the needs of vulnerable refugees and asylum seeker. | Partial | An additional £85m by 2024/25 to improve the Asylum Case Working System and encourage local authorities to assist asylum seekers – though no detail on how.                    |
| We need freedom and support to pool more budgets across the public sector  | No      | No Specific Reference  |
| We must give councils the flexibility and freedom to generate income   | No      | No Specific Reference – May be considered at the Local Government Settlement   |
| <b>Priority 3: Delivering a 'Climate Positive' Region</b>  |         |  |
| Can government provide clarity on national, regional and local responsibilities regarding the target of net zero by 2050?      | Partial | Net Zero Strategy has now been published, but currently ambiguous about how local authorities will be included.  |

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|--|---------|---|
| Can government ensure the preservation and movement of water into and around the region and provide funding for flood prevention activity? | Partial | No specific reference to water preservation, but more funding for flood prevention  |
| <b>Priority 4: Improved Connectivity and Channel Shift</b>   |         |   |
| We need multi-year financial settlements for Sub-national Transport Bodies (STBs)  | No      | No specific reference   |
| Can government accelerate delivery of railway enhancements (East-West Rail, Great Eastern Mainline, West Anglia Mainline)?                 | No      | Rail Strategy published 18 November prioritises East Coast Mainline and Midland Mainline; this may benefit some areas in the East, but not the areas identified as priorities to the East.  |
| Will government support the emerging Strategic Outline Business Cases of our region's two Freeports?                                       | Yes     | £200m provided to deliver the eight freeports in England.   |
| The East of England needs to see 100% Gigabit and 5G/4G broadband coverage   | No      | Target is still 85% gigabit availability & 95% 4G connectivity by 2025  |
| Will government increase funding for councils to achieve active travel and passenger transport networks?                                   | Yes     | The SR21 confirmed more than £2 billion of investment in cycling and walking over the Parliament, including £710 million of new active travel funding. There is also £3bn of bus investment for the period. However, allocation for this funding has not been made yet. |
| <b>Priority 5: Integrated Health and Care Services</b>   |         |   |
| We must see a fair and sustainable funding solution for Adult Social Care  | Partial | The previously announced tax rise will see a large amount of funding provided to social care. However, the adult social care white paper is likely to have more information   |
| Our authorities need support to manage the challenges facing local care markets and smaller providers in particular                        | Partial | Additional funding is welcome, but the sector continues to face challenges  |
| We must see equity of status and governance across care and health services including coterminous ICS governance arrangements              | No      | No specific reference   |
| Will government support local systems to establish resilience in staffing and skill set for the health and care sectors?                   | Yes     | At least £500m will go to improve qualifications, skills and wellbeing across the adult social care workforce.  |

|  |         |   |
|--|---------|---|
| Can government respond to the Independent Review of Children's Social Care with a commitment to supplying the funding needed by councils to support children, young people and families to achieve the best possible outcomes? | Partial | The government has announced £208m for Children and family support, more funding for Children's social care and more funding for SEND school places |
|--|---------|---|