GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD

28 JANUARY 2020
10.00AM

QUEEN ELIZABETH II ROOM, SHOREHAM CENTRE, POND ROAD, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA BN43 5WU

AGENDA

Title:	**Greater Brighton Economic Board**
Date:	**28 January 2020**
Time:	**10.00am**
Venue	**Queen Elizabeth II Room, Shoreham Centre, Pond Road, Shoreham-by-Sea BN43 5WU**
Members:	**Councillors:** Humphreys (Chair), Ash-Edwards, Lamb, Nicholson, Mac Cafferty, Parkin, Platts and Walsh **Business Partners:** Alison Addy, Trevor Beattie, Prof. Debra Humphris, Nick Juba, Claire Mason, Dean Orgill, Henry Powell, Andrew Swayne and Prof. Adam Tickell
Contact:	**John Peel** Democratic Services Officer 01273 291058 john.peel@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Greater Brighton Economic Board

Alex Bailey
CE- ADC/WBC

Councillor Humphreys
WBC

Lawyer

Secretary

Nick Hibberd
BHCC

Andy Hill
GBEB

Clare Mulholland
GBEB

Max Woodford
BHCC

Martin Randall
WBC/ADC

Peter Sharp
LDC

Cath Goodall
BEIS

Clem Smith
CBC

Denise Vine
ADC

Councillor Mac Cafferty
BHCC

Councillor Platts
BHCC

Geoff Raw
CE- BHCC

Councillor Ash-Edwards
MSDC

Kathryn Hall
CE- MSDC

Councillor Parkin
ADC

Councillor Nicholson
LDC

Robert Cottrill
CE- LDC

Councillor Lamb
CBC

Natalie Brahma-Pearl
CE- CBC

Councillor Walsh
ADC

Nigel Lynn
CE- ADC

Andrew Swayne
A&W Business Partnership

Dean Orgill
B&H Business Partnership

Claire Mason
C2C LEP

Henry Powell
CWS Partnership

Prof. Humphris
Vice-Chancellor UoBtn

Prof. Adam Tickell
Vice-Chancellor UoSx

Nick Juba
FE Sussex

Trevor Beattie
SDNPA

Alison Addy
Gatwick Airport

Jonathan Sharrock
C2C

Caroline Wood
CWS BP

Jo Havers
UoB

Alan Higgins
ADC/WBC

Andy Willems
ADC/WBC

Mark Healy
MSDC

Public Seating

Press

AGENDA

PART ONE	Page
19 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS	

(a) Declaration of Substitutes: Where Members of the Board are unable to attend a meeting, a designated substitute for that Member may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.

(b) Declarations of Interest:

(a) Disclosable pecuniary interests not registered on the register of interests;
(b) Any other interests required to be registered under the local code;
(c) Any other general interest as a result of which a decision on the matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting you or a partner more than a majority of other people or businesses in the ward/s affected by the decision.

In each case, you need to declare
(i) the item on the agenda the interest relates to;
(ii) the nature of the interest; and
(iii) whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest or some other interest.

If unsure, Members should seek advice from the committee lawyer or administrator preferably before the meeting.

(c) Exclusion of Press and Public: To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted, or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

NOTE: *Any item appearing in Part Two of the Agenda states in its heading the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the public.*

A list and description of the exempt categories is available from the Secretary to the Board.

20 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING **7 - 12**

To consider the minutes of the previous meeting held on 15 October 2019

21 CHAIR'S COMMUNICATIONS

22 GREATER BRIGHTON INFRASTRUCTURE PANEL UPDATE: ENERGY & WATER PLANS **13 - 18**

Report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

23 GREATER BRIGHTON BUSINESS SUPPORT PROGRAMMES – THE BUSINESS HOT HOUSE **19 - 30**

Report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

24 GREATER BRIGHTON DIGITAL ACTION PLAN **31 - 40**

Report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

25 THE CREATIVE INDUSTRIES OF GREATER BRIGHTON **41 - 76**

Report of the Chief Executive, Adur & Worthing Councils

26 GREATER BRIGHTON INVESTMENT PROGRAMME – PROGRESS UPDATE **77 - 110**

Report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board

The Board actively welcomes members of the public and the press to attend its meetings and holds as many of its meetings as possible in public.

Agendas and minutes are published on the council's website www.brighton-hove.gov.uk. Agendas are available to view five working days prior to the meeting date.

Electronic agendas can also be accessed through our meetings app available through www.moderngov.co.uk

Meeting papers can be provided, on request, in large print, in Braille, on audio tape or on disc, or translated into any other language as requested.

For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact John Peel (01273 291058, email john.peel@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Date of Publication - Monday, 20 January 2020

The date of the next meeting is 21 April 2020

GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD

10.00am 15 OCTOBER 2019

RICARDO CENTENARY INNOVATION CENTRE, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, WEST SUSSEX, BN43 5FG

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Humphreys (Chair) Ash-Edwards, Lamb, Mac Cafferty, Parkin, Platts and Walsh

Business Partners: Alison Addy, Trevor Beattie, Prof. Dean, Nick Juba, Claire Mason, Dean Orgill, Henry Powell, Andrew Swayne

PART ONE

10 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

10a Declarations of substitutes

10.1 Prof. Dean was present as substitute for Prof. Humphris.

10b Declarations of interests

10.2 There were none.

10c Exclusion of the press and public

10.3 In accordance with Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 ("the Act"), the Board considered whether the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any item of business on the grounds that it is likely in view of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present during it, there would be disclosure to them of confidential information as defined in Section 100A (3) of the Act.

10.4 **RESOLVED-** That the press and public not be excluded.

11 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

11.1 **RESOLVED-** That the minutes of the previous meeting be approved as the correct record.

12 CHAIR'S COMMUNICATIONS

12.1 The Chair provided the following communications:

"I would like to welcome Claire Mason who is attending as a Board member for the first time representing Coast to Capital LEP. We look forward to working with you as the Greater Brighton Partnership moves forward.

On 3rd October, the District Planning Committee at Mid Sussex gave its approval for outline planning permission for the Northern Arc. This will start 15 years of building work, which includes 3,000 homes, extra care housing, a four-hectare business park, two primary schools and a secondary school, and 82 hectares of green space. Key to delivering the much-needed homes is implementation of essential infrastructure, and Homes England are planning on investing around £41m in vital infrastructure over the next 3 years to unlock the Northern Arc site.

Last week Transport for the South East (TfSE) launched its transport strategy which sets out its vison for the region until 2050. It's crucial to see that some of the city region's key transport issues are acknowledged, including the Brighton Mainline, and developing initiatives to address these challenges will be a priority in the Strategy. TfSE are consulting with partners, businesses and residents across the South East to get their views on the draft strategy from now until 10th January 2020. The Greater Brighton Officer Team will be contacting Board members to discuss providing a response on behalf of the Board and we would look to making the strongest possible case for much needed interventions in our transport network so that we can deliver a sustainable, healthy, accessible, safe and integrated transport offer for the City Region.

I, along with colleagues from the South Downs National Park, visited Ridgeview Wine Estate on 3rd October. Ridgeview are key players within Greater Brighton's rural economy and export their wines globally. They are very proud of their part in the wider food, drink, tourism and hospitality sectors within the Greater Brighton region and their place within the South Downs National Park. Their CEO talked to us about their contribution to investment in the area and their excitement about the future of tourism across Greater Brighton.

I will also be opening the South Downs National Park Rural Economy Conference on 17 October and look forward to hearing more about the challenges and opportunities faced by that sector of our economy.

At the end of August, I sent letters to the new Secretaries of State for International Trade, Business, Energy and the Industrial Strategy, Transport, Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and the Minister for Housing, Communities and Local Government to outline the Board's vision for the region and invite them to visit to see for themselves the great work we are doing to increase productivity and growth.

The Greater Brighton Comms Team have published and circulated the Greater Brighton Experts Guide. Thanks to all partners who agreed to help to raise the profile of the Board and the region as a whole".

13 GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD – ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBER TO THE BOARD

13.1 The Board considered a report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Office Programme Board that sought approval that Arun District Council joins the GBEJC subject to agreement from Full Council at Adur District Council and Worthing Borough Council. The report was supplemented by a presentation by Arun District Council proving an overview and information on the region.

13.2 Henry Powell noted that Arun District Council was within the CWS area and expressed support for the proposed magenta bypass route that would promote business growth by approximately 8%, something that was very much needed in the area.

13.3 Councillor Mac Cafferty asked for the ways in which Arun could help the Greater Brighton region in delivering the housing requirement desperately needed.

13.4 Councillor Walsh clarified that Arun accounted for a sizable amount of the allocation of housing delivery in the CWS area and had more empty space that some of the other areas along the coast. Councillor Walsh added that the allocation was in its Local Plan and therefore, Arun would make every effort to deliver that amount.

13.5 **RESOLVED-**

1) That subject to agreement from Full Council at Adur District Council and Worthing Borough Council, the Board officially approves that Arun District Council joins the GBEJC.

2) That the Board agree to amend the Board's Heads of Terms at Appendix 1.

14 GREATER BRIGHTON DIGITAL STRATEGY

14.1 The Board considered a report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board that set out the draft Greater Brighton Digital Strategy. Connectivity had been identified as a priority in the Board's Five Year Strategic Plan and activation of full-fibre infrastructure across the City Region had been identified as the key project within that.

14.2 Andrew Swayne stated that the report did not set a concrete plan, timeline and there was no mention of regular updates to the Board. Andrew Swayne observed that there was opportunities to interlink the Strategy with the work of the Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel, One Public Estate programme and Transport for the South East.

14.3 Paul Brewer clarified that the report was focussed on developing understanding of the issue and there was a separate development process underway. This understanding concerned what the issues were, how they would be resourced and when each stage would start.

14.4 Dean Orgill stated that the proposals were a good example of what the Board could deliver, and it was important to have a strategy in place to map out and co-ordinate the process.

14.5 Trevor Beattie stated that there were good ideas in the report however, there had to be caution to not over promise and under deliver. Trevor Beattie stated that clarity on the pilot process would be useful as well as clarity on any actions that could be undertaken now. Furthermore, the SDNPA collaborate with planned work on rural connectivity.

14.6 Councillor Platts what guidance would be given to SME's to ensure they were making technological investment at the right time. Councillor Platts also urged positive assistance in the roll out for older people and those with disabilities.

14.7 Nick Hibberd agreed that was a key challenge and proposed closer working with the Everything Connects Group in West Sussex to promote inclusion measures.

14.8 Councillor Walsh stated that it was key to have buy in from the communications companies on full fibre provision.

14.9 Paul Brewer explained that there would be a multi-mode delivery model with public sector involvement necessary to unlock a commercial commitment. This could include the public sector committing its own assets to assist delivery of full fibre. For smaller towns, it would be necessary to work with communities to build access networks to homes and businesses and unlocking commercial investment would be a challenge.

14.10 Councillor Ash-Edwards noted that West Sussex County Council had invested £21m of its retained business rates to fund digital investment. Councillor Ash-Edwards noted that commercial investment was unlikely in rural areas therefore, public intervention was likely and required.

14.11 Nick Hibberd stated that one challenge would be that a different approach on how to deliver ultra-fast broadband was taken by the many different providers. Nick Hibberd added that it would be useful to join up the various partner strategies.

14.12 Councillor Lamb stated that advancements in technology would change the economic landscape and that the priority should be on realising the economic impact of full fibre.

14.13 Paul Brewer replied that full fibre was the priority with the Digital Strategy an opportunity to follow on from the roll out. The roll out of full fibre to businesses would ensure that residential areas could also be picked up amongst that and the more widespread full fibre became, so too would 5G which was key to the outcomes the Strategy was seeking.

14.14 Councillor Lamb noted that homes were not necessarily located in the same areas as businesses.

14.15 Paul Brewer agreed and explained that public sector intervention would be necessary in more remote areas and would benefit sectors such as adult social care and intelligent agriculture.

14.16 **RESOLVED-**

1) That the Board notes the content and research findings of the draft Greater Brighton Digital Strategy (Appendix 1).

2) That the Board notes the list of recommendations put forward in the draft Greater Brighton Digital Strategy and listed in section 5 of this cover paper.

3) That the Board approves the Greater Brighton Digital Strategy in its current working format and supports the recommendation of an action plan with responsibilities, timescales and resources allocated appropriately.

15 LOCAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY UPDATE

15.1 The Board considered a presentation by Jonathan Sharrock that set out the results of the Economic Profile research of the C2C region undertaken, the conclusions of that research and ideas on how that could inform the development of its Local Industrial Strategy.

15.2 Nick Hibberd stated that consultation offered the Greater Brighton region to clear express what it could offer as a city region adding that the draft response would be circulated to the Board and sign off requested via email due to the short timeframe.

15.3 Councillor Platts stated her concern for the extreme short of affordable housing in the region and asked if that response could convey a request for additional powers for local authorities to build housing.

15.4 Councillor Ash-Edwards stated that the information provided was comprehensive and a logical approach would be to draw priorities form the evidence base.

15.5 Andrew Swayne commended the update adding that it was important to focus on an increase in home-based working and home work to meet the objective to reduce the regions carbon footprint.

16 GREATER BRIGHTON BUSINESS SURVEY

16.1 The Board considered a report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board that set out the results and findings of the Greater Brighton Business Survey and asked for approval for various actions relating to those findings.

16.2 **RESOLVED-**

1) That the Board notes the implications at the end of each section of the report.

2) That the Board agrees that the findings and implications should help shape future support to business, including the activity of the Inward Investment Desk, which was agreed at the July meeting, and any other business support initiatives.

3) That the Board agrees that where the implications link back to project ideas identified within the Five Year Strategic Priorities, these projects should be worked-up in more detail and proposals prepared around how to take them forward.

17 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE GREATER BRIGHTON INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

17.1 The Board considered a report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board that provided a progress update on the Greater Brighton Investment Programme since the previous meeting of 16 July 2019.

17.2 Councillor Mac Cafferty noted that in the past week, the Treasury had increased interest on loans from the Public Works Board and expressed his fear that would affect key projects on both the Investment Programme and One Public Estate Programme. Councillor Mac Cafferty noted that the LGA had estimated the cost of this decision on council's to be £70 million and asked if it was known what impact the decision would have upon the Region.

17.3 The Chair noted that the announcement had only been made in the past week and the result of that announcement could be circulated once more information was known.

17.4 **RESOLVED-** That the Board note the report and the Investment Programme Update at Appendix 1.

18 GREATER BRIGHTON ONE PUBLIC ESTATE PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT

18.1 The Board considered a report of the Chair, Greater Brighton Public Sector Property Group that set out the One Public Estate Programme's 2018/19 Annual Report that would also be submitted to the National OPE Team in the LGA and Cabinet Office as the Partnership's end of year report.

18.2 **RESOLVED-** That the Board notes the content of the Programme's 2018/19 Annual Report.

The meeting concluded at 12.15pm

Signed Chair

Dated this day of

GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD	Agenda Item 22

Subject:		**Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel Update**	
Date of Meeting:		**28 January 2020**	
Report of:		**Chair, Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Nick Hibberd**	**Tel: 01273 293756**
	Email:	**nick.hibberd@brighton-hove.gov.uk**	
Ward(s) affected:		**All**	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 Recent analysis projects that the population of Greater Brighton is set to grow by 97,000 between now and 2030, and over the same period 48,000 jobs will be created. To be able to meet the increased level of demand for energy and water, the City Region needs to understand what the associated infrastructure requirements are going to be. To that end the Greater Brighton Economic Board “the Board”, has chosen to develop proposals on the two linked themes of energy and water with the aim of unlocking sustainable growth. A do-nothing approach would generate risk that the City Region will not be able to deliver secure, resilient, sustainable and affordable energy and water to nearly 950,000 residents.

1.2 In April 2018, the Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel was established comprising senior representatives from key stakeholders across the public and private sectors to oversee the delivery of the Greater Brighton Energy Plan and Water Plan and ensure that commonality and overlaps are exploited to maximise benefits and minimise duplication of effort. The Panel is chaired by Ian McAulay, CEO Southern Water, and supported by vice chairs James Humphreys, Regional Director Environment Agency, and Geoff Raw, CEO Brighton & Hove City Council.

1.3 The Panel must report progress back to the Board. This paper does that, and is just a progress update prior to bringing the final plans to the April Board meeting.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the Board notes the update provided by the Chair of the Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel and recognises the work undertaken to date.

2.2 That the Board requests the final recommendations from the Water and Energy plans be presented in April 2020.

2.3 That the Board notes the planned communications activity which will be focused on the Greater Brighton 10 pledges highlighting the delivery of five water and five energy projects.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 The original agreement was that the Energy and Water Plans would be one piece of work. However, as part of a wider project, European Funding was secured that would support the delivery of the Energy Plan, which has meant that the Energy Plan and Water Plans have evolved as discrete, but very much connected projects. This revised approach was approved by the Board in April 2018, and funding for the Energy and Water Plans (previously agreed) was reconfirmed and allocated as £5,000 for each Plan.

3.2 Officer working groups were established for both the Energy and Water Plans and comprise of stakeholders from public, private and third sector organisations. The Water Plan working group is chaired by Ben Earl, Southern Water, and the Energy Plan working group is chaired by Ollie Pendered, Community Energy South.

3.3 In April 2018, the Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel was established. The Panel's remit includes:

- Increase infrastructure security and resilience; health and wellbeing; clean growth; and the affordability of energy and water in the City Region
- Ensure the Energy and Water Plans fulfil the requirements of the Greater Brighton Economic Board, as referred to in the Board's Operational Arrangements
- Bring professional knowledge and insights pertinent to the development of the plans
- Produce plans which are highly practical in application and which provide a clear indication of priorities, investment opportunities and potential financial mechanisms and sources for delivery.

The panel has met three times since its inception and provides a sounding board for progress on both plans as well as providing conceptual ideas for the related communications activity which is paramount to the success of the plans moving forward.

Energy Plan

3.4 The Strategic aims and objectives agreed by the working group were documented in the report that was presented to the Board in January 2019.

3.5 The original Vision for the Greater Brighton Energy Plan was that:

> *"By 2050 Greater Brighton will have a resilient, zero carbon and smart energy system that enables and supports a sustainable and healthy economy, environment and society across the City Region"*

3.6 Since starting work on the Energy Plan, most of the Greater Brighton local authorities have declared a climate emergency with varying deadlines and scopes, which the Energy Plan will help to address.

3.7 In June 2019, Buro Happold were appointed to develop the Energy Plan following a competitive tendering process.

3.8 The main objective given to Buro Happold was to provide a clear analysis of the economic opportunities and challenges provided by energy across the Greater Brighton area, covering power, heat and transport. Buro Happold have reviewed existing and previous Energy Plans, analysed an indicative pipeline of potential energy projects, with a more detailed look at solar and storage opportunities, and held three workshops to identify delivery models.

3.9 A summary of key points of the Energy Plan is attached. It is based on the 2018 Tri-LEP Energy Strategy and its 5 themes of:

- Renewable energy generation
- Low carbon heating
- Transport revolution
- Energy saving and efficiency
- Smart energy systems

3.10 The Energy Plan is built on extensive GIS mapping which captures much information about the geography, energy use and potential projects across the sub-region.

3.11 The Energy Plan includes a Solar Road-Map, a useful document which will help to accelerate the use of solar energy, identifying new technologies, methods and potential locations for deployment. The Solar Road-Map forms part of Brighton & Hove City Council's contribution to the SOLARISE Interreg project which has part-funded the Energy Plan.

3.12 Stakeholder engagement has been very successful and broad. It has included workshops on low carbon transport, low carbon heating and energy transition in rural communities. Many colleagues from all sectors including Gatwick Airport, universities, community energy groups, land agents, gas and electric companies, Southern Water, electric vehicle infrastructure companies, Shoreham Port, Ricardo, as well as Greater Brighton local authority officers, have contributed their expertise and their plans for energy projects. Further engagement has also taken place with the University of Sussex on its work on innovation in digital energy services. The draft Energy Plan report has received extensive comments which are still being integrated.

3.13 The Energy Plan aims to be practical and focused on delivery. It includes:

- An outline of renewable energy technologies, their applicability in the Greater Brighton area, an assessment of constraints and benefits, and readiness for implementation, and a list of project opportunities
- Models for ownership, delivery and funding which have been proven successful and could be utilised elsewhere
- Local case studies which demonstrate innovation in deployment and use of renewable / low-carbon energy and integration of different types of energy within a project.

3.14 The Energy Plan identifies a number of proposals to accelerate the delivery of energy projects that will boost resilience and security and at the same time reduce carbon emissions. These will be further developed for the final launch of the plan but include an Energy Investment Company to attract grant funding and external investment, and to reinvest profits from projects, with the aim of realising pipeline energy projects, expanding the successful partnerships with community energy companies which are such a notable feature of our City Region.

Water Plan

3.15 As in 3.4, the strategic aims and objectives of the Water Plan were agreed at the January 2019 Board meeting.

3.16 The Water Plan builds on work around the water environment that's already in progress across a number of organisations to set out a range of opportunities to address ongoing challenges in new, innovative ways, yielding much increased benefits for the local area, compared to current, 'conventional' approaches. The plan's overall vision is as follows:

> *"By 2040, Greater Brighton will enjoy a resilient, integrated water environment, underpinning sustainable growth, with a popular appreciation of the fundamental role water plays in supporting daily life."*

3.17 A range of strategic objectives sit under this ambition including the below:

- By 2040, drive down average daily water use to below 100 litres per person across Greater Brighton – it is currently around 130 litres
- Increase security and resilience of the water environment, with affordable water bills for all
- Understand the key water infrastructure constraints and opportunities to support sustainable, clean growth and develop resilience to the impacts of climate change
- Drive and support water efficient forward planning and policy development across the region
- Develop and implement a collection of water-related projects that demonstrate best practice locally, nationally and internationally
- Identify/develop funding and delivery mechanisms to ensure the implementation of the projects
- Ensure the Greater Brighton region is open to water-related innovation

3.18 The Infrastructure Panel has worked to bring professional knowledge and insights to guide, influence and steer development of the Greater Brighton Water Plan. The detailed work on these documents has been progressed by a separate Water Working Group.

3.19 Importantly, the Water Plan takes account of a wide range of relevant factors, including the following:

- Examples of best practice, particularly for water sustainability, from around the world
- The goals and approach set out in the Government's Clean Growth Strategy, its Industrial Strategy and its 25-year Environment Plan
- The various recommendations published by the National Infrastructure Commission (NIC)
- The Strategic Economic Plan to 2030 produced by Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership

- Existing plans (e.g. Southern Water/South East Water)
- Aligning with the objectives of the UNESCO designated Brighton & Lewes Downs Biosphere (see thelivingcoast.org.uk) and the Biosphere's Management Strategy and other adopted environmental frameworks of the surrounding area.

3.20 The Water Plan covers the first five years of the journey to realising the vision for 2040, forming the foundation of a more detailed schedule for delivering the plan's key outputs, which include establishing a community investment bond and implementing an enhanced home visits programme, integrating water/energy efficiency support for residents as well as a programme to protect the groundwater and chalk aquifer through the delivery of the Chalk Management Partnership (ChaMP) 2020-2025 and securing investment for groundwater protection across Greater Brighton through the Natural Capital Investment Strategy.

4. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

4.1 There has been consultation and engagement with both sets of working group members, and for the energy plan in particular, wider stakeholders as outlined in 3.12.

4.2 The outline Water and Energy Plan proposals were shared with the Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel on 9 December 2019 for feedback and are due to be shared with the Brighton and Lewes Downs Biosphere Board meeting on 12 February 2020.

4.3 The Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board have been consulted and will continue to be consulted and updated on progress as and when required.

COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITY

4.4 Communication on both the ambitions of the Board and the potential projects arising from the Energy and Water plans is crucial to gain support to help facilitate delivery. The Greater Brighton Communications Team are preparing a communications plan that focuses on the Greater Brighton Ten Pledges – five energy and five water plan projects which are priorities for the Board to meet the objectives set out in the plans.

4.5 Board members will be asked to sign the ‘pledge’ at the Board meeting in April committing to supporting the 10 projects through to delivery. There will also be a promotional video and a series of press releases to support the launch of the plans.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 This update from the Greater Brighton Infrastructure Panel informs Board Members as to the progress made on the Greater Brighton Water and Energy Plans. Both work-streams are making good progress and are on schedule for completion and presentation of the final documents at the Board meeting in April 2020.

6. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

6.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. A total of £10,000 (£5,000 for each plan) was identified in the 2018/19 Operational Arrangements Budget to support the final Water and Energy Plans. The Water and Energy Plans will explore future funding contributions which may include grants and external contributions.

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date: 06/01/2020

Legal Implications:

6.2 None.

Lawyer Consulted: Joanne Dougnaglo, Senior Property Lawyer
Date: 15/01/2020

Equalities Implications:

6.3 The Water and Energy Plans will seek to ensure that the benefits are shared across the City Region. In addition, one of the key aims of both plans is to address inequalities by looking at how access to energy and water can be made affordable for all Greater Brighton residents.

Sustainability Implications

6.4 Delivering sustainable growth is a priority for the Board. Growing economic, cultural and demographic constraints within the city region require us to be more resourceful with our amenities. To be able to meet the increased level of demand for energy and water, and benefit from technological change, the City Region needs to understand what the associated infrastructure requirements are going to be.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:
None

GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD	Agenda Item 23

Subject:		**Greater Brighton Business Support Programmes – The Business Hot House**	
Date of Meeting:		**28 January 2020**	
Report of:		**Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board** **Gareth Sear & Dave Cooper,** **University of Chichester**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Max Woodford**	**Tel: 01273 291666**
	Email:	**Max.woodford@brighton-hove.gov.uk**	
Ward(s) affected:		**All**	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 Within the Operational Arrangements and budget for 2019/20 the Greater Brighton Economic Board "the Board" committed £30,000 to a three year business support programme part-funded by the European Union (EU).

1.2 The launch of the Business Hot House programme provides an opportunity to map the business support provision across the Greater Brighton region and ensure synergies across existing programmes. It is also important to compare the provisions to the findings of the Greater Brighton Business Survey and highlight any future requirements for the provision.

1.3 At this point, it is important to ensure awareness of the support provision and acknowledge that, with the launch of the Business Hot House, the region has the highest level of tax payer funded support in place for the last decade. However, it is important to note that due to EU funding, this project is due to end in October 2022. The funding landscape for business support will then look very different.

1.4 In addition, whilst support is available, its' delivery is fragmented across a number of delivery partners, and it is not always straightforward for businesses to know where and how to access relevant support.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the Board notes the Greater Brighton Business Support programme and will use networks to increase awareness amongst local businesses.

2.2 That the Board agrees that whilst the levels of provision are high it can be difficult for businesses to navigate the complex terrain of providers and access points to receive the support they require. The Board advocates that in the longer term we move towards a system that is simplified through the establishment of a "one-stop-shop" where businesses can see and access all the current opportunities.

2.3 That the Board agrees to lobby government for continued funding into business support programmes once EU funding ceases in 2022.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 For the purposes of this paper, business support is defined as general business support as well as research and innovation support. There already exists a wealth of both tax payer and non-tax payer funded support across the region, ranging from local authority grants programmes, and Chamber of Commerce led advice to workspaces with paid for technical, research and innovation support, and the Coast to Capital (C2C) Growth Hub. However, the funding for many of these projects has just been released and the outcomes of the investment is an unknown at this point in time.

The Business Hot House

3.2 The Business Hot House is a three year Business Support Programme part funded by the EU. It brings together seven specialist support providers to fill the much felt gap in business support provision in the C2C region.

The programme delivers support under six strands:

- Productivity and Growth Support
- Access to Finance Support
- Monetisation of Innovation
- Leadership and Management Development
- Start Up Support
- Invest 4 Grants Programme

3.3 The consortium of specialist delivery partners are:

- University of Chichester (Lead Partner)
- The Princes Trust
- Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC)
- Sussex Innovation Centre
- WSX Enterprise
- YTKO Group
- EDEAL (Eastbourne District Enterprise Agency)

3.4 The Business Hot House beneficiaries will be from three main groups; SME organisations (as defined by OECD), pre-start entrepreneurs and Social Enterprises (as defined by the OECD).

3.5 In more detail, the six strands of the Business Hot House are:

3.4.1 **Strand 1: Productivity and Growth**

In terms of the 38 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) regions across England, the C2C region has the sixth largest local economy by total GVA but is ranked only 13th in GVA per head (ONS). The European Structural Investment Fund (ESIF) Strategy also points to problems with key sectors and clusters such as Advanced Manufacturing, which have growth potential but are small and weakly embedded. This project seeks to address these problems by targeting SMEs in priority sectors in the Coast to Capital region to deliver a tailored programme of support. This will stimulate growth and productivity improvements in participating firms, based on a diagnostic and a carefully designed programme of support to address underperformance.

This strand has a grant programme which will distribute £1.17m in grants and will be linked to productivity improvements and/or growth in the business through turnover and job creation and based on a diagnostic review. The grant programme will be administered by BHCC.

There are three types of support that can be delivered through this strand. These include one-to-one mentoring and advice, application for grants and one-to-many workshops/group working.

3.4.2 **Strand 2: Access to Finance**

SMEs suffer from not being able to readily access finance and when they want to access that finance, they are ill prepared to apply for it. This project aims to address these issues through supporting SMEs to understand and access alternative sources of finance and develop their skills in being able to write high quality funding applications.

Access to Finance support will be delivered across the region using several delivery methods; a grant programme, one–to-many support and one-to-one support. The support will be delivered by specialist providers with a successful record for delivery. Currently there is no access to finance support provided in the C2C region. All delivery under this strand will be new and therefore additional.

3.4.3 **Strand 3: Monetisation of Innovation**

Innovation activity in the C2C region has low investment, especially in relation to the development of product and service innovation. There is also a lack of knowledge sharing between HE institutions and private firms. Additionally there is a lack of correlation between the innovation that is being self-reported and the monetisation of that innovation.

Delivery will take the form of a grants programme. The programme will distribute £967k of grants, generating a match of £1.45m from eligible projects. The grant will be linked to creating growth in the business, through innovation.

Innovation is important to increase business growth and fits with the strategic objectives of the local authority stakeholders. However, the commercial exploitation of innovation is critical. Innovation for the sake of innovation without the commercial exploitation of that innovation is merely ‘innovation theatre’. This support strand, along with the Productivity and Growth strand will allow firms to understand innovation and to ensure there is support for commercial exploitation of innovation.

3.4.4 **Strand 4: Leadership and Management Development (L&M)**

Leadership and Management Development will focus on a series of events designed to demonstrate the positive impact of L&M development on SMEs. It will offer the opportunity for business owners to meet L&M providers and hear them speak about the benefits of investment.

The grant programme will enable firms to develop their teams through leadership and management programmes, with a focus on the business being able to find and engage with the right supplier of their choice, whilst complying with best practice procurement regulations, to get the right programmes of development for the right members of their team.

3.4.5 **Strand 5: Start Up**

This programme is split into Social Enterprise Start-Up Support and Business Start-Up Boot Camps. Social Enterprise Start-Up support will be based on a 12-hour boot camp intervention over two days and will be delivered across the C2C region. The Business Start-Up Support is a two-day, 12-hour programme that will cover a range of start-up topics. The focus will be on the generation of a business model and a 'Just do it' mind set, using the principle of lean start up, to focus on creating a solution to a customer's problem and selling that solution in the marketplace to get market validation.

3.4.6 **Strand 6: Grant Programme**

The Grant Programmes that are available in all strands are designed to provide an important financial boost to a business that can be used on revenue or capital based projects, to bring forward a project, or make a project happen that would not have happened normally. The grant programme will distribute £2.8m of grants with a 40% intervention rate and 60% match funding from the SME.

Other University Business Support Programmes

3.5 STEP UP (ESIF Funding for Higher Skills Utilisation)

The University of Brighton's STEP UP programme (SME's Transformation Engagement Programme Universities Partnership) in collaboration with the University of Sussex, works with SME's to review real and perceived barriers/limitations to graduation employment within their businesses, and to identify solutions to identified barriers/limitations. This will be co-designed with the SMEs to ensure that their needs are properly understood and embedded into the programme content and design. STEP-UP will develop and deliver a uniformed LEP wide brokerage scheme to cultivate and place workplace-ready graduate interns within SMEs.

3.6 BRITE (Brighton Research Innovation Technology Exchange) - ERDF Research and Innovation

The BRITE Programme is run in collaboration between Plus X Brighton and the University of Brighton. Subject to the final funding agreement, it has three key objectives: 1) creating flexibly designed innovation space for SME's to access specialist RD&I technology, equipment and maker space. Innovation space is not sector-specific, the project will target core sectors, in line with C2C smart specialisation; 2) research and innovation support for SMEs including mentoring and coaching, specialist training, product testing and viability support delivered through the University and Plus X; and, 3) bespoke contract research for SMEs with University academics and experts.

3.7 DRIVA (Digital Research & Innovation Value Accelerator) – ERDF Research and Innovation

DRIVA supports creatives, technologists and entrepreneurs to collaborate and release value from Gatwick Airport's big data by creating new products, services and experiences for the open market. SMEs have access to training, grants, and events as well as personalised innovation support. The programme is led by the University of Brighton in partnership with Wired Sussex & the University of Sussex.

3.8 BRAIN (Business Research-Academic Innovation Network) – ERDF Research and Innovation

The Sussex Innovation Centre has developed a Business Research – Academic Innovation Network (BRAIN) linking the start-up, corporate and academic research and enterprise activity across the entire C2C area and along the economic growth corridor from London to Brighton. The Sussex BRAIN links the Sussex Innovation Centre physical "Centres of Innovation" through an active and facilitative business-business and business-academic network.

The project generates significant additional economic activity focused on innovation by creating Open Innovation links between start-ups and corporates and between businesses and the Universities.

3.9 LOCASE (Low Carbon Across South East) - ERDF Business Support

This Programme is led by Kent County Council across South East LEP where the University of Brighton is a delivery partner in East Sussex. The projects link 1,000+ business membership of low carbon, environmental businesses and those committed to greening up their business. Businesses benefit from financial assistance in the form of grants of £5,000 to £20,000 to support business growth and implementation of energy efficiency measures, innovation support for development of new products and services, and tailored regional workshops with other regional green businesses.

3.10 Clean Growth UK – Research England

This is a partnership of three UK universities each hosting an established low carbon, green business network, funded by Research England, UKRI. The University of Brighton is the lead partner with University of Portsmouth and Liverpool John Moore's University as project partners. The programme provides commercialisation support to businesses, innovation support to develop new products and services and investment platform services.

Other Business Support Programmes

3.11 There are a number of other lower scale tax payer funded business support programmes for SMEs within the region that are run by local authority and public sector providers. Details of these are provided at Appendix 1. Alongside these exist a range of paid for/membership services.

Review of provision in line with the results of the Business Survey

3.12 The Greater Brighton Business Survey was tasked primarily with determining levels of trade across the region to feed into the work of the new Inward Investment Desk. However, the results of the survey do highlight areas that require business support and these have been mapped against the support provision available.

Innovation

The results of the Business Survey found that in terms of why establishments do not innovate, the most common reason (48%), was having a traditional product or marketing a product on the basis of it being produced using traditional processes. Far fewer establishments cited other reasons including: economic uncertainty (17%); lack of financial resources (15%); lack of appropriate expertise/ knowledge (10%); being unable to access external assistance or advice (7%).

Innovation activity appears to be highly reliant on collaboration, particularly with other businesses, more so than the availability of R&D functions and facilities. Facilitating business networking and knowledge sharing would be highly likely to lead to greater levels of innovation in the City Region. This will be addressed by the Business Hot House programme Strand 3 – Monetisation of Innovation, as well as BRITE, DRIVA and BRAIN which are all explicit R&I programmes.

In addition, the Universities of Brighton and Sussex in partnership with West Sussex County Council, have a pipeline project to pilot Innovation Advisors to work with existing projects and networks to support SMEs with bespoke innovation advice. If funding for this pilot project is secured, the test areas will be Coastal West Sussex, Rural West Sussex and Gatwick West Sussex.

Business Growth

The most frequently, spontaneously, mentioned obstacle or difficulty facing businesses is the UK's exit from the EU (17% of all establishments). Global instability and uncertainties around 'Brexit' are mentioned by 3%.

Second on the list is competition, including increased online trading (11%), which may also be linked to the third most frequently mentioned difficulty which is lack of customer demand/footfall.

- Competition, including increased online trading, is significantly more likely than average to be mentioned by wholesale/retail establishments (21%) and is also significant amongst finance/insurance establishments (22%). To help address this barrier BRITE and the Innovation Advisors will help SMEs innovate their activity and address how their innovative products and services are marketed taking competition in to consideration.
- Business regulations/red tape feature more frequently than average within real estate etc (23% cf. 6%) and construction (11%) sectors. Flexible space such as that provided by Plus X helps to address some of the immediate concerns for SMEs who wish to scale and innovate.

Accessing non-repayable finance (grants for instance) is significantly more likely than average to be cited as an obstacle for education (18%) and health (14%) establishments, while the latter are also more likely to cite cash flow (10%), alongside establishments in the arts/entertainment/recreation (15%) sector. This will be addressed by Strand 6 of the Business Hot House – the £2.8m grant programme administered by BHCC. Furthermore, DRIVA and LOCASE also offer grants for SME R&I activity.

NB: ERDF regulations for R&I hinder the ability of projects to provide direct financial advice or support in gaining innovation funding.

One in nine (11%) of establishments operating in the health care sector mention recruiting the right staff/staff with the right skills as challenge. STEP UP will help to address this gap by helping to retain and utilise higher level skills within the region.

Strand 1 of the Business Hot House – Productivity and Growth will provide a series of workshops that will help businesses to become more competitive and learn how to create growth. This will be delivered by Sussex Innovation Centre.

While amongst arts/entertainment/recreation establishments lack of customer demand/footfall is a significant issue (21%).

While not statistically significant, a higher proportion than average of manufacturing (24%) and administrative/support services (23%) establishments mention the UK's exit from the EU as a potential obstacle or difficulty they face. This will be addressed by standard growth hub activity and anticipated central government funding to maximise the opportunities ahead.

4 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

The preparation of this paper has involved discussions and contributions from all three universities; the University of Chichester, the University of Sussex and the University of Brighton. Local authority partners and members of the Greater Brighton Officer programme Board have also provided information on the business support programmes available in their area. The Greater Brighton Business Survey 2019 consulted with 1,500 local business establishments to understand their support needs and these are addressed in the paper.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 The current landscape of business support provision across the C2C region is wide and varied. With the launch of the Business Hot House, there is the best provision that has been in place for the last ten years as outlined in sections 3.2-3.12. However, this paper does demonstrate that the landscape is a complex one and it's not always easy for businesses to know what support is available and how best to access it. There is a potential for a one-stop-shop approach to make the process of accessing support more transparent and more straightforward.

5.2 A large percentage of the tax payer funding provision is reliant on EU funding which will cease to exist after 2022. It is important that the Board promotes the existing offer to City Region businesses so as to maximise uptake. At the same time there is a need to look ahead to what business support provision is going to be beyond 2022 as future funding arrangements are uncertain. The Board should do what it can to ensure that funding of crucial business support programmes continues once EU funding ceases, and this includes making a strong case to Government for continued investment.

6 FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

6.1 The Greater Brighton Economic Board Operational Arrangements 19/20 report to the Board on 26 March agreed the allocation of £30,000 one-off funding to support the Business Hot House programme. This allocation is match funding toward the EU funding. The Business Hot House is a three year Business Support Programme part funded by the EU and is due to cease making contributions from October 2022.

The Business Hot House has six strands which includes assisting business to access finance as well as distributing grants to businesses to assist with productivity improvements (£1.17m of grants), grants for business innovation (£0.967m) and grants designed to support revenue or capital based projects (£2.8m).

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date: 06/01/2020

Legal Implications:

6.2 There are no legal implications arising directly from this report

Lawyer Consulted: Joanne Dougnaglo, Senior Property Lawyer
Date: 06/01/2020

Equalities Implications:

6.4 None directly arising from this report. Equalities issues will be addressed on a project-by-project basis as part of the wider management of the Business Hothouse Programme and other programmes detailed in this report.

Sustainability Implications

6.4 None directly arising from this report. Sustainability issues will be addressed on a project-by-project basis as part of the wider management of the Business Hothouse Programme and other programmes detailed in this report.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Local Authority Business Support Programmes

Background Documents:

1. Greater Brighton Business Survey Final Summary

Greater Brighton Business Support Programmes

Appendix 1 Local Authority Business Support

The table below lists, by local authority, the support available to local businesses. This is a combination of tax-payer funded and 'paid for' services. This list is not exhaustive but gives an indication of the level of support available.

Local Authority Area	**Programme**
Adur & Worthing	Work Space (Base Point Shoreham)
Adur & Worthing	Business Network Events (Worthing & Adur Chamber of Commerce)
Adur & Worthing	Small business Growth Grants (AWC & A&W Business Partnership)
Arun	Arun Business Partnership CIC
Arun	LEAP Grants – up to £2,000 match funding for small businesses and for businesses taking on apprentices.
Arun	Shopfront Grants – up to £2,000 match funding to improve shop fronts.
Arun	Town Centre business support – Bognor Regis & Littlehampton – officer support to Bognor Regis BID and Littlehampton Traders Partnership. Marketing and promotion for town centres.
Brighton & Hove	Catch the Wave (Brighton Chamber)
Brighton & Hove	NatWest Accelerator
Brighton & Hove	Green Growth Platform (University of Brighton/Clean Growth UK)
Brighton & Hove	Sussex Innovation Centre (SINC)
Brighton & Hove	Wired Sussex
Brighton & Hove	Work Space (BADA studios, Bizz Space, Brighton Eagle Lab, Citibase, Freedom Works, No.1 Clifton Mews, ONCA, Phoenix Brighton, Platfo9m, PLUS X, the Dock Hub, the projects, the Werks group)
Brighton & Hove	IP Centre (British Library & BHCC)
Brighton & Hove	Brighton Chamber hosts a quarterly event for High Growth businesses.
Crawley	General IAG from Crawley BC Economic Development team, including free Commercial Premises search, business rates advice, environmental health advice (for food/licensed premises)
Crawley	Crawley BC Small Business Grant Scheme (up to £4,000)
Crawley	Crawley BC Small Independent Retail Training and Support Programme (delivered in 2018/19)
Crawley	Crawley BC Employ Crawley Service
Crawley	Crawley Library Business Advice Workshops
Lewes	LEAP programme (EDEAL - on behalf of Lewes DC)
Mid Sussex	Micro Business Grant Scheme
Mid Sussex	Independent Retailers Scheme
Mid Sussex	Shop Front Improvement Scheme
ALL	C2C High Growth business programme launched in 2019
ALL	Business Hot House (Uni of Chichester and other partners)

GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD	Agenda Item 24

Subject:		**Greater Brighton Digital Action Plan**	
Date of Meeting:		**28 January 2020**	
Report of:		**Nick Hibberd**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Paul Brewer**	**Tel: 07881 323471**
	Email:	**paul.brewer@adur-worthing.gov.uk**	
Ward(s) affected:		**All**	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 At the Greater Brighton Economic Board (the Board) Meeting on 15 October 2019, the Board was presented with the draft Greater Brighton Digital Strategy. The key recommendation in the paper, subsequently approved by the Board, was that the Strategy be agreed in its current form and for work to commence on the development of an action plan with responsibilities, timescales and resources allocated appropriately.

1.2 The draft Strategy looked at two key aspects. The first was around deployment and activation of key infrastructure, particularly next generation full fibre. The second theme explored the opportunities that new infrastructure will unlock and the potential for Greater Brighton Economic Board to take a strategic leadership role in harnessing the many significant opportunities the new infrastructure will bring.

1.3 The paper generated much discussion at the 15 October Board meeting and it was decided that the development of the Action Plan could be well supported by giving Board Members and other key stakeholders the opportunity to discuss the issues in greater detail.

1.4 To that end a workshop for Board Members and other key partners was held at Ricardo Innovation Centre on 6 January 2020 and this paper represents a collation of the ideas and recommendations for next steps made at that meeting.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the Board agrees with the key priorities and projects identified from the workshop outlined in this paper and the Action Plan at Appendix 1. Actions suggested for the Board itself are outlined below.

2.2 That the Board endorse the multimode delivery model for full fibre as outlined in the strategy, recognising the need for different models in different contexts.

2.3 That the Board creates/identifies a group to explore an integrated visitor destination strategy to include digital expert representation.

2.4 That the Board supports the identification of local authority transport leads, and supports a discovery workshop on smart/intelligent transport.

2.5 That the Board requests a workshop on “business and digital” bringing Business Hothouse partners, representatives from economic development teams and digital experts together to explore opportunities to develop the digital offer to businesses in relation to productivity and innovation.

2.5 That the Board request local authority contributions to a mapping exercise for resident/community digital inclusion initiatives across the Greater Brighton for reporting to a future Board meeting.

2.6 That the Board considers how to establish a bid development fund to allow for the creation of “bid-ready” project proposals, potentially through contributions from member authorities. Projects requiring funding are highlighted in the action plan.

2.7 That the Board acknowledges the strategic role being played by the Everything Connects group chaired by Alex Bailey, and notes the extension of an invitation to join for Lewes District Council, delivering representation from all areas.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 At the Board Meeting on 29 January 2019 the Board’s Five Year Strategic Priorities paper was approved. In the paper, five strategic themes are identified; International, Creative, Connected, Talented and Resilient.

3.2 Under the Connected priority, activation of full-fibre infrastructure across the City Region has been identified as the key project with a target to increase the number of residential and business premises utilising full fibre connection across the city region and maximising its potential to facilitate economic growth. This very much built on a report presented by Mid Sussex District Council in October 2018, which demonstrated the need for the installation of full fibre across the City Region to stimulate productivity and investment in the area.

3.3 The approved Greater Brighton Digital Strategy should be seen as a statement of intent, which reviewed activity already underway, identified areas at an early stage of development and models for full fibre delivery, and provided recommendations around next steps. Within the Strategy 11 themes were identified;

1. Full Fibre
2. 5G
3. Public Connectivity (Citizen Wi-Fi)
4. Internet of Things
5. Business
6. Retail
7. Visitors
8. Transport & Environmental Monitoring
9. Work & Skills
10. Health & Social Care
11. Digital Inclusion

3.4 The first two themes focus on digital connectivity and access. There is a significant amount of work underway across the City Region for delivering full fibre. West Sussex district and borough councils have established a coordinating group, Everything Connects, chaired by Alex Bailey, Chief Executive at Adur & Worthing Councils with Brighton & Hove City Council recently joining. This group has supported the coordination and progress of many of the projects underway and is building strategic capacity for the digital agenda.

3.5 The emergence of 5G has been well documented. 5G will deliver average mobile download speeds of 130Mb-240Mb and, importantly, very low latency (delay), opening up a wide range of opportunities for smart manufacturing and agriculture, traffic management and autonomous vehicles, remote monitoring and control solutions, artificial intelligence and holography. 5G is reliant on widespread full fibre infrastructure for its masts and many small cells, underlining the strategic importance of delivering dense fibre networks as a critical step to being 5G-ready.

3.6 The focus on the remaining themes is around digital services. The digital services themes address the value-generating services that use the new connectivity, and include intelligent transport systems, smart energy solutions, open data services, cloud computing, digital services and others.

3.7 It was decided that the focus of the workshop should be around digital services. The rationale for this is that there is already a lot of work going on in the infrastructure space across the region; through Coast to Capital (C2C) and Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) funded programmes and through groups such as Everything Connects. There is greater scope for the Board and City Region around taking a lead on the digital services. Furthermore, given the range of pressures public services are under, there are significant capability, capacity and funding gaps that are already leading to missed opportunities across a range of areas. The Strategy highlighted the potential in a number of areas and what first steps might be taken. Undertaking research and building propositions in these areas will enable the Greater Brighton City Region to be “bid ready”.

3.8 Given the time available at the workshop, five of the themes were prioritised above the others;

- Public Connectivity (Citizen Wi-Fi)
- Internet of things
- Business
- Retail
- Visitors

<u>Public Connectivity (Citizen Wi-Fi)</u>

3.9 In a recent survey conducted by Adur & Worthing Councils 42% of respondents reported experiencing poor mobile network coverage. Wi-Fi services are important with 78% of those surveyed using them to plug poor mobile network coverage, manage their data limits and benefit from better speeds. Citizen Wi-Fi is a concept that if designed well could be deployed across the City Region providing a trusted brand and an opportunity for continuous engagement for citizens and businesses; 91% of survey respondents said that they would use Citizen Wi-Fi if provided by a trusted source.

3.10 The recommendation made in the Digital Strategy to prototype the Citizen Wi-Fi model in Worthing was supported. There was acknowledgement that as part of this work there was a need to identify the outcomes and benefits. This would involve detailed user research with retailers, businesses, visitors and shoppers, and this would cut across several of the other themes. As part of this learning there is an opportunity to review and learn from similar work elsewhere, and site visits to York and/or Falmouth were proposed.

3.11 The prototype in Worthing would centre around an urban area. There were calls at the workshop to look at identifying an additional pilot area that is more rural, so that the model can be tested in a more rural setting. Generally speaking the more rural areas are likely to experience poorer mobile coverage than the urban centres, so Citizen Wi-Fi successfully deployed in rural areas could deliver real benefits to those communities.

Internet of things

3.12 A strategic approach to the internet of things (IoT) is vital for Greater Brighton as it will enable standardised and well-managed approaches to a number of solutions such as traffic management, air quality management, flood risk detection and many others.

3.13 There recommendation made in the Digital Strategy was to commission a study to develop an IoT Strategy for the City Region, to incorporate open data standards and data privacy standards, and this has since evolved. The emerging Greater Brighton and Water and Energy Plans are near completion and will be presented to the Board in April. Some of the projects and policy initiatives arising from those plans should provide opportunities to explore the use of smart technologies to help monitor and manage demand for energy and water and reduce carbon emissions. The £32m smart hubs project in Worthing and Shoreham will provide particular opportunities to understand the development of smart local energy systems and the use of sensors and data to better understand and manage supply and demand.

3.14 The smart transport workshop proposed in 2.4 above, will allow next steps to be identified in relation to the use of sensors and other smart technologies in the transport arena.

3.15 Adur & Worthing Councils are currently undertaking a mapping exercise for the establishment of a low power sensor network (LoraWan) across the council areas. This involves identifying how many antennas would be needed to provide full coverage, allowing sensors to be deployed anywhere, and their data collected by a central platform. The councils are exploring the use of sensors to help track visitor data such as footfall, identify when public refuse bins are almost full, provide early flood warnings, and allow community groups to track air quality.

Business

3.16 There is a need to understand the needs of both digital and non-digital businesses to ensure digital inclusion across the business community. Without support, non-digital businesses are likely to not have the resource, expertise or capability to review and transform the technologies they use to deliver their business, and this is especially true for SMEs. The intention will be to hold a Discovery workshop with Business Hot House delivery partners and other business support programmes, mapping digital/innovation needs of businesses against infrastructure being delivered by the Digital Strategy.

3.17 There was a strong view at the workshop that many businesses, particularly SMEs, do have skills gaps – particularly in analytical skills. There is a lot of data that can be captured to inform business decisions but there is a lack of understanding of how to extract/access the data, and then once obtained how to analyse it.

3.18 To be able to best support business, those providing the guidance need to have a good understanding of the opportunities and challenges. A skills gap was identified in that Economic Development Staff within local authorities, Chambers of Commerce, and other institutions, require upskilling in the areas of digital services and data analytics.

3.19 A potential opportunity was identified around establishing a "KiteMark" or grading system for commercial premises to show the level of connectivity in place at the site. There are examples of this already in existence, particularly in the Build to rent space. This would have the benefit of informing businesses of what connectivity to expect at a potential office, identify hot-spots and not-spots and encourage landlords and developers to put in high speed capabilities to increase occupancy and rents.

Retail

3.20 Research suggests that consumers want digital mobile channels to complement instore shopping opportunities. Retail is very much alive, so the rise of digital should be seen as an opportunity for the sector and not a threat that will kill the high street. Push notifications to shopper smartphones notifying them of real-time deals and augmented reality apps that expand the range of products available in store are some of the possibilities. Seamless connectivity will be required to make the most of the opportunity, so there are clear linkages with the Citizen Wi-Fi theme.

3.21 With retail being an important sector within the wider business community, there were clear linkages in many of the points raised in 3.16-3.19. There was acknowledgment that there is a need to work more with education partners to look at how you get digital inclusion and learning opportunities into the high-street e.g. Apple learning forums, and how best to support SMEs to understand how new technology can benefit their business models.

3.22 Discussions identified a need for local authorities to work with retailers in the planning of digital spaces e.g. engaging with the Citizen Wi-Fi prototype, and other digital realm potential uses including events/experience planning etc.

There is also an opportunity for a digital retail expert to present to the Everything Connects Group, so that group can build current trends and future opportunities into its thinking.

3.23 With regards planning in a more general sense, there is a need to get a consistent approach to town centre planning across planning authorities so that digital infrastructure is always in situ and deployed in a value-for-money way. Current planning discussions with West Sussex planning authorities tends to be more around residential developments, so there needs to be a greater focus on urban development.

3.24 The Board, and its partners, need to ensure we are talking to the DCMS and sharing our plans with a view to exploit future funding opportunities. This is also true for Coast to Capital as they work towards finalising a Local Industrial Strategy that will cover Greater Brighton and the wider West Sussex region. This point cuts across all themes.

Visitors

3.25 Creating engaging and dynamic digital experiences for visitors is a significant opportunity, that will help them find and engage with the wide and varied offer that Greater Brighton has to offer. A visitor experience is largely driven by the heart and not by the head, so there is a strong need to develop compelling content that is rapidly changing and managed appropriately.

3.26 There is a need to create itineraries that will make people stay longer and spend more. To do this there needs to be a clear understanding of visitor behaviour but currently this information is disparate and fragmented. The suggestion was that a Destination Management Organisation (DMO) or working group be established that would take a regional view of the visitor economy. This group would need to include some digital experts to shape thinking and direction. There are clear links here with the Greater Brighton Destination Experience Group established in 2019.

3.27 There also needs to be clarity around what the offer is. Again, there are many different offers across the Greater Brighton area, some of which complement each other and others which may be in competition. There needs to be a clear understanding of what the Greater Brighton offer is and then it needs to be communicated through appropriate channels. Currently work is underway to develop a Pitch for Place for the City Region and then the establishment of an Inward Investment Desk. The Pitch for Place work will start building an identity for the City Region and look at what the unique offer is.

Other Themes

3.28 The discussions at the digital session naturally drifted into other themes as there is a degree of overlap and connection between them. In terms of the infrastructure (Full Fibre and 5G), the Everything Connects Group is co-ordinating fibre delivery strategy across West Sussex, and therefore much of the Greater Brighton area. It would be helpful if all GBEB authorities are represented on the Group to ensure that knowledge and best practice is shared and all work across the region is aligned.

3.29 Transport will be a priority target area for carbon reduction within the Greater Brighton Energy plan. Intelligent transport systems and smart cities will be crucial in reducing emissions, promoting active travel, increasing access and improving the overall efficiency of the City Region's transport networks. Again, digital connectivity will be the enabler of these new technologies so it would be helpful to hold a transport discovery event for lead transport officers from Greater Brighton and wider South East region.

3.30 Digital inclusion was discussed under several of the themes at the workshop as outlined above. There is a challenge going forwards around making sure that everyone can benefit from the new connectivity and the services that will be developed to utilise it. Some businesses have the skills and means to benefit from new services, but others do not, and this is also true for households or individuals. The suggestion was that as a starting point officers should develop a report for a future Board Meeting on digital inclusion provision at each local authority. The report would need to specify funding levels, providers, numbers reached and future plans. Once we know the current offering we can then look at how the gaps can be addressed.

3.31 In terms of Work and Skills is became clear from the discussions on Business and Retail that there is a need to build knowledge and capacity within Economic Development Teams, starting with conducting gap analysis in the first instance.

4 ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATIONS OF OTHER OPTIONS

4.1 Given that Government have made it clear that Digital Infrastructure is a priority, other cities and city regions are looking to move ahead quickly in this space. In many domains the Greater Brighton City Region is at an early stage, and in others it is among the most advanced in the UK. The existence of the West Sussex Gigabit Programme, a strong cluster of creative digital businesses, the 5G Testbed and funding secured to establish a 5G ring, provide a strong platform on which to move forwards. There is a need to grasp the opportunity and build a strategic approach that could see Greater Brighton as a leader in digital futures in the UK. Hence the Board is recommended to seriously consider how to establish a digital fund to allow the development of investable propositions. The Digital Strategy and Action Plan has been developed with no budget so far, and progress to match the size of the opportunity will only be enabled with some development funding.

4.2 An alternative to the recommended next steps would be to adopt a do-nothing approach or take an inconsistent approach across the region, which would risk the Greater Brighton region being left behind and pose a threat to future productivity, competitiveness and prosperity.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper details the discussions at the recent Digital Strategy Workshop and the suggested next actions to arise from those discussions. hese actions are summarised in Appendix 1, and as per recommendations 2.1 to 2.7 the next step is to agree on this direction of travel, move to deliver the proposed actions and consider options for project development funding.

6. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

6.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report although consideration is being given for potential member contributions to support proposals for mapping exercises for resident/community digital inclusion initiatives across Greater Brighton and contributions toward establish a bid development fund to allow for the creation of “bid-ready” project proposals. These options will need to be tested and reported back to this Board.

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date: 16/01/2020

Legal Implications:

6.2 At this stage, there are no legal implications arising directly from this report.

Lawyer Consulted: Joanne Dougnaglo, Senior Property Lawyer
Date: 15/01/2020

Equalities Implications:

6.3 There are no equalities implications arising directly from this report. The equalities implications will be addressed on a project by project basis.

Sustainability Implications:

6.4 There are no sustainability implications arising from this report.

Any Other Significant Implications:

6.5 None

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Greater Brighton Digital Action Plan

Background Documents

1. Greater Brighton Digital Strategy

Greater Brighton Economic Board
Digital Action Plan January 2020

Thematic area	Action	Who	Timescale
Full Fibre	• GBEB to adopt the multimode delivery model • EverythingConnects group (EC) to coordinate fibre delivery strategy across Greater Brighton and West Sussex areas • All GBEB authorities to be represented on EC group • Publish an aggregated dataset of public assets across GBEB & West Sussex for telecoms market	• GBEB • EC • All LAs • EC / All LAs	• Ongoing • Ongoing • Ongoing • June 2020
5G	• Undertake granular mobile coverage analysis • Engage with mobile operators on 5G futures • Deliver the Brighton 5G outdoor test bed	• All LAs • EC • BHCC	• Mar 2021 • Oct 2020 • Mar 2021
Public Connectivity: Citizen WiFi	• Prototype the Citizen Wi-Fi model in Worthing • Conduct user research for Citizen Wi-Fi with retailers, businesses, shoppers and visitors in different places across Greater Brighton • Site visits Falmouth & York • Identify small rural pilot site & funding	• A&W • EC / All LAs • Invite open • EC	• June 2021 • Dec 2020 • April 2020 • Dec 2020
Internet of Things	• Complete LoRaWAN design study in Adur & Worthing • Commission LoRaWAN studies in other authority areas • Desktop study of IoT use cases • Run digital session with energy & water teams to explore opportunities (fibre and sensors)	• A&W • LAs • EC • Paul Brewer	• April 2020 • Dec 2020 • June 2020 • June 2020
Business	• Discovery workshop with Business Hothouse delivery partners and other business support programmes, mapping digital/innovation needs of businesses against infrastructure being delivered by the Digital Strategy	• GBEB / Business Hothouse	• June 2020
Retail	• Engage retailers in the Citizen Wi-Fi prototype user research (incorporate findings from the digital workshop) • EverythingConnects to invite digital retail specialist to present	• A&W • EC	• June 2020 • Oct 2020

	on trends and opportunities		
Visitors	● GBEB to create an area level group to explore an integrated destination strategy (include digital experts) ● Create a strategy for digitally enabled Greater Brighton visitor experience ● Citizen Wi-Fi prototype to include research on visitor needs and opportunities to improve the visitor experience	● GBEB ● TBA ● A&W	● TBA ● TBA ● June 2020
Transport & Environmental Monitoring	● Identify transport leads from each GBEB authority ● Run a smart transport discovery event for lead officers ● Environmental monitoring needs research (see IoT section above)	● GBEB ● EC ● Paul Brewer	● April 2020 ● Oct 2020 ● June 2020
Work and Skills	● Build capability in Economic Development teams, starting with gap analysis (links to business section above)	● EC	● Oct 2020
Health & Social Care	● No local action recommended at this stage ● Develop national business case for the development of OpenCommunity community service directory data standards to drive integration between health, social care and community sector organisations	● A&W with existing partner authorities	● April 2020
Digital Inclusion	● Develop a report for a future board on digital inclusion provision at each local authority, specifying funding levels, providers, numbers reached, future plans	● GBEB support officers	● June 2020

GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD	Agenda Item 25

Subject:		**The Creative Industries of Greater Brighton (Update)**	
Date of Meeting:		**28th January 2020**	
Report of:		**Chief Executive, Adur & Worthing Councils (and co-chair "Creative Coast")**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Alex Bailey**	**Tel: 01903 221001**
	Email:	**alex.bailey@adur-worthing.gov.uk**	
LA(s) affected:		**All**	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 This report provides an update to the GBEB following the conversation at the 16 July 2019 meeting. It reports on further refining of areas for possible intervention and notes that some of the key data from the University of Sussex Creative Industries Policy and Evidence Centre (PEC) will not be available until March 2020 in final form.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the Board note the contents of this update report, progress made, uncertainty around national and regional economic policy and comment on the four areas identified by the Arts & Creative Industries (ACIC) Working Group for detailed development and progression.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Board Members will recall a previous paper and conversation at the meeting on the 16th July 2019. That paper (Appendix 1) (and the paper of Dr Josh Siepel from the University of Sussex – Appendix 2) are provided as Appendices for ease of reference. That conversation set out the importance of the Creative Industries sector (nationally, regionally and within the Greater Brighton region) began to map the scale and structural composition of the sector and identified nine possible areas for productive intervention. The aim of all interventions being to support the Creative Industries of our City Region to compete effectively, to scale-up their businesses, and realise long-term benefits of our communities. The report reminded Board members of the definitions of "Creative Industries" and "Cultural Industries" and some of the reasons why State intervention was required. It mapped recent national and local policy agendas and referenced the work of the Arts & Creative Industries Commission ("ACIC") and one of the particular strands of work "Creative Coast" that was seeking to take forward the challenge of "stepping up to lead as the regional capital of creative productivity and spill over innovation".

3.2 The Report of June 2019 also referenced two significant pieces of research commissioned on behalf of Greater Brighton. The first based on Office of

National Statistics (Appendix 2) provides a snapshot mapping and data set of the size (and to some extent structure) of the Cultural Industries of Greater Brighton. At the time Arun DC was not a member of the GBEB and therefore Arun's Creative Industry was not included. Members of the Board will recall a presentation from Dr Josh Siepel drawing out some of the significant themes from the data and what made the Creative Industries of Greater Brighton different to Creative Industry clusters elsewhere in the UK.

3.3 The second piece of research data “FUSE+” was the longer term piece of research generating data on the positions, dynamics and evolution of Creative Industries (and specifically Creative Clusters) across the UK. Whilst the University of Sussex PEC have been commissioned at the national level, Greater Brighton (along with Creative Industry bases in Scotland and the North East) have commissioned a deeper dive (or cluster level “portrait”) for the sector in Greater Brighton as well as a cluster directory and real time estimates or economic performance of the cluster. As anticipated this work is significant in size and is unlikely to be concluded until Spring 2020. As well as the hard data it is anticipated that a number of data visualisations will be available to help guide our future thinking.

3.4 At the July meeting the Greater Brighton Economic Board members considered policy, context and the data available and gave their views on how important they believed the sector to be and the kind of intervention that they believed were most valuable. Perhaps unsurprisingly different Board members (and different institutions) had different perspectives and the ACIC Creative Coast working group has continued to develop its thinking and relationships with key funders and commissioners over the past few months.

3.5 Since the July meeting a new UK Government has been elected and, at the time of writing, it’s position on a variety of economic policies (including for the Creative Industries sector) is as yet unknown. Similarly the position of the new Government on Regional Economic Growth and funding and the vehicles and mechanisms which it might use is still uncertain. The Coast to Capital Local Economic Partnership (LEP) is still working to the previously set Treasury timescales for the creation of a Local Industry Strategy (LIS) and members of the ACIC Creative Coast working group (and other members of the GBEB Board) have been involved in conversations with officers of the LEP on the importance and potential for the sector across the Coast to Capital region. These conversations have been well facilitated by the LEP and, encouragingly there appears a growing recognition of the importance (in terms of value, sustainability, jobs potential etc.) has seen a raising of the profile of the sector in the LEP’s outline thinking on what might be included in any future Local Industrial Strategy (or any successor mechanism for funding regional growth).

3.6 Similarly the Arts Council England (ACE) at a national level are producing their new 10 Year Strategy. This will, of course, be subject to any new DCMS policy following the election of a new Government. ACIC members have kept in contact with ACE at a national level to understand developing thinking and to continue to make the case for the importance of the sector (and our region) in future policy and funding decisions.

4. PROGRESS SINCE JULY 2019

4.1 By way of a brief update on activity over the last 6 months:-

- University of Sussex PEC have commenced and are progressing the FUSE+ work (including the cluster level portrait for Greater Brighton). If there are any emerging patterns (even at this early stage) it is hoped that these might be reported in to the Board meeting on 28th January 2020.

- Coast to Capital LEP have commissioned University of Sussex PEC to undertake further commissioned work in support of the Local Industrial Strategy preparation.

- As referenced above, conversations with key stakeholders and potential funders are on-going in a current climate of policy uncertainty.

- The ACIC Creative Coast working group met to hone down the long list of possible intervention areas into a firmer set of four themes (see following sections).

5. PRIORITISING THE INTERVENTION THEMES

5.1 Over the last 6 months a range of conversations across Greater Brighton, the region and national level have been on-going around the best possible ways of supporting Creative Industries across our local economy. Several of these are referenced earlier on in the paper. Under the auspices of the Creative Coast working group around 20 people representing academia, creative and digital sector, Chambers of Commerce and community and voluntary sector players met in early December to drill down further into the "long list" of themed areas.

5.2 It may be recalled from the Board paper on 16th July 2019 that at that stage the particular challenges being faced by the sector in growth and expansion were:-

- Insufficient affordable and flexible accommodation space.

- Institutions in places creating good collaborative links and turning them into productive commercial ventures.

- The role of academic institutions in supplying talent and fuelling innovation.

- Identifying and supporting "Creative Producers" (i.e. those who connect up SMEs, larger institutions, public sector investors etc. etc.).

- The problem of scaling-up.

- A stronger profile nationally and internationally which acknowledges the size and importance of the sector across Greater Brighton.

- Public Sector "economic development" approaches at times not being nimble enough or having knowledge and understanding required.

- Evidencing and telling the story of our successes.
- Ensuring talent pipelines and product is inclusive.

5.3 Following the lead set in the GBEB conversation in July the working group worked on turning the long list into four themes namely:-

- Brand & Narrative
- Places & Spaces
- Skills & Talent
- Investment

The Group recognised that intervention resources are finite, not all of the data that we might require is available yet and recognised that some of this agenda is already “up and running”. For other elements there is greater co-ordination required and/or real gaps to be addressed to enable the Creative Industries to continue to grow in Greater Brighton. The collective sense of the working group was that small steps need to start to be taken whilst some of the bigger plays are further developed, national policy becomes clearer and resources are identified.

6. FOUR THEMES TO PROGRESS …

6.1 **Theme 1 : Brand & Narrative** – the data that we have (from the FUSE 2011 report) onwards and the examples of current successful cultural clusters (see Bristol, Bath, Cambridge, Manchester etc.) suggests these locations have created and carefully managed a narrative which describes who they are. This has been crafted to promote the Creative Industries sector to talented people, to businesses and investors. A strong brand “Creative Greater Brighton” (or whatever works best) would create a helpful place-specific narrative for Creative Industries which covers businesses, talent, skills and investors.

6.2 The ACIC working group identified that the most prominent and powerful Creative Industries subsectors that can currently be drawn on are cultural, creative and digital/tech (with the third sector and social enterprise potentially a key strength as well). The diverse nature of Greater Brighton’s Cultural and Creative Industries offer is a real strength, rather than a weakness. From established cultural institutions (Brighton Festival, Great Escape, Develop Conference etc.) to a range of smaller niche and bespoke creative activity in other parts of our City Region, there is plenty in the DNA to work with in terms of weaving narrative. A good narrative and brand should have the freedom to draw on all of this and to create an authentic story for the City Region. This would not be simply emulating what other Creative Clusters have done to promote their region through branding (e.g. Manchester, Glasgow, Bristol etc. have all done great stuff … and we are none of them). The working group sense was that the story should be bold, brave and simple. Easy to understand, easy to “get” and provide advocates with a shared language to tell the story.

6.4 The common consensus (given the raw materials we have) is that we could and should be doing better with our profile in the Creative Industries on a national and international stage. There is locally based enthusiasm and talent to develop this over the short term and it is felt by the working group to be something that can be developed without waiting for clarity on national or regional funding policies. There are large national and international industry events already taking place in Greater Brighton and we can better utilise their national and international profile.

6.5 Whilst a brand narrative is the first step, the working group also started to discuss how we could better connect and leverage the value of the tangible and intangible assets we have in the City Region, viewing the sector as an ecosystem which requires people, spaces, innovation and investment to grow.

6.5 **Theme 2 : Places & Spaces** – It is frequently reported that one of the most significant barriers to scaling-up in the Creative Industries is an absence of affordable, flexible and appropriate accommodation in which to set up and do business. The heavy concentration of the sector in Central Brighton (and to a lesser extent, Hove and a slow spread along the coast and Crawley and Lewes) has tended to mean accommodation costs in Central Brighton are high, flexibility not always good and therefore (in this sector in particular) can create real risk barriers to growth and scaling.

6.6 "Spaces" – so what is needed?

- More high quality office space (particularly for the tech and software sector) that is reasonably priced. This is something that generally the market either can provide, or can provide with the state's intervention and support.

- Attractive, flexible spaces with low overheads where small, ambitious start-up businesses and creative practitioners can cluster. These might well be available either in other parts of the Greater Brighton footprint at lower cost, although there is often competition with other commercial uses and/or residential.

- In an ideal world the CI sector looks for accommodation connected to universities, where there may already be a cluster of businesses in the same of adjacent sectors, good transport links (e.g. around railway stations) with the opportunity to rapidly and cost effectively scale-up (or down) to meet market and end user demand.

6.7 From the perspective of the CI sector (and therefore our most significant growth sector) this is an area of current relative market failure given the competing financial value drivers of the residential market and some other forms of commercial use. Suggestions to address this from our Sub Group included:-

- Repurposing old/under used buildings (potential opportunities with the current demise of some elements of the retail sector).

- Land around stations (or regenerating areas around stations with good connectivity into London or to central Brighton & Hove).

- Opportunities from new build at scale (e.g. Shoreham Harbour).

- Section 106/Community Infrastructure Levy contributions specifically to support the Creative Industries sector.

- Local Authorities as Local Planning Authorities (and indeed land owners) have significant influence here. In various parts of our region, in central Brighton, Preston Barracks, Worthing and Lewes there are a number of opportunities that demonstrate what can happen if Local Authorities see the opportunity and get involved. And at times this costs Council tax payers money and it is unlikely that Council tax payers/Central Government grants will be the whole of the answer to this. Short term subsidies to encourage scale-up and/or the possibilities of "enterprise zone" type activities should all be kept open whilst the new UK Government determines its policy perspective.

6.8 "Places" Real potential exists to seed "areas of excellence" across the Greater Brighton footprint. Members of the Board may remember the Cultural Development Fund bid (which in particular looked at Crawley, Brighton and Worthing as particular areas to develop expertise or specialist clusters). Ultimately the clusters grow where there is access to talented people combined with excellent transport links and strong market demand. Access to investment also plays a significant part in the scaling of clusters. Well targeted and concerted interventions can encourage cluster development and make places considerably more attractive for investment. With the recent introduction of Arun DC we now have Bognor Regis and Littlehampton in the mix, creating in themselves new opportunities.

6.9 There is early interest from the LEP in this approach (driving clean growth by targeting particular sectoral specialisms in defined places) and from ACE in their strategy (funding eco-systems for the cultural economy in a sustainable way). As noted earlier neither of these funding institutions are yet "in funds" but we continue to develop conversations in parallel to assist in developing their thinking.

6.10 At present any consistent approach to Places & Spaces is complicated by the fact each Local Authority will have its own autonomous and independent system of land planning and regulation, asset use and economic development priorities. Frankly, that's as it should be and, whilst this can be developed by individual Local Authorities working on their own basis (or occasionally in concert) it may well be in time that a State funded vehicle which addresses the constraints and gaps in the CI ecosystem is created. If this could acquire, hold, develop and lease land assets to the CI sector it could be a useful addition.

6.11 And (as with Theme 1 above) this is an area where there is already plenty of activity, good examples to point to (from Blast and Phoenix moving into Portslade) to major investment in property assets and technology at Brighton Dome, through to cultural developments in Crawley, Worthing and Lewes. At times, if this type of development is to be accelerated, the State will have to fund or underwrite risk. At other times this vehicle could be required to connect across different parts of the sector, and promote exemplar initiatives, or encourage relatively small changes to planning approaches and planning gain that can have significant economic benefits.

6.12 **Theme 3 : Skills & Talent** – over (at least) the last decade, access to skills and talent has often been raised by employers as a key issue. In our City Region we have three Universities, a considerable number of FE colleges (at least one providing University creative industries degrees) and yet almost all participants in the conversations to date believe there is a problem in getting the right people, with the right skills to the right employers and projects at the right times. There is also a sense that it's not just about skills for jobs, but it's entrepreneurial skills as well.

6.13 From an employer perspective we hear a demand for "soft and hard" skills (with several employers very open in saying it is easier to offshore some of the tech and creative skills to places where people already have them and want to use them, than to easily access the right people in our regional economy).

6.14 The LEP have identified a "missing gap" (20-40 year old people with high skills level that are missing from our regional labour market). Their diagnostic is that a sizable number of people leave our schools and colleges with valuable skills and chose to work elsewhere in the UK (or the world) rather than staying and working here. This to some extent is less true in Brighton & Hove but in other parts of the City Region is identified by the LEP as real on-going productivity issue. It also potentially prevents significant employers relocating here. A further issue identified by a number of employers is that some of the creative talent that they are looking for does not come through formal academic pipelines. The "informal learning" opportunities, volunteering, work experience routes to acquiring skills are at least as important for some employers as academic qualifications.

6.15 Talent & skills of course are not just an issue for the CI sector. It's an issue for our City Region and our LEP region as a whole. The Creative Coast working group considered these issues and were clear that retraining and upskilling adults, identifying talent from different routes, a business start-up incubator for creative talent, networking for young people in creative business, volunteering and work experience were all critical. They also noticed some significant success stories e.g. BIMM and Audio Active. Getting creativity valued and encouraged at schools as a career, increasing the uptake of maths and coding in schools and FE, encouraging businesses to upskill their own workforce and the role of academic institutions in ensuring arts and creativity graduates are work ready, were all identified as significant.

6.16 It was recognised that one small work stream is not going to crack this complex and long standing nut. However, some resource to identify what's happening here in the Greater Brighton area that is potentially game changing and how it can be backed or scaled differently felt to the Working Group like a useful first move.

6.17 **Theme 4 : Investment** – The ACIC working group were clear that getting the right investment into the right propositions at the right stages in the company's growth cycle can significantly accelerate business scale-up. More conventional Venture Capital (VC) models can be very high risk, and transaction costs too high as well. As a result, opportunities for business scale-up in the CI sector are not being realised. Angel investors are often sources of private capital, but they tend to be of the small scale. At a national scale CreativeEngland attempt to invest in good propositions (and have around 100 plus companies that they back, but with relatively small capital pot of only £25 million) their approach seems to work well, though it is acknowledged to be “small beer” relative to state investment and interventions seen in advanced economies across the world.

6.18 At a GBEB level our original Cultural Development Fund (CDF) bid proposed to create a “Greater Brighton Bank of Creativity”. We sought to raise a pot of around £3 million to invest by loan, debt, equity or liability underwriting into our creative firms. A similar model is used at the West of England Combined Authority (WECA) and more locally South East Creatives (operating out of the De Le Warr Pavilion) has a match funding pot (between £1,000-£20,000) for specific projects. That particular programme covers Kent, Essex and East Sussex only. ACIC colleagues are beginning a conversation with South East Creatives to see what opportunities for working at a larger scale might exist.

6.19 In terms of how to take things forward practically there are probably three routes (which are not mutually exclusive). The first is to extend the reach of equity investors and intermediary bodies into our City Region (by negotiation and seeing what we can do to meet their needs for good propositions). The second is to revisit the idea of creating a new “bank of creativity” for the Greater Brighton City Region. The third is to review the range and scale of competitions and prizes available to CI businesses, to identify where there might be gaps. These initiatives stimulate entrepreneurship and can act as a platform to attract investors to meet with innovators and business leaders.

6.20 In terms of the first, conversations are at early stages with a couple of interested intermediary investment bodies to see what it might take for them to take a greater interest in our regional economy.

6.21 The ACIC working group that looked at investment issues were interested in the idea of creating a sizable pot of capital that was able to take stakes in creative industry ventures, provide debt capital (or underwrite liabilities at key points in growth cycles). Deposits into the fund might come from a variety of sources and intention would be not just to grant aid, but to recycle funds and ideally back some key plays in the CI sector. Thinking is at an early stage, but it would of course need tight governance, but would provide the opportunity to “see what works” from an investor perspective and learn and advocate for investment in the sector. Similar vehicles in other parts of the UK invest in companies directly, but there would also be the potential to underwrite (or hold risk in other ways) on property acquisition costs etc., if scaling required for example more operational space (see the Places & Spaces section above). Such an approach could potentially ultimately become a matchmaker or a broker of potential funders with market investment ready opportunities. Given the importance of the sector this may well be one that a University or other institution might like to “adopt” and use as part of a graduate or post-graduate learning. Such a vehicle could ultimately potentially be a bidding vehicle for sizable pots of UK state, regional or international funds as well as seeking to attract inward private capital. There are inevitable problems with “state aid” rules if it’s done via Local Authority economic development channels, so the possibility of creating a new funding vehicle for the City Region has attracted some real interest. How that should operate, what it should do, its remit etc. would all need to be subject of careful thought and modelling, but this approach does work elsewhere in the UK and appears to effectively intervene to support growth.

7. TAKING THINGS FORWARD

7.1 As highlighted above we are currently in something of a policy lacuna whilst a new Government determines its positions and key national policy and funding institutions learn what is required of them. We also await with interest the University of Sussex PEC work on the deep dive into the Creative Industry Sector in Greater Brighton.

7.2 That being said there appears to be strong support for developing thinking and work on the four strands of activity set out above.

7.3 The GBEB probably has insufficient resources as currently constituted to take this forward. Our Local Authorities in the region have insufficient data, connectivity to Creative Industries (and at times the resources are fiercely contested). The West of England Combined Authority referenced earlier are doing some impressive work at a Combined Authority level, but using a bespoke investment vehicle to deliver their agenda.

7.4 The cultural, creative and learning institutions (including private companies) of our region have ideas, people, ambition and some resources, but no "mandate" or themes around which to convene and act. Lack of good and reliable data, lack of funds and at times the relatively slow pace at which the bureaucratic machines grind can create significant challenges for taking forward this agenda within conventional frames.

7.5 Where other places in the UK have made significant strides is where they have either established a new vehicle themselves (or one has been set up by some institutions or private individuals to progress work). Given the enthusiasm of those working on the ACIC working group it is possible that some individuals or institutions might establish a not for profit vehicle "Creative GB", position it as an entity that is there to promote the City Region's Creative Industries and seek support and resourcing for it to take forward one or more of the strategic themes set out above. This could be established quickly and potentially host secondees in from other organisations to work on some elements of the agenda. Realistically, Brand & Narrative might be the place to start, whilst working up "best approaches" to the other three areas. Whilst this is not necessarily a decision for the GBEB, Board views would be welcome.

7.6 The alternative is to think about this as a series of projects (within a related theme) and seek support from relevant partners and players for each of those projects. That is the process we have tended to use at GBEB level so far (and as such it's probably a default option) but may not be the best or most agile option for accelerating growth in the Creative Industries sector.

8. CONCLUSION

8.1 As set out above the work on the CI sector is to some extent dependent upon National Government Policy upon which we may well be some months from real clarity. We also await with interest the University of Sussex PEC work providing more data on our Creative Industries.

8.2 That being said there is an appetite to progress work under some of the themes above and, if there are relevant individuals or organisations keen to be involved then starting with Brand & Narrative, whilst developing thinking on the other three themes (in parallel with National policy and new data development) is probably the best way forward).

9. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Financial Implications

There are no specific financial implications arising from this report. Options to explore funding opportunities to support the Creative Industries within the Greater Brighton area will continue to be reviewed as detailed in paragraphs 6.17 to 6.21 above.

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date: 16/01/2020

Legal Implications:

9.2 None.

Lawyer Consulted: Joanne Dougnaglo, Senior Property Lawyer
Date: 15/01/2020

Equalities Implications:

9.3 There are no equalities implications arising directly from this report.

Sustainability Implications:

9.4 There are no sustainability implications arising directly from this report.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Report of the Greater Brighton Economic Board – 16th July 2019 "The Creative Industries of Greater Brighton".

2. Dr Josh Siepel – "Creative Industries in Greater Brighton – A research note by the Creative Industries Policy & Evidence Centre" – 23rd July 2019

Background Documents

1. The Sir Peter Bazalgette 2017 Review of Creative Industries

2. The Cultural Cities Enquiry (Enriching UK Cities through smart investment and culture) Dame Jayne-Anne Gadhia

Appendix 1

Subject:		**The Creative Industries of Greater Brighton**	
Date of Meeting:		**16th July 2019**	
Report of:		**Chief Executive, Adur & Worthing Councils (and co-chair "Creative Coast")**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Alex Bailey**	**Tel: 01903 221001**
	Email:	**alex.bailey@adur-worthing.gov.uk**	
LA(s) affected:		**All**	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 This scene setting report for GBEB reflects upon the importance of the Creative Industry sector for our economy nationally and locally. It reintroduces to the Board definitions, size and importance, national and regional policy, what we currently know about Greater Brighton's Creative Industries ("CI") and references two pieces of commissioned work to help us gain a greater understanding and determine significant strategic plays required to support our Creative Industries across the City Region.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS: the Board is recommended to :-

2.1 Note the importance of CI and the approaches to date as set out in the report.

2.2 Request a further report back once the two pieces of research data are complete and once the "Creative Coast" cluster has done further work on required strategic interventions.

2.3 Encourage all relevant partner and funder organisations to grasp the opportunity of CI for both our local and national economy and to recognise the importance of the sector in strategic planning, investment, funding, procurement and operations.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Much time can be spent debating what is "in" and what is "out" of scope in defining Creative Industries and in creating boundaries that don't necessarily exist in the sector. This is rapidly moving and shape shifting territory with sub-sectors such as "Createch" that didn't exist 5 years ago, rapidly gaining significant market share.

3.2 Whilst there are several definitions of the sector available the DCMS definition of Creative Industries is widely used, including:- *textual, music, television, video, radio, film production, photography, publishing, craft, design (product, graphic and fashion), publishing, museums, galleries, libraries, performing and visual arts (and for DCMS architecture) sport, advertising, marketing and cultural tourism, IT, software and computing services (including gaming).* Generally "Cultural" industries are a sub-set of "Creative" Industries.

3.3 Digital technologies have spawned a raft of new (and rapidly developing) industries around content and distribution which are separate from (or become distribution channels for) the products of CI. Global distribution (and the new speed in which creative goods, services and capital flows) has created a rapid process of internationalisation in the sector … and that is set to accelerate. In this paper "Creative Industries" covers the full panoply of creative and cultural industries (unless the context makes clear otherwise).

3.4 At one level "Greater Brighton" is an administrative artefact based upon Local Government geographies. However, with a major cultural city, a global airport and a population now above 800,000 Greater Brighton is a real player in the CI sector. This paper seeks to remake the case that with a wide variety of CI value, capacity, capability and development potential, focussed attention at the City Regional footprint can create significant additional benefits. And, where relevant the geographic boundaries shouldn't be "hard" (e.g. the gaming centre in and around Horsham).

4. THE SIZE AND IMPORTANCE OF CREATIVE INDUSTRIES FOR THE UK ECONOMY

4.1 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) estimate that Creative Industries now are above £100 Billion GVA to the UK economy and the fastest growing sector of any. The sector is now bigger in GVA terms than the UK's automotive, life sciences and aeronautical industries combined.

4.2 The sector is growing so rapidly due primarily to:-

- New digital and createch industries (27% of jobs in CI sector are based in these elements and both growing fast).
- People's desire to work in the CI sector (currently estimated at 2 million jobs in the UK with another 1 million anticipated by 2030). Critically 87% of these jobs are deemed to be resistant or highly resistant to automation.
- The "experience economy" (books, games, songs, film, design, architecture, etc. etc. … consumer taste trends suggest that the CI sector is high growth, relatively future proofed and highly mobile).
- These "new industries" have a significant impact on places (in Bristol and Bath for example 10% of all businesses and over 20,000 jobs are now in CI).

4.3 For the element of the sector defined as "Cultural Industries" the 2017 GVA was estimated at £11 billion (with a statistical under investment by the State in this sector relevant to other sectors of the economy of similar size).

5. WHY DOES THE CREATIVE INDUSTRY SECTOR NEED STATE INTERVENTION IF IT'S SUCH A HEALTHY AND GROWING MARKET?

5.1 This is a complex question to answer, however:-

5.1.1 Growth in the sector is driven by the rise and fall of a number of “small” SMEs and micro start-ups (the average size of a CI company is currently 3.3 employees).

5.1.2 Competition is intense for content and ideas development (“the recurring avant garde”)

5.1.3 Much of commerciality is driven by trade on IP and intangible assets (therefore financing can be problematic and monetisable ideas can be vulnerable to hijack).

5.1.4 Brexit (likely impact on talent, funding and cross border collaborations).

5.1.5 HMG is just “too big” to be able to intervene consistently well. It therefore needs to ensure actors at the local level are making the right things happen. (That can be Creative England, local CI partnerships and leadership, LEPs, ACE etc.)

5.1.6 The small size of CI industry players isn't “the problem in itself”, however it makes them and the sector invisible to policy makers (cf. Automotive or Steel sectors). The critical role of policy makers is to see the benefits and help the CI sector move from collaboration around intellectual ideas to commercialisation and monetization of products.

5.1.7 It's not just about numbers of jobs, but it's about developing UK (and our local) entrepreneurialism. Currently the UK is number 3 in the world for start-ups but only number 13 for those companies getting to scale. This is a real issue for CI's generally (and it's not just down to what is often described as “life style” issues).

5.1.8 Unsurprisingly London is a global economic Creative Industries powerhouse and needs to continue to hold this position post Brexit. Regions such as Greater Brighton should not be seeking to reduce the powerhouse, but work with and grow a high value eco-system into it.

5.1.9 GVA per worker is 20% higher than in most other industries. Not all CI firms and jobs are high growth … but most can be high value if they're properly matched to investment and support at the right time to get to international markets. The British Investment Bank struggles to get significant percentage of capital into CIs, largely because they are small, perceived sometimes as high risk (though high return) and because transaction costs can be high relative to capital investment values.

5.1.10 It is perhaps obvious, but worth stating, that much CI product is “low friction” when it comes to international trade. Digital content doesn't need to sit at Calais for a week, it can be with a consumer in seconds.

5.1.11 The Fourth Industrial Revolution : AI/machine learning will create new jobs and it will eat others. Whilst job reduction is likely to be highest in administration, manufacturing and retailing, the three sectors that are regarded as the most immune to attack are the Creative Industries, personal and social care and environmental tech. This is an important point for Greater Brighton.

5.1.12 In policy terms at a national level alienation of communities in a post-industrial economy is leading to fraction, breakdown of social cohesion and at times loss of identity (what do communities “do” when the ship yard, the mine or the glass factories close down?) Policy at a national level has identified that culture and creativity can help replace the lost sense of identity as well as creating economic growth.

5.1.13 And, whilst the UK has an admirable global reputation for the Creative Industries, the rest of the world is catching up fast. The UK has talent (and some technical capacities) that are highly regarded … but global investment by other governments into CI dwarfs the investment made by the UK. Whilst the Government’s Industrial Strategy suggests £4 billion of investment in the UK economy (every pound of which is welcome), only around 2% of this is identified as likely to be for the Creative Industries (the UK’s fastest growth sector). And, this £4 billion is utterly dwarfed by £100 billion going into the 3 capital investments at Hinkley Point, HS2 and Heathrow runway expansion (all important stuff but investment in the “old economy”).

6. RECENT UK NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY FOR THE CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

6.1 Long serving members of the Greater Brighton Economic Board will probably be familiar with a variety of policy interventions at the National level.

6.2 “Clusters”: (specialisms and place coming together) there are many examples where National Government policy has created real value (e.g. Belfast and Screen tech). Whilst remaining a valid approach, the digital revolution means that collaboration can take place across the world in real time and doesn’t always need cheek by jowl geographic location. Virtual clusters are now much more common amongst creative eco-systems.

6.3 The Sir Peter Bazalgette 2017 Review of Creative Industries : flagged a number of issues (including relationship between a strong cultural environment and the growth of Creative Clusters). Strong local culture provides skills, talent and unique content for CI and can be easily linked into the visitor and night time economy experience. It references access to finance, intellectual property, trade and creative clusters, talent development and careers programmes spanning secondary schools. On the back of the review the £18 million Creative Industries Clusters programme was launched.

6.4 Sector deals: (March 2018) with £150 million of investment across the life cycle of the Creative Industries sector deals were focussed on leading Creative Clusters, global competition, tech and content of the future and skills programmes focussed on talent and inclusivity. They signal links into the Local Industrial Strategies and a review what is needed to grow to scale SMEs and the “long tail” of lower productivity firms.

6.5 Cultural Cities Inquiry (The Gadhia Report 2019). Gadhia points to the need for strong local leadership, investment platforms, strong and defined talent pathways and place based asset return approaches. Whilst definitions are used inter-changeably in the Gadhia report, much of the data is on a more narrowly defined set of Cultural Industry (a stated above a sub set of the broader CI definition).

6.6 An ongoing rebalancing of the UK's creative economy. Members of the Board will be familiar with Channel 4's move to Leeds (and to a lesser extent Norwich and Bristol) various BBC arts schemes (e.g. BBC natural history team in Bristol which now generates 25% of the world's natural history on-line content). Creative England attempting to rebalance non-London CI growth and align local and national institutions at the local level, building economic resilience and finding new roles for public investment.

6.7 An increasing focus on financing the CI sector. Both NESTA and Creative England research demonstrates that whilst there are now more firms they are getting smaller. Critically they need finance to scale which the UK investment market is not currently providing. Research suggests that over 80% of creative businesses need money to scale (and funders that are informed, flexible and prepared to risk share at appropriate reward levels). However, the assets of these companies are often intangible and given the small size of the average firm their life cycles can be volatile. At the macro level, however, there's a considerable amount of private funding going in. Angel Investors (at early stages of growth) are significant across London and the South East. Private finance (generally going in later up the growth ladder) saw 2017 as the year of "megadeal" especially in media and content. CIs at a smaller scale however, can be missing out. Venture Capital funds typically invest in ten projects hoping for a significant return on one or two. The Creative Industries business model (with SMEs) is a different one … businesses need to get both bigger (and crucially better) in order to compete.

A number of funders like Creative England are stretched. CE currently have a portfolio of £20 million invested across 350 businesses, with a 4 to 1 return on public money. Investors need to be fast on their feet in a rapidly moving sector … but that doesn't automatically equate with "fast and loose" with public money. Many SMEs are seeking genuinely sustainable growth. They don't seek the classic tech sector "5 year exit strategy", but they are in it for a longer haul … and this can confuse Venture Capital investors and their models. At a regional level HMG has created a number of levers towards devolution and re-balancing of the economy out of London.

6.8 Encouragement of the university sector to engage with, provide investment, IP and talent into the CI is helpful. And the question should be asked what more encouragement is required to encourage universities to become more porous to Creative Industries in their places (opening of doors, talent pipelines, R&D and become real anchor institutions for CIs in place?).

6.9 Local Industrial Strategies/Local Sector Deals. If Creative Industries are such a key component of the future UK economy, how do they become more front and centre of any Local Industrial Strategy?

6.10 How do LEPs ensure that their attention and investment funds go into the infrastructure for this century's economy and not that of the last century? Hard investment and infrastructure for growth in the Creative Industry economy can have significant (and relatively quick) returns in GVA and jobs growth.

6.11 Arts Council England and their approaches are similarly seeking to push devolution in cultural economies. Their current strategy seeks to fund excellence, place based activity, inclusion and drive growth and talent pipelines. And, a number of national institutions are trying to do things "in place" (e.g. BBC "New Creatives Scheme" … a Brighton footprint).

7. SO WHERE ARE WE IN GREATER BRIGHTON IN 2019?

7.1 As Members of the GBEB will be aware, there's a lot here. Brighton and Hove is a NESTA designated "Creative District" with the highest density of "creative embedded" companies in its travel to work area of any UK cluster.

7.2 In short we have talent, successful Creative Industries, anchor institutions and reputation but, to some extent, we are resting on laurels and others are catching up. Board Members will probably recall the "The Brighton Fuse" (2011)" report. This work really set Brighton apart in its time but other places in the UK and elsewhere have moved at pace.

7.3 In general terms (like much of the UK's CI economy) we have a preponderance of micro businesses (and whilst not all of these have a desire to grow) those that do have short term life cycles, struggle to access finance or key partners to develop propositions and at times a mixed set of capabilities to sell into international markets. At their best our Clusters work well, at other times many small players are competing for relatively small markets or pots of public funds. There is significant potential here for growth in GVA and jobs. In this paper we do not touch on the significant number of social benefits of the sector.

7.4 The critical point to make is that it is not easy to get current good evidence of the state of the Creative Industry sector in Greater Brighton. There are small pockets of data held by a number of organisations for particular purposes. See below for how we might go about building a better dashboard to continue to monitor the health of the sector. Whilst this won't be about "managing " a Creative Industry sector (which is frankly impossible and undesirable) it is about being able to articulate its value to support pitches (for private and public money) as well as creating a stronger public narrative.

7.5 At the risk over simplifying a set of highly complex factors, research, anecdote and consistency of themes raised, suggest there are probably 8 or 9 things that are currently preventing our Creative Industry eco-system being as powerful as it might be. Put succinctly they would be:-

- Insufficient affordable and flexible properties for the CI sector (certainly in central Brighton)

- Sufficient spaces, places and institutions to allow good collaborative linking up and the turning of those links into productive commercial ventures.

- Ever more porous universities

- Sufficient "creative producers". By this it's meant people who bring people together (SME's, larger institutions, public sector investors, etc. etc.). Getting many small units of production better connected to grow productivity. They used to be called "arts administrators", but they're probably now something of a mix of maven, commercial deal maker and social busybody!

- The problem of scaling. If the only model envisaged in each business is to grow as quickly as possible then this seldom creates a sustainable eco-system. Creative England talk about the "big guy, little guy" relationships. Greater Brighton probably doesn't need to have 100 huge players but it might need half a dozen big players linked into anywhere between 100/1000 smaller ones.

- A bigger international reputation. With an international arts festival, a world renowned airport, a premiership football team and a games industry of real power, in some ways we have already significant CI brand recognition. However, this needs careful development, including with university partners.

- Our local public sector needs to adapt to meet the real needs of 21st century business. Creative Industries are growing at twice the rate of the rest of the UK economy. It's a new economy, more agile and smarter and to some extent something of a "lab" for how our economy is likely to change in a variety of sectors into the future. Other sectors need to learn from it. National Government, Local Government and municipal/State funded organisations need to be part of this learning.

- Evidence of success. Determining rate of growth, GVA, jobs, growth etc. is not always easy. Often it is down to the hard work of individuals and certain organisations to tell the story. If our CI is so critical to our City Region is that acceptable or are we creating a significant risk for our future success?

- Inclusion is essential. Talent, if just drawn from one place or social class inevitably becomes condensed. Market attention and investment may not always get to the most talented. Greater Brighton need a concerted response to that. Talent, in terms of open borders and the education system is critical to Creative Industries. Creative England have a slogan "talent is everywhere, opportunity is not".

8. THE ARTS AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION ("ACIC")

8.1 Brighton & Hove City Council (initially) created a Cultural Framework "Daring to be Different". This suggests a number of lenses through which to look at Creative Industries. An impressively inclusive model is being worked through with a number of actions. Some of those are set in stone at the outset, others are to be developed (and co-produced) by stakeholders strengthening the ultimate outcomes.

8.2 One of the strands "Creative Coast" sets the challenge to "step up to lead as the regional capital of creative productivity and spill over innovation". This is a significant ambition and one that requires concerted thought and activity to bring to fruition. This strand of the framework (despite the rather confusing reference to "Coast") looks at the potential to grow the economic impacts of Creative Industries across the Greater Brighton footprint. The original document points to horizontal supply chains, possible creative enterprise zones, connections into sector deals, production/meanwhile space, SMEs support and ensuring the right infrastructure is available for scaling and monetising. The precise elements of "what and how" are not set out in detail and are the subject of work over the next 6-9 months. It is in this context that a conversation with several key stakeholders (notably ACE and the LEP) has begun and their real interest is timely. Part of the product of this conversation was the (ultimately unsuccessful) bid to the Cultural Development Fund in order to create a "bank of creativity". Whilst the bid was unsuccessful the idea is widely regarded as being worthy of further testing and development.

9. GETTING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF CI IN THE CITY REGION

9.1 As referenced earlier The Brighton Fuse Report of 2011 (compiled by both universities and the Arts and Humanities Research Council) was at its time a seminal piece of work. 8 years (particularly in a sector that grows as rapidly as the Creative Industries) is a long time and whilst it's served us well, it is now looking dated.

9.2 The "Creative Coast" strand of the Arts & Creative Industries Commission has recently commissioned two discrete pieces of work from the University of Sussex (Dr Josh Siepel) who heads the University's Creative Industries Policy and Evidence Centre.

9.3 <u>The first piece of research work</u> (and a relatively straight forward one) is to produce a brief document, drawing primarily on ONS data sets, containing basic descriptive statistics on the number, employment and turnover of Creative Industry firms at the level of all the Local Authorities making up the Greater Brighton area (as well as in aggregate). For each Local Authority (and the aggregate) the report will include:-

- The number of CI firms overall and in each CI sector (as defined by DCMS definitions)
- The share of CI firms as part of the overall firm population, bench marked to the national average.
- Total employment (jobs) of CI firms for each CI sector (along with mean/medium firm size)
- CI employment as a share of overall employment (bench marked to the national average)
- Total turnover generated by CI firms for each sector (along with mean size).
- Contribution to overall turnover (bench marked to the national average).

It is anticipated that in addition to these figures it will be possible to do some basic dynamics (by comparing 2018 figures to similar data in 2015 or 2013). It will be interesting to see what valuable trends data emerges.

It is hoped that some of this data (if not the final report) will be available by the date of this GBEB meeting. If not the data can be rapidly shared thereafter.

9.4 The second piece of research work (and a more substantive one) is "FUSE+". FUSE+ is a new initiative generating data on the positions, dynamics and evolution of Creative Industries (and specifically Creative Clusters). The University's policy and Evidence Centre (PEC) will combine multiple data sources (including using AI to scrape data from thousands of Creative Industries web sites) to provide the UK's most significant picture of the state of the Creative Industries sector (by the end of 2019). Those leading the "Creative Coast" work have specifically commissioned a Greater Brighton element to this. Along with a significant Creative Industry base in Scotland and another in the North East, the PEC will create a cluster level "portrait" for Greater Brighton, as well as a cluster directory and some real time estimates of economic performance of the cluster. It will also produce a number of data visualisations to help guide our future thinking as well as "deep dive" reports (where data allows) into issues of particular interest to us. Whilst this work is predominantly funded at national level partners across Greater Brighton have agreed to make a contribution of £13,200 (including VAT) to the costs of undertaking this work. It will provide a valuable data set to help shape future thinking.

10. SO WHAT ARE THE STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS THAT THE GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD SHOULD CONSIDER?

10.1 This is a work in progress and needs to be framed and shaped by the new data we will receive from the pieces of research work above. That being said a number of the national research products (including the 2019 Gadhia Report) as well as conversations at a Greater Brighton level are pointing to a long list at present including:-

- A free standing platform for the Creative Economy (based on ideas from the CDF bid). This new independent vehicle might act as a data repository, a marketer/narrative weaver/story teller, a bidding vehicle, a "bank of creativity", an investor and broker, an advocate/lobbyist, a strategist and an actor/innovator in the CI sector. Of course, not all of this will necessarily be consistent or possible in one vehicle, but something standing independent of any one institution that can span sectors and fight the corner of Greater Brighton's Creative Industry sector seems to appeal to many.

- Making sure that various strands of post-Brexit HMG policy can be woven together to support Creative Industries locally.

- Investment : (possibly a regional investment platform), one that could take stakes or provide supporting infrastructure for a number of CI players.

- Talent : Locally we have a number of interesting projects and programmes (and parts of our HE and FE sector are combining well to grow their own). What more can be done given the likely jobs growth in the sector and the potential talent in our communities?

- Upping the amount of new creative space (either using under-used, under-loved, under-valued buildings already in existence) or taking opportunities in new larger scale developments across the region to "build in" Creative Industry activity/space.

11. CONCLUSION

11.1 A short report of this nature can inevitably not do justice to the full complexity and opportunity in the Creative Industry Sector of Greater Brighton. It is at best, a timely reminder, a pointer to some things that are going on and a recognition that Greater Brighton has no "right" to retain its place as a home of CI. We have to work to do this and we have to encourage our relevant partners to support us in this task. The commissioned research referred to will enable a more strategic design of propositions for strategic interventions to help drive growth in the sector.

12. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS

12.1 Financial Implications
There are no specific financial implications arising from this report over and above the commissioning of the research work outlined in paragraph 9.4 above

Legal Implications:
12.2 There are no specific legal implications arising from this report.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices: None

Background Documents

1. The Sir Peter Bazalgette 2017 Review of Creative Industries

2. The Cultural Cities Enquiry (Enriching UK Cities through smart investment and culture) Dame Jayne-Anne Gadhia

Appendix B

CREATIVE INDUSTRIES IN GREATER BRIGHTON

DRAFT FOR CIRCULATION

A research note by the Creative Industries Policy and Evidence Centre

Dr Josh Siepel

SPRU, University of Sussex and Creative Industries Policy and Evidence Centre

23 July 2019

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Creative industries firms in the Greater Brighton area generated £1.55 billion in turnover in 2018.
- Turnover of creative industries firms has increased in by 22% since 2014
- There were over 6,100 creative businesses in the Greater Brighton area in 2018
- More than 16,000 people were employed by creative businesses in 2018, a growth of nearly 20%.
- Performing arts organisations generated £329m in turnover, second only to software firms, which generated £785m.

1. Introduction and background

The Greater Brighton region consists of six local authorities, one of which – Brighton & Hove – is among the UK's most famous creative industries clusters. The high national profile of the cluster is due in part to a series of influential studies examining the Brighton cluster, particularly the £1m Brighton Fuse project[1] in 2013 and its follow-up, Fuse2 and the Brighton Fuse Freelancer Survey in 2015. These studies fed the national image of Brighton as a major UK cluster, one that was validated by the description of the Brighton cluster as an exemplar in Sir Peter Bazalgette's review of the creative industries[2] in 2017. However, despite the recognition of the strength of Brighton & Hove's cluster, have the areas surrounding Brighton also been able to take advantage of the opportunities posed by the growth in creative sectors?

This report presents an overview of the state of Greater Brighton's creative industries. The report draws upon official data from tax records to map the number of businesses and employees in the industry. The data provided here comes from the Business Structure Database[3], which is maintained by the Office of National Statistics and contains records of every firm in the UK that is registered for National Insurance and/or VAT. Importantly, the employment figures only capture those employees who are on the payroll and for whom NI is paid, and therefore do not count freelance activity in

[1] http://www.brightonfuse.com/brighton-fuse-reports-and-findings/

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-the-creative-industries

[3] Office for National Statistics. (2018). *Business Structure Database, 1997-2018: Secure Access*. [data collection]. *9th Edition.* UK Data Service. SN: 6697, http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6697-9 This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown Copyright. The use of ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates

employment figures[4]. The report is largely organised around three questions: How many creative businesses are in Greater Brighton? How important are creative industries to the local economy? And how many people are employed in creative industries?

2. How many creative businesses are in Greater Brighton?

We can begin by considering the number of creative industries in the six local authorities that comprise the Greater Brighton area in 2019. Table 1 show the number of creative industries businesses in each area, as well as the percentage change between the period 2014-2018.

Table 1: Number of Creative Industries Firms in Greater Brighton, by Local Authority

Local Authority	Number of firms 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Adur	247	-0.0%
Brighton & Hove	3,100	15.4%
Crawley	457	21.0%
Lewes	676	16.6%
Mid-Sussex	1,123	10.0%
Worthing	511	17.2%
Total	6,114	14.3%

This table shows double-digit growth in the number of new businesses in nearly all local authorities in the area. While Brighton has a the largest number of creative businesses, growth rates in outlying areas, particularly Crawley, Lewes and Worthing, all outpace the growth rate in Brighton and Hove. The lowest growth rate in terms of number of firms is Adur, showed no increase in the time period, albeit also from the lowest starting place. Given this as a background figure we can then consider the growth trends of particular sectors in the region, as seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of Firms in Greater Brighton, by Sector[5]

Sector	Number of firms 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Advertising	598	16.6%
Architecture	305	16.7%
Crafts	27	-3.7%
Design	599	10.7%
Performing Arts	1,123	3.7%

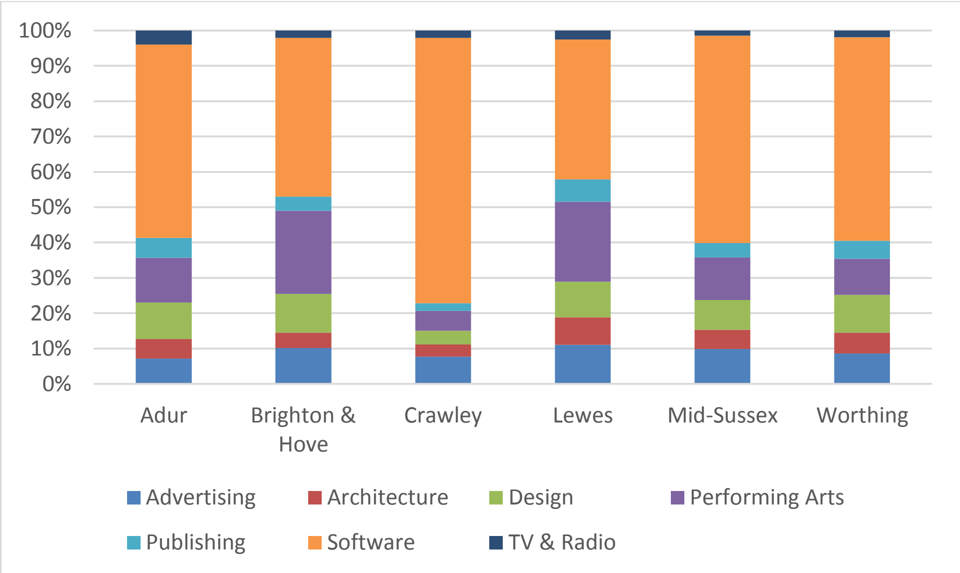
[4] Some freelancers who are VAT registered may appear, but others may not, so employee counts should be understood to be a baseline, while the actual figure will be much higher.
[5] It is worth noting that while crafts represents an important part of the creative industries, the vast majority of craftspeople operate as sole traders and are therefore not NI/VAT registered. Therefore the measure of the crafts sector presented here is not a meaningful proxy for crafts activity. Likewise, museums are included in standard definitions of creative industries but are not included here as the majority are organised as charities and are not counted in the dataset used here.

Publishing	259	17.0%
Software	3,087	18.4%
TV & Radio	122	11.5%
Total	6,114	14.3%

The table above shows the growth rates for the sector, and presents a number of interesting features. Software makes up the majority of creative industries firms in the region, which is broadly consistent with national figures. However, quite unusually, the second largest sector – in terms of number of firms – is the performing arts. This is considerably higher than the national average, highlighting the strength of the region in the breadth and quantity of arts organisations. All but two of the sectors showed double-digit growth over the 2014-2018 period, showing that the growth is not limited to one sector.

One subsequent question is whether particular local authorities specialise in some creative sectors but not others. Figure 1 below presents a measure of the composition of the creative industries in each of the local authorities. From this figure we can see similarities and differences between some of the local authorities; for instance, Crawley has a clear specialisation in software firms; Mid-Sussex, Adur and Worthing have virtually identical distributions of sectors, with a majority of software firms and similar distributions of performing arts, publishing, design, architecture and marketing; and Brighton & Hove and Lewes both have proportionately fewer software firms and larger populations of performing arts firms. Proportionately Lewes has a greater share of architecture firms.

Figure 1: Sector composition of Creative Industries in Local Authorities (by Number of Firms)



3. What is the economic contribution of creative industries to the overall economy?

Now we consider the economic impact of creative industries firms. In this case it is helpful to use turnover, which captures overall economic outputs as opposed to employment, which – due to the data being used here – does not include freelancers, who are a substantial part of the creative economy. However turnover does capture the activities that freelancers bring to the firms that hire them. Turnover is one measure that can be used to calculate GVA (gross value added), which is a measure of the overall value added specifically by a region. GVA is a useful figure but is difficult to calculate for smaller geographical regions (official statistics usually calculate at the region level, i.e. South East). We begin again by looking at the levels of total turnover in the local authorities and the rate of change over the past five years

Table 3: Total turnover of creative industries firms in Greater Brighton by Local Authority

Local Authority	Total turnover 2018 (£million)	% Change 2014-2018
Adur	55	29.5%
Brighton & Hove	682	20.4%
Crawley	225	59.6%
Lewes	142	22.8%
Mid-Sussex	344	5.3%
Worthing	111	6.1%
Total	**£1,558**	**22.3%**

This table shows substantial growth figures for the area. The total turnover of creative industries firms in the Greater Brighton region is £1.56 billion, a 22% increase over the same area in 2014. Four authorities have seen double-digit growth rates in turnover between 2014-2018. Of those that have lower rates, Worthing had a 27% growth rate between 2014-2018, and a net decrease between 2017 and 2018, which suggests there may be some underlying variation in the figures. Of the overall size of creative sectors in these areas, Brighton & Hove is the largest, with Mid-Sussex second largest.

As a way of exploring these further, we can explore the average firm turnover in these local authorities, as seen in Table 4. Of the sectors listed, all showed double-digit growth in the period from 2014-2019. Consistent with Table 2, software and performing arts generated the highest levels of turnover in the region, while crafts represented the smallest (though again the undercounting of freelance/sole trader craftspeople makes this figure less reliable). Architecture, publishing and advertising had the highest growth rates.

Table 4: Total creative industries turnover in Greater Brighton, by Sector

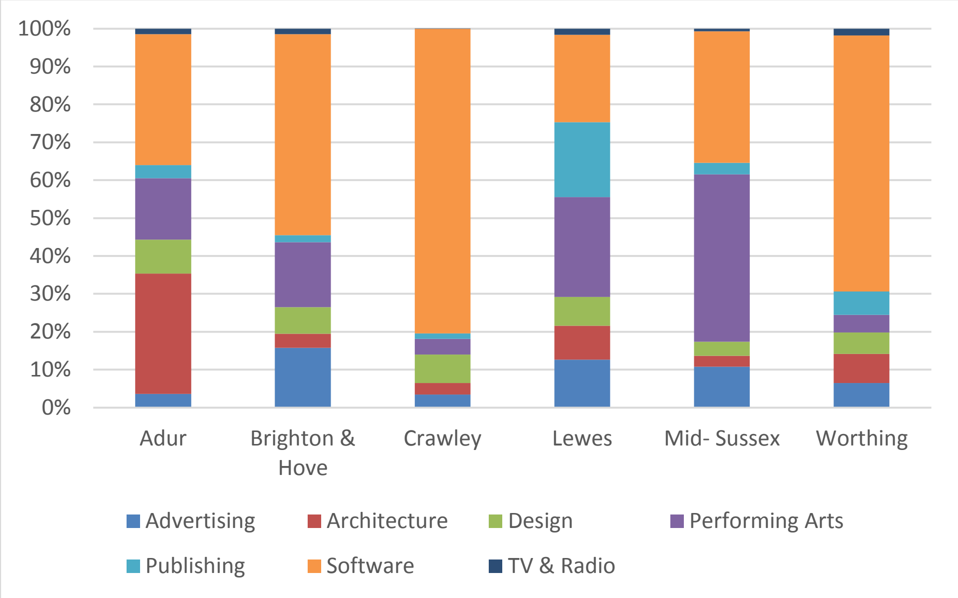
Sector	Total turnover 2018 (£million)	% Change 2014-2018
Advertising	£178	32.5%
Architecture	80	39.4%
Crafts	7	25.0%
Design	99	20.3%
Performing Arts	329	12.2%
Publishing	62	37.0%
Software	785	22.0%
TV & Radio	18	-[6]
Total	£1,558	22.3%

Finally we can consider the share of turnover made by the various sectors to the local authorities in the Greater Brighton area. These are presented in Figure 2 below. Here we can see

[6] We do not include a change figure here as this sector, as one that is highly project-based, has the most significant fluctuation of all sectors, ranging from values from £17m to £80m over the five year period. This is consistent with the project-based nature of the sector.

substantial heterogeneity, in line with the previous discussion, from Crawley – dominated by the software sector – to Mid-Sussex, where performing arts play a larger share of the sector than software. It is important to note that these figures are relative, but they serve to demonstrate the different creative sectors seen in the local authorities.

Figure 2: Sectors' share of turnover 2018, by local authority.



4. How many people are employed in creative industries in Greater Brighton?

We now consider employment in the Greater Brighton area. As mentioned above, the figures below represent only formal employment in terms of National Insurance, and do not count freelancers, who make up a very substantial amount of UK creative employment. Still they do provide some baseline insights about the general distribution and relative levels of employment in the region.

Looking again at local authorities, Table 5 shows total salaried employment by local authority. Brighton & Hove and Mid-Sussex have the most employed workers in the creative industries, while Crawley has the highest level of growth. One area – Worthing – has a negative growth rate but this value should be treated with significant caution, as values for Worthing show substantial, unexplained year-on-year variation that does not keep with other trends. This may be due to issues with the underlying data and does demonstrate the limits of these types of data, which are passively collected from HMRC records and are partially cleaned but may require further validation.

Table 5: Creative Industries employment 2018, by local authority

Local Authority	Total Employment 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Adur	503	5.0%
Brighton & Hove	8,346	21.1%
Crawley	1,817	47.9%
Lewes	1,913	20.2%
Mid-Sussex	2,848	16.6%
Worthing	1,518	-12.1%
Total	16,945	19.7%

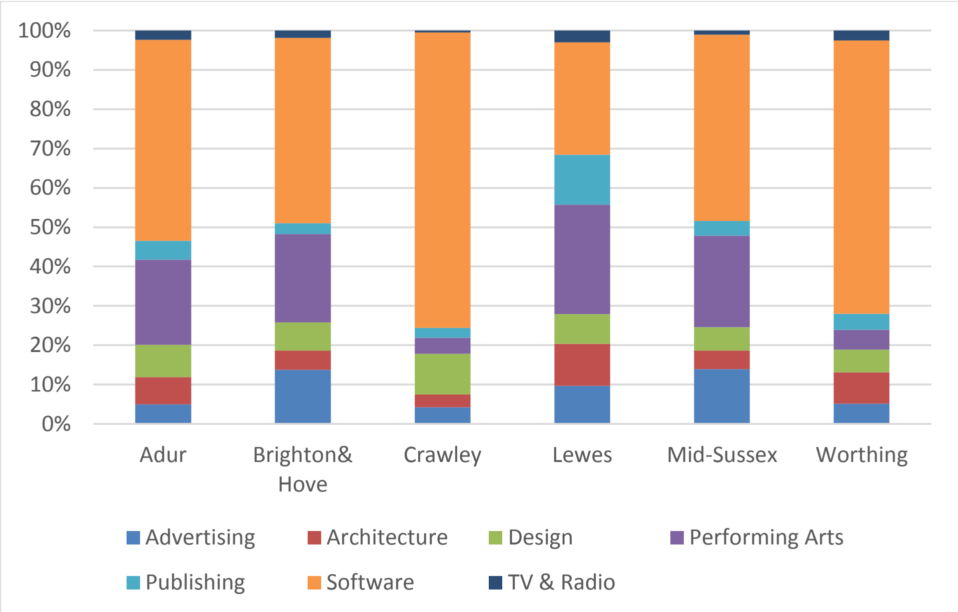
When we consider sectors, in Table 6, we see the highest levels of employment in software and performing arts, as in the other measures used. The growth rates of all but two sectors are double digits, with publishing in particular showing employment growth of nearly one-third in the timeframe. Even advertising and architecture, the sectors with lower levels of employment have shown substantial growth in real terms, adding 121 and 69 new salaried employees in aggregate in the time period.

Table 6: Total creative industries employment in Greater Brighton, by Sector

Sector	Total Employment 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Advertising	1,903	6.4%
Architecture	952	7.2%
Design	1,223	17.5%
Performing Arts	3,307	18.7%
Publishing	704	31.1%
Software	8,467	23.8%
TV & Radio	307	20.5%
Total	16,945	19.7%

Figure 3, as above, breaks these figures down by sector and local authority to show relative composition of employment in creative sectors. Here the distinction appears to be between Crawley and Worthing, which – as discussed above – have concentrations in the software sector, and the other areas, which appear to have broadly similar distributions, with software, followed by performing arts, employing the most workers.

Figure 3: Sectors' share of employment 2018, by local authority.



5. Summary and Conclusion

This report has presented new evidence about the level and distribution of creative industries firms in the Greater Brighton region. It shows that in 2018 creative industries firms generated £1.55 billion for the local economy. At the same time these firms showed double-digit growth across multiple metrics, consistently outpacing the growth rates of the Greater Brighton area as a whole.

The findings presented here also point to the differences in the local authorities that make up the Greater Brighton area – there is substantial heterogeneity in the composition of creative sectors. This allows us to document that the creative industries cannot only be associated with Brighton & Hove alone, but are a source of economic growth for the entire region.

Appendix 2

CREATIVE INDUSTRIES IN GREATER BRIGHTON

DRAFT FOR CIRCULATION

A research note by the Creative Industries Policy and Evidence Centre

Dr Josh Siepel

SPRU, University of Sussex and Creative Industries Policy and Evidence Centre

23 July 2019

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Creative industries firms in the Greater Brighton area generated £1.55 billion in turnover in 2018.
- Turnover of creative industries firms has increased in by 22% since 2014
- There were over 6,100 creative businesses in the Greater Brighton area in 2018
- More than 16,000 people were employed by creative businesses in 2018, a growth of nearly 20%.
- Performing arts organisations generated £329m in turnover, second only to software firms, which generated £785m.

1. Introduction and background

The Greater Brighton region consists of six local authorities, one of which – Brighton & Hove – is among the UK's most famous creative industries clusters. The high national profile of the cluster is due in part to a series of influential studies examining the Brighton cluster, particularly the £1m Brighton Fuse project[1] in 2013 and its follow-up, Fuse2 and the Brighton Fuse Freelancer Survey in 2015. These studies fed the national image of Brighton as a major UK cluster, one that was validated by the description of the Brighton cluster as an exemplar in Sir Peter Bazalgette's review of the creative industries[2] in 2017. However, despite the recognition of the strength of Brighton & Hove's cluster, have the areas surrounding Brighton also been able to take advantage of the opportunities posed by the growth in creative sectors?
This report presents an overview of the state of Greater Brighton's creative industries. The report draws upon official data from tax records to map the number of businesses and employees in the industry. The data provided here comes from the Business Structure Database[3], which is maintained by the Office of National Statistics and contains records of every firm in the UK that is registered for National Insurance and/or VAT. Importantly, the employment figures only capture those employees who are on the payroll and for whom NI is paid, and therefore do not count freelance activity in

[1] http://www.brightonfuse.com/brighton-fuse-reports-and-findings/
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-the-creative-industries
[3] Office for National Statistics. (2018). *Business Structure Database, 1997-2018: Secure Access*. [data collection]. *9th Edition.* UK Data Service. SN: 6697, http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-6697-9 This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown Copyright. The use of ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data. This work uses research datasets which may not exactly reproduce National Statistics aggregates

employment figures[4]. The report is largely organised around three questions: How many creative businesses are in Greater Brighton? How important are creative industries to the local economy? And how many people are employed in creative industries?

2. How many creative businesses are in Greater Brighton?

We can begin by considering the number of creative industries in the six local authorities that comprise the Greater Brighton area in 2019. Table 1 show the number of creative industries businesses in each area, as well as the percentage change between the period 2014-2018.

Table 1: Number of Creative Industries Firms in Greater Brighton, by Local Authority

Local Authority	Number of firms 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Adur	247	-0.0%
Brighton & Hove	3,100	15.4%
Crawley	457	21.0%
Lewes	676	16.6%
Mid-Sussex	1,123	10.0%
Worthing	511	17.2%
Total	6,114	14.3%

This table shows double-digit growth in the number of new businesses in nearly all local authorities in the area. While Brighton has a the largest number of creative businesses, growth rates in outlying areas, particularly Crawley, Lewes and Worthing, all outpace the growth rate in Brighton and Hove. The lowest growth rate in terms of number of firms is Adur, showed no increase in the time period, albeit also from the lowest starting place. Given this as a background figure we can then consider the growth trends of particular sectors in the region, as seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of Firms in Greater Brighton, by Sector[5]

Sector	Number of firms 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Advertising	598	16.6%
Architecture	305	16.7%
Crafts	27	-3.7%
Design	599	10.7%
Performing Arts	1,123	3.7%

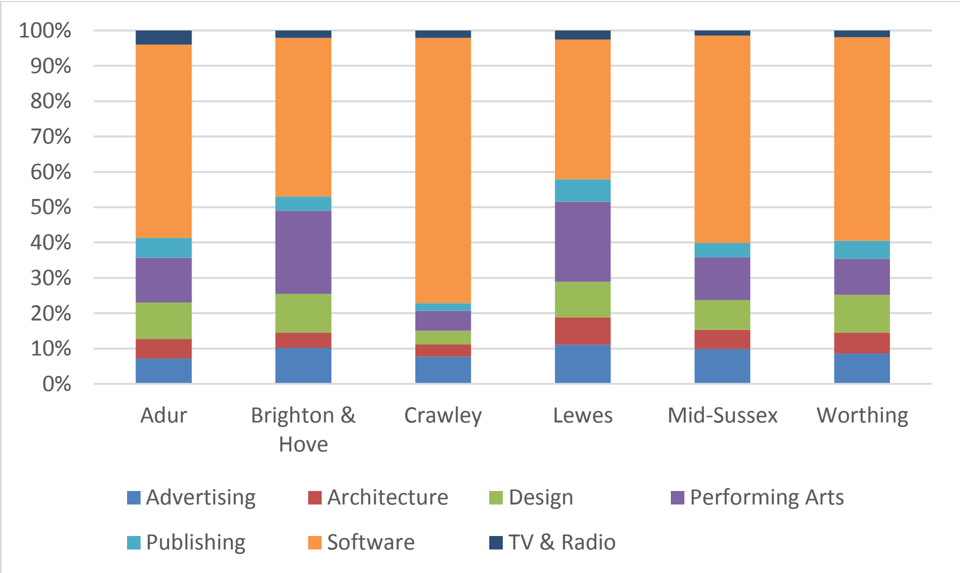
[4] Some freelancers who are VAT registered may appear, but others may not, so employee counts should be understood to be a baseline, while the actual figure will be much higher.
[5] It is worth noting that while crafts represents an important part of the creative industries, the vast majority of craftspeople operate as sole traders and are therefore not NI/VAT registered. Therefore the measure of the crafts sector presented here is not a meaningful proxy for crafts activity. Likewise, museums are included in standard definitions of creative industries but are not included here as the majority are organised as charities and are not counted in the dataset used here.

Publishing	259	17.0%
Software	3,087	18.4%
TV & Radio	122	11.5%
Total	6,114	14.3%

The table above shows the growth rates for the sector, and presents a number of interesting features. Software makes up the majority of creative industries firms in the region, which is broadly consistent with national figures. However, quite unusually, the second largest sector – in terms of number of firms – is the performing arts. This is considerably higher than the national average, highlighting the strength of the region in the breadth and quantity of arts organisations. All but two of the sectors showed double-digit growth over the 2014-2018 period, showing that the growth is not limited to one sector.

One subsequent question is whether particular local authorities specialise in some creative sectors but not others. Figure 1 below presents a measure of the composition of the creative industries in each of the local authorities. From this figure we can see similarities and differences between some of the local authorities; for instance, Crawley has a clear specialisation in software firms; Mid-Sussex, Adur and Worthing have virtually identical distributions of sectors, with a majority of software firms and similar distributions of performing arts, publishing, design, architecture and marketing; and Brighton & Hove and Lewes both have proportionately fewer software firms and larger populations of performing arts firms. Proportionately Lewes has a greater share of architecture firms.

Figure 1: Sector composition of Creative Industries in Local Authorities (by Number of Firms)



3. What is the economic contribution of creative industries to the overall economy?

Now we consider the economic impact of creative industries firms. In this case it is helpful to use turnover, which captures overall economic outputs as opposed to employment, which – due to the data being used here – does not include freelancers, who are a substantial part of the creative economy. However turnover does capture the activities that freelancers bring to the firms that hire them. Turnover is one measure that can be used to calculate GVA (gross value added), which is a measure of the overall value added specifically by a region. GVA is a useful figure but is difficult to calculate for smaller geographical regions (official statistics usually calculate at the region level, i.e. South East). We begin again by looking at the levels of total turnover in the local authorities and the rate of change over the past five years

Table 3: Total turnover of creative industries firms in Greater Brighton by Local Authority

Local Authority	Total turnover 2018 (£million)	% Change 2014-2018
Adur	55	29.5%
Brighton & Hove	682	20.4%
Crawley	225	59.6%
Lewes	142	22.8%
Mid-Sussex	344	5.3%
Worthing	111	6.1%
Total	**£1,558**	**22.3%**

This table shows substantial growth figures for the area. The total turnover of creative industries firms in the Greater Brighton region is £1.56 billion, a 22% increase over the same area in 2014. Four authorities have seen double-digit growth rates in turnover between 2014-2018. Of those that have lower rates, Worthing had a 27% growth rate between 2014-2018, and a net decrease between 2017 and 2018, which suggests there may be some underlying variation in the figures. Of the overall size of creative sectors in these areas, Brighton & Hove is the largest, with Mid-Sussex second largest.

As a way of exploring these further, we can explore the average firm turnover in these local authorities, as seen in Table 4. Of the sectors listed, all showed double-digit growth in the period from 2014-2019. Consistent with Table 2, software and performing arts generated the highest levels of turnover in the region, while crafts represented the smallest (though again the undercounting of freelance/sole trader craftspeople makes this figure less reliable). Architecture, publishing and advertising had the highest growth rates.

Table 4: Total creative industries turnover in Greater Brighton, by Sector

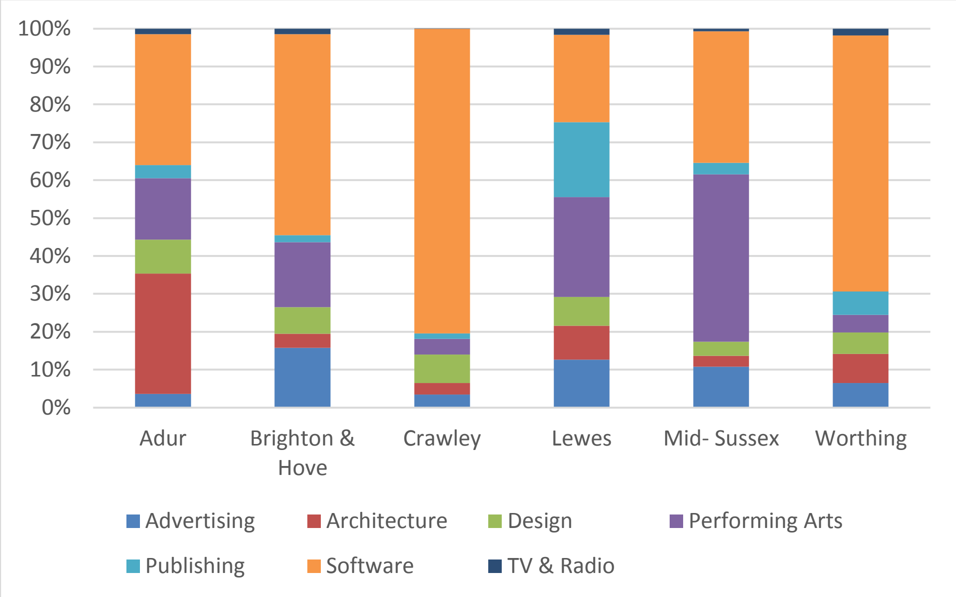
Sector	Total turnover 2018 (£million)	% Change 2014-2018
Advertising	£178	32.5%
Architecture	80	39.4%
Crafts	7	25.0%
Design	99	20.3%
Performing Arts	329	12.2%
Publishing	62	37.0%
Software	785	22.0%
TV & Radio	18	-[6]
Total	£1,558	22.3%

Finally we can consider the share of turnover made by the various sectors to the local authorities in the Greater Brighton area. These are presented in Figure 2 below. Here we can see

[6] We do not include a change figure here as this sector, as one that is highly project-based, has the most significant fluctuation of all sectors, ranging from values from £17m to £80m over the five year period. This is consistent with the project-based nature of the sector.

substantial heterogeneity, in line with the previous discussion, from Crawley – dominated by the software sector – to Mid-Sussex, where performing arts play a larger share of the sector than software. It is important to note that these figures are relative, but they serve to demonstrate the different creative sectors seen in the local authorities.

Figure 2: Sectors' share of turnover 2018, by local authority.



4. How many people are employed in creative industries in Greater Brighton?

We now consider employment in the Greater Brighton area. As mentioned above, the figures below represent only formal employment in terms of National Insurance, and do not count freelancers, who make up a very substantial amount of UK creative employment. Still they do provide some baseline insights about the general distribution and relative levels of employment in the region.

Looking again at local authorities, Table 5 shows total salaried employment by local authority. Brighton & Hove and Mid-Sussex have the most employed workers in the creative industries, while Crawley has the highest level of growth. One area – Worthing – has a negative growth rate but this value should be treated with significant caution, as values for Worthing show substantial, unexplained year-on-year variation that does not keep with other trends. This may be due to issues with the underlying data and does demonstrate the limits of these types of data, which are passively collected from HMRC records and are partially cleaned but may require further validation.

Table 5: Creative Industries employment 2018, by local authority

Local Authority	Total Employment 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Adur	503	5.0%
Brighton & Hove	8,346	21.1%
Crawley	1,817	47.9%
Lewes	1,913	20.2%
Mid-Sussex	2,848	16.6%
Worthing	1,518	-12.1%
Total	16,945	19.7%

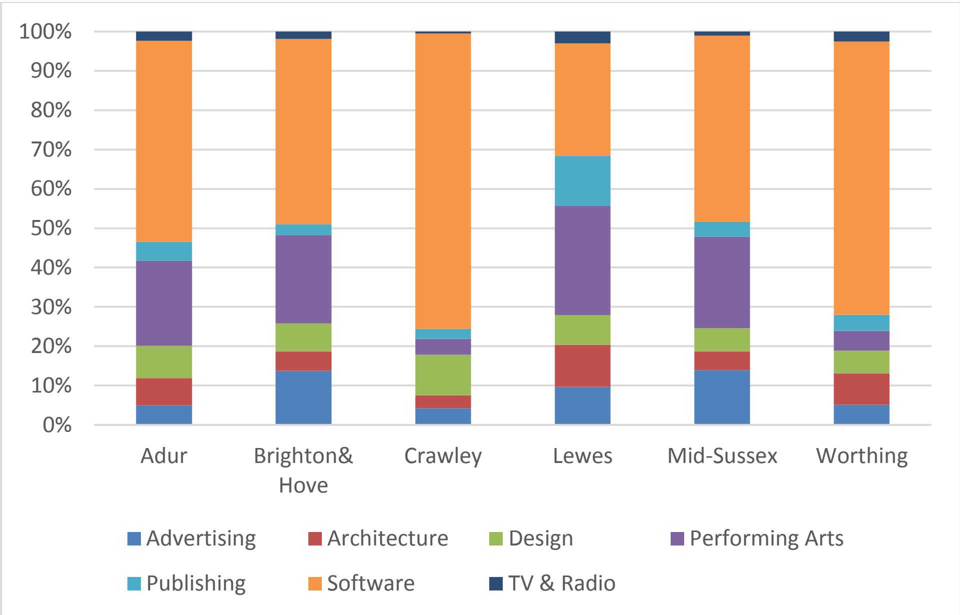
When we consider sectors, in Table 6, we see the highest levels of employment in software and performing arts, as in the other measures used. The growth rates of all but two sectors are double digits, with publishing in particular showing employment growth of nearly one-third in the timeframe. Even advertising and architecture, the sectors with lower levels of employment have shown substantial growth in real terms, adding 121 and 69 new salaried employees in aggregate in the time period.

Table 6: Total creative industries employment in Greater Brighton, by Sector

Sector	Total Employment 2018	% Change 2014-2018
Advertising	1,903	6.4%
Architecture	952	7.2%
Design	1,223	17.5%
Performing Arts	3,307	18.7%
Publishing	704	31.1%
Software	8,467	23.8%
TV & Radio	307	20.5%
Total	16,945	19.7%

Figure 3, as above, breaks these figures down by sector and local authority to show relative composition of employment in creative sectors. Here the distinction appears to be between Crawley and Worthing, which – as discussed above – have concentrations in the software sector, and the other areas, which appear to have broadly similar distributions, with software, followed by performing arts, employing the most workers.

Figure 3: Sectors' share of employment 2018, by local authority.



5. Summary and Conclusion

This report has presented new evidence about the level and distribution of creative industries firms in the Greater Brighton region. It shows that in 2018 creative industries firms generated £1.55 billion for the local economy. At the same time these firms showed double-digit growth across multiple metrics, consistently outpacing the growth rates of the Greater Brighton area as a whole.

The findings presented here also point to the differences in the local authorities that make up the Greater Brighton area – there is substantial heterogeneity in the composition of creative sectors. This allows us to document that the creative industries cannot only be associated with Brighton & Hove alone, but are a source of economic growth for the entire region.

GREATER BRIGHTON ECONOMIC BOARD	**Agenda Item 26**

Subject:		**Greater Brighton Investment Programme – Progress Update**	
Date of Meeting:		**28th January 2020**	
Report of:		**Chair, Greater Brighton Officer Programme Board**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Nick Hibberd**	**Tel: 01273 293756**
	Email:	**Nick.Hibberd@brighton-hove.gov.uk**	
LA(s) affected:		**All**	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 The purpose of the Investment Plan Update is to provide the Greater Brighton Economic Board ("the Board") with an update on progress on the Greater Brighton Investment Programme ("the Investment Programme") since the Board's last meeting on 15 October 2019.

1.2 Updates are included on the Local Growth Fund (LGF) allocations made as part of the Growth Deal Rounds 1, 2 and 3. The period covered by this report is 1 October 2019 to 30 December 2019.

1.3 This cover report provides some context on the LGF Funding Rounds and narrative updates on the Investment Programme projects. Further details on the individual projects can be found in the Investment Programme Update report at Appendix 1.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the Board note the report and the Investment Programme Update at Appendix 1.

3. CONTEXT/BACKGROUND INFORMATION

LGF Growth Deal Rounds 1 & 2

3.1 A total of approximately £90m was allocated to projects across the City Region from LGF Growth Deal rounds 1 & 2. These projects will deliver a total investment of approximately £376m into the City Region, unlocking an estimated 14,000 jobs, 8,200 homes and 450,000m^2 of employment floor-space. Current active projects are listed below with a summary of progress since the last update.

3.1.1 *Flood Alleviation Scheme (Newhaven) £7.5m*

The period January to June 2019 saw completion of all fixed flood defences under Newhaven FAS. The final element of the fixed defences, completed in mid-April, was a revised flood wall alignment in the Newhaven Port area of the scheme. This alignment was revised in part to (successfully) address significant expected cost overruns had the original alignment been followed and also responded to uncertainty about future land use in Newhaven Port. The revised alignment also provided the opportunity to trial the use of low-carbon (‘Cemfree’) cement with 88% less embodied carbon than traditional cement.

The demountable flood barrier over the A26 has now been successfully completed. Substantial progress on the rail flood barrier together with Network Rail has been made, with 90% of all works now completed. Works on this aspect of the scheme are anticipated to commence in June 2020, subject to final legal agreements.

3.1.2 *Port Access Road (Newhaven) £10.0m*

Construction commenced early January 2019, with works now well underway. BAM Nuttall has been appointed as contractor. Construction is expected to take 19 months to complete. A Local Liaison Committee has been established to help address community concerns and meets regularly. The focus for works has now progressed past the abutment walls to the piling required for the bridge foundations. Some beams have now been delivered, with the remainder due for delivery in February 2020.

3.1.3 *New England House Growth Centre (Brighton) - £4.9m*

The council’s land deal with Maplebright and Legal & General (L&G) on the adjacent Longley Industrial Estate was completed at the end of November 2019. This has secured a premium – paid by L&G to Brighton & Hove City Council – which will be ‘ring-fenced’ towards the NEH project. As previously reported, the private sector mixed-use redevelopment on Longley will include a significant element of new employment floor-space (that will contribute towards the City Deal output). The remainder of the City Deal floor-space target will be delivered on the NEH site, along with the building's refurbishment.

On 5 December 2019 the council’s Policy, Resources & Growth Committee (PR&G) agreed for design work and financial modelling to be undertaken. These areas of work will be progressed in consultation with key stakeholders, with a further check-in with PR&G later in 2020, prior to the next stages of work being undertaken (including a planning application and project implementation).

3.1.4 *Digital Catapult & 5G Testbed (Brighton) - £1.8m*

The third cohort of businesses for the 5G Brighton Technology Accelerator Programme has been selected. It includes firms developing drone management systems for undertaking complex maintenance tasks in challenging environments, real-time mobile translation and subtitling technology, and live VR access to international tourist destinations. The founders’ room and bar at the Dome has now been fitted with 5G connectivity. The first set of cultural and creative use-cases that will develop ideas using it and the FuseBox are currently under consideration.

Support for immersive and quantum businesses continues, with amongst other activity, a joint project that enables quantum scientists to 'visit' and engage with sub-atomic scenarios in virtual reality.

3.1.5 *Circus Street Innovation Centre & Regeneration (Brighton) - £2.7m*

Construction continues to progress, although work on all elements of the development have slipped against the timetable. The residential blocks will be completed in the New Year between January and the end of March. The Dance Space is scheduled for handover to South East Dance for fit-out at the end of March and the office block is scheduled for completion at the end of June.

3.1.6 *Central Research Laboratory Plus X (Brighton) - £7.7m*

There has been continued good progress, with the 'Plus X' building now in the late construction phase. Mechanical & Electrical works continue and installation of the coloured exterior cladding panels is almost complete. Practical completion of the Plus X building is scheduled for the end of January 2020, at which point U+I's operational management team will take over and the building will open for business shortly thereafter. Recent months have seen issue of Plus X newsletters that promote the facilities, offer tours, and stimulate further interest in advance of the building opening.

In relation to other elements of the wider development, construction continues broadly in line with programme. Discussions to incorporate a medical centre within the development are progressing well. Construction of the student blocks on the barracks site is at an advanced stage and is due for completion by summer 2020. Work on the residential blocks has begun, with completion expected in summer 2022.

3.1.7 *Valley Gardens – Phases 1 & 2 (Brighton) - £8.0m*

Work is ongoing on various parts of the project with the western corridor footway widening almost complete between York Place and Gloucester Place. This includes the implementation of drainage systems, loading bays, parking spaces and street/road lighting.

Works have also largely progressed within the gardens with Victoria Gardens North and South both having their internal footways installed. Our landscaping contractors, ESL have also begun works in preparation for the planting of the trees that have been purposely selected. They have also been working with our landscape architects to set out and start planting the new bulbs and perennials in the southern garden.

3.1.8 *Adur Tidal Walls & Western Harbour Arm Flood Defences (Shoreham-By-Sea) – £10.5m*

Adur District Council has now purchased the required 3.5m strip of land off the Sussex Yacht Club to complete the land deal following agreement on Heads of Terms. A planning application has been approved by Adur District Planning authority for the replacement of the Yacht Club facility. Work has now commenced on the foundations of the new Yacht Club. A separate planning application has been approved for the flood defences and cycle path along the A259.

Adur District Council has secured funding from the Environment Agency through Grant in Aid to support the flood defence wall to be delivered. A project team are preparing plans to deliver the flood defence scheme on completion of the new Yacht Club.

3.1.9 *A2300 Corridor Improvements (Burgess Hill) - £17.0m*

See 3.25 below

LGF Growth Deal Round 3

3.2 In February 2017 Coast to Capital announced that it has secured £66m through Round 3 of the Growth Deal. All six projects put forward by the Board were allocated funding - totalling £48.77m. The project updates are as follows:

Worthing Central Phase 1 (Worthing) - £5.6m

3.2.1 **Teville Gate:**

Main developments since the last period:

- Surface car park construction practical completion on 05/06/19.
- Construction commenced on new office building for Teville Gate House and topping-out took place in December 2019.
- Mosaic Capital has submitted their application. Expected for decision at March planning committee.
- Work with Homes England to secure circa £6-£8m of funding for affordable homes.

3.2.2 **Union Place:**

The full professional team have been appointed and working on the detailed issues of the site.

A Planning pre-application advice meeting has taken place identifying issues of height and street scene. Further design preparation has been undertaken and a Transport PPA meeting took place on 29 September 2019 with the next PPA with WBC taking place on 20 September 2020.

Environmental Statement Screening Opinion has been received which indicates no ES is required.

Negotiation has taken place with NCP over the car park lease agreement and they are stated they are content to continue their current operation with Union Place. The scheme will now be approached in 2 phases. Phase 1 commencing on the former Police Station site and High Street car park end.

3.2.3 *Decoy Farm (Worthing) - £4.8m*

JLL - Industrial Development Advisors appointed.

WSP - Remediation specialist, transport assessment, environmental (ecology, hydrology, geotechnical specialist) planning (remediation).

Winkworth Sherwood - legal advisors appointed.

3.2.4 *New Monks Farm & Airport (Shoreham-By-Sea) - £5.7m*

Secretary of State resolved not to call in the planning application in May 2019.

Adur District Council, West Sussex County Council, and developers looking to finalise the Section 106 agreement and other land acquisition issues by end of October 2019.

Work to address onsite contamination commenced in September 2019. Ecological preliminary works underway. Planning conditions being worked through in advance of planning permission.

3.2.5 *Growth Location (Burgess Hill) - £14.9m*

Northern Arc: The outline planning application for the Northern Arc was permitted on 3 October 2019, and the Section 106 agreement was issued on 4 October. A suite of reserved matters planning applications will now be submitted for determination. Two reserved matters applications are being considered: one for Freeks Farm, and the second for the eastern bridge and link road. The former is expected to be determined by 17 December and the latter will be agreed by January 2020.

Place and Connectivity: Coast to Capital carried out an audit and site visit in October, and have since provided a very positive overall green RAG status for the programme. Contractors have been procured and the detailed design is underway with construction of phase 1 (LGF funded) scheduled to complete in March 2021.

A2300 corridor improvements: The project remains on schedule, with site clearance work to the north of the existing carriageways now complete. A full business case was submitted to the Department for Transport (DfT) in October 2019. The Secretary of State’s decision on the case, originally anticipated for December, was delayed by the General Election. On-going dialogue is underway between West Sussex County Council (WSCC) and the Department to ensure that the decision can be secured as early as possible in the New Year. Construction of the improvements remains scheduled to complete in March 2021.

Employment space, The Hub: Significant progress has been made in the construction of the second phase of development, with the external shell for the 5,000m^2 warehouse for Roche Diagnostics almost complete. The site will be operational by summer 2020. At its meeting on 19 September 2019 the District Planning Committee permitted outline consent for the remaining phases (3-6) subject to a satisfactory Section 106 agreement.

Digital Infrastructure: Balfour Beatty were engaged in May to deliver the 'dig once' programme for the Northern Arc, with a feasibility study now completed. Officers are currently working with the Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) to resolve a small number of conditions that were raised as part of the 'Checkpoint C' review in October. This process concluded before Christmas. Thereafter the project will progress to the detailed design and build stage in January 2020.

One public estate (OPE) 7: OPE 7 funding awards were announced earlier this year to support feasibility studies for: (1) redevelopment of an extended Brow site in Burgess Hill to provide enhanced accommodation for the emergency and primary care services and to create space for 440 new homes (led by WSCC), (2) redevelopment of the land adjacent to Burgess Hill station to deliver up to 150 new homes, 500 jobs, and retail opportunities (led by MSDC). At the Brow Consultants Faithful and Gould have been appointed, and work to produce the viability study and master plan is underway. For Burgess Hill station consultants CBRE have now been appointed. A review of the emergent proposals took place in December, and will be presented to Network Rail in January.

Goddards Green Waste Water Treatment Works: Coast to Capital carried out an audit and site visit during October 2019, and have since provided a positive report. Over £2.5m of project work has already been delivered, with a further £1.5m to be delivered by the end of the financial year. The project remains on schedule for practical completion by August 2021 with odour reduction benefits realised by December 2020.

3.2.6 *Waterfront (Brighton) - £12.1m*

Pre-app process commenced for the Black Rock site - planning application targeted for end of October in order to keep to programme (for expenditure of LEP funds by March 2021).

LGF Growth Deal Unallocated Funds Rounds 1 & 2 – December 2016 Call

3.3 In December 2016 Coast to Capital announced that it had approximately £46.65m of unallocated funds available to support capital growth projects. The Greater Brighton Economic Board put forward eight bids, five of which received funding totalling approximately £9.9m. The project updates are as follows:

3.3.1 *Adur Civic Centre (Shoreham-By-Sea) - £1.8m*

Phase 1 completed end of April 2019.

Phase 2 Council agreed a preferred developer for the site and are working on plans and contracts.

3.3.2 *Springman House (Lewes) – £2.0m*

Architects have undertaken detailed consultation with the blue light end users and have continued to work to develop a viable scheme that meets their operational requirements. The components and overall design for an operationally viable facility has now been agreed with East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service.

3.3.3 *Railway Quay (Newhaven) - £1.5m*

Flood defence works on site now completed and negotiations underway with existing tenant re: relocation. Initial masterplan has been prepared and discussions undertaken with potential tenants. However, delays have been created by impending closure of adjacent UTC@harbourside. No further decisions will be made until the future of the UTC has been finalised – Government has established East Sussex College Group as the Preferred Bidder and negotiations are ongoing. The UTC will re-open although date is yet to be specified. Despite this, Lewes DC is considering how the bid to the Future High Streets Fund will align with the future use(s) for the Railway Quay site.

3.3.4 *Eastside South (Newhaven) - £1.6m*

Work on Phase 1 was completed in 2018, with two new occupiers operational by April 2019.

Work on Phase 2 commenced in April 2019 and demand has been strong for the new units. A total of 13 of the 18 available units are either now occupied, have had contracts exchanged or are undertaking due diligence ahead of occupation in early 2020.

3.3.5 *Heritage Centre Stage – Corn Exchange & Studio Theatre (Brighton) - £3.0m*

Following the main contractor ceasing all works and entering into a Company Voluntary Arrangement (CVA), in July 2019, the council is appointing its preferred contractor to carry out emergency and remedial works to protect and weatherproof the buildings. Mobilisation has started and preparatory works are underway. A further procurement process is expected to be carried out to appoint a principal contractor to complete the main works. Project completion is now anticipated in March 2021.

LGF Growth Deal Unallocated Funds Rounds 1 & 2 – July 2017 Call

3.4 In July 2017 Coast to Capital launched a new funding round for unallocated funds from rounds 1 & 2. In December 2017, Coast to Capital announced that a total of £27 million had been allocated in the areas of Housing, Regeneration & Infrastructure; Business, Enterprise & Skills; and Transport. Around £12m of the total is supporting projects from across Greater Brighton: The project updates are as follows:

3.4.1 *Crawley College STEM & Digital Centre (Crawley) - £5.0m*

Design work has been completed and W Stirland Ltd have been appointed as the building contractor. Subject to planning approval the project is expected to be completed by September 2020.

3.4.2 *Pelham Campus Redevelopment (Brighton) - £5.0m*

Formal planning consent for the project was issued on the 23 March 2019 following completion of the legal documentation and agreement of the planning conditions.

Work is continuing with the main contractor and the design team to complete the design and tendering work so the project can move into the construction phase. This is progressing well and it is now expected that work on site will start in the summer.

3.4.3 *Ricardo Hybrid Powertrain (Shoreham-by-Sea) - £1.5m*

To deliver a state of the art four-wheel drive hybrid powertrain rig to enable the research and development of the next generation of electrified powertrain systems and vehicles. The equipment has been ordered and construction has commenced. Its due to be commissioned at the end of 2019 and the project is on track.

3.4.4 *Charleston Trust Centenary Project (Lewes) - £0.6m*

This 570m^2 new development includes the Trust's first exhibition space, as well as an events space and new restaurant. The exhibition space is housed in a new building, while the events space and restaurant will be situated in two 18th-century farm buildings, restored and redeveloped. The development launched on 8 September 2018.

LGF Growth Deal Unallocated Funding – June 2019 Call

3.5 In June 2019 Coast to Capital announced that it had approximately £9.1m of unallocated funds available to support capital growth projects. Funds would specifically target projects that contribute towards the Coast to Capital Gatwick 360 Strategic Economic Plan (SEP); to deliver economic outputs as detailed within the 8 priorities SEP, or to support medium term delivery of the Strategy. This call was open for Expression of Interest (EOI) applications from Tuesday 11th June 2019 until 12noon on Tuesday 2nd July 2019.

3.6 A total of 6 projects from across the Greater Brighton region were awarded funding:

- Developing Land Based Skills and Skills Resilience in People (Plumpton College) - £831,265
- Gigabit Coast: Adur & Worthing (Adur & Worthing Councils) – £2,000,000
- Haywards Heath College (Chichester College Group) – £1,200,000
- Crawley Growth Programme Phase 3 (Crawley DC/West Sussex CC) - £820,000
- Brighton 5G Fibre Ring (Brighton & Hove City Council) - £832,647
- Littlehampton Town Centre Public Realm Improvement Scheme (Arun District Council) - £564,274

In addition, West Sussex County Council were awarded £2,000,000 for the Converged Fibre Connectivity Programme, which will have an impact across the West Sussex Districts.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

4.1 None required.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

5.1 None required.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 The Board is asked to note the contents of this report.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

7.1 There are no direct financial implications associated with this report regarding the progress made in the second quarter of this financial year on approved schemes within the Greater Brighton Investment Programme. Schemes already included within the Greater Brighton Investment Programme have approved business cases in place with funding options identified and these have been reported to their respective bodies. The progress of each scheme is detailed within the Investment plan Update Report in appendix 1. Unallocated LGF Growth Deal Funds of £9.1m were available from June 2019 with 6 bids (totalling £6.248m) being awarded to schemes within the Greater Brighton region, these are shown at paragraph 3.6 above. Future or revised business plans will be reported accordingly within the timescales of the project timetables.

Finance Officer Consulted: Rob Allen, Principal Accountant
Date: 16/01/20

Legal Implications:

None.
Lawyer Consulted: Joanne Dougnaglo, Senior Property Lawyer
Date: 15/01/2020

Equalities Implications:

7.2 None arising from this report. Equalities issues will be addressed on a project-by-project basis.

Sustainability Implications:

7.3 None arising from this report. Sustainability issues will be addressed on a project-by-project basis.

Any Other Significant Implications:

7.4 None.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Greater Brighton Investment Update Report January 2020

Background Documents:

None

Greater Brighton Economic Board

Investment Programme Update Report

28th January 2020

88

Contents

Item		
1	Highlight Summary	Page 3
2	Adur Civic Centre – Shoreham	Page 4
3	Burgess Hill Strategic Growth Programme	Page 5
4	Central Research Laboratory - Brighton	Page 7
5	Circus Street- Brighton	Page 8
6	Decoy Farm - Worthing	Page 9
7	Digital Catapult- Brighton	Page 10
9	Eastside South - Newhaven	Page 11
10	Heritage Centre Stage - Brighton	Page 12
11	New England House - Brighton	Page 13
12	New Monks Farm – Shoreham By Sea	Page 14
13	Flood Alleviation Scheme - Newhaven	Page 15
14	Port Access Road - Newhaven	Page 16
15	Railway Quay - Newhaven	Page 17
16	Springman House - Lewes	Page 18
17	Teville Gate - Worthing	Page 19
18	Union Place - Worthing	Page 20
19	Valley Gardens - Brighton	Page 21
20	Waterfront Brighton	Page 22
21	Western Harbour Arm – Shoreham-By-Sea	Page 23

Highlight Summary

PROJECT	DELIVERY PARTNERS	REPORT HIGHLIGHT
Digital Catapult Brighton	Wired Sussex & University of Brighton, University of Sussex, BHCC, American Express	The third cohort of businesses for the 5G Brighton Technology Accelerator Programme has been selected. It includes firms developing drone management systems for undertaking complex maintenance tasks in challenging environments, real-time mobile translation and subtitling technology, and live VR access to international tourist destinations. The founders' room and bar at the Dome has now been fitted with 5G connectivity. The first set of cultural and creative use-cases that will develop ideas using it and the FuseBox are currently under consideration
New England House	Brighton & Hove City Council	Brighton & Hove City Council's land deal with Maplebright and Legal & General (L&G) on the adjacent Longley Industrial Estate was completed at the end of November 2019. On 5 December 2019 the council's Policy, Resources & Growth Committee (PR&G) agreed for design work and financial modelling to be undertaken. These areas of work will be progressed in consultation with key stakeholders, with a further check-in with PR&G later in 2020, prior to the next stages of work being undertaken (including a planning application and project implementation).
Newhaven Flood Alleviation Scheme	Environment Agency, Lewes DC, Coast to Capital LEP, South East LEP.	The demountable flood barrier over the A26 has now been successfully completed. Substantial progress on the rail flood barrier together with Network Rail has been made, with 90% of all works now completed. Works on this aspect of the scheme are anticipated to commence in June 2020, subject to final legal agreements.
Teville Gate (Worthing Central Phase1)	Worthing Borough Council, Mosaic Global Investments, Coast to Capital LEP, Hanson Developments & HMRC, Homes England	Construction commenced on new office building for Teville Gate House and topping-out took place in December 2019. Mosaic Capital has submitted their application. Expected for decision at March planning committee.

Adur Civic Centre - Shoreham

Aims & Objectives

Adur District Council have led on the development of a two phase scheme for the former Council offices in Shoreham. Phase 1 involved the development of a 30,000 sqft (gross) office building which is now complete and let to local business Focus Group following £9.89m of Council investment.

For Phase 2 the Council have identified Hyde Housing as the preferred bidder for the site (Hyde Housing) and are working to finalise contracts. A planning application is anticipated in Spring 2020 for 171 homes and ground floor commercial space.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Adur District Council. Willmott Dixon, Hyde Housing Group

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£1.71m**
Total Public Funding	**£0.0m**
Total Private Funding	**£9.89m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£11.60m**

Outputs

Phase 1 North Site -30,000sqft of employment space

Phase 2 South Site – 987sqm of employment space and 171 residential units

What happened in the last period?

Phase 1 completed end of April 2019

Phase 2 Council agreed a preferred developer for the site and are working on plans and contracts.

Target Milestones

Phase 2: Appointment of Delivery Partner

Planning Application: Spring 2020

Planning Determined: Autumn 2020

Start on site: Spring 2021

Completion: by April 2024

Burgess Hill Strategic Growth Programme

Artist's impression

Aims & Objectives

The programme will deliver transformative change to the town, secure major growth and significant improvements in housing, jobs, infrastructure, and social and community facilities. To support the programme the following grant funding has been secured:

• **£17 million** from the Local Growth Fund (LGF) to support A2300 corridor improvements comprising an upgrade to dual carriageway, junction improvements, and the provision of a footway and cycleway linking to the National Cycle Network, • **£10.9 million** LGF funding for a Place and Connectivity package of sustainable transport schemes including improvements to the Burgess Hill and Wivelsfield railway stations, public realm improvements, and an inter-urban cycle route, • **£4 million** LGF and a further **£6.5 million** Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) to improve the Goddard's Green Waste Water Treatment works, unlocking land to develop a further 256 homes, • Up to **£2.2 million** from the Government's Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) fund to support the implementation of new digital infrastructure for Burgess Hill which in turn will stimulate the market for internet service providers, • **£165k** from One Public Estate for design and feasibility studies to redevelop 'The Brow' and land adjacent to Burgess Hill Station.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Mid Sussex District Council, Homes England, West Sussex County Council, Burgess Hill Town Council, Coast to Capital, Department of Transport, and developers.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£31.9m**
OPE Funding	**£165k**
Total Public Funding	**£61.6m**
Total Private Funding	**£993.3m**
Total Funding	**£1,054.9m**

Following their acquisition of the Northern Arc land parcels, we have an approved Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) with Homes England which confirms an investment of £162m in strategic infrastructure.

Outputs

5,000 new homes, a Science and Technology Park (up to 100,000m^2 employment space), two business parks, 15,000 new jobs (including construction jobs), a major town centre regeneration (offering retail space, commercial leisure space including a cinema and a bowling alley, a hotel as well as new homes), improvements to the A2300 corridor, a package of sustainable transport schemes to achieve a 15 per cent modal shift, new schools, increased GP capacity, improved leisure facilities, full-fibre digital infrastructure.

What happened in the last period?

Northern Arc: The outline planning application for the Northern Arc was permitted on 3 October 209, and the Section 106 agreement was issued on 4 October. A suite of reserved matters planning applications will now be submitted for determination. Two reserved matters applications are being considered: one for Freeks Farm, and the second for the eastern bridge and link road. The former is expected to be determined by 17 December and the latter will be agreed by January 2020.

Place and Connectivity: Coast to Capital carried out an audit and site visit in October, and have since provided a very positive overall green RAG status for the programme. Contractors have been procured and the detailed design is underway with construction of phase 1 (LGF funded) scheduled to complete in March 2021.

A2300 corridor improvements: The project remains on schedule, with site clearance work to the north of the existing carriageways now complete. A full business case was submitted to the Department for Transport (DfT) in October 2019. The Secretary of State's decision on the case, originally anticipated for December, was delayed by the

92

General Election. On-going dialogue is underway between West Sussex County Council (WSCC) and the Department to ensure that the decision can be secured as early as possible in the New Year. Construction of the improvements remains scheduled to complete in March 2021.

Employment space, The Hub: Significant progress has been made in the construction of the second phase of development, with the external shell for the 5,000m^2 warehouse for Roche Diagnostics almost complete. The site will be operational by summer 2020. At its meeting on 19 September 2019 District Planning Committee permitted outline consent for the remaining phases (3-6) subject to a satisfactory Section 106 agreement.

Digital Infrastructure: Balfour Beatty were engaged in May to deliver the 'dig once' programme for the Northern Arc, with a feasibility study now completed. Officers are currently working with DCMS to resolve a small number of conditions that were raised as part of the 'Checkpoint C' review in October. This process concluded before Christmas. Thereafter the project will progress to the detailed design and build stage in January 2020.

One public estate (OPE) 7: OPE 7 funding awards were announced earlier this year to support feasibility studies for: (1) redevelopment of an extended Brow site in Burgess Hill to provide enhanced accommodation for the emergency and primary care services and to create space for 440 new homes (led by WSCC), (2) redevelopment of the land adjacent to Burgess Hill station to deliver up to 150 new homes, 500 jobs, and retail opportunities (led by MSDC). At the Brow Consultants Faithful and Gould have been appointed, and work to produce the viability study and master plan is underway. For Burgess Hill station consultants CBRE have now been appointed. A review of the emergent proposals took place in December, and will be presented to Network Rail in January.

Goddards Green Waste Water Treatment Works: Coast to Capital carried out an audit and site visit during October 2019, and have since provided a positive report. Over £2.5m of project work has already been delivered, with a further £1.5m to be delivered by the end of the financial year. The project remains on schedule for practical completion by August 2021 with odour reduction benefits realised by December 2020.

Target Milestones – Various (project-specific).

Central Research Laboratory (Plus X) - Brighton

Proposed scheme

Aims & Objectives

The ‘Plus X’ seven storey innovation hub (formerly the Central Research Laboratory) is a U+I Plc concept, a model they have delivered successfully elsewhere. As a key element of the comprehensive mixed-use redevelopment it will provide a unique, high quality workspace model, tailored to the unique needs of Brighton’s creative and entrepreneurial businesses, particularly those designing and making physical products. It aims to be somewhere inspiring, functional, sustainable and flexible in its design. It is an innovative provision of shared workspaces and facilities that promote collaboration and facilitate serendipity. The shared spaces will range from events spaces to prototyping labs, meeting rooms and cafe/break out spaces, something that will attract both small and larger tenants.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Brighton & Hove City Council (Delivery Body), U+I Group Plc (Developer) and University of Brighton (together the partners in the overall mixed-use development across the combined sites).

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£7.7m**
Total Public Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Private Funding	**£10m**
Total Funding	**£17.7m**

Outputs

Contractual outputs: 4,645sqm of new employment space, 500sqm of high specification prototyping labs/workshops, 107 onsite jobs, £5.427m of match funding.

Non-contractual outputs: 300 other jobs, £250,000 follow-on investment, 99 businesses supported.

What happened in the last period?

There has been continued good progress, with the ‘Plus X’ building now in the late construction phase. Mechanical & Electrical works continue and installation of the coloured exterior cladding panels is almost complete. Practical completion of the Plus X building is scheduled for the end of January 2020, at which point U+I’s operational management team will take over and the building will open for business shortly thereafter. Recent months have seen issue of Plus X newsletters that promote the facilities, offer tours, and stimulate further interest in advance of the building opening in the New Year. In relation to other elements of the wider development, construction continues broadly in line with programme. Discussions to incorporate a medical centre within the development are progressing well. Construction of the student blocks on the barracks site is at an advanced stage and is due for completion by summer 2020. Work on the residential blocks has begun, with completion expected in summer 2022.

Target Milestones

End Date: 13/12/2022.

Circus Street - Brighton

Proposed scheme

Aims & Objectives

The mix of residential, business, education and cultural occupiers on the site will bring a wide variety of people into the area, benefitting existing local businesses. Economic impact studies indicate that the development will create approximately 232 predominantly local jobs. It will generate £1 million in council tax, new business rates contributions and new homes bonuses. It would encourage student and new resident population spending in and around the site and would boost the local economy by more than £10m each year due to a multiplier effect.

The main office building will be a new centre for innovation and enterprise that will maximise the potential for linking the University's research functions and private organisations that will cohabit in the building. This Innovation Hub will, in turn, create and support fledgling new business in the City and generate opportunities for students, graduates and university staff to work alongside SMEs and larger organisations.

The Dance Space will house South East Dance and provide them with much needed production space, a theatre and public space for community participation. The growing artistic community in Brighton has no dedicated space for dance and it is estimated that 60,000 people will use the space every year. It will become a cultural and community hub, where people gather to collaborate, participate, watch and learn.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: U+I plc (Cathedral Brighton), Brighton & Hove City Council

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£2.70m**
Total Public Funding	**£0.40m**
Total Private Funding	**£106.57m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£109.67m**

Outputs

142 new homes; 387 additional jobs and 232 net additional jobs after displacement and substitution; 30,000 sq ft. office building; 450 student accommodation bed spaces; "The Dance Space" (dance studios, offices, public performance space and HQ for South East Dance); start-up workshops, retail units and restaurant; public realm to include a square and landscaped courtyards.

What happened in the last period?

Construction continues to progress, although work on all elements of the development have slipped against the timetable. The residential blocks will be completed in the New Year between January and the end of March. The Dance Space is scheduled for handover to South East Dance for fit-out at the end of March and the office block is scheduled for completion at the end of June.

Target Milestones

End Date: 23/03/2020.

Decoy Farm - Worthing

Aims & Objectives

An ambitious plan to upgrade an environmentally challenging but sizable plot of allocated employment land that has stood unused for four decades. The completed project will boost employment opportunities and economic performance in the entire Coast to Capital LEP region.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Worthing Borough Council, West Sussex County Council, Private Sector, Coast to Capital LEP

Greater Brighton

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£4.84m**
Total Public Funding	**£4.84m**
Total Private Funding	**£15m**
Total Funding	**£25m**

Outputs

- To deliver up to 15,000sqm of new employment floorspace in small/medium sized units to support local SMEs to grow. To provide much needed new/modern/flexible floorspace within the coast to capital sub-region to support the growing needs of the supply chain for Gatwick Airport.
- To deliver environmental improvements through remediation of the 7ha ex-landfill site
- To improve accessibility through highways improvements to the local road network

What happened in the last period?

- JLL - Industrial Development Advisors
- WSP - Remediation specialist, transport assessment, environmental (ecology, hydrology, geotechnical specialist) planning (remediation)
- Winkworth Sherwood - legal advisors

Target Milestones

Winter 2019/20 - Site & Ground Investigations; Statutory Liaison (EA, Natural England, LPA); Development of detailed Remediation Strategy

Spring 2020 - Market engagement

Summer 2020 - Commence on-site remediation works

Digital Catapult – Brighton

Aims & Objectives

To enable businesses to develop and exploit new products and services utilising emerging technologies (AA/VR, 5G, AI, etc), in order to improve productivity, develop better employment prospects and increase GVA in the region. The Digital Catapult Centre Brighton (DCCB) provides opportunities for start-ups and small businesses to connect with university research knowledge, work with large corporations, access innovation expertise and to engage with two core emerging technology platforms - the Immersive Lab and the 5G testbed. The 5G testbed received additional funding and the initial development and engagement activity is taking place at DCCB, hence the project date extension.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Wired Sussex & University of Brighton, University of Sussex, BHCC, American Express

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£0.50m**
Total Public Funding	**£1.00m**
Total Private Funding	**£0.50m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£2.00m**

Outputs

10,000 businesses receiving information about emerging technology opportunities; 1,000 businesses receiving non-financial support; 250 businesses assisted to cooperate with universities and other research institutions; 100 businesses supported to introduce new products or services to the market or the firm; 30 hackathons, boot-camps or pit-stops; and 10 in-depth collaborative R+D projects.

What happened in the last period?

The third cohort of businesses for the 5G Brighton Technology Accelerator Programme has been selected. It includes firms developing drone management systems for undertaking complex maintenance tasks in challenging environments, real-time mobile translation and subtitling technology, and live VR access to international tourist destinations. The founders' room and bar at the Dome has now been fitted with 5G connectivity. The first set of cultural and creative use-cases that will develop ideas using it and the FuseBox are currently under consideration.

Support for immersive and quantum businesses continues with, amongst other activity, a joint project that enables quantum scientists to 'visit' and engage with sub-atomic scenarios in virtual reality.

Eastside South - Newhaven

Aims & Objectives

The Newhaven Enterprise Zone (EZ) is a collaboration between Lewes District Council and Coast to Capital LEP that aims to shift the town towards a higher-value economy over the next 25 years. The EZ covers eight key strategic sites (79ha) in a mixture of public and private ownerships, offering a mix of greenfield sites and the opportunity to develop, refurbish and intensify economic activity across a number of brownfield sites formerly used by heavy industry. The focus of the EZ is on growing the emerging 'clean, green and marine' sectors in particular. Over the 25-year lifespan of the EZ, it is estimated that 55,000m2 of new commercial floor-space will be created, 15,000m2 of existing commercial floor-space will be refurbished. This will create / sustain up to 2,000 FTE jobs.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Westcott Leach (landowner) in partnership with Lewes District Council & Coast to Capital LEP.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£1.60m**
Total Public Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Private Funding	**£6.21m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£7.81m**

Outputs

7,986m^2 of new commercial floor-space, together with associated job creation.

What happened in the last period?

Work on Phase 1 was completed in 2018, with two new occupiers operational by April 2019.

Work on Phase 2 commenced in April and demand has been strong for the new units. A total of 13 of the 18 available units are either now occupied, have had contracts exchanged or are undertaking due diligence ahead of occupation in early 2020

Target Milestones

End Date: Early 2020.

Heritage Centre Stage - Brighton

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£3.00m**
Total Public Funding	**£14.24m**
Total Private Funding	**£5.70m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£22.95m**

Outputs

Employment: created and/or safeguarded - 337

Businesses assisted: financial and non-financial - 624

New floor space constructed/refurbished: learning - 157m^2 new floor space constructed/refurbished, Commercial - 2,652m^2

Carbon reduction of 39.961 tonnes of CO_2.

What happened in the last period?

Following the main contractor ceasing all works and entering into a Company Voluntary Arrangement (CVA), in July 2019, the council's is appointing its preferred contractor to carry out emergency and remedial works to protect and weatherproof the buildings. Mobilisation has started and preparatory works are underway. A further procurement process is expected to be carried out to appoint a principal contractor to complete the main works. Project completion is now anticipated in March 2021

Target Milestones

End Date: February/March 2021

Aims & Objectives

New Business Model & Commercial Strategy that increases future resilience by improving commercial performance and reducing running costs;

- Enhanced contribution to Brighton's cultural tourism by a strengthened City Centre & Cultural Quarter offer
- Returning the Royal Pavilion Estate to a world class heritage destination & protecting the heritage
- Achieving the long term vision for both organisations
- Evidence-based improved Visitor/ Audience experience, and improved learning, access & participation).

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Brighton & Hove City Council & Brighton Dome & Brighton Festival

New England House - Brighton

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**n/a**
Total Public Funding	**£4.9 million (City Deal)**
Total Private Funding	**n/a**
Total Other Funding	**n/a**
Total Funding	**n/a**

Outputs

Upgrade building, including providing a net additional 7,090m^2 of new employment floor-space.

What happened in the last period?

Brighton & Hove City Council’s land deal with Maplebright and Legal & General (L&G) on the adjacent Longley Industrial Estate was completed at the end of November 2019. This has secured a premium – paid by L&G to the council – which will be ‘ring-fenced’ towards the NEH project. As previously reported, the private sector mixed-use redevelopment on Longley will include a significant element of new employment floor-space (that will contribute towards the City Deal output). The remainder of the City Deal floor-space target will be delivered on the NEH site, along with the building's refurbishment.

On 5 December 2019 the council’s Policy, Resources & Growth Committee (PR&G) agreed for design work and financial modelling to be undertaken. These areas of work will be progressed in consultation with key stakeholders, with a further check-in with PR&G later in 2020, prior to the next stages of work being undertaken (including a planning application and project implementation).

Target Milestones

End Date: 31/09/2023.

Aims & Objectives

Upgrade and expand New England House so that it becomes a credible and highly visible hub for Greater Brighton's creative high-tech businesses.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Brighton & Hove City Council

New Monks Farm - Shoreham-By-Sea

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£5.70m**
Total Public Funding	**£5.7m**
Total Private Funding	**£144m**
Total Funding	**£150m**

Outputs

- A £150 million capital investment;
- The delivery of 600 new homes, 30% of which will be affordable;
- 876 gross new jobs;
- £2.8m in public sector receipts from council tax revenues, new homes bonus and new business rates; and £11.5m additional annual GVA to the Adur economy

Aims & Objectives

The project is to develop a strategic employment and housing growth centre in Shoreham. Its main components are: (a) The provision of a new and improved signalised 6-arm junction on the A27 which will unlock housing and employment space by allowing access to and from the wider area and the specific development sites; (b) The building of 600 new homes and 10,000m^2 employment floor-space at New Monks Farm.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: New Monks Farm Development Ltd, Highways England, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) and Adur District Council (ADC).

What happened in the last period?

Secretary of State resolved not to call in the planning application in May 2019.

ADC, WSCC, and developers looking to finalise the S106 agreement and other land acquisition issues by end of October 2019.

Work to address onsite contamination commenced in September 2019. Ecological preliminary works underway. Planning conditions being worked through in advance of planning permission.

Target Milestones

Commence On Site: Spring 2020

Delivery of New Junction to the A27: December 2022

Completion of Development: December 2028

Newhaven Flood Alleviation Scheme

Aims & Objectives

Build physical infrastructure to provide protection from tidal flooding up to a 1 in 200 year event for 431 homes, 390 businesses, rail and road infrastructure and in addition facilitate regeneration and development under the auspices of the Newhaven Enterprise Zone.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Environment Agency, Lewes DC, Coast to Capital LEP, South East LEP.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£3.00m**
Total Public Funding	**£14.50m**
Total Private Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£17.50m**

Outputs

3km of flood defences on the east and west banks of the River Ouse comprising concrete walls, earth embankments, sheet steel piles, flood gates.

What happened in the last period?

The period January to June 2019 saw completion of all fixed flood defences under Newhaven FAS. The final element of the fixed defences, completed in mid-April, was a revised flood wall alignment in the Newhaven Port area of the scheme. This alignment was revised in part to (successfully) address significant expected cost overruns had the original alignment been followed and also responded to uncertainty about future land use in Newhaven Port. The revised alignment also provided the opportunity to trial the use of low-carbon ('Cemfree') cement with 88% less embodied carbon than traditional cement.

The demountable flood barrier over the A26 has now been successfully completed. Substantial progress on the rail flood barrier together with Network Rail has been made, with 90% of all works now completed. Works on this aspect of the scheme are anticipated to commence in June 2020, subject to final legal agreements.

Target Milestones

End Date: December 2020

Port Access Road - Newhaven

Aims & Objectives

Construction of a new road into Newhaven Port.

Comprising approx. 650m of new road, including a new 3 span bridge over the Newhaven to Seaford railway line and Mill Creek, and associated landscaping/environmental works.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: East Sussex County Council.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£10.00m**
Total Public Funding	**£13.27m**
Total Private Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£23.27m**

Outputs

Construction of the Newhaven Port Access Road from the Pargut roundabout to the Port roundabout, unlocking new employment land at East Quay within Newhaven Port.

What happened in the last period?

Construction commenced early January 2019, with works now well underway. BAM Nuttall has been appointed as contractor. Construction is expected to take 19 months to complete. A Local Liaison Committee has been established to help address community concerns and meets regularly. The focus for works has now progressed past the abutment walls to the piling required for the bridge foundations. Some beams have now been delivered, with the remainder due for delivery in February 2020.

Target Milestones

End Date: Mid 2020.

Railway Quay - Newhaven

Aims & Objectives

The Newhaven Enterprise Zone (EZ) is a collaboration between Lewes District Council and Coast to Capital LEP that aims to shift the town towards a higher-value economy over the next 25 years. The EZ covers eight key strategic sites (79ha) in a mixture of public and private ownerships, offering a mix of greenfield sites and the opportunity to develop, refurbish and intensify economic activity across a number of brownfield sites formerly used by heavy industry. The focus of the EZ is on growing the emerging 'clean, green and marine' sectors in particular. Over the 25-year lifespan of the EZ, it is estimated that 55,000m^2 of new commercial floor-space will be created and 15,000m^2 of existing commercial floor-space will be refurbished. This will create / sustain up to 2,000 FTE jobs.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Lewes District Council.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£1.5m**
Total Public Funding	**TBC**
Total Private Funding	**TBC**
Total Other Funding	**TBC**
Total Funding	**TBC**

Outputs

New commercial floor-space, job creation and land remediation. Details currently being finalised.

What happened in the last period?

Flood defence works on site now completed and negotiations underway with existing tenant re: relocation. Initial masterplan has been prepared and discussions undertaken with potential tenants. However delays have been created by impending closure of adjacent UTC@harbourside. No further decisions will be made until the future of the UTC has been finalised – Government has established East Sussex College Group as the Preferred Bidder and negotiations are ongoing. The UTC will re-open although date is yet to be specified. Despite this, Lewes DC is considering how the bid to the Future High Streets Fund will align with the future use(s) for the Railway Quay site.

Target Milestones

End Date: TBC.

Springman House - Lewes

Aims & Objectives

The project involves the formation of new fire and ambulance station facilities. The project will deliver modern new premises for both services.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Lewes District Council are the lead delivery body in partnership with East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service (ESFRS), Sussex Police and the South East Coast Ambulance Service.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£2.00m**
Total Public Funding	**£4.34m**
Total Private Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£6.34m**

Outputs

By enabling the development of a new blue light facility on the site of Springman House, this project will unlock the £180m North Street Quarter scheme - a major, strategic mixed-use development in Lewes. Relocating the Community Fire Station from its existing premises on North Street, Lewes will enable the delivery of 416 new homes and 13,000m^2 of commercial floor-space, through the £180 million North Street Quarter (NSQ) regeneration scheme, and enable Lewes' "blue light" services to be co-located.

What happened in the last period?

Architects have undertaken detailed consultation with the blue light end users and have continued to work to develop a viable scheme that meets their operational requirements. The components and overall design for an operationally viable facility has now been agreed with ESFRS.

Target Milestones

End Date: Anticipated 2022, subject to Planning.

Teville Gate - Worthing

Teville Gate House Construction 12/12/2019

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£2.09m**
Total Public Funding	**£2.0m**
Total Private Funding	**£79m (wider site) £32m (Teville Gate House)**
Total Funding	**£81.00m**

Outputs

(a) 375 new homes (b) 3,410sqm of commercial floor-space (restaurants, cafes and on-site gym) (c) 6,740sqm of retail floor-space (state of the art supermarket) (d) 493 gross jobs (net jobs 314) (e) Modern car parking infrastructure (over 160 spaces for residents and visitor use) (f) New public realm (approx. 4,000sqm, creating an improved public corridor from Worthing station to the town centre). 70,000sqft office building at Teville Gate House for HMRC.

Aims & Objectives

Teville Gate (TG) forms part of the Worthing Central Programme (Phase 1) to transform key brownfield sites in Worthing town centre. This project will facilitate the redevelopment of the site by undertaking site preparation works, consisting of the demolition of all buildings within the redline and provision of a temporary surface car park. Thereafter the Council will continue to support the freeholders, Mosaic Global Investments (Mosaic) and Hanson Development to develop out the scheme for office, residential and commercial.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Worthing Borough Council, Mosaic Global Investments, Coast to Capital LEP, Hanson Developments & HMRC, Homes England

What happened in the last period?

- Surface car park construction practical completion on 05/06/19.
- Construction commenced on new office building for Teville Gate House and topping-out took place in December 2019.
- Mosaic Capital has submitted their application. Expected for decision at March planning committee.
- Work with Homes England to secure circa £6-£8m of funding for affordable homes.

Target Milestones

Planning Application by Mosaic Determined: March 2020

Main Site Commencement: Spring/Summer 2020

HMRC Office Building Completed: December 2020

Union Place - Worthing

Aims & Objectives

Union Place (UP) forms part of the Worthing Central Programme (Phase 1) to regenerate key brownfield sites in Worthing town centre. The Council has agreed to enter into a land pooling agreement for the site with partners London and Continental Railways. The partners have prepared a development strategy for the sites which has been approved at JSC. The development strategy could include building out ourselves (direct delivery) or gaining planning consent and selling to a developer.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Worthing Borough Council (WBC), London & Continental Railways, Coast to Capital LEP.

Outputs

A joint development strategy with LCR was agreed at JSC on 6th November 2018 which sets out a preferred mixed use delivery route.

Funding

Total LGF Funding	**£3.60m**
Total Public Funding	**£5m**
Total Private Funding	**£31.4m**
Total Other Funding	**TBC**
Estimated GDV	**£40m**

What happened in the last period?

The full professional team have been appointed and working on the detailed issues of the site.

A Planning pre-application advice meeting has taken place identifying issues of height and street scene. Further design preparation has been undertaken and a Transport PPA meeting took place on 29 September 2019 with the next PPA with WBC taking place on 20 September 2020.

Environmental Statement Screening Opinion has been received which indicates no ES is required.

Negotiation has taken place with NCP over the car park lease agreement and they are stated they are content to continue their current operation with Union Place. The scheme will now be approached in 2 phases. Phase 1 commencing on the former Police Station site and High Street car park end.

Target Milestones

Planning application submitted – January 2020
Planning Consent – Spring 2020
Build Out Strategy – to be agreed following planning consent, likely a mixture of direct delivery and market sale of the planning consent.

Valley Gardens - Brighton

Proposed scheme

Aims & Objectives

Simplification of traffic network, provision of 'public transport corridor' to the west with general traffic on the western corridor. Enhanced public realm, gardens and materials throughout. The scheme aims to contribute to improved air quality, safety, connectivity, improve efficiency and upgrade signals at junctions. Reduce street clutter and provide enhanced greenspace for public enjoyment.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: C2C Local Enterprise Partnership

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£8.00m**
Total Public Funding	**£1.71m**
Total Private Funding	**£0.41m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£10.13m**

Outputs

Match Funding (BHCC) £1.712m, Local Funding £0.414, Total resurfaced roads - 1,588m, Total length of cycle ways - 670m, Area of land experiencing flooding - 63,866m^2.

What happened in the last period?

Work is ongoing on various parts of the project with the western corridor footway widening almost complete between York Place and Gloucester Place. This includes the implementation of drainage systems, loading bays, parking spaces and street/road lighting.

Works have also largely progressed within the gardens with Victoria Gardens North and South both having their internal footways installed. Our landscaping contractors, ESL have also begun works in preparation for the planting of the trees that have been purposely selected. They have also been working with our landscape architects to set out and start planting the new bulbs and perennials in the southern garden.

Target Milestones

End Date: 2020/2021.

Waterfront - Brighton

Aims & Objectives

Firstly, to deliver a brand new 10,000 seater dual purpose conference and events venue at the vacant Black Rock site on Brighton seafront as part of a two site solution, labelled the "Brighton Waterfront" regeneration project. Secondly, the regeneration of a key strategic central city site to provide a new regional shopping destination for the city, in line with the approved City plan, utilising the newly vacated Brighton Conference centre site on Brighton's seafront. To ensure that the above timescale is met, the council will be proceeding with a package of works to de-risk and prepare the Black Rock site for the new venue which will utilise LEP funds as part of an "Early Works Package", the remainder of funding being allocated towards the construction of the new venue starting in 2021.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Brighton and Hove City Council will be leading the Enabling package of works. The remainder of the project will be led in partnership with Standard Life Aberdeen, who are funding the design and development stage.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding	**£12.11m**
Total Public Funding	**£120.60m**
Total Private Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Other Funding	**£0.00m**
Total Funding	**£132.71m**

Outputs

Jobs directly connected to intervention - 1,832, Commercial floor space constructed - 27,800m^2, Safeguarded jobs - 518, Commercial floor space refurbished - 53,383m^2. All outputs remain estimates as the project design and development stage has not completed at the time of the C2C LEP submission.

What happened in the last period?

Pre-app process commenced for the Black Rock site - planning application targeted for end of October in order to keep to programme (for expenditure of LEP funds by March 2021).

Target Milestones

- Pre – application submission – August 2019 COMPLETED
- Planning application submission – October 2019
- Early contractor involvement – on hold
- Planning consent - January 2020
- Commence start on site – March 2020
- Completion – March 2021

Western Harbour Arm – Shoreham-By-Sea

Proposed scheme

Aims & Objectives

A sum of £3.5 million was identified for flood defences to unlock developments on Shoreham's Western Harbour Arm. This project will deliver a flood risk management scheme at Sussex Yacht Club on the Western Harbour Arm. The site is adjacent to the historic harbour town of Shoreham-by- Sea, West Sussex, and thus this scheme will safeguard existing town centre businesses as well as provide an unrestricted flow of traffic on the A259.

Key Facts

Delivery Partners: Adur District Council (ADC), Environment Agency and Sussex Yacht Club, Shoreham Harbour Partnership.

Funding (all years)

Total LGF Funding:	£3.50m
Total Public Funding:	£1.14m
Total Private Funding	£0.00m
Total Other Funding:	£0.00m
Total Funding:	**£4.64m**

Outputs

The project is for the construction of a flood wall and cycle path to the rear of the existing line of defence; protecting the A259 and communities behind but allowing some riverside inundation during flood events on the Sussex Yacht Club site. The proposed location of the setback flood wall would largely be along the rear (northern) side of the site adjacent to the A259. Based on the Environment Agency's Design Guidance a reinforced concrete core and foundation wall is considered to be the most technically viable solution.

What happened in the last period?

ADC has now purchased the required 3.5m strip of land off the Sussex Yacht Club to complete the land deal following agreement on Heads of Terms. A planning application has been approved by Adur District Planning authority for the replacement of the Yacht Club facility. Work has now commenced on the foundations of the new yacht club. A separate planning application has been approved for the flood defences and cycle path along the A259.

ADC has secured funding from the Environment Agency through Grant in Aid to support the flood defence wall to be delivered. A project team are preparing plans to deliver the flood defence scheme on completion of the new Yacht Club.

Target Milestones

Completion of new Yacht Club facility: May 2020

Start on site for Flood Defence Works: June 2020**, End Date:** March 2021.