

3 April 2020

Sheffield City Region MCA Devolution Consultation

Summary report

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Ipsos MORI



Contents

Introduction & methodology	4
Overall attitudes to devolution	7
Education & skills	11
Housing.....	13
Development, regeneration & spatial planning	15
Transport	17
Funding.....	19
Collaboration & decision-making	21
Appendix A: Participant profile	23
Appendix B: Technical note on coding.....	24
Appendix C: Response form.....	27
Appendix D: Ipsos MORI’s standards and accreditations.....	43

Introduction & methodology

Introduction

In January 2020 the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority agreed to move forward with the South Yorkshire Devolution Deal. Implementation of this Devolution Deal would give the Mayoral Combined Authority greater control over transport, skills, business support and other areas, in addition to securing additional investment to take forward its priorities.

To implement the Deal, however, a public consultation was required on the Scheme and Governance Review agreed by the Mayoral Combined Authority in January 2020¹, which outline the proposed new powers as well as the changes in how the Mayoral Combined Authority would work together and make decisions.

Purpose of the report

This report has been designed to summarise responses to the consultation – it will be used to support a meeting of the Mayoral Combined Authority taking place on the 15th April 2020. The report will cover the responses to any closed questions (i.e. those with an answer scale), split out by members of the public, and stakeholder organisations. It will also include a high-level summary of the most common themes being mentioned at any open questions, based on thematic coding undertaken by Ipsos MORI (an explanation of which can be found in Appendix B). Each closed question and subsequent open question will be analysed in turn, with responses to questions 8 and 9 (suggestions and additional comments) incorporated into the relevant policy analysis. Where suggestions or comments did not relate to a specific policy area, these will be covered in the first chapter covering overall attitudes to devolution. This summary will be followed by a full consultation report which analyses the responses in more detail.

Methodology

A link to the consultation form was included on the Sheffield City Region website, which also included information about the Deal, as well as a link to the Scheme and Governance Review documents.

The consultation opened on Monday 3 February and closed at 11:59pm on Sunday 15 March 2020. There were a number of formal channels through which individuals and stakeholder organisations could give their views on the proposals:

- Online response platform, which could be accessed through Sheffield City Region devolution website;
- Hard copy response form, which mirrored the online response form and was available from Sheffield City Region and Local Authority buildings and on request;
- A written letter, sent via the Freepost address listed on the paper response form; or
- By email, via a dedicated consultation email address.

¹ See <https://moderngov.sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/documents/g238/Public%20reports%20pack%2027th-Jan-2020%2011.00%20SCR%20-%20Mayoral%20Combined%20Authority%20Board.pdf?T=10>

Response rates

Overall, the online consultation form was completed 673 times, along with 2 email responses. No paper copies of the response form or written letters were received by Ipsos MORI.

The table below shows how the response rates broken down by public and stakeholder audiences:

	Public responses	Stakeholder responses	TOTAL
Online response forms	653	20	673
Paper response forms	0	0	0
Email	0	2	2
Letter	0	0	0
TOTAL	653	22	675

In addition to the responses shown above, 1 additional stakeholder response was received by email after the consultation had closed – this has not been included in the core analysis but will be summarised in the full report.

For participants who provided a postcode², it was possible to identify which local authority area they live in, as detailed in the table below:

	Number received
Barnsley	92
Doncaster	79
Rotherham	58
Sheffield	387
Elsewhere	23

² 34 respondents did not provide a valid UK postcode within the online response form at question S2 (see Appendix C). We also do not count the two email submissions within these figures as they did not complete the response form containing this question.

Interpreting the findings

While a consultation exercise is a valuable way to gather opinions about a wide-ranging topic, there are a number of factors that should be kept in mind when interpreting the responses.

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

Therefore, it must be understood that the consultation findings, as reflected through this report, can only be used to record the various opinions of the members of the public and stakeholder organisations who have chosen to respond to the proposals contained within the Scheme and Governance Review documents. Due to the self-selecting nature of the method, findings should not be aggregated up to be representative of the population of South Yorkshire. As such any figures presented are done so as numbers and not as percentages.

Overall attitudes to devolution

Background

Participants were initially given a broad overview of devolution, including an explanation about:

- where the majority of decisions about funding are made at the moment;
- the principle of devolution, and the types of powers that the Government are willing to devolve at this point;
- the requirement for Metro Mayors to be elected in order to secure these powers.

Box 1.1

England is one of the most centralised countries in Europe, with the majority of decisions about funding made by the Government in Westminster rather than by locally elected leaders.

The Government has been offering people in some parts of England the chance to have greater responsibility and control on decisions about economic development, transport, skills, new housing and infrastructure planning that affect their local areas. This process of transferring powers and decisions from a national to a more local level is called devolution. To date the transfer of new powers and resources to local areas has also required the election of new directly elected metro Mayors.

There are now elected metro Mayors working in partnership with local council leaders in eight areas of the country, including in Greater Manchester, Liverpool City Region, Tees Valley and the North of Tyne.

These areas have a greater responsibility and control over:

- How buses are run
- Skills funding for those aged 19 and over
- How business rates are spent - giving local areas the ability to invest in their own priorities.

Summary of public responses

Participants were asked a closed question about their views on devolution, and whether they supported or opposed the idea *in principle*³.

Of the 652 individual members of the public who responded to this question, the vast majority (572) said they supported devolution in principle – 415 of these said they ‘strongly support’ it, while 157 said they ‘tend to support’.

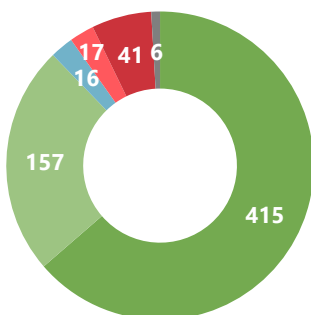
There were 58 participants who said they opposed devolution in principle – of which more said they ‘strongly oppose’ (41) than ‘tend to oppose’ it (17).

³ Please note that this question was not focused directly on the Mayoral Combined Authority’s proposed Scheme and Governance Review and therefore it should not definitively be taken as an overall measure of support or opposition for the proposals.

Figure 1.1: Support the principle of transferring more decision-making powers

Q1a. Do you support or oppose the principle of transferring more decision-making powers from the Government in Westminster to locally elected metro Mayors working with a Mayoral Combined Authority of local councils (on local issues such as economic development, skills, transport, new housing and infrastructure planning)?

Strongly support Tend to support Neither/nor Tend to oppose Strongly oppose Don't know



Support	572
Oppose	58

Base: Number of public responses (652) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

1



Summary of stakeholder responses

Of the 20 stakeholders responding to this question, most (18) supported the principle of devolution (14 'strongly support', 4 'tend to support'), with 1 saying they would 'tend to oppose' it. The remaining stakeholder gave a 'don't know' response.

Analysis of open-ended responses (general comments)

Although the consultation form was designed to address specific aspects of the proposed Scheme and Governance Review in turn, a number of consistent themes were identified from across the nine open questions of the consultation form.

To avoid unnecessary repetition of these themes in every chapter of the report, these responses have been grouped together and are covered here alongside more high-level comments about the principle of devolution.

Please note that within this summary report, the top themes that have been identified span both individual responses and stakeholder responses – for the full report, these will be split out separately and analysed in more detail.

The most common themes that were positive about devolution included the views that it:

- Allows more localised decision-making, with local knowledge being used to meet the needs of the local area (made by 309 participants);
- Provides local autonomy, with greater power and control in the local area (100);
- Benefits the region and local communities (58);
- Provides targeted funding, investment and resources (49);
- Benefits local businesses and the local economy (38); and

- Provides local accountability and transparency (25).

Conversely, the most common themes that were negative about devolution included comments that it:

- Creates unnecessary tiers of government, adding red tape and bureaucracy (made by 67 participants);
- Prompts questions about whether there is sufficient funding available (37); and
- Involves unnecessary costs and is waste of public funding (33).

Other concerns included negativity about the local council or local politicians (30) and a lack of confidence in the Mayor (22).

A number of other themes were identified that do not directly address devolution and as such are not as clear-cut in terms of whether they could be classed as 'positive' or 'negative', in particular around negativity towards the central Government in Westminster, and a sense that:

- It is too remote and lacks understanding of local issues (109);
- It neglects the North, in favour of the South East (73); and
- Lacks flexibility and imposes "one size fits all" solutions (20).

Another prominent theme across the consultation was a lack of information or sufficient detail to make an informed decision (47).

Analysis of open-ended responses (Q1-specific)

Following on from the closed question about their attitudes towards devolution in principle, participants were asked an open question allowing them to expand on the reasons behind this.

Many of the key themes identified have been covered in the analysis of over-arching consultation themes above (this was the most 'general' of the open questions and therefore many participants addressed one or more of these over-arching themes in their response).

Of the themes that were more specific to this question, supportive comments included a sense that devolution can help reduce inequalities (made by 5 participants), that they have confidence in representatives who are democratically elected locally (3) and that it will help reduce unequal funding between areas (3).

Some gave comments that were classed as 'conditional support' i.e. that they would support the principle of devolution if certain conditions were met – in particular if there were to be joined up thinking and cohesion (27), that it depends who is in charge and has decision-making powers (18), that there is adequate budget available (12) and as long as there is an increase in local autonomy, with greater power and control for the local area (10).

The main negative code specific to this question was a sense that devolution doesn't work and that the idea should be scrapped (3).

Summary of suggestions

Many participants used the open questions to make suggestions about how the current proposals could be improved – these suggestions came from across the consultation, although there was a specific question at the end (Q8) that asked whether people had any alternative or better suggestions about how local councils could grow their local economy and work better together across South Yorkshire.

Looking at some of the more general suggestions, the most common included a sense that the Mayoral Combined Authority should consult and listen to local communities (63), a view that it should include all of Yorkshire – with some references to the ‘One Yorkshire’ model (39), that it should be run for people rather than profit (35) and that it should be regulated or monitored to ensure transparency and accountability (30).

Other suggestions included a view that those in charge should be elected (24), that there needs to be cohesion and joined-up thinking (21) and that it should encourage sustainability or environmentally friendly measures (17).

Education & skills

Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposed devolution of powers related to skills and education:

Box 2.2- Skills and education

One of the central priorities of the Mayoral Combined Authority is to create a more integrated education and skills system that reflects the needs and opportunities of our economy. We want to improve educational attainment and increase the number of people moving into work and progressing in their careers.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers and duties are devolved to the Mayoral Combined Authority:

- To promote the effective participation in education and training of those aged 16 and 17.
- To promote high standards, fair access to opportunity for education and training and the fulfilment of learning potential, for those aged between 16 and 18 and over 19 years of age.
- To make appropriate arrangements to assist people to train for, obtain and stay in suitable employment.
- To secure the provision of facilities for apprenticeship training for people aged between 16 and 18 and for those between 19 and 24 years of age.

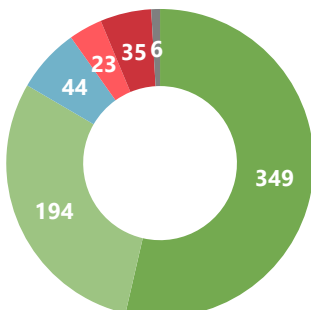
Summary of public responses

Of the 651 general public participants responding to this question, the vast majority agreed with the proposal to devolve these education and skills powers. Overall, 349 members of the public stated that they 'strongly agree', and a further 194 stated that they 'tend to agree'. On the other hand, 23 members of the public stated that they 'tend to disagree' with the proposal to devolve education and skills powers, while 35 indicated that they 'strongly disagree'. A further 44 members of the public stated that they 'neither agree nor disagree' with the proposal.

Figure 1.2: Agreement with the proposal to devolve these education and skills powers

Q2a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these education and skills powers?

Strongly agree Tend to agree Neither/nor Tend to disagree Strongly disagree Don't know



Agree	543
Disagree	58

Base: Number of public responses (651) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

2



Summary of stakeholder responses

Of the 20 stakeholders responding to this question again the vast majority agreed with the proposal to devolve these education and skills powers. 13 stated that they ‘strongly agree,’ and a further 4 stated that they ‘tend to agree’. Only 1 stakeholder stated that they ‘neither agree nor disagree’ with the proposal, and 1 stakeholder answered that they ‘tend to disagree’ with the proposal – no stakeholders ‘strongly disagreed’. A single stakeholder responded ‘don’t know’ to this question.

Analysis of open-ended responses

Again, participants were given the opportunity to explain their response about whether they agreed or disagreed with the proposal to devolve powers around education and skills. Many of the top themes echo those mentioned elsewhere across the consultation (including more localised decision-making) – these have been discussed in the ‘Overall attitudes to devolution’ section of this report.

Of the 128 participants who gave supportive responses, the most common reasons for agreeing with the proposal were because they felt it will provide the education and skills needed locally (60), and because it would provide opportunities for children and young people (26). A number of participants expressed that they would agree with the proposal to devolve education and skills powers on the condition that there was an adequate budget or funding allocated (13), and/or that it is part of a joined up national approach (12).

Of the 37 participants who gave negative comments, the main reason for disagreeing was the feeling that education and skills powers should be controlled nationally and follow national standards (14).

Summary of suggestions

Other suggestions that were made about the devolution of education and skills powers included improving access to education for adults (21), improving access to vocational education (14) and improving partnerships with local businesses / industries (13).

Housing

Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposed devolution of powers related to housing:

Box 3.1- Housing

Improving the quality and availability of housing is a key priority across South Yorkshire. The Mayoral Combined Authority will support the accelerated delivery of new homes.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers and duties are devolved to the Mayoral Combined Authority:

- To improve the supply and quality of housing.
- To secure the regeneration or development of land or infrastructure.
- To support in other ways the creation, regeneration and development of strong communities.
- To contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and good design.

These powers would be devolved from Homes England (a national Government agency) and held jointly with the Mayoral Combined Authority. They would have no impact on the existing housing powers of South Yorkshire’s local authorities.

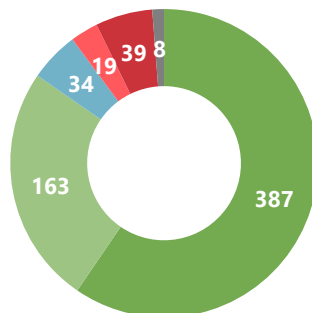
Summary of public responses

Of the 650 general public participants responding to this question, the majority agreed with the proposal to devolve these housing powers. There were 387 members of the public who indicated that they ‘strongly agree,’ whilst a further 163 stated that they ‘tend to agree’. On the other hand, 19 members of the public stated that they ‘tend to disagree’ with the proposal to devolve these housing powers whilst 39 members of the public responded that they ‘strongly disagree’. A further 34 participants stated that they ‘neither agree nor disagree’ whilst there were a small number who stated that they ‘don’t know’ (8).

Figure 1.3: Agreement with the proposal to devolve these housing powers

Q3a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these housing powers?

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Tend to agree
 ■ Neither/nor
 ■ Tend to disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Don't know



Agree	550
Disagree	58

Base: Number of public responses (650) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

Summary of stakeholder responses

Of the 19 stakeholder responses to this question, again the vast majority agreed with the proposal to devolve these housing powers with 13 stakeholders in strong agreement and a further 5 tending to agree. Only 1 stakeholder stated that they 'tend to disagree' with the proposal.

Analysis of open-ended responses

Participants were given the opportunity to explain their views. Many of the most common themes which were mentioned echo those seen across other parts of the consultation (including localised decision-making) – these are covered in the 'Overall attitudes to devolution' section of the report.

There were a number of other positive comments regarding the proposals to devolve these housing powers (71), most commonly because they believed it would improve the quality and standard of housing (15), provide generally improved housing (10) and improve the supply of housing (10).

Of the 32 participants who gave negative comments, the main reason for disagreeing was the feeling that there would be a lack of environmental protection, with houses built on greenfield or greenbelt sites (9).

Summary of suggestions

Other suggestions that were made about the devolution of housing powers included a desire to prioritise affordable housing (34), prioritise social housing (23) and ensure housing is sustainable and environmentally friendly (21).

Development, regeneration & spatial planning

Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposed devolution of powers related to development, regeneration and spatial planning. Participants were also prompted to provide any comment on the general power of competence:

Box 4.1- Development and Regeneration- Spatial Planning

We want to help make our communities better places to live and work.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers and duties are devolved to the Mayor:

- To develop a plan for where new jobs and homes are located in South Yorkshire, to be called the South Yorkshire Spatial Framework. This will be a non-statutory document that will need to be agreed by all members of the Mayoral Combined Authority.
- The ability to establish Mayoral Development Corporations, which have powers to acquire, develop, hold, and dispose of land and property to bring forward the regeneration of a defined area.

We are also proposing that the Mayoral Combined Authority and Mayor are provided with the 'general power of competence' to act in the best interests of their communities, to deliver economic improvements, unless specifically prohibited. The Mayor will use this power to develop the non-statutory, South Yorkshire Spatial Framework, a commitment in the Devolution Deal. The general power of competence will only be used to support the economic role of the Mayoral Combined Authority.

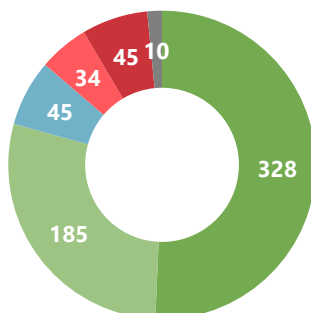
Summary of public responses

Of the 647 general public participants responding to this question, the majority agreed (513) with the proposal to devolve these development and regeneration powers. 328 stated that they 'strongly agree,' and a further 185 stated that they 'tend to agree'. Amongst the general public responses, 45 stated that they 'neither agree nor disagree' with the proposal to devolve these powers – 34 stated that they 'tend to disagree' whilst 45 said they 'strongly disagree'.

Figure 1.4: Agreement with the proposal to devolve these development and regeneration powers

Q4a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these development and regeneration powers?

Strongly agree Tend to agree Neither/nor Tend to disagree Strongly disagree Don't know



Agree	513
Disagree	79

Base: Number of public responses (647) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020



Summary of stakeholder responses

Of the 19 responses from stakeholders to this question, the vast majority agreed with the proposal to devolve these development and regeneration powers. 11 stated that they ‘strongly agree,’ and a further 6 stated that they ‘tend to agree’. Only 1 stakeholder stated that ‘neither agree nor disagree’ with the proposal, and only 1 answered ‘tend to disagree’.

Analysis of open-ended responses

Of the 47 participants who made supportive comments about the proposals to devolve these powers, the most common reasons were the feeling that it would create jobs and employment (8) and would secure regeneration (6). More felt that they could agree with the proposal on the condition that there would be cohesion and joined up thinking (17).

Of those who left more negative comments (24), top reasons included concerns around the lack of environmental protection of greenfield sites (5) and concerns around local government and politicians having vested interests (4).

A small number of comments specifically addressed the general power of competence (8), including 3 participants who felt it was essential within the devolution of powers around development and regeneration. One participant said they agreed with the general power of competence as long as economic development is supported, while another suggested it should be applied across all areas of the Mayoral Combined Authority’s work. Conversely, 4 participants disagreed with the general power of competence as set out in the proposal, citing a lack of confidence in how it would be used.

Summary of suggestions

Suggestions regarding the devolution of development and regeneration powers included prioritising sustainability and the environment (17), ensuring that the Mayoral Combined Authority is regulated, accountable and transparent (14) and that it will be balanced and impartial (9).

Transport

Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposed devolution of powers related to transport:

Box 5.1- Transport

The Mayoral Combined Authority already has some powers and responsibilities for public transport and makes significant investment in transport infrastructure and services. To help create an integrated transport network fit for the twenty-first century additional powers and funding are proposed through the Devolution Deal.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers are devolved to the Mayor:

- The power to provide funding to highway authorities to improve and maintain roads; to reach agreements with other bodies, such as Highways England, about the management of the highway network; and the ability to make decisions on different approaches to running bus services in South Yorkshire.

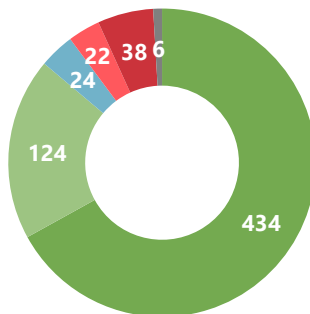
Summary of public responses

Of the 648 responses from the general public responding to this question, the vast majority (558) agreed with the proposal to devolve these transport powers. 434 stated that they ‘strongly agree,’ and a further 124 stated that they ‘tend to agree’. Fewer (24) stated that they ‘neither agree nor disagree’ with the proposal. In terms of disagreement, 22 stated that they ‘tend to disagree’ with the proposal to devolve these transport powers whilst 38 said they ‘strongly disagree’.

Figure 1.5: Agreement with the proposal to devolve these transport powers

Q5a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these transport powers?

■ Strongly agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Neither/nor ■ Tend to disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Don't know



Agree	558
Disagree	60

Base: Number of public responses (648) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

Summary of stakeholder responses

Of the 19 responses from stakeholders to this question, the vast majority agreed with the proposal to devolve these transport powers. 9 stated that they ‘strongly agree,’ and a further 9 stated that they ‘tend to agree’. Only 1 stakeholder stated that ‘neither agree nor disagree’ with the proposal; none disagreed.

Analysis of open-ended responses

86 participants made positive comments about the proposals to devolve these transport powers. The top reasons given included the feeling that this is long overdue and should happen as soon as possible (21), and that it will improve transport generally (20). A number of participants felt they would agree with the proposal to devolve transport powers on the condition that there is an adequate budget and funding allocated (18).

Of those who disagreed with the proposal (42), the top reason for disagreeing was an opposition to HS2 (11).

Summary of suggestions

Suggestions regarding the devolution of transport powers included a feeling that transport policy should include an integrated public transport network (56), and a feeling that public transport should be sustainable and environmentally friendly (40). Additionally, there were suggestions that public transport should be encouraged with the use of private vehicles discouraged (37), bus services should be prioritised (36) or that the public transport network should be prioritised more generally (35).

Funding

Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposed devolution of powers related to future funding arrangements:

Box 6.1- How will the Mayoral Combined Authority be funded in the future

If the changes proposed in this consultation are agreed then the Mayoral Combined Authority will be funded from a variety of sources, including new funding from central Government (£30m per annum) and devolved Government funding for areas such as skills, infrastructure and business support.

Currently in South Yorkshire, a proportion of funding for public transport is raised by the Mayoral Combined Authority levying a charge on the four existing councils (Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield). Other funding to grow the economy has been made available from Government.

Additionally, under existing legislation, the Mayor could introduce a precept to fund Mayoral functions. Should the Mayor wish to precept in the future, they would be required to consult the Mayoral Combined Authority on the use of a precept, which it may reject if two-thirds of the members agree to do so.

Additionally, we are proposing the following powers are granted:

- That the existing borrowing powers of the Mayoral Combined Authority are expanded to reflect its responsibilities, as at present the Authority can only borrow in relation to transport.

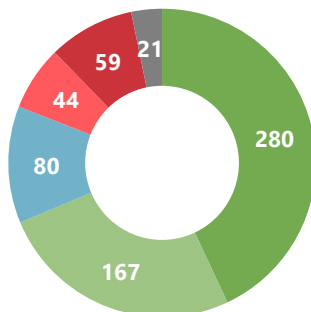
Summary of public responses

Of the 651 responses from the general public to this question, the majority (447) agreed with the proposal to secure more powers around how the Mayoral Combined Authority is funded in the future. 280 stated that they 'strongly agree,' and a further 167 stated that they 'tend to agree'. 80 stated that they 'neither agree nor disagree' with the proposal. Of the 651, 44 stated that they 'tend to disagree' with the proposal to secure more powers around how the Mayoral Combined Authority is funded in the future, whilst 59 'strongly disagree'. A further 21 members of the public responded that they don't know.

Figure 1.6: Agreement with the proposal to secure more powers around how the Mayoral Combined Authority is funded in the future

Q6a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to secure more powers around how the Mayoral Combined Authority is funded in the future?

Strongly agree Tend to agree Neither/nor Tend to disagree Strongly disagree Don't know



Agree	447
Disagree	103

Base: Number of public responses (651) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

6



Summary of stakeholder responses

Of the 19 responses from stakeholders responding to this question, the majority agreed with the proposal to secure more powers around how the Mayoral Combined Authority is funded in the future; 8 stated that they ‘strongly agree,’ and a further 3 stated that they ‘tend to agree’. In addition, 5 stakeholders stated that they ‘neither agree nor disagree’ with the proposal, whilst 2 answered that they ‘tend to disagree.’ The remaining stakeholder gave a ‘don’t know’ response.

Analysis of open-ended responses

Of the 76 participants who made supportive comments about the proposals to secure more funding powers, the top reasons for agreeing included the feeling that funding is needed for a strong and powerful Mayoral Combined Authority (27), and that funding is needed for devolution to work (11).

Others said they would agree with the proposals as long as the budget is allocated proportionately (5), and that the Mayoral Combined Authority is regulated to provide transparency and accountability (3).

Of those who gave negative comments (76), the top reasons for disagreeing included the view that there would be an increase in council tax (37) and an expansion in borrowing powers leading to an increase in debt (21).

Summary of suggestions

Suggestions regarding the proposal to secure more powers around how the Mayoral Combined Authority is funded in the future included the view that funding should be provided by central Government or Westminster (18) and that funding streams should be regulated, transparent and accountable (10).

Collaboration & decision-making

Background

Before answering this question, participants were provided with the following information regarding the proposed devolution of powers related to collaboration and decision-making:

Box 7.1- How councils and the Mayor work together in the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority

To implement the Devolution Deal we are proposing a number of changes to the way in which the four South Yorkshire councils and the Mayor work together in the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority.

The Sheffield City Region Mayor currently chairs the Mayoral Combined Authority. It's proposed that this arrangement continues, but the members of the Mayoral Combined Authority begin to serve as the Mayor's Cabinet.

It's important that the decision-making process on the proposed powers being devolved is clear, transparent and accountable. Some of the powers are given directly to the Mayor, and others to the Combined Authority working with the Mayor.

While we are not proposing any changes to the way decisions are made on the Authority's existing functions i.e. a simple majority on issues such as public transport; for decisions that use the powers and resources included as part of the Deal it is proposed that:

1. Mayoral Combined Authority decisions will be made by a simple majority. The Sheffield City Region Mayor and each constituent member of the Combined Authority will have one vote on all decisions. For a decision to be approved, the Sheffield City Region Mayor must be part of the majority.
2. The only decision that will require unanimous approval from all members of the Mayoral Combined Authority, including the Sheffield City Region Mayor, will be the approval of a Spatial Framework for the region.
3. The Mayor will have decision-making powers for the transport and planning powers granted directly to them.
4. The Sheffield City Region Mayor will be required to consult the Mayoral Combined Authority on their spending plans or strategies, which it may reject if two-thirds of the members agree to do so.

In addition, to implement the Deal, we are proposing:

- To be able to pay a salary to the Mayor and their Deputy.
- To enable the Mayor to appoint an advisor to support the delivery of their objectives.

Summary of public responses

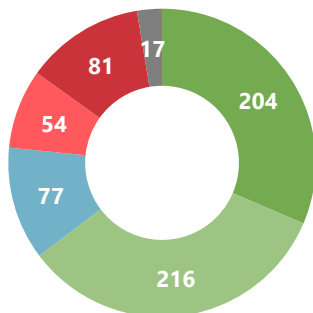
Of the 649 members of the public responding to this question, around two in three agreed with the proposals (420), including 204 who said they 'strongly agree', and 216 who 'tend to agree'.

Conversely 135 disagreed, including 81 participants who said they 'strongly disagree' and 54 who said they 'tend to disagree'.

Figure 1.7: Agreement with the proposal approach to how the councils and Mayor work together in the Mayoral Combined Authority

Q7a. On balance, to what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposed approach to how the councils and Mayor work together in the Mayoral Combined Authority?

Strongly agree Tend to agree Neither/nor Tend to disagree Strongly disagree Don't know



Agree	420
Disagree	135

Base: Number of public responses (649) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

7



Summary of stakeholder responses

Of the 19 stakeholders who responded to this question, 14 agreed with the proposals, including 5 who said they ‘strongly agree’ and 9 who said they ‘tend to agree’. In addition, 4 stakeholders said they ‘neither agree nor disagree’, while 1 stated that they ‘tend to disagree’.

Analysis of open-ended responses

Those who made supportive comments (72) tended to mention how the proposed approach to collaboration would support the Mayor’s decision-making powers (10), that they are long overdue and necessary (9) as well as more specific comments that they would support paying a salary to the Mayor (9) and the appointment of a paid Deputy Mayor (5).

Reasons for disagreement included concerns about the Mayor’s powers to make direct decisions and have the deciding vote (24), concerns about the Mayor’s powers more generally (23), and concerns about the current Mayor holding two roles – MP and Mayor – with two salaries, and how this could potentially cause a conflict of interest (23). Other comments included a sense that the proposals lacked balance with some authorities better represented than others (16), or opposition towards the idea of paying the Mayor a salary (16).

Summary of suggestions

A number of suggestions related to how the Mayor and local authorities should work together, including the need for regulation and monitoring to ensure accountability (21), that decisions should be approved by a majority regardless of the Mayor’s vote (14), and that local communities should be consulted and listened to (12).

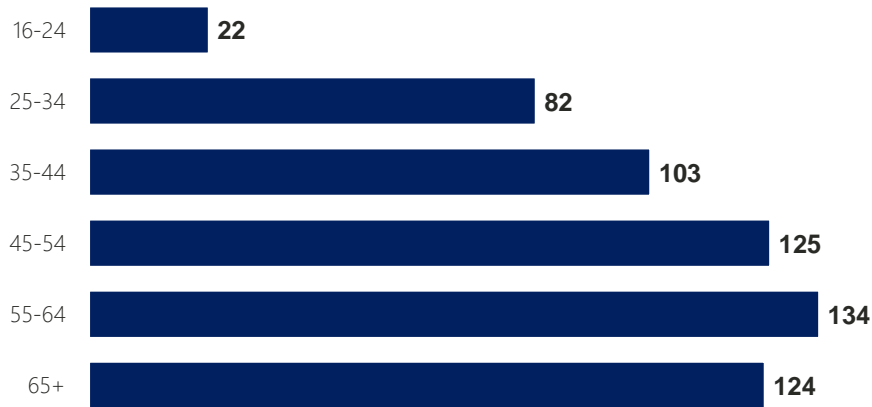
Other themes included the suggestion that the salaries paid to the Mayor and Deputy Mayor should be fair and reasonable (9) and that the current Mayor should only be paid a salary if he resigns from his other position as an MP (8).

Appendix A: Participant profile

Age breakdown

Figure 1.8: Demographics 1

Q12. What is your age?



Base: Number of public responses (590) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

8



Ethnicity breakdown

Figure 1.9: Demographics 2

Q13. What is your ethnic group?



Base: Number of public responses (595) : Fieldwork dates: 3 February - 15 March 2020

9



Appendix B: Technical note on coding

Receipt and handling of responses

The handling of responses was subject to a rigorous process of checking, logging and confirmation in order to support a full audit trail. All original electronic and hard copy responses remain securely filed within Ipsos MORI, catalogued and serial numbered for future reference.

Development of initial code frame

Coding is the process by which free-text comments, answers and responses are matched against standard codes from a coding frame Ipsos MORI compiled to allow systematic statistical and tabular analysis. The codes within the coding frame represent an amalgam of responses raised by those registering their view and are comprehensive in representing the range of opinions and themes given.

The Ipsos MORI coding team drew up an initial code frame for each open-ended free-text question using the first thirty to forty response form responses. An initial set of codes was created by drawing out the common themes and points raised across all response channels by refinement. Each code thus represents a discrete view raised. The draft coding frame was then reviewed before the coding process continued. The code frame was continually updated throughout the analysis period to ensure that newly emerging themes within each refinement were captured.

Coding using the Ascribe package

Ipsos MORI used the web-based Ascribe coding system to code all open-ended free-text responses found within completed response forms and from the free-form responses (i.e. those that were letters and emails etc.). Ascribe is a proven system which has been used on numerous large-scale projects. Responses were uploaded into the Ascribe system, where the coding team worked systematically through the verbatim comments and applied a code to each relevant part(s) of the verbatim comment.

The Ascribe software has the following key features:

- Accurate monitoring of coding progress across the whole process, from scanned image to the coding of responses.
- An “organic” coding frame that can be continually updated and refreshed; not restricting coding and analysis to initial response issues or “themes” which may change as the consultation progresses.
- Resource management features, allowing comparison across coders and question/issue areas. This is of particular importance in maintaining high quality coding across the whole coding team and allows early identification of areas where additional training may be required.
- A full audit trail – from verbatim response, to codes applied to that response.

Coders were provided with an electronic file of responses to code within Ascribe. Their screen was divided, with the left side showing the response along with the unique identifier, while the right side

of the screen showed the full code frame. The coder attached the relevant code or codes to these as appropriate and, where necessary, alerted the supervisor if they believed an additional code might be required.

If there was other information that the coder wished to add they could do so in the “notes” box on the screen. If a response was difficult to decipher, the coder would get a second opinion from their supervisor or a member of the project management team. As a last resort, any comment that was illegible was coded as such and reviewed by the Coding Manager.

Briefing the coding team and quality checking

A small, core team of coders worked on the project, all of whom were fully briefed and were conversant with the Ascribe package. This team also worked closely with the project management team during the set-up and early stages of code frame development.

The core coding team took a supervisory role throughout and undertook the quality checking of all coding. Using a reliable core team in this way minimises coding variability and thus retains data quality.

To ensure consistent and informed coding of the verbatim comments, all coders were fully briefed prior to working on this project. The Coding Manager undertook full briefings and training with each coding team member. All coding was carefully monitored to ensure data consistency and to ensure that all coders were sufficiently competent to work on the project.

The coder briefing included background information and presentations covering the questions, the consultation process and the issues involved, and discussion of the initial coding frames. The briefing was carried out by Ipsos MORI’s executive team.

All those attending the briefings were instructed to read, in advance, the consultation document and go through the response form. Examples of a dummy coding exercise relating to this consultation were carefully selected and used to provide a cross-section of comments across a wide range of issues that may emerge.

Coders worked in close teams, with a more senior coder working alongside the more junior members, which allowed open discussion to decide how to code any particular open-ended free-text comment. In this way, the coding management team could quickly identify if further training was required or raise any issues with the project management team.

The Ascribe package also afforded an effective project management tool, with the coding manager reviewing the work of each individual coder, having discussions with them where there was variance between the codes entered and those expected by the coding manager.

To check and ensure consistency of coding, at least 10% of coded responses were validated by the coding supervisor team and the executive team, who checked that the correct codes had been applied and made changes where necessary.

Updating the code frame

An important feature of the Ascribe system is the ability to extend the code frame “organically” direct from actual verbatim responses throughout the coding period.

The coding teams raised any new codes during the coding process when it was felt that new issues were being registered. In order to ensure that no detail was lost, coders were briefed to raise codes that reflected the exact sentiment of a response, and these were then collapsed into a smaller number of key themes at the analysis stage. During the initial stages of the coding process, meetings were held between the coding team and Ipsos MORI executive team to ensure that a consistent approach was taken to raising new codes and that all extra codes were appropriate and correctly assigned. In particular, the coding frame sought to capture precise nuances of participants' comments in such a way as to be comprehensive.

A second key benefit of the Ascribe system is that it provides the functionality of combining codes, revising old codes and amending existing ones as appropriate. Thus, the coding frame grew organically throughout the coding process to ensure it captured all of the important "themes".

Appendix C: Response form

South Yorkshire Devolution Consultation

Have Your Say

Please get involved and tell us your views on the proposals to implement the South Yorkshire devolution deal before the consultation closes on Sunday 15 March 2020.

To help us develop our ideas we have undertaken a detailed review. These are set out in detail in our Governance Review and Scheme. These documents can be viewed online at www.sheffieldcityregion.org.uk/devolution, where you can also respond to the consultation online.

We want to know what you think about these proposed new powers and changes to the way we work.

Responses will be reviewed by Ipsos MORI, and a report on the public consultation process will form part of Sheffield City Region's submission to the government.

If you have any questions on the consultation, or if you need these documents in another format, please contact the Ipsos MORI team at SYdevolution@ipsos.com

This questionnaire contains a mixture of closed and open questions. At the end of the survey, you will be able to provide any other comments that you may have.

Please tick the boxes as appropriate and write your responses clearly in black ink within the appropriate sections. If your response is too large to fit into the boxes, please attach on additional sheets, making sure it's clear what question it relates to.

Send your completed questionnaire to the Freepost address below (you don't need a stamp):

Freepost, South Yorkshire Devolution Consultation

We cannot accept responsibility for responses that are sent to any address other than the one stated above.

Please note, **participation in this consultation is completely voluntary**. By completing and returning this response form, you give consent to take part in the consultation – see p15 for more information about confidentiality and data protection.

Thank you for taking the time to give us your views on devolution and the proposed new powers and changes to the way we work.

Why are we consulting?

Devolution is about transferring money and powers from central government; so that more decisions are made locally, which would otherwise be made nationally. Securing extra powers means that more decisions about your place will be made by the locally-elected Mayor and the Mayoral Combined Authority (including your council Leaders).

In 2015 a Devolution Deal was negotiated between local council leaders and central Government. The Deal offered new powers relating to economic development and an additional £30m of funding a year for the benefit of South Yorkshire, to improve infrastructure, transport, skills and housing.

Taking forward the South Yorkshire Deal requires some changes to the way the Mayoral Combined Authority already works. We want to know your views on the devolution of these powers and resources in South Yorkshire.

What is a Mayoral Combined Authority?

In May 2018, a new Mayor was elected for South Yorkshire. The Mayor is the chair of the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, which includes **Barnsley** Metropolitan Borough Council, **Doncaster** Metropolitan Borough Council, **Rotherham** Metropolitan Borough Council and **Sheffield** City Council. Residents in these four areas vote for the Mayor on a four-yearly cycle. The Mayoral Combined Authority works on issues like skills, transport and regeneration.

The Future

Subject to the South Yorkshire Devolution Deal being completed, the Government has agreed to progress discussions on the role and functions of a Committee of Leaders from across Yorkshire. All South Yorkshire councils, subject to the completion of a parliamentary process, will have the opportunity to join any wider Yorkshire devolution arrangement if they choose to do so.

All members of the Mayoral Combined Authority support the devolution of more powers and resources to benefit people across South Yorkshire and support the right of each individual council to the achievement of their individual devolution ambitions.

More information on the respective devolution positions of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield councils is available below:

Barnsley Council

Statement from Cllr Sir Steve Houghton CBE, Leader of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council:

“Getting the right devolution deal for the people of Barnsley has always been a priority for the council.

The residents and businesses of Barnsley have clearly stated that they want the broadest possible Yorkshire footprint for devolution. We’ve worked tirelessly with other Yorkshire Leaders, local people and businesses to make Government understand the positive impact that a wider Yorkshire deal could bring to our region and the country.

Earlier this month, Yorkshire Leaders recognised that a stepped approach may be required to achieve this through the establishment of a Yorkshire Committee (as proposed by the Prime Minister). This committee would provide strategic co-ordination across the region, supported by a number of interim funding arrangements at the sub regional level.

It’s positive news that the Government will continue work with Yorkshire councils to establish a Yorkshire Committee on the basis that the South Yorkshire devolution deal is brought to a positive conclusion, with Barnsley and Doncaster having the opportunity to join any full Yorkshire devolution at a future date. We plan to continue to be part of the South Yorkshire devolution deal on an interim basis, allowing us to progress with unlocking significant opportunities and investment for Barnsley, and South Yorkshire.

Our goal is to be part of a wider Yorkshire devolution deal in the future, and we’re committed to making the Yorkshire Committee a success.”

Doncaster Council

Statement from Mayor Ros Jones, Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council:

“In 2017 Doncaster residents voted overwhelmingly in favour of a wider Yorkshire devolution deal (85%). Pursuing a Yorkshire wide deal is still very much our intention.

The letter from the Secretary of State Robert Jenrick allows us to continue to progress with our One Yorkshire devolution ambitions whilst also accessing the funds, resources and powers that were originally promised through the SCR deal, unlocking significant opportunities and investment for Doncaster and South Yorkshire. The funding will be for the four South Yorkshire Authorities rather than the original nine and will continue until the wider devolution arrangements are agreed.”

Rotherham Council

Statement from Cllr Chris Read, Leader of Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council:

“Rotherham Council has supported the devolution of powers from national government to local areas and has consistently pushed for the implementation of the devolution deal for South Yorkshire, on the basis that this will secure funding to create jobs and opportunities for our communities.

Rotherham is one of the fastest growing economies in Yorkshire and devolution will accelerate that growth, putting us alongside many other similar parts of the country which are already benefiting from devolution settlements.

The council has stated that, once the deal has been completed, it would consider any future devolution deal that may be negotiated.”

Sheffield Council

Statement from Cllr Julie Dore, Leader of Sheffield City Council:

“At its heart, devolution is about people and getting greater local control over more of the things that impact on our lives – such as buses and transport, jobs, skills and training – so that we can make them work better for our places and our communities.

Sheffield has worked hard alongside the other authorities in South Yorkshire to secure new money and powers from Government, which will give more of a local say over things that matter to people living and working in our city, towns and neighbourhoods.

The Devolution Deal is the best opportunity we have to get the investment we need in our economy, our transport network and in vital skills and training so that people in our communities can use their talents to get good jobs in our local economy.

Sheffield is, and always has been, fully committed to the South Yorkshire Devolution Deal as it remains the best and only deal we have available to us. It is in the interests of Sheffield and across South Yorkshire.”

Ipsos MORI

About you

The following questions will help us to understand the range of people and organisations who have responded to this consultation and to identify local issues. The information you provide will not be used for any purpose other than assessing responses to this consultation.

S1. Name

S2. Postcode

S3. Are you responding as an individual or on behalf of an organisation or group? This is a public consultation, and therefore anyone can have their say and all valid responses will be taken into account.

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

- Providing my own response
- Providing a response on behalf of an organisation or group

BOX 1.1.

England is one of the most centralised countries in Europe, with the majority of decisions about funding made by the Government in Westminster rather than by locally elected leaders.

The Government has been offering people in some parts of England the chance to have greater responsibility and control on decisions about economic development, transport, skills, new housing and infrastructure planning that affect their local areas. This process of transferring powers and decisions from a national to a more local level is called devolution. To date the transfer of new powers and resources to local areas has also required the election of new directly elected metro Mayors.

There are now elected metro Mayors working in partnership with local council leaders in eight areas of the country, including in Greater Manchester, Liverpool City Region, Tees Valley and the North of Tyne.

These areas have a greater responsibility and control over:

- How buses are run
- Skills funding for those aged 19 and over
- How business rates are spent - giving local areas the ability to invest in their own priorities.

Ipsos MORI

**Sheffield
City Region**
MAYORAL
COMBINED AUTHORITY

Q1a. Do you support or oppose the principle of transferring more decision-making powers from the Government in Westminster to locally elected metro Mayors working with a Mayoral Combined Authority of local councils (on local issues such as economic development, skills, transport, new housing and infrastructure planning)?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly
support

Tend to
support

Neither support
nor oppose

Tend to
oppose

Strongly
oppose

Don't
know

Q1b. Why do you say this?

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

BOX 2.1

What does the South Yorkshire Deal propose?

The South Yorkshire Deal proposes that the directly elected metro Mayor and the Mayoral Combined Authority be given new powers and resources to support the growth of the economy.

The Deal includes giving the Mayor and Mayoral Combined Authority control over some of the funding that supports our further education colleges and training providers. The Deal helps us work more effectively on how we improve and manage our major road network and enables the Mayor to find new ways to fund improvements in digital, road, rail and other important infrastructure. It also helps us coordinate planning about where new homes, employment sites and businesses are located.

The Deal is made up of a number of key themes including: skills and education; housing and regeneration; planning; transport; finance and the constitution.

Box 2.2

Skills and education

One of the central priorities of the Mayoral Combined Authority is to create a more integrated education and skills system that reflects the needs and opportunities of our economy. We want to improve educational attainment and increase the number of people moving into work and progressing in their careers.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers and duties are devolved to the Mayoral Combined Authority:

- To promote the effective participation in education and training of those aged 16 and 17.
• To promote high standards, fair access to opportunity for education and training and the fulfilment of learning potential, for those aged between 16 and 18 and over 19 years of age.
• To make appropriate arrangements to assist people to train for, obtain and stay in suitable employment.
• To secure the provision of facilities for apprenticeship training for people aged between 16 and 18 and for those between 19 and 24 years of age.

READ THE INFORMATION IN BOX 2.2 THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION BELOW

Q2a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these education and skills powers?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

input box

Tend to agree

input box

Neither agree nor disagree

input box

Tend to disagree

input box

Strongly disagree

input box

Don't know

input box

Q2b. Why do you say this?

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

Large empty box for writing answers to Q2b.

Box 3.1

Housing

Improving the quality and availability of housing is a key priority across South Yorkshire. The Mayoral Combined Authority will support the accelerated delivery of new homes.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers and duties are devolved to the Mayoral Combined Authority:

- To improve the supply and quality of housing.
- To secure the regeneration or development of land or infrastructure.
- To support in other ways the creation, regeneration and development of strong communities.
- To contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and good design.

These powers would be devolved from Homes England (a national government agency) and held jointly with the Mayoral Combined Authority. They would have no impact on the existing housing powers of South Yorkshire’s local authorities.

READ THE INFORMATION IN BOX 3.1 THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION BELOW

Q3a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these housing powers?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

Q3b. Why do you say this?

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

Box 4.1

Development and Regeneration - Spatial Planning

We want to help make our communities better places to live and work.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers and duties are devolved to the Mayor:

- To develop a plan for where new jobs and homes are located in South Yorkshire, to be called the South Yorkshire Spatial Framework. This will be a non-statutory document that will need to be agreed by all members of the Mayoral Combined Authority.
The ability to establish Mayoral Development Corporations, which have powers to acquire, develop, hold, and dispose of land and property to bring forward the regeneration of a defined area.

We are also proposing that the Mayoral Combined Authority and Mayor are provided with the 'general power of competence' to act in the best interests of their communities, to deliver economic improvements, unless specifically prohibited. The Mayor will use this power to develop the non-statutory, South Yorkshire Spatial Framework, a commitment in the Devolution Deal. The general power of competence will only be used to support the economic role of the Mayoral Combined Authority.

READ THE INFORMATION IN BOX 4.1 THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION BELOW

Q4a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these development and regeneration powers?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

checkbox

Tend to agree

checkbox

Neither agree nor disagree

checkbox

Tend to disagree

checkbox

Strongly disagree

checkbox

Don't know

checkbox

Q4b. Why do you say this? Please also use this space to provide any further comments you wish to make about the 'general power of competence' (as explained in Box 4.1).

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

Large empty box for writing answers to Q4b.

Box 5.1

Transport

The Mayoral Combined Authority already has some powers and responsibilities for public transport and makes significant investment in transport infrastructure and services. To help create an integrated transport network fit for the twenty-first century additional powers and funding are proposed through the Devolution Deal.

To support this, we are proposing the following powers are devolved to the Mayor:

- The power to provide funding to highway authorities to improve and maintain roads; to reach agreements with other bodies, such as Highways England, about the management of the highway network; and the ability to make decisions on different approaches to running bus services in South Yorkshire.

READ THE INFORMATION IN BOX 5.1 THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION BELOW

Q5a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to devolve these transport powers?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

Q5b. Why do you say this?

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

[Empty box for writing answer]

Box 6.1

How will the Mayoral Combined Authority be funded in the future?

If the changes proposed in this consultation are agreed then the Mayoral Combined Authority will be funded from a variety of sources, including new funding from central Government (£30m per annum) and devolved Government funding for areas such as skills, infrastructure and business support.

Currently in South Yorkshire, a proportion of funding for public transport is raised by the Mayoral Combined Authority levying a charge on the four existing councils (Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield). Other funding to grow the economy has been made available from Government.

Additionally, under existing legislation, the Mayor could introduce a precept to fund Mayoral functions. Should the Mayor wish to precept in the future, they would be required to consult the Mayoral Combined Authority on the use of a precept, which it may reject if two-thirds of the members agree to do so.

Additionally, we are proposing the following powers are granted:

- That the existing borrowing powers of the Mayoral Combined Authority are expanded to reflect its responsibilities, as at present the Authority can only borrow in relation to transport.

READ THE INFORMATION IN BOX 6.1 THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION BELOW

Q6a. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposal to secure more powers around how the Mayoral Combined Authority is funded in the future?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly agree

Tend to agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Tend to disagree

Strongly disagree

Don't know

Q6b. Why do you say this?

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

Empty box for writing answers to Q6b.

BOX 7.1**How councils and the Mayor work together in the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority**

To implement the Devolution Deal we are proposing a number of changes to the way in which the four South Yorkshire councils and the Mayor work together in the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority.

The Sheffield City Region Mayor currently chairs the Mayoral Combined Authority. It's proposed that this arrangement continues, but the members of the Mayoral Combined Authority begin to serve as the Mayor's Cabinet.

It's important that the decision-making process on the proposed powers being devolved is clear, transparent and accountable. Some of the powers are given directly to the Mayor, and others to the Combined Authority working with the Mayor.

While we are not proposing any changes to the way decisions are made on the Authority's existing functions i.e. a simple majority on issues such as public transport; for decisions that use the powers and resources included as part of the Deal it is proposed that:

1. Mayoral Combined Authority decisions will be made by a simple majority. The Sheffield City Region Mayor and each constituent member of the Combined Authority will have one vote on all decisions. For a decision to be approved, the Sheffield City Region Mayor must be part of the majority.
2. The only decision that will require unanimous approval from all members of the Mayoral Combined Authority, including the Sheffield City Region Mayor, will be the approval of a Spatial Framework for the region.
3. The Mayor will have decision-making powers for the transport and planning powers granted directly to them.
4. The Sheffield City Region Mayor will be required to consult the Mayoral Combined Authority on their spending plans or strategies, which it may reject if two-thirds of the members agree to do so.

In addition, to implement the Deal, we are proposing:

- To be able to pay a salary to the Mayor and their Deputy.
- To enable the Mayor to appoint an advisor to support the delivery of their objectives.

READ THE INFORMATION IN BOX 7.1 THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION BELOW

Q7a. On balance, to what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposed approach to how the councils and Mayor work together in the Mayoral Combined Authority?

PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

Strongly
agree

Tend to
agree

Neither agree
nor disagree

Tend to
disagree

Strongly
disagree

Don't
know

Q7b. Why do you say this?
PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

Q8. The main objective of the proposal set out in the Devolution Deal is to improve how local councils can grow their local economy and work better together across South Yorkshire. Are there any alternative or better ways to achieve this?
PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

Q9. Finally, are there any comments you would like to make about the proposals set out in the Devolution Deal or any other matter raised in this consultation?

PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

[Large empty text box for Q9 response]

If at Question S3 you told us that you were responding on behalf of an organisation or group, please complete questions Q10 and Q11 only. If you are answering as an individual, please go to Q12.

More about you

Q10. Position in the organisation

[Text box for Q10 position]

Name of the group or organisation

[Text box for Q10 name]

Q11. Please use the space below to provide further detail about your role or organisation. PLEASE WRITE IN BELOW

[Large empty text box for Q11 response]

Ipsos MORI

If you are answering as an individual, please answer questions Q12 and Q13.

Equality and Diversity

To help ensure that we are meeting our obligations under the Equality Act 2010 we would be grateful if you could fill in the following diversity survey. Completing the survey is voluntary and is not a requirement for your response to be accepted. The survey will not be linked to the information you have provided in your response, and we will not share the information with anyone else. We will use the survey results to provide a summary of the types of people and organisations who responded to this consultation. It will not identify individuals.

Q12. What is your age?
PLEASE WRITE IN **Years**

Q13. What is your ethnic group?
PLEASE TICK ONE BOX ONLY

White

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/
British
- Irish
- Gypsy or Irish traveller
- Any other White background

Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic
background

Other ethnic group

- Arab

Asian/Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Chinese
- Any other Asian background

Black/African/Caribbean/Black British

- African
- Caribbean
- Any other Black/African/Caribbean
background

- Other ethnic group

Thank you for responding to the consultation.



Confidentiality and data protection

Sheffield City Region are the data controller for this consultation.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be subject to publication or disclosure in accordance with the access to information regimes. These are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR) 2004, the Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018, and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Please note that any queries or complaints submitted via this process cannot be counted as part of the formal consultation.

Please be aware that, under the FOIA and the EIR, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals with, amongst other things, obligations of confidence. In view of this, it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on Sheffield City Region. As it is not possible for us to check whether the substance of responses contains other personal data, you should not include information in your response that could identify you unless you are happy for it to be made public.

If you want information that you provide to be treated as confidential please tick the box below.

I wish my responses to be treated as confidential

Please use the box below to explain why you regard the information you have provided as confidential.

Sheffield City Region has commissioned the independent research organisation Ipsos MORI to receive and analyse responses to the consultation, and to prepare a report of the findings. Both Sheffield City Region and Ipsos MORI will process your personal data in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and in accordance with GDPR.

If you change your mind about us using your personal information during the analysis stage, you have a right to have the relevant information deleted. If this is the case, please email SYdevolution@ipsos.com by the end of the consultation period, on Sunday 15 March 2020.

Appendix D: Ipsos MORI's standards and accreditations

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



ISO 20252

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



ISO 27001

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



ISO 9001

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



Market Research Society (MRS) Company Partnership

By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos MORI endorses and supports the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness, and commits to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation.

Data Protection Act 2018

Ipsos MORI is required to comply with the Data Protection Act 2018. It covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy.

For more information

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About Ipsos MORI Public Affairs

Ipsos MORI Public Affairs works closely with national governments, local public services and the not-for-profit sector. Its c.200 research staff focus on public service and policy issues. Each has expertise in a particular part of the public sector, ensuring we have a detailed understanding of specific sectors and policy challenges. Combined with our methods and communications expertise, this helps ensure that our research makes a difference for decision makers and communities.

Ipsos MORI

