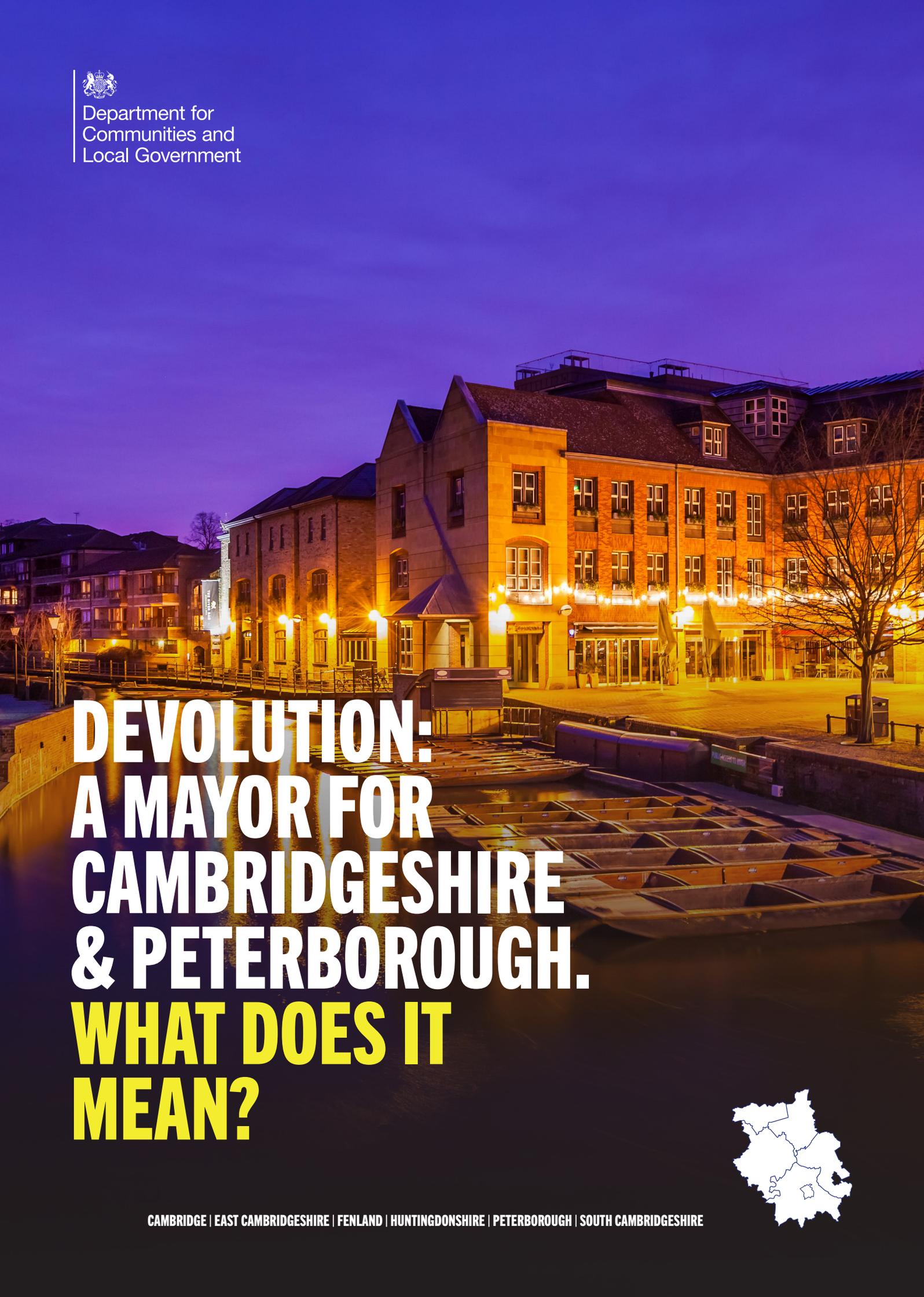




Department for  
Communities and  
Local Government



# DEVOLUTION: A MAYOR FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE & PETERBOROUGH. WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

CAMBRIDGE | EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE | FENLAND | HUNTINGDONSHIRE | PETERBOROUGH | SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE

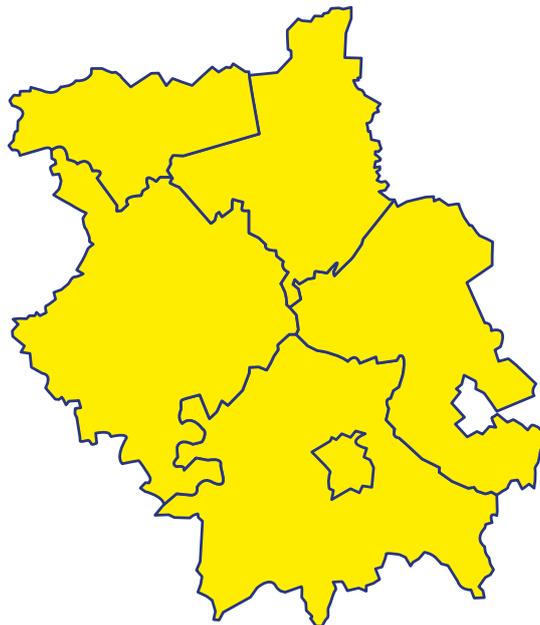


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# INTRODUCTION

In May 2017, there will be a major shift in the way we run our country. Powers, budgets and responsibilities will be passed down from central government to new directly-elected mayors in six regions across England, including in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

On Thursday 4 May, the residents of Cambridgeshire (Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire) and Peterborough will elect the first ever Mayor for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area. The Mayor will represent Cambridgeshire and Peterborough across the country and around the world. They will work with leaders of councils and businesses to create jobs, improve skills, build homes and make it easier to travel.

The Mayor and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to:

- **invest in local priorities to improve Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through a new Investment Fund**, worth £600 million over 30 years;
- set the rules for local **bus services**, including the routes, timetables and fares (if the Bus Services Bill is approved by Parliament);
- manage **local transport** and the **most important local roads** to help people get around more easily;
- invest in **housing** to meet the area's needs;
- give **grants to encourage and help local businesses to employ apprentices**; and
- control **adult education services** to help local people get the skills they need (if Parliament approves the relevant legislation and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough meets the conditions set by the Department for Education).

This guide provides more information about the powers and budgets being passed to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and the Mayor, and who is responsible for what. At the end of the guide you can find a list of some of the words and phrases used in the document. The [devolution deal](#) originally agreed by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough councils and the Government can also be found online.

## **STATEMENT FROM THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH COMBINED AUTHORITY**

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is a world leader in science and technology, with unparalleled levels of cutting-edge research, growth businesses and highly skilled jobs. The area is already a significant net contributor to the UK economy. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local authorities, businesses and universities have developed a bold vision for the future, including:

- delivering significant economic growth, including a doubling of the size of our economy;
- creating an area internationally renowned for its low-carbon, knowledge-based economy, including life sciences, information and communication technology, creative and digital industries, clean tech, high-value engineering and agri-business;
- accelerating the delivery of the mix of new homes and sustainable communities that local people demand;
- transforming public service delivery utilising the strong local partnerships of councils, business and public services that have a successful track record of working together;
- achieving a skills base that matches business needs; and
- providing world-class connectivity and transport systems fit for the 21st century.

# HOW IS THE COMBINED AUTHORITY RUN?

The combined authority brings together the councils in the area to work together on issues that affect everyone in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The Mayor will be a member of the combined authority and will chair its meetings. The combined authority also includes the Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership, a business-led partnership which aims to drive growth and jobs in the area.

The formal meetings of the combined authority must be open to the public, and agendas, discussion papers and minutes must be published online. Combined authorities are covered by the [Local Government Transparency Code](#), which explains how all local authorities must make information on their decisions available to the public. More information on this is available [here](#).

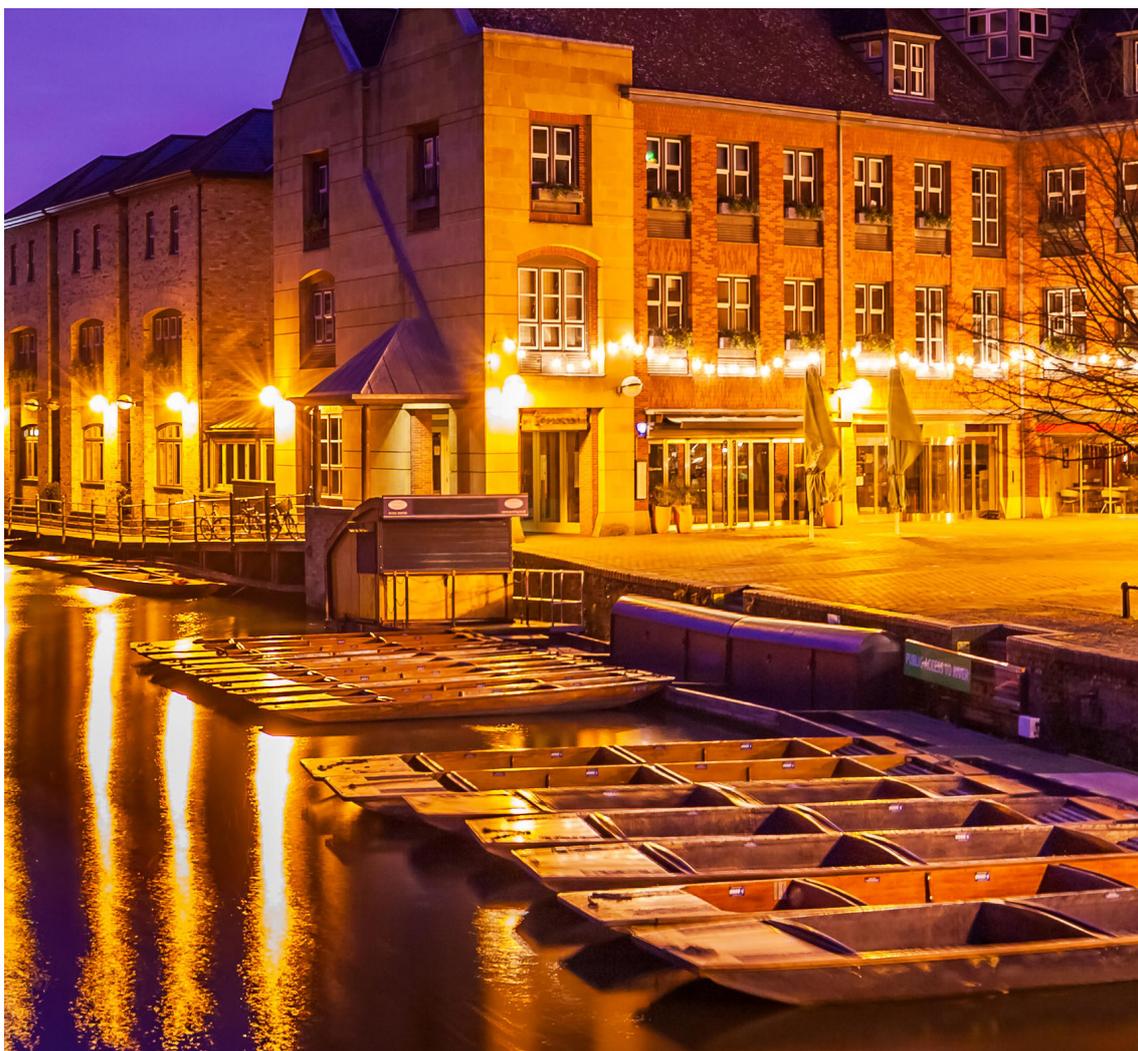
The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority must establish at least one Overview and Scrutiny committee to scrutinise the decisions of the combined authority and the Mayor. The majority of members of overview and scrutiny committees must be constituent local authority councillors. This committee can write reports and recommendations and can require the Mayor and combined authority members to answer its questions. It is able to challenge decisions that have been made but not yet carried out, and ask the Mayor and the other members of the combined authority to explain their reasons for making a decision.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, just like the councils which make up the area of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, must be run in the way described in the [Local Government Accountability System Statement](#). This is a document that describes how the Accounting Officer for the Department for Communities and Local Government makes sure they are confident that all local authorities – including combined authorities – are managing their finances appropriately. It explains how local authorities must be careful with taxpayers' money and make sure that the law is followed properly at all times. The Accounting Officer at the Department for Communities and Local Government must make sure that the overall funding system for local authorities (the 'Local Government Finance System') meets the needs of local authorities, and that local authorities are being careful with taxpayers' money and following the law. If a local authority is not following the law or spending money properly, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government can step in and, as a last resort, take more control of how the local authority is run until the problems are resolved.

The costs of the combined authority's and Mayor's activities are funded through devolved budgets explained in this document and contributions from the member councils, who agree their contributions through their own budget setting process. The Mayor must set a budget for mayoral functions and may set a precept on council tax to fund these. The other members of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority can propose amendments to the Mayor's draft budget. The combined authority can insist amendments are made if at least two thirds of the combined authority members support a change.

The combined authority's Chief Finance Officer (section 151 officer) must make sure that the combined authority manages taxpayers' money properly and secures good value for money.

The combined authority must also establish an audit committee which is responsible for making sure that the combined authority's finances are properly managed. This must include at least one independent person.



# WHAT POWERS WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY HAVE?

## OVERALL POWERS

### General power of competence

The Mayor and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority have a 'general power of competence'. This means that the Mayor and the combined authority can legally do anything that individuals generally may do, unless the law specifically prohibits it.

### Raising a precept

The Mayor will also have the power to set a charge, or precept, on council tax bills to help pay for the Mayor's work. The other members of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority can propose amendments to the Mayor's draft budget, including the amount of precept. They can also insist that an amendment is applied if at least two thirds of the combined authority members support a change.

### Borrowing powers

In the 2016 Autumn Statement, the Government confirmed that mayoral combined authorities would be able to borrow money, up to a cap agreed with the Government, to deliver their new responsibilities in areas such as economic regeneration or housing. Additional legislation will need to be agreed by Parliament for this to go ahead in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

### Raising an infrastructure levy

Subject to Parliamentary approval, as part of the Local Government Finance Bill currently making its way through Parliament, the Mayor of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to ask for an additional payment of up to 2p in the pound from local businesses. This will allow the Mayor to raise funds for infrastructure projects that will promote economic development. The Mayor must set out how they plan to spend the additional money raised and consult with local business rate payers and others first.

## TRANSPORT POWERS

The Mayor and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to manage local transport funding and the most important local roads to help people get around more easily.

### WHAT WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY BE ABLE TO DO?

#### Local Transport Plan

The Mayor will be responsible for the Local Transport Plan for the area. This plan can include details of how transport will support local housing and jobs, and how the Mayor and combined authority will tackle problems like traffic jams and air pollution.

The Mayor can agree to work with the individual councils in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority area, and with Highways England (the national government agency) on building, improving and maintaining roads.

#### Key Route Network

The Mayor and combined authority will be able to set up a 'Key Route Network' of the most important local roads and help decide how these roads are managed.

### WHAT MUST THE LOCAL AREA DO, AND HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE?

#### What must the local area do?

The Mayor of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be responsible for producing a Local Transport Plan.

Local voters can hold the Mayor to account for the quality of the roads that are part of the Key Route Network.

The individual local authorities that are members of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority must continue to make sure that local roads are in a good state of repair, as required by law.

#### How are decisions made?

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and Mayor will work together to take decisions around the Key Route Network. The Mayor's Key Route Network responsibilities will be shared with the combined authority, who will manage and maintain these roads. This will be informed by the Mayor's Transport Plan, which will be agreed by the combined authority. The combined authority can reject the Mayor's Transport Plan with a two-thirds majority.

### WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?

Highways England must still look after the largest roads in the country, including motorways and key A roads.

**HOW MUCH MONEY IS INVOLVED?**

The combined authority and Mayor will control a transport budget, covering a range of local transport responsibilities, as part of the Single Pot.

**WHEN DOES THIS START?**

This can start as soon as the Mayor has been elected.

## **BUS FRANCHISING POWERS**

The Mayor and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to set the rules for local bus services, including the routes, timetables and fares (if the Bus Services Bill is approved by Parliament).

**WHAT WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY BE ABLE TO DO?**

The Mayor will be able to decide which bus services should run in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority area. This includes deciding on routes, timetables and fares.

These powers are known as ‘bus franchising powers’ and will be similar to the Mayor of London’s powers to make decisions about bus services in the capital.

The powers for the Mayor to do this are contained in the Bus Services Bill, which is currently passing through Parliament.

**WHAT MUST THE LOCAL AREA DO?**

If the Mayor decides to use these powers, local voters will be able to hold the Mayor to account for the quality of local bus services.

**WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?**

Central government provides some funding for bus services, but does not decide which bus services should run.

**HOW MUCH MONEY IS INVOLVED?**

The Government provides some funding towards bus services through the Bus Services Operator Grant and concessionary fares payments made as part of the Local Government Finance Settlement. If the Mayor decides to take responsibility for bus services, the Bus Services Operator Grant that is currently paid to bus operators will instead be paid to the combined authority. The combined authority would then need to pay for the running costs of any franchised bus services.

**WHEN DOES THIS START?**

The Bus Services Bill is currently going through Parliament. If this becomes law, the Mayor of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to decide whether they would like to take responsibility for bus services in the area.

# WHAT BUDGETS WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY HAVE?

## APPRENTICESHIP GRANT FOR EMPLOYERS

The Mayor and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to give grants to encourage and help businesses to employ apprentices.

### WHAT WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY BE ABLE TO DO?

The Mayor and combined authority will be able to give out grant funding to encourage and help local businesses to employ apprentices. The combined authority decides on the amount of grant funding available to support different types of learner, the sizes and types of business that can apply, and the subject areas that will be supported through the grant.

### WHAT MUST THE LOCAL AREA DO?

The combined authority must make sure that the grant supports apprenticeships. Local voters and businesses can hold the combined authority to account for running the grant programme in a fair and open way.

### WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?

The Department for Education is accountable to Parliament for the outcomes of this funding, and must report to Parliament if required on the progress of its work to encourage and support apprenticeships.

### HOW MUCH MONEY IS INVOLVED?

Over the period August 2016 to July 2017 the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will receive £1.026 million.

### WHEN DOES THIS START?

This has already started, with funding commencing in August 2016 and coming to an end in July 2017.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH HOUSING FUNDS

<p><b>WHAT WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY BE ABLE TO DO?</b></p>	<p>The combined authority will be able to acquire land, invest in housing and work with planning authorities (as part of its wider economic development and regeneration responsibilities) through its general power of competence. To support this, the combined authority will have control of additional funding from government, including a £100 million housing and infrastructure fund and an additional £70 million for housing in the City of Cambridge.</p>
<p><b>WHAT MUST THE LOCAL AREA DO, AND HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE?</b></p>	<p><b>What must the local area do?</b></p> <p>The combined authority, and each of the local councils in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority area, must make sure that the houses that the area needs are built, meeting targets set in local plans.</p> <p>The combined authority is responsible for the management of both the £100 million housing and infrastructure fund and the £70 million of additional funding for housing in the City of Cambridge. The £170m of investment funds will need to be managed and spent in line with the local assurance framework.</p> <p><b>How are decisions made?</b></p> <p>The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and Mayor will work together to make decisions around the management of the housing and infrastructure funds. Decisions will be in line with the business case agreed with government and with the local assurance framework.</p>
<p><b>WHAT IS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE FOR, AND HOW?</b></p>	<p>The Accounting Officer for the Department for Communities and Local Government must agree the local assurance framework, and a specific business case for the £100 million housing and infrastructure fund.</p>
<p><b>HOW MUCH MONEY IS INVOLVED?</b></p>	<p>£170 million in total over five years, to March 2021.</p>
<p><b>WHEN DOES THIS START AND END?</b></p>	<p>The funding will run from the 2016/17 financial year until March 2021.</p>

## THE SINGLE POT

The Mayor and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to:

- invest in local priorities to improve Cambridgeshire and Peterborough through a new Investment Fund, worth £450m over 30 years;
- manage local transport and the most important local roads to help people get around more easily; and
- control adult education services to help local people get the skills they need (if Parliament approves the relevant legislation and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough meets the conditions set by the Department for Education).

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will have control of a ‘Single Pot’ of funding from government, made up of several different budgets. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will be able to move funding between different types of projects, and spend it in different years, to support the local economy.

The different budgets from government which are included in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough’s Single Pot are as follows:

THE SINGLE POT		
Investment Fund Grant	Transport Grant	Adult Education Budget (subject to forthcoming legislation)

The local area must produce an assurance framework in line with [government guidance](#). This framework explains how the combined authority will make decisions on spending the Single Pot. The Accounting Officer for the Department for Communities and Local Government must agree the local assurance framework.

## THE SINGLE POT: INVESTMENT FUND GRANT

### WHAT WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY BE ABLE TO DO?

The Mayor and combined authority will be able to invest £20 million per year in projects to improve the area. They will be able to use this funding to bring in further investment from elsewhere.

### WHAT MUST THE LOCAL AREA DO, AND HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE?

#### What must the local area do?

The combined authority will consider advice from council officers and follow a clear and open process for choosing what projects they will deliver.

The local area must produce an assurance framework (see p.12).

#### How are decisions made?

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and Mayor will work together to take decisions around the Single Pot funding in line with the local assurance framework.

### WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?

The Accounting Officer for the Department for Communities and Local Government must also agree the local assurance framework (see p.12).

An independent expert group will report to the Government every five years on how the investments have made a difference to the local economy. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government will then decide whether or not the funding should continue for the next five years.

### HOW MUCH MONEY IS INVOLVED?

An annual payment of £20 million from the Department for Communities and Local Government to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority. The maximum value of government funding will be £600 million, over a maximum of 30 years.

### WHEN DOES THIS START?

The first payment was made in March 2017.

## THE SINGLE POT: TRANSPORT GRANT

### WHAT WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY BE ABLE TO DO?

The Mayor and combined authority will receive funding for local transport, which will come under the control of the Mayor as part of the Single Pot.

The grant will be made up of several existing funding streams:

- a) Integrated Transport Block (formula funding);
- b) Highways Maintenance Block (formula funding);
- c) Highways Maintenance incentive funding;
- d) National Productivity Investment Fund (2017/18 only); and
- e) Pothole Action Fund.

The money will be paid to the combined authority. Funding is confirmed until the end of the 2020/21 financial year.

### WHAT MUST THE LOCAL AREA DO, AND HOW ARE DECISIONS MADE?

#### What must the local area do?

The Mayor is responsible for setting the Local Transport Plan for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This plan can include details of how transport will support local housing and jobs, and how the Mayor and combined authority will tackle problems like traffic jams and air pollution.

The individual councils that are members of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority must continue to make sure that local roads are in a good state of repair, as required by law.

The local area must produce an assurance framework (see p.12).

#### How are decisions made?

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and Mayor will work together to take decisions on the consolidated transport grant in line with the local assurance framework. This will be informed by the Mayor's Transport Plan, which will be agreed by the combined authority. The combined authority can reject the Mayor's Transport Plan with a two-thirds majority.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority and Mayor will work together to take decisions around the single pot funding in line with the local assurance framework.

### WHAT IS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE FOR, AND HOW?

The Accounting Officer for the Department for Communities and Local Government must agree the local assurance framework.

The Accounting Officer at the Department for Transport is accountable to Parliament, and must report to Parliament when required, on how they are confident that this funding is being spent properly.

**HOW MUCH MONEY IS INVOLVED?**

An annual grant of £22.554 million each year from the 2017/18 financial year to the 2020/21 financial year, plus an additional £3.663 million from the National Productivity Investment Fund.

**WHEN DOES THIS START AND END?**

Funding amounts have been confirmed from April 2017 to March 2021.

**THE SINGLE POT: ADULT EDUCATION BUDGET AND POWERS (SUBJECT TO FORTHCOMING LEGISLATION)**

**WHAT WILL THE MAYOR AND COMBINED AUTHORITY BE ABLE TO DO?**

The combined authority will take responsibility for the Adult Education Budget in the combined authority area. The Adult Education Budget provides funding for training and education to help people aged 19 and over move into work, apprenticeships or further education. By law, this budget must also be used to pay for adults who do not have GCSE English or maths (or equivalent), and 19-23 year olds who do not have 5 GCSE passes or 2 A-level passes (or equivalent), to study for those qualifications. The Adult Education Budget also pays for other training for adults up to and including Level 2 (GCSE equivalent). This includes training for unemployed people, who are referred to training by the national welfare system, and community-based learning.

**WHAT MUST THE LOCAL AREA DO?**

The combined authority will be responsible for how it decides to spend this budget and the outcomes achieved as a result.

The local area must agree an assurance framework with government (see p.12). This will need to cover adult education before the Adult Education Budget is devolved.

The combined authority and the Department for Education will need to agree the detail of who will be responsible for what. As part of this, the combined authority and the Department for Education will need to agree that the combined authority is ready to take on the Adult Education Budget. This is to make sure that:

- the area continues to have a suitable range of colleges and education and training providers;
- there are clear arrangements for dealing with cases where providers may be at risk of failing, and clear responsibilities for action if a college becomes insolvent;
- learners can expect minimum standards of education; and
- taxpayers' money is spent carefully and transparently.

The combined authority will then be able to take on responsibility to make sure that people aged 19+ have appropriate education. Parliament will need to agree before these duties can be transferred to the combined authority.

**WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?**

The Department for Education will still be in charge of apprenticeships and higher-level further education, supported by Advanced Learner Loans.

The Accounting Officer for the Department for Communities and Local Government must agree the local assurance framework (see p.12).

The Department for Education must report to Parliament on how the Adult Education Budget has been spent. The Department for Education will also continue collecting education data nationally.

The Government will still be able to step in if something is going wrong at the local level.

**HOW MUCH MONEY WILL BE INVOLVED?**

The Department for Education is currently working through how the appropriate portion of England's £1.5 billion Adult Education Budget will be calculated for local areas.

**WHEN DOES THIS START?**

Subject to forthcoming legislation, and if the combined authority has met all the necessary conditions, then this will start from September 2018.

# ANNEX A: RELEVANT LEGISLATION

## Primary legislation

The power to create a combined authority is contained in the [Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009](#) (the 2009 Act). This gave the Government the power to establish combined authorities with powers to deliver transport functions and council functions relating to economic development and regeneration.

The [Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016](#) (the 2016 Act) became law on 28 January 2016. This changed the 2009 Act to allow combined authorities to receive a wider range of powers and functions and to have directly-elected mayors. By making secondary legislation, called an Order, the Government may:

- give any council power to a combined authority;
- give any public authority power (except for the power to make laws or to regulate the use of any powers that the combined authority itself uses) to a combined authority; and
- create an elected mayor for a combined authority's area, to take on particular responsibilities directly, and to work with and chair the combined authority.

## Secondary legislation

The legislation establishing the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, establishing the office of Mayor and conferring powers on the institution can be found online:

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority Order 2017  
No. 251 – 2 March 2017

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2017/251/contents/made>

# ANNEX B: USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

<b>ACCOUNTABLE/ ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PUBLIC MONEY</b>	<p>Accountability, or being accountable, for public money means that a person or organisation is responsible for using public money in an appropriate way and within the law.</p> <p>Local councillors, government Ministers and other holders of public offices must answer for their decisions and how they spend public money.</p>
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM STATEMENT (FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT)</b>	<p>A document written by a government department which sets out how their Accounting Officer ensures that funding is allocated and spent legally and in a way that represents good value for money for taxpayers.</p>
<b>ACCOUNTABLE BODY</b>	<p>An organisation with the responsibility for holding and spending public money legally and in a way that represents good value for money for taxpayers.</p>
<b>ACCOUNTING OFFICER</b>	<p>The most senior civil servant within a central government department who is personally responsible for assuring Parliament and the public that funding is being spent legally and in a way that represents good value for money for taxpayers.</p>
<b>AUDIT</b>	<p>An independent examination leading to an opinion on the financial accounts of an organisation. For local public bodies, an audit also leads to a conclusion on the organisation's arrangements to secure value for money in the use of its resources.</p>
<b>BEST VALUE DUTY</b>	<p>This is the legal duty for various types of organisation, including councils, to aim to make continuous improvement when making decisions, delivering services and spending money; and to take into account economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The duty is set out at Section 3 of the <a href="#">Local Government Act 1999</a>.</p>
<b>BUSINESS CASE</b>	<p>A document that sets out the case for spending money on a particular project.</p>
<b>COMBINED AUTHORITY</b>	<p>A corporate body formed of two or more local government areas (county councils or district councils in England) which may be given powers to exercise specified functions of both local authorities and public authorities.</p>

<b>CONSTITUENT COUNCIL/ CONSTITUENT MEMBER</b>	A constituent council, or a constituent member of a particular combined authority, is a local authority whose area is within the area of that combined authority. A combined authority's area is defined by its constituent council members.
<b>CONSTITUTION</b>	A set of principles and rules by which an organisation, such as a combined authority, is governed.
<b>COUNCIL (LOCAL AUTHORITY)</b>	A democratically elected organisation that is responsible for delivering various local public services. They receive funding for these services directly from government and by raising money themselves locally (such as through council tax).
<b>DEVOLUTION</b>	When local areas take on new powers, budgets and responsibilities from government.
<b>DEVOLUTION DEAL</b>	An agreement between government and local areas in England to devolve new powers, budgets and responsibilities.
<b>GRANT FUNDING</b>	Grants are payments made from one organisation to another which do not need to be repaid. Government is providing a range of grants to combined authorities as part of devolution deals. Depending on the terms of the grant, funds can be taken back by government.
<b>LOCAL ENTERPRISE PARTNERSHIPS (LEPS)</b>	There are 38 Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) in England which bring together business and council leaders to shape local decisions and prioritise investment in order to drive local growth. The close involvement of LEPs is very important to devolution deals and combined authorities.
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE SYSTEM</b>	The way in which local government funding works, including the requirements which local authorities must follow to make sure that funding is being spent legally and in a way that represents good value for money for taxpayers.
<b>ORDER</b>	A type of 'Secondary Legislation'. Also referred to as a 'Statutory Instrument'.
<b>(MAYORAL) DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION</b>	Organisations set up to improve a defined area using a range of powers, including planning powers and the powers to acquire land.

<b>PRIMARY LEGISLATION</b>	A law passed by Parliament.
<b>PUBLIC AUTHORITY</b>	Generally, organisations including government, local authorities, combined authorities, etc.
<b>PUBLIC AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS</b>	Any public authority function can be transferred to a combined authority. These functions can include government powers.
<b>SCRUTINY/ SCRUTINISE</b>	Scrutiny is the process of taking a close look at the decisions of an organisation (such as a local authority). All combined authorities must establish at least one overview and scrutiny committee and an audit committee to scrutinise the decisions of the Mayor and combined authority, to help make sure that the decisions being made are well thought-through and legal.
<b>SECONDARY LEGISLATION/ STATUTORY INSTRUMENT</b>	Additional legislation passed by Parliament which often puts primary legislation into action. For example, an Order is a type of secondary legislation which is needed to set up combined authorities and devolve powers to an area.
<b>SECTION 151 OFFICER</b>	The finance director or treasurer of a local authority, named after section 151 of the <a href="#">Local Government Act 1972</a> . Section 151 of this Act sets out in law that this person must make sure that funding is being spent legally and in a way that presents good value for money for taxpayers.
<b>SINGLE POT</b>	An agreement in a devolution deal which brings together different sources of funding into one consolidated fund held by the combined authority.
<b>SINGLE POT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK</b>	A document written by the combined authority which explains how decisions will be taken to invest in and monitor the progress of projects, to make sure that any such investments present good value for money for taxpayers.