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# ***‘Funding Levelling Up – Who did well and who missed out?’***

***Professor Graeme Atherton & Marc Le Chevallier***



## **About the Centre for Inequality and Levelling Up**

The Centre for Inequality & Levelling Up (CEILUP) is a research centre based at the University of West London founded in 2021. Since 2021 the centre has produced 10 reports covering levelling up funding, the cost of living crisis, and new policy approaches to levelling up and addressing regional inequality.

To learn more about CEILUP and opportunities for collaboration, visit our website at <https://www.uwl.ac.uk/research/research-centres-and-groups/centre-inequality-and-levelling-ceilup>, follow us on Twitter [@ CEILUP](#), or contact Marc Le Chevallier on [marc.lechevallier@uwl.ac.uk](mailto:marc.lechevallier@uwl.ac.uk).

## **University of West London**

The University of West London is the career university. It was voted number 1 in the UK for student satisfaction, student voice and academic support in the National Student Survey (NSS) 2022; best modern London university (non-specialist) in the 2023 Complete University Guide; number 23 out of 121 universities nationwide in the Guardian University Guide 2023; and University of the Year for Student Experience and University of the Year for Teaching Quality in the Times and Sunday Times Good University Guide 2023.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Background**

In November 2023, the government announced the third and final round of levelling up funding. This briefing analyses the geographical distribution of the whole of the three rounds of levelling up funding, the types of projects funded and identifies areas that did not receive funding and their characteristics.

### **Who has received Levelling Up funding – a Johnsonian legacy?**

The Levelling Up fund has focused mainly on providing visible, ‘shovels in the ground’ physical regeneration funds for areas of the north that are perceived as forgotten or left behind. Most levelling up funded projects supported are relatively small and while mainly in the north reach out to cover nearly half of the country. To ensure that the funds reach places that fit with the political narrative around inequality that underpins levelling up new funding formulas have been invented which direct spending to these areas and away from London in particular. The consequence of these formulas though, together with using competitive bidding to distribute the funds, is that some areas who under most other metrics would be seen as deprived miss out.

In terms of the kind of projects funded, which areas received the money and the fact that it has reached nearly half the country the levelling up fund actually resembles the approach to levelling up favoured by the ex-Prime Minister.

### **Key Findings**

- The North and Midlands of England are the primary beneficiaries of Levelling Up funding. They receive 50% of funding with the biggest recipient of funding being the North West. The remaining 50% is shared between 4 other English regions and the other 3 nations.
- On a per head basis, northern regions also receive relatively large amounts of funding including on this measure the North-East which receives the second highest per head (£101.46) behind Wales which receives the most (£141.66).
- Greater London receives the lowest amount of funding per head (£28.03) and the second lowest amount of total funding. Wales receives 5 times the amount of total funding per head that Greater London does.
- Nearly half of local authority areas in England (46%) have received direct levelling up funding.
- The funding that is received in London and the East/South East is relatively concentrated. Three-quarters of Local Authority Areas in the South East and nearly 80% in the East have not received funding.

- Out of 198 total successful bids in England, 186 (over 93%) are worth less than £30 million. There are 113 bids that fall between the £10 and £19 million range.
- Across all three rounds, 54% of all successful bids across the whole UK focus on regeneration, with 29% allocated to transport and 17% to culture and heritage.
- Three areas among the 20 Local Authority areas ranked as the most deprived in England by Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) have received no money: these areas are Hastings, Middlesbrough, and Rochdale.
- The majority of 100 most deprived in England areas ranked by IMD have received some funds, but 13 have not.
- Levelling Up funds are focused mainly on urban areas in England. Only just over 10% of funding is allocated to predominantly rural areas.

## 1. Introduction

This report builds on the ongoing work the Centre for Inequality and Levelling Up (CEILUP) has been doing over the last 2 years analysing the distribution of the levelling up fund. It looks at how the whole 3 rounds of the levelling up fund have been distributed across the regions, nations and local areas in the UK although the to aid comparability the focus is primarily on England. It also looks at how the funding is distributed across project types and in relation to how deprived/rural different local areas are.

The Levelling Up Fund is jointly managed by the Department for Transport, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, and the Treasury. The purpose of the levelling up fund is to invest *‘in infrastructure that improves everyday life across the UK, including regenerating town centres and high streets, upgrading local transport, and investing in cultural and heritage assets.’*

In October 2021, January 2023, and November 2023, the government distributed the fund across three distinct rounds, allocating £1.7 billion, £2 billion, and £974 million, respectively. In round 3 £100 million has been earmarked for cultural investment.

In rounds 1 and 2, the assessment criteria were the same.<sup>1</sup> Three indicators were used to select bids:

- **economic recovery and growth (indicator 1)**
  - Productivity, measured using gross value added (GVA) per hour.
  - 16+ Unemployment rate.
  - Skills, measured using the proportion of the proportion of the 16-64 population without NVQs or other formal qualifications.
- **improved transport connectivity (indicator 2)**
  - Need for improved transport connectivity (indicator 2, data only available within England).
  - England: Average journey times to employment centres by car, public transport and bike.
- **regeneration (indicator 3)**
  - England: commercial and dwelling vacancy rates.
  - Scotland: dwelling vacancy rates (commercial vacancy rate date not available at time of calculation).
  - Wales: commercial and dwelling vacancy rates.

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<sup>1</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2021) Levelling Up Fund: explanatory note on the assessment and decision-making process. Found here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/levelling-up-fund-explanatory-note-on-the-assessment-and-decision-making-process>

In round 3, however, the government focused predominantly on regeneration and transport projects, excluding cultural assets from its assessment of bids.<sup>2</sup> In deciding the allocation methodology for round 3, the government had three primary objectives:

- a. prioritise places assessed as ‘in need’ according to the metrics set out in the Levelling Up White Paper
- b. ensure a fair geographic spread
- c. support pride in place and transport Levelling Up missions by focusing on regeneration and transport projects.

The Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities also stated that bids were also chosen because they *‘were assessed as high-quality and able to deliver quickly’*.<sup>3</sup>

Despite excluding culture from the allocation methodology in round 3, the government allocated £100 million for cultural investment, and it asserts that the methodology for selecting cultural projects will also be released *‘in due course’*.

In line with its Funding Simplification Plan, the third round of funding allocated funds to 55 bids that were already submitted in round 2. It brings the total of projects funded by the Levelling Up Fund to 271. While it is partly a step away from competitive bidding as no new competition rounds were organised, it remains tied to it since the areas were chosen from the previous round of competitive bidding. According to the government, over £825 million from round 3 will be used for 47 regeneration projects and £150 million will be used for 8 transport projects.

Levelling Up funding was distributed, as can be seen below, across all 4 nations of the United Kingdom. The majority (over 80%) was distributed to local authorities, county councils and combined authorities in England.

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<sup>2</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023) Levelling Up Fund Round 3: explanatory methodology note on the decision-making process. Found here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/levelling-up-fund-round-3-explanatory-and-methodology-note-on-the-decision-making-process>

<sup>3</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023) £1 billion boost for levelling up: government backs 55 transformational local projects across the UK. Found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/1-billion-boost-for-levelling-up-government-backs-55-transformational-local-projects-across-the-uk>

More details on the methodology will be released in soon according to the round 3 guidance document.

## **2. Levelling Up Funding by region and by nation**

### **2.1. Total distribution of Levelling Up funding**

Table 1 below show the distribution of all Levelling Up funds by region/nation. It shows that northern areas of England tend to receive more funds than those in the south. The North-West is the area that receives the most funding overall followed by Yorkshire and the Humber, and Scotland. However, the North-East receives one of the lowest amounts of funding - similar to London and the East of England.

**Table 1: Distribution of Levelling Up Fund by region/nation (all three rounds)**

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>% of total funding</b>
<b>North West</b>	£714,288,588	15%
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	£476,332,016	10%
<b>Scotland</b>	£470,840,856	10%
<b>West Midlands</b>	£451,607,611	10%
<b>Wales</b>	£440,206,594	9%
<b>South East</b>	£431,113,614	9%
<b>East Midlands</b>	£412,976,049	9%
<b>South West</b>	£408,848,026	9%
<b>East</b>	£296,108,613	6%
<b>North East</b>	£267,765,557	6%
<b>Greater London</b>	£246,564,167	5%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	£119,863,452	2%

### **2.2 Levelling Up Funding per head**

Table 2 illustrates a different aspect of regional distribution. Wales is the biggest recipient of funds per head, followed by the North East and the North West. Areas with the smallest allocations per head are, excluding Northern Ireland, all from the South of England. London for instance receives 5 times less funding per head than Wales, and 3 times less funding per head than most areas in the North (North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, Scotland and East Midlands).



**Table 2: Distribution of Levelling Up Funding per head across regions and nations (all three rounds)**

Regions	Population	Allocation per head
Wales	3,107,494	£141.66
North East	2,646,772	£101.17
North West	7,422,295	£96.24
Yorkshire and the Humber	5,480,777	£86.91
Scotland	5,479,900	£85.92
East Midlands	4,880,094	£84.62
West Midlands	5,954,240	£75.85
South West	5,712,840	£71.57
Northern Ireland	1,903,175	£62.98
East	6,334,500	£46.75
South East	9,294,023	£46.39
Greater London	8,796,628	£28.03

### 2.3 Regional distributions by funding round

Table 3 shows some significant shifts in regional distributions in each round. For instance, London saw a 133% increase in funding between round 1 and round 2 but experienced an 80% decline in round 3. Of course, this could be partly accountable for the smaller amount available in that round. All areas received less funding in round 3, except for Yorkshire and The Humber, which saw its allocation increase to £168,793,377.

**Table 3: Distributions of Levelling Up Fund (LUF) across regions/nations by funding round**

Region	LUF round 1	LUF Round 1	LUF round 2	LUF round 2	LUF round 3	LUF round 3
North West	£232,457,372	14%	£354,027,146	17%	£127,804,070	13%
Yorkshire and the Humber	£186,919,477	12%	£120,619,612	6%	£168,793,377	17%
West Midlands	£195,975,000	12%	£155,793,854	7%	£118,052,777	12%
East Midlands	£202,957,637	11%	£176,870,348	8%	£53,148,064	6%
Scotland	£171,708,259	10%	£177,706,114	8%	£121,926,483	13%
South East	£150,576,785	9%	£210,467,526	10%	£70,069,303	7%

<b>South West</b>	£131,247,588	8%	£186,663,673	9%	£90,936,765	9%
<b>Wales</b>	£121,394,396	7%	£208,175,566	10%	£110,636,632	11%
<b>North East</b>	£99,800,000	6%	£108,548,482	5%	£59,417,075	6%
<b>East of England</b>	£86,599,910	5%	£165,903,400	8%	£23,605,303	3%
<b>London</b>	£64,896,154	4%	£151,266,674	7%	£30,401,339	3%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	£48,791,079	3%	£71,072,526	3%	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,693,323,567</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>£2,087,114,291</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>£974,791,188</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.4 Funding by region and local authority

Table 4 shows that local authorities in the East and the South-East of England are the least likely to receive funding, with 75% and 79% of areas, respectively, having received no Levelling Up Fund monies. In contrast, only 11% of local authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber have not received any funding.

**Table 4: Percentage of Local Authority areas without Levelling Up Funding by region/nation**

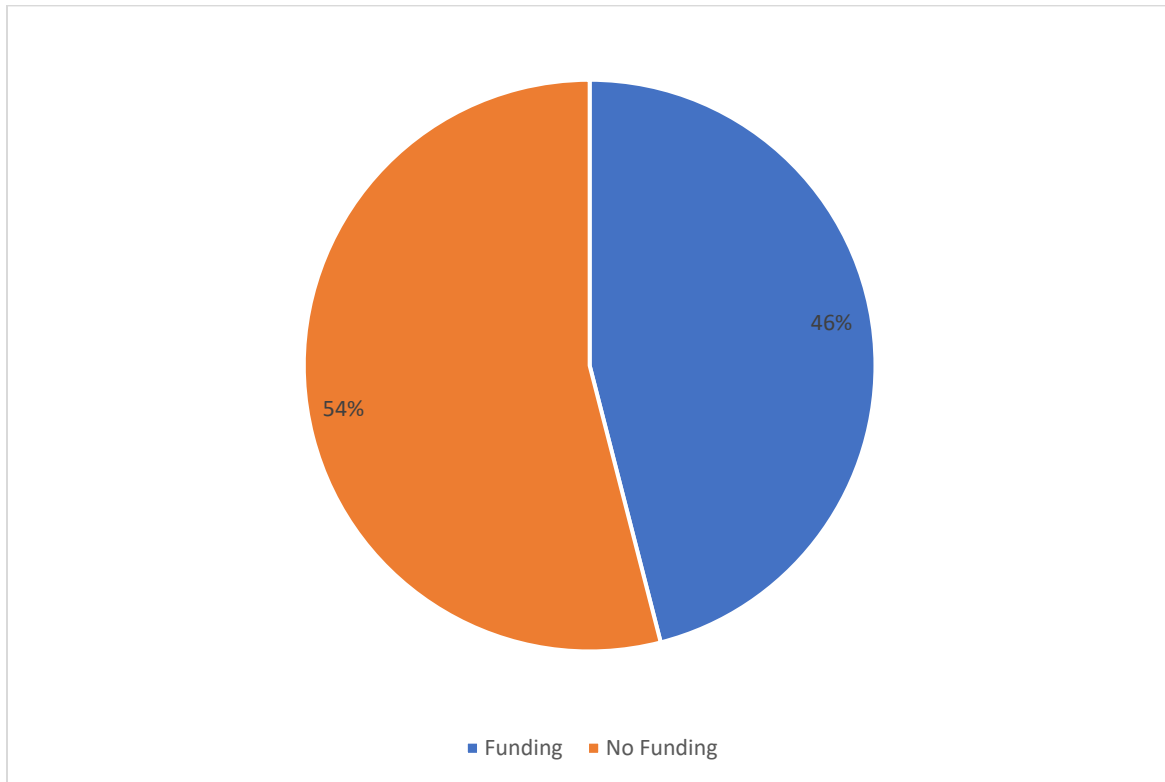
<b>Region</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage of local authorities without funding</b>
South East	43	75%
East	34	79%
Greater London	19	59%
East Midlands	19	49%
West Midlands	16	50%
South West	13	54%
North West	12	29%
Scotland	10	31%
Wales	4	19%
North-East	3	23%
Yorkshire and the Humber	2	11%
Northern Ireland	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>49%</b>

### 3. The distribution of Levelling Up Funds and their value

#### 3.1 Areas which received Levelling Up Funding

As all levelling up funding has now been distributed it is possible to identify those areas who have received an allocation of this funding and those who have not. Figure 1 shows that a majority of local authorities in England have not received funding.

**Figure 1: The percentage of local authority areas in England that have and have not received Levelling Up Funding**



### 3.2 Local authorities which have received the most Levelling Up funding

Table 5 shows the local authority areas in England that have received the 20 highest amounts of funding via the Levelling Up Fund across the three rounds.<sup>4</sup> The areas with the highest amount of funds are mainly from the north. The only councils from the south of England in the list are Cornwall, Plymouth City Council, Somerset Council and the Isles of Scilly.

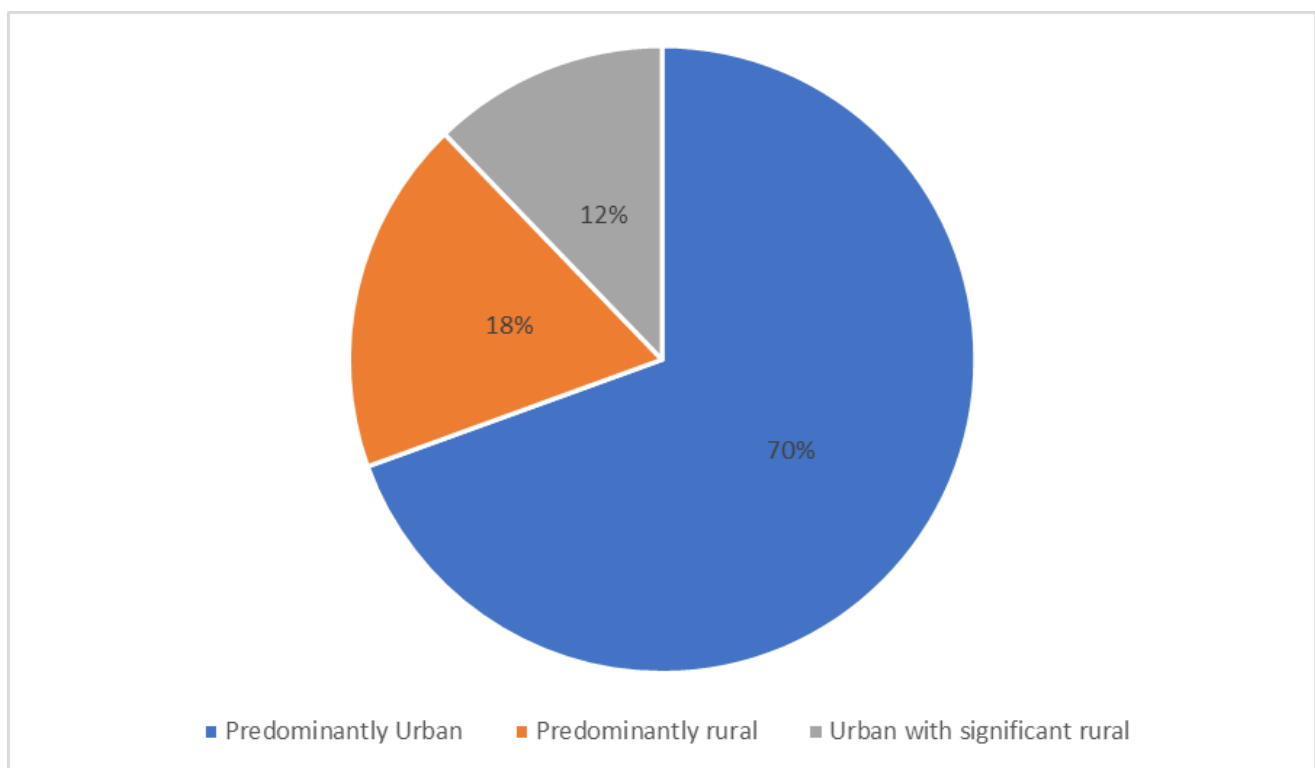
**Table 5 – The 20 Local Authority areas that have received the most Levelling Up Funding**

Local authority	Ranking	Amount
Kirklees Council	1	£76,570,125
Newcastle City Council	2	£59,217,075
Leicester City Council	3	£57,821,685
Sheffield City Council	4	£56,431,186
Stoke-on-Trent Council	5	£56,000,000
Blackpool Borough Council	6	£55,385,023
Birmingham City Council	7	£54,624,260
Lancaster City Council	8	£50,000,000
Cornwall Council	9	£49,995,000
Somerset Council	10	£49,761,784
Council of the Isles of Scilly	11	£48,443,497
Bolton Council	12=	£40,000,000
Bury Council	12=	£40,000,000
Dudley Council	12=	£40,000,000
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	12=	£40,000,000
Newark & Sherwood District Council	16	£39,995,358
City Of Wolverhampton Council	17	£39,992,245
Plymouth City Council	18	£39,870,327
Manchester City Council	19	£39,823,516
Bradford council	20	£39,814,140

### 3.3 Levelling Up Funds and rural/urban areas

As well understanding how levelling up funding is, or is not, reaching more deprived areas it is important to look at the differences between rural and urban areas. Figure 2 below uses classifications provided by the government to divide the local authority beneficiaries of funding in England only between the predominantly urban, predominantly rural and the urban with significant rural.<sup>5</sup> It shows that in England, where 80% of funding has been directed, most funding goes to urban areas. Little funding reaches rural areas directly in England, just over 10%, despite many having well documented issues relating to poverty and economic growth.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 2: Levelling Up funding received by Local Authority Districts in England by urbanity and rurality**



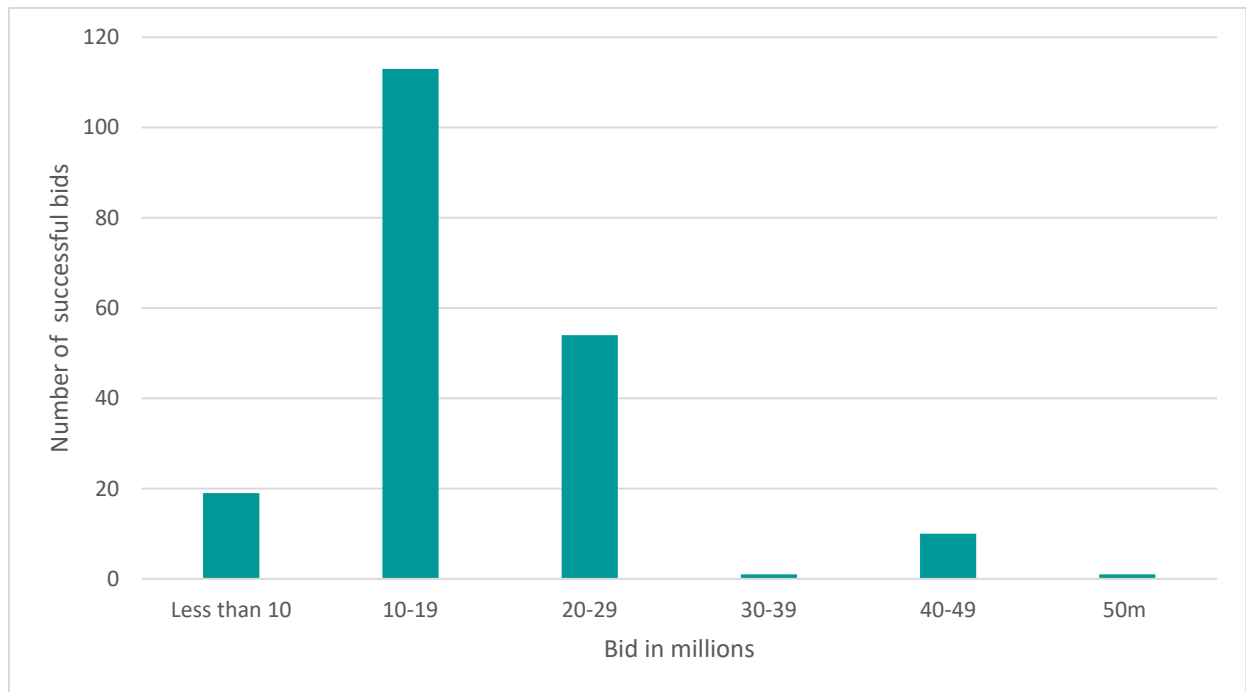
<sup>5</sup> For more information please go to: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2011-rural-urban-classification-lookup-tables-for-all-geographies>

<sup>6</sup> Farming UK (2023) Rural poverty 'overlooked' by government, researchers warn – 20<sup>th</sup> March 2023 - [https://www.farminguk.com/news/rural-poverty-overlooked-by-government-researchers-warn\\_62276.html](https://www.farminguk.com/news/rural-poverty-overlooked-by-government-researchers-warn_62276.html)

### 3.4 The value of successful Levelling Up bids

The value of successful levelling up bids in England ranged from £800,000 to £50m. Figure 3 outlines how the value of these bids is distributed. It looks at bids for all local bodies in England: local authorities, combined authorities, and county councils. It shows that most bids (66%) that were successful were under £20m in value.

**Figure 3: Levelling Up Funding successful bids by value**



#### 4. What are Levelling Up funds used for?

##### 4.1 Distribution of Levelling Up Funding by theme all

From the start, the Levelling Up Fund aimed to address three primary themes: regeneration and town centre, transport, and culture and heritage. The themes are described by the government in the Levelling Up Fund round 2 prospectus<sup>7</sup> as follows:

- **Regeneration and town centre:** upgrade *'eyesore buildings and dated infrastructure; acquire regeneration brownfield sites; invest in secure community infrastructure and crime reduction; and bring public services'* and *'community spaces in town and city centres'*.
- **Transport:** invest in *'public transport, active travel, bridge repairs, bus priority, local road improvements and major structural maintenance, and accessibility improvements'*. The government was looking for small, medium and *'by exception'* large transport schemes that supports sustainability and improves the experience of users.
- **Culture and heritage:** maintain, regenerate or repurpose *'existing cultural, creative, heritage and sporting asset'* or create new assets *'that serve those purposes'* including theatres, museums, sports facilities, heritage building and *'assets that support the visitor economy'*.

However, upon closer examination, it becomes evident that regeneration is the central focus of the fund. As highlighted in Table 6 and Figure 4, over 54% of funding for all successful bids across the whole of the UK is dedicated to regeneration, with only 29% allocated to transport and 17% to culture and heritage.

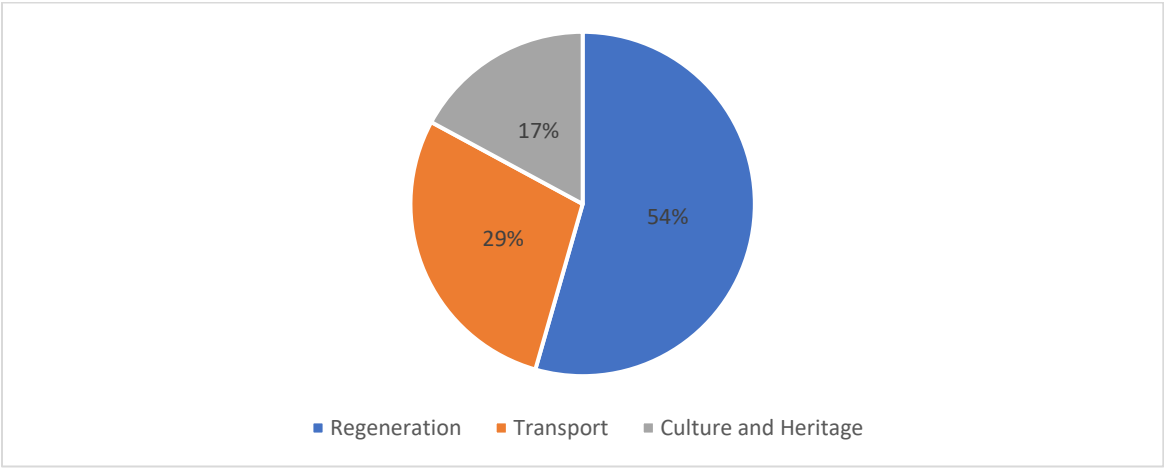
**Table 6: Levelling Up Funding by theme**

	Regeneration	Transport	Culture and Heritage
Round 1	£897,000,000	£508,000,000	£103,000,000
Round 2	£820,000,000	£671,000,000	£596,000,000
Round 3	£825,000,000	£150,000,000	£100,000,000
Total	£2,542,000,000	£1,329,000,000	£799,000,000

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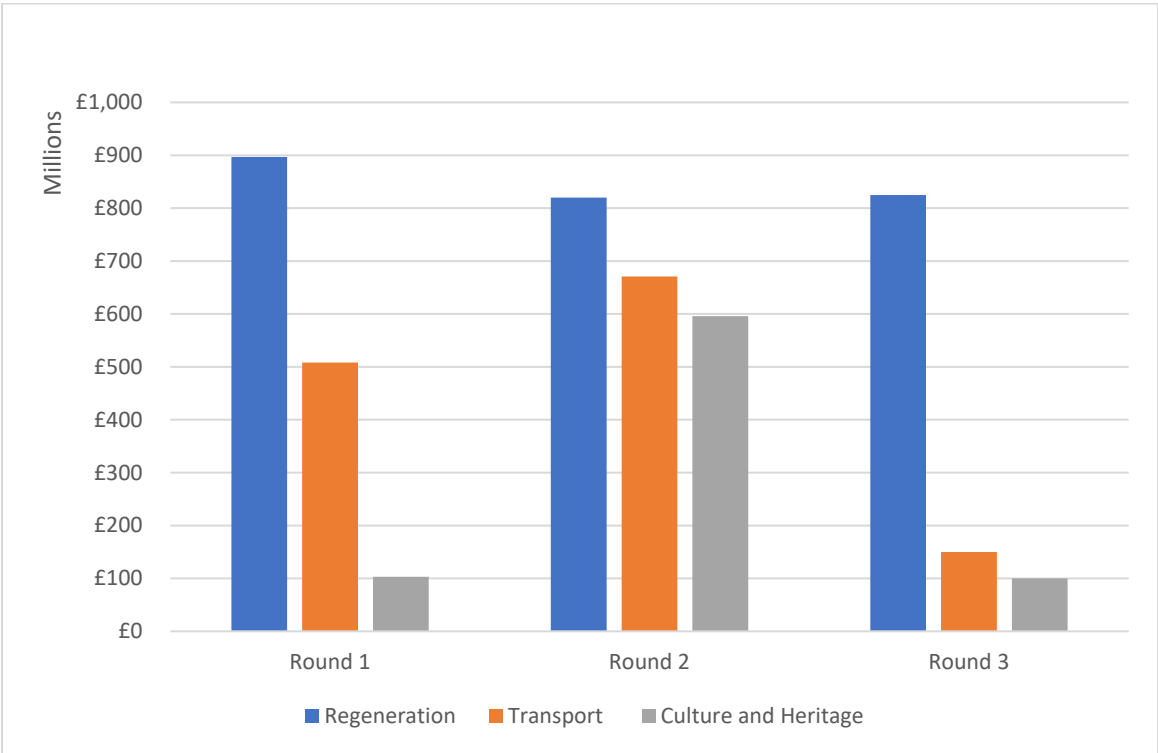
<sup>7</sup> Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2021) Levelling Up Fund Round 2: prospectus. Found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/levelling-up-fund-round-2-prospectus/levelling-up-fund-round-2-prospectus>

**Figure 4: Distribution of Levelling Up Funding by theme**



Although the overall thematic distribution across all rounds indicates that most funds are focused on regeneration projects, Figure 5 below shows that the distribution of funds between themes change in each round. Funding allocations were more even across the themes in round 2, while in rounds 1 and round 3 it was regeneration bids that received the bulk of funding. This focus on regeneration is particularly marked in round 3.

**Figure 5: Distribution of Levelling Up Funding by theme across all 3 rounds of funding**





Box 1 below provides details of projects supported in the 5 local authority areas that received the most funding.

**Box 1: How Levelling Up funding is being used**

**Kirklees Council**

Kirklees Council has secured £76m. Most has been allocated to a £48 million infrastructure project to support major improvements to the Penistone rail line. Another £17 million has been granted towards the transformation of an existing grade II\* listed Huddersfield open market into a new market seating 300 people. The last £12 million will contribute to a regeneration plan of Batley Town Centre, involving pedestrianization and new homes.

**Newcastle City Council**

Newcastle upon Tyne has received nearly £60 million from the Levelling Up Fund. Of this funding £19.8m is being invested into the creation of a new state-of-the-art community site, comprising of a swimming pool, a library and other sports and exercise facilities. Another £20 million will help upgrade the Grainger Market and Old Eldon Square in Newcastle City Centre. Finally, £19.4 million focus enable the delivery of a package of regeneration works, including a new facility to manage sediment build-up in the river and the renewal of a section of the Walker Quay.

**Leicester City Council**

Leicester City Council is receiving a total of £57.8 million from four different bids. The biggest one is a £19.5 million grant looking to support an emergent high-tech cluster in Leicester. The money will enable the construction and renovation of buildings to create more spaces for businesses to thrive. Another £17.6 million will be used to redevelop the Leicester rail station. Over £12 million will be invested into redesigning a bus junction and £8.6 million has been allocated to transform a former factory into a business hub.

**Sheffield City Council**

Sheffield City Council received £56.4 million with £20 million being used to regenerate an area in the city centre, Castlegate, and showcase its thriving cultural heritage. Another £17 million will be invested in a regeneration project in Attercliffe, including the delivery of a national centre for Child Health Technology, better connections between high streets and Sheffield Olympic Park, and High Street Cultural improvements. The last £19 million will support the transformation of a local park called Parkwood Springs.

**Stoke-on-Trent Council**

Finally, Stoke-On-Trent is receiving £56m in three parts. £20 million will repurpose several key heritage buildings in the town centre. Another £20 million will help transform a city centre brownfield site into a new development called the “Etruscan Square” and will include units for local businesses, flats, a hotel and a 2600-seat arena for cultural events and conferences. The last £16 million will support the development of a £70 million new development project which will include apartments, public squares, hotels, and local businesses.

## 5. Levelling Up Funding distribution and deprivation

As described above, when allocating Levelling Up Funds the government developed its own metric to govern distribution. However, there are existing metrics of deprivation in place that could also have been used. The Indices of Deprivation are a unique measure of relative deprivation at a small local area level (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England and have been produced since 2000.<sup>8</sup> The Indices provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas across England, based on seven different domains, or facets, of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

The IMD has been in use since the late 1990s and has been used to allocate a wide range of funding, including funds aimed at addressing regional inequality. Table 7 shows the 20 most deprived local authorities in England by IMD as of the last published IMD data in 2019. Most of the highest-ranked areas by IMD have received funding. However, three areas have received no funding across the three rounds.

**Table 7: Levelling Up funding received by the 20 most deprived Local Authority districts in the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking**

	Local Authority	Regions	Funding
1	Blackpool	North West	£55,385,023
2	Manchester	North West	£39,823,516
3	Knowsley	North West	£15,356,140
4	Liverpool	North West	£20,000,000
5	Barking and Dagenham	Greater London	£10,883,068
6	Birmingham	West Midlands	£54,624,260
7	Hackney	Greater London	£19,045,400
8	Sandwell	West Midlands	£38,063,128
9	Kingston upon Hull, City of	Yorkshire and The Humber	£19,500,000
10	Nottingham	East Midlands	£37,867,000
11	Burnley	North West	£19,900,000
12	Newham	Greater London	£39,777,092
13	Hastings	South East	No funding

<sup>8</sup> To learn more about IMD and see full rankings please go to: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>.

14	Blackburn with Darwen	North West	£20,000,000
15	Stoke-on-Trent	West Midlands	£56,000,000
16	<b>Middlesbrough</b>	<b>North East</b>	<b>No funding</b>
17	<b>Rochdale</b>	<b>North West</b>	<b>No funding</b>
18	Hyndburn	North West	£20,000,000
19	Wolverhampton	West Midlands	£39,992,245
20	Salford	North West	£13,170,933

There are 317 Local Authority districts who have been given IMD rankings in the 2019 IMD release. Of the most deprived areas the majority have received Levelling Up Funding, but some did not. Table 8 lists 13 of these districts who are in the most deprived 100 areas who have not received Levelling Up Funds in any of the three rounds.

**Table 8: Local Authority districts in the 100 most deprived in England who did not receive Levelling Up Funding**

Local authority	IMD Ranking
Hastings Borough Council	13
Middlesbrough Council	16
Rochdale Borough Council	17
Halton Borough Council	39
Southwark Council	43
Fenland District Council	51
Bolsover District Council	58
Royal Borough of Greenwich	60
Ipswich Borough Council	71
Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk	79
Sefton Council	89
Rossendale Borough Council	91
North Norfolk District Council	94

## **6. Summary – is the levelling up fund a Johnsonian legacy?**

The Levelling Up fund appears to have remained relatively faithful to the political principles of levelling up itself evident when this agenda was launched after the Conservatives won the election in 2019 by the then Prime Minister Boris Johnson. It reflects several of the features that characterised Johnson's approach to public policy and levelling up.

Firstly, it has focused mainly on funding visible, 'shovels in the ground' physical regeneration projects. Back to his time as Mayor of London Johnson was a great fan of building things (or at least trying to). The Levelling Up Fund had three themes but by far the dominant one was regeneration capturing over 60% of the funds available. Interestingly, in the allocation for the most recent final round of funding distributed well over a year since Johnson resigned in excess of 80% of funding was focused on regeneration. Secondly, the funding has been concentrated on areas of the north that are perceived as forgotten or left behind. Some areas that are generally classified as deprived have missed out which is a consequence of new funding formulas having been invented to direct spending to these areas and away from London in particular and using competitive bidding to distribute the funds. But in total 50% of funding has been allocated to the Midlands and the North. The devolved nations also receive in total 21% reflecting another Johnson goal of bolstering the support for the Union.

Finally, while most funding goes to the north nearly half the local authorities in the country receive some form of direct funding. Others may benefit as well from being in county council of combined authority areas that have received funding themselves. The relatively wide distribution of funding for a project like this is in keeping with the ex-Prime Minister's tendency to want to have his cake and eat it. In this case, see funding reach some target places while also keeping lots of others relatively happy.

It will take some time to see what impacts this investment will have and how that will be measured also needs to be addressed. However, there is a definite need to reflect on the process by which these monies were allocated and the progress that is being made in completing the projects that have been funded.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 – List of local authorities in England with no funding

Local authorities	Region
Charnwood	East Midlands
Harborough	East Midlands
Melton	East Midlands
Erewash	East Midlands
North East Derbyshire	East Midlands
West Northamptonshire	East Midlands
Amber Valley	East Midlands
Bolsover	East Midlands
Blaby	East Midlands
North Northamptonshire	East Midlands
North West Leicestershire	East Midlands
Rutland	East Midlands
High Peak	East Midlands
Derbyshire Dales	East Midlands
Oadby and Wigston	East Midlands
South Kesteven	East Midlands
Gedling	East Midlands
North Kesteven	East Midlands
Rushcliffe	East Midlands
Thurrock	East of England
Bedford	East of England
Chelmsford	East of England
Epping Forest	East of England
South Cambridgeshire	East of England
Braintree	East of England
Fenland	East of England
Huntingdonshire	East of England
Uttlesford	East of England
Rochford	East of England
Maldon	East of England
Dacorum	East of England
Cambridge	East of England
Brentwood	East of England
Hertsmere	East of England
Basildon	East of England
East Cambridgeshire	East of England
Castle Point	East of England
St Albans	East of England
Welwyn Hatfield	East of England

<b>East Hertfordshire</b>	East of England
<b>North Hertfordshire</b>	East of England
<b>Babergh</b>	East of England
<b>Three Rivers</b>	East of England
<b>King's Lynn and West Norfolk</b>	East of England
<b>Broadland</b>	East of England
<b>Stevenage</b>	East of England
<b>South Norfolk</b>	East of England
<b>Breckland</b>	East of England
<b>Ipswich</b>	East of England
<b>East Suffolk</b>	East of England
<b>North Norfolk</b>	East of England
<b>Mid Suffolk</b>	East of England
<b>West Suffolk</b>	East of England
<b>City of London</b>	Greater London
<b>Barnet</b>	Greater London
<b>Greenwich</b>	Greater London
<b>Bromley</b>	Greater London
<b>Harrow</b>	Greater London
<b>Hammersmith and Fulham</b>	Greater London
<b>Havering</b>	Greater London
<b>Bexley</b>	Greater London
<b>Lambeth</b>	Greater London
<b>Merton</b>	Greater London
<b>Islington</b>	Greater London
<b>Redbridge</b>	Greater London
<b>Westminster</b>	Greater London
<b>Hillingdon</b>	Greater London
<b>Richmond upon Thames</b>	Greater London
<b>Southwark</b>	Greater London
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	Greater London
<b>Hounslow</b>	Greater London
<b>Kingston upon Thames</b>	Greater London
<b>Middlesbrough</b>	North East
<b>Darlington</b>	North East
<b>North Tyneside</b>	North East
<b>Halton</b>	North West
<b>Warrington</b>	North West
<b>Cheshire East</b>	North West
<b>Ribble Valley</b>	North West
<b>Fylde</b>	North West
<b>Rossendale</b>	North West
<b>South Ribble</b>	North West

<b>West Lancashire</b>	North West
<b>Wyre</b>	North West
<b>Rochdale</b>	North West
<b>Stockport</b>	North West
<b>Sefton</b>	North West
<b>Bracknell Forest</b>	South East
<b>West Berkshire</b>	South East
<b>Milton Keynes</b>	South East
<b>Wealden</b>	South East
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>	South East
<b>Hastings</b>	South East
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead</b>	South East
<b>Basingstoke and Deane</b>	South East
<b>East Hampshire</b>	South East
<b>Wokingham</b>	South East
<b>Eastleigh</b>	South East
<b>Fareham</b>	South East
<b>Sevenoaks</b>	South East
<b>New Forest</b>	South East
<b>Winchester</b>	South East
<b>Tonbridge and Malling</b>	South East
<b>Dartford</b>	South East
<b>Hart</b>	South East
<b>Havant</b>	South East
<b>Maidstone</b>	South East
<b>Epsom and Ewell</b>	South East
<b>Guildford</b>	South East
<b>Mole Valley</b>	South East
<b>Reigate and Banstead</b>	South East
<b>Vale of White Horse</b>	South East
<b>Chichester</b>	South East
<b>Surrey Heath</b>	South East
<b>Crawley</b>	South East
<b>Horsham</b>	South East
<b>Oxford</b>	South East
<b>Woking</b>	South East
<b>Adur</b>	South East
<b>Tunbridge Wells</b>	South East
<b>Tandridge</b>	South East
<b>West Oxfordshire</b>	South East
<b>Cherwell</b>	South East
<b>Elmbridge</b>	South East
<b>Runnymede</b>	South East

<b>Spelthorne</b>	South East
<b>South Oxfordshire</b>	South East
<b>Waverley</b>	South East
<b>Mid Sussex</b>	South East
<b>Worthing</b>	South East
<b>Wiltshire</b>	South West
<b>Bath and North East Somerset</b>	South West
<b>South Gloucestershire</b>	South West
<b>Swindon</b>	South West
<b>Mid Devon</b>	South West
<b>South Hams</b>	South West
<b>North Devon</b>	South West
<b>Cotswold</b>	South West
<b>East Devon</b>	South West
<b>Teignbridge</b>	South West
<b>Exeter</b>	South West
<b>Tewkesbury</b>	South West
<b>Stroud</b>	South West
<b>Herefordshire, County of</b>	West Midlands
<b>South Staffordshire</b>	West Midlands
<b>Stratford-on-Avon</b>	West Midlands
<b>Staffordshire Moorlands</b>	West Midlands
<b>Lichfield</b>	West Midlands
<b>Tamworth</b>	West Midlands
<b>North Warwickshire</b>	West Midlands
<b>Newcastle-under-Lyme</b>	West Midlands
<b>Warwick</b>	West Midlands
<b>Rugby</b>	West Midlands
<b>East Staffordshire</b>	West Midlands
<b>Worcester</b>	West Midlands
<b>Wychavon</b>	West Midlands
<b>Coventry</b>	West Midlands
<b>Solihull</b>	West Midlands
<b>Redditch</b>	West Midlands
<b>East Riding of Yorkshire</b>	Yorkshire and The Humber
<b>York</b>	Yorkshire and The Humber