



Theme	Communities & Place
Programme Name	Place (Capital)
Budget	£1,500,000
Purpose	<p>To strengthen our social fabric and foster a sense of local pride and belonging through investment in activities that enhance physical, cultural and social ties and access to amenities, such as community infrastructure and local green space, and community-led projects.</p> <p>To build resilient, healthy and safe neighbourhoods, through investment in quality places that people want to live, work, play and learn in through targeted improvements to the built environment.</p>
Investment Plan Priority(ies)	<p>S1: Place based investments for regeneration and town centre improvements, which could include better accessibility for disabled people, including capital spend and running costs</p> <p>S2: Support and improvement of community assets and infrastructure projects, including those that increase communities' resilience to natural hazards, and support for decarbonisation of facilities, energy efficiency audits, and installation of energy efficiency and renewable measures in community buildings (including capital spend and running costs).</p> <p>S3: Improvements to the natural environment and green and open space which could include community gardens, watercourses and embankments, along with incorporating natural features into wider public spaces</p> <p>S4: Design and management of the built and landscaped environment</p> <p>S5: Support for sport, arts, cultural, heritage and creative activities, projects and facilities and institutions</p> <p>S6: Funding for active travel enhancements and other small scale strategic transport projects</p>
Council Priority(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient Communities • Economic Growth • Climate Change • Health and Wellbeing • Infrastructure and public assets
Programme Priority(ies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place-based investments, regeneration & town centre improvements (Capital) • Community assets and infrastructure (Capital) • Improvements to the natural environment, green & open space (Capital) • Design & management of the built & landscaped environment (Capital) • Sports, arts, cultural, heritage & creative facilities (Capital)

- Active travel enhancements & small scale transport projects (Capital)

Eligibility Criteria	Eligible	Ineligible
Applicants	Community organisations	Businesses
	Registered charities	Sole Traders
	Public sector organisations	Individuals
Geographical Area	Aberdeenshire	
Costs	Capital costs	Revenue costs
		Costs formally committed to or spent prior to the project start date
		Costs incurred or invoiced after the project end date
		Costs involved in winding up a company or organisation
		Bad debts, fines, financial penalties and expenses of litigation
		Payments not supported by invoices and/or documents proving expenditure
		Recoverable VAT
		Costs not procured in line with UK Shared Prosperity Fund requirements
		Minimum
Grant (£)	£25,000	£250,000
Grant (%)	10%	90%

Indicator	Definition	Target
<p>Number of commercial buildings developed or improved (numerical value)</p>	<p>The total square meterage of new commercial floorspace completed or improved. Commercial space includes, but is not limited to: retail, hospitality, office and industrial space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A retail space means a fixed location for the display or retail sale of goods or services. Examples include, but are not limited to: supermarkets, shops selling clothing, electronics, furniture, books, etc. - A hospitality space means a space whose primary purpose is for accommodation or food service. Examples include, but are not limited to: restaurants, cafes, pubs, bars, catering, hotels, campsites and other accommodation. - Office space means a fixed location where the primary activities are concerned with financial services, professional services (other than health or medical services), or any other appropriate services in a commercial, business or service locality. - Industrial space means space used for industrial processes, storage or distribution. - Other commercial space means non-public or community spaces that do not fall into the categories above. - Completed means physical completion of the facilities and space is ready for occupancy immediately. A building should be classified as complete once it is on the non-domestic rating list. - Improvement means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating a better space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. 	<p>1</p>
<p>Amount of commercial buildings developed or improved (m2)</p>	<p>The total square meterage of new commercial floorspace completed or improved. Commercial space includes, but is not limited to: retail, hospitality, office and industrial space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A retail space means a fixed location for the display or retail sale of goods or services. Examples include, but are not limited to: supermarkets, shops selling clothing, electronics, furniture, books, etc. - A hospitality space means a space whose primary purpose is for accommodation or food service. Examples include, but are not limited to: restaurants, cafes, pubs, bars, catering, hotels, campsites and other accommodation. 	<p>0</p>

Indicator	Definition	Target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office space means a fixed location where the primary activities are concerned with financial services, professional services (other than health or medical services), or any other appropriate services in a commercial, business or service locality. - Industrial space means space used for industrial processes, storage or distribution. - Other commercial space means non-public or community spaces that do not fall into the categories above. - Completed means physical completion of the facilities and space is ready for occupancy immediately. A building should be classified as complete once it is on the non-domestic rating list. - Improvement means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating a better space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. 	
Number of rehabilitated premises (numerical value)	The number of premises that have been rehabilitated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Premises means a building together with its land and outbuildings that have become damaged by industrial or other development and is beyond beneficial use without treatment. - Rehabilitated means remediated to a point of beneficial use. 	0
Amount of rehabilitated land (m2)	The total square meterage of derelict land that has been rehabilitated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derelict land means land that has become damaged by industrial or other development and is beyond beneficial use without treatment. - Rehabilitated means remediated to a point of beneficial use. 	0
Amount of public realm created or improved (m2)	The total square meterage of public realm that is created or improved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public realm means the spaces between and around buildings that are publicly accessible, including squares, courtyards and streets. - Created means new public realm, 'improved' means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. 	600

Indicator	Definition	Target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. - This indicator should not include parks and green/blue space, for which there is a distinct and separate indicator. 	
<p>Number of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed (numerical value)</p>	<p>The total square meterage of space containing low or zero carbon infrastructure completed. This may be within existing residential units, non-domestic buildings or other buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A residential unit means a home to a 'household', defined in the 2011 Census as being: 'one person living alone; or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area'. This includes houses, bungalows, flats, and maisonettes. - A non-residential building means any building that is not used as permanent or semi-permanent accommodation. This includes, but is not limited to: hospitals, universities, hostels, hotels, retail, and offices. - Low or Zero Carbon Infrastructure means any improvements to the units that reduce energy demand, promote the diversification of energy sources, or drive more appropriate use of energy. - Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon infrastructure and the space is ready for occupancy immediately. 	0
<p>Amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed (m2)</p>	<p>Number of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure units installed/completed. This may be within existing residential units, non-domestic buildings or other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A residential unit means a home to a 'household', defined in the 2011 Census as being: 'one person living alone; or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area'. This includes houses, bungalows, flats, and maisonettes. - A non-residential building means any building that is not used permanent or semi-permanent accommodation. This includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, universities, hostels, hotels, retail, and offices. - Low or zero carbon energy infrastructure means any 	0

Indicator	Definition	Target
	<p>improvements to the units that reduce energy demand, promote the diversification of energy sources, or drive more appropriate use of energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon energy infrastructure and the space is ready for occupancy immediately. 	
<p>Amount of land made wheelchair accessible/step free (m2)</p>	<p>The total square meterage of public space made wheelchair accessible/step free as part of UKSPF interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wheelchair accessible/step-free means land having facilities required for wheelchair users to be able to navigate without the use of stairs or escalators. These include, but are not limited to: provision of dropped kerbs, ramps lifts, etc. 	<p>0</p>
<p>Number of organisations receiving grants (numerical value)</p>	<p>Number of organisations receiving grants. Organisations here will either be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The end beneficiary is the recipient of the award itself, for example, a local authority, higher education institute or an organisation representing specific sector who may be undertaking a feasibility study. - An organisation that is an end beneficiary and does not fit into the above description nor can be classified under the business output indicators, for example, a charitable organisation. - Grant means a cash payment by the project that is not repaid. 	<p>3</p>
<p>Number of neighbourhood improvements undertaken (numerical value)</p>	<p>Number of neighbourhood improvements undertaken. Neighbourhood improvements mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements to existing, community and neighbourhood infrastructure projects. - Improvements to local green spaces, community gardens, watercourses and embankments, along with incorporating natural features into wider public spaces, e.g. improvements to a canal towpath, improving access to existing parks. - Improvements to the design and management of the built and landscaped environment to 'design out crime', e.g. improvements to streetlighting and installation of new CCTV. - Other improvements to active travel infrastructure. <p>If an output is already recorded through another indicator using the same unit of measurement it should not be counted here as well. For example, the number of footpaths improved should not also be recorded here. However, it is fine to count the number</p>	<p>2</p>

Indicator	Definition	Target
	of improvements to green space in this indicator as only its square meterage was recorded in another indicator.	
Number of facilities supported/created (numerical value)	<p>The number of new amenities/facilities created or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amenity/facility means any service contained within a physical structure, including, but not limited to, magistrates courts, police stations, town halls, sports facilities, hospitals and public toilets. - Created means the amenity/facility did not previously exist. - 'Improved' means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. <p>If amenities/facilities are counted as being improved or created in another output indicator (e.g. number of cultural assets supported/created) they should not be counted through this indicator as well. The Local Authority should select where they feel it would best fit with the definition.</p>	2

Indicator	Definition	Target
Number of local events or activities supported (numerical value)	<p>Number of local events or activities supported. An event refers to planned activities. These should fall into the below categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those related to: (1) Film, TV, Music, Radio (2) Heritage (3) Arts, Museums and Libraries. - Other activities and events include, for example but not limited to, sports, volunteering, tourism and social action. 	1
Amount of green or blue space created or improved (m2)	<p>The total square meterage of green or blue space completed or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green or blue space means any vegetated land, or water, within an urban area or public space. This includes: parks, public gardens, playing fields, children's play areas, woods and other natural areas, grassed areas, cemeteries, allotments, as well as green corridors like paths. It does not include paved spaces between or around buildings; for this, see indicators relating to "public realm" - Created means physical creation of a green or blue space that did not exist previously and the space is open to the public. - Improved means adding, renovating or repairing facilities and landscaping. It does not include maintenance of existing greenspace, such as grass cutting, pruning, and cleaning. 	200
Number of new or improved cycleways or paths (numerical value)	<p>The number of new or improved cycle ways or foot paths completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New means the cycle way or foot path has been built where it previously did not exist. Constructing cycle ways on existing roads counts as a new cycle ways. - Improved means the capacity or quality of the cycle way or foot path (including beautification and illumination) was improved. This excludes routine maintenance of cycle ways or foot paths. - Completed means the cycle way or foot path is fully operational and open to the public, and all planned improvements have been fully implemented and operationalised. 	1
Amount of new or improved cycleways or paths (m2)	<p>The km of new or improved cycle ways or foot paths completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New means a cycle way or foot path has been built where it previously did not exist. Constructing cycle ways on existing roads counts as new cycle ways. - Improved means the capacity or quality of the cycle way or foot path (including beautification and 	1000

Indicator	Definition	Target
	<p>illumination) was improved. This excludes routine maintenance of cycle ways or foot paths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed means the cycle way or foot path is fully operational and open to the public, and all planned improvements have been fully implemented and operationalised. 	
Number of trees planted (numerical value)	<p>Number of new trees planted by project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other than a nursery site, this does not include established trees being replanted from other sites. 	0
Number of Tourism, Culture or heritage assets created or improved (numerical value)	<p>Number of new tourism, cultural or heritage assets completed or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural assets mean permanent public buildings or sites for the exhibition or promotion of arts and culture, including, but not limited to museums, arts venues, exhibition centres, theatres, libraries, and film facilities. - Heritage assets mean any buildings on an appropriate heritage list, for example the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). - Tourism assets mean permanent public buildings or sites that act as an attraction for visitors to the location. - Created means the tourism, cultural or heritage asset did not previously exist. - Improved/renovated means adding, renovating or making significant repairs to facilities. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities. <p>If assets are counted as being improved or created in another output indicator (e.g. number of facilities supported/created) they should not be counted through this indicator as well. The Local Authority should select where they feel it would best fit with the definition.</p>	1
Number of volunteering opportunities supported (numerical value)	<p>Number of organised volunteering roles supported as a direct result of the intervention. This includes opportunities for people to volunteer on a regular basis, and opportunities for one-off volunteering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal volunteering refers to those who have given unpaid help via a group, club, or organisation: for example, leading a group, administrative support or befriending or mentoring people. 	0
Jobs created (numerical value)	The number of new, permanent, paid, full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created following support. This	1

Indicator	Definition	Target
	<p>includes both part-time and full-time jobs, which should be recorded relative to full-time equivalent (FTE). FTE should be based on the standard full-time hours of the employer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New means it should not have existed with that employer before the intervention. - Created jobs exclude those created solely to deliver the intervention (e.g. construction). - Permanent means it should have an intended life expectancy of at least 12 months from the point at which it is created. - Only count each individual FTE or job once through the lifetime of a project (i.e. it should not be counted every year) - FTE is a measure of an employees scheduled hours in relation to an employers hours for a full time work week 	
Jobs safeguarded (numerical value)	<p>A safeguarded job is a permanent and paid job that was at risk prior to support being provided, and which the support helped the business to retain. This includes sole traders and business owners.</p> <p>Safeguarded jobs exclude those created solely to deliver the intervention (e.g., construction). This includes both part-time and full-time jobs, which should be recorded relative to full-time equivalent (FTE).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FTE should be based on the standard full-time hours of the employer. - At risk is defined as being forecast to be lost within 6 months. - Only count each individual FTE or job once through the lifetime of a project (i.e. it should not be counted every year) - FTE is a measure of an employees scheduled hours in relation to an employers hours for a full time workweek 	1
Increased footfall (% increase)	Increased footfall is the increase in count of people (e.g., using an electronic people counter) within a given area over a given time (e.g. total people in a month).	10

Indicator	Definition	Target
	Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	
Increased visitor numbers (% increase)	<p>The increase in number of visitor admissions to the local area, including markets, town centre, tourist attractions, green and blue spaces and cultural and heritage venues. The count of attendance should be based on tickets / entry figures, where applicable. The sample of venues tracked should remain the same over time, unless newly established venues are created during the reporting period which can be included.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	10
Reduced vacancy rates (% decreased)	<p>The number of residential or commercial units within a specified area that are filled as a result of support at the time of measurement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential unit means a dwelling unit for residential use and occupancy, and includes the structure or part of a structure that is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person who maintains a household or two or more persons who maintain a common household. - Vacant means that the unit is not occupied and is empty. <p>The geography that the measurement relates to should remain the same over time.</p> <p>The time at which the measurement is made should be regular (e.g., at 6-monthly intervals) and consistent (e.g., on the first day of the calendar month), where possible.</p>	0
Greenhouse gas reductions (% decrease in Tonnes of Co2e)	<p>Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) covers a wide range of greenhouse gases (GHG) that have an impact on climate change resulting from the specific UKSPF intervention. Decrease in tonnes of CO₂e should be measured using BEIS Conversion Factors for calculating resulting primary energy savings.</p> <p>The estimate is based on the amount of CO₂e saved in a given year, i.e., a projection of estimated savings of either one year following project completion or the calendar year after project completion through a methodology agreed by project appraisers.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report an increase metric.</p>	0
Improved perceived/	The number of individuals who report perceived/experienced accessibility as good or very	10

Indicator	Definition	Target
experienced accessibility (% increase)	<p>good. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. the perceived/ experienced accessibility previously existed and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the change perceived/experienced through the UKSPF project (e.g., the building impacted). Accessibility refers to public space having facilities required for disabled pedestrians. These include, but are not limited to: the provision of dropped kerbs, tactile paving, audible and tactile signals, ramps and lifts.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	
Improved perception of facilities/amenities (% increase)	<p>The number of individuals who report their perception of facilities/amenities as good or very good. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the user could experience it previously (i.e. the perception of facilities/amenities existed previously and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the facilities/amenities impacted).</p> <p>Amenity/facility means any service contained within a physical structure, including, but not limited to, magistrates courts, police stations, town halls, cultural institutions, hospitals and public toilets.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	10
Increased users of facilities/amenities (% increase)	<p>The increase in number of users of facilities/amenities. Users are the people using facilities/amenities. Amenity/facility means any service contained within a physical structure, including, but not limited to, magistrates courts, police stations, town halls, cultural institutions, hospitals and public toilets.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	10
Improved perception of facility/infrastructure project (% increase)	<p>The number of people who report their perception of the facility/infrastructure project(s) as good or very good. This means projects aiming at improving or creating facilities and infrastructure. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. it existed previously and isn't new).</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	10

Indicator	Definition	Target
Increased use of cycleways or paths (% increase)	<p>The increase in number of cyclists or pedestrians over a set period of time (e.g. weekly flow) along the specified length of cycleway or foot path that has been created or improved.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	10
Improved perception of safety (% increase)	<p>The number of individuals who report their perception of feeling safe as being either safe or very safe. Perception of safety means the condition of feeling protected from danger, risk, or injury.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	0
Reduction in neighbourhood crime (% decrease)	<p>Decrease in number of neighbourhood crimes reported within a specified area.</p> <p>- Neighbourhood crime include domestic burglary, theft from the person, robbery and vehicle crime. The geography over which a neighbourhood is measured, and hence data is collected, should remain consistent throughout.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report an increase metric.</p>	0
Improved engagement numbers (% increase)	<p>The increase in number of individuals engaged in the local area / activity during the last 12 months. Engagement can include physical and digital engagements.</p> <p>What is classed as the 'local area' where events are recorded should remain consistent throughout the collection e.g. should not include/ exclude events in neighbouring locations which were excluded/included in previous returns.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	0
Improved perception of events (% increase)	<p>The number of individuals who report their perception of the event(s) as good or very good. As this is aiming to measure change, it will only be relevant where the individual could experience it previously (i.e. the event existed previously and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the event impacted). Events mean activities enabling people to gather, undertake an activity and share knowledge. They include, but are not limited to: conferences, sports tournaments, and educational courses.</p>	0

Indicator	Definition	Target
	Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	
Number of community-led arts, cultural, heritage and creative programmes as a result of support (numerical value)	Number of programmes started because of support provided by UKSPF interventions. This indicator focuses on programmes that are led by the community groups (self-governing and not for profit group or organisation which works for the public benefit) and focuses on the topics of arts, culture, heritage.	1

Decision-Making			
Award Process	Restricted Challenge Fund		
	1) Call for expressions of interest issued to Areas and Services 2) Eligible projects invited to submit full application by Investments & Projects Team 3) Bids scored by Place Based Investment Programme panel 4) Bids prioritised/ranked by Communities and Place Member Officer Working Group 5) Award recommendations made by Local Partnership Group 6) Formal sign-off by Chief Officer		
Assessment Panel/Partnership	Communities and Place Member Officer Working Group		
		Score	Weighting
Scoring Criteria	1) Strategic Fit – To what extent does the project align with the priorities, outputs and outcomes of the framework, Aberdeenshire Council, Locality Plans and Community Action Plans?	1-10	20%
	2) Cross-Cutting Themes – To what extent can the project demonstrate a neutral or positive contribution to the following themes?: a. Equalities b. Fairer Scotland Duty c. Town Centre First Principle d. Sustainability e. Children and Young People's Rights and Wellbeing	1-10	15%
	3) Legacy and Sustainability – To what extent will the project deliver a lasting legacy beyond its lifetime and be sustainable once grant funding has ended?	1-10	15%
	4) Project Need and Demand – To what extent is there sufficient evidence that the project will meet an unmet demand?	1-10	20%
	5) Value for money – To what extent does the project represent good value for the funding requested and deliver programme outcomes and objectives?	1-10	20%
	6) Capacity to Deliver – To what extent does the delivery	1-10	10%

organisation have sufficient capacity (financial and people) to complete the project as set out and on time?		
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Claims, Monitoring & Reporting	
Frequency	At least quarterly
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project sponsor completes provided template • Project sponsor submits completed template and supporting evidence to externalfunding@aberdeenshire.gov.uk • Investments & Projects Officer acknowledges receipt and processes claim • Any costs which are ineligible or not supported by evidence are removed from the claim • Investments & Projects Executive checks claim • Team Manager approves payment (or refers to Chief Officer if above authorisation limit) • Claim is paid and applicant notified
Evidence required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invoices • Payroll records (for funded staff) • BACS records • Bank statements • Timesheets for staff working part-time on projects • Activity report including progress against target indicators • Breakdown of data making up indicator report
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final project report to be produced • 100% checks on financial information • Minimum 20% checks on activity/indicator records