



**CHESTERFIELD**  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

# Community Grants Fund Guidance

2023 – 2024

Appendices

# Contents

Contents.....	2
1 Appendix A – UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) .....	3
2 Appendix B – Community Infrastructure Levy (Neighbourhood Portion).....	5
3 Appendix C – Areas of deprivation .....	8

# 1 Appendix A – UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF)

## 1.1 Introduction

The UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) is a central pillar of the UK government's Levelling Up agenda and a significant component of its support for places across the UK. It provides up to three years funding for local investment, with all areas of the UK receiving an allocation between 2022/23 and 2024/25. Upon receipt of funds all community groups must spend funding within one year.

1.2 The primary goal of the UKSPF is to build pride in place and increase life chances across the UK. In July 2022, Chesterfield Borough Council submitted a UKSPF Investment plan setting out the area's priorities for spending the borough's allocation of £2.6m. The Investment Plan covers the three priorities of:

- Communities and Place
- Supporting Local Business
- People and Skills

1.3 The Council has now secured approval for its Investment Plan which enables funding to be progressed towards the Communities and Place priority, and some of this funding is to be available through the Chesterfield Borough Council Community Grant Fund.

## 1.4 Chesterfield Borough Council Grant Fund

The Council want to make it easier for community and voluntary groups to access smaller amounts of funding for projects that will make a difference in their local neighbourhoods. The Grant Fund will therefore support community-based activity with grants of up to £6,000 for community groups across Chesterfield Borough.

1.5 The aim of the programme is to increase community infrastructure within the borough, increase resilience within the voluntary and community sector, and enable increased opportunities for volunteering.

1.6 The main themes of the Community Grants Fund, and the types of projects we aim to fund are those which:

- Strengthen the sense of local pride and belonging.
- Build resilient, healthy, and safe neighbourhoods.

- Reduce impacts on the climate and wider environment; and promote green choices.
- Develop volunteering opportunities.
- Support work readiness and getting into work.
- Help organisations to expand their reach into different areas of the borough or new groups of people.

1.7 We will provide targeted support in areas of the borough with higher levels of deprivation which often require additional resources in to build up a strong community and voluntary sector. Including the following domains of deprivation:

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

1.8 What type of projects can be funded?

The UKSPF Grant Fund can fund both capital and revenue projects, although there are limited amounts of each kind of funding.

1.9 Capital funding can be used to purchase assets, either new or the significant refurbishment of existing assets. These are expected to have a wider community benefit and to have an expected lifespan of at least 5 years.

1.10 Revenue funding can be used where there is no lasting asset. Revenue funding can be used to put on events, performances and run activities, pay for training sessions, provide practical advice and guidance etc.

1.11 The aim is to not be too prescriptive of the type of projects which can be funded but they must contribute to the themes set out above.

## 2 Appendix B – Community Infrastructure Levy (Neighbourhood Portion)

### 2.1 Introduction

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge that local authorities in England and Wales can require of most types of new development in their area (based on £s per square metre) in order to pay for the infrastructure needed to support development. CIL charges are based on the size, type and location of the proposed new development.

2.2 CIL can be spent on both capital projects and revenue projects, such as the maintenance of infrastructure. CIL cannot be spent on addressing current deficits in infrastructure provision unless those deficits are made worse by new development in the area. Revenue funding can be used where there is no lasting asset. Revenue funding can be used to put on events, performances and run activities, pay for training sessions, provide practical advice and guidance etc.

### 2.3 What is the CIL Neighbourhood Portion?

Regulation 59A of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (“the 2010 Regulations”) places a duty on charging authorities to allocate at least 15% (up to a cap of £100 per existing council tax dwelling) of CIL receipts to spend on priorities that should be agreed with the local community in areas where development is taking place. This is known as the CIL neighbourhood portion (CNP).

2.4 The Council ensures that the relevant Neighbourhood Portion 15% is ring-fenced for use in the area and liaises direct with those communities as to how their CIL monies will be spent.

### 2.5 What can the CIL Neighbourhood Portion be spent on?

Regulation 59F of the 2010 Regulations states that the charging authority (Chesterfield Borough Council) may use the neighbourhood portion of CIL, or cause it to be used, to support the development of the relevant area by funding:-

- a) The provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure; or
- b) Anything else that is concerned with addressing the demands that development places on an area.

2.6 There is a broad range of potential projects for communities to develop which could include (but is not limited to):

- Environmental improvements – e.g. tree planting, open space improvements
- Public art
- Street furniture
- Equipment for a community group
- Provision of more facilities for the community
- Projects that are beneficial to a local area
- Projects that contribute to broad community benefit

2.7 We want to fund community led approaches to addressing local needs and aspirations and we hope that this money can be used to maximise match funding opportunities from other funding streams.

2.8 The Community Infrastructure Levy Guidance (“the Guidance”) published on 12 June 2014 makes it clear that the charging authority should engage with the local communities where the development has taken place and agree with them how best to spend the neighbourhood funding. The Guidance also emphasises the importance of the neighbourhood portion being used to deliver the infrastructure needs of the area in which the chargeable development has taken place.

2.9 Parished and non-parished areas

The 2010 Regulations require charging authorities to pass the 15% of CIL receipts directly to parish councils where the chargeable development has taken place. Parishes can contribute towards strategic projects but are ultimately autonomous in taking spending decisions.

2.10 There are 2 parishes, Staveley and Brimington, where the neighbourhood portion of CIL receipts will pass to Staveley Town Council and Brimington Parish Council if chargeable developments take place in their areas. This includes the following wards:

Staveley Town Council:

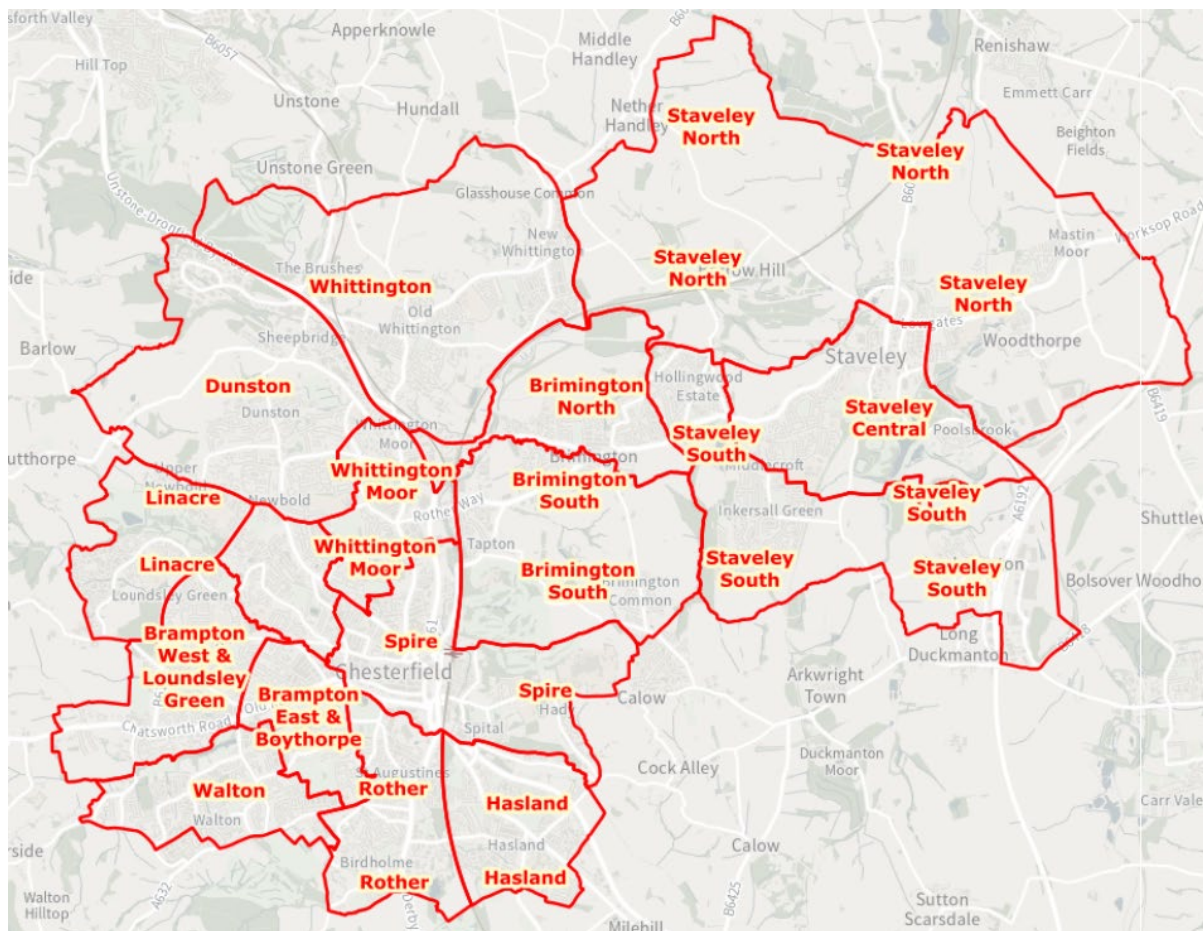
- Staveley Central
- Staveley North
- Staveley South

Brimington Parish Council:

- Brimington North
- Brimington South

2.11 The non-parished areas of Chesterfield Borough cover the following Wards:

- Brampton East and Boythorpe
- Brampton West and Loundsley Green
- Brockwell
- Dunston
- Hasland
- Linacre
- Rother
- Spire
- Walton
- Whittington Moor
- Whittington



### 3 Appendix C – Areas of deprivation

3.1 Applications will receive scoring where projects are working in areas of the borough with higher levels of deprivation. The most recent Index of Multiple Deprivation was released in October 2019. There are 317 English local authorities included in the index (a reduction from 326 in 2015). There are 32,844 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in England which have also been ranked. Chesterfield Borough has 69 of these areas. Each of these areas has an average of 1,500 people.

3.2 The table below shows the areas in the Borough that are in the 10% and 20% most deprived overall across the Country.

<b>In the 10% overall most deprived.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barrow Hill</li> <li>• Holme Hall</li> <li>• Poolsbrook</li> <li>• Grangewood</li> <li>• Middlecroft Central – Circular Road/Middlecroft Road Area</li> <li>• St. Augustines</li> </ul>
<b>In the 20% overall most deprived.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dunston South East – St. John’s Road Area</li> <li>• Dunston North – Kirkstone Road – Dunston Lane Area</li> <li>• Hasland North East – Gorse Valley Road/ Calow Lane Area</li> <li>• Duckmanton</li> <li>• Brampton South - South of Chatsworth Road - Alma Street/Goytside Area</li> <li>• Loundsley Green East – Pennine Way/Peak View Road Area</li> <li>• Mastin Moor</li> <li>• Lowgates</li> <li>• Middlecroft West – Wensley Way</li> <li>• Newbold Road – Stand Road/Racecourse Road Area</li> <li>• Old Whittington East – Station Lane/Gypsy Lane Area</li> <li>• Boythorpe</li> <li>• Stonegravels - Between Sheffield Road and A61 – Wharf Lane Area</li> <li>• Stonegravels West- Highfield Road/ Edinburgh Road Area</li> </ul>