



CHESTERFIELD  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

# **Community Grants Fund Guidance**

**2024 – 2025  
Appendices**

## Contents

1	Appendix A – UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) .....	3
2	Appendix B – Community Infrastructure Levy (Neighbourhood Portion) .....	5
3	Appendix C - Climate Change .....	8
4.	Appendix D – Areas of deprivation .....	10

# 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 (excluding Tapton)



### 3 Appendix C - Climate Change

Climate Change is a major long-term shift in the Earth's weather patterns. While there are many natural factors that affect the climate, scientists agree that human activity (mostly burning fossil fuels) is the main cause of the changes we are experiencing.

The expected changes in the climate are likely to result in a local increase in the frequency and severity of floods, droughts, and heatwaves. The effects are likely to disproportionately affect the most vulnerable in our society, particularly residents in areas of high deprivation, the disabled, young children, and the elderly.

The council declared a climate emergency in July 2019 and has developed a Climate Change Strategy to guide the council to become carbon neutral by 2030. A goal has also been set for Chesterfield to become a carbon neutral borough by 2050. Chesterfield communities are being encouraged to take measures to reduce carbon emissions to support the borough in tackling the climate emergency.

Applications for projects which have a strong positive climate impact will receive additional scoring.

#### **Climate Project Examples for Community Grants Fund**

Types of climate change applications that we would particularly welcome include projects that clearly reduce carbon emissions and projects that engage communities on climate change.

Projects that reduce carbon emissions could focus on decreasing fossil fuel reliance or improving energy efficiencies. Community engagement projects might include organisations hosting specific climate events, training or awareness raising activities with a clear and measurable climate focus.

Some example projects include, but are not limited to:

- Reducing reliance on car use; promoting and supporting walking, cycling and low carbon travel.
- Developing community gardens with a focus on growing your own fruit and vegetables.
- Waste minimisation, improving recycling rates, reduction of food waste, or facilitating item repair / reuse / upcycling.
- Installation of energy efficiency measures or renewable energy technologies at community buildings or facilities.
- Projects intended to reduce material consumption through lending schemes, or support for redistributing old items etc.



We expect that many climate change projects of this type will also have a range of additional environmental, wellbeing and community cohesion benefits. These could include tree planting, habitat creation, litter picking, managing community green space, active outdoor / green gym projects, environmental education, etc. While the climate impacts of some of these projects might be small, these projects provide a gateway for communities to engage with us on future climate projects as well as meeting our wider wellbeing and community development goals.

## 4. Appendix D – Areas of deprivation

4.1 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.

4.2 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>