



COMMUNITY AND PLACE

# Community Levelling Up Programme Outputs and Outcomes

v1.2



Funded by  
UK Government



CORNWALL  
COUNCIL  
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Council of the  
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**LEVELLING  
— UP —**

## **There will be 3 main types of outputs, outcomes and principles for CLUP:**

### **TABLE 1 - CLUP primary outputs and outcomes**

**Page 2**

Projects will need to deliver at least 1 of these to be eligible.

### **TABLE 2 - CLUP secondary outputs and outcomes**

**Page 6**

The more of these a project can deliver, the better they will score at appraisal stage.

### **Table 3 - Good Growth principles**

**Page 18**

The more of these a project can deliver, the better they will score at appraisal stage.

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Note - Applicants must provide a minimum of 1-2 pieces of evidence in most instances and mandatory evidence where applicable is in bold in the right column.

This summary is subject to amendments and applicant should always check the latest version on the Government website UK Shared Prosperity Fund [page](#).

Full details for table 3 are available on a separate note on the Council SPF [page](#).

Table 1 - CLUP primary output and outcomes

E1: Improvements to town centres & high streets			
Definition		Note	Evidence
<p><b>Output E1</b></p> <p><b>Amount of public realm created or improved (m2)</b></p>	<p>The total square meterage of public realm that is created or improved. (Nature of 'improvement' to be defined and agreed at the outset of the project activity.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public realm means the spaces between and around buildings that are publicly accessible, including squares, courtyards and streets.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Improved means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities.</li> <li>- This indicator should not include parks and green/blue space, for which there is a distinct and separate indicator.</li> </ul>	<p>Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'realm improved' vs. 'realm created' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before and after photos.</li> <li>• From scale plans and visual inspection on completion and tender documents.</li> <li>• Signed declaration</li> <li>• Completion certificate</li> <li>• <b>Formal documentation involved in the process such as site designs.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome E1</b></p> <p><b>Improved perception of facilities/amenities</b></p>	<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).</p> <p>Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the facilities/amenities impacted). 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. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>

E2: Community & neighbourhood infrastructure projects			
Definition		Note	Evidence
<p><b>E2 Output</b></p> <p><b>Number of neighbourhood improvements undertaken (numerical value)</b></p>	<p>Number of neighbourhood improvements undertaken. Neighbourhood improvements mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvements to existing, community and neighbourhood infrastructure projects.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Other improvements to active travel infrastructure.</li> </ul> <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 of improvements to green space in this indicator as only its square meterage was recorded in another indicator.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address and postcode of neighbourhood improvements.</li> <li>• Signed Declaration</li> <li>• From scale plans and visual inspection on completion and tender documents.</li> <li>• Photographic evidence</li> </ul>
<p><b>E2 Outcome</b></p> <p><b>Improved perception of facility/infrastructure project</b></p>	<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). Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>

		survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.	
<b>E12: Community engagement schemes, local regeneration</b>			
	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Evidence</b>
<b>E12 Outcome</b>  <b>Improved engagement numbers</b>	<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. 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. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>

Table 2 - secondary output and outcomes

	Definition	Note	Evidence
<b>Outputs (in grey)</b>  <b>Number of facilities supported/created</b>	<p>The number of new amenities/facilities created or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Created means the amenity/facility did not previously exist.</li> <li>- 'Improved' means adding, renovating or repairing facilities with the aim of creating better public space. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of amenities/facilities 'improved' vs. 'created' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signed declaration</li> <li>• Address of premises including postcode.</li> <li>• As built drawings showing floor space.</li> <li>• Photographs of facilities (before and after)</li> <li>• Signed documents from a Quantity Surveyor preferred</li> </ul>
<b>Number of feasibility studies supported</b>	<p>An organisation as a result of support produces a feasibility study in relation to the investment priorities of the UKSPF. Funding for projects does not need to be sourced from UKSPF to be eligible.</p>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Completed feasibility study documents.</b></li> <li>• Formal documentation such as evidence of consultancy, invoices of services rendered ext.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of local events or activities supported</b>	<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"> <li>- Those related to: (1) Film, TV, Music, Radio (2) Heritage (3) Arts, Museums and Libraries.</li> <li>- Other activities and events include, for example but not limited to, sports, volunteering, tourism and social action.</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Count of activity by project /partners</li> <li>• Type of activity / event to be defined at the outset of the activity to demonstrate additionality</li> <li>• Formal documentation involved in the event organisation process (event licence, publicity, etc)</li> </ul>
<b>Number of Tourism, Culture or Heritage assets created or improved</b>	<p>Number of new tourism, cultural or heritage assets completed or improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'cultural', 'heritage' and 'tourism' spaces or assets 'created' vs 'improved', where relevant, so that the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before and after photographs of the building or space.   Confirmation of the square meters achieved.   Formal documentation involved in the process (e.g., Energy Performance Certificates, memorandum of understanding created, floorplans (As Built), etc.)</li> <li>• Evidence provided by contractors (e.g., emails, invoices certifying completion).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heritage assets mean any buildings on an appropriate heritage list, for example the National Heritage List for England (NHLE).</li> <li>- Tourism assets mean permanent public buildings or sites that act as an attraction for visitors to the location.</li> <li>- Created means the tourism, cultural or heritage asset did not previously exist.</li> <li>- Improved/renovated means adding, renovating or making significant repairs to facilities. It does not include maintenance of existing facilities.</li> </ul> <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>	indicator can be disaggregated if required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From scale plans and visual inspection on completion and tender documents.</li> <li>• Signed documents from a Quantity Surveyor preferred</li> </ul>
<b>Number of trees planted</b>	<p>Number of new trees planted by project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Other than a nursery site, this does not include established trees being replanted from other sites.</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Count from each project.</li> <li>• Self declaration form</li> <li>• Photographs of trees.</li> </ul>
<b>Number of volunteering opportunities supported</b>	<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"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Count of new individual volunteering roles created and/or existing roles supported as a result of UKPSF funding.</li> <li>• <b>Record and/or documentation of volunteering role signed by a senior staff member from the associated organisation.</b></li> </ul> <p>Individual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name, date of birth, address, postcode.</li> <li>• Self declaration form</li> </ul> <p>It is recommended that recipients collect equalities data, particularly on the 9 protected characteristics, of those reached through activities. All data submitted must be compliant to data protection regulations.</p>

<p><b>Amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed (m2)</b></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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon infrastructure and the space is ready for occupancy immediately.</li> </ul>	<p>Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'residential units' vs. 'non-domestic buildings' vs. 'other' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before and after photographs of the energy infrastructure installations.   Confirmation of the square meters achieved.   Formal documentation involved in the process (e.g., Energy Performance Certificates, memorandum of understanding created, floorplans, memorandum of understanding created, site design documents, etc.)</li> <li>• Evidence provided by contractors (e.g., emails, invoices certifying completion).</li> <li>• For renewable energy technologies installations, please provide evidence of: Installed capacity (power in kilowatts).   Expected grid energy offset (energy in kilowatt-hours per year).   Expected carbon savings (tonnes of carbon per year).</li> <li>• Self declaration form</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed</b></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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Low or zero carbon energy infrastructure means any improvements to the units that reduce energy demand, promote the diversification of energy sources, or drive more appropriate use of energy.</li> <li>- Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon energy infrastructure and the space is ready for occupancy immediately.</li> </ul>	<p>Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'residential units' vs. 'non-domestic buildings' vs. 'other' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before and after photographs of the energy infrastructure installations.   Confirmation of the square meters achieved.   Formal documentation involved in the process (e.g., Energy Performance Certificates, memorandum of understanding created, floorplans, memorandum of understanding created, site design documents, etc.)</li> <li>• Evidence provided by contractors (e.g., emails, invoices certifying completion).</li> <li>• For renewable energy technologies installations, please provide evidence of: Installed capacity (power in kilowatts).   Expected grid energy offset (energy in kilowatt-hours per year).   Expected carbon savings (tonnes of carbon per year).</li> <li>• Self declaration form</li> </ul>



<p><b>Outcomes (in blue)</b></p> <p><b>Improved perceived/experienced accessibility</b></p>	<p>The number of individuals who report perceived/experienced accessibility 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 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. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>
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<p><b>Improved perception of events</b></p>	<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. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>
<p><b>Increased users of facilities/amenities</b></p>	<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,</p>	<p>NA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Photo of counter(s) in situ - if applicable</li> </ul>

	<p>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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letterheaded document from data provider confirming time period of contract, methodology used and frequency of data collection</li> <li>• Records of users accompanied by formal documentation, signed by a senior staff member of the organisation which operates the facilities/amenities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Improved perception of safety</b></p>	<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>	<p>If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>

		with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.	
<b>Increased footfall</b>	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). Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey / observation / footfall cameras / station entry &amp; exit data. Baseline data will be required.</li> <li>• Another process for measuring change in footfall is available, please contact the SPF support team for more information.</li> </ul>
<b>Increased use of cycleways or paths</b>	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. Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.	Places should maintain an understanding of the individual contribution of 'cycle ways' vs 'foot paths' where relevant, so that the indicator can be disaggregated if required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data must be collected on the flow of cyclists or pedestrians on cycleways or footpaths, the data must be robust enough to enable an average rate to be derived. Data collection to measure increased use of cycleways or footpaths must occur at both the beginning and end of the project as a minimum to demonstrate impact.</li> </ul>
<b>Jobs created</b>	The number of new, permanent, paid, full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs created following support. This 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New means it should not have existed with that employer before the intervention.</li> <li>- Created jobs exclude those created solely to deliver the intervention (e.g. construction).</li> <li>- Permanent means it should have an intended life expectancy of at least 12 months from the point at which it is created.</li> <li>- Only count each individual FTE or job once through the lifetime of a project (i.e. it should not be counted every year)</li> <li>- FTE is a measure of an employees scheduled hours in relation to an employers hours for a full time workweek</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written confirmation from a senior member of staff or business owner in the supported enterprise confirming the individual number of jobs created as a result of the support provided. The confirmation should include: details of the job as advertised and started, duration, the number of hours per week</li> <li>• Self declaration form</li> <li>• <b>Payroll information (redacted to be compliant to data protection regulations) on the new jobs provided by the employer, which includes information on salary/pay level and role title, signed by a senior member of staff.</b></li> <li>• Information about salary level may be provided</li> </ul> <p>It is recommended that recipients collect equalities data, particularly on the 9 protected characteristics, of those reached through activities. All data submitted must be compliant to data protection regulations.</p>

<b>Jobs safeguarded</b>	<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. Safeguarded jobs exclude those created solely to deliver the intervention (e.g., construction).</p> <p>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"> <li>- FTE should be based on the standard full-time hours of the employer.</li> <li>- At risk is defined as being forecast to be lost within 6 months.</li> <li>- Only count each individual FTE or job once through the lifetime of a project (i.e. it should not be counted every year)</li> <li>- FTE is a measure of an employees scheduled hours in relation to an employers hours for a full time workweek</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Written confirmation from a senior member of staff confirming the jobs are at risk and will be safeguarded as a result of the support provided. To include details of the job, salary, role title and the number of hours per week. Jobs safeguarded must be at risk of redundancy within 6 months.</b></li> </ul> <p>It is recommended that recipients collect equalities data, particularly on the 9 protected characteristics, of those reached through activities. All data submitted must be compliant to data protection regulations.</p>
<b>Number of community-led arts, cultural, heritage and creative programmes as a result of support</b>	<p>Number of programmes started because of support provided by UKPSF 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.</p>	NA	<p><b>Internal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Count of community-led arts, cultural, heritage and creative programmes as a result of support</li> </ul>
<b>Volunteering numbers as a result of support</b>	<p>The number of organised volunteering roles created 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"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Count of new individual volunteering roles created and/or existing roles supported as a result of UKPSF funding.</li> <li>• Record and/or documentation of volunteering role signed by a senior staff member from the associated organisation.</li> </ul> <p>Individual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name, date of birth, address, postcode.</li> </ul> <p>It is recommended that recipients collect equalities data, particularly on the 9 protected characteristics, of those reached through activities. All data submitted must be compliant to data protection regulations.</p>

<b>Number of active or sustained participants in community groups as a result of support</b>	<p>The number of people actively participating in community groups over a sustained period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active participation means attending 50% or more sessions in a minimum period of no less than three months.</li> <li>- Community group means a self-governing and not for profit group or organisation which works for the benefit of the public.</li> </ul>	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Count of participants. Written confirmation from community group/s of the total number of participants which have engaged with the group as a result of UKSPF intervention, signed by a senior member of the group.</li> </ul>
<b>Improved perception of attractions</b>	<p>The number of individuals who report their perception of the attraction(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 attraction existed previously and isn't new). Measurement should directly relate to the perception change through the UKSPF project (e.g., the attraction impacted). Attractions mean any public facility or space attracting visitors. These include, but are not limited to: parks, town centres and sports facilities.</p> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>	<p>If places want to track this outcome, they are encouraged to create bespoke surveys for either the general population (i.e. the entire group you want to draw conclusions about) or target groups affected by UKSPF interventions. The sample should be large enough to enable accurate results based on the population size. There are tools online which can be used to calculate what suitable sample size is for a given population. It must be ensured that respondents are representative of the local population as a whole, in terms of age, sex, etc. If places report on this indicator, they may be asked to share information relating to the population size, the definition of population, the number of individuals who responded to the survey and the survey questions. This may help with evaluation of the programme. Reporting should be proportionate to the intervention size.</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>

<p><b>Increased amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed</b></p>	<p>The increase in amount of space containing low or zero carbon infrastructure completed. This may be within existing residential units, non-domestic buildings or other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- A residential unit means a home to a 'household', which is defined in the 2011 Census as: '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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Completed means physical completion of the low or zero carbon infrastructure and space is ready for occupancy immediately.</li> </ul> <p>Reporting will also facilitate the option to report a decrease metric.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before and after photographs of the energy infrastructure installations.   Confirmation of the square meters achieved.   Formal documentation involved in the process (e.g., Energy Performance Certificates, memorandum of understanding created, floorplans, memorandum of understanding created, site design documents, etc.)</li> <li>• Evidence provided by contractors (e.g., emails, invoices certifying completion).</li> <li>• For renewable energy technologies installations, please provide evidence of: Installed capacity (power in kilowatts).   Expected grid energy offset (energy in kilowatt-hours per year).   Expected carbon savings (tonnes of carbon per year).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Increased visitor numbers</b></p>	<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>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Survey data, conducted by the project at both project start (or earlier) and at the end to demonstrate impact.</p>

Table 3 - Good Growth Principles

	Definition	Note	Evidence
<p><b>C1 - Reduction in CO2 emissions</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Cornwall Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in 2019.</a></p> <p>It is vital that all businesses, communities and the Council work together to find a way to reduce consumption and lower our carbon emissions to avert climate and ecological breakdown. For more information, please see <a href="#">Cornwall Council's Climate Change Action Plan.</a></p>	<p>Environmental Sustainability Policy includes some of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recipient organisation's commitment to Net Zero by 2050 in the UK.</li> <li>• Estimated carbon dioxide equivalent reductions as a result of the project.</li> <li>• Increased take up of energy efficiency measures as a result of the project.</li> <li>• Increased use of cycleways or foot paths as a result of the project.</li> <li>• Increased amount of low or zero carbon energy infrastructure installed as a result of the project.</li> <li>• Provision of other associated environmental growth infrastructure e.g., EV charging points or building performance monitoring equipment.</li> <li>• Increased business sustainability as a result of the project .</li> <li>• Number of trees planted as a result of the project.</li> <li>• Travel planning to reduce the number of vehicle movements.</li> <li>• Training / raising awareness amongst staff, participants or beneficiaries about how they can reduce their carbon footprint.</li> <li>• Consider opportunities for mitigation of negative practices where possible to work towards delivering net zero.</li> <li>• All organisations proposing capital builds should consider their construction methods and materials, heat and power generation and storage options, transport connections and contribution to biodiversity net gain.</li> <li>• The environmental management measures that are in place and which will be in effect and utilised during the performance of the contract. These measures must combat climate change and/or contribute towards nature recovery and/or any other activities outcomes that constitute environmental growth.</li> <li>• Carbon emissions reduced (KG/Tonnes);</li> <li>• Renewable energy capacity installed (kWh);</li> <li>• Mode shift towards active travel or public transport (No Miles Saved);</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> Recipient to submit Environmental Sustainability Policy at the point of final claim submission.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> Recipient must produce an Environmental Sustainability Policy as part of the gateway criteria, at the time of submitting their application. The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in consumer energy demand/use through energy efficient purchasing (kWh);</li> <li>• Households supported to take energy efficiency measures (No of Households);</li> <li>• Participants attending carbon reduction training (No of Participants).</li> <li>• Amount of green or blue space created or improved (m2).</li> </ul>	
<b>C2 - Circularity: reduction in use of virgin raw materials / recycle / reuse principles</b>	<p>In our current economy, we take materials from the Earth, make products from them, and eventually throw them away as waste – the process is linear. In a circular economy by contrast, we stop or reduce the amount of waste being produced in the first place. Measures to move towards a more circular economy may include improving recycling rates, sustainable production of natural resources (such as timber and minerals), and tackling pollution and food waste. Striving towards a circular economy is important because we need to preserve our world's finite resources for future generations.</p>	<p>A Circular Economy can be defined as one where materials are retained in use at their highest value for as long as possible and are then reused or recycled, leaving a minimum of residual waste.</p> <p>A Circular Economy Statement could include the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing waste, consider zero landfill policies, onsite composters.</li> <li>• Improved resource efficiency, utilising recycled / reuse principles, reduction in use of virgin raw materials.</li> <li>• Reducing food waste.</li> <li>• Training of staff.</li> <li>• Explain how resource efficiency is communicated to your customers.</li> <li>• What channels do you give them to improve their own resource efficiency e.g., compostable / recycled packaging. Increased percentage of waste recycled (% increase in Waste Recycling);</li> <li>• Reduction in waste production (KG/Tonnes);</li> <li>• Products designed to be recyclable and/or reusable (No of Products);</li> </ul> <p>A Circular Economy Statement would primarily be relevant to projects which have physical inputs. The Statement will set out the management measures that they have in place, including, the strategic approach, a bill of materials, recycling and waste reporting form.</p>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> Recipient to submit Environmental Sustainability Policy at the point of final claim submission.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> Recipient must produce an Environmental Sustainability Policy as part of the gateway criteria, at the time of submitting their application. The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle</p>
<b>G1 - Nature recovery</b>	<p>In line with the rest of the UK, <a href="#">nature is in serious decline in Cornwall</a>. Over the last 30 years, nearly half of terrestrial mammals and three-fifths of butterflies are found in fewer places. Almost half of breeding birds have declined. In order to avert ecological breakdown, we must go beyond decarbonising our economy and</p>	<p>An <a href="#">online resource</a> has been launched by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) to help ensure better environmental decision-making by valuing our 'natural capital'. For the first time, a comprehensive and integrated set of evidence and guidance about UK natural capital is now accessible from one place. It is intended to help policy makers, businesses, landowners and public sector organisations make better planning decisions in order to protect and to boost natural capital.</p>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> The project must deliver a net biodiversity gain and provide evidence to demonstrate that this aim has been achieved.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> The project must deliver a net biodiversity gain and provide</p>

	<p>endeavour to conserve our natural environment.</p> <p>Nature recovery is about improving natural capital. Natural capital is the elements of nature that have value to society, such as forests, fisheries, rivers, biodiversity, land and minerals. Stocks of natural capital provide flows of services and assets over time and are incredibly beneficial for a society. Services and assets may include commodities with a market value (minerals, timber, freshwater) or nonmarket value (such as outdoor recreation, landscape amenity).</p> <p>At its simplest, a natural capital approach is about thinking of nature as a set of assets which benefit people. The ability of natural assets to provide goods and services is dependent on their quality, quantity and location.</p>	<p>‘Natural capital’ is the sum of our ecosystems, providing us with food, clean air and water, wildlife, energy, wood, recreation and protection from hazards. The natural capital approach will make it easier for public and private organisations to better assess and value the environment. This will help deliver benefits including long-term flood risk reduction, boosts to wildlife, improvements to water and air quality, and opportunities for biodiversity net gain.</p> <p>A <a href="#">conservation covenant agreement</a> may be suitable for some contracts and projects. A conservation covenant agreement is a private, voluntary agreement to conserve the natural or heritage features of the land. This can include buildings on the land. Conservation covenants can be used to secure the benefits delivered by biodiversity net gain and other measures for the long term.</p> <p>In general, most projects will need to demonstrate nature recovery and net biodiversity gain as part of their Environmental Sustainability Policy, as stated in the gateway criteria and application form guidance. Within the Environmental Sustainability Policy, applicants will need to explain how their organisation can support nature recovery through their project. If the project involves development, they may wish to show how they have built with nature in mind by integrating nature, including through green infrastructure, sustainable drainage and wildlife friendly features, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and creating natural functioning habitats to generate biodiversity gain;</li> <li>• Providing wildlife corridors (green and blue) to allow wildlife movements;</li> <li>• Blurred boundary design to patchwork habitats.</li> </ul> <p>If the project involves use of a building or land that is not being developed, recipient’s should consider how they could enhance it to be more nature-friendly through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installing creature features e.g., bird or bat boxes, insect hotels or bee bricks;</li> <li>• Creating wildflower meadows;</li> <li>• Creating a wildlife pond;</li> <li>• Nature-friendly lighting;</li> </ul>	<p>evidence to demonstrate that this aim has been achieved.</p> <p>The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollinator-friendly mowing regimes;</li> <li>• Appropriate tree planting;</li> <li>• Stopping the use of artificial pesticides and/or wider land-management improvements.</li> </ul>	
<b>BE1 - Increase % of workforce earning real living wage</b>	<p>Over 28.4% of all employee jobs are paid below the Real Living Wage in CloS compared to 20.2% for the UK as a whole. Yet despite low relative earnings, living costs in CloS are high, such as high typical housing and transport costs. The consequences of low wages are significant. Low earnings are correlated with poorer health, lower educational attainment and lower levels of social mobility.</p> <p>Means the <a href="#">UK Real Living Wage</a> as determined and amended on an annual basis by the Living Wage Foundation.</p>	<p>Applicants must commit to pay as a minimum the <a href="#">Real Living Wage</a>. This applies to any jobs created as a result of this intervention and for any posts on the organisation's payroll.</p> <p>However, if applicants are bound by nationally set pay scales and/or are constrained by funding formulas which are determined by central government, where all reasonably practicable measures have been taken to working towards lifting all employee pay awards to the Real Living Wage, due considerations may be applicable. ALL roles paid for by SPF must pay RLW as a minimum.</p> <p>Example Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs created or safeguarded earning real living wage (No of Jobs)</li> <li>• People supported to access employment opportunities that provide a real living wage (No of People Supported).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> Recipient commits to paying all staff employed by the Recipient, no less than the Real Living Wage, by the date on which the Recipient submits its final Claim Form.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> Recipient commits to paying all staff employed by the Recipient (including any subsidiary company) no less than the Real Living Wage, by the date on which the Recipient submits its final Claim Form.</p>
<b>BE3 - Contribute positively to CloS economy, environment and equity through purchasing / procurement</b>	<p>There is a need to apply Social Value requirements in procurement, as it has clearly been shown to have a significant and positive impact on the local economy, environment and equality. The programme will unlock significant purchasing value within the economy and it is a priority (where applicable) that the impact is retained in CloS.</p>	<p>Procurement Policy to be submitted at time of application. Cornwall Council will expect suppliers to be treated fairly and consistently, and if not prohibited, measures should be put in place to consider local suppliers and to facilitate Small and Medium Size Enterprises or Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprises bidding for contracts.</p> <p>Example Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased percentage of supplies sourced or procured from suppliers located within CloS (% of Supplies).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> Recipient commits to contributing positively to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly economy, environment and equality through purchasing /procurement; The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> Recipient commits to contributing positively to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly economy, environment and equality through purchasing /procurement; The Recipient will</p>

			provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle.
<b>BE04 - Upskilling the workforce</b>	<p>As the accountable body for the Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF), we have put skills at the heart of our efforts, recognising that skills are a key driver for Productivity improvements and as a route to better paid jobs. On basic skills, more than a quarter of the working-age population in England have low literacy or numeracy skills.</p> <p>Employers have told us that there are skills gaps and shortages which hold their employees back. Evidence shows that differences in skill levels can partly explain differences in outputs and wages across the UK. Therefore, uplifting skill levels should be a key principle of all SPF projects and we will also deliver skills programmes in their own right. We will use all investments under SPF as a route to providing training and skills opportunities to the CloS population as widely as possible. This may mean for example; using local talent to assist in capital build projects and/or ensuring that contracts embed skills and training plans in their outcomes.</p>	<p>Skills and Employment Action Plans, containing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with the Local Digital Skills Partnership and the Employment and Skills Board to set out the skills requirements for the sector and the training which could be developed locally, with reference to cultivator</li> <li>• Setting out the level and number of apprenticeships that the organisation will commit to each year</li> <li>• Setting out the number of traineeships and/or internships that the organisation will commit to each year</li> <li>• Setting out the number of work experience opportunities that the organisation will commit to each year</li> <li>• Stating how the organisation will support the Careers Hub to provide engagement opportunities within schools and at careers/skills shows</li> <li>• Stating how the organisation will provide outreach opportunities to ensure that those furthest from the labour market are offered employment or training opportunities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> Recipient uses best endeavours to work with partners in the skills and employment sector in CloS (including Growth and Skills Hub), and to deliver apprenticeships, traineeships, outreach, internships, and work experience.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> Recipient commits to work with partners in the skills and employment sector in CloS (including Growth and Skills Hub), and to deliver apprenticeships, traineeships, outreach, internships, and work experience.</p> <p>The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle.</p>
<b>EQ1 - Invest in project that encourage a healthy lifestyle</b>	The Shared Prosperity Fund should deliver the UK Government's levelling up missions at a local level, which means narrowing healthy life expectancy	<p>Explain how your project will encourage and create healthy lifestyle choices for communities and individuals. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to green and blue space;</li> <li>• Healthy food;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> At the point of final claim submission, the Recipient to create and submit a statement on how it intends to</p>

	<p>between different areas and social groups in the UK. Sub-optimal health and wellbeing can limit opportunities to access employment and skills development, ultimately <a href="#">restricting economic prosperity</a>. Coastal communities, including in CloS, have some of the worst health outcomes in England, with low life expectancy and high rates of many major diseases. It is imperative that this Fund enables gains in health outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy workplace initiatives;</li> <li>• Provision of health and wellbeing training;</li> <li>• Active leisure;</li> <li>• Active travel;</li> <li>• Social prescribing.</li> </ul> <p>Example Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residents supported by projects that encourage a healthy lifestyle (No of People Supported).</li> <li>• Amount of public realm created or improved (m2).</li> </ul>	<p>deliver a healthy lifestyle plan for its employees, communities or individuals.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b></p> <p>At the point of final claim submission, the Recipient to create and submit a statement on how it intends to deliver a healthy lifestyle plan for its employees, communities or individuals. The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle</p>
<p><b>EQ2 - Reduction in gender pay gap</b></p>	<p>The gender pay gap is an equality measure that shows the differences in average earnings between women and men. The UK Government estimates that the gap is currently around 18%. To build a more equitable society, this gap must be reduced.</p>	<p>Men and women carrying out equal work for the same employer are entitled to the same terms and conditions of employment. The right derives from both European legislation (Article 157 of the EU Treaty) and from the domestic Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>All applicants should be able to demonstrate an equal pay policy or to issue a declaration that they adhere to the section on equal pay in the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>The Applicant should demonstrate how the project will reduce the gender pay gap as part of their application.</p> <p>Example Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the Gender pay gap (on a same-job basis) (Change in % Difference);</li> <li>• Businesses committing to remove gender-based pay disparities (No of Businesses); Reporting management split/ gender split of board positions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b></p> <p>Recipient to create and submit an Equality and Diversity Policy at the point of final claim submission.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b></p> <p>Equality and Diversity Policy to be submitted at time of application.</p> <p>The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle.</p>
<p><b>EQ6 - Support the aging population to remain economically active</b></p>	<p>CloS has a rapidly ageing population, and healthy life expectancy for CloS is worse than the national average, at 62.5 years for men and 62.3 for women. An ageing workforce means that more people in</p>	<p>All applicants should be able to demonstrate support for the ageing population to remain economically active.</p> <p>Example Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals supported into work or to search for employment (aged 50+) (no of people supported);</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b></p> <p>Recipient to create and submit an Equality and Diversity Policy at the point of final claim submission.</p>

	<p>employment will have long-term conditions and disabilities. Employers need to adapt to this with occupational health support for those with long term conditions and by taking a stronger role in prevention of poor health in order to maintain overall productivity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individuals encouraged to take up volunteering opportunities to train or mentor future generations (aged 50+) (no of people volunteering).</li> <li>• Number of people in employment engaging with the skills system (numerical value).</li> <li>• Number of people receiving support to gain a vocational licence (numerical value)</li> <li>• Number of people retraining (numerical value)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> Equality and Diversity Policy to be submitted at time of application.</p>
<p><b>EQ8 - Levelling-up of towns and neighbourhoods throughout CloS</b></p>	<p>The key metrics identified in the Levelling Up White Paper show CloS as one of the areas in the UK most in need of levelling-up. All projects are expected to deliver the Governments Levelling Up “Missions”. CloS towns, high streets and villages, once dominated by retail shops, local service provision and local employers, are changing fast in response to evolving shopping habits, new lifestyles and working patterns and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. This change is leading to an increase in the number of empty shops on our high streets which in turn is leading to reduced footfall in most of our towns and villages, especially in those that are not in tourism 'hot spots'.</p>	<p>Example Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empty properties or land brought back into use (No of Projects/ (Ha/m2));</li> <li>• Neighbourhood improvements undertaken (No of Improvements Supported);</li> <li>• Employment created or supported in projects direct neighbourhood area (No of People Supported or Jobs Created).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>EQ9 - Increased capacity and place based leadership in communities</b></p>	<p>Applications are encouraged from organisations that can demonstrate leadership in their community. Place based leaders should strive to improve the quality of life of communities living in a particular place.</p>	<p>Example Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community consultation events or questionnaires undertaken (No)</li> <li>• Local people engaged at project development stage (No of People Engaged).</li> </ul>	

<p><b>EQ10 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not (Equality Act 2010)</b></p>	<p>The nine protected characteristics are; age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. Facilitating equality of opportunity is important in order to eliminate discrimination, ensuring that everyone is treated with dignity and respect, which in turn fosters a more cohesive society.</p>	<p>Support can be provided to organisations in the form of training, toolkits, action plans, or external consultancy, to assist the organisation to meet its obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and to also go above and beyond to advance equality.</p> <p>Example measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of land made wheelchair accessible/step free (m2).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contract clauses up to £50,000</b> Recipient to create and submit an Equality and Diversity Policy at the point of final claim submission.</p> <p><b>Contract clauses £50,000 - £200,000</b> Equality and Diversity Policy to be submitted at time of application. The Recipient will provide relevant information to Cornwall Council to monitor and evidence impact and performance in relation to this principle.</p>
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