

Interventions list for England - combined UKSPF-Multiply and UKSPF-Core

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UKSPF Core

Places are encouraged to review the interventions and identify activities that would support UKSPF objectives in their area, including any interventions that are best delivered at a larger scale in collaboration with other places, or more locally. When a larger geographic delivery is more appropriate, we strongly encourage delivery of interventions at this scale. Places should also consider how implementation of the interventions they chose can be adapted to suit local characteristics, reflecting the distinct opportunities and challenges that different communities face.

1. Communities and place

Objectives:

Strengthening our social fabric and fostering a sense of local pride and belonging, through investment in activities that enhance physical, cultural and social ties and amenities, such as community infrastructure and local green space, and community-led projects.

Building resilient, safe and healthy neighbourhoods, through investment in quality places that people want to live, work, play and learn in, through targeted improvements to the built environment and innovative approaches to crime prevention.

Interventions

E1: Funding for improvements to town centres and high streets, including better accessibility for disabled people, including capital spend and running costs.

E2: Funding for new, or improvements to existing, community and neighbourhood infrastructure projects including those that increase communities' resilience to natural hazards, such as flooding. This could cover capital spend and running costs.

E3: Creation of and improvements to local green spaces, community gardens, watercourses and embankments, along with incorporating natural features into wider public spaces.

E4: Enhanced support for existing cultural, historic and heritage institutions that make up the local cultural heritage offer.

E5: Design and management of the built and landscaped environment to 'design out crime'.

E6: Support for local arts, cultural, heritage and creative activities.

E7: Support for active travel enhancements in the local area.

E8: Funding for the development and promotion of wider campaigns which encourage people to visit and explore the local area.

E9: Funding for impactful volunteering and/or social action projects to develop social and human capital in local places.

E10: Funding for local sports facilities, tournaments, teams and leagues; to bring people together.

E11: Investment in capacity building and infrastructure support for local civil society and community groups.

E12: Investment in community engagement schemes to support community involvement in decision making in local regeneration.

E13: Community measures to reduce the cost of living, including through measures to improve energy efficiency, and combat fuel poverty and climate change.

E14: Funding to support relevant feasibility studies.

E15: Investment and support for digital infrastructure for local community facilities.

2. Supporting local business

Lead Authorities should consider segmenting their business population, focusing on specific interventions that will best meet local business need. This can be informed by early engagement with local business representatives.

Objectives:

Creating jobs and boosting community cohesion, through investments that build on existing industries and institutions, and range from support for starting businesses to visible improvements to local retail, hospitality and leisure sector facilities.

Promoting networking and collaboration, through interventions that bring together businesses and partners within and across sectors to share knowledge, expertise and resources, and stimulate innovation and growth. Increasing private sector investment in growth-enhancing activities, through targeted support for small and medium-sized businesses to undertake new-to-firm innovation, adopt productivity-enhancing, energy efficient and low carbon technologies and techniques, and start or grow their exports.

Interventions

E16: Investment in open markets and improvements to town centre retail and service sector infrastructure, with wrap around support for small businesses.

E17: Funding for the development and promotion (both trade and consumer) of the visitor economy, such as local attractions, trails, tours and tourism products more generally.

E18: Supporting Made Smarter Adoption: Providing tailored expert advice, matched grants and leadership training to enable manufacturing SMEs to adopt industrial digital technology solutions including artificial intelligence; robotics and autonomous systems; additive manufacturing; industrial internet of things; virtual reality; data analytics. The support is proven to leverage high levels of private investment into technologies that drive growth, productivity, efficiency and resilience in manufacturing.

E19: Increasing investment in research and development at the local level. Investment to support the diffusion of innovation knowledge and activities. Support the commercialisation of ideas, encouraging collaboration and accelerating the path to market so that more ideas translate into industrial and commercial practices.

E20: Research and development grants supporting the development of innovative products and services.

E21: Funding for the development and support of appropriate innovation infrastructure at the local level.

E22: Investing in enterprise infrastructure and employment/innovation site development projects. This can help to unlock site development projects which will support growth in places.

E23: Strengthening local entrepreneurial ecosystems, and supporting businesses at all stages of their development to start, sustain, grow and innovate, including through local networks.

E24: Funding for new and improvements to existing training hubs, business support offers, 'incubators' and 'accelerators' for local enterprise (including social enterprise) which can support entrepreneurs and start-ups through the early stages of development and growth by offering a combination of services including account management, advice, resources, training, coaching, mentorship and access to workspace.

E25: Grants to help places bid for and host international business events and conferences that support wider local growth sectors.

E26: Support for growing the local social economy, including community businesses, cooperatives and social enterprises.

E27: Funding to develop angel investor networks nationwide.

E28: Export Grants to support businesses to grow their overseas trading, supporting local employment.

E29: Supporting decarbonisation and improving the natural environment whilst growing the local economy. Taking a whole systems approach to invest in infrastructure to deliver effective decarbonisation across energy, buildings and transport and beyond, in line with our legally binding climate target. Maximising existing or emerging local strengths in low carbon technologies, goods and services to take advantage of the growing global opportunity.

E30: Business support measures to drive employment growth, particularly in areas of higher unemployment.

E31: Funding to support relevant feasibility studies.

E32: Investment in resilience infrastructure and nature based solutions that protect local businesses and community areas from natural hazards including flooding and coastal erosion.

3. People and skills

Lead local authorities and partners must note that the Fund will focus on communities and place and local business interventions in 2022-23 and 2023-24, alongside support for people through the Multiply adult numeracy programme. This complements residual employment and skills funding from the European Social Fund. UKSPF investment to support people and skills will follow from 2024-25, when the funding pot reaches its full extent.

This means that places will be able to select people and skills interventions from 2024/2025 onwards, *unless they meet the voluntary sector considerations outlined below.*

Alignment with current provision

UKSPF will be the main source of funding to support employment provision for economically inactive people.[footnote 1] To reduce levels of economic inactivity, local areas should ensure investment in employment support is tailored to local needs. This should facilitate the join-up of mainstream provision and local services, through the use of keyworker support and community interventions to improve employment outcomes for economically inactive people, including engagement with integrated care systems where appropriate.

To maximise outcomes and avoid duplication local areas should collaborate with a range of local partners to consider the provision already available locally as well as through the Jobcentre Plus network and the Adult Education Budget.

Lead local authorities should consider current European Social Fund interventions for people and skills, emerging people and skills needs and proposed Multiply interventions, when developing a local investment plan. This will then inform proposed people and skills support from 2024-25 onwards.

Alignment with Multiply

Each place should also read the Multiply prospectus for England

www.gov.uk/government/publications/multiply-funding-available-to-improve-numeracy-skills

which seeks proposals for adult numeracy interventions for 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25, operating at upper-tier or Mayoral Combined Authority/London scale. They should take account of the aims, objective and priorities of Multiply when developing local plans for people and skills interventions.

Voluntary and community sector provision

Lead local authorities have the flexibility to fund targeted people and skills provision in 2022-23 and 2023-24 where this is a continuing priority for 2024-25 and may be at significant risk of ending due to the tail off of EU funds. This flexibility may only be used where provision is currently delivered by voluntary and community organisations, having regard for the focus of the Fund and available funding.

Objectives:

Boosting core skills and support adults to progress in work, by targeting adults with no or low level qualifications and skills in maths, and upskill the working population, yielding personal and societal economic impact, and by encouraging innovative approaches to reducing adult learning barriers.

Reducing levels of economic inactivity [footnote 1] through investment in bespoke intensive life and employment support tailored to local need. Investment should facilitate the join-up of mainstream provision and local services within an area for participants, through the use of one-to-one keyworker support, improving employment outcomes for specific cohorts who face labour market barriers.

Expected cohorts include, but are not limited to people aged over 50, people with a disability and health condition, women, people from an ethnic minority, young people not in education, employment or training and people with multiple complex needs (homeless, care leavers, ex-offenders, people with substance abuse problems and victims of domestic violence).

Supporting people furthest from the labour market to overcome barriers to work by providing cohesive, locally tailored support, including access to basic skills.

Supporting local areas to fund gaps in local skills provision to support people to progress in work, and supplement local adult skills provision e.g. by providing additional volumes; delivering provision through wider range of routes or enabling more intensive/innovative provision, both qualification based and non-qualification based. This should be supplementary to provision available through national employment and skills programmes.

Interventions

Supporting economically inactive people to overcome barriers to work by providing cohesive, locally tailored support including access to basic skills

E33: Employment support for economically inactive people: Intensive and wrap-around one-to-one support to move people closer towards mainstream provision and employment, supplemented by additional and/or specialist life and basic skills (digital, English, maths* and ESOL) support where there are local provision gaps.

This provision can include project promoting the importance of work to help people to live healthier and more independent lives, alongside building future financial resilience and wellbeing. Beyond that, this

intervention will also contribute to building community cohesion and facilitate greater shared civil pride, leading to better integration for those benefitting from ESOL support.

Expected cohorts include, but are not limited to people aged over 50, people with a disability and health condition, women, people from an ethnic minority, young people not in education, employment or training and people with multiple complex needs (homeless, care leavers, ex-offenders, people with substance abuse problems and victims of domestic violence).

*via Multiply.

Supporting people furthest from the labour market through access to basic skills

E34: Courses including basic skills (digital, English, maths (via Multiply) and ESOL), and life skills and career skills** provision for people who are unable to access training through the adult education budget or wrap around support detailed above. Supplemented by financial support for learners to enrol onto courses and complete qualifications.

Beyond that, this intervention will also contribute to building community cohesion and facilitate greater shared civil pride, leading to better integration for those benefitting from ESOL support.

**where not being met through Department for Work and Pensions provision.

E35: Activities such as enrichment and volunteering to improve opportunities and promote wellbeing.

E36: Intervention to increase levels of digital inclusion, with a focus on essential digital skills, communicating the benefits of getting (safely) online, and in-community support to provide users with the confidence and trust to stay online.

Skills to progress in work and to fund local skills needs

E37: Tailored support to help people in employment, who are not supported by mainstream provision to address barriers to accessing education and training courses.

E38: Support for local areas to fund local skills needs. This includes technical and vocational qualifications and courses up to level 2 and training for vocational licences relevant to local area needs and high-value qualifications where there is a need for additional skills capacity that cannot be met through mainstream funding.

E39: Green skills courses targeted around ensuring we have the skilled workforce to achieve the government's net zero and wider environmental ambitions.

E40: Retraining support for those in high carbon sectors.

E41: Funding to support local digital skills.

4. Multiply menu of interventions

We want local authorities to have the flexibility to determine what provision is needed to deliver high quality, innovative numeracy interventions that meet the needs of local people and the national aims for Multiply. Some of these interventions will lead to attainment of a qualification, but non-qualification provision should also be developed where more appropriate.

To support local areas to identify the right provision, we have designed a menu of interventions which they can draw down from – choosing a mix of interventions that best suits each area. These interventions should be for adults aged 19 and over.

This menu is based on the growing evidence base on the barriers that hold people back from addressing their numeracy skills and what works in tackling poor adult numeracy, as well as engagement with local areas, providers and other numeracy organisations.

Please note that interventions delivered with Multiply funding need to be additional and differentiated from that which is already fully funded through the Adult Education Budget (AEB) legal entitlement and should not displace that provision.

- a) Courses designed to increase confidence with numbers for those needing the first steps towards formal numeracy qualifications. This includes using best practice to engage new learners such as a cross-agency/partnership approach, working with local employers (for example, to deliver in-work confidence building courses), or the design of new teaching material. We know that adults with poor numeracy are more likely to have had negative experiences at school and may have a “fear factor” in addressing their numeracy needs. That’s why we want to see local interventions that help de-mystify maths by putting it into everyday, relatable, context; and help boost an adult’s confidence to take the next step towards a qualification.

- b)** Courses designed to help people use numeracy to manage their money. This includes focussing on people who are in serious debt (for example through linking with debt advisory services), but may also be an element built into broader numeracy courses where appropriate. The primary aim of the course should be to improve people's functional numeracy, rather than simply duplicating existing provision in this area.
- c)** Innovative numeracy programmes delivered together with employers – including courses designed to cover specific numeracy skills required in the workplace, with employers committing to offer career progression conversations for those achieving a qualification / completing a course. We know some of the biggest barriers that prevent adults from engaging in skills training are cost and time, including time off work. That's why we want to see local interventions that are delivered in partnership with employers, such as in the workplace and / or targeted at priority sectors to national and local economies (such as construction, manufacturing or adult social care). Areas should be conscious of potential links between this type of Multiply intervention and wider UKSPF interventions providing tailored wrap-around support to help people in employment address barriers to accessing education and training.
- d)** Courses aimed at people who can't apply for certain jobs because of lack of numeracy skills and/or to encourage people to upskill in numeracy order to access a certain job/career. This could, for example, be done in partnership with job centres and large employers in your local area, such as NHS Trusts. We know that attainment of maths Level 2 is an important stepping stone into and within work, not just for the next career move but equips adults with evidence of their numeracy skills as they upskill or change jobs throughout their working lives. That's why we want to see courses that better fit around the needs of adults and employers across the country.
- e)** New intensive and flexible numeracy courses targeted at people without Level 2 maths, leading to a Functional Skills Qualification. FSQs are specifically designed to provide skills for for work, study and life and can be delivered flexibly throughout the year. We know achievement of an FSQ demonstrates a sound grasp of mathematical skills and evidences the ability to apply mathematical thinking effectively to solve problems successfully in the workplace and other real-life situations. That can include:
- Flexible FSQ (or equivalent) courses offered outside of the workplace for local workers that can attend at irregular times.
 - FSQ (or equivalent) courses run in the workplace for employees of local organisations, that allow people to study during/around working hours.
 - Intensive short courses for people e.g. who are unemployed in order to achieve an FSQ (or equivalent) in maths (entry level, level 1 or level 2).
 - Intensive/flexible e.g. 12 week courses to achieve an FSQ (or equivalent) in maths (entry level, level 1 or level 2) that are also accessible for people in work.
 - Fully remote or blended courses for any of the above e.g. using the digital online platform.
- f)** Courses for parents wanting to increase their numeracy skills in order to help their children, and help with their own progression. We know the evidence suggests that improving the education qualifications of a parent can also positively impact of the attainment of their child; as well as accrue benefits to the parent themselves. That's why, where local areas can demonstrate the impact, we are interested in family numeracy programmes, such as those delivered in schools or through numeracy toolkits.
- g)** Numeracy courses aimed at prisoners, those recently released from prison or on temporary licence. In line with the Prisons Strategy White Paper, we want to ensure that people are equipped with the numeracy skills and qualifications that help increase their prospect of finding work on release and contribute towards reducing reoffending. Most prisoners have low levels of education and 42% were excluded from school. Of the prisoners who undertook an initial assessment between April 2019 and March 2020, most were at entry level 1-3 (equivalent to primary school): 57% in English and 61% in maths; and 29% had a learning difficulty/disability (LDD), although a recent study by the Criminal Justice Joint Inspectorate estimates that this could be as high as 50%. That's why we are interested in courses that may include peer-mentor led approaches; family learning sessions; or other bite-sized learning opportunities which complement existing provision.

- h)** Numeracy courses aimed at those 19 or over that are leaving, or have just left, the care system – given that we know these young adults are more likely to be not in education, employment or training (NEET), with the most recent data showing that 41% of care leavers aged 19-21 were NEET, compared to 12% of young people that age in the general population. We are particularly interested in interventions that help care leavers with their financial awareness and budgeting skills.
- i)** Numeracy activities, courses or provision developed in partnership with community organisations and other partners aimed at engaging the hardest to reach learners – for example, those not in the labour market or other groups identified locally as in need. We know that there is no one-size-fits-all when it comes to learning, that not all people will recognise that they necessarily have low numeracy, and that many future learners may not be close to stepping into a classroom. These courses include innovative ideas for wrap around support if local areas can evidence the value for money link to improving numeracy; considering how to use other “touch-points” (such as money advice, community or housing services) to improve people’s numeracy skills; or dedicated community numeracy champions to drive up engagement. Areas should be conscious of potential links between this type of Multiply intervention and wider UKSPF interventions providing employment support for economically inactive people. We will also provide local areas flexibility to use some Multiply funding for activity to maximise the reach of the programme and make sure interventions engage those learners that are hardest to reach. This could include, but is not limited to, communications; reaching out to people via employers, ‘touch points’ such as housing and other community groups, in order to encourage people to take the first steps towards participating in formal learning. Further details on this are available in the technical guidance.
- j)** Additional relevant maths modules embedded into other vocational courses. We know that adults often learn best when they can see the practical application of their learning - for example, ratios for mixing paint, or assessing roof angles, or calculating the number of bricks needed. That's why we'd also like to see numeracy learning brought into other vocational courses, so people can build their skills in parallel.

We recommend including assessment of potential learners wherever possible and appropriate in relation to any/all of the above interventions with the aim of signposting them into provision that best meets their needs.

We are willing to consider proposals that are “off menu” where local areas can demonstrate an extremely strong rationale for doing so, and can evidence impact and value for money.

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Check with original documents at -

www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-shared-prosperity-fund-interventions-outputs-and-indicators/interventions-list-for-england

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1068822/Multiply_Investment_Prospectus.pdf