



## What is SLCF funding available for?

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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This guidance aims to explain what Scottish Landfill Communities Fund funding is available for. It should be helpful for both projects looking for funding, and Approved Bodies (ABs) assessing applications for funding. Should any part of this guidance be unclear, please [contact the SLCF Team](#) at SEPA.

SLCF contributions paid to an Approved Body can only be spent on one of three things:

1. projects that meet the Approved Objects,
2. the Approved Body's running costs or
3. SEPA's regulatory fees.

The regulations define what the "Approved Objects" are. Additional guidance is given below.

## 2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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Every project must be able to meet the following "general requirements" to be eligible for funding:

### 2.1 Project location

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The project must be in Scotland.

Projects under objects C, D and E must take place within a 10-mile radius of a licenced landfill site<sup>1</sup> or transfer station<sup>2</sup>. You can check how close your project site is to a landfill or transfer station using the [SLCF Vicinity Checker](#). All you need is the National Grid Reference or postcode of your project site.

Each project should be for a single identifiable site.

### 2.2 Project requirement

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Funding should not be sought or granted for projects that are required to be carried out by another authority. This includes works required by a notice, order, agreement or condition. The specific requirements can be found in [Regulation 29](#) of the [Scottish Landfill Tax \(Administration\) Regulations 2015](#). (see [specific exclusions](#) below).

## 2.3 Project spend

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The project must involve physical works needed to fulfil one or more of the objects. Costs can include:

- the costs of contractors/staff (including support staff – admin/finance),
- the costs of managing the contractors and/or volunteers, and
- the purchase/hire of materials and equipment.

All project management and staff costs must be clearly related to the project.

The majority of the funding must be for capital expenditure. For example, to buy or upgrade fixed assets, such as property, plant, or equipment.

Costs directly related to the delivery of the main physical works are allowable. These could include interpretation panels, publicity materials, and information resources (guides/leaflets/web sites).

SLCF funds should not be used for investigatory surveys, due-diligence reports, planning permission applications or other such requirements prior to physical works.

SLCF funds shouldn't be used to fund aspects of a project that have taken place before formal approval of the funding. i.e. no retrospective funding.

The project works should have a clear start and end date. The start date may be delayed due to seasonal requirements of the project (e.g. planting/breeding season) or while securing other funding sources. ABs must update SEPA on any changes to the expected start or end date of their enrolled projects. There is no requirement for projects to start works immediately after enrolment.

The project should be self-sustaining beyond the funding period agreed with the AB.

The project should, in the opinion of the AB, represent value for money and be a good use of SLCF funds.

## 2.4 Resource efficiency

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Every project should be able to show that it has considered the resource efficiency in the design or delivery of their project. This might include:

- Considering the impact of the resources used during the build phase of the project, as well as the life of the delivered asset. For example, using recycled / recovered materials in place of virgin material,
- Minimising the effects of project work on the surrounding environment and habitat,
- Using low energy technologies where appropriate,
- Ensuring waste produced is minimised, stored and disposed of correctly.
- The project must be compliant with their duty of care for waste. Every organisation and business has a legal responsibility for the waste they generate. This means that waste must be stored, transported and disposed of without harming the environment. For more information on your duty of care see the [Zero waste guidance note: what is your duty of care.](#)

For example, a project applying for funding for a community café would need to show that they had considered how they will meet the [duty of care placed on businesses](#) to segregate recyclable waste (including food waste) for collection.

### 3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

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Every project must be able to meet at least one of the 6 “objects” given in regulation 29. [Regulation 29\(5\)\(a\)-\(f\)](#) describes each of the project types that may be awarded funding.

The objects are as follows:

#### 3.1 Object A: Land restoration projects

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*“ In relation to any land in Scotland, the use of which for any economic, social or environmental purpose has been prevented or restricted because of the carrying on of an activity on the land which has ceased,  
i. reclamation, remediation or restoration; or  
ii. any other operation intended to facilitate economic, social or environmental use ”*

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Funding is available for projects that aim to improve the economic, social or environmental use of land. Improvements must take place on a single site where an activity once took place that stopped the land being used. The project must include reclamation, remediation, restoration or "other operation" of the land.

Projects are likely to be on sites used for manufacturing, waste disposal, mining, agriculture or other such activities in the past. The project could include one or many activities to bring the land back to use. For example; drainage, soil improvements, removing physical objects or infrastructure to allow use of the land.

Any person who operated the activity which has now ceased must not benefit from the project.

Regulation 29(9) lists a number of restrictions on the use of this object. If the project is delivering works required by another authority (e.g. by notice, requirement or order), the project is not eligible for funding. Further information on these restrictions can be found in the [specific exclusions](#) section of this guidance.

### Examples of projects which have received SLCF funding under object A

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#### **Clearing land for environmental/social use**

Funds were awarded to clear rubble, brick and discarded metal from an area of land used previously for military activities. The reclamation works included removing waste, levelling the land and reseeded. The use of the land was restricted because of the abandonment of the site. The project allowed the land to be used again as part of an unrestricted coastal walk, bringing social and environmental benefits.

#### **Remediation of former steel works**

A project to demolish and reclaim land at a former old steel rolling works was given funding by the SLCF. Works involved demolishing redundant buildings and remediating the land. Shops and office space were built on the land, bringing social and economic benefits.

#### **Example of incorporating resource efficiency**

Storing, sorting and separation of waste materials generated on site should have been part of the project design. This allows waste material to be re-used on site or recycled for further use, either on-site or at other locations. Any non-suitable materials should be disposed of correctly and in compliance with current waste management legislation.

## Object A: Summary

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Projects that facilitate economic, social or environmental use by reclaiming, remediating or restoring land.

The project must be:

- in Scotland;
- on a site where there was an activity (now ceased), which prevents or restricts the current use of the land (e.g. the site may have been contaminated / damaged);
- The person who permitted or carried out the ceased activity must not benefit from the project;
- not be required (e.g. by statutory notice, order, agreement or planning permission or consent).

The project application to the Approved Body will need to provide details of:

- The affected site;
- The ceased activity;
- Who carried out the ceased activity;
- When the activity ceased;
- How the person who damaged the land will not benefit (financially or through obligations being met) from the work proposed;
- Works are not required by any statutory notice or condition,
- How the proposed works will bring the land back into use,
- The intended economic, social or environmental use for the land.

### 3.2 Object B: Community waste prevention, reuse & recycling projects

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*“ Where it is for the protection of the environment, any community based recycling in Scotland or community based re-use and waste prevention projects in Scotland ”*

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Funding is available for community based waste prevention, re-use or recycling projects. The projects must protect the environment and must be non-profit making. Projects should have community involvement and community connection.

SLCF funds aren't for projects where the delivery lies with the local authority or other responsible statutory organisation. For example, a local authority can't apply to the SLCF to fund their waste prevention, re-use or recycling service.

Regulation 29(8) lists a number of restrictions on the use of this object. If the project is delivering works required by another authority (e.g. by notice, requirement or order) or is carried out with a view to profit, the project is not eligible for funding. Further information on these restrictions can be found in the [specific exclusions](#) section of this guidance.

Project expenditure must be mostly for physical works or facilities. This can include the purchase or rent of premises or equipment needed to carry out the project. Associated publicity costs to guide the community and promote the facilities are also acceptable costs. For example, the production and publication of guides/leaflets etc (electronic or hard copy).

Funding staff salaries during the start-up of the project is also acceptable. These costs must be shown to be necessary. Salaries may be paid for the first 12 months of the project, but projects should aim to be self-funding after the initial start-up period. Funding applications should not be made for on-going salary costs.

Where funding is granted to buy premises, machinery or equipment, the AB should make sure it protects these SLCF funded assets in the event that they are sold in the future or their intended use changes markedly from that outlined in the application. ABs should include adequate legal protections as part of their funding criteria for deciding which projects to fund.

Any income made as a result of the SLCF funded works (such as from hire or admission fees) must be reinvested in the delivered project. For example, this could include spending on ongoing maintenance or operation.

## Examples of projects which have received SLCF funding under object B

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### **Bike recycling hub**

SLCF funding was awarded to a project that cleaned, repaired and brought bicycles back to use for onward sale. Funding allowed the project to rent premises, purchase equipment to repair the bikes, initial staff costs and promotion material to publicise the recycling scheme. The project allowed the donation of unwanted bikes. Keeping them out of landfill and allowing reuse. The sale of refurbished bikes has allowed the project to be self-sustaining after initial start-up.

### **Textile Recycling**

SLCF funding was awarded to buy recycling textile banks to allow the local community to deposit old clothes and unwanted fabrics. This material may otherwise have ended up in landfill. A resource which could be collected and recycled was kept within the economy. Purchase of the banks were a key component in getting the textile recycling scheme up and running and were seen as necessary start-up costs. The applicant also spent a portion of the funds on promoting and advertising the scheme.

### **Example of incorporating resource efficiency**

All Object B projects will be able to apply resource efficiency by implementing prevention, re-use and recycling schemes. Where machinery or premises is funded by the SLCF, the applicant should look to show how efficient or low energy solutions have been chosen. For example low energy heating and lighting and low carbon fuel sources used for machinery and vehicles. Waste that can't be fully used on site should sent for re-use / recycling off-site or disposed of correctly.

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## Object B: Summary

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Community based recycling, re-use and waste prevention projects that protect the environment.

The project must:

- be community based and not for profit;
- encourage recycling, re-use and / or waste prevention;
- protect the environment;
- be located in Scotland;
- must not be required (e.g. by statutory notice, order, agreement, planning permission or consent, Nature Reserve agreement, management scheme, notice or agreement).

The project application to the Approved Body will need to provide details of:

- the community connection/ involvement;
- how the project encourages recycling, re-use and waste prevention;
- how the project protects the environment; and
- evidence that the project is not otherwise required.

### 3.3 Object C: Public amenity projects

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*“ Where it is for the protection of the environment, the provision, maintenance or improvement of-*  
*i. a public park in Scotland; or*  
*ii. another public amenity in Scotland,*  
*in the vicinity of a landfill site or transfer station ”*

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Funding is available for projects that aim to provide, maintain or improve a public park or other public amenity in Scotland.

An “amenity” is something that makes the environment more pleasant or comfortable and/or improves the aesthetic qualities of an area for the general public. Common examples of amenities include:

- Activity centres;
- Bridleways and cycle paths;
- Community centres;
- Village halls;
- Sporting facilities;
- Museums; and
- Libraries.

A park or amenity is “public” if it is for the public as a whole and there are no unreasonable limitations to the people who can use it. Limitations include buildings, structures, parks and amenities which are only accessible to specific user groups defined by age, sex, disability, race, etc. Yet, some parks and amenities by their nature may have certain restrictions placed upon their use. For example, use of the equipment in a play area may be restricted to an age range, but as the amenity as a whole can be used by the general public, the equipment would be eligible for funding.

The site must be open to the general public. Ideally, the site will be open and available to the general public at all times. However some sites will have restrictions on when and how the general public can use them. Any park or amenity must be available for at least four evenings / two days a week / 104 days in any one year, to be eligible for SLCF funding.

The project must take place in the vicinity of a landfill site<sup>1</sup> or transfer station<sup>2</sup>. This means within a 10 mile radius of a licenced landfill site or transfer station. You can check how close a project site is to a landfill or transfer station using the [SLCF Vicinity Checker](#).

SLCF projects must not only create significant environmental benefits, but should also improve the lives of communities living near landfill sites. Each project should be for a single identifiable site. A single application for funding covering multiple parks / amenities will not be accepted. However, the project site does not have to be wholly contained within 10 miles of the landfill site but its ultimate reach must remain within a reasonable and relevant distance of the licensed landfill site or transfer station. The focus of these projects must be to undertake physical works that lead to the provision, maintenance or improvement of a public park or amenity.

The bulk of project expenditure should be on physical works. Other costs necessary for the project to go ahead, and which relate to the park or amenity are also acceptable. Costs may include:

- the costs of contractors and/or volunteers carrying out the works on site,
- costs in managing the contractors or volunteers while on site, and
- the purchase of equipment and materials used on the project.
- project management costs (clearly and specifically related to the project)
- interpretation panels,
- publicity materials,
- information resources (electronic or hard copies)
- opening ceremony costs and
- educational materials.

All costs must be reasonable and relevant to the project.

Regulation 29(10) lists restrictions on the use of this object. If the project is delivering works required by a relevant condition or is carried out with a view to profit, the project is not eligible for funding. Further information on these restrictions can be found in the [specific exclusions](#) section of this guidance.

The amenity can't be operated for profit. Any income made as a result of the SLCF funded works (such as from hire or admission fees) must be reinvested in the delivered project. For example, this could include spending on ongoing maintenance or operation.

## Examples of projects which have received SLCF funding under object C

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### **Upgrade of tennis courts**

Old tennis court surfaces and floodlighting were replaced to allow a tennis club to remain open. Club facilities are available for the public to use and are also regularly used by a wide range of the community. The club was eligible as funding as the facilities are a public amenity. SLCF funds paid for the supply of materials and labour.

### **Nature reserve path**

The SLCF funded a project to create a new surface path within a nature reserve. Improvements to the path allowed it to be connected to an existing forestry commission track. This provided a continuous loop of 2km of pathway in a scenic location. The path made the area more accessible to the general public and protected the natural environment. SLCF funds paid for the supply of materials and labour. Associated project costs included; the provision and installation of interpretation and information boards and leaflets detailing areas of natural and historic interest.

### **Example of incorporating resource efficiency**

Both projects included resource efficiency in their design. Recycled aggregates were used (where appropriate) in place of virgin materials. The re-use of old materials was considered. Waste generated by the works was sorted and segregated to allow collection and recycling for use off-site. Waste that couldn't be reused or recycled was stored securely before being disposed of correctly. SEPA can provide advice to projects on their obligations on segregating, storing and disposing of their waste.

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## Object C: Summary

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Projects to provide, maintain or improve a public park or other public amenity.

The amenity must:

- be open and accessible to the general public;
- be in Scotland;
- be in the vicinity of a landfill site or transfer station;
- be not-for-profit
- must not be required (e.g. by statutory notice, order, agreement or planning permission or consent).

The project application to the Approved Body will need to provide details of:

- the project site;
- the proposed works;
- how the works will provide, maintain or improve a public park or other public amenity;
- how the amenity is accessible to the public and how they have use of it;
- how the amenity will protect the environment;
- how far the project site is from a landfill site or transfer station; and
- how the proposed works are not required by a relevant condition.

### 3.4 Object D: Biodiversity projects

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*“ Where it is for the protection of the environment, and subject to paragraph (8), the conservation or promotion of biological diversity through-*

- i. the provision, conservation, restoration or enhancement of a natural habitat in Scotland; or*
- ii. the maintenance or recovery of a species in its natural habitat in Scotland, on land or in water situated in the vicinity of a landfill site or transfer station ”*

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Funding is available for projects, in Scotland that aim to conserve or promote biological diversity. The project must relate to a natural habitat or a species in its natural habitat. The project must protect the environment.

Projects to protect or improve natural habitats located on a designated area of special scientific interest (SSSI) or land managed as a nature reserve, are eligible for funding – as long as the intended work is not a requirement of a management scheme issued by Scottish Natural Heritage to the owner, lessee or occupier of the SSSI or nature reserve. Further information on these restrictions can be found in the [specific exclusions](#) section of this guidance.

“Biological diversity” means the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes they are part of. It includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Biodiversity is important as it sustains the natural systems that provide vital goods and services to society, supporting tourism, farming, forestry, aquaculture and fishing industries. It adds variety to our urban green spaces and contributes to improving the health and wellbeing of the people of Scotland. Along with climate change, biodiversity loss is regarded as the most critical environmental threat facing the world.

The focus of these projects must be to undertake physical works that lead to the provision, conservation, restoration or enhancement of a natural habitat or the maintenance or recovery of a species in its natural habitat. The bulk of project expenditure should be on physical works. Other costs necessary for the project to go ahead, and which relate to the habitat or species are also acceptable. Costs may include:

- the costs of contractors and/or volunteers carrying out the works on site,
- costs in managing the contractors or volunteers while on site, and
- the purchase of equipment and materials used on the project,
- project management costs (clearly and specifically related to the project),
- interpretation panels,

- publicity materials,
- information resources (electronic or hard copies),
- opening ceremony costs and
- educational materials.

All costs must be reasonable and relevant to the project.

The project must take place in the “vicinity” of a landfill site<sup>1</sup> or transfer station<sup>2</sup>. This means within a 10 mile radius of a licenced landfill site or transfer station. You can check how close a project site is to a landfill or transfer station using the [SLCF Vicinity Checker](#).

Each project should be for a single identifiable site. However, a project site could be defined ecologically i.e. a river catchment with work taking place at multiple locations. In such cases the project site must still intersect within 10 miles of a licensed landfill or transfer station. The project site does not have to be wholly contained within 10 miles of the landfill site but its ultimate reach must remain within a reasonable and relevant distance of the licensed landfill site or transfer station. SLCF projects must aim to not only create significant environmental benefits, but to improve the lives of communities living near landfill sites.

ABs are required to monitor projects beyond the completion of the physical works to ensure SLCF funded assets are being used for the stated purpose of the project. In the case of object D projects, the monitoring obligation will only extend to the actual physical works required to provide for the conservation, restoration or enhancement of a natural habitat and not to the maintenance or recovery of the species. There is no expectation that an AB would be required, for example, to monitor a project to increase the number of amphibians beyond the completion of the works to create the necessary habitat. It can be assumed that if the project was designed to benefit amphibians and was built as designed, the recovery of the species will happen over time.

Regulation 29(8) lists a number of restrictions on the use of this object. If the project is delivering works required by another authority (e.g. by notice, requirement or order) or is carried out with a view to profit, the project is not eligible for funding. Further information on these restrictions can be found in the [specific exclusions](#) section of this guidance.

Any income made as a result of the SLCF funded works (such as from hire or admission fees) must be reinvested in the delivered project. For example, this could include spending on ongoing maintenance or operation.

## Examples of projects which have received SLCF funding under object D

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### **Species enhancement**

In 2008, curlews were deemed of global conservation concern and became listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Between 1995 and 2012, the breeding populations in Scotland declined by 55 per cent. In January 2017, the RSPB received SLCF funding to support a [Curlew Recovery](#) project in Orkney. The site is being used to test habitat management and predator control interventions. This project supports the recovery of a species (curlew) in its natural habitat.

### **Habitat enhancement**

In 2016 SLCF funds supported a habitat creation and water quality improvement scheme to be delivered in [Seven Lochs Wetland Park](#), Glasgow. The project involved the provision of natural habitats in the form of “BioHaven” floating islands on 3 lochs around Glasgow.

### **Invasive non-native species (INNS) control**

Non-native species, such as Japanese Knotweed and North American Signal Crayfish, have the ability to spread rapidly and become dominant in an area or ecosystem, causing adverse ecological environmental and economic impacts. SLCF funds have been awarded to several programs to control INNS around Scotland. The control of INNS allows native species to recover in their natural habitat.

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## Object D: Summary

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Projects that conserve or promote biodiversity of natural habitats or species.

The project must:

- conserve or promote biological diversity;
- involve the provision, conservation, restoration or enhancement of a natural habitat, or the maintenance or recovery of a species in its natural habitat;
- be in Scotland;
- be in the vicinity of a landfill site or transfer station;
- protect the environment;
- must not be required (e.g. by statutory notice, order, agreement, planning permission or consent, Nature Reserve agreement, management scheme, notice or agreement);
- be not-for-profit

The project application to the Approved Body will need to provide details of:

- the project site;
- the proposed works;
- the species or habitats involved;
- how the project will conserve or promote biodiversity;
- how the project will protect the environment;
- how far the project site is from a landfill site or transfer station; and
- Where the project site is situated on a SSSI or nature reserve: that the project has obtained the permission of the owner, lessee or occupier for the work to take place and checked with SNH that the project work is not required as part of the conditions of a management scheme.

### 3.5 Object E: Buildings projects

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*“ Where it is for the protection of the environment, the maintenance, repair or restoration of a building or other structure or a site of archaeological interest (including their landscape context) in Scotland which-*

- i. is a place of religious worship or of historic, archaeological or architectural interest;*
- ii. is open to the public; and*
- iii. is situated in the vicinity of a landfill site or transfer station ”*

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Funding is available for projects that will maintain, repair or restore buildings, structures or archaeological sites. The site must be a place of religious worship or of historic, archaeological or architectural interest. They must be open to the public and not-for-profit. The project must protect the environment and be in the vicinity of a landfill site or transfer station. The focus of the project must be to undertake physical works.

A place of religious worship is as a building or structure that is or has been used by any faith in Scotland. It does not have to have a theistic approach.

A building or structure is of historical or architectural interest if it is worthy of national designation as a site of historic or special architectural interest (listed) or worthy of recording on the local Sites and Monuments Record as being of local interest. This includes sites which are already listed / recorded but also includes sites which may be of sufficient merit but which have not yet been listed / recorded. For sites that are not listed / recorded, applicants are advised to seek views from [Historic Environment Scotland](#) (national designations) or your local authority conservation officer (local records) on whether they are of sufficient merit for future inclusion.

Works must be carried out on a specific building or structure. A project application covering multiple sites can't be approved as a single project.

The site must be open to the general public. Ideally, the site will be open and available to the general public at all times. However some sites will have restrictions on when and how the general public can use them. Buildings or structures should be open an appropriate amount of time as would be expected from similar buildings or structures. For example, a place of religious worship should be open on its primary day of worship.

The project must take place in the “vicinity” of a landfill site<sup>1</sup> or transfer station<sup>2</sup>. This means within a 10 mile radius of a licenced landfill site or transfer station. You can check how close a project site is to a landfill or transfer station using the [SLCF Vicinity Checker](#).

Regulation 29(10) lists restrictions on the use of this object. If the project is delivering works required by a relevant condition or is carried out with a view to profit, the project is not eligible for funding. Further information on these restrictions can be found in the [specific exclusions](#) section of this guidance.

The bulk of project expenditure should be on physical works. Other costs necessary for the project to go ahead, and which relate to the physical maintenance, repair or restoration, are also acceptable. Costs may include:

- the costs of contractors and/or volunteers carrying out the works on site,
- costs in managing the contractors or volunteers while on site, and
- the purchase of equipment and materials used on the project.
- project management costs (clearly and specifically related to the project)
- interpretation panels,
- publicity materials,
- information resources (electronic or hard copies)
- opening ceremony costs and
- educational materials.

All costs must be reasonable and relevant to the project.

Any income made as a result of the SLCF funded works (such as from hire or admission fees) must be reinvested in the delivered project. For example, this could include spending on ongoing maintenance or operation.

#### Examples of projects which have received SLCF funding under object E

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**Falkirk Town Heritage Initiative** - Restoration of war memorials and interpretation slabs

**Leuchars St. Athernaise** - The conservation and renovation of an [A-listed Romanesque Church](#)

**Clachtoll Broch** – the excavation and consolidation of an [historic structure](#)

**HM Frigate Unicorn** - Restoration and repair of a historical vessel [HM Frigate Unicorn](#)

[Other potential sources of funding.](#)

## Object E: Summary

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Projects to maintain, repair or restore buildings, other structures or sites of archaeological interest.

The project must:

- be physical works to maintain, repair or restore a building, structure or site;
- be in Scotland;
- be a place of religious worship, or historic, archaeological or architectural interest;
- be open to the public;
- be in the vicinity of a landfill site or transfer station; and
- must be not-for-profit.

The project application to the Approved Body will need to provide details of:

- the project site;
- the proposed works;
- how the works will maintain, repair or restore the building, structure or site;
- how the building, structure or site is a place of religious worship, or is of historic, archaeological or architectural interest;
- how the project protects the environment;
- how the building, structure or site is open to the public and when they will have access to it;
- how the building, structure or site is not operated with a view to profit; and
- how far the project site is from a landfill site or transfer station.

### 3.6 Object F: Services projects

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*“ The provision of financial, administration and other similar services to bodies which are enrolled with an approved body which is registered with the regulatory body ”.*

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Only projects already awarded SLCF funding (enrolled projects) can apply for funding under Object F.

Funding must be for services connected with the enrolled project. Projects can't apply for service funding once the enrolled project has finished. Funding can't be for retrospective costs.

Enrolled projects can apply to any AB for service funding. The application does not need to be with the AB with which the current project is enrolled.

Funding is available for support services that the enrolled project is unable to provide. For example, a project may not have any staff / volunteers able to manage the financial aspects of the project (book-keeping etc). An application can be made to any AB to fund support services. The support can be provided by the AB staff or can be contracted out. Where an AB provides the services themselves, the cost of the service must be accounted for as additional income.

Projects can include associated support costs in their applications for any other object. Applications for funding under this object are likely to be a “last resort” for unexpected support costs. For example, where admin/financial staff have left the project and are unable to be replaced.

Enrolled projects should contact an AB before applying for funding under this category.

## Object F: Summary

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Funding to provide financial, administration and other similar services to enrolled projects.

An enrolled project can apply for additional funds for:

- financial, administrative and similar services;
- the services can be provided by the AB or contracted out.

An enrolled project may apply to any AB for additional services.

The project application to the Approved Body will need to provide details of:

- the service that the project would like the AB to provide
- why this service needs to be provided.

## 4 SPECIFIC EXCLUSIONS

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[Regulation 29\(7-10\)](#) lists restrictions on the use of objects A-E. If the project is delivering works required by a relevant condition or (for objects B-E) is carried out with a view to profit, the project is not eligible for funding. The table below describes these restrictions in more detail.

Restriction	Explanation	Applies to...
<p>a remediation notice served under section <a href="#">78E</a> of <a href="#">the Environmental Protection Act 1990</a></p>	<p>This relates to designated contaminated land. The enforcing authority (SEPA or Local Authority) can serve a remediation notice requiring works to be carried out on the contaminated land.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>A requirement imposed by virtue of <a href="#">section 38(9)</a> of <a href="#">the Environmental Protection Act 1990</a></p>	<p>SEPA may require a waste licence holder to take steps to deal with or avert pollution or harm caused by their activity while a suspension notice is in force.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>An enforcement notice served under <a href="#">section 42</a> of <a href="#">the Environmental Protection Act 1990</a></p>	<p>SEPA may serve a notice on a non-compliant waste licence holder. The notice will detail the steps that must be taken. This could include physical works.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>Any order granted following proceedings brought under <a href="#">section 42(6A)(8)</a> of <a href="#">the Environmental Protection Act 1990</a> for the purpose of securing compliance</p>	<p>SEPA may serve a notice on a non-compliant waste licence holder. The notice will detail the steps that must be taken. This could include physical works.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>A notice served under <a href="#">section 59</a> of <a href="#">the Environmental Protection Act 1990</a></p>	<p>SEPA may serve a notice on the occupier of land requiring illegally deposited waste to be removed or works to eliminate or reduce the consequences of the deposit to be carried out.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>A notice of surrender issued under <a href="#">regulation 28</a> of <a href="#">the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011</a></p>	<p>On issuing a surrender notice to a person carrying out a controlled activity, SEPA may specify necessary steps that must be taken for the authorisation to be surrendered.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>

<p>An enforcement notice served under <a href="#">regulation 32(2)</a> of the <a href="#">Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011</a></p>	<p>SEPA can serve an enforcement notice on a person carrying out a controlled activity. The notice will specify the steps to be taken by the person responsible or the operator which SEPA considers to be necessary or appropriate to prevent, mitigate or remedy the contravention of the authorisation, the adverse impacts on the water environment or the direct or indirect discharge into groundwater.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>An order under <a href="#">regulation 49</a> of the <a href="#">Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011</a></p>	<p>Where a court convicts a person of an offence under regulation 44(1)(a) to (d), (j) or (o), it may issue an order to require the person to remedy or mitigate the adverse impact.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>An enforcement notice served under <a href="#">regulation 55</a> of <a href="#">Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012</a></p>	<p>SEPA can issue an enforcement notice to an operator of an installation or mobile plant regulated under these regulations.</p> <p>The notice will detail the steps that must be taken. This could include physical works.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>A revocation notice served under <a href="#">regulation 50</a> of the <a href="#">Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012</a></p>	<p>SEPA can issue a revocation notice to an operator of an installation or mobile plant regulated under these regulations.</p> <p>The notice may require the operator to carry out works including returning the site to a satisfactory state or remove, control, contain or reduce any relevant hazardous substance in soil or groundwater.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>



<p>A suspension notice given under <a href="#">regulation 56</a> of the <a href="#">Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012</a></p>	<p>SEPA can issue a suspension notice to an operator of an installation or mobile plant regulated under these regulations.</p> <p>The notice will detail the steps that must be taken to remedy the harm or remove a risk.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>An order under <a href="#">regulation 70</a> of the <a href="#">Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012</a></p>	<p>Where a court convicts a person of an offence under regulation 67(1)(a), (b) or (d), it may issue an order to require the person to remedy the cause of the offence.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>A notice under sections 21 and 22 of the <a href="#">Radioactive Substances Act 1993</a></p>	<p>Includes enforcement and prohibition notices served on person authorised to keep, use, store or dispose of radioactive waste.</p> <p>Notices may require the authorisation holder to carry out works.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>any other notice, requirement or order by or under statute (whether by a court or other authority or otherwise) requiring the carrying out of measures or refraining from carrying out measures for the conservation or promotion of biological diversity.</p>	<p>Wide ranging. Includes any other notice, requirement or order served by any authority to conserve or promote biodiversity.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>

<p>Any remedial action required to be carried out <a href="#">under the Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009</a></p>	<p>These regulations require operators to take remedial action on environmental damage caused by their activities. Action may be entered into voluntarily or may be imposed by the competent authority.</p> <p>Competent Authorities include SEPA, SNH and Scottish Ministers.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>Any remedial action required to be carried out under <a href="#">section 41</a> of the <a href="#">Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014</a></p>	<p>Where a court convicts a person of an offence under section 40(1), it may issue a “remediation order” to require the person to remedy or mitigate the significant environmental harm the conviction relates to.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object D</p>
<p>An agreement made under <a href="#">section 16</a> of the <a href="#">National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949</a></p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage may enter into an agreement with every owner, lessee and occupier of any land, managed as a nature reserve.</p> <p>Agreements may relate to the management of the land and to works to be carried out.</p>	<p>Object B Object D</p>
<p>An agreement made under the section 15 of the <a href="#">Countryside Act 1968</a></p>	<p>Relates to designated areas of special scientific interest (SSSI).</p> <p>Agreements may relate to how the land is used and may require works to be carried out.</p>	<p>Object B Object D</p>

<p>Any provision of a management scheme under section <a href="#">28J</a> of the <a href="#">Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</a></p> <p>(Note: Sections 28 to 28R were substituted by the <a href="#">Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</a>, Schedule 9 paragraph 1)</p>	<p>Scottish Natural Heritage may issue a management scheme that relates to all or part of a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) to conserve and/or restore the flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features that are of special interest.</p> <p>Management Schemes may relate to how the land is used and may require works to be carried out.</p>	<p>Object B Object D</p>
<p>A notice served under section <a href="#">28K</a> of the <a href="#">Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</a></p> <p>(Note: Sections 28 to 28R were substituted by the <a href="#">Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</a>, Schedule 9 paragraph 1)</p>	<p>A management notice may be served on an owner or occupier of land under a management scheme, who is inadequately conserving or restoring the SSSI under the terms of the management scheme.</p> <p>Management Notices require the owner / occupier to carry out work on the land, and do such other things with respect to it necessary to manage the land in accordance with the management scheme.</p>	<p>Object B Object D</p>
<p>A relevant condition</p>	<p>Any legal requirement to carry out the works or activities that form the project.</p>	<p>Object A Object B Object C Object D Object E</p>

<sup>1</sup> Landfill site has the same meaning as in section 12(1) of the Landfill Tax (Scotland) Act 2014. This means a site authorised by SEPA to dispose of waste in or on land. For the SLCF, an authorised landfill is one with a current Waste Management Licence (WML) or Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit. The landfill may be open, closed or inactive but will remain eligible under the vicinity rules until the WML or PPC permit is surrendered.

<sup>2</sup> A “transfer station” is a facility authorised by SEPA for the storage and/or treatment of waste, or both, and which sends more than 2,500 tonnes of waste per annum offsite for the purpose of landfill, with a destination either inside Scotland or to the rest of the UK.