

Business Cases for Applications to the Capital Acceleration Programme

Project: SCTS Backlog Maintenance	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	SCTS has a backlog maintenance list to a value of £37m. We have identified “shovel ready” projects which could be managed and delivered within 2016-17 to a value of [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	The majority of the work will be delivered through the SCTS Facilities Management (FM) contract. Within this contract is a supply chain of SMEs, Scottish based sub-contractors. A significant additional investment on this scale would result in them seeking to take on additional skilled construction and engineering labour. In addition it will support local investment in modern apprenticeships across the construction industry
Employment impact	1. This additional spend of [REDACTED] would supports and protect facilities management and construction jobs at a much needed time for the industry.
Inclusion impact	Projects are located across the SCTS estate covering urban and rural areas across Scotland. Use of local supply chains is a key element of our FM approach.
Timing of economic impact	Immediate and through to year end. In addition to direct stimulation of local economies some of these projects, in line with SCTS’ commitment to sustainability, will deliver energy efficiency targets. The SCTS was one of the few organisations to publish an overall 26% reduction in its carbon reduction across the 5 year SG target of 25%.

Project: SCTS Fife Justice Centre	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total value of the project would be [REDACTED] over a 3-4 year period. [REDACTED] Projects of this nature require strict governance and project control; with this in place, and assuming future funding is agreed risk of slippage is well controlled.
Short-term growth impact	Work is well underway to deliver the SCTS first Justice Centre in Scotland in Inverness and the same supply chain would be utilised for the Fife Justice Centre. This will allow an early start to the design and construction and will avoid lengthy procurement delays from OJEU tendering. Similar to the schools for the future programme there will be significant efficiencies from adopting this approach.
Employment impact	A construction programme of this scale with a contractual commitment for local supply chain use will create much needed construction employment in Fife. The project will be delivered using the SCAPE framework which requires local supply chain commitment. All the design and construction will be undertaken by Scottish companies. This [REDACTED] spend is likely to support upwards of 100 new full time equivalents in addition to supporting existing construction jobs. A number of Modern Apprentices would be included in these jobs.
Inclusion impact	This project will be undertaken in Kirkcaldy a local authority area with high levels of deprivation. The Scape framework commits to local investment throughout the supply chain so the majority of all spend will boost the economic stimulus for Fife.
Timing of economic impact	In 2016/17 much of the design work and site clearances could be progressed the larger construction spend will be completed by end of 2019.

Project: Creative Scotland / Creative Industries – Film Production Growth Fund	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	£2.5m to be spent during 2016-17, benefits of it will accrue in future years.
Short-term growth impact	<p>Film and TV producers spent a record £45.8 million shooting on location in Scotland in 2014 an increase of almost £12 million compared with 2013.</p> <p>Scottish Production Spend figures by year since 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 - £23.0 million • 2008 - £28.0 million • 2009 - £24.0 million • 2010 - £21.5 million • 2011 - £29.3 million • 2012 - £27.0 million • 2013 - £33.6 million • 2014 - £45.8 million <p>Productions generate significant income for Scotland through the use of Scottish talent, crews, locations, transport, accommodation and through the impact they have on tourism</p> <p>The success of the screen sector is dependent on a suite of incentives to secure productions to locate in Scotland, use Scotland's crews and use Scotland's locations. A key incentive has been the 2015-17 Production Growth Fund which has secured 4 major productions for the benefit of Scotland's economy. The £1.75 million Production Growth Fund (PGF) for 2015/17, announced by the Scottish Government and administered by Creative Scotland, gives film and television producers a new incentive to base their productions in Scotland. It opened for applications on Thursday 29 October 2015.</p> <p>The PGF is designed to stimulate growth in Film and TV production by providing an additional incentive for major international productions to come to Scotland, as well as increasing funding available for projects from Scottish-based producers. The increased production activity will create employment opportunities for Scottish-based crew, encourage the use of Scottish-based production facilities companies and deliver a direct and significant economic benefit to Scotland.</p> <p>Being able to market the new Production Growth Fund is a confidence-booster for CS has already had a really encouraging response from industry in the UK and US from productions exploring Scotland as a production base, rather than a bolt-on location, and significantly increased enquiries. CS have made conditional offers for the £0.75m funding for 15/16 (with £1m carried over to 16/17) and are negotiating contracts with producers.</p> <p>Additional funding would augment the existing programme run through Creative Scotland and would not displace other activity in Scotland. Benefits likely to be accrued in the medium to longer term but the impact with respect to confidence in the sector will be felt more immediately.</p>
Employment impact	The PGF is designed to stimulate growth in Film and TV production by providing an additional incentive for major international productions to come to Scotland, as well as increasing funding available for projects from Scottish-based producers. The increased

	production activity will create employment opportunities for Scottish-based crew, encourage the use of Scottish-based production facilities companies and deliver a direct and significant economic benefit to Scotland.
Inclusion impact	<p>Investment may be mainly centralised but improves the attractiveness of Scotland as a whole for film and tv production. In June 2015, Scotland was voted the world's Best Cinematic Destination ahead of Petra in Jordan and New Zealand.</p> <p>Productions such as Bannan, the first Gaelic drama series was commissioned for BBC ALBA and filmed on Skye. Bannan is a major Scottish success story – reaching a bigger audience than any other programme on BBC ALBA since it launched in 2011 and allocating around a fifth of its production costs to training and professional development opportunities for young people.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>Benefits likely to be accrued in the medium to longer term but the impact with respect to confidence in the sector will be felt more immediately.</p> <p>The fund is currently oversubscribed and the chances of slippage are minimal.</p>

Project: Historic Environment Scotland – Climate change, properties in care, visitor facilities and specialist equipment	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	£[REDACTED] to be spent during 2016-17. Investment in climate change infrastructure projects would enhance energy efficiency, carbon reduction and improve waste management for HES thereby reducing costs in future years. Accelerated spend on enhancing visitor facilities would improve income generation potential.
Short-term growth impact	Over 3.45 million visitors annually visit HES staffed sites. The investment will stimulate the local economy in each case, providing employment and economic benefit for local firms undertaking the project work. Delivery of capital projects will require local contractors and materials, safeguarding jobs and through increased confidence in the sector, has the potential to generate new employment opportunities. All of the projects will follow building conservation principles, using natural materials, locally sourced where possible, and sustainable in all cases. Enabling sites to remain open to the public and suitably maintained, encourages visitor numbers supports education provision at historic is work which would otherwise had needed to wait until funding was available in future years and would bring forward the benefits/impact that will accrue from the funds invested. Impact with respect to added confidence in the construction sector is also likely to be felt.
Employment impact	Investment will provide and sustain employment and training opportunities for local construction firms.
Inclusion impact	HES looks after properties across Scotland so the impact of the work could be fairly wide. Many are located in remote and rural or relatively deprived areas. Investment to ensure that the properties in care remain well maintained and open to the public allows continued engagement with local communities and with the wider public through training, education, interpretation, and organised events at sites.
Timing of economic impact	Projects would be delivered within the current financial year and the impact has the potential to be felt immediately. The investment would be spread across a number of projects including energy efficiency, visitor facing improvements, specialist equipment and conservation, so the risks of any significant slippage would be minimal.

Project: National Collections Bodies – Energy efficiency and capital maintenance projects	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED] to be spent during 2016-17. The projects are likely to be relatively small scale but projects that run into 2017-18 would be possible too.
Short-term growth impact	<p>Museums and galleries accounted for 42% of visits to Scottish visitor attractions in 2014, with an estimated 27.65 million visits and it is calculated that they are responsible for somewhere in excess of 3.500 tourism related jobs. In 2014 museums and galleries generated an estimated £71.06 million in direct and £39.79 Million in indirect revenues, with induced impact calculated to be circa £890.88 million. The National Library of Scotland is the country's premier library, with over 24 million items, supporting education, research, business and innovation.</p> <p>National collections bodies have extensive backlog maintenance pressures and issues with respect to energy efficiency, some of which could be addressed through access to accelerated capital funding. This investment would bring forward capital improvements and repairs which would otherwise take place in future years depending on availability of budget.</p> <p>National collections bodies make a very significant contribution to the range and quality of the cultural infrastructure in Edinburgh and this in turn has an impact on making Edinburgh a more competitive location for investors as cultural infrastructure is an important criteria in quality of place rankings. The quality of this cultural infrastructure can only be maintained through continued and timely investment.</p> <p>Delivery of capital projects will require local contractors and materials, safeguarding jobs and through increased confidence in the sector, has the potential to generate new employment opportunities.</p>
Employment impact	The projects will be relatively small scale and therefore employment impact is likely to be focussed around the central belt of Scotland. Suppliers of energy efficient lighting may not necessarily be Scotland based but installation would be carried out by local contractors.
Inclusion impact	The National Collections and National Records of Scotland are all Edinburgh based.
Timing of economic impact	Projects would be delivered within the current financial year and the impact has the potential to be felt immediately. The investment would be spread across a number of projects including energy efficiency, visitor facing improvements, specialist equipment and conservation, so the risks of slippage would be minimal.

Project: Non-National Museums – Small Capital Grants Scheme and Fisheries Museum Reaper refit	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED - to be spent in 2016-17. Funding will augment Museums Galleries Scotland's existing capital grants programme. Scottish Fisheries Museums' proposed refit of its iconic Reaper vessel may run into 17-18 but the work would begin and be mostly undertaken this financial year.
Short-term growth impact	<p>Museums and galleries accounted for 42% of visits to Scottish visitor attractions in 2014, with an estimated 27.65 million visits and it is calculated that they are responsible for somewhere in excess of 3.500 tourism related jobs. In 2014 museums and galleries generated an estimated £71.06 million in direct and £39.79 Million in indirect revenues, with induced impact calculated to be circa £890.88 million¹.</p> <p>Museums Galleries Scotland operates a small capital grants scheme for repairs, improvements and development of museums right across Scotland. Additional funding could augment this scheme and, in many cases, helps unlock additional fundraising from lottery and charitable trusts and can produce significant improvements in visitor numbers.</p> <p>The benefits of such investment are retained in Scotland. Scotland museums and galleries attract over 25 million visits a year and so are an important part of national and local economy. Projects to improve these museums and galleries increase the visitor offer and drive more visits.</p> <p>Analysis of the geographic pattern of tourism indicates that the role museums and galleries play in attracting visitors to Scotland is extremely powerful. The benefits the accommodation sector and catering draw from the heritage sector amount to several times the direct impact of the sector itself.</p> <p>This investment would deliver complete additionality. Non-national museums generally, perhaps with the exception of some local authority museums, do not have the funding to engage in capital projects and competition for charitable fundraising is fierce. Projects would therefore proceed which otherwise would be funded much more slowly through MGS's existing capital grants scheme, or perhaps would not happen at all.</p>
Employment impact	Work is small scale and therefore likely to be carried out by local contractors across the country.
Inclusion impact	<p>MGS small capital grants scheme benefits museums and galleries (circa 400 in number) right across Scotland, many of them in rural areas. The spread of investment therefore has the potential to be distributed very widely.</p> <p>Ensuring that smaller museums and galleries remain well maintained and can improve the quality of their offering sustains tourism income for many local communities and ensures that where possible, training and learning opportunities can be offered.</p>
Timing of economic impact	Impact should be felt in the short and longer term. These are generally small scale projects and can be procured more quickly, and locally, than big investment projects. Museums Galleries Scotland's existing capital grants programme is always over-subscribed, risk of slippage is therefore viewed as low.

Project: Digital	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	Broadband: [REDACT] Internet exchange: £500K in FY16/17
Short-term growth impact	<p>The digital connectivity projects proposed can provide a short term stimulus to the economy, while creating the conditions for longer term growth. Improved digital connectivity will underpin and enable a wide range of economic activity and business transformation – improving productivity, business creation, jobs and earning levels, exports and tax revenues.</p> <p>A recent Deloitte report, commissioned by Scottish Futures Trust, indicated that, if Scotland was to become a world leader in digitalisation, the Scottish economy could be boosted by up to £13 billion. This compares to an increase of £4 billion if Scotland were to experience only incremental improvements on current digitalisation rates by 2030.</p>
Employment impact	Though we would look to build supply chain employment opportunities into the procurement process, the biggest employment impacts will be generated by the extension of connectivity. The Deloitte report concluded that a world leading digital Scotland would see an extra 175,000 jobs created by 2020.
Inclusion impact	Extending digital connectivity will unlock a range of benefits for businesses and individuals. For individuals, access to the internet can support efforts to find employment or access education as well as reducing isolation and even securing reductions to household bills. For businesses, going online can provide ways to reach more customers without having to relocate and reduce operating costs.
Timing of economic impact	All of the projects listed could deliver by December 2018 if we confirm projects and start procurement early in 2017. As above, there will be immediate economic impacts from the construction phase of digital projects but most significant impacts will be longer term due to the enabling nature of digital connectivity across all aspects of the economy.

Health

Since the original submission was made, NHS Boards have identified a range of different projects that would deliver improvements in clinical services being offered, while at the same time delivering benefits to the local economy. Some examples are included below and while they are relatively low value, the beneficial impact would occur in 2016-17. Time constraints meant that we have not checked with all Boards, but it is likely that all NHS Boards could generate similar examples, which generate an almost immediate economic benefit.

Project: NHS Boards – Various - Maternity services within Queen Margaret Hospital, Dunfermline	
Converting 3 in number wards into a midwife lead facility and associated maternity services (Ante-natal, Post Natal and Gynaecology OP etc) in one location.	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED], full spend in 2016-17.
Short-term growth impact	This project would utilise local labour where possible with the potential for providing work for in excess of 30 staff for the duration of works. There would be unlikely to be any benefit beyond the local economy.
Employment impact	The extra employment would be only for the duration of the project.
Inclusion impact	The employment benefit would be delivered in the Dunfermline area.
Timing of economic impact	The design and specification has been done by the Framework 2 PSCP and the works would be completed this financial year.

Project: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde – refurbishment of Inverclyde Hospital and Glasgow Royal Infirmary	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]and work could begin almost immediately.
Short-term growth impact	<p>Inverclyde Hospital alone has identified backlog maintenance of £67 million. Additional funding made available to direct towards addressing the high and significant risk areas would be helpful. All additional funding would be directed towards local companies who would benefit from this additional activity.</p> <p>More generally, this month NHS Scotland published the State of the Estate report for 2015, which identified circa £900 million of backlog maintenance across the NHS Estate. A targeted amount of additional funding directed at Boards with high and significant risk backlog would improve the quality of the NHS Estate, while at the same time giving an immediate boost to the local economy.</p>
Employment impact	This type of expenditure is unlikely to lead to many additional permanent FTEs as the projects by their nature will be relatively short term undertakings, however it would generate additional activity for the duration of the works.
Inclusion impact	While the example above highlights two Glasgow hospitals, all NHS Boards have to manage this situation and so if funding was directed towards backlog maintenance, then we could target any locality in Scotland.
Timing of economic impact	Immediate.

Project: NHS Boards – Various – NHS Lothian Technical Engineering Capacity	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	NHS Lothian is working with partners to improve and develop its technical engineering capabilities. The strategy is to increase technical acumen within its workforce and take 3rd party contracts for specialist equipment, such as operating theatre lighting, operating tables, building management, specialist washer disinfectant, sterilisation equipment.
Employment impact	This should create around 10 WTE Technicians. There would be an opportunity to create regional capabilities and offer these specialist services to other boards. These jobs would be secure for as long as there was funding to support the project.
Inclusion impact	The impact would be primarily in the Lothian area, though there would be potential for the benefits to be more widely shared if the scheme was successful and expanded.
Timing of economic impact	Benefits would flow shortly after the funding became available.

Project: NHS Boards – Various – NHS Fife Decentralisation of a Steam Plant	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	The decentralization of the steam plant within the retained estate at Victoria Hospital Kirkcaldy. This involves the final phase of installing plant to be supplied from the PPP providers. This will allow for the removal of inefficient steam plant and associated equipment. [REDACTED]in 2016-17.
Short-term growth impact	The work has been specified and designed and could be delivered under Frameworks 2. The approximate cost is [REDACTED] and the scheme would involve the use of local labour helping the local economy
Employment impact	The project will last 6 months and will ensure employment for 10 staff for duration of the contract within the local company delivering the work.
Inclusion impact	The scheme will lead to significant improvement in energy savings and carbon reduction, complimenting targets set under existing Scottish Government policies.
Timing of economic impact	2016-17.

[REDACTED]

Project: NHS Tayside – Children’s Theatre Suite	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED] with the majority of spend expected in 2017-18, though if the business case review process was accelerated, then a small element of the expenditure could be incurred in 2016-17.
Short-term growth impact	It is estimated that 20 – 40 new jobs could be created by this investment. Approximately [REDACTED]of the expenditure will be on specialist medical equipment which will almost certainly include an element which is manufactured overseas.
Employment impact	Frameworks Scotland 2 is a procurement programme which provides a wide variety of construction-related services for both new build and refurbishment projects. The jobs created would benefit one of the five Principal Supply Chain Partners (PSCPs) on the framework and as NHS Tayside can select a PSCP for a project they wish to undertake without having to go through an OJEU procurement, therefore the benefits would then flow relatively quickly.
Inclusion impact	The economic impact would be in Dundee and would be unlikely to extend beyond the local area.
Timing of economic impact	The timing of the economic impact would mirror the phasing of the expenditure.

Project: NHS Highland – Training facility developed in conjunction with University of Highland and Islands; and NHS Tayside – Collaboration with the University of Dundee to combine healthcare education	
Criteria	Assessment (these are broadly similar projects and so therefore have been grouped together)
Cost and timing of spend	NHS Highland - [REDACTED] NHS Tayside - [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>NHS Highland – in conjunction with their partners, NHS Highland are looking to establish a Centre of Excellence in integrated research, commercialisation and teaching in healthcare and life sciences, where the key purpose is to deliver research, teaching and innovation excellence through interdisciplinary working between applied life science, allied health, digital health, and medical/clinical leadership.</p> <p>The benefits of the project will be retained in Scotland and if, for example the research and teaching developments are successful, they would be likely expanded to other areas as the partnership matures.</p> <p>NHS Tayside – the vision is that NHS Tayside and the University combine, through innovation in education and training, technological advancement and research and development, their expertise to improve patient safety, effectiveness of healthcare services and healthcare outcomes. The new combined facility which would be the focus of the partnership would include dedicated ‘training theatre suites’ in addition to new service delivery theatres and additional bed and day care facilities.</p> <p>Benefits include improving the recruitment and retention of clinical staff, increasing the number of trainees and collaborators visiting Tayside from within the UK and overseas, and increasing the possibility of securing additional third party funding eg Medtronic.</p>
Employment impact	This will result in new jobs being created, though the overall impact is still being established.
Inclusion impact	Improvements will primarily be experienced in the Inverness and Dundee areas.
Timing of economic impact	The timing of the economic impact would initially mirror the phasing of the expenditure, but if the partnership working and planned innovations develop as intended, then the benefits will continue after the projects have been completed.

Project: eHealth – General investment in Boards’ IT infrastructure	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p>There are a number of opportunities which require capital injection for eHealth. The most notable system in need of upgrade is the Community Health Index (CHI) system which is a population register that uniquely identifies each person on the index.</p> <p>Costs – CHI upgrade circa [REDACTED] General upgrade [REDACTED]</p>
Short-term growth impact	Any jobs would be external to government, but it is likely to be Scottish based companies that undertake the work.
Employment impact	System development jobs would be generated, approximately 10 full time equivalents for the CHI upgrade and a similar number for general eHealth upgrades. These jobs would be for the duration of the development rather than permanent positions.
Inclusion impact	The benefit will depend on which system development company is appointed, but they are likely to be based in the Central belt.
Timing of economic impact	The timing of the economic impact would mirror the phasing of the expenditure.

Project: eHealth – NHS Tayside – Electrical infrastructure at Ninewells	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	This work would almost exclusively be carried out by local contractors, though there is unlikely to be additional economic activity generated as a result of this work.
Employment impact	The employment benefit will last for the duration of the project. The number of additional jobs generated will be in the range of 10 full time equivalents.
Inclusion impact	The economic impact would be in Dundee and would be unlikely to extend beyond the local area.
Timing of economic impact	The timing of the economic impact would mirror the phasing of the expenditure.

Project: Home Energy Efficiency Programs for Scotland: Area Based Schemes (HEEPS: ABS)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Additional £10m to be allocated to councils for spend in 2016/17
Short-term growth impact	<p>This funding will augment and accelerate existing programmes and will result in immediate additional economic activity which would otherwise not take place this year. As this provides further support to existing programmes funding will be quickly absorbed and spent. No additional procurement or administration will be required meaning 100% of funding made available will be used to enhance economic activity. This work also levers increased activity from other partners, e.g. social housing landlords, obligated energy companies. We estimate that the previous £175m of ABS investment has leveraged almost £350m of other funding.</p> <p>A number of businesses benefitting will be Scottish companies with their head offices in Scotland, such as SSE, Everwarm, AC Whyte and BCA insulation. All are already involved in delivering similar projects and all will likely take on new staff to meet increased demand.</p> <p>The effect will be to bolster confidence in the short to medium term and ensure continued activity in the insulation industry which is in a period of uncertainty around investment in staff and training as a result of Brexit and continued uncertainty around UKG Policy.</p>
Employment impact	£10m of funding will support 130 jobs in the green economy. Insulation projects generally require employment in a variety of fields including surveying, telecoms, utilities, construction. Contractors are encouraged to maximise local labour and employ apprentices through community benefit clauses.
Inclusion impact	Projects are delivered across Scotland and focussed on low income households and areas of multiple deprivation. Delivery of these types of projects result in warmer homes, improved health benefits and increased household income. Households typically spend this increased income in the local community,
Timing of economic impact	All funding can be comfortably allocated by end 2016 and spent by end 2017. An autumn announcement will allow spending to begin this calendar year but most activity will take place in early 2017. HEEPS: ABS is an established programme and there is very little risk to delivery.

Project: Building Maintenance and Upgrades (currently being held back due to current 2016-17 budget constraints) Police	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>The current constraints on the policing budget in 2016-17 are putting pressures on the availability of capital spend to meet the necessary work that needs to be undertaken on the police estate. This requires to be carried out on an on-going basis to ensure that the buildings, both operational and vacant, are of a satisfactory standard for occupation or sale.</p> <p>There will be financial consequences moving forward if investment slips, stalls or is reduced. The provision of this relatively modest capital assistance for the police estate programme is therefore considered vital to ensure value for money for those buildings that remain part of the police estate and those which are deemed to be disposable assets. It will also greatly assist in ensuring there is continued sustainability of the police estate by investing now to save in future years.</p>
Employment impact	As the police estate impacts across the whole of Scotland this will help local and national building maintenance and construction firms.
Inclusion impact	Provides benefits across the whole of Scotland in helping keeping people and communities safe and in reducing and keeping crime at their current low levels.
Timing of economic impact	Up to end of the 2016-17 financial year to ensure that the programme is kept on track for future years, which will in turn, continue to provide benefits to the building maintenance and construction industry both local and national.

Project: Replacement vehicles (currently being held back due to current 2016-17 budget constraints) Police	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	The current constraints on the policing budget in 2016-17 are putting pressures on the availability of capital spend to meet the rolling programme necessary for fleet replacement and upgrading. The on-going replacement programme is vital and important to ensure that the police have appropriate and reliable vehicles in place to be able to respond to, and deal with quickly and effectively with the scope of situations faced by the police on a daily basis across the whole of Scotland - inner city, urban and rural. This additional capital funding provision will greatly assist in ensuring there is continued sustainability for fleet upgrading and replacement in future years.
Employment impact	Limited direct impact from the purchase of new vehicles. However the on-going necessary servicing and maintenance of the fleet will contribute towards the helping employment sustainability for the motoring industry's servicing, maintenance and repair and sectors across Scotland.
Inclusion impact	Provides benefits across the whole of Scotland in helping keeping people and communities safe and in reducing and keeping crime at their current low levels.
Timing of economic impact	Up to end of the 2016-17 financial year to ensure that the programme is kept on track for future years, which will in turn, continue to provide benefits to the motoring industry through sales, servicing, maintenance and repairs.

Project: Digital Ecosystem	
Criteria	Assessment : This would provide a secure data hosting environment and enhance security for subsequent investment in rolling out digital public services and creating a national digital ecosystem of shared technologies
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]in 2016-17 . Not within current capital plans. (may be slippage due to potential length of the procurement process for new equipment)
Short-term growth impact	<p>This would be an investment in the quality of the infrastructure that underpins public sector systems. The impact will therefore be on the quality and security of those systems in the short term. Longer term benefits from the greater confidence that stems from that investment generating increased demand for and development of digital public services.</p> <p>This will enable consolidation of data hosting activity from across the public sector providing savings across a currently distributed estate. This should however be available for reinvestment in front line services</p>
Employment impact	Capital investment in new equipment and building refurbishment Scottish suppliers do have advantages in bidding for this work but this cannot be guaranteed.
Inclusion impact	Data centre consolidation could be targeted at the more deprived areas but the most cost effective mechanism would see investment channelled into existing public sector sites (the most ideal candidate being Saughton House, Edinburgh). Wider investment in digital ecosystem development is location neutral, but again there are strong networks of skilled staff in Edinburgh and Glasgow and therefore the most likely impact will be in these cities.
Timing of economic impact	<p>2016-17</p> <p>Limited immediately to refurbishment of estate and investment in data hosting equipment. Over time, this investment will underpin the more secure and robust delivery of digital public services and the digital operations of Government – with resultant efficiency gains</p>

Project: CivTech	
Criteria	Assessment So much of the nation's innovation talent sits in small and medium sized companies that traditionally have had neither the resources nor the time to secure public sector work. So CivTech® is creating a swift, secure and practical pathway for those businesses to win public sector contracts, and then go to the world with new, innovative public-service products.
Cost and timing of spend	The Civtech pilot which runs to December 2016 is funded. This proposal would enable a full roll out of the programme (with funding for accommodation and programme support). Spend of [REDACTED]- predominantly in 2017/18.
Short-term growth impact	The idea encourages private sector engagement in addressing public service challenges through digital solutions. is harnessing new technologies to drive innovation in the public sector. It brings together private sector innovation, public sector organisations and citizens to develop more efficient and effective products and services, which will translate to new, better, faster and easier experiences for everyone. Within Scotland in first instance – programme offers a geographical base in Scotland and support to develop business proposition. Beyond a certain point, continuing location in Scotland cannot be guaranteed but the vibrant start up scene – particularly in Edinburgh – would suggest that it is likely This would be seen as a good demonstration of Scottish Government's confidence in the quality of its digital economy.
Employment impact	See above. Many digital businesses are however relatively small scale in terms of numbers employed (small, specialist staff cohorts)
Inclusion impact	The initial pilot is being run in Edinburgh and it is envisaged that any permanent base would follow suit. Satellite sites in Glasgow and either Inverness / Aberdeen would be possible with suitable funding (and available staff expertise)
Timing of economic impact	Immediate support for businesses addressing public sector challenges. Timing of business development and sustainability dependent on market conditions and performance. To a degree this might be seen as displacement of public sector responsibility but the risks are low given that the programme is designed to address challenges that are not currently addressed within the existing skills / capacity of the public sector

Project: Driving Energy Efficiency through Public Sector Investment	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>We have 12 suppliers under an SG procurement framework which will deliver this activity. These are a mix of Scottish, national and international based firms however there was commitment to local supply chains as part of the contracting process. (Alternative Heat Ltd, Ameresco Ltd, Blackbourne Ltd; British Gas Trading Ltd; Cofely Ltd; Cynergin Projects Ltd; Everwarm Ltd; FES Ltd; Matrix Control Solutions Ltd; Robertson Group Ltd; SSE Contracting Group Ltd; and Vital Energi Solutions Ltd)</p> <p>Driving Energy Efficiency using the principles of spend to save is a new concept for Scotland. Early demonstration of large projects using these principles will result in an increase in delivery of future projects. The Scottish Futures Trust has identified that there is £300 million of Energy Efficiency investment required across the Scottish Public Sector Estate that will generate a £30 million per annum saving on energy bills and a 174 kilo tonnes CO2 equivalent saving.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has been promoting public sector energy efficiency as a priority area. Scottish Procurement put in place a framework with 12 suppliers; framework has been live since April. Uncertainty about capital at a project level has delayed projects and suppliers are starting to feel unsettled. An injection of capital grant/loan as appropriate to accelerate projects would provide confidence in the Scottish market.</p>
Employment	The [REDACTED] spend is likely to support 250 new full time equivalents in addition to supporting existing construction jobs.
Inclusion	The phase 1 projects suggested are located across Scotland with covering both urban and rural areas. Glasgow, North Ayrshire, Inverclyde and Falkirk are all local authority areas with high levels of deprivation . This spend to save mechanism will allow energy financial savings to be reinvested within the local community.
Timing of economic impact	All of the projects listed could comfortably deliver full Energy Efficiency schemes on a spend to save basis by December 2018 if we confirm projects and start procurement by October 2016.

Project: National Manufacturing Institute for Scotland	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p>The initial 3 years of the project have estimated associated costs of [REDACTED] and a further [REDACTED] in years 4 and 5, with estimated running costs [REDACTED] per annum continuing thereafter. The funding model for the project has not yet been agreed, and these figures can only be considered estimates at this stage.</p> <p>We propose to commission an independent in-depth study to inform the strategy, options and business case for intervention to ensure that we have the strong evidence base required to support the development of the NMIS as part of the ambitious and larger scale manufacturing innovation district, and also to develop firm cost estimates.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>The proposal is for a multi-site project[REDACTED]. Businesses throughout Scotland are expected to benefit from the facilities and work of the institute.</p> <p>The institute will result in additional economic activity in Scotland. It is intended to support investment in manufacturing, develop manufacturing skills and talent, and drive step change improvement in Scottish manufacturing performance. It is not expected to displace other activity – the propose study would also consider this point.</p> <p>Early indications are that the institute would increase our ability to attract innovative investment projects of scale into Scotland and has the potential to realise wider social and economic benefits.</p>
Employment	<p>If the proposed study to be carried out this year supports the project we would expect to establish a team of [REDACTED] to manage the project. Full employment potential has not been quantified at this stage, but would include direct employees at the institute itself, plus employment gains within manufacturing businesses using the institute's services. Likely employment impact is another area to be covered by the proposed study.</p>
Inclusion	<p>The project will improve access to support for SMEs and for businesses in more remote areas of Scotland with the development of digital access points, although investment is intended to be targeted where maximum value can be achieved for businesses across Scotland.</p> <p>The skills element of the project will encompass all levels of qualification from MAs to postgraduate training and CPD.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>This is a large-scale project with a corresponding longer timescale for full benefits to be realised. [REDACTED]</p> <p>There is already significant support for this initiative from business representative bodies, trades unions and businesses themselves, with 16 letters of support having been received</p> <p>There would be significant reputational risk if the expectations now in the marketplace were to be disappointed. In addition, in the medium- to long-term lack of progress would impact on the success of the manufacturing sector in Scotland and on the Scottish economy as a whole.</p>

Project: Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) – Maintenance Backlog	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	Total backlog is [REDACTED]. The estimates also include preliminary work on a major capital project at the Edinburgh site. The accelerated spend over the next few years would be: [REDACTED] - Additional funding will ease future financial pressures and avoid deterioration in RBGE's assets.
Short-term growth impact	Work will be spread across RBGE's four sites, and includes work to maintain tourist attractions in Argyll, Dumfries and Galloway and the Scottish Borders, as well as in Edinburgh. RBGE's internationally renowned scientific activity will also be maintained through repairs to laboratory facilities. The work includes a number of small projects, for example paintwork, wall repairs and stonework, and it is anticipated that these will involve local suppliers. Maintaining RBGE's infrastructure will also boost tourism and Scotland's reputation for scientific excellence.
Employment impact	Work will be spread across a number of suppliers.
Inclusion impact	Although the work is predominately in Edinburgh, similar small-scale projects will be carried out at RBGE's three other sites across Scotland and therefore includes local suppliers at its other sites in Argyll, Dumfries and Galloway and the Scottish Borders, helping to maintain employment in those areas. As a result of the maintenance, tourism in those areas will also benefit.
Timing of economic impact	RBGE has been realistic in estimating the spend in each year, so the economic impact will be immediate. In addition, maintaining tourist attractions will benefit local economies.

Regeneration

Clyde Gateway Project: 1 National Business District Shawfield – Phase 2 [REDACTED]

Background (can be deleted or added into relevant CG projects)

These 12 projects are all capable of an early start on site and meeting the criteria for economic growth, particularly with regards job creation, Additionality and inward investment, in some of Scotland's most deprived areas.

CG has a strong track record in successfully delivering Scottish Government shovel ready funded projects on-time and within budget and is experienced in providing an economic stimulus package of major significance in line with Government requirements.

The commercial properties constructed previously with shovel ready funding have accelerated our regeneration programme; provided job and training opportunities for local people; supported the construction sector through recession; and, stimulated wider economic growth by providing modern, high quality business premises for Scottish growth companies and mobile inward investors.

The new Clyde Gateway shovel-ready projects outlined in the attached schedule are significant in scale and represent a further potential major economic stimulus. Preparing large sites for development in the heart of Scotland's biggest city will provide an immediate boost to construction and new employment for local people. Constructing modern industrial premises will meet the need from the key export sector of manufacturing and engineering companies for cutting-edge facilities and room to grow, whilst new offices developments will address the requirements of occupiers in the West of Scotland who currently face little prospect of finding affordable premises unless new construction is stimulated. Major inward investment opportunities will be lost to Scotland without completed developments ready for occupation.

These proposed interventions will have a marked and early impact on Scottish economic growth.

Crucially, they will stimulate economic growth which is inclusive, utilising Clyde Gateway's well established mechanisms which connect local unemployed people with employment in construction, local growth companies, and key sector organisations attracted to the area.

Shovel-ready investment in Clyde Gateway will therefore address directly the Scottish Government's Economic and Social Justice strategies, ensuring every pound invested in the area is part of a long term comprehensive regeneration programme and providing a clear return on investment in the form of reduced inequality.

Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Remediation of CG owned sites - Acquisition, demolition and first phase remediation of [REDACTED].
Employment impact	Potentially support up to 1,659 occupier jobs Construction jobs - 5.5 FTE 4 new job entrants
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	Investment has the potential to unlock [REDACTED] private sector investment. An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a substantial increase in permanent jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards.

Project: 2 National Business District – Central Dalmarnock	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Formation of SUDs, utility upgrades and creation of development platforms for commercial and residential development - [REDACTED] Includes acquisition and demolition [REDACTED]to support redevelopment works - [REDACTED]
Employment impact	FTE jobs created – 10 Apprentices – 5 Commercial space – 9,945m2 Residential - 700 homes Attract 800 jobs to a national regeneration priority area
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	Investment has the potential to unlock £65m private sector investment. An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a further increase jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards anticipating the residential building phase .

Project: 3 Clyde Gateway East – Manufacturing & Engineering Hub	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	To deliver a manufacturing building which will offer a range of units at Clyde Gateway East. To be delivered by Kier Construction via SCAPE Framework with focus on Scottish supply chain. Project will support key sector construction and manufacturing industries
Employment impact	Construction jobs – 6 Business space constructed – 1,858 m2 FTE jobs created – 60
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently an increase in permanent jobs in the manufacturing industry is anticipated from 2018 onwards.

Project:4 Research & Enterprise Development (RED), Dalmarnock Cross	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	With Clyde Gateway commercial offices now 90% let or sold, demand and location has now been proven. Building on this success this project will see the construction of 9,910m2 of Grade A commercial space at Dalmarnock Cross. Planning and building warrant obtained and renewed April 2016. To be delivered by Roberston Construction via SCAPE Framework with focus on Scottish supply chain.
Employment impact	Construction jobs –40 FTE Construction training opportunities - 40 Commercial space created– 9,910m2 Potential to attract 800 jobs
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a substantial increase in permanent jobs in commercial occupations is anticipated from 2019 onwards.

Project: 5 National Business District Shawfield – BRE	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Construction of a 600m2 commercial building as [REDACTED]. The project has recently been tendered and a contractor led design team – Morrison Construction with Reiach and Hall has recently been appointed. Site start of January 2017 can be achieved subject to funding.
Employment impact	Construction jobs – 5 FTE Commercial space created - 600m2 FTE jobs created / safeguarded - 30 120 training delegates annually
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently an increase in permanent jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards providing training opportunities..

Project:6 City Mile, Bridgeton	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>With Clyde Gateway commercial offices now 90% let or sold, demand and location has now been proven. Building on this success this project will see the construction of 5,600m2 of commercial and retail space at Bridgeton Cross. Planning and building warrant obtained and renewed June 2015.</p> <p>To be delivered by Roberston Construction via SCAPE Framework with focus on Scottish supply chain.</p>
Employment impact	<p>Construction jobs- 20 FTE Construction training opportunities – 21 Commercial space created– 5,600m2 Potential to attract 450 jobs</p>
Inclusion impact	<p>The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a substantial increase in permanent commercial jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards.</p>

Project: 7 The Purifier Studios – Dalmarnock	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	The Purifier Studios project will transform a 3,412m2 historic and architecturally stimulating former industrial building into creative studio business space accommodating: 1,200 m2 of creative office space, 1,000m2 of creative studio work space; and 300m2 of flexible events/community/training space. To be delivered by Roberston Construction via SCAPE Framework with focus on Scottish supply chain.
Employment impact	Construction jobs – 4.7 FTE and 2 new entrant jobs Secure 150 jobs to the local area Attract 60 artists to the studios
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway area covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a securing 150 jobs in the local area with an increase in opportunities for self employed artists is anticipated from 2018 onwards.

Project: 8 Dalmarnock Hybrid Industrial Park – power upgrade	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Provision of energy upgrade and substation to provide power capacity to support the private sector in building out 6,960sqm of industrial/hybrid development.</p> <p>Project will lever [REDACTED] of additional private sector investment.</p> <p>Installation to be undertaken by SSE with focus on Scottish supply chain</p>
Employment impact	<p>Construction jobs – 7</p> <p>Business space created as a direct result – 6,960sqm</p> <p>Indirect FTE new jobs – 142</p>
Inclusion impact	<p>The Clyde Gateway area covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a substantial increase in indirect permanent jobs is anticipated from 2017/18 onwards.</p>

Project: 9 Rutherglen Links Office Pavilions	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>This project will deliver two distinct office pavilions with a total GIA of 1,390m2 targeting SMEs and those in key sectors. The new office pavilions will build on the early success of the Rutherglen Links Business Park, providing further inward investment opportunities to meet demand.</p> <p>To be delivered by Kier Construction via SCAPE Framework with focus on Scottish supply chain</p>
Employment impact	<p>FTE jobs created – 116 Construction jobs – 3 Commercial space created – 1,390m2 Potential to attract 100 jobs</p>
Inclusion impact	<p>The Clyde Gateway area covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a substantial increase in permanent jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards.</p>

Project: 10 National Business District – Shawfield Phase 1	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Co-investment with private sector to build 9,290m2 of commercial space. Will unlock first phase of speculative commercial development and substantial private sector investment (initial phase circa [REDACTED] on Clyde Gateway's largest employment site. Legals are completing with a preferred development partner who will be in place with a full contractor team to take forward the scheme in 2016/17.
Employment impact	Construction jobs – 35 FTE Construction training opportunities - 40 Commercial space created– 9,290m2 Potential to 800 jobs to area
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a substantial increase in permanent jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards.

Project: 11 Dunn Street/London Road	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Grouting works to support the redevelopment of a site currently on vacant and derelict land register to provide 2,530m2 of office accommodation with 1,120m2 of industrial units.
Employment impact	Construction jobs - 5 FTE Commercial space created – 3,560m2 Potential to attract 80 office jobs & 31 industrial jobs to the area
Inclusion impact	The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	Project will potentially lever [REDACTED] additional private sector investment. An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently a substantial increase in permanent office and industrial jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards.

Project: 12 Acquisition of interest in [REDACTED]	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Completion of land assembly through acquisition of private sector land interests in a strategically positioned site close to junction 1a of the M74 and on a prominent corner location at the entrance to the Clyde Gateway route. Purchase will de-risk the site for residential or commercial development (both of which had previously been granted planning consent) which Clyde Gateway will progress.
Employment impact	Acquisition will facilitate future delivery of 160 new homes with the allied employment opportunities.
Inclusion impact	Support development of 0.76 Ha which is currently identified on Vacant Derelict Land Register. Acquisition will facilitate future delivery of 160 new homes. The Clyde Gateway are covers some of the highest levels of deprivation in Scotland. This and all CG projects are targeted at improving the opportunities and creating jobs for people living in this area. The proportion of Clyde Gateway residents claiming out-of-work benefits in 2014 was 30% - cf. the figure of 18% in Glasgow and the 12% in Scotland as a whole. Job Seekers Allowance claimants number also above average at 5.5% in October 2014.
Timing of economic impact	Likely impact on local employability post 2018 lasting throughout the build period of the new homes to be delivered.

Riverside Inverclyde URC Project:1 George VI Building Princes St Port Glasgow	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]- Can split the phases of work and fast track a Phase 1 contract to replace the roof this financial year [REDACTED] Proposed Contract Award January 2017 Proposed Contract Start Date Feb 2017 Proposed Contract Completion May 2017
Short-term growth impact	Refurbishment to a Listed Building held within the Common Good as a Community Asset;
Employment impact	<u>Temporary construction Jobs would be created in both 16/17 & 17/18, training and apprenticeship jobs</u>
Inclusion impact	Port Glasgow's datazones include the more deprived deciles in SIMD 2012. Regeneration outcomes focus on the physical renewal of a key Listed Building and property and demonstration of strong support to the community to encourage and support growth in town centre resident population
Timing of economic impact	Mostly financial year 18/19 as programmed for the majority of works to be undertaken next year 2017/18.

Project: 2 Fit out of Kelburn Industrial Units Block C	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED] Proposed Contract Award November 2016 Proposed Contract Start Date January 2017 Proposed Contract Completion July 2017
Short-term growth impact	RI fitted out Block B into 4 individual suites and 3 of the 4 suites are now let and the 4th is currently being negotiated. Market demonstrates that there is a need for turnkey suites. Ri is keen to fit out another unit of 8800sqft
Employment impact	Construction Jobs would be created in both 16/17 with the units ready to let to new business in April/ May 2017
Inclusion impact	Kelburn/Woodhall area falls into the Port Glasgow's datazones include the more deprived deciles in SIMD 2012.
Timing of economic impact	Across 16/17 and 17/18

Ri Project 3: Broomhill	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED] Community hub for the Broomhill site. This has been submitted as an RCGF for 2017/18.
Short-term growth impact	Funding for the [REDACTED] Industrial Business Park Enabling Works at Site 10, Greenock in. Phase 1 is a [REDACTED] road realignment project currently funded by RI & IC. Additional funding of [REDACTED] this financial year for acquisition and public realm works to eradicate the blight in the Broomhill area.
Employment impact	The net additional local impact (i.e. factoring in leakage, multipliers, displacement etc.) would be: <input type="checkbox"/> c7 net additional construction jobs; <input type="checkbox"/> c£0.5 million net additional GVA; <input type="checkbox"/> Construction wages spent in the local economy would also total some c£0.15 million while supply chain contracts would amount to c£0.4m. Economic - Operational Phase <input type="checkbox"/> Circa 8 Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs) would be employed at the site; <input type="checkbox"/> c6 net additional FTEs; <input type="checkbox"/> c£0.5million net additional GVA per annum; <input type="checkbox"/> Additional wages spent in the local economy would amount to £0.2million per annum while supply chain contracts would amount to £0.6million per annum.
Inclusion impact	(Greenock Upper Central) which has an overall SIMD 2012 rank of 372 placing it within the 5-10% most deprived areas in Scotland. It also has an employment rank of 295 placing it in the bottom 5% in terms of this rating. The area is also ranked 481 for health placing it within the 5-10% most deprived.
Timing of economic impact	Impact would largely occur during 2017/18 and 2018/19.

Project: Irvine Bay URC	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED] contribution to [REDACTED] project (balance of funding from IB and NAC) expected spend largely 2017/18 but would be committed 2016/17. Further site investigations to assist in planning additional infrastructure involves a spend of some [REDACTED] initially and then a further [REDACTED] for an access roadway including drainage and site prep during 2016/17..
Short-term growth impact	Construction of a speculative industrial building on a prominent, brown-field and derelict site owned by the applicant and located within both the Irvine Life Science Enterprise Area and the i3 Irvine Innovation and Investment Park's Strategic Investment Campus.
Employment impact	Initial employment in roadbuilding and SI construction jobs would be 2 with opportunity for trainees. Attracting site development would lead to further employment in associated industrial development; potentially some 20,000 m2 and potentially 300 jobs.
Inclusion impact	This is in an area close to many of the lowest rated multiple deprivation index locations in North Ayrshire including Irvine Fullerton and others. The Strategic Investment Campus is located within the Irvine Enterprise Area which is attracting substantial inward occupier interest through SDI and others currently with active interest from two Scottish life science companies and two inward investors
Timing of economic impact	Some impact during 2017-18 but mostly 2018/19.

Project: RCGF	
A number of projects have already been assessed by the RCGF investment panel and deemed suitable for funding but were unsuccessful given the limited funds available. A number of other projects already running have indicated the potential to take up further funding.	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	All of the projects were due to begin in 2016/17, most were due to complete in this financial year. Timings may have slipped into 2017/18. [REDACTED].
Short-term growth impact	All of the projects have been prioritised by local authorities in conjunction with a variety of community organisations who will benefit from the project deliverables. The projects will deliver new opportunities for local businesses. All of the projects met the criteria for RCGF funding, however as the fund is constantly oversubscribed and other projects demonstrated better the delivery of regeneration outcomes they were unsuccessful in being recommended funding. They will not go forward without this additional funding.
Employment impact	Est. Total of 130 jobs created. 146 jobs supported and at least 49 jobs created after construction
Inclusion impact	RCGF projects are required to demonstrate they target areas of disadvantage throughout Scotland and delivery Regeneration outcomes.
Timing of economic impact	An initial short term impact on local employability starting in 2016/17 and lasting throughout the build period. Subsequently an increase in permanent jobs is anticipated from 2018 onwards.

Project: Town Centre Communities Capital Fund (TCCCF)	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p>We will re-open a challenge fund for community anchor organisations to deliver capital projects within their town centres. We are requesting the following split for this fund: [REDACTED]</p> <p>* to successfully deliver the fund in 2016/17 we require lead in time to allow us to open the fund to potential recipients otherwise they will not be in a position to spend resources by the end of the financial year (working assumption is that we would need to open the fund by September)</p> <p>The future of the fund is a decision for ministers. We have previously operated the fund for one year, being clear to recipients that it was time limited. If successful in gaining capital funds in 16/17 or 17/18 we will make it clear that the fund is again time limited making no guarantee on the future of the fund to allow flexibility for ministers when making future budget decisions.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>The TCCCF has potential to support enterprising community anchor organisations. The focus of the fund is capital investment in town centres. This is wide ranging and has potential to support a number of outcomes including bringing buildings back into use, making environmental improvements to enhance a business area or focusing investment to enhance footfall within the town centre.</p> <p>The fund will help unlock potential of public assets in town centres, improve amenity and first impressions of a place in line with the Town Centre Action Plan, the Town Centre First Principle and guidance available through the Town Centre Toolkit. Individual projects must fit with identified community priorities.</p> <p>The previous round of the fund invested £1.7m in 20 projects across Scotland. All investment supported local economic activity and was retained in Scotland.</p> <p>The fund is intended to provide added stimulus for local economic activity and unlock potential of assets that are currently not a priority for local authority or private sector investment.</p> <p>TCCCF supports the on-going activity within the SG Town Centre Action Plan that aims to rejuvenate town centre across Scotland to help make them functioning assets that are attractive and accessible places where local businesses want to invest. TCCCF supports this ambition through enterprising community organisations.</p>
Employment impact	<p>Although the fund will not be employability focused and the projects we fund will vary depending on what communities identify as priorities, the following assumptions can be made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment secures existing employment in local businesses or organisations due to the nature of the investment; • New employment is created as result of the community project the fund invests in; or • Support for individuals to enhance their employability prospects results from investment.
Inclusion impact	<p>The Town Centre Action Plan was implemented to help reverse the economic slowdown and overall decline of town centres across Scotland. The first round of TCCCF was a way to engage community organisations with the action plan to enhance the approach to town centre regeneration. Community organisations that were funded through the first round of TCCCF tended to focus on areas of disadvantage or delivered projects that would provide a service to local communities, often with a focus on disadvantage.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>Deliverability by projects is a key criteria of the fund is assessed during the project appraisal. This ensures that the impact of the investment is felt immediately by the community and the project itself is delivered for the community to benefit from.</p> <p>To ensure project recipients of the fund are able to implement and spend the investment, appropriate lead in times are required to set up the fund and allow projects time to consider their applications then for SG to appraise projects and formally offer funding. If we are not in a position to announce funding in 2016/17 by September it is highly unlikely that we will be able to deliver any projects in this financial year. There may also be capacity issues within the team to deliver the overall fund in 2016/17. However, if funding became available we would look to resource this activity within the division structure.</p> <p>If funding was secured for 2017/18 we could guarantee that projects would spend their allocations in this financial year given the lead in time we and recipients would have to prepare.</p>

Project: Further Education capital maintenance	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	£10 million to be spent in FY16/17
Short-term growth impact	With a number of small portions of works activity, it is anticipated that the activity will fall below the levels for regulated procurement activity for “works” – this has two positive impacts, the first is that the portions will be bite-size enough for the local SME supplier market, the procurement process can also be conducted and the work commenced much quicker than if it was a high value, above EU level, regulated procurements.
Employment impact	The £10 million spend is likely to support 138 new full time equivalents in addition to supporting existing construction jobs.
Inclusion impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colleges are located across Scotland covering both urban and rural areas. Glasgow City, Dundee City, Renfrewshire, North Ayrshire, Inverclyde and Falkirk are all local authority areas with high levels of deprivation. This spend will be for the Re-fit of teaching areas to accommodate local demand for new programmes/courses. • Make progress with backlog maintenance challenge. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire and Health and Safety projects at West College Scotland Paisley campus (£250k) - Urgent refurbishment of teaching facilities at West College Scotland Paisley campus (£200k) - Refurbishment of engineering, renewables and construction centre at Argyll College UHI. - Replace windows across all campus buildings at West Lothian College (£1,500k) - Check and replace central heating pipework and radiators at North Highland College (£735k) - Heating system replacement at Dumfries & Galloway College (£200k) <p>This spend will assist areas of high deprivation to provide a better quality of education.</p>
Timing of economic impact	Work on capital projects can begin as soon as funds are made available. The benefits will be delivered by 31 March 2017. Some aspects include fit out activity, there are already several SME dominated framework agreements in existence that can further accelerate the route to market for these needs and this also provides for a diversity of SME business types that can meet the demands.

Assumptions:

1. Scottish Input/Output Tables 2013 Type1 employment multiplier for the **construction industry 13.8**
2. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Project: Higher Education capital maintenance	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED] given as a formula allocation to the HEI sector. (We could consider asking HEIs to co-fund this expenditure which would give a [REDACTED] boost to construction expenditure in 2016/17).
Short-term growth impact	Universities are major employers in their regions and being able to accelerate their maintenance planning will be a positive effect on business confidence against a backdrop of falling confidence and uncertainty in the university sector regarding EU and research funding in particular in light of the EU referendum, and with a shrinking construction industry. This spend will improve the attractiveness of HEIs in an internationally competitive market.
Employment impact	The [REDACTED] spend is likely to support 345 new full time equivalents (690 FTEs if co-funding is insisted upon) in addition to supporting existing construction jobs.
Inclusion impact	Higher Education Institutions are located across Scotland in urban areas. The cities of Glasgow and Dundee are local authority areas with high levels of deprivation. This spend will address the backlog investment to bring the estate up to operable levels. Additional capital maintenance funds would allow the majority of universities to accelerate their life cycle maintenance plans and assist many universities, such as Stirling, Heriot Watt and Abertay, with significant maintenance issues. A specific example of capital maintenance/capital need we could accelerate: University of Stirling student hub (total cost £10m – part maintenance and part capital 25% of the Scottish HE sector's estate (teaching and research) is categorized as inoperable or requiring urgent investment (RICS categories C and D), compared with 10% in England and Wales.
Timing of economic impact	Maintenance, even major capital maintenance, is usually carried out by a number of different specialist construction industry related firms so targeting investment across a number of institutions for maintenance investment will enable quicker routes to market and avoid overheating the supply market in one region which could occur if it was all to be provided as funding to one project.

Assumptions:

3. Scottish Input/Output Tables 2013 Type1 employment multiplier for the **construction industry 13.8**
4. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012

Project: Higher Education Research Capital	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED] (This will be a spend of [REDACTED] because DBEIS match fund expenditure).
Short-term growth impact	Universities are major employers in their regions. This spend will be a positive effect on business confidence against a backdrop of falling confidence and uncertainty in the university sector regarding EU and research funding in particular in light of the EU referendum, and with a shrinking construction industry. This spend will improve the attractiveness of HEIs in an internationally competitive market by maintaining excellent research departments with critical mass to complete globally and the expertise to work closely with businesses, charities and public services.
Employment impact	The £2.6 million spend is likely to support 38 new full time equivalents in addition to supporting existing construction jobs.
Inclusion impact	The Universities of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Highlands and Islands, St. Andrews, Stirling and Strathclyde all benefit from this budget. The cities of Glasgow and Dundee are local authority areas with high levels of deprivation. The funding is to be used solely for capital investment in the physical infrastructure for research.
Timing of economic impact	All expenditure will take place by 31 March 2017. The supported match funding will encourage HEIs to release their own funding for investment which otherwise they would be more likely to be hold due to the uncertainty over Brexit related funding and income concerns.

Assumptions:

5. Scottish Input/Output Tables 2013 Type1 employment multiplier for the **scientific research and development sector 14.8**
6. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012

Project: University of West of Scotland – Lanarkshire Campus	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Universities are major employers in their regions. This spend will be a positive effect on business confidence against a backdrop of falling confidence and uncertainty in the university sector regarding EU and research funding in particular in light of the EU referendum, and with a shrinking construction industry. This spend will improve the attractiveness of the University of the West of Scotland in an internationally competitive market and would be a major employment project for Lanarkshire in conjunction with other projects in the same location, such as the Construction Scotland Innovation Centre.
Employment impact	The [REDACTED] spend is likely to support 138 new full time equivalents in addition to supporting existing construction jobs.
Inclusion impact	Hamilton is within the South Lanarkshire local authority area and is close to the North Lanarkshire and Glasgow City local authority area boundaries, all of which have high levels of deprivation.
Timing of economic impact	The university is about to enter into a joint venture with South Lanarkshire Council, which will involve them disposing of the worst teaching estate in HE and developing a new campus in Hamilton with Phase 1 due to begin within the next 2 months. As the project will involve the refurbishment of existing buildings not new build the risk of slippage is low and the university could manage the funds across financial years and commit within the 2016-17 academic year.

Assumptions:

7. Scottish Input/Output Tables 2013 Type1 employment multiplier for the **construction industry 13.8**
8. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012

Project: Higher Education capital - Dundee Academy of Sport	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Universities are major employers in their regions. This spend will be a positive effect on business confidence against a backdrop of falling confidence and uncertainty in the university sector regarding EU and research funding in particular in light of the EU referendum, and with a shrinking construction industry. This spend will improve the attractiveness of Abertay University and Dundee and Angus College in an internationally competitive market and provide a much needed stimulus to the local supply market in the East /North East corridor that is clearly suffering from a sharp reduction in oil industry related spending in that region of Scotland.
Employment impact	The [REDACTED] spend is likely to support 138 new full time equivalents in addition to supporting existing construction jobs.
Inclusion impact	The city of Dundee is a local authority area with high levels of deprivation. The Dundee Academy of Sport is a joint development between the University of Abertay and Dundee and Angus College to develop a centre of excellence in sport for the region.
Timing of economic impact	Project is shovel ready in that it is at planning application/ detailed business case stage, ready to progress in FY2016-17. The project is a joint venture, led by University of Abertay Dundee, and so any funding could be managed by them within academic year 2016-17. To maximise earliest delivery impacts, close working and focussed resources will be required from the Estates and Procurement teams within the University, they have however recently invested in professional procurement resources provided as a shared service through APUC (as does Dundee & Angus College) so are well positioned to hit the ground running, especially with the wider resources of APUC available to support where required.

Assumptions:

9. Scottish Input/Output Tables 2013 Type1 employment multiplier for the **construction industry 13.8**
10. Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012

Project: Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) – Building Proposal 1 - ([REDACTED]) for building an asset resource centre in a regeneration site in North Lanarkshire. This will provide a vehicle workshop, equipment and IT resource centre to serve the SFRS West of Scotland Delivery Area	
Criteria	Assessment
Timing – when will the impact of the economic activity be felt? What risks are there of the investment slipping?	Within 18 months of a decision to start. There is only limited risk of the investment slipping, as N Lan Council is tied into the proposal via their aleo, Fusion Assets, which works with partners to deliver economic regeneration in the area, with funding from Boots.
Employment – to what extent will the project create new short term employment in Scotland?	N Lan Council would access existing local building labour through its pool of local contractors. A likely 12-18 month building and fit-out project, requiring 340 jobs in this period. This activity will be 135,00 building hours across a number of trades and specialities.
Supply chain – where will the project occur and to what extent will activity be retained in the Scottish economy?	North Lanarkshire Council has identified a site at Gartcosh Industrial Park, adjacent to the M73. Activity will be retained within the Scottish economy, almost exclusively within the local area.
Additionality – will the project result in additional economic activity in Scotland? Does it risk displacing or crowding out activity which would occur anyway?	Yes, the project will result in additional economic activity. The project would be unlikely to commence if additional investment were not offered to SFRS for this work. Due to lack of funding, the project had been removed from the SFRS Strategic Intent Programme of Corporate Estate Rationalisation. However, it still retains a mid-level priority within the SFRS’s future capital investment plans, because of the poor condition of the existing workshop which serves the west of Scotland.
Geographic – is the investment being targeted at regions where the impact will be greatest – i.e. areas with high deprivation or that have seen a significant slowdown	Initially, 50 jobs would be re-located to Gartcosh from Cowcaddens (40) and Hamilton (10). In due course this facility would provide 2 new employment opportunities especially for young people in the local area, e.g recruited through Modern Apprenticeships. In addition this project would release the current SFRS site at Cowcaddens (central Glasgow) for future development opportunities in that area
Business confidence – what will the short-term effects on business confidence be?	An on-going boost for the Gartcosh area once the new facility was up and running in the industrial park.

SFRS have taken advice on job numbers and building hours for the North Lanarkshire site and have used this as the basis for the other estimates.

Project: Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) – Building Proposal 2 - [REDACTED]	
Criteria	Assessment
Timing – when will the impact of the economic activity be felt? What risks are there of the investment slipping?	Planning and some early foundations building work could progress in 16-17, with the remainder achieved within 17-18. Once approvals are in place, the investment is unlikely to slip. The SFRS has experience of developing a number of these units over the past few years in partnership with HIAL.
Employment – to what extent will the project create new short term employment in Scotland?	Sufficient new building employment to build the 3 sites, estimated at 226 short-term jobs in the 3 localities. However, the more important employment gain is that it would enable upward of 80 retained duty firefighters to receive their training locally, rather than having to spend weeks away from home or their workplaces/ farms for essential (and quite lengthy) firefighter training, eg. at Cambuslang in Glasgow. It is difficult for the SFRS to recruit enough RDS firefighters for the islands and more rural areas of Scotland. A significant barrier is the training commitment required of the role. This proposal ensures that both existing and future local RDS jobs across these 3 areas become more attractive to local applicants, and the important income boost that RDS fees offer to household incomes is not lost.
Supply chain – where will the project occur and to what extent will activity be retained in the Scottish economy?	Orkney, Shetland and Inverness respectively for each unit. Activity will be retained almost entirely within the local communities which these training facilities will serve.
Additionality – will the project result in additional economic activity in Scotland? Does it risk displacing or crowding out activity which would occur anyway?	Yes. These projects are unlikely to occur in the short to medium term, without additional investment into SFRS. All 3 are mid-level priorities within the SFRS's future capital investment programme and training facilities programme. These projects sit outside the SFRS's current Strategic Intent programme of estate rationalisation and investment, due to lack of funding.
Geographic – is the investment being targeted at regions where the impact will be greatest – i.e. areas with high deprivation or that have seen a significant slowdown	Continuing to retain RDS firefighters in the rural and remote communities including island communities is an ongoing challenge. The RDS role in rural areas plays an important part in boosting household incomes, as well as in ensuring community safety.
Business confidence – what will the short-term effects on business confidence be?	This proposal offer short-term building employment, but more important is that it helps ensure that 77 existing local RDS jobs, and future RDS jobs, across these 3 areas become more attractive to local applicants. The RDS retainer fee provides an important medium and long-term boost to household incomes, as well as providing skilled and highly-trained employment

Project: Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) – Building Proposal 3 - [REDACTED] for essential and priority property repairs)	
Criteria	Assessment
Timing – when will the impact of the economic activity be felt? What risks are there of the investment slipping?	Ready to do now, if accelerated funding were available. SFRS has pre-planning in place for [REDACTED] of minor property works on buildings across Scotland.
Employment – to what extent will the project create new short term employment in Scotland?	Building employment across a number of trades. This will provide an estimated xx short-term building contracts for existing local building firms, employing an estimated 302 short-term staff over the course of 2016-17 financial year.
Supply chain – where will the project occur and to what extent will activity be retained in the Scottish economy?	Local contractors will be used across Scotland
Additionality – will the project result in additional economic activity in Scotland? Does it risk displacing or crowding out activity which would occur anyway?	No. This work is needed, and would occur anyway in 2017-18 (or beyond). The additionality to this proposal is that is that the work on urgent repairs could be afforded, and completed, in 2016-17. The longer that essential building maintenance is delayed, the greater the demand on SFRS resource budget, e.g. excessive utility costs etc
Geographic – is the investment being targeted at regions where the impact will be greatest – i.e. areas with high deprivation or that have seen a significant slowdown	Not especially. Urgent and essential maintenance is required right across the country, wherever maintenance requirements are highest (for that year). Almost 70% of SFRS fire stations are crewed by Retained Duty System staff and are located in small, rural or remote communities. A proportion of the essential property maintenance work will naturally need to be undertaken in these communities.
Business confidence – what will the short-term effects on business confidence be?	Little impact.

Project: Scottish Fire & Rescue Service (SFRS) – Building Proposal 4 - ([REDACTED]fire station refurbishments)	
Criteria	Assessment
Timing – when will the impact of the economic activity be felt? What risks are there of the investment slipping?	SFRS has prioritised 6 major fire station refurbishments, all of them to be undertaken within the next 18 months if funding becomes available. The first of these refurbishment projects would be at MacDonald Rd fire station in Edinburgh. Work is just at the planning stage now, and it's likely the lead time would take the project into 2017-18 before building works could commence.
Employment – to what extent will the project create new short term employment in Scotland?	Building employment in 2017-18. If refurbishing MacDonald Rd alone, an estimated 302 short-term building jobs, across all trades, will be created. If funded for all 6 refurbishments, a likely 1812 new short-term building jobs would be created.
Supply chain – where will the project occur and to what extent will activity be retained in the Scottish economy?	Local contractors will be used in all 6 areas
Additionality – will the project result in additional economic activity in Scotland? Does it risk displacing or crowding out activity which would occur anyway?	Yes. At the moment, this project is not on the SFRS Strategic Intent priorities. But it is intended that MacDonald Road is listed on the next review and update of Strategic Intent projects – a review process which will commence once the new Fire Framework is operational from Oct 2016. The longer this essential refurbishment is delayed, the greater the demand on the SFRS resource budget, e.g higher-than-necessary utility bills etc
Geographic – is the investment being targeted at regions where the impact will be greatest – i.e. areas with high deprivation or that have seen a significant slowdown	Not especially. However, larger and busier fire stations (ie those where refurbishment is more likely to be a priority) are located typically in areas of higher deprivation in inner city locations.
Business confidence – what will the short-term effects on business confidence be?	SFRS is looking to make the MacDonald Rd site its major presence in Edinburgh, following the closure and forthcoming sale of its Lauriston Place property. SFRS is also planning to relocate the Museum of Fire to this location, using this opportunity to upgrade and enhance the museum and to add further tourist interest in attractions around the Leith area

Capital Acceleration – Economic Impact Assessment Follow Up – Transport - 17 August 2016

Project: 1) Trunk Road Structural and Backlog Maintenance (£15 million)	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> The additional investment that could be made in the current year is £15 million but further investment of between £26-65 million could also be made in future years to address the maintenance backlog referred to in the recent Audit Scotland report, the total value of which is estimated to be £1.2 billion. Any additional funding will help in the short-term but as can be seen from the backlog figure above, a substantial long-term investment plan would be required to effectively deal with the backlog.</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> £15 million in 2016/17 Further £26 million could be spent in 2017/18 to maintain current condition of bridges Further £65 million could be spent in 2017/18 to address backlog maintenance</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> Without the project, future resource expenditure may arise if the trunk road asset ends up needing emergency repairs.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>Maintaining the condition of our trunk road and motorway network is vital to the economy of Scotland. Transport Scotland has contracts in place with Operating Companies to maintain the trunk road network. These contracts employ 1,200 staff directly and 100 more through sub-contracts. Projects will occur across all of the regional operating companies and the activity will be undertaken through these contracts with sub-contractors and employees in Scotland. The economic activity will therefore be retained in Scotland.</p> <p>Without the project, the investment would be delayed or not take place at all. This is new activity and is a significant expansion of current planned work. All of the activity will be in Scotland with minimal risk of displacing other activity that would take place.</p> <p>An injection of capital will provide confidence to businesses and will be seen to be addressing the issues highlighted in the recent Audit Scotland report on <i>Maintaining Scotland's roads</i> and improve business confidence related to the reliability of the network and ultimately reduce costs for businesses who rely on it.</p>
Employment impact	<p>As the individual schemes will be delivered at various locations throughout Scotland they will utilise additional supply chain staff throughout the country. Based on recent evidence on the number of jobs supported for similar scale of roads investments, it is estimated that a £15 million capital injection in 2016/17 could support 90 jobs.</p>
Inclusion impact	<p>The investment will benefit all areas of Scotland and will improve the resilience of the overall trunk road network. Safe, well-maintained transport links are vital to Scotland's economic prosperity and well-being. Roads play a significant part in everyday life. Well-maintained roads are important for individuals and businesses, and can contribute to fewer road accidents, reduced congestion, shorter journey times and lower vehicle maintenance costs.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>With 6 months' notice the schemes can be fully achieved and the impacts felt in the short term.</p>

Project: 2) Cycling ([REDACTED])	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> [REDACTED].</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> No</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p><u>To what extent will activity be retained in the Scottish economy?</u> Sustrans Scotland (a charity) would oversee the delivery these projects (mainly design and construction of cycle paths). Sustrans will also allocate funds to local authorities to deliver the projects locally. Suppliers are likely to be small scale and local construction enterprises in local areas. Small scale local sustainable transport consultancies are possible suppliers of design services and some are social enterprise companies. The activity will retained within the Scottish economy.</p> <p>Without the project, the investment would be delayed. The investment is additional and is being brought forward.</p> <p>An injection of capital will provide confidence, particularly to potential suppliers which are small businesses.</p>
Employment	The projects will support local employment in the physical construction of the cycle paths. This will cover a range of skills from design through to construction.
Inclusion	<p>The impact of this would be felt across Scotland, with activity in urban and rural local authority areas.</p> <p>In the long term, the projects will enable other opportunities such as tourism and leisure and community connectivity.</p>
Timing of economic impact	The activity would take place in 2016/17. Slippage risks are low. Impacts will be felt in the short term

Project: 3) Purchase of identified medium sized Ro-Pax Vessel to act as flexible relief/ease capacity on CHFS Network – [REDACTED]	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> [REDACTED].</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> Should be fairly minimal</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>The vessel itself would be purchased from Denmark but the refit of the vessel may be retained in the Scottish economy. There are several companies in Scotland capable of undertaking the refit. Once refitted, the vessel will be operated solely within Scotland and maintenance of the vessel will potentially supporting marine industry jobs in the future.</p> <p>This is additional economic activity as without the project, the vessel would not be purchased. The provision of additional vessel will help support and secure businesses in remote and rural economies. It won't displace activity.</p> <p>The injection of capital would improve business confidence by providing a clear signal to remote and rural businesses that Scottish Government is addressing connectivity concerns and improving the resilience of the transport network.</p>
Employment	<p>The work on refit may benefit shipyards in Scotland subject to procurement exercise (estimated 40+ jobs would be supported, to be confirmed with CMAL). Note that the contract recently awarded to Ferguson Marine Engineering Limited as the preferred tenderer for the contract to build two ferries for the Caledonian Maritime Assets Ltd's (CMAL) secured employment for the existing workforce of around 150 people. The purchase itself will not create jobs but enhanced services and reduced cancellations in ferry network supports employment in various sectors of remote/rural economy (including Tourism and fishing etc). The maintenance of the vessel could support further jobs in the supply chain in the future.</p>
Inclusion	<p>The investment would benefit all areas in the Clyde and Hebridean ferry network (the vessel is most likely suitable fit for Sleat, Mull).</p> <p>As lifeline services, ferries are essential for connecting our remote rural communities.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>The vessel is likely to be available in November. The Refit to be compatible with ports likely to take 3-6 months (procurement may be required for this element). Potential for slippage in some of refit costs but the purchase sale should be achievable. Impacts will be felt in the short term.</p>

Project: 4) Accelerated Canal Projects [REDACTED] – Tomnahurich [REDACTED](£1.1 million) and /or Muirtown Bridge Upgrade ([REDACTED]) (note: Scottish Canals may have scope to do both).	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> Should reduce risk of closure and related resource expenditure.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>The current failures of the bridges can have an impact on surrounding businesses and impair access for residents and businesses and/or Canal users (depending on the nature of the defect). Upgrades will help reduce any inconvenience or additional costs to users of the bridge during failures. The upgrade will also reduce the potential impact of failure on local traffic which can result in serious delays when the bridges fail. Small scale local businesses are potential suppliers of the work to upgrade the bridges and canals. The activity will be retained within the Scottish economy.</p> <p>Without the project, the investment would be delayed. The investment is additional and is being brought forward to this financial year.</p> <p>An injection of capital will provide a signal of confidence to businesses disrupted by failures of the road bridge and to boaters using the canal (including commercial hire etc.). This will support tourism and have a wider commercial impact.</p>
Employment	The project will support employment for existing contractors to allow jobs to be sustained (possibly 15+ across supply chain).
Inclusion	The investment will benefit the Highlands.
Timing of economic impact	Achievable within 2016/17 as procurement through existing Scottish Canals framework.

Project: 5) Green Bus Fund [REDACTED])	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> Indirect impact due to increased requirement for Bus Service Operator Grant incentive payments when the buses are operated, though the level of these payments is under review.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>The aim of the fund is to further support the wider roll out of low carbon buses across Scotland. Bus companies can place orders for buses with any bus manufacturer. [REDACTED]</p> <p>Without the project, the investment would not take place. This is an expansion of activity. These are replacement (green) buses rather than additional buses but there is evidence that the introduction of new (green) buses, properly promoted, can generate an increase in demand on these particular routes.</p> <p>An injection of capital will provide confidence to the manufacturing sector in Scotland and the wider bus industry.</p>
Employment	<p>To the extent that ADL are successful, there would be a short term impact on sustaining employment in Scotland. In 2015, ADL employed around 2,300 people. There is no breakdown of employment across its global operations. In previous years the Scottish Green Bus Fund has supported the purchase of low emission buses by around £3m per annum. A continuation of the fund of equivalent value is likely to support the existing employment, dependent upon where the orders are placed (Scotland or elsewhere).</p>
Inclusion	<p>The investment is not location specific. Should ADL win a significant share of the orders the sustaining of existing employment and any job creating effects would likely be greatest around Falkirk.</p> <p>Once purchased, the vehicles could operate anywhere in Scotland, predominantly in urban areas such as Edinburgh and Glasgow.</p> <p>Although there has been a decline in bus patronage in recent years, buses account for the largest share of public transport usage and are used most by lower income groups. Bus is often the only transport mode option available to those in deprived areas. Buses as a mode of transport are inclusive and provide access to employment as well with other public services.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>Bids would be invited and assessed and firm orders made with bus manufacturers by March 2017, with buses delivered and entering service during 2017-18.</p> <p>Obtaining state aid approval may delay matters. Round 6 has only just (August 2016) received state aid clearance for an application submitted in September 2015. Uncertainties over future Bus Service Operators Grant incentives for green buses (revenue funding and under pressure) may deter companies from bidding. Impacts will be felt in the short term.</p>

Project: 6) Bus Investment Fund [REDACTED])	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><i>What is overall cost of project?</i> [REDACTED].</p> <p><i>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</i> [REDACTED]</p> <p><i>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</i></p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>The Bus Investment Fund operates as a challenge fund to incentivise and enable partnership working to help improve bus services. The project would be targeted on real time passenger information and associated projects, which involve significant equipment purchases in advance of installation works. We do not know where equipment of the sort required would be sourced from. We are unaware of specific Scottish manufacturers. There would be some associated installation and possibly civil engineering work.</p> <p>The extent to which the fund generates additional economic activity depends on the level of additional expenditure in Scotland and whether this demand is sustained as a result of the investment. The expenditure would improve the quality of public services, and could increase bus patronage and contribute towards modal shift and tackling congestion and emissions.</p> <p>An injection of capital would improve confidence in bus industry as better passenger information is often identified as a key factor in attracting and retaining customers.</p>
Employment	<p>There would be some associated installation and possibly civil engineering work which could involve local labour, but this would be about sustaining rather than creating jobs.</p>
Inclusion	<p>The geographic impact depend on where quality bids come from. Areas such as South East Scotland, the Highlands and Strathclyde have recently been successful.</p> <p>Although there has been a decline in bus patronage in recent years, buses account for the largest share of public transport usage and are used most by lower income groups. Bus is often the only transport mode option available to those in deprived areas. Buses as a mode of transport are inclusive and provide access to employment as well with other public services. To that end an improved bus network or service could better connect people to employment and services such as hospitals, community centres and other family networks.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>Bids from local authorities and Regional Transport Partnerships assessed, awards made and orders placed by March 2017. Scheme would be targeted on real time passenger information and associated projects, which involve significant equipment purchases in advance of installation works. There could well be overruns or associated works that could give rise to pressures on LA budgets or calls for further funding in 2017-18.</p> <p>Time to develop bids and place orders for expenditure to occur In 2016-17. Need for supporting funding falling in future years. On-going operating costs for systems.</p>

Project: 7) Bus services – SMART Ticketing [REDACTED]	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> Potential savings in relation to the costs to operators and fraud prevention.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>The SMART ticketing project will benefit local transport operators, through increasing demand. The economic impact will be to alleviate pressure on Local Authorities for their annual supported bus services costs, by grant funding Local Authorities and Regional Transport Partnerships. There are unfortunately no Scottish manufacturers of ticket machines, however the content of installation and testing will be locally sourced where possible. Wider economic benefits will be derived since smart ticketing lends itself to the development of tourist targeted ticketing, encourages use of sustainable transport, and provides access to jobs and services.</p> <p>Without the project, the investment would not take place. This is additional activity.</p> <p>The short-term effect on business confidence will be reduce the uncertainty for small bus operators and Local Authorities who are trying to juggle their costs and budgets make much needed investment in replacement equipment for obsolescent equipment.</p>
Employment	<p>There will be some direct employment effect through supporting employment in businesses supplying installation and testing.</p> <p>The investment will help to facilitate the introduction of targeted free or subsidised travel for interviews and training opportunities by Local Authorities to local job-seekers through the medium of smart ticketing.</p>
Inclusion	<p>The impact of smart ticketing is applicable throughout Scotland, for inclusivity reasons, this project would therefore be felt across Scotland, however a lot of the schemes are particularly targeted at bus users which often is the only transport mode option available to those in deprived areas.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>There is a 3 month lead time approximately between ordering by calling off from an existing framework contract to delivery and commissioning. The effects would therefore most likely start to be seen from the end of 2016 based on a September 2016 commencement.</p>

<p>Project: 8) Rail Projects ([REDACTED]) Improvement to air conditioning on the Class 158 trains Roll out of Passenger Counting Equipment across the ScotRail fleet Enhancements to the new Hitachi Class 385 fleet [Wi-fi specification/ wheelchair tables] New ticket office at Blairhill station Roll out of Ticket Vending Machines (TVMs)</p>	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> No.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>Much of the economic activity will be retained in Scotland. The rail fleet improvement projects will be implemented at ScotRail's train depots – Haymarket & Inverness - using ScotRail's maintenance staff. Material will be sourced from outside Scotland. Air conditioning and passenger counting material will be being sourced from a UK company, however the supplier of the counting equipment is based in Canada. The ticket office project will be delivered with local resources, with the exception of prefabricated elements supplied from other parts of the UK. The ticket office project will be procured through local suppliers where possible, based on the ScotRail sustainable procurement policy. The ticket vending machines (TVMs) are manufactured outside UK but installation teams within UK. Enabling works will be delivered by local suppliers from the ScotRail supply chain.</p> <p>Wider economic benefits will be derived. The additional WiFi coverage will enhance the quality of internet and boost connectivity resulting in productivity benefits for commuters/ leisure/ business travellers. Overall, the improvements enhance the passenger experience boosting encouraging use of rail services to access employment and education and supporting businesses and economic activity.</p> <p>Without the project, the investment would be delayed.</p> <p>An injection of capital will provide confidence to the Scottish market as it signals short and long term investment in the railway.</p>
Employment	<p>The Rail sector directly employs around 9,200 people in Scotland. Based on the level of employment relative to the investment in the industry, it is estimated that the £3 million investment in 2016/17 could help to support around 35 jobs.</p> <p>Modification works will be fitted by ScotRail maintenance staff based in Scotland. Class 385 enhancements could create employment opportunities through additional labour work stream at Craightinny Depot in Edinburgh. Local suppliers will be selected for the</p>

	enabling works required for TVMs at each location.
Inclusion	<p>Investment will be targeted across a number of routes where the trains operate. The ticket office serves an area of Coatbridge. The TVMs will be located where they will deliver the most beneficial customer impact across Scotland. TVM impact limited to improvements associated with better facilities for commuters both to and from the key locations across Scotland. This will focus on the busiest routes to make travel easier and reduce congestion. Ticket office limited to impact associated with better access for commuters to and from the Blairhill area of Coatbridge.</p> <p>The additional tables for wheel chair customers may encourage an increase in train travel by improving accessibility for disabled people.</p>
Timing of economic impact	<p>The cost for air conditioning improvements will be revalidated once funding in principle is agreed, however funding draw down can be made in 16/17. Class 385 enhancements can be delivered in 2016/17 but most activity not in Scotland. The new ticket office will be completed by Jan/Feb 2017, with low risk of investment slipping. The delivery of additional TVMs will be complete by March 2017, building on a programme of delivery of 126 new TVMs being delivered by the end of August 2016, with low risk of investment slipping. Overall, there is a low risk of investment slipping. Impacts will be felt in the short term.</p>

<p>Project: 9) Accelerated Roads [REDACTED]</p> <p>A77 Maybole Bypass (Estimated total cost [REDACTED]) A737 The Den Realignment (Estimated total cost [REDACTED]) A82 Tarbet to Inverarnan Upgrade (estimated total cost [REDACTED]) A9/A82 Longman Grade Separation (Estimated total cost [REDACTED]) A720 Sheriffhall Grade Separation (Estimated total cost [REDACTED]) A9 Dualling Ground Investigation [REDACTED] A9 Dualling Luncarty to Birnam (Estimated total cost [REDACTED]) A96 Threapland Junction Improvement [REDACTED] A68 Pathhead to Tynehead Junction Improvement Scheme [REDACTED] A95 Lackghie Carriageway Realignment [REDACTED]</p>	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	<p><u>What is overall cost of project?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>What expenditure will there be in 16/17 and what in later years?</u> [REDACTED]</p> <p><u>Is there an impact on future years or on resource expenditure?</u> All of these schemes will require significant additional funding in FY 2017/18 and beyond.</p>
Short-term growth impact	<p>It is anticipated that the contracts (a mixture of design, preparation and construction, depending on the individual scheme) for each scheme will be let in accordance with EU (or similar) procurement policies and therefore not solely restricted to Scottish operators. The supply chain may be national or international companies but the key benefit of bring the construction forward is to keep a currently buoyant construction sector in Scotland with continuity of workload following completion of existing major projects in coming years.</p> <p>Completion of the schemes will encourage improved economic and employment opportunities through better journey time reliability for motorists and businesses along the length of the associated routes, connecting communities and businesses across the areas that they serve. Businesses cases that are drafted show good value for money: the Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR) for schemes currently assessed: is A77 Maybole Bypass BCR of 2.0; and A737 The Den BCR of 2.1.</p> <p>Without the project, the investment would be delayed. The investment is additional and is being brought forward. The individual schemes are unlikely to displace activity that is expected to occur anyway.</p> <p>An injection of capital will provide confidence to the construction and consultancy (design/ engineering) sector. Announcements to allocate funding to progress design, preparation and procurement of the construction contract is anticipated to generate significant interest from the construction industry in the short term and enhance confidence in Scottish Government's commitment to infrastructure spend.</p>

<p>Employment</p>	<p>In general terms, the project will help to retain a buoyant construction workforce in Scotland. The employment impacts differ by individual scheme. Design and preparation contracts will encourage the consultancy sector while construction contracts will support employment in the construction and are likely to include requirements for the provision of vocational and professional site-based training opportunities, and the notification to job centres (including local job centres) of all site-based employment opportunities in FY 2017/18 through to 2019/20.</p> <p>Based on recent evidence on the number of jobs supported for similar scale of roads investments, it is estimated that the £9 million investment in 2016/17 could support around 18 jobs in the short term with further employment in the longer term once construction begins.</p>
<p>Inclusion</p>	<p>The project will benefit several regions of Scotland and the geographic impacts differ by individual scheme. The construction of schemes are located as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maybole bypass - South Ayrshire. Maybole bypass represents an opportunity to further improve transport and economic links for South Ayrshire and beyond to Northern Ireland (via port at Cairnryan). • A737 The Den – North Ayrshire. The Den realignment represents an opportunity to further improve transport and economic links for North Ayrshire (with the A737 Dalry Bypass expected to start construction in early 2017). • The A82 project occurs in both Argyll & Bute and Stirling. The scheme will encourage improved economic and employment opportunities through better journey time reliability on the A82 which is a vital economic and social lifeline as it connects businesses and communities in the west Highlands and Islands with the central belt • A9/A82 Longman Grade Separation – Inverness. Longman Grade Separation scheme will encourage improved economic and employment opportunities through better access to Inverness and journey time reliability on the A9 and A82 which are both vital economic and social lifeline for the Highlands • A720 Sheriffhall – Midlothian. The scheme will encourage improved economic and employment opportunities through reduced congestion, better journey time reliability for motorists and businesses and also improved access for growth areas to the south east of Edinburgh (including the extensive plans for future residential and business development within the vicinity of Sheriffhall). • A9 Dualling Ground Investigation - Perthshire • A9 Dualling Luncarty Birnam – Perthshire • A96 Threapland – Moray. The scheme will create local jobs during construction and improve journey times and safety • A68 Pathead to Tynehead – Scottish Borders. Borders will create local jobs during construction and improve journey times and safety • A95 Lackghie - Speyside. The scheme will create local jobs during construction and improve journey times and safety <p>The schemes would promote social inclusion by connecting remote communities and increasing accessibility of the transport network.</p>
<p>Timing of economic impact</p>	<p>Impact of the economic activity that will be felt immediately will relate to scheme design, preparation and / or procurement of the construction contracts through remobilisation of design consultancy staff. Subsequent economic activity will then be accelerated from 2017-18 dependent on the timing of the progress of each scheme with appointment of contractors and the wider economic impact of the activity realised by users of schemes following completion in future years.</p> <p>There is considered to be a low risk of investment slipping where powers to construct the schemes have already been obtained following successful completion of the statutory process. However where this is not yet achieved, slippage could occur from objections and the need for a Public Local Inquiry.</p>

Project: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) CAPITAL GRANT FUND	
Criteria	Assessment (please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Proposal for a LED Capital Grant Fund run on similar lines to Regeneration Capital Grant Fund (RCGF) – immediate call for bids, assessed by panel which could include local government to ensure consistency and parity of approach, with awards made in next 3 months for projects to start immediately, although project delivery likely to run across financial years.</p> <p>Based on RCGF model with an annual budget of [REDACTED] – delivery could be as standalone fund or as additional strand of RCGF with clear economic focus (RCGF budget oversubscribed)</p> <p>Aware of unmet demand for this type of funding – eg as business property is not fit for purpose as properties built in the 1960s and 1970s reaches the end of its useful life; clear market failure as private sector unwilling to invest in refurbishment and local authorities do not have the budget and see the issue as a national challenge.</p> <p>Could also look to pipeline of projects that have been submitted to RCGF but did not score highly on regeneration criteria but could have significant local economic impact.</p> <p>Bids would be assessed against specific criteria which could ensure a focus on areas where the impact would be greatest.</p> <p>Know that local authorities have done work on property “obsolescence” so would have series of bids that could quickly be assessed</p> <p>Know from Task Force work that there is demand in areas where local economies have been heavily dependent on large employers and require investment to support the economy diversify</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • run down industrial estates in East Ayrshire (demonstrated by Coal Task Force), • property requiring refurbishment across New Towns (work by the Scottish Local Authorities Economic Development Group on property obsolescence), • unmet demand and property requiring investment to bring back to use in Fife demonstrated by the Fife Task Force; • demand for start up and small units across Calckmannanshire and Falkirk demonstrated by Longannet Task Force; • investment in Hawick to deliver the Hawick action plan developed by SG, council and businesses to secure positive economic future for Hawick, delivering infrastructure elements of plan (digital and physical).
Employment impact	<p>Unable to predict employment/jobs numbers - Projects will create employment across Scotland – both in construction and in improved offering for business facilities (accommodation fit for 21st century, enterprise hubs etc) which would enable long term growth and business expansion.</p>

	<p>Opportunities for youth employment, apprenticeships, graduate placements and inroads into opportunities for long term unemployed if funding is appropriately targeted and linked in with other government interventions to maximise social inclusion outcomes.</p> <p>RCGF in first three round is supporting 66 projects across Scotland, estimated to support or create more than 3000 jobs, refurbish and bring back to use 75 buildings and create business space and communities facilities, in urban and fragile rural areas</p> <p>Similar projects that have been funded through the Fife Task Force are estimated to have the potential to create 300 jobs (refurbishment of office block), 330 in Green Technology Park (buildings and serviced land) once the project are completed (up to 5 years).</p>
<p>Inclusion impact</p>	<p>Expect bids from local authorities across Scotland – so impact felt across communities with Scottish SMEs benefitting from immediate work and from subsequent improved offering</p> <p>Impact of investment seen quickly – possibly in Yr 1 with cumulative results in following years</p> <p>Demonstrable response to identified need from business – measurable outcome leading to improved business confidence and further development/investment</p> <p>Visible across Scotland – agile enough to be targeted if required to those areas most in need of stimulus</p>
<p>Timing of economic impact</p>	<p>Impact of investment seen quickly – possibly in Yr 1 with cumulative results in following years</p> <p>Additional Economic activity would not happen without additional investment – market failure and no local government budget</p> <p>Will remain an issue, worsening over time with potential to stifle business growth locally, acting against entrepreneurship and act against resilient local economies/communities.</p>

Project: Project: SE – Life Sciences (BioQuarter)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED] - Impact not felt until beyond 2016/ 17. Limited risk in slippage. Plans could be accelerated – minimal spend (say REDACTED) in 16/17 in view of need to obtain statutory consents etc with spend of around REDACTED]in 17/18 and again around REDACTED]in 18/19 -
Short-term growth impact	Modular Accommodation to address demand whilst further phase of development proposals are worked through with partners. Benefits realisation to life sciences sector not apparent till 2017 due to lead in time for contracts. Overall outcome would improve business confidence.
Employment impact	Up to 75 High value jobs plus potential for construction related jobs and associated service providers jobs to be created.
Inclusion impact	Potential for apprenticeships in associated construction and service providers. Outcome achieved brings 75 High Value Jobs to the area plus associated – given the area is within Glasgow particularly relevant to the wider inclusion outcomes around increasing participation. The project will occur in Glasgow and construction activity would be Scotland based.
Timing of economic impact	2017 before economic impact felt due to lead in time with contracts and phasing of work. Economic impact in 2 phases – phase one construction and then when complete phase 2 utilisation of modular accommodation by sector.

Project: Project: SE – Incubation, Innovation and Technology Development (INOVO 2)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total cost of £15 million - Plans could be accelerated –[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Second Building at ITREZ Glasgow (next to Strathclyde University Technology and Innovation Centre) to accommodate incubation and larger space for Innovation and Technology Development companies – Glasgow – leading to increased innovation capacity within 2 years Construction phase over 2 years would bring around 500 construction related jobs and have knock on to further service providers and suppliers jobs.
Employment impact	500 construction related jobs at the height of the development with associated service providers and suppliers positively impacted so may create jobs there too but impossible to estimate these.
Inclusion impact	The position of the development would mean that the 500 construction related jobs could open up opportunities from across the social base including the knock on effect that such a large concentration of construction workers has on local economies in terms of suppliers and service providers e.g. food take away eateries etc Also potential for apprenticeships to be part of the construction phase opening up career paths for young people within the Glasgow area.
Timing of economic impact	Initial impact not felt till 2017/18 as construction jobs come on line. Further impact will occur Yr 2 during the development as the construction approaches completion. At end of the development capacity for Innovation and Technology related companies will have increased widening the attractiveness of the area to such companies and possible leading to companies locating there or expanding their operations.

Project: SE Aerospace (Prestwick)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	In first 2 years impact will be related to construction phase bringing construction jobs to Prestwick area. At end – outcome will be Provision of advanced factory (circa 50,000sq.ft) at Prestwick to meet demands of the Aerospace industry. This will allow expansion and attract new potential business to the Prestwick area.
Employment impact	Estimated to create 300 jobs – mix of construction related jobs in year 1 and 2 and possible additional high value Aerospace jobs once the factory is occupied.
Inclusion impact	Increases opportunities for youth employment potentially via apprenticeships at both construction and high value end of jobs spectrum. Increases employment opportunities in South Ayrshire where employment opportunities are limited.
Timing of economic impact	Year 1 and 2 Construction jobs and associated service providers and suppliers Year 3 High Value Aerospace jobs once business is secured to occupy manufacturing space.

Project: SE – Borders Business Park (Tweedbank)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Development of land and buildings under the Borders blueprint at the 'end' of the Borders Railway line Would unlock economic development opportunity. Project will occur in Tweedbank and construction activity would be Tweedbank based. Development of land and buildings under the Borders blueprint at the 'end' of the Borders Railway line.</p> <p>Would unlock economic development opportunity in a location previously not easily accessible.</p> <p>Initial impact would be the jobs created mainly during the development and construction phase. Potential for further jobs to be created once space is developed as it could attract new start ups or even rail related activities.</p>
Employment impact	Estimated to create 100 jobs during 2 years and further job creation possible once development completed.
Inclusion impact	Tweedbank has lost many of the traditional employers from the area in recent years and development of this type would create opportunities for employment in the area across all participation areas as the jobs would be of varying levels. Also potential for modern apprenticeships.
Timing of economic impact	<p>Yr 1 and 2 mainly development and construction jobs</p> <p>Yr 3 potential for jobs created from business or land use opportunities created by the work.</p>

Project: HIE – Tourism (Development of Cruise Liner Facilities)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Development of state of the art cruise liner facilities at Port of Cromarty Firth which will result in Economic activity in Scotland. Low risk of displacement/ crowding</p> <p>Potential to put Port of Cromarty Firth on stopping place list of more cruise liner operators; Each ship brings hundreds of tourists to the area who engage in economic activity both around the port and on the subsequent associated trips to other tourist attractions in the wider area.</p> <p>Also potential for business opportunities within the Port itself both in the tourism and associated service providers that cruise liners need in the ports they visit.</p> <p>Tourism is crucial to Scotland’s cultural and economic well-being and sustains a great diversity of businesses throughout the country. According to a recent independent report by Deloitte, the industry generates over £11 billion for the Scottish economy in direct and indirect spend, and employs over 200,000 – 9% of the Scottish workforce. Overall, tourism provides jobs in the private and public sectors and stimulates the regeneration of urban and rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Visitor economy worth £11.6bn with potential to grow across all business sectors. •Employment in the tourism-related industries sector was 181,000 in 2012 - accounting for around 7% of employment in Scotland. •For every £50,000 spent by visitors - a new job is created. •Between 13,000 to 14,500 extra tourism economy jobs will be created by 2020 in Scotland and the industry is set to grow 54.4% in real terms by 2025. •Around 200,000 non-tourism jobs are supported by the tourism industry. •The £400m additional revenue generated by VisitScotland's marketing activity equates to 15,000 direct and indirect jobs. •The events industry is worth between £1-1.5bn to Scottish economy. •Business tourism is valued at £1.9bn annually to Scotland.
Employment impact	Also depending on the development activities there may be construction or service providers jobs created during the initial 2 years. At completion estimated to create 50 jobs in Invergordon plus wider tourism impact. For every £50,000 spent by visitors - a further new job is created.
Inclusion impact	The project is located in the Highlands area and will bring much needed jobs in a variety of areas to the surrounding areas of the Cromarty Firth where local employment opportunities are limited to a few key sectors.
Timing of economic impact	Impact not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/ 17. In yr 1 and 2 impact will be around the development and any construction and associated service providers Once complete impact will be potentially mainly seasonal although cruise liners do operate all year round depending on weather conditions though.

Project: HIE – Life Sciences (Inverness Campus)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Development of new buildings for life sciences business at Inverness campus which will result in business activity being created and retained in the Highlands area.</p> <p>Inverness Campus is a project of national significance, it aims to be an exemplar of collaborative working, bringing wide-ranging and substantial benefits to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. The benefits that will flow from the £30m project are substantial in terms of economic, social, cultural and academic impact, in line with the GES. Inverness Campus is one of the most ambitious projects in Scotland, a nationally and internationally significant location for business, research and education that will increase economic impact and create high quality jobs.</p> <p>To date, HIE's investment in the Inverness Campus project is around £30 million with overall investment approaching £100 million.</p> <p>Independent research estimates that the Campus has the potential to support up to 6,000 jobs over the next 30 years and generate £38 million to the Highlands and Islands economy annually.</p> <p>Investing a further [REDACTED] will build upon this and focus on expanding life sciences facilities which will attract further investment from business supported by the excellent research and educational facilities at the campus.</p>
Employment impact	Estimated to create 30 jobs on Campus.
Inclusion impact	<p>Project will result in economic activity being created and retained in the Highlands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is already underway to develop a Science Skills Academy at UHI. Its main purpose will be to help young people gain fulfilling jobs and careers related to science, technology, engineering, maths and digital media. These skills will help young people across the Highlands and Islands pursue their ambitions in growing global markets. • Expanding life sciences capacity for business to locate within the campus development brings the types of opportunities that the Science Skills Academy students would be looking for.
Timing of economic impact	<p>Impact not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/17.</p> <p>Would be construction impact in yr 1 and 2 with permanent jobs impact in yr 3 depending on how quickly the units are let.</p>

Project: HIE – Life Sciences (Blood Monitoring)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Fit out manufacturing facility for scale up of blood monitoring business. Main impact is the attraction of 100 jobs to the Highlands area some of those high value jobs. Supporting economic development in the HIE area.
Employment impact	The facility is expected to create 100 jobs when manufacturing is fully operational. There will also be potential for apprenticeships to form part of that as well as linking in with employment opportunities for graduates of UHI.
Inclusion impact	Project will result in economic activity being created and retained in the Highlands with a low risk of displacement. Jobs in such numbers in a manufacturing environment are rare and the ability to accelerate the spend to bring forward the development could result in positive outcomes for around 100 people who otherwise would need to relocate to find employment of that type.
Timing of economic impact	Impact not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/17. Limited risk of slippage. Impact most visible at end of development although there will be some fit out related jobs during first 18 mths

Project: HIE – Energy (Stromness Campus)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Development of Stromness Campus which will result in increased business confidence and create opportunities to attract investment from business and generate employment opportunities.
Employment impact	It is not possible to estimate the number of jobs this project will bring, however the Stromness area is particularly lacking in opportunities for employment within the area and any jobs that are created would be welcomed by the community.
Inclusion impact	Project will result in economic activity being created and retained in the Stromness area with a low risk of displacement. In terms of developing and supporting the community and their ability to retain employment age residents within the area such a development would create opportunities not only for employment but also in developing a more confident business base which could be used as a catalyst for further investment.
Timing of economic impact	Impact not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/17. Limited risk of slippage. Yr 3 will be when the real employment opportunities become apparent.

Project: HIE – Engineering (Building Fit Out – Forres)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Fit out building for new business start with scale up potential in Forres area which will result in increased business confidence and possible attract further investment.
Employment impact	It is not possible to estimate no of jobs but the project will create employment opportunities – the scale being dependent upon which businesses can be attracted to the building and the Forres area once fit out is completed.
Inclusion impact	Project will result in economic activity being created and retained in the Forres area with a low risk of displacement. Start up businesses including social enterprises may be attracted to the building. Main impact will be in bringing the building into use and creating business opportunities that could have knock on effect to improve employment choices in the local community.
Timing of economic impact	Although the fit out can be completed in 2016-17 the economic impact is not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/17.as it could take time to find an occupier. Limited risk of slippage.

Project: HIE – Tourism (Cairngorm Mountain)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Infrastructure developments to enhance tourism facilities at Cairngorm mountain resulting in increased business confidence to invest there and possible extension to tourism related activities which could be extended across the year not just the season.</p> <p>Tourism is crucial to Scotland’s cultural and economic well-being and sustains a great diversity of businesses throughout the country. According to a recent independent report by Deloitte, the industry generates over £11 billion for the Scottish economy in direct and indirect spend, and employs over 200,000 – 9% of the Scottish workforce. Overall, tourism provides jobs in the private and public sectors and stimulates the regeneration of urban and rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Visitor economy worth £11.6bn with potential to grow across all business sectors. •Employment in the tourism-related industries sector was 181,000 in 2012 - accounting for around 7% of employment in Scotland. •For every £50,000 spent by visitors - a new job is created. •Between 13,000 to 14,500 extra tourism economy jobs will be created by 2020 in Scotland and the industry is set to grow 54.4% in real terms by 2025. •Around 200,000 non-tourism jobs are supported by the tourism industry. •The £400m additional revenue generated by VisitScotland's marketing activity equates to 15,000 direct and indirect jobs. •The events industry is worth between £1-1.5bn to Scottish economy. •Business tourism is valued at £1.9bn annually to Scotland.
Employment impact	The project will create an inestimable amount of jobs being created at the tourist facility. It is difficult to estimate accurate employment numbers but there is no doubt there will be both tourist and infrastructure related jobs created as a result of this project. There may also be increased business/entrepreneurial activity that the infrastructure works support or act as a catalyst to.
Inclusion impact	Project will result in economic activity being created and retained at the tourist facility area and surrounding area with a low risk of displacement.
Timing of economic impact	Impact not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/17. Limited risk of slippage.

Project: Infrastructure (Elgin)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	Infrastructure to support new business park in Elgin resulting in increased business confidence and improving accommodation options to attract new businesses to the area or encourage existing businesses to expand.
Employment impact	The project will create an inestimable amount of jobs being created and retained in the Elgin area. Difficult to estimate the number of jobs as depends on types of businesses and enterprises attracted
Inclusion impact	Project will result in economic activity being created and retained in Elgin and surrounding areas with a low risk of displacement. Elgin would benefit from this business park as many job opportunities are a commute away for communities in the area and bringing business into the Elgin area would increase opportunities for youth employment as well as main stream employment
Timing of economic impact	Impact not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/17. Limited risk of slippage.

Project: HIE – Infrastructure (Commercial & Residential potential – Inverness Campus)	
Criteria	Assessment <i>(please refer to guidance when assessing project, and include any evidence that backs up the rationale provided).</i>
Cost and timing of spend	Total Cost [REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Unlock commercial & Residential potential at Inverness Campus which will result in increased business confidence and access to campus facilities.</p> <p>Inverness Campus is a project of national significance, it aims to be an exemplar of collaborative working, bringing wide-ranging and substantial benefits to the Highlands and Islands and Scotland. The benefits that will flow from the £30m project are substantial in terms of economic, social, cultural and academic impact, in line with the GES. Inverness Campus is one of the most ambitious projects in Scotland, a nationally and internationally significant location for business, research and education that will increase economic impact and create high quality jobs.</p> <p>To date, HIE's investment in the Inverness Campus project is around £30 million with overall investment approaching £100 million.</p> <p>Independent research estimates that the Campus has the potential to support up to 6,000 jobs over the next 30 years and generate £38 million to the Highlands and Islands economy annually.</p>
Employment impact	Project is expected to create 100 construction jobs.
Inclusion impact	Project will result in economic activity being created and retained in Inverness and surrounding areas with a low risk of displacement.
Timing of economic impact	Impact not expected to be felt until beyond 2016/17. Limited risk of slippage.

Project: Repair and replacement of life-expired Property Assets to improve SG Core Estate	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>Investment in our buildings aligns with our longer-term estate strategy i.e. where the business will be by 2020. Any funding awarded will be prioritised towards: essential maintenance works, the replacement of life-expired assets, and enhancing the performance (and thereby comfort for staff and visitors) of our buildings.</p> <p>Priority will also be given to works that have relatively short pay-back periods (between 5-10 years).</p> <p>Limited budgets over recent years has meant that the building fabric and systems of our estate has continued to deteriorate. Continuing to defer this work places an additional burden on current and future resources i.e. increased levels of reactive maintenance to be followed by the eventual failure and replacement of assets leads to greater overall costs.</p> <p>The projects identified in this submission will help improve the resilience of our properties and, with an ever increasing use of our estate, any failure in building systems will now have a more severe impact on the business continuity of SG and its public sector tenants.</p> <p>Procurement of these works would be through the SG's existing Facilities Management which runs until 2017 with the option of two one-year extensions. Project work is awarded through competitive tender exercises so the impact on the Scottish economy is unknown until the successful contractor is identified. However, recent experience would suggest that the works will support Scottish construction jobs, including SMEs, with hardware sourced elsewhere.</p>
Employment impact	The construction sector would benefit from the work associated with the installation/upgrade of building fabric and systems.
Inclusion impact	The proposed projects are all located within Scotland. While the large plant and building fabric projects correspond with our main offices in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, other works (such as lighting system upgrades) will be geographically spread across the country.

<p>Timing of economic impact</p>	<p>While the figures submitted are based on feasibility studies, or recently tendered similar works, all projects require detailed scoping and design. To ensure adequate time is given to deriving optimum sub-project work streams, this initial exercise would be best done in the remainder of FY 16/17.</p> <p>The more challenging projects involve improvements to building fabric and mechanical/services infrastructure. These require a detailed programme of work/delivery plan to be developed and ideally require a two year timescale to take account of seasonal/environmental issues. Allowing for procurement and project lead times these could be planned to deliver by the end of the FY 18/19.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>○ Saint Andrew's House stonework and general building fabric improvements</td> <td>2016/17 & 2017/18</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ general lighting upgrades</td> <td>2016/17 & 2017/18</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Saughton House roof and windows</td> <td>2017/18 & 2018/19</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Victoria Quay services infrastructure/plant</td> <td>2017/18 & 2018/19</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Marine Lab, Aberdeen - building fabric improvements</td> <td>2017/18 & 2018/19</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>○ Marine Lab, Faskally - new bio-mass boiler</td> <td>2017/18 & 2018/19</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> </table>	○ Saint Andrew's House stonework and general building fabric improvements	2016/17 & 2017/18	[REDACTED]	○ general lighting upgrades	2016/17 & 2017/18	[REDACTED]	○ Saughton House roof and windows	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]	○ Victoria Quay services infrastructure/plant	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]	○ Marine Lab, Aberdeen - building fabric improvements	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]	○ Marine Lab, Faskally - new bio-mass boiler	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]
○ Saint Andrew's House stonework and general building fabric improvements	2016/17 & 2017/18	[REDACTED]																	
○ general lighting upgrades	2016/17 & 2017/18	[REDACTED]																	
○ Saughton House roof and windows	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]																	
○ Victoria Quay services infrastructure/plant	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]																	
○ Marine Lab, Aberdeen - building fabric improvements	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]																	
○ Marine Lab, Faskally - new bio-mass boiler	2017/18 & 2018/19	[REDACTED]																	

Project: Carbon Management Plan	
Criteria	Assessment
Cost and timing of spend	[REDACTED]
Short-term growth impact	<p>The Scottish Government (SG) promotes public sector energy efficiency as a priority area and as such needs to lead by example. The SG is unable to participate in gain share, loan agreements or long term financing for energy efficiency projects. This means all projects must be self-funded.</p> <p>The Scottish Futures Trust has identified that there is £300 million of Energy Efficiency investment required across the Scottish Public Sector Estate that will generate a £30 million per annum saving on energy bills and a 174 kilo tonnes CO2 equivalent saving.</p> <p>The SG's Carbon Management Plan contains a target of a 30% reduction in CO2 levels by 2020 (based on 2009/10 levels). To achieve this target we estimate that a total of £6m is required to invest in energy efficiency measures. The investment would be on a spend-to-save basis with each project resulting in a reduction in either electricity or gas consumption and, as a result, would lower the running costs of the organisation.</p> <p>Procurement of these works would be through the SG's existing Facilities Management which runs until 2017 with the option of two one-year extensions. Project work is awarded through competitive tender exercises so the impact on the Scottish economy is unknown until the successful contractor is identified. However, recent experience would suggest that the works will support Scottish construction jobs, including SMEs, with hardware sourced elsewhere.</p>
Employment impact	<p>These projects would support both the construction and renewables sectors in Scotland.</p> <p>The construction sector would benefit from the work associated with the installation/upgrade of building fabric and systems.</p> <p>The renewables sector would benefit from the commissioning of high-profile projects that could be used as case studies. For example, the Solar Trade Association have been lobbying hard for SG to install Solar PV to demonstrate its viability to the public and private sectors. The positive PR that would result from a large-scale solar project would improve confidence within the industry which could result in new jobs being created.</p>
Inclusion	Each renewables project would incorporate an element of community benefits. £5 per MWH would be paid to community initiatives.

<p>impact</p>	<p>This equates to £300 to £700 per annum, per project (depending on the output). The projects would also act as case studies and education tools. Large displays would be installed in prominent areas of the buildings to show the energy being produced by the panels. All properties on the SG estate will be considered, not just central belt.</p>
<p>Timing of economic impact</p>	<p>These projects will show carbon management leadership to the Scottish Public Sector and will help to reduce Scotland's overall emissions in line with the ambitions of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. At a time when budgets are under increasing pressure these projects will show leadership and a willingness to invest in energy efficiency.</p> <p>Identified Projects are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LED Lighting upgrade of SAH 2016/17 [REDACTED] ○ Solar PV at SAH, VQ and SH 2016/17 [REDACTED] (funding for this work may be available from underspend in Climate Change Hub) ○ VQ Boiler Replacement 2017/18 [REDACTED] ○ Saughton LED lighting upgrade 2017/18 [REDACTED] ○ Solar PV/Wind Turbine at SASA and other rural sites 2018/19 [REDACTED]