

HE-BCI record 2023/24 - General guidance on Table 3: Regeneration and development programmes - Proposed

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1. Regeneration is a set of activities that reverse economic, social and physical decline in areas where market forces will not do this without support from government. ([DCLG, 2008, p6](#)).
2. Table 3 provides analysis of regeneration income. Regeneration funding is an important way for HE providers to invest intellectual assets in economic, physical and socially beneficial projects. HE-BCI counts regeneration as a proxy for local growth.
3. Regeneration funding should be returned as income received from the allocating body during the reporting period.
4. Only funding received for the purpose of regeneration (as defined in paragraph 1) that enhances or increases knowledge exchange between the HE provider and business and community partners may be included here.
5. If the funding does not involve interactions between HE providers and business and community partners outside of HE (i.e. if there is only interaction between HE providers), this should not be reported.
6. It is understood that a number of grants for regeneration activity are closely linked with expected outputs, such as providing consultancy for agricultural enterprise. Given that these interactions (i.e. business support for SMEs) often have quantifiable outputs, they may be returned where relevant providing general HE-BCI record guidance is taken into account.
7. Regeneration-related activities may be returnable to more than one appropriate table, for example CPD, consultancy, or facilities and equipment etc. HE providers should select the table they consider most relevant. However, any income or activity should not be reported more than once.
8. Funding streams from Research England should not be included in this table (e.g. Higher Education Innovation Funding (HEIF), Regional Innovation Funding). This also applies to NI HEIF income from DFE(NI).
9. The majority of regeneration funding has previously come from European sources, in particular from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF). It should be noted that this record does not just capture funding from European sources.
10. Following the launch of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) by the UK government to succeed the old EU structural funds, UKSPF income received by HE providers specifically supporting regeneration and development activities can be returned in HE-BCI. UKSPF income should be returned as part of 'UK Government regeneration funds' in row '1ci – UK Shared Prosperity Fund'.
11. Funding from local leadership organisations including Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), and similar economic development agencies across the UK should be returned in row '1d - other regeneration grants and income from local and regional bodies'. (This funding is not applicable for Wales).

12. Capital funding can only be returned under head 1g and only external capital income relating to regeneration and development is to be included.

It is expected that any capital funding returned will come from one of the same external sources covered in headings 1a-1e, but capital funding is not a subset of those headings and may only be reported under head 1g. Only capital income attributable to the record year can be returned, as reported in the audited financial statements. The treatment of these capital grants will depend on whether the HE provider has applied the accrual or performance model, under FRS 102 and the FE/HE SORP (2015). The balance returned here should include both capital grants recognised in the year under the performance model, and income from capital grants recognised in the year, under the accruals model.

Example 1:

Funding body: Combined UK Government and Regional local authority

Regeneration area: Urban economic development

Income: £600K to deliver economic regeneration project in the steel industry with 3 local non-SME companies. Joint funding from central UK Government (40%) and collaboration of 4 regional local authorities (60%)

Return: As £240K in Table 3 sub-head 1c UK Government regeneration funds and £360K in Table 3 sub-head 1d other regeneration grants and income from local and regional bodies.

Example 2:

Funding body: ERDF

Regeneration area: Town planning

Income: £200K

Return: As £200K in Table 3 sub-head 1a ERDF income. It is possible that an interaction such as this could be returned as consultancy. Double counting should be avoided in all cases.

Example 3:

Funding body: ERDF

Regeneration area: Urban renewal

Income: £500K to provide consultancy to 50 SME companies

Return: £500K in Table 3 sub-head 1a ERDF income and number of companies should be returned in [Table 2](#) sub-head 1a consultancy for SMEs.