



Sheffield City Region
Housing Fund (Brownfield)
2020-2025

(DRAFT) Prospectus
Criteria and Assurance Process

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1. Background

Our Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) sets out what needs to be done to grow the economy and transform the lives and wellbeing of our people. The Policy Objectives of the SEP are:

- **Growth:** *'Grow an economy that works for everyone'*
- **Inclusion:** *'Ensuring that everyone has an opportunity to contribute to and benefit from economic growth'*
- **Sustainability:** *'Driving low carbon opportunities within the economy and delivering net-zero emissions'*

The SEP identifies a number of Key Growth Areas that have the potential to create change at scale and bring benefits to the wider city region. In these areas, Economic Blueprints and packages of interventions will be agreed to support locally driven approaches and provide additional capacity for site assembly and infrastructure investment.

Integral to achieving these objectives will be ensuring that our residents have access to good quality, affordable, energy efficient homes in places that are pleasant to live in.

Whilst house building in SCR is currently being delivered at a rate of over 6,000 new homes per year, there is more to do. The SEP identifies three aspects of the SCR housing market that need to be addressed:

- Existing Homes – There is potential for existing homes to play a much bigger part in regeneration and the local economy. Renewal or upgrades to the existing housing stock can unlock investment, creating new jobs and business opportunities locally.
- New Homes – New housing needs to drive greater density in urban areas, benefit from (and deliver) transport connectivity and enhance the built environment, helping to create more attractive places and encourage demand.
- Housing Innovation - Modern Methods of Construction has the potential to revolutionise the way new homes are delivered in South Yorkshire, providing higher build standards and more efficient technologies than traditional construction. Alongside technical innovation we need to encourage investment in skills so that local people can benefit from the jobs this creates as well as new investment models and products such as build to rent, to provide the range of homes and tenures that people now demand.

Whilst this Housing Fund will not be able to deliver all of the aspirations of the SEP, it can go some way towards it.

2. Housing Fund (Brownfield)

2.1 Introduction

On the 30th June 2020, the Government launched 'A New Deal for Britain' which is set as the first step in the strategy to rebuild Britain following Covid 19 and fuel economic recovery across the UK.

As part of this strategy, £40.3m of capital was allocated to the Sheffield City Region Mayoral Combined Authority (MCA) for supporting development of housing schemes on brownfield land over the next 5 years.

This funding will expand the existing Housing Fund and ensure the MCA and LEP can support the delivery of a greater number of new homes to meet local needs which would otherwise not be brought forward by the Market.

The Fund will be delivered within the MCA Assurance Framework guidelines to ensure proper due diligence and value for money.

2.2 Who can bid for funding?

2.2.1 Early Delivery – up to March 2021

For the first phase of the programme up to March 2021 – only projects brought forward by the SCR Local Authorities will be considered. This can include Partnerships / Joint Ventures that are led by the Local Authorities.

2.2.2 Remaining Programme – 2021-2025

Should it be considered that there would be insufficient schemes to meet the objectives of the programme, consideration will be given to opening the remaining programme to non-local authorities involved in providing new homes.

The timetable for any wider invitation to submit schemes into the remaining programme will be publicised.

2.3 What type of investments/ schemes can the Housing Fund (Brownfield) support?

2.3.1 Capital Expenditure

The Fund would look to support a range of financial interventions to enable the development of housing on brownfield land which would otherwise not happen.

Eligible capital expenditure could be;

- Off-site infrastructure
- Neighbourhood infrastructure (including public realm, place-making interventions) which enhance assets
- Site Remediation and demolition to prepare sites for housing
- On site infrastructure
- Direct delivery of new homes
- Site acquisition and land assembly
- Capacity to support any of the capital delivery activity detailed above where it is directly attributable to the creation or maintenance of a capital asset

In order to achieve the aspirations in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan, the Fund would seek to particularly prioritise projects that include:

- Enhanced energy efficiency measures.
- Decarbonised heat measures.
- Modern Methods of Construction.
- Adaptable and accessible properties to support local needs.

There would be a flexible approach to the allocation of monies including non-recoverable funds (grant), part-recoverable funds, loan funds and other bespoke funding solutions to meet the requirements of individual schemes.

2.3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The primary purpose of the allocated revenue funding is to accelerate the delivery of the most strategic brownfield schemes in the region. The initial revenue element of the Housing Fund (Brownfield) is proposed to only be open to Local Authorities partners.

Eligible revenue expenditure could be;

- Site investigation/ geotechnical work
- Survey work
- Cost planning services
- Planning advice
- Options appraisal
- Legal costs
- Masterplanning
- Capacity support

In order to achieve the aspirations in the SCR Strategic Economic Plan, the Fund would also support:

- Carbon reduction reports
- Biodiversity net gain reports

The aspiration of the MCA is to work in close collaboration with Local Authority partners to identify projects that offer value for money, strategic fit and deliverability.

It is expected that this kind of early commitment and co-investment will bring forward more successful projects and will lower the risk of non-delivery.

2.4 Compatibility with Other Funding

The MCA encourages co-funding of schemes where the opportunity exists. MCA interventions should add the maximum value and this case should clearly be proven by the funding application.

Early discussion with other funding bodies is needed to ascertain compatibility. If there is a query about a particular type/source of funding, please contact the MCA Executive Team to discuss.

3. Fund Assessment Criteria

3.1 What does a 'good' scheme look like?

Every scheme must:

- be used to bring forward sites on brownfield land that have an evidenced rationale for taxpayer intervention. Projects with the highest additionality will be prioritised;
- start on site during this Parliament (by a longstop date of 31 March 2025)
- represent good value for money. This must be quantified wherever possible and evidenced as part of the application.

Local Authorities must either have an up to date Local Plan in place, or an agreed plan with MHCLG for getting a Local Plan in place, to receive funding.

'Good' schemes would:

- **Contribute strongly towards each of the MCA's strategic policy objectives (growth, inclusion and sustainability – [link to Strategic Economic Plan](#).** This must be evidenced, and applications will be assessed and prioritised on this basis. Location is key and priority will be given to schemes which support housing growth in the key Growth Areas. Housing within existing urban centres or with good sustainable travel links to them will also be given greater weight.
- **Align with the ambitions of other relevant investment funds,** for example the Town Deal Fund, High Street Fund and the Transforming Cities Fund.
- **Be supported locally.** Evidence of compliance/ alignment with planning policy, local growth strategies (economic and housing) and objectively assessed housing need will have to be clearly set out
- **Be sustainable/ be working towards net zero.** the MCA and all Local Authority areas have net zero carbon targets – housing plays a large role in this. Applications should evidence that everything possible has been done to achieve net zero on new developments.
- **Consider all risks,** and mitigating actions identified, including an early assessment of State Aid implications.
- **Be deliverable,** applicants to demonstrate they have the plan, capacity and expertise to deliver the proposed scheme on time.
- **Be inclusive,** schemes should result in reasonably priced homes and offer a range of options which are commensurate with the local earnings and the vision for the area.

3.2. How schemes will be prioritised

Schemes will be prioritised based on their fit with the strategic priorities that the MCA and its Thematic Board; including:

- **Strategic fit** – How well does the scheme follow themes set out in the emerging SEP [click here](#), Energy Strategy [click here](#), Transport Strategy [click here](#) and SCR Housing Review [click here](#)
 - **Growth ‘Grow an economy the works for everyone’**
Creation of vibrant, densified, liveable urban centres/ enhancing the built environment to create more attractive and affordable places/ money leveraged from public + private investment / jobs/ apprenticeships
 - **Inclusion ‘Ensuring that everyone has an opportunity to contribute to and benefit from economic growth’**
Affordable living/ the right mix of type and tenure/ placemaking/ inclusive design
 - **Sustainability ‘Driving low carbon opportunities within the economy and delivering net-zero emissions’**
Low carbon/ biodiversity net gain/ well served by existing or planned transport links

The MCA is particularly aiming to accelerate development and regeneration in the key Growth Areas identified in the Strategic Economic Plan, which have the greatest potential to contribute to economic growth and inclusion.

The MCA is committed to the net zero agenda, and low carbon / no gas solutions will be heavily prioritised. Scheme promoters can be supported to explore low carbon alternatives, renewable technology and no gas solutions.

- **Innovation**
Modern methods of construction / new investment models and products such as Build to Rent to provide the range of homes and tenures that people now demand

The MCA recognises the importance of supporting modern methods of construction to ensure the future stability of housing supply and other benefits such as lower carbon [click here for SCR MMC Audit Presentation](#) . MMC is encouraged where appropriate and not cost prohibitive, particularly, where it can be delivered at greater scale and contribute to enhancing the development of new skills and innovation within the sector. The inclusion of an MMC target within the Housing Fund is under consideration.

- **Location** – Priority given to schemes in the key Growth Areas highlighted in the SEP:
 - Sheffield City Centre
 - Barnsley, Rotherham, Doncaster Town Centres
 - Advanced Manufacturing Innovation District
 - Doncaster Unity
 - Goldthorpe in the Dearne Valley
 - Doncaster Sheffield Airport

Developments outside of these Key Growth Areas will also be considered, particularly if they deliver a significant number of affordable homes; contribute to the wider local regeneration of places; and embed high quality design and higher standards of energy efficiency. Such schemes must clearly evidence how they meet the other criteria set out in this Prospectus.

- Evidence of acceleration
- Value for money – range of measures will be applied including
 - Benefit cost ratio
 - Land value uplift – based on Valuation Office Agency figures
 - Social amenity benefit
 - Affordable homes
 - Carbon reduction
- Rational for public sector investment
- Evidence of market demand (or need) for different types and tenures
- Additionality – the extent to which the scheme outcomes are as result of an intervention – for more information see the *HCA Additionality Guide*
- Evidence of deliverability
- Commitment from delivery partners
- Local suppliers in procurement
- Local employment and training opportunities
- Local Authority Support (compliance with statutory plans and processes)
- Leverage – how much total private sector and additional public sector resource can be levered in per £1 of Housing Fund invested.
- Recoverability – if it's possible to pay back the whole or part of the Fund at a future date

4. MCA Assurance Process

The MCA Assurance Framework will govern this process. Please familiarise yourself with this before you begin the application process. ([click here](#))

Every scheme is different. The MCA Executive is, however, committed to working with you to ensure that potential schemes can be assessed in a robust, timely and proportionate way.

The information set out below demonstrates the stages a typical scheme will need to progress through. We are happy to provide you with all the documents you may need to complete at an early stage so you can better understand the information we require as your scheme progresses.

You will be supported throughout by a dedicated resource in the MCA Executive team.

4.1 Early Delivery

The timeframe for the MCA to approve schemes for the initial year's funding is short (prior to April 2021) but is necessary in order to accelerate delivery. Therefore, the process below, which reflects the time constraints, will apply for the early deliverable schemes;

1. Scheme information submitted via Gateway Form

Scheme promoters submit an enhanced Gateway Form for each project that requires capital (and revenue) funding – this form captures sufficient initial project detail in order that the schemes can be assessed/ prioritised for suitability and deliverability.

2. MCA Executive team prepare a programme level SBC for MCA approval

The programme level SBC will set out the overall 5 year programme ambitions and outcomes, as well as the early deliverable schemes for inclusion on the Housing Fund (Brownfield) pipeline.

3. Completion of a Full Business Case (FBC)

Scheme sponsors will then be invited to prepare FBCs for the early deliverable schemes, supported by the MCA Executive's Housing Team. All approvals, design, procurement and funding should be in place when FBC is submitted.

4. Assessment, Appraisal and Due Diligence

Assessment and appraisal will be undertaken in line with the Assurance Framework.

5. Scheme approval recommendations

The Housing and Infrastructure Board will consider Appraisal Panel recommendations for schemes with decisions taken by the Board for schemes seeking funding approval under £2m, and the MCA Board will take the funding decision for schemes of £2m or over; along with any proposed funding conditions.

4.2 Pipeline Schemes

The process for the remaining Fund programme running from March 2021 – end March 2025 will be as follows::

1. Scheme information submitted via Gateway Form

Scheme promoters submit an enhanced Gateway Form for each project that requires capital (and revenue) funding – this form captures sufficient initial project detail in order that the schemes can be assessed/ prioritised for suitability and deliverability.

2. Programme Strategic Business Cases

Suitable schemes will be considered by the Housing and Infrastructure Board, and those approved will be added to the pipeline and the Programme SBC updated accordingly.

Schemes requesting under £500k - In line with the new Assurance Framework, schemes requesting under £500k which are deemed by the Appraisal Panel to have low risk and complexity, and can evidence deliverability, can be recommended to produce a Business Justification Case instead of an OBC and FBC. This is for the Statutory Offices on the Appraisal Panel to decide and will be based on nature, scale, risk and complexity.

Revenue funding – if revenue funding forms part of the request for funding, it may be provided at this stage to accelerate the process and improve the overall quality of the final FBC.

3. Completion of an Outline Business Case (OBC) document

Once schemes are given the 'green light' to proceed to this stage, the applicant (supported by a dedicated resource in the MCA Executive Housing Team) will be required to submit an OBC.

4. Assessment, Appraisal and Due Diligence

Assessment and appraisal will be undertaken in line with the Assurance Framework.

5. Completion of a Full Business Case (FBC) document

FBCs will provide the remaining detailed level of information required. All approvals, design, procurement and funding should be in place when FBC is submitted.

6. Final Assessment, Appraisal and Due Diligence

As in Stage 4 above, assessment and appraisal will be undertaken in line with the Assurance Framework.

7. Consideration by the Housing & Infrastructure Board and/or MCA Board

The Housing and Infrastructure Board meet every 8 weeks and will consider the recommendations of the Appraisal Panel and any proposed funding conditions. Where schemes are seeking £2m or more, a funding decision will be required from the MCA (which also meets every 8 weeks). [Link to MCA Meetings](#)

5. Terms and Conditions

For approved schemes, the grant recipient will claim funding either monthly or quarterly in arrears. Payments will be based on progress reports from the Applicant Organisation. Progress will be monitored against the agreed contract and delivery arrangements.

All terms of the contract and arrangements for ongoing monitoring will be agreed with individual Applicant Organisations prior to providing funding.

Standard forms of contracts are available on request. It is advisable to seek early advice to prevent delays in the later stages of the application process.