LUF Round 2: Application Template

Word counts are included for several questions throughout the application, these are provided as a guide only. The level of detail you provide in the online application form should be proportionate to the amount of funding that you are requesting. For example, bids for more than £10m should provide proportionally more information than bids for less than £10m.

Whilst there are some annexes that we ask applicants to complete (via the pro forma documents supplied) and some additional documents we request as evidence, applicants must point to specific additional text that they have submitted if they wish it to be considered in the assessment. Any answer referencing any information contained in annexes must be relevant to a specific question in the application form and referenced within the answer.

The application portal opens on 15th July 2022 and will close at **12:00 noon,on 2nd August 2022**. Please ensure that the online application is complete and all supporting documents are uploaded by this deadline.

All of the proformas referred to in the table below can be downloaded in a zip file on Application guidance page along with the costings and planning workbook.

Part 1 – Gateway

Part 2 – Subsidy control and State aid analysis

Part 3 – Bid summary

In this section applicants should provide the core details of their bids; clarifying what,where, how and how much. If your bid is a package bid you should also complete Application Form Annexes A – C .

To note, word counts are included for several questions throughout the applicationform, these are provided as a guide only. The level of detail you provide should beproportionate to the amount of funding that you are requesting.

3.1 Bid Name: Druids Heath Regeneration
3.2 Please provide a short description of your bid, including the visible infrastructure that will be delivered/upgraded and the benefits that will be felt in the area **(100 words max)**
Druids Heath is the most-deprived area in Birmingham and is a priority for regeneration. The proposals will be the catalyst for the holistic regeneration of Druids Heath by upgrading and creating new modern, easily accessible community buildings where people of all ages and backgrounds can be together and feel part of a community, improve education, develop new skills, and have a space for enterprise. Unlock land for new leisure space and better-quality housing by grounding the overhead Pylons. Improve connectivity with the wider area and encourage uptake of walking and cycling, therefore improving the health of residents, by providing a bridge over the canal and improving the safety of the area by improving the Village Green and The Dell.
3.3 Please provide a more detailed overview of the bid proposal. Where bids have multiple components (package bids) you should clearly explain how the component projects are aligned with each other and represent a coherent set of interventions. **(500 words)**

This ambitious scheme consists of three interrelated components that will kick start the regeneration of Druids Heath and represent the stakeholder group's vision of:

"A village feel, easy to get about on and off the estate, safe and clean, quality energy efficient homes built around facilities and amenities, a landscaped park and green spaces at the heart of the village opening out into wilder green areas with connecting greenways including access to the Stratford-upon-Avon canal, better and more diverse local employment opportunities, good local schools and better access to secondary schools and colleges.".

The fund will support a transformative scheme with three interrelated components that combined will contribute to the longer term and wider vision for the Druids Heath Estate. The **key strategic drivers** for this investment can be categorised under three broad headings:

- Provide community spaces and facilities for residents;
- Improve wellbeing and community;
- Better connect the area; and
- Unlock land for future development;

Druids Heath Regeneration Scheme aims for a holistic approach including housing, community, social and sustainable opportunities for the residents.

1. Pylon Diversion and Grounding of Existing Route to unlock land for landscape improvements of the public green space, regeneration and future residential development opportunities.
2. Canal Bridge Link and Associated Landscape Works providing accessible, connected, and safe public open spaces as well as providing an attractive network of pedestrian routes encouraging active travel and improving connectivity within and to Druids Heath.
3. Regenerating existing and creating new community assets
    - New Build Community Hall
    - New Library, Youth Centre, Commercial and Startup Units
    - Regenerating the Village Green through landscaping and the Dell by providing sports facilities and landscape betterment.

The three elements of this scheme will, together create a new neighbourhood, and deliver long-term social, economic, and environmental improvements.

By applying this holistic approach to Druids Heath regeneration, the focus will not only be on addressing housing needs and securing sustainable homes through energy efficiency but also provide opportunities to improve facilities and amenities to serve the local community, improve educational standards and employability; will improve local employment by creating a complementary mix of commercial and other uses to support a vibrant active neighbourhood and sustainable Local Centre; will provide a safe and attractive network of connected public open spaces and pedestrian and cycle routes, encouraging active travel and improving connectivity within Druids Heath and the wider area; provide sports facilities that are inclusive, providing a range of uses as well as supporting play and growing spaces.

3.4 Please provide a short description of the area where the investment will take place. If complex (i.e. containing multiple locations/references) please include a map defining the area with references to any areas where the LUF investment will take place.

For transport projects include the route of the proposed scheme, the existing transport infrastructure and other points of particular interest to the bid e.g. development sites, areas of existing employment, constraints etc.

(500 words)

Areas of Investment

The proposal is focused on the centre of Druids Heath estate, South Birmingham.

Within Druids Heath, the investments will be focused on the following locations:

1 Existing electricity pylons run over green space and residential area
2 The Stratford-upon-Avon Canal runs to the north of Druids Heath
3 Manningford Hall
4 The Village Green and The Dell; and
5 The former Baverstock Academy

The scheme location plan uploaded shows the location of the elements of the scheme described above.

The east of Druids Heath where the pylons currently run through is mainly a residential area where the property values are significantly less than the surrounding B14 postcode. The area suffers from a poor development layout with a 1960s Radburn road style and lack of direct vehicular access to some properties, a proliferation of segregated and often isolated public footpaths and large areas of underused or unusable public open space.

The area around the canal, to the north of Druids Heath is currently susceptible to anti-social behaviour and environmental nuisance due to the lack of natural surveillance and connectivity within the surrounding area. This makes it an unpleasant location and limits opportunities for residents to enjoy the green spaces.

Currently Druids Heath does not have a heart to the community as current facilities are spread across the estate. There is now an opportunity to create a new neighborhood hub in the heart of the estate where all facilities are easily accessible to everyone The Village Green is currently overgrown and unused other than for anti-social behaviour, creating an unsafe and unwelcoming environment. Since the closure of the local senior school, several years ago, there are limited activities local residents have access to, reducing the potential for increased social cohesion between residents.
3.5 Please confirm where the investmentis taking place (where the funding is being spent, **not** the applicant location orwhere the bid beneficiaries are located). If the bid is at a single location please confirm the postcode and grid referencefor the location of the investment. If the bid covers multiple locations pleaseprovide a GIS file. If this is unavailable please list all the postcodes / coordinatesthat are relevant to the investment. **For all bids**, please confirm in which constituencies and local authorities thebid is located. Please confirm the % investment in each location.
The Scheme is located at Monyhull and Druids Heath ward, Selly Oak constituency.
3.5 Please confirm the total grant requested from LUF (£). The total grant requested from LUF is £19,750,602.60
3.7 Please specify the proportion of funding requested for each of the Fund's three investment themes: Regeneration and town centre (100%)

3.8 Please tick one or more sub-categories that are relevant to your investment:

Regeneration
Commercial ✓
Civic
Residential ✓
Other ✓

Cultural
Arts & Culture ✓
Creative Industries
Visitor Economy
Sports and athletics facilities ✓
Heritage buildings and sites ✓
Other

Transport
Active Travel ✓
Buses
Strategic Road
Rail
Aviation
Maritime
Light Rail
EV Infrastructure
Local Road
Other

3.9 Please provide details of any applications made to other funding schemes for this same bid that are currently pending an outcome. Where a successful outcome might lead to you no longer requiring the LUF grant please provide details and confirm when might you expect the outcome to be known.

No other bids for this scheme.

Part 4 – Strategic Fit

4.1 Member of Parliament Endorsement (England, Scotland and Wales ONLY)

4.1.1 Has an MP given formal prioritysupport for this bid? **Yes**

4.1.2 Please confirm which MP has provided formal priority support: **Steve McCabe MP**

4.1.3 Which constituency does this MP represent? **Birmingham, Selly Oak**

Please also complete **pro forma 6. (Complete)**

4.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Support

Applicants are encouraged to engage with a wide range of local stakeholders andthe local community to inform proposals in the bid and to secure buy in.

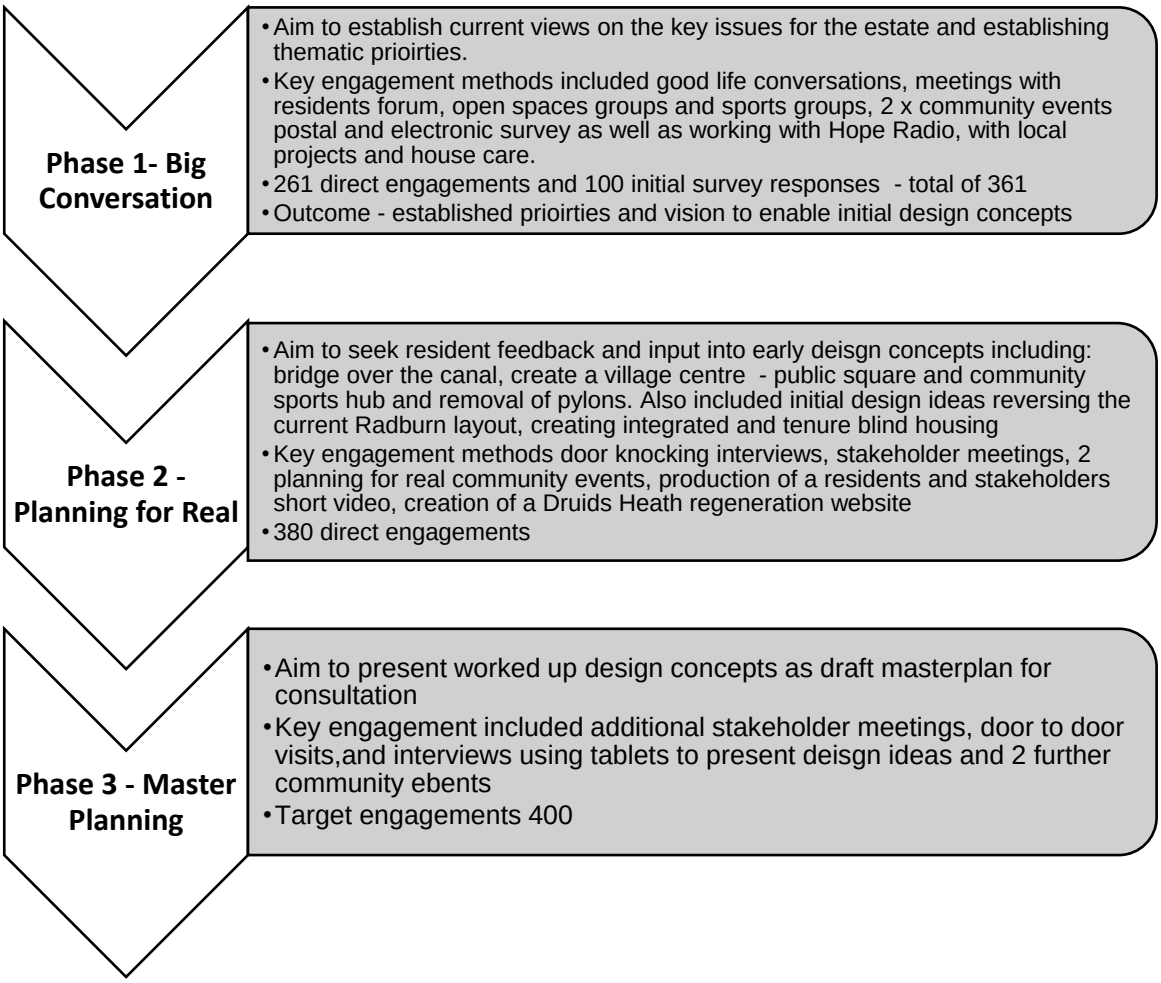
4.2.1 Describe what engagement you have undertaken with local stakeholders and the community (communities, civic society, private sector and local businesses). How has this informed your bid and what support you have from them?

(500 words)

Birmingham City Council is committed to working closely with the community to ensure they have a real say in the holistic regeneration of the Druids Heath estate. Community Engagement specialists Pioneer Group are appointed to carry out regular engagement with Druids Heath residents, local stakeholders and service providers within the area. The Pioneer engagement process started in September 2021 with Pioneer gathering information about the community and wider stakeholders. Using the broad demographic profile as a baseline, the engagement approach was developed to include a range of activities to match the diverse communities on the estate.

The consultation programme is divided into three phases – further details of the phases and the outcomes are provided in Annex 3.

1. The Big Conversation
2. Planning for Real
3. Master Planning



Prior to community engagement, a partnership board was established to bring together the main representative groups on the estate as well as key stakeholders such as a businesses, an educational partnership organisation bringing together the schools with pupils, young people, and representatives of the Somali Muslim residents on the estate. A series of focus groups was established around the six themes that were identified from prior consultation up to 2019 with these groups liaising with the Partnership Board to establish the material for consultation with residents and the themes which have been developed further with Pioneer's appointment in 2021. During

the pandemic, the meetings took place via Zoom to enable all participants to be involved when face-to-face meetings was restricted.

Alongside the partnership board a young persons working group using online engagement sessions to explore the ideas and concepts for regeneration as well as an Instagram page engaging young people.

During the Phase 1 initial engagement it was highlighted several key themes including community and local facilities, environment (open spaces), and housing. The responses highlighted that there is currently a lack of community spirit and cohesion within Druids Heath, as well as poor community connectivity and a lack of facilities to bring the different community groups together. Issues of crime, anti-social behaviour and environmental nuisance were also highlighted as key challenges damaging the community dynamic within Druids Heath. A strong desire was demonstrated by the community for a new multi-use community centre to house a number of different facilities to allow residents to build social cohesion and access training and educational services.

The consultation responses helped to shape the initial concepts for improvements within the Druids Heath community. The options have been designed based on the priorities from the consultation to ensure they are relevant to the community and address the issues currently being faced to transform Druids Heath into a sustainable neighbourhood and deliver long term social, economic and environmental improvements.

Specific design for a Community & Sports Hub
Of the responses from the first phase of engagement relating to community and local facilities, the primary focus of the comments referred to facilities for all ages of young people (49%), closely followed by general community facilities for bringing people together (42%). This is demonstrated in Annex 4, Table 1. Further details are provided in **Annex 3**.

Youth/Kids	Community	Library	Sports	Residents	Arts	Religious	Café
49%	42%	11%	16%	1%	5%	2%	5%

Removal of pylons
The proposal to remove the pylons was identified as a priority by 33% of the first 66 responses analysed from the postal questionnaire.

Bridge over the canal
54% of initial respondents identified the building of a bridge as a priority

In the Planning for Real events held on the 8th and 11th June 2022 there was strong support from residents with the majority of the 200 who actively engaged in supporting the proposals.

Letters from support, from Steve McCabe the MP for Birmingham Selly Oak and Pioneer Group are provided in **Annex 1.**

4.2.2 Has your proposal faced any opposition? Please provide a brief summary, including any campaigns or particular groups in support or opposition, and if applicable, how will you work with them to resolve any issues. (250 words)
No. There are no formal objections to the scheme through consultation or engagement and there is widespread support for the scheme including the community groups noted in this application, political and wider public support.
4.2.3 Do you have statutory responsibility for the delivery of all aspects of the bid? If no: - Please confirm those parts of the project forwhich you do not havestatutory responsibility - Please confirm who isthe relevant responsible authority - Please confirm that youhave the support/consent of the relevant responsible authority
Yes

4.3 The Case for Investment

Applicants should use this section to detail a compelling case for why the proposed investment supports the economic, community and cultural priorities of their local area.

Applicants should upload their completed Theory of Change model that supports thissection at the time of submission.

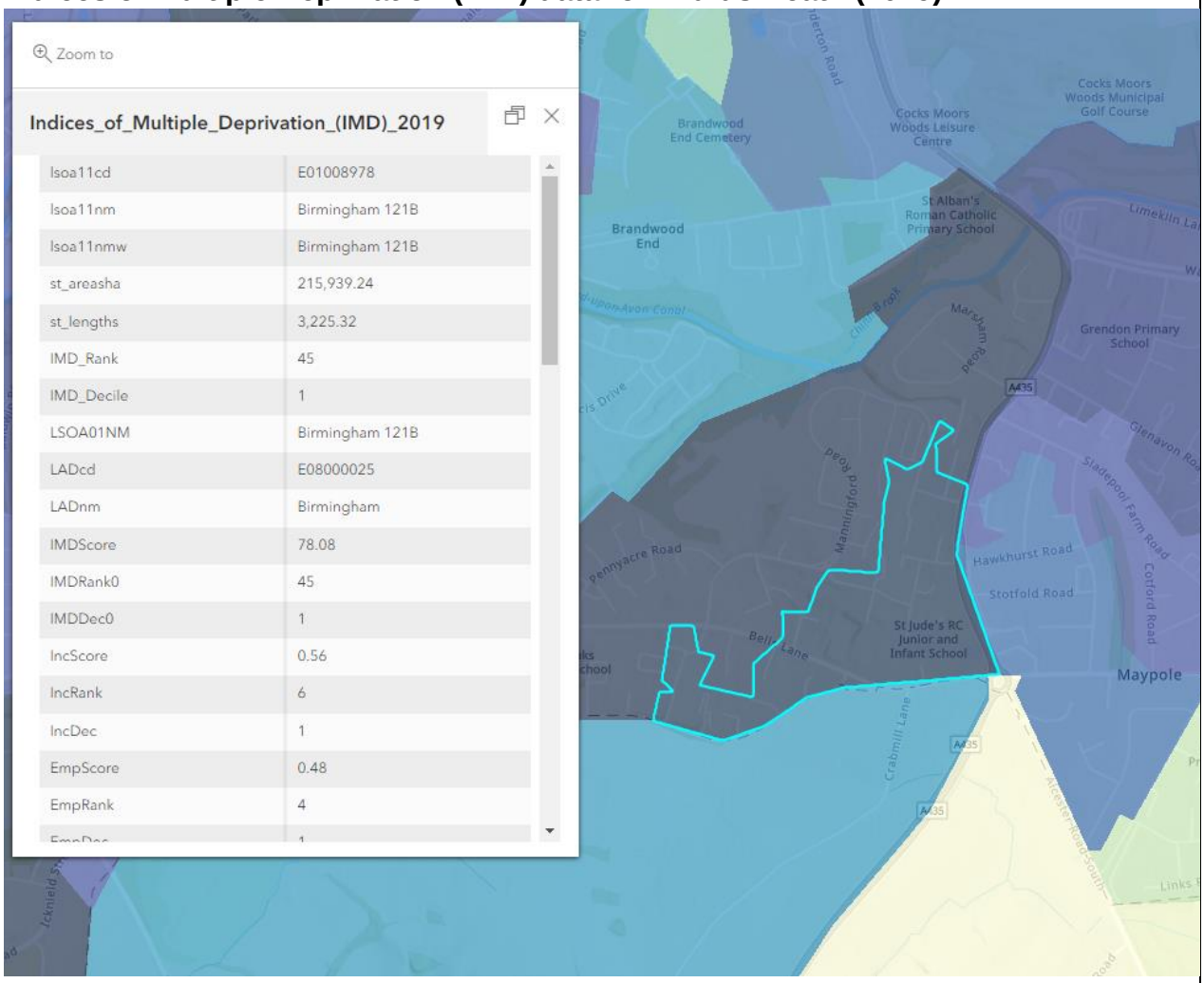
For package bids, an explanation should be provided as to how the component projects are aligned with each other and represent a coherent set of interventions.

4.3.1 Please provide evidence of the local challenges/barriers to growth and context that the bid is seeking to respond to.

(500 words)

Druids Heath was developed as a purpose-built council estate in the 1960's and since then has received no investment. It is the only large council estate in the city that has not be subject to major regeneration. Statistics show that Druids Heath is currently in the top 10% most deprived areas in England and the most deprived area in Birmingham. As an area of deprivation, there has been less potential for development investment which has resulted in the residents of Druids Heath facing various challenges and barriers that are intrinsically linked to the physical environment, limited public services and lack of investment.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) data for Druids Heath (2019)



IMD data Presented in **Annex 4, Figure 2** shows that the LSOA covering the core part of Druids Heath is ranked the most deprived in Birmingham and the 45th most deprived out of 32,844 LSOAs in the country.

Local people residing in Druids Heath experience health issues often associated with high levels of deprivation. Statistics show the resident population of Druids Heath have a higher prevalence of conditions such as childhood obesity, and asthma, with 18.1% of the economically active population having long term health problems or disability, compared with 14.2% for the rest of Birmingham. As well as poor physical health, many Druids Heath residents also suffer from mental health difficulties, with statistics showing hospital stays for self-harm in Druids Heath and Monyhull are four times the

rates in Sutton Wylde Green, one of the least deprived areas of Birmingham. This clearly demonstrates the health disparity in the neighbourhood compared to other parts of Birmingham.

In terms of the economy, Druids Heath has a higher rate of unemployment compared to Birmingham and the national average. Unemployment in Druids Heath is 11.2% compared with 7.9% nationally. Of those employed, 41% are working in lower skilled occupations and 40% of working age adults have no or low qualifications. In terms of income, the average income for Druids Heath and Monyhull is £16,847 compared with £18,788 for England.

The poor infrastructure and physical environment in Druids Heath have led the community to experience multiple socio-economic issues. Residents regularly have to deal with issues such as hate crimes, antisocial behaviour, environmental pollution and lack of adequate facilities within the community. This has led to increasing levels of vulnerability of tenants and approximately half of the children living in the area are deemed to be living in poverty. The poor environment also has a knock-on impact on the property prices across the estate, with the average property price standing at £161,000 whereas this figure is up to £250,000 in the wider Kings Heath postcode area.

A high proportion of households have no access to car or van; almost seven in 10, resulting in a reliance on alternative modes and public transport to get to education and employment. This could be an opportunity to establish sustainable travel habits but is restricted by the poor accessibility and connectivity for active modes within the area. The estate suffers from a poor development layout with a 1960s Radburn road layout with lack of direct vehicular access to some properties, a proliferation of segregated often isolated public footpaths and large areas of underused or unusable public open space.

The statistics illustrate the complex and inter-related issues that need addressing as part of the investment in Druids Heath. The interventions proposed as part of the LUF bid will be the catalyst for transformational change within the community.

The scheme will allow for a holistic approach to regeneration by unlocking land for housing development addressing challenges relating to a lack of quality housing supply, providing community spaces for people of all ages to access educational and employability programmes and start-ups and retail spaces, improving accessibility within the community, enhance green spaces and also provide sports facilities.

4.3.2 Explain why Government investment is needed (what is the market failure)?

(629 words)

There is a strong rationale for intervention through the Levelling Up Fund for Druids Heath due to the failure to attract investment to the area since the estate was developed in the 1960's. The Birmingham Development Plan, adopted in 2017, identifies Druids Heath and Maypole as one of the priority areas for regeneration and renewal of existing housing areas to ensure that high quality accommodation and environments are provided in line with the principles of sustainable neighbourhood. It sets out the vision for Druids Heath to create a new neighbourhood, and deliver long-term social, economic and environmental improvements including redeveloping over 500 homes.

Market failures

Externalities

Druids Heath currently provides a poor residential offer and the quality, design and layout of many of the properties is outdated. This has resulted in reduced land values for landowners, businesses and the community within the estate as well as impacting on the vibrancy and attractiveness of the neighbourhood. This has made it difficult to attract investors to develop the area as the returns are not seen to be viable. This also has resulted in increased levels of crime, and antisocial behaviour as the environment deteriorates, further negatively impacting on the overall quality and character of the neighbourhood. This has then negatively impacted on the wellbeing and quality of life for local residents, evidenced by the high levels of deprivation experienced by the community as well as reducing residential land values.

Government investment in the Druids Heath scheme to deliver community facilities and improvements will deliver positive externalities by uplifting the land value of developments through creating a more attractive, cohesive community. This will create a more appealing and prosperous environment for local residents within Druids Heath, which will then attract further investment, reversing the impact of the negative externalities.

Public goods

The public realm within and around Druids Heath is currently of very poor quality and there is limited connectivity between local facilities with the wider neighbourhoods. The area to the north of Druids Heath is separated by a canal, providing no access across and resulting in a long route around with no use of the area further promoting antisocial behaviour within the region. A cycle/ pedestrian bridge would provide interconnectivity between the wider area and Druids Heath, encouraging more active methods of travel and mitigating the severe health issues.

Government investment is required to improve the public realm and connectivity as this would be under-provided if left to market forces due to the lack of associated revenue streams with carrying out this intervention.

This is also the case with the removal of the electricity pylons. This intervention is too costly for a developer to invest in and therefore making the development unviable. With government investment, and the unlocking of land, the development site becomes more attractive and viable once the abnormal site

costs have been removed. This will provide further benefits to the residents of Druids Heath from the regeneration opportunities which can be developed on this land.

Why government investment is needed

Investment into the Druids Heath community has been extremely limited, and the private sector alone is unable to drive this change. Therefore, the public sector has an enabling and funding role to deliver economic growth and regeneration to the area. Public sector investment is needed to act as a transformation catalyst, which will drive private investment in the future.

BCC has limited funding available to allocate additional funding to deliver the scheme, over and above the 10% already identified. Whilst BCC is extremely supportive of the scheme and does borrow to fund some aspects of its capital programme, because of the impact on revenue budgets, BCC must limit its borrowing envelope. However, Housing Revenue Account (HRA) will be funding the building of the housing that the community needs.

4.3.3 Please set out a clear explanation on what you are proposing to invest in and why the proposed interventions in the bid will address those challenges and barriers with evidence to support that explanation. As part of this, we would expect to understand the rationale for the location.

(750 words)

Rationale for Druids Heath?

Druids Heath is a purpose-built housing estate that was mostly developed in the 1960's by the city council to provide a mixture of low-and high-rise accommodation. Since then, there has been little change and no investment. Whilst the area is well situated for strategic arterial routes into Birmingham, the local environment is poor with limited wider accessibility, compounding local socio-economic issues. The majority of homes and roads are a Radburn style layout, largely cul de sacs, creating poor accessibility. There are substantial open spaces permeating the area which are largely unused, have no identified purpose, and lead to anti-social behaviours.

The proposals have been prioritised due to the neighbourhood experiencing high levels of deprivation and unemployment, despite its strategic location within Birmingham. The proposals outlined below will act as a catalyst for transformation within the community and aims for a holistic approach including housing, community, social and sustainable opportunities for the residents.

The clearance programme has already started with one block demolished, three empty awaiting demolition and another two actively being cleared. The process of land assembly has also started demonstrating a commitment to improving Druids Heath.

Pylon Diversion and Grounding of Existing Route.

The investment will see the grounding and diversion of a series of electricity over-head pylons, which currently run in the east of the Druids Heath area. This will allow the land which they currently run through to be unlocked for new developments. This will include additional residential development for the Druids Heath estate, as well as regeneration opportunities addressing challenges relating to a lack of quality housing supply and poor development layout in Druids Heath. Developing new quality housing within an attractive setting and supported by local amenities and services will help to address the local and citywide housing needs.

A report on the cost estimate for the options of diverting the service undertaken by Capita is available in Appendix 5.

Challenge/Barrier

The residential offer within the Druids Heath estate is poor, it suffers from a poor development layout with a 1960s Radburn road style and lack of direct vehicular access to some properties, segregated and often isolated public footpaths, and large areas of underused or unusable public open space. So, whilst the estate is well located in relation to the city, proximity to the canal, motorway and major local employers, the immediate environment and character of the residential properties are poor in quality, design and layout.

Canal Bridge Link and Associated Landscape Works providing accessible community spaces

The proposal includes the provision of a bridge over the Stratford-upon-Avon canal and associated landscape works. This will improve connectivity between Druids Heath and communities in the wider area providing the opportunity for people to come into Druids Heath, as well as improve accessibility to the canal towpath which runs along the opposite side of the canal bank. This will provide more opportunities for walking and

cycling as routes into the city centre will be more accessible. The landscape betterment will improve connectivity to the public realm and open the space to natural surveillance, reducing anti-social behaviour in this area.

The canal bridge preferred option and initial design drawing is provided in Appendix 5.

Challenge/Barrier

Although situated in an excellent location with proximity to the canal, motorway and major local employers, connectivity in and around Druids Heath is currently very poor. Neighbourhoods and local facilities are poorly connected or isolated and the quality of the public realm and open space is generally poor.

The area around the canal is currently prone to anti-social behaviour and environmental nuisance due to the lack of natural surveillance and connectivity within the surrounding area. This makes it an unpleasant location and limits opportunities for residents to enjoy the green spaces.

Due to the urban layout, and the canal forming a physical barrier to the north, the estate is isolated from the wider area and people usually transit around it.

Regenerating existing and creating new community assets including a new community hall, library, youth centre and commercial and start up units.

The proposals include a new build community centre, to replace the outdated Manningford Hall community centre with modern facilities to serve the residents.

A new youth centre will be built, providing modern spaces for young people to access a variety of different skills, educational and employability programmes. These would include traineeships, apprenticeships, return to work programmes and others. As well as a save space where young people can be themselves, enjoy interacting with their peers, play sports and socialise.

A new library and commercial and start up units will be constructed in a central location on the estate, bringing learning and employment opportunities to residents in Druids Heath, helping to address the high levels of unemployment and poor academic achievement.

These new facilities will be in the centre of Druids Heath, creating a new community focal point for Druids Heath. This will act as a catalyst for social cohesion and transformation within the community by reestablishing the “heart” of Druids Heath and bringing community groups together.

Options for the community buildings will be developed in the next phase of the consultation programme.

Challenge/Barrier

Druids Heath is in the top 10% most deprived areas in England and 22% of residents have no qualifications. The community has high levels of unemployment limited opportunities for training and access to jobs.

Alongside this, the Druids Heath community currently experiences a lack of community

cohesion and connectivity, with residents not agreeing on the 'heart' of Druids Heath.

Regenerating the Village Green and Dell by providing sports facilities and landscape betterment.

Druids Heath Village Green and The Dell will be regenerated through landscape betterment to provide a more accessible and open public space which can be utilised for leisure activities.

A Sports England-compliant football pitch will be developed, allowing the community access to more sports opportunities.

Options for the regeneration of open space and football pitches will be developed further in the next phase of the consultation programme.

Challenge/Barrier

The public realm and public open space are generally very poor quality within Druids Heath. The Dell is currently overgrown and unused other than for anti-social behaviour, creating an unsafe and unwelcoming environment.

4.3.4 Please explain how you will deliver the outputs and confirm how results are likely to flow from the interventions.

(500 words)

This should be demonstrated through a well-evidenced Theory of Change. Further guidance on producing a Theory of Change can be found within HM Treasury's Magenta Book (page 24, section 2.2.1) and MHCLG's appraisal guidance.

The key challenges within Druids Heath, as outlined previously, are high levels of deprivation, poor health and well-being, poor education and poor economy and employment levels.

A number of inputs have been utilised to identify the interventions needed to address these challenges and deliver the subsequent outcomes that will be realised by Druids Heath bid. A Theory of Change logic map has been uploaded, which was developed using the intervention framework from the Levelling Up Fund Round 2 guidance.

By investing in regeneration of Druids Heath, alongside carrying out stakeholder engagement and public consultation with local residents and parties within Druids Heath and consultancy advice, a number of key outputs will be delivered. The key outputs as outlined in the logic map are a new canal bridge link, provision of new community facilities such as the library, youth centre, community hall and sports facilities, as well as landscape betterment.

These outputs will help the community to realise a number of outcomes and impacts. For example, provision of the new community facilities will lead to outcomes of improved social cohesion, improved access to education, employment and training as well as an improved sense of place. In turn, this will have an impact on improving health and wellbeing within the community, integrating the community and reducing unemployment within Druids Heath. Ultimately, this will likely help to grow the skills base of the community and promote economic growth within the area.

Additional outcomes from the interventions are likely to be improved connectivity between neighbourhoods, and an increased number of pedestrians and cyclists, impacting on health and wellbeing and air quality and reducing the cost to the NHS due to improved health within the neighbourhood.

This investment will be the catalyst to attracting private finance into the regeneration of the estate.

4.3.5 For package bids you should clearly explain how the component projects are aligned with each other and represent acoherent set of interventions.

(250 words)

Druids Heath currently experiences a number of complex and inter-related deprivation issues that need addressing, which a piecemeal approach will not properly address.
The package of interventions that have been identified complement each other to provide a holistic approach to regeneration, improving the quality of place, sense of community belonging and enabling economic and social regeneration benefits to be realised.

One of the key issues the neighbourhood experiences is a distinct lack of a local centre with residents reporting differing views on what the “heart” of Druids Heath is and a lack

of community spirit. The proposed new community facilities interventions including the library, youth centre and community hall will work in tandem with the regeneration of the Village Green and Dell to create a new village centre which offers attractive community spaces that will enhance the community feel of Druids Heath and provide educational and recreational opportunities. This will also be supported by the Canal Bridge Link which will provide improved connectivity and access to the new village centre and its services to the wider community. The Pylon Diversion and grounding will also complement these interventions by allowing land to be unlocked for development and regeneration opportunities, further creating a community feel rather than having unused space within the area.

Therefore, the interventions are aligned with each other to act as a catalyst for transformation within the community.

4.3.6 Applicants should also briefly set out how other public and private funding will be leveraged as part of the intervention.

(500 words)

The Birmingham Development Plan identifies Druids Heath as one of the priority areas under TP32 for the regeneration and renewal of existing housing areas to ensure that high quality accommodation and environments are provided in line with the principles of sustainable neighbourhoods. The Estate will be the focus of redevelopment and renewal to create a new neighbourhood, and deliver long-term social, economic, and environmental improvements including over 500 mixed tenure homes, of which at least 300 will be social housing funded through the HRA and capital receipts from new homes sold during the regeneration.

Private funding will be leveraged from capital receipts from house sales of the new mixed tenure housing as well as financial contributions through the planning system for public open space and towards the library, rental income from the commercial units and hire of the football pitch and community centre.

4.4 Alignment with the local and national context

In this section, applicants should clearly articulate their alignment with any relevantlocal and national strategies and objectives concerning investment, infrastructure and levelling up. Applicants should explicitly state how the bid will substantially support the delivery of local and national policy objectives.

4.4.1 Explain how your bid aligns to and supports relevant local strategies (such as Local Plans, local economic strategies or Local Transport Plans) and local objectives for investment, improving infrastructure and levelling up.
(500 words)

The Druids Heath proposals are in line with the city-wide policies and plans for the local area:

Birmingham Development Plan 2031

The BDP sets out the spatial vision and strategy for the city which focus on delivering sustainable neighbourhoods and creating an enhanced sense of place throughout the city. The proposals for Druids Heath align with the following BDP policies.

Policy PG1 refers to Birmingham's overall levels of growth including to provide 51,100 new homes.

Policy TP29 refers to the housing trajectory. The policy states that planned housing delivery reflects the current capacity and land allocation is insufficient to meet the required need and addition.

Policy TP32 refers to the promotion of regeneration and renewal of existing housing areas.

The proposals for grounding and diversion of a series of electricity over-head pylons allow the land, which they currently run through, to be unlocked for new developments.

Policy PG3 refers to Place-Making and requires all new developments to demonstrate high design quality, contributing to a strong sense of place and providing an environment that encourages people to move around by cycling and Walking.

The proposals will provide modern community buildings, sports facilities, deliver an enhanced landscape, and a canal bridge; thus, contributing to developing a stronger sense of community, and promoting a healthier lifestyle by encouraging walking and cycling.

Policy TP11 states that sports facilities that can be used by the community to provide a useful contribution to the recreational and leisure requirements of the City will be encouraged.

The proposals will provide new sports facilities to be used by the community.

Policy TP4 require that new developments incorporate the provision of low and zero-carbon forms of energy generation or connect into low and zero-carbon energy generation networks.

The proposals will provide community buildings with modern and energy-efficient buildings.

Policy TP38 Supports the development of sustainable and integrated modes of transport by improving and facilitating modes of transport that reduce carbon emissions such as walking and cycling.

TP 39 and TP 40 refer to providing safe and comprehensive walking and cycling facilities.

The proposals will provide connectivity over the canal and a safer environment by enhancing the landscape of the Village Green and Dell promoting sustainable modes of transport.

Birmingham Leveling Up Strategy

The proposals align with the council's vision and objectives of the Birmingham Levelling Up Strategy which include:

- Increasing the proportion of residents living in high-quality and affordable homes;
- Improving access to high-quality and well-connected green infrastructure; and
- Increase the proportion of residents benefitting from a high-quality living environment, rich in culture, amenities and green open spaces.

Birmingham Transport Plan 2021

The vision of the BTP is to have a sustainable, green, inclusive, go-anywhere network. By providing safe and healthy environments, walking and cycling will become the first choice for people making short journeys.

The proposals align with the BTP vision by providing an enhanced and safer landscape at the Village Green and Dell and by providing connectivity over the canal.

Our Future City Plan 2021

The City of Growth for All Theme of the City Plan refers to promoting and providing the opportunities for a range of major developments for new homes, workplaces, leisure, culture, and social infrastructure.

The City of Knowledge and Innovation theme supports the growth of knowledge, technology, innovation, and creative sectors and ensures the right conditions for start-ups to thrive and grow.

The City of Nature and City of Connections themes state that the ability to access nature within our city is essential and refers to a people-centred approach to connectivity.

The proposals are in line with the City Plan through the community buildings providing modern spaces for training and start-ups, the canal bridge will provide a connection between the Village Green and the Mags Playing field and provide an enhanced landscape.

Birmingham CC - COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy March 2021

The proposals align with the Economic Recovery Strategy as it addresses its overall priorities of taking actions to achieve zero carbon emissions, strengthening the public services and strengthening the community.

Druids Heath Regeneration Cabinet Report 2021

The cabinet report aims for a holistic approach to regenerating Druids Heath including the provision of housing and community space and increasing the economic, social, and sustainable opportunities. The proposals are an essential part of the regeneration of Druids Heath as they will unlock land for housing, enhanced green space, and sports facilities, provide upgraded buildings for community assets, and provide an extra connection over the canal.
4.4.2 Explain how the bid aligns to and supports the UK Government policy objectives. ***(500 words)***

The UK government has a target to reach Carbon Net-Zero by 2050. Birmingham City Council adhered to the government regulations and proposed a *'Route to Zero'* initiative. Both national and local policies will drive the changes needed to achieve the set targets.

Clean Growth Strategy 2017

The proposals align with the Clean Growth Strategy by providing enhanced walking and cycling routes through the Village Green and Dell landscape betterment and providing a direct connection via the canal bridge.

The proposals will also adhere to the government regulations by providing higher quality and energy-efficient community buildings reducing the amount of heat we waste which will reduce bills.

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

The proposals comply with the NPPF by providing modern community buildings at the heart of Druids Heath minimising the number and length of journeys needed for leisure, education and other activities and also by providing for attractive and well-designed walking and cycling route.

Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener October 2021

The government is committed to decarbonising the way buildings are heated and powered by making the transition to low carbon buildings more affordable, also by 2025, the government will introduce regulations to ensure new buildings are ready for net zero by having a high standard of energy efficiency and low carbon heating installed as standard.

The new community buildings are proposed to be built using the most affordable energy-efficient available at the time.

In terms of transport, the government is committed to increasing the share of journeys taken by public transport, cycling and walking. The government vision is that half of all journeys in towns and cities will be cycled or walked by 2030. To achieve this ambition, the government incentivise walking and cycling scheme across the country that promotes safe, continuous, direct routes for walking and cycling in towns and cities.

The proposals will provide a better landscape at the Village Green and Dell and a bridge over the canal creating a direct and safe route for the local community.

Decarbonising Transport - A Better, Greener Britain 2021

The proposals will increase cycling and walking by providing direct and safer routes reducing the need to travel by car for local journeys.

Levelling Up White Paper – 2022

Section 4.5.5 below describes how the proposals will address the missions set out in the Levelling Up White Paper.

4.4.3 Where applicable explain how the bid complements / or aligns to and supports existing and / or planned investments in the same locality.

(100 words max per fund)

The community led regeneration of Druids Heath is progressing to create a vision and masterplan for the estate. This will support HRA plans to provide affordable housing development within the Druids Heath Estate.
The bid supports the planned estate regeneration to meet the Birmingham Development Plan by creating a neighbourhood through redevelopment and renewal that will deliver long-term social, economic and environmental improvements including over 500 homes. The masterplan for this regeneration is being designed with residents through a vision to respond to housing need and regeneration ambitions.

4.4.4 Please explain how the bid aligns to and supports the Government's expectation that all local road projects will deliver or improve cycling and walking infrastructure and include bus priority measures (unless it can be shown that there is little or no need to do so). Cycling elements of proposals should follow the Government's cycling design guidance which sets out the standards required.

(250 words)

The scheme does not include any local road project; however, the scheme align with the Government policy as detailed below.

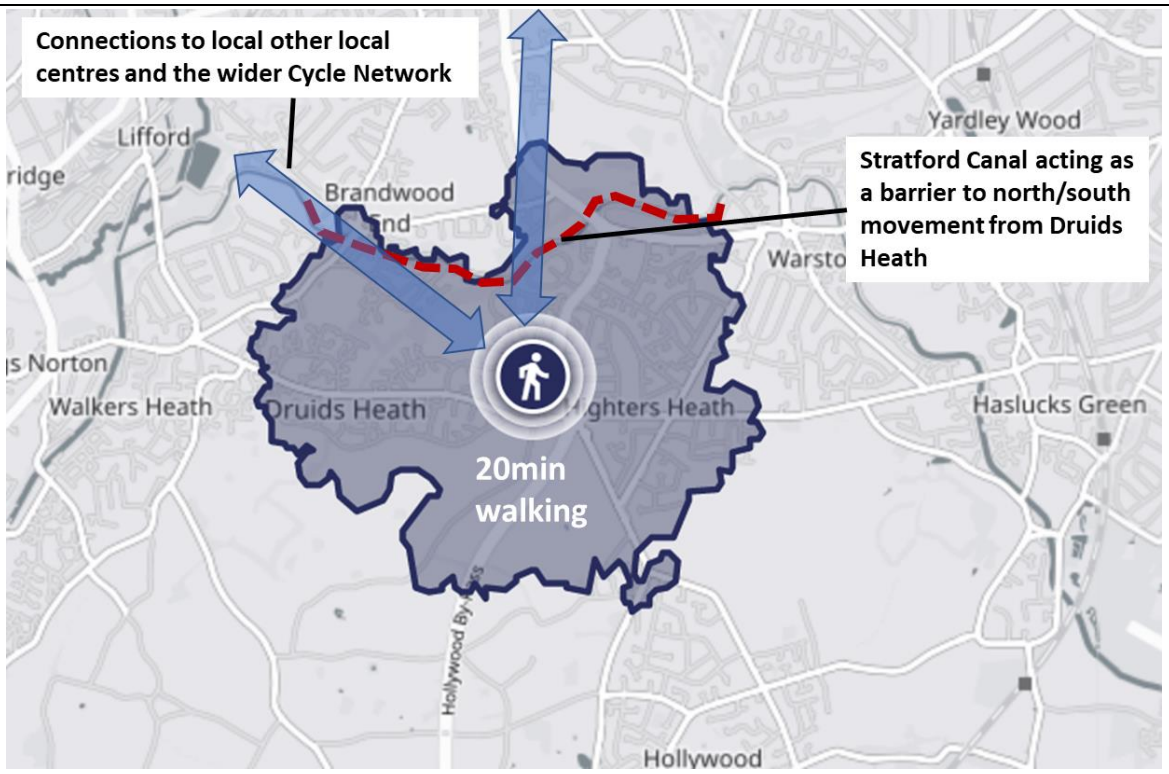
The Stratford Canal which boarders the north edge of Druids Heath creates a barrier to north/south walking and cycling movements, with the only two crossing points being vehicle dominated road crossings on the A435 and the Monyhull Hall Road.

Appendix X shows existing cycle routes near Druids Heath. These are limited and the Stratford Canal tow path route is on the north side of the canal with poor accessibility.

Cycle Routes Druids Heath

Open Street Map

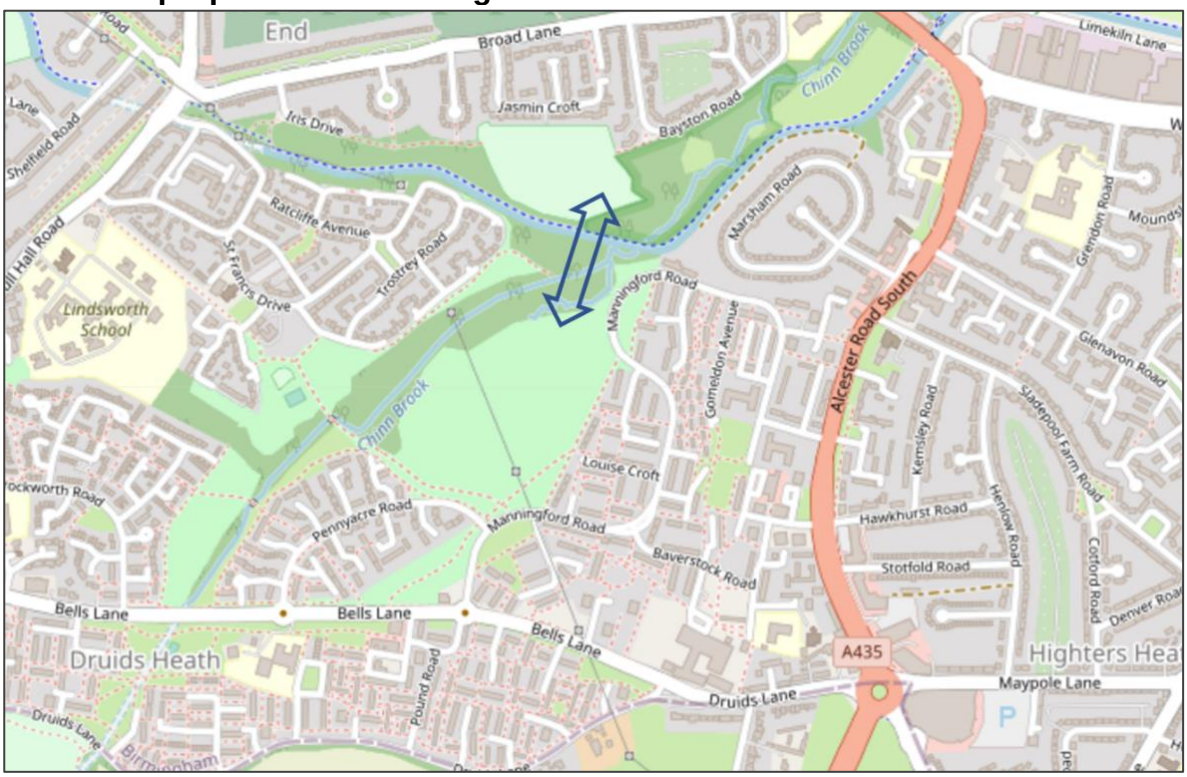
20 min Walking Isochrone highlighting the canal barrier



20 Minutes Radius Map | Other Modes (traveltime.com)

This bid includes proposals to create a new bridge of the Stratford Canal to the north of Druids Heath.

Indicative proposed Canal Bridge Location



This would improve walking and cycling accessibility for Druids Heath, connecting to the neighbouring local centres, and the wider canal and cycle network including routes

identified for improvement in the Birmingham Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan.
Along with the accompanying re-alignment of the street layouts, enhancement of the green spaces and public realm, would significantly improve permeability and quality of the environment throughout Druids Heath.

This would closely align with government's policy to:

- improve cycling and walking infrastructure,
- improve access to the bus network,
- improve cycle provision in line with 'Gear Change' and LTN 1/20

4.4.5 Please tick to confirm which of the following Levelling Up White Paper Missions (p.120-21) your project contributes to:

- Living Standards
- Research and Development (R&D)
- Transport Infrastructure
- Digital Connectivity
- Education
- Skills
- Health
- Wellbeing
- Pride in Place
- Housing
- Crime
- Local Leadership

And write a short sentence to demonstratehow your bid contributesto the Mission(s).

The bid contributes to all the Levelling Up White Paper missions, excluding Research and Development, as the selected options play a versatile part in alleviating issues that would not necessarily be considered.
The diagram in Annex 4, Figure 3 displays the contribution of each option to the 12 White Paper missions.

LUF Missions	Library	Community Centre	Youth Club	Sports pitch	Pedestrian/ cycle crossing	Diversion of pylons
Living standard	✓	✓	✓			
Research development						
Transport and infrastructure					✓	
Digital connectivity	✓					
Education	✓	✓	✓			
Skills	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Health		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wellbeing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pride in place	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Housing						✓
Crime	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Local leadership		✓	✓			

The Druids Heath bid has a strong combination of elements that align with the majority of LUF Missions as follows:

Living Standards – The development of a Library, and community facilities improves the quality of life for residents of Druids Health and enabling them to access a wide range of educational and employment opportunities.

Transport and infrastructure – The improved street layout, increased permeability and improved walking and cycling connections provided by the proposed Canal Bridge, will improved accessibility for walking, cycling and access to the bus network.

Digital Connectivity – The proposed Library will provide smart digital services for all age groups as well as access to fast and reliable internet for various purposes.

Education – Building infrastructure like a community center and a library will aid in developing the skills and knowledge needed by the younger generation to progress in their careers. It will provide vital education and literacy resources to support education opportunities for the people within Druids Heath.

Skills – Developments such as a sports pitch, Community Center and a Library all play various roles in enhancing skillsets in their own ways like communication, problem solving, reading, writing, team work and much more.

Health – Health is a crucial policy goal and most of Druids Heath bid options contribute to addressing health issues. A community center helps develop a culture of wellbeing, integrity and inclusion across social, physical and mental health. A well-constructed street layout and a sports pitch will encourage more outdoor activities helping improve the physical and mental health of people, increasing the overall life expectancy of the region. Diversion of pylons helps utilize wasted space for residential properties to mitigate health problems, solve housing overcrowding and public occupation of houses.

Wellbeing – Wellbeing is associated with all the options and a suitable Library alongside a Community center can help address significant mental health barriers faced by people providing an open supportive space for activity and community. Sports pitch and a suitable street layout enable more physical activities reducing stress and anxiety improving quality of sleep and overall health of people. Suitable housing provides the residents with a sense of security, privacy and facilities for their daily living.

Pride in place – One of the highlights of the engagement with stakeholders is the lack of community spirit and cohesion. The Scheme will provide community facilities as well as the sports facilities that will bring different groups together, will unlock land for better housing and regeneration of the area. All of these will increase people's satisfaction with their neighbourhood and increase engagement in local culture and community.

Housing – The diversion of pylons will free up unutilized land space which can be used for various developments like new homes to increase the living standard in Druids Heath as well as improve the poor layout of neighborhoods.

Crime – The public realm and public open space are generally very poor quality within Druids Heath. The Dell is currently overgrown and unused other than for anti-social behaviour, creating an unsafe and unwelcoming environment. The Village Green and The Dell will be regenerated through landscape betterment to provide a more accessible and safer open public.

Local leadership – The Community center will cater this need by providing support through working together with the community members, to resolve problems and local barriers that will improve the region.

Part 5 – Economic Case

All costs and benefits must be compliant or in line with HMT's Green Book, DfTTransport Analysis Guidance and DLUHC Appraisal Guidance. Please also seeTechnical note.

5.1 Appropriateness of data sources and evidence

5.1.1 Please provide up to date evidence to demonstrate the scale and area; comparisons should be made between the significance of local problems and issues.

The LSOA covering the core part of Druids Heath suffers from very high levels of deprivation and it is in the worst 1% in terms of the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation nationally, and the most deprived area in Birmingham.

The high levels of deprivation have had negative impacts on the health of residents living within these areas. According to data from Public Health (2019), people who live in the most deprived 10% are three times more likely to be admitted to hospital for preventable conditions as well as die prematurely from preventable conditions. The latest census data demonstrates that 18.1% of Druids Heath population experienced work limiting health conditions, 3% higher than the Birmingham average of 14.9%, and 6% higher than the national average. Residents are also three times more likely to be in contact with mental health services.

Druids Heath has a below average level of economic activity. In terms of unemployment, the June 2020 Labour Market Update demonstrates that 11.2% of Druids Heath residents are currently unemployed, which is much higher than the UK average of 7.9%. Additionally, the Employment Deprivation domain ranks Druids Heath as the 4th worst LSOA in England out of 32,844, which is in the worst 1% in the country. This is the worst ranking LSOA in Birmingham. Birmingham Ward data also indicates that a higher proportion of Druids Heath residents have no qualifications compared to the Birmingham average of 20.8% and the national average of 14.8%. Druids Heath has 22% of its population with no qualifications. As a result of this, many residents experience financial hardship, with around half of children living on the estate deemed to be living in poverty. Average incomes for Druids Heath are also £2,000 below the average for Birmingham.

Another key challenge in Druids Heath is the ageing population. Druids Heath has a higher percentage of residents aged over 65 compared to both the Birmingham and England average. Lack of housing for the growing elderly community is a key issue which needs to be addressed through provision of mixed housing development. Druids Heath is the only large municipal estate in Birmingham which has not benefitted from any significant investment. The current residential offer within the Druids Heath estate is poor and property values are significantly less than the surrounding B14 postcode. The average property price across the estate is £161,000 compared to up to £250,000 in the wider Kings Heath postcode area.

This data summarised above and covered in detail in Part 4 clearly highlights local issues and problems. The schemes identified in this bid focuses of solutions to these socio-economic problems in line with the LUF objectives so that Druids Heath can fulfil its potential.

5.1.2 Please demonstrate the quality assurance of data analysis and evidencefor explaining the scale and significance of local problems and issues. Please demonstrate how any data, surveys and evidence is robust, up to date and unbiased.

A large amount of research has been conducted to compile a strong evidence base for demonstrating the key local problems and issues within Druids Heath to demonstrate the benefits of the Druids Heath regeneration proposals. This has included researching and analysing the socio-economic, health and education data for the Druids Heath area of the city and conducting stakeholder engagement with local residents within the neighbourhood. This has provided a strong understanding of the scale and significance of local problems and issues that the proposed scheme aims to address.

To understand the scale of the challenges and issues experienced by local residents in Druids Heath, a number of reputable national data sources were reviewed. This has included analysis of the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 2019 which provides statistics on relative deprivation in small areas of England by Lower-layer Super Output Areas. It is a robust, government dataset which ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived) based on information from a number of different domains such as income, employment and health. The latest release of the IMD data was used to analyse the scale of local problems and issues, which demonstrated that part of the Druids Heath area is the most deprived neighbourhood in Birmingham.

Census data was also used to demonstrate the significance of local issues within Druids Heath. The Census provides a unique source of detailed socio-demographic statistics that is traditionally used to underpin national policymaking and help to allocate funding to schemes. The latest publicly available census dataset from 2011 was used for the to analyse the challenges experienced by the Druids Heath community. This revealed that economic activity within Druids Heath is below the national average and unemployment is higher than both the Birmingham and England average.

Health inequalities within Druids Heath were derived from the Birmingham Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, released in 2022. This strategy demonstrated a number of health inequalities within Birmingham including a stating hospital stays in Druids Heath are four times the rates in less deprived area within Birmingham, such as Sutton Coldfield. This study was based on Birmingham City Council's Public Health data which used locally calculated rates based on up-to-date ONS and NHS Digitally sourced data.

In addition to data analysis, consultation with the local community and stakeholders about the proposals for Druids Heath has been undertaken which has provided a considerable amount of recent evidence of the needs of local people. Evidence was collected via stakeholder meetings with residents, open spaces groups and sports groups, community events and a postal and electronic survey. The range of consultation activities allowed a wide audience to be reached and provide a robust evidence base for local challenges.

The results of the consultation identified the needs of local people which also reflected issues apparent from the statistics. The key issues identified were the lack of good quality Community facilities, environment (open spaces) and housing.

5.1.3 Please demonstrate that the data and evidence supplied is appropriate to the area of influence of the interventions.

The IMD 2019, Census data, and public health data utilised to demonstrate the local challenges and issues has been based on data that was confined to the ward and LSOA's of Druids Heath, where the scheme is located.

The data and evidence used to demonstrate the scale and significance of the local challenges is strongly echoed in the results from the resident engagement programme which has been carried out with local residents and stakeholders. The key issues for the estate identified by the engagement reflect the high levels of deprivation and lack of social cohesion within the community. The engagement was conducted with local residents through a number of local community events, as well as door knocking and local stakeholder meetings, all within the Druids Heath area, and is therefore appropriate to the area of influence of the interventions proposed.

5.2 Effectiveness of proposal in addressing problems

In this section applicants should clearly set out how the active ity described in the bid will address the challenges identified.

5.2.1 Please provide analysis and evidence to demonstrate how the proposal will address existing or anticipated future problems. Quantifiable impacts should be forecasted usinga suitable model. Theory ofChange evidence should be identified and referenced.

The Druids Heath proposal is anticipated to have an extensive impact on the local community and aims to deliver long-term social, economic and environmental improvements to address the existing problems being faced. The focus of this application is to facilitate transformation of the Druids Heath neighbourhood through a holistic approach including housing, community, social and sustainable opportunities for residents.

The key issues being faced in Druids Heath are:

- High levels of deprivation
- Poor quality of health and underlying health issues
- Unemployment and economic inactivity
- High levels of child poverty
- Lack of qualifications
- Antisocial behaviour
- Poor social cohesion between the community
- Poor quality layout of the estate and lack of connectivity
- Unusable public space

Community facilities

The Druids Heath proposal includes a new build community hall, a new library, a new youth centre and new commercial and start up units. These new community facilities will provide outcomes such as an improved social cohesion, improved access to information and training. The health and wellbeing benefits calculated from the community facilities are approximately £12.5m over a 20-year period in 2022 prices and values. This was calculated using the assumptions and method set out in Section 5.2.2 and 5.3.2.

Sport Pitches / Youth Centre

The sports pitches and youth centre provide benefits through similar mechanisms due to the youth centre providing sport and dance facilities as well as improvements to child wellbeing. The sport and dance elements of the intervention will also result in a range of social outcomes such as cultural engagement, health, education, employment and civic partnership. These impacts have been valued as part of the economic assessment with the sports pitches resulting in a benefit of £20.9m over 20-years in 2022 prices and values. The youth centre is also expected to provide benefits of around £15.97m over 20-years in 2022 prices and values. This was calculated using the assumptions and method set out in Section 5.2.2 and 5.3.2.

Library

There are also health and wellbeing benefits associated with library users. These are generated through increased social cohesion and sense of belonging through construction of a library facility. These benefits are not as substantial as the youth centre and sports pitches producing £2.6m in benefits over 20-years in 2022 prices and values. This was calculated using the assumptions and method set out in Section 5.2.2

and 5.3.2.

Active Modes – Canal Bridge

Additional foot and cycle bridges will be introduced as part of the Druids Heath scheme package. These benefits have been assessed using the Active Mode Appraisal Toolkit which produces impacts associated with reduced car vehicle kms on the road. This results in benefits to air quality, noise, congestion as part of the environmental impacts, alongside reduced absenteeism and risk of premature death as part of the health impacts. The overall benefit for the scheme has been calculated at £2.3m. This was calculated using the assumptions and method set out in Section 5.2.2 and 5.3.2.

Open Space Improvements

The improvements to The Dell and the Village Green will also provide benefits to the residents of Druids Heath, which have been estimated using willingness to pay values. The improvements to approximately 14 hectares of open spaces within Druids heath produces a benefit of £1.74m in terms of willingness to pay of residents.

Conclusion

The benefits for the scheme closely align with the expected outputs set out within the theory of change and the logic map. Benefits are focused around social cohesion and increased sense of wellbeing from the additional community facilities that are provided as a result of the scheme. In particular, the sports pitches and youth centre are expected to have a significant impact on the local community in terms of health, wellbeing and social cohesion.

5.2.2 Please describe the robustness of the analysis and evidence supplied such as the forecasting assumptions, methodology and model outputs. Key factors to be covered include the quality of the analysis, the quality of the evidence and the accuracy and functionality of the models used.

Each of the interventions is described in turn to outline the robustness of analysis including any source data, forecasting or assumptions used.

Sports pitches, Community Centre, Youth centre and library

The 2014 paper produced by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) 'Quantifying the Social Impacts of Culture and Sport' has been used as the basis for valuing benefits of the range of sports and cultural facilities proposed as part of the scheme. The paper outlines a range of values to estimate the benefits of these schemes.

Additional required information to calculate the benefits are forecasts of users per year for each of the facilities. These have been taken from the overall capacity of the amenities and providing a staggered uplift in assumed use from 60% of capacity through to 80% capacity 4 years later. The percentage increases in 5% increments each year up the 80% cap which is held constant.

The economic valuations have been provided by a DCMS academic paper which have been calculated using a robust wellbeing valuation technique outlined within the HMT Green Book and that features in a number of high-profile academic publications. The valuations have been calculated using data from the Understanding Society survey, which is a large and representative sample of the UK population.

Open Space Improvements

The value of public realm improvements to the local residents have been estimated using willingness to pay values derived from the MHCLG research paper "Valuing the Benefits of Regeneration". Household data sourced from Nomis; a service provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) was used to calculate the number of households which would benefit in Druids Heath.

Community Sense of belonging and children's wellbeing

We have quantified and monetised the social value of improved sense of trust and belonging, childrens wellbeing and improves skills levels using based on the New Economy's Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) (v 4.5.1) tool, a robust analysis tool recommended by the DLUHC Appraisal guidance. Further details on the assumptions applied are provided in the Economic Methodology Note.

Canal Bridge

The Active Mode Appraisal Toolkit has been used to calculate benefits. The assumptions and forecasting methodology used is in line with TAG Unit A5.1. Trips have been forecast using the Propensity to Cycle Toolkit which utilises the 2011 census data to approximate commute trips using the scheme. This has been factored up using NTS data to account for Business and Leisure trips. The Sustrans infrastructure impact toolkit has been used to approximate the uplift in trips between the Do Minimum and Do Something scenarios, which was 44%. The tool uses data from a range of previous interventions to develop a category model for different types of infrastructure, calculating the typical impact of those interventions. This means that the uplift provided in the infrastructure tool provide robust estimates of the uplifts in cycling and walking

based on benchmarked schemes.

5.3 Analysis of costs and benefits

In this section applicants should describe and explain the costs and benefits in the relevant **Costings and Planning Workbook – Tables A – Economic Benefits andTable A - Economic Costs** They should provide an explanation of how benefits and costs are analysed and estimated, and how this approach is proportionate for the proposal being submitted.

All costs and benefits must be compliant or in line with HMT's Green Book (including supplementary guidance), DLUHC Appraisal Guidance, and if appropriate TransportAnalysis Guidance.

Package bids need to demonstrate both the overall package costs and benefits, andthe disaggregated costs and benefits for each component project. Supplementary tables for component projects should be completed in full.

5.3.1 Please explain how the economic costs of the bid have been calculated, including the whole life costs.

(500 words)

The processes in TAG guidance (units A1.1: Cost benefit analysis and A1.2: Scheme Costs), have been followed in order to calculate Present Value Costs (PVC) for the preferred option. It should be noted that TAG guidance recommends that costs are reported in 2010 prices and values. This submission has provided costs in 2022 prices and values due to the Costing and Delivery Workbook utilising these parameters in a more straightforward approach.

For the Economic Case, the following steps have been undertaken in line with WebTAG guidance:

- Scheme cost (2022 prices, including inflation (8.4%));
- Cost adjusted for risk, contingency and inflation(9%);
- Optimism Bias added at 30%;
- Risk, contingency and optimism bias adjusted cost converted to 2022 prices;
- Discounted to 2022 values.

Maintenance Costs
Infrastructure is being replaced and refurbished as a result of this scheme; it is therefore anticipated that no additional maintenance costs will be incurred as a result of the scheme. Any costs will be covered by the existing BCC budget

Capital Costs
Estimated costs (Capital Costs) for all projects in the package are in 2022 prices (local and central government contribution only). These are presented in the attached Costings and Planning Workbook.

Adjustment for Risk and Inflation
TAG Unit A1.2 requires that all project related risks that may impact on the scheme costs should be identified and quantified in a Quantified Risk Assessment (QRA). A QRA has not so far been undertaken but is planned to be undertaken post submission. A 9% contingency has currently been used to approximate the value.

Adjustment for Optimism Bias
Adjustment for Optimism Bias Optimism bias refers to the tendency for scheme promoters to be overly optimistic about scheme costs. DfT WebTAG unit A1.2 sets out the recommended contingency which should be added to the scheme costs, to adjust for optimistic scheme costings.

The Treasury Green Book suggests that appraisers should make explicit, empirically based adjustments to the estimates of costs, and TAG provides recommended adjustment factors based on the project category and stage of development.

At this stage, the level of optimism bias for the scheme elements has been set at 30% due to the current level of cost maturity.

Discounting
Values have been discounted back to 2022.

5.3.2 Please describe how the economic benefits have been estimated, including a discussion and evidence to support your assumptions.

Active Mode Appraisal Toolkit

To calculate the benefits for the Canal Bridge Link the Active Mode Appraisal Toolkit and TAG Unit A5.1 has been used. (Source: DfT). The congestion, infrastructure maintenance, accident, local air quality, noise, greenhouse gas, public health, absenteeism, journey ambience benefits have been calculated using the AMAT. This is because the canal bridge linking Druids Heath with communities to the north of the canal will stimulate an increase in walking and cycling within Druids Heath for people who need to travel in this direction.

The bridge will produce an increase in walking and cycling trips within Druids Heath through providing increased connectivity.

The Sustrans Infrastructure Impact Tool was used to derive the forecast increase of 44% in cycling and walking trips, as set out in Section 5.2.2. The cycling journey quality benefits have been included as off-road segregated cycling track due to the location of the canal bridge on the village Green, which links on to a canal tow path. The average percentage of cycling trip that will use the intervention was set as 20%, based on the length of the bridge in relation to the average length of cycling trips. All other assumptions remain the same as are standard in the AMAT. The benefits have been appraised over a 20-year period based on TAG Unit A5-1 which indicates walking and cycling schemes have an average life of 20 years.

Open space Improvements benefits

The value of open space improvements of the Village Green and The Dell to the local residents have been estimated using willingness to pay (WTP) values derived from the MHCLG research paper “Valuing the Benefits of Regeneration”. The research paper estimates a WTP value of £2.21 per hectare improved per household per annum (in 2020 prices). The benefits have been quantified based on the assumption the households, within the seven LSOA areas neighbouring the Village Green and The Dell (E01008976, E01008980, E01008978, E01008948, E01008947, E01008942 and E01008943) (4,632 households), would be willing to pay £30.96 for the improvements to 14 hectares of the Village Green and the Dell.

Community centre, youth centre and sports pitch benefits

The proposed community centre endeavours to improve community cohesion and tackle local issues such as unemployment and poor well-being. The diverse range of community initiatives and activities that will be offered are designed to help individuals improve mental and physical well-being, reduce isolation and create a sense of trust and belonging. We have quantified and monetised the social value of improved community well-being (sense of trust & belonging) and Improved Level 2 and Level 3 National Vocational Qualification’s based on the New Economy’s Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) (v 4.5.1) tool, as recommended by the MHCLG appraisal guidance.

The youth centre will also offer a wide range of activities for young people including badminton, dance, training spaces, social area, meeting room and kitchen. These activities will help to improve physical wellbeing for the youth of Druids Heath as well as

improving children's mental wellbeing through improved self esteem and confidence.

Physical wellbeing from badminton and dance was estimated using a low confidence interval for The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) Bank of Values for different types of cultural institutions. These values have been obtained from multiple valuation surveys and provide a robust set of average willingness to pay values to work out public value.

The library is also proposed to improve wellbeing of Druids Heaths residents. The value of this was also quantified and monetised using a low confidence interval of DCMS Bank value of libraries to increase the statistical significance of the monetary value used to calculate the benefits.

The DCMS bank of values were also used to quantify and monetise the value of benefits provided by the sports pitch in terms of team sports opportunities it provides. Again, a low confidence interval was applied to increase the statistical significance of the monetary value.

The improved children's wellbeing was quantified and monetised based on the New Economy's Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) (v 4.5.1) tool, as recommended by the MHCLG appraisal guidance.

Improved skills levels

The community centre will also offer employment, enterprise and skills training. The aim of the support is to help beneficiaries move closer to the labour market and secure employment through improved skills and accredited qualifications, addressing long term unemployment and youth employment. Similar to the benefit of improved community well-being, the benefit of improved skills levels has been captured for this economic appraisal based on the New Economy's CBA tool (v4.5.1).

5.4 Value for money

In this section applications should set out the Value for Money (VfM) of their bid, taking account of monetised and non-monetised impacts and risks and uncertainties.

Prior to completing this section the application should complete the relevant **Costings and Planning Workbook – Table A – VfM.**

5.4.1 Please provide a summary ofthe overall Value for Money of the proposal. This should include reporting of Benefit Cost Ratios (BCR).

(500 words)

The overall value for money of the proposal has been estimated following MHCLG appraisal guidance. The economic appraisal results are presented below. The scheme has a BCR (public funding only) of 2, based on the inclusion of all benefits. This is summarised in the Economic Explanatory note.

Benefits for the BCR (Present value 2022 Prices)		**Total**
Library Wellbeing	£m	2.58
Community Centre Improved Skills Levels	£m	0.64
Open Space Improvements	£m	1.74
Wellbeing from Sports Pitches	£m	20.93
Land Value Uplift	£m	0.00
Sense of Trust and Belonging from Community Centre	£m	11.83
Youth Centre Wellbeing	£m	15.97
Active Travel Benefits	£m	2.25
Total benefits for the BCR	**£m**	**55.94**
LUF cost/funding	£m	24.43
Other public sector funding	£m	2.71
Total Cost	£m	27.15
BCR		**2.06**

The Present Value of Benefits (PVB) is £55.94m. The Present Value of costs (PVC) are £27.15m. The PVC and PVB are all presented in discounted 2022 prices and values.

The BCR is 2.06, which takes into account all the benefits. Therefore, the Value of Money Category taking into account the BCR is “High”. However, there are further benefits which currently can’t be monetised and therefore are qualitatively assessed in Section 5.4.2.

Whilst the Pylon Diversion has been included within the cost of the proposal, the land value uplift benefits expected from this project have not currently been calculated and included in the benefits as the data isn’t available. However, this project is likely to provide a significant value of benefits, further uplifting the BCR of the proposal.

5.4.2 Please describe the non- monetised impacts the bid will haveand provide a summary of how these have been assessed, including the expected scale of these impacts. These will be factored into the overall Value for Money assessment of the bid.

(500 words)

The Druids Heath scheme will provide a wide range of benefits in addition to the range of transport and wellbeing benefits calculated as part of the benefit cost ratio calculations. Many of the impacts are more difficult to quantify and/or are facilitated by the scheme indirectly and therefore have not been included as part of the core economics for the scheme.

The Pylon Diversion element of the scheme in particular will unlock a large amount of land for development. There are current levels of uncertainty around the site development and for this reason land value uplift has not been included within the core benefits of the scheme but should be highlighted as a key non-monetised impact. It is expected that the unlocked developable land as a result of the scheme will be utilised for a considerable quantity of housing which would have significant land value uplift impacts.

The Library, Community Centre and Sports Centre will have additional benefits over and above the health and wellbeing benefits previously calculated. These facilities will stimulate employment within the area and provide the opportunity for work-oriented training and skills development that would otherwise not have been available. This will have a knock-on impact for the local employment level and may lead to an increase in productivity and GVA. This positive feedback loop created via the installation of key facilities will be a catalyst in levelling up the deprived Druids Heath area.

In addition to the significant impact the amenities described above will have, commercial start-up units will also be facilitated to help stimulate the local economy. These low-cost commercial premises will allow a greater opportunity for success to income deprived sections of the local population. The creation of commercial start-up units will lead to an increase in local employment along with associated improvements in local skills and productivity.

These non-monetised impacts will have a significant impact on the community within the Druids Heath area affording greater opportunity to all and providing much needed regeneration. In addition, the boost to productivity and economic output stemming from the intervention will help to turn around this deprived area.

The benefits stated above have currently not been monetised and therefore the scale of these benefits are yet to be determined. Benefits arounds GVA and employment tend not to be included within economic cases as they are not recommended by HM Treasury and Department for Communities and Local Government guidance. Using the standard 7-point scales for non-monetised impacts, it is expected that these benefits would have a moderate positive impact.

5.4.3 Please provide an assessmentof the risks and uncertainties that could affect the overall Value for Money of the bid.

(250 words)

To mitigate the risk of over estimation of benefits, a lower bound confidence interval was used to calculate the expected benefit per user for wellbeing and health benefits. This significantly reduced the per user benefit but has increased the level of certainty that the benefits will be realised. As a result the current level value for money position should be considered as robust and likely underestimating the potential impacts of the scheme.

Utilising the published figures as opposed to the lower bound confidence interval results in a PVB of £99.3m. This demonstrates the conservative nature of the current assessment with sports and wellbeing benefits currently estimated to closer to £50m.

5.4.4 We would expect an AppraisalSummary Table, to be completed toenable a full range of impacts to be considered. This should be consistent with the relevant appraisal guidance for the bid.

For package bids, please providean Appraisal Summary Table for each component project.

For Regeneration or Cultural bids, the Appraisal Summary table shouldbe consistent with the DLUHC appraisal guidance.

Any additional evidence to supportyour responses to this section should be referenced within your responses (5.1.1 – 5.4.3) and attached as a single annex.

Appraisal Summary tables are presented below following the DCLG template.

Druids Heath Regeneration	**Preferred Option**
Present Value of Benefits	£55,943,563.15
Present Value of Costs	£27,145,556.96
Present Value of Other Quantified Impacts	£0
Net Present Value	£ £28,798,006.19
Initial BCR	2.06
Adjusted BCR	2.06
Significant Non-monetised impacts	Yes – land value uplift, GVA and employment
Value for Money Category	High
Rationale for Category	BCR is between 2 and 4.

Part 6 – Deliverability

6.1 Financial

Within this section applicants are required to provide clear and robust details of the financial aspects of the bid, including sources, secured status, and type of match funding, project costs, financial risks and mitigation measures, and how funding is structured – e,g. if you are intending to further disburse the LUF grant bid with partners.

Management and consultancy costs should be clearly shown within the project budget, and any work to be sub-contracted explained within the application form.

Prior to completing this section applicants should complete the relevant **Costings and Planning Workbook – Table B – Funding Profile and Table C – Cost Estimates**

6.1.1 Please confirm the total value of your bid.

The total cost of the Scheme is £21,945,114.00

6.1.2 Please confirm thevalue of the capital grant you are requesting from LUF.

The value of the grant requested from LUF is £19,750,602.60

6.1.3 Please confirm the value of match funding secured.

Where match funding is still to be secured pleaseset out details below. If there any funding gaps please set out your plansfor addressing these.

The value of the match funding secured from BCC is £2,194,5114

(250 words)

The allocation of match funding provided by Birmingham City Council was approved by Cabinet on 28 June 2022. A total of £2,194,511.40 of prudential borrowing was approved. If suitable, Community Infrastructure Levy or eligible S106 funding is made available then this will be utilised in place of prudential borrowing.

Confirmation of the exact source of match funding will be detailed within the projects Full Business Case. Delegated authority was given the S151 Officer to optimise sources of match funding dependant on availability.

Cabinet also approved the delegation of any revised financial appraisals to the Strategic Director of Place, Prosperity & Sustainability, and the S151 Officer with the relevant portfolio holder(s) to ensure that project is able to proceed at the required pace.

6.1.4 If you are intending to make a land contribution(via the use of existing owned land), please provide further details below and confirm who currently owns the land, details of any restrictionsand the estimated monetary value.

(250 words)

It is not intended to make a land contribution as part of any matched funding provision – the matched funding is detailed in section 6.1.3

6.1.5 Please confirm if your budget includes unrecoverable VAT costsand describe what these are, providing further details below.

This project does not include unrecoverable VAT as it is being delivered by BCC.

6.1.6 Please describe what benchmarking or research activity you have undertaken to help you determine the costs you have proposed in your budget. Please advise on any assumptions.

Cost estimates have been prepared by Capita Real Estate and Infrastructure team for each of the scheme elements separately. Each estimate has been developed by experienced Charted Quantity Surveyors, with experience of costing and delivering similar projects for BCC, and reflects the relevant design stage of each element and current price data.

For the new community buildings, commercial premises, canal bridge and landscaping schemes, we used internal and external benchmarked cost data to develop the Order of Cost Estimates which were developed using an extensive amount of 'live' in-house cost data from recently delivered projects and also from those that are currently on-site. This was supplemented by the use of the Building Cost Information Services (BCIS) data. This data formed the benchmark to which site-specific criteria was then added relating to ground conditions, abnormals and other constraints.

In undertaking the Order of Cost Estimates we recognised that in the current economic climate there is a need to 'do more with less' and that meant that cost advice needed to be as accurate and up to date as possible. Having also worked on the wider Druids Heath Regeneration project, we have the benefit of an extensive site survey of the area, including the topography of the site and also a Phase 2 Site Investigation with a Ground Penetration Radar survey. This has allowed for any abnormals to be quantified and costed more fully than would usually be the case for an initial costing exercise where, for example, we have a good understanding of the ground conditions on the site, enabling costs to be developed on the assumption of the advice provided by the engineer. This allowed for more accurate costs on major groundworks elements to be determined.

Specific assumptions are summarised as the following:

• Construction Contract Award to be July 2023

• We have made design, construction, employer risk allowances

• We have allowed for tender and construction inflation based on BCIS cost data

• The capacity and locations of mains services are in close proximity and are sufficient, based on current survey information

• We have made an allowance for cut and fill across the site where appropriate.

• We have excluded VAT

Where possible we have used actual costs for our benchmarking exercises which included, for example, a recently completed mixed-use urban regeneration project for the London Borough of Lambeth and Walsall Housing Group. These projects comprised of similar community facilities, commercial/retail space and housing. Costs were updated using BCIS indices to reflect current market prices and also projected with an inflationary uplift to the mid-point of the construction phase which assisted in providing a greater cost certainty for estimating the capital budgets.

We ensured the design team were fully aware of cost implications of the design proposals as they developed to ensure the budget was adhered to and where appropriate, Value Engineering was used to solve problems and identify and eliminate unwanted costs, while improving function and the quality of the design solutions being proposed without impacting on quality. In our proposals, this has translated into the grouping of the community buildings, where common functions are shared whilst maintaining the individual requirements of each space and enabling a reduced building footprint to be achieved.

The proposed diversion of the utilities consists of; the removal of 3 existing pylons,

the creation of one sealing end pylon with elevated steel platforms, removal of approximately 1,065m of overhead conductors for each phase of double circuits, construction of one 1.55m wide 1.3m deep trenches approximately 1,280m long, backfill & reinstatement, and associated design work. The preliminary feasibility design and costing exercise for the grounding of overhead lines and removal of the pylons was undertaken by a specialist utilities and power team, with costs nationally benchmarked against similar projects and costing information from Western Power Distribution on the basis of the following:

• To select technically feasible route corridors and evaluate them to determine the optimum route corridor.

• To evaluate any additional ancillary equipment required to ensure the secure, reliable, and efficient operation of an underground cable.

• To estimate the cost of the preferred optimum underground route and removal of pylons and Over Head Lines.

In developing the initial cost estimates, a number of assumptions were made for which an appropriate cost allowance has been made.

• The existing conductor route is 1,065m long and consists of 7 conductors: 2 HV circuits of 3 conductors each, and one earth conductor.

• The pylons are constructed of standard stainless steel.

• The approximate length of the new proposed route is 1,280m underground.

• Temporary access roads, road crossings and closures are included

• Environmental / landscaping is included.

6.1.7 Please provide information on margins and contingencies that have been allowed for andthe rationale behind them.

(500 words)

As part of the development of the project costings, Capita have identified and scheduled out a number of project specific risks, which include inflationary issues, delays to statutory approvals, programme slippage, site constraints and services diversions. Each project deliverable has its own live risk register that is maintained and updated with known and emerging risks as each project is progressed.

Capita have included a 5% contingency margin based on the construction budget for additional or unexpected costs during the construction project. This construction contingency margin is a key aspect of the risk management protocol to ensure that the Druids Heath Levelling up deliverables remain viable. This will ensure that we manage additional costs that come from factors such as weather delays, supply and resource management, site constraints, etc. Capita have the benefit of an extensive site survey of the area, including the topography of the site and also a Phase 2 Site Investigation with a Ground Penetration Radar survey. This has allowed for any abnormals to be quantified and costed more fully than would usually be the case for an initial costing exercise, thus our rationale has been to de-risk this aspect of the costing exercise using the survey information procured which allowed for more accurate costs on major groundworks elements to be determined.

The majority of the decisions that will have the greatest impact on a project's life are made during the early design and feasibility stages of its life cycle. Our rationale through our risk management process ensured that the preliminary estimates reflected the true position by identifying and assessing the key cost and programme risks to each project. This allowed us to identify a realistic and robust contingency margin/risk allowance for all of the risks that were identified on the projects that make up the bid. Project risks and probability factors were therefore quantified and cost allowances included in all cost estimates.

The current construction market is experiencing unprecedented inflationary increase factors as a result of significant rises due to increases in production costs, such as raw materials and wages, a surge in demand, worker shortages, supply chain disruption, as well as fossil fuel policies. This has also been amplified with an end to Covid restrictions, Brexit, the Ukraine war, also including local construction developments in the Midlands region. The costs shown therefore include an allowance for this based on current BCIS data which are industry known benchmark indices.

The pylon diversion scheme presents higher cost risks at this stage of design, with 4 nos. of underground utilities having been assumed. These will be reviewed in RIBA stage 2, noting that the indicated route may need to be altered and/or the two circuits may need to be laid along different routes depending on the type and location of existing utilities. Suitable allowances have therefore also been made.

6.1.8 Please set out below,what the main financial risks are and how they will be mitigated, including howcost overruns will be dealt with and shared between non-UK Government funding partners. (You should cross refer to the Risk Register).

(750 words)

The following risks have been identified as the main risks that may impact the cost and how they might be mitigated throughout the lifecycle. The risk numbers quoted refer to the general and scheme specific risks provided in the Risk Register which has been uploaded.

The following general risks scored highest in the rank and are common amongst all aspects of the scheme. The numbers quoted are the same for all aspects and it will be stated if it differs in any of the aspects.

Risk 2.1 Affordability. Scheme viability will need to be reviewed should costs be over the initial budget assumptions. Order of cost estimates are being undertaken which are being benchmarked against recently completed schemes. Early engagement with the supply chain in preparation of a contract award.
Risk 2.2 Inflationary Increase in Materials Costs. Inflation trends to be monitored. Order of cost estimates are being undertaken which are being benchmarked against recently completed schemes. Early engagement with the supply chain in preparation of a contract award.
Risk 2.3 Delay to Grant Funding. Further inflationary uplifts will be required if funding is delayed and project can not enter into contract. BCC team actively engaged with supporting the grant process. Procurement process to be managed to ensure contracts can be let in a timely manner.
Risk 2.4 Delay to Works impact on funding requirements. Risk of funding requirements not being met. BCC and the consultant team actively engaged with supporting the grant process. Procurement process to be managed to ensure contracts can be let in a timely manner.
Risk 2.2 (Canal Bridge) Bridge Air Space Costs.
Canal & Rivers Trust (CRT) may request a prohibitive cost to allow the bridge to cross their air space. Early engagement with the CRT in preparation of the design to establish requirements. Pre-app being submitted to allow the CRT to be able to review and consider the proposals.

6.1.9 If you are intending to award a share of your LUF grant to a partner viaa contract or sub-grant, please advise below.

NB: You must ensure any further disbursement of thegrant is done so in accordance with subsidy controls and public procurement rules.

All elements of this Scheme are being delivered by BCC.

6.1.10 What legal / governance structure do you intend to put in place with any bid partners whohave a financial interest inthe project?

(750 words)

The total cost of the preferred option is £21,945,114 out of which £19,750,602.60 is requested from LUF. It is intended that the 10% local contribution will be provided through City Council prudential borrowing, Community Infrastructure Levy/eligible S106 funding subject to availability and will support the delivery of a broader regeneration programme that allows for the wider delivery of housing renewal and additional housing on the estate. The allocation of match funding provided by Birmingham City Council was approved by Cabinet on 28 June 2022. A total of £1,683,264.40 of prudential borrowing was approved. If suitable, Community Infrastructure Levy or eligible S106 funding is made available then this will be utilised in place of prudential borrowing. Confirmation of the exact source of match funding will be detailed within the projects Full Business Case. Delegated authority was given the S151 Officer to optimise sources of match funding dependant on availability.

Cabinet also approved the delegation of any revised financial appraisals to the Strategic Director of Place, Prosperity & Sustainability, and the S151 Officer with the relevant portfolio holder(s) to ensure that project is able to proceed at the required pace.

6.2 Commercial

Within this section, applicants should set out their commercial and procurement strategy for effectively awarding and managing any contracts for goods, works or services to be funded by the grant. The strategy should include all key procurementlifecycle activities, timescales and who will lead on procurement / contractor management.

6.2.1 Please summarise your commercial structure, risk allocation and procurement strategy which sets out therationale for the strategy selected and other options considered and discounted.

(1500words)

The procurement strategy for consultant, design and technical services for Druids Heath was approved by Cabinet in December 2021 providing approval to progress with the holistic regeneration of Druids Heath and appoint a lead consultant. The works in the Levelling Up bid will be procured as part of the wider development partnership for the holistic regeneration of the estate utilising a Development Agreement.

By way of risk mitigation, if there is a delay in procuring a development partner for the wider regeneration, the Levelling Up works would be procured under three contracts. One for the general construction works and new buildings, one for the canal bridge and a separate one for the grounding and diversion of the pylons. The main contract for the buildings will be under the terms and conditions of the JCT 2016 Design and Build contract and the other projects will be let under an NEC 3/NEC 4 form of contract.

The main Design and Build contract for the new buildings will be procured through Homes England's DPS framework. The pylon contract will be constrained to a competitive tender to a set of approved suppliers that will be determined Western Power Distribution WPD. A competitive tender process will used for the canal bridge, tendered to a range of specialist, pre-qualified contractors.

The procurement process will consist of Stage 1 - Expression of Interest (EoI) and Pre-Qualification (PQQ) and Stage 2 - Further competition for Druids Heath Village Centre and associated works. All tendering and communication will be carried out on the Council's IN-TEND system.

An in-depth review of the Activity Schedule will be undertaken to understand the pricing and programme allowing for a value for money exercise to be carried out and ensuring the required programme can be achieved.

All procurement activity will be undertaken by the Council's procurement team within Corporate Procurement in accordance with the requirements set out in the Public Sector Procurement Regulations (PSPR), the Council's Constitution and Procurement and Contract Governance Rules (PCGR).

A summary of the procurement strategy to be undertaken by value is:

Below the Procurement Threshold of £177,896

The procurement activity for contracts below this threshold will involve either the use of a compliant framework agreement in accordance with its rules or a tender process advertised to the open market on www.finditinbirmingham.com and Contracts Finder. Tenders will have a pre-set evaluation criterion and will be evaluated as stated in the tender documentation. A report to approve the award of contract will be authorised by the designated officer detailing the route to market and the outcome of the evaluation as a minimum. The Negotiated Process may be used where the activity is considered to meet the rules as set out in the PSPR and PCBR.

Above the Procurement Threshold of £177,896

The procurement activity for contracts above this threshold will follow the above process with the addition of the following:

i. Cabinet will approve activity over £10m with a procurement strategy to include market analysis and procurement approach to the route to market, adherence to

Government and Council policies including construction guidance, Route to Zero and social value, route to market, evaluation criteria and methodology, risk, legislative compliance, indicative award timescales and contract management approach as a minimum

ii. Cabinet will be advised of each procurement activity in the monthly Planned Procurement Activities Report for the values between £177,896 and £10m hich delegates authority to award a contract to officers.

iii. For ii above, a procurement strategy will be approved incorporating the points in i.

iv. All procurement activity will be advertised on www.finditinbirmingham.com, Contracts Finder and Find a Tender (except where a framework agreement is the procurement route)

v. Following completion of the evaluation process, an award report will be produced in accordance with Regulation 67 for approval by the designated approver(s).

vi. A Contract Award Notice will be published

vii. The responsibility for the contract management will be by a nominated Council Officer with support from representative from Corporate Procurement and technical advisers as appropriate.

In terms of the elements that will be directly procured by the City Council, BCC has experienced in-house procurement team section that will lead on the procurement of these any goods, services or works. The Procurement Team procure all of Birmingham City Councils development and Construction opportunities and manage the procurement process for all of the Council's third party spend, including recently all contracts associated with delivering the Council's responsibilities for the Commonwealth Games, regeneration schemes, civil engineering projects both for the construction and the supporting professional services.

6.2.2 Who will lead on the procurement and contractor management onthis bid and explain what expertise and skills do theyhave in managing procurements and contracts of this nature? If the procurement is being led by a third party and notthe lead applicant, please provide details below.

(500words)

Birmingham City Council have an experienced in-house procurement team that will lead on the procurement of these services. The Procurement team procure all of Birmingham City Councils development and Construction opportunities, including recently all contracts associated with delivering the Common Wealth Games.

Charlie Short is a Procurement Manager within the Council's Corporate Procurement team. He is CIPS-qualified has a significant number of years' experience in the procurement environment in the public sector having led tender processes and contract management for a category spend areas including from construction to professional services, social care to books. He is currently is category lead for the hard FM area including construction and technical professional services.

As well as a dedicated in-house Development team experienced in managing construction contracts a lead consultant will be appointed. The lead consultants will be suitably qualified and experienced as well as individuals being RICS members.

6.2.3 Are you intending to outsource or sub-contractany other work on this bid to third parties? For example, where you haveidentified a capability or capacity gaps.

(750 words)

No. **Birmingham City Council** will lead the project overall and retains full accountability for project delivery. The City Council has significant experience delivering complex infrastructure and regeneration projects across the city.

6.2.4 How will you engage with key suppliers to effectively manage their contracts so that they deliver your desired outcomes. What measures will you put in place to mitigate supplier/contractor risks and what controls with you implement to ensure they deliver on quality.

(1000 words)

We will manage contract compliance and achievement of targets on each of the projects by establishing and monitoring against a robust detailed master programme which identifies key stages of progress during pre and post contract durations. We will ensure that the programme includes realistic and achievable timescales for activities such as design development, stakeholder engagement, statutory undertakings, funding drawdown targets, achievable start and completion date and any specific scheme requirements.

Prior to entering into contract we will ensure that all contractors submit a compliant bid without any qualifications, clarifications or provisional sums. We will undertake a thorough tender return evaluation process. We will also request either a parent company guarantee or a performance Bond (10% of the Contract Sum) is provided depending on the value of the works. There will be robust Employer's Requirements. Should the contractor go into administration or cease to trade etc., the Employer has financial security of 10%, which they can call upon to proceed with the project and to mitigate the delay of appointing a new contractor.

During construction the contractor/s will be requested to provide short term programmes to address any immediate issues so that closer monitoring can be undertaken.
Regular formal meetings both pre and post contract will be held, with comprehensive agenda's and actions followed through as agreed. Roles and responsibilities will be identified at the outset, with clear lines of communication established throughout the complete duration of any scheme.

Risk management will form part of these regular meetings. We will establish and regularly update a Risk Register and Risk Management Plan for each project which details some of the potential key risks associated with the programme delivery. We will seek, through a series of meetings and workshops to fully develop this to form a bespoke risk mitigation strategy. Our structured approach to Risk Management will be used to manage risk for the Druids Heath projects to seek to identify, classify, analyse and respond to the risks in the project

To effectively manage risk all stakeholders will be involved, to ensure all stakeholders take responsibility for risk and understand the key role they have to play. The risks for this project will be managed and controlled within the constraints of time, scope, and cost. All identified risks will be evaluated to determine how they affect this triple constraint. The Project Manager, with the assistance of the project team, will determine the best way to respond to each risk to ensure compliance with these constraints.

Having achieved firm price lump sum contracts, control of cost will be maintained throughout the
development process and final accounts agreed and issued immediately following practical completion. During the contract period we will operate a formal change control process to ensure that any proposed changes are costed, with any time implications or additional project risks detailed ahead of any contract instruction being issued. Monthly cost and status reports will be reviewed which detail the financial status of each project, a progress summary and key project risks. Our Employer's Agent will regularly value the work on site to ensure that payment is only made for works completed to a good standard in accordance with the

contract. Prior to entering into a contract we will cross reference the final specification / proposals submitted by the contractor against the employer's requirements, continuing to do so once on site to ensure we deliver a high quality product for the community.

Quality of standards once on site will be monitored by the contractor as part of their own quality control methodologies and will form a key part of the agenda for regular site progress meetings. In addition the Employer's Agent and Clerk of Works will visit site regularly and provide site inspection reports noting progress against programme, issues that might affect progress of the works, any quality or standards issues and any health and safety requirements. Any issues will be addressed with the contractor immediately and tracked to a suitable resolution. As well as checks on quality during the construction phases, a formal process of snagging and back-snagging will be undertaken which will aim to achieve Zero Defect Handovers. On the day of Handover the new buildings and facilities should be ready for occupation with relevant contract paperwork, Health and Safety documentation completed.

Key Performance Indicators will be utilised and reviewed during both pre and post contract to ensure that supply chain and developer partners are meeting the required criteria on each project. KPI's will be monitored based on the following items which we are currently applying on existing Birmingham City Council contracts: Client Care, Procurement, Mobilisation, Construction, Project Management, Service Quality, Standards and Accuracy, Defects, Health & Safety and Social Values.

6.3 Management

Prior to completing this section applicants should complete the relevant **Costingsand Planning Workbook - Table D – Milestones Delivery**

6.3.1 Please set out how you plan to deliver the bid (this should be a summaryof your Delivery Plan).

(1000 words)

Project Management Framework

The organisations responsible for the management of this scheme and their organisational structure are set out below. Further information on the roles and responsibilities of each of the organisations is summarised in Annex 6.

Strategic Board

A Strategic Board, Sponsor Group and Programme Delivery Group will be established by the local authority. The Strategic Board will comprise representatives from BCC Inclusive Growth and the Neighbourhoods Directorate, local Councillors, and the Chair of the Business Improvement District. It will provide overarching governance for the LUF delivery at the local level.

Programme Delivery Group

A local authority led Programme Delivery Group will provide the necessary support to the Strategic Board whilst ensuring the oversight and delivery of the individual schemes and overall project co-ordination. It will be chaired by a Project Manager and will be accountable to the Strategic Board.

The delivery of the Druids Heath Scheme will be managed by BCC. The responsibility for maintenance of all aspects of the scheme will be picked up by the City Council.

Outline Programme

A summary delivery programme is shown in the Costings and Planning Workbook. This shows works commencing on 1st October 2022 and a completion date of 1st April 2025. Key dates in the programme are:

- Community Hall, Library, Youth Centre, Pavilion and Sport Pitch, Village Green and Dell – Start date 1st of October 2022, end date 1st May 2025
- Pylon Diversion and Grounding of Existing Route - Start date 1st of October 2022, end date 31st May 2025
- Canal Bridge Link and Associate Landscape Work - Start date 1st of November 2022, end date 1st January 2025

6.3.2 Please demonstrate that some bid activity canbe delivered in 2022-23.

The clearance and demolition programme has already started demonstrating a commitment in progressing the project and ensuring work starting in 2022 and 2023.

6.3.3 Risk Management: Applicants are asked to setout a detailed risk assessment.

Project and Programme Management Strategy
A project and quality plan will be prepared and kept up to date by the Programme Delivery Group's Project Manager. Building on work to date, a draft risk register has been prepared (see uploaded risk register) and will also be kept up to date throughout the programme. These documents will be owned by the Project Manager. Each of the delivery partners will also maintain their own project and quality plans and risk registers which will feed into the programme delivery level plans. The project management will be guided by the principals and processes of Prince 2. The local authority has a number of existing systems and tools which it has used on other similar projects to support the management of contracts and capture all aspects of the project management including performance and delivery with change management, early warnings, compensation events, technical queries, and payments assessment.

Risk Management Strategy
The Council is in the process of developing an active risk register which will be periodically updated by the responsible officer. The draft programme level risk register is presented (see uploaded risk register). Each of the delivery partners will also maintain their own risk registers which will feed into the programme level version. The risks are categorised by their likelihood of occurring and severity of their impact on the programme. Mitigation measures are provided, and the impact post mitigation is rated. Where risks require further action, this will be recorded in the register. Risks will then be flagged for future actions by a relevant date along with current status. This will be managed by the Project Manager and Programme Delivery Group. It will be regularly updated and reviewed by the Programme Delivery Group. Changes to the risk register will be reported to the Strategic Board.

Top Risks
The following risks are common amongst all aspects of the scheme. The numbers quoted are the same for all aspects and it will be stated if it differs in any of the aspects.

Risk 1.1 Planning Approvals Timely receipt of Planning Approval is a key risk to commencing on site. Project team to maintain regular contact with BCC Planning to review proposals as a pre-app, pre-submission, to deal with any issues that may affect approval.
Risk 1.2 Delay to discharge of Pre-Commencement Conditions. Timely discharge of pre-commencement planning conditions is a key risk to commencing on site. Project team to obtain early advice on likely pre-commencement conditions and work towards an early submission for discharge.
Risk 1.3 Delays in obtaining Easements/Wayleaves. All easements/wayleaves will need to be in place prior to commencement. Early engagement with the services providers during the design development stages, with an option to undertake a PCSA as part of an enabling package of works.
Risk 1.4 Delays due to Land Ownership Issues. Land ownership issues will need to be addressed prior to commencement. Prioritise use of BCC land wherever possible.

Risk 1.3 (**Canal Bridge**) Delays in obtaining Easements/Wayleaves and Canal & River Trust Agreement/Secretary of State Approval. All approvals will need to be in place prior to commencement. Early engagement with the statutory authorities and Canal & River Trust during the design development stages.

Risk 3.1 (**Canal Bridge**) Delay in Progress due to Land Ownership Issues. Delay to consents from non-BCC owned land. Prioritise use of BCC land wherever possible. Legal team to be on standby to resolve any issues.

6.3.4 Please provide details of your core project team and provide evidenceof their track record and experience of delivering schemes of this nature.

Please explain if you are intending to sub-contract any of this work or if a thirdparty is managing the project and not the organisation applying.

(750 words)

Birmingham City Council
The City Council will lead on the procurement contractor management of the bid. Employers Agent services will be used to manage the projects which the council will manage. EA services include project management and design including quantity surveying and principal designer roles during the construction stages. These descriptions should be read in conjunction with figure 6.3.1 that sets out our core team structure.

Birmingham City Council

Deborah Greenhill - Overall Project Lead

Deborah has an extensive range of multi-disciplinary skills obtained in property development, project management, regeneration and policy development over the past 30 years. Deborah gained an understanding of the need for intervention/regeneration early in her career having started her career as a surveyor working in Urban Renewal areas and working closely with the community. Since then she has worked on housing development schemes, Extra Care villages, development of enterprise zones and major regeneration projects.

Simon Felton – Principal Housing Development Officer, MSc Urban Regeneration, Research and Policy, PG Cert. Urban Design. Part of award winning Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust housing delivery team with experience of resident engagement and stakeholder management and delivery of over 3500 homes directly by the council.

Claire Carr – Principal Housing Development Officer. Claire is strongly experienced in regeneration and has delivered the Newtown housing regeneration programme in Birmingham with significant resident and stakeholder management experience. Claire is part of the award winning Birmingham Municipal Housing Trust and led the delivery of the councils first volumetric modular house.

Andrew Chidgey – Transport Planning and Investment Manager MSc BEng

CEng MICE Andrew is a chartered engineer with over 30 years' experience of developing and delivering highway and transport schemes in an urban local authority environment. Andrew has experience of managing projects and programmes from inception to completion, including Active Travel Fund, Cycle City Ambition Grant and Bus Showcase, LSTF. Andrew's experience includes project and programme management, governance, options appraisal, business case development, design, procurement and overseeing delivery stages of the Druids Heath project.

Charlie Short is a Procurement Manager within the Council's Corporate Procurement team. He is CIPS-qualified has a significant number of years' experience in the procurement environment in the public sector having led tender processes and contract management for a category spend areas including construction to professional services, and social care. He currently is category lead for the hard FM area including construction and technical professional services.

Soulla Yiasouma – Joint Head of Youth Service -has been the head of service for 8 years managing one of the largest local authority youth services in the country with an annual budget of £4.3m and with 8000 young people regularly using youth services across 16 youth centre and 4 city wide projects.

Allyson Marke-Wilson – Valuations and Acquisitions Manager – BSc (Hons) PG Dip Estate Management, MRICS and a member of the Compulsory Purchase Association. Allyson has over 30 years' experience within the public sector acquiring properties subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders within Birmingham. She has been involved in the acquisition of properties for slum clearance, defective dwellings together with many housing regeneration schemes across the city. Currently she is managing the acquisitions enabling and associated with the joint venture for the redevelopment of the Smithfield area of Birmingham.

6.3.5 Please set out whatgovernance procedures will be put in place to manage the grant and project.

We will require Chief Financial Officer confirmation that adequateassurance systems will bein place.

For large transport bids,you should also reference your Integrated Assuranceand Approval Plan, which should include details around planned health checks or gateway reviews.

(750 words)

Annex 7 is the Birmingham City Council Corporate Assurance Framework. This provides a full outline and process description of the way in which the council gains assurance over its operations. It summarises this under the following sections:

- Purpose of the Assurance Framework
- What is an Assurance Framework
- Three Lines of Defence

- Reporting
- Annex A – Key Assurance Areas
- Annex B – Annual Assurance process
- Annex C – Assurance at Service Level

More specific to the Druids Heath LUF bid are the:

Levelling Up Project Board – This is chaired by the Assistant Director Inclusive Growth, supported by Director Group & Capital Finance. The Board is attended by all project leads together with their finance business partners, legal support and other colleagues as appropriate. The board will receive updates on progress, including procurement and papers on any issues for resolution. Reports for Capital Board or decision (Chief Officer, Cabinet Member, Cabinet) will be presented at this board prior to submission and the board members will provide feedback and debate as appropriate. Monitoring returns to DLUHC will be reviewed by this board prior to submission to the relevant director and/or s151 officer for approval.

Capital Board – Led by the Leader (Chair), Portfolio Holder Finance & Resources, Director of Council Management (s151) and supported by senior finance, property and Inclusive Growth officers. This board receives and scrutinises all reports and dashboards for major capital projects, this includes the Levelling Up projects. Presentation of reports at this board is a pre-requisite to submission of all reports for decision making, including submission of business cases.

Council Constitution – structure for Cabinet and Member reporting, Officer decisions & delegations and Overview and Scrutiny. Ultimately the decision process for submission of options appraisals, outline and full business cases will follow the Council's Constitution.

The requirement for robust governance is driven from the senior leadership team (SLT) and cascaded through the council. With regard to the Levelling Up projects there are cross-directorate teams coming together with proven expertise in the delivery of major capital investment. Surrounding these operations is a framework of risk based audit review by the Internal Audit team, reporting to project managers, directors and in summary to SLT who are held accountable for implementation of recommendations. As a consequence of the above frameworks, policies and procedures the the council is able to monitor, measure and scrutinise the delivery of the Levelling Up Funds and that processes are in place to ensure an adequate response if risks or performance are perceived to be unacceptable or not in accordance with the terms of the grant or any future Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Council and the DLUHC in regard to this project.

In the event of a successful bid for Druids Heath, delegated approval has been granted to the Strategic Director of Place, Prosperity & Sustainability, and the S151 Officer, with the relevant portfolio holder(s) to approve an Outline Business Cases (OBC's) and Full Business Cases (FBC's), including revised financial appraisals. The OBC/FBC will identify the following; financial implications (both during delivery and ongoing), legal implications, procurement (including the Council's Social Responsibility requirements), equality implications, benefits, risk management and policy compliance. Ongoing project delivery is subject to individual service project boards and where the total value of the scheme is £20m+ then the Council has a separate Capital Board to rigorously monitor

performance, track changes and ensure successful delivery. In addition, all expenditure will comply with the City Council financial regulations and standing orders in relation to public procurement regulations and obtaining value for money, recording financial transactions and grant claims which are subject to scrutiny by the Council's internal and external auditors. All spend will be recorded within BCC's finance and accounting system which is subject to regular internal and external audit. Spend will be monitored through the Levelling Up Programme Board and will be in line with the Grant Offer Letter and MoU. BCC also has an anti-fraud and corruption policy in place. When successful the project will be part of the Internal Audit forward plan for 22/23 and for the duration of delivery.
6.3.6 If applicable, please explain how you will coverthe operational costs for the day-to-day management of the new asset / facility once it is complete to ensure projectbenefits are realised. You should also consider any ongoing maintenance and servicing costs. Please note that these costs are not covered by the LUF grant. (750 words)
The operational costs of the youth centre, community centre and library will be funded from existing revenue budgets as these are replacement buildings. There should be cost saving on utility bills as the new buildings will be energy efficient. There is also an income from the hire of the community centre. The operational costs of the sports facilities will be covered by a partnership agreement between a charitable organisation and Birmingham City Council and revenue income from hiring the facilities to community sports teams. The operational costs associated with the commercial units will be minimal as it is proposed to charge rent to cover any associated costs.

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Prior to completing this section applicants should complete the relevant **Costingsand Planning Workbook - Table E – Monitoring and Evaluation**

6.4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Please set out proportionate plans for monitoring and evaluation.

(1000 words)

KPIs, Monitoring and Oversight

BCC in conjunction with the deliver partners will monitor the impacts of the schemes that are supported by the LUF2 funding. The impacts of the individual schemes and the programme as a whole on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be monitored. The monitoring will draw on the requirements that are set out in the LUF Monitoring and Evaluation guidance. The Programme Delivery Group (presented in the Delivery Plan Annex 6) will be responsible for collecting this data and monitoring quarterly change.

The KPIs include:

- library, community centre, youth club and sports pitch users,
- pedestrians, cyclists,
- health of local residents,
- business diversity,
- crime levels,

A number of the KPIs are related to perceptions of residents and visitors, such as the increased sense of community, inclusion and wellbeing of the local community. The majority of KPIs should be monitored annually or quarterly dependent on the type e.g. facility users or visitors monitored quarterly and well-being annually.

A Theory of Change has been prepared showing outcomes and impacts that are planned. More details on the Theory of Change for the Scheme and wider high street transformation are provided in Section 6: Strategic Fit.

The monitoring and evaluation arrangements will be set out in the Programme Delivery Group's project plan. The partner organisations will support this process. Quarterly monitoring results will be shared with the project board to inform the project progress and an impact evaluation will be carried out.

Resources within the BCC Finance Department will provide monthly monitoring arrangements, including forecasting and budget review to identify and inform the Strategic Group and Project Manager on a regular basis. The O&M service will provide an overview and monitoring reports to each Board meeting. Monitoring and Evaluation costs are provided within the various elements of the capital cost elements.
The full Monitoring and Evaluation plan is presented in Table E of the Costings and Planning workbook. This is split into the various elements of the overall regeneration scheme.

Evaluation and Benefits Realisation

It is proposed that BCC will commission an external consultant to carry out an impact evaluation of the scheme. As discussed above, logic models have been prepared for the individual schemes and collectively to demonstrate the theory of change, presenting the objectives, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts for the schemes. The key indicators that will be monitored for each of the elements individually and the performance indicators for Druids Heath as a whole. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the planned activities, outputs, outcome and impacts identified in the logic models have been achieved. The monitoring data for each of the indicators that will be collected will be used to inform the evaluation. It is intended that an external consultant will be commissioned to carry out the impact evaluation.
At least a Tier 2 evaluation will be carried out. Assessing the counterfactual and the causal impact of the schemes as for any social science evaluation can be challenging in

the absence of a control group. Historical baseline data can be used to inform forecasts for how the situation may have been without the LUF. Comparing the actual change that occurs on the high street with these forecasts will help to demonstrate the change that may have been caused by the LUF. However, that does not account for other influences on the Town Centres performance. Identifying other interventions and wider trends in Birmingham and nationally that have taken place during the time period will help to indicate whether other factors have affected the change in performance of the Town Centre.

Part 7 – Declarations

7.1 Senior Responsible Owner Declaration

Please complete pro forma 7 Senior Responsible Owner Declaration

7.2 Chief Finance Officer Declaration

Please complete pro forma 8 Chief Finance Officer Declaration

7.3 Data Protection

Please note that the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) is a data controller for all Levelling Up Fund related personal data collected with the relevant forms submitted to DLUHC.

The Department, and its contractors, where relevant, may process the Personal Data that it collects from you as part of your application to the Levelling Up Fund, in accordance with its privacy policies. The Department will use the Personal Data provided to contact you, if needed, as part of the assessment, selection and/or monitoring process.

For the same purposes, the Department may need to share your Personal Data with other government departments (OGDs), their Arm's Length Bodies and contractors, where relevant, and departments in the Devolved Administrations, and by submitting this form you are agreeing to your Personal Data being used in this way.

Any information you provide will be kept securely and destroyed within 7 years of the application process completing.

You can find more information about how the Department deals with your data **here**.

7.4 Publishing

When authorities submit a bid for funding to the UK Government, as part of the Government's commitment to greater openness in the public sector under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004, if the bid is successful they must also publish a version excluding any commercially sensitive information on their own website within five working days ofthe announcement of the successful bids by UK Government. UK Government reserves the right to deem the bid as non-compliant if this is not adhered to. Please tell us the website where this bid will be published:

ANNEXES A – C: PROJECT SUMMARIES

These should be completed individually for each component within a **package bid.**

A1. Project Name:
A2. Please provide a short description of this project (100 words maximum)
A3. Please provide a more detailed overview of the project and how this project aligns with the other projects in the package bid, representing a coherent set of interventions. (250 words)
A4. Please provide a short description of the area where the investment will take place. If complex (i.e., containing multiple locations/references) please include a map defining the area with references to any areas where the LUFinvestment will take place. **For transport projects** include the route of the proposed scheme, the existing transport infrastructure and other points of particular interest to thebid e.g., development sites, areas of existing employment, constraints etc. (250 words)
A5. Please confirm where the investment is taking place (where the funding is being spent not the applicantlocation or where the project beneficiaries are located). If the project is at a single location please confirm the postcode and gridreference for the location of the investment. If the project covers multiple locationsplease provide a GIS file. If this is unavailable please list all the postcodes/coordinates that are relevant to the investment. **For all projects,** please confirm inwhich constituencies and local authorities the project is located. Please confirm the % investment ineach location.

A6. Please confirm the total grant requested from LUF for this individual project component (£)	£
A7. Please specify the proportion of funding requested for each of the Fund's three investment themes (%)	Transport investment: Regeneration and town centre investment: Cultural investment:
A8. Value of match funding secured for the component project (£): Where funding is still to be secured please set out details below. If there are any funding gaps please set out your plans for addressing these. (250 words)	£

A9. **Value for Money** Please set out the full range of impacts – both beneficial and adverse – of the project. Where possible, impacts should be described, quantified and also reported in monetary terms. Thereshould be a clear and detailed explanation of how all impacts reported have been identified, considered and analysed. When deciding what are the most significant impacts to consider, applicants should consider what impacts and outcomes the project is intended to achieve, taking into account the strategic case, but should also consider if there are other possible significant positive or negativeimpacts, to the economy, people, or environment. (500 words)
A10. It will be generally expected that an overall Benefit Cost Ratio and Value for Money Assessment will be provided at Question 5.5 in the main application. If it is not possible to provide an overall BCR for your package bid, please explain why. (250 words)
A11. Where available, please provide the initial and adjusted BCR for this project. Initial BCR: Adjusted BCR:
A12. Does your proposal deliver non-monetised benefits? Please set out what these are and a summary of how these have been assessed. (250 words)

A13. Does this project include plans for some LUF expenditure in 2021-22?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A14. Could this project be delivered as a standalone project or do it require to be part of the overall bid?	☐ Yes ☐ No
A15. Deliverability: Please demonstrate that the project can be delivered in 2022-23?	☐ Yes ☐ No

Statutory Powers and Consents
A16. Please list separately each power / consents etc obtained, details of date acquired, challenge period (if applicable) and date of expiry of powers and conditions attached to them. Any key dates should be referenced in your project plan.
A17. Please list separately any outstanding statutory powers / consents etc, including the timetable for obtaining them.

Attachment checklist

Where possible, please zip attachments under the headings provided to reduce the number of attachments being uploaded. Applicants will not be able to submit more than 25 annexes in total. Zipped files will however be accepted. We cannot accept embedded links or file sharing, and information submitted in this way will not be considered.

1: Workbook	
Have you completed the Costings and Planning Workbook? *For package projects please complete the **Costingsand Planning Workbook for package bids*** *If N, your bid will not be assessed as LUF grant spendin 2022/23 needs to be demonstrated via the workbook.*	Y☐ N☐
2: Northern Ireland: Gateway for non-public sector applicants	
For NI non-public sector applicants: Have you attached audited financial statements covering the last three financial years (or auditedannual accounts for registered charities)? For joint bids with non-public sector partners, financial statements/accounts will be required frompartners and applicants (if applicable). *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
For NI non-public sector applicants: Have you provided evidence of experience of delivering two capital projects of similar size andscale in the last five years? For joint bids with non-public sector partners,evidence will be required from partners and applicants (if applicable). *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
3: Evidence of Support – Transport Bids	
For applicants using their transport allowance: Haveyou attached **pro forma 1** from the relevant authority with statutory responsibility for transport? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
For large transport bids (£20M - £50M): Have youattached **pro forma 1** from the relevant authority with statutory responsibility for transport? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
For NI applicants submitting transport projects: Haveyou attached **pro forma 4** from the Northern Ireland Executive and relevant local council withresponsibility for transport? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
4: Evidence of Support – Joint Bids	
For Joint Bids in England, Scotland, and/or Wales: Have you attached **pro forma 2** evidencing supportof participating local authorities organisations? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
For Joint Bids in Northern Ireland: Have you attached **pro forma 3** evidencing supportof participating organisations? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
5: Evidence of MP formal priority support	
For bids in England, Scotland, and/or Wales only: Have you attached **pro forma 6:** MP formal priority support for this bid?	Y☐ N☐

6: State Aid/Subsidy	
For all non-public sector applicants delivering inNorthern Ireland: Have you attached independent legal advice that is aligned to your response in this section and verifies that the award of funds considered to be UK subsidycontrol regime compliant? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
For public and private sector applicants for deliveryin Northern Ireland only: if the direct award of fundsfrom UK Government is considered to be state aid under the four EU state aid rule tests and is fundedunder an exemption based on the General Block Exemption Regulations (651/2014), and does not falls within the scope of Regulation 6(5). Have you attached a document to demonstrate incentive effect in line with Regulation 6(2)? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
For non-public sector applicants for delivery in Northern Ireland only: Have you attached independent legal advice that isaligned to your response in this section and verifiesthat the award of funds considered to be State aid compliant? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
For all public authorities in England, Scotland and Wales only, disbursing funds as a potential subsidyto third parties. Have you attached **pro forma 5:** statement of compliance relating to subsidy signed by your ChiefFinance Officer? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
7: GIS Files	
Have you attached a GIS file (this is recommended for projects that cover multiple locations)?	Y☐ N☐
8: Maps and Drawings	
Have you attached a map defining the area with references to any areas where the LUF investment will take place?	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached any drawings/plans to support your bid?	Y☐ N☐
9: Strategic Fit	
Have you attached evidence of stakeholder engagement (E.g. letters of support)?	Y☐ N☐
Have you provided an Option Assessment Report (OAR)?	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached a Theory of Change?	Y☐ N☐
10: Economic Case for Investment	
Have you attached an explanatory note explaining how the BCR has been calculated?	Y☐ N☐
For transport bids: have you attached an Appraisal Summary Table?	Y☐ N☐

Have you provided additional documents to support the Economic Case (section 5)? *For transport bids, applicants should provide specific appraisal output spreadsheets where available.* *Including:* *Active Mode Appraisal Toolkit,* *Local Highways Maintenance Appraisal toolkit, Small Scheme Appraisal toolkit or transport user benefit appraisal (TUBA) outputs.*	Y☐ N☐
11: Deliverability	
Have you appended copies of confirmed match funding?	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached evidence in the form of a letter from an independent valuer to verify the true market value of the land?	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached a Delivery Plan?	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached evidence relating to statutory consents/land ownership and/or acquisition?	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached an integrated Assurance and Approval Plan?	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached a copy of your Risk Register?	Y☐ N☐
For cultural bids, have you attached a document to set out how you will sustainable manage your asset/facility in the long term?	Y☐ N☐
12: SRO and CFO Bid Declarations	
Have you attached pro forma 7: SRO declaration? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐
Have you attached pro forma 8: CFO declaration? *If N, your bid will not be assessed*	Y☐ N☐