

Levelling Up Fund Application Form

This form is for bidding entities, applying for funding from the Levelling Up Fund (LUF) across the UK. Prior to completing the application form, applicants should read the [LUF Technical Note](#).

The Levelling Up Fund Prospectus is available [here](#).

The level of detail you provide in the Application Form should be in proportion to the amount of funding that you are requesting. For example, bids for more than £10m should provide considerably more information than bids for less than £10m.

Specifically, for larger transport projects requesting between £20m and £50m, bidding entities may submit the Application Form or if available an Outline Business Case (OBC) or Full Business Case (FBC). Further detail on requirements for larger transport projects is provided in the [Technical Note](#).

One application form should be completed per bid.

Applicant & Bid Information

Local authority name / Applicant name(s)*: [Derry City and Strabane District Council](#)

**If the bid is a joint bid, please enter the names of all participating local authorities / organisations and specify the lead authority*

Bid Manager Name and position:

Name and position of officer with day-to-day responsibility for delivering the proposed scheme.

Contact telephone number: **Email address:**

Postal address: [98 Strand Road, Derry, BT48 7NN](#)

Nominated Local Authority Single Point of Contact: [Derry City and Strabane District Council](#)

Senior Responsible Officer contact details:

Chief Finance Officer contact details:

Country:

- England
- Scotland
- Wales
- Northern Ireland

Please provide the name of any consultancy companies involved in the preparation of the bid:

N/A

For bids from **Northern Ireland applicants** please confirm type of organisation

- Northern Ireland Executive
- Third Sector
- Public Sector Body
- Private Sector
- District Council
- Other (please state)**

Glossary:

DAERA	Department for Agriculture, Environment & Rural Development
DCSDC	Derry City & Strabane District Council
DEA	District Electoral Area
DENI	Department for Education NI
DfC	Department for Communities
DfI	Department for Infrastructure
NISRA	NI Statistical Research Agency
PHA	Public Health Agency
PSNI	Police Service for NI
WHSSCT	Western Health & Social Care Trust

PART 1 GATEWAY CRITERIA

Failure to meet the criteria below will result in an application not being taken forward in this funding round

1a Gateway Criteria for **all bids**

Please tick the box to confirm that your bid includes plans for some LUF expenditure in 2021-22

X Yes

No

Please ensure that you evidenced this in the financial case / profile.

1b Gateway Criteria for private and third sector organisations in **Northern Ireland bids only**

(i) Please confirm that you have attached last two years of audited accounts.

X Yes (see Appendix 13)

No

(ii) **Northern Ireland bids only** Please provide evidence of the delivery team having experience of delivering two capital projects of similar size and scale in the last five years. (Limit 250 words)

Brooke Park, Derry

Council let a contract in February 2015 for the major restoration of this listed historic urban park. Building works included the construction of a new Café Pavilion (174m²), a new Contact Sports Centre (892m²), a Horticultural Training Centre (273m²) and the refurbishment of the existing listed Gate Lodge. External works included refurbishment of the listed masonry site boundary walls, the construction of a floodlit 3G MUGA, a large formal pond, play area, paths and paving, external lighting and extensive replanting planting works. The contract was completed on 19th August 2016 and had a total capital value of **£6.2M** (Ex. VAT).

Brandywell Stadium

Council are owners of the Brandywell Stadium, which acts the home ground of League of Ireland Premiership club Derry City FC. The stadium lacked any substantial capital investment over a thirty year period. In late 2016, Council let a contract for the complete refurbishment of the stadium and grounds, consisting of:

- Demolition of existing West Stand & terracing and construction of new 1,500 covered spectator stand housing changing and club facilities (1,000m²), all to UEFA CAT 1 standard.
- A FIFA 2 Star artificial turf pitch, suitable UEFA level competition football.
- A new separate dog racing track, covered stand and associated facilities.
- Extensive site works, including new car parking and site boundary walls.

The contract was completed on 1st March 2018 and the project had a total capital value of **£7.4M** (Ex. VAT).

PART 2 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ANALYSIS

2a Please describe how equalities impacts of your proposal have been considered, the relevant affected groups based on protected characteristics, and any measures you propose to implement in response to these impacts. (500 words)

As part of our statutory duty the Council undertakes screening of all new policies and programmes¹. This enables the Council to mainstream the Section 75 equality and good relations duties into policy and programme development (examples are provided in the link below).² We are currently the only local authority in Northern Ireland to include climate change as part of our screening process. Our project has identified the inequalities of **health, access to services for younger, older and disabled people and investment into rural areas.**

Derg Active through the development of accessible infrastructure will provide a targeted response to addressing **(i) health inequalities; (ii) a lack of adequate facilities; (iii) redressing an imbalance in investment in the rural areas and (iv) taking the opportunity to promote and develop good relations between all communities within the Derg area.**

The project is underpinned by the UN Sustainability Goals and specifically it will have measurable outcomes which will contribute to the achievement of seven of the Sustainability Goals, namely:

- Good health and wellbeing;
- Decent work and economic growth;
- Reduced Inequality;
- Sustainable Cities and communities;
- Climate action;
- Life on land; and
- Peace, Justice and strong institutions.

We believe that Derg Active is strategically importance to help rebalance growth between the urban and rural communities of the Derry City and Strabane District Council area and it is entirely complementary to the aims and objectives of City Deal (see <https://www.derrystrabane.com/citydeal>). This **highly visible and tangible project will be a catalyst** for the wider Castlederg area and rural hinterland to help improve health and wellbeing of its citizens, enable greater community cohesion and achieve higher economic growth. Each of the project elements contribute towards the achievement of a low carbon environment through the use of the natural environment to promote active travel, bio diversity measures, waste minimisation and will empower the development of an ecosystem for green growth within a rural context.

We know from our evidence that there are many people within the Derg area who are suffering from health inequalities and have poor and inadequate access to leisure, cultural and sporting facilities as well as the natural environment in the form of a network of green open spaces. The project will address the health inequalities by ensuring there is adequate

¹ <https://www.derrystrabane.com/Council/Equality/Equality-Scheme>

² <https://www.derrystrabane.com/Council/Equality/Screening-report-2020-2021>

and accessible infrastructure that will promote and develop positive physical and mental wellbeing for the citizens of the Derg area. It will redress the significant under provision of leisure, sport, cultural and green spaces and take steps towards equalising the investment in rural areas.

In a post conflict context, the area of Castlederg is considered to be an interface area and tensions between the two main communities have suppressed the development opportunities in the area. In the progression of this project there has been strong community involvement between the two main communities and we believe there are many further opportunities to develop good relations as the project progresses.

When authorities submit a bid for funding to the UKG, 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, they must also publish a version excluding any commercially sensitive information on their own website within five working days of the announcement of successful bids by UKG. UKG reserves the right to deem the bid as non-compliant if this is not adhered to.

Please specify the weblink where this bid will be published:

<https://www.derrystrabane.com/levellingupfund>

PART 3 BID SUMMARY

3a Please specify the type of bid you are submitting

X Single Bid (one project)

Package Bid (up to 3 multiple complimentary projects)

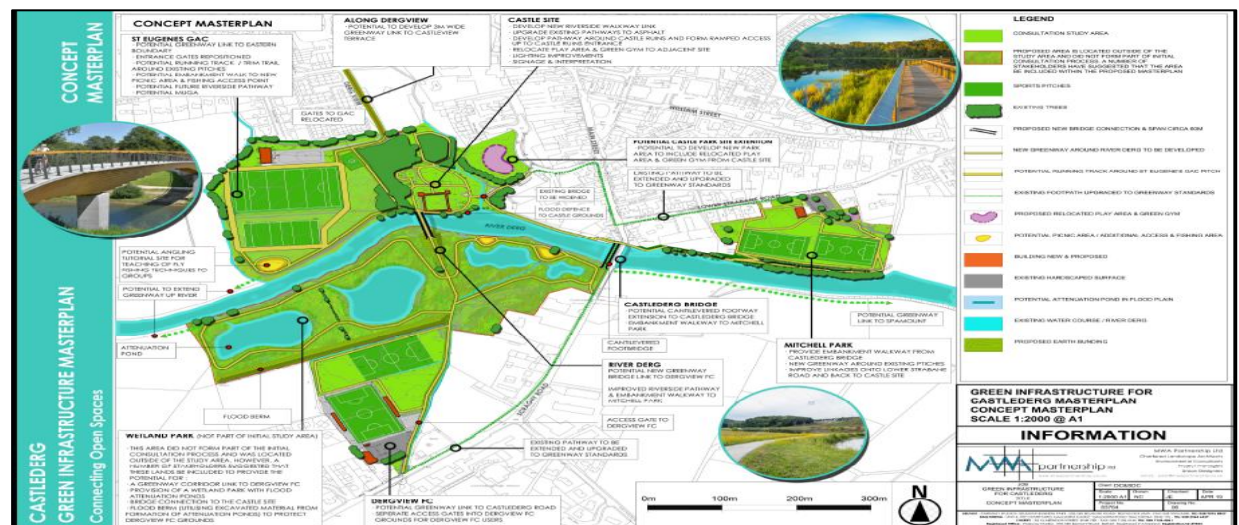
3b Please provide an overview of the bid proposal. Where bids have multiple components (package bids) you should clearly explain how the component elements are aligned with each other and represent a coherent set of interventions (Limit 500 words).

Derg Active is an integrated economic, health and well being, social and environmental project focused on the rural town of Castlederg. The proposal seeks investment to deliver critical community infrastructure shown below that will act as a catalyst for the green economic recovery of this rural town that has suffered disproportionately due to its location on the periphery of the Council and its proximity to the border with the Republic of Ireland.

The overall aim of the proposal is to provide a targeted response to addressing **(i) health inequalities; (ii) a lack of adequate facilities; (iii) redressing an imbalance in investment in the rural areas and (iv) taking the opportunity to promote and develop good relations between all communities within the Derg area.**

The bid will help to address many of the multi-faceted issues and challenges impacting on the Castlederg area including health inequalities, poor quality of infrastructure, lack of greenways and open space, low levels of investment and community tensions. It will also promote active travel by encouraging more people to walk and cycle whilst also encouraging more people to participate in exercise thereby addressing health and well-being inequalities.

3



³ A larger scale version of this map is found in Appendix 15

The proposal will primarily focus on the following aspects physical developments:

- Redevelopment of Mitchel Park to accommodate a GAA junior size pitch, a senior soccer sized pitch and three mini-sized soccer pitches (suit youth training) to address key issues of flooding and poor drainage infrastructure including new pathways and upgrade of soft and hard landscaping and street furniture;
- Provision of a new outdoor gym adjacent to the new pitch;
- Improvements to the Castle Park site including upgraded secondary pathways, provision for event space and new street furniture that complements the heritage asset including installation of interpretation panels;
- Development of a new inclusive district destination play space that includes disabled access and new modern equipment;
- New and enhanced greenways connecting the Castle site, Mitchel Park, town centre and residential areas;
- Improvements to the amenity value of the business district of the Diamond area in the town centre;
- Creation of two parklets across the area covered by the proposal including one within the Diamond

The drawings below show the various elements of the proposal vis-à-vis their location within the town centre.





Illustrative examples of parklets shown below.



This project will deliver highly visible and tangible regenerative impacts in Castlederg Town centre for the benefit of residents in the Derg area and also for visitors.

By 2024 there will be:

- increased civic pride and improved community cohesion with local residents;
- £6m capital investment in state of the art sporting facilities, play/recreation areas, connecting town greenways, redevelopment of the Diamond in the town centre through a comprehensive enhancement scheme including parklets;
- Increased business and cultural activity

The project will contribute to economic, health, social and environmental well-being of the area whilst addressing balanced sub-regional development in an area that has felt left behind.

3c Please set out the value of capital grant being requested from UK Government (UKG) (£). This should align with the financial case:	£	
3d Please specify the proportion of funding requested for each of the Fund's three investment themes	Regeneration and town centre	70% 4,529,070
	Cultural	30% 1,941,030
	Transport	0%

PART 4 STRATEGIC FIT

4.1 Member of Parliament Endorsement (GB Only)

See technical note section 5 for Role of MP in bidding and Table 1 for further guidance.

4.1a Have any MPs formally endorsed this bid? If so confirm name and constituency. Please ensure you have attached the MP's endorsement letter.

Yes

No

This project was endorsed by Derry City and Strabane District Council at various stages through its development. The Council also approved the submission of this project to the Levelling Up Fund at its May 2021 Full Council meeting

Furthermore the project as you will read later in the application is part of the wider Community Plan and the Local Growth Plan for the Derg area. Both plans have been endorsed by the Local Strategic Inclusive Growth Partnership which consists of representation from our Council Elected Members, our Northern Ireland Executive MLAs and our Westminster MP.

Further briefing sessions on the application have been arranged for 18th June.

4.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Support

See technical note Table 1 for further guidance.

4.2a Describe what engagement you have undertaken with local stakeholders and the community (communities, civic society, private sector and local businesses) to inform your bid and what support you have from them. (Limit 500 words)

This project was envisioned through the consultation from residents and stakeholders on the strategic needs of the Derg District Electoral Area when the first ever **Local Growth Plan was developed for the Derg area**. Local stakeholders participated in the co-design of the local growth plan and following its adoption in 2019 a series of ensuing consultations were undertaken for the further advancement of various aspects of the project. Consistently the consultations identified inadequate infrastructure, underutilised heritage and green spaces, lack of investment, unsafe spaces and poor health outcomes as key concerns.

The infographic below illustrates the consultation processes that have identified the key challenges and potential solutions which have contributed to the design of this project.



The **Derg Local Growth Plan** recognised the health needs of its local residents which recorded that almost one third deemed their health to be fair to very bad. The local community response in partnership with statutory partners was to enable people to become more active to improve their physical and mental wellbeing. Priorities for green spaces, leisure and cultural areas all emerged through consultation on the **Play Plan, the Pitches Strategy and the Castledearg Green Masterplan**. Similarly, the **Cluster Village Plan for the Derg** area had previously identified shared and inclusive spaces, political division, lack of services and sports/recreational facilities as key issues. See diagram below from this consultation:

Derg Key Issues



Local businesses expressed their concerns at the levels of anti-social behaviour, impacts of Brexit and Covid through various fora including the District Policing and Community Safety Partnership and the Business Engagement Team. They considered these as major challenges which were affecting the growth of local businesses and the ability to attract residents and visitors to have a lower dwell time in the town of Castlederg. All this engagement to identify the needs was conducted using multiple tools such as surveys, one-to-one meetings, public workshops and on-line discussions.

To design the solutions to address these challenges the Council has facilitated a number of co-design activities whereby the local community along with statutory partners and local businesses have developed the components of Derg Active. This approach has firmly embedded the collaborative solutions across all partners. A further infographic provides an illustration of all the groups who have been involved at different stages in the design of this project.

Derg ~ Stakeholder Engagement



Fundamental to the success of this project has been the community ownership across all the spectrums. Equally important has been the strategic alignment of the project with government departments and their policy priorities. A series of discussions have taken place with **DfC (Sports Division), PHA, DAERA, Disability Sports NI, the local GP surgery and Sport NI**. These discussions have clearly verified that the project has excellent strategic alignment with their respective policies⁴.

This project requires strong partnership working and there has been robust evidence of the commitment and passion of all stakeholders to date. These individuals and organisations will continue to collaborate through the next stages of the project as described within the Delivery Section.

4.2b Are any aspects of your proposal controversial or not supported by the whole community? Please provide a brief summary, including any campaigns or particular groups in support or opposition? (Limit 250 words)

There is demonstrable support for this project from all the stakeholders and there is no aspect that is deemed controversial. The most difficult feature of the project to date has been engaging with the young people who have been involved in anti-social behavior. The PSNI have had to engage with and educate groups of youths who have been congregating and potentially breaching Covid 19 Regulations. 13 Community Resolution Notices were issued to youths in relation to a Covid Breach this year.

⁴ See Appendix 19 – Letter of Support DfC

Community responses to addressing anti-social behavior have included a call for patrolling by community safety wardens and closing off areas. These approaches have only served to displace the anti-social behaviour from one location to another and is not a resolution. Moreover, the problem has grown during the pandemic and residents have been campaigning their local political representatives for interventions.



This project has engaged with young people through the local sports/youth clubs, and cultural organisations. Churchtown Community Association and Castlederg Neighbourhood team are now working with the Youth Justice Agency to create a programme which will target the local youths who are involved in anti-social behaviour in the town. Notwithstanding this proactive interaction, it is recognized that more targeted engagement is required to enable all young people from the area to effectively participate in the project and ultimately benefit from the new and enhanced facilities. The project has defined a dedicated workstream for engagement with young people with Derg Active becoming a model of best practice for engagement and participation.

<p>4.2c Where the bidding local authority does not have the statutory responsibility for the delivery of projects, have you appended a letter from the responsible authority or body confirming their support?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>
<p>For Northern Ireland transport bids, have you appended a letter of support from the relevant district council</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>

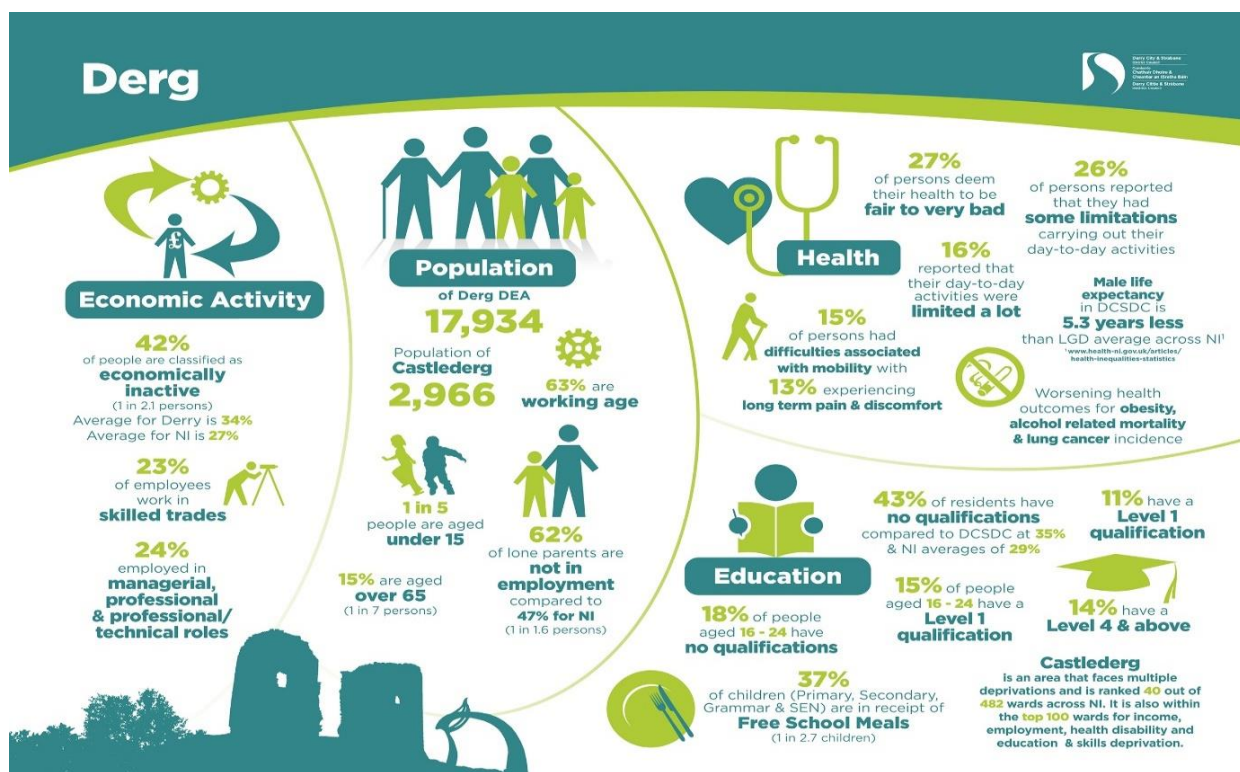
4.3 The Case for Investment

See technical note Table 1 for further guidance.

4.3a Please provide evidence of the local challenges/barriers to growth and context that the bid is seeking to respond to. (Limit 500 words)

The Derg District Electoral Area (DEA) with a population of 17,934, is **located on the periphery of the DCSDC area**. It straddles the border with Donegal and has been impacted by the Troubles with community tensions remaining a challenge. The area is served by the rural town of Castlederg with many residents feeling disconnect with the main urban centres of Derry and Strabane.

The infographic illustrates the key socio economic inequalities of deprivation, unemployment, economic inactivity and educational attainment facing the town and its wider rural hinterland.

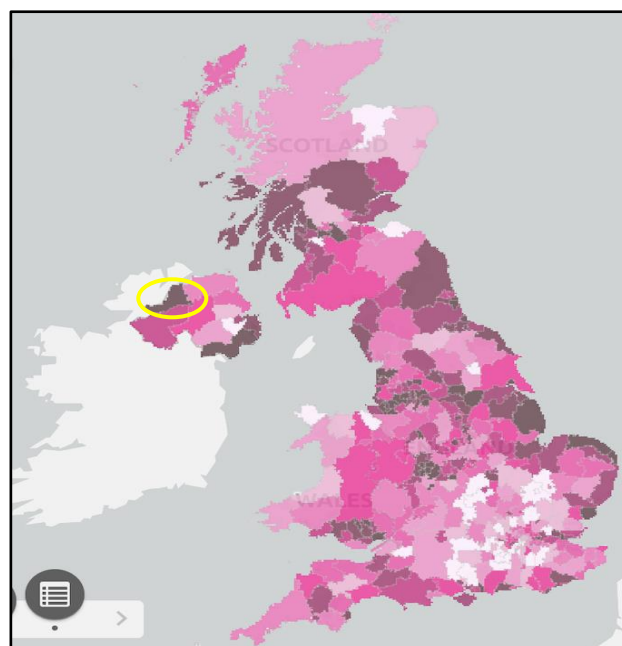


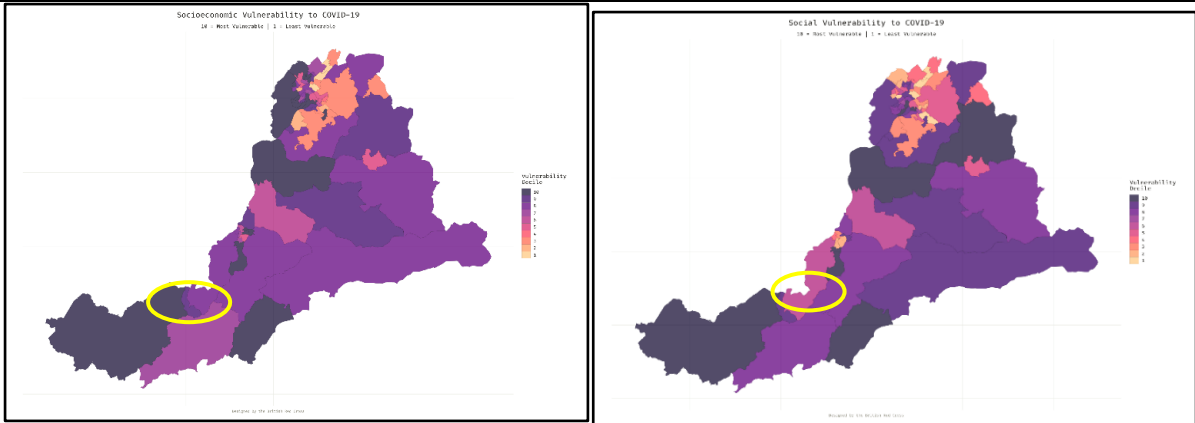
The table below demonstrates the extent of the inequalities gap facing the DCSDC area compared to LGDs across the rest of the UK with it ranking in the top 10 across a range of indicators⁵.

⁵ A larger version of this table is available in Appendix 16

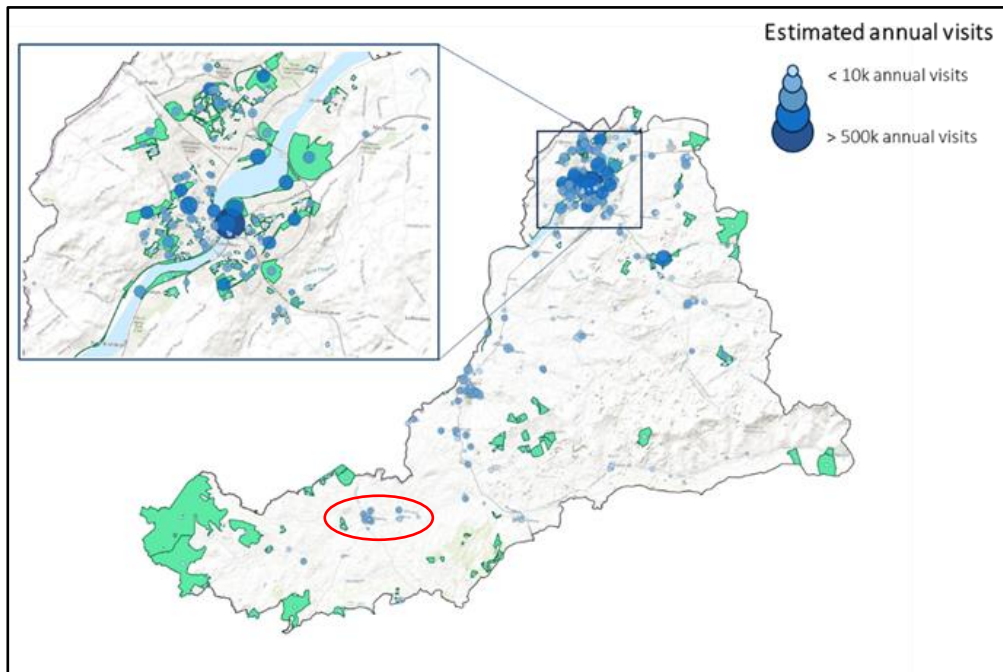
Earnings		Inactivity		Gross Disposable Household Income at current basic prices		Claimant Count		% of children in low income families		No Qualifications (All usual residents aged 16 & over)	
	Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Purbeck	1	Nottingham	1	Nottingham	1	Hartlepool	1	Tower Hamlets	1	Blaenau Gwent	1
West Somerset	2	Derry City & Strabane	2	Blackburn with Darwen	2	South Tyneside	2	Belfast	2	Sandwell	2
Blackpool	3	City of London	3	Leicester	3	Birmingham	3	Derry & Strabane	3	Derry City & Strabane	3
Derry City & Strabane	4	Causeway Coast & Glens	4	Sandwell	4	Wolverhampton	4	Middlesbrough	4	Knowsley	4
Leicester	5	Dundee City	5	Manchester	5	North Ayrshire	5	Islington	5	Tendring	5
Thanet	6	West Lancashire	6	Kingston upon Hull	6	Great Yarmouth	6	Nottingham	6	Merthyr Tydfil	6
Torbay	7	Newry Mourne & Down	7	Walsall	7	Middlesbrough	7	Westminster	7	East Ayrshire	7
Middlesbrough	8	Blackburn with Darwen	8	Wolverhampton	8	Blackpool	8	Camden	8	Stoke-on-Trent	8
Gwynedd	9	Tower Hamlets	8	Derry City & Strabane	9	Thanet	9	Hartlepool	9	Walsall	9
North Devon	10	Belfast	10	Stoke-on-Trent	10	Burnley	10	Birmingham	10	North Lanarkshire	10
Kingston upon Hull	11	Middlesbrough	11	Birmingham	11	East Ayrshire	11	Manchester	11	Dumfries & Galloway	11
Boston	12	Birmingham	12	Coventry	12	Inverclyde	12	Glasgow City	12	Bolsover	12
Pembrokeshire	13	Fermanagh & Omagh	13	Blaenau Gwent	13	Hastings	13	Kingston upon Hull	13	Great Yarmouth	13
Nottingham	14	Swansea	14	Merthyr Tydfil	14	Dundee City	14	Liverpool	14	West Dunbartonshire	14
Blackburn with Darwen	15	Glasgow City	14	Torfaen	15	Derry City & Strabane	15	Blaenau Gwent	15	Boston	15

- **Covid 19** – has had a detrimental impact across the whole council area both the economy and at an individual level particularly those in financial hardship. The use of services such as foodbanks, food packages and fuel vouchers escalated during this period.
- Death, infection rates and hospital admission rates in the 10% most deprived areas as a result of Covid was one and a half times the NI average and more than double for 65+.
- The British Red Cross **Vulnerability Index to Covid 19** demonstrated DCSDC is particularly vulnerable to financial hardship, with the Derg area also showing high levels of vulnerability as illustrated in the maps below.





- There was a 39% increase in the use of parks and outdoor spaces in the DCSDC area during Covid.
- Use of open spaces and greenways across the DCSDC area and the Derg area is below



- Mitchel Park and the Castle Park sites are prone to flooding making them inaccessible, during peak football season displacing teams to pitches outside the area and discouraging people from undertaking passive physical activity.

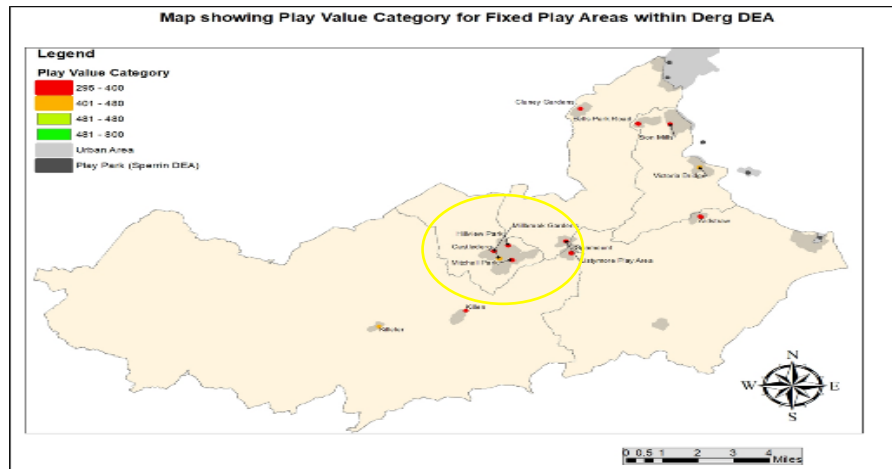


- There are 4 football clubs supporting 50 teams at mini (U7 to U11), youth (U12 to U18) and senior level with all requiring facilities for training and competitive matches. The results of an audit of pitches in the Derg area by external consultants are shown below.

Club	Competitive Games			Training			Comments
	Demand Match Equivalents	Capacity Match Equivalents	Adequacy of Provision	Demand Match Equivalents	Capacity Match Equivalents	Adequacy of Provision	
St. Eugene's GAC	6	6	0	8	4	-4	Capacity not meeting demand for training
Dergview FC	3.5	1	-2.5	5.5	2	-3.5	Capacity not meeting demand for competitive games and training
Ardstraw FC	4.75	3	-1.8	7.5	1	-6.5	Capacity not meeting demand for competitive games and training
Killen FC	3.25	1	-2.3	5	3	-2	Capacity not meeting demand for competitive games and training

- The Castle Park site dates back to the 15th century and its potential as a tourism heritage site has been unrealized.
- Anti-social behaviour amongst young people remains an issue with 33 reported incidents in the last year
- Quality of play areas for children an issue as well as a lack of shared and inclusive spaces. Play audit recommended new inclusive district play park at Castle Park (Appendix

4). Map below shows the play value of play facilities across the council area with photographs highlighting the condition of Castle Park.



- Lack of public sector investment with in the Derg area and closure of a number of key institutions: - local high school in 2013; Derg Valley hospital; Police Barracks; Royal Mail sorting office; and local branches of banks. The £210m City Deal/IFF is concentrated in the main urban centres of Derry and Strabane with the risk that inequality gaps will continue to widen.

4.3b Explain why Government investment is needed (what is the market failure)? (Limit 250 words)

Market failure refers to where the market has not and cannot of itself be expected to deliver an efficient outcome, and therefore, the intervention that is under consideration (proposed funding support) will seek to redress this. (HM Treasury Greenbook)

Market failure in this instance resides partly in the public good nature of the provision, where the benefits are not easily captured or monetised. The social and economic profile of the community within the area is likely to restrict the ability of individuals to invest in a facility and provision of this kind. The market failure in this case therefore relates to the inability of the market to create mechanisms that could fund the proposed project, on the basis that any repayment would not be possible until a much later date.

The appraisal considers that there is no possibility of the private sector funding this provision as it is not commercially viable, and this is highlighted by the absence of any private sector interest in otherwise progressing any provision of this type in the area.

4.3c 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. (Limit 500 words)

The proposal is an **integrated economic, social, health & well-being and environmental** project focused on Derg DEA and the rural heritage town of Castledearg. The town located on the periphery of the Council area, close to the border of Donegal, where the residents feel disconnected from the main urban centres of Derry and Strabane with many travelling outside the Council area to access educational and health services as well as retail opportunities. The map below shows the location of Castledearg in the context of the urban centres Derry and Strabane, NI and its wider hinterland that includes Donegal.



The diagram below sets out the key elements of the proposal, Derg Active, and how it seeks to address the many challenges and barriers impacting on the economic and social well-being of Castledearg. Its seeks to **rebalance the investment deficit and de-vestment** that have impacted on the growth of the town and through the delivery of an integrated economic, environmental, social and health & well-being proposal will ensure economic recovery where no one gets left behind.

Investment Proposal

High quality Public Realm scheme in the Diamond

Upgraded Pitches at Mitchel Park to meet capacity issues for local gaelic and soccer teams

Inclusion of outdoor gym equipment - Trim Trail

Revamped changing facilities

New regional inclusive play facility at Castle Park

Upgrade to outdoor event space at Castle Park

Upgrades to greenways connecting Mitchel Park, Castle Park and Castleberg Town Centre with enhanced lighting

Restoration of a key heritage site within Castleberg creating opportunities for rural tourism and more visitors

Creation of 2 parklets - in key strategic locations including the Diamond

Challenges to be Addressed

Legacy of under investment and disinvestment in a heritage rural town.

Poor quality of physical environment in town centre with poor connectivity into and out of town and connecting key strategic sites

Businesses struggling due to Covid 19 and Brexit

Under investment in green and sporting infrastructure.

Key sites liable to flooding and impacts of climate change

Lack of capacity to meet demand for facilities from local sporting clubs for training and competitive matches

Poor quality greenways with perception that they are not safe for passive activity due to anti-social behaviour and poor lighting

High levels of deprivation, unemployment and economic inactivity

Poor quality play areas across the town centre (Play Park Strategy)

Perception of disconnect from the main urban centres of Derry and Strabane

Issues with health and well-being - poor mobility, obesity, chronic pain

The investment in this phase of Derg Active will address the inequalities as follows:

- Through a better connected and reinvigorated town centre contribute to economic growth and civic pride;
- Through enhanced connectivity facilitate active travel and more people to engage in passive activity delivering environmental and health and well-being outcome
- New green infrastructure to support GP referrals and social prescribing thereby addressing health inequalities;
- Address issues of flooding of pitches and lack of capacity through the redevelopment of a shared and inclusive sporting facility that supports local teams of all abilities and contributes to health, both physical and mental, and wellbeing for young people and adults including those with disabilities whilst also addressing issues of anti-social behaviour, community tension and climate change;
- Redevelopment of the Castle Park heritage site will protect a heritage and create a destination space in the town centre to attract more visitors;
- Improved quality of environment will contribute to the amenity value of the area, making the area more attractive for residents, visitors and the private sector;
- The investment under Levelling Up will address the years of under and dis-investment and instil a greater sense of confidence in a post Covid and Brexit era.

4.3d For Transport Bids: Have you provided an Option Assessment Report (OAR)

Yes

No

4.3e Please explain how you will deliver the outputs and confirm how results are likely to flow from the interventions. 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](#). (Limit 500 words)

As previously highlighted Derg Active is a multi-faceted economic, social, health & wellbeing and environmental project that is aimed at ensuring the rural heritage town of Castlederg secures investment that will see two strategic sites redeveloped and repurposed to facilitate economic growth along with a revitalised town centre that will address many of the inequalities experienced by residents in the area and ensure it does not continue to lag any further behind the main urban centres of Derry and Strabane.

It is widely acknowledged that the economic impacts of Covid 19 on cities and towns has made the task of levelling up at least 4 times harder, therefore investment is required to facilitate this.

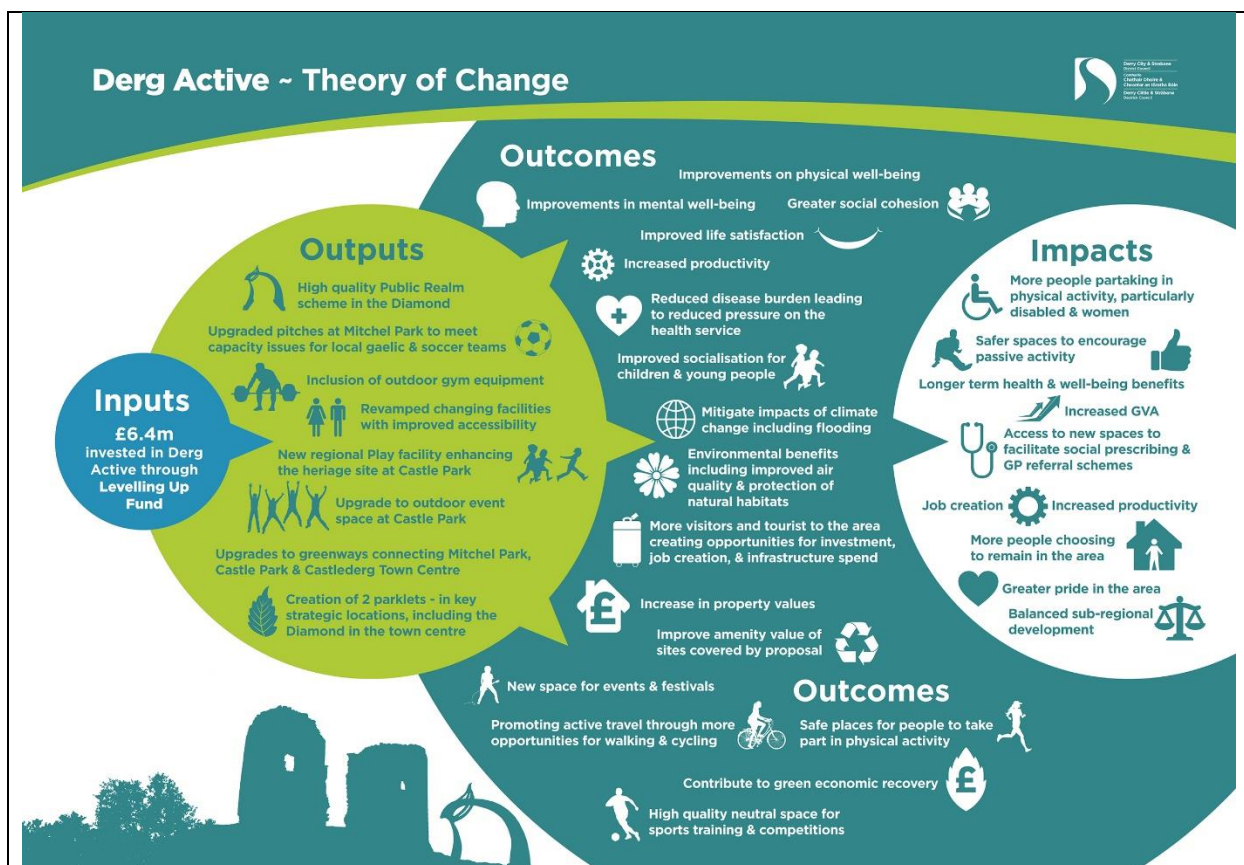
The **Theory of Change** diagram below sets out the project inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts. Outcomes and impacts have been identified and are well evidenced through a range of studies including the following:

- The Economic Importance of Sport and Physical Activity in England - Sport England
- The Social Value of Sport and Physical Activity in England – Sport England
- Derry & Strabane Natural Capital Account of Outdoor Recreation Greenspaces
- Pitches Condition Survey & Strategy plus Addendums
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-physical-activity/health-matters-physical-activity-prevention-and-management-of-long-term-conditions>
- Studies from PHA NI estimated that if everyone in Northern Ireland (with a population 3.4% that of England)⁶ was sufficiently active, it could prevent (This is based on research carried out by PHA England): -
 - 1,252 deaths from all causes;
 - 410 emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease;
 - 229 breast cancer cases;
 - 160 colorectal cancer cases;
 - 10,020 people living with diabetes.

Appendix 1 shows how Physical Activity can have a positive impact on a range of health conditions.

Based on the above evidence the following outcomes and impacts have been identified.

⁶ Source: Office for National Statistics, National Records of Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency – Population Estimates mid-2018.



DCSDC has **extensive experience** of developing and delivering projects of this scale and is **confident** that we can achieve the outputs, outcomes and impacts as set out. The Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan has been developed using an **Outcome Based Accountability model** and we have established robust systems to monitor its process. We will build on these systems to monitor to the outcomes and impacts of the proposal.

4.4 Alignment with the local and national context

See technical note Table 1 for further guidance.

4.4a 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. (Limit 500 words)

This project supports many local and regional strategies and a full list with a short description on how this project aligns to these strategies can be found in **Appendix 17**. At the most strategic level within the Derry City and Strabane District Council, this project fully aligns with the Community Plan known as the **Strategic Inclusive Growth Plan** through delivery against not only its mission statement but also across the strategic pillars of economic wellbeing, social wellbeing and environmental wellbeing. Key elements of the project are referenced in this strategy including the Castle site, greenways, district play park, rural town regeneration and events as a key tourism driver. This strategy is underpinned by a suite of local plans for each of the District Electoral areas, one of which is the **Derg Local Growth Plan**. This project is included within this plan which was developed through a robust needs assessment and a co-design approach. The project is also strongly connected to several plans which were generated as actions from the Strategic Inclusive Growth Plan. These include the **Castlederg Green Spaces Masterplan, the Play Plan and the Pitches Strategy**. The latter two have detailed audits which clearly evidence the need for the Derg Active project.

Damage has already been caused by flooding to the green infrastructure in Castledearg and this project is meeting the objective in the **Climate Action Adaptation Plan** by providing natural flood management with SUDS, trees, riparian planting and soft landscaping which will provide significant benefits in terms of water management and flood alleviation.

At a regional level the project is fully aligned to the **Sport NI Draft Corporate Plan** in that it will contribute towards the achievement of the Strategic Outcome 1 “People adopting and sustaining participation in sport and recreation.” This approach in the Derg Model sits strategically with the vision of the new **draft Sport and Physical Activity Strategy for NI** which sets out that “Lifelong involvement in sport and physical activity leads to an active, healthy, resilient and inclusive society which recognises and values both participation and excellence”. The Derg Active model provides a lifecycle approach to accessing leisure and cultural activity contributing positively to health and wellbeing.

In the **Making Life Better Framework**, there is a commitment to working with locally to empower individuals and communities to be active in improving their own health and wellbeing. The framework seeks to achieve this by health partners collaborating in the local context. Derg Active is living example of this strategy in action. The project also has a strong strategy fit with the **Outdoor Recreation Strategy** and there is evidence of the economic impact Derg Active with have on the local area.

Finally, each of these strategies have their foundation in the draft programme for Government and there is considerable fit with this project and at eight of the programme outcomes. The most notable aligned outcomes are:

- We prosper through a strong competitive regionally balanced economy;
- We enjoy long, healthy, active lives; and
- We live and work sustainably

4.4b Explain how the bid aligns to and supports the UK Government policy objectives, legal and statutory commitments, such as delivering Net Zero carbon emissions and improving air quality. Bids for transport projects in particular should clearly explain their carbon benefits. (Limit 250 words)

In addition to meeting a number of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement targets, the project will contribute to the UK target of net zero emissions by 2050 recently accelerated by the UK government to see a reduction in emissions by 78% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels as part of the Sixth Carbon Budget.

The project will also contribute to the **Council’s Climate pledge** that the City & District will be resilient to the effects of climate change. This will be achieved through a number of measures; firstly in the design of the project consideration has been given to circular economy practices which will ensure that waste is minimised to the lowest level possible; secondly the project is incorporating **biodiversity** activities in the management of the facilities and their natural environments. An example of this is where the boundaries around each of the sites will not have its grass verges cut under the Let it Grow Not Mo campaign; and finally local residents will be encouraged to use **active travel** including walking and cycling when visiting any of the facilities and infrastructure such as bike racks, water fountains and segregated waste units will be provided at all the sites. This project will be a **visible and tangle example of green recovery in action**.

Recognising that this project has the potential to address regional imbalances it will have **social value** embedded at every level of the project including opportunities for paid work placements, apprenticeships and skills development.

4.4c Where applicable explain how the bid complements / or aligns to and supports other investments from different funding streams. (Limit 250 words)

Through the framework of the Castlederg Green Masterplan some initial works have been completed during 2020/21 in the Castle site which were funded through the EU Rural Development Programme (2014-2020). By providing this path network, it has galvanised the local community in their determination to realise their ambitious plans for Derg Active.

This project will act as a **pump primer** for new private sector investment in the town centre providing a **catalytic effect for complementary business activities in regenerative tourism and recreational leisure**. It strongly complements the urban investment in Derry City and Strabane Town under the City Deal and Inclusive Future Fund.

There are also potential opportunities to access statutory revenue funding to ensure the new and upgraded facilities are fully utilised. Discussions are ongoing with statutory providers to enable a range of activation programmes such as **GP referral programme** currently operating in the City to extend this programme to Castlederg which would assist people with poor health to become more active. A further health programme in partnership with local GPs, which is under consideration is a **pilot rehabilitation programme** for local residents who could be treated in the local community through the natural environment to help regain full health and wellbeing.

The Council manages business, tourism and event support programmes and it will collaborate with local businesses and entrepreneurs to realise the full economic potential of the new investments. It will continue also to provide a valuable signposting role to other financial support, business mentoring and skills development.

4.4d 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. (Limit 250 words)

Whilst this project is not a specific transport application, it will support the Government's ambitions on **Active Travel**. The project will contribute to the UK target of net zero emissions by 2050 accelerated to 78% emission reductions by 2035 as part of the **Sixth Carbon Budget**. It is providing walking routes for local residents, that are linked into a wider network of greenways, within their own natural environments thereby reducing the need for residents to access active travel in another locations. This will have a positive impact on a local resident's carbon footprint.

No leisure or cultural activity can take place in the Mitchel Park site over the winter months due to localised flooding. With the new and enhanced infrastructure, the project will provide access to local sport and outdoor recreational spaces set within a green space framework, utilising the natural environment and providing natural mitigation against climate change.

PART 5 VALUE FOR MONEY

5.1 Appropriateness of data sources and evidence

See technical note Annex B and Table 1 for further guidance.

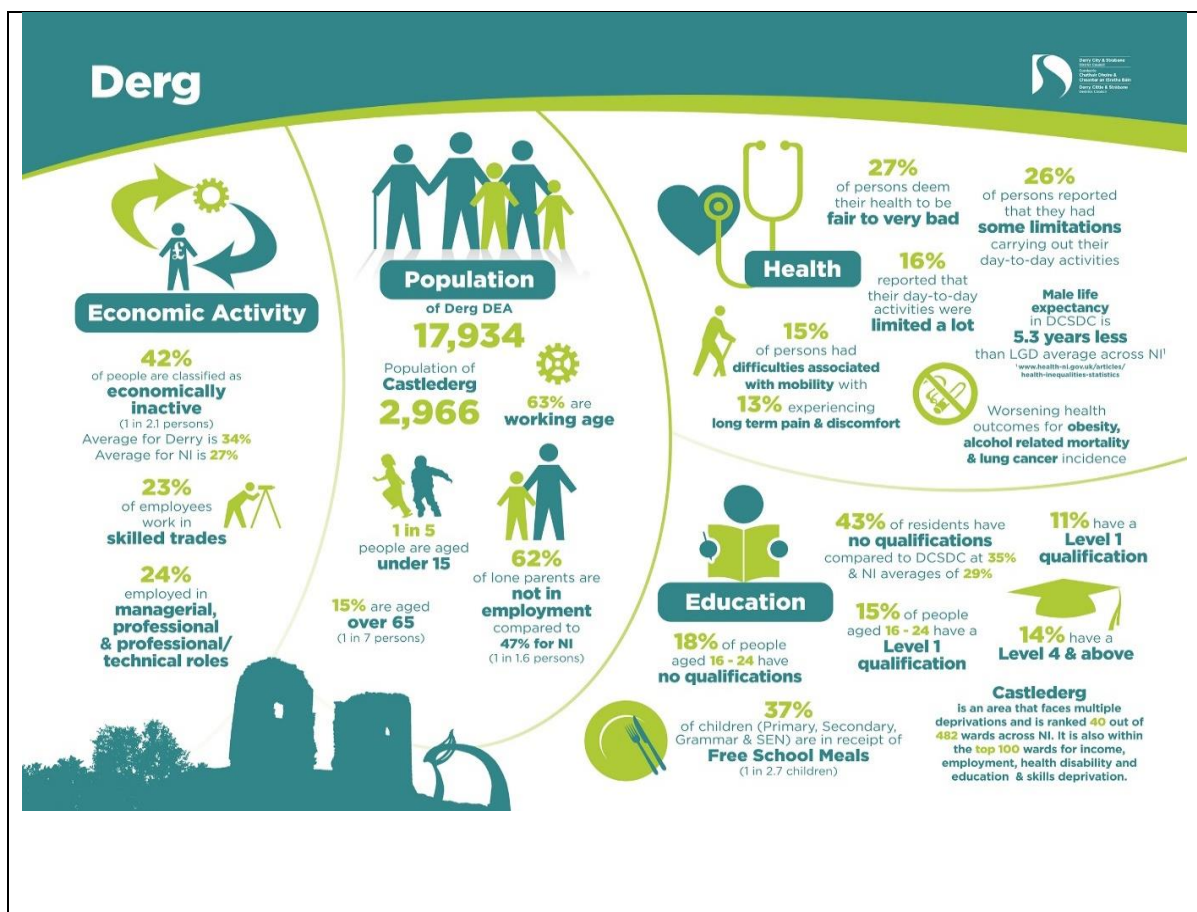
All costs and benefits must be compliant or in line with [HMT's Green Book](#), [DfT Transport Analysis Guidance](#) and [MHCLG Appraisal Guidance](#).

5.1a Please use up to date evidence to demonstrate the scale and significance of local problems and issues. (Limit 250 words)

The scale and significance of the **inequalities gaps** impacting the Council and Derg area have been well evidenced in the earlier sections. Work undertaken to develop the Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan for the Council area, the local growth plans and the cluster villages programme plans involved extensive statistical research and consultations through surveys and focus groups and reaffirmed these challenges and barriers to growth.

Furthermore the Council has extensive experience of delivering projects and programmes to tackle the many market failures including unemployment, economic inactivity, poor quality infrastructure including public realm, greenways, pitches and play areas. See diagram below which draws out the scale of this challenge as well as:

- Legacy of under investment and disinvestment in a rural heritage town.
- Poor quality of physical environment in town centre with poor connectivity into and out of the town.
- Businesses struggling due to Covid 19 and Brexit;
- Under investment in green and sporting infrastructure and a lack of shared inclusive space.
- Key sites liable to flooding and impacts of climate change
- Lack of capacity to meet demand for facilities from local sporting clubs for training and competitive matches
- Poor quality greenways with perception that they are not safe for passive activity due to anti-social behaviour and poor lighting
- High levels of deprivation, unemployment and economic inactivity
- Poor quality play areas across the town centre (Play Park Strategy)
- Perception of disconnect from the main urban centres of Derry and Strabane
- Issues with health and well-being - poor mobility, obesity, chronic pain etc



5.1b Bids should demonstrate the quality assurance of data analysis and evidence for 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. (Limit 500 words)

Information and data provided to evidence the scale and significance of the inequalities gaps impacting on the DCSDC area and the Derg DEA/Castledearg town centre has been provided through published sources; external consultants; and one-to-one consultations with key stakeholders. This has been supplemented by photographic evidence.

The data is well evidence, robust and up-to-date.

Socio Economic Data

- Census 2011 - NISRA
- <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>
- Free School Meal entitled pupils in special schools by LGD (2014) and DEA of the pupil address, 2020/21 - DENI
- <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/labour-market-and-social-welfare/claimant-count>
- School Leavers by DEA 2018/19 – NINIS - <https://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Home.aspx>
- ¹<https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/9eea0605-7a46-4a96-b3c0-9ae37af89f03/Derg-Stats-Detailed.pdf>
- <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>
- <https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/a0f0171e-2d69-4ee1-9fd6-4fef38aebf53/DCSDC-Multiple-Deprivation-Measures-2017-feb2018.pdf>

- [https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/dafa6651-a7c1-4677-b5ca-3c4f1cc4c02e/Deprivation-\(Small-Areas\).pdf](https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/dafa6651-a7c1-4677-b5ca-3c4f1cc4c02e/Deprivation-(Small-Areas).pdf)
- [https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/4cd42d07-6434-45d4-ae01-c1bead779373/Deprivation-\(Ward\).pdf](https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/4cd42d07-6434-45d4-ae01-c1bead779373/Deprivation-(Ward).pdf)

Castleberg Masterplan – developed by external consultants MWA Partnership Ltd, a Chartered firm of Landscape Architect

- <http://meetings.derrycityandstrabanedistrict.com/documents/s27658/Appendix%201%20-%20Castleberg%20Green%20Infrastructure%20Masterplan.pdf>
- ¹Green Space Masterplan For Castleberg - Consultation Report MWA Partnership Ltd, a Chartered firm of Landscape Architect - <http://meetings.derrycityandstrabanedistrict.com/documents/s27658/Appendix%201%20-%20Castleberg%20Green%20Infrastructure%20Masterplan.pdf>

Anti Social Behaviour – PSNI (Email dated 7th June – Appendix 23)

Pitches Strategy and Audit – carried out by Otium Leisure Consultancy using Sports England “Towards a Level Playing Field: Playing Pitch Model”.

- Pitches Condition Survey Strategy including addendums. (Appendix 2 and 3)
- <https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/pps-guidance-october-2013-updated.pdf>

Play Strategy/Quality and Adequacy of Provision – developed by Playboard involving a detailed audit of all council owned play areas to assess their play value.

- Draft Play Plan – Derry City and Strabane District Council – Playboard NI (Appendix 4)

Health and Well being – information has been sourced through a variety of reports provided by PHA NI and PHA England. Sport England has also undertaken research into the social and economic value of sport and physical activity in communities.

- <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/health-inequalities-annual-report-2020>
- <https://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Home.aspx>
- <https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-09/Social%20return%20on%20investment.pdf?VersionId=5BgvLn09jwpTesBJ4BXhVfRhV4TYgm9E>
- <https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-09/Social%20and%20economic%20value%20of%20sport%20and%20physical%20activity%20-%20summary.pdf?VersionId=lfr7FqnmAz.8U3LLQu14rb1yIKL4SUJ7>
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-physical-activity/health-matters-physical-activity-prevention-and-management-of-long-term-conditions>

Environmental – greenspaces are valuable economic infrastructure, delivering benefits to individuals, to communities and to public services. The research below by Vivid Economics attempts to capture the value of this. (Appendix 5)

- https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/71c0408f-c089-4358-93ba-3543c2131ce8/NaturalCapitalReport_2021_ONLINE.pdf
- https://www.gstatic.com/covid19/mobility/2021-06-11_GB_Derry_and_Strabane_Mobility_Report_en-GB.pdf

Surveys – surveys of residents where undertaken for the Cluster Village Programme [https://www.derrystrabane.com/Subsites/Community-Development-\(1\)/test2/Cluster-Village-Plans](https://www.derrystrabane.com/Subsites/Community-Development-(1)/test2/Cluster-Village-Plans) (Appendix 6)

Poverty Research – detailed research in to the impacts of Poverty in the DCSDC area currently ongoing by Strategic Investment Board.

British Red Cross Vulnerability Index – assesses vulnerability of areas and residents to financial hardship as a result of Covid 19. Data available at Super Output Area.

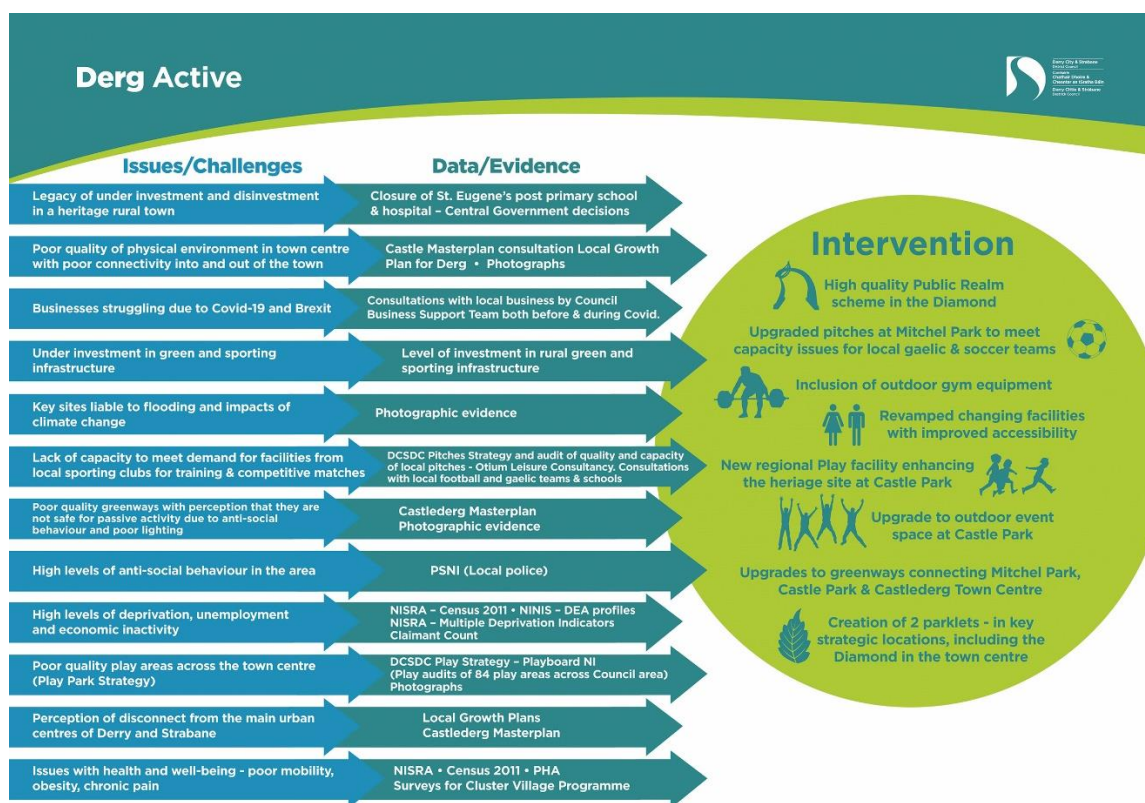
<https://britishredcross.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4b599f94d2d04d6496cc8b2d89911f62>

5.1c Please demonstrate that data and evidence chosen is appropriate to the area of influence of the interventions. (Limit 250 words)

The proposal, Derg Active, is multi-faceted and is a **targeted response** to the economic, social, health & well-being and environmental challenges that are impacting negatively on the area and creating inequality gaps.

The need for the project is well evidenced and is set out in earlier sections and the data supports this. It is robust coming from published sources (sources of which are highlighted) or through research undertaken by external consultants.

The targeted interventions have been identified and designed to address the many inequalities affecting the rural town of Castlederg and its rural hinterland. The table below maps the key inequalities and challenges, the data that evidences the need along with the interventions that are proposed to address these issues⁷.



DCSDC has extensive experience of successfully developing and delivering targeted interventions aimed at tackling particular challenges and barriers impacting on local communities and neighbourhoods. These have all delivered positive impacts and includes for example the Waterside Shared Village project.

⁷ This table is available in full scale in Appendix 18

5.2 Effectiveness of proposal in addressing problems

5.2a Please provide analysis and evidence to demonstrate how the proposal will address existing or anticipated future problems. Quantifiable impacts should usually be forecasted using a suitable model. (Limit 500 words)

The diagram below highlights the inequalities gaps facing the rural Derg area, the interventions proposed to address these and how the investment from the Levelling Up fund will deliver positive impacts for the residents of the town and the wider Council area. These impacts are drawn from the earlier Theory of Change diagram.

Challenge	Proposed Interventions	Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legacy of under investment and disinvestment in a heritage rural town. • Poor quality of physical environment in town centre with poor connectivity into and out of the town. • Businesses struggling due to Covid 19 and Brexit; • Under investment in green and sporting infrastructure. • Key sites liable to flooding and impacts of climate change • Lack of capacity to meet demand for facilities from local sporting clubs for training and competitive matches • Poor quality greenways with perception that they are not safe for passive activity due to anti-social behaviour and poor lighting • High levels of deprivation, unemployment and economic inactivity • Poor quality play areas across the town centre (Play Park Strategy) • Perception of disconnect from the main urban centres of Derry and Strabane • Issues with health and well-being - poor mobility, obesity, chronic pain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality Public Realm scheme in the Diamond • Upgraded Pitches at Mitchel Park to meet capacity issues for local gaelic and soccer teams with pathways around the perimeters • Inclusion of outdoor gym equipment • Refurbished changing facilities to include improved disabled access • New regional Play facility at Castle Park • Upgrade to outdoor event space at Castle Park to host local events and festivals • Upgrades to greenways connecting Mitchel Park, Castle Park and Castlederg Town Centre • Creation of 2 parklets - in key strategic locations including the Diamond • New shared space in the town for all to use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in economic activity in town centre • Growth in rural tourism opportunities • Increase in visitor numbers to the area through tourism, sporting events and passive activity • More people partaking in physical activity, particularly disabled, older people and women; • Greater social cohesion in an area that has experienced significant community tension and polarization as a result of the Troubles • Safer spaces to encourage passive activity; • Longer term health and well-being benefits • Access to new spaces to facilitate social prescribing and GP referral schemes; • Direct and indirect job creation • GVA impacts • Increased productivity • More people choosing to remain in the area • Greater pride in the area • Balanced sub-regional development • Contribute to rural economic growth • Connectivity to and from residential areas to key strategic sites;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings in health and well-being both physical and mental health. • Reduction in incidences of anti-social behavior • Improvements in educational attainment
--	--	--

Given that there has been **limited public sector investment** in the Castlederg area over the **past decade** or more this **proposal will be transformational** and will deliver a wide range of impacts that will help address the main challenges and barriers and inequality gaps between the main urban centres and rural communities. It will also support balanced sub regional development and act as a catalyst for further investment in the areas through funding programmes such as Rural Development, Peace Plus and the private sector.

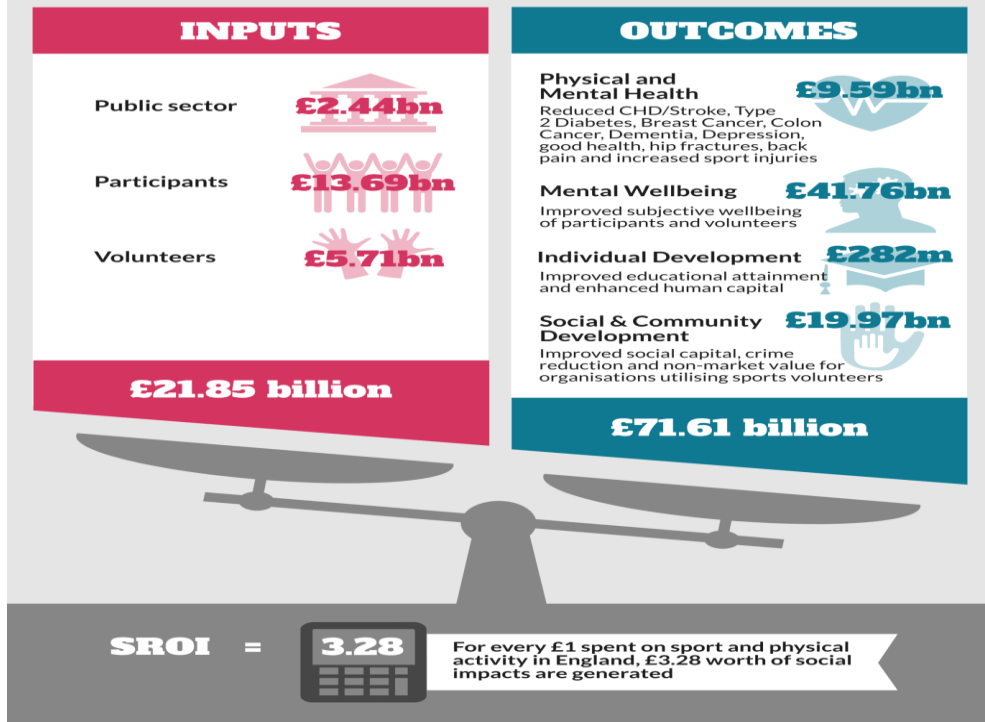
5.2b Please describe the robustness of the forecast assumptions, methodology and model outputs. Key factors to be covered include the quality of the analysis or model (in terms of its accuracy and functionality) (Limit 500 words)

Work was undertaken by Sheffield Hallam University – Sport Industry Research Centre on behalf of Sport England, which examined the economic and social value of sport – using a Social Return on Investment (SROI) Framework to generate the social value and National Income Accounting methodology to assess the economic value.

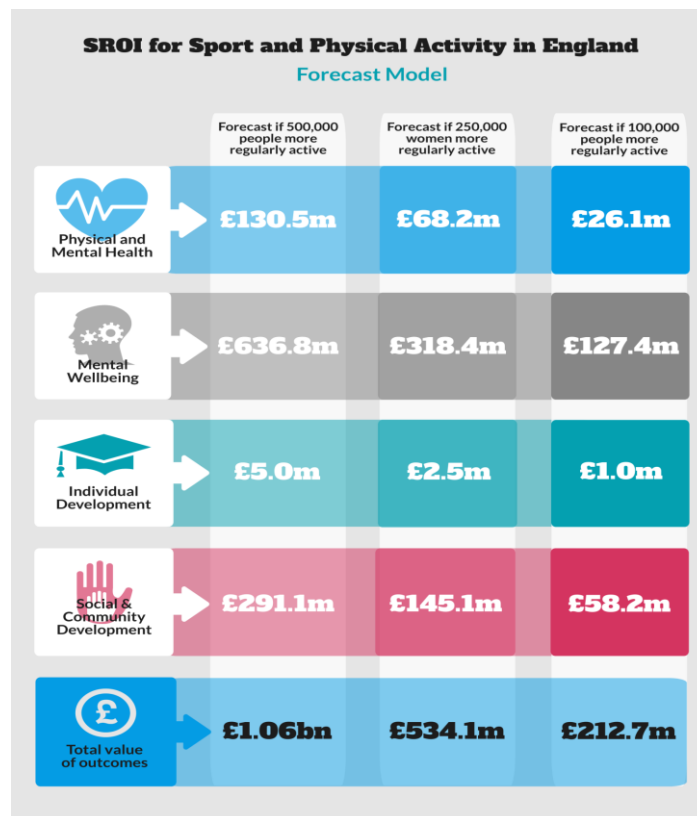
- The Base Model and the Forecast Model estimate the **value of 16 social outcomes:**
- Physical and mental health (reduced risk of coronary heart disease and stroke; breast cancer; colon cancer; Type 2 diabetes; dementia, clinical depression; improved good health); improved back pain; reduced hip fractures, increased sports injuries);
 - Mental wellbeing (improved subjective wellbeing/life satisfaction);
 - Individual development (improved educational attainment and enhanced human capital);
 - Social and community development (reduced criminal incidences; enhanced social capital and the non-market benefits acquired by organisations utilising sports volunteers.

The Base model estimated the following **social values - £1 realised [redacted] of social value.**

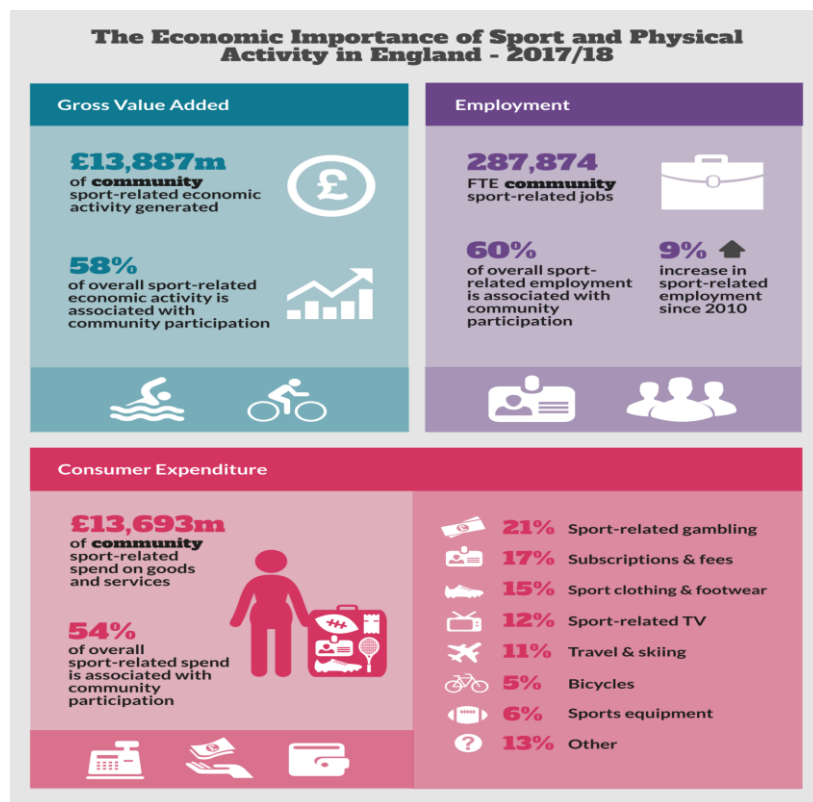
SROI for Sport and Physical Activity in England
Base Model - 2017/18



The Forecast model looks at the social value generated from a number of scenarios and the impacts across the outcome are shown below.



The **economic importance** of sport has also been estimated by Sport England. This is summarised below.



<https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/2020-09/Social%20and%20economic%20value%20of%20sport%20and%20physical%20activity%20-%20summary.pdf?VersionId=lfr7FqnmAz.8U3LLQu14rb1yIKL4SUJ7>

It concludes that every **£1 spent on community sports realises social and economic return of £3.91.**

The Pitches Strategy included an assessment of the capacity and quality of pitches and used a methodology using methodology developed by Sports England - '**Towards a Level Playing Field: Playing Pitch Model**'⁸, requiring focused research on supply, demand and quality to assess adequacy of provision using forecast models developed by Sports England.

<https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/pps-guidance-october-2013-updated.pdf>

DCSDC also sought to establish the economic and social value of its green spaces – **Natural Capital Account for Outdoor Recreation Greenspaces**. This work was undertaken by Vivid Economics on behalf of DCSDC and DAERA. The Natural capital account for the public greenspace in DCSDC area draws on methodologies developed for the Greenkeeper tool which uses data on visit patterns, greenspaces characteristics, and evidence on the social, economic and environmental benefits of Green Infrastructure. The study noted that **8.5 million visits** were made to publicly-owned greenspaces in 2020,

⁸ Towards a Level Playing Field: Playing Pitch Model – Sport England -

providing **£141 million in value** to residents annually; and for every £1 spent on investment and maintenance of greenspaces generates **£21 of benefits**, an increase from 2019.
https://www.derrystrabane.com/getmedia/71c0408f-c089-4358-93ba-3543c2131ce8/NaturalCapitalReport_2021_ONLINE.pdf

The methodology utilised for the **Play Strategy by Playboard NI** placed a play value on **all of the Council areas** and used the following methodology.

- The range and variety of play types supported by the play area;
- The appeal of the play area across a broad range of age groups;
- The presence or not of all ability play opportunities or specialist disability play equipment;
- Wider locational and site factors including the attractiveness of the site for play, overall condition, indicative level of usage, damage to equipment through vandalism, environmental factors etc; and
- Accessibility of the play area for those who would wish to use it.

<https://www.playboard.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/The-Play-Return-A-Review-Of-The-Wider-Impact-Of-Play-Initiatives-2014.pdf> - highlights the positive impacts of play on children and young people.

5.3 Economic costs of proposal

5.3a Please explain the economic costs of the bid. Costs should be consistent with the costs in the financial case, but adjusted for the economic case. This should include but not be limited to providing evidence of costs having been adjusted to an appropriate base year and that inflation has been included or taken into account. In addition, please provide detail that cost risks and uncertainty have been considered and adequately quantified. Optimism bias must also be included in the cost estimates in the economic case. (Limit 500 words)

The economic costs have been calculated over a duration of 25 years and they have been adjusted from the base year. The **Economic Capital Costs** include: (i) construction costs; (ii) design and development; (iii) preliminaries; (iv) design team fees and supervision; (v) charges; and (vi) optimum bias. These costs are set out in the table below:

Construction Costs - Mitchell Park, Castlederg - Castle Park, Castlederg - Connections & Parklets Sub-total =	
Design development allowance (10%) Sub-total =	
Preliminaries (5%) Total construction cost =	
Design team fees & supervision (10%) Sub-total =	
Charges, surveys, etc (5%) Sub-total =	
OB (15%) Total Project Capital Cost =	

Financial provision (10% of the initial estimated construction order of cost) has been made to allow for the inevitable increase in the cost of the project as the design evolves from its current conceptual stage to the completed technical design at RIBA Work Stage 4. This provision will cover any cost uplift due to additional items of work associated with the increasing granularity in the design detail, as well as additions to the scheme, arising of the engagement with the various statutory authorities, that are not foreseeable at this early stage.

The **Economic Revenue Costs** are calculated from Year 5 and they have been calculated on the basis of Council's previous experience in managing similar type and size of facilities. These are summarised in the table below:

Labour	
Deep cleans	
Sand & Rubber refill	
Grass Cutting	
General Maintenance	
Total Project Revenue Costs =	

Opportunity Cost

The value of the site is included as an opportunity site and the valuation has been provided by Land and Property Services. A copy of this valuation can be found in Appendix 27

Inflation

Construction inflation has been factored into the Economic Capital Costs.

NPCs Bases and Assumptions

The discounted cost for the project including opportunity cost over a 25-year period is [REDACTED] See Appendix 28 for the detailed workings.

5.4 Analysis of monetised costs and benefits

5.4a Please describe how the economic benefits have been estimated. These must be categorised according to different impact. Depending on the nature of intervention, there could be land value uplift, air quality benefits, reduce journey times, support economic growth, support employment, or reduce carbon emissions. (Limit 750 words)

The main direct economic benefit associated with the proposal is the income derived from the hire of a redeveloped Mitchel Park football ground. Based on evidenced demand the following programme of activity has been developed to assess indicative income levels – also included in **Appendix 7** and is supported by a development plan which is included at **Appendix 8**.

TIMETABLE REDACTED

Based on the proposed timetable of usage and using the councils existing pricing policy, the new facility has the potential to generate [REDACTED] per week. Given that it is not a full size GAA pitch there has been some flexibility applied to the pricing policy.

It is assumed that it is operational for a 40-week period (taking into consideration holiday periods (Christmas and Easter), bank holidays, summer holidays and the 'down' season for the various sports throughout the year the facility has the potential to generate [REDACTED].

Health and well-being Impacts – based on Sport England forecast model It concludes that every £1 spent on community sports realises social value of [REDACTED].

Tourism GVA Impacts – have been calculated and these are based on additional 25,000 visitors to the area of which 17,500 are domestic and 7,500 are out of state. Of the Out of State visitors 6,000 are day trip visitors. The direct tourism GVA impact has been estimated at [REDACTED] and a multiplier has also been applied to capture direct, indirect and induced impacts and this is estimated at [REDACTED].

Construction GVA Impacts - have been calculated and they are estimated that the project will generate 57 job years. With a Multiplier it will generate 108 Job Years. The construction GVA impacts are estimated as follows:

Direct Impacts are [REDACTED]

Direct, Indirect and Induced Impacts are [REDACTED]

Monetised Benefits

Category of Benefit	Direct Impact	Direct, Indirect & Induced
Income	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Social Value	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Construction GVA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Tourism GVA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Discounted Benefits @3.5%	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

5.4b Please complete Tab A and B on the **appended excel spreadsheet** to demonstrate your:

Tab A - Discounted total costs by funding source (£m)

Tab B – Discounted benefits by category (£m)

5.5 Value for money of proposal

5.5a Please provide a summary of the overall Value for Money of the proposal. This should include reporting of Benefit Cost Ratios. If a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) has been estimated there should be a clear explanation of how this is estimated ie a methodology note. Benefit Cost Ratios should be calculated in a way that is consistent with [HMT's Green Book](#). For non-transport bids it should be consistent with [MHCLG's appraisal guidance](#). For bids requesting funding for transport projects this should be consistent with [DfT Transport Analysis Guidance](#). (Limit 500 words)

In order to ascertain the value for money of the proposal the benefits cost ratios were calculated using the direct impacts and the direct, indirect and induced impacts. These were estimated as follows:

	Direct	Direct, Indirect, Induced
Discounted Costs	██████████	██████████
Discounted Benefits	██████████	██████████
BCR -	██████████	██████████

It is evident that the project represents value for money as it will deliver a range of additional benefits including GVA, commercial income, physical and mental and social and community development (Sports England). For every £ spend on the project it will realise ██████ direct benefits to the local area and wider hinterland.

5.5b Please describe what other non-monetised impacts the bid will have, and provide a summary of how these have been assessed. (Limit 250 words)

It is widely acknowledged that not all costs and benefits can be quantified or monetised. Through the various strategies connected to this project, information has been captured and analysed which has assisted in identifying the non-monetised impacts of the bid. Consideration has also been given to various toolkits which calculate benefits of green infrastructure, cultural and leisure projects. This body of evidence has assisted in identifying the benefits summarised in the table below:

BENEFIT TYPE		DESCRIPTION
Economic	Reduction in unemployment and economic inactivity	Improved physical appearances can attract new inward investment
	Growth in regenerative tourism opportunities	Greater opportunities for Tourism and attracting visitors, through new physical infrastructure.
	Town centre recovery in a post Covid environment	Potential to improve the amenity value of town centre and attract new businesses
	Increased footfall into and through the town centre	Opportunities for longer dwell time through new parklets
	Land and property value	Potential to increase the value of town centre properties.
Social	Greater social cohesion	Provision of shared, inclusive and accessible spaces will encourage more opportunities for socialisation and connections.
	Increased participation in sport	New opportunities for competitive and non-competitive activities.
	Increased participation in sport and physical activity by disabled people, women and older people	New shared, inclusive, safer and accessible spaces will encourage more people to participate in physical activity

	Lower levels of anti-social behaviour	New and improved design features of lightening, location of paths etc will create safer open/green spaces
	Greater opportunities for volunteering	More opportunities for people to volunteer across a range of activities.
	Safer spaces	Well designed and lit spaces will design out anti-social behaviour.
Environmental	Improvements in air quality	Encourage a shift to active travel with more people walking and cycling
	Climate Change	Local facilities will reduce carbon emissions from travel.
	Preventative expenditure	The costs in dealing with localised flooding and temporary drainage solutions to allow the sites to be kept in use
	Biodiversity	The introduction of a green roof, soft landscaping and parklets will improve the natural environment.
Health & Well Being	Improved health and wellbeing	Physical activity contributes to a range of health improvements.

5.5c Please provide a summary assessment of risks and uncertainties that could affect the overall Value for Money of the bid. (Limit 250 words)

There are a number of risks associated with the proposal and these are shown in the risk register which is attached. The risks are categorised into the following areas:

- Technical design
- Project Financial/Funding
- Corporate
- Procurement/Construction
- Consultation
- Legal/Consents
- Project Management
- Operational Issues

Risk have been scored low to critical across probability/consequences/effects as well as probability and consequences.

In terms of the risks which would affect the overall value for money, these have been identified as follows:

1. **Demand for the new facilities** – if the demand is less than calculated then this will affect the levels of projected income; the net carbon savings and reduced tourism benefits. This is deemed a low to moderate risk as the demand has been calculated on the basis of extensive consultation and a significant gap in provision;
2. **Operational risk** – the maintenance and operational costs of the new facilities are higher than calculated. This is deemed a low to moderate risk as the Council has an extensive portfolio of green and leisure/sporting infrastructure for which it is responsible for their operational management;
3. **Build risk** – the costs for the design and construction of the physical assets are higher than calculated. This is a moderate to high risk at this stage since a full procurement exercise has not been complete for the project.

5.5d For transport bids, we would expect the [Appraisal Summary Table](#), to be completed to enable a full range of transport impacts to be considered. Other material supporting the assessment of the scheme described in this section should be appended to your bid.

PART 6 DELIVERABILITY

6.1 Financial

See technical note Table 1 for further guidance.

6.1a Please summarise below your financial ask of the LUF, and what if any local and third party contributions have been secured (please note that a minimum local (public or private sector) contribution of 10% of the bid costs is encouraged). Please also note that a contribution will be expected from private sector stakeholders, such as developers, if they stand to benefit from a specific bid (Limit 250 words)

The project application is seeking £ 5,823,089 from the UK Levelling Up Fund which represents 90% of the total project costs. The remaining 10% (£640,010) will be provided by Derry City and Strabane District Council through its own resources. The costs are set out in the table below:

Construction Costs - Mitchell Park, Castlederg - Castle Park, Castlederg - Connections & Parklets Sub-total =	
Design development allowance (10%) Sub-total =	
Preliminaries (5%) Total construction cost =	
Design team fees & supervision (10%) Sub-total =	
Charges, surveys, etc (5%) Sub-total =	
OB (15%) Total Project Capital Cost =	

In addition to the 10% financial contribution from the Council, it is also providing the land which is valued at £█k which represents a total contribution in excess of £1m.

No private stakeholders are set to benefit from this bid and are therefore no contributions included from this source.

6.1b Please also complete Tabs C and D in the **appended excel spreadsheet**, setting out details of the costs and spend profile at the project and bid level in the format requested within the excel sheet. The funding detail should be as accurate as possible as it will form the basis for funding agreements. Please note that we would expect all funding provided from the Fund to be spent by 31 March 2024, and, exceptionally, into 2024-25 for larger schemes.

6.1c Please confirm if the bid will be part funded through other third-party funding (public or private sector). If so, please include evidence (i.e. letters, contractual commitments) to show how any third-party contributions are being secured, the level of commitment and when they will become available. The UKG may accept the provision of land from third parties as part of the local contribution towards scheme costs. Where relevant, bidders should provide evidence in the form of an attached letter from an <u>independent</u> valuer to verify the true market value of the land.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
6.1d Please explain what if any funding gaps there are, or what further work needs to be done to secure third party funding contributions. (Limit 250 words)	
There are no funding gaps as Derry City and Strabane District Council is committed to providing 10% match funding which equates to £647,010 (See Appendix 23).	
6.1e Please list any other funding applications you have made for this scheme or variants thereof and the outcome of these applications, including any reasons for rejection. (Limit 250 words)	
There have been no other funding bids made for this proposal.	
6.1f Please provide information on margins and contingencies that have been allowed for and the rationale behind them. (Limit 250 words)	
<p>In terms of making provision for financial contingencies, this has been done in one of two ways for this project. Financial provision has been made, as percentage of the initial estimated construction order of cost, to allow for the inevitable increase in the cost of the project as the design evolves from its current conceptual stage to the completed technical design at RIBA Work Stage 4 (i.e. when going out to tender). This provision will cover any cost uplift due to additional items of work associated with the increasing granularity in the design detail, as the project evolves through the RIBA Work Stages. This allowance will be formally updated at the end of each RIBA work stage by the Project Manager and Project Sponsor.</p> <p>In line with 'Five Case' BC methodology, financial provision has also been made in the project budget for an Optimism Bias (OB) allowance. This allowance addresses the tendency for project managers to be overly optimistic in their financial planning/estimating and therefore, covers</p>	

unforeseeable matters that can impact negatively on the project budget. An initial estimate for this allowance has been made based on the Mott MacDonald OB calculator and our past experience on delivering projects of a similar nature and complexity. The OB allowance will be reviewed regularly by the Project Manager and Project Sponsor and will be formally updated at the end of each RIBA work stage. This regular review of the OB allowance will also be informed by consideration of the costed risk register.

6.1g Please set out below, what the main financial risks are and how they will be mitigated, including how cost overruns will be dealt with and shared between non-UKG funding partners. (you should cross refer to the Risk Register). (Limit 500 words)

The main financial risks are set out below along with mitigations and responsibility.

Risk	Mitigation	Responsibility
Shortfall in Anticipated Funding	Ensure any DCSDC funding contribution to project is approved through the Capital Working Group as early as possible. Work closely with third party funder so any potential issues leading to shortfalls in funding can be addressed and the implications to the project can be assessed.	Public
Delays to securing letters of offer from funders	Work closely with external funder so any potential delays can be anticipated. Prepare detailed cash flow forecasts so that the implications to cash flow are fully understood. Ensure DCSDC Capital Working Group approvals in place in good time. Break clauses to appointment of ICT to be included.	Public
Costs underestimated	Early and ongoing cost reviews of developing designs (i.e. at each RIBA Design Stage) by appointed ICT QS, once appointed.	Shared
Adequacy of contingency sum/ Optimism Bias	Carry out early Risk Potential Assessment of project to categorise project risk and inform early OB provision. Undertake and regularly review costed risk register through the design phase of the project and adjust Optimism Bias allowance accordingly.	Public
Failure to meet capital expenditure deadlines	Spend profile projections to be issued to reflect construction programme. Undertake regular reporting on costs, cash flow forecast and programme to monitor situation.	Private
Funding withdrawal	Funding conditions to be agreed and communicated to ensure all parties are clear on their targets, objectives and outputs, so that the funding conditions can be met.	Shared
Cost overrun	On going cost checks as design work stages progress, with cost estimates to accompany end of stage reports. Global Cost Plan to be maintained through design and construction	Shared

	phases of project. Ensure timely resolution of any Compensation Events. Use of established NEC suite of contracts which have procedures in place for timely settlement of Compensation Events	
Increases in construction cost	Inflationary pressures in construction to be kept under review, when compiling RIBA stage end reports and associated costs estimates. NEC3 Construction Contract to omit option X1 'Price Adjustment for Inflation'.	Shared
Scope creep	Cross-reference design scope at conclusion of each design stage against BC aims and objectives. Ongoing financial monitoring of options and value engineering	Shared

The image below shows an extract from the main risk register covering the financial risk, cause of risk and mitigation with associated RAG status. **(Full RR in Appendix 9)**

No	Risk Description	Effects (Programme / Cost / Quality)	Cause of Risk	Probability	Consequence	Effect	Mitigation	Unrated Probability	Unrated Consequence	Unrated Residual Risk	Owner
B PROJECT FINANCIAL / FUNDING											
B1	Shortfall in Anticipated Funding	Programme, Quality, Cost	Third party funding fails to materialise. Fail to secure any match funding from DCSDC.	2	4	8	Ensure any DCSDC funding contribution to project is approved through the Capital Working Group as early as possible. Work closely with third party funder so any potential issues leading to shortfalls in funding can be addressed and the implications to the project can be assessed.	2	3	6	
B2	Delays to securing letters of offer from funders	Programme, Cost	inadequate business case and/or application.	2	4	8	Work closely with external funder so any potential delays can be anticipated. Prepare detailed cash flow forecasts so that the implications to cash flow are fully understood. Ensure DCSDC Capital Working Group approvals in place in good time. Break clauses to appointment of ICT to be included.	1	3	3	
B3	Costs underestimated	Programme, Quality, Cost	Business Case cost estimates unrealistic	4	3	12	Early and ongoing cost reviews of developing designs (i.e. at each RIBA Design Stage) by appointed ICT QS, once appointed.	2	3	6	
B4	Adequacy of contingency sum/ Optimism Bias	Programme, Quality, Cost	inadequate assessment of risk	4	3	12	Carry out early Risk Potential Assessment of project to categorise project risk and inform early CB provision. Undertake and regularly review costed risk register through the design phase of the project and adjust Optimism Bias allowance accordingly.	3	3	9	
B5	Failure to meet capital expenditure deadlines	Programme, Cost	Unrealistic spend profiles	3	4	12	Spend profile projections to be issued to reflect construction programme. Undertake regular reporting on costs, cash flow forecast and programme to monitor situation.	2	3	6	
B6	Funding withdrawal	Programme, Cost	Funding requirements not met, leading to loss of funding	2	3	6	Funding conditions to be agreed and communicated to ensure all parties are clear on their targets, objectives and outputs, so that the funding conditions can be met.	1	2	2	
B7	Cost overrun	Programme, Quality, Cost	Failure to report and control project costs through detailed design and construction.	4	4	16	On going cost checks as design work stages progress, with cost estimates to accompany end of stage reports. Global Cost Plan to be maintained through design and construction phases of project. Ensure timely resolution of any Compensation Events. Use of established NEC suite of contracts which have procedures in place for timely settlement of Compensation Events	2	3	6	
B8	Increases in construction cost	Programme, Quality, Cost	Impact on out turn cost of works due to construction cost inflation	4	3	12	Inflationary pressures in construction to be kept under review, when compiling RIBA stage end reports and associated costs estimates. NEC3 Construction Contract to omit option X1 'Price Adjustment for Inflation'.	4	2	8	
B9	Scope creep	Programme, Cost	Scope of project increases with detrimental impact of costs and programme	2	3	6	Cross-reference design scope at conclusion of each design stage against BC aims and objectives. Ongoing financial monitoring of options and value engineering of designs where necessary.	1	2	2	

6.2 Commercial

See technical note Section 4 and Table 1 for further guidance.

6.2a Please summarise your commercial structure, risk allocation and procurement strategy which sets out the rationale for the strategy selected and other options considered and discounted. The procurement route should also be set out with an explanation as to why it is appropriate for a bid of the scale and nature submitted.

Please note - all procurements must be made in accordance with all relevant legal requirements. Applicants must describe their approach to ensuring full compliance in order to discharge their legal duties. (Limit 500 words)

Commercial Structure: Derry Derry City and Strabane District Council is the local authority for Derry and Strabane district in Northern Ireland. It was created as part of the 2014 Northern Ireland local government reform, replacing Derry City Council and Strabane District Council. The new district formally came into being on 1st April 2015.

Risk Allowance: Council will apply the Department of Finances **Step six: assess risks and** adjust for optimism bias. Council will concentrate on basic principles relating to the following elements of risk analysis:

- identify and analyse risks
- adjust for optimism bias
- risk management and risk reduction strategies

Identify and analyse risks: Council acknowledged that Risk arises because of the possibility of more than one outcome occurring.

- construction costs depend on ground conditions, or the weather
- operating costs depend on the success of a new technology
- the demand for an outcome or output depends on future incomes
- there are uncertainties about future wage or fuel costs, or changes in consumers' tastes, or competition from other suppliers

Council has carried out a preliminary Risk Analysis to help inform the adjustments for optimism bias and identification of risk management and reduction measures. Council has prepared a Draft Risk Register, which identifies each relevant risk and compares how it impacts upon each option. This covers not only the economic risks and uncertainties, such as possible variations in cost/benefit assumptions, but also relevant managerial, legal, financing and other risks and uncertainties.

Risk Management Strategy: The risk register produced at this stage will form part of an overall risk management strategy, which sets out how identified risks will be proactively controlled and what actions should be taken if risks materialise. Risk Management will be a standing item on the Project Steering and Board Meeting Agenda.

Optimum Bias: Council has applied the Mott MacDonald OB Calculator to provide adjustment percentages for the Derg Active Project. (Q6.1f).

Procurement: The devolved government requirements in relation to procurement are set out in the Northern Ireland Public Procurement Policy. CPD have compiled a 'Northern Ireland Public Procurement Policy Handbook' which states that *'As regards District Councils, the Executive accepts that their different and separate framework of accountability must be recognised and, under existing legislation, compliance with this policy can only be on a voluntary basis. However as is the case for all NI public sector bodies, District Councils are subject to UK and EU Procurement Legislation'*.

The most relevant UK and EU procurement legislation relating to this project are The Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and Public Contracts Directive 2014/24/EU respectively. It will also reflect the UK-EU Trade and Co-operation Agreement.

Guidance on procurement of works and services is set out in the Central Procurement Directorate's Procurement Guidance Note 06/10 '*Procurement of Construction Work and Services*'. This guidance

note is informed by the UK government's 'Achieving Excellence in Construction' initiative set up by the former Office of Government Commerce (OGC).

Council will develop a Procurement Strategy to consider all options e.g. Design & Build v traditional construction.

6.3 Management

See technical note Section 4 and Table 1 for further guidance

Delivery Plan: Places are asked to submit a delivery plan which demonstrates:

- Clear milestones, key dependencies and interfaces, resource requirements, task durations and contingency.
- An understanding of the roles and responsibilities, skills, capability, or capacity needed.
- Arrangements for managing any delivery partners and the plan for benefits realisation.
- Engagement of developers/ occupiers (where needed)
- The strategy for managing stakeholders and considering their interests and influences.
- Confirmation of any powers or consents needed, and statutory approvals eg Planning permission and details of information of ownership or agreements of land/ assets needed to deliver the bid with evidence
- Please also list any powers / consents etc needed/ obtained, details of date acquired, challenge period (if applicable) and date of expiry of powers and conditions attached to them.

6.3a Please summarise the delivery plan, with reference to the above (Limit 500 words)

A Project Execution Plan and Programme Delivery Plan have been developed for the project and is included at **Appendix 11**, which sets out roles and responsibilities, key dependencies, resource requirements, project management, risk management, health and safety.

The main milestones and deliverables are shown in the Gantt chart below and in **Appendix 10**.

GANTT CHART REDACTED

DCSDC has extensive experience of delivering significant capital projects on time and on budget. The Capital Delivery team will lead on project delivery and procurement, reporting to the project management structure set out below. The following personnel have been assigned the following roles within the Project Management structure and have extensive experience.

Key Roles and Responsibilities

- [REDACTED] within DCSDC is the **Investment Decision Maker (IDM)**. IDM responsibilities, on a day-to-day basis may be delegated to the SRO who will refer strategic matters to IDM for decision.
- The **SRO** reports directly to the IDMs and is accountable for the project and its budget. The SRO [REDACTED] DCSDC
- The Project Management Board is comprised of representatives from relevant bodies. The Project Management Board will ensure that the project recognises the interdependencies between

government departments and those resources are co-ordinated effectively in order to meet the overall objectives of the Project and ensure project is delivered on time and within budget.

- SRO & Chair [redacted]
- Member [redacted]
- Member [redacted]

- Project Sponsor (Development) [redacted]
- Project Sponsor (Delivery) [redacted]
- Departmental Advisor [redacted]

(Individual roles and responsibilities of the key players are as set out in Section 14.0 of the PEP included at Appendix 11 of bid). A Steering Group may be required throughout the lifecycle of the project and these will be defined as the Project develops.

- The IPT will be made up of the **DCSDC and DfI-Roads** teams and provider-side comprising project management & design consultants, contractors and specialist suppliers.
- Extensive engagement has already taken place with stakeholders and this will continue throughout the duration of the project and will be carried out by the Sports Development Manager.
- The Council owns both sites and will require planning approvals for the proposal. Early engagement has commenced with local planning officials. Discussions are also ongoing with DfI in relation to the greenways.

6.3b Has a delivery plan been appended to your bid?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Appendix 10) <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	--

6.3c Can you demonstrate ability to begin delivery on the ground in 2021-22?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
--	--

6.3e Risk Management: Places are asked to set out a detailed risk assessment which sets out (word limit 500 words not including the risk register):

- the barriers and level of risk to the delivery of your bid
- appropriate and effective arrangements for managing and mitigating these risk
- a clear understanding on roles / responsibilities for risk

The framework around which the Risk Management Strategy for this project is built in preparation and then continuous monitoring and updating of a project Risk Register (RR). The RR covers all aspects of the Project from inception through to completion including technical design, finance/funding, corporate, procurement, construction, consultation/engagement, etc. Each risk identified is rated for both the potential severity of its impact and the probability of it occurring. Mitigation measures are then put in place to reduce the probability of the risk occurring and/or reduce the severity of its impact should it occur.

Risks are then prioritised by assigning them a 'traffic light' Red, Amber or Green status and monitored accordingly. Those with potentially high impact will be documented in progress, or exception reports as appropriate for consideration by the Project Management Board. Where the impact extends beyond this project and is outside of the control of the PM that risk may also be referred to the Project Management Board for direction.

Risks will be reviewed regularly by the Project Manager and Project Sponsor and will be formally updated at the end of each RIBA work stage. In order to ensure that all project risks are captured a Risk Workshop organised and facilitated by the PM, will be convened as soon as possible after appointment of the ICT involving all key personnel together with stakeholder groupings if appropriate.

This process will be supported by an Action Plan, whereby tasks are assigned to an individual, or team best suited to deal with the issue.

A copy of the current RR is appended to the Project Execution Plan and is included at Appendix 9.

6.3f Has a risk register been appended to your bid?	X <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Appendix 9) <input type="checkbox"/> No
---	--

6.3g Please evidence your track record and past experience of delivering schemes of a similar scale and type (Limit 250 words)

Brooke Park, Derry

Council let a contract in February 2015 for the major restoration of this listed historic urban park. Building works included the construction of a new Café Pavilion (174m²), a new Contact Sports Centre (892m²), a Horticultural Training Centre (273m²) and the refurbishment of the existing listed Gate Lodge. External works included refurbishment of the listed masonry site boundary walls, the construction of a floodlit 3G MUGA, a large formal pond, play area, paths and paving, external lighting and extensive replanting planting works. The contract was completed on 19th August 2016 and had a total capital value of **£6.2M** (Ex. VAT).

Brandywell Stadium

Council are owners of the Brandywell Stadium, which acts the home ground of League of Ireland Premiership club Derry City FC. The stadium lacked any substantial capital investment over a thirty year period. In late 2016, Council let a contract for the complete refurbishment of the stadium and grounds, consisting of:

- Demolition of existing West Stand & terracing and construction of new 1,500 covered spectator stand housing changing and club facilities (1,000m²), all to UEFA CAT 1 standard.
- A FIFA 2 Star artificial turf pitch, suitable UEFA level competition football.
- A new separate dog racing track, covered stand and associated facilities.
- Extensive site works, including new car parking and site boundary walls.

The contract was completed on 1st March 2018 and the project had a total capital value of **£7.4M** (Ex. VAT).

6.3h Assurance: We will require Chief Financial Officer confirmation that adequate assurance systems are in place.

For larger transport projects (between £20m - £50m) please provide evidence of an integrated assurance and approval plan. This should include details around planned health checks or gateway reviews. (Limit 250 words)

DCSDC's financial statements are prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom and the Department for Communities Accounts Direction, annual Circular LG 03/20. Council executes its responsibilities under Section 1 of the Local Government Finance Act (NI) 2011 and Regulation 7 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (NI) 2015. The Chief Financial Officer executes their responsibilities under Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (NI) 2015.

Council has an Annual Governance Statement in line with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government available at www.derrystrabane.com. This statement explains how the Council meets the requirements of Regulation 4 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (N) 2015 in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control. The Project will be delivered under this corporate governance framework and will be managed as follows: responsibility for the project will be with DCSDC's Environment and Regeneration Directorate under the Environment Section; supported by a Directorate Accountant from the Strategic Finance and Funding section; a dedicated cost centre to control spend for which management accounts will be prepared and reported to Senior Management on a monthly basis; and corporate governance, assurance and internal audit will be overseen by the Council's Assurance Section.

The Project's dedicated Manager will be supported by a range of corporate support staff and services such as personnel, finance, marketing, health and safety and corporate capital accountant

6.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

See technical note Section 4 and Table 1 for further guidance.

6.4a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Please set out proportionate plans for M&E which should include (1000 word limit):

- Bid level M&E objectives and research questions
- Outline of bid level M&E approach
- Overview of key metrics for M&E (covering inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts), informed by bid objectives and Theory of Change. Please complete Tabs E and F on the **appended excel spreadsheet**
- Resourcing and governance arrangements for bid level M&E

Monitoring and evaluation will form an integral part of the project management. The Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan has been developed using an **Outcome Based Accountability** model and we have established robust systems to monitor its process. We will build on these systems to monitor to the outcomes and impacts of the proposal using approaches set out in the Treasury Magenta Book .

Our approach to monitoring and evaluation is set out below.

	Monitoring	Evaluation
Who will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation (the organisation, division, post);	The primary responsibility for monitoring the progress of the Project will reside with the Project Sponsor who will report to the Project Management Board. As part of their overall responsibilities for project management, the Project Sponsor will be responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the project and for recording progress against the stated objectives, the business case assumptions and the implementation plan.	It is envisaged that the Project Management Board, through the Project Sponsor, will be responsible for reporting performance against project objectives and targets.

What factors (e.g. costs, outputs, outcomes) will be monitored and evaluated, and how	The key factors to be monitored and evaluated are likely to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress against project plan / implementation plan • Compliance with statutory obligations • Performance against objectives and benefits realisation plan, • Realisation of outputs, outcomes and impacts • Sustainability of the proposal • All of the above indicators should be regularly reported to the Project Board within reporting processes • 	The Project Sponsor will be responsible for ensuring that the key factors highlighted are evaluated on an ongoing basis.
What staff and other resources will be required;	The main requirement is in respect of monitoring progress against the above factors. This will be primarily undertaken by the Project Sponsor, with external support if required.	Project Board/ Project SRO/ Project Manager
Who needs to be consulted;	Project Board, relevant stakeholders including sporting teams, community groups, citizens, councillors, businesses	Project Board
When monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken (the intervals at which monitoring will occur, and the completion dates for evaluations);	Monitoring of the above factors (where these are the responsibility of DCSDC) should take place aligned with Project Board meetings in addition to day to day monitoring of progress. Monitoring of factors Monitoring of external factors (private sector investment) should be annually from project commencement.	Project Evaluation will take place annually and will generally take format of a surveys, analysis of data (where available), data from foot counters along with stakeholder engagement.
How the results will be disseminated, including identification of the target audience.	The results of monitoring activity will be disseminated to the Project Board primarily and within DCSDC.	It is envisaged that the Post Project Evaluation of the project, when finalised, will be published and hence available to all stakeholders.

Benefits Realisation

A detailed Benefits Realisation Plan is included in **Appendix 12.**

Post Project Evaluation

Responsibility for carrying out an appraisal and evaluation needs to be clearly defined. It is important that it is made clear who is entitled to demand an appraisal and evaluation, and when; who is to carry

it out; and who is to check that procedures have been applied correctly. Conditions specified in Magenta Book sets out parameters for effective appraisals and evaluations including :

- A prevailing attitude that value for money is important;
- Clear support for project promoters;
- Clear definition of responsibilities; and
- Clear and up to date procedural and technical guidance.

This appraisal has been prepared with specific requirements for subsequent ex-post evaluation in mind. Key evaluation indicators include:

- Overall effectiveness of project;
- Achievement of aims and objectives;
- Delivery within timescale;

All variances from what was originally planned should be discussed and corrective action put in place in order to achieve the project objectives.

Resourcing and Governance

Reporting on progress and performance will form an integral part of the project management regime. The Programme Board will be responsible for signing off on the M&E

PART 7 DECLARATIONS

7.1 Senior Responsible Owner Declaration

As Senior Responsible Owner for [*scheme name*] I hereby submit this request for approval to UKG on behalf of [*name of organisation*] and confirm that I have the necessary authority to do so.

I confirm that [*Derry City and Strabane District Council*] will have all the necessary statutory powers and other relevant consents in place to ensure the planned timescales in the application can be realised.

Name:

██████████

Signed:

7.2 Chief Finance Officer Declaration

As Chief Finance Officer for [*Derry City and Strabane District Council*] I declare that the scheme cost estimates quoted in this bid are accurate to the best of my knowledge and that [*Derry City and Strabane District Council*]

- has allocated sufficient budget to deliver this scheme on the basis of its proposed funding contribution
- accepts responsibility for meeting any costs over and above the UKG contribution requested, including potential cost overruns and the underwriting of any funding contributions expected from third parties
- accepts responsibility for meeting any ongoing revenue requirements in relation to the scheme
- accepts that no further increase in UKG funding will be considered beyond the maximum contribution requested and that no UKG funding will be provided after 2024-25
- confirm that the authority commits to ensure successful bids will deliver value for money or best value.
- confirms that the authority has the necessary governance / assurance arrangements in place and that all legal and other statutory obligations and consents will be adhered to.

Name:

██████████

Signed:

7.3 Data Protection

Please note that the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) is a data controller for all Levelling Up Fund related personal data collected with the relevant forms submitted to MHCLG, and the control and processing of Personal Data.

The Department, and its contractors where relevant, may process the Personal Data that it collects from you, and use the information provided as part of the application to the Department for funding from the Levelling Up Fund, as well as in accordance with its privacy policies. For the purposes of assessing your bid the Department may need to share your Personal Data with other Government departments 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](#).

Annex A - Project One Summary (only required for a package bid)

Project 1	
A1. Project Name	
A2. Strategic Linkage to bid: Please enter a brief explanation of how this project links strategically to the overall bid. (in no more than 100 words)	
A3. Geographical area: Please provide a short description of the area covered by the bid (<u>in no more than 100 words</u>)	
A4. OS Grid Reference	
A5. Postcode	
A6. For Counties, Greater London Authority and Combined Authorities/Mayoral Combined Authorities, please provide details of the district council or unitary authority where the bid is located (or predominantly located)	
A7. Please append a map showing the location (and where applicable the route) of the proposed scheme, existing transport infrastructure and other points of particular interest to the bid e.g. development sites, areas of existing employment, constraints etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
A8. Project theme Please select the project theme	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport investment <input type="checkbox"/> Regeneration and town centre investment <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural investment
A9. Value of capital grant being requested for this project (£):	
A10. Value of match funding and sources (£):	
A11. Value for Money	

<p>This section should 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. However there may be some impacts where only a qualitative assessment is possible due to limitations in the available analysis. There should 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, bidders 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 negative impacts, to the economy, people, or environment (Limit 250 word)</p>	
<p>A12. It will be generally expected that an overall Benefit Cost Ratio and Value for Money Assessment will be reported in applications. If this is not possible, then the application should include a clear explanation of why not.</p>	
<p>A13. Where available, please provide the BCR for this project</p>	
<p>A14. Does your proposal deliver strong non-monetised benefits? Please set out what these are and evidence them.</p>	
<p>A15. Deliverability Deliverability is one of the key criteria for this Fund and as such any bid should set out any necessary statutory procedures that are needed before it can be constructed.</p>	
<p>A16. The Bid – demonstrating investment or ability to begin delivery on the ground in 2021-22</p> <p>As stated in the prospectus UKG seeks for the first round of the funding that priority will be given to bids that can demonstrate investment and ability to deliver on the ground in 2021-22</p>	
<p>A17. Does this project includes plans for some LUF expenditure in 2021-22?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>A18. Could this project be delivered as a standalone project or do it require to be part of the overall bid?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

A19. Please provide evidence	
A20. Can you demonstrate ability to deliver on the ground in 2021-22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
A21. Please provide evidence	
Statutory Powers and Consents	
A22. 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.	
A23. Please list separately any <u>outstanding</u> statutory powers / consents etc, including the timetable for obtaining them.	

Annex B - Project Two description and funding profile (only required for package bid)

Project 2	
B1. Project Name	
B2. Strategic Linkage to bid: Please enter a brief explanation of how this project links strategically to the overall bid. (in no more than 100 words)	
B3. Geographical area: Please provide a short description of the area covered by the bid (<u>in no more than 100 words</u>)	
B4. OS Grid Reference	
B5. Postcode	
B6. For Counties, Greater London Authority and Combined Authorities/Mayoral Combined Authorities, please provide details of the district council or unitary authority where the bid is located (or predominantly located)	
B7. Please append a map showing the location (and where applicable the route) of the proposed scheme, existing transport infrastructure and other points of particular interest to the bid e.g. development sites, areas of existing employment, constraints etc.	
B8. Project theme Please select the project theme	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport investment <input type="checkbox"/> Regeneration and town centre investment <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural investment
B9. Value of capital grant being requested for this project (£):	
B10. Value of match funding and sources (£):	
B11. Value for Money	

This section should 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. However there may be some impacts where only a qualitative assessment is possible due to limitations in the available analysis. There should 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, bidders 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 negative impacts, to the economy, people, or environment

B12. It will be generally expected that an overall Benefit Cost Ratio and Value for Money Assessment will be reported in applications. If this is not possible, then the application should include a clear explanation of why not.

B13. Where available, please provide the BCR for this project	
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B14. Does your proposal deliver strong non-monetised benefits? Please set out what these are and evidence them.	
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B15. Deliverability
 Deliverability is one of the key criteria for this Fund and as such any bid should set out any necessary statutory procedures that are needed before it can be constructed.

B16. The Bid – demonstrating investment or ability to begin delivery on the ground in 2021-22

As stated in the prospectus UKG seeks for the first round of the funding that priority will be given to bids that can demonstrate investment and ability to deliver on the ground in 2021-22

B17. Does this project includes plans for some LUF expenditure in 2021-22?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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B18. Could this project be delivered as a standalone project or do it require to be part of the overall bid?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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B19. Please provide evidence	
B20. Can you demonstrate ability to deliver on the ground in 2021-22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
B21. Please provide evidence	
Statutory Powers and Consents	
B22. 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.	
B23. Please list separately any <u>outstanding</u> statutory powers / consents etc, including the timetable for obtaining them.	

Annex C – Project Three- description and funding profile (only required for package bid)

Project 3	
C1. Project Name	
C2. Strategic Linkage to bid: Please enter a brief explanation of how this project links strategically to the overall bid. (in no more than 100 words)	
C3. Geographical area: Please provide a short description of the area covered by the bid (<u>in no more than 100 words</u>)	
C4. OS Grid Reference	
C5. Postcode	
C6. For Counties, Greater London Authority and Combined Authorities/Mayoral Combined Authorities, please provide details of the district council or unitary authority where the bid is located (or predominantly located)	
C7. Please append a map showing the location (and where applicable the route) of the proposed scheme, existing transport infrastructure and other points of particular interest to the bid e.g. development sites, areas of existing employment, constraints etc.	
C8. Project theme Please select the project theme	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport investment <input type="checkbox"/> Regeneration and town centre investment <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural investment
C9. Value of capital grant being requested for this project (£):	
C10. Value of match funding and sources (£):	
C11. Value for Money	

<p>This section should 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. However there may be some impacts where only a qualitative assessment is possible due to limitations in the available analysis. There should 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, bidders 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 negative impacts, to the economy, people, or environment</p>	
<p>C12. It will be generally expected that an overall Benefit Cost Ratio and Value for Money Assessment will be reported in applications. If this is not possible, then the application should include a clear explanation of why not.</p>	
<p>C13. Where available, please provide the BCR for this project</p>	
<p>C14. Does your proposal deliver strong non-monetised benefits? Please set out what these are and evidence them.</p>	
<p>C15. Deliverability Deliverability is one of the key criteria for this Fund and as such any bid should set out any necessary statutory procedures that are needed before it can be constructed.</p>	
<p>C16. The Bid – demonstrating investment or ability to begin delivery on the ground in 2021-22</p> <p>As stated in the prospectus UKG seeks for the first round of the funding that priority will be given to bids that can demonstrate investment and ability to deliver on the ground in 2021-22</p>	
<p>C17. Does this project includes plans for some LUF expenditure in 2021-22?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>C18. Could this project be delivered as a standalone project or do it require to be part of the overall bid?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>C19. Please provide evidence</p>	

C20. Can you demonstrate ability to deliver on the ground in 2021-22.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
C21. Please provide evidence	
Statutory Powers and Consents	
C22. 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.	
C23. Please list separately any <u>outstanding</u> statutory powers / consents etc, including the timetable for obtaining them.	

ANNEX D - Check List Great Britain Local Authorities

Questions	Y/N	Comments
4.1a Member of Parliament support		
MPs have the option of providing formal written support for one bid which they see as a priority. Have you appended a letter from the MP to support this case?		
Part 4.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Support		
Where the bidding local authority does not have responsibility for the delivery of projects, have you appended a letter from the responsible authority or body confirming their support?		
Part 4.3 The Case for Investment		
For Transport Bids: Have you provided an Option Assessment Report (OAR)		
Part 6.1 Financial		
Have you appended copies of confirmed match funding?		
The UKG may accept the provision of land from third parties as part of the local contribution towards scheme costs. Please provide evidence in the form of a letter from an independent valuer to verify the true market value of the land. Have you appended a letter to support this case?		
Part 6.3 Management		
Has a delivery plan been appended to your bid?		
Has a letter relating to land acquisition been appended?		
Have you attached a copy of your Risk Register?		
Annex A-C - Project description Summary (only required for package bid)		
Have you appended a map showing the location (and where applicable the route) of the proposed scheme, existing transport infrastructure and other points of particular interest to the bid e.g. development sites, areas of existing employment, constraints etc.		

Annex E Checklist for Northern Ireland Bidding Entities

Questions	Y/N	Comments
Part 1 Gateway Criteria		
You have attached two years of audited accounts	Y	Appendix 13
You have provided evidence of the delivery team having experience of delivering two capital projects of similar size and in the last five years	Y	Section 1b (ii) Section 6.3g
Part 4.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Support		
For transport bids, have you appended a letter of support from the relevant district council		
Part 6.1 Financial		
Have you appended copies of confirmed match funding	Y	Appendix 23
The UKG may accept the provision of land from third parties as part of the local contribution towards scheme costs. Please provide evidence in the form of a letter from an independent valuer to verify the true market value of the land.		
Part 6.3 Management		
Has a delivery plan been appended to your bid?	Y	Appendix 10 & 11
Has a letter relating to land acquisition been appended?		
Have you attached a copy of your Risk Register?	Y	Appendix 9
Annex A-C - Project description Summary (only required for package bid)		
Have you appended a map showing the location (and where applicable the route) of the proposed scheme, existing transport infrastructure and other points of particular interest to the bid e.g. development sites, areas of existing employment, constraints etc.	Y	Appendix 14