

**SOUTH YORKSHIRE
SYMCA**



**MAYORAL
COMBINED
AUTHORITY**

Monitoring & Evaluation Framework 2022

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	About the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework	5
3	The Monitoring Process	10
4	The Evaluation Process	12
5	Appendix A: Metrics, Measures, Outputs & Outcomes	17
6	Appendix B: Logic Chains for the Thematic Areas	35
7	Appendix C: Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan – Benefits, Outputs & Outcomes	48
8	Appendix D: Active Travel Monitoring and Evaluation Plan - Logic Model	55

List of Tables and Figures

- Figure 1** The ROAMEF Cycle - The Magenta Book: Guidance for Evaluation, UK Government
Figure 2 Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041
Figure 3 Renewal Action Plan

Version Control

V1	First draft based on the 2021 framework	L Whitaker

1. Introduction

Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- 1.1 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is a requirement of national government and requires agreement by both the MCA and Government. The framework is the primary mechanism for how the Mayoral Combined Authority (MCA) will assess progress towards the delivery of the South Yorkshire Devolution Deal and delivery of the strategic vision, objectives and output and outcome targets of the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) and the Renewal Action Plan (RAP).
- 1.2 The Framework outlines the level of monitoring and evaluation activity that is considered appropriate and proportional for each programme and project funded by the MCA and Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The requirement set by HMG is that the framework includes programmes and projects funded through devolved monies such as Gainshare, the Adult Education Budget (AEB) and a consolidated capital transport budget, as well as funding awarded to the MCA; specifically Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) and funds for local growth such as the Getting Building Fund and Brownfield Fund.
- 1.3 As well as the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) and the Renewal Action Plan (RAP), the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework sits alongside key governance and policy documents – most notably the Assurance Framework, the MCA Constitution, the Financial Regulations and the LEP Terms of Reference.
- 1.4 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been designed in accordance with HM Treasury's Magenta (Guidance for Evaluation) and Green (Guidance on Appraisal and Evaluation) Books, and with reference to specific evaluation guidance on programme funds including AEB and TCF.
- 1.5 The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, subject to approval, takes effect from 1 April 2022.

Updating the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- 1.6 The MCA is required to reviewed and update its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework at the end of each year as part of the annual review of assurance processes and procedures. The Framework is then submitted to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) for review and approval before being finalised and published. The next annual review of this document is scheduled to commence in November 2022.

The Structure of this Document

- 1.7 The remainder of this document is structured into the following sections:
 - **Section 2** sets out the importance of monitoring and evaluating project and programme performance, the programmes and activities covered by this framework and how the framework relates to South Yorkshire's plan for economic growth;
 - **Section 3** outlines the monitoring process for all programmes and projects and the roles and responsibilities of the MCA, the MCA Executive, scheme promoters and project applicants in accounting for and reporting performance;
 - **Section 4** explains the processes and options for evaluating the impact and value of programmes and projects and how evaluation informs decision-making by the MCA and LEP; and

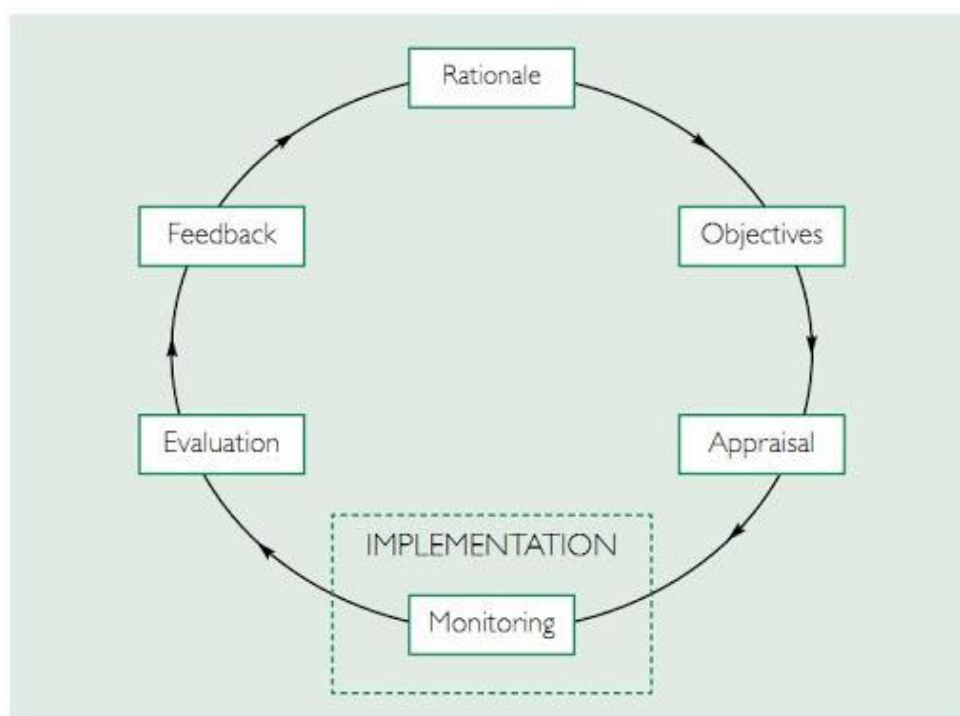
- **Appendix A** lists the nationally and locally defined metrics, measures, outputs and outcomes that programmes and projects funded by the MCA and LEP are assessed against.
- **Appendix B** provides the logic maps that have been developed for the MCA's four Thematic areas detailing the outputs, outcomes and impacts the MCA is seeking from its investment.
- **Appendix C** contains the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that was developed for the Transforming Cities Fund (TCF).
- **Appendix D** contains the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that was developed for the Active Travel programme.

2. About the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Why Monitor and Evaluate Programmes and Projects

- 2.1 As a recipient and distributor of public funding, the MCA has a duty to ensure that all funding devolved and awarded to the MCA and LEP is accounted for and invested appropriately and effectively. Due to pressures on public funding, the MCA and LEP also need to ensure that investment is directed in the areas where it will have the greatest impact.
- 2.2 Regular and consistent monitoring of programmes, schemes and projects during their delivery phase, enables the MCA as the legally Accountable Body to fulfil its obligations for accountability and transparency over the use and application of public funding. Monitoring also ensures that any risks associated with a programme, scheme or project are appropriately controlled and managed, and enables the MCA and LEP to mitigate any risks by taking corrective action in a prompt and timely manner.
- 2.3 Evaluation enables the MCA to determine how effective the investment of public funding has been, and the impact that programmes, schemes and projects are having, or have had, on the economy. Evaluation also provides the MCA and LEP with an assessment of how well programmes, schemes and projects are delivering against their plan for economic growth and the economic, social and environmental output and outcome targets.
- 2.4 Regular monitoring and evaluation provides an indication of how the investment of devolved and awarded funding can be continually improved and it therefore supports better policy making, investment planning and project development and delivery. It also provides quantitative and qualitative information and evidence on what happens once a policy or intervention is implemented, and the impact that it has had on the local economy which can then inform future policy and strategy direction and programme and project development. This is illustrated in Figure 1 below:

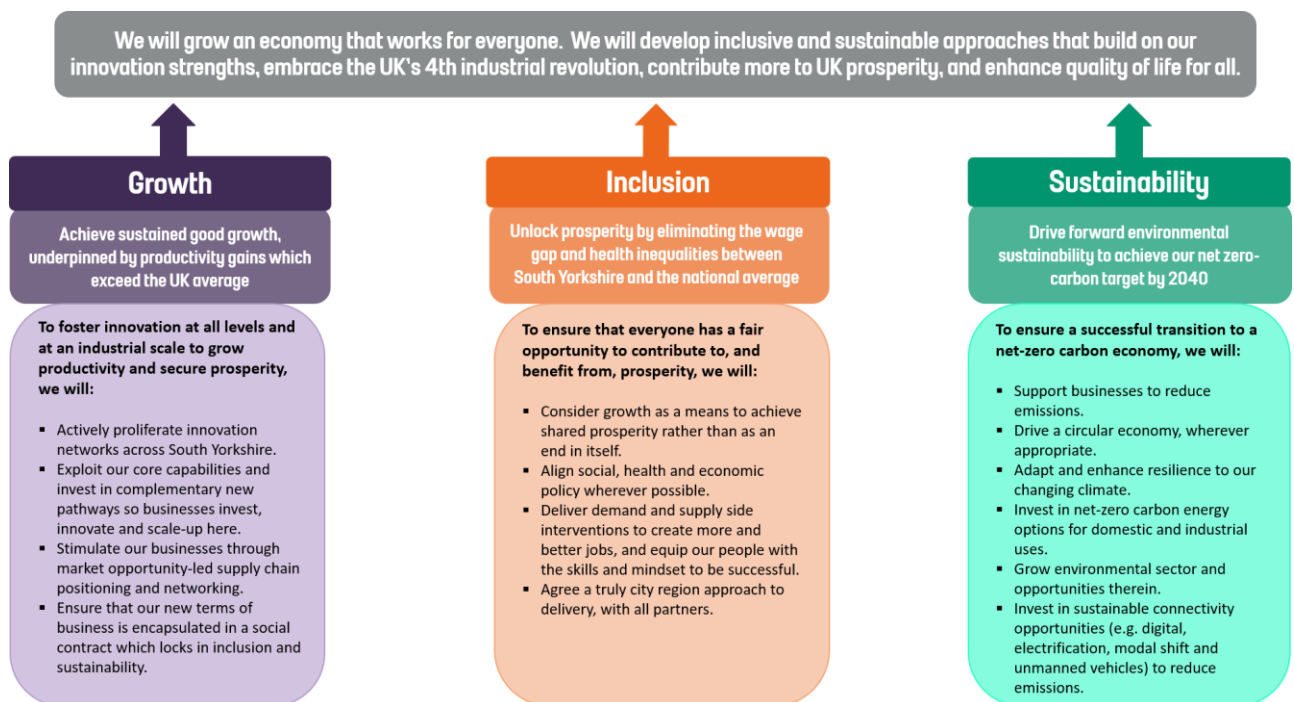
Figure 1: The ROAMEF Cycle - The Magenta Book: Guidance for Evaluation, UK Government



Plan for Economic Growth

- 2.5 The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) is a twenty-year economic strategy which sets out the vision and policy objectives for growing the economy at pace; ensuring that all people and places have a fair opportunity to benefit from prosperity whilst protecting and enhancing our environment.
- 2.6 The SEP is built on a broad range of socio-economic data and is the result of extensive consultation with business representatives, local industry leaders, local authorities, residents and stakeholder organisations. The vision and policy objectives for future economic growth across South Yorkshire, are set out in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Strategic Economic Plan 2021-2041



- 2.7 The SEP will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to ensure a sound strategic basis for investment and action.
- 2.8 The Renewal Action Plan (RAP) is a jobs-led plan that was developed in response to the significant impact of Covid-19 on South Yorkshire's economy and residents. It outlines £1.7bn of priority interventions for supporting our Employers, People and Places over the immediate, medium and longer-term. The priorities are set out in Figure 3 below:

Figure 3: Renewal Action Plan

Programme Objectives		Targets & Outputs
People	Help people find jobs and adapt to the new economy	<p>Helping 35,000 people re-engage with the labour market, creating benefits such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 apprenticeships and other training positions • NEET levels below national average • Higher share of leavers/graduates in education or work within 12-18 months
Employers	Support employers to adapt, survive and thrive despite COVID	<p>Over 25,000 businesses supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-adapted working environments • Reduced carbon emissions • 15,000 jobs created through supply chain re-shoring / localising • Invoice and cashflow support • Investment to innovate and thrive
Places	Infrastructure investment to level up our economy, create jobs, and transform our communities	<p>Strengthened communities and urban centres underpinned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained cycling and walking rates • Uplift in urban footfall and spend • Created / supported 6,000 new jobs across infrastructure programmes • Improved local economic resilience and health and wellbeing

- 2.9 Together, with the Transport Strategy, the Net Zero Work Programme, and the local authority Leaders' priorities for Gainshare, the SEP and the RAP set the blueprint for how devolved and awarded funding from Government will be invested. The SEP and RAP also set the criteria that all programmes, schemes and projects will be measured and assessed against; from application stage through to contracting and delivery.

Programmes and Activities Covered by the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- 2.10 This Monitoring and Evaluation Framework applies to all funding awarded to the MCA and LEP. This includes Transforming Cities Fund, Getting Building Fund, Brownfield Fund and local growth monies (for example, Levelling Up Fund or UK Shared Prosperity Fund) where award of the funds carries obligations for the MCA or LEP to deliver pre-determined outputs and outcomes. The framework also needs to cover devolved funds, where the strategic intent and outputs and outcomes are determined and agreed locally by the MCA. This includes Gainshare, Adult Education Budget, and the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS), the devolved capital transport budget.

Gainshare

- 2.11 The Gainshare (grant-based investment funding) allocation for South Yorkshire through the Devolution Deal is £30m per annum for a period of 30 years. This consists of 60% capital and 40% revenue funding and is to be invested in the delivery of the MCA's strategic and economic priorities.

Adult Education Budget (AEB)

- 2.12 From the start of the 2021/22 academic year, the MCA assumed responsibility for the revenue-based Adult Education Budget (AEB) in South Yorkshire. Devolution of AEB supports the delivery of high-quality adult

education at NVQ Levels 1, 2 and 3 to individuals aged 19 years and above. This equates to around £42m per academic year.

City Region Transport Settlement (CRSTS)

- 2.13 The MCA is responsible for the consolidated devolved capital transport budget. This includes the Highways Maintenance Block (excluding PFI) and Highways Maintenance incentive funding. In October 2021, the MCA was awarded £570m for a period of 5 years.

Transforming Cities Fund (TCF)

- 2.14 Following a successful bidding process, in March 2020, the Government awarded £166m from the Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) to South Yorkshire for a period of three years to improve public transport and support investment in active travel infrastructure. The third year of TCF funding (approximately £72m) is incorporated in the CRSRS allocation.

Getting Building Fund (GBF)

- 2.15 In June 2020 the MCA was awarded £33.6m for a prioritised capital programme of Major Infrastructure Schemes under the Government's Getting Building Fund. The fund has been used to accelerate 'shovel ready' infrastructure schemes.

Brownfield Fund (BF)

- 2.16 The MCA was allocated £40m in June 2020 to deliver a programme of housing schemes on brownfield sites over the next 5 years through the Government's Brownfield Fund.

Community Renewal Fund (CRF) and UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF)

- 2.17 In November 2021, following a national bidding process the Government awarded £8.2m of revenue funding to the MCA to fund eight projects in South Yorkshire as part of the Community Renewal Fund (CRF); a pilot and precursor programme to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF). The UKSPF will commence in 2023 and is the replacement regeneration funding programme for the previous Local Growth Fund (LGF) programme and EU Structural Funds.
- 2.18 More detailed information on the UKSPF pilot will be published in 2022 but, like the CRF programme, it is expected to be focussed on supporting infrastructure improvements and regeneration in areas of deprivation, tailored employment and skills development and supporting businesses with innovation and green technology adoption.

Approach to Monitoring and Evaluation

- 2.19 This Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will provide transparency to partners, Government and the general public, on the MCA and LEP's activities, intended outputs, outcomes and impacts on the local economy, people and the environment.
- 2.20 The MCA's approach to monitoring and evaluation is based on:

- **Incorporating Good Practice** - this Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is based on recognised good practice and guidance including HM Government's Magenta Book and research conducted by the What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth. Additional evaluation guidance from Government departments has also been used; specifically, guidance on AEB from the Department for Education and TCF from the Department for Transport.
- **Ensuring that it is Proportional and Supports Transparency** - ensuring that monitoring and evaluation activity is proportional to the level of investment, complexity and risk of each programme and project. Pilot programmes and projects are subjected to more intensive and in-depth evaluation, with evaluation results published on the MCA's website.

Principles of Monitoring and Evaluation

2.21 This Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:

- **Focuses on Understanding Results, Outcomes and Impacts** – the Framework has a strong focus on understanding and demonstrating the impacts of the MCA and LEP investments on the economy, and the extent to which programmes and projects are addressing the challenges and opportunities outlined in the SEP and the RAP.
- **Represents a Single Approach to Monitoring and Evaluation for the MCA and LEP** - the Framework provides a strategic tool for monitoring and evaluating the delivery of the outcomes and impacts desired through the Devolution Deal, SEP, and the RAP in addition to the impact of all funding devolved and awarded to the MCA.
- **Adopts a Thematic Approach to Monitoring and Evaluation** - the Framework reflects the strategic objectives and overarching ambitions of the SEP and the RAP, which have been agreed by partners, and to which all MCA funded activity must contribute. It will capture the contribution and impacts of the portfolio of programme and project investments across the thematic areas of Business Recovery and Growth, Education, Skills and Employability, Housing and Infrastructure and Transport and the Environment, using a series of logic chains, which disaggregate strategic objectives into the outputs, outcomes and impacts sought from investment.
- **Incorporates all Contractual Commitments** – the Framework supports the MCA in complying with the legal and contractual requirements agreed with the Government on monitoring and evaluating the delivery of awarded funds and associated outputs and locally agreed outcomes aligned to the Devolution Deal, and programme funding, including but not limited to, AEB and TCF.
- **Supports the Gateway Review Process** - the Framework will support the national evaluation panel to conduct the five-yearly Gateway Reviews on the impact of projects and schemes that are funded with Gainshare.

3. The Monitoring Process

Introduction to Monitoring

- 3.1 Once a project or programme is fully approved, a Funding Agreement is issued to the project applicant/scheme promoter or delivery partner. The Funding Agreement forms the basis of the monitoring that will take place during the project's or programme's lifetime.
- 3.2 The Funding Agreement specifies the milestones for the project or programme (these are dependent on complexity, cost, timescales and risks) and confirms the financial profile for income and expenditure, and the payment schedule for the grant and/or loan that the MCA will issue.
- 3.3 The Funding Agreement also stipulates the outputs and outcomes that are expected to be delivered, including, but not limited to, jobs created or safeguarded, the level of qualification that will be achieved by any learner or other transport or infrastructure-based outputs. This enables decision makers to receive reports on progress of delivering against the SEP, RAP or a programme specific set of target performance indicators and outputs and outcomes.

Roles and Responsibilities of Scheme Promoters, Project Applicants and Delivery Partners

- 3.4 All project applicants/scheme promoters and delivery partners, are required to submit a report outlining timely financial and delivery information. This information will be collated by the MCA Executive for onward reporting to the MCA, LEP and Thematic Boards, as relevant.
- 3.5 The project applicants/scheme promoters and delivery partners are responsible for informing the MCA Executive of any changes to the scope, costs and implementation timescales for their project.

Role and Responsibilities of the MCA

- 3.6 The MCA, and its Thematic Boards, is responsible for all investment decisions and is ultimately responsible for overseeing the monitoring of financial, output and outcome performance against all devolved and awarded funding to the MCA.
- 3.7 The Section 73 Officer, in conjunction with the other Statutory Officers, will sign-off returns on delivery and financial spend on behalf of the MCA before being submitted to the appropriate Government department. This enables the MCA to fulfil its duties on reporting and accounting for public monies.
- 3.8 Information, as a result of Monitoring activity, is collated and reported to Decision Making Boards by the MCA Executive Team. Reporting of monitoring information will be derived from a number of sources; the submitted reports received from Scheme Promoters and deliverers of schemes, maintaining regular contact with applicants, scheme promoters and delivery partners including conducting site visits where appropriate and, if required internal and/or external audit reporting. The MCA Executive Team supports the MCA to discharge its duties on reporting and accounting for public monies by gathering information and data, ensuring that a robust audit trail is in place and escalating any issues or risks to performance.

Level, Frequency and Format of Monitoring

- 3.9 Performance Reports for all projects and programmes are expected quarterly as a minimum, however, reporting frequency is based on the assessment of risk. Where a project or programme is considered high risk, the frequency of formal monitoring increases to monthly. The frequency of reporting on the delivery of outputs and outcomes can reduce to every six months following the completion of works or activity. Again, the frequency is determined by the level of risk.
- 3.10 Site visits to project applicant/scheme promoters and delivery partners are conducted once per year as a minimum. Site visits may by exception, be conducted more or less frequently based on an assessment of risk. This is supplemented by regular contact between the MCA Executive and project applicants/scheme promoters and delivery partners.
- 3.11 The delivery information required in the quarterly monitoring report from project applicants/scheme promoters and AEB and TCF delivery partners, combines qualitative narrative on progress made in delivering the project or programme, as well as quantitative data on outputs and outcomes delivered during the monitoring period:
- Information on whether the project has encountered issues or problems affecting delivery
 - Confirmation of project milestones that have been met
 - Information on project achievements and successes
 - An indication of any risks or issues that will affect the timescale, cost or scope of the project
 - Confirmation of project income and expenditure
 - Confirmation of outputs and outcomes delivered
- 3.12 Quarterly reports on project and programme performance for Gainshare and local growth funds are submitted by the MCA Executive to the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and other relevant Government departments. All quarterly reports are signed-off by the Section 73 Officer.
- 3.13 Quarterly reports on AEB project and programme performance are submitted by the MCA Executive to the Department for Education.
- 3.14 Quarterly reports on TCF project and programme performance are submitted by the MCA Executive to the Department for Transport.
- 3.15 In addition, the MCA will submit an annual report to Government each January on the delivery of AEB functions from the previous academic year to date including:
- South Yorkshire policies for adult education
 - Expenditure against AEB
 - Data analysis of AEB delivery in South Yorkshire

4. The Evaluation Process

Introduction to Evaluation

- 4.1 The level of evaluation required on a project or programme is an integral part of the decision-making process of the MCA and Thematic Boards. Strategies for evaluation will be identified and fully worked-up at the Outline Business Case stage of a project application. This enables evaluation to be factored into a project and programme's design from the outset.
- 4.2 The frequency and type of evaluation conducted, depends on the contract value, duration and complexity of each project and programme.
- 4.3 Pilot projects and major schemes are subject to more extensive evaluation. As a minimum, all projects are expected to be evaluated at least once on impact to ascertain whether the project's objectives, outputs and outcomes were achieved and the reasons and results of any under or over performance.

Objectives for Evaluation

- 4.4 Evaluation will determine the effectiveness of the MCA and LEP's investments. It enables the MCA and its Boards, to understand what works, why and who benefits from the investment, and provides evidence to inform future investment planning and improve the delivery and management of projects and programmes. It also adds depth and understanding to quantitative monitoring data and provides insight into:
 - The effectiveness of new, innovative approaches and the factors which have supported or hindered their success
 - Levels of satisfaction with products and services and the value of the project or programme to the target market/audience
 - Non-quantifiable benefits, the development of intangible assets, and longer-term impacts
 - Attribution and the refinement of additionality calculations
 - Opportunities for product/process improvements
 - Cost effectiveness and value for money of the project or programme

Roles and Responsibilities for Evaluation

- 4.5 The MCA Board is ultimately responsible for overseeing the evaluation of projects and programmes funding with devolved and awarded monies, to ensure that there is a process for assurance to be gained on the impact of activity and spend.
- 4.6 The MCA Executive will support the Board decision making process through the development and commissioning of evaluation and the dissemination of results and lessons learned, collating findings and presenting them to the relevant Thematic Board. To ensure transparency and impartiality, evaluation management will be independent of programme delivery.
- 4.7 Evaluation reports on programmes and major or pilot projects will be presented to the MCA and LEP Boards, and reports published on the website to fulfil the MCA's and LEP's responsibilities on accounting for public monies. All evaluation reports are published on the MCA's website.

Level and Frequency of Evaluation

- 4.8 The level and frequency of evaluation will depend on the project value, level of risk and complexity. A suggested benchmark for evaluation strategy based upon value, to ensure proportionality, is outlined below:

A Project of Less than One Year and with a Total Project Value of Less than £500,000	Summative final ex-post evaluation
A Project of One Year or More and a Total Project Value of Less than £500,000	One interim evaluation plus a summative final ex-post evaluation
A Project with a Total Project Value of more than £500,000	One interim evaluation plus a summative final ex-post evaluation
A Pilot Project of More than One Year of any Value	One interim evaluation for every year of the pilot plus a summative final ex-post evaluation

- 4.9 Interim evaluation will assess process, and the effectiveness and efficiency of projects and programmes during the delivery phase. These interim evaluation reports will capture early lessons learned to inform any improvements in process or delivery models.
- 4.10 Final evaluations will be conducted ex-post (after delivery has ceased) and will assess overall performance and net impact of the project or programme and the impact that the MCA and LEP's investment has had on the economy. It will particularly identify the following:
- Good practice and policy/delivery lessons
 - The contribution and added value of the intervention, it's effectiveness in tackling the problem or market failure it was designed to address
 - The extent to which the project or programme represents good value for money

Approach to Evaluation

- 4.11 Evaluation for projects and programmes will follow the logic chains outlined in Appendix B for each thematic area.
- 4.12 The evaluation will give consideration to the following:
- **Consideration of the Counterfactual and Additionality** - consideration of the counterfactual is acknowledged as a key feature of policy impact evaluation i.e. what would have occurred in the absence of the policy. Determining the counterfactual allows analysis of the changes (impacts) resulting from an intervention, over and above those which would have occurred anyway and is therefore a key feature in understanding additionality.
 - **The Use of Comparator Areas and Randomised Control Groups** – where possible, the use of Randomised Control Groups provides one of the most robust methodological solutions to assessing additionality as it enables comparison of impacts in a policy on and policy off situation. There are however several challenges to the use of control groups particularly where the rationale for intervention is to support communities already disadvantaged and/or underperforming against national trends and expectations. Only in some cases will it be possible to identify a similar population or group not receiving support. It is anticipated therefore that the majority of evaluation activity will explore the use of comparator areas and/or the counterfactual position through primary research with beneficiaries to determine what would have happened in the absence of support; whether the same outcomes would have been achieved; and whether these would have been achieved over the same timescale and to the same intensity/scale/quality. Where relevant to do so, national datasets will be drawn upon to provide a comparison group. The feasibility of counterfactual options such as comparator areas and Randomised Control Groups will be identified and scoped out as part of the programme

or project design. The counterfactual position will also be considered at appraisal through the presentation of 'do nothing' and 'do something' scenarios, with transport schemes' options appraisal expected to be TAG compliant.

- **Attribution** - the scope and scale of impacts generated by an intervention will be influenced by a range of factors including the duration/intensity of the intervention and its quality/appropriateness for the challenges being addressed. These variables will also be influenced by variables including the quality of delivery teams and project management processes. Primary research with beneficiaries is therefore important to help understand how/the extent to which interventions contributed to change and the types of interventions that generate the most economic impact.
- **Capturing Soft Impacts** - in contrast to quantitative performance monitoring, evaluation will provide an opportunity to capture the full range of qualitative impacts that interventions support. In addition to assessing contribution to South Yorkshire's strategic overarching objectives and ambitions, evaluation will assess the development of intangible assets such as relationship building; knowledge creation; leadership and communication; culture and values; and effective processes and systems.

Evaluation Methods

4.13 The key evaluation questions and methods used will be bespoke to each project and programme. Evaluation of programmes and pilot projects are expected to include consideration of all of the following areas of investigation:

- **Contextual** - the contribution of the intervention at a strategic level; complementarity and integration with any associated themes/activities; and whether activity is fit for purpose/required given the prevailing policy/operating context and demand.
- **Design** - the suitability of the intervention and delivery model given the rationale for intervention and theory of change.
- **Progress and Performance** - assessment of the baseline position, progress against contracted targets and whether implementation has progressed as planned. Any areas of under or over-performance and the factors influencing this.
- **Process** - the effectiveness of the delivery model and the factors which have supported/hindered delivery.
- **Management** - an assessment of whether management and governance processes are fit for purpose; their strengths, weaknesses and contribution to effective delivery.
- **Impact** - the type and quality of strategic and beneficiary level outcomes, the net impacts taking account of adjustment factors; evidence of unintended benefits/impacts; additionality and the factors which have supported/hindered the achievement of positive impacts.
- **Financial** - whether value for money has been achieved given unit costs (cost per output) and likely return on investment (GVA per £1 invested); the financial sustainability of the intervention.
- **Sustainability** - an assessment of long-term sustainability given demand, needs and market failures.

Evaluation of other projects, particularly those of a smaller value, low level of risk or shorter duration, will focus primarily on investigating progress and performance, process, management, impact and financial.

Evaluation Panel

4.14 The use of external evaluation experts to provide technical expertise and specialist advice on conducting project and programme evaluation, ensures that all evaluation conducted on projects and programmes funded by the MCA and LEP is as objective and impartial as possible.

- 4.15 Research and evaluation consultants are invited to apply to be part of the Evaluation Panel and deliver independent evaluation of projects, schemes and programmes. This is an open and competitive process and experts will be contracted based on their subject and thematic expertise and evaluation experience.
- 4.16 When evaluation is required, a pre-approved member of the Evaluation Panel with specific expertise or experience in the type of project or programme being evaluated, will be contracted to deliver the evaluation.

Compliance with Government Requirements for Evaluation

- 4.17 There are additional evaluation requirements for specific devolved and awarded funds that the MCA will comply with:
- **Adult Education Budget** - as part of the annual report to Government on the delivery of AEB functions from the previous academic year to date, the MCA will be required to provide an update on interim evaluation findings on the impact that AEB has had in South Yorkshire. These findings will be derived from qualitative data such as employer and learner survey responses and quantitative data on the take-up of AEB funded provision in South Yorkshire and improvements in participation, progression and attainment in statutory and non-statutory training.
 - **Gainshare** – evaluation of the devolved investment funds to the MCA will be subject to the Government's Gateway Review process. An independent panel assesses and evaluates the impact of investments on the economy and economic growth every five years. The first Gateway Review for the MCA is expected to take place in 2025.
 - **Transforming Cities Fund** – a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been produced by AECOM in consultation with the MCA, SYPT and local authorities. This plan details how the TCF programme and the individual projects and schemes which contribute to the TCF programme will be monitored and evaluated. The plan will ensure that a Theory of Change is established for interventions, a counterfactual is established and that baseline data is collected and analysed to assess the effectiveness of TCF in South Yorkshire and as a contribution to the TCF national programme. A Benefits Realisation Plan was also produced. Extracts of the benefits, outputs, outcomes and impacts are included at Appendix C.

Applying Evaluation Findings to Future Policy, Strategy and Delivery

- 4.18 A review of the evaluation reports for all projects and programmes funded by the MCA and LEP will be conducted to analyse delivery and impact, as well as capturing the lessons learnt on what has worked well, where there have been issues, constraints or risks to delivery and the extent to which projects and programmes have achieved the expected outputs, outcomes and impact on the economy anticipated in the original project or programme Business Case.
- 4.19 The lessons learnt will then be applied to future socio-economic policy, the MCA's internal processes for managing the delivery of devolved and awarded funding and project and programme appraisal and monitoring, and the design and management of future MCA and LEP funded projects and programmes.
- 4.20 This will ensure that the MCA and LEP builds-on successful pilots and continues to fund interventions that yield higher value outputs and outcomes, whilst also tackling any identified blockages or weaknesses in the MCA's application, appraisal or project management processes. It will also deliver against the Government's ROAMEF

cycle (Rationale, Objectives, Appraisal, Monitoring, Evaluation, Feedback) by ensuring that feedback from projects and programmes is applied to policy, strategy and project development.

Appendix A: Metrics, Measures, Outputs & Outcomes

There are a suite of outputs, outcomes and metrics that the MCA and LEP will measure programme and project performance against. These include standard outputs and outcomes that are reported to Government in the Quarterly Returns, the statutory entitlements for the Adult Education Budget and the targeted outputs and outcomes outlined in the Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) and Renewal Action Plan (RAP). These are specified in the sections below:

Standard Outputs and Outcomes for MCA and LEP Funded Projects

Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of enterprises/businesses receiving grant support▪ Number of enterprises/businesses receiving financial support other than grants▪ Number of enterprises/businesses receiving non-financial support (eg. advice, information, guidance, training)
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of jobs created▪ Number of apprenticeships created
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of new learners assisted (in courses leading to a full qualification)▪ Area of new or improved learning and training floorspace (square metres)
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Length of newly-built road (metres)▪ Length of road resurfaced (metres)▪ Length of new cycle ways (metres)
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Number of houses/new dwellings completed▪ Number of homes with new or improved fibre-optic provision
Commercial Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Area of commercial floorspace created (square metres)▪ Area of commercial floorspace refurbished (square metres)▪ Area of commercial floorspace occupied (square metres)▪ Number of businesses with access to new or improved broadband services
Flood Risk Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Area of land with reduced likelihood of flooding as a result of the project (square metres)▪ Number of homes with reduced flood risk

- Number of commercial properties with reduced flood risk

Adult Education Budget (AEB) Statutory Entitlements

Level 1 Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals aged 19 and over, who have not previously attained a GCSE grade A* to C or grade 4 or higher, attaining Level 1 in English Number of individuals aged 19 and over, who have not previously attained a GCSE grade A* to C or grade 4 or higher, attaining Level 1 in Maths
Level 2 Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals aged 19 and over, who have not previously attained a GCSE grade A* to C or grade 4 or higher, attaining Level 2 in English Number of individuals aged 19 and over, who have not previously attained a GCSE grade A* to C or grade 4 or higher, attaining Level 2 in Maths Number of individuals aged 19 - 23 years obtaining a first full qualification at Level 2
Level 3 Qualifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals aged 19 - 23 years obtaining a first full qualification at Level 3

Stronger

Performance Management						Reporting			
Core Indicator	Outcome	Data Source	2027 Target	2040 Target	Gap	Approach	Reviewer	Frequency	Director Responsible
Productivity per hour worked	A higher productivity workforce	Labour productivity measured in GVA per employee. Annual Population Survey		Increase productivity rate in South Yorkshire by £6.80 per hour (24%) to match the UK average	South Yorkshire: £28.3 UK: £35.2 GAP: £6.8 per hour	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
High growth businesses	A larger proportion of high growth businesses.	Business Demography Table 7.1		Increase proportion of high growth businesses in South Yorkshire by 25 (0.5%)	South Yorkshire: 3.9% Range: Barnsley (3.3%) – S/R (4.0%) UK: 4.3%	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Business density	A higher density is economically beneficial in terms of GDP	Nomis UK Business Counts 'Business density (businesses per 10,000 people		Increase the number of businesses in South Yorkshire by 20,600 (42%)	Barnsley (312), Doncaster (363), Rotherham (346), Sheffield (335), England (648)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Higher-level occupations	Higher proportion of employees in managerial, technical & professional occupations (SOC 1 – 3)	Nomis		Additional 42,000 (6.3%) 16-64 year olds working in higher level occupations	South Yorkshire: 43.7% GB: 50.0% Gap: 6.3 p.p (equivalent to 40,500)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills

Supporting Indicator									
Economic output per worker	The size of our economy relative to our workforce (and population) will increase.	Labour productivity measured in GVA per worker. Annual Population Survey.		Parity with UK average	South Yorkshire: range £42,620-45,434 UK: £56,670	Board Report	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Employment	More working-age people are in employment.	Annual Population Survey		Parity with GB average	South Yorkshire: 70.8% GB: 74.4% Gap: 3.6 p.p. (equivalent to 33,000 people)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Enterprise birth rate	Higher density and growing business base	Business birth rate. ONS Business Demography data.		Exceed UK average	South Yorkshire: 14% (range 12.6 [Sheffield]-17.1% [Doncaster]) UK: 13%	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Enterprise survival rate	Higher density and growing business base	New business 1-year survival rate. ONS Business Demography data.		Exceed UK average	South Yorkshire: 89.5% SY range: Sheffield (88.3%) – B/R (91.1%), UK (88.3%)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
R&D expenditure	A greater investment in R&D indicates an innovative economy	R&D expenditure as a % of the economy using ONS and Eurostat data		2.4% of GDP by 2027	South Yorkshire: £440m UK: £69,600m	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Digital connectivity	A higher proportion of SY is covered by full fibre.	Gigabit capable		Parity with England average	South Yorkshire: range (9-38%) England: 36%	Board Report	LEP / MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning

Urban centres	Consistent or improving levels of footfall in town and city centres.	(Potentially 'Locomizer' commercial data – currently exploring possibilities)		TBC	TBC	Board Report	LEP / MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
---------------	--	---	--	-----	-----	--------------	-----------	--------	---

Greener

Performance Management						Reporting			
Core Indicator	Outcome	Data Source	2027 Target	2040 Target	Gap	Approach	Reviewer	Frequency	Director Responsible
Flooding	Flood risk demonstrably reduced overall by xx% compared to 2020 baseline	TBC		17,000 additional homes and businesses protected from flooding	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Carbon	Reduce carbon emissions.	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics		Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions in each local authority to be equal to or lower than the England average of 4.9/capita	South Yorkshire (range): 3.8 to 6.4/capita England: 4.9/capita	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Modal shift	Car usage and motor traffic falls, indicating mode share and lower pollution due to transport.	Either using DfT source for miles driven, or more local (SYPTe) data		Additional 29,000 workers using public transport to commute and 14,000 using active travel modes to commute	TBC - net reduction in line with strategy	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning

Supporting Indicator									
Bus patronage	Increase bus patronage	BUS0110 passenger journeys on local bus services per head			South Yorkshire: 20.9 journeys per head England: 27.8 journeys per head	Board Report Programme Dashboard	TEB	Quarterly	Corporate Director of Public Transport
Bus time	More buses on time	Increase in cumulative journey times for an agreed set of frequent services compared to 2017 baseline	-4.0% (BSIP 2025 target)	-4.0%	+0.3% compared to 2017 levels (current)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	TEB	Quarterly	Corporate Director of Public Transport
Reliability	More reliable transport infrastructure	Bus operator data	99.5% (BSIP 2025 target)	99.5%	98.8% (current)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	TEB	Quarterly	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Bus satisfaction	More satisfied users	Transport Focus annual survey	92% (BSIP 2025 target)	92%	89%(current)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	TEB	Quarterly	Corporate Director of Public Transport
Ecosystem services	The value of total ecosystem service flows increases	Natural Capital Solutions report for South Yorkshire (2021)		Increasing value of ecosystem service provision relative to 2021 benchmark	Barnsley (£117m), Doncaster (£131m), Rotherham (£100m) Sheffield (£171m)	Board Report	MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Commuting mode of travel	More people use public transport and active travel	Census (QS701EW)		TBC	Bicycle (9,395), on foot (63,724)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning

Renewable energy generation	Increase	Annual generation (MWh), BEIS		TBC	South Yorkshire (1,174 GWh)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	MCA / LEP Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Net Zero Carbon Emissions (Scope 1 and 2) for the region	Reduction	CO2e – ONS		Net Zero	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	MCA / LEP Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Air quality	Reduction	Air emissions Nitrous Oxide (N2O) CO2e – ONS		TBC	TBC	Board Report	MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Carbon intensity	Reduction	per capita and per km2		TBC	TBC	Board Report	MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Woodland coverage	Increase	% coverage – Natural Capital Mapping		TBC	South Yorkshire (10.6%)	Board Report	MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Housing stock energy efficiency	All new homes in South Yorkshire are built to Energy Performance Certificate Grade C standard and above	TBC		TBC	TBC	Board Report	MCA / LEP Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning

Active travel	Increase	% using 'active' modes of travel Walking and Cycling Statistics, England – ONS		TBC	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	MCA	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
---------------	----------	---	--	-----	-----	---	-----	--------	---

Fairer

Performance Management						Reporting			
Core Indicator	Outcome	Data Source	2027 Target	2040 Target	Gap	Approach	Reviewer	Frequency	Director Responsible
Economic inactivity	Fewer people are economically inactive	% who are economically inactive - aged 16-64 Annual Population Survey		Reduction of 31,600 (2.2%) 16-64 year olds classified as economically inactive	South Yorkshire (24.0%) UK (21.8%)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Qualifications & skills	Delivering a local workforce for future growth. A higher proportion of working-age population (16-64) possess higher qualifications, indicating progression in education and employment	NVQ 3 and above. Nomis.		Additional 12,000 (2.8%) 16-64 year olds in South Yorkshire obtaining a higher level qualification (NVQ 3+)	South Yorkshire: 58.1% GB: 61.3% Gap: 2.8 p.p (equivalent to 12,000 people)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills

Wage levels	A lower proportion of employees on low earnings (further work to assess lowest pay gap within 20th percentile of earnings distribution).	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Hourly pay (gross) all workers		Gap of £1.38 per hour between South Yorkshire and UK average is reduced by all workers receiving a 14% pay increase	South Yorkshire: £14.28 UK: £15.71 Gap: £1.48	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Personal wellbeing	Estimated levels of worthwhile, life satisfaction, happiness and anxiety are indicators of personal well-being.	Self-reported wellbeing – people with high anxiety score (NHS Fingertips)		Reduction in South Yorkshire residents self-reporting high anxiety to below 2020 level or to England average	South Yorkshire: range (20.1-24.1%) England 21.9%	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX
Supporting Indicator									
NVQ – all levels	Increasing	Nomis		Parity with GB average	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Health	Our population live increasingly long, healthy lives.	Healthy life expectancy at birth - PHE/ONS		Parity with England average	South Yorkshire: range 77.8-79.3, (male) 81.8-82.5 (female) England: 79.8 (male) 83.4 (female)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX

Housing costs	The housing system and wider economy means that earning power is not being eroded by inflating house prices.	MHCLG House Price (existing dwellings) to residence-based earnings ratio.		Net decrease in relative housing costs	South Yorkshire: range (4.66-5.92) England: 7.84	Board Report	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Education & schools	More children leave secondary school with better attainment to boost their prospects in FE and employment.	Attainment 8 scores average. DfE data.		Parity with England average	South Yorkshire: Attainment 8 range (44.0-44.9) England: 46.8 Gap to average: 649 students	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Higher-level occupations	Higher proportion of employees in managerial, technical & professional occupations (SOC 1-3).	Nomis		Parity with GB average	South Yorkshire: 43.7% GB: 50.0% Gap: 6.3 p.p (equivalent to 40,500 people)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Fuel poverty	Fewer households living in fuel poverty.	BEIS Fuel Poverty Statistics use Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator.		Parity with England average	South Yorkshire: 17.7% England: 13.4% Gap: 4.3 p.p	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX

Child poverty	Lower proportion of children living in poverty.	End Child Poverty derived data		Parity with UK average	Barnsley (33.3%), Doncaster (34.7%), Rotherham (34.3%), Sheffield (35.5%), UK (31%)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX
Cultural participation	Gap for overall participation in cultural activity between SCR and national average closes.	DCMS Active Lives Survey Variable 'Spent time doing a creative, artistic, theatrical or music activity or a craft'		Parity with England average	South Yorkshire: 69.7% England: 76.1% Gap of 6.4 p.p	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX
Deprivation	Lower share of local areas in deprivation.	MHCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019) - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally (converted to %)		Parity with England average	South Yorkshire has 18.59% areas in 'bottom 10% index'. By definition this is 8.59% higher than average.	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX
Out-of-work benefit claimant rate	Lower percentage of people claiming out-of-work benefits	CCO1 Regional Labour Market		Parity with UK average	South Yorkshire: 5.6% Range: Barnsley (5.1%) – Doncaster (6.2%) UK: 5.0%	Board Report	MCA / LEP	Annual	Director Business and Skills

Connect to jobs	(a) Increasing the number of economically active people living within 30 minutes of key employment locations and universities by public transport. Improving journey times to employment centres.	Talk to transport team about data sources. Note: if these come from Census, better using sources that refresh much more regularly.		Decrease in journey times relative to 2020 level.	Baseline year to be established.	Board Report	MCA / LEP	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Affordable housing delivery	Increasing number of affordable housing completions	Live Table 1008C		Increase on 2020 level	Barnsley (228), Doncaster (74), Rotherham (240), Sheffield (207)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Net additional dwellings	Increasing number of net new dwellings	Live Table 122		Increase on 2020 level	Barnsley (590), Doncaster (761), Rotherham (566), Sheffield (1,850)	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director of Transport, Housing, Infrastructure & Planning
Avoidable mortality	Decreasing	Premature preventable deaths – ONS		TBC	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX
Common mental health disorders	Decreasing	Fingertips – ONS		TBC	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX

Gross disposable household income	Increasing	ONS		TBC	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Deputy CEX
Key stage 4 destination measures	Increasing	Higher % sustained education, apprenticeship or employment destination – ONS		TBC	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
Apprenticeships and trainees	Increasing	DfE apprenticeships and trainees data		TBC	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills
NEET	Decreasing	DfE 'NEET and participation'		TBC	TBC	Board Report Programme Dashboard	LEP / MCA Thematic Boards	Annual	Director Business and Skills

Renewal Action Plan – Targets and Indicators

1. People

The objective of this theme is to help people find jobs and adapt to the new economy.

Intervention	Desired Outcome	Target
Train to work	<p>Increase of 3,000 apprentices and over 17,000 other education, training, and paid work experience positions in 18 months leading to sustainable employment.</p> <p>The programme will also be structured to help fill skills gaps that hold back our tech companies, placing people in sustained employment.</p>	<p>Approximately 20,000 people supported.</p> <p>The programme is targeted towards young people (and apprentices, graduates and leavers), women, disabled, people from BAME background and people from disadvantaged backgrounds.</p>
Back to Work	<p>This will contribute to SY's unemployment rate returning to pre COVID-19 levels (5% or lower). It will also contribute to a rise in economically active people in SY.</p>	<p>10,000 unemployed people supported.</p> <p>The programme is targeted towards vulnerable cohorts and communities.</p>
Young People's Skills Guarantee (Post-16)	<p>Young job seekers will be supported to secure and remain in employment commensurate with their skills and ambition.</p> <p>Additionally, learners who have fallen behind will be supported to catch up. It will ensure that NEET levels are below the national average. Success will be measured by a greater share of young people staying in employment or in education after 6 and 12 months. Targets will be developed through current graduate and leaver surveys. Data will be confirmed with longitudinal data on outcomes.</p>	<p>4,500 people supported with a specific focus on the most 'at-risk' young people.</p>
Overcome barriers	<p>Unemployment benefit claimant counts have risen due to COVID-19.</p> <p>Specific targets will be dependent on nature of eventual support (e.g. caring responsibilities or digital skills). Empowering individuals to work (e.g. at home) and/or stay in education or training will allow them to support their families and re-engage with the labour market. Addressing challenges and the provision of digital assets and/or childcare could help people embrace job opportunities. This will result in numerous positive outputs for South Yorkshire, such as lower UC claimants, higher levels of wellbeing, inclusion, productivity and income tax. In addition to direct benefits to the exchequer, this will result in avoided costs for the NHS on physical and mental health, and local economic multiplier effects.</p>	<p>At least 15,000 people supported to re-engage with the labour market.</p>

2. Employers

The objective of this theme is to support employers to adapt, survive and thrive despite COVID-19.

Intervention	Desired Outcome	Target
Services and knowledge support for COVID-19 adaptation	Arrest any decline in business stock and survival rates will improve. Anticipated impacts will include direct jobs created and safeguarded, and eventual sustained GVA and productivity rise.	22,727 businesses <i>Based on £110 per employer</i>
Digital adoption and upskilling for our organisations	Arrest any decline in business stock and survival rates will improve. Anticipated impacts will include direct jobs created and safeguarded, and eventual sustained GVA and productivity rise.	Support up to 10,000 SMEs
Flexible investment and recapitalisation	Business stock will begin to grow. Increase business birth rate over the next 12 months. Significant contributions to reducing carbon footprint and improving social inclusion. Equity investments will seek competitive rates of return and induce local economic multiplier effects.	3,765 businesses <i>Based on £850,000 per employer</i>
Employer leadership support	Arrest any decline in business stock. Longer term impacts such as GVA and productivity rises will be quantified in accordance with timeframe and scope.	Support up to 1,000 businesses
Supply chain and procurement support	The programme will utilise baseline figures on local spend and supply chains to identify improvements. The MCA will work with Department for International Trade to exploit re-shoring potential.	Support 300 businesses initially Protect 15,000 jobs

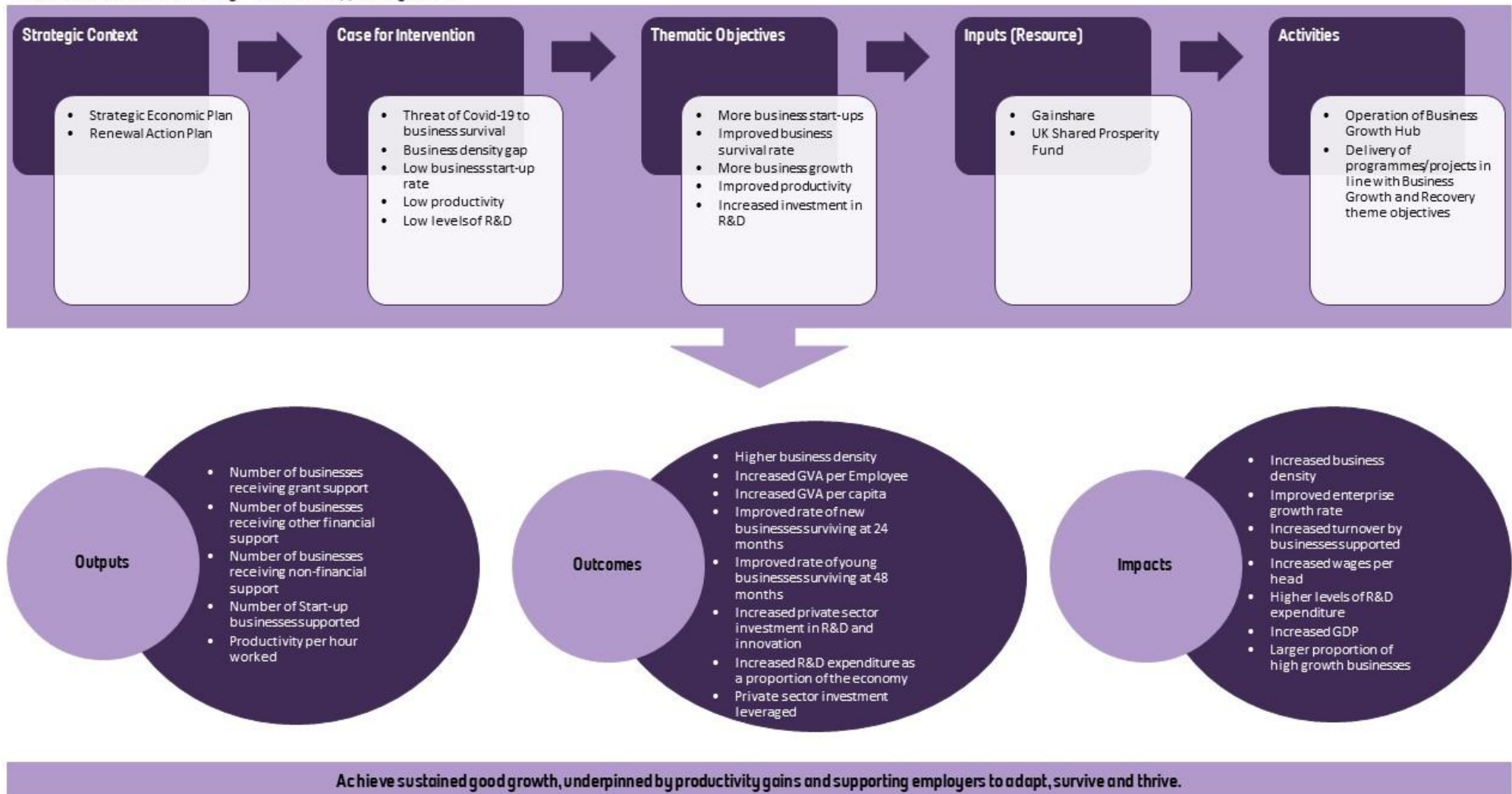
3. Places

The objective of this theme is to make infrastructure investment to level up our economy, create jobs, and transform our communities.

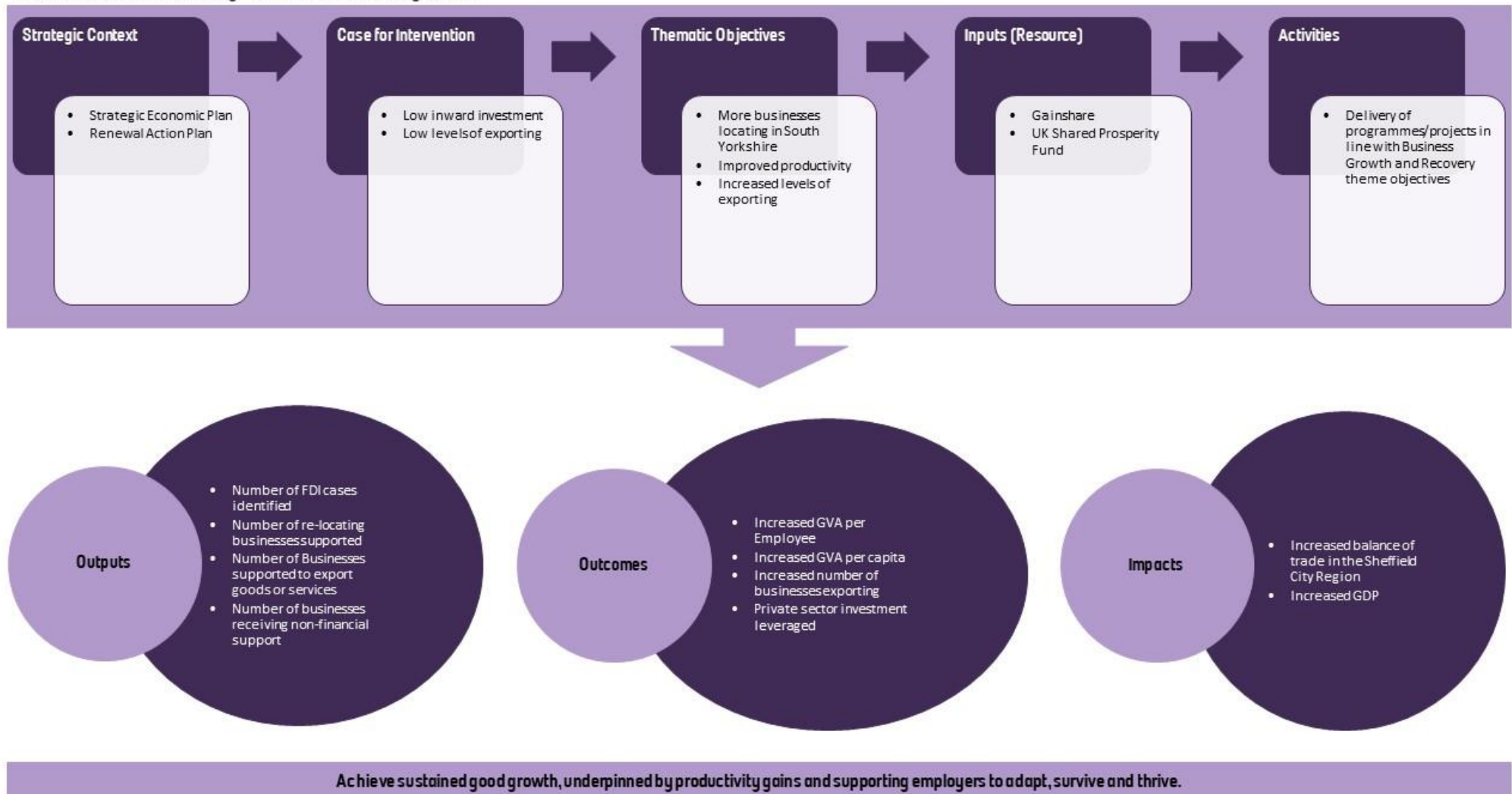
Intervention	Desired Outcome	Target
Covid-19 spatial adaptation	Baseline information for all urban centres to allow targets to be established based on support offered. This would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footfall and vacant units – e.g. no increase in empty retail premises by Q3 2021 • Day time/evening economy spend • Independent shops (ratio to national chains) • Density of businesses 	<i>To be developed.</i>
Sustainable travel	Capital projects which contribute to 620 miles of accessible walking and cycling routes across SY to enable people to leave their cars at home and support multi modal travel. Improvements to bus network coverage and patronage. Delivery will also have an indirect impact upon footfall and spend. Lastly, health and wellbeing data from PHE will be utilised to understand direct and indirect health outputs.	Maintaining COVID-19 lockdown active travel levels. As of the end of May 2020, 64% of adults walked, and 14% cycled – representing an extra 100,000 cyclists. Increased public transport patronage (baseline increasing but targets linked to pre-COVID-19 levels).
Shovel-ready investment (de-carbonisation)	Key development indicators across all programmes include employment, GVA and other wide indicators including indirect employment, social value delivery and biodiversity enhancement. Benefits will be specific to capital investment project, and additionally will induce local economic multiplier effects. This will enable SY to progress against ambitions for a net zero region by 2040. Benefits will depend on which capital investment project are delivered, but will include reduced pollution, enhanced biodiversity, and health improvements.	Creation of 2,000 new jobs across all programmes and carbon emissions outputs in line with SY's Net Zero by 2040 target.
Shovel-ready investment (infrastructure)	Key development indicators across all programmes include employment, GVA and other wide indicators including indirect employment, social value delivery and biodiversity enhancement. Benefits will be specific to capital investment project, and additionally will induce local economic multiplier effects. This will begin to level up South Yorkshire and accelerate the renewal of the economy. The investment will enhance existing world class assets and enable underperforming parts of South Yorkshire to become catalysts for growth, inclusion and sustainability.	Creation or safeguarding of 4,000 new jobs across all programmes and programme indicators.

Appendix B: Logic Chains for the Thematic Areas

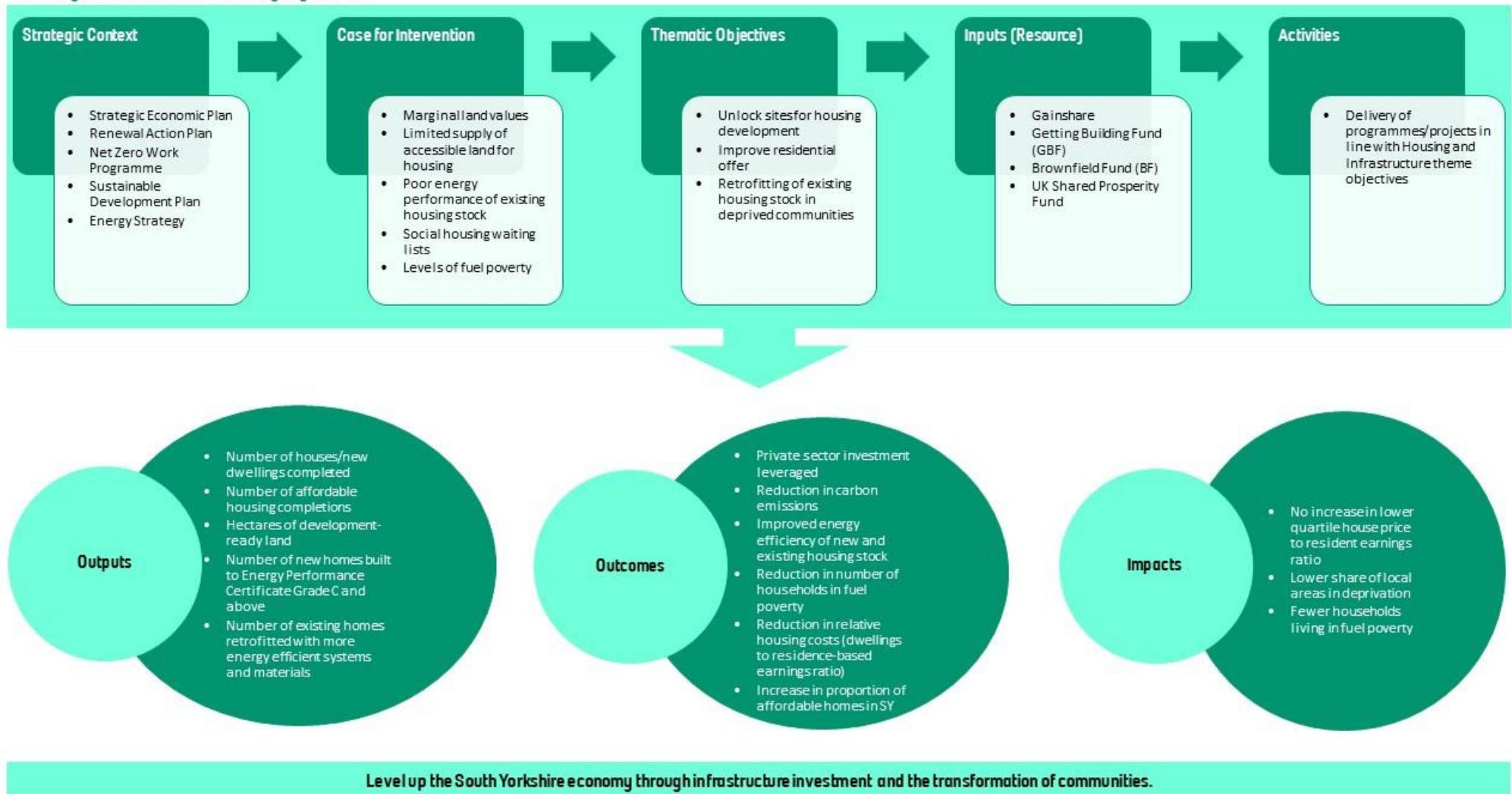
Business Growth and Recovery – Business Support Logic Model



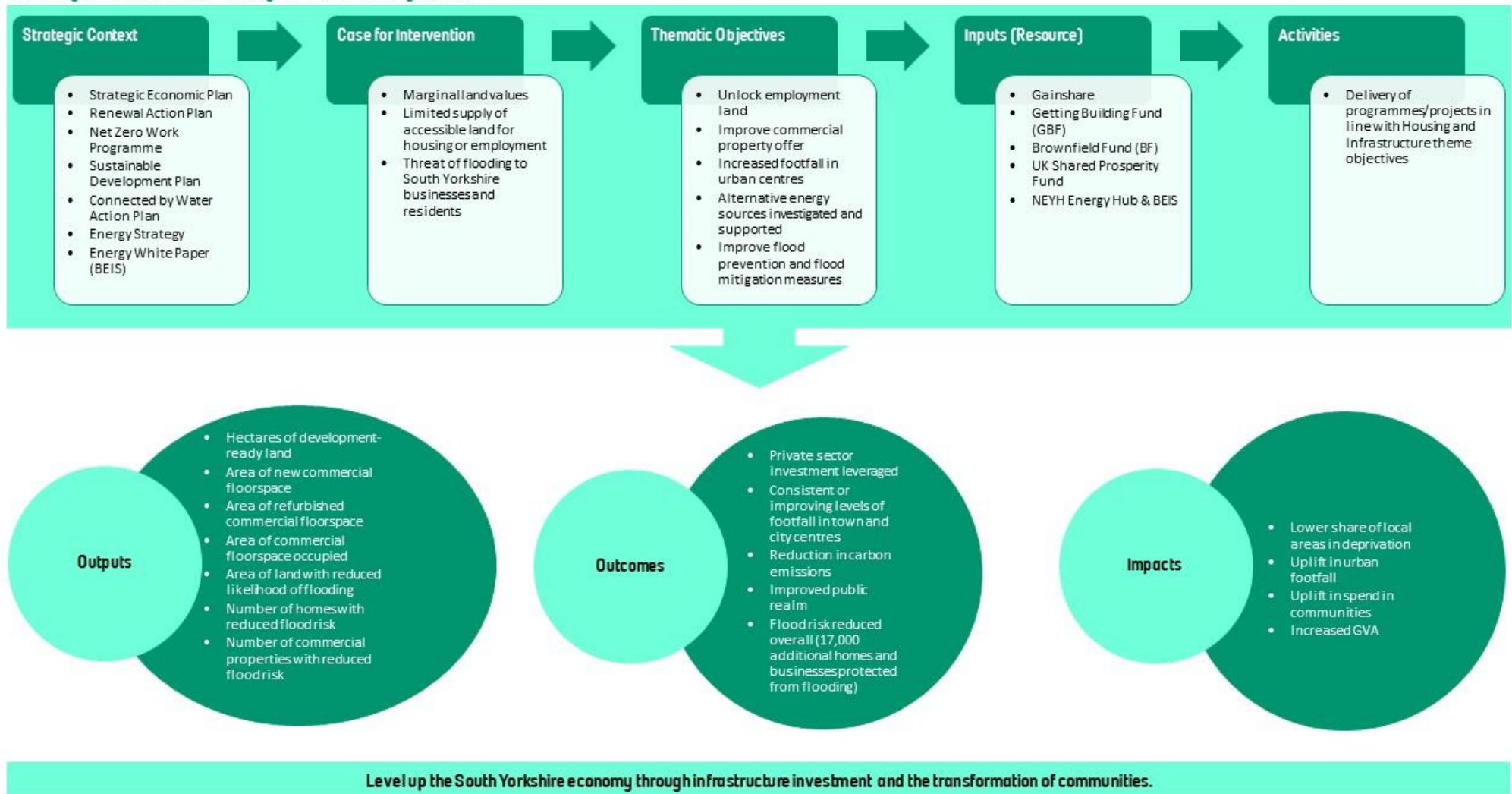
Business Growth and Recovery – Trade & Investment Logic Model



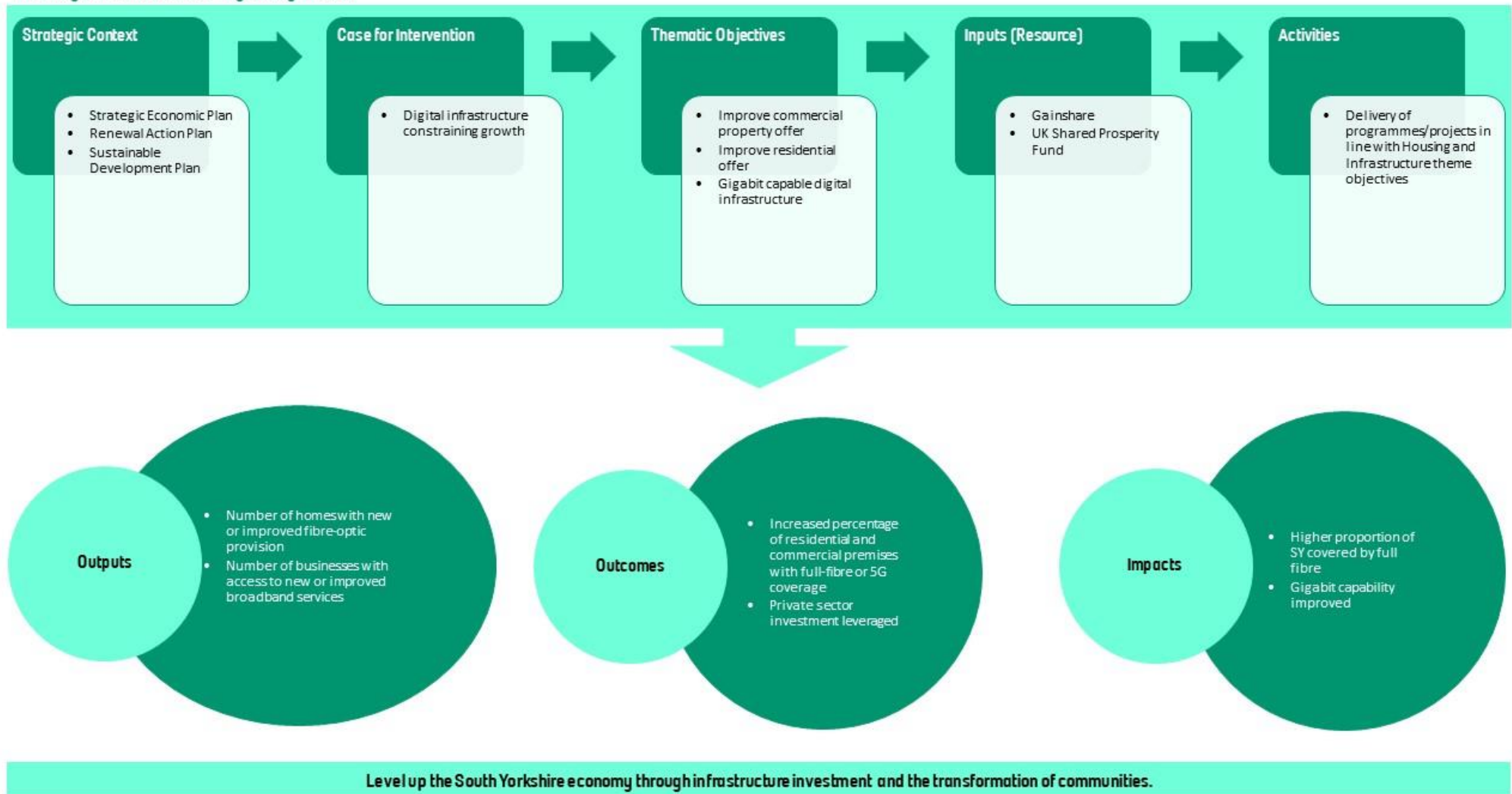
Housing and Infrastructure - Housing Logic Model



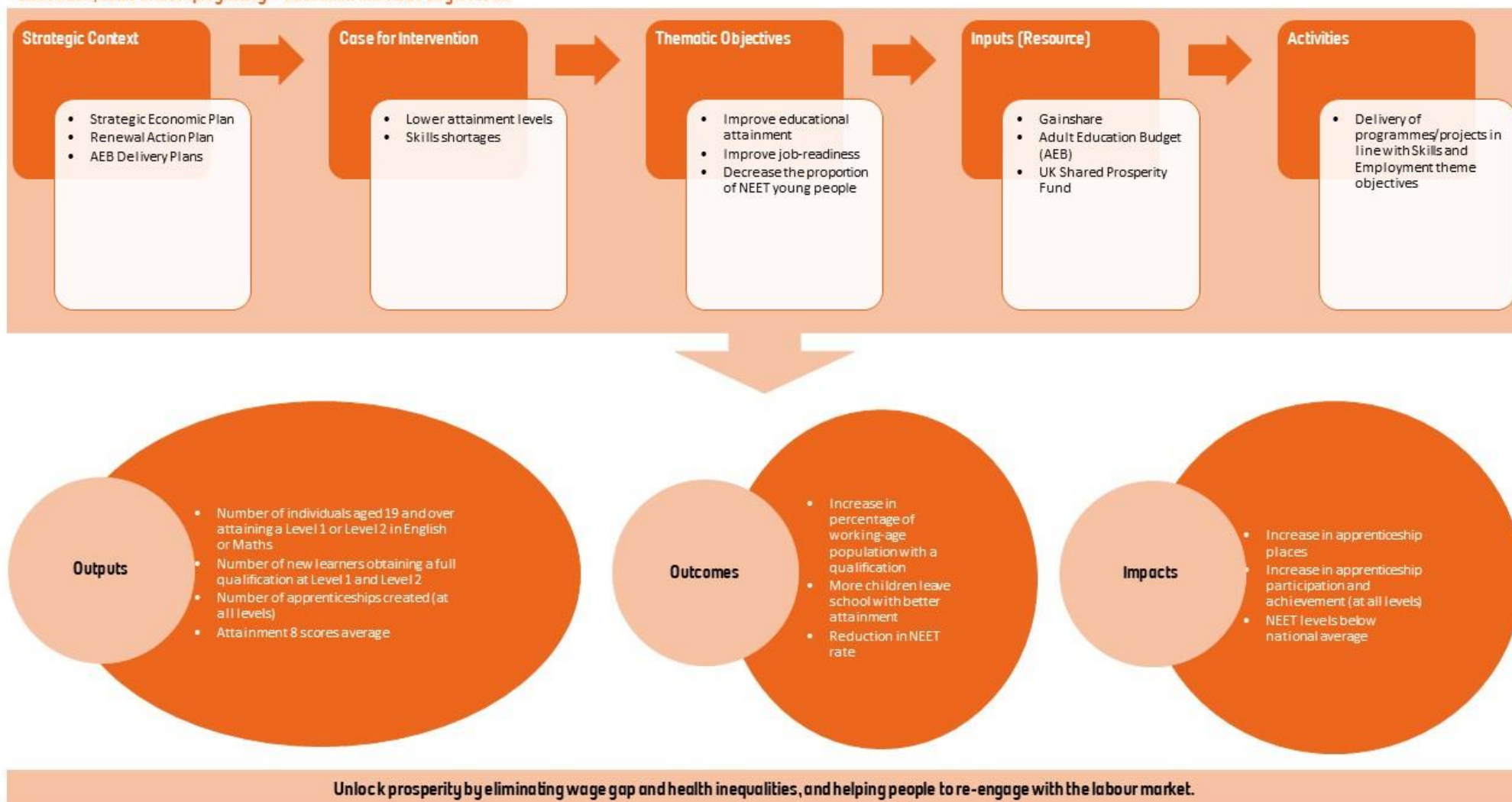
Housing and Infrastructure - Strategic Infrastructure Logic Model



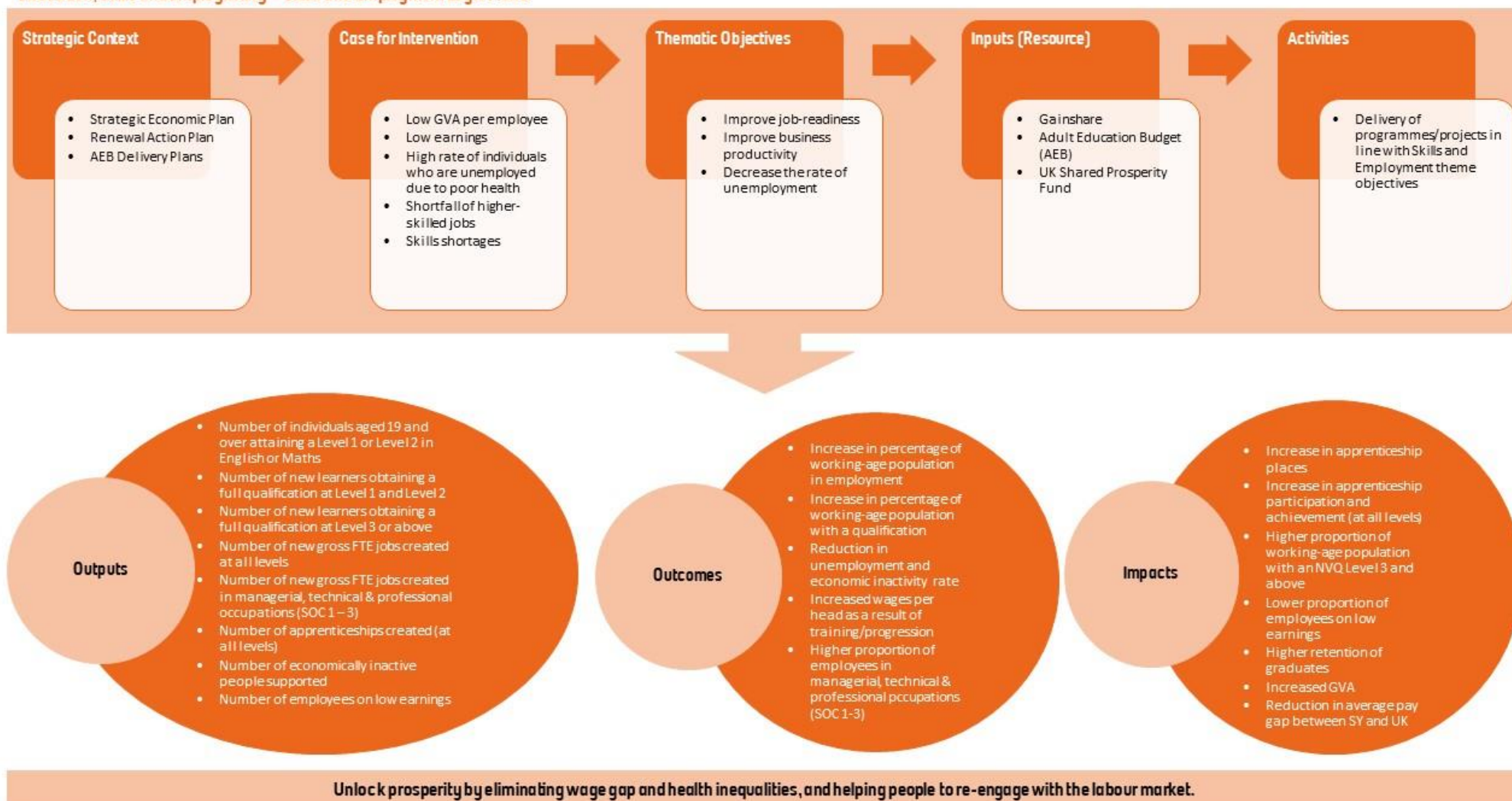
Housing and Infrastructure - Digital Logic Model



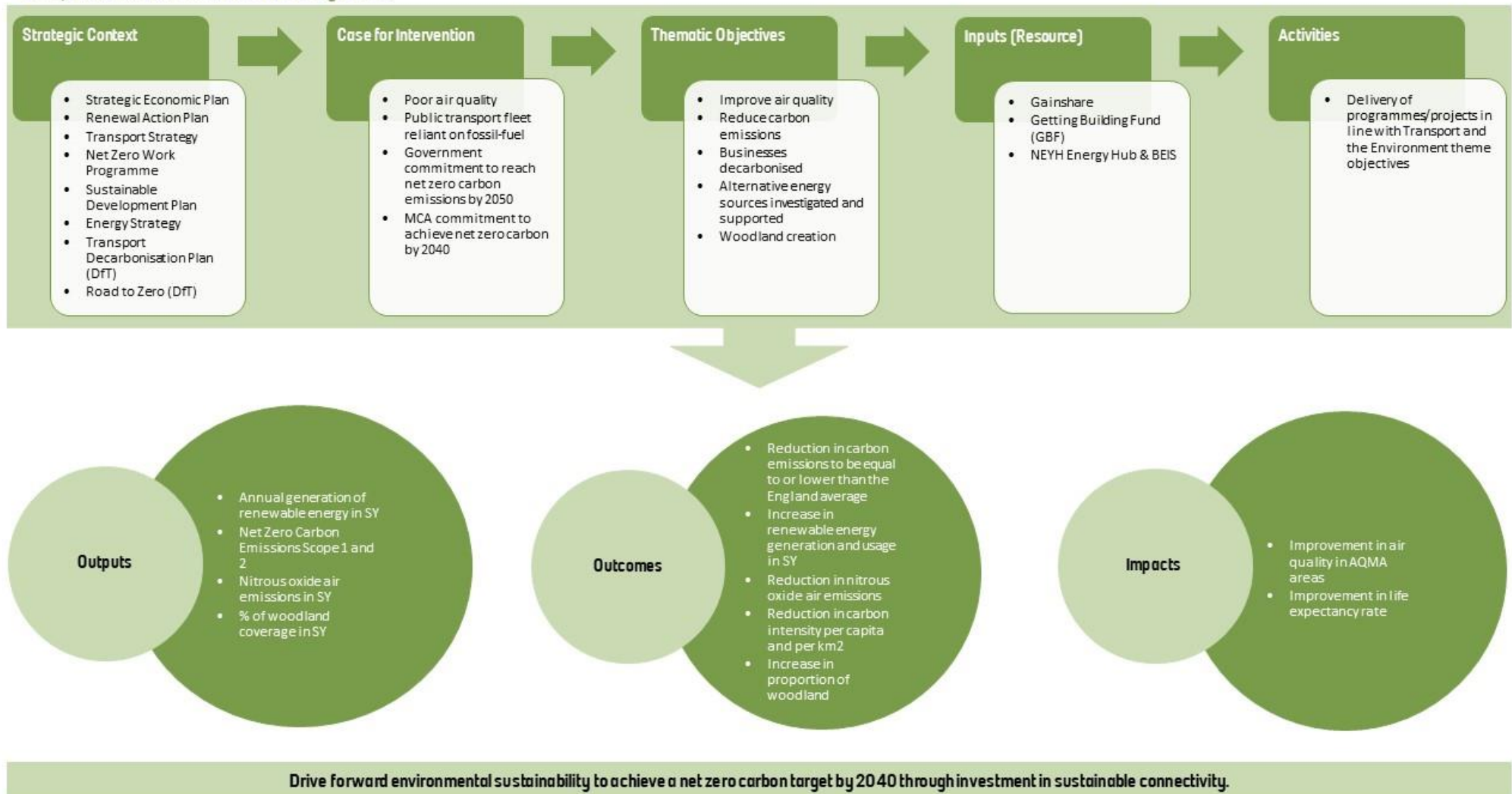
Education, Skills and Employability – Education and NEET Logic Model



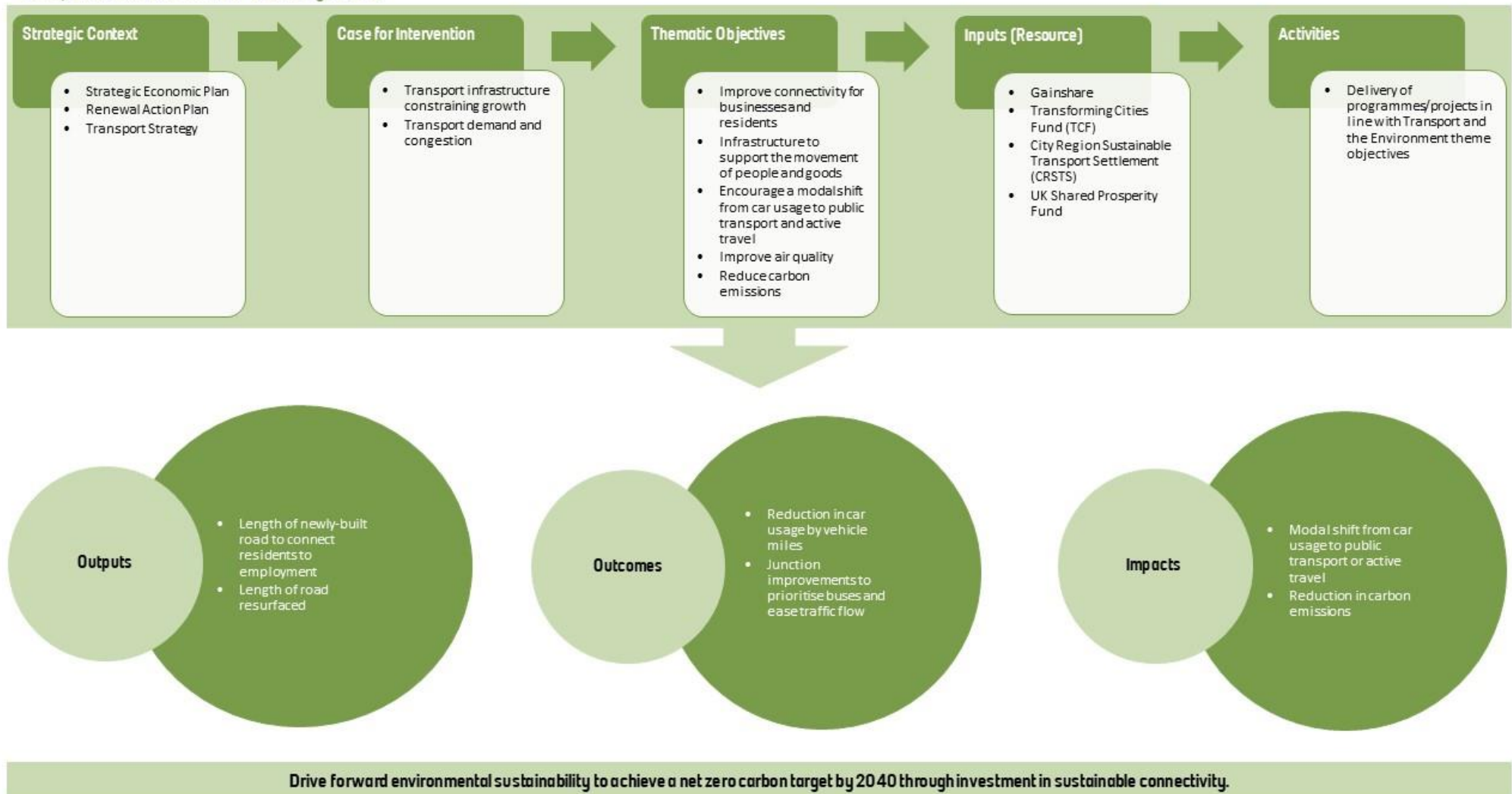
Education, Skills and Employability – Skills and Employment Logic Model



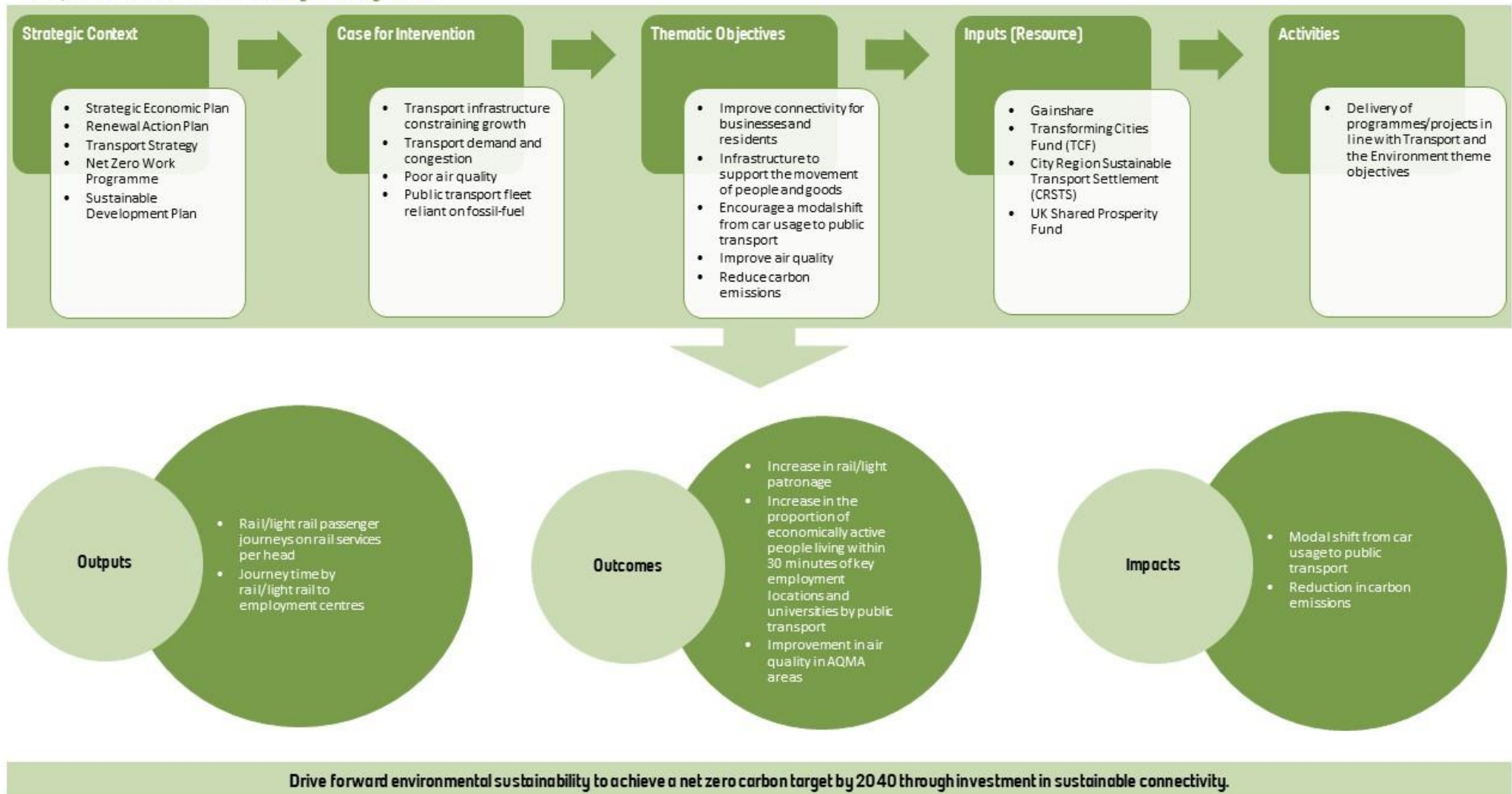
Transport and the Environment - NetZero Logic Model



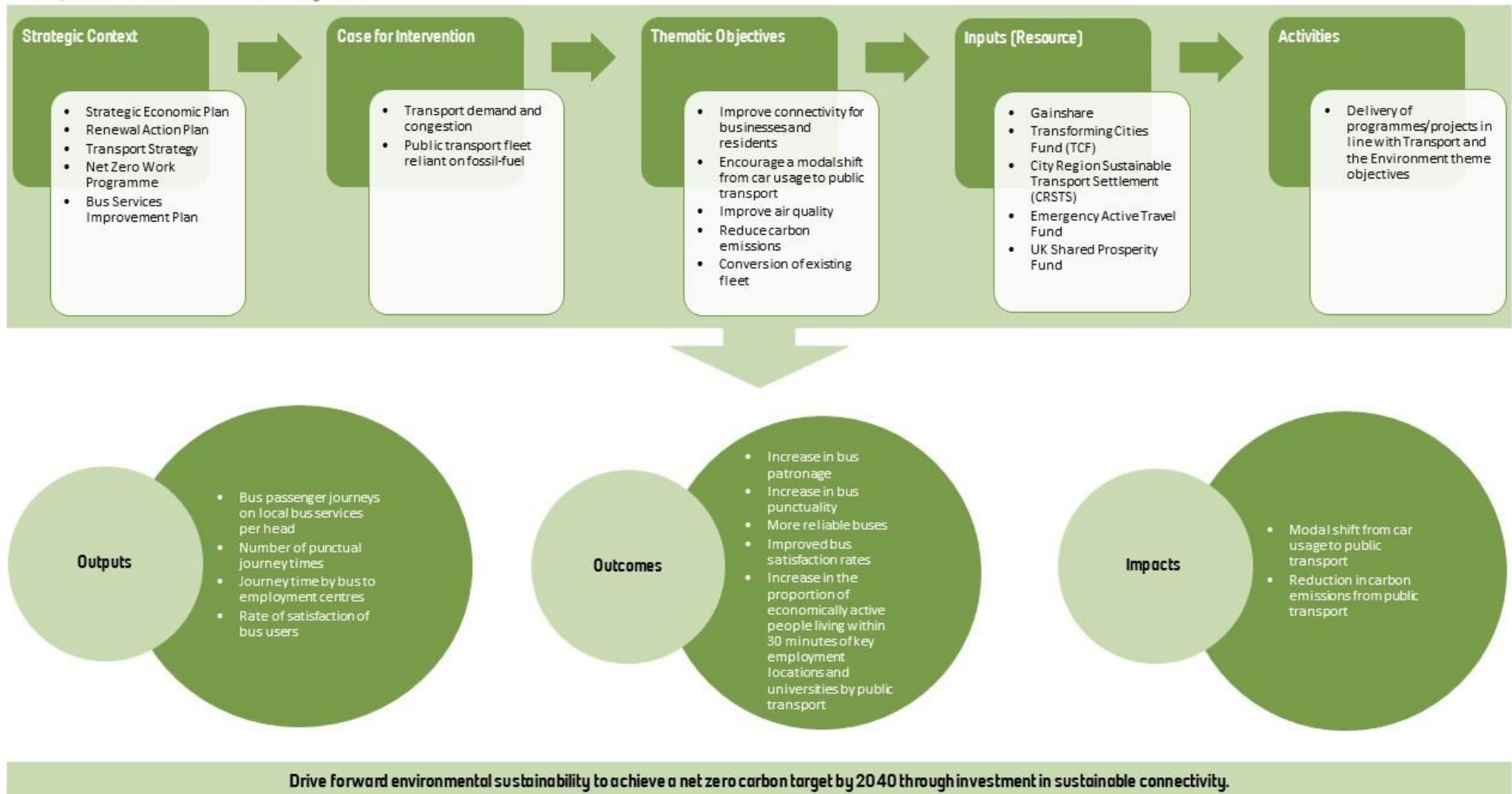
Transport and the Environment - Roads Logic Model



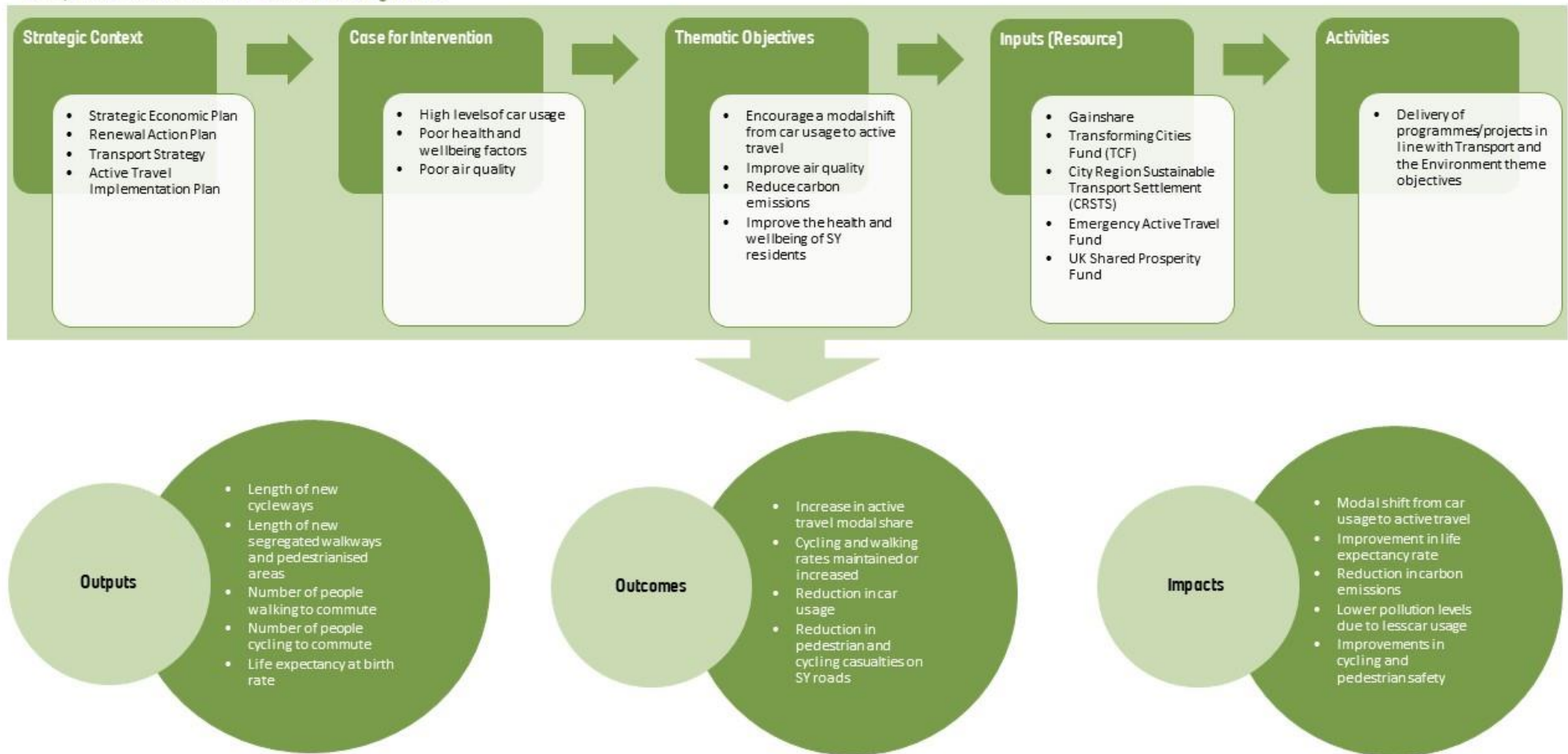
Transport and the Environment – Rail/Light Rail Logic Model



Transport and the Environment - Buses Logic Model



Transport and the Environment – Active Travel Logic Model



Drive forward environmental sustainability to achieve a net zero carbon target by 2040 through investment in sustainable connectivity.

Appendix C: Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan – Benefits, Outputs & Outcomes

TCF - Benefits Realisation Plan Objectives, Outputs, Outcomes and Impacts

TCF Programme Objective	Desired Outputs	Desired Outcomes	Desired Impacts
<p>To better connect the areas of transport poverty with areas of opportunity in a safe and sustainable way</p> <p>To affect a mode shift away from the private car on those corridors where new opportunities are likely to see an increase in demand or where growth could be stifled</p> <p>To create a cultural shift towards making cycling and walking the natural choice for shorter journeys</p> <p>To achieve the above in ways that address current health issues and improve air quality across the SY</p>	<p>Over 25km of improved walking and cycling infrastructure</p> <p>Over 90km of new walking and cycling infrastructure</p> <p>10km of new bus lanes</p> <p>11 junction improvements to benefit non-car modes, with 7 bus gates</p> <p>100 bus stop improvements</p> <p>New tram-train stop at Magna</p> <p>Two new tram-train park and ride sites, offering 450 spaces</p> <p>Improvements to the facilities at 11 local rail stations</p>	<p>More walking and cycling journeys across the SY</p> <p>Reduced bus journey times</p> <p>Improved bus journey time reliability</p> <p>Increased bus patronage</p> <p>Increased tram patronage</p> <p>Increased rail patronage</p> <p>Reduced car commuting</p> <p>Improved air quality</p> <p>More active people</p>	<p>Support inclusive growth</p> <p>Enhanced opportunities to access new employment sites</p> <p>Create healthy streets where people feel safe</p> <p>Improve the quality of our outdoors</p> <p>More people being physical activity</p>

TCF Key outcome and impact metrics

Outcome Metrics – Data Required

Outcome	Objective	Data to be Used	Data Source	Collected/ funded by
Real and perceived active travel safety improved	3	Perception of safety amongst pedestrians and cyclists	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey Telephone surveys for non-users	Sponsors (larger schemes) SY (countywide)
Reduction in no. and severity of accidents and casualties (involving pedestrians / cyclists)	3	Accident and casualty numbers (pedestrians and cyclists) and cause of accidents	STATS19 data	Sponsors
Improved perceived quality of active travel	3	Perception of walking and cycling provision in the area (<i>e.g. desire lines, quality, signage</i>)	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey Telephone surveys for non-users	Sponsors (larger schemes) SY (countywide)
Address severance barrier for active travel	1 and 3	Mapped isochrones of before and after connectivity – especially from areas of transport poverty to areas of opportunity	TRACC	PTE (Countywide)
Address severance barrier for active travel	1 and 3	Perception of severance barrier - especially from areas of transport poverty to areas of opportunity	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey	Sponsors SY (countywide)
Improved local active travel connectivity	1 and 3	Mapped isochrones of before and after connectivity, number of people within defined travel time	TRACC	PTE (Countywide)
Enhanced active travel accessibility to stations	3	Passenger / public perception regarding ease of getting to station	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey Telephone surveys for non-users	Sponsors SY (countywide)
Enhanced active travel accessibility to stations	3	Mapped isochrones of before and after connectivity, number of people within defined walking time of station	TRACC	PTE (Countywide)

Outcome	Objective	Data to be Used	Data Source	Collected/ funded by
Improved perception of active travel	3	Perceptions of active travel improved (e.g. <i>willing to consider walking and cycling</i>)	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey Telephone surveys for non-users	Sponsors (larger schemes) SY (countywide)
Uptake of active travel	3	Number of people walking or cycling	Pedestrian and Cycle Counts	Sponsors
Uptake of active travel	3	Frequency of walking and cycling per person	Active Lives Adult Survey	Sponsors
Uptake of active travel	3	Perceptions of amount walking / cycling	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey	Sponsors
Improved quality of station environment	2	Facilities at station	Station Audit (see Table 4.1)	PTE (Countywide)
Greater availability of secure cycle parking	3	Cycle parking occupancy	Cycle Parking Count	Sponsors
Access for all at rail stations	2	Compliance with accessibility requirements	Station Audit (see Table 4.1)	PTE (Countywide)
Access for all at rail stations	2	Perceptions of station users	User survey	PTE (Countywide)
Improved perception of rail station	2	Perceptions of station users of quality of station (e.g. <i>information, safety / security, accessibility</i>)	Rail Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Increased rail patronage	2	Annual station entries / exits	Office of Rail and Road (ORR) Estimates of Station Usage	PTE (Countywide)
Widened catchment for tram-train services	2	Mapped isochrones of before and after connectivity, number of people within defined travel time	TRACC	PTE (Countywide)
Alternative mode for those accessing key destinations	2	Perception amongst employees at key destinations, particularly Magna Business Park, Magna Science Adventure Centre, AMID, Town centres, Dearne Valley and iPort	Employee Survey	PTE (Countywide) Sponsors – depending on the outcome of STAF investment
Improved perception of tram-train services	2	Perception of tram-train service	Transport Focus Tram Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Improved perception of tram-train services	2	Perception of the new Magna stop and service available	Magna Stop Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)

Outcome	Objective	Data to be Used	Data Source	Collected/ funded by
Improved access to tram-train services	2	Use of P&R facility	P&R Count Data (Magna and Parkgate Stops)	PTE (Countywide)
Increased tram-train patronage	2	Tram-train boarding and alighting data	Operator Records	PTE (Countywide)
Increased tram-train patronage	2	Perceptions of amount of travel by tram-train and any change in the stop used	Magna Stop Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Reduced bus journey times	2	Bus journey times along defined routes / services	Operator Records / SYPTE Transport Corridor Data	PTE (Countywide)
Improved bus journey time reliability and punctuality	2	Standard deviation from planned journey time (for journey and at stops)	Operator Records / SYPTE Transport Corridor Data	PTE (Countywide)
Greater bus frequency	2	Number of services operating along route / corridor	Operator Records / SYPTE Timetable Database	PTE (Countywide)
Improved perception of bus	2	Passenger perception of bus reliability, punctuality, satisfaction etc	Bus Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Improved perception of bus	2	Number of complaints regarding the services along the corridor	SYPTE Customer Relationship Management (CRM) System Complaints	PTE (Countywide)
Increased bus patronage	2	Bus patronage data	Operator Records	PTE (Countywide)
Increased bus patronage	2	Perceptions of amount travel by the bus	Bus Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Broaden public transport connectivity	1	Mapped isochrones of before and after connectivity, number of people within defined travel time	TRACC	PTE (Countywide)
Reduced emissions per bus	4	Bus fleet composition	Operator Records	PTE (Countywide)
Reduced emissions associated with buses	4	Bus fleet composition	Operator Records	PTE (Countywide)
Re-routing of highway traffic		Change in traffic volume through links - traffic counts	Highway Data - Automatic Traffic Counts (ATCs)	Sponsors SY (countywide, working with sponsors to develop comparative/control routes)

Outcome	Objective	Data to be Used	Data Source	Collected/ funded by
Increased proportion of sustainable journeys	2 and 3	Stated mode of travel	Bus, Rail and Magna Stop Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Increased proportion of sustainable journeys	2 and 3	Stated mode to work	Household Travel Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Increased proportion of sustainable journeys	2 and 3	Frequency of walking and cycling per person	Active Lives Adult Survey	Sponsors
Modal shift from private car	2 and 3	Stated mode of travel	Bus, Rail and Magna Stop Passenger Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Modal shift from private car	2 and 3	Stated mode to work	Household Travel Survey	PTE (Countywide)
Modal shift from private car	2 and 3	ATC cordon count	Count data/ Cordon count data (Weekday, 0700-1900)	Sponsors
Greater connectivity between settlements	1	Public transport journey time between key settlements	Public Transport Timetable Information	PTE (Countywide)
Greater connectivity between settlements	1	Perceptions of stakeholders	Interview	PTE (Countywide)
Access to opportunities / key destinations	1 and 2	Perceptions of stakeholders	Interview	PTE (Countywide)
Access to opportunities / key destinations	1 and 2	Perceived change in accessibility	Employee Survey	PTE (Countywide) Sponsors – depending on the outcome of STAF investment
Access to opportunities / key destinations	1 and 2	Mapped isochrones of before and after connectivity contrasted with deprivation, employment and business growth data from Office of National Statistics (ONS)	TRACC	PTE (Countywide)
Enhanced perception of 'place'		Perceptions of stakeholders	Interview	PTE (Countywide)
Enhanced perception of 'place'		Perceptions of those walking and cycling in the area	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey	Sponsors (larger schemes) SY (countywide)

Outcome	Objective	Data to be Used	Data Source	Collected/ funded by
Improved highway journey time reliability (all vehicles)		Trafficmaster – but investigating other data sources too	Standard deviation to average journey time	Sponsors SY (countywide, working with sponsors to develop comparative/control routes)
Reduced highway journey times (all vehicles)		Trafficmaster – but investigating other data sources too	Average journey times for defined routes	Sponsors SY (countywide, working with sponsors to develop comparative/control routes)
Enhanced traffic flow characteristics		Traffic volumes through links	Highway Data - ATCs	Sponsors
Enhanced traffic flow characteristics		Average speed through links	Highway Data – ATCs	Sponsors
Enhanced traffic flow characteristics		Average speed through links	DfT Congestion Statistics	Sponsors

Impact Metrics – Data Required

Impact	Objective	Data to be Used	Data Collection	Collected/funded by
Health benefits	4	Perceptions of stakeholders	Pedestrian and Cyclist Intercept Survey ¹ ONS Wellbeing survey	Sponsors (larger schemes) SY (countywide)
Mitigate congestion	2	Levels of delay along corridors	Trafficmaster – but investigating other data sources too	Sponsors
Improved local air quality	4	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) levels	Diffusion Tubes (new if appropriate) or existing	Sponsors – but reported by SY at a Countywide level

¹ Include questions linked to Active Lives Survey, specifically ' how many days exercise in the last week where you have done 30 minutes exercise where heart rate has increased' and local data based on ONS' 'Life satisfaction' questions in their wellbeing survey

Impact	Objective	Data to be Used	Data Collection	Collected/funded by
Reduced deprivation levels and improved social inclusion	1	Proportion of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within 20% most deprived	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	SY (countywide)
Reduced deprivation levels and improved social inclusion	1	Perceptions of stakeholders	Interview	PTE (Countywide) Sponsors – depending on the outcome of STAF investment
Reduced unemployment	1	Claimant Count numbers	Claimant Count data	SY (countywide)
Support retention / growth	2	Perceptions of stakeholders	Interview	PTE (countywide) Sponsors – depending on the outcome of STAF investment
Support retention / growth	2	Number of employees	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)	SY (countywide)
Support retention / growth	2	Business counts	ONS – UK Business Counts	SY (countywide)
Sites more attractive to investors / business	2	Perceptions of stakeholders	Interview	SY (countywide)
Sites more attractive to investors / business	2	Business counts	ONS – UK Business Counts	SY (countywide)

Appendix D: Active Travel Monitoring and Evaluation Plan – Logic Model

CONTEXT	INPUTS	ACTIVITIES / INTERVENTIONS	OUTPUTS	ATIP OUTCOMES	TRANSPORT OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
<p>1. Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active travellers have a low priority within existing travel systems and networks - Fragmented and sporadic funding - Lack of quality design standards - Covid19 has changed the way that people travel and provides both barriers and opportunities - There is a lack of training and development at officer level within LAS around the AT infrastructure - Lack of support from members <p>2. Behavioural change¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40% of current car commuting trips are less than 1 km in length - In contrast to UK trends, car journeys on the whole continue to increase in SCR - Only one third of SCR residents are physically active at recommended levels (compared with 63% nationally). 66% of adults in SCR are overweight or obese - Cycling is male dominated (men = 3x more trips, doing 4x distance) <p>3. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCR does not have a defined city region-wide cycle route network - The walking and cycling infrastructure is variable and below the desired standard. It is piecemeal and not coherent. <p>4. Environment, safety & economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In SCR, nearly 5% of deaths can be attributed to particulate air pollution - Air and noise pollution are not spread evenly across SCR but are worse in lower income areas - Residents do not feel safe <p>5. Evidence base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data is patchy and insight is limited - The 'business case' is strong. The benefits of cycling/walking are well evidenced and wide reaching 	<p>Transforming Cities Fund investment (£166 million)</p> <p>Active Travel Fund investment</p> <p>Active Travel Commissioner Mayoral and MCA leadership</p> <p>AT Programme Board</p> <p>AT Advisory Board</p> <p>Active Travel Programme Manager</p> <p>Local contributions (£27m)</p> <p>SCR support</p> <p>SCR Officer expertise</p> <p>DFT support</p> <p>LA / area based staff</p> <p>Wide expertise from stakeholders</p>	<p>1. Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interactive map as a consultation tool - Development of design guidelines <p>2. Behavioural change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wheels for All groups and sessions - Walking groups - School initiatives - Business initiatives - Behaviour change campaigns with residential areas, employers and schools utilising key SCR/LA marketing and comms channels - Cycle training - Bike loan schemes - Social prescribing - Tax incentives (Cycle to Work) - Discourage commuting by car <p>3. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned TCF developments - Improvements to junctions & crossings - Enhanced facilities to support cycling and walking - Improving the quality of the public realm - Separating cyclists and walkers from vehicles <p>4. Environment, safety & economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raised awareness and education - Training for cyclists and road users - Promote new routes infrastructure - Traffic reduction measures - Better links to employment sites & retail, leisure and other sites (multi-stop journeys) <p>5. Evidence base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E implementation - Annual M&E reporting 	<p>1. Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design guidelines for active travel (within broader travel) - Regular AT training on guideline updates for planners and engineers - Travel Plan Coordinator Network established for schools and businesses - Partnership working with regional stakeholders <p>2. Behaviour change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase in active travel – more walking and cycling journeys across SCR, at programme level. Increase walking by 21% by 2040 Increase cycling by 350% by 2040 - Reduction in car usage, fewer short(1km) journeys by car - Improved perceptions & attitudes towards active travel - Xx schools involved in... - Xx businesses involved in ... - Increase in social prescribing - Active travel a part of longer (multi-modal) journeys - More active people - People active more often - % meeting CMO guidelines - Outdoor realm rated more highly <p>3. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More walkable / bikeable areas - Improved cycling and walking infrastructure (TCF - 25km+ / junction improvements) - New cycling and walking infrastructure (TCF - 90km+) - More neighbourhoods with traffic restrictions* - Improvement to XX crossings, junctions etc - Linked network of cycle routes - New / improved facilities (cycle parking, rental opportunities) - Enhanced public realm (define) <p>4. Environment, safety & economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fewer collisions and road injuries - Training of road users / fewer close pass incidents - Air quality readings improved by X / lower emissions - Reduced congestion / improved traffic flow - Enhanced secure cycle storage options at local hubs - Quicker journey times - Greater spend in walkable / bikeable areas <p>5. Evidence base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual statement - M&E Plan and resource bank - Baseline data report - Summary and recommendations 	<p>1. Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinated active travel provision and a joined-up network (including active travel) - Greater efficiencies in terms of land use and road space <p>2. Behaviour change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction in poor mental health - Improved physical health - Schools benefit from more students travelling actively (behaviour, confidence, engagement, attainment) - Businesses benefit from more employees travelling actively (presenteeism, productivity, health, less parking issues) and more hybrid working - Greater satisfaction with active travel journeys and the options for active travel - Increased happiness - Increased subjective wellbeing - Outdoor realm is valued more highly <p>3. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are more 'healthy streets' where people feel safe - Enhanced appreciation of place - Mobility options are more inclusive - Residents benefit from more connected communities and neighbourhoods <p>4. Environment, safety & economy:</p> <p>Improved environmental factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low carbon, energy efficient mobility - Improved health due to lower emissions / noise reduction - Safer, more efficient travel system (roads and pavements efficient for all users) - More access to nature <p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced costs relating to RTAs - Less conflict between user groups - Safer streets and neighbourhoods <p>Economic benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productivity / efficiency gains - Reduced healthcare costs - Economic benefits to businesses <p>5. Evidence base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A culture of M&E embedded into all investments - Future shaped by M&E evidence 	<p>A cleaner and greener Sheffield City Region (better air quality and attractive places)</p> <p>Safe, reliable and accessible transport network (multi-mode mobility, inclusive system)</p> <p>Residents and businesses connected to economic opportunity</p>	<p>Greener travel and transport</p> <p>Transport re-prioritised</p> <p>Cultural change – cycling and walking the natural choice for shorter journeys</p> <p>Improved quality of life, happier residents</p> <p>Healthier population</p> <p>Increased social connection and social cohesion</p> <p>Low traffic, liveable, safe and connected communities</p> <p>Enhanced economic development</p> <p>Active travel infrastructure integrated into all new developments</p>

¹ Active Travel Implementation Plan (2020).

LOGIC / ASSUMPTIONS	COUNTERFACTUAL / RISK FACTORS
<p>1. Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term investment is needed to bring about real and sustained change because it takes time for behavioural change to occur and be sustained. - Integrated and connected travel plans will influence modal shift as routes will be needs-driven and multi-modal journeys will be easier and more efficient. - Covid19 provides an opportunity to make permanent changes to the way people travel because habits / routines have changed (hybrid working, main site / office and hubs) and people need a viable alternative due to public transport limitations, plus more people are walking and cycling for leisure. - Covid19 will impact on the way that we travel for many years to come due to changes to public transport usage, car sharing and greater working from home / restricted travel. Employees may also choose to live further from their 'workplace' in the future due to increased home working resulting in longer but less frequent journeys. - Putting walkers and cyclists at the heart of travel systems / networks will increase active travel take up because it will make walking and cycling journeys easier and quicker, whilst journeys by car may be less efficient. <p>2. Behaviour change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community-led active travel plans will be effective because community and end users will drive the change that they want. - Influencing childhood behaviour / activity will result in more active adults in the future as active travel becomes the norm / obvious choice for short journeys. - Without action, traffic problems will worsen and the cost to our society will continue to rise because forecasts show that the number of vehicles on our roads will continue to increase and SY's rates of car travel are growing faster than the national rate. <p>3. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High quality and fully accessible infrastructure will facilitate behavioural change because active travel will become easier, faster and more desirable alternative than travelling by car or public transport. <p>4. Environment, safety & economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modal shift will result in environmental benefits because of a reduction in vehicles and an increase in greener mobility options. - Improved perceptions of safety will encourage more people to use active modes of travel because it will remove one of the main barriers to active travel. Their experience will need to match their expectations of feeling safe in order to sustain their active travel habits. - An increase in active travel will generate economic benefits through generating health benefits, reduced healthcare costs, better connections to employment (and retail and leisure), greater economic spend and greater efficiency and productivity. <p>5. Evidence base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence on the way that we travel and use transport and its impact on our health, environment and societal wellbeing will continue to grow and strengthen because of programmes like TCF. 	<p>1. Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel habits will return to the pre-Covid 'normal' or car usage will further increase. Many people have switched from public transport to private cars due to safety concerns and this trend may be difficult to reverse. As time pressures increase and there are more cars on the road, active travel may seem less attractive / viable. - Investment will remain too short term for the full impact to be captured by M&E and fed into planning because of the cyclical nature of funding, reporting and moving on. - There will not be a significant change to modal shift because of better planning and coordination as this doesn't take into account the range of personal barriers that deter people from active travel. - Putting active travel at the heart of planning will not increase modal shift unless other barriers are also addressed particularly ease of access to employment areas and poorly designed residential areas that do not prioritise active travel. Without addressing systemic issues and wider inequalities such as income, employment, education and training, health, crime, housing and local environments modal shift will not be possible across all communities. - Should employees choose to live further from their 'workplace' in the future (due to increased home working or other changes) resulting in longer but less frequent journeys, active travel may be a less likely choice / less practical option. <p>2. Behavioural change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community-led active travel plans will not increase levels of active travel because despite greater empowerment many barriers will remain. - Active children and young people will not convert into more active adults as active travel habits will not continue due to a myriad of changes. - The predicted levels of economic growth and corresponding increase in traffic will not be realised therefore traffic problems and costs may not increase at the forecast rate. <p>3. Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Behavioural change will not be influenced by infrastructural development because whilst opportunity may be increased, this will not materially affect motivation or capability to travel actively. <p>4. Environment, safety & economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modal shift will not increase sufficiently for environment benefits to be realised at a level which makes a considerable difference. - Barriers to active travel and safety concerns will remain unless extensive work is undertaken to identify and address these constraints (bearing in mind that constraints and perspectives differ greatly between individuals). - Economic benefits are difficult to measure and attribute to active travel and will only be measurable at specific project level over the longer term. <p>5. Evidence base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The evidence base will not grow as hoped due to a lack of capacity / resources and low prioritisation of the role / importance in shaping policy at local authority and combined authority level. This is further hampered by the emphasis on providing capital rather than revenue funding.

South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority

11 Broad Street West
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S1 2BQ

0114 220 3400
economy@southyorkshire.ca.gov.uk



southyorkshire.ca.gov.uk



