

ERDF Indicators, Definitions and Evidence Requirements

This guidance provides definitions and details of evidence requirements for the ERDF monitoring and evaluation indicators. The monitoring indicators are the outputs and results; outputs are the activities undertaken by the project and results are the direct consequence of the activity. The results follow from the activities, and reflect the key aims of your project. The evaluation indicators are the impacts; the impacts are the longer term consequence of the activity and follow on from the results. The result and impact indicators, therefore, are the most important types of indicator.

The indicator definitions should not be considered to define eligible activity. For guidance on eligibility please see WEFO's Eligibility Guidance at <http://www.wefo.wales.gov.uk/resource/WEFORulesOct08FINAL7361.pdf>

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Glossary

The glossary provides definitions for many of the terms found throughout the indicator framework. Definitions of terms in bold text can be found in the glossary.

Assistance:

Consultancy advice, guidance or information through the following media: face-to-face, telephone, web-based dialogue, conference, seminar, workshop, or networks (OffPAT, 2005b, p.8). The assistance encompasses only active advisory work and does not include travel time to clients (WDA, 2004/5, p.64). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137).

Created:

Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** or and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Enterprise:

Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Financially support:

Loans, equity investment, or grants, excluding grants which are for consultancy support; in this case the duration of consultancy support should be counted, cumulatively, towards **assistance** (WEFO, 2004a, p.134).

Gross:

The total number achieved for an indicator through Structural Fund activity (irrespective of the proportion of the project funded by Structural Funds) and has not been adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Net:

The total number achieved for an indicator through Structural Fund activity and has been adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Research institutions:

Research institutions include UK Public Sector Research Establishments (PSREs) or equivalents, Research and Development Organisations (RDOs), Research and Technology Organisations (RTOs), Higher Education and Further Education Institutions (OffPAT, 2005b, pp.9-10).

Social enterprise:

An enterprise with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the enterprise or in the community, rather than

being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners (WAG, 2005).

Outputs**Access route created or reconstructed***Definition:*

The number of kilometres of road created or existing road reconstructed which is either a Trans-European Network (TEN) or provides accessibility. A TEN “development requires the interconnection and interoperability of national networks as well as the access to them.” (EC, 2006d) Accessibility in this context refers to providing access to education, training and lifelong learning facilities or to employment areas, such as business sites and premises or town/city centres (WAG, 2006d, pp.123-124).

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Reconstructed: the physical improvement of existing TEN or accessibility roads. Improvements can constitute any work done with the aim of improving journey time on, or the bringing back into use of, access route.

Evidence:

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Access route created (Yes – TEN, Yes – Other, No)

Access route reconstructed (Yes, No)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Collaborative R&D*Definition:*

The number of collaborative R&D projects between an enterprise and a research institution.

The collaboration should be an ongoing relationship between **enterprises** and research institutions (WDA, 2004/5, p.79) spanning the length of an R&D project. **Assistance** or **financial support** must be provided prior to or during the collaboration and directed at the enterprise and/or the **research institution(s)** involved (OffPAT, 2005b, p.9).

R&D: Any work undertaken on a systematic basis to resolve scientific or technological uncertainty aimed at achieving an advance in science or technology. Advances include new or improved products, processes and services (OECD, 2002a, p.30; DTI, 2006a).

Evidence:

This output should be recorded at the inception of the collaboration.

Enterprise: name, address including postcode, telephone number, ownership, number of employees, date **assistance** or **financial support** received

Research institution: name, address including postcode, telephone number, check that it is included in the categories above

Collaboration: letter of agreement of collaboration/memorandum of understanding, which states what each partner is going to put in/receive from the collaboration (OffPAT, 2005b, p.10)

Category / Criteria breakdowns

N/A

Enterprises assisted

Including: Enterprises assisted to utilise ICT to promote innovative capacity (ERDF Competitiveness Priority 1)

Definition:

The number of enterprises assisted.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Assisted: Receiving a minimum of seven hours of consultancy advice, guidance and information, which can be through the following media: face-to-face, telephone, web-based dialogue, conference, seminar, workshop, or networks (OffPAT, 2005b, p.8). The assistance encompasses only active advisory work and does not include travel time to clients (WDA, 2004/5, p.64). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each enterprise only once during the project's lifetime. However, an enterprise recorded under the indicator "Enterprises created" can subsequently be treated as any other enterprise in terms of assistance and, if consistent with this definition, be recorded again.

Evidence:

Confirmatory document from the provider to the enterprise recording the contact including some detail of the assistance; adequate supporting documents from the provider to the enterprise recording the number of hours of assistance; spreadsheet evidencing individual enterprises showing the activity undertaken.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Enterprises financially supported*Definition:*

The number of enterprises financially supported.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Financially supported: Receiving a minimum of £1,000 in loans, equity investment, or grants. This excludes grants which are for consultancy support, in this case the duration of consultancy support should be counted, cumulatively, towards assistance (WEFO, 2004a, p.134). The amount of financial support should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each enterprise only once during the project's lifetime. However, an enterprise recorded under the indicator "Enterprises created" can subsequently be treated as any other enterprise in terms of financial support and, if consistent with this definition, be recorded again.

Evidence:

Confirmatory document from the provider to the enterprise recording the contact including some detail of the financial support; contact with the enterprise about use of the financial support; adequate supporting documents from the provider to the enterprise recording the financial support which includes: application form for support, support criteria, signed agreement of financial support.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Environmental risk management initiatives*Definition:*

The number of initiatives undertaken to adapt to environmental risks. These initiatives will consist of physical infrastructure, such as flood defence, and catchment management.

Flood defence schemes: Schemes which seek to either employ precautionary measures, equipment or structures implemented to guard or defend people, property and lands from an unusual accumulation of water above the ground or those which seek to manage water resources through construction of dams, reservoirs, embankments, etc. to avoid floods (adapted from definitions of 'flood prevention' and 'flood control' European Environment Agency, 2007).

Catchment management schemes: Schemes which seek to employ precautionary management measures within a river catchment area with the aim to guard or defend people, property and lands from an unusual accumulation of water above the ground (adapted from various definitions from European Environment Agency 2007).

Catchment: An area from which surface runoff is carried away by a single drainage system (European Environment Agency, 2007).

Evidence:

This output should be recorded upon completion of planned works. Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Type of environmental risk management initiative (Flood defence scheme, Catchment management scheme)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Footpath or cycleway created or reconstructed

Definition:

The number of kilometres of footpath or cycleway created or existing footpath or cycleway reconstructed. The footpath and cycleways should primarily be for access to education, training and lifelong learning facilities or to employment areas, such as business sites and premises or town/city centres (WAG, 2006d, pp.123-124), rather than for leisure use.

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Reconstructed: the improvement of existing footpaths or cycleways. Improvements can constitute any work done with the aim of improving the safety or increasing foot/cycle traffic capacity on the footpath or cycleway.

Evidence:

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Individuals assisted*Definition:*

The number of individuals assisted.

Assisted: Receiving a minimum of 14 hours of consultancy advice, guidance and information, which can be through the following media: face-to-face, telephone, web-based dialogue, conference, seminar, workshop, or networks (OffPAT, 2005b, p.8). The assistance encompasses only active advisory work and does not include travel time to clients (WDA, 2004/5, p.64). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each individual only once during the project's lifetime.

Evidence:

Adequate supporting documents from the provider to the individual recording the number of hours of assistance; spreadsheets evidencing individual persons, showing the activity undertaken.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Gender (Male, Female)

Age (11-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55-64, 65+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for ERDF Individuals database - see category guidance for details.

Individuals assisted to set up a new enterprise*Definition:*

The number of individuals receiving assistance for setting up a new enterprise.

Assistance: Receiving a minimum of 14 hours of consultancy advice, guidance and information, which can be through the following media: face-to-face, telephone, web-based dialogue, conference, seminar, workshop, or networks (OffPAT, 2005b, p.8). The assistance encompasses only active advisory work and does not include travel time to clients (WDA, 2004/5, p.64). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each individual only once during the project's lifetime.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Can include: independent enterprises of all sizes, including sole traders and whether or not VAT registered; independent spin-outs from established businesses, universities and other research and development bodies (WDA, 2004/5, p.53).

Evidence:

Adequate supporting documents from the provider to the individual recording the number of hours of assistance; spreadsheets evidencing individual persons, showing the activity undertaken.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Gender (Male, Female)

Age (11-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55-64, 65+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for ERDF Individuals database - see category guidance for details.

Individuals assisted to set up a new social enterprise*Definition:*

The number of individuals receiving assistance for setting up a new social enterprise.

Assistance: Receiving a minimum of 14 hours of consultancy advice, guidance and information, which can be through the following media: face-to-face, telephone, web-based dialogue, conference, seminar, workshop, or networks (OffPAT, 2005b, p.8). The assistance encompasses only active advisory work and does not include travel time to clients (WDA, 2004/5, p.64). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each individual only once during the project's lifetime.

Social enterprise: an **enterprise** with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the enterprise or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners (WAG, 2005).

Evidence:

Adequate supporting documents from the provider to the individual recording the number of hours of assistance; spreadsheets evidencing individual persons, showing the activity undertaken.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Gender (Male, Female)

Age (11-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55-64, 65+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for ERDF Individuals database - see category guidance for details.

Individuals financially supported

Definition:

The number of individuals financially supported.

Financially supported: Receiving a minimum of £1,000 in loans, equity investment, or grants. This excludes grants which are for consultancy support, in this case the duration of consultancy support should be counted, cumulatively, towards **assistance** (WEFO, 2004a, p.134). The amount of financial support should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each individual only once during the project's lifetime.

Evidence:

Adequate supporting documents from the provider to the individual recording the financial support which includes: application form for support, support criteria, signed agreement of financial support.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Gender (Male, Female)

Age (11-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55-64, 65+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for ERDF Individuals database - see category guidance for details.

Individuals financially supported to set up a new enterprise*Definition:*

The number of individuals receiving financial support for setting up a new enterprise.

Financially supported: Receiving a minimum of £1,000 in loans, equity investment, or grants. This excludes grants which are for consultancy support, in this case the duration of consultancy support should be counted, cumulatively, towards **assistance** (WEFO, 2004a, p.134). The amount of financial support should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each individual only once during the project's lifetime.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Can include: independent enterprises of all sizes, including sole traders and whether or not VAT registered; independent spin-outs from established businesses, universities and other research and development bodies (WDA, 2004/5, p.53).

Evidence:

Adequate supporting documents from the provider to the individual recording the financial support which includes: application form for support, support criteria, signed agreement of financial support.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Gender (Male, Female)

Age (11-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55-64, 65+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for ERDF Individuals database - see category guidance for details.

Individuals financially supported to set up a new social enterprise*Definition:*

The number of individuals receiving financial support for setting up a new social enterprise.

Financially supported: Receiving a minimum of £1,000 in loans, equity investment, or grants. This excludes grants which are for consultancy support, in this case the duration of consultancy support should be counted, cumulatively, towards **assistance** (WEFO, 2004a, p.134). The amount of financial support should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each individual only once during the project's lifetime.

Social enterprise: an **enterprise** with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the enterprise or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners (WAG, 2005).

Evidence:

Adequate supporting documents from the provider to the individual recording the financial support which includes: application form for support, support criteria, signed agreement of financial support.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Gender (Male, Female)

Age (11-14, 15-24, 25-54, 55-64, 65+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for ERDF Individuals database - see category guidance for details.

Initiatives addressing barriers to ICT uptake

Definition:

The number of initiatives aimed at increasing the effective use of ICT by communities, social enterprises, citizens and the third sector. The barriers to effective use can be physical, social or lack of knowledge of the benefits of ICT.

Initiatives could, for example, include: working with a community group to develop their use of ICT through a range of methods; activities such as digital storytelling to develop someone's confidence in using ICT before they go on to using the internet to undertake various transactions, some of which could relate to engaging with public services.

Evidence:

Each initiative should be recorded when started.

Evidence should be provided of the support being provided to the group and also the engagement with other agencies/Partnerships in the area on any proposal; adequate supporting documents should be provided evidencing each individual initiative supported; evidence should also include details of any engagement with other agencies/partnerships in the area on any initiative.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

N/A

Initiatives developing the natural and/or historic environment

Definition:

The number of initiatives improving or developing new visitor attractions or visitor facilities in natural and/or historic environments. This excludes managed access to countryside or coast.

Natural environment: An environment where human impact (excluding changes of global proportions, e.g. climate change) has been of no greater influence than that of any other native species, and has not affected the ecosystem's structure since the industrial revolution (EEA, 2006).

Historic environment: This includes historic buildings, ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, landscapes and underwater archaeology (Cadw, 2006).

Evidence:

This output should be recorded upon completion of works.

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works; listed building consent (if applicable).

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Innovation centres and R&D facilities developed*Definition:*

The number of metres square of floor space developed for innovation and R&D use.

Developed: putting up a new building or refurbishing an existing building. This does not include area used for car parking or external landscaping.

Innovation: "a new or significantly improved product (good or service) introduced to the market or the introduction within an enterprise of a new or significantly improved process. Innovations are based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or the utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the enterprise. Innovations may be developed by the innovating enterprise or by another enterprise; however, purely selling innovations wholly produced and developed by other enterprises is not included as an innovation activity. Innovations should be new to the enterprise concerned; for product innovations they do not necessarily have to be new to the market and for process innovations the enterprise does not necessarily have to be the first to have introduced the process." (EC, 2004)

R&D: Any work undertaken on a systematic basis to resolve scientific or technological uncertainty aimed at achieving an advance in science or technology. Advances include new or improved products, processes and services (OECD, 2002a, p.30; DTI, 2006a).

Evidence:

This output should be recorded upon completion of works.

Building specifications (BREEAM excellent building standard); floor plans; planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Intermodal facilities created or improved

Definition:

The number of intermodal facilities created or improved.

Intermodal facility: a facility which enables the movement of goods or passengers from one mode of transport to at least one other mode.

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Improved: a physical improvement to enable more efficient transfer of goods or passengers between modes of transport, or also in the case of passengers to enable access to education, training and lifelong learning facilities or to employment areas, such as business sites and premises or town/city centres (WAG, 2006d, pp.123-124).

Evidence:

This output should be recorded upon completion of works.

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Land developed*Definition:*

The number of hectares (equivalent of 10,000 m²) of brownfield or greenfield land developed.

Developed: making land fit for use by removing physical constraints to open it up for development or including provision of services to open it up for development.

Brownfield: includes contaminated, derelict or previously developed land, which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure within the curtilage of the development.

Derelict land: Land damaged by extractive or other industrial processes and then abandoned (European Environment Agency, 2007).

Contaminated land: Land where as a result of human activity an unacceptable hazard to human health and ecosystems exists (adapted from European Environment Agency definition of 'contaminated site' 2007).

Greenfield land: Land on which no urban development has previously taken place; usually understood to be on the periphery, of an existing built-up area (European Environment Agency, 2007).

Excluded from this indicator are: land and buildings currently used for agricultural or forestry purposes; land in built-up areas not previously developed, e.g. parks, recreation grounds, allotments, and cemeteries; and land previously developed, but where the remains of any structure or activity has blended into the landscape over time, e.g. amenity use, contribution to nature conservation (OffPAT, 2005a, p.17).

Reclamation activities may include: dealing with contamination, existing surfaces and buried structures; stabilisation; levelling; provision of flood defences; provision of utilities and other services; or environmental improvements or enhancements.

Brownfield land categories may include: previously developed vacant land; vacant buildings unoccupied for a year or more; derelict land and buildings; land or buildings, currently in use, allocated for development in the adopted plan or having planning permission; land or buildings currently in use where it is known there is potential for redevelopment, but sites do not have any plan allocation or planning permission; defence buildings; or land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal.

Evidence:

This output should be recorded upon completion of works.

Site area – full postal address including postcode, land registry record/deeds, Local Authority/NLUD register details (for previous use to ensure not excluded category).

Contaminated land – completed land condition record and remediation complete certificate.

Works – certificate of practical completion of the works. QS certification of works carried out, e.g. site services/utilities and infrastructure, foundations laid, walls and roof built.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Type of land (Brownfield – derelict, Brownfield – contaminated, Greenfield)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Managed access to countryside or coast

Definition:

The number of kilometres of reconstructed or created footpath or cycleway providing access to countryside or coast. The footpath and cycleways should primarily be for leisure use, rather than for general transport.

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Reconstructed: the improvement of existing footpaths or cycleways. Improvements can constitute any work done with the aim of improving the safety or increasing foot/cycle traffic capacity on the footpath or cycleway.

Evidence:

This output should be recorded upon completion of works.

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Open access infrastructure points

Definition:

The number of infrastructure installations and equipment which is open to all operators and service providers. That is non-discriminatory access for all operators that does not strengthen a dominant position by any operator, or distort competition rules¹.

Infrastructure installations and equipment²: Dark fibre, ducts, masts, etc.

Operators and service providers³: A provider of electronic communications services to third parties whether over its own network or otherwise.

Evidence:

This output should be recorded upon completion of works.

Documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

¹ Commission staff working paper: guidelines on criteria and modalities of implementation of structural funds in support of electronic communications. SEC (2003) 895. 28/07/03.

² Ibid.

³ Ofcom Communications Market Report. Nations and Regions: United Kingdom 2007.

Organisations assisted*Definition:*

The number of organisations assisted.

Organisation: Third sector organisations – “non–governmental organisations which are value–driven and which principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. It encompasses voluntary and community organisations, charities, social enterprises, cooperatives and mutuals both large and small.” (Cabinet Office, 2007)

Assisted: Receiving a minimum of seven hours of consultancy advice, guidance and information, which can be through the following media: face-to-face, telephone, web-based dialogue, conference, seminar, workshop, or networks (OffPAT, 2005b, p.8). The assistance encompasses only active advisory work and does not include travel time to clients (WDA, 2004/5, p.64). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each organization only once during the project’s lifetime.

Evidence:

Confirmatory document from the provider to the organisation recording the contact including some detail of the assistance; adequate supporting documents from the provider to the organisation recording the number of hours of assistance; spreadsheet evidencing individual enterprises showing the activity undertaken.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Organisations financially supported*Definition:*

The number of organisations financially supported.

Organisation: Third sector organisations – “non–governmental organisations which are value–driven and which principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. It encompasses voluntary and community organisations, charities, social enterprises, cooperatives and mutuals both large and small.” (Cabinet Office, 2007)

Financially supported: Receiving a minimum of £1,000 in loans, equity investment, or grants. This excludes grants which are for consultancy support, in this case the duration of consultancy support should be counted, cumulatively, towards **assistance** (WEFO, 2004a, p.134). The amount of financial support should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each organization only once during the project’s lifetime.

Evidence:

Confirmatory document from the provider to the organisation recording the contact including some detail of the financial support; contact with the enterprise about use of the financial support; adequate supporting documents from the provider to the organisation recording the financial support which includes: application form for support, support criteria, signed agreement of financial support.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Physical improvement schemes*Definition:*

The number of schemes aiming to refurbish the external appearance of public, or infringing on public space, buildings in order to improve the quality of the local built environment. This also includes the refurbishment of natural spaces, e.g. landscaping. Public in this indicator refers to spaces used by the public as opposed to publicly owned spaces.

As this is a very broad output that does not link to any direct results or impacts within the indicator framework, it will be very important that the need for the physical improvement scheme and how results and impacts could be recorded and attributed to Structural Funds be considered in the project's evaluation plan.

Evidence:

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Public transport services created or improved

Definition:

The number of vehicle kilometres of bus or coach or rail public transport service created or improved.

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Improved: increase in frequency of service or providing quicker access to education, training and lifelong learning facilities or to employment areas, such as business sites and premises or town/city centres (WAG, 2006d, pp.123-124).

Evidence:

Documentary evidence of new or improved service, such as a timetable.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Railroads created or reconstructed

Definition:

The number of kilometres of railroad created or existing railroad reconstructed.

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Reconstructed: the physical improvement of existing railroad, including the replacement of existing railroad. Improvements can constitute any work done with the aim of improving journey time on, or bringing back into use of, existing railroad.

Evidence:

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Railroad created (Yes – TEN, Yes – Other, No)

Railroad reconstructed (Yes, No)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Regeneration schemes*Definition:*

Schemes can be made up of single initiatives or a number of initiatives, they must be centred on either a specific geographical area or comprise a number of communities/initiatives linked by common needs.

Schemes can include the physical improvement of public spaces to bring them into economic and social / community use. This also includes the refurbishment of natural spaces, e.g. landscaping, and improving access. Public in this indicator refers to spaces used by the public as opposed to publicly owned spaces. Schemes can also include the development of small-scale sites and premises or the provision of infrastructure for development sites for economic and community development.

As this is a very broad output that does not link to any direct results or impacts within the indicator framework, it will be very important that the need for the physical improvement scheme and how results and impacts could be recorded and attributed to Structural Funds be considered in the project's evaluation plan.

Evidence:

Planning consent; environmental impact study; documents evidencing the procurement process; tender report; signed contract of works.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Social enterprises assisted*Definition:*

The number of social enterprises assisted.

Social enterprise: an **enterprise** with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the enterprise or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners (WAG, 2005).

Assisted: Receiving a minimum of seven hours of consultancy advice, guidance and information, which can be through the following media: face-to-face, telephone, web-based dialogue, conference, seminar, workshop, or networks (OffPAT, 2005b, p.8). The assistance encompasses only active advisory work and does not include travel time to clients (WDA, 2004/5, p.64). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). The amount of assistance should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each social enterprise only once during the project's lifetime.

Evidence:

Confirmatory document from the provider to the social enterprise recording the contact including some detail of the assistance; adequate supporting documents from the provider to the social enterprise recording the number of hours of assistance; spreadsheet evidencing individual enterprises showing the activity undertaken.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Social enterprises financially supported*Definition:*

The number of social enterprises financially supported.

Social enterprise: an **enterprise** with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the enterprise or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners (WAG, 2005).

Financially supported: Receiving a minimum of £1,000 in loans, equity investment, or grants. This excludes grants which are for consultancy support, in this case the duration of consultancy support should be counted, cumulatively, towards **assistance** (WEFO, 2004a, p.134). The amount of financial support should be calculated on a cumulative basis (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). A project should count each social enterprise only once during the project's lifetime.

Evidence:

Confirmatory document from the provider to the social enterprise recording the contact including some detail of the financial support; contact with the social enterprise about use of the financial support; adequate supporting documents from the provider to the social enterprise recording the financial support which includes: application form for support, support criteria, signed agreement of financial support.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Results

Energy saved

Definition:

The amount of energy, measured in GWh, saved as a result of a Structural Fund intervention. This should be counted on an annualised cumulative basis during the lifetime of the project.

Evidence:

Independent data, such as invoices, on energy requirements before and after the Structural Fund intervention on an annualised cumulative basis.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Enterprises accommodated*Definition:*

Number of enterprises accommodated within the sites and premises referred to in the indicators “Innovation centres and R&D facilities developed” and “Premises created or refurbished”. This indicator does not apply to Priority 3 (see “SMEs accommodated”).

Accommodated: The maximum number potentially located at any one time. This is not the number accommodated over the life of the premises.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Evidence:

Floor plans, building specifications to support the number of new desks/positions provided. Building should be complete before reporting enterprises accommodated.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Enterprises adopting or improving Environmental Management Systems*Definition:*

The number of enterprises adopting or improving Environmental Management Systems.

Environmental Management Systems: The implementation of a formal system within an enterprise whereby progress is monitored against defined targets to achieve a more efficient usage of natural resources thereby improving environmental performance (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). The Environmental Management System must have been adopted or improved as a result of Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Evidence:

Formal notice from the EMS provider certifying that the environment management system has been effectively adopted or improved according to an agreed specification.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Enterprises adopting or improving equality strategies and monitoring systems*Definition:*

Number of enterprises adopting a strategy, which outlines the key priorities for action by the employer and its staff to promote equality and challenge discrimination (GLA, 2005), and monitoring progress against these priorities. The equality strategies and monitoring systems must have been adopted or improved as a result of Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Evidence:

Copies of Annual Report on progress of the integration of equal opportunities within the project. Report would include monitoring data and any actions to be taken forward.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Enterprises created*Definition:*

The **gross** number of enterprises created. The enterprise will be considered as created when one of the evidence criteria is fulfilled.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Evidence:

- Evidence of the first service delivery/goods provision – usually the date the first invoice is raised
- Date on which the business registers for VAT if appropriate – a statutory recognition of trading.
- Below the VAT threshold – date individuals involved register for Class 2 National Insurance contributions (must occur within 13 weeks of the start of trading) – a statutory recognition of trading
- In cases, where the above is not necessarily applicable, the start of the business may be determined by developing the balance sheet: investment in assets for the purpose of the business; or opening of a business bank account (WDA, 2004/5, pp.53-54).

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Enterprises operating Environmental Management Systems at a level that requires monitoring and reporting of carbon emissions

Definition:

The number of enterprises adopting or improving Environmental Management Systems at a level that requires monitoring and reporting of carbon emissions.

Environmental Management Systems: The implementation of a formal system within an enterprise whereby progress is monitored against defined targets to achieve a more efficient usage of natural resources thereby improving environmental performance (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). The Environmental Management System must be at a level that requires monitoring and reporting of carbon emissions and must have been adopted as a result of Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Evidence:

Formal notice from the EMS provider certifying that the environment management system has been effectively adopted or improved according to the agreed specification. The certification document must include details as to how the enterprise will monitor and report their carbon emissions and confirm that the EMS is at least of ISO14001 level.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Goods on rail or sea freight*Definition:*

The **gross** increase in the amount (in tonnes) of goods carried on rail freight using the railroads referred to in the output “Railroads created or reconstructed” or transferred to rail or sea freight at the intermodal facility referred to in the indicator “Intermodal facilities created or improved”.

This is the gross increase in goods recorded during the first year following completion of the activity (i.e. “Railroads created or reconstructed” or “Intermodal facilities created or improved”).

Evidence:

In order to assess the increase it will be important to establish the baseline amount of goods carried before creation, reconstruction.

Statistics on the total weight of trains by line and by type of commodity carried is collected by Network Rail (weight includes the weight of the wagons so some adjustment would be needed). Project sponsors will need to discuss availability of the data with Network Rail at the start of the project. Statistics on goods transhipped at ports or freight depots should be available from the operators.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

N/A

Gross jobs created*Definition:*

The gross number of jobs created.

Job: A new permanent post, i.e. there is a reasonable belief that the post has no finite life-time: that it is not of fixed duration. The post itself should be counted, not an estimate of the number of people that may occupy the post over time. A seasonal job may also be counted, so long as the job is expected to recur indefinitely. In this case the project should report, in addition to number of hours per week, the proportion of the year worked (WEFO, 2004; WEFO, 2004a, p.135). Project management/administration jobs within the Structural Fund project cannot be included.

Jobs should be reported as Full Time Equivalents (FTEs), based on a 30 hour week. For example, if a post involves working 30 hours or more per week then it is 1 FTE. If a job is not full-time, then the hours worked each week will need to be divided by 30 to give the proportion of FTE represented. For example, 18 hours per week would be 0.6 FTE.

Gross: The total number achieved for an indicator through Structural Fund activity (irrespective of the proportion of the project funded by Structural Funds) and has not been adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity. This does not include jobs which have been relocated.

Jobs within those enterprises counted under the indicator "Enterprises created" should also be counted as "Gross jobs created".

Evidence:

Personnel records showing the increase in headcount. Any other documents showing that these directly relate to the project.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Gross passenger kilometres on public transport

Definition:

The **gross** increase in the number of passenger kilometres on: public transport referred to in the indicator “Public transport services created or improved”; a public transport route enabled by an intermodal facility referred to in the indicator “Intermodal facilities created or improved”; or the railroad referred to in the indicator “Railroads created or reconstructed”

The number of passengers, defined below, should be multiplied by the distance travelled to provide passenger kilometres (Eurostat, 2006). This should be counted on a cumulative basis during the lifetime of the project.

This is the gross increase in number of passengers using public transport during the first year following completion of the activity (i.e. “Public transport services created or improved”, “Intermodal facilities created or improved”, or “Railroads created or reconstructed”).

Evidence:

In order to assess the increase it will be important to establish the baseline number of passenger kilometres before the activity has taken place.

For bus public transport: the bus operator should automatically record passengers as they buy a ticket or show a pass. The length of journey could be estimated from fare paid and supplementary before and after surveys could be organised, with the co-operation of the operator, to check.

For rail public transport: estimates of the total numbers of people entering, exiting and interchanging at stations can be used. This information is based on ticket sales in the financial year and covers all National Rail stations throughout England, Scotland and Wales. The station use figures are subdivided by ticket type (full, reduced and season tickets), whilst information on the county and region of each station is also provided. Ticket sales data can also be analysed by destination from the stations included in the project and thus passenger kilometres measured. The measuring system is a standard part of the Department for Transport’s (DfT’s) data collection (LENNON). Project sponsors should talk to the DfT before commencement of the project to make sure that they can use the data in a disaggregated form.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Increase in level of export*Definition:*

Measured in £, the **gross** value of new export business (goods and services) secured by **enterprises** due to Structural Fund intervention. They may be one-off or on-going. On-going benefits should be scored once as an annualised figure based on current performance (WDA, 2004/5, pp.61-62). The annualised figure should be recorded within one year of the intervention. If a project is **assisted** or **financially supported** more than once the one-off or annualised increase in level of export should be calculated cumulatively, provided that it is additional.

Example of value of new export business:

- One-off order received from customer outside of the UK, value expressed in £;
- Call-off / term contract signed with customer outside of the UK, value of year 1 commitment expressed in £.

Export of goods: goods which leave the statistical territory of the UK.

Export of services: services where the customer is outside of the statistical territory of the UK

Evidence:

Sign-off of the value (£) of the export (goods and services) business created by (depending on the size of the enterprise) the Managing Director, Financial Director, Operational Management or whoever was responsible for participation in the Structural Fund activity. Evidence should be collected on an ongoing basis as new orders are received.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

There are no category / criteria breakdowns but there is reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Investment induced

Definition:

Measured in £, this is the **gross** amount of direct tangible or intangible investment from the private sector or: commercial, charitable and not-for-profit organizations and private individuals (WDA, 2004/5, p.41). This does not include funds awarded from the National Lottery.

Investment does not include operational ongoing costs, such as personnel costs (ibid.). The investment must have been induced through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and must not include any project match funding.

Evidence:

For each investor: name, address, contact details, receipt of financial contribution or for intangible investment: recipient statement (signed by Finance Director) on what was provided and its financial value, with evidence of its financial value (e.g. for equipment, evidence of market value such as invoice or copy of receipts) (OffPAT, 2006, p.11).

Category / Criteria breakdowns

There are no category / criteria breakdowns but there is reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Jobs accommodated*Definition:*

Number of jobs accommodated within the sites and premises referred to in the indicators “Premises created or refurbished” and “Innovation centres and R&D facilities developed”.

Accommodated: The maximum number potentially located at any one time. This is not the number accommodated over the life of the premises.

If the project involves the refurbishment of a premises then this should be the number of additional jobs accommodated (i.e. any jobs accommodated prior to refurbishment should be deducted from the number reported to WEFO; should this result in a negative figure then the project should reconsider whether this is the most appropriate result indicator for them).

If any subsequent actual jobs accommodated, monitored through property management activity, qualify as “Gross jobs created”, they should also be counted as such, with the same evidence requirements needing to be met.

Evidence:

Floor plans, building specifications to support the number of new desks/positions provided. Building should be complete before reporting jobs accommodated.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

New or improved products, processes or services launched*Definition:*

Number of new or improved products, processes or services developed to market introduction (for products and services) or use (for processes) (DTI, 2005).

For products and services: improved “with respect to its capabilities, such as quality, user friendliness, software or subsystems.” New to the enterprise, but not new to the market, “it does not matter if the innovation was originally developed by” the “enterprise or by other enterprises.” (DTI, 2005)

For processes: “improved methods for the supply of goods or services.” New to the enterprise, but not new to the market, “it does not matter if the innovation was originally developed by” the “enterprise or by other enterprises.” (DTI, 2005)

This can also include products, processes or services which have also been recorded against the indicator “Products, processes or services registered”.

Evidence:

Documentary evidence to show that the product or service has been introduced to market, such as sales receipts, or that processes are being implemented in the enterprise, such as a sign-off that the process is being implemented by (depending on the size of enterprise) the Managing Director, Financial Director, Operational Management or whoever was responsible for participation in the Structural Fund activity. Whoever signs off that the process is being implemented should be familiar with, and able to express a knowledgeable opinion on, the activity.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

N/A

Organisations adopting or improving Environmental Management Systems*Definition:*

The number of organisations adopting or improving Environmental Management Systems.

Environmental Management Systems: The implementation of a formal system within an organisation whereby progress is monitored against defined targets to achieve a more efficient usage of natural resources thereby improving environmental performance (WEFO, 2004a, p.137). The Environmental Management System must have been adopted as a result of Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

Organisation: Third sector organisations – “non–governmental organisations which are value–driven and which principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. It encompasses voluntary and community organisations, charities, social enterprises, cooperatives and mutuals both large and small.” (Cabinet Office, 2007)

Evidence:

Formal notice from the EMS provider certifying that the environment management system has been effectively adopted or improved according to the agreed specification.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Organisations adopting or improving equality strategies and monitoring systems*Definition:*

Number of organisations adopting a strategy, which outlines the key priorities for action by the employer and its staff to promote equality and diversity and challenge discrimination (GLA, 2005), and monitoring progress against these priorities. The equality strategies and monitoring systems must have been adopted as a result of Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

Organisation: Third sector organisations – “non–governmental organisations which are value–driven and which principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. It encompasses voluntary and community organisations, charities, social enterprises, cooperatives and mutuals both large and small.” (Cabinet Office, 2007)

Evidence:

Copies of Annual Report on progress of the integration of equal opportunities within the project. Report would include monitoring data and any actions to be taken forward.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

SME (Yes, No)

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Participants accommodated

Definition:

The number of Participants accommodated within the learning infrastructure referred to in the indicator "Premises created or refurbished" (Priority 3 only).

A Participant is an individual engaged in learning.

Accommodated: The maximum number potentially located at any one time. This is not the number accommodated over the life of the premises. For example, a lecture theatre which could hold a maximum of 400 Participants would be counted as 400 Participants accommodated.

Evidence:

Floor plans, building specifications to support the number of new desks/positions provided. Building should be complete before reporting Participants accommodated.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

People accessing services*Definition:*

The number of people accessing services provided by those organisations counted under the indicators “Organisations assisted” and “Organisations financially supported”. The services provided must be new and **created** or improved, in terms of accessibility or scope of provision. This should be monitored on a cumulative basis for the lifetime of the project. For services that are improved then this will need to be monitored against a baseline, which will need to be established before improvements are carried out.

Evidence:

The organisation assisted or financially supported will have responsibility for monitoring the number of people accessing the services provided through adequate documentation.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

People benefiting from flood protection measures

Definition:

The number of people based in properties, located in an area that had a 0.5 per cent or greater chance of being flooded each year from the sea, or a one per cent or greater chance of being flooded each year from a river (EAW, 2006), which because of a flood defence funded by Structural Funds now has a reduced risk of flooding.

Evidence:

Plan of area protected through flood protection measures, including details of number of residences. Population of area will need to be drawn from available statistics or through surveys.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Premises created or refurbished

Definition:

The number of metres squared of building space created or refurbished for business and/or educational use. This does not include area used for car parking or external landscaping.

Created: putting up a new building.

Refurbished: refurbishing an existing building.

Evidence:

Works – certificate of practical completion of the works. QS certification of works carried out, e.g. site services/utilities and infrastructure, foundations laid, walls and roof built.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Purpose of premises (Education, Business – office, Business – manufacturing, Business – distribution)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Products, processes or services registered

Definition:

The number of intellectual property (IP) rights for products, processes or services registered.

This indicator includes: the registration of IP rights for products, processes or services **created**, with the UK Patent Office or an equivalent office abroad, by **assisted** or **financially supported enterprises** or **research institutions**; or the licensing of right to use of someone else's IP.

IP rights can be protected through the registration of patents, trademarks, copyrights, registered designs and design rights (definitions of these can be found at www.patent.gov.uk). For information on protecting IP abroad see <http://www.patent.gov.uk/abroad.htm>.

Evidence:

For registration: Documentary evidence of the registration of the IP with the UK Patent Office or an equivalent office abroad.

For licensing: A copy of the licence agreed with the IP owner.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

N/A

Profit benefit*Definition:*

Measured in £, profit benefit is the amount of increased profit **enterprises** make from savings or productivity benefits, which have resulted from Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**. They may be one-off or on-going. On-going benefits should be scored once as an annualised figure based on current performance (WDA, 2004/5, pp.61-62). If a project is assisted or financially supported more than once the one-off or annualised profit benefit should be calculated cumulatively, provided that it is additional.

On-going benefit examples: cost saving of £10,000 per month = £120,000 annualised profit benefit; productivity gain of £50,000 per quarter = £200,000 annualised profit benefit; or, improvement of 2% per annum on profits of £100,000 = £2,000 annualised profit benefit.

Evidence:

Sign-off of the profit benefit by (depending on the size of enterprise) the Managing Director, Financial Director, Operational Management or whoever was responsible for participation in the Structural Fund activity. Whoever signs off the profit benefit should be familiar with, and able to express a knowledgeable opinion on, the activity.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

There are no category / criteria breakdowns but there is reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Reduction in greenhouse emissions*Definition:*

The **gross** reduction in greenhouse emissions (CO₂ and equivalents, kiloton per annum) produced by **enterprises** due to Structural Fund intervention. This should be counted on an annualised cumulative basis during the lifetime of the project.

Evidence:

To be based on DEFRA guidelines for the Measuring and Reporting of Emissions in the UK Emissions Trading Scheme. The reductions will be based on the counterfactual case (i.e. what would be expected to happen if the project did not go ahead). The Carbon Trust web site includes an outline of the methodology:

http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/resource/measuring_co2/Measuring_CO2_Examples.htm?print=1

The calculation of CO₂ emissions is:

CO₂ emissions (tonnes) = Energy consumption (kWh) X Fuel emission factor (kgCO₂/kWh) X 0.001

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Renewable energy generated*Definition:*

The amount of electricity, measured in GWh, generated from renewable sources due to Structural Fund intervention. This should be counted on an annualised cumulative basis during the lifetime of the project.

Renewable energy is the term used to describe energy flows that occur naturally and continuously in the environment, such as energy from the wind, waves or tides (DTI, 2006d).

Evidence:

Where the electricity is supplied to the national grid the account information, including GWh supplied, shall be provided by the electricity company that receives the contribution to the national grid. A methodology for energy not provided to the national grid is currently being developed and once finalised will be included.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

SMEs accommodated

Definition:

Number of SMEs accommodated within the sites and premises referred to in the indicator "Premises created or refurbished" (for Priority 3 only).

Accommodated: The maximum number potentially located at any one time. This is not the number accommodated over the life of the premises.

SMEs: "The category of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million." (EC, 2003a)

Evidence:

Floor plans, building specifications to support the number of new desks/positions provided. Building should be complete before reporting SMEs accommodated.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Social enterprises created*Definition:*

The **gross** number of social enterprises created. The social enterprise will be considered as created when one of the evidence criteria is fulfilled.

Social enterprise: an **enterprise** with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the enterprise or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners (WAG, 2005).

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Evidence:

- Evidence of the first service delivery/goods provision – usually the date the first invoice is raised
- Date on which the business registers for VAT if appropriate – a statutory recognition of trading.
- Below the VAT threshold – date individuals involved register for Class 2 National Insurance contributions (must occur within 13 weeks of the start of trading) – a statutory recognition of trading
- In cases, where the above is not necessarily applicable, the start of the business may be determined by developing the balance sheet: investment in assets for the purpose of the business; or opening of a business bank account (WDA, 2004/5, pp.53-54).

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Size of enterprise (number of employees) (0-1, 2-9, 10-49, 50-249, 250+)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Additional reporting required for Enterprise database - see category guidance for details.

Visits*Definition:*

The **gross** number of visits to the infrastructure referred to in the output “Initiatives developing the natural and/or historic environment” or to the countryside or coast referred to in the output “Managed access to countryside or coast”. This should be counted on a cumulative basis during the life time of the project. Visits can be any person, regardless of locale, and may include multiple visits.

Evidence:

Till receipts, if applicable, to attraction or sample monitoring of sites or paths.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Waste reduced, reused or recycled

Definition:

The **gross** amount (in tonnes) of waste reduced, made available for re-use or recycled through Structural Fund intervention. This should be counted on a cumulative basis for the life time of the project.

Waste reduction: a lessening of the amount of waste produced at source

Waste re-used: waste that has been brought back into productive use and that has not required any processing technique

Waste recycled: waste that has been brought back into productive use through some sort of processing technique

Waste can be from the following sources:

Commercial waste: waste from buildings which are primarily used for trade

Industrial waste: waste from any buildings occupied by an industry or factory

Construction waste: waste from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings

Municipal waste: waste collected by the Local Authority.

Evidence:

A standard methodology should be forthcoming within the next few months.

Category / Criteria breakdowns

Commercial waste (Reduced, Reused, Recycled, Energy recovered)

Industrial waste (Reduced, Reused, Recycled, Energy recovered)

Construction waste (Reduced, Reused, Recycled, Energy recovered)

Municipal waste (Reduced, Reused, Recycled, Energy recovered)

Unitary Authority (Blaenau Gwent, Bridgend, Caerphilly, Cardiff, Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire, Neath Port Talbot, Newport, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Torfaen, Vale of Glamorgan, Wrexham, Outside of Wales)

Impacts

Income generated

Definition:

Spend (£) associated, directly or indirectly, to the visits counted under the indicator "Visits". This spend should include money spent at the visitor attraction/facility and the surrounding area.

Evaluation Questions:

The appropriate area should be outlined at the start of the project and a baseline established.

Evidence:

Evaluation

Increase in company-level GVA*Definition:*

The change in company-level Gross Value Added (GVA) in enterprise receiving Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

This should be based on the DTI Scoreboard calculation model (DTI, 2006e):

Company-level GVA = Operating Profit + Employee Costs + Depreciation + Amortisation

“These quantities are defined and calculated as follows:

Operating Profit = Profit (or loss) before tax plus net interest paid (or minus net interest received) less gains (or plus losses) arising from the sale/disposal of businesses or assets.

Employee Costs = Total employment costs (wages & salaries, social security & pension costs).

Depreciation = Depreciation and impairment charges on owned assets and assets held under finance leases.

Amortisation = Depreciation and impairment charges on acquisition goodwill and other intangible assets.” (ibid.)

Evaluation Questions:

The baseline should be established prior to intervention. The reference period for the baseline should be the last financial year.

Evidence:

Evaluation

Increase in turnover*Definition:*

The **net** change in turnover resulting from Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

“Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.” (Eurostat, 2006)

The observation unit is the **enterprise** or branch of an **enterprise**, which ever is the direct recipient of Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support**.

Evaluation Questions:

The baseline should be established prior to intervention. The reference period for the baseline should be the last financial year.

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net enterprises created

Definition:

Net: achieved through Structural Fund activity and adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Enterprise: Any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes self-employed persons and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity (EC, 2003a).

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Evaluation Questions:

Survivability and growth rates

Profitability

Is the enterprise VAT registered?

Has the enterprise reached Alternative Investment Markets (AIM) or public limited companies (plc) status?

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net goods on rail or sea freight

Definition:

The net amount (in tonnes) of goods carried on rail freight using the railroads referred to in the output “Railroads created or reconstructed” or transferred to rail or sea freight at the intermodal facility referred to in the indicator “Intermodal facilities created or improved”. This should be counted on a cumulative basis during the lifetime of the project.

Net: achieved through Structural Fund activity and adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Evaluation Question:

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net increase in level of export

Definition:

Measured in £, the **net** increased export (goods and services) in **enterprises** that have been either **assisted** or **financially supported**.

Export of goods: goods which leave the statistical territory of the UK.

Export of services: services where the customer is outside of the statistical territory of the UK

Evaluation Questions:

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net jobs created

Definition:

The net number of jobs created.

Job: A permanent post, i.e. there is a reasonable belief that the post has no finite life-time: that it is not of fixed duration. A seasonal job may also be counted, so long as the job is expected to recur indefinitely.

Net: achieved through Structural Fund activity and adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Evaluation Questions:

Quality of jobs created

Indirect jobs (multiplier effect)

Demographics

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net passenger kilometres on public transport

Definition:

The net number of passenger kilometres on public transport.

The net number of passengers, defined below, should be multiplied by the distance travelled to provide net passenger kilometres (Eurostat, 2006). This should be counted on a cumulative basis during the lifetime of the project.

The net number of passengers using public transport:

- referred to in the indicator “public transport services created or improved”;
- on a public transport route enabled by an intermodal facility referred to in the indicator “intermodal facilities created or improved”; or
- on railroad referred to in the indicator “railroads created or reconstructed”

Net: achieved through Structural Fund activity and adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Evaluation Question:

Usage of public transport by different groups: women and disabled (may tie in with Living in Wales’s survey)

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net reduction in greenhouse emissions

Definition:

The **net** reduction in greenhouse emissions (CO₂ and equivalents, kiloton per annum) produced by **enterprises** due to Structural Fund intervention.

Evaluation Questions:

If this is difficult to measure, proxy measures will need to be considered.
It will be important to establish a baseline before Structural Fund intervention.

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net social enterprises created

Definition:

The net number of social enterprises created.

Net: achieved through Structural Fund activity and adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Social enterprise: an **enterprise** with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the enterprise or in the community, rather than being driven by the need to maximise profit for shareholders and owners (WAG, 2005).

Created: Achieved through Structural Fund **assistance** or **financial support** and did not exist prior to the Structural Fund activity.

Evaluation Questions:

Survivability

Grant dependence

Evidence:

Evaluation

Net waste recovered

Definition:

The net amount (in tonnes) of waste reduced, made available for re-use or recycled through Structural Fund intervention. This should be counted on a cumulative basis for the life time of the project.

Waste reduction: a lessening of the amount of waste produced at source

Waste re-used: waste that has been brought back into productive use and that has not required any processing technique

Waste recycled: waste that has been brought back into productive use through some sort of processing technique

Net: achieved through Structural Fund activity and adjusted for deadweight, displacement, leakage and multiplier effects (WDA, 2004/5, p.17; WEFO, 2005a).

Evaluation Questions:

Use made of waste recovered from landfill?

Impact on businesses adopting technologies for waste recovery?

Evidence:

Evaluation

Occupancy rates

Definition:

The percentage of the “Premises created or refurbished” and “Innovation centres and R&D facilities developed” occupied. This should be calculated on an annual basis and, depending on the length of the project, could be tracked over several years (LGA, p.12).

Evaluation Questions:

Churn of occupants?

Evidence:

Evaluation

Population brought within travel time threshold of a 'key centre'

Definition:

The maximum potential additional number of people brought within travel time threshold of a key centre as a result of the output indicators: "Access route created or reconstructed", "Public transport services created or improved" and "Railroads created or reconstructed".

Travel time threshold: the total journey time to a 'key centre'. The travel time threshold for an area will need to be determined (based on available evidence) prior to project activity.

'Key centre': Business sites and premises and town/city centres.

Evaluation Questions:

Evidence:

Evaluation

Population with access to infrastructure points

Definition:

The maximum number of people who potentially have access to the ICT infrastructure referred to in the indicator "Open access infrastructure points". This should be contrasted with actual use and considered against the following questions.

Evaluation Questions:

Who is using the open access and for what purpose? Is it allowing for increased accessibility to services?

Change in turnover for enterprises with access to infrastructure points (in which case the baseline will also need to be considered).

Evidence:

Evaluation

Sales of products, processes or services

Definition:

For products and services (DTI, 2005): Total turnover from products or services broken down (as a percentage) against the following categories: new to the market; new to the enterprise, but not to the market; improved; and unchanged or marginally modified.

For processes: profit benefit (expressed as a percentage of turnover) arising from the use of new or "improved methods for the production or supply of goods and services." (DTI, 2005)

Evaluation Questions:

Profitability of launched product, process or service

For products, processes or services registered: Has the product, process or service been licensed to another user?

Increased choice of ICT products

Evidence:

Evaluation

Value for time savings

Definition:

The value, in £, of travel time, saved for freight and passengers, resulting from the **created** or reconstructed access route and railroad (referred to in the indicators “Access route **created** or reconstructed” and “Railroad **created** or reconstructed”) or from the use of the intermodal facilities referred to in the indicator “intermodal facilities provided/improved”. This should be counted on a cumulative basis during the lifetime of the project.

Evaluation Questions:

Identify the baseline before construction, or reconstruction, of the access route or railroad or intermodal facility

Evidence:

Evaluation

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