



Heritage Enterprise Evaluation Framework

A draft report
for the
**Heritage Lottery
Fund**

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ASH FUTURES LTD

1. Introduction

In February 2016, the National Memorial Heritage Trust for Heritage Lottery Fund commissioned Ash Futures working with JOHT Resources Ltd, to develop an evaluation framework for HLF's Heritage Enterprise Programme. HLF requires this Evaluation Framework in order to help guide its ongoing work on the Heritage Enterprise (HE) Programme and to also begin to draw together some baseline data on selected projects already funded by the Programme which could be used in subsequent evaluation work.

The development of the evaluation framework has been undertaken through a review of 38 projects being supported at Rounds 1 and 2 at the time of writing, review of potential indicators and evaluation techniques, testing of these with a sample of six 'case study' projects, and use of the findings to develop this Evaluation Framework which draws on both Project and Programme level evaluation activities. Details of the methodology are set out in a separate method paper (Appendix 1). This paper sets out the Evaluation Framework.

2. The Heritage Enterprise Programme

The Heritage Enterprise (HE) Programme was set up by HLF in 2013 in response to a perceived blockage on bringing forward schemes which concern more commercial uses of historic buildings and schemes involving profit generating uses. It built on research commissioned by HLF which has shown that re-use of historic buildings has potential for supporting economic growth¹. The research showed that new commercial uses in historic buildings can generate economic benefits and contribute to economic growth. For example it attracts higher value sectors/businesses, and can develop a 'heritage premium' e.g. in Gross Value Added (GVA) terms. The HE scheme was therefore devised to help address re-use of often listed derelict buildings which could be brought back into more economically productive uses.

2.1. Heritage Enterprise Programme Objectives

2.1.1 Programme Objectives

The objectives of the HE Programme are twofold:

To bring disused and derelict historic buildings back into productive uses

supporting those historic buildings where there is a clear Conservation Deficit preventing re-use into productive uses (a gateway criteria)

To generate commercially viable economically based new uses

delivering economic growth, jobs and opportunities in places that need it (priority given to schemes in such areas)

This Evaluation Framework needs to report whether and how activities supported by the HE Programme are ultimately delivering sustainable projects that will help to achieve these two overarching Programme objectives.

2.1.2 Measuring Success

In this context the measure of success of the HE Programme is not related to specific numerical output or impact achievements. Rather it is related to the sustainability and longevity

¹ *New Ideas need Old Buildings. HLF, 2013*

of the uses within the buildings, which in turn provide the resources to maintain the building's condition.

Sustainability and longevity should be the primary measure of success. It can only be demonstrated over the longer term, and the 5-10 year time horizon that HLF generally takes in its support of projects related to historic buildings is in recognition of this longer timeframe.

What is then a secondary measure of success is the net additional local economic and community value of the projects. Again this requires a longer term evaluation perspective as wider impacts will only emerge over time.

It is fundamental that this Evaluation Framework is able to reflect the long term nature of these measures of Programme success.

2.2. HE Programme Key Elements

Key features of the scheme are:

- Provision of grant support from £100,000 to £5m for projects that seek to support economic growth in their area through re-use of historic buildings for productive, economic uses
- Specifically supporting the funding gap (conservation deficit) that is preventing a historic building that is derelict or in disrepair from being brought back into productive and viable economic use
- Funding projects led by not for profit organisations or partnerships where the not for profit organisation is the lead. The former could include Social Enterprises and Community Interest Companies (CICs) and local authorities. The latter could also include private sector partners e.g. through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) arrangement, or contractual arrangements for management and operation of activities within the restored buildings
- Supporting projects that will make a lasting difference to heritage, people and communities and help address the seven outcome areas of Heritage Enterprise which are:

HERITAGE OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage will be better managed • Heritage will be in better condition
PEOPLE OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will have developed skills • People will have learned about heritage
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative environmental impacts will be reduced • The local community will be a better place to live and work • The local economy will be boosted

Three of the outcomes are weighted (indicated in bold above), meaning these are particularly important in the context of the HE Programme.

This Evaluation Framework must link outcomes and Programme objectives to ensure that ways in which the outcomes are measured and reported can evidence contribution to achievement of Programme objectives.

2.3 HE Programme process

All Projects go through the same process of application and reporting, the key components of which are:

- Pre- application enquiry (this is optional)
- Start-up grant if required e.g. to undertake a viability appraisal or to create partnerships
- Round 1 (R1) application which needs to include a viability appraisal to demonstrate the conservation deficit. A R1 approval will include development funding to assist in developing the further details of the project before a Round 2 application is made
- Round 2 application which needs to include a development appraisal from the applicant confirming the conservation deficit and provision of other evidence e.g. of market demand, business plan and other supporting documents. The R2 approval will confirm the HLF grant that was agreed in principle at the R1 stage
- Permission to start approval for delivery once any R2 conditions are dealt with
- Final 10% payment of grant on receipt of evaluation report at the end of delivery (capital spend)
- Completion of an evaluation questionnaire within one year of capital spend completion of the project, providing information on economic impact
- Potential clawback which lasts 10 years following capital spend completion

This Evaluation Framework needs to ensure that the important areas of information that need to be reported by Projects through evaluation reports, as well as that developed at Programme level, are embedded into Projects during the application and appraisal processes.

2.4 HLF Resources for the HE Programme

HLF provides a range of resources (people and financial) for the HE Programme:

- It targets approval (spend) of c£25m p.a. Funding can include support for evaluation costs built into delivery stage if applicants choose to include these costs
- HLF Case Officer support
- Project application guidance and other project and generic guidance information including one for evaluation
- Independent external appraisers who review the R2 Development Appraisals
- Project Mentors – external to HLF but provided by them to some projects (not all)
- Project Monitors – external to HLF but provided by them to some projects (not all)
- Regional Committee and Central Board of Trustee member approval processes
- Digital (and paper) project recording systems
- Internal legal and financial advice and management
- Direct funding for evaluation work at Programme level by HLF

This Evaluation Framework needs to ensure that sufficient inputs into the HE Programme are provided to support the delivery of the outcomes, and hence achievement of Programme objectives, as well as informing HLF whether this has been achieved.

Part 2: Evaluation Framework Purpose and Structure

3. This Evaluation Framework Structure

3.1 The purpose of evaluation

The core and commonly recognised purposes of evaluation are to answer the three questions of effectiveness, efficiency and impact:

1. Effectiveness - looks at how/whether objectives of the intervention are being or will be achieved
2. Efficiency - looks at outputs relative to inputs; their cost efficiency, value for money and timeliness
3. Impact - looks at the positive (and possibly negative) changes resulting from the intervention and what the consequences of these are

This Evaluation Framework for the HE Programme is particularly focused on effectiveness and impact, reflecting the two overall objectives of the Programme. This is not to the exclusion of efficiency however, as the inputs into HE Programme have a vital contribution to make to the efficient achievement of outcomes.

3.2 Purpose of this HE Evaluation Framework

The purpose of this Evaluation Framework is to structure the evaluation process at Project and Programme level, so that HLF can ultimately assess the extent of achievement of Programme objectives as well as understand whether the HLF inputs into HE are helping to achieve these.

Given the overall objectives of the Programme, then evaluation activities need to be able to specifically report on:

- The aggregated quantum of activity that HE has delivered in terms of outputs
- The range of productive uses being developed and the type of historic buildings being brought back into use
- The extent to which Projects are achieving impacts in relation to the seven HE outcomes, and particularly the three of these which are weighted
- The impact Projects are having in supporting wider economic growth/regeneration in their areas
- The extent to which productive uses are long term and sustainable and what risks/issues are associated with this

Other reasons why this Evaluation Framework is important and will support HE Programme development and delivery are:

- To learn lessons to inform the ongoing appraisal of Projects through the HE programme – to understand ‘what works’, ‘what doesn’t work’ and where particular attention in the project development and appraisal process might be needed
- To easily identify the success of the Programme so that those outcomes can be promoted by HLF
- To help assess the relative value for money and cost effectiveness of delivering outcomes through historic buildings

And importantly:

- To learn from the experience on HE within HLF and use any relevant experience in developing HLF forward strategic plans

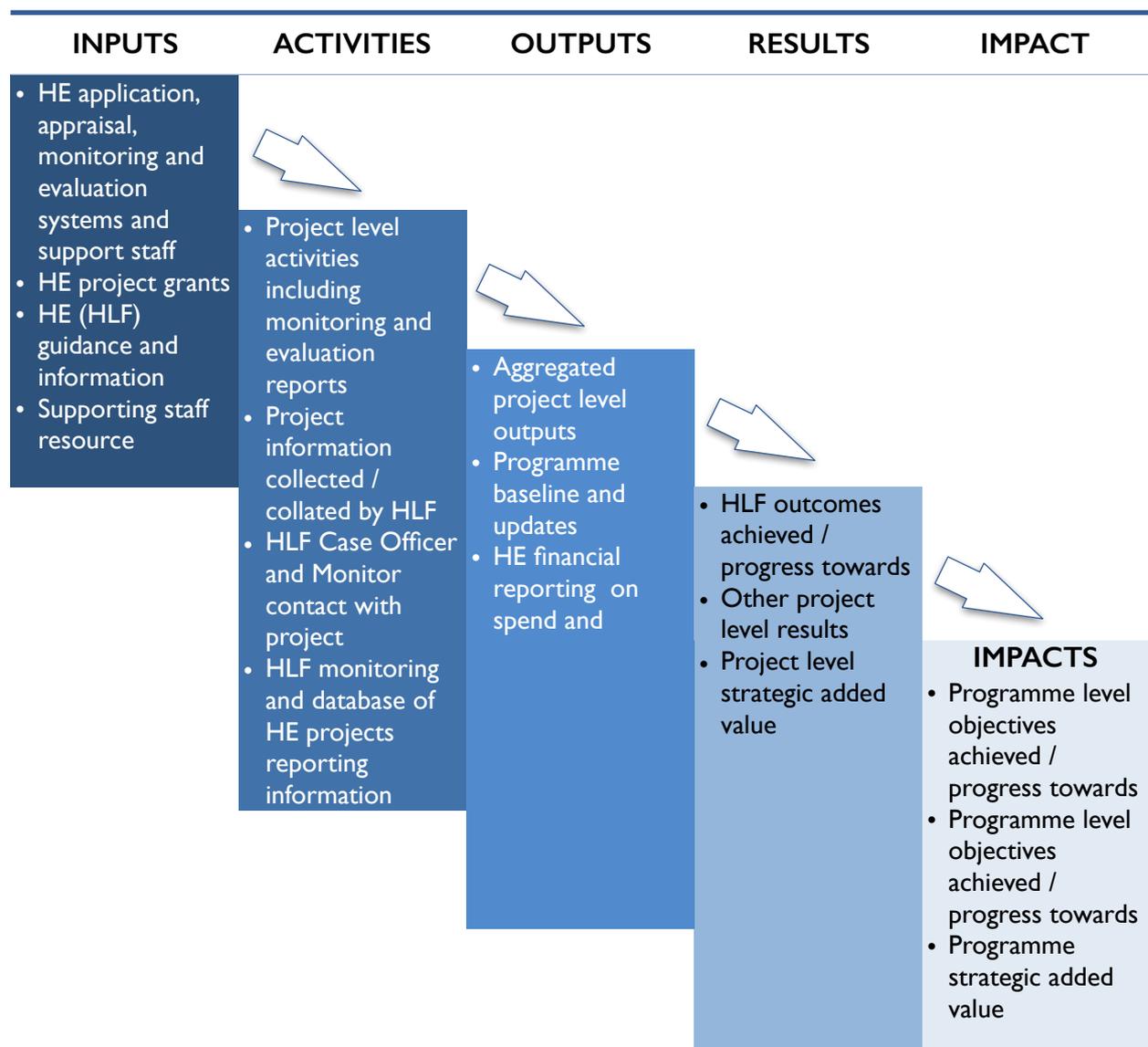
3.3 Who this Evaluation Framework is for

There are essentially two audiences for this Evaluation Framework:

- Principally it is for internal use by Regional Committee members, Board Trustees, HLF Case officers and external appraisers, mentors and monitors
- Also potentially for applicants to help guide them on evaluation needs and understand the way in which project monitoring and evaluation contributes to a wider understanding of the value of the HE Programme

3.4 The approach to evaluation in this Evaluation Framework

This Evaluation Framework is built on a logic chain approach, working from Programme inputs that support activity, leading to the desired outputs and impacts, which in turn deliver the Programme objectives. The following diagram summarises the logic chain as it applies to the HE Programme:



3.5 The Key Evaluation Questions

The evaluation questions are central to this Evaluation Framework. They guide the evaluation requirements at Programme and Project level and the information being sought through evaluation.

The logic chain helps define the key evaluation questions which will guide the Evaluation Framework in terms of indicators and analysis, and test whether Programme objectives are being achieved. The critical starting point is the evaluation questions that need to be asked at the Programme level and which will prompt the collection of evaluation information at both Programme and Project level.

Three core evaluation questions are identified for this Evaluation Framework:

1. What direct activities and uses has the HLF grant secured?

This question is about the uses and outputs arising from HE grant spend at project level, and the ability to aggregate these in order to build a picture of total project outputs. It includes:

- Investment directly levered in (the matched funding of 5% or 10% of costs)
- The uses and outputs created
- Dealing with additionality – to know that it is achieving new uses that add to economic development and growth

2. What are the impacts being generated in relation to the seven outcomes?

This question focuses on the three weighted outcomes whilst also including the remaining four outcomes; to identify some common indicators and measures of reporting that can be built up from Project level, providing an overview of Programme impacts

- The weighted outcomes are:
 - ▶ Local economy boosted
 - ▶ Skills developed
 - ▶ Heritage in better condition
- The non-weighted outcomes are:
 - ▶ Heritage better managed
 - ▶ Learnt about the heritage
 - ▶ Local area a better place to live and work
 - ▶ Negative environmental impacts reduced

3. What are the wider socio – economic impacts?

This question looks beyond the outcomes per se, to other impacts that Projects might be having in their local area, which could include:

- The strategic influence and leadership Projects may be having through links to development in the wider area
- The catalytic impact of the Projects, helping to kick-start other regeneration activity in the local area
- Other unexpected outcomes (positive and negative)

Below these three core evaluation questions are two further and more targeted questions:

4. Have the Projects met their own objectives and are the intended uses being delivered through the restored buildings?

All projects set out their specific intentions in their application forms and it is obviously important that project intentions and activities are in line, and contribute to, the overall Programme objectives. Applicants are not specifically asked what their project objectives are in the application process – rather they are inferred. It would be valuable and would add clarity from both an appraisal and evaluation perspective, if this were a specific question to applicants, asking them to specifically define their project aim/objectives. Evaluation questions needs to include:

- Whether uses of the building are working out as intended
- Whether projects are proceeding as planned and if not, what the issues are

5. How sustainable are the new uses being created (and with what contribution to the long term sustainability of the delivery organisation/partnership)?

It is particularly important to review how the intended uses are working out in practice as these are the essential support for maintaining ongoing viable use of the restored buildings. Evaluation questions include:

- Whether the expectation of a 10 year sustainable operation as a minimum is being achieved
- Whether/what are the risks to that sustainability
- The relative importance of the contribution of the building to the long-term sustainability of the delivery organisation

There is a further question about the HLF input into the HE Programme, to understand whether it is providing the level of support needed to identify and deliver long term sustainable projects.

6. Are the HE Programme management, administrative and financial processes in place effectively supporting development and delivery of sustainable projects?

This question needs to check that all processes in place are leading to Projects that have long term longevity and will therefore support the Programme's objectives. This includes:

- Review of application and appraisal processes and support. These are the important building blocks for subsequent evaluation and monitoring and need to put in place the right information and ask the searching questions to test that information through appraisal
- Ongoing relationships with Projects, to ensure a regularity of evaluation feedback and ability to respond to issues emerging

Finally information from all six questions needs to be drawn together to answer the overarching evaluation question:

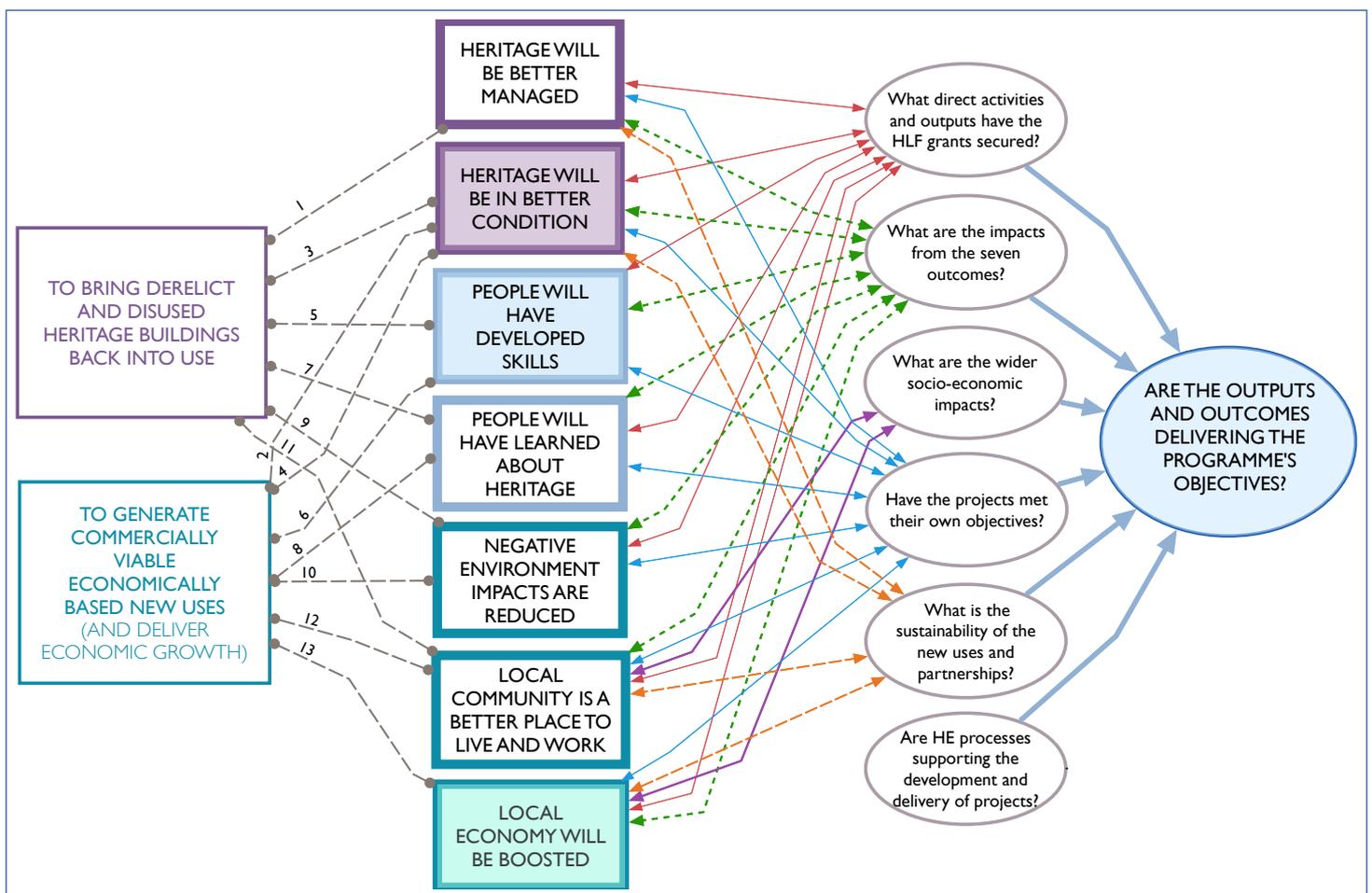
7. Are the outputs and outcomes delivering the Programme's objectives?

This question draws together the information from all the preceding questions. Effectively it is the analysis of the evaluation feedback to reflect on:

- Whether the two overall Programme objectives are being met
- What issues are emerging that may be impacting on achievement, and whether these are commonly experienced across projects or specific to individual Project circumstances

- Whether the particular criteria of the HE Programme are being effectively delivered
 - ▶ Is HE clearly focused on the Conservation Deficit that is hindering viable re-use? What would happen if the HE grant had not been forthcoming (not a question specifically asked in the application process but some applications state an answer explicitly)
 - ▶ Whether the model of focusing support on not-for-profit delivery organisations, but allowing for commercial activity to be delivered through third-party contracts/partnerships, is proving successful
 - ▶ Is economic growth being stimulated through the projects/are areas in economic need benefiting
 - ▶ What action needs to be taken to address any issues emerging and/or improve the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the Programme

The following diagram summarises the links between evaluation questions and HE Programme outcomes and objectives, to ensure effective evaluation reporting.



- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Management and Maintenance | 8. Heritage importance, contribution to local area |
| 2. Financial viability secured from new uses | 9. Best use of materials and construction techniques |
| 3. In use, no longer derelict/disused | 10. Optimised running costs and maintenance |
| 4. Financially secure – so money into maintenance/sinking fund | 11. Enhanced local environment, greater sense of pride of place |
| 5. Heritage restoration skills | 12. Greater community engagement, wider catalytic effects |
| 6. Skills associated with uses and volunteering | 13. Economic impacts and wider regeneration benefits |
| 7. Heritage restoration, heritage importance | |

3.6 Project and Programme evaluation levels

HLF is seeking an overall evaluation result that provides a view of outputs and impacts at the Programme level. To achieve this, information for the evaluation will come from both the Projects directly and also from Programme level activity undertaken or commissioned by HLF. Understanding the level at which evaluation information will be obtained is essential.

3.5.1 HLF Generic Evaluation Practice: Issues for the HE Programme

Existing generic HLF evaluation practice² is to request evaluation information from Projects at key points during the application process and possibly over a 10 year period following the completion of the capital project. Currently, there are different requirements of funded projects:

- As part of the application process, where projects are asked for information on proposed evaluation methods
- A request for an 'evaluation report' to be submitted at the end of delivery to release the final 10% of funding (most likely related to physical capital spend in the case of HE, although it could be seen as more of capital spend completion report. The term evaluation may be inappropriate, possibly misleading, at this point)
- An 'evaluation questionnaire' and report to be completed within one year of physical completion. This is expected to combine quantitative review of outputs as well as qualitative review of activities and impacts. However, at one year after physical completion, the full extent of impacts and questions of long term sustainability will still not be clear. Therefore this evaluation questionnaire will only begin to indicate how and where impact is developing

HE Programme guidance indicates that projects may be asked for similar information as had been required at the end of Year 1 of operation at other key junctures:

- An evaluation at 5 years, again providing quantitative and qualitative feedback on outputs and impacts
- An evaluation at 10 years, on the same basis

However it is not apparent that there is any current mechanism in the HE Programme to secure these on a structured basis, and a requirement for these does not seem to form part of the terms and conditions of grants already approved. Even if it were, it could be difficult to enforce this requirement.

For the HE Programme this raises some issues that warrant a development of the current evaluation practice in order to provide effective and useful information back to HLF on the achievements of the HE Programme and its objectives:

- Generic evaluation guidance is currently not prescriptive on the questions to be asked. Understanding impact is very important for the HE Programme as it is the delivery of the outcomes (and the weighted outcomes especially) that will help to inform the view about whether the Programme objectives have been achieved. Without some commonality to the evaluation information obtained from Projects on the outcomes it will be very difficult to aggregate project information to provide a comparable and consistent Programme overview. Some guidance is therefore needed for Projects, based around a set of key questions to be included in all evaluations, to allow an aggregated view of Programme success and impact

² See HLF Evaluation Good Practice Guide, October 2012.

- Although Projects do not currently appear to be formally asked for any evaluation information beyond the end of operational year 1 (and there is no financial leverage that HLF currently has with Projects beyond this point anyway), it is the impacts of the projects that are very important to HE – the socio-economic benefits. These will take much longer to build and evidence. The 5 and 10 year evaluation points mentioned in HE guidance would seem appropriate as points to test these impacts. Where Projects are initiating and returning their evaluations to HLF, they will naturally cover the areas of most interest and relevance to that project – there may be an element of self-selection. A specific HLF led HE Programme evaluation strand of activity would add a level of depth and information to the HE Programme that is unlikely to materialise solely or comparably through the Year 1 evaluation questionnaires. There are aspects of the wider added value of projects that would be of particular interest and relevance for the HE programme, notably in relation to the wider socio-economic impacts and aspects of strategic added value of projects (e.g.. catalytic impact, leveraged funding etc.). HLF may also want to probe in more depth into Project uses and partnerships/private sector involvement, in order to learn and explore questions of good practice for wider dissemination.
- However five years between evaluation intervals is a long time in which a lot can happen to a project in terms of success or failure, of its uses and ability to grow and sustain its business plan. It is likely that the Projects could also experience changes in staff, systems etc. that may impact upon their understanding of the evaluation requirements. Fundamentally, in the context of the HE programme, knowing that Projects are on course with their Business Plans (particularly uses and associated income and expenditure projections) is especially important as this will be the primary way through which the Programme objectives will be met. It is highly important that the HE programme has a better understanding of the ongoing success of the supported projects, and that there are no negative surprises i.e. an unforeseen failure of a project. Having pegs within the evaluation structure which prompt regular contact with Projects to confirm progress is on track, or to take action if there are issues, will be important.
- Projects approved through HE are all very different. Although there is a common gateway criterion that every project must demonstrate (the Conservation Deficit), it is impossible to describe an 'average' project beyond that. This makes taking information from one or few Projects and interpreting it as representative of the Programme very difficult. Trying to maximise the ways in which evaluation information from all Projects can feed into this Evaluation Framework and the Programme level evaluation is therefore important (whilst also recognising the need to manage the resources needed for evaluation).
- Finally, learning from Project and Programme experience is a vital on-going part of helping to deliver Programme objectives and where evaluation findings can make a very positive contribution. Putting in place some opportunities for widespread learning from HE supported projects within the context of this Evaluation Framework could have valuable benefits both for existing Projects and for those considering the HE Programme, as well as for HLF staff and members/trustees and other stakeholders.

This Evaluation Framework has therefore been developed, building on the generic evaluation building blocks already in place as for all HLF funded projects, but adding further strands into the Framework to (a) ensure comparable information that can be aggregated and interrogated; and (b) evaluate the particular aspects of HE that are important to its success and achievement of its objectives.

3.5.2 Key principles behind this HE Evaluation Framework

This Evaluation Framework that has been developed is built on some important principles:

- *Commonality/consistency* of approach across Projects, to ensure comparability
- Better *timeliness* of evaluation evidence to ensure HLF have a greater understanding of Project progress and impact on a regular basis and over the HLF 'lifetime' of interest in the Project (i.e. to end of potential clawback period)
- A *Pragmatic* approach to ensure that information requirements from Projects is manageable
- A focus on *impact*, both within the Projects and also on the wider areas

It is vital that evaluation is seen as a positive process and a contribution to securing a successful Programme, and not as a hurdle to development and activity. This Evaluation Framework therefore proposes that some strands of evaluation activity need to be initiated and resourced by HLF.

3.5.3. Programme level evaluation activities

The following evaluation activities are proposed at the HE Programme level, to be initiated and resourced by HLF as part of Programme management and delivery:

- **Longitudinal Case Studies assessing wider impacts and added value:** Selection of 2-4 projects from those approved each year, to follow as longitudinal case studies for more in-depth discussion. This would provide a rolling programme of project case studies. For each of these HLF centrally would carry out an evaluation at their 5th and 10th year point, using a common set of evaluation questions. It is proposed that these evaluations are undertaken by an appointed evaluation officer based with the HE Programme policy team. This gives an element of independence to the evaluations (they are independent to the Projects) but also provides an opportunity to build up knowledge and experience of the Programme within HLF/Programme team. The evaluation would explore activities across outcomes and the impacts of these. It would also explore the wider impacts of projects in their local area including their impact on regeneration/economic growth, as well as on aspects of strategic added value. This evaluation work would engage with the Project itself; staff, partners, participants. It would also engage with Project stakeholders and local communities - so would need Project co-operation in identifying appropriate contacts. Case study projects would be expected to contribute to HE Programme dissemination events. In order to minimise any burden on projects as having been selected as a case study, there should be a limited financial contribution to them to cover any additional costs.³
- **Secondary data contextual baseline information and updates for case study project areas:** HLF should collect secondary information on a list of indicators relevant to socio economic circumstances, for all selected case studies in order to provide comparable contextual baseline information which can be updated. Following a review of potential indicators (see Appendix 1) a short list is proposed which should capture the key characteristics important for HE projects. The baseline figures can be regularly updated from secondary sources and key changes highlighted. As discussed (Appendix 1), this

³ This work could be extended into an online survey that could be sent to Projects and a selected list of external stakeholders for all projects eg using Survey Monkey if there is a desire to extend this element of the evaluation. Whilst it is acknowledged that online surveys will not receive responses from everyone contacted, and will require some co-operation from Projects to identify the appropriate external contacts, it will help to provide a broader view from all projects on added value and wider impacts

baseline data provides contextual information for the projects and changes to the data alone will not signify a direct impact from projects. However by aligning collection of this data with longitudinal case study evaluations it should be possible to test potential associations between data changes and project impact, at least in a qualitative way.

- **Annual monitoring and evaluation review:** Maintaining regular contact with projects is important on an ongoing basis because it is the long term sustainability of new uses in the restored buildings that will deliver the Programme objectives. It is therefore important to understand how/whether this is being achieved. HLF should therefore undertake an annual, but light touch, monitoring and evaluation review with all projects. This is proposed as:
 - ▶ An outputs monitoring questionnaire asking for updates on figures in the last 12 months
 - ▶ a small number of key questions focused on whether Projects, uses and Business Plans are on track (and which should take a Project at most 30 minutes to respond to)
 - ▶ Ideally a follow up visit by a Case Officer to the project (either once the questionnaire is returned or complete the questionnaire with the Project contact at the meeting⁴)
- **HE Programme Management process review:** this should follow the completion of capital spend works as a check to identify Project views on Programme Management and support to that point. This will help to identify any issues arising from the application and appraisal stages and which have implications for subsequent evaluation and monitoring. This review could be incorporated as part of the Project evaluation report requested to release the final amount of HLF funding.
- **HE Programme Management Project Reflection:** this is proposed as part of the external evaluation of case studies (and could also become an online survey to all projects), to seek Project feedback on the HE management and support with the benefit of operational experience. This will help to highlight evaluation process issues as they might relate to achieving long term sustainability of projects and reflect on the value of the support received and opportunities/issues to improve on it.
- **External evaluator Five Yearly Report:** Finally, to provide objectivity and an external view of the implication of evaluation findings for achievement of Programme outcomes and overall objectives, an external evaluator would collate all evaluation material available, on a five yearly basis, to analyse this. This should not require the external evaluator to undertake consultations at Project level. All information would be available from all Project Year 1 evaluation reports, Case Study Year 5 and 10 reports and their socio-economic profiles as updated, and all Project annual monitoring and evaluation returns. Some strategic consultations e.g. within HLF may be required. The focus of the work would be on collating and testing this information in response to the overarching evaluation question (Q7) of whether outputs and outcome are delivering Programme objectives. It should also test that questions being used are still relevant and that the work of the HE Programme evaluation officer is robust.

⁴ However limitations on Case Officer ability to time resource this might make this an impractical suggestion. One alternative option might be to apply it to selected case study projects only

3.5.4 Project level evaluation activities

- **Project evaluation questionnaire/reports at operational Year 1 end:** Projects will undertake their own evaluation work to report back to HLF, which may or may not be supported by HLF funding. HLF needs to provide some standard questions to all projects related to the seven outcomes in order to gain comparable information from all projects that can be aggregated. HLF also needs to provide guidance to applicants on the definitions for some core outputs being requested. Currently different definitions are being used by applicants in application forms. This means that aggregating information at a later reporting stage will potentially be problematic

The following table summarises these levels of evaluation and also ties together how the evaluation information obtained will contribute towards answering the seven key evaluation questions. Section 4 then goes on to look at quantitative and qualitative indicators, measures and questions.

	PROGRAMME LED EVALUATION	Contribution to evaluation key questions
≤ 1 year	Short HE Programme 'process' related questionnaire to projects 3 months after capital delivery completion to review experience of dealing with the application and delivery process	Q6
Year 1	Structured questions as part of the evaluation questionnaire requested from all projects at the end of the first year following physical completion, to obtain comparable evaluation information that can be aggregated	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5
Annual	Selection of 2-4 projects from those approved each year; to follow as longitudinal case studies for more in-depth discussion	Q2, Q3, Q5
	Secondary data collected/updated for each selected case study to provide contextual baseline information and changes to this – information collated by the research department at the HLF	Q2, Q3, Q5
	'Light touch' annual evaluation questionnaire sent to all operational projects (2 sides, 3 or 4 main questions to check Business Plan on course) for Years 2, 3, 4 and Years 6, 7, 8, 9. Can be completed and returned online (and could be coordinated with and used as basis of an annual Case Officer visit to project)	Q1, Q4, Q5
Biennial	HE Programme conference for existing and potential projects, Case Officers, external stakeholders. Part of the deal with case study projects will be their engagement and contribution to the Biennial conferences to share experience and good practice	Q2, Q3, Q5, Q6, Q7
5 years/ 10 years	HLF commissioned evaluation of the appropriate longitudinal case study projects (on an annual basis and by Year 10 this would be in the order of 9 projects annually). This would be HLF commissioned Project, stakeholder and community evaluation work for all selected case study projects on an annual rolling programme as each project reaches its 5 th and 10 th year. It would also include Project reflection evaluation on HE Programme processes, support and value of project	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5 Q6

	EVALUATION REQUIRED FROM PROJECTS, AND UNDERTAKEN BY PROJECTS	Contribution to evaluation key questions
≤ 1 year	'Evaluation' report submitted at the end of capital delivery to release the final 10% of funding	Q6
Year 1	Evaluation questionnaire completed at the end of the first year following physical completion to identify early impacts	Q1, Q2, Q4

Evaluation Key Questions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1 What direct activities and outputs has the HLF grant bought?	2 What are the impacts from the seven outcomes	3 What are the wider socio-economic impacts	4 Have the projects met their own objectives and target uses	5 What is the sustainability of new uses and partnerships	6 Are the HE Programme management admin and financial processes in place supporting delivery of sustainable projects	7 Are outputs and objectives delivering the Programme objectives

4. Measuring Activities, Outputs and Impacts

This section reviews the detail of what questions, metrics and indicators should be used in order to measure the outputs and impacts of activities in relation to outcomes and hence their contribution to Programme objectives.

4.1 The Baseline

In general, for the purposes of this Evaluation Framework, the baseline of existing activity against which to measure change for all outcomes is zero/minimal. In nearly all cases the buildings being put forward are derelict and disused. Some do have a small element of activity taking place, perhaps in one part of the building whilst some are derelict/disused buildings within a larger complex of buildings where others are already restored and in use. However, in general the baseline of current activity is minimal and cannot be captured by any secondary data.

Having reviewed secondary data in terms of indicators for use and the issues associated with this (see Appendix 1) it is also apparent that secondary data will not provide a viable baseline for individual projects. Secondary data is best used to provide contextual information for a project (see Section 4.2).

4.2 Indicators, metrics and qualitative questions

This Evaluation Framework uses a combination of indicators (selected for secondary data area context statement purposes), metrics (for output collection purposes) and qualitative questions (for evaluation and monitoring purposes). The reasoning behind this approach is discussed in Appendix 1. The actual requirements are summarised below.

4.2.1 Metrics

Output indicators provide a measure what HLF has achieved with its grant support. How these cumulatively change/grow over time will provide a valuable aggregated view of Programme activity and help to indicate how uses are developing over time within buildings. This in turn is an indication of when impacts will be achieved.

The output indicators proposed for HE are set out in Appendix 2 - Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Questionnaire. These would first be requested in the Year 1 Evaluation Questionnaire to be returned by Projects. They should be centrally collated with the aggregated information widely available. By also inputting Project targets into the database created, a comparison of targets against achievements over time could be made; helpful in determining the realism of targets and the extent to which projects progress beyond these. However, care will be needed when inputting project targets as a review of 38 projects going through approval stages/approved at the time of writing, indicates differences in how Projects are interpreting definitions for outputs (Job FTEs in particular). See discussion in Appendix 1 which sets out a proposed standard way of requesting jobs data.

There is a potential issue in taking forward this element of the Evaluation Framework. It would rely on Projects' active willingness to make annual returns over time, as beyond the Year 1 Evaluation Questionnaire/report return HLF currently have no financial or contractual leverage. Such requirements could be included in terms and conditions of grant, but it is unlikely that HLF would want to enforce their return. The Evaluation Framework therefore proposes that these should be as light touch as possible, with simple questions not taking long to complete.

An annual Programme e-bulletin circulated to all participating projects and within HLF might help to reinforce the benefits of returning information, alongside active use of the HE online community (see Section 6.2).

4.2.2 Indicators

Secondary data has been scoped for use. The outcome of this review is that it is proposed they are used as contextual indicators for selected case study projects only. The selected indicators, mostly at either ward or local authority level, are:

- Population
- Economic Activity rates
- Unemployment rates
- Resident workforce population on DWP benefits
- Total jobs, part and full time
- Qualifications
- Relative deprivation

These are indicators which can be readily updated from published sources. It is proposed that a baseline profile for each selected case study is prepared and updated centrally, with the trends shown in the indicators then being used in discussions as part of HLF HE Programme led Case Study evaluations at Years 5 and 10, as well as providing an overview of the type of contexts the HE Programme is working in.

4.2.3 Qualitative Questions

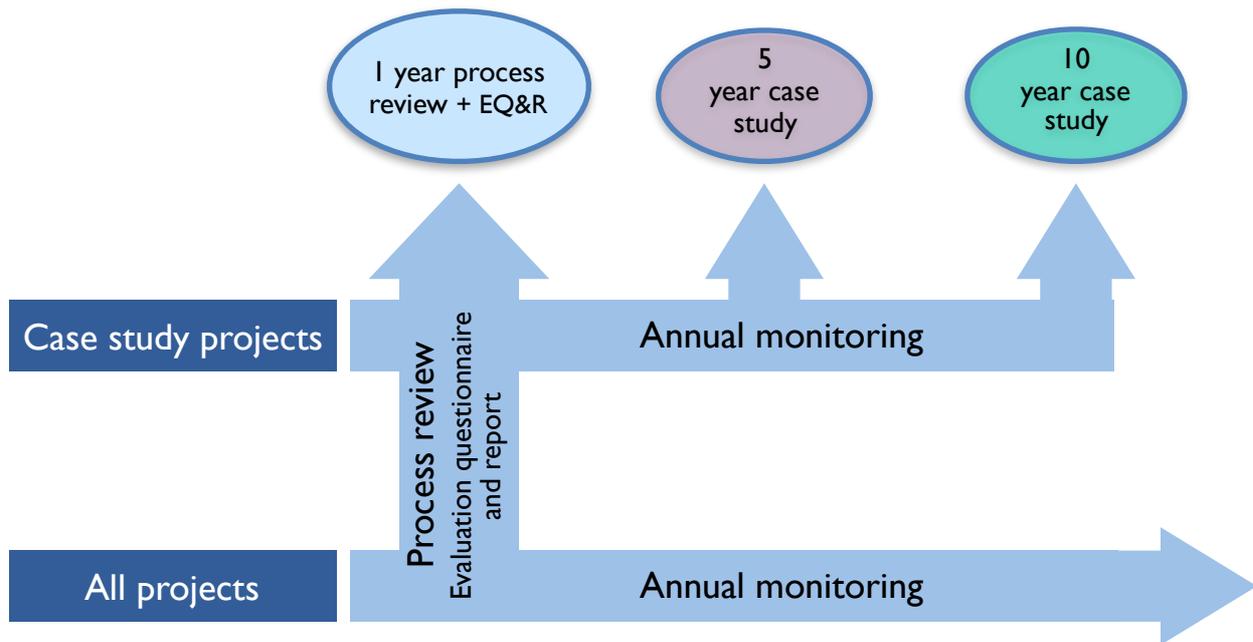
Qualitative questions then form the basis of the HLF led Case Study evaluations in Years 5 and 10, with some of the same questions also given to Projects for inclusion in their Year 1 Evaluation Questionnaire/Report. Using the same questions will allow comparability within a Project over time and between Projects. The Case Study evaluations are particularly intended to draw out examples of good practice, what can be achieved, issues encountered and dealt with, what the wider impacts might be and how stakeholders beyond the Project's lead partners perceive its value and impact in the local area. They are intended both as in-depth evaluations to look at impacts within and beyond the Project, as well as learning tools.

Questions for the case study evaluations and for use in Year 1 evaluation reporting by Projects are set out in Appendix 3. The questions are detailed by Outcome and also include questions related to Strategic Added Value, Organisation and Partnerships and HLF Programme process experience. There are two sets of questions – one for use with/by Projects and one for use with external Stakeholders and communities related to a Project.

The annual monitoring and evaluation review to all Projects also contains a very small number of qualitative questions (see Appendix 2). In addition a short set of qualitative questions to HLF staff looking at HE Programme process issues principally is proposed (see Appendix 4).

Whilst these are essentially qualitative questions in nature, there are a number where initially respondents are asked to scale their response (On a scale of 1 to 4...). This is intended to help achieving some comparability across responses between Projects and within Projects over time.

Summary of monitoring and evaluation by timeline and type of project



Summary of monitoring and evaluation by method

	Qualitative Questions	Secondary Data	Quantitative outputs
≤ 1 year			
Annual			
5 years/10 years			

5. Testing and Interpreting Evaluation Data and Information

The purpose of collecting the evaluation data and information is to test and interpret this in relation to the seven questions of this Evaluation Framework. The questions for all the evaluation and monitoring proposed are all intended to contribute information towards one or more of this Evaluation Framework questions.

5.1 Testing and Interpreting the evaluation information

Testing and interpreting the information requires the information to be drawn together and reviewed in relation to this Evaluation Framework questions:

- At the case study level, each Year 5 and Year 10 case study evaluation would conclude with a review of evaluation findings in relation to the seven Evaluation Framework questions, also identifying issues and opportunities arising from discussions that reflect on Programme management and delivery, key learning points and making any suggestions/recommendations for the future. By using common questions across evaluations and getting 'scored' questions on some of the qualitative questions, this gives the opportunity to compare and contrast progress both within Projects on a longitudinal basis and across Projects

- In the case of Year 1 evaluation questionnaire and associated report returns from all Projects, there will be a need to review these to draw out the necessary information that responds to the Evaluation Framework questions as well as review the reports for other information that provides insights into Project progress and achievements
- At the Programme level, collation and review of case study evaluations would explore trends within and across Projects, enable comparisons of commonality or divergence in evaluation results across Projects, impacts emerging and consider their overall contribution to Programme Objectives. It would also help to identify experience for case study write ups and wider dissemination. As discussed earlier, it is not possible to extrapolate from the case studies to assume that case study experience reflects experience across the whole Programme. However, over time, it should become apparent whether there are consistent issues that arise, and how reflective certain issues are of the particular Project types. This information will be very valuable in helping to shape the Programme in the longer term.
- In the contextual data, identifying contextual changes that might impact on achievements – but also noting that this is case study specific (although again, comparisons over time and linked with case study evaluations will help indicate any commonality to trends emerging)
- Aggregating annual monitoring returns to provide an overview of Programme outputs and trends in their achievement (although acknowledging there may be issues of achieving 100% Project returns as discussed earlier). This specifically contributes to Evaluation Framework Q1
- Reviewing and aggregating annual evaluation review returns. This provides a simple check that Projects are on course with their operational business plans and can act as a prompt to HLF staff if there is a need to pick up any issues with specific Projects.

5.2 Dealing with additionality

Additionality is an important concept in the assessment of impact in economic development projects. The term refers to the estimate of the *net*, rather than its *gross*, impact after making allowances for what would have happened in the absence of the public support. Broadly, the net additional impact of a project takes into account factors such as 'deadweight' (what would have happened anyway without the intervention), 'leakage' (economic benefits that may leak from the target area i.e. workers who live outside of the target area, or services supplied by businesses outside the target area), 'displacement' (negative effects on other organisations/businesses in the area that offer similar activity), and also the 'multiplier effect' (the wider benefits felt in the target area through supply chain expenditure i.e. the 'trickle down' effect)

This Evaluation Framework recognises that there would be two elements to additionality through the Heritage Enterprise programme:

- Additionality relating to the building itself i.e. has an organisation simply moved from one historical building (which now lays vacant) to the building restored under the HE programme
- Additionality relating to the activities delivered from the building i.e. there are now local services which may now be in competition with existing service provision in the target area

It is the second of these which is the most important consideration, although the first element (building) should be understood at the application and appraisal stage. However, this

Evaluation Framework does not recommend an intensive approach to assessing additionality (see discussion in Appendix 1). The approach is to seek total job and enterprise/business numbers as part of Project monitoring and to test more in-depth feedback on additionality from the case studies, to inform a qualitative view on additionality at a Programme level.

5.3 Dealing with the counterfactual case

In many respects, the assessment of 'counterfactual' is linked to the concept of additionality as detailed above. The counterfactual is what would have happened in the absence of the project intervention. It differs slightly from an estimate of the baseline, which is a static measurement in a given point of time (usually at the project outset), because it could also capture future projected changes e.g. a further deterioration from the baseline position. It would be methodologically difficult to create a Programme counterfactual case (for reasons discussed in Appendix 1) whilst Project applications do deal with this at the Project level. This Evaluation Framework does not therefore propose the development of a Programme counterfactual case.

6. Reports and other associated documents

The evaluation process will produce different information that can be used both within HLF and in wider reporting and dissemination of HLF supported HE Programme results. The following briefly describes the reporting outputs:

- Reports for use and dissemination within and beyond HLF
 - ▶ Aggregated monitoring information on an annual basis; available to show in quantitative terms what the HLF grant to HE Projects has supported. This monitoring information can be reported back to Board and Regional Committees to provide a 'position statement' about the Programme. It could also be disseminated more broadly e.g. through an e-newsletter to all HE Programme grantees, as well as being available online for prospective applicants.
 - ▶ A main output from Year 1, Year 5 and Year 10 evaluation reports should be the aggregated report on Evaluation Questions and progress towards Programme Objectives, with key learning points and actions to progress and develop the scheme. It is proposed that a full report drawing on all the annual monitoring information, Year 1 Project led evaluations and Year 5 and 10 case study evaluations is drawn together every 5 years as an externally commissioned study, to provide a fully objective external assessment.
 - ▶ Published case studies drawn from case study evaluations. At this stage a specific template is not prescribed. However a published case study could combine some basic project information plus some more in depth review of particular learning areas.
 - ▶ As case studies are a rolling programme, this means there will be an annual flow of evaluation information, providing the opportunity to produce annual evaluation reviews, for use with Board and Regional Committees. Again it could also be information more widely disseminated through e-bulletins, press releases, online case studies and other means.
- Reports for internal HLF use:
 - ▶ Evaluation reports of individual Case Study projects. HLF will need to decide if these are internal reports or also externally available. They should be shared with the Project, which may mean they do then become publicly available documents.
 - ▶ Contextual data review, providing an overview of trends in key indicators of socio-economic circumstances of the local communities in which HE Projects are located. As discussed earlier, the data is providing a contextual overview only and change in these is NOT an indication of HE Project impact – direct cause and effect relationships will be very difficult to establish in any quantitative way. However they will help to indicate whether/how the HE Programme is supporting Projects in areas of economic need/ economic growth, and could be used more widely.

7. Using the Evaluation information

There are two ways in which the evaluation information can and should be used:

- To establish that the HE Programme is achieving the Objectives and Outcomes it set out to do and therefore that HLF's grant support is delivering what was wanted in terms of plugging a gap in its overall support framework for heritage assets

- To provide learning and experience from the Programme which can be used to continue to develop and improve the Programme itself and provide knowledge and learning to disseminate within and beyond HLF

7.1 Checking achievement of HE Programme Objectives

This is vital and having the structured approach as set out in this Evaluation Framework is the key. Making use of the evaluation reports internally to review progress with the Programme is essential and could be achieved through:

- Use of the existing HE Practitioner Group to review evaluation information and consider implications for Programme development, management and delivery. This should include at least one case officer of an HE Project
- Report and discussion at HLF Board and Regional Committees with Trustees
- Policy team generated specific events and activities

7.2 Providing Knowledge, Experience and Learning

Developing the knowledge, experience and learning from the evaluation results is also vital. The three routes suggested in 6.1 above are as relevant to this purpose and provide internal approaches to dissemination of knowledge, experience and learning.

However there is also significant external learning that could be gained through knowledge exchange, and this is a potentially important role of the case study Projects. There should therefore be some externally facing process for using the evaluation information, which could include:

- An HE biennial conference, at which case study Projects participate and share experience around specific topics, aggregated evaluation results are shared by HLF and discussed, workshop sessions are held to focus on specific topics, types of uses etc. The conference would be open to existing HE Projects and to potential applicants
- Development of the 'Online Community' concept already established by HLF for other Programmes, where aggregated evaluation findings can be posted and can prompt discussion, specific issues arising from evaluation findings can be discussed to prompt further feedback
- Use of e-bulletins sent to all Projects with brief news, summary of achievements from monitoring information, highlighting any case studies posted etc. This could be an annual newsletter following on from the annual monitoring and evaluation review and also available online for others to view
- Case studies available online as write ups drawing from Case Study project evaluations

8. Resources needed (for further development following discussion with HLF on Draft Report)

- Contextual data collection – done by HLF centrally
- Appointment of an HE Programme Evaluation officer within HLF to do
 - ▶ Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Reviews, collation of data
 - ▶ 5 and 10 year evaluations of case study projects – based on the questions developed
 - ▶ Preparation of Evaluation reports
 - ▶ Case study write ups
 - ▶ Publicity and events

	yr 0	yr 1	yr 2	yr 3	yr 4	yr 5 (programme level evaluation)	yr 6	yr 7	yr 8	yr 9	yr 10 (programme level evaluation)
yr 0	3 projects										
yr 1		3 projects									
yr 2			3 projects								
yr 3				3 projects							
yr 4					3 projects						
yr 5						3 projects					
yr 6							3 projects				
yr 7								3 projects			
yr 8									3 projects		
yr 9										3 projects	
yr 10											3 projects

No:Yr 1 Project Evaluation Questionnaire/report	15		30
No: HLF in-depth Yr 5 case studies	3		18
No: HLF in-depth Yr 10 case studies			3

KEY

3 projects - 3 projects selected as case studies

end of 1st year eval report from project. Undertaken by Project

end of 5th year evaluation report for Project. Undertaken by HLF

end of 10th year evaluation report for case study Project. Undertaken by HLF

Yr 5 & Yr 10 HLF commissioned external Programme level evaluation - using case study information & annual monitoring information from all projects

Assuming 3 case studies selected each year:

Maximum number of case studies at any one time- 30 from Year 10

Maximum number of HLF led case study in depth reports each year = 6 (Year 1 evaluation report is generated by the Project as per current guidance)

- Project participation as case studies; adopt a similar approach as that for mentors and monitors where a certain number of days are 'purchased' for their participation e.g. two days p.a
- External commission to review all evaluation information and produce a Five Yearly external evaluation assessment (this would not involve an external evaluator carrying out the consultations. It would about collating, analysing and interpreting what has already been done (through the HE Evaluation Officer) as an external and objective process
- Biennial HE Programme Conference
- Organising learning materials - case study reviews for publication, e-bulletins and any other publicity
- Managing an 'Online Community' blogsite

Appendix 1: Developing the indicators, Metrics and Questions for the Evaluation Framework - the method adopted

Appendix 2: Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Review

Appendix 3: Evaluation Questions For Case Studies and Year 1 Project evaluation Reports

Appendix 4: Evaluation Questions for HLF Staff

Appendix 5: Socio-economic profiles of the six case studies

Socio-economic profiles of the six case studies

CLS Care, Town Ward, Newcastle-under-Lyme

Edinburgh Printmakers, Dalry and Fountainbridge Ward, Edinburgh

Fellowship Inn, Bellingham Ward, Lewisham

Harland & Wolff Hotel, Island Ward, Belfast

Morpeth Railway Station, Stobhill Ward, Northumberland

Saltdean Lido, Coastal, Brighton & Hove

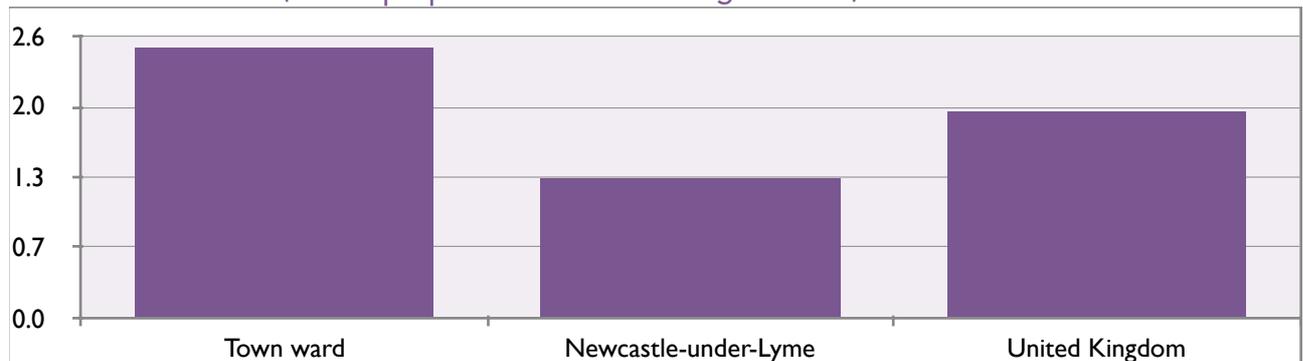
CLS Care, Town Ward, Newcastle-under-Lyme

The CLS Care supported project is located in the 'Town' ward of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The latest resident population of the ward is estimated to be 3,709 (2013 ONS mid-year population estimates).

It does tend to have a relatively lower proportion of economically active people of working age. Whilst economic activity rates in Newcastle-under-Lyme in general broadly equate to 75%, the figure in the Town ward does tend to be lower – broadly equating to 66%. Unemployment tends to be higher, and also in a relatively significant sense. According to the widest measurement of unemployment⁵ 11% of those aged 16-64 were unemployed in 2011. Unfortunately data at ward-level for this wider indicator is relatively dated.

On the narrower measure of unemployment – measuring only those who are claiming Jobseekers Allowance and normally referred to as the 'claimant count' – the latest figure stands at 2.5% (January 2016 – as proportion of working-age residents). Inactivity rates (for the wider district) are slightly above national rates (25.3% v 22.5%).

Claimant count rate (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64)

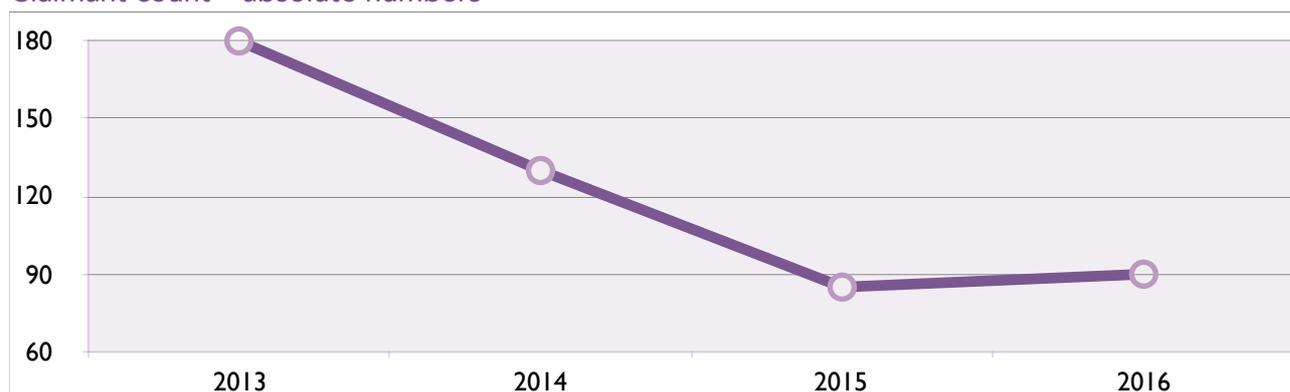


(Source: Claimant Count – ONS)

The rate and number of claimants have fallen over the past few years, standing at 3.5% in January 2014 – highlighting some marginal improvement in labour market conditions in the locality. This largely mirrors improvement in labour market conditions at both a national and regional level, showing that the demand for labour has been relatively strong since the effects of the recessionary period. It also may partially reflect some policy changes at a national level, such as the shift towards Universal Credit.

⁵ Based on the International Labour Organisation definition and capturing those classified as unemployed but may not necessarily be claiming job-related benefits.

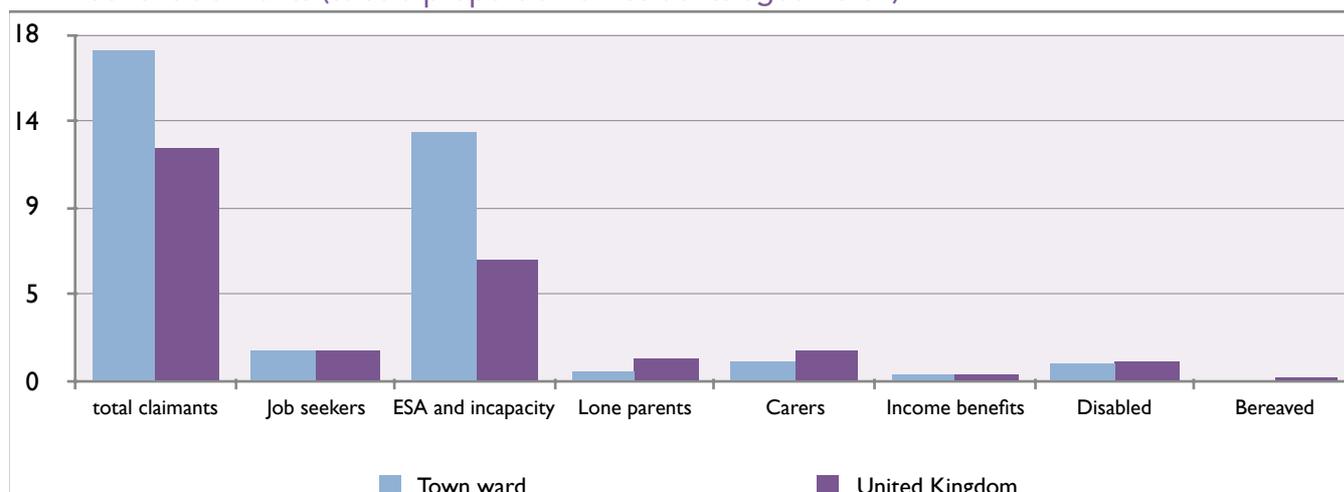
Claimant count – absolute numbers



(Source: Claimant Count – ONS)

Overall, 17.2% of the resident working-age population of the Town ward receive some form of Department, Work & Pensions benefits. This is significantly higher than the national average (12%). The majority of these relate to Employment Support Allowance (or the previous support benefit of incapacity benefits). This benefit relates to those who cannot work due to illness or disability. Again, this is significantly higher than in many other areas. The below chart shows that the Town ward is particularly characterised by the high proportion of people of working age claiming Employment Support Allowance (or its predecessor Incapacity Benefits)⁶.

DWP benefit claimants (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64)



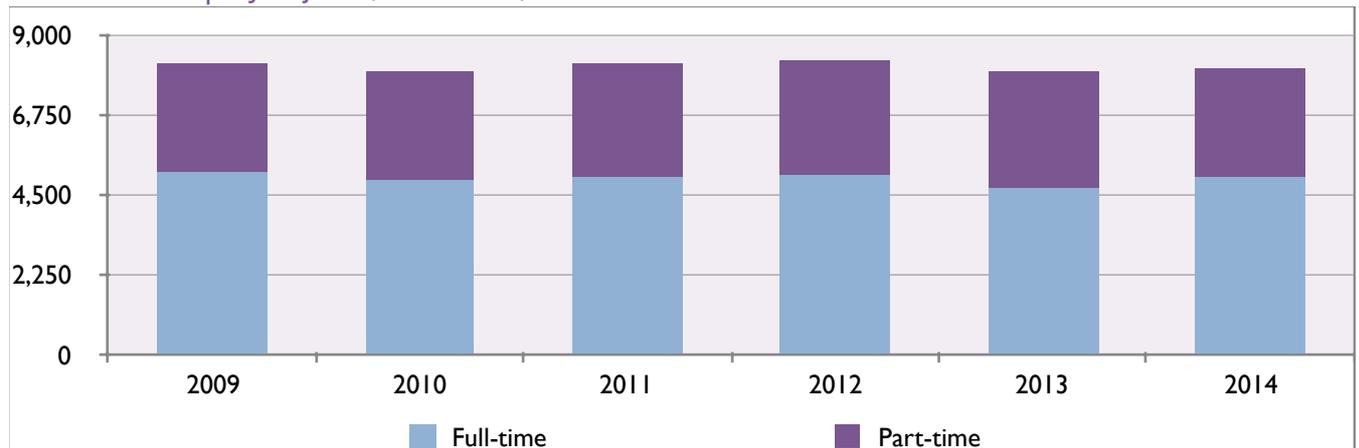
(Source: Benefit Claimants – DWP/ONS)

According to the latest estimates (2014), there are approximately 8,100 jobs⁷ in the Town ward. In broad terms this number has stayed relatively constant over the past 5-6 years. Just under two-thirds of the jobs in the ward are full-time, with the remainder part-time. Again, this proportional structure has stayed relatively static over the period, despite a greater shift towards part-time employment seen on a national basis. This could be seen as sign that the local labour market has been relatively robust, resisting the shift towards part-time work, much of which is 'involuntary' i.e. people have had to take part-time jobs as a result of a lack of quality full-time opportunities being available.

⁶ The chart relates to data which classifies people into which 'primary' benefit they receive. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the top most benefit they receive. In reality, many people receive more than one benefit, but this dataset only counts a person once.

⁷ The classification of jobs here is paid employment, therefore excluding self-employment.

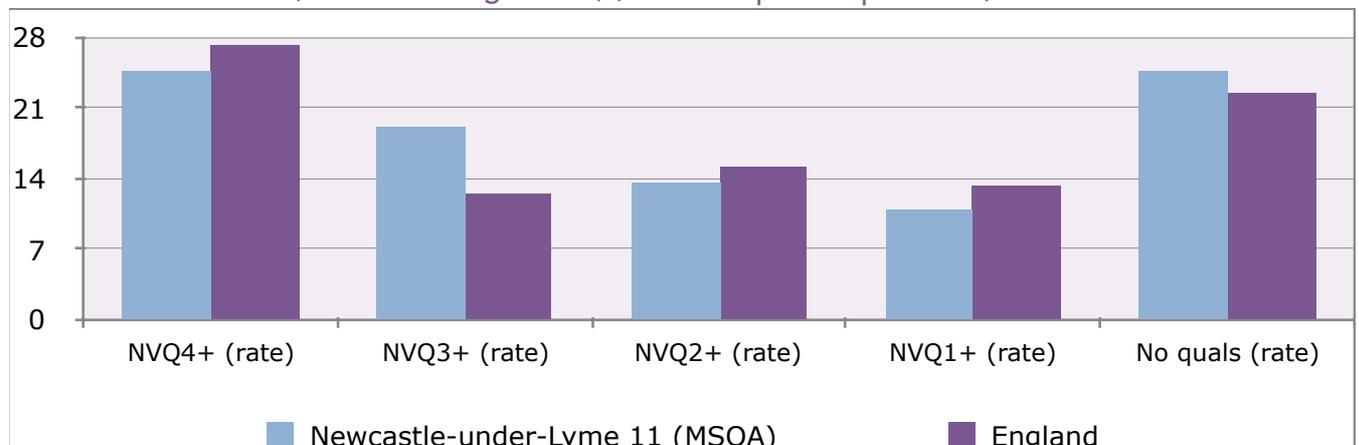
Number of employee jobs (Town ward)



(Source: Business Register & Employment Survey – ONS)

In terms of the qualification level of the local population, there appears to be a relatively even split between residents who have high level qualifications (i.e. NVQ 4+ and above i.e. degree equivalent) and those that do not hold any qualifications. The area surrounding the supported project⁸ is characterised by marginally lower proportions of people holding higher qualifications, and marginally higher proportions with no qualifications (as shown in the below chart). Again, data relating to this measurement is relatively dated (2011 Census data) but the expectation is numbers do not significantly change over the short-term.

Qualification levels – (all residents aged 16+) (Middle Super Output Level)



(Source: 2011 Census – ONS)

In terms of the overall measurement of deprivation (as measured by the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation), the supported project is in an area⁹ which is classified as being within the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. It is classified as being in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for measurements relating to crime and health, whilst it performs better on measurements looking at barriers to housing and services (partially reflecting its semi-urban characteristic), education and income deprivation affecting children.

⁸The data relates to Middle Super Output areas.

⁹The IMD provides data at a Lower Super Output Area level

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)	Rank (out of 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas with 1 as the most deprived)
Overall (combined domains)	5,266
Living environment	7,696
Crime	2,088
Income	7,633
Employment	4,649
Health	1,745
Education	13,100
Barriers to housing and services	22,027
Income deprivation affecting children index	12,189
Income deprivation affecting older people index	6,566

In summary, the area in Newcastle-under-Lyme near the CLS Care project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme does display some characteristics of economic difficulty. It tends to have lower levels of economic activity, with higher inactivity rates, and there are a greater proportion of residents who receive DWP benefits. Whilst labour market conditions appear to have at least stabilised, and possibly even improved, since the effects of the recession, the data appears to indicate that there is some social inequality within the area. The project is in an area classified as being one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

Edinburgh Printmakers, Dalry and Fountainbridge Ward, Edinburgh

The Edinburgh Printmakers project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme is located in the Dalry and Fountainbridge ward within Edinburgh. The latest resident population of the 2011 Output Area (S00103474) was 437 (2011 Scottish Census). This is a relatively small geographical statistical area which closely mirrors the supported project¹⁰. According to the Census data, the area contains a relatively young population with the average (median) age 21-22 compared to an average age in Scotland of approximately 41.

Its proportion of economically active people of working age (16 to 74) does tend to be significantly lower to levels seen nationally. According to the proportion of residents who were classified as economically active was 49.2%, compared to a Scotland average of 69.0%. This differential is predominantly driven by a large number of students (reflecting the age structure noted above). Approximately a half of the total working-age population are students. This is useful to understand when interpreting other economic data. For example, whilst it appears that unemployment levels are low in the area surrounding the Edinburgh Printmakers project, this is principally due to the lower number of the working age population looking for work. With significantly lower levels of retired, people looking after family, long-term sick etc. then the profile is one of a young, predominantly student population.

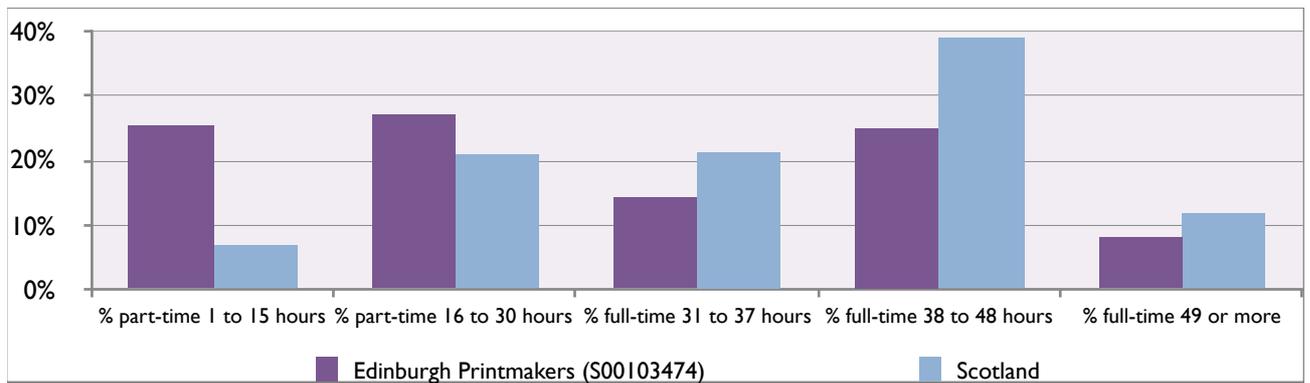
On the narrower measure of unemployment – measuring only those who are claiming Jobseekers Allowance and normally referred to as the ‘claimant count’ – the latest figure stands at 1.4% (January 2015 – as proportion of working-age residents). This tends to be marginally lower than the wider comparator areas (Edinburgh rates have tended to be 1.5%-2.0%). Inactivity rates (for the wider district) tend to be approximately 25% (again remembering the relatively large student population in Edinburgh).

The rate and number of claimants have fallen over the past few years – highlighting some marginal improvement in labour market conditions in the locality. This largely mirrors improvement in labour market conditions at both a national and regional level, showing that the demand for labour has been relatively strong since the effects of the recessionary period.

Another notable characteristic of the area is the relatively high proportion of part-time working, compared to those who work full-time. As the chart below shows, over 50% of those in employment work fewer than 30 hours per week. Again, this may reflect the student population, where part-time work is often an attractive option. There is a gender split on the number of hours worked. The average hours worked by males in employment was 31.8, whilst for females it was lower at 25.2.

Average hours worked (2011) (Output Area)

10 Population estimates in Scotland tend to relate to Data Zones.

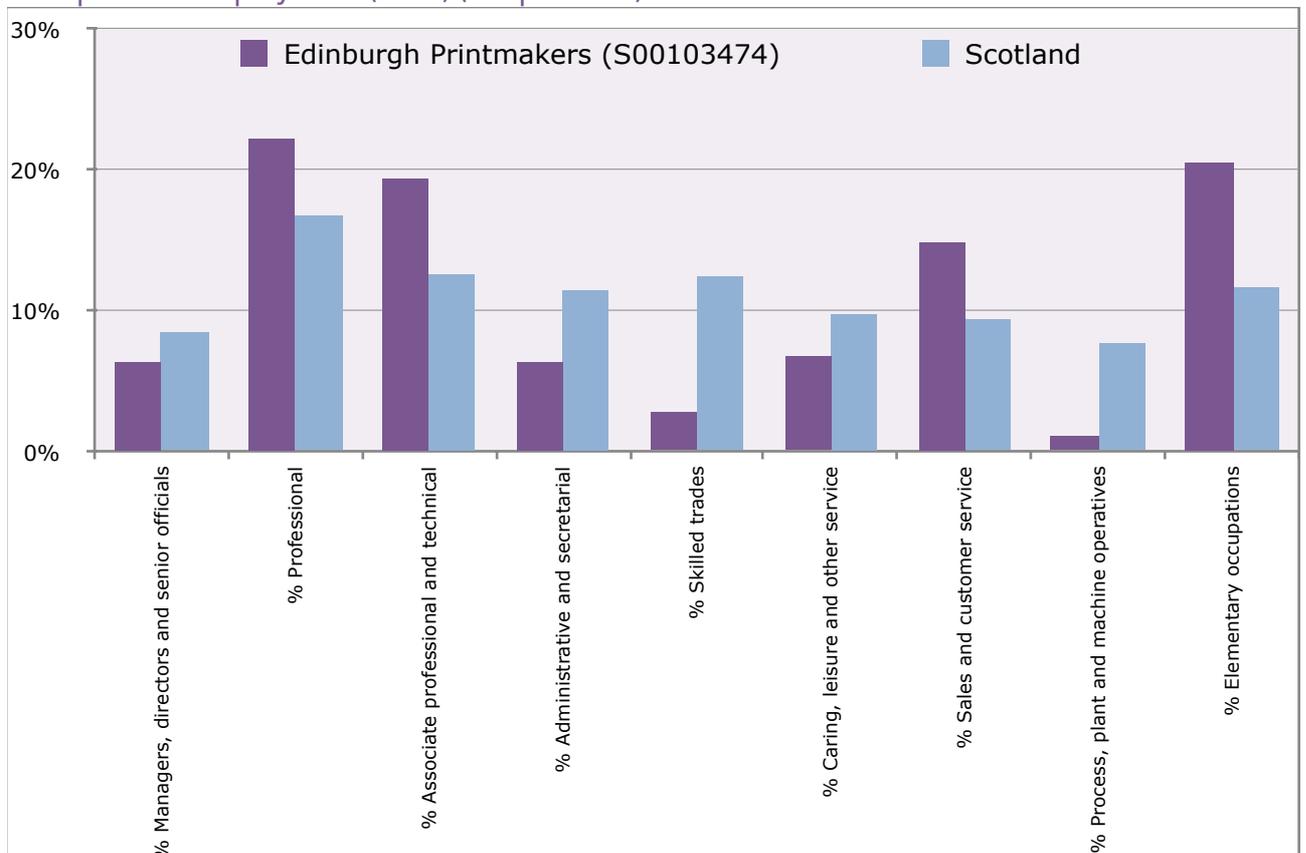


(Source: 2011 Scottish Census)

The majority (80%) of people who receive any form of Department, Work & Pensions (DWP) benefits do so in relation to Employment Support Allowance (or the previous support benefit of incapacity benefits). This benefit relates to those who cannot work due to illness or disability. Again, this is significantly higher than many other areas. Interestingly, there are no claimants for benefits relating to carers, disability etc. Again, this potentially reflects the demographic structure of the area.

Bearing in mind that the overall numbers are relatively small, the majority of employed people work in managerial and/or professional occupations. The project area has a greater proportion – compared against national average – in professional occupations, although it also has greater proportions in elementary occupations (possibly associated with the higher numbers of people working part-time).

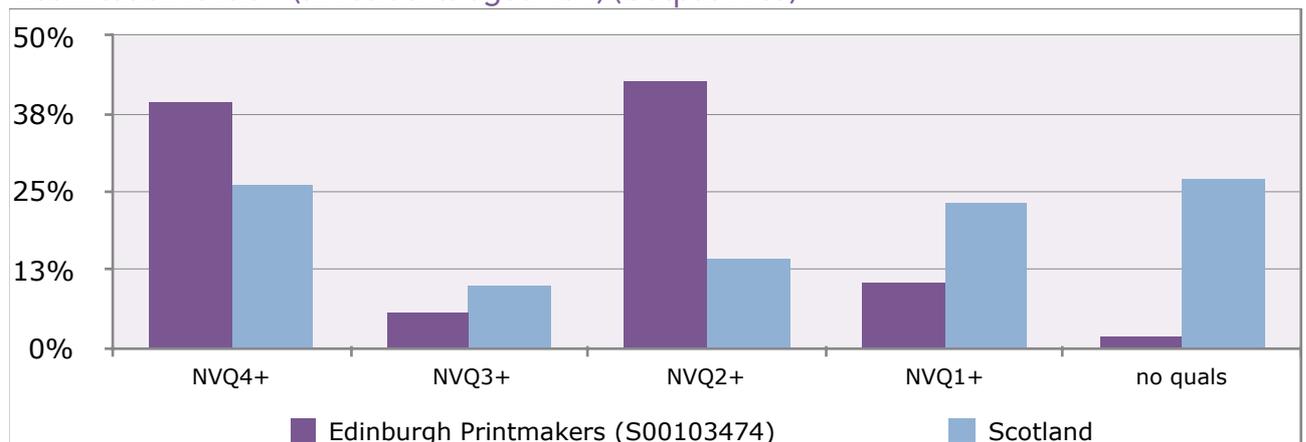
Occupational employment (2011) (Output Area)



(Source: 2011 Scottish Census)

In terms of the qualification level of the local population, the noticeable characteristic of the population is the very small proportion of people who hold no qualifications, alongside higher numbers who high level qualifications (i.e. NVQ 4+ and above i.e. degree equivalent). The area surrounding the supported project¹¹ is characterised by its relatively highly qualified adult population. The relatively high proportions of people with NVQ 2 or equivalent data reflects the student population, with many holding University-entry qualifications and are 'en route' to gaining higher qualifications. Again, data relating to this measurement is relatively dated (2011 Scottish Census data) but the expectation is numbers do not significantly change over the short-term.

Qualification levels – (all residents aged 16+) (Output Area)



(Source: 2011 Census – ONS)

In terms of the overall measurement of deprivation (as measured by the 2012 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation), the supported project is in an area¹² which is classified as being within the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in Scotland. It is classified as being in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for the measurement relating to barriers to housing (partially reflecting its urban characteristics in terms of affordability) and in the 20% most deprived areas for education.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (2012)	Rank (out of 6,505 Output Areas with I as the most deprived)
Overall (combined domains)	2,562
Crime	2,542
Income	3,026
Employment	2,398
Health	4,237
Education	1,213
Barriers to housing	12
Access to services	4,982

¹¹ The data relates to the 2011 Output area.

¹² As above – data relates to 2011 Output area.

In summary, the area of Edinburgh near the Edinburgh Printmakers project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme appears to be predominantly represented by a young student population. As a consequence, the economic activity rate (the proportion of people who are able to work) is relatively small and, in fact, its role as a functional economic area is driven by relatively lower proportions of people in employment. It is a relatively highly qualified area, again reflecting its role in relation to nearby educational establishments.

Fellowship Inn, Bellingham Ward, Lewisham

The Fellowship Inn project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme is located in the 'Bellingham' ward within Lewisham. The latest resident population of the ward is estimated to be 9,843 (2013 ONS mid-year population estimates).

Its proportion of economically active people of working age does tend to broadly correspond (albeit marginally lower) to levels seen elsewhere in Lewisham and nationally. Whilst economic activity rates in Newcastle-under-Lyme tend to be within a range of 78%-80%, the latest figure for the Bellingham ward is slightly lower – broadly equating to 75%. Unemployment in the ward tends to be higher, and relatively significantly. According to the widest measurement of unemployment¹³ 12.4% of those aged 16-64 were unemployed in 2011. Unfortunately data at ward-level for the wider definition is relatively dated.

On the narrower measure of unemployment – measuring only those who are claiming Jobseekers Allowance and normally referred to as the 'claimant count' – the latest figure stands at 3.5% (January 2016 – as proportion of working-age residents). This tends to be higher than the wider comparator areas. Inactivity rates (for the wider district) are slightly below national rates (20.31% v 22.5%).

Claimant count rate (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 – January 2016)

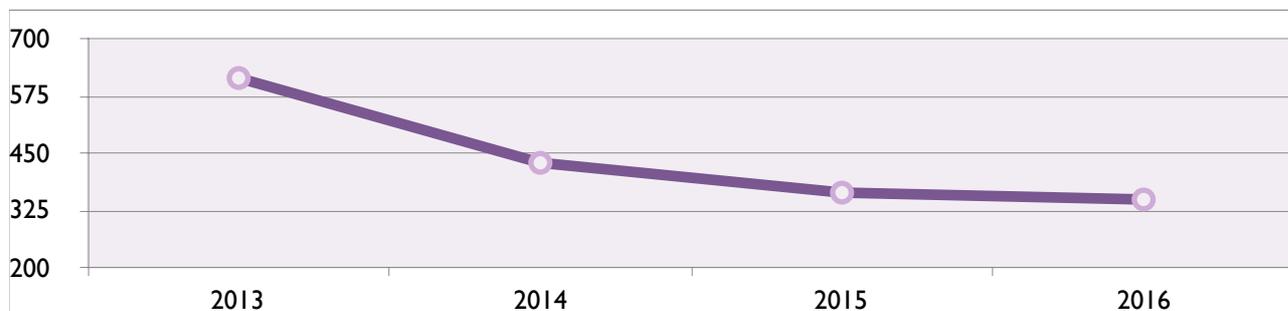


(Source: Claimant Count – ONS)

The rate and number of claimants have fallen over the past few years, standing at 4.4% in January 2014 – highlighting some marginal improvement in labour market conditions in the locality. This largely mirrors improvement in labour market conditions at both a national and regional level, showing that the demand for labour has been relatively strong since the effects of the recessionary period. This may be more marked in London, which has been relatively resilient through the economic difficulties. It also may partially reflect some policy changes at a national level, such as the shift towards Universal Credit.

Claimant count – absolute numbers

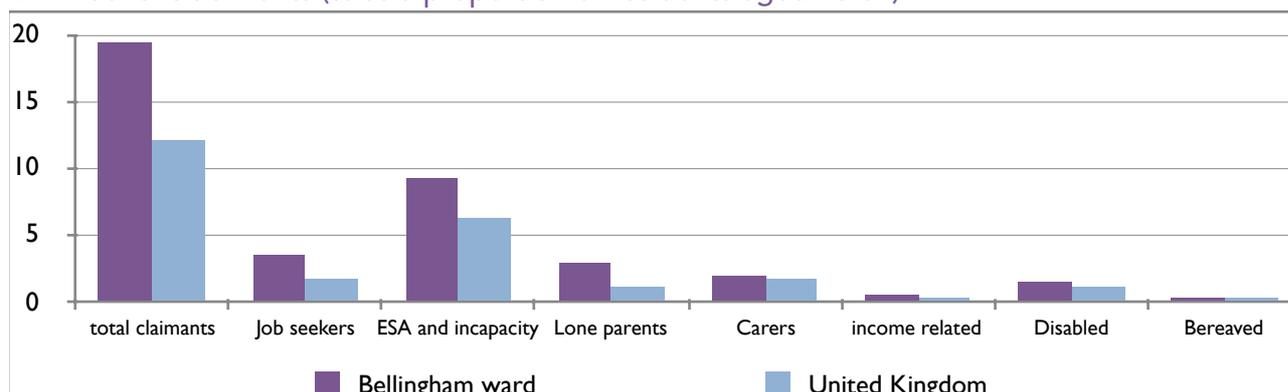
¹³ Based on the International Labour Organisation definition and capturing those classified as unemployed but may not necessarily be claiming job-related benefits.



(Source: Claimant Count – ONS)

Overall, 19.5% of the resident working-age population of the Bellingham ward receive some form of Department, Work & Pensions benefits. This is significantly higher than the national average (12%). Approximately half of these relate to Employment Support Allowance (or the previous support benefit of incapacity benefits). This benefit relates to those who cannot work due to illness or disability. Again, this is significantly higher than many other areas. However, there are also relatively high proportions relating to job seekers (where illness or disability is not the reason for not being able to work) and lone parents. The chart below shows that the Bellingham ward is particularly characterised by a high proportion of people of working age claiming these forms of benefits¹⁴.

DWP benefit claimants (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64)



(Source: Benefit Claimants – DWP/ONS)

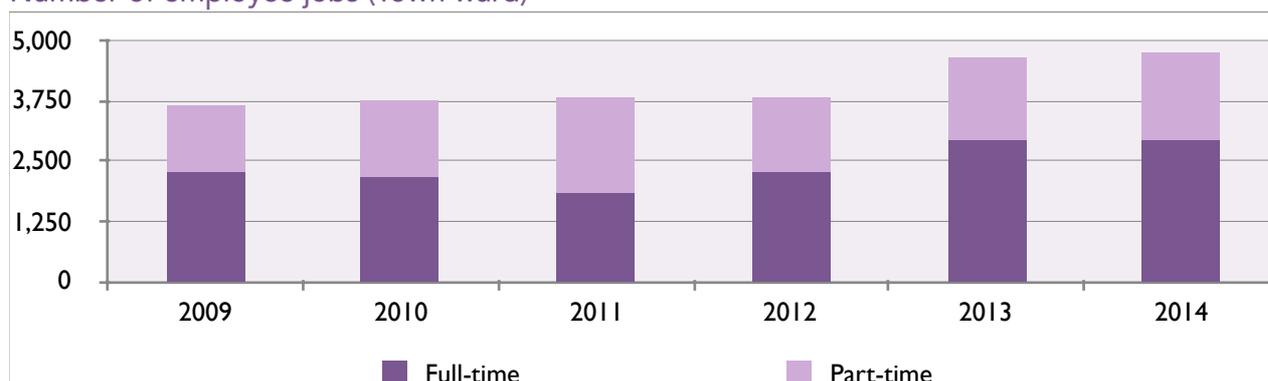
According to the latest estimates (2014), there are approximately 4,800 jobs¹⁵ in the Bellingham ward. This number appears to have increased relatively robustly over the past 5-6 years, although some care should be used when interpreting this data¹⁶. Just under two-thirds of the jobs in the ward are full-time, with the remainder part-time. Again, this has stayed relatively static over the period, despite a greater shift towards part-time employment seen on a national basis. This could be seen as sign that the local labour market has been relatively robust, resisting the shift towards part-time work, much of which is 'involuntary' i.e. people have had to take part-time jobs as a result of a lack of full-time opportunities being available.

¹⁴ The chart relates to data which classifies people into which 'primary' benefit they receive. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the top most benefit they receive. In reality, many people receive more than one benefit, but this dataset only counts a person once.

¹⁵ The classification of jobs here is paid employment, therefore excluding self-employment.

¹⁶ The data is survey-based, therefore there are relatively wide confidence intervals associated with the data and there may be significant variation on an annual basis.

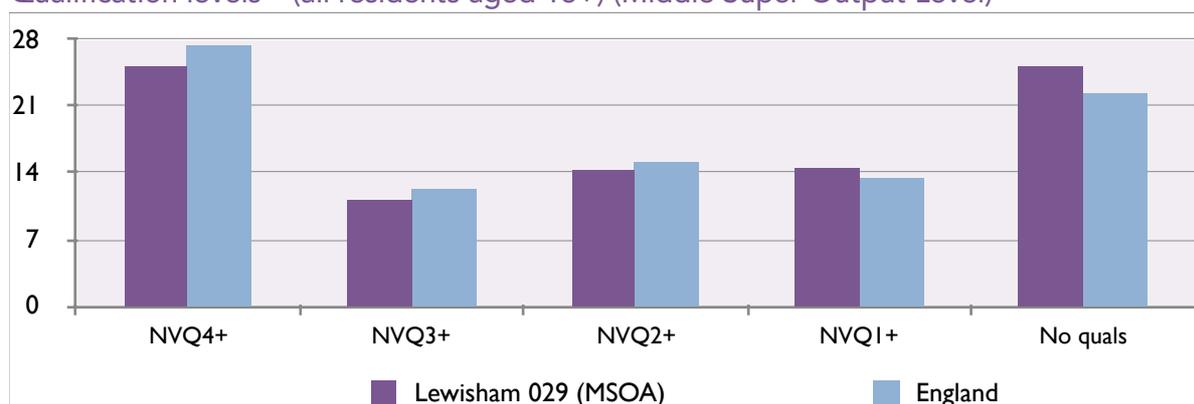
Number of employee jobs (Town ward)



(Source: Business Register & Employment Survey – ONS)

In terms of the qualification level of the local population, there appears to be a relatively even split between residents who have high level qualifications (i.e. NVQ 4+ and above i.e. degree equivalent) and those that do not hold any qualifications. The area surrounding the supported project¹⁷ is characterised by marginally lower proportions of people holding higher qualifications, and marginally higher proportions with no qualifications (as shown in the below chart). Again, data relating to this measurement is relatively dated (2011 Census data) but the expectation is numbers do not significantly change over the short-term.

Qualification levels – (all residents aged 16+) (Middle Super Output Level)



(Source: 2011 Census – ONS)

In terms of the overall measurement of deprivation (as measured by the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation), the supported project is in an area¹⁸ which is classified as being within the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. It is classified as being in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for the measurement relating to crime, whilst it performs better on measurements looking at barriers to housing and services (partially reflecting its urban characteristics in terms of service access), health and income deprivation affecting older people (although below average on all measurements).

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)	Rank (out of 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas with 1 as the most deprived)
Overall (combined domains)	4,301

¹⁷ The data relates to Middle Super Output areas.

¹⁸ The IMD provides data at a Lower Super Output Area level

Living environment	5,687
Crime	1,247
Income	5,070
Employment	5,939
Health	7,148
Education	5,694
Barriers to housing and services	7,818
Income deprivation affecting children index	3,790
Income deprivation affecting older people index	8,726

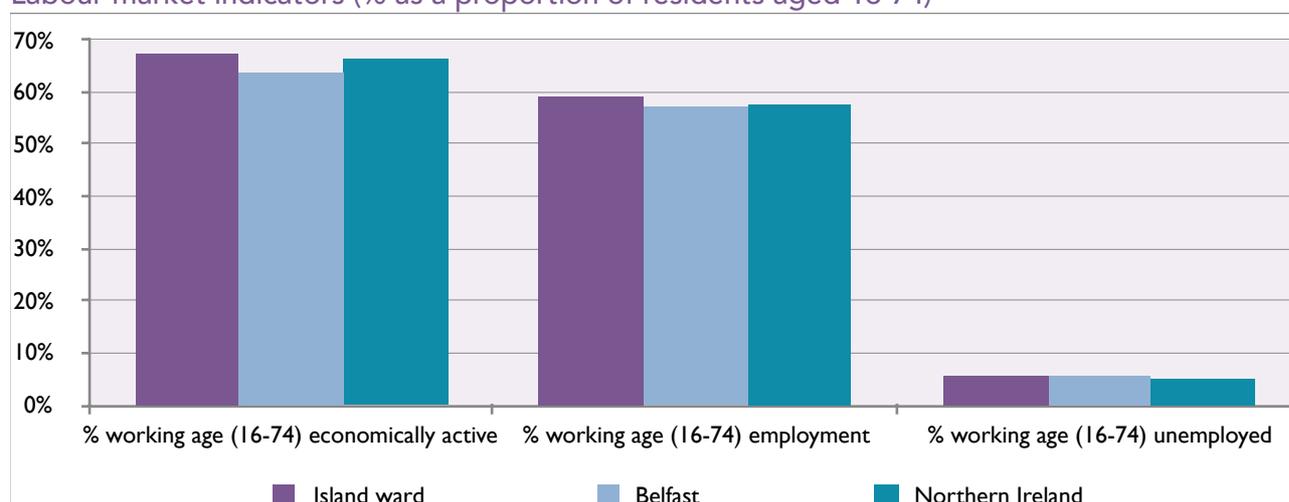
In summary, the area Lewisham near the Fellowship Inn project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme does display some characteristics of relative underperformance, although these are not necessarily that marked. This may be expected of an area of London. However, the data seems to indicate that the benefits of being located within the vibrant London economy are not necessarily shared by all that live there. The data indicates that inequality may be an issue. The fact that nearly 1 in 6 people of working age receives one kind of benefit (compared to 1 in 8 nationally) illustrates this fact. This picture is also reinforced by the IMD data, with the surrounding area being one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

Harland & Wolff Hotel, Island Ward, Belfast

The Harland & Wolff project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme is located in the 'Island' ward within Belfast. The latest resident population of the ward is estimated to be 5,300 (2014 Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISA) mid-year population estimates). There is a relatively young population in the project area, with 20.4% of the population aged under 16 years (compared to 18.6% in Belfast). The median age is 32 years, compared to 35 in Belfast and 37 in Northern Ireland as a whole.

Its proportion of economically active people of working age does tend to broadly correspond (albeit marginally higher) to levels seen elsewhere in Belfast and nationally. Whilst economic activity rates in Belfast tend to be within a range of 63%-65% and for Northern Ireland (65%-67%), the latest figure for the Island ward is higher – broadly equating to 67%. Unemployment in the ward tends to match that seen in Belfast but marginally higher than in Northern Ireland as a whole. Unfortunately data at ward-level for the wider definition is relatively dated.

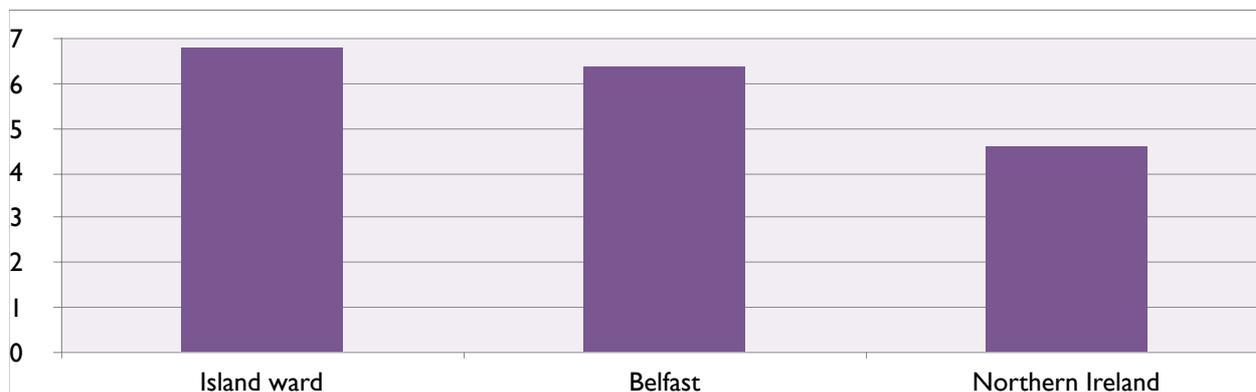
Labour market indicators (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-74)



(Source: 2011 Census – NISA)

On the narrower measure of unemployment – measuring only those who are claiming Jobseekers Allowance and normally referred to as the 'claimant count' – the latest figure stands at 6.8% (2014 average – as proportion of working-age residents). This tends to be higher than the wider comparator areas. Inactivity rates (for the wider district) are slightly below national rates (20.31% v 22.5%).

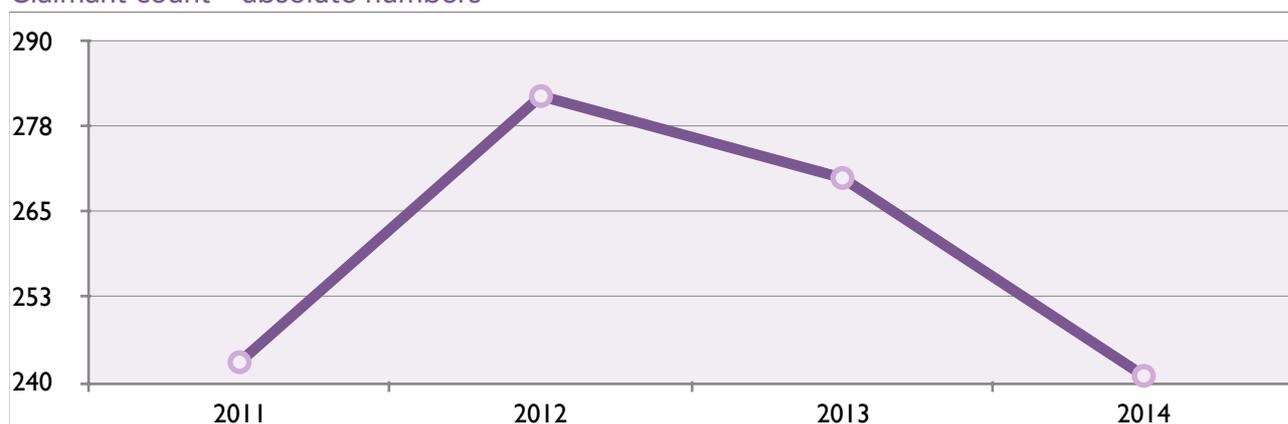
Claimant count rate (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-74 – 2014)



(Source: Claimant Count – NISA)

The number of claimants has fluctuated somewhat over the past few years. However, the claimant count rate has fallen significantly, possibly reflecting an increase in population or changes in population structure over that time. Generally, labour market conditions in the locality appear to have remained broadly stable (reflecting the fact that the change in absolute numbers in the below chart are quite small), although perhaps not reflecting the improvement in labour market conditions at a wider (UK) level.

Claimant count – absolute numbers

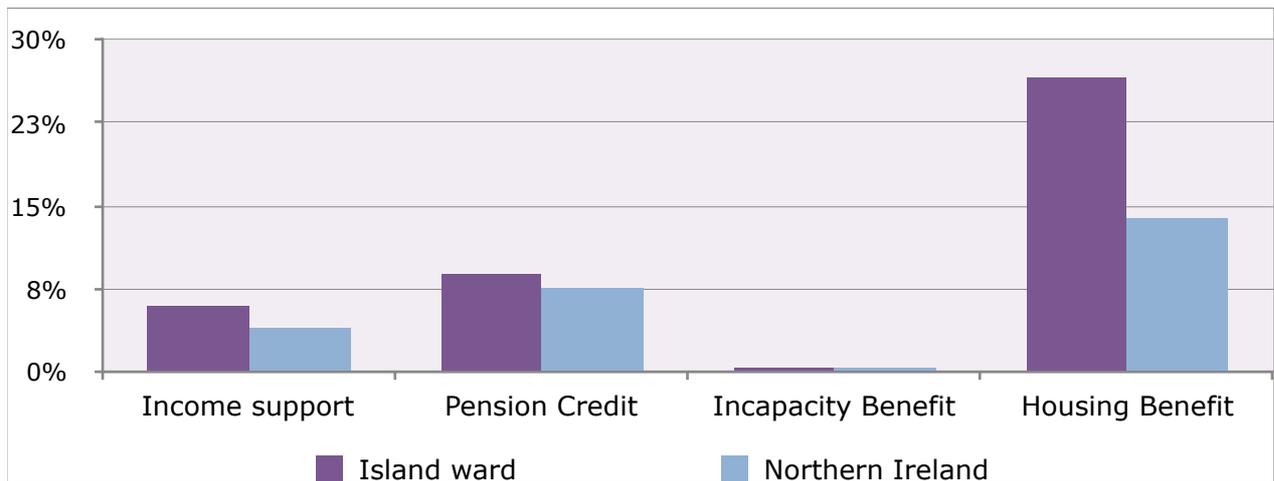


(Source: Claimant Count – NISA)

In terms of benefit claimants, 210 people aged 16 and over were claiming Income Support; 320 people aged 60 and over were claiming Pension Credit; 10 people aged 16-64 were receiving Incapacity Benefit; and 960 people aged 16+ were claiming Housing Benefit (2014 data). In general, as shown by the chart below, benefit claimants are higher than the national average¹⁹.

Benefit claimants (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 - 2014)

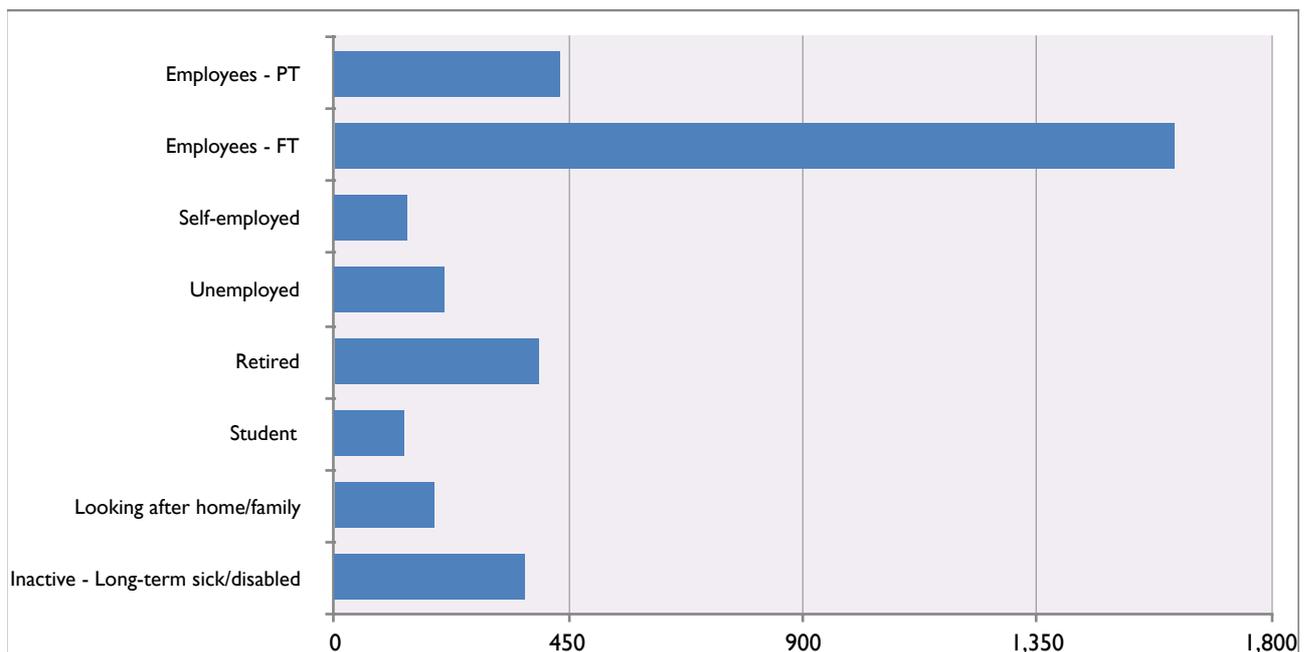
¹⁹ The rates have been derived by taking the number of claimants and set against the 16-64 population estimates for 2014. The rates are not published but been derived for the purposes of this work.



(Source: Department of Social Development – Northern Ireland Executive)

Analysis of Census data shows that the majority of people aged 16-74 in the Island ward were in employment and working-full time. Self-employment levels are relatively low, with long-term sickness/disability rates also relatively high. Approximately 25% of people were classified as having a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities.

Economic activity (Island ward - 2011)

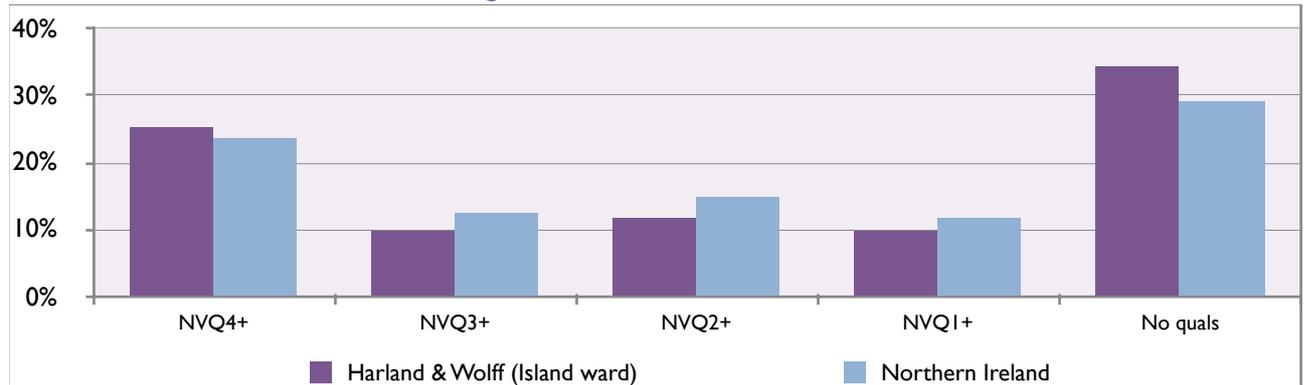


(Source: 2011 Census Northern Ireland)

In terms of the qualification level of the local population, 25% of those aged 16 and over held a high level qualification (i.e. NVQ 4+ and above i.e. degree equivalent), but 44% of the adult population had no or a low level (i.e. NVQ 1) qualification. The area surrounding the supported project²⁰ is characterised by relatively high levels of people holding a lack of high level qualifications. Again, data relating to this measurement is relatively dated (2011 Census data) but the expectation is numbers do not significantly change over the short-term.

²⁰ The data relates to ward level data

Qualification levels – (all residents aged 16+) (Island ward)



(Source: 2011 Census Northern Ireland)

In terms of the overall measurement of deprivation (as measured by the 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM)), the supported project is in an area²¹ which is classified as being within the 15% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. It is classified as being in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods for the measurement relating to the living environment, crime and education, whilst it performs better on the measurement looking at the proximity to services (predominantly just reflecting its urban characteristic). The overall picture from the NIMDM is that the area is relatively deprived, and consistently so across most of the measurements.

2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure	Rank (out of 890 wards with 1 as the most deprived)
Overall (combined domains)	92
Living environment	58
Crime	64
Income	97
Employment	190
Health	114
Education	27
Proximity to services	555

(Source: 2010 Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure)

In summary, the area of Belfast near the Harland & Wolff project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme does display some characteristics of relative economic underperformance and some socioeconomic problems. As with elsewhere in Northern Ireland, unemployment and economic inactivity rates are relatively high (when compared to the UK average). The area appears that it suffers from relatively high levels of deprivation, and it also has a relatively high proportion of the adult population who hold no or low qualifications.

²¹ The IMD provides data at a ward level

Morpeth Railway Station, Stobhill Ward, Northumberland

The Morpeth Railway Station project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme is located in the 'Morpeth Stobhill ward within Northumberland local authority area. The latest resident population of the ward is estimated to be 2,467 (2013 ONS mid-year population estimates)²².

Its proportion of economically active people of working age does tend to broadly correspond to levels seen elsewhere in Northumberland and nationally, with rates marginally increasing over the past couple of years as more people are 'drawn into' the labour market. Economic activity rates in Northumberland tend to be within a range of 78%-80%, with rates for the Morpeth Stobhill ward only marginally lower. Unemployment in the ward also tends to match rates seen elsewhere. According to the widest measurement of unemployment²³ 7.7% of those aged 16-64 were unemployed in 2011. Unfortunately data at ward-level for the wider definition is relatively dated.

On the narrower measure of unemployment – measuring only those who are claiming Jobseekers Allowance and normally referred to as the 'claimant count' – the latest figure stands at 2.0% (January 2016 – as proportion of working-age residents). This tends to be marginally lower than seen in Northumberland as a whole. Inactivity rates (for the wider district) are slightly below national rates (21.4% v 22.5%).

Claimant count rate (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 – January 2016)



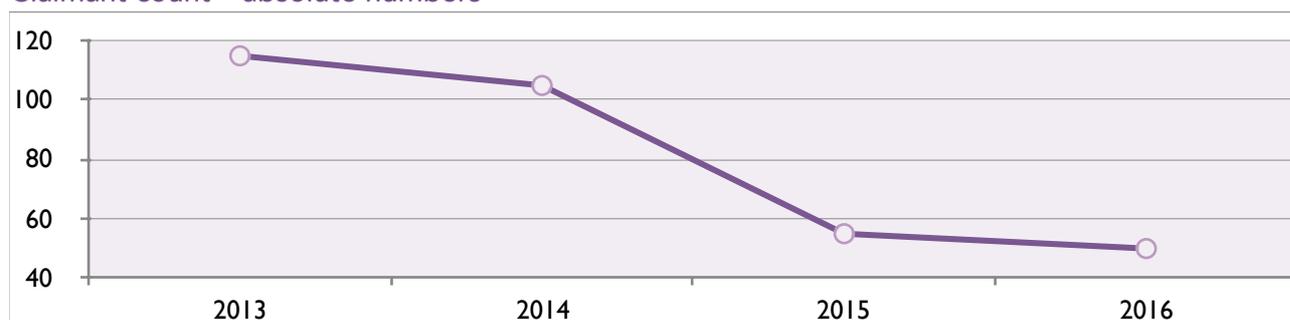
(Source: Claimant Count – ONS)

The rate and number of claimants have fallen over the past few years, standing at 4.2% in January 2014 – highlighting some marginal improvement in labour market conditions in the locality. Overall, the actual numbers involved are low (only 50 people claiming JSA in 2016). This largely mirrors improvement in labour market conditions at both a national and regional level, showing that the demand for labour has been relatively strong since the effects of the recessionary period. It also may partially reflect some policy changes at a national level, such as the shift towards Universal Credit.

²² The ward covers a relatively small population when compared to wards in more urban areas which are more densely populated – reflecting the relatively rural location of the project.

²³ Based on the ILO definition and capturing those classified as unemployed but may not necessarily be claiming job-related benefits.

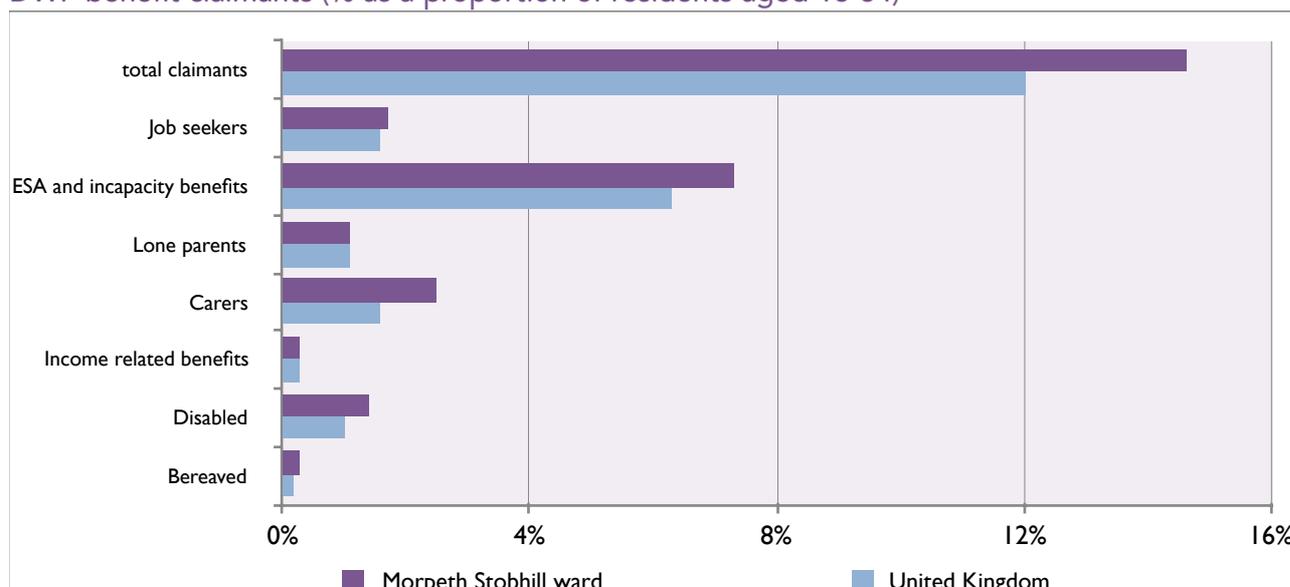
Claimant count – absolute numbers



(Source: Claimant Count – ONS)

Overall, 14.6% of the resident working-age population of the Morpeth Stobhill ward receive some form of Department, Work & Pensions benefits. This is marginally higher than the national average (12%). Just over half of these relate to Employment Support Allowance (or the previous support benefit of incapacity benefits). This benefit relates to those who cannot work due to illness or disability. One characteristic that is illustrated by the chart below is that there are relatively higher proportions of people claiming benefit due to being carers. This may reflect the demographic structure of the area, with greater levels of elderly people²⁴.

DWP benefit claimants (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64)



(Source: Benefit Claimants – DWP/ONS)

According to the latest estimates (2014), there are only approximately 200 jobs²⁵ in the Morpeth Stobhill ward, representing a very small 'local' labour market. Bearing in mind that the numbers are small, they have stayed relatively static over the past 5-6 years, although some care should be used when interpreting this data²⁶. Just under two-thirds of the jobs in the ward are full-time, with the remainder part-time. Again, this has stayed relatively static over the period, despite a greater shift towards part-time employment seen on a national basis. It is

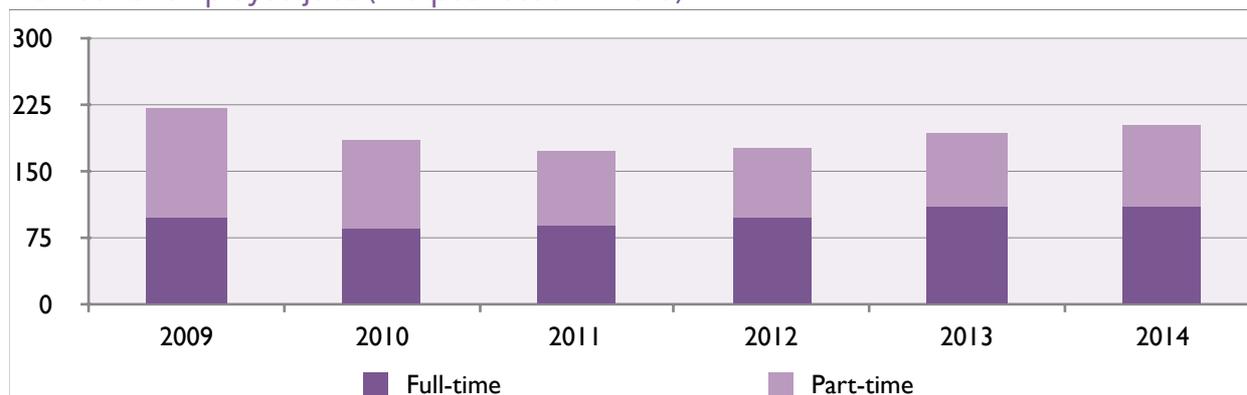
²⁴ The chart relates to data which classifies people into which 'primary' benefit they receive. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the top most benefit they receive. In reality, many people receive more than one benefit, but this dataset counts a person once.

²⁵ The classification of jobs here is paid employment, therefore excluding self-employment.

²⁶ The data is survey-based, therefore there are relatively wide confidence intervals associated with the data and there may be significant variation on an annual basis.

important to reiterate that it is difficult to draw conclusions from the data given the scale of numbers involve.

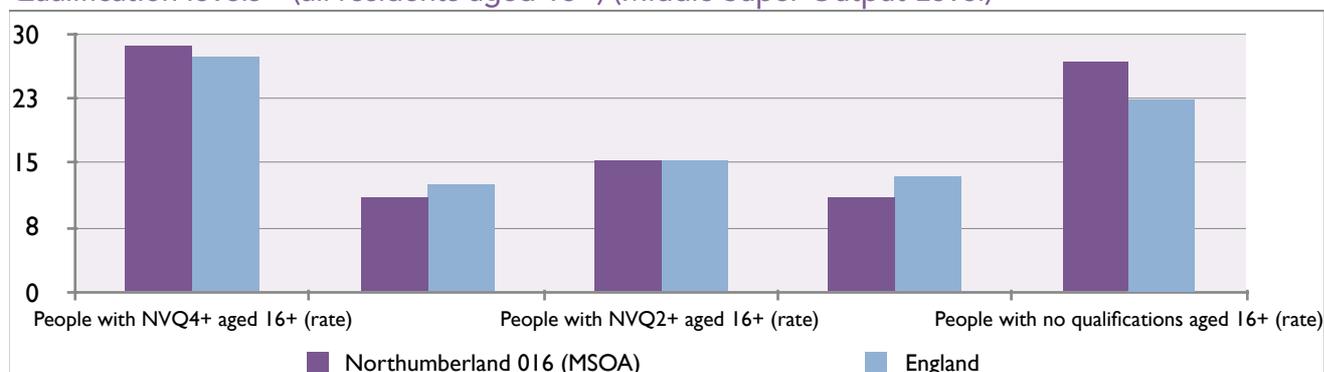
Number of employee jobs (Morpeth Stobhill ward)



(Source: Business Register & Employment Survey – ONS)

In terms of the qualification level of the local population, there appears to be a relatively even split between residents who have high level qualifications (i.e. NVQ 4+ and above i.e. degree equivalent) and those that do not hold any qualifications. The area surrounding the supported project²⁷ is characterised by relatively marginally higher proportions of people holding higher qualifications, but also marginally higher proportions with no qualifications (as shown in the below chart). A lower proportion of people hold qualifications in the 'middle' of the spectrum. Again, data relating to this measurement is relatively dated (2011 Census data) but the expectation is numbers do not significantly change over the short-term. Also, given the relatively rural location of the project, overall numbers need to be remembered when interpreting the data.

Qualification levels – (all residents aged 16+) (Middle Super Output Level)



(Source: 2011 Census – ONS)

In terms of the overall measurement of deprivation (as measured by the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation), the supported project is in an area²⁸ which is classified as being within the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. For none of the separate measurement (domains) is it classified as being in the most deprived neighbourhoods. What is somewhat notable is that the area is consistently ranked across most of the domains, performing particularly relatively well on education and the living environment (reflecting its more rural location).

²⁷ The data relates to Middle Super Output areas.

²⁸ The IMD provides data at a Lower Super Output Area level

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)	Rank (out of 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas with 1 as the most deprived)
Overall (combined domains)	20,507
Living environment	27,627
Crime	20,005
Income	18,545
Employment	13,272
Health	14,627
Education	25,890
Barriers to housing and services	19,858
Income deprivation affecting children index	18,868
Income deprivation affecting older people index	22,628

In summary, the area of Northumberland near the Morpeth Railway Station project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme appears to have mixed socioeconomic conditions. Whilst it has relatively low levels of deprivation, high levels of labour market 'engagement', and a high proportion of people with high qualifications, it does also have relatively large proportions of people claiming benefits (1 in 7 of working age residents) and similarly high levels of people with no qualifications. The data infers that inequality may be an issue.

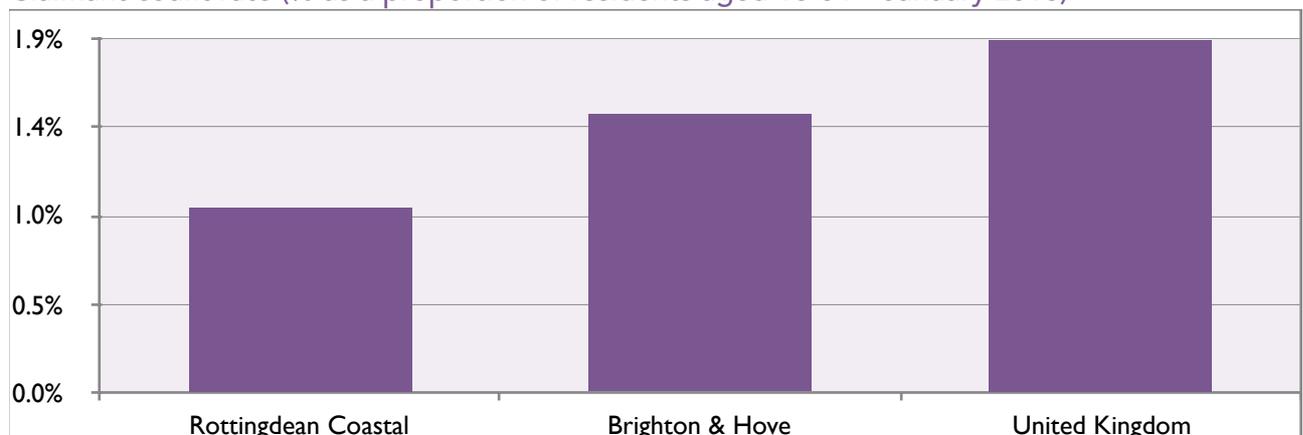
Saltdean Lido, Coastal, Brighton & Hove

The Saltdean Lido project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme is located in the 'Rottingdean Coastal' ward within Brighton & Hove local authority area. The latest resident population of the ward is estimated to be 8,738 (2013 ONS mid-year population estimates).

It has tended to have marginally higher proportions of economically active people of working age (those people who are available to work), compared to Brighton & Hove and nationally, with rates marginally increasing over the past couple of years as more people are 'drawn into' the labour market. Economic activity rates in Brighton & Hove tend to be within a range of 76%-78%, with rates for the Rottingdean Coastal ward tending to be approximately 1 percentage point above this. Unemployment in the ward also tends to be lower than rates seen elsewhere. According to the widest measurement of unemployment²⁹ 5.6% of those aged 16-64 were unemployed in 2011. Unfortunately data at ward-level for the wider definition is relatively dated.

On the narrower measure of unemployment – measuring only those who are claiming Jobseekers Allowance and normally referred to as the 'claimant count' – the latest figure stands at 1.0% (January 2016 – as proportion of working-age residents). This tends to be marginally lower than seen in Brighton & Hove as a whole. On the whole, unemployment is not a significant issue for the project area. However, inactivity rates (for the wider district) are slightly above national rates (24.1% v 22.5%).

Claimant count rate (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64 – January 2016)

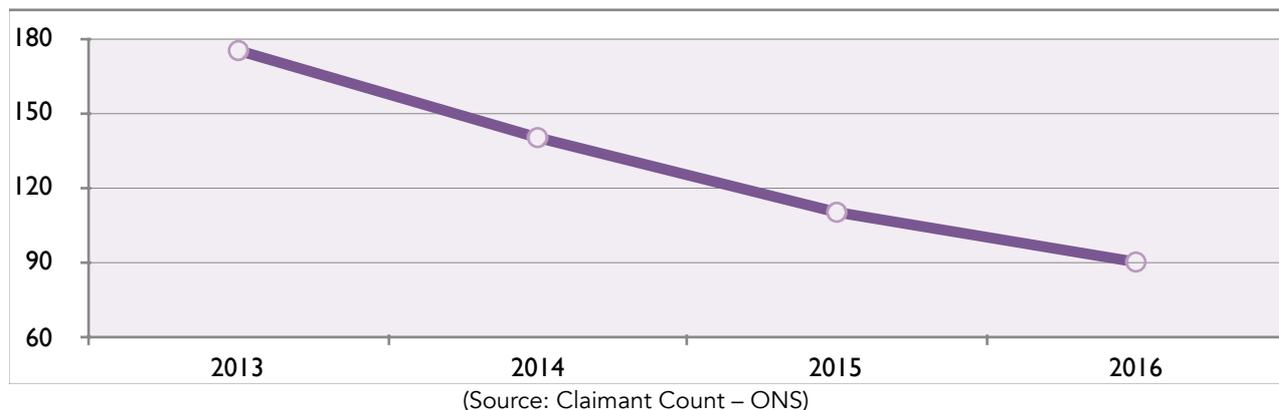


(Source: Claimant Count – ONS)

The rate and number of claimants have fallen over the past few years, standing at 1.6% in January 2014 – highlighting improvements in labour market conditions in the locality. Overall, the actual numbers involved are low (only 90 people claiming JSA in 2016). This largely mirrors improvement in labour market conditions at both a national and regional level, showing that the demand for labour has been relatively strong since the effects of the recessionary period. As a whole, the Brighton and wider South East economy has performed relatively robustly since the onset of the recession and the area surrounding Saltdean Lido would have benefited from this local economic resilience. The fall in the number of claimants may also partially reflect some policy changes at a national level, such as the shift towards Universal Credit.

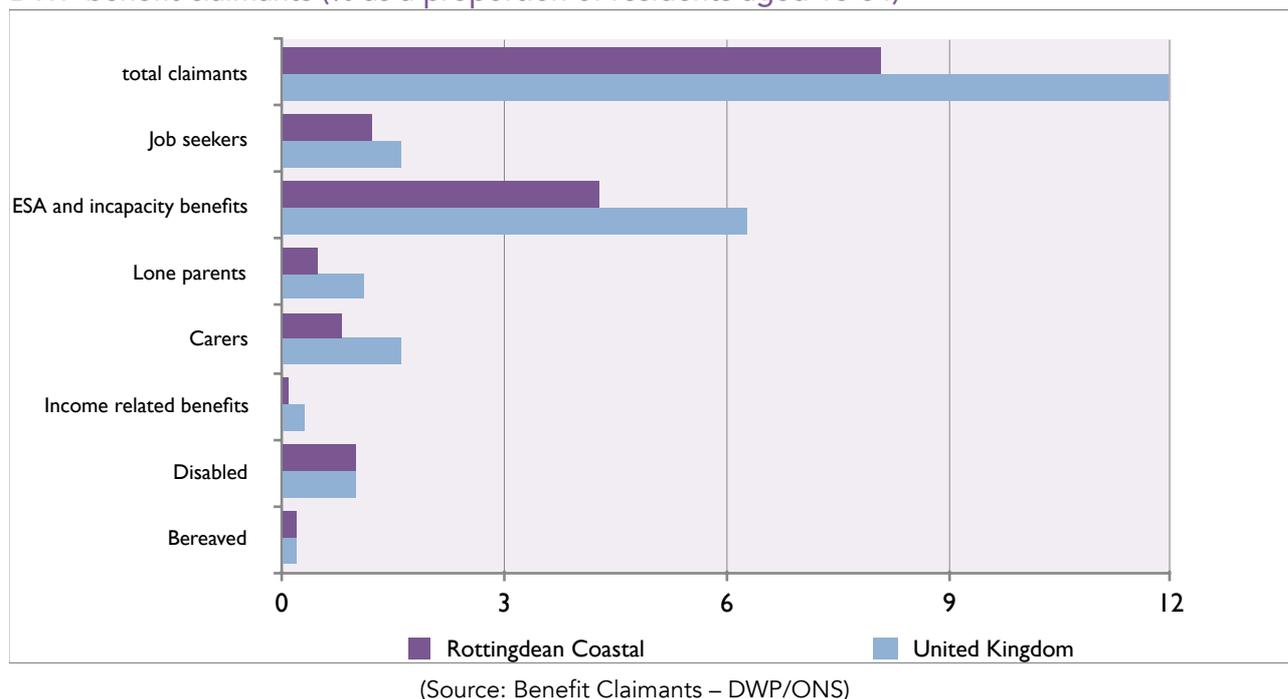
²⁹ Based on the International Labour Organisation definition and capturing those classified as unemployed but may not necessarily be claiming job-related benefits.

Claimant count – absolute numbers – Saltdean Lido



Overall, 8.1% of the resident working-age population of the Rottingdean Coastal ward receive some form of Department, Work & Pensions benefits. This is significantly lower than the national average (12%). Just over half of these relate to Employment Support Allowance (or the previous support benefit of incapacity benefits). This benefit relates to those who cannot work due to illness or disability³⁰.

DWP benefit claimants (% as a proportion of residents aged 16-64)



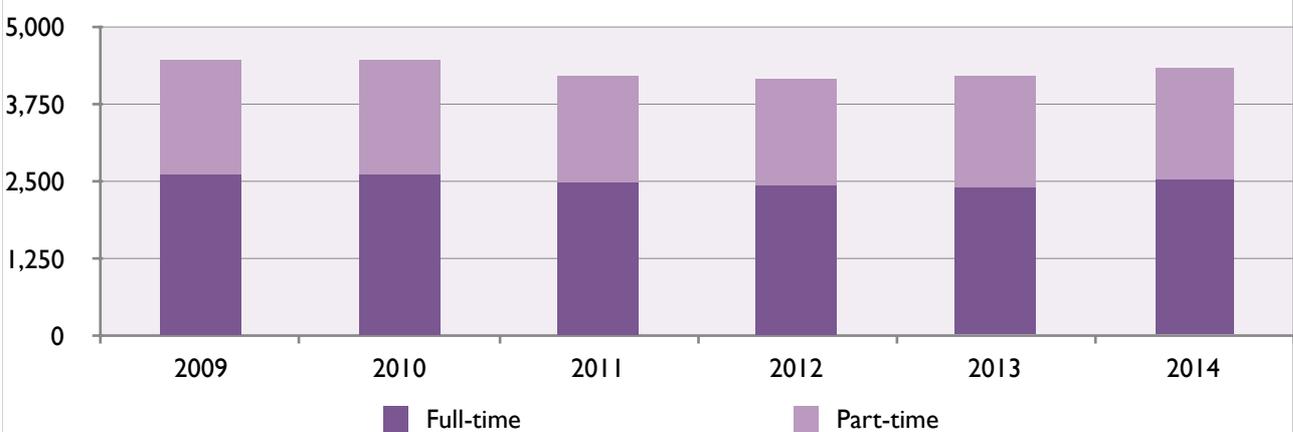
According to the latest estimates (2014), there are only approximately 4,300 jobs³¹ in the Rottingdean Coastal ward. The number of jobs has stayed relatively static over the past 5-6

³⁰ The chart relates to data which classifies people into which 'primary' benefit they receive. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to the top most benefit they receive. In reality, many people receive more than one benefit, but this dataset only counts a person once.

³¹ The classification of jobs here is paid employment, therefore excluding self-employment.

years, although some care should be used when interpreting this data³². Just fewer than 60% of the jobs in the ward are full-time, with the remainder part-time. Again, this has stayed relatively static over the period, despite a greater shift towards part-time employment seen on a national basis. One in five of those in employment work as self-employed.

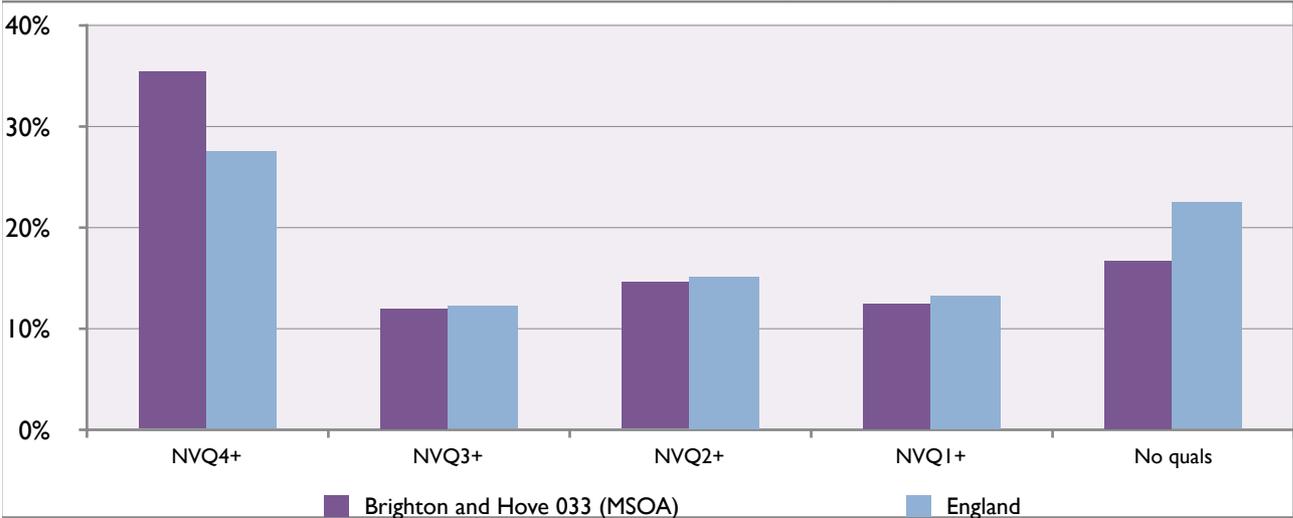
Number of employee jobs (Rottingdean Coastal ward)



(Source: Business Register & Employment Survey – ONS)

In terms of the qualification level of the local population, the local population of the project area appears to be relatively well qualified. Approximately 36% of residents have NVQ 4+ and above qualifications (i.e. degree equivalent), compared to a national average of 27%. In comparison, there are fewer people with no qualifications (16.8% versus 22.5% nationally, and those that do not hold any qualifications. The area surrounding the supported project³³ is characterised by a relatively skilled population. Again, data relating to this measurement is relatively dated (2011 Census data) but the expectation is that numbers do not significantly change over the short-term.

Qualification levels – (% all residents aged 16+) (Middle Super Output Level)



(Source: 2011 Census – ONS)

³² The data is survey-based, therefore there are relatively wide confidence intervals associated with the data and there may be significant variation on an annual basis.

³³ The data relates to Middle Super Output areas.

In terms of the overall measurement of deprivation (as measured by the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation), the supported project is in an area³⁴ which is classified as being within the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. For none of the separate measurement (domains) is it classified as being in the most deprived neighbourhoods. What is somewhat notable is that the area is consistently ranked across most of the domains, performing particularly relatively well on education and crime.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)	Rank (out of 32,844 Lower Super Output Areas with 1 as the most deprived)
Overall (combined domains)	20,082
Living environment	16,584
Crime	26,111
Income	17,363
Employment	17,261
Health	15,892
Education	22,018
Barriers to housing and services	14,559
Income deprivation affecting children index	15,125
Income deprivation affecting older people index	18,869

In summary, the area of Brighton near the Saltdean Lido project supported by the Heritage Enterprise programme appears to be relatively affluent. It has relatively low levels of deprivation, high levels of labour market 'engagement', typically lower levels of benefit claimants, and a highly qualified population. It has relatively high levels of self-employment.

³⁴ The IMD provides data at a Lower Super Output Area level