

1 – SCHEME DETAILS			
Project Name	T0002 – A61 Wakefield Road Bus Corridor	Type of funding	Grant
Grant Recipient	SYPTE	Total Scheme Cost	£15,179,336
MCA Executive Board	TEB	MCA Funding	£13,288,689 (£14,814,907 requested)
Programme name	TCF	% MCA Allocation	87.5%
<b>Current Gateway Stage</b>	FBC	MCA Development costs	£1,344,523
		% of total MCA allocation	10.1%

### 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

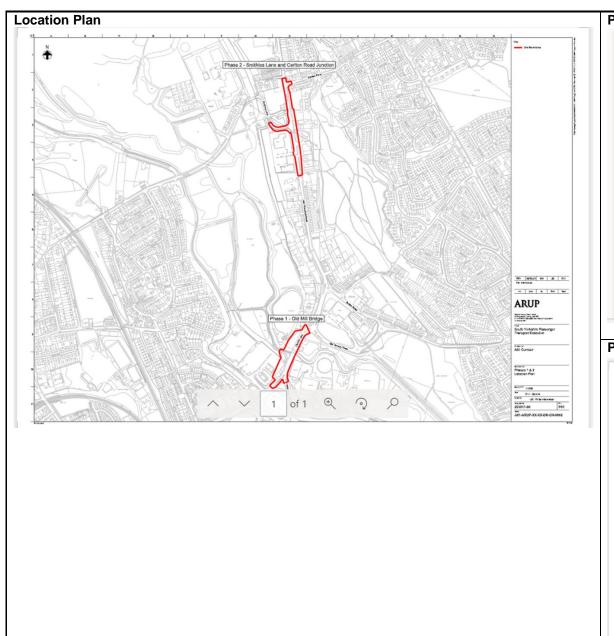
Is it clear what the MCA is being asked to fund?

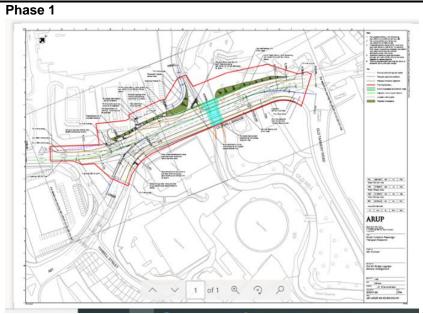
The proposed scheme is to provide road widening at two key locations along the A61 Corridor in Barnsley. The aim of the road widening scheme is to reduce congestion and improve bus journey times along the route. The proposals follow a wider transport catchment analysis of the area by SYPTE which identified opportunities at the following sites –

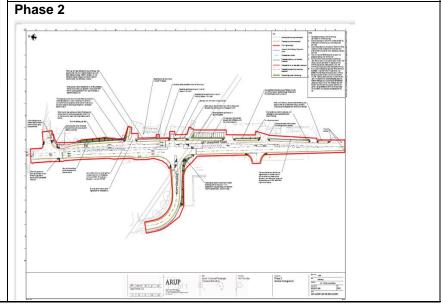
- 1. Old Mill Bridge Widening (Phase 1)
- 2. Widening at Smithies Lane and Carlton Road (Phase 2)

## Activities to be funded by MCA:

- Design and Project Management
- Land Acquisition
- Statutory Undertakers Diversions
- Carriageway Widening Smithies/Carlton Road/Old Mill Lane Bridge 388m
- Bus Lanes -160m
- Extending existing bridge decking Old Mill Lane Bridge
- Widening existing footways 300m
- Bus priority signalling measures







3. STRATEGIC CASE			
Scheme Rationale	Does the scheme have a clearly stated rationale and provide a strong justification for public funding?  Yes, the strategic rationale for the intervention is clearly articulated and well-evidenced. There is a clear need to improve journey time reliability for public transport options and the quality of walking and cycling routes along a busy stretch of the A61 that reflects a strategic growth corridor, and one that connects areas with high levels of transport poverty. The logic is that achieving these aims will encourage mode-shift away from private car use and ease traffic congestion along the targeted section of the A61.		
Strategic policy fit	How well does the scheme align with the strategic objectives of the SEP and RAP?  Well. Scheme complies with multiple local, sub-regional and national transport, regeneration and growth policies, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain for the Future.		
Contribution to Carbon Net Zero	Does this scheme align with the strategic objective to achieve Carbon Net Zero?  In part. The contribution to net zero is not clear, however, since additional carriageway space is likely to attract more traffic. It dies now link better with the parallel active travel scheme. (T003)		
SMART scheme objectives	State the SMART scheme objective as presented in the business case.  ~8% improvement in bus journey times  ~40% reduction in queuing over the River Dearne  Note- these were as stated in the OBC and do not appear in the FBC  Whether these will do much to achieve the modal shift required to result in a 25% reduction in car miles, is doubtful, although they are not inconsistent with this overall aim.  Is there a 'golden thread' between the strategic objectives (see 3.2) and the scheme objectives (see 3.8)?  Yes		
Options assessment	Is there a genuine Options assessment and is there a clear rationale for the selection of short-listed options and the choice of the Preferred Way Forward?  Yes. The FBC states that the options considered were developed from an exercise to narrow down a number of scheme elements to those which microsimulation modelling and costing showed to provide the greatest benefits (in terms of journey time savings) for buses and general traffic. Prioritisation of roadspace for buses and widening at pinchpoints was ruled out on the grounds that this would worsen congestion for other users.		
	Option	Description / reason for rejection/acceptance	
	A (£0) Do Minimum	No changes to current arrangements, although surrounding schemes in the Sheffield City Region occur which results in changed traffic patterns. Further congestion likely in future	
	B (£12.15m) Less Ambitio	the PM peak northbound	
	C (£12.62m) Slightly Ambitious	In addition to the less ambitious scheme, the slightly ambitious option includes the Laithes Lane component which improves general traffic journey times (but not for buses)	

	<b>D</b> (£15.01m)	Preferred	schemes, which improve aligns with objectives	bitious option, the preferred option includes the journey times for buses and general traffic <b>Th</b> i	is option best
	Option D now provides some facilities for cyclists and pedestrians to give seamless connections to the adjacent proposal for an off-road cycle route, at zero cost to the scheme				
Statutory requirements and adverse consequences	Does the scheme have any Statutory Requirements?  No. TROs and TTROs. Promoter states he has provided sufficient time for these.  Are there any adverse consequences that are unresolved by the scheme promoter?  Yes – Although the promoter states there are no significant adverse economic or social impacts in delivering the scheme, evidence is provided that significant environmental impacts have been identified, but are being mitigated/managed				
FBC stage only – Confirmation of alignment with agreed MCA outcomes (Stronger, Greener, Fairer).	Yes Have the condi	me still align with st itions of approval gar to directly addres	rategic objectives? ranted at OBC been complies s the conditions raised in Me	ed with? CAs review of the OBC	
Tallot).	Condition of A	Approval at OBC		How complied	Adequacy
	and how it cycle schei	will comply with LTN me design;	k with T003 A61 Active Travel I 1/20 and MCA guidance on	In consultation with and at the request of BMBC's active travel scheme we have introduced 3.5 m wide shared pathways to both sides of the bridge to comply with LTN 1/20 and SYMCA guidelines.	OK
	cycling to designs to design guid timescale f	tie in with any work on ensure they comply work on dance, and to clarify to	nefits for people walking and to refine the cycling scheme vith MCA and LTN1/20 cycling the role, function and delivery ageway cycle route proposed ent site;	BMBC are in control of the active travel element in this area.	OK
	crossings	and the impact upo	nd nature of re-provisioned on pedestrians of extended along this section of the A61;	Following comments by MCA at OBC stage, relating to linking our scheme to BMBC's active travel scheme, we invited MCA's Senior Programme Manager to a full team meeting to discuss the options. The active travel details that BMBC shared with us, indicated that that the bulk of their cycle routes were either offline or beyond our site boundaries and they have included a number of crossing points north of the Carlton Road junction.	OK
		ration of whether so bus passengers and a	ope exists to afford greater active travellers;	Active travel in this corridor is being addressed by improvements offline. In the few cases where cycle routes intersect the A61, consideration is being given to active travellers.	OK
	5. Outline cos	sts for other options;		Included at Appendix Q.	OK

Detail regarding assumptions/link between the probability/impact scores and the costs assigned to each risk:	QRA included at <b>Appendix J1 &amp; J2.</b>	OK	
7. Confirmation that P50 cost excludes risks to the promoter;	QRA included at Appendix <b>J1 &amp; J2</b> .	OK	
8. More detail on third party land acquisition/usage costs, and the status of negotiations and specifically whether the £150,000 of risk allowed for land acquisition from Asda (giving a total value of £225,000) is considered sufficient;	More detailed estimate supplied by land agents and included in cost plan.	OK	
Clarification over timescales for securing ITB and public match funding;	ITB funding secured.	OK	
10. Some stats costs (even based on C2s) could be included at 6.2. (If works don't happen, it is assumed that money (minus admin) would be returned) and	Now included.	OK	
11. A scheme-specific A61 Wakefield Road Bus Corridor Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan.	Awaited	NOK	

### 4. VALUE FOR MONEY

#### **Monetised Benefits:**

VFM Indicator	Value	R/A/G
Net Present Social Value (£)	£3.33m	A
Benefit Cost Ratio / GVA per £1 of SYMCA Investment	1.33	А
Cost per Job	n/a	

#### **Non-Monetised Benefits:**

Non-Quantified Benefits Noise, LAQ, GHG - Slight Beneficial Water environment – Slight adverse during construction

# Value for Money Statement

Taking into consideration the monetised and non-monetised benefits and costs, does the scheme represent good value for money?

The scheme is low value for money (BCR 1-1.5), but this is typical for schemes of this type.

## 5. RISK

What are the most significant risks and is there evidence that these risks are being mitigated?

**Risk description** 

EMV @ P50 £

Mitigation/By

Phase 1 (Old Mill Bridge Widening)			
Utilities – costs of diversions	290,000	Balfour Beatty's construction programme extend beyond March 2023. Continue interrogation of	
External services		programme and dialogue with Balfour Beatty. / All	
Existing bridge may have less capacity than the drawings and recent assessment indicates.	105,000	A non-intrusive radar scan has been carried out to determine whether steel beams are present and whether the concrete is reinforced as per record drawings. Trial pits have also indicated levels of existing	
Stability of retaining wall and other existing structures adjacent to bridge - including accidental wheel loading over service bays	104,167	utilities. The non-intrusive investigations have thrown up a number of discrepancies and a further structural analysis is currently being carried out in order to make the necessary adjustments to the design if required./	
Risk of claims against the contractor / SYPTE (from 3rd parties) e.g. Asda	62,000	Balfour Beatty's construction programme extend beyond March 2023. Continue interrogation of programme and dialogue with Balfour Beatty. / All	
Other	728,584		
Total	1,526,051		
Phase 2 (Smithies Lane/Carlton Rd Widening)			
Utilities – costs of diversions	260,000	Obtain C4 estimates; challenge utility company betterment; get street works involved future maintenance; investigate BMBC discount; Request utilities co-ordination in Employer's Requirement; insist on contractor being pro -active; set up early meeting with Stats as part of lead-in; provide contactor with all necessary details; consider anti-claim agreement; build Traffic Management and builders work into main contractors package; plot all utilities on one drawing./ <b>Arup</b>	
Land Purchase and access/ impact during construction	225,000	Early engagement with landowners; objections or tracking down landowners may be an issue – a CPO not a practical option to resolve as it would make the scheme undeliverable, however, it is usual practice to retain this option as it is helpful during negotiations. Professional land and estate agents, Sanderson Weatherall have been commissioned by the SYPTE to carry out land negotiations./SYPTE	
External services	121,632	Balfour Beatty's construction programme extend beyond March 2023. Continue interrogation of programme and dialogue with Balfour Beatty. /All	
Risk of Adits impacting construction	75,000	Continue interrogation of programme and dialogue with Balfour Beatty. / All	
		Obtain C4 estimates; challenge utility company betterment; get street works involved future maintenance; investigate BMBC discount; Request utilities co-ordination in Employer's Requirement; insist on contractor being pro -active; set up early meeting with Stats as part of lead-in; provide contactor with all necessary details; consider anti-claim agreement; build Traffic Management and builders work	
Utilities – unknown utilties discovered	64,533	into main contractors package; plot all utilities on one drawing./ Arup	
Other	504,598		
Total	1,250,763		
Grand Total Phases 1 and 2	2,776,814		

Do the significant risks require any contract conditions? (e.g. clawback on outcomes)

No

Are there any significant risks associated with securing the full funding of the scheme?

No – ITB funding available for match, but only £13.289m is available from TCF which is £1.5m less than the latest estimates.

Are there any key risks that need to be highlighted in relation to the procurement strategy?

No.

## 6. DELIVERY

Is the timetable for delivery reasonable and has the promoter identified opportunities for acceleration?

Yes. MCA approval in March 2022 will immediately precede the signing of contracts by the chosen Contractor(s), followed by land acquisition and commencement of preparatory works. All of the above is subject to planning approvals (expected March 2022 for both phases of the scheme) and completion of TTROs and TROs required for both phases of work (provision for which is included within the programme). The start of works on phase 2 may need to be delayed pending additional funding should phase 1 result in a shortfall.

Is the procurement strategy clear with defined milestones?

Yes. Milestones are realistic and sufficiently well mapped-out, in line with ongoing procurement exercises for both phases of the scheme.

What is the level of cost certainty and is this sufficient at this stage of the assurance process?

95%. Yes

Has the promoter confirmed they will cover any cost overruns without reducing the benefits of the scheme?

No

Has the promoter demonstrated clear project governance and identified the SRO?

Yes, Pat Beijer

Has the SRO or other appropriate Officer signed of this business case?

Yes

Has public consultation taken place and if so, is there public support for the scheme?

Yes- completed Summer 2021. FBC indicates there is full support for the scheme from all stakeholders

Are monitoring and evaluation procedures in place?

Yes. This will be managed by the MCA team

### 7. LEGAL

Has the scheme considered Subsidy Control compliance or does the promoter still need to seek legal advice?

Yes. The scheme does not provide subsidy or distort competition.

# 8. RECOMMENDATION AND CONDITIONS

Recommendation	Funding approval to be capped at £13.28m
Payment Basis	Defraval

# **Conditions of Award (including clawback clauses)**

Prior to Board Approval:

1. Provide confirmation of how the funding shortfall will be addressed. TCF allocation is capped at £13.28m.

Prior to contract execution:

- 2. Provide the following:
  - Distributional Impact Assessment
  - MEP for scheme
  - MCA Appendices A and B