

Project Approvals

Appendix 1 - Assurance Framework

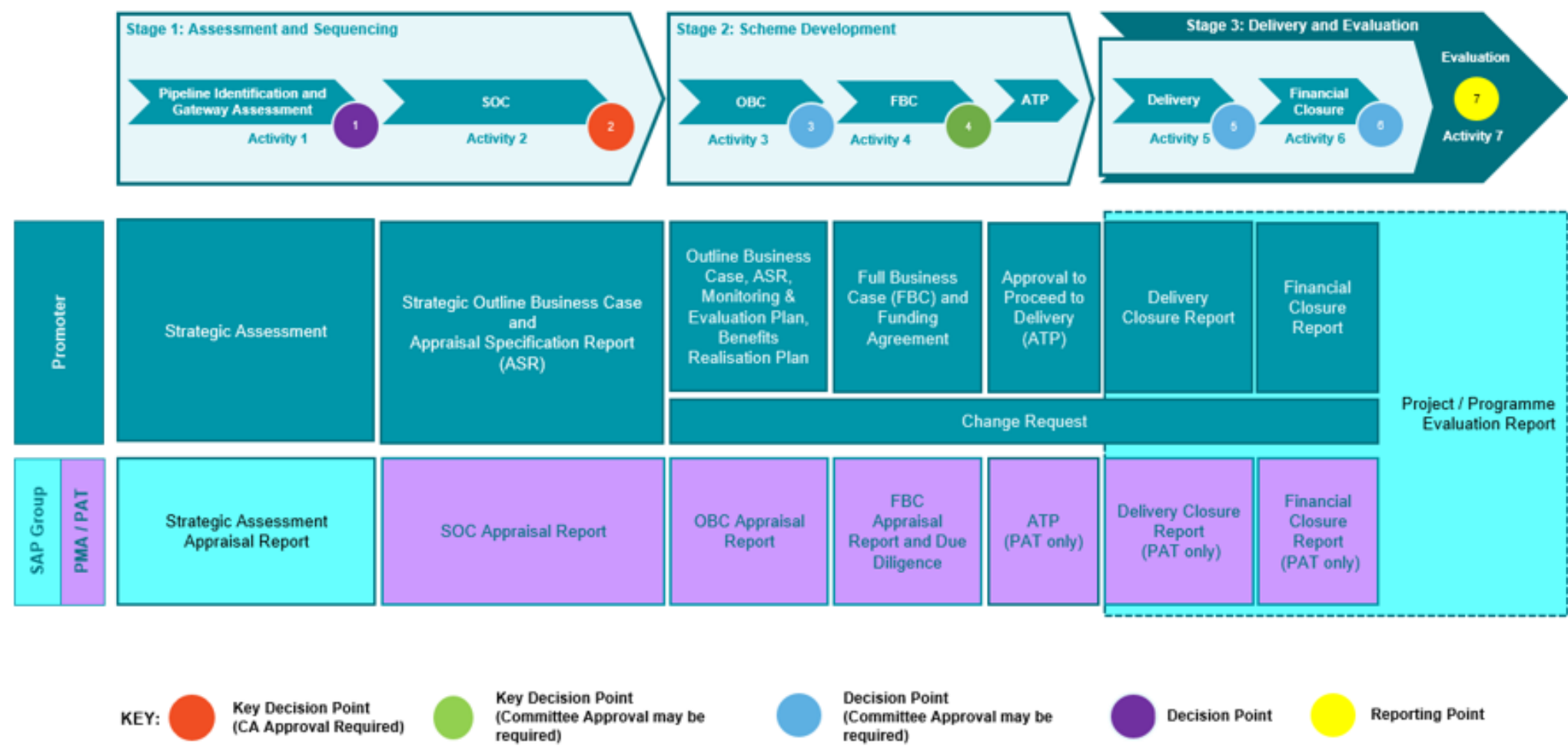
1 Assurance Framework

- 1.1 The Combined Authority's Assurance Framework was developed in 2015 as part of the Growth Deal with Government. Its purpose is to ensure that the necessary systems and processes are in place to manage funding effectively, and to ensure the successful delivery of the Strategic Economic Framework (SEF) ambitions and the West Yorkshire Investment Strategy (WYIS).
- 1.2 The Framework's focus is to ensure that necessary practices and standards are implemented to provide the Government, Combined Authority, the Leeds Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and local partners with assurance that decisions over funding (and the means by which these decisions are implemented) are proper, transparent and deliver value for money. It covers all projects and programmes funded from Government or local sources that flow through the LEP and Combined Authority and must be reviewed annually, as stipulated by Government.

Assurance Process

- 1.3 The process is flexible, in that each project or programme will be set a bespoke approval pathway and approval route to be followed. This may be to delegate decisions to a Committee, Managing Director (MD) etc. or it may be that certain decision point (activity) approvals are not required, or that bid documents to other government departments can be utilised. Furthermore, development costs can be funded at decision point 1 and beyond.
- 1.4 Approval is required at Combined Authority (CA) for all programmes and projects at least once in their lifetime and this is usually at decision point 2 (Strategic Outline Case). The Assurance Pathway and Approval Route is also set at this point.
- 1.5 At FBC (Decision Point 4), the Programme Appraisal Team (PAT) sets conditions that must be met before full approval of funding is given and the project has Approval to Proceed to Delivery (Activity 5).
- 1.6 In line with the revised Green Book, in assessing value for money, a stronger emphasis can now be placed on the strategic case and how the strategic objectives and priorities of the Combined Authority will be met through the delivery of the project. This might for example include, but not limited to, supporting the climate change and good growth agenda (the Combined Authority aims to achieve net-zero by 2038), supporting an increase in active mode and public transport use and / or supporting / accelerating housing development. The specific approach will be determined on a programme by programme basis as funding and investment streams come forward.
- 1.7 The Assurance Process is set out below:

Assurance Process



Stage 1: Assessment and Sequencing

- 1.8 Programmes / schemes will start to be developed through an ongoing dialogue with the Region's businesses, third sector and public organisations, in line with the West Yorkshire Investment Strategy (WYIS). Schemes will access funding through either a commissioning process or through open calls. Programmes / schemes will be assessed through a Strategic Assessment (an early-stage gateway check and challenge review) to determine if they are eligible to proceed (Decision Point 1).
- 1.9 If approved the scheme will progress to strategic outline case (SOC), where schemes will be expected to demonstrate a strategic fit in terms of project outcomes and set out their proposed approach to establishing value for money (VfM). At this stage, a long list of options will be considered with a shortlist being presented in the SOC. Consultation at this stage will be limited, but will be a key to the next activity, outline business case (OBC) in Stage 2. At this stage, funding may be sought to enable work to progress on the OBC. Schemes will also be required to submit an Appraisal Specification Report (ASR). It is at the end of this stage where the Combined Authority approve the indicative funding, approval pathway and route and tolerance levels (Decision Point 2).

Stage 2: Scheme Development

- 1.10 If approved the scheme will progress to OBC unless the approval pathway set at decision point 2 does not require this. The OBC should revisit the options identified within the SOC to identify the option which optimises public value, confirm the affordability of the scheme, and put in place the arrangements to ensure successful delivery. The OBC should be prepared in accordance with the Green Book five-case model and should include a draft Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and a Benefit Realisation Plan. The economic case must be developed in consistency with the agreed ASR. Guidance will be provided to scheme promoters around the level of detail to be submitted at this stage with regards to proportionality of the business case. The scheme will be presented for approval by the decision-maker (decision point 3) as set out in the approval pathway and route approved at decision point 2.
- 1.11 If approved the scheme will progress to full business case (FBC) which will confirm the contractual arrangements for the preferred option. Affordability of the scheme is reiterated, and the scheme puts in place the final arrangements for delivery and monitoring and evaluation of the scheme. A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and a Benefit Realisation Plan are mandatory products at this stage. The FBC should also be prepared in accordance with the five-case model and any conditions set at OBC should be resolved. The economic case must be developed in consistency with the agreed ASR. The scheme will be presented for approval by the decision-maker (decision point 4) as set out in the approval pathway and route approved at decision point 2.
- 1.12 The FBC approval will be granted with a condition that the scheme remains within set conditions. Where this condition has been met Approval to Proceed into Delivery (Activity 5) will be granted by the Managing Director (or by an

officer under sub-delegated authority from the Managing Director). If the condition(s) is not met, the project will be required to re-submit the FBC.

- 1.13 A Single Stage Business Case, called Business Justification, has now been introduced for transport and non-transport projects that are either below £2,000,000, low complexity, low risk and / or not novel or contentious. Although this is a single stage approval, replacing decision point 2 (SOC), decision point 3 (OBC) and decision point 4 (FBC), the remainder of the assurance process must still be followed.

Stage 3: Delivery and Evaluation

- 1.14 Once a scheme gains FBC approval and the conditions set have been met, the scheme can progress into Activity 5 (Delivery).
- 1.15 Upon scheme completion, a Delivery Closure Report is required that details how the scheme has performed. This includes whether delivery has remained within the timeframes specified within the business case, has achieved the objectives of the scheme and associated outputs, documents what has been delivered and highlights the overall costs. The Delivery Closure Report will be presented for approval by the decision-maker (decision point 5) as set out in the approval pathway and route approved at decision point 2.
- 1.16 Following completion of Activity 6, the scheme will be required to submit a Financial Closure Report (Activity 6). The Financial Closure Report confirms the final costs for the scheme, ensuring all payments have been completed. The Financial Closure Report will be presented for approval by the decision-maker (decision point 6) as set out in the approval pathway and route approved at decision point 2.
- 1.17 The purpose of the Delivery and Financial Closure Reports is to assess the success of the scheme, identify best practice for future schemes, resolve all open issues and to capture feedback and lessons learnt to inform the development and delivery of future schemes.
- 1.18 Activity 7 (Evaluation) will be managed by the Combined Authority's Research & Intelligence team. This is a reporting point as opposed to the previous decision points in the process and will be undertaken when the scheme is completed for an evaluation of the benefits, outcomes and economic impact compared to the overall objectives set out in the SOC. Insights and learning intelligence from evaluation will also be fed back into policy and strategy in order to inform the design and development of future schemes. Interim evaluations may also be undertaken as required as set out in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

2 Future assurance and approval route

- 2.1 The tables for each scheme in the main report outline the proposed assurance process and corresponding approval route for the scheme. The assurance pathway sets out the decision points which the scheme must progress through and will reflect the scale and complexity of the scheme. The approval route

indicates which committees or officers will make both a recommendation and approval of the scheme at each decision point. A delegated decision can only be made by the Managing Director if this has received prior approval from the Combined Authority.

3 Tolerances

- 3.1 In order for the scheme to follow the assurance pathway and approval route that is proposed in this report, it should remain within the tolerances outlined for each scheme. If these tolerances are exceeded the scheme needs to return to a Committee and/or the Combined Authority for further consideration.