# ICEAA SCAF – September 2024 C3 Basis Of Estimate (BoE) "We gotta head for higher ground"



VMZ Parametrics Ltd

### No Fancy slides No classified material included

All background Information based on public domain information

#### **Our Costing Responsibilities**

- To provide comprehensive and best possible Forecasts
- To keep abreast of new and emerging technology that may impact current Forecasts
- To constructively challenge the Customer(s)
- To offer Options of time and cost against alternative solutions
- To ensure all Deliverables are documented and include analyses of technical options and data including a view on Uncertainty and Risks associated with project progression

You may, of course, agree or disagree depending on how your organisation makes use of Estimators, Forecasters and Assurance routines

#### "BoE GUIDANCE"

Treasury Green Book (Investment Appraisal)
Treasury 'Rainbow' books (Risk etc)
IPA Cost Estimating Guide
GAO Cost Estimating Guide
ICEAA CEBOK
Software Estimating Guide
Parametric Cost Estimating Handbook

The above "Guides" say WHAT should be included generally but NOT exactly how to construct and deliver a comprehensive Forecast/ Estimate



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- A BOE is fundamental to every Estimating & Forecasting task and include:-
  - Who the customer is
  - What the Forecast is for
  - Timescale for delivery
  - Inclusions and Exclusions from the Forecast
  - Methods used to generate the numbers
  - Correlation(s) between Forecast cost elements
  - Skillsets/ knowledge required to undertake the task
  - How the presented results were generated
  - Any gaps/ future work to improve the Forecast
- A BOE is not a 'get out of jail' pass!



#### **BASIS OF ESTIMATE (BOE) contd**

- In all tasks the BOE is:-
  - more important than the numbers themselves
  - often poorly constructed and
  - some even fail to allow a re-creation of the original estimate
- Specific BOE guidance documents, particularly for large complex projects and portfolios are noticeably <u>absent</u> although their importance is noted
- This presentation aims to set out the scope of BOE requirements and the complexity issues for an example of future Estimates & Forecasts

#### Before we start... Be Careful about Definitions

- The UK uses the average sea level in the English Channel for almost all mapping activities
  - Measured at Newlyn, Cornwall
  - 1915-1921 data collection (hopefully this has been updated!)
  - Calculated average of sea height for this period (sometimes known as Mean Sea Level (MSL)
- The rise and fall of the sea is NOT uniform and depends on many factors (Seabed contours, Sea currents, Lunar position, Coastal shape, Wind, Air pressure etc)

#### My Example for Today is "The Next 76 years"

- The UK uses the average sea level in the English Channel for almost all mapping depictions
- The MSL in Newlyn therefore may not be the same in Cromer

### Selected Example 31/1/1953 70 Years ago (Storms/ Disasters are not new)

- 1607, 1623, 1638, 1665,
- 1703, 1709, 1729, 1740,1755,
- 1848,1852, 1859, 1864, 1871,
- 1913, 1918, 1928, 1946, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1962, 1978,
- In 1953 the East Coast suffered the perfect storm:-
  - High Tide, Coastal shape, Wind, and a large Depression all combined to give a Storm surge of 5.6 metres (~18 feet) above mean sea level
  - Canvey Island in particular and other areas had severe floods, many drowned and homes were demolished

## The Future UK



- Based on projected MSL rise
- Timescale ~75 years
- NOT 'net zero issue'
- Met Office and
  International
  observations are included
  in this graphic
- This not the debate for today, red areas are <u>NOT</u> worst case!

### Sea Level rise is just one challenge – here's another Atlantic Meridional Overturning Current (AMOC)

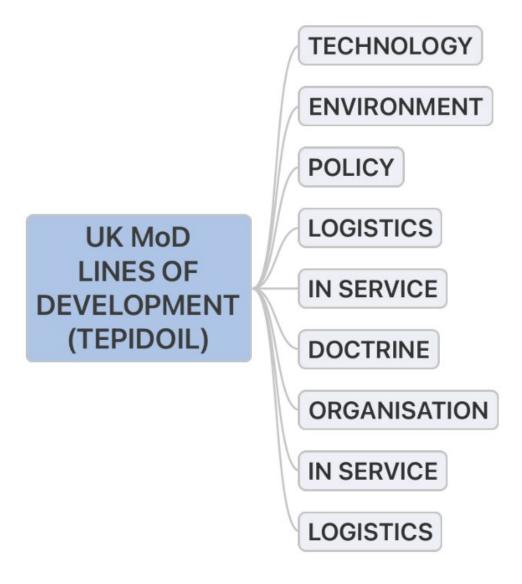
- In 2024 a Danish Report provided a troublesome prediction
- The impact of deep sea Antarctic meltwater entering the Southern Atlantic would:
  - Impact water circulation into the Northern Atlantic and eventually other oceans
  - The influx of deep sea cold water would act as a switch and turn <u>OFF</u> what we generally call the 'Gulf Stream' and severely affect North American and European climate (cooler & wetter & stormier)
    - Their prediction is that this would occur not long after 2050
- If their research is validated by other experts then this is the closest crocodile to our canoe

2024 Peter & Susanne Ditlevsen "How soon might the Atlantic Ocean break?"

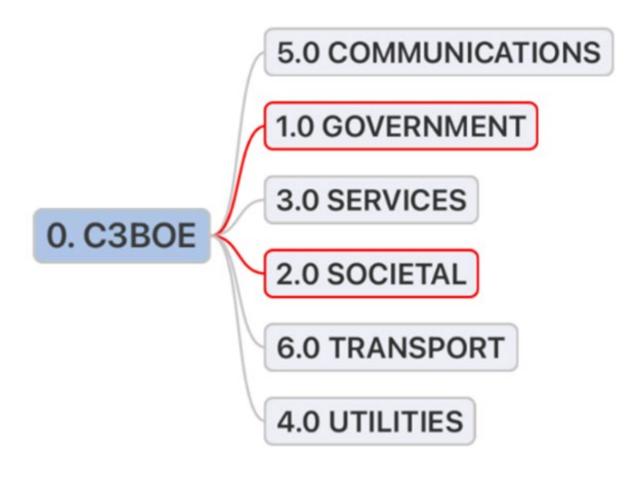
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### Presented at the SCAF/ICEAA 2024 International Training Symposium - www.iceaaonline.com/its2024 AN EXISTING BOE BASIS

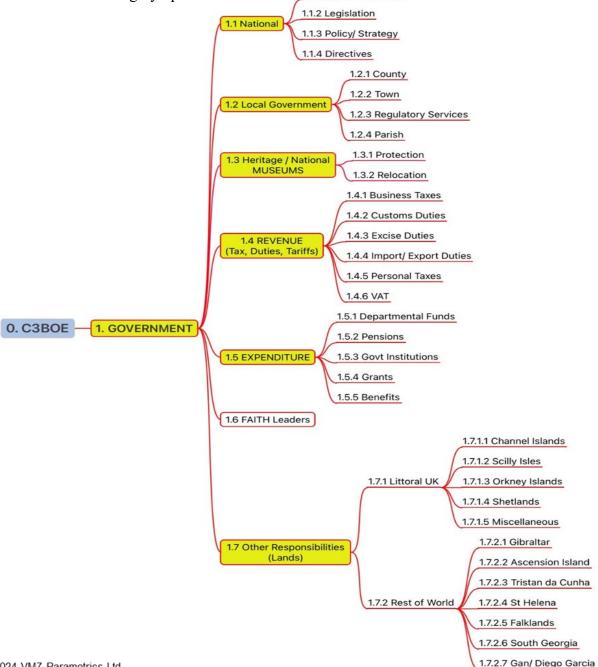


#### C3BOE Level 0/1- SUGGESTED BoE Index

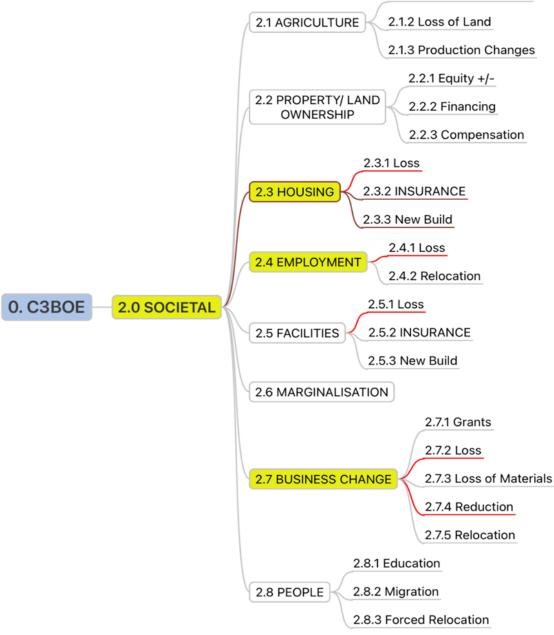




## Presented at the SCAF/ICEAA 2024 International Training Symposium - www.iceaaonlingercom/its/2024 LEVEL 1 EXPANSION 1.1.3 Policy/ Strategy 1.1.4 Directives 1.2.1 County



## C3 BOE Presented at the SCAF/ICEAA 2024 International Training Symposium - www.iceaaonline.com/its2024 2.1.1 La Level 2 Expansion 2.0 Societal



2.1.1 Land Contamination

#### THE COMPLEX CHALLENGE TO COSTING

- From my outline of BoE we may observe:-
  - The wide coverage of almost all aspects of Government and Society
  - No single defined BoE element operates in isolation
  - BoE interactions are both Cost and Schedule related
  - BoE interactions (correlation) are not properly understood in terms of magnitude, direction of effect or effect linearity
  - The data requirements are not fully understood
  - Data sources are not fully identified
  - The Costing/ Schedule & Forecasting skills required do not reside in a single or small number of experienced individuals
- IMHO the only way to progress is to develop the use of Al

#### So where could AI feature 1?

- Collection of Data:
  - BoE line item potential interactions/ correlation
  - Locations and costs of current planned sea defences
  - Locations at risk from known mapping data
  - Numbers of Houses, Businesses & People
  - Exchequer income from identified risk locations
  - Local Authorities involved
  - Local Authority incomes for identified locations
  - Identification & Plans for re-settlement/ construction
  - Contributions from identified locations impact on GDP
  - Non-Coastal flood risk impact areas (river courses & existing inland risk)
- Areas <u>outside</u> sea level rise at risk from increased flooding
- Identification of suitable re-location sites for construction

#### So where could Al feature 2?

#### Collection of Data:

- Volumetrics (Housing, Business, People, Schools etc)
- Communications (Roads, Routes etc)
- Heritage sites/ collections at risk

#### Reduction of data:

- Data interactions and Relationships
- Necessary Legal Changes and challenge effects
- Audit trail
- Uncertainties/ Risk for inclusion in Forecasts
- Generation of Draft BoE

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- Apolitical long term Ownership of the challenge
- Guidance documents Specifications, BoE, skills development
- Allocation of:-
  - Research funding Academic and wider
  - Data requirements and standardisation of data descriptions
  - Successive Government plans deliverable over 70+ years
  - Legal Changes to permit the larger scale movement of population
- Ethical considerations –voluntary or mandatory powers
- Re-definition of "Defence of the Realm"?



### Presented at the SCAF/ICEAA 2024 International Training Symposium - www.iceaaonline.com/its2024 Next 8 Decades — Challenging

- 'Net Zero' misplaced immediate threat is increasing sea level rise and AMOC
- Climate change is <u>NOT</u> just carbon
- O Planning is vital for a Healthy UK:-
  - Infrastructure
  - Services
  - Agriculture
  - Business
  - Population security (Housing & Employment)

Note: Delft University study s41598-023-48136y published January 2024 referred climate change (sea level driven) impacts to GDP for many European countries

#### The Challenges are not limited to the UK

#### Just before this presentation was finalised:

- The Pacific Island Nations held a Conference to discuss the challenges posed by rising sea levels – this prompted a statement by the UN – many of these will become non-viable or disappear by 2100
- Other areas with low lying coastal communities will also e in trouble
- The next slide illustrates what a rise in sea level may mean in the future for a continental land mass – here the population tends to be concentrated around the coastal regions.

#### Presented at 11 SCAF/ICEA 2124 International Training Symposium by Vicea and Int. com/its 2024



#### **CONCLUSION - FUTURE NEEDS**

PLANNING & COMPREHENSIVE COST ESTIMATES
INVESTMENT
RESEARCH
INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

**DEFENCES & RELOCATION IMPLICATIONS** 

**SACRED COW DEBATE (NIMBY)** 

Write/ Lobby your MP

Climate Change Committee needs better Funding & Tasking

The above are not party political tasks but are owned by all the UK

**Cost Analysts & Estimators underpin our Future** 

# Thank you for your attention Questions?

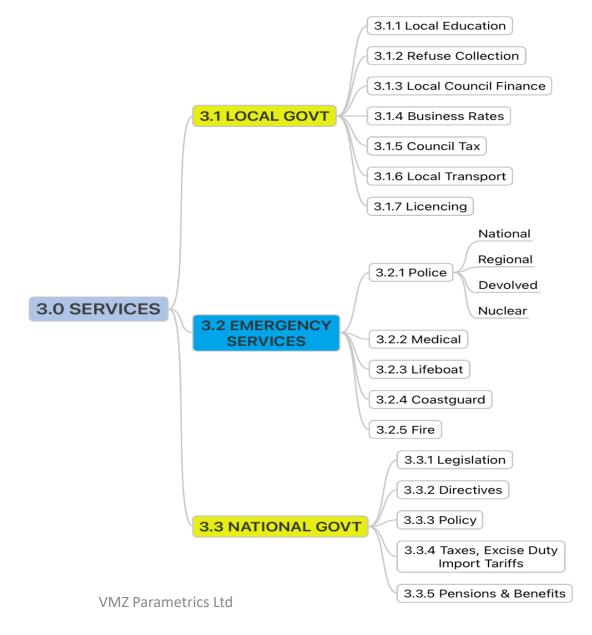
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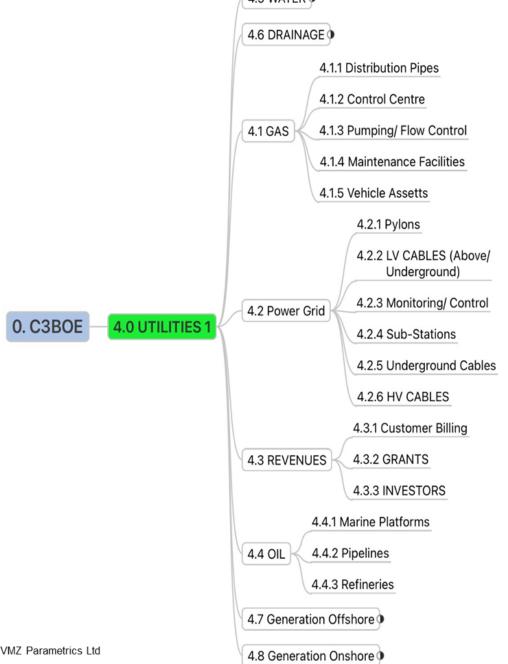
### **Backup Slides**

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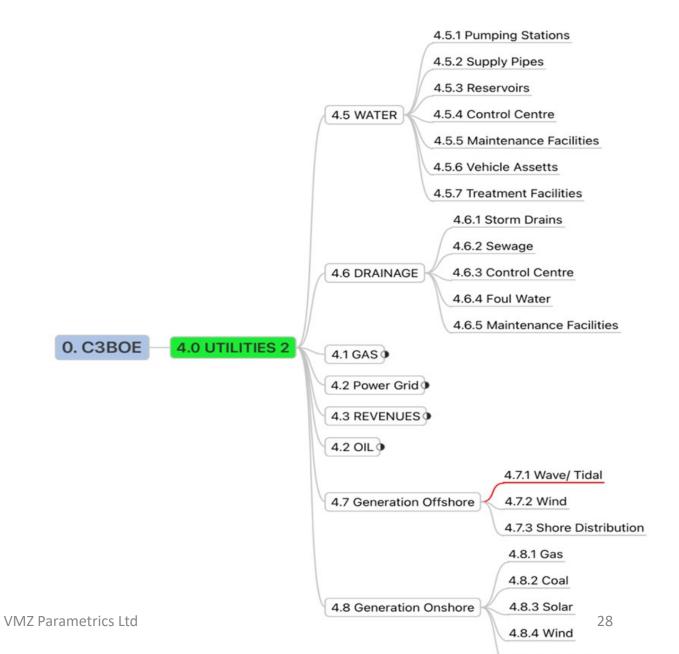
## C3BOE Level 2 Expansion 3.0 Services



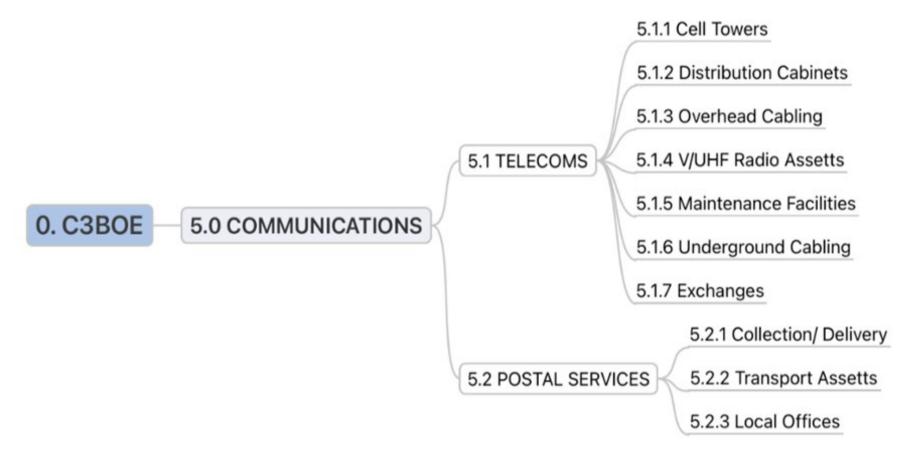
Presented at the SCAF/ICEAA 2024 International Training Symposium - www.iceaaonline.com/its2024 C3BOE **Level 2 Expansion** 4.0 Utilities 1



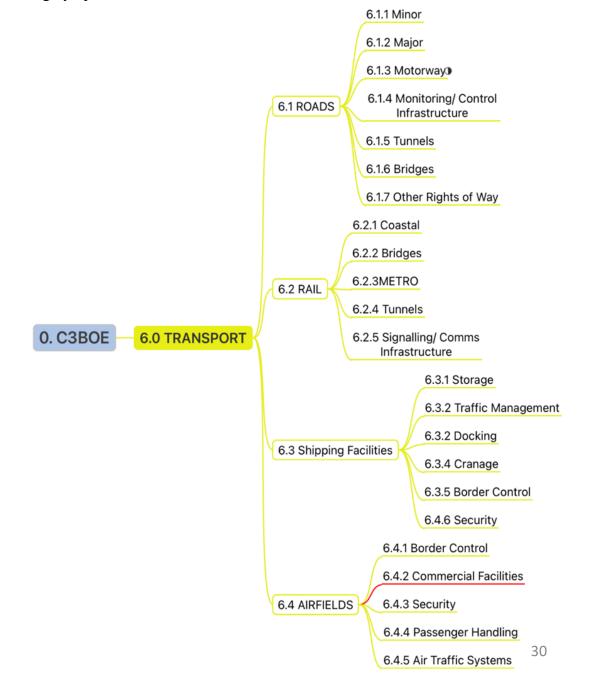
## C3BOE Presented at the SC Level 2 Expansion 4.0 Utilities 2



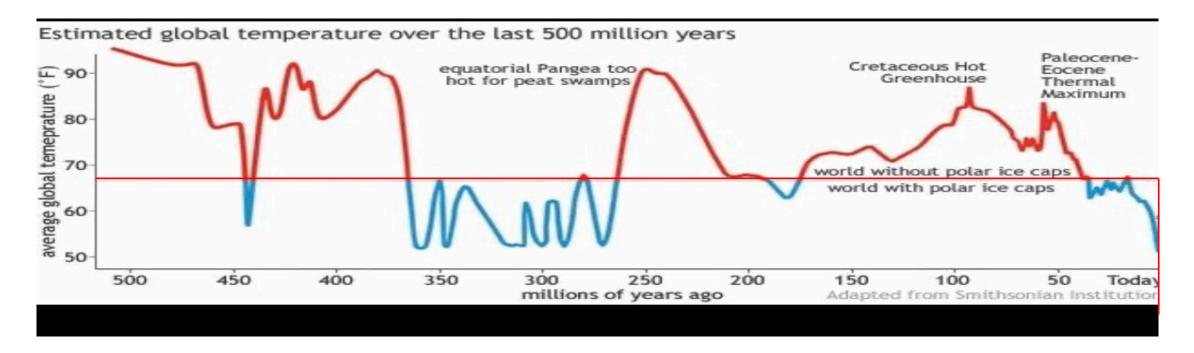
## C3BOE Level Expansion 5.0 Communications



#### C3BOE Level 2 Expansion 6.0 Transport



#### **CONSIDER THE GRAPH BELOW**



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