James

Graham Value-for-money assessment in England using the DfT Value for Money Framework: the new approach from 2024

1. Initial BCR

- BCR from AMCB table
- Can now include reliability for rail schemes

"Established Monetised Impacts"

Initial BCR	VfM Category *
> 4	Very high
2.0 to 4.0	High
1.5 to 2.0	Medium
1.0 to 1.5	Low
0 to 1.0	Poor
<= 0	Very poor

2. Adjusted BCR (optional)

- Add Level 2 WEIs
- Add JT reliability (non-rail)

"Evolving Monetised Impacts"

Adjusted BCR	Provisional VfM Category
> 4	Very high
2.0 to < 4.0	High
1.5 to < 2.0	Medium
1.0 to < 1.5	Low
0 to < 1.0	Poor
<= 0	Very poor

 Add monetised Level 3 impacts (WEIs and/or landscape) if robust enough

"Indicative Monetised Impacts"

Indicative BCR

- If robust enough
- Include scenarios and sensitivities

Apply checklist (VfM Framework para 4.3.14)

No update to VfM category at this stage

4. Final VfM category

Make a judgement:

- Indicative monetised impacts:
 - In Indicative BCR
 - Not in indicative BCR (switching values)
- Confidence in BCR?
- Sensitivity tests & uncertainty
- Non-monetised impacts (hence now includes all economic. environmental & social impacts)

Tillat VIIII Category		
Very high		
High		
Modium		

Final VfM Category

Medium

Low Poor

Very poor

Consider distributional impacts alongside

* The VfM Framework does not require a VfM category at the initial BCR stage if an adjusted BCR (and associated VfM category) is provided. However, in practice, appraisals normally do this.

5. VfM statement

Key facts and risks/uncertainties about the impacts, VfM category and distributional impacts Also consider the impact on objectives in a SOAS alongside the VfM statement

^{3.} Indicative BCR (optional)