

**Value for Money Unit
Local Government Audit Service**

**Report on Spot Checks of Capital Projects funded by
the Department of the Environment, Heritage and
Local Government and undertaken by
Local Authorities either in progress or completed
during 2008**

October, 2010

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	3
Principal Findings by expenditure range	6
Summary of Findings and Recommendations	11
Housing Capital Projects	15
Water Capital Projects	22
Waste Capital Projects	25
Fire and Emergency Services Capital Projects	29
Local Services Capital Projects	31
Traveller Accommodation Capital Projects	34
Appendices	
Appendix A – Sample Selection	37

Executive Summary

Introduction

Under the Department of Finance Guidelines for the Appraisal and Management of Capital Expenditure Proposals in the Public Sector (February 2005), there is an obligation on Departments to implement a series of independent spot-checks and reviews of capital projects to establish that the various appraisal and management requirements of the guidelines are being implemented.

The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (the Department) engaged consultants to carry out a series of spot-checks and post project reviews on capital projects funded by the Department and delivered either by the local authorities or directly by the Department. Their final report 'Report on Spot Checks of Capital Projects funded by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government' was produced in October 2009 and examined capital projects relating to the years 2006 and 2007. The consultants also implemented a training programme for Department staff in spot-check and review procedures to develop in-house capacity. Spot checks on capital projects funded by the Department and undertaken by the local authorities in 2008, have been performed by the Department's Local Government Audit Service (LGAS).

During the period January-April 2010 staff of the LGAS visited 31 local authorities and examined 60 capital projects with a total value of €666.83m across 6 programme areas for the year 2008.

The Internal Audit section within the Department also performed spot checks on capital projects undertaken by the Department.

Overview

The approach taken for the 2008 report was to build on the previous years' report but in addition to have a greater focus on materiality. This means that projects were evaluated based on the value bands within which they fall, in addition to the programme areas they cover, as shown in Table 1. The value bands used are in accordance with the Department of Finance guidelines.

The matters which arose from the review of the capital projects, under the various appraisal and management requirements of the guidelines, are reported as exceptions. The most frequent occurring exceptions by programme are set out in Table 2.

Table 1 : Capital Projects examined by programme and expenditure range

No. of projects examined by programme	€0 to €0.5 million range	€0.5 to €5 million range	€5m to €30 million range	> €30 million	Total
Housing:					
SHIP ¹	-	9	8	-	17
CAS ²	2	6	-	-	8
CLSS ³	-	1	2	1	4
Water	-	4	3	4	11
Waste	1	1	3	-	5
Fire and Emergency Services	-	3	-	-	3
Local Services	3	1	3	-	7
Traveller Accommodation	3	1	1	-	5
Total	9	26	20	5	60

Overview of exceptions for all projects

- Incomplete appraisals in 34 projects
- No project brief or incomplete brief for 15 projects
- Project not delivered within budget cost in 19 projects
- Projects not delivered within budget timeframe in 14 projects
- Final account not prepared in a timely manner for 15 projects
- Lack of post project review in 28 projects.

¹ SHIP (Social Housing Investment Programme)

² CAS (Capital Assistance Scheme)

³ CLSS (Capital Loan and Subsidy Scheme)

Table 2: Most frequent occurring exceptions by programme

Summary of completed spot checks			
Programme	Total value of projects reviewed	No of projects	Most frequently occurring exceptions (No. of projects)
Housing capital projects: SHIP	€154,343,231	17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incomplete appraisal (7) 2. No project brief (6) 3. Projects not delivered within budget time (6) 4. Final account not prepared in timely manner (6) 5. No post project review (7) 6. Project over budget (7) 7. Procurement issues
Housing capital projects: CAS	€14,116,249	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No project brief (6) 2. No consistent application of appraisal procedures 3. Lack of local authority oversight 4. No post project review (6)
Housing capital projects: CLSS	€63,572,887	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of available documentation (2) 2. Lack of local authority involvement (2) 3. Lack of post project review (2)
Water capital projects	€341,507,519	11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incomplete appraisal (10) 2. Project not delivered within budget time (1) 3. Delays in agreeing final account and/or grant claims (4) 4. Project over budget (5) 5. No post project review (3) 6. Procurement issues
Waste capital projects	€46,018,250	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incomplete or no appraisal (4) 2. Incomplete/ no project brief (2) 3. No/late Department approval (2) 4. Delays in agreeing final account and/or grant claims (3) 5. Project over budget (2) 6. No post project review (2) 7. Procurement issues
Fire and emergency capital projects	€3,131,000	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incomplete appraisal (3) 2. Incomplete project brief (1) 3. No post project reviews (1)
Local services capital projects	€35,185,553	7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incomplete appraisal (6) 2. Project not delivered within budget time (4) 3. Project over budget (3) 4. No post project review (4) 5. Procurement issues
Traveller Accommodation capital projects	€8,952,910	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incomplete appraisal (4) 2. Projects not delivered within budget time (3) 3. Final account not prepared in timely manner (2) 4. Project over budget (2) 5. No post project review (3) 6. Procurement issues

Principal Findings by expenditure range

Projects > €30 million range Number of projects examined 5
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Housing Programme

One project within the Capital Loan Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) was initiated in 2001 and therefore predated the Department of Finance 2005 guidelines and the Department circulars relating to social and voluntary housing.

- The project was found to be in general compliance with the guidelines even though it predated them.

Water Programme

Under the Water programme there were four projects examined, all related to upgrading and augmentation of water supply schemes and work on certain projects was required in order to be compliant with the EU Directive 1991.

- Three of the projects were initiated in the 1990's and one in 1984, it is unclear why there were such time delays as only one project was completed, the other three were at implementation stage.
- The completed project consisted of three contracts which were all over budget, final accounts have been received on all contracts but only agreed and paid on two contracts.
- While all projects had an appraisal they did not conform with the prescribed procedures set down in the guidelines. It appears that no cost benefit analysis was performed on any of these projects.
- One project is a Public Private Partnership and complied with the requirement of appointing a Process Auditor to ensure regulatory and procurement procedures are followed.

Projects within the €5 million to €30 million range Number of projects examined 20

Housing Programme

Under the SHIP eight projects were within this expenditure range

- While all projects had some form of appraisal four project appraisals were incomplete and did not conform to the procedures set down in the guidelines (e.g simple assessment which incorporates justification for the project, an estimation of cost, timeline for delivery or an examination at a high level of the value for money (VFM) of the project).
- Local authorities are obliged to consult with the National Development Finance Agency (NDFA) for projects over €20m. The NDFA were not consulted in relation to four of the projects with a value over €20m, however in two projects the original budgets at appraisal stage were under €20m.
- Four projects did not have a complete project brief which should provide detailed description of project options, objectives, programme for completion of works and outline any services to be provided by consultants, engineers etc.
- Two projects were not delivered within the budget time.
- Four projects did not have a final account completed in a timely manner.
- Three projects were over budget. Cost overruns were usually attributable to changes in scope of work or extra costs incurred due to unforeseen circumstances such as poor ground conditions.
- No post project review had been undertaken for three projects.

Under the CLSS two projects were undertaken, one by a housing association and the second by Dublin Docklands Development Authority. The projects are completed and operating successfully, however the following exceptions were noted:

- Lack of available documentation at local authority level.
- Lack of involvement by local authorities in planning and implementation of projects.
- Lack of post project review.

Water Programme

There were three projects within this expenditure band.

- Incomplete appraisals were found in two projects, which originated in 1993 and 1997.
- In one project the Department approval in principle was given after planning stage and tender report and submission of recommended contractors.
- One project due for completion in 2010 appears to be running over budget as a proposed river crossing was deemed not achievable and there was a contractor risk price buyout.
- One project received sanction in 2003 and had an estimated time scale of 3 years, but is still ongoing and over budget. Procurement guidelines were not correctly followed for the tendering procedures.

Waste Programme

There were three projects within this expenditure band.

- One project was at implementation stage. The original grant approval was for €6.5m in 2004, revised costings eventually led to the Department granting approval of €21.8m in 2007.
- Two projects were landfill remediation works required under the terms of EPA licences. Therefore they did not follow the appraisal procedures or prepare preliminary reports or project briefs as required under the capital appraisal guidelines.
- One project had no formal approval from the Department for the project appraisal, to proceed to planning or obtain tenders. The project was over budget and no final account had yet been agreed.

Local Services

There were three projects within this expenditure band.

- One project was under budget by 26%, and the appraisal, planning and implementation stages of the project were well managed. The tender documents were not issued to the Department for prior approval and no post project review has yet been performed.
- A second project was approximately 30% over budget due mainly to accessibility redesign. The project has won a number of national and international design and accessibility awards.
- The third project originated in 2002 and was completed in May 2009. The project ran over budget and time. The advice of the NDFA was not sought at the appraisal stage despite the fact the project exceeded €20m, where such consultation is required under the guidelines.

Traveller Accommodation Programme

There was one traveller project within this band of expenditure.

- Project timescale from inception to final account was nine years, there was no specified timescale for this project.

- There was no formal project appraisal, project brief or project plan, but a number of other documents and reports covered some of the above.
- The project was marginally over budget (0.3%).
- A post project review was performed on this project.

<p>Projects within the €0.5 million to €5 million range Number of projects examined 26</p>

Housing Programme

Under the SHIP nine projects were within this expenditure range

- While all projects had some form of appraisal three project appraisals were incomplete and did not conform to the procedures set down in the guidelines (e.g simple assessment which incorporates justification for the project, an estimation of cost, timeline for delivery or an examination at a high level of the VFM of the project).
- Two projects did not have a complete project brief which should provide detailed description of project options, objectives, programme for completion of works and outline any services to be provided by consultants, engineers etc.
- Four projects were not delivered within the budget time.
- Two projects did not have a final account completed in a timely manner.
- Four projects were over budget. Cost overruns were usually attributable to changes in scope of work or extra costs incurred due to unforeseen circumstances such as poor ground conditions.
- No post project review had been undertaken for four projects.

Under the CLSS there was one project within this expenditure range

- The Department advised the local authority there was no need to perform a pre-tender review as this was a turnkey project and no tender process involved.
- The local authority oversaw the implementation of the project which was delivered within budget and on time.

Under the CAS there were six projects within this expenditure range

- No project brief was prepared for 3 of the projects reviewed
- There was no post project review for 3 of the projects which were completed at the time of the review.
- There was no simple or detailed formal appraisal performed on a number of the projects as required by the regulations
- There was a lack of involvement by the local authorities in the appraisal, planning and implementation phases of projects. Management structures and information flows were not documented. Formal reporting structures were not in place and documentation was maintained by the voluntary bodies and not by the local authorities.

Water Programme

There were four water capital projects within this band of expenditure.

- There were incomplete appraisals for the four projects.
- The two projects completed were on time, but there was no post project evaluation.
- The final account is not yet completed and the remaining 20% of approved funding had not yet been claimed from the Department for one project.

- Approval for budget variations and increases were not sought for a completed project.

Waste Programme

There was one waste project within this band of expenditure. The project consisted of a number of main contracts, two contracts completed and one at implementation stage.

- Confirmation of budget approval was obtained when project work was substantially completed.
- Two contracts were completed in time for grant funding deadline of 31 December 2007, but costs were incurred on another contract after the deadline.
- Additional works on one contract were carried out prior to obtaining approval and amounted to an increase of 46% on the original contract.
- Final account received for two contracts, but only agreed for one contract.

Fire and Emergency Services Programme

There were three fire services capital projects within this band of expenditure.

- Appraisals were incomplete, as some did not include detailed budgeted costs (including ongoing capital, life cycle costs or contingencies).
- The appraisals did not ensure that an evaluation would take place upon completion of projects.
- One project is complete and operating effectively.

Local Services

There was one local service project within this band of expenditure.

- The appraisal, planning and implementation stages of this project appear to have been broadly well managed. The project was completed within time and budget and met its objectives.
- The only exception of note was that some elements of the procurement process were not complied with.

Traveller Accommodation Programme

There was one traveller project within this band of expenditure.

- This project had a protracted history from initial application for re-housing in May 1983 and a legal case taken against the local authority in 2000. The accommodation was occupied in November 2009.
- There were delays with the project as the two lowest tenderers withdrew and project had to be re-tendered. The local authority also had great difficulty in finding a suitable site for accommodation.
- A separate architect contract was awarded from a panel without any evidence of first obtaining quotes.
- The final construction contract awarded in August 2009 exceeded the approved estimate by 42%. Cost increases were mainly due to temporary accommodation arrangements.
- At the time of spot-check the final account was being prepared.

Projects within the €0 to €0.5 million range Number of projects examined 9

Housing Programme

There were two projects under the Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS) examined within this band of expenditure.

- The planning and implementation for the first project examined was broadly well managed. A detailed project plan was not documented and there was no post project review. The procurement process used by the voluntary housing association was inadequate. The local authority needs to monitor the procurement process used before paying over monies to voluntary bodies.
- The second project was for the purchase of an existing unit for a homeless person. There was no project brief or plan or post project review. Tendering or planning requirements were not applicable. An architect and valuer's report were viewed during the spot-check.

Waste Programme

There was one project examined within this band of expenditure.

- The appraisal and implementation stages of this project appear well managed.
- Substantial savings were made post tender design (approx. 43%).
- Department approval was received after the project was substantially completed.
- Procurement guidelines were not followed for the appointment of consultants.
- Delay in agreeing the final account.

Local Services Capital Programme

There were three projects within this band of expenditure. All of the projects were grant aided with the balance of the project paid by the local authority or fund raising in one case.

- One project was not completed as the club had not yet raised the funding shortfall.
- The second project was completed, but it exceeded budget as the original tender was for upgrading existing equipment which was renewed instead.
- The third project was completed (but without the planned new community centre), the final account was outstanding at time of review.

Traveller Accommodation Programme

There were three projects within this band of expenditure. One of the projects related to the construction of houses under the terms of a Part V agreement.

- Better record keeping was required for two projects e.g. no evidence was kept on file of having obtained quotes, some costs were not recorded against the project and certificates of payment to contractors were not in sequence.
- Appraisals were incomplete.
- Tendering process was inadequate as contractors were selected from a panel which had been advertised locally.
- No formal post project reviews were carried out.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

Insufficient level of compliance with guidelines

Table 2 (page 5) shows the most frequently occurring exceptions noted during the spot-checks performed. Although there were exceptions across each project stage from appraisal, planning and implementation it is considered that the following are of the most important.

The type of appraisal required varied depending on which band of expenditure the project related, from a simple assessment, preliminary appraisal to a detailed appraisal including a cost benefit analysis and seeking the advice of the NDFA for projects in the upper bands. However, it was found that across all the bands there were projects with incomplete appraisals.

Projects with no appraisals were usually found where there was a grant application form instead or work was required under the requirements of an EU Directive (such as provision of WEEE facilities, water treatment etc.) also in the cases where work was required to satisfy licensing arrangements for waste facilities with the EPA.

Although many projects did have related documents which incorporated some of the appraisal requirements, nevertheless they did not satisfy all the requirements of the Department of Finance guidelines.

Incomplete appraisals mostly lacked the inclusion of ongoing lifecycle costs, risks and contingency costs not quantified, possibility of future price increases or variations on the project and sensitivity analysis evaluating the project over a range of assumptions.

Recommendation 1

Local authorities need to be reminded of the importance of following the Department of Finance and Department guidelines for capital projects both in substance and in form. All aspects of the appraisal should be completed, especially where projects may potentially move into the higher expenditure band where a more detailed appraisal is required including preparation of cost benefit analysis and seeking the advice of the NDFA as required under the guidelines.

Late Department approval

Department approval is given for all capital projects. Each project is examined, assessed and approved at various stages during the lifecycle of the project i.e. from appraisal, planning and implementation. A number of approvals are required, depending on the capital programme and the expenditure proposal of the project.

It was found that in a small number of instances there was late Department approval i.e. approval was given after a project was completed or substantially completed, or after additional works had been completed or approval in principle given after the planning and tender report had been prepared.

Recommendation 2

It is recommended that the capital appraisal guidelines and Department circulars issued stating the required type and levels of approvals are fully implemented and followed to ensure that timely and correct levels of project approval are met.

Projects not delivered within budget timescale

A considerable number of projects were not completed within the planned timescale. In a number of projects which had their origins from the 1990's it was unclear what were the planned timescales.

At the outset the elements of the appraisal stage which require timescale indicators must be realistically provided. The simple assessment should indicate a timeline for the project. The appraisal should give a detailed time profile, and the project brief requires a programme for completion of works and indicates costs targets and timing and delivery of the project. A number of projects did not include a programme for the completion of works.

Recommendation 3

Realistic timescales should be provided for key milestones for the project and these should be monitored during the implementation phase of the project through regular project team meetings, progress reports and explanations where slippage occurs in an effort to ensure that projects are completed within budget timescale.

Projects not delivered within agreed budget

A significant number of projects were not completed within the agreed budget. Based on the spot-checks performed the cost overruns were usually attributable to changes in the scope of the work or extra costs incurred due to unforeseen circumstances such as poor ground conditions. It is therefore important that the work performed at the appraisal and planning stages is more thorough and robust to identify potential variations which may occur and reduce the amount of post tender contract amendments to the project which incur extra costs.

Recommendation 4

Formal regular costing reports (weekly/monthly) should be prepared which analyse the budget versus the actual costs incurred by project cost centre. Detailed explanations should be prepared for budget overruns.

Delays in agreeing final accounts and or grant claims

It was found that a number of projects had delays in receiving and agreeing final accounts and also in submitting grant claims to the Department. It is also important that project expenditure which qualifies for grant funding is incurred by the required deadline.

Recommendation 5

Local Authorities should ensure that final accounts are submitted within six months of the completion of a contract. They should then submit their reports to the Department as soon as possible to claim any retention monies due under the scheme. All claims for grants payable must be made by the specified deadlines for the programme.

Lack of post project evaluation

It was found that the majority of the completed projects did not have a post project review performed. Some local authorities indicated that they intended to perform the post project review after the first twelve months of operation.

The purpose of a post project evaluation is to determine whether the basis on which the project was undertaken proved to be correct. It should establish whether the benefits and outcomes materialised, and whether the planned outcomes were appropriate to the actual public need. The project appraisal should review the management procedures adopted to determine if they were satisfactory and if there were any conclusions drawn which may be applicable to other projects. It is therefore essential that a post project review is carried out to ensure that any lessons learnt can be used for future projects.

Recommendation 6

The Department should monitor and follow-up on completed projects to ensure that post project evaluations are performed and submitted to it for review. Circular SHIP 2010/12 states that reviews be undertaken within 6 months of substantial completion and submitted to the sanctioning authority within 8 months of substantial completion of the project.

Procurement activity matters arising

It was found that procurement guidelines were not correctly followed in a number of instances for smaller contracts. Some contracts were awarded without either requesting three written quotes from suppliers, advertising on eTenders or advertising in a national newspaper. For contracts between €5k and €50k it is recommended that one of these procedures should be followed. There should be adequate evaluation criteria in place to evaluate all tenders and evidence of this evaluation should be maintained by the local authorities to demonstrate that the most suitable supplier was selected based on the evaluation criteria.

In some contracts, consultant architects and quantity surveyors were engaged to run the tender competition and the evaluation process reporting on the recommended tender. Evidence of this tender and evaluation process should be maintained by the local authority to demonstrate that the most suitable supplier was selected.

Other tendering exceptions noted were failure to use tender scoring sheets with the selection criteria for MEAT based evaluations. Also unsuccessful bidders were not always notified of their failure in their bid, and failure to maintain evidence of the advertisement of the contract award notice.

Recommendation 7

Local authorities should ensure that procurement guidelines are fully complied with for all contracts and that all procedural matters are completed and evidence maintained to demonstrate that value for money has been achieved through the procurement process.

Lack of involvement by local authorities with voluntary bodies

Within the Housing capital programme two schemes are in operation, where assistance is given to voluntary bodies to provide accommodation for the elderly, people with disability and the homeless, also rental accommodation is provided to low-income families. A number of exceptions were noted in relation to some of the projects which included a lack of available documentation at local authority level, a lack of involvement by local authorities in the planning and implementation of the projects and a lack of post project evaluation.

Recommendation 8

There should be a significantly greater amount of documentation maintained on files in the local authorities in order to verify that the projects are appraised, planned and implemented in accordance with the capital appraisal guidelines and Department guidelines for these projects. Staff should be fully aware of the procurement requirements. Management structures and information flows should be documented.

Housing Capital Projects

The housing capital expenditure projects were performed on three programme areas, the Social Housing Investment Programme (SHIP), the Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS) and the Capital Loan and Subsidy Scheme (CLSS).

Twenty nine housing capital projects were examined with a total estimate cost of €232,032,367. The capital projects (which were completed or in progress during 2008) were selected from County, City and Town Councils. These projects were selected from each housing scheme as follows:

SHIP - 17 projects with a value of €154,343,231

CAS - 8 projects with a value of €14,116,249

CLSS - 4 projects with a value of €63,572,887

The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined by authority category.

Housing Capital Projects			Sample selected				
Authority	Total Value €	No. of projects	Total Value €	%	No. of projects	%	Average Value €
County Councils	1,091,173,812	352	137,237,054	12.6%	19	5.4%	7,223,003
City and Borough Councils	543,139,744	114	69,106,587	12.7%	7	6.1%	9,872,370
Town Councils	143,036,976	32	25,688,726	18%	3	9.4%	8,562,909
	1,777,350,532	498	232,032,367	13%	29	5.8%	8,001,116

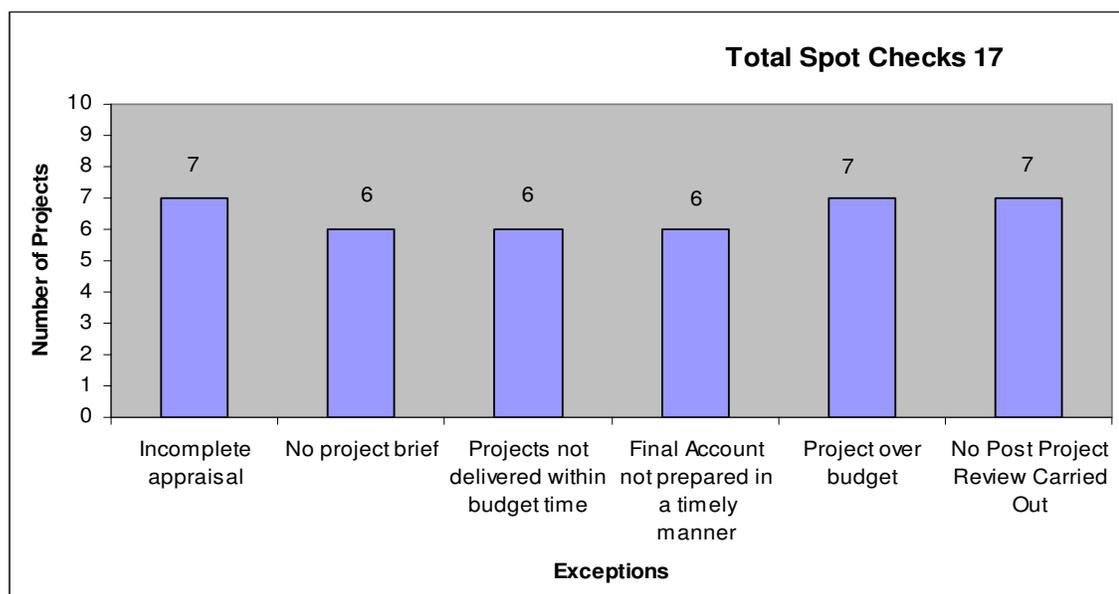
Social Housing Investment Programme (SHIP)

This scheme provides funding for the development of social housing projects. The objective of the scheme is to provide tailored housing services to those who cannot afford to meet their own housing needs. Substantial investment is devoted to social and affordable housing measures under SHIP.

The range of expenditure on SHIP programmes reviewed was;

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects Reviewed	Total Value
€0.5million to €5 million	9	€21,494,892
€5million to €30 million	8	€132,848,339
Total	17	€154,343,231

The chart below outlines the most frequently occurring exceptions identified during the spot-checks of the SHIP programmes.



Summary of Findings

Incomplete appraisal

The examination of the SHIP projects demonstrates that while all projects had some form of an appraisal performed, seven project appraisals were incomplete and did not conform to the prescribed procedures set down in the guidelines e.g. no simple assessment (which incorporates a justification for the project, an estimation of cost, a timeline for delivery or an examination at a high level VFM of the project) was carried out. It should be noted that while some of these projects pre-dated the 2005 guidelines with regard to appraisal and planning stages, the capital appraisal guidelines in place since 1994, are similar to those published in 2005 both in form and content. Therefore many of the procedures which were reinforced through the publication of the 2005 guidelines were in place since 1994.

While the practice at the time when many of these projects were initiated was probably a more informal one or less structured than perhaps is the case now, it needs to be accepted that this less formal or less structured approach was not considered best practice even pre-2005 and contravened the applicable guidelines in place then.

Local authorities are required to seek the advice of the NDFA at appraisal stage for all projects with a capital value of over €20 million. The NDFA were not consulted in relation to four of the projects examined valued at over €20 million under the SHIP. However in two of these instances the original budgets at appraisal stage was under the €20 million threshold and as a result of this the local authorities concerned did not consult the NDFA at the appraisal stage.

No project brief

Six of the projects reviewed did not have a complete project brief available during the spot-check. A project brief should be developed for all projects which have been approved in principle and should provide a description of the project options and the detailed objectives and parameters to be taken into account by the planning professionals. Any client requirements should also be set out in detail. The programme for the completion of the work as specified in the detailed appraisal should be outlined and any services which are to be provided by consultants, engineers, architects clearly identified. The brief should also include cost limits and targets for the project as included in the detailed appraisal.

Projects not delivered within budget time

Six of the projects reviewed were delayed and were not delivered within the original timescale. There should be a proper project management system in place to ensure that projects are delivered effectively and efficiently within the required timescale. Issues identified during the SHIP review included;

- errors made by contractors
- qualifications placed on the accepted tender by the contractor, thereby rendering the tender invalid and the awarding of contract to next suitable tender
- unforeseen circumstances e.g. ground conditions
- adverse weather conditions.

Final Account not prepared

Six of the twelve projects completed had not received a final account from the contractor at the time of the spot-check. Within two months of issuing the final payment certificate, (i.e. on completion of the usual twelve months defects period which certifies that defects have been satisfactorily addressed), a copy of the contract final account and a final budget application setting out the final all-in cost of the project should be submitted to the Department. The Department will pay up to 97.5% of the final budget once it has been submitted, so it is important that the final account is prepared in a timely manner particularly for large value projects as this can have a significant impact on cash flows for local authorities.

No Post Project Review Carried Out

Twelve of the projects reviewed were completed at the time of the spot-check but no post project review had been carried out for seven of these. In evaluating the project

post-completion, it should be established whether the basis on which the project was undertaken proved to be correct. It should also establish whether the expected benefits and outcomes materialised, and whether the planned outcomes were appropriate responses to the actual public need. It should review the project appraisal and management procedures adopted to determine if they were satisfactory, and whether or not there were any conclusions drawn that may be applicable to other projects, to the ongoing use of the asset, or to associated policies. The post project review should identify whether any stage of the project could have been done better and whether lessons can be applied elsewhere. It should be noted that in a number of cases where the post project review had not been carried out, the local authorities stated that they would only carry out the review after a sufficient time period (usually 12 months) had elapsed to allow the benefits and drawbacks of the project to be properly evaluated.

Circular SHIP 2010/12 issued by the Department in May 2010 recommends that a post project review should commence within six months of substantial completion of a project and should be submitted to the sanctioning authority within eight months of substantial completion. The Department will pay up to 97.5% of the final budget once the final account has been submitted, but the remaining 2.5% shall be withheld pending the submission of the Post Project Review Report so it is also important for cash flow purposes that these reviews are carried out in a timely manner.

Project over budget

Seven of either the completed or on-going projects reviewed, had exceeded the approved budgeted cost at the date of the spot-check. Based on the checks carried out, the cost overruns were usually attributable to changes in the scope of the work to be performed or extra costs incurred due to unforeseen circumstances e.g. unforeseen ground conditions.

Procurement

It was found that procurement guidelines were not correctly followed in a number of instances for smaller contracts. Some contracts were awarded without either requesting three written quotes from suppliers, advertising on eTenders or advertising in a national newspaper. For contracts between €5k and €50k it is recommended that one of these procedures should be followed. There should be adequate evaluation criteria in place to evaluate all tenders and evidence of this evaluation should be maintained by authorities to demonstrate that the most suitable supplier was selected based on the evaluation criteria.

Capital Assistance Scheme (CAS)

Under the Capital Assistance Scheme voluntary housing bodies provide accommodation to meet social needs such as those of the elderly, people with a disability, homeless, returning emigrants or smaller families. The approved voluntary housing bodies are responsible for tenancy allocations in consultation with the local authorities.

Eight housing capital projects with a total spend of €14,116,249 were reviewed. The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined.

The range of expenditure on CAS projects reviewed was:

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects	Total Value
€0 to €0.5 million	2	€577,531
€0.5 to €5 million	6	€13,538,718
€5 million to €30 million	0	0
€30 + million	0	0
Total	8	€14,116,249

Summary of Findings

Eight projects were reviewed under the Capital Assistance Scheme. All eight projects achieved their objectives and are operating successfully. There were a number of exceptions as follows:

No Project Brief

Six of the projects reviewed did not have a complete project brief available at the time of the spot-check. A project brief should be developed for all projects which have been approved in principle and should provide a description of the project options and the detailed objectives and parameters to be taken into account by the planning professionals. Any client requirements should also be set out in detail. The programme for the completion of the work as specified in the detailed appraisal should be outlined and any services which are to be provided by consultants, engineers, architects clearly identified. The brief should also include cost limits and targets for the project as included in the detailed appraisal.

No Post Project Review Carried Out

Six of the projects reviewed were completed at the time of the spot-check but no post project review had been carried out for these. In evaluating the project post-completion, it should be established whether the basis on which the project was undertaken proved to be correct. It should also establish whether the expected benefits and outcomes materialised, and whether the planned outcomes were appropriate responses to the actual public need. It should review the project appraisal and management procedures adopted to determine if they were satisfactory, and whether or not there were any conclusions drawn that may be applicable to other projects, to the ongoing use of the asset, or to associated policies. The post project review should identify whether any stage of the project could have been done better and whether lessons can be applied elsewhere.

No Consistent Application of Appraisal Procedures

The spot-checks of projects under CAS revealed a number of weaknesses in relation to the performance of appraisal activities. There was no simple or detailed formal appraisals performed on a number of projects as required by the regulations.

Lack of Local Authority Oversight

For a number of CAS projects there was a lack of involvement by the local authority at the appraisal, planning and implementation phases of the projects. Management structures and information flows were not documented. Documentation was maintained by the voluntary bodies but not by the local authority. In a number of cases formal reporting structures were not in place.

Capital Loan and Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)

Under the Capital Loan and Subsidy Scheme, voluntary bodies provide housing for renting, particularly to meet the needs of low-income families. Not less than three quarters of the dwelling units are let to households that have qualified for local authority housing. Rents are determined taking account of household earnings and circumstances. Tenants of the houses are centrally involved in the management of their estates.

Four housing capital projects with a total spend of €63,572,887 were reviewed. The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined.

The range of expenditure on CLSS projects reviewed was:

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects	Total Value
€0 to €0.5 million	0	0
€0.5 to €5 million	1	€2,186,101
€5 million to €30 million	2	€22,097,333
€30 + million	1	€39,289,453
Total	4	€63,572,887

Summary of Findings

Four projects were examined under the Capital Loan and Subsidy Scheme. Two of the projects were found to be in general compliance with the requirements of the guidelines. A number of exceptions were noted in relation to two of the projects which included a lack of available documentation at local authority level, a lack of involvement by local authorities in the planning and implementation of the projects, a lack of post project review but despite these exceptions both projects were completed and were operating successfully.

Water Capital Projects

The Water Services Programme is divided into two main elements:

- Water Services Investment Programme (WSIP)
- Rural Water Programme (RWP)

The Water Services Investment Programme is the largest component of the Water Services Programme and relates to the provision of major water and sewerage schemes to meet the strategic objectives for investment in water services infrastructure. The Serviced Land Initiative (SLI) is a sub-programme of the WSIP, for new residential developments, projects costing less than €5m are eligible for Exchequer funding of 40%, with the balance being met by the local authorities mainly through development levies.

The Rural Water Programme comprises a number of measures to address deficiencies in group water schemes, small public water and sewerage schemes, private supplies where no alternative group or public supply is available.

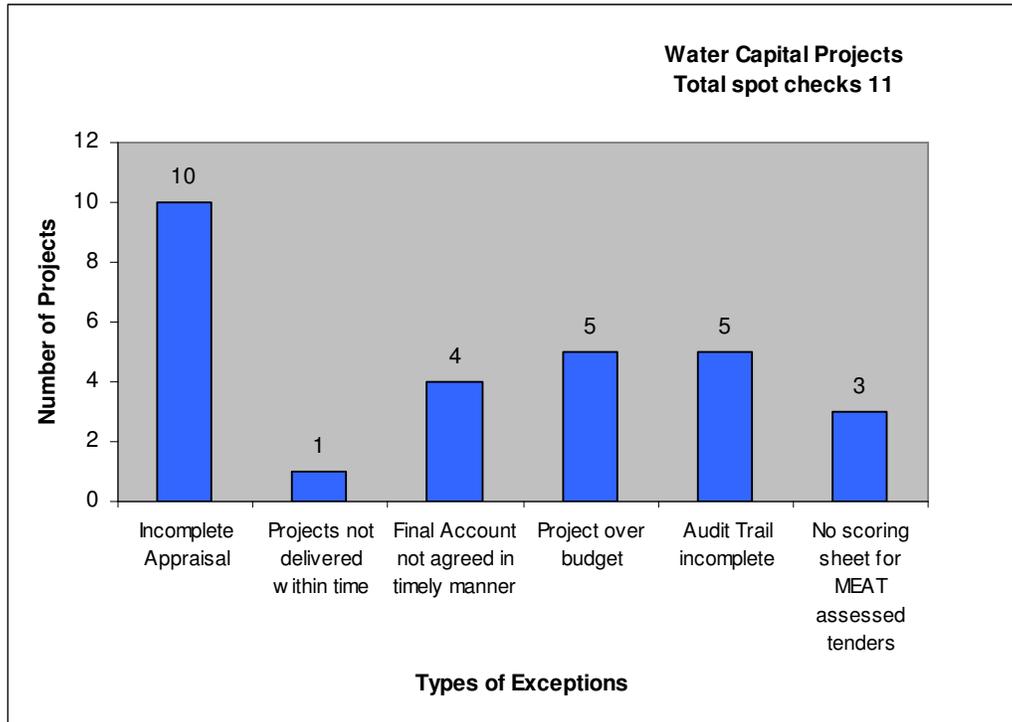
Eleven water capital projects (which were completed or in progress during 2008) were examined with a total estimate cost of €341,507,519. The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined.

Water Capital Projects		Sample Selected				
Total Value €	No. of projects	Total Value €	%	No. of projects	%	Average Value €
1,638,245,509	132	341,507,519	20.8%	11	8.3%	31,046,138

The range of expenditure on WSIP projects reviewed was:

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects	Total Value
€0 to €0.5 million	0	0
€0.5 to €5 million	4	€10,367,529
€5 million to €30 million	3	€38,759,261
€30 + million	4	€292,380,729
Total	11	€341,507,519

The chart below outlines the most frequently occurring exceptions identified during the spot-checks of the water capital projects. Of the eleven projects examined, eight were at the implementation stage and three at the completed stage of the projects.



Summary of main findings

Most of the projects examined had their origins from the late 1990's onwards and were included in the WSIP so as to satisfy the requirement of EU regulations and increasing population. All projects were reviewed in the light of the 2005 guidelines which are now accepted as best practice for capital projects undertaken in the public sector, and are broadly in line with previous guidelines which were in place since 1994.

Incomplete appraisal

The Department of Finance guidelines outlines a number of prescribed appraisal activities required in accordance with the value of the capital project. The examination of water capital projects showed that while all projects had an appraisal performed, a large number of project appraisals were incomplete as some of the prescribed procedures as set down in the guidelines were not included. For example some appraisals did not indicate a timeline for the project or a high level VFM assessment. Also detailed appraisals did not always include ongoing lifecycle costs, risk and sensitivity analysis for fluctuations in prices, costs, demand etc.

All projects examined included a project brief but four briefs were incomplete as they did not include a programme for completion of works or costs limits or target timescales.

No cost benefit analysis (CBA) was performed in the four projects which exceeded €30m. Local authorities are required to undertake a full CBA for projects with a capital value greater than €30m. The CBA should be submitted to the Department as part of the preliminary report in the appraisal process.

Procurement

Based on the spot checks performed project staff demonstrated a reasonable knowledge of compliance with national and EU procurement guidelines. However, a small number of procedural matters arose, e.g. where a tender was advertised as negotiated tender but restricted tender was used, contract award notice was not published, and tender scoring sheets were not used as a basis for evaluating tender documents.

Formal Project Management structures and reporting in place

Formal project management structures were in place for all the water projects examined. Formal information flows were identified and formal progress reports made in 90% of the projects examined. Project steering committees and frequent reporting to sanctioning authority was also reported for 90% of the projects reviewed. The majority of local authorities reported using the Project Control System (PCS), a small number of projects which did not adopt this management tool were commenced prior to its introduction. The Audit Trail information needs to be updated for some projects.

Projects not delivered within budget

For the 11 projects examined only three were completed at the time of the audit spotcheck, and only one of these was within the original approved budget. Overall, five projects (out of the 11 examined) were over the original approved tender budget. However, some ongoing large projects consisted of multiple contracts, some of which were under budget and some appear to be running over budget, the final outcome of which will not be known until the projects are completed. Costs overruns were usually attributable to unavoidable post tender costs increases. All cost overruns incurred required the approval of the Department.

Delays in agreeing final accounts and/or grant claims

A number of projects showed delays in agreeing final accounts, and/or making grant claims to the Department. Local authorities should ensure that final accounts are submitted within 6 months of the completion of a contract. The authority should then submit their reports to the Department as soon as possible in order to claim any amounts outstanding on the scheme.

Post project evaluation

No post project evaluation had been performed for the three completed projects. Also a number of other projects consisted of a number of discrete contracts which were at completion at the time of the spot-check, but had no evaluation had been carried out.

Waste Capital Projects

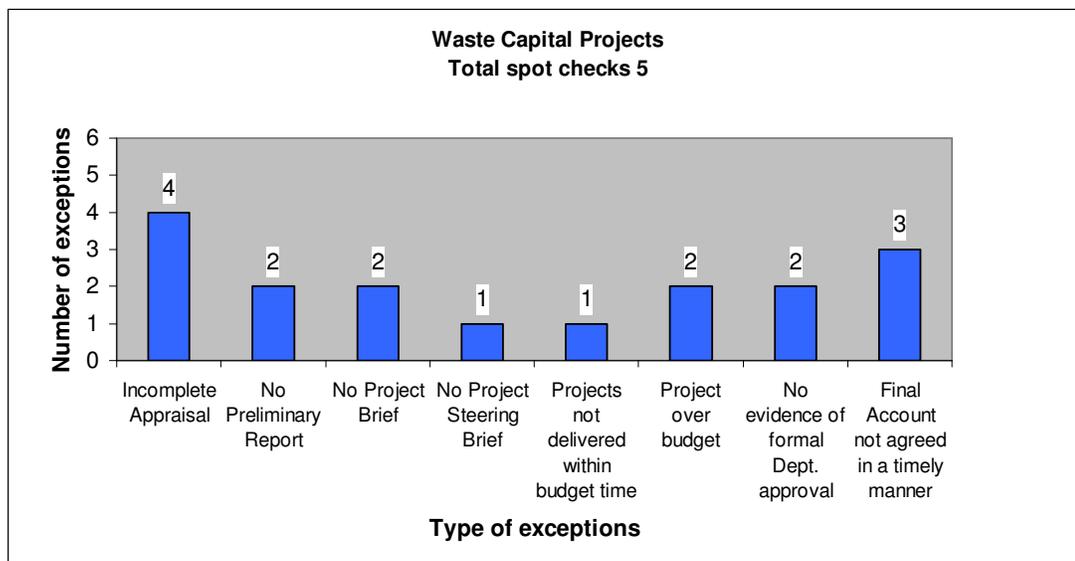
For Waste Capital projects two areas were examined – Waste Infrastructure Capital Grants and Landfill Remediation. Five waste capital projects with a total spend of €46,018,250 were examined. The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined.

Waste Capital Projects		Sample Selected				
Total Value €	No. of projects	Total Value €	%	No. of projects	%	Average Value €
154,751,536	75	46,018,250	29.7%	5	6.7%	9,203,650

The range of expenditure on Waste Capital projects reviewed was:

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects	Total Value
€0 to €0.5 million	1	€234,659
€0.5 to €5 million	1	€2,568,560
€5 million to €30 million	3	€43,215,031
€30 + million	0	€0
Total	5	€46,018,250

The chart below outlines the most frequently occurring exceptions identified during the spot-checks of the waste capital projects. Of the five projects examined, three were completed and two were at the implementation stage of the projects.



Summary of Findings

Three of the five projects had commenced before the 2005 guidelines, however, they were reviewed in the light of the 2005 guidelines which are now accepted as best practice for capital projects undertaken in the public sector, and are broadly in line with previous guidelines which were in place since 1994.

Incomplete or no appraisal

No simple appraisals were performed for three projects, however, the work undertaken for these projects was either in support of the waste licences issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or grant application forms which were completed in place of a formal appraisal document. In the case of some waste capital projects, the local authorities, under the direction of the Department, were required to provide certain waste facilities in order to be compliant with various EU Directives relating to waste management and therefore there may be a lack of some formal documentation at the appraisal stage.

In one case where a simple assessment had been performed it did not include an estimated timeline or examine at a high level the VFM of the project, probably as the project was again required in order to comply with an EU Directive. In another instance one incomplete appraisal did not include any risk analysis or any calculations for fluctuations in prices, costs, market growth rates etc.

Incomplete or no project brief document

Similarly there was an absence of project brief documents for two projects relating to the EPA licence requirements. For the other projects a brief was prepared with a small number of omissions such as a programme for completion of works. Where the projects were required to be undertaken for compliance with EPA licences a Specified Engineering Works (SEW) document was prepared to indicate how the requirements of the EPA waste licence were to be achieved, this was submitted to the EPA and not the Department for approval.

Departmental Approval for projects

As referred to above, the two projects (where work was performed in order to comply with EPA licences) were not formally submitted to the Department for project appraisal or sanction to proceed to the planning stage. In one case there was no

formal approval received from the Department to move to obtain tenders, in the second project the work was performed in-house.

In one project the approval letter from the Department was received after the construction phase of the project was completed. This project was under a very tight deadline in order to comply with an EU Directive (see below for another instance of late approval). The local authority must obtain the prior written approval of the Department before proceeding with the capital works.

High level of compliance with procurement guidelines with one exception noted

In one project examined, the local authority carried out the work in-house and therefore there was no tendering involved. In the other four projects tendering was in compliance with procurement guidelines except for the case of a separate appointment of consultants to the project. In this case the appointment of consultants (costing approx. €35,000) to the project was by invitation. It is a requirement to seek quotations from a number of consultants to ensure compliance with procurement guidelines and clearly show that value for money has been achieved through the appointment process.

Projects costs and delays in submitting final accounts and grant claims

In a project examined the post-tender design changes resulted in significant cost savings which do not appear to have been signalled to the Department prior to commencement of the construction as the approval was for the original budgeted cost and was given after the construction had been completed. In this project the finalising of all grant claims and payments was not made until almost 3 years after completion of the construction.

A second project was originally given grant approval in 2004 for €6.5m, in January 2006 grant approval of €10m and finally in August 2007 the Department grant approval for funding of €21.8m. The most recent invoice paid was June 2008 and subsequent invoices have not been paid for contractual reasons.

A third project reviewed showed that the estimated costs submitted to the Department in 2007 had increased 74% on the estimated costs previously submitted in 2005. Confirmation of budget approval was received in November 2007 when the project was substantially completed. There were three contracts relating to this project and grant approval was on the basis that all expenditure to be completed by 31 December 2007. One contract is still ongoing and as a result no grant is due on expenditure incurred past the deadline. A final account has only been completed for one of the finished contracts. One contract incurred additional works amounting to 46% of the original contract, this expenditure was incurred prior to obtaining Department approval.

Final Accounts should be submitted to the Department as soon as possible after the project is completed. Under Department procedures for waste infrastructure, a final payment of 10% is withheld pending receipt of final accounts and an examination of same by the inspectorate, including final physical inspection of the project.

Audit Trail and Tax Clearance Requirements

There was a high level of compliance with the audit trail and tax clearance requirements. Only one instance was noted where the tax clearance certificate for one contractor for 2006/07 could not be located.

Post Project Reviews

At the time of review three projects were completed and two were substantially complete with one project at implementation stage. A post-project review had been carried out in one project. A post project review is required to confirm that the project objectives have been met, the project delivered to the required standard, on time and within budget and to ensure that the experience gained can be used on other projects.

Fire Services Capital Projects

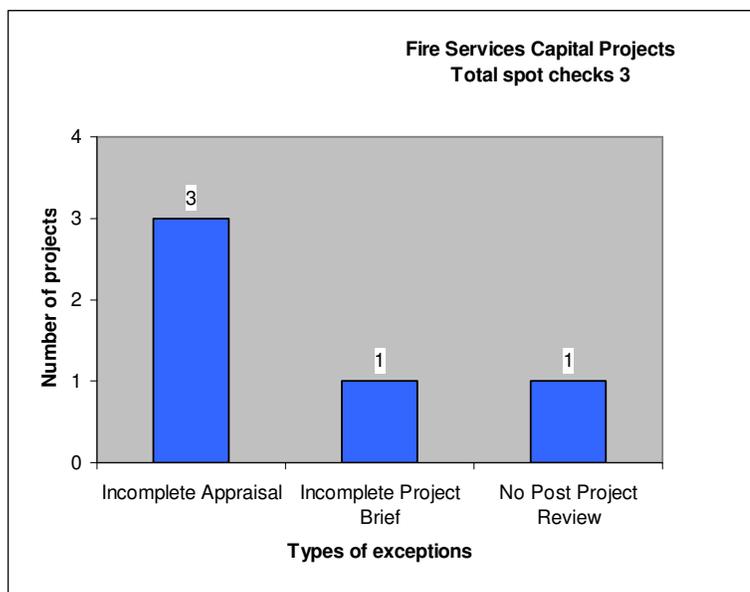
Under the Fire Services Capital Programme three Fire Services Capital Projects (which were completed or in planning/progress during 2008) were examined with a total estimate cost of €3,131,000. The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined.

Fire Capital Projects		Sample Selected				
Total Value €	No. of projects	Total Value €	%	No. of projects	%	Average Value €
77,124,569	57	3,131,000	4.1%	3	5.3%	1,043,667

The range of expenditure on Fire Services Capital projects reviewed was:

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects	Total Value
€0.5 to €5 million	3	€3,131,000

The chart below outlines the most frequently occurring exceptions identified during the spot-checks of the fire services capital projects. Of the three projects examined, one was at the planning stage, one at the implementation stage and one at the completed stage of the projects. It is therefore not yet possible to determine if two of the projects were completed within time and budget cost.



Summary of findings

Incomplete appraisal

An appraisal was performed for all the projects reviewed. However, in some instances the appraisal did not meet all the criteria as outlined in the Department of Finance guidelines. Incomplete appraisals did not include detailed information on budgeted costs (such as ongoing capital or life cycle costs, cost risk contingencies with price variations etc.) and timelines to complete the projects. Timescales were not set for projects as it was stated that they were dependent on Department approval and funding. The original appraisal for one project was in February 1995, and is now at implementation stage in 2010. The appraisals did not ensure that an evaluation would take place after project completions.

Planning

Information Flows were not documented for one project, however, the project manager had responsibility to organise and coordinate project details with the various members of the design team. Monthly and fortnightly site meetings were held and minuted during construction stage.

Incomplete project brief

In one case the project brief did not include the programme for the completion of the work as specified in the detailed appraisal.

No post project review

No post project review was performed for the one completed project examined, however the fire station is fully operational.

Audit Trail

No audit trail description was provided for one project although all payments were made through the local authority Agresso system and all documentation maintained by the Administrative Officer in the Environment Section of the local authority.

Local Services Capital Projects

Local Services capital expenditure project spot-checks were performed in relation to the construction and refurbishment of a range of civic infrastructure including libraries, community and sports facilities.

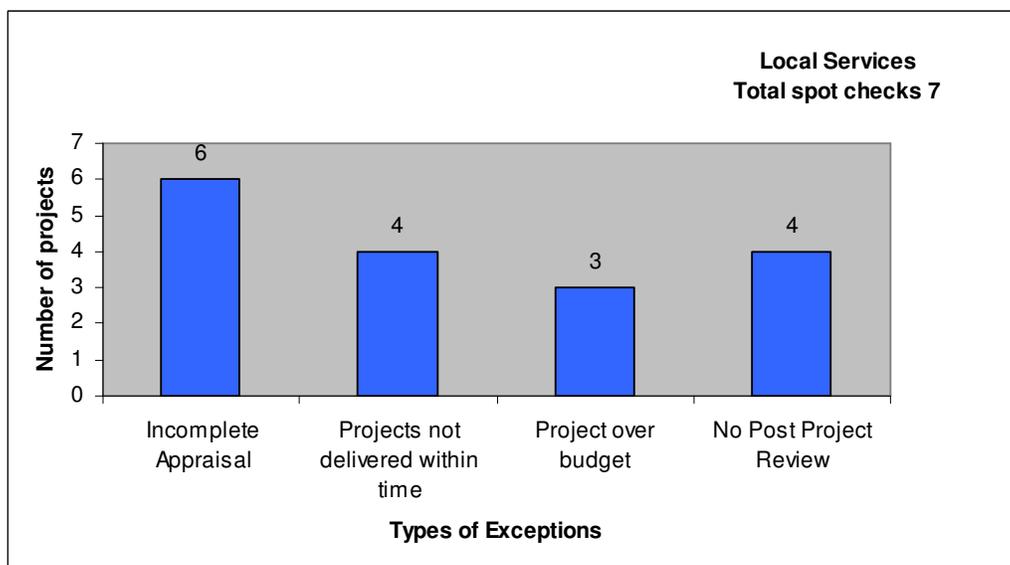
Seven Local Services capital projects (which were completed or in progress during 2008) were examined with a total estimate cost of €35,185,553. The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined.

Local Services Capital Projects		Sample Selected				
Total Value €	No. of projects	Total Value €	%	No. of projects	%	Average Value €
€108,161,408	142	€35,185,553	32.5%	7	4.9%	€5,026,508

The range of expenditure on Local Services capital projects reviewed was:

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects	Total Value
€0 to €0.5 million	3	€240,000
€0.5 to €5 million	1	€1,026,389
€5 million to €30 million	3	€33,919,164
Total	7	€35,185,553

The chart below outlines the most frequently occurring exceptions identified during the spot-checks of the local services capital projects. Of the seven projects examined, one was at the implementation stage and six at the completed stage of the projects.



Summary of Findings

Incomplete or no appraisal

Three of the projects examined related to capital grants given by the Department under the Social and Community Facilities Capital Scheme and Playground Scheme. For these projects the grant application form was completed in place of a formal appraisal document. The application forms included details on budget costs and timelines for completion of projects, but did not include a number of other information requirements as outlined in Department of Finance guidelines such as a high level VFM considerations. One of the grant projects is fully completed. The second project is completed but the planned related community centre is not completed. The third project is not completed, as the club have not yet raised the remaining finance to finish the overall project.

Where an appraisal was performed for the other projects reviewed, in a number of cases the appraisal did not meet all the criteria as outlined in the Department of Finance guidelines. Incomplete appraisals did not include detailed information on budgeted costs (such as ongoing capital or life cycle costs, cost risk contingencies with price variations etc.) and timelines to complete the projects.

A local authority is required to consult with the NDFA for capital projects which are expected to exceed €20m. In one project, the advice of the NDFA was not sought at the appraisal stage, although this project exceeded the €20m value. Construction began on this project in 2007, however, six revised cost reports were prepared (between 2002 and 2006) for changed specifications which put the project over the €20m threshold.

Procurement

In a number of cases it was found that the procurement guidelines were not fully complied with. In four projects the tender was evaluated on the most economical advantageous criteria (MEAT). However, in one of these cases the recording and setting of weighted criteria and score sheets was not done, and there was no documentary evidence on file that a contract award notice was published. In a number of cases the unsuccessful bidders were not notified.

In two projects external quantity surveyors and architects ran the tender competition and evaluation process reporting on the recommended tender. Evidence of this evaluation process should be maintained by the local authority to demonstrate that the most suitable supplier was selected.

Non-adherence to budget costs

In one case the total expenditure on the project was €8.6m resulting in a cost overrun of €2.2m, which were attributed to revisions made to the original design specification requested by the local authority post agreement of the contract. These revisions were requested to comply with best practice in relation to accessibility standards. The building and library services subsequently won a number of international and national awards for design, practice, management and use of services by library customers and staff.

A second library project had a cost variation of 8.7% or €1.8m over the contract sum on the project final account. This was mainly due to scope of work changes and design development. There was also a main contractor extension of time claim of €395,000.

In the case of the third project, the original estimate was for upgrading of existing playground equipment, however after awarding the contract it was decided that all of the existing equipment should be replaced and additional safety surfacing provided.

Two further library projects were completed within budget and on-time. In fact one of these projects had budget savings of €1.87m approximately.

For the final two projects reviewed it is difficult to say if they adhered to the budgeted costs. In one case the final account has not yet been received. In the second case the project is not yet completed as the club are trying to finish the project by fundraising.

Lack of Tax Clearance Certificates on file

In one project there was no evidence of tax clearance certificate or C2 certificate produced by recipients maintained on the project file.

Lack of post project review

Although six of the projects were completed, a post project review was only completed in two of the projects. Others stated that they intended to carryout a review in approximately 12 months time.

Traveller Accommodation Capital Projects

The relevant housing authorities in consultation with Travellers and the public must prepare and adopt accommodation programmes to meet the existing and projected accommodation needs of Travellers in their areas. The objectives concerning Travellers accommodation should be included in their county and city development plans.

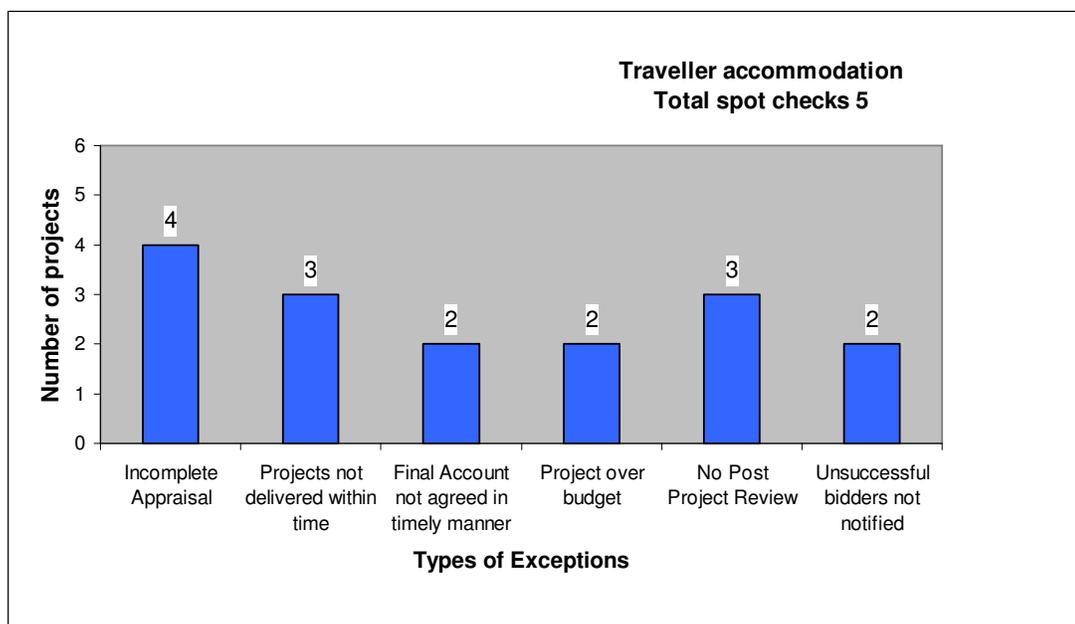
Five Traveller capital projects (which were completed or in progress during 2008) were examined with a total estimate cost of €8,952,910. The table below shows the values and numbers of projects examined.

Traveller Capital Projects		Sample Selected				
Total Value €	No. of projects	Total Value €	%	No. of projects	%	Average Value €
76,627,628	71	8,952,910	11.7%	5	7%	1,790,582

The range of expenditure on Traveller projects reviewed was:

Expenditure Range	Number of Projects	Total Value
€0 to €0.5 million	3	€878,466
€0.5 to €5 million	1	€1,166,172
€5 million to €30 million	1	€6,908,272
Total	5	€8,952,910

The chart below outlines the most frequently occurring exceptions identified during the spot-checks of the traveller accommodation capital projects. There were five projects selected for examination and all were completed. One of the projects was the provision of two houses for traveller accommodation provided for under a Part V agreement with a developer. Therefore the appraisal, planning, implementation and evaluation requirements are not applicable to this case.



Summary of Findings

Incomplete appraisal

An incomplete appraisal was performed in the four of the projects examined. However, while the appraisal performed may not have been consistent with the Department of Finance guidelines a type of appraisal was carried out. Incomplete appraisals did not include details of brief estimates of costs and resources for the projects, estimates of high-level value for money for projects, estimates of future price increases, operational costs and variations in project outputs. Two cases had no simple assessment prepared, as required under the guidelines.

Projects not delivered within budget and delays in submitting final accounts.

Two of the projects examined were over budget by 0.3% and 3%. However, in the latter case this may not be the final figure as the final account was not yet submitted although the properties in question were occupied since November 2009. It was impossible to determine if a third project was within budget as the final account had not yet been submitted although this project was substantially completed by September 2008. There was no formal budget prepared for the fourth project examined relating to the purchase of a pre-constructed unit for a young traveller with special needs. The projected costs were based on quotes received and submitted to the Department for approval, however there was no evidence of these quotes on file in the local authority at the time of the spot check.

Project with protracted time period and cost issues

In one case the local authority was obliged to provide traveller accommodation due to a High Court case taken against them in 2000. Temporary accommodation was provided in 2002. Department approval was granted in 2006 and contracts eventually awarded in 2007 following two tender competitions, as the two previous lowest tenderers had withdrawn. The final awarded contract (in 2007) exceeded the approved estimate by 42% and the project was not re-examined at this stage. Department approval was not sought for this increased tender price until May 2009. The excess costs were due mainly to having to develop an alternative temporary

serviced site. Construction work began in April 2008 and the property was occupied in November 2009. At time of review the final account had not yet been prepared.

A second project examined took nine years from its first inception to the issue of the final account. No timescale was specified for this project. A third project which appears to have been well managed and monitored and was completed within 32 weeks but contract deadline was 26 weeks.

Procurement

It was found that procurement guidelines were not always completely followed. As outlined below there were some instances of tenders only advertised locally, which should have been advertised nationally. It was also found that a number of contractors were selected from a panel formed by the local authority (which had previously been advertised) on the basis of their geographical location. For smaller contracts between €5k and €50k evidence of obtaining three quotes should be maintained on file. In all cases reviewed the tenders were awarded on the basis of lowest cost. However, evidence of a detailed review of the tenders received should be maintained to show that the most suitable supplier was selected. Unsuccessful bidders were not always formally notified by the authority.

Post project review

A post project review only took place in two out of the five projects examined. Under the 2005 capital appraisal guidelines post project review should be carried out to review the project appraisal and management procedures so that lessons and experience gained can be carried forward to future projects.

Weakness in financial record keeping

Some instances of poor financial record keeping were noted where better control needs to be maintained over the posting of all costs to the capital projects in the local authority financial systems.

Appendix A Sample Selection

As part of the initial stage of the selection process each section within the Department submitted details of all capital projects at planning, design, implementation and completed stages during 2008 to the Value for Money Unit Co-Ordinator.

Sample Selection Criteria

The key criteria in selection of the sample were:

- Type of programme
- Geographical location of County, City and Town Councils
- Level of approved expenditure
- Stage of the project
- Value of the project

Projects were selected on a random interval sample basis in order to achieve a minimum coverage of 5% of approved capital expenditure and in addition there was a focus on high value projects. Projects that had previously been selected for capital spot checks were excluded.

Basis of selection of Sample

Capital Programme	Sample selection process	
Water	All projects >€70m	Plus random interval
Waste	All projects >€8m	Plus random interval
Traveller Accommodation	All projects >€6m	Plus random interval
Fire	All projects >€6m	Plus random interval
Local Services	All projects >€6m	Plus random interval
Housing (County Councils)	All projects >€23m	Plus random interval
Housing (City and Borough)	All projects >€20m	Plus random interval
Housing (Town Councils)	All projects >€14m	Plus random interval

Programme	Capital Projects			Sample Selected				
	Total Value €	No. of projects	Average Value €	Total Value €	%	No. of projects	%	Average Value €
Water	1,638,245,509	132	12,410,951	341,507,519	20.8%	11	8.3%	31,046,139
Waste	154,751,536	75	2,063,354	46,018,250	29.7%	5	6.7%	9,203,650
Traveller	76,627,628	71	1,079,262	8,952,910	11.7%	5	7%	1,790,582
Fire	77,124,569	57	1,353,063	3,131,000	4.1%	3	5.3%	1,043,667
Local Services	108,161,408	142	761,700	35,185,553	32.5%	7	4.9%	5,026,508
Housing (County Councils)	1,091,173,812	352	3,099,926	137,237,054	12.6%	19	5.4%	7,223,003
Housing (City and Borough Councils)	543,139,744	114	4,764,384	69,106,587	12.7%	7	6.1%	9,872,370
Housing (Town Councils)	143,036,976	32	4,469,906	25,688,726	18%	3	9.4%	8,562,909
	3,832,261,182	975	3,930,524	666,827,599	17.4%	60	6.2%	11,113,793