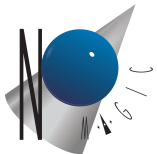


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Architecture Benefits in SOSA

Dr. Jonathan Cook, Head of the Engineering Group, Technical Directorate, **Defence Equipment and Support, UK MOD**

Dr. Edwin Swidenbank, Chief Engineer, **Team Ensure**



Outline Contents



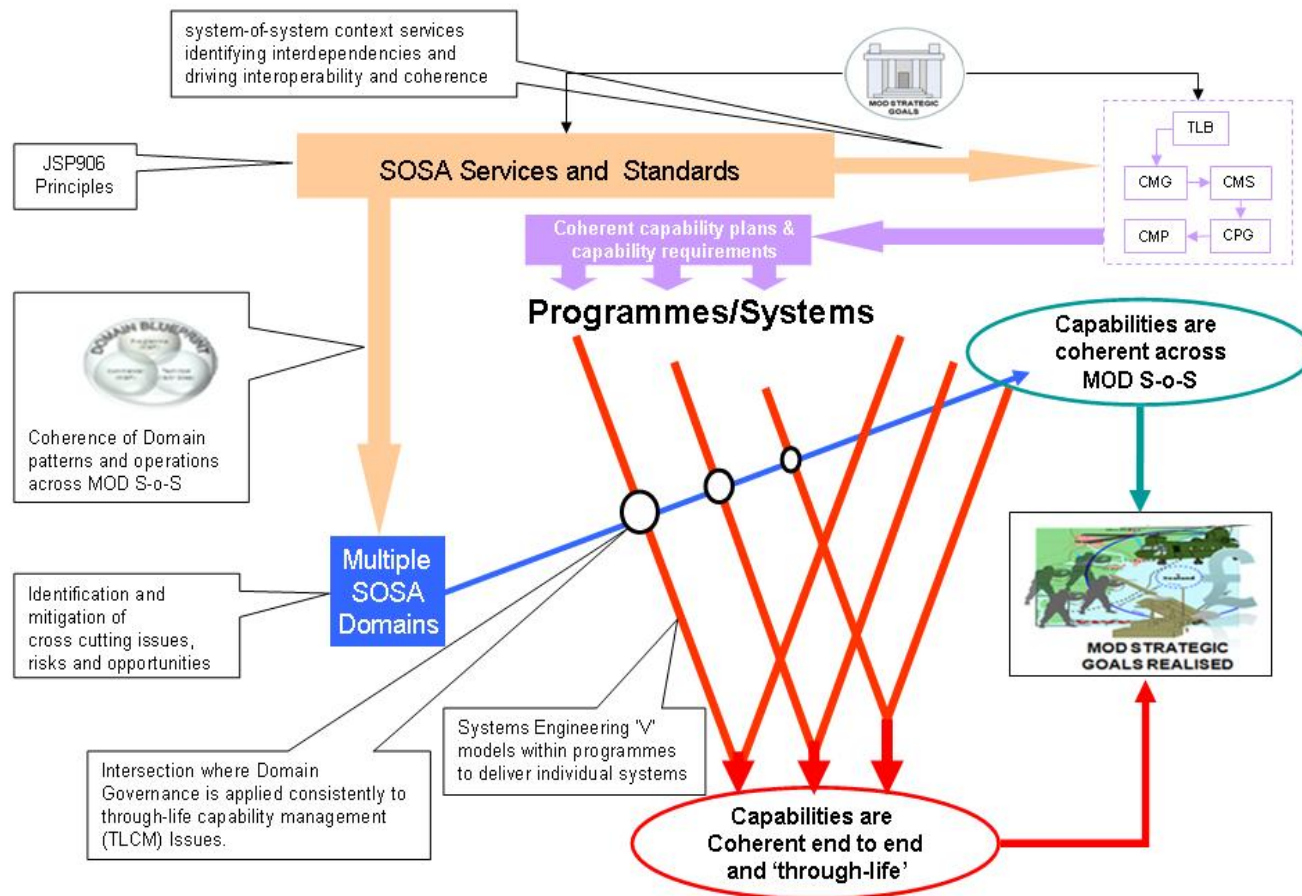
- SOSA, Defence Reform Context
- Benefits Model
- SOSA Paradigm
- Architecture...?
- Architecture Styles
 - Authoritative Architecture
 - Directive Architecture
 - Coordinative Architecture
- Conclusions
- Questions



SOSA, DEFENCE REFORM CONTEXT

“Enabling enhanced capability through achieving commonality, reuse and interoperability of independently procured systems”

SOSA Operating Model



SOSA Programme



Current Tranche

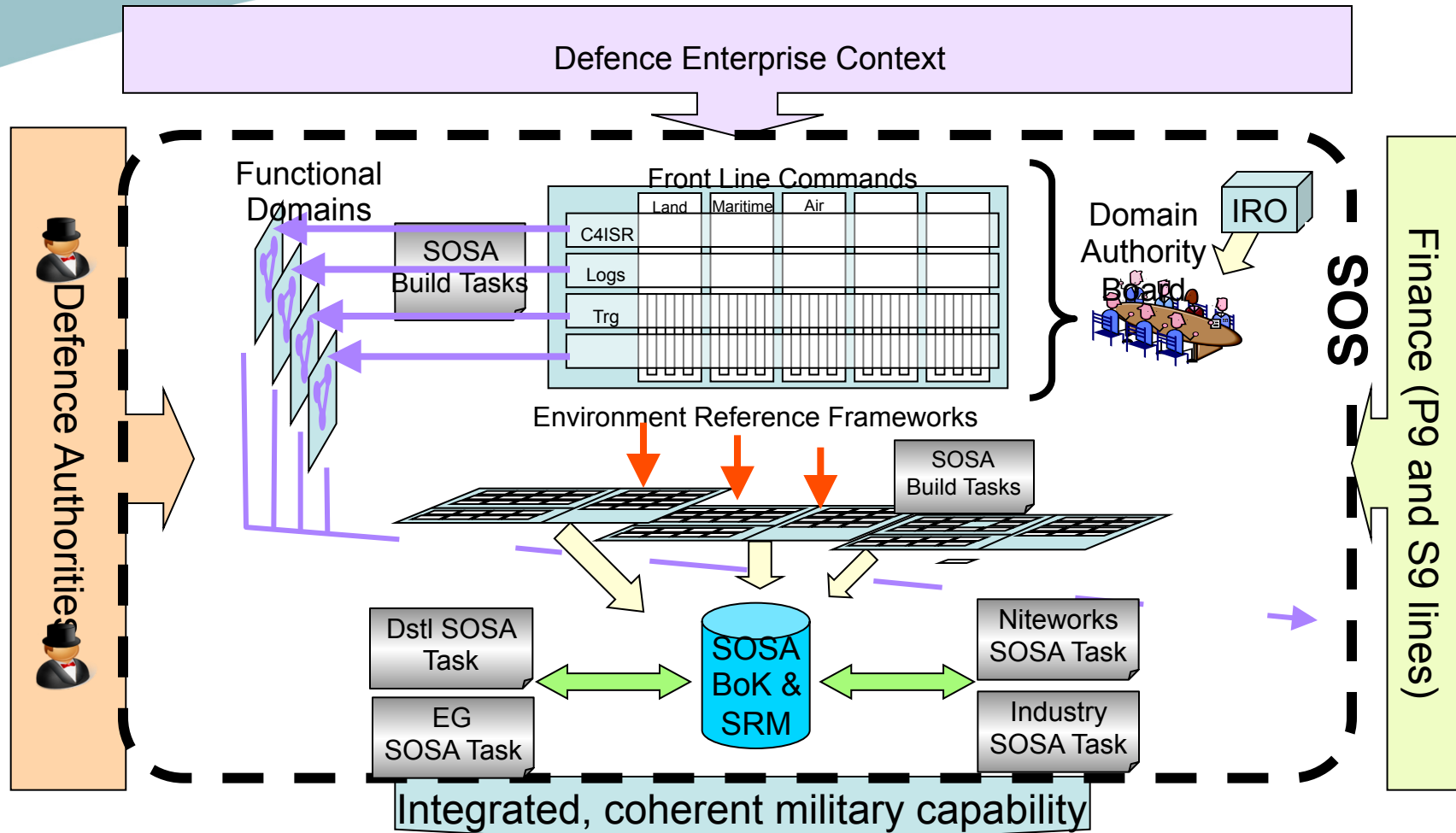
- SOSA Coherence Services for Capability Management.
Embedding SOSA into the Develop and Deliver functions within the through life Capability Management process as described in the Generic Capability Model (GCM)
- SOSA Functional Domain Coherence Services.
Establishing SOSA Functional Domains where justified based on an analysis of the SoS coherence IRO.
- SOSA Central Coherence Authority Services.
Development of Training, Education and Communications material. Align the SOSA 'Quality Management System' with wider management systems and reference models. Undertake a review of SOSA Principles (JSP906) and update if required. Develop and implement a process for SoS level coherence IRO gathering, reporting and management.

Next Tranche

- Keep extending Domains in quantity (broadening) and maturity (deepening) updating relevant services and POTI as required;
- Further embed SOSA into through life Capability Management, focusing on the 'Generate and Operate' functions.
- Extend SOSA to the 'Corporate' environment (ie not just the 6 military capability environments)
- Maintain 'SOSA Central Coherence Authority' services and SOSA Business As Usual



Delivering Coherent SOSA Outputs



07/03/2014



BENEFITS MODEL



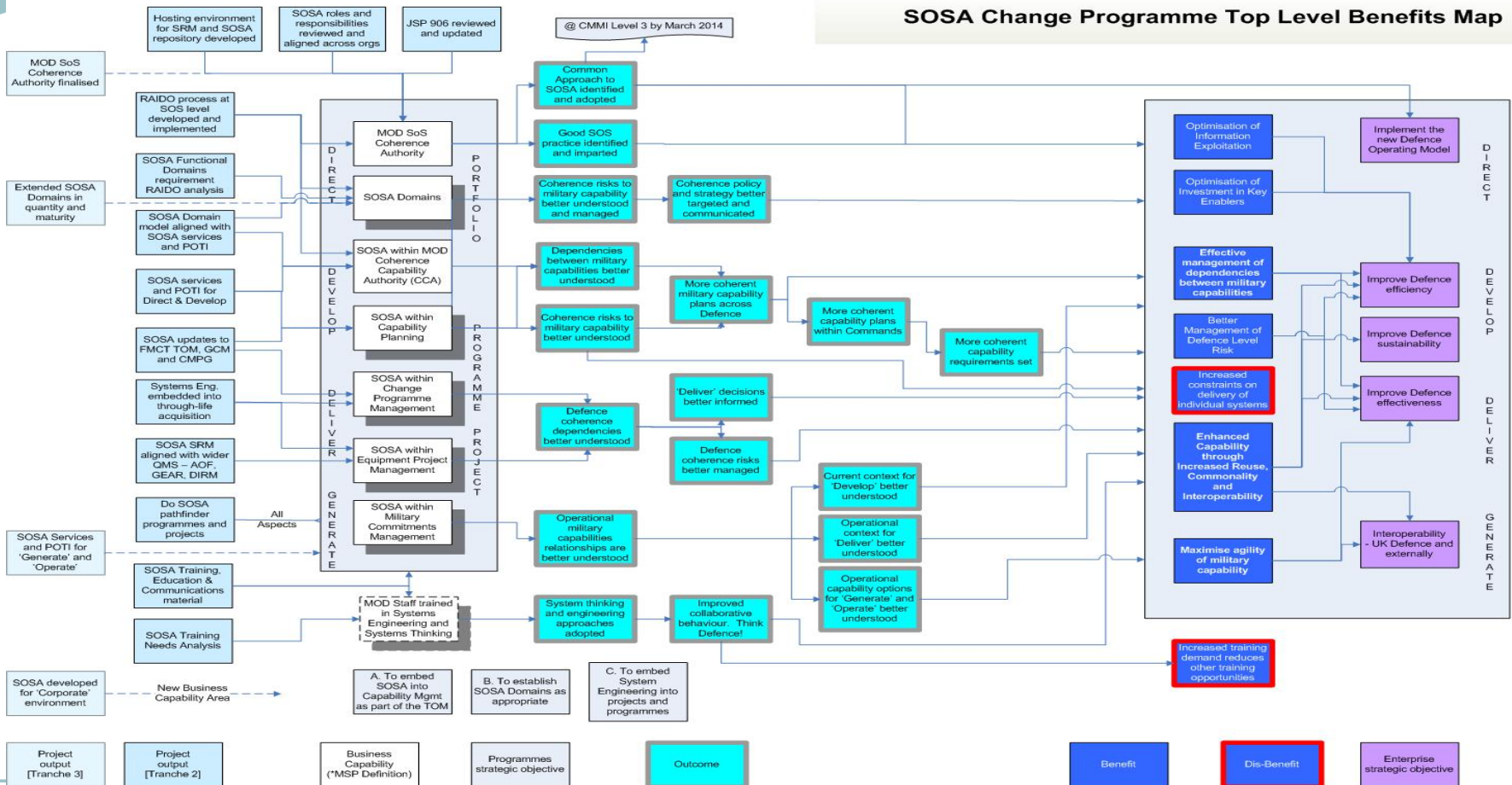
SOSA Benefits Model



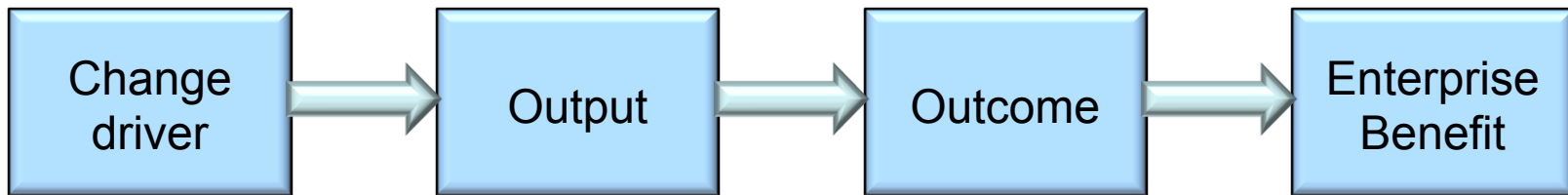
5 July 2013

SOSA Change Programme Top Level Benefits Map

V1.0



Simple Benefits Model



- Issue
- Risk
- Opportunity
- Requirement

- Evidence
- Analysis
- Investigation

- Decision
- Requirement
- Refinement
- Risk strategy
- Reuse
- Interoperability
- Coherence
- Consistency
- Enlightenment

- Economy
- Efficacy
- Efficiency





SOSA PARADIGM



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

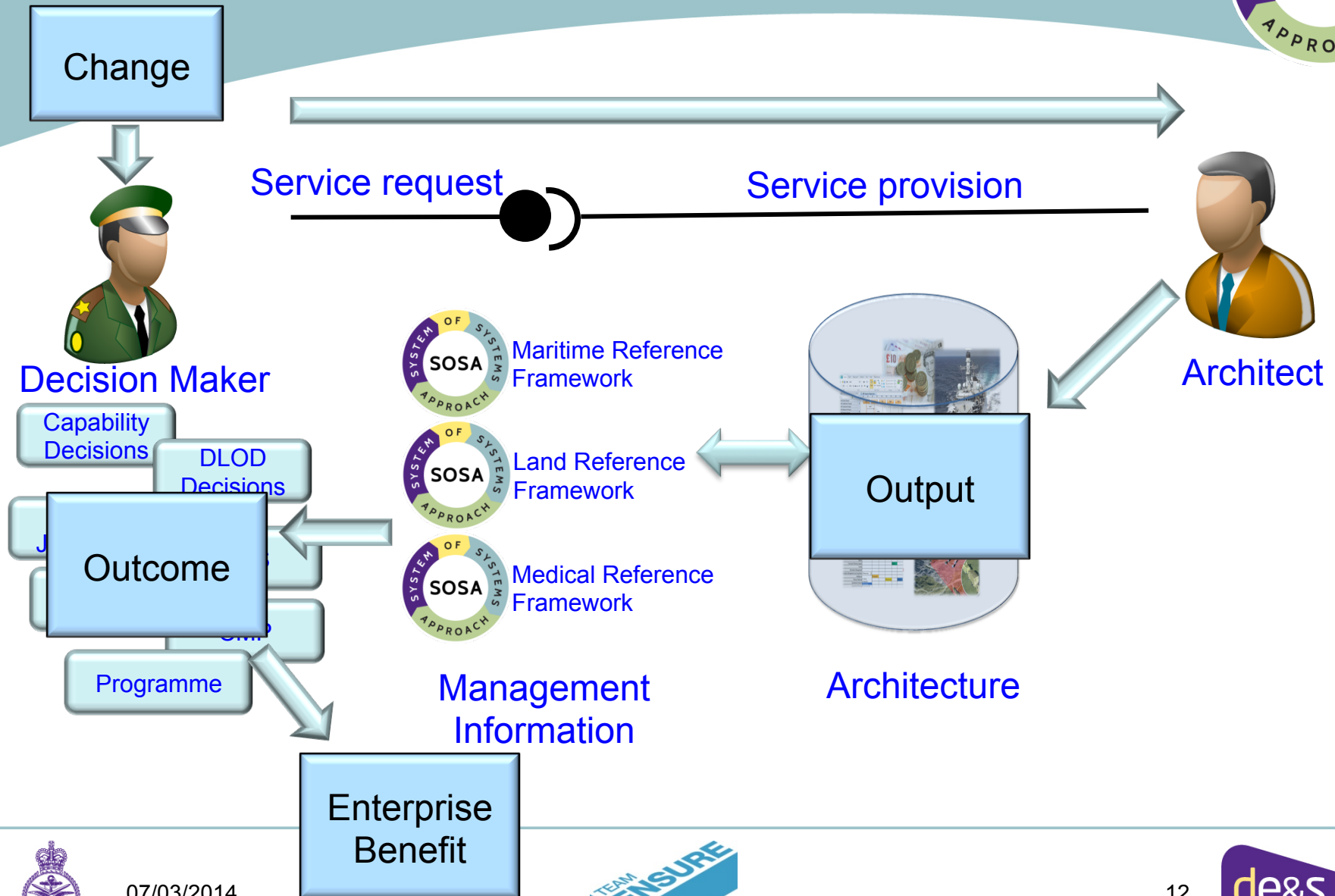
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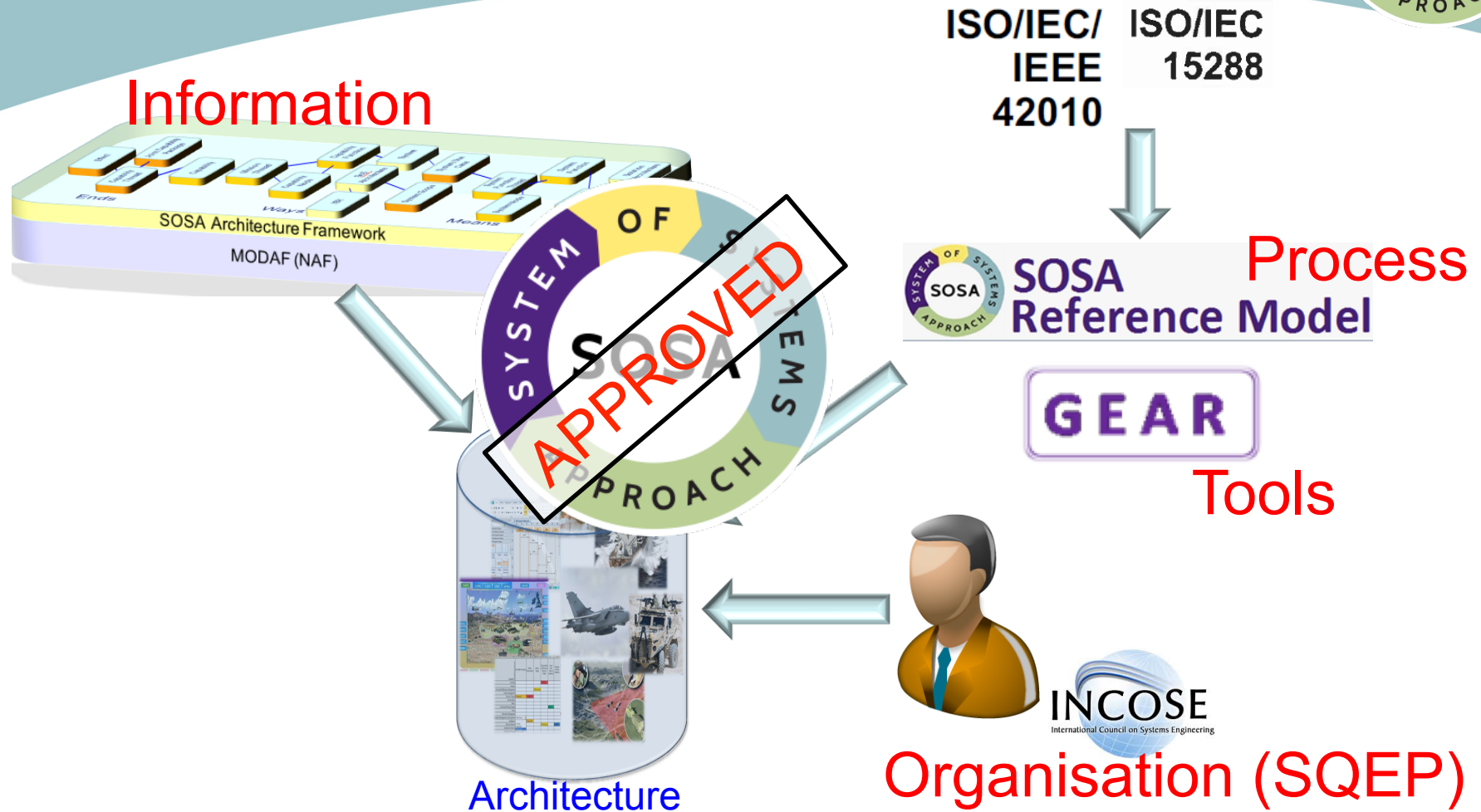
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SOSA Service Paradigm



Architecture Quality



07/03/2014

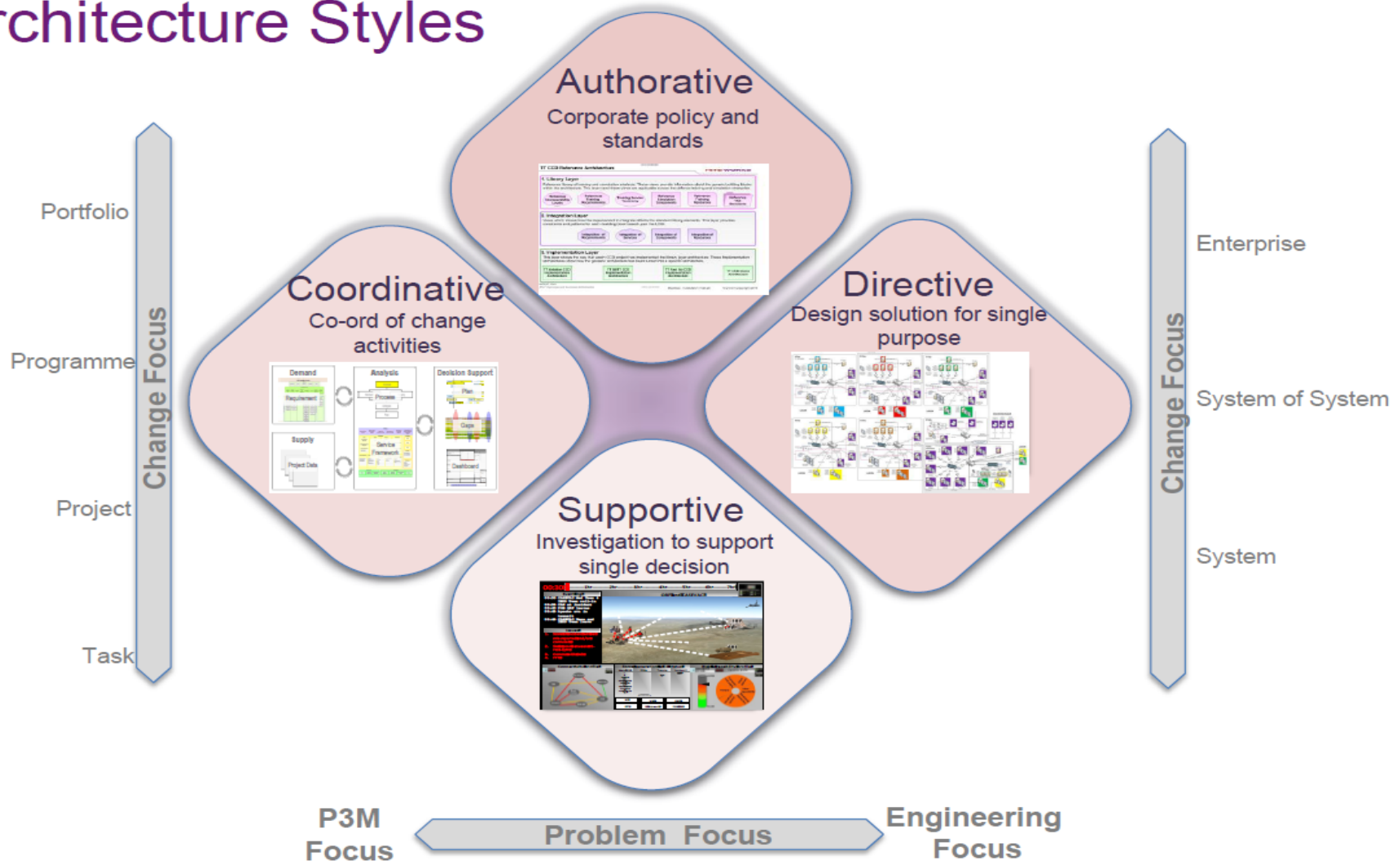


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ARCHITECTURE....?

Architecture Styles



Styles of Architecture

Authoritative

The Authoritative style provides direction/policy to one or more domains to drive coherency, consistency, reuse and alignment with corporate objectives. The architecture is an enduring reference source for other architecture activities and supports all phases of the enterprise life cycle. It requires constant management and strong governance to ensure it remains relevant and valid. This style is commonly enabled by a specialist team with a wide remit for coherence or interoperability across the enterprise.

Directive

The Directive style plays a key role in the development, design and implementation of new capability, processes or systems within existing engineering practices and governance. It is applicable to all domains but is normally focused on a single domain or sub-domain that is planning for, or going through change. Depending on the domain this style will use relevant reference models, policies or standards along with a range of dedicated/specialist tooling.

Coordinative

The Coordinative style supports the co-ordination of change activities within a single domain or sub-domains by aggregation across lower levels; it is normally used at the Programme or Enterprise level. Governance is needed to ensure that the supplied management information (MI) is of suitable quality to support required decisions. The approach draws heavily on broader P3M practices and may be part of a Programme Support Office (PSO). Tooling is specialised with aggregated data being presented through dashboards or composite graphics to meet different decision makers' needs.

Supportive

The Supportive style is a focused style that supports key interventions or decision points across all levels of change and it can also be used as an initial activity to identify the need for change. It can function with limited governance (eg peer review) but must be held to account when supporting key decisions. This style is normally undertaken by a small team of dedicated architects working as part of a wider team using best available tooling including standard office products.



AUTHORITATIVE ARCHITECTURE



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

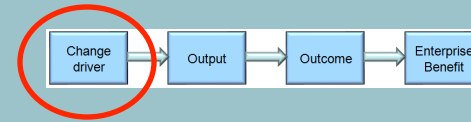
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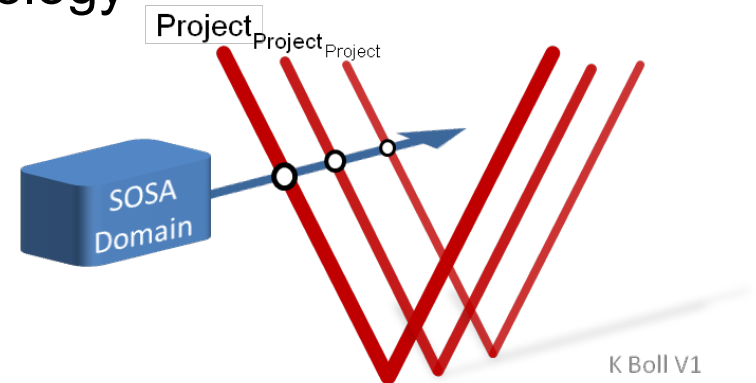
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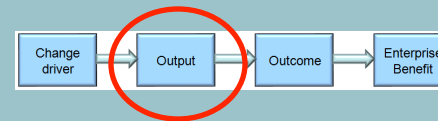


Change Drivers

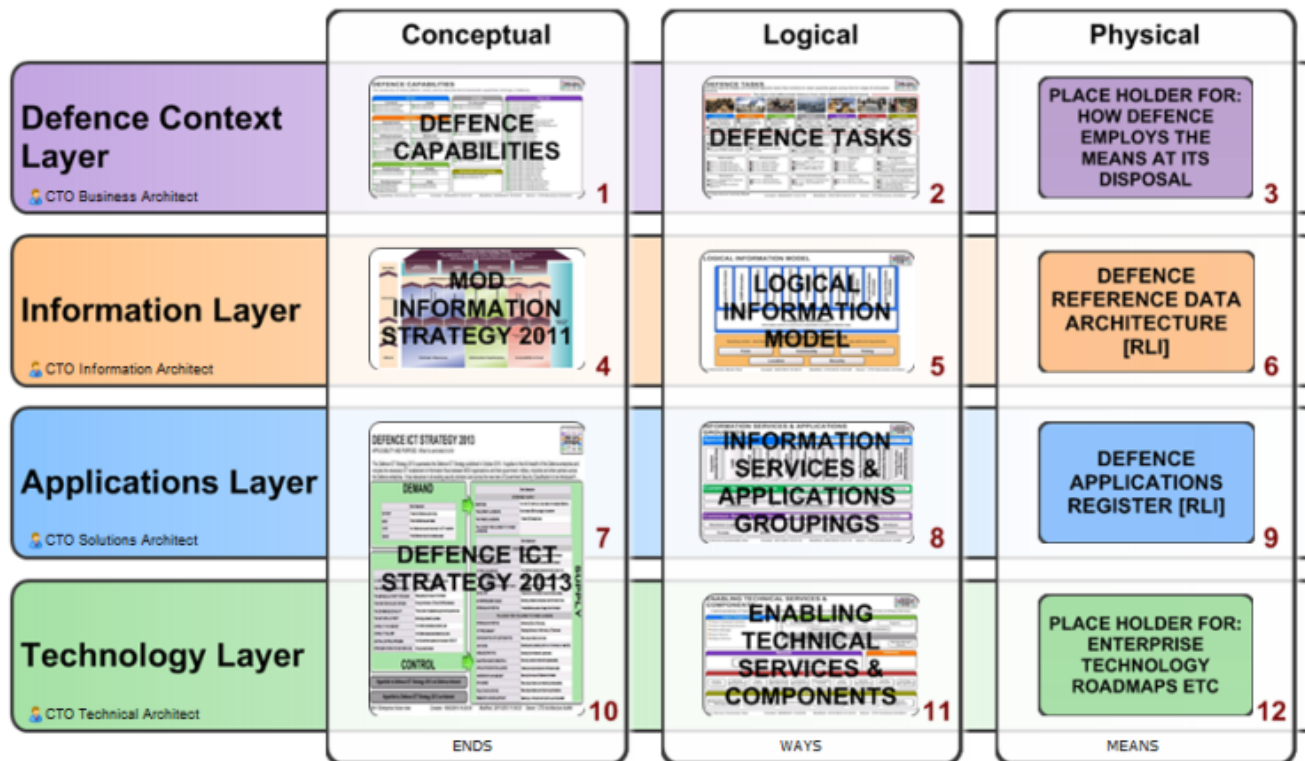


- Not consistently meeting standards & policy (patterns and rules)
- Consistent definition of Defence Enterprise architecture artefacts
- Consistent terminology across capabilities
- Tighter definition of acquisition terminology
 - CONEMP
 - URD
 - ITEAP
 -
- SOSA Operating Model
 - Defence Operating Model / SOSA Domain intersection

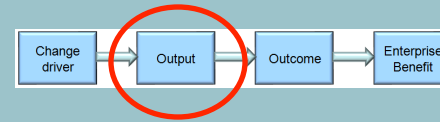




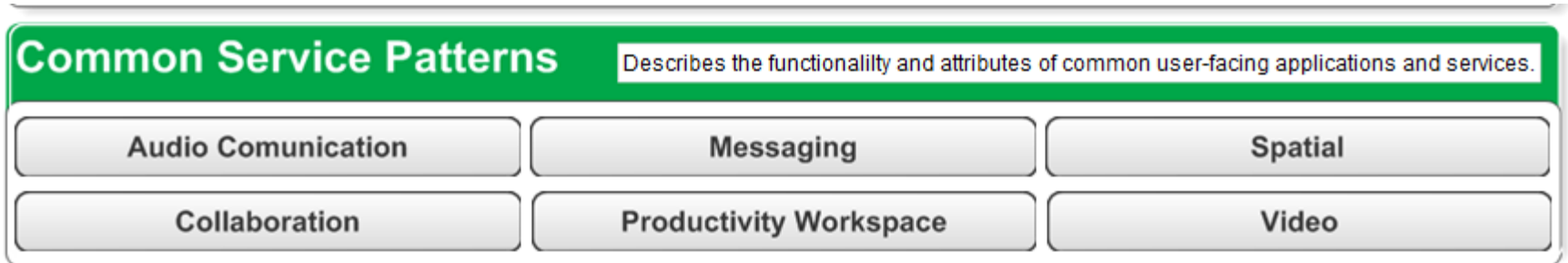
DEFENCE INFORMATION REFERENCE MODEL



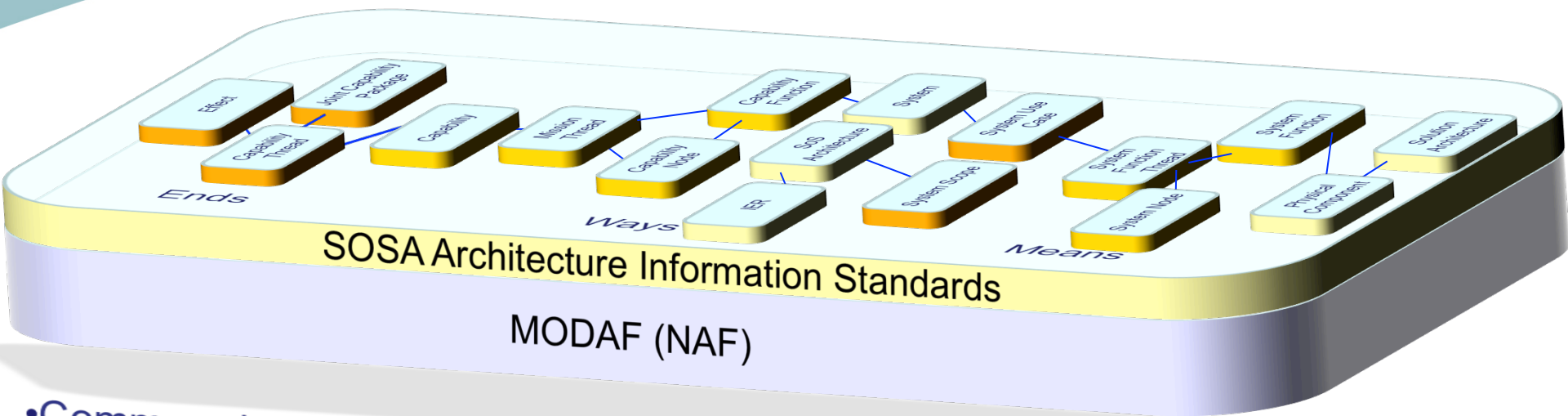
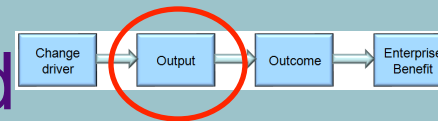
Architecture Patterns



- LOSA
 - Generic Base Architecture
 - Generic Soldier Architecture
 - Generic Vehicle Architecture
 - Common Open Interface Land
- ICT Service Patterns



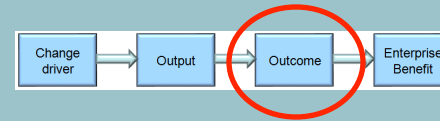
Architecture Information Standard



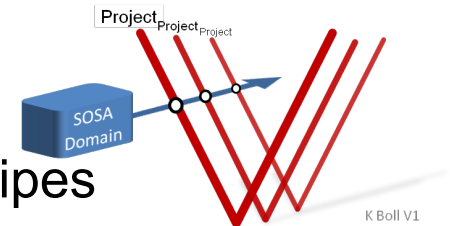
SOSA Architecture Information Standards
MODAF (NAF)

- Common definition of Defence architecture artefacts and views
- Associations between artefacts ("golden thread")
- Represents Supply and Demand
- Used and refined by every SOSA task (>100)
- Build on MODAF / NAF

SAIS Outcomes

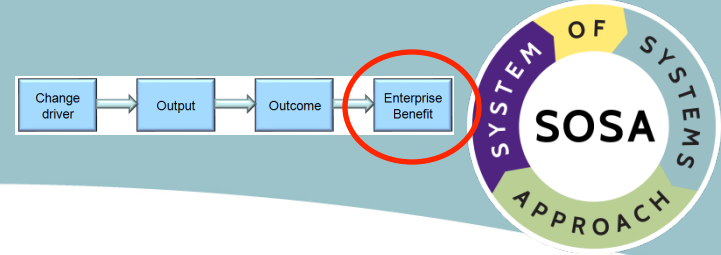


- Coherency
 - Vertical: Through the Defence Operating Model
 - Horizontal: Across concurrent Capability stovepipes
- Consistency
 - Repeatable outputs
 - Repeatable processes
- Reuse
 - Architecture across the SOSA programme
- Alignment with Corporate Objectives
 - Common architecting and architecture
 - JSP 906 (Coherence, Reuse, Interoperability)



Joint Service Publication
906
Design Principles for Coherent Capability

SAIS Benefits



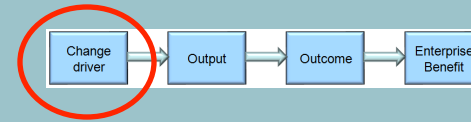
- Efficiency
 - Architecture teams are more productive
 - Architecture teams are more flexible
 - Quicker “out of the blocks”
- Efficacy
 - Improved trace to business needs and strategic goals



DIRECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

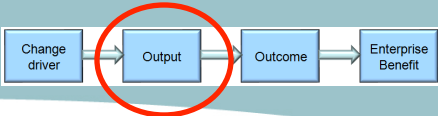


Change Drivers



- Poor justification of decisions:
 - Technical
 - Programmatic
 - Commercial
- Poorly managed risks
- Poorly understood interoperability
- Low reuse
- Vertical and horizontal coherence

Directive Architectures



UNCLASSIFIED
CEPP – Coherence and Dependency
Tasks 006/013/023
Start date: 2011 Closure date: 2012

Carrier Enabled Power Projection (CEPP) Assumptions Coherence and Dependency Management

Key Benefits:

- Clarification of dependencies between capabilities
- Single, integrated view of assumptions
- Improved coherence of Information Exchange Requirements
- Improved coherence of capability plans
- Improved coherence of interoperability
- Reduced risk to interoperability



UNCLASSIFIED
Project SCAVENGER and MALE UAS Architecture and SRD Coherence
Task No. 18 & 27
Start Dates: 08/2011 & 10/2011
Closure Dates: 02/2012 & 05/2012

Project SCAVENGER (MALE UAS) Architecture Assessment Phase

Benefits:

- Better understanding of dependencies between military capabilities and risks to coherence
- Better understanding of the interoperability risks in the early life cycle stages (run up to Initial submission)
- Identification of inter and intra-project dependencies of SCAVENGER and MALE UAS

UAS PT



UNCLASSIFIED
Attack Helicopter CSP – Systems Modelling
Task No. 85
Start Date: 05/06/2013 In Progress

Attack Helicopter Capability Sustainment Programme Functional Systems Modelling

Key Benefits:

- Has removed uncertainty in identifying the risks to AH capability sustainment
- Removes the risk of a costly run-on programme for the WAH-64D
- Provides continuity of AH capability, ensuring that future deployed operations can be properly supported
- Gives EG and AH DT confidence that the SRD has been created from auditable and supportable information collated by SQEP in consultation with a broad and relevant stakeholder community



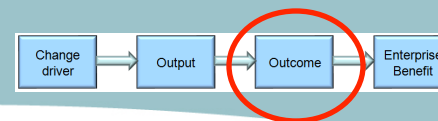
UNCLASSIFIED
CBRN Hospital Project
Task No. 26/02/2013 In Progress

Benefits:

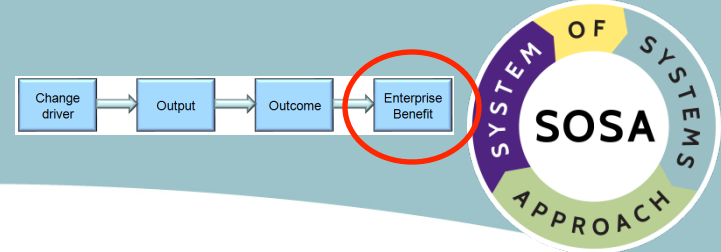
- The development of a User Requirement Document (URD) framework that is better aligned to relevant medical doctrine.
- A reduction in the time taken to develop the URD framework due to the re-use of the existing Medical Reference Framework.
- A more complete and coherent understanding of the dependencies and relationships with other capability areas.
- A better understanding of the limitations associated with the procurement of a MOTS



Architecture Exploitation



Benefits



- Economy
 - Cost avoidance
 - Cost saving. Better decisions; Reduction of rework
 - Opportunity realisation
 - Capability rationalisation
- Efficiency
 - Efficient end-to-end process through architecture reuse
 - Reuse of “enduring” architectures and patterns
 - Coherence of technical, programme and commercial activities
 - Solution identification and reuse
- Efficacy
 - Operational, support and disposal improvement
 - Interoperability (national and coalition)
 - Doctrinal improvements



COORDINATIVE ARCHITECTURE



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

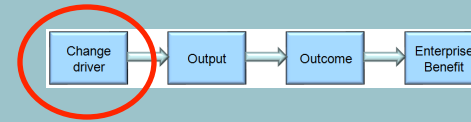
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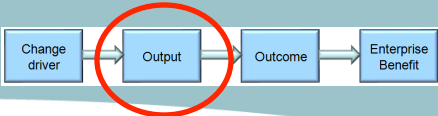


Change Drivers



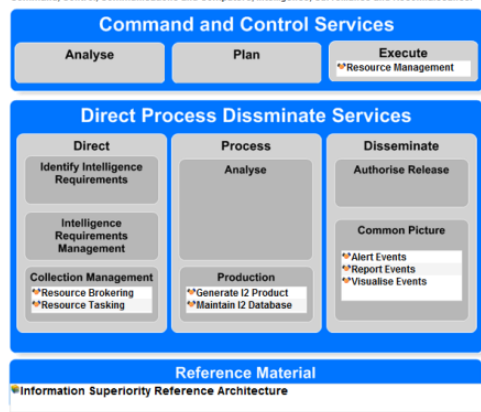
- Poor understanding of decision information
- Business transformation
- Poor Information Management and Information Exploitation
- Evidence based decision making and H2A!

Coordinative Architectures

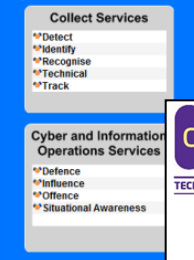


C4ISR

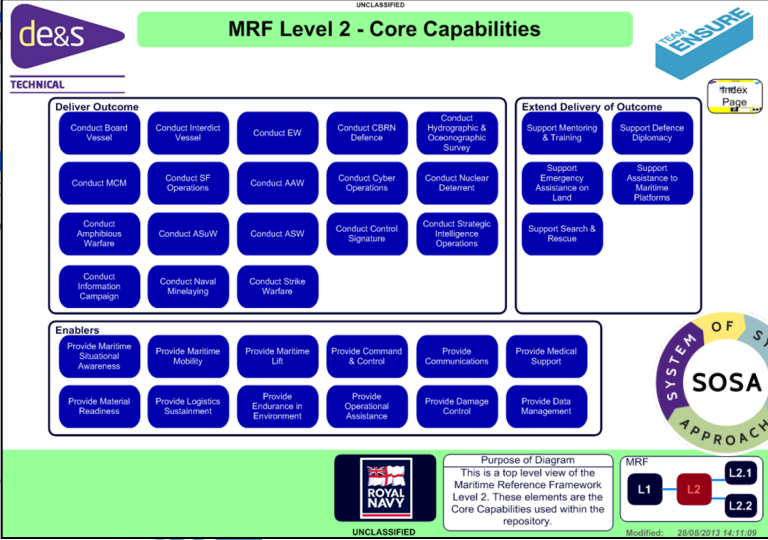
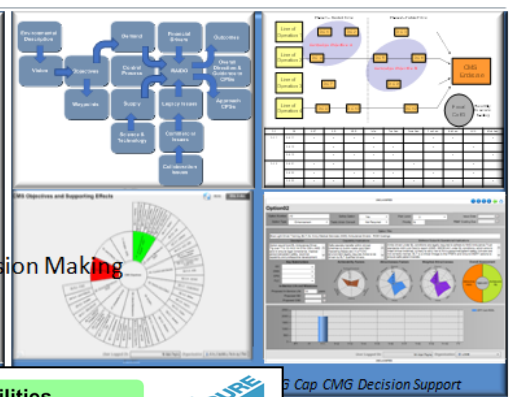
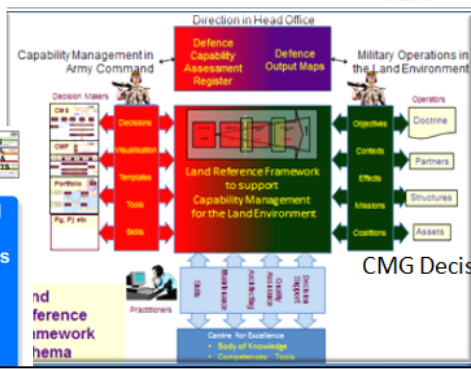
Command, Control, Communications and Computers; Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance.



Collect, Cyber and Information Operations Services



Land Reference Framework



Maritime Reference Framework

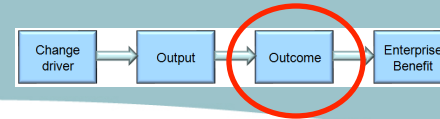


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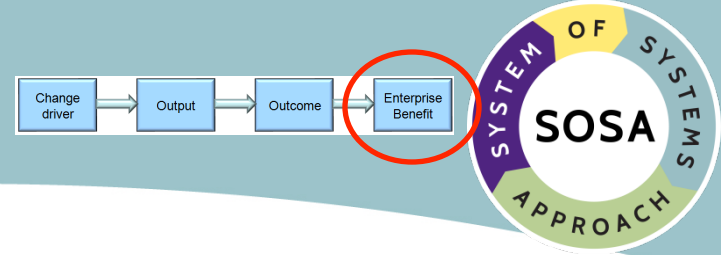


Coordinative Architectures



- Improved P3M (better MI)
- Dependencies & risk management
- Information management, information exploitation
- Gap and overlap identification and management
- Golden thread trace to business needs
- Decision impact analysis
- Current capability state
- Planned capability state
- Decision evidence (H2A)
- Coherence with the DOM / GCM / CMPG

Benefits



- Economy
 - Better investment decisions
- Efficiency
 - Improved access to management information
 - Access to coherence information across Capability Planning Groups, projects, suppliers
- Efficacy
 - Business needs satisfied



CONCLUSIONS

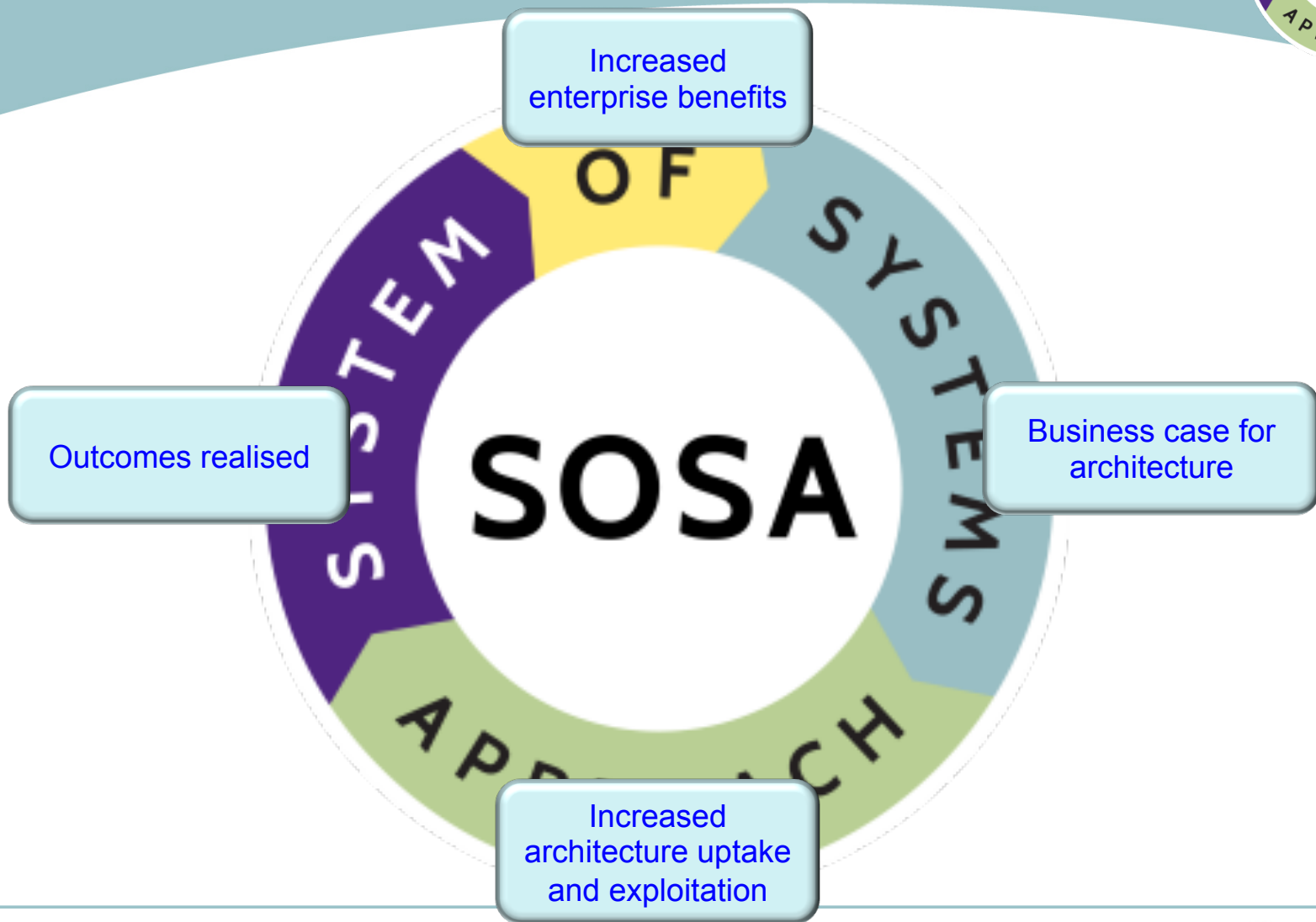
Observations



- We (architects) are NOT in control of benefits accrual (maybe not even outcomes!)
- Decision makers are unaware of the role and potential impact of architecture
- Architecture and architecting standards are imperative
- We must create the demand for the sake of the enterprise (focus on outcomes & benefits NOT outputs)



Virtuous Circle



Dr. Jonathan Cook, Head of the Engineering Group, Technical Directorate, **Defence Equipment and Support, UK MOD**

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QUESTIONS