

Appendix J – Reliability Benefits

Lake Lothing Third

Appendix E

Crossing Reliability Report

Lake Lothing Third Crossing, Lowestoft

18 December 2015

Mouchel Ltd
Export House
Cawsey Way
Woking
Suffolk
GU21 6QX
UK

T +44 (0)1483 731000

F +44 (0)1483 731003

Document Control Sheet

Project Title Lake Lothing Third Crossing

Report Title Lake Lothing Third Crossing Reliability Report

Report ref no.

Version 1.0

Status Draft

Report Date 18/12/2015

Record of Issue

Version	Status	Author	Date	Checked by	Date	Approved by	Date
1.0	Draft	R. Santhakumar	18/12/15	Rob Surl	21/12/15	Ian Baker	21/12/15

Distribution

Date	Organisation	Contact	Format	Copies
24/12/2015	Suffolk County Council	Dave Watson Graeme Mateer Mike Dowdall	E	
24/12/2015	Department for Transport	John Collins Karl Murphy Jago Atkinson	E	

Outline Business Case
Lake Lothing Third Crossing, Lowestoft

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This document presents the results for the reliability analysis. It has been prepared on behalf of Suffolk County Council (SCC).

The term reliability refers to variation in journey times that individuals are unable to predict (journey time variability). Such variation could come from recurring congestion at the same period each day or from non-recurring events, such as incidents. It excludes predictable variation relating to varying levels of demand by time of day, day of week, and seasonal effects which travellers are assumed to be aware of.

Different methods to estimate reliability impacts have been developed for public transport and private vehicle trips on inter urban motorways and dual carriageways, urban roads, and other roads. All the methods require a unit to measure travel time variability and this is generally the standard deviation of travel time (for private travel) or lateness (for public transport)¹.

1.2 Methodology

Alternate routes are more readily available in urban areas than on motorways, allowing drivers to avoid incidents which can reduce capacity on a certain route.

In order to carry out the reliability study, the following pieces of information are necessary for each OD trip:

- Number of trips
- Distance
- Time

There are several variables, whose combination defines the total number of scenarios, as shown below.

¹ TAG Unit A1.3, Department for Transport (2014)

VARIABLE	Description	number
Purposes	Business (car, lgv, hgv), commuting, other	5
Time intervals	AM pre, AM, AM post, IP, PM pre, PM, PM post, OP, WE	9
Time periods	2020, 2035	2
Scenarios	DM, DS	2
Total Combinations		180

Table 1-1 Variables defining total number of scenarios

To forecast changes in standard deviation of travel time from changes in journey time and distance:

$$\Delta\sigma_{ij} = 0.0018 \left((t_{ij}^2)^{2.02} - (t_{ij}^1)^{2.02} \right) d_{ij}^{-1.41}$$

VOT = value of time (£/sec)

T = number of trips (1 = before improvement, 2 = after improvement)

t = journey time (s) (1 = before improvement, 2 = after improvement)

d = distance (km)

i,j = subscript denoting quantity from zone I to zone j²

The reliability ratio enables changes in variability of journey time to be expressed in monetary terms.

VOR = Value of Time x Reliability Ratio

The recommended value of the reliability ratio for all journey purposes by car is 0.8 (based on evidence compiled for a workshop arranged by the Netherlands Ministry of Transport).

The value of time (Pence per minute) is taken from the SATURN model, and its dependant on the variables listen in Table 1-1 above.

² TAG Unit A1.3, Department for Transport (2014)

2020				
PURPOSE	USER CLASS	AM	IP	PM
Commuting	Car	15.05	14.94	14.75
Business	Car	51.07	49.95	49.11
	LGV	23.08	23.08	23.08
	HGV	23.38	23.38	23.38
Other	Car	18.99	19.74	20.36

Table 1-2 Values of time for 2020 model

2035				
PURPOSE	USER CLASS	AM	IP	PM
Commuting	Car	19.93	19.81	19.60
Business	Car	67.79	66.48	65.21
	LGV	30.93	30.93	30.93
	HGV	31.33	31.33	31.33
Other	Car	24.52	25.45	26.40

Table 1-3 Values of time for 2035 model

The value of reliability can then be used to estimate the reliability benefit using the following formula:

$$\text{Reliability benefit} = - \sum \Delta \sigma_{ij} \left(\frac{T_{ij}^2 + T_{ij}^1}{2} \right) \times 0.8 \times VOT$$

It is then necessary to annualise these benefits for each time interval by using coefficients obtained from TUBA.

	Time Interval	Factor
1	AM Pre	251
2	AM	252
3	AM post	256
4	IP	1523
5	PM pre	254
6	PM	248
7	PM post	253
8	Off Peak	3036
9	WE	2688

Table 1-4 Annualisation Factors

2 Results

The total benefit is calculated for each purpose and time interval to establish the total benefit for the 2020 and 2035 scenarios, as can be seen in Table 2-1 below.

	TIME INTERVAL	TRIPS/H		BENEFIT/H [£]		ANN FACTOR	BENEFIT/Y (£,000)	
		2020	2035	2020	2035		2020	2035
1	AM PRE	12,406	14,052	82	166	251	20,696	41,713
2	AM	17,828	20,249	369	1,648	252	92,879	415,208
3	AM POST	16,021	18,239	227	865	256	58,168	221,361
4	IP	15,035	17,697	517	1,789	1523	787,038	2,725,118
5	PM PRE	17,695	20,143	392	1,778	254	99,587	451,738
6	PM	19,085	21,639	818	2,766	248	202,913	685,987
7	PM POST	13,969	15,882	138	274	253	34,920	69,219
8	OP	3,132	3,697	20	32	3036	60,636	96,357
9	WE	7,143	8,435	41	72	2688	109,803	194,166
	TOTAL			2,604	9,390		1,466,640	4,900,867

Table 2-1 Total Benefits for each time interval

Assuming a linear trend, the total benefit is calculated for each year between 2020 and 2035, as seen in Table 2-2. After 2035, the benefits is assumed flat, which is in line the TUBA fundamentals, where it follows similar assumptions.

YEAR	BENEFITS/Y (£,000)	BENEFITS/Y (£,000) (2010 prices)	DISCOUNT RATE [%]
2020	1,466,640	1,039,728	3.5
2021	1,695,588	1,161,386	3.5
2022	1,924,537	1,273,626	3.5
2023	2,153,485	1,376,947	3.5
2024	2,382,434	1,471,824	3.5
2025	2,611,382	1,558,710	3.5
2026	2,840,331	1,638,035	3.5
2027	3,069,279	1,710,214	3.5

2028	3,298,228	1,775,638	3.5
2029	3,527,176	1,834,681	3.5
2030	3,756,125	1,887,700	3.5
2031	3,985,073	1,935,036	3.5
2032	4,214,022	1,977,011	3.5
2033	4,442,970	2,013,935	3.5
2034	4,671,919	2,046,100	3.5
2035	4,900,867	2,073,787	3.5
2036	4,900,867	2,003,659	3.5
2037	4,900,867	1,935,902	3.5
2038	4,900,867	1,870,437	3.5
2039	4,900,867	1,807,186	3.5
2040	4,900,867	1,746,073	3.5
2041	4,900,867	1,687,027	3.5
2042	4,900,867	1,629,978	3.5
2043	4,900,867	1,574,858	3.5
2044	4,900,867	1,521,602	3.5
2045	4,900,867	1,470,147	3.5
2046	4,900,867	1,420,432	3.5
2047	4,900,867	1,372,398	3.5
2048	4,900,867	1,325,988	3.5
2049	4,900,867	1,281,148	3.5
2050	4,900,867	1,502,394	3
2051	4,900,867	1,458,635	3
2052	4,900,867	1,416,151	3
2053	4,900,867	1,374,904	3
2054	4,900,867	1,334,858	3
2055	4,900,867	1,295,979	3
2056	4,900,867	1,258,232	3
2057	4,900,867	1,221,584	3
2058	4,900,867	1,186,004	3
2059	4,900,867	1,151,460	3
2060	4,900,867	1,117,922	3
2061	4,900,867	1,085,362	3
2062	4,900,867	1,053,749	3
2063	4,900,867	1,023,057	3
2064	4,900,867	993,260	3
2065	4,900,867	964,330	3
2066	4,900,867	936,242	3
2067	4,900,867	908,973	3
2068	4,900,867	882,498	3
2069	4,900,867	856,794	3
2070	4,900,867	831,839	3

2071	4,900,867	807,611	3
2072	4,900,867	784,088	3
2073	4,900,867	761,251	3
2074	4,900,867	739,078	3
2075	4,900,867	717,552	3
2076	4,900,867	696,652	3
2077	4,900,867	676,361	3
2078	4,900,867	656,662	3
2079	4,900,867	637,536	3

Table 2-2 Benefits by year

The above table can be summarised as follows:

PERIOD	BENEFITS (£,000) (2010 prices)
2020	1,039,728
2020-2035	26,774,357
2020-2079	79,752,211

Table 2-3 Total Benefits

To summarise:

- The benefit calculated for the year 2020 is equal to £1.46 million considering a discount rate of 3.5% this value is equal to £1.03 million in 2010.
- The Benefit calculated for the year 2035 is equal to £4.9 million. Considering a discount rate of 3.5% this value is equal to £2.07 million in 2010. For the benefits we have assumed a linear trend between 2020 and 2035 and flat thereafter.
- The total benefit calculated for the 60 years (2020-2079) is equal to £79.75 million (2010 prices). It has used a discount rate of 3.5% from 2010 to 2049 and 3.0% from 2050 onwards.