

BC calculation step 1: Convert TfL benefits to York network

Source

York A59 AADT

10751

15336

18141

From DfT 2015 count sites at either end and middle of scheme

mean =

14742.66667

London major road aadt urban (TRA0302)

26100

DfT. table TRA0302

flow factor

56.49%

(i.e. York traffic flow is 56% of London's)

Step 2: convert TfL savings to York (Money)

Cost savings per junction

£90,000 VOT

£108,000 VOT

2009 <http://www.itsinternational.com/sections/cost-benefit-analysis/features/tfl-expands-scoot-adaptive-traffic-management>

2016 ONS inflation calculator

savings per York junct

£61,004

(56% of TfL)

savings on scheme

£3,904,264.83

64 junctions

Step 3: profile of costs and benefits

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	
cost	£2,130,000	£1,915,000	£100,000	£50,000	£50,000	£50,000	£50,000	£50,000	£50,000	£50,000	10% of costs for data
ben	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	£3,904,265	assume no traffic growth
pv	£1,774,265	£1,989,265	£3,804,265	£3,854,265	£3,854,265	£3,854,265	£3,854,265	£3,854,265	£3,854,265	£3,854,265	
discount											

NPV

£28,258,643

PVC

£4,211,587

PVB

£32,470,230

BCR

7.7

Treasury Green book data sheet July 2016 - 3.5% discount

Step 4: sanity check

TfL has reported a 12:1 BCR but would have higher costs

<http://content.tfl.gov.uk/fpc-130718-part-1-item10-scoot.pdf>

If costs are the same but flow double, an 6 :1 ratio is in the right order

Step 5: Sensitivity

If congestion period times are 50% higher in TfL than York, reduce benefits by 50%

PVB =

£16,235,114.82

PVC

£4,211,587

BCR

3.9

no evidence to suggest this available, just a test hypothesis

if traffic growth means congestion savings increase by 25%,

PVB

£40,587,787.06

PVC

£4,211,587

BCR

9.6

Step 6: Outputs

A lower bound BCR is 3.9:1 over ten years

A best estimate bound is 7.7:1 over ten years

An upper bound is 9.6:1 over ten years

TfL has shown 12:1 over ten years