

Introducing Systems Interdependency to Regional Infrastructure Appraisal

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Appraisal

"The acquisition of information to aid a process of rational decision-making and resource allocation" (Townley, 1992), conducted to maximise utility for a given level of resource.



Infrastructure Appraisal

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Footprint



Infrastructure Appraisal

"The acquisition of information to aid a process of rational decision-making and resource allocation" (Townley, 1992), conducted to maximise utility for a given level of resource.

Footprint

Valuation

Stakeholders

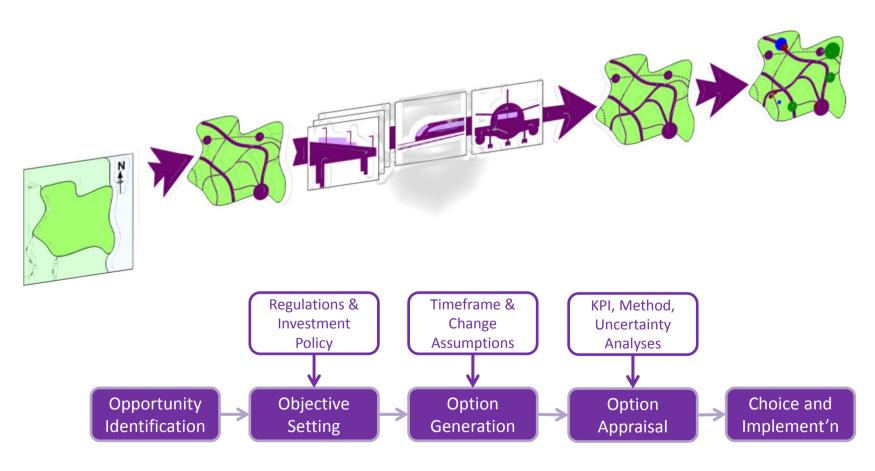
Lifetime

System

Uncertainty



UK Infrastructure Appraisal





The Missing Factor

"The acquisition of information to aid a process of rational decision-making and resource allocation" (Townley, 1992), conducted to maximise utility for a given level of resource.

Valuation

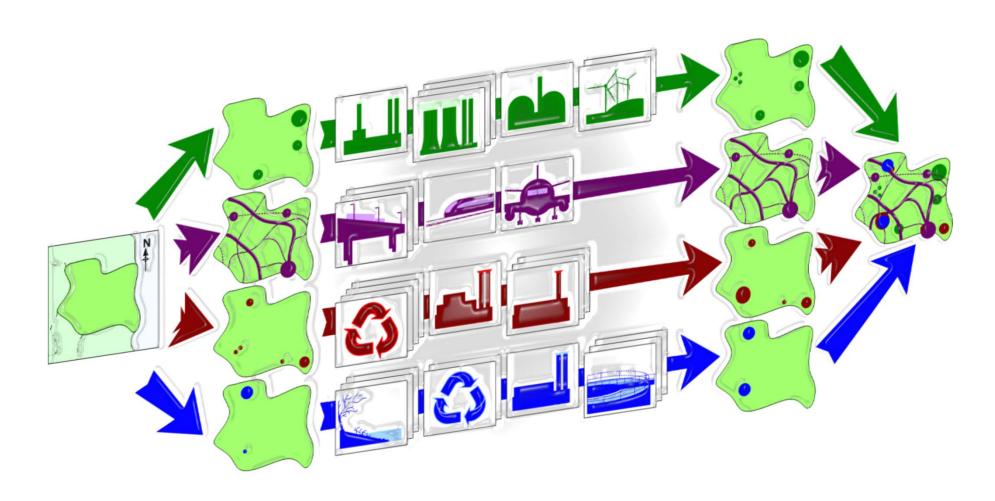
Stakeholders

Lifetime

System



Adding Interdependency

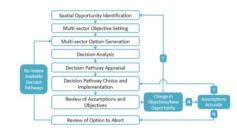




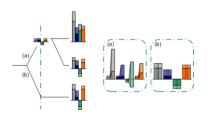
Introducing Interdependency

Creation of a multi-attribute Cost Benefit Analysis to capture infrastructure as a portfolio economic investment:

- Common appraisal framework (metrics, timeframe, do minimum)
- Consideration of developments as an integrated portfolio
- Creation of infrastructure development pathways (robustness to uncertainty and flexibility)







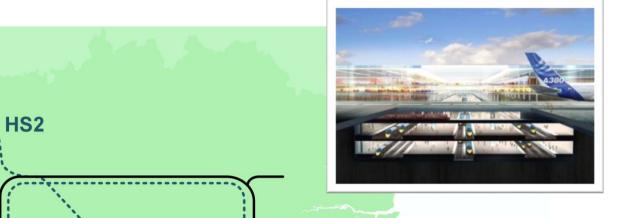


Case Study: The Thames Hub Vision

Crossrail

M25













Single asset, multi-attribute cost benefit analysis:

Asset	Environmental (2010 prices, £m)	Financial (2010 prices, £m)	Service (2010 prices, £m)	Social (2010 prices, £m)	Total (2010 prices, £m)
Road	-846	-1,946	0*	0*	-2,792*
Barrier	-942	-1,618*	286	338	-1,937*
Generation	130	87,969	106,015	0	194,100
Rail	-1,619	-18,034*	0*	0*	-19,653*
Airport	-1,407	309,310	67,439	-4,503	370,838



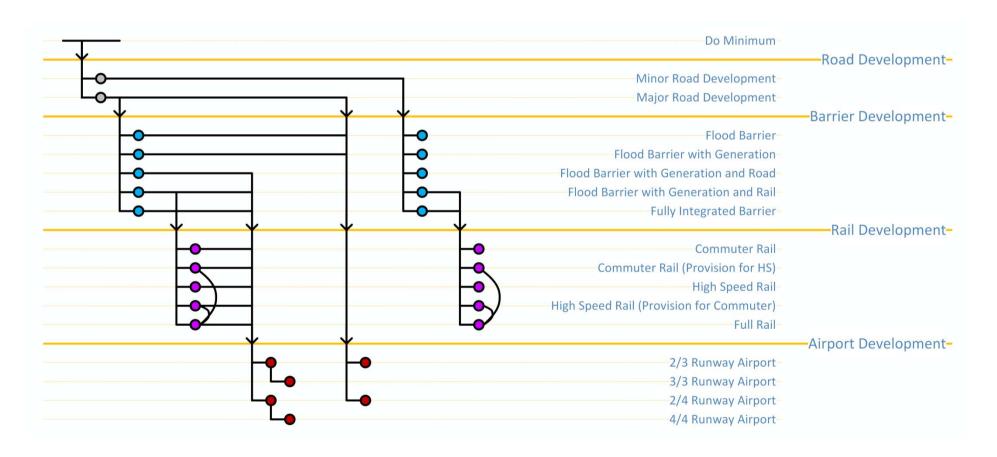
^{*} Potential intrinsic demand for road/rail and potential economic growth from barrier presence not yet included

Portfolio, multi-attribute cost benefit analysis:

Asset	Environmental	Financial	Service	Social	Total
	(2010 prices,				
	£m)	£m)	£m)	£m)	£m)
Airport	-1,407	309,310	67,439	-4,503	370,838
(individual)					
Airport (portfolio)	436	200,983	111,260	-1,051	311,628

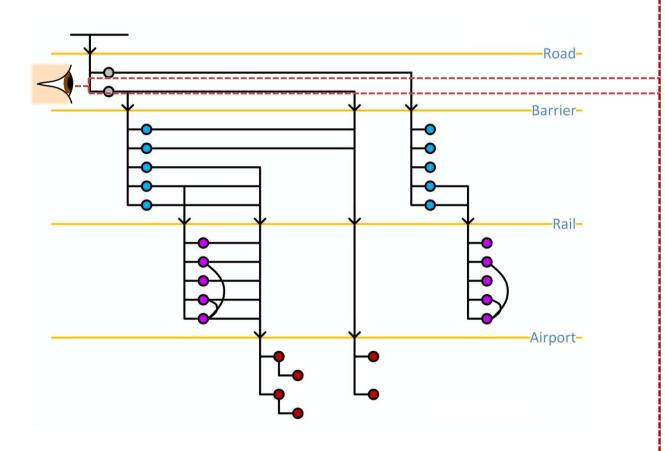


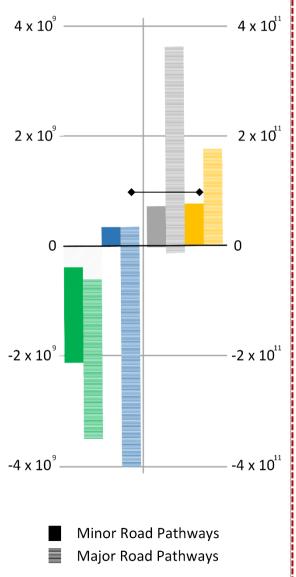
Development pathways:





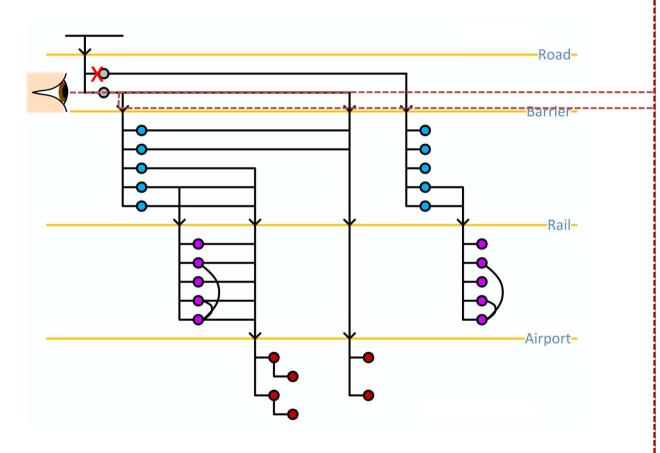
Development pathways:

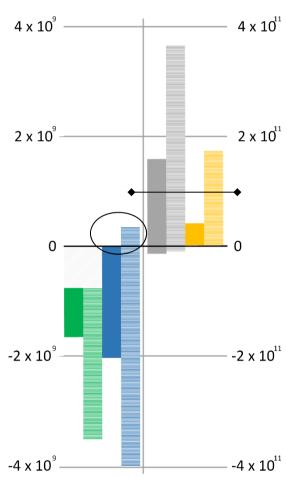






Development pathways:

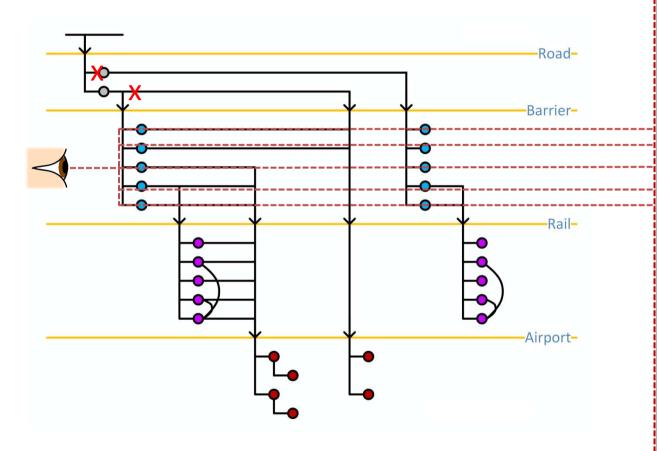


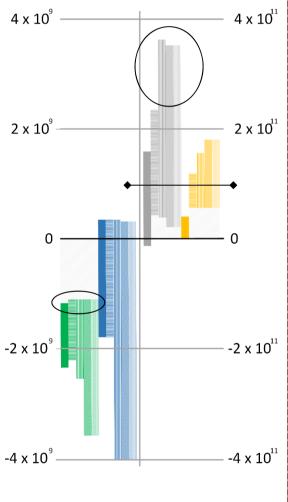


Major Road no Barrier Pathways Major Road with Barrier Pathways



Development pathways:





Barrier no Generation Pathways
Barrier with Generation Pathways



Conclusions

Inclusion of the interdependency in infrastructure appraisal is possible and enables:

- Recognition of invisible resources;
- A better understanding of the interplay between the assets and feasibility of demands on other sectors;
- Inclusion of system impacts and temporal characteristics; and
- Comparison and prioritisation between projects.



Further Work

- Bring current demand profiles into road and rail
- Better understanding of potential population impacts from the developments
 - Macro impacts of development
 - Effects on demand
- Bring ITRC capacity and demand projections into the decision support tool to better understand risk and resilience of investments





Thank you

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References:

Foster+Partners (2011). Thames Hub: An integrated vision for Britain. Retrieved 10 January 2012, from http://www.fosterandpartners.com/ThamesHub/
Townley, B. (1992). In the eye of the gaze: The constitutive role of performance appraisal. In P. Barrar and C.L. Cooper (Eds.), Managing organisations in 1992 (pp185-202). London: Routledge



