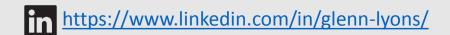




# Is it appropriate in transport scheme appraisal to have a central projection (or 'most likely') forecast of road traffic?

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Unless uncertainty is not particularly deep and the rear-view mirror is a strong guide to the future then to suggest a most likely future exists is wrong.

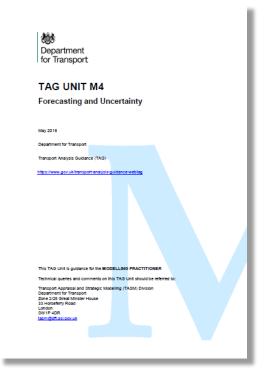


Its *framing* risks, creating misplaced confidence by concealing uncertainty...



"The core scenario will form the basis for the analysis reported in the Appraisal Summary Table (AST) and, as such, should represent the best basis for decisionmaking given current evidence"

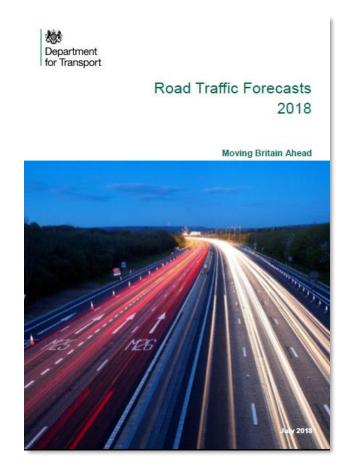
...even though scheme appraisal guidance addresses uncertainty its provision is arguably ambiguous.



"The uncertainty log should highlight all sources of uncertainty that are likely to affect the traffic/patronage, revenues and delivery of scheme benefits"

"Sources that have an individually minor effect may need to be included"

Which *is* the core scenario given that the central estimates of traffic levels have in practice never been closest to the outturn levels?



"While uncertainty in road traffic demand has always existed, it is perhaps now more uncertain than ever"

With a most likely central projection now abandoned in national road traffic forecasting, it is *internally inconsistent* to retain it in scheme appraisal

#### Road Traffic Vehicle Type: All -- Country: England and Wales -- Region: All -- Road Type: All

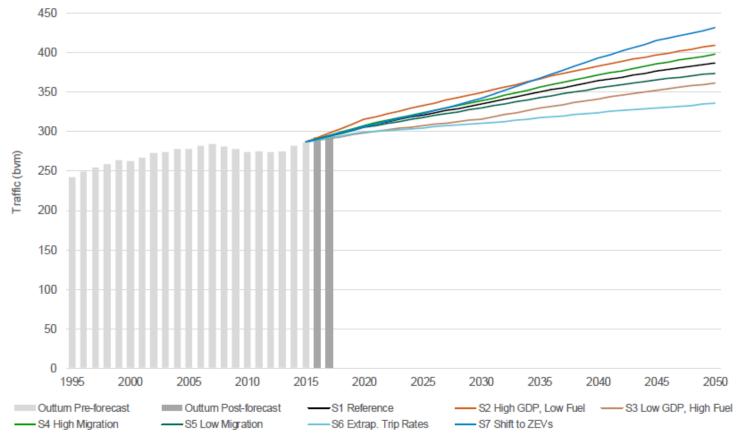
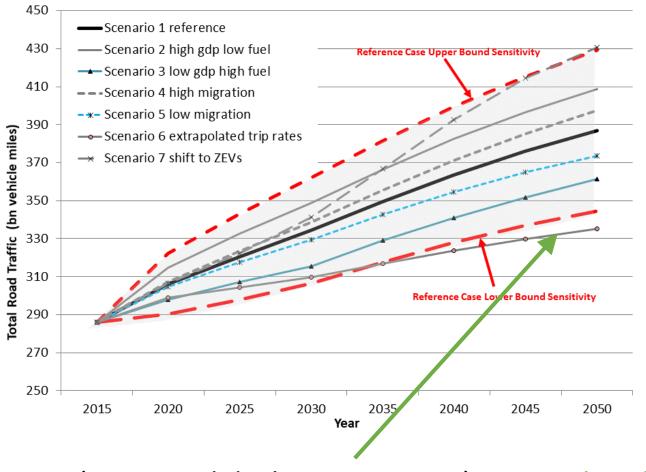


Figure 25: Vehicle miles forecasts for England & Wales

'plausible scenarios'

Current scheme appraisal guidance on national uncertainty pushes one or more plausible scenarios out of scope



Scenario 6 (continued decline in trip rate) is considered plausible by DfT but is outside the scheme appraisal guidance for upper and lower bounds of uncertainty

Opening out and closing down: The treatment of uncertainty in transport planning's forecasting paradigm © Glenn Lyons and Greg Marsden

While it may create a common reference point, it has a knock on effect that could adversely affect robust decision making



one bad apple spoils the barrel

It fuels a culture of *false* precision, reinforcing the concealment of uncertainty

30 year appraisal period – benefit-cost ratio: 2.35

'about 2'?

60 year appraisal period – benefit-cost ratio: 1.19

'about 1'?

(real examples, sources not disclosed)

It risks perpetuating path-dependency because demand-led supply creates supply-led demand





How road widening works. Cartoon via @BrentToderian Twitter

It may encourage strategic ignorance

