Management of Road Assets in the UK



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- > Setting the context
- > Understanding the problem
- > Developing a sustainable approach
- > From national to local level
- > What next

Setting the context 1

Context – local roads

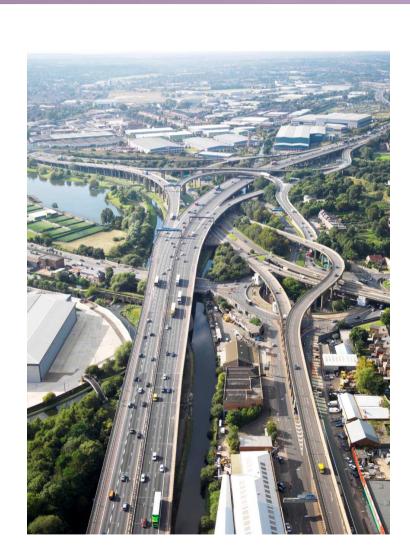
- > 98% of England's roads
- > 157 highway authorities
- > 183,000 miles
- > 113,000 of them unclassified
- > 52,000 bridges
- > £235bn estimated value, English local roads
- > "The local highway network and other local transport infrastructure" assets represent the biggest capital asset that the UK public sector holds."







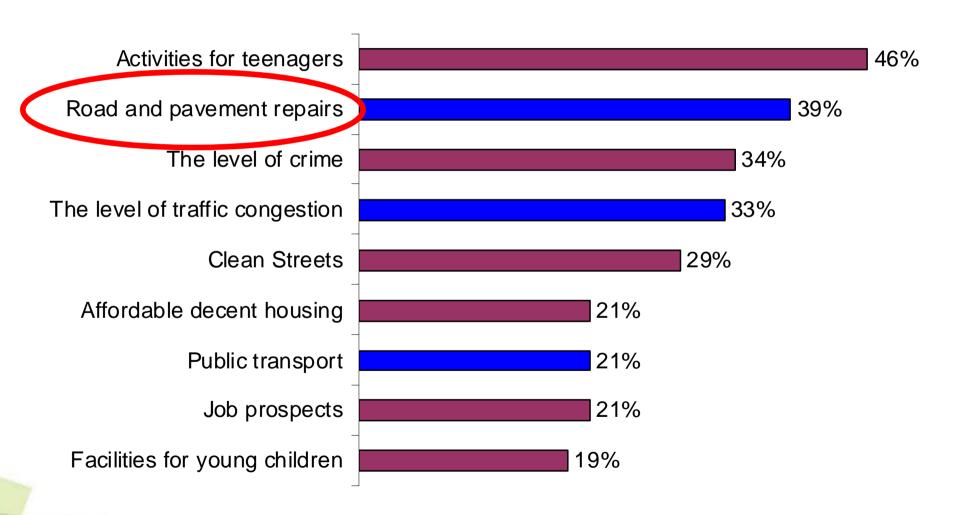






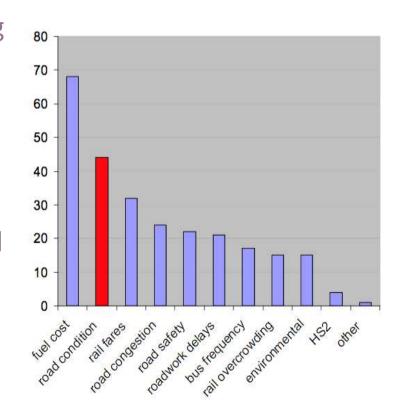


Context



UK road asset

- Ageing networks with a significant backlog of required maintenance
- Increasing public expectations as the public are increasingly informed and demanding
- Increased accountability to customers and funding providers
- Insufficient investment has an impact on:
 - The asset owner
 - The public
 - The economy



Understanding the Problem 2

Highway maintenance - facts & figures

- Local road network is valued at £400bn councils' most valuable asset
- Poorly maintained roads cost the economy £4.1bn per year
- £1 invested in highway maintenance provides £1.5 to the economy
- £1m invested in maintenance creates 15 jobs
- £1 invested in preventative maintenance saves £4 in capital maintenance

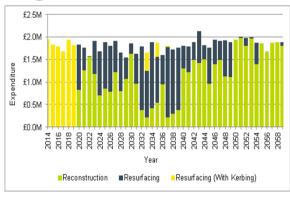


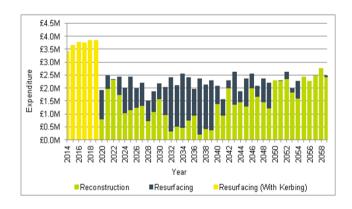
- > We knew there was a problem
- > What was the maintenance backlog?
- > What does that mean?

Department for Transport

- > Study to determine "maintenance backlog"
- > Level of investment needed
- > HDM4 used to analyse:
 - National Level
 - Affordable level of service
 - Impact of funding scenarios





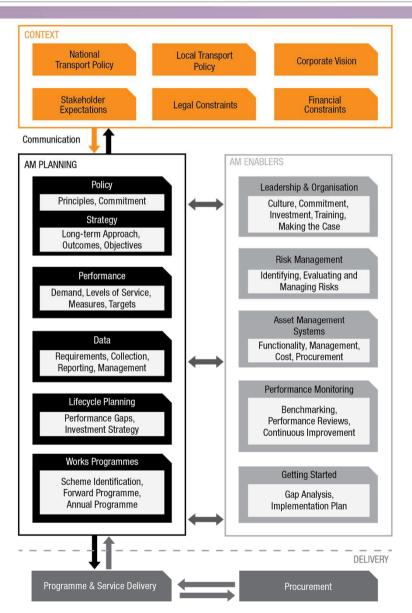


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A Sustainable Approach

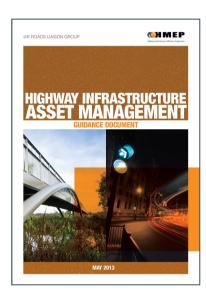
PAVEMENT PRESERVATION & RECYCLING SUMMIT

- Asset management fully supported by the sector
- Making asset management work



Steps Taken

- Established the Highways Maintenance Efficiency Programme
- > Encouraged private and public sectors to work together
- > Funding commitment for 6 years
- > Published National Guidance
- Articulated the benefits and efficiencies of asset management
- Incentivised the adoption of asset management through funding
- Supported a lifecycle based approach to asset valuation



From National to Local

The problem

- > Badly deteriorating road network available budgets not sufficient to arrest deterioration.
- Condition gap increasing between roads in Birmingham CC and the other authorities.
- > Political pressure

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The solution

- > Present a case to Central Government for additional funding, based on maintenance needs to achieve "steady state".
- > Build the case for preventative maintenance, demonstrating value for money, based on a lifecycle approach.
- > The Department for Transport accepted the argument but asked for further information.

The use of HDM-4

- Calculating the benefits of the investment, including economic, environmental and user
- > HDM_4 selected to calculate road user costs and vehicle emissions.
- As a first step, it was agreed to use one of the authorities for the analysis, and extrapolate for the others. Dudley selected.

Analysis

- > Two investment scenarios analysed:
 - Base: assuming the current level of funding remains unchanged over the analysis period.
 - Preferred: assuming an increased level of funding that allows for steady improvement in condition (based on Dudley's lifecycle plans).
- > 46 years for the analysis
- > Each scenario described by treatment carried out, year of intervention and cost of intervention

Next Steps

- > Implement the incentivised funding
- > Provide free e-based learning tools
- > Engage with the sector
- > Share lessons learnt and good practice
- > Economic benefits of highway maintenance
- > Measure success

CONCLUSION

- > Challenges of managing highway infrastructure
- > The problem can be measured
- > Holistic and sustainable solution is needed
- > Build a case for investement
- > Make the best use of resources
- > Appropriate tools have a key part to play