

# Appendix 02: Economic Case – Appraisal Methodology

Old Oak West OBC | Version 2: Revised December 2023



Homes  
England



Department  
for Transport



Department for Levelling Up,  
Housing & Communities



# **Appendix 02: Economic Case - Appraisal Methodology**

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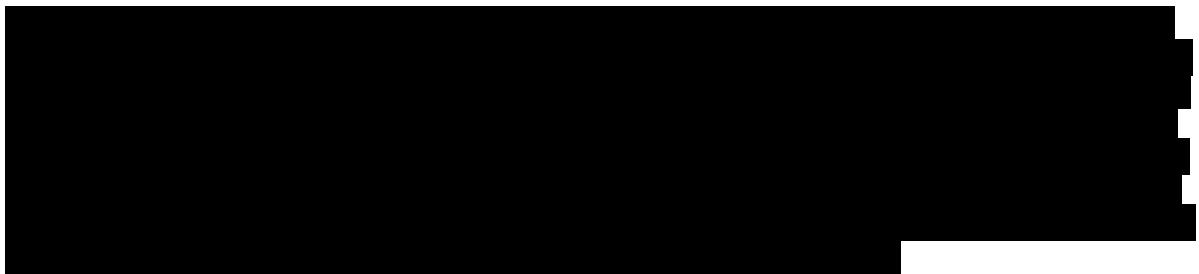
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## 1. Introduction

The image shows a horizontal bar chart with six data series. The x-axis is labeled 'Category' and the y-axis is labeled 'Value'. The bars are black with white outlines. The values range from approximately 10 to 100. The bars are positioned at different heights, indicating varying values for each category.

## 2. Overall approach

**2** [REDACTED]



Fig

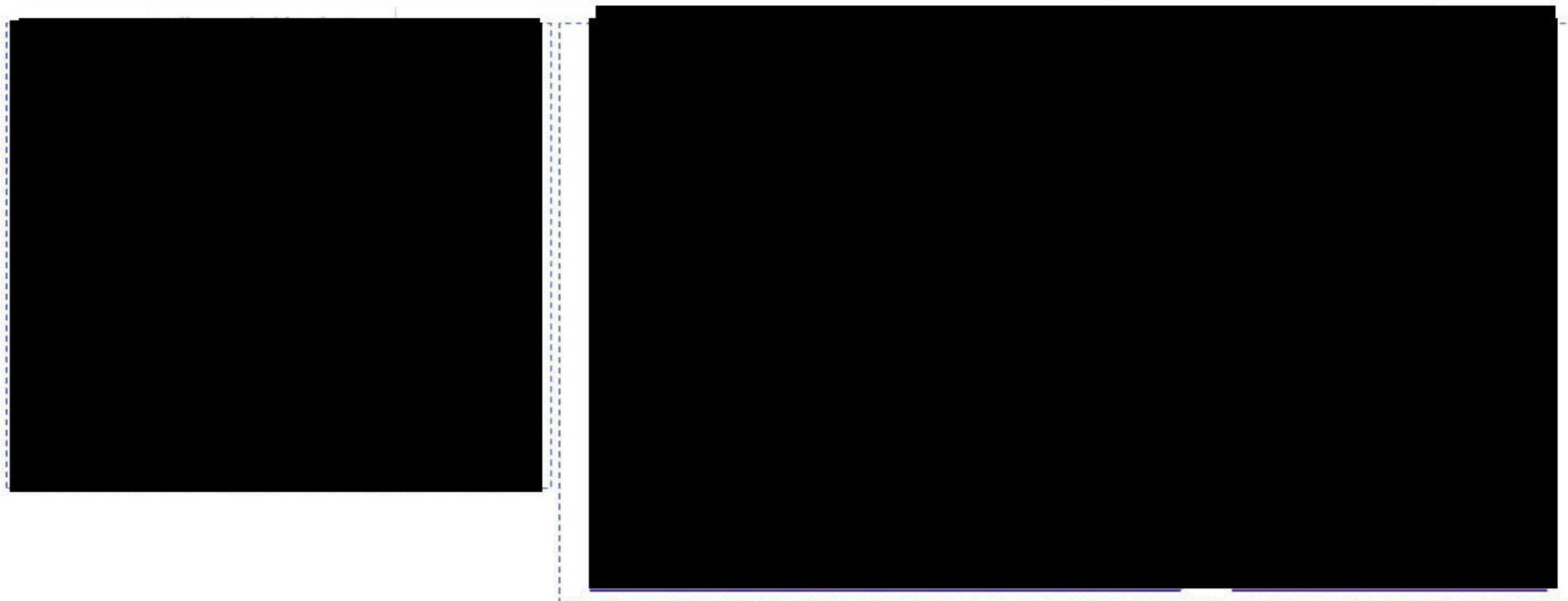




Table 1:

The figure consists of a 7x7 grid of black bars on a white background. The bars are arranged in a pattern where they are longer on the right side and shorter on the left side of each row. The grid is bounded by thick black lines.



### 3. Standard economic appraisal and Optimism Bias (OB) assumptions

- This figure displays a 2D grayscale heatmap or binary mask. The data is represented by a grid of pixels, where black pixels indicate the presence of a feature or object, and white pixels indicate its absence. The pattern is highly complex and non-uniform, featuring numerous nested and overlapping regions. A prominent feature is a large, roughly rectangular area filled with black pixels, which contains several smaller, distinct white regions. These white regions include a long horizontal bar near the top, a shorter one near the bottom, and a more complex, L-shaped or stepped structure in the center-right. The boundaries between the black and white areas are often jagged and irregular, suggesting a high-resolution scan or a specific experimental condition. The entire figure is set against a white background and is enclosed within a thin black rectangular frame.



## 4. Monetised impacts

### 4.1 LVU Assessment



Table 2:

The figure consists of four horizontal bars, each composed of two segments. The bottom segment is black and the top segment is blue. From left to right, the total length of the bars increases. The first bar has a black segment of approximately 10 units and a blue segment of approximately 10 units. The second bar has a black segment of approximately 15 units and a blue segment of approximately 15 units. The third bar has a black segment of approximately 20 units and a blue segment of approximately 20 units. The fourth bar has a black segment of approximately 25 units and a blue segment of approximately 25 units. The total width of the bars is approximately 70 units.

[REDACTED]

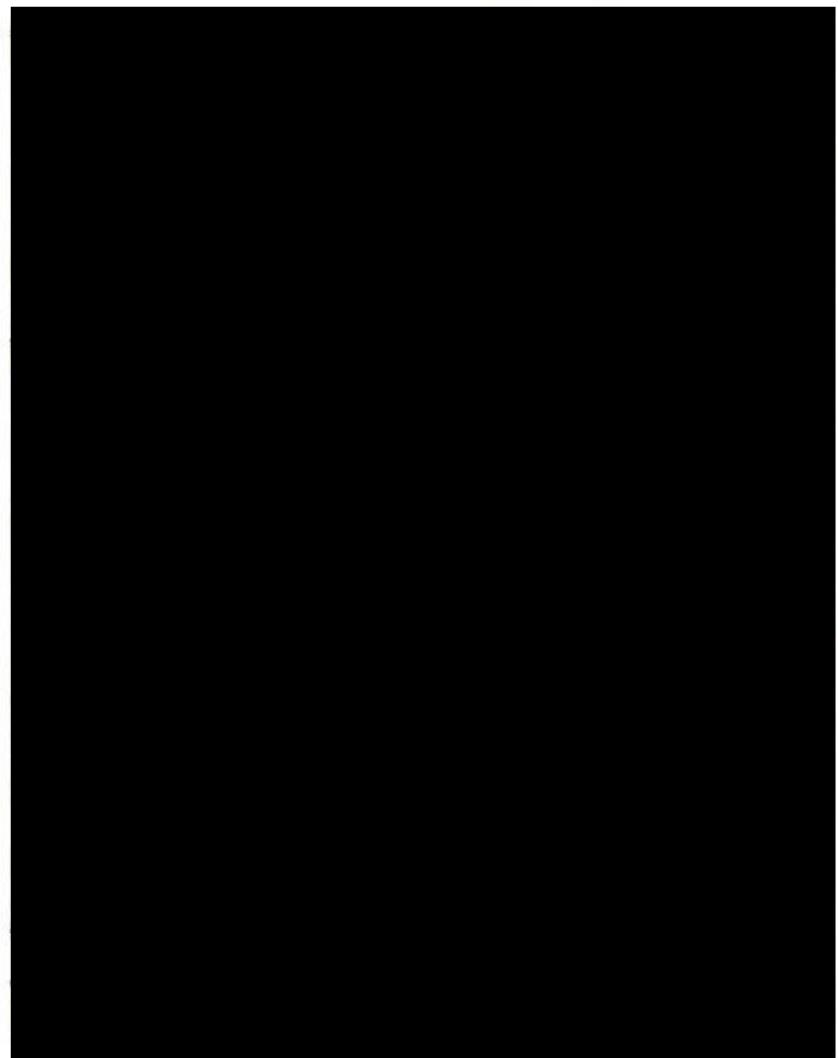
**ANSWER** The answer is (A). The first two digits of the number 1234567890 are 12.



#### 4.2 Wider Area Impacts (WAIs)







### 4.3 Amenity impacts

### **4.3 Affordable housing and associated benefits**



## 5. Non-Monetised Impacts



### 5.1 Transport impacts



### 5.2 Business growth and agglomeration benefits





### 5.3 Environmental impacts



## 5.4 Summary

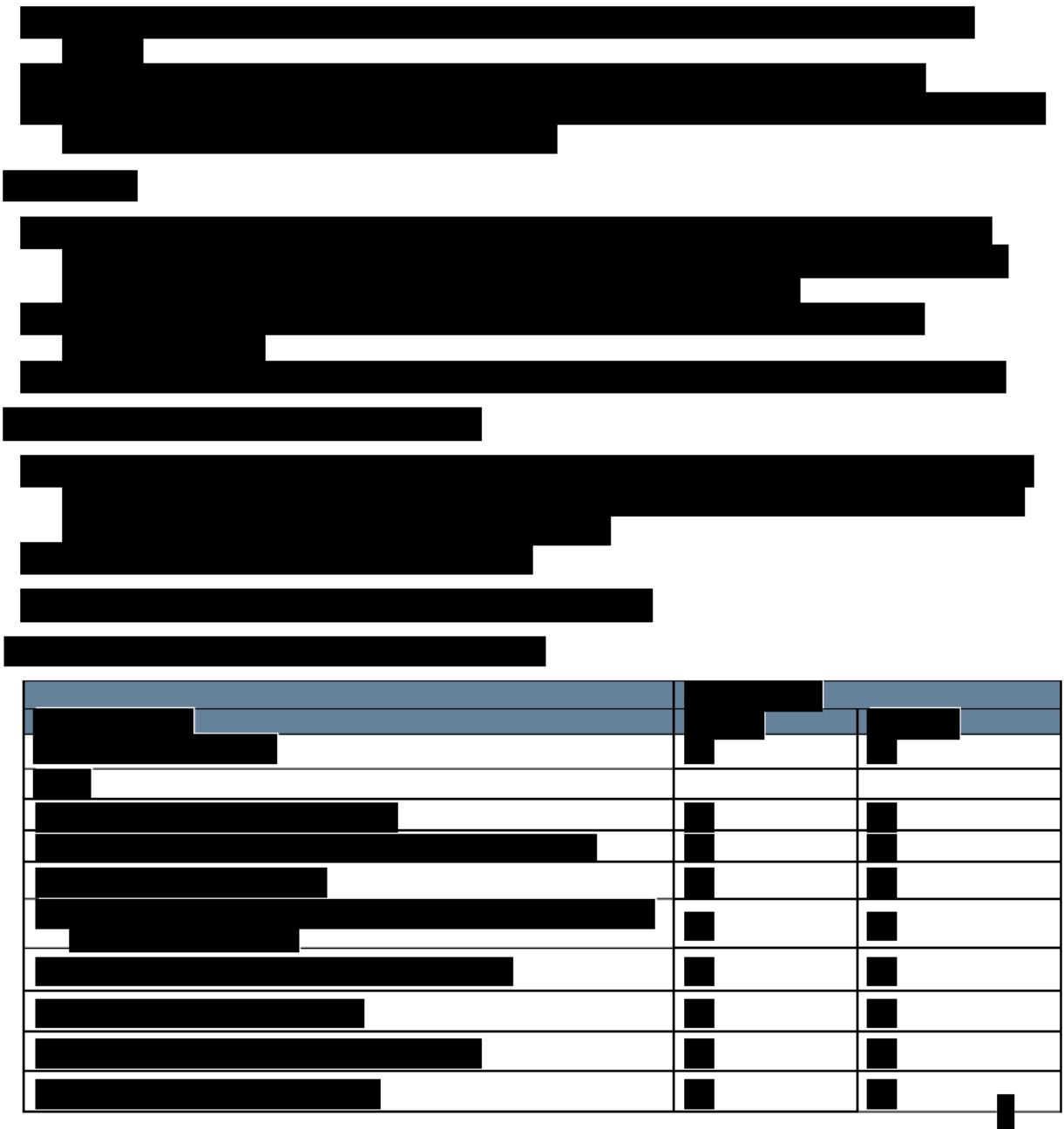


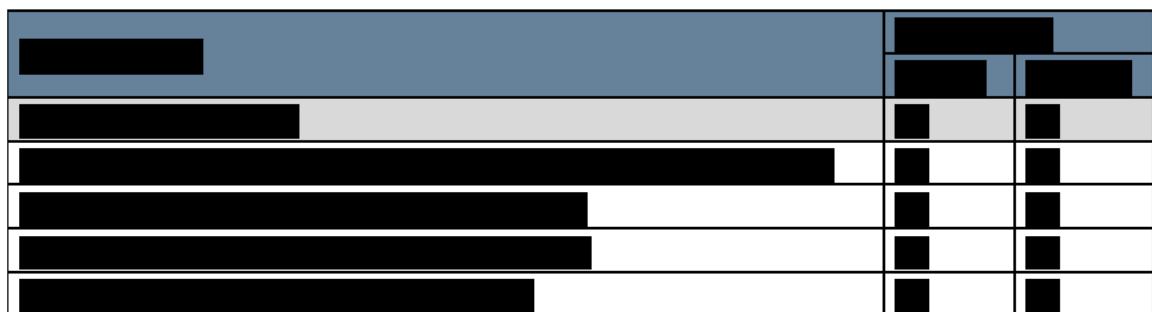
## 6. Public sector costs

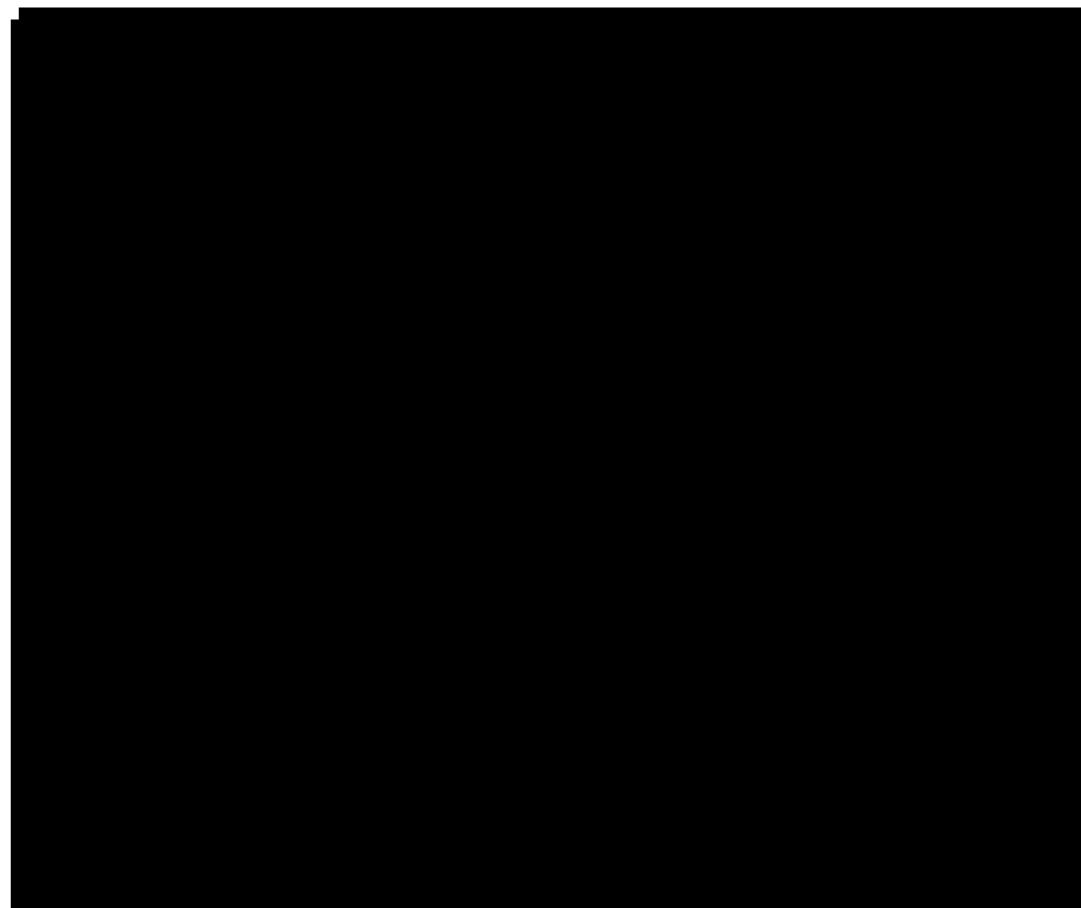
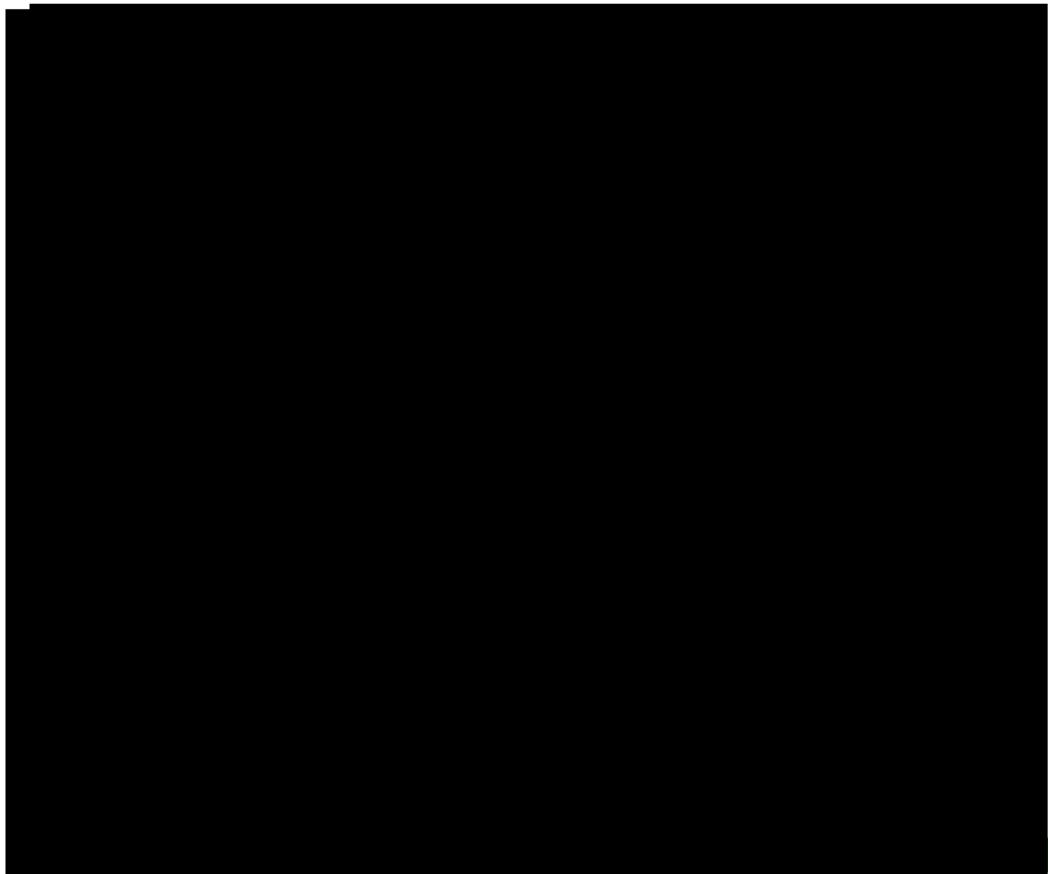


## 7. Sensitivity analysis





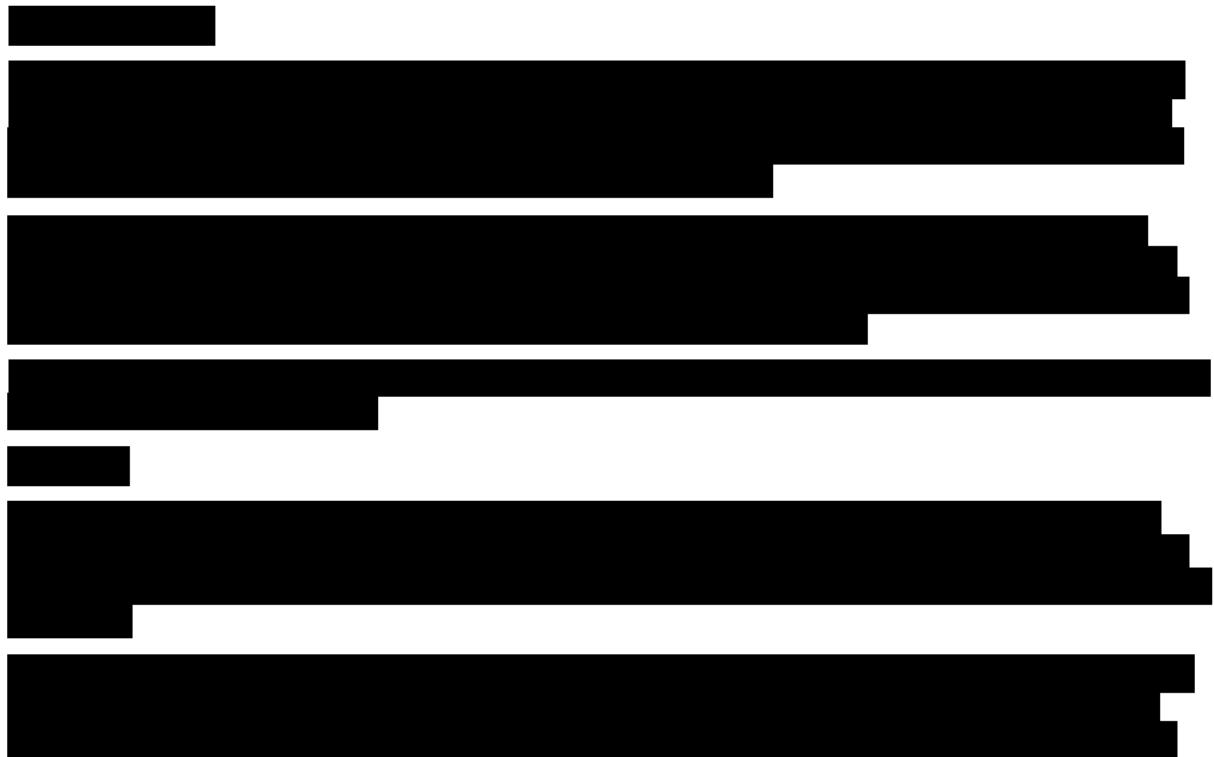




## 8. Place based analysis – qualitative assessment







## 9. Assumptions log

The figure displays a 6x10 grid of binary images, likely representing a sequence of frames from a video or a series of snapshots. The images show a pattern that starts on the far left and moves across the grid towards the right. The pattern consists of black pixels on a white background. In the first few columns, the pattern is fragmented and scattered. As it moves, it begins to coalesce into larger, more continuous blocks. By the final column, the pattern has largely disappeared, replaced by a uniform white space.



