

High-Speed Rail: Prospect and Promise

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Overview

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- Recent developments with High-Speed Rail (HSR) in Britain
- Why Britain needs HSR
- Energy and Greenhouse Gases
- The South Wales corridor
- National HSR network and its Business Case
- Mid and North Wales
- Next steps, including participation by Welsh agencies.



Network Rail, Greengauge 21 and HS2

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- August: Network Rail published 'New Lines' work
- September 16th 2009 – Greengauge 21 *Fast Forward* report
- December 2009 – HS2 report to Ministers.



Objectives of the Greengauge 21 HSR Development Programme

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- Strategies for HSR in each of five corridors and an overall national network
- Economic impacts at regional and city region level
- Identification of any critical sites
- Funding requirements & role of private sector in project delivery and operation.

Together with supplementary work on: complementary measures; customer research; the GWML case; consultation findings.





Greengauge 21 Guiding Principles for HSR *approved by the Public Interest Group, January 2009*

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1. Capacity

- where there is unmet demand, for the national transport system
- relief to the existing rail network

2. Economic Regeneration

- growth, regeneration and wider productivity benefits
- sustainable pattern of development

3. Alternative to Car Use

- address the whole journey; an attractive, lower carbon, alternative to car use

4. Modal Switch from Aviation

- attract demand from short-haul aviation to free-up runway capacity and/or reduce carbon emissions

5. Nationwide Benefits

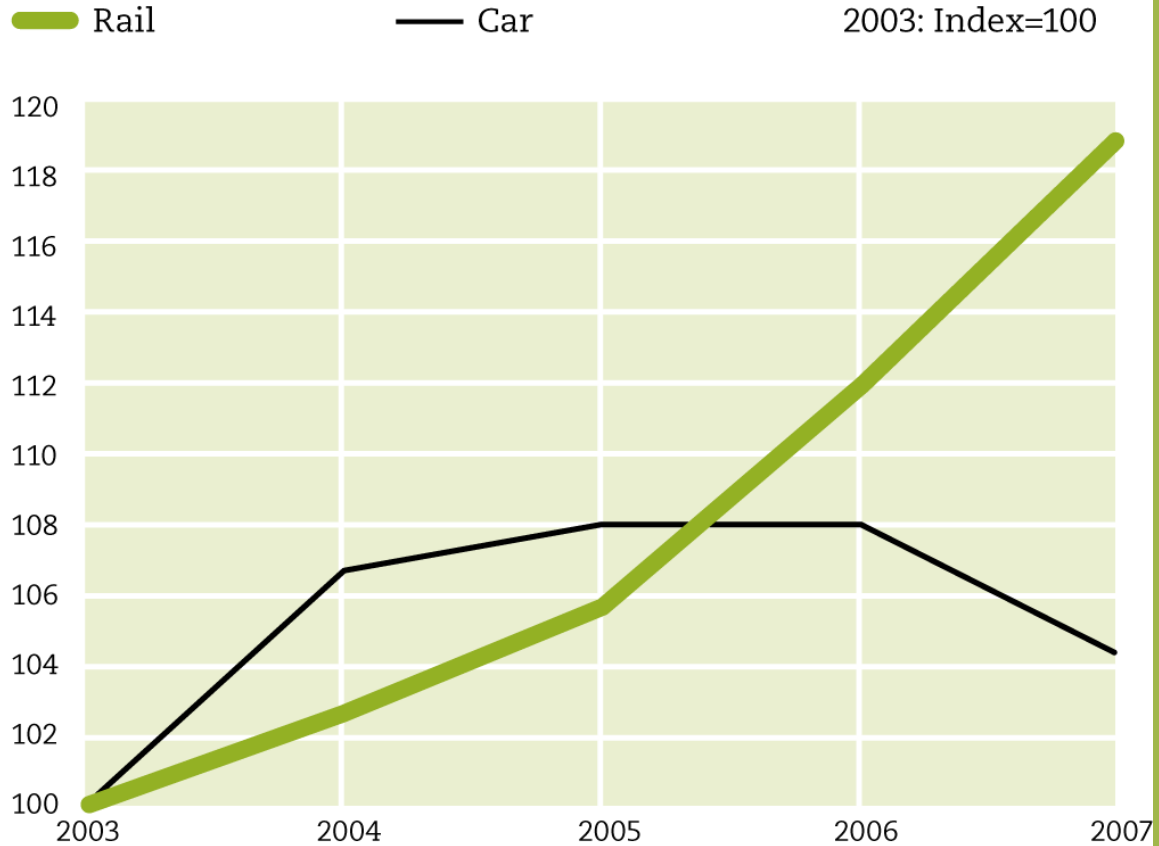
- phased national network providing benefits to all, reducing carbon emissions from the transport sector.



Why do we need High-Speed Rail?

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Passenger-kilometres travelled by mode





Public Opinion

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- Key messages from research: important for the consumer:
 - Ease of travel for whole journey
 - Optimising use of (travel) time
 - Importance of fares policy in securing popular appeal
 - Spontaneity matters
- High awareness of HSR among certain groups but lack of clarity for others – and some concerns
- **78% of people believe that HSR is essential for Britain's future and 95% believe it is an appealing concept.**



Why we need HSR (absolutely crucial to decide what high speed rail is for)

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- Our conclusion: about building national economic competitiveness with sustainable, high quality infrastructure and reduced carbon emissions
- So it's not *just* about transport and certainly not just about rail – or overcoming capacity shortfalls on rail

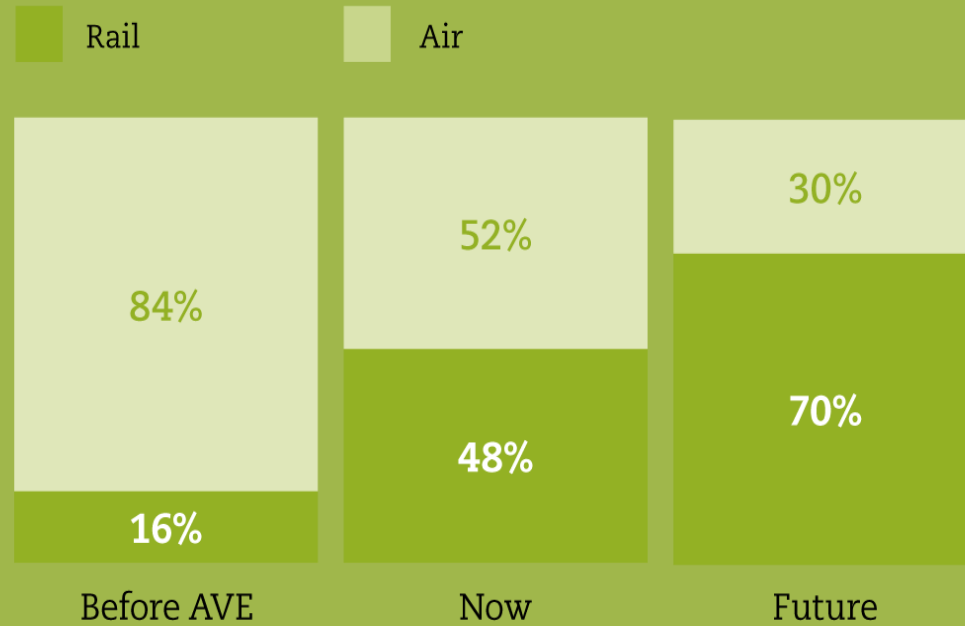


HSR changes mode share...

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Madrid – Barcelona

The effect of AVE on rail's market share

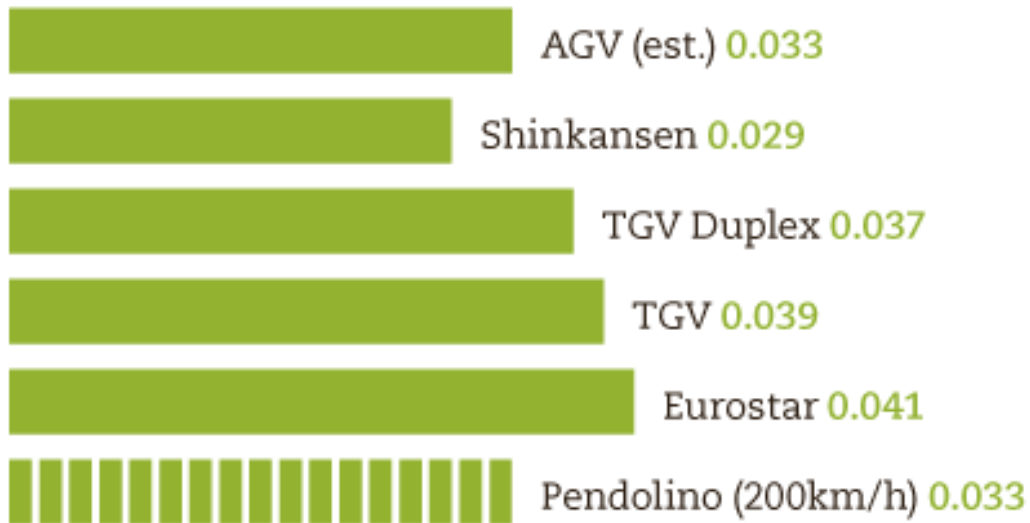




The Carbon Credentials of HSR

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Energy consumption of high-speed trains
kWh/seat-km



Source: ATOC



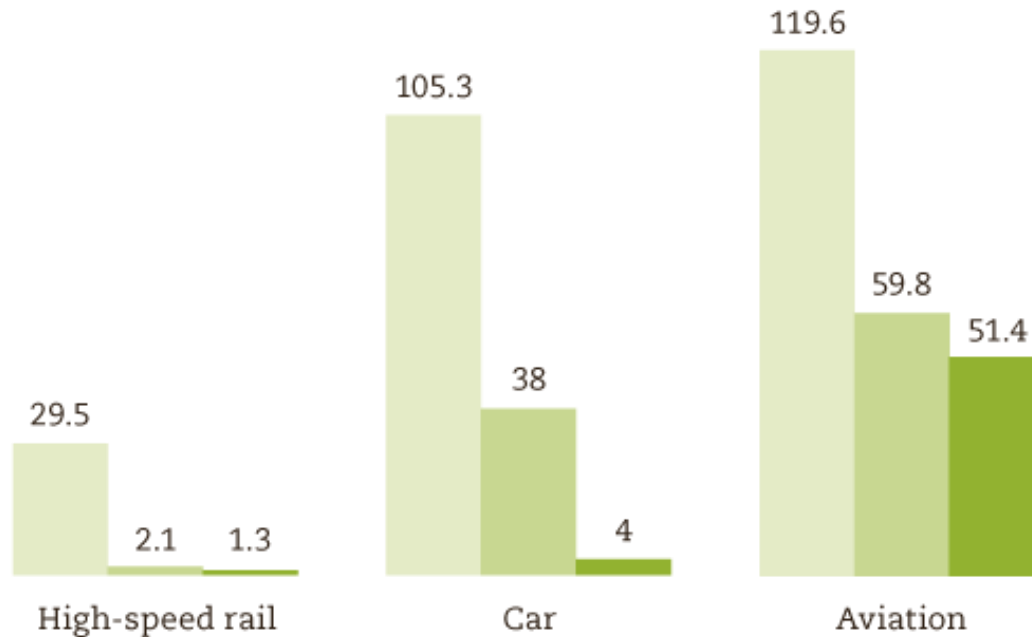
HSR as a Sustainable Mode Choice

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Carbon emissions per passenger-km

2008 2040 2055

Source: ATOC





Five Key Issues to Consider in London – Bristol/South Wales Corridor

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- Capacity
 - is there a problem to solve?
- Journey time
 - enough improvement to deliver modal switch?
- Direct connectivity to Heathrow?
- Connectivity to Continental Europe?
- Taken together, will these gains support economic regeneration in South Wales?
- *Which features matter most will determine the 'Vision'.*



Current Journey Times (and 20 years ago)

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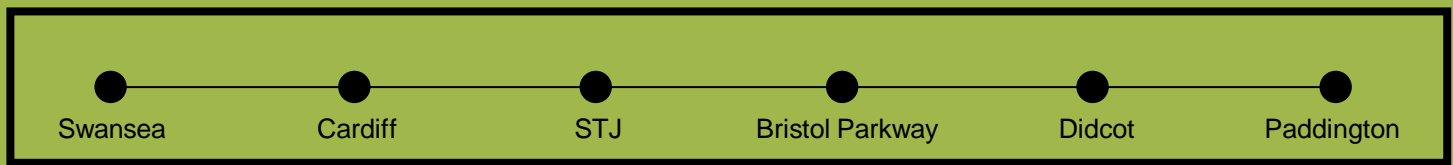
- As the network has become busier, journey times have lengthened
- May 2009 saw some minor journey time reductions from these December 2008 timetable schedules.

Journey time from London to	1989 Standard / Fastest	Current
Swindon	51m / 47m	55m
Bristol Parkway	1h15 / 1h11	1h24
Newport	1h 37 / 1h33	1h46
Cardiff	1h53 / 1h49	2h03
Swansea	2h46 / 2h44	2h58
Bath	1h23 / 1h02	1h25
Bristol TM	1h38 / 1h17	1h42
Exeter	2h13 / 1h55	2h03



Existing Network Constraints

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Swansea – Cardiff (exc)	Cardiff (inc) – Severn Tunnel Jn (exc)	Severn Tunnel Jn – Bristol Parkway (exc)	Bristol Parkway (inc) – Didcot East	Didcot East (exc) to Paddington (exc)	Paddington
Close to capacity	4-track theoretically spare capacity, but restricted because relief lines low speed (45 mile/h)	Constrained by 7 minute headway through Severn Tunnel, operating rules for freight trains	Close to capacity with current mix of freight and fast passenger	Didcot East & Reading's junctions Airport Jn into Paddington congested	Platforms at capacity in peaks, near capacity off-peak



Baselining – Current Plans for GWML

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- 1. Crossrail (now – 2017):**
 - Better accessibility to City, Canary Wharf
 - Releases platform capacity at Paddington
- 2. Reading station redevelopment and re-modelling (to 2015)**
 - removes bottleneck at Reading
- 3. Resignalling provides opportunity to reduce headways**
 - between Reading and Didcot from 4min to 3min
- 4. Bristol Parkway 4th platform**
- 5. Speed increases**
 - between Severn Tunnel Junction and Cardiff
- 6. Newport & Cardiff area resignalling**
- 7. Electrification, ERTMS, IEP.**



Improved Services over existing Infrastructure

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	Service 1	Service 2
Omitting station calls	9 min	
Introduction of IEP	5 min	5 min
Raising line speed	2 min	2 min
Total reduction	16 min	7 min

Journey time from London to	Current	Estimated time, service 1 at 125 mph	Estimated time, service 2 at 125 mph
Newport	1h46	1h30	1h39
Cardiff	2h03	1h47	1h56
Swansea	2h58	2h42	2h51



New High Speed Line for South Wales

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A new high speed line between London and the Severn Tunnel:

- 186 mile/h (300 km/h)
- Newport by-pass would allow further 6 min reduction
- Further journey time reductions from a replacement Severn crossing
- If a Heathrow station is included, it would add 10 mins to journey times
- Freight benefits from fewer passenger services on conventional lines.

Journey time from London to	Current	Estimated time, with BPW call	Estimated time, non-stop CDF
Newport	1h46	1h09	1h09
Cardiff	2h03	1h26	1h19
Swansea	2h58	2h21	2h14

With Newport by-pass

London – Cardiff 1h 13min

London – Swansea 2h 8min



Option Summary

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Progressive journey time and capacity gains....

	Journey time (Cardiff)	Ball-park capital cost (£bn)
Existing plans (IEP, Crossrail, Reading, ECTS) and electrification	1h 56min	In base
<i>And</i> 4-tracking Didcot – Bristol Parkway with HSL	1h 35min	7.5
New HSL London – Bristol Parkway	1h 19min	13.4+
New HSL throughout London – South Wales	1h 10min	15.6+



New Severn Crossing

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1. A number of options
2. New rail bridge
 - parallel to the new M4 road bridge
 - not linked to a barrage or **incorporated into a Shoots barrage**
3. **200km/h assumed to be maximum speed** over such a structure;
4. **Journey time saving of 2 – 3 mins** compared with route via Severn Tunnel;
5. **Principal benefits would be:**
 - Infrastructure resilience through not having to rely on tunnel: we get Sundays back!
 - Increased capacity through the tunnel, and
 - May avoid need for freight train diversions and allow additional freight capacity through the tunnel.



A Vision for South Wales: achieve early progress and a flexible step-by-step upgrade (April 2009)

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1. Ensure that the GWML is connected into HS1 as HS2 is developed and that GWML is electrified
2. (related to this) get a new direct western access to Heathrow Airport
3. Expand the capacity of the central part of the GWML, allowing for faster speeds in the 225km/h – 300km/h range
4. Creating new high-speed route capacity between Bristol Parkway and South Wales
5. Add high-speed capacity at the eastern end of the route as needed

This provides the earliest possible introduction of high-speed trains to South Wales on upgraded route infrastructure offering valuable new connectivity as well as speed and quality gains.



Progress!

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- Advice to Welsh Assembly Government in April 2009
- In July 2009, Secretary of State for transport announced GWML electrification.

HSR Direct Connections to National Airport (CDG)

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Characteristics of a National HSR Network

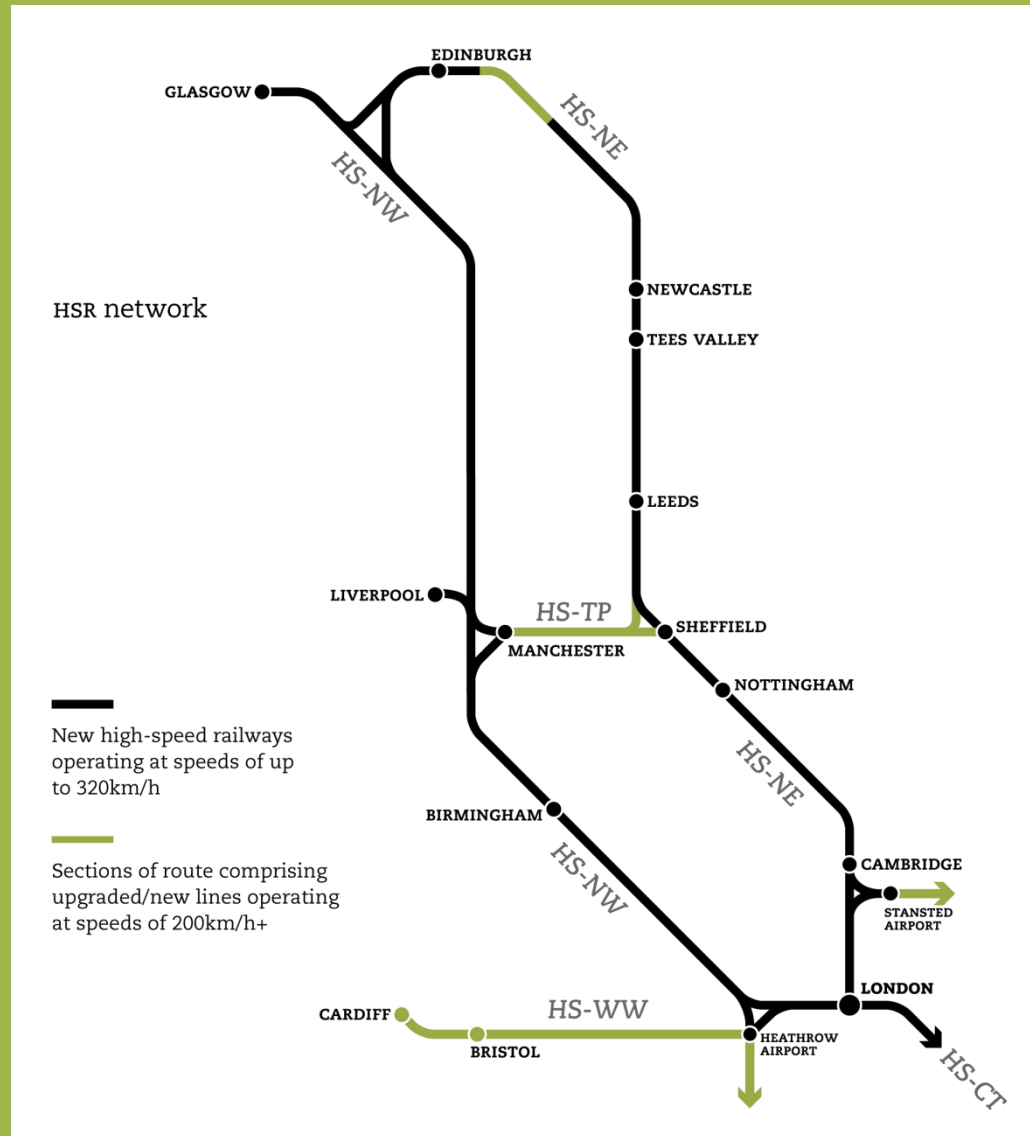
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- Single N-S HSL, full by 2040/5
- Two routes are needed and offer better value for money than a single four track alignment
- Three E-W routes (Scotland; trans-Pennine; Bristol/Cardiff)
- City centres must be served to deliver the business case
- Peripheral airport/parkway stations can be added if they form sustainable transport hubs and help address modal shift
- Heathrow: a national HSR network opportunity.



What should a National HSR Network look like?

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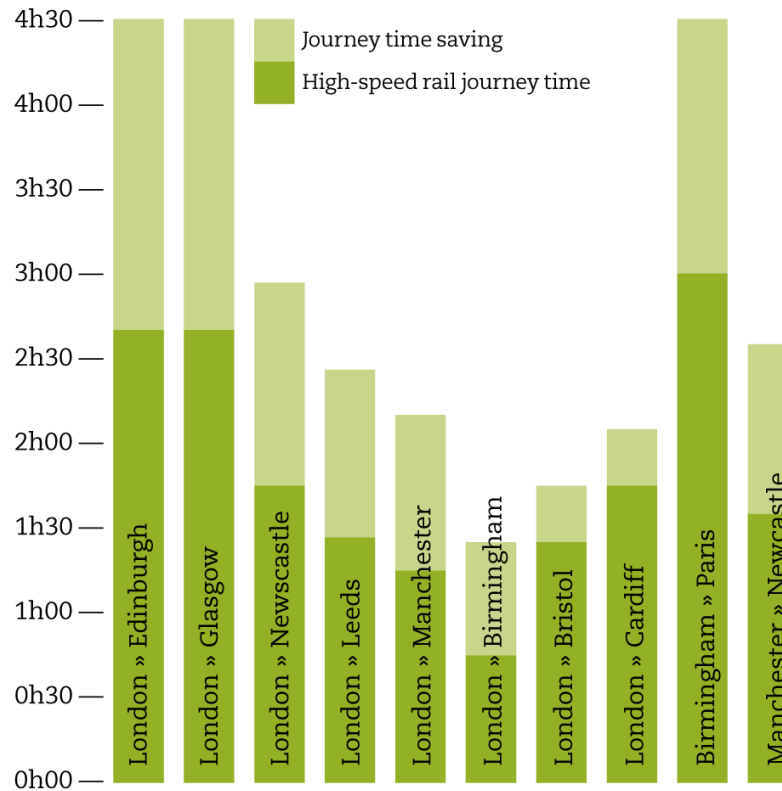




A Step-change in Journey Times

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HSR services will typically offer journey time savings of 30–45% over today's rail journey





HS-WW as part of a National Strategy

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- Electrification of GWML allows through operation of HSR services at 200 km/h (or higher?)
- Connection to LHR airport allows direct access from South Wales and to HS1, HS-NE
- Shorter distances and high-performance of GWML means full HSR is likely to be of lower priority, but...
- Phased construction of new sections of 320 km/h route brings capacity & staged journey time improvements.



Heathrow Adds Value

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- Very positive incremental BCR
- LHR station serves air market and acts as a hub for wider south-east (broadly 50:50)
- Overall usage up to 20mppa
- Ideal outcome connections from a station on the airport site (not a remote 'hub', nor *en route* to the north) to:
 - HS2, HS1
 - GWML
 - SWML
 - Airtrack, Piccadilly line, Hex etc.



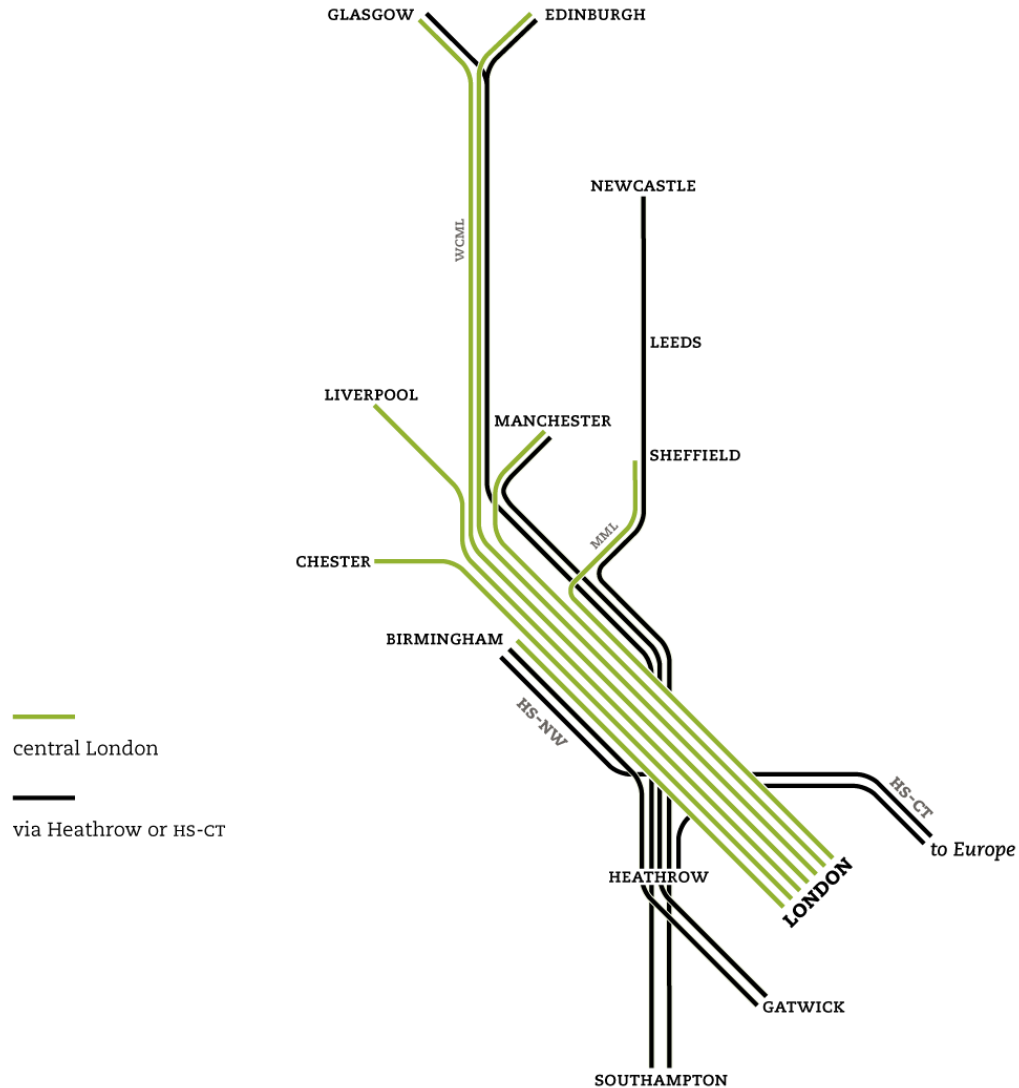
Economic Appraisal Results (BCRs)

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- Benefit cost ratio for the HSR network 3.5
 - HS-NW to Manchester 2.9
 - Extending HS-NW to Glasgow/Edinburgh 7.6
 - HS-NE to Newcastle 2.0
 - HS-WW (upgrade) 2.8
 - HS-TP (200 km/h) 1.3
- Also a very good case to link in Heathrow and a good case to connect to HS1
- Marginal case: extending HS-NE to Edinburgh.

Services that could be offered on a first phase of HS-NW

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Mid and North Wales

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- Both can benefit from High-Speed North West:
 - Mid Wales – if a connection is made in Birmingham to the classic network
 - North Wales – if the Crewe – Holyhead line is electrified.



Next Steps

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- Alliance of city authorities
- 'HS2' will report; Ministers in Westminster will respond promptly
- *In our view*, overall network and strategy important as well as the project (HS2)
- Greengauge 21 is continuing; adding research and acting as custodian of the wider interest beyond the next project
- Welcome having Bristol and Cardiff City Councils join the Public Interest Group
- Wales Assembly Government will be invited to act as an observer.



Thank you.