

System Operator Planning a better network for you









West Sussex Connectivity

Alex Hellier – Lead Strategic Planner

Context





"The surge in demand over the past 20 years means we need to **invest in capacity**. To rebalance the economy and create more homes we also need to **forge new links between places**, spurring development and economic growth"

"Our challenge to our partners is to work with Government and the industry to develop compelling proposals for the next generation of rail schemes, identifying the places where rail is the right answer for local transport needs and finding the places where rail schemes fit best with housing strategies"

DfT, November 2017



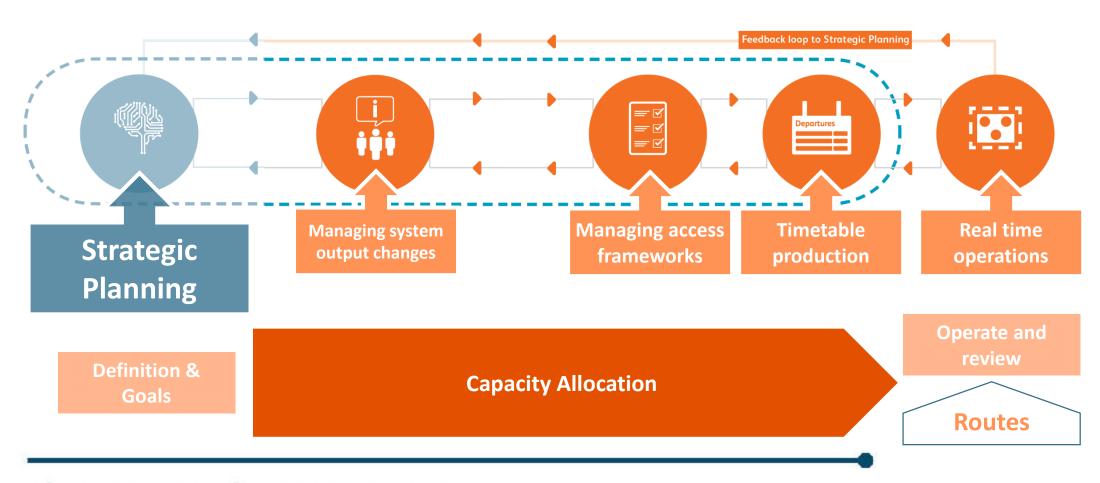
South East Route CP6 Investment 2019-24

- £4.2bn on Operations, Maintenance and Renewal
 - Replacing 662km of rail
 - £66m renewing track and metallic structures
 - Renewing 18 level crossings
 - Improving the condition of 300 of the worst condition earthworks sites & installing more monitoring systems
 - Electrical works to improve the safety of customer and staff
- Recently delivered:
 - New footbridge at Fishersgate
 - New customer information systems at all stations including screens and speakers



Strategic planning



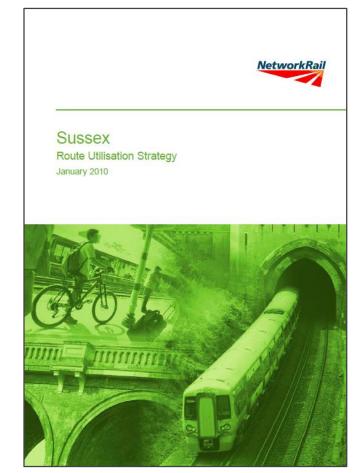


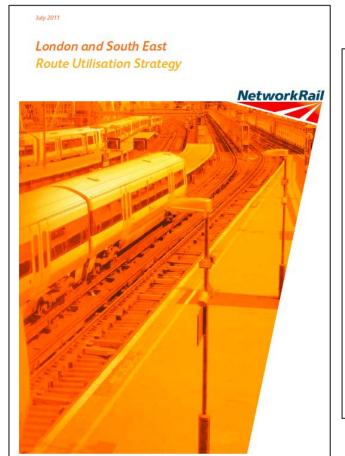
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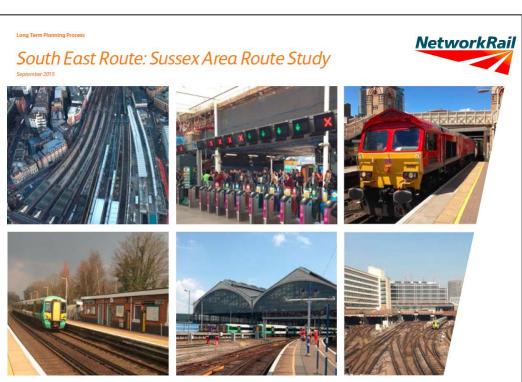
Planning a better network for you



Previously...









Industry comments on Route Study process...

not sufficiently focused on the needs of customers, passengers and freight users

various **customer and funder needs** do not focus sufficiently on incremental service changes

do not consistently identify significant customer intelligence

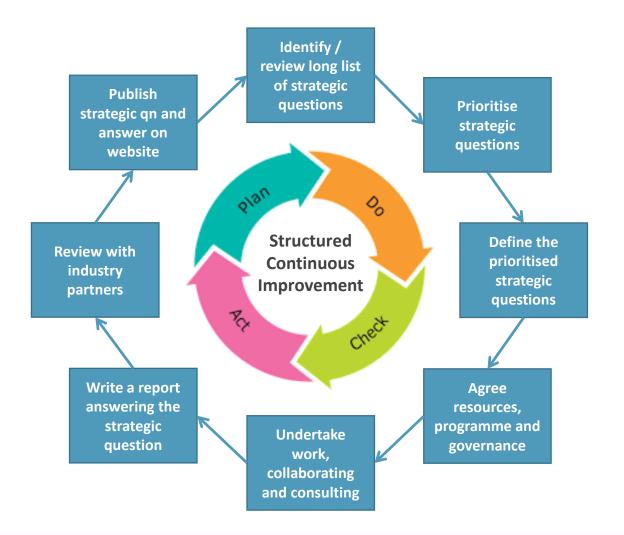
needs greater emphasis 'bottom-up' from route level

Publications can become unwieldy, outdated, and fail to fully inform industry decision-making

must become more
dynamic and its
products more easily
accessible

What is Continuous Modular Strategic Planning?









What is the railway for?



High volume, urban commuting (the "commercial" railway)

Urban space saving:

- A motorway lane can handle 1,500 vehicles per hour (with an average occupancy of just over 1 person per car)
- Otherwise need parking and other highway infrastructure
- Enhances urban realm

Transport efficiency

- A single 12-car Thameslink Cl.700 has a design capacity of 1,706 (at 4 standing passengers per square metre)
- Urban rail particularly electric rail is far more efficient than private cars

• Economic impacts

- Agglomeration: lots of similar activity concentrated into one place results in higher efficiency (e.g. the City for finance and legal)
- Urbanisation: lots of different economic activity concentrated in one place results in higher efficiency (e.g. Central London)





High speed inter-urban travel (the "commercial" railway)

- City centre to city centre travel
- Rail mode share of 80-90% to central London, if not higher
- Competitiveness against traffic congestion and car parking charges
- Includes significant business and leisure markets







The "social" railway

Non-London travel

- Journey times are not competitive against car
- Rail rarely achieves above 20% mode share, even with a frequent and fast service
- Car parks may be priced for the London commuter market, making short-distance journeys unattractive where the car parking charge is greater than the fare

Connectivity

- Greater quantum of services than the market requires to meet capacity
- Connectivity requirements driven by stakeholder aspirations

Locations

- Distances too far from London to be commutable
- Branches without direct services to London
- Stations with demand supressed by planning regulation e.g. National Park/Green Belt



Who is going where?

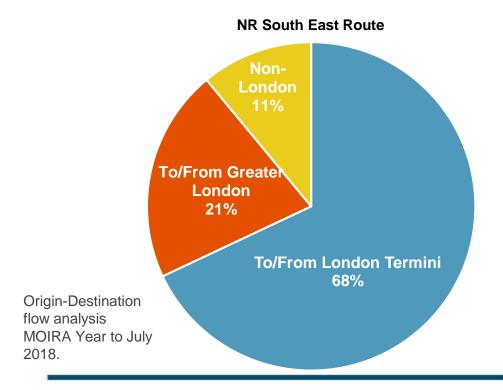
What is our base line?



NetworkRail ?

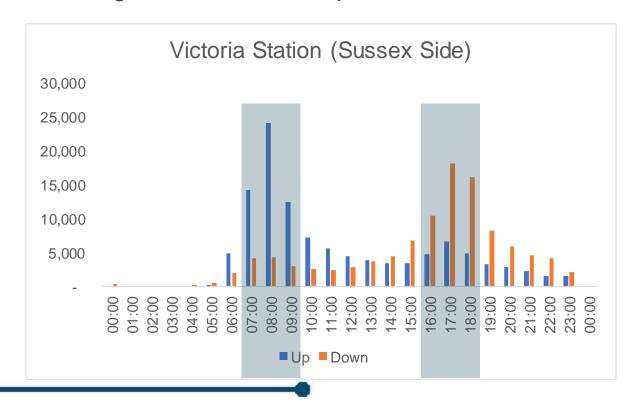
Geographically

Centred on travel to, from, through and within London



Temporally

Concentrated into the peak hours, but significant demand spread elsewhere







- "Disruptive" factors
 - Punctuality & reliability
 - Industrial disputes
 - Disruptive possessions
- Economic uncertainty
- Recent research suggests that the average number of journeys made on a Season ticket has declined by ~20% over the last couple of decades (although we are unclear if this is a 'slow burning' or relatively recent shift in the market)

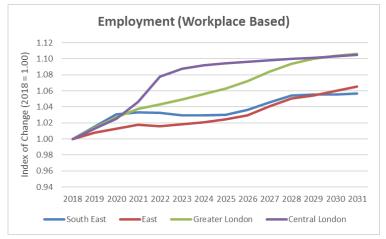


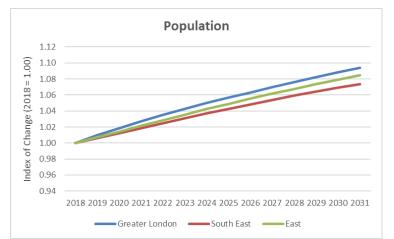
Flexible & part-time working

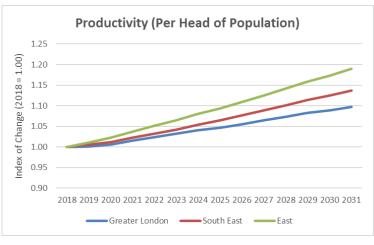
- What is it?
 - Working less than "full time", either fewer hours or fewer days per week
 - Working "compressed hours"
 - Flexible start & finish times
 - Sabbaticals or longer periods away from work
 - Working from flexible locations, including homeworking and "third space" working
 - Short term & zero-hours contracts the "Gig Economy"
- All of which have the potential to reduce the number of trips made by commuters, and/or change the time of day when they do travel

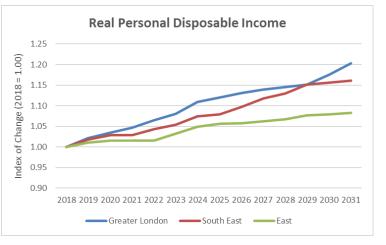


External drivers of passenger demand in the LSE sector are forecast to be positive ...







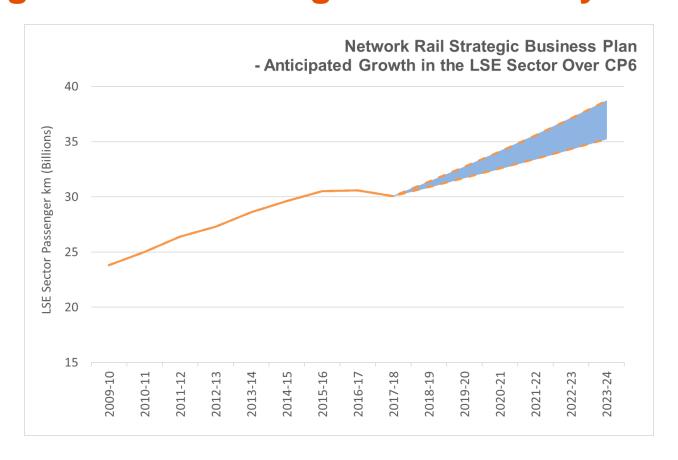


Source: CEBR macro-economic forecasts, January 2019



NR's January '18 Strategic Business Plan anticipated LSE Sector growth in the range 15% - 26% by the end of CP6

NetworkRail

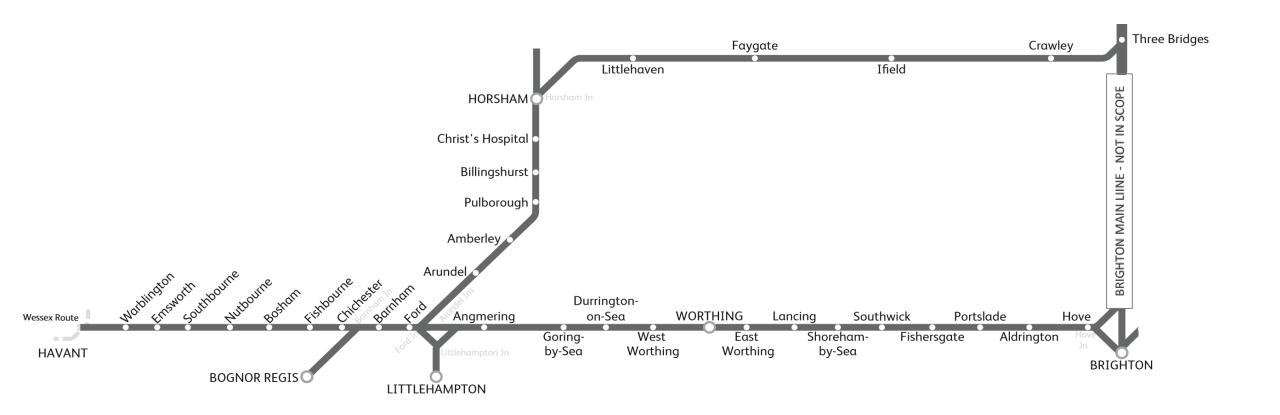




West Coastway focus

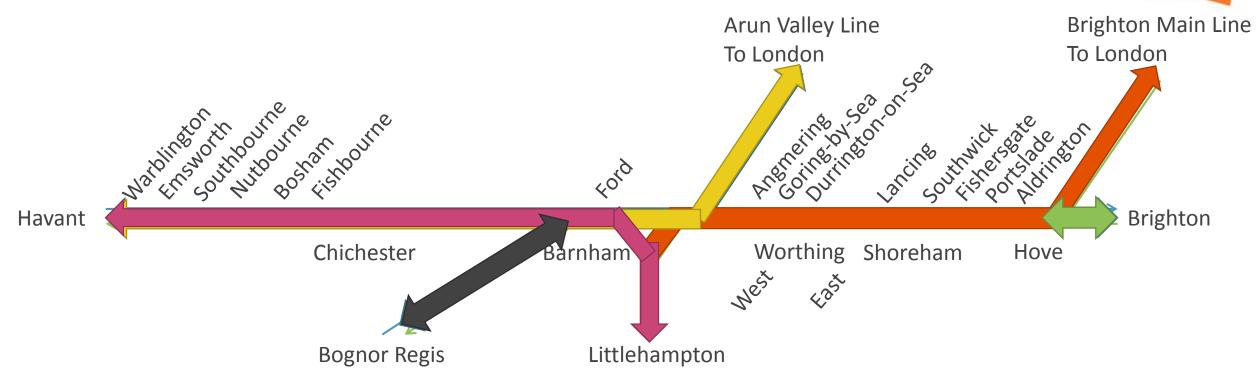
West Coastway Schematic map





Build up of lines and services







The basics

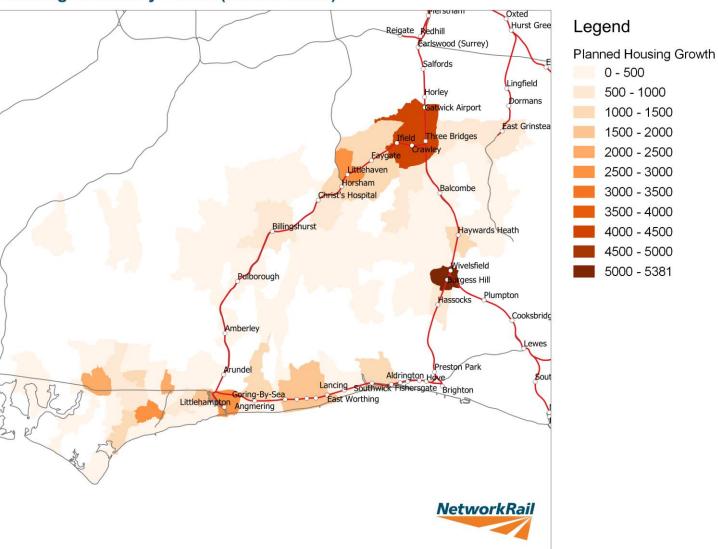
- 36 stations many close together
- 113 level crossings
- Mostly two-tracks
- Passing loops at Worthing and Barnham
- 750V dc third (conductor) rail electrified throughout
- Flat junctions
- Differing services and markets
- · Some overcrowding on trains arriving into Brighton, but short trains

West Sussex CMSP Station use and destination choice





Housing Growth by Parish (West Sussex)





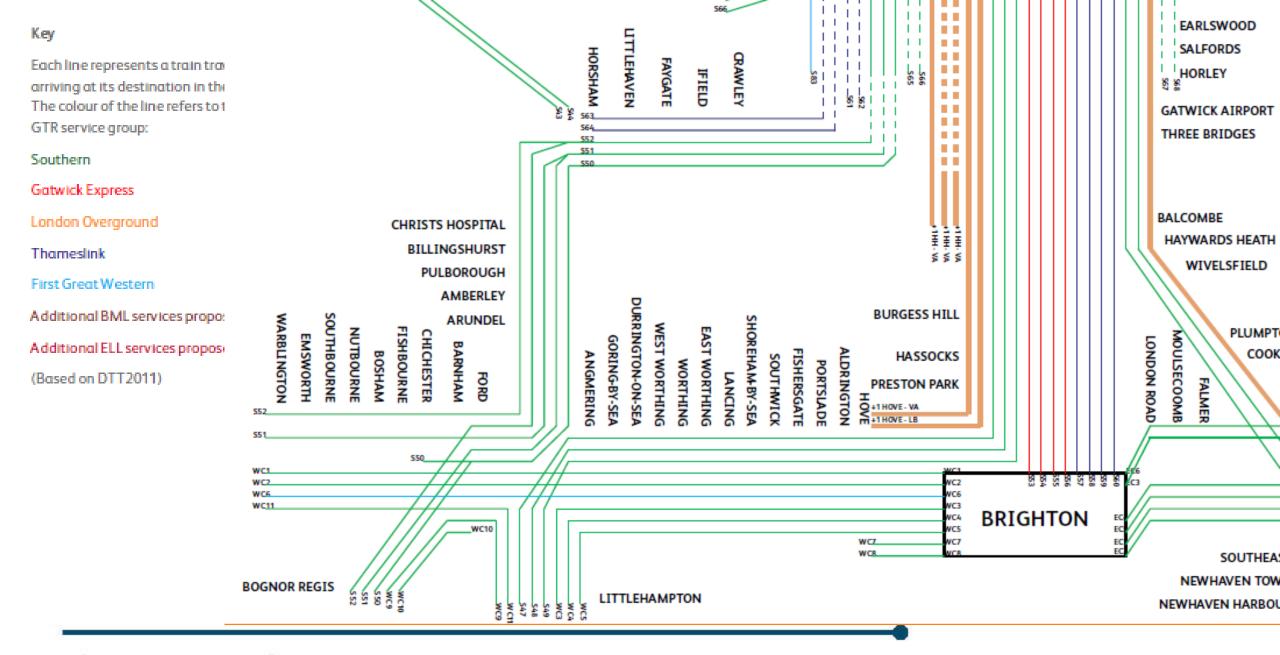
System Operator



Modular Strategic Plan

- During this process we aim to look at the whole travel experience
- Local plans e.g. housing, schools
- Understand stakeholders aspirations what do people want?
 - stations/journey time/reliability conundrum
- Transport for the South East aspirations
- Talking to other transport providers about how we integrate and serve new developments
- Output will be 'choices for funders'
 - Enhancements pipeline
 - TSGN refranchising
 - Third party investment







Thank you



Stakeholder Maps

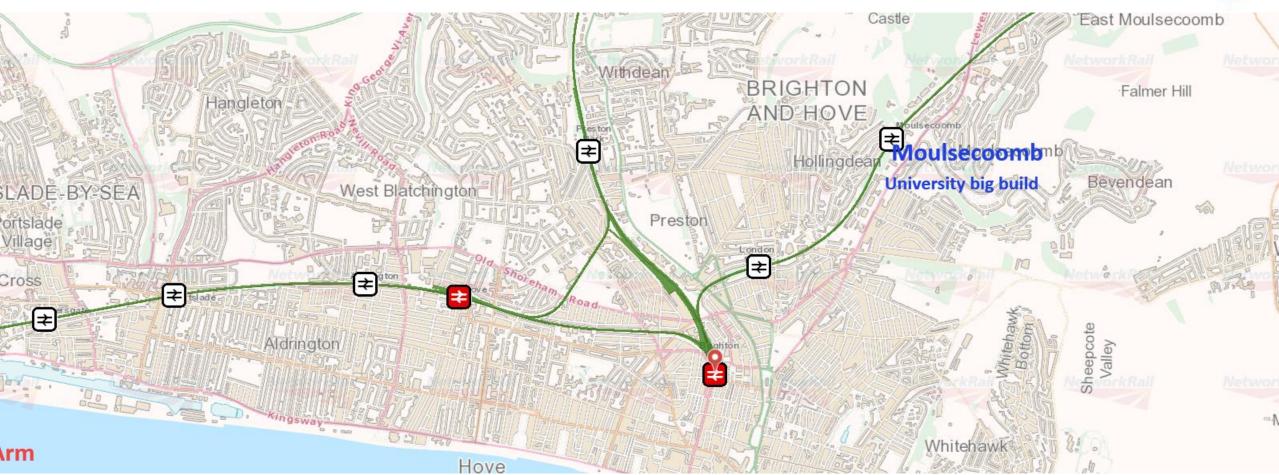
The following maps show developments and stakeholder aspirations that NR have been made aware of following consultation.

Brighton to Littlehampton

West Coastway (East)

The sticky note map: Brighton to Fishersgate





The sticky note map: Fishersgate - East Worthing





The sticky note map: Lancing – Goring-by-Sea





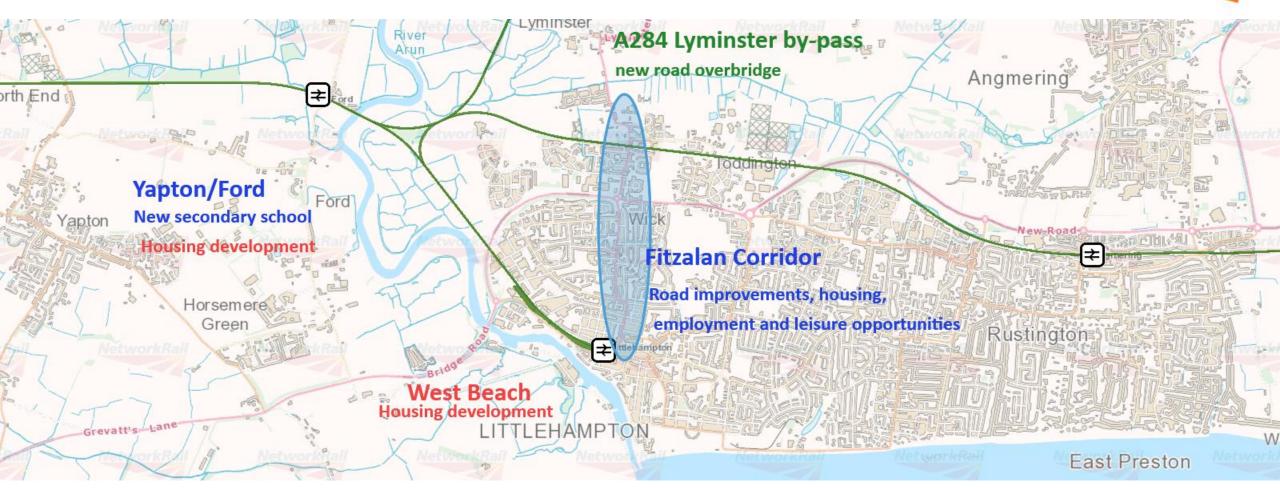
The sticky note map: Goring-by-Sea – Arundel Jn





The sticky note map: Angmering – Ford/Littlehampton





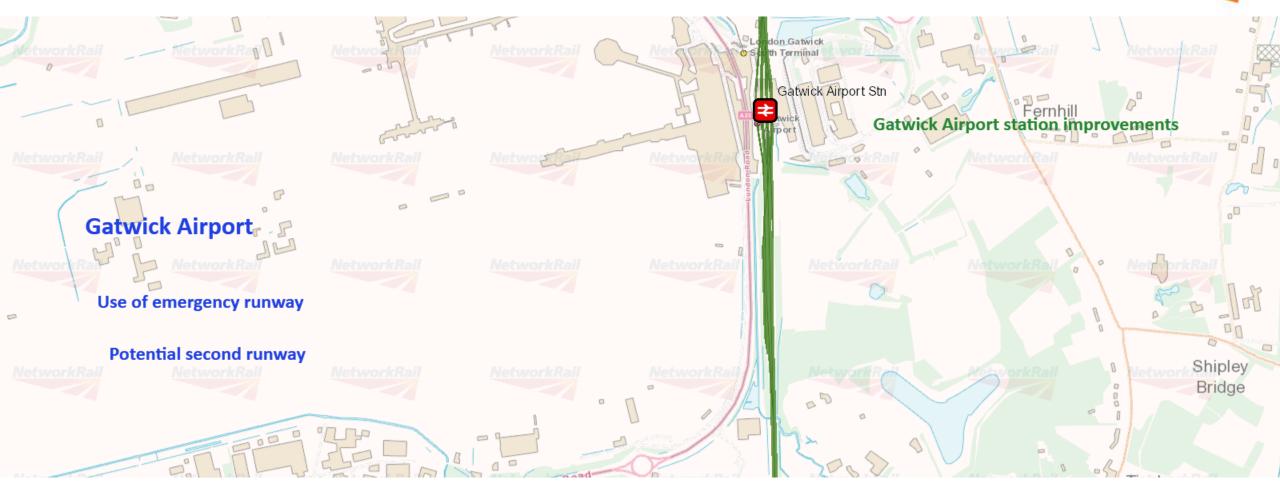


Three Bridges to Bognor Regis

Arun Valley Line

The sticky note map: Gatwick Airport (not in scope)





The sticky note map: North of Three Bridges (not in scope)





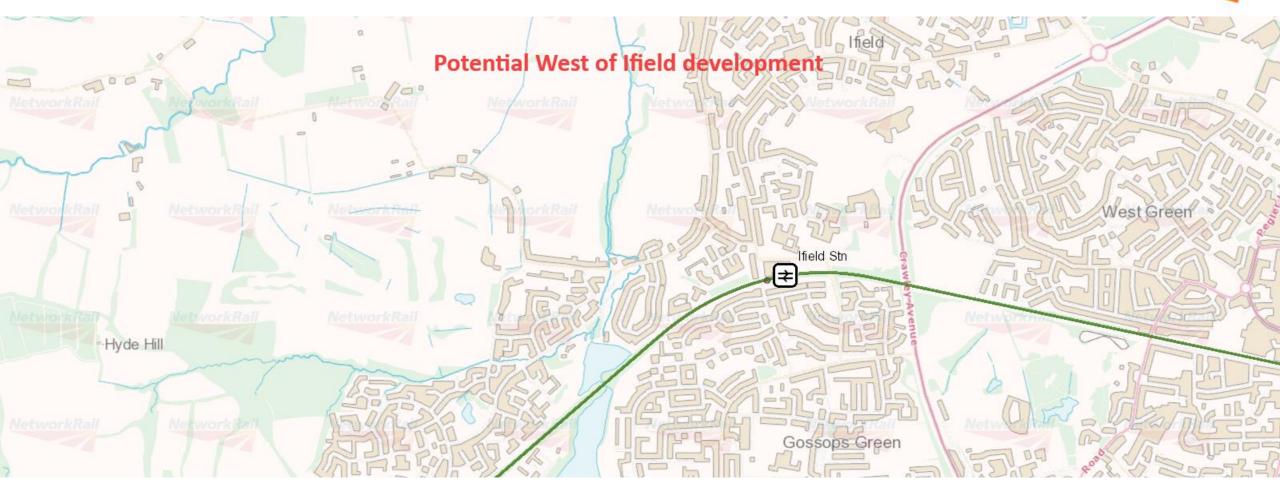
The sticky note map: Three Bridges - Crawley





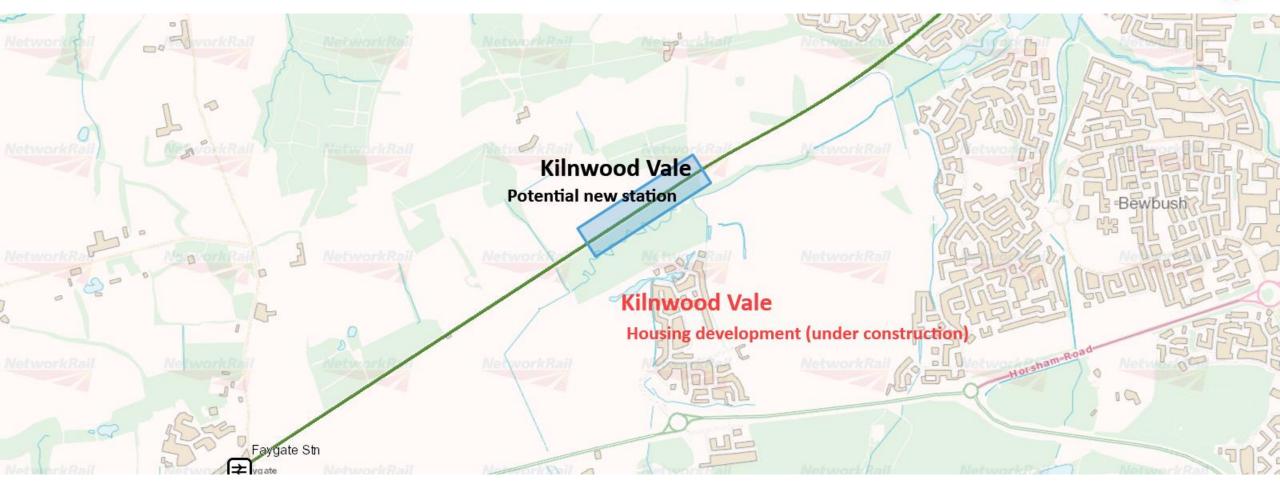
The sticky note map: Ifield





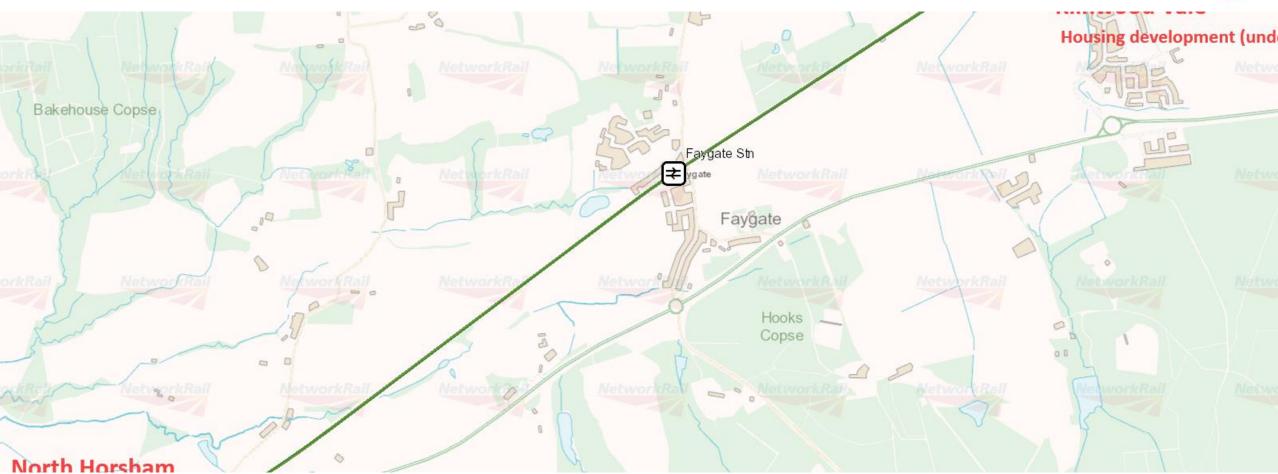
The sticky note map: Kilnwood Vale





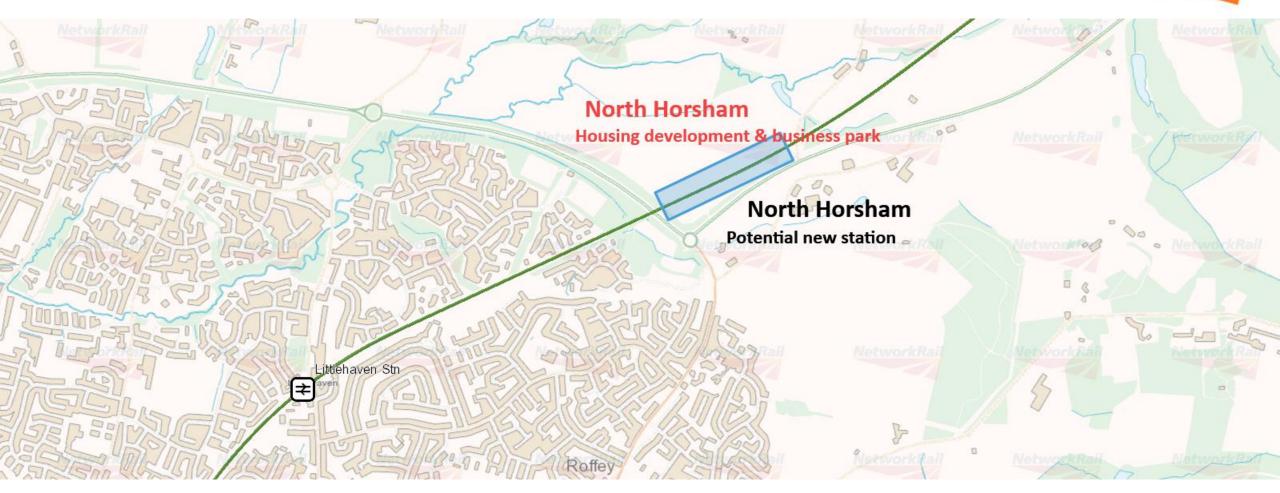
The sticky note map: Faygate





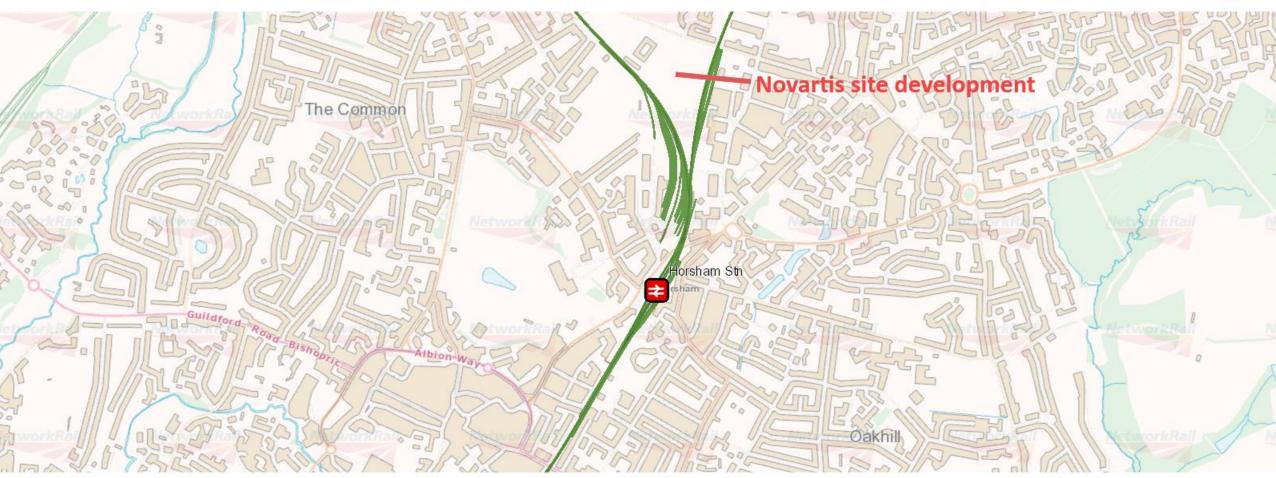
The sticky note map: North Horsham - Littlehaven





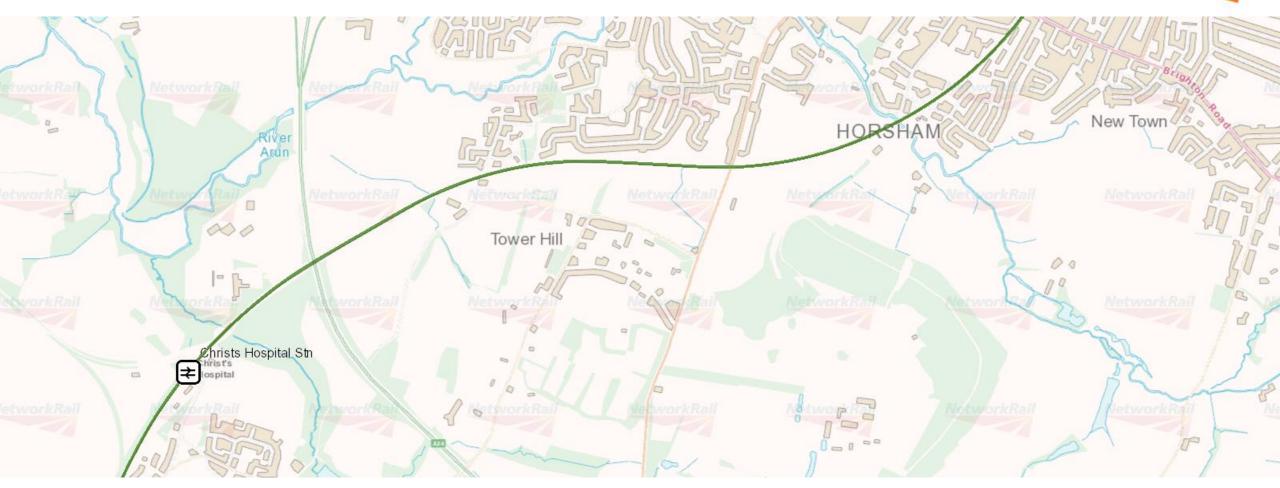
The sticky note map: Horsham





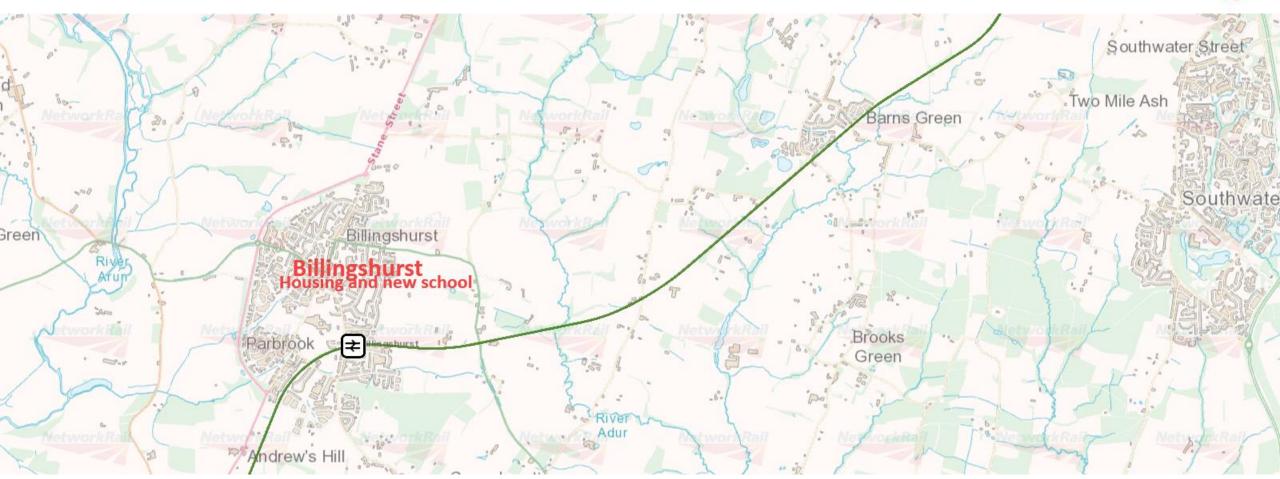
The sticky note map: Christ's Hospital





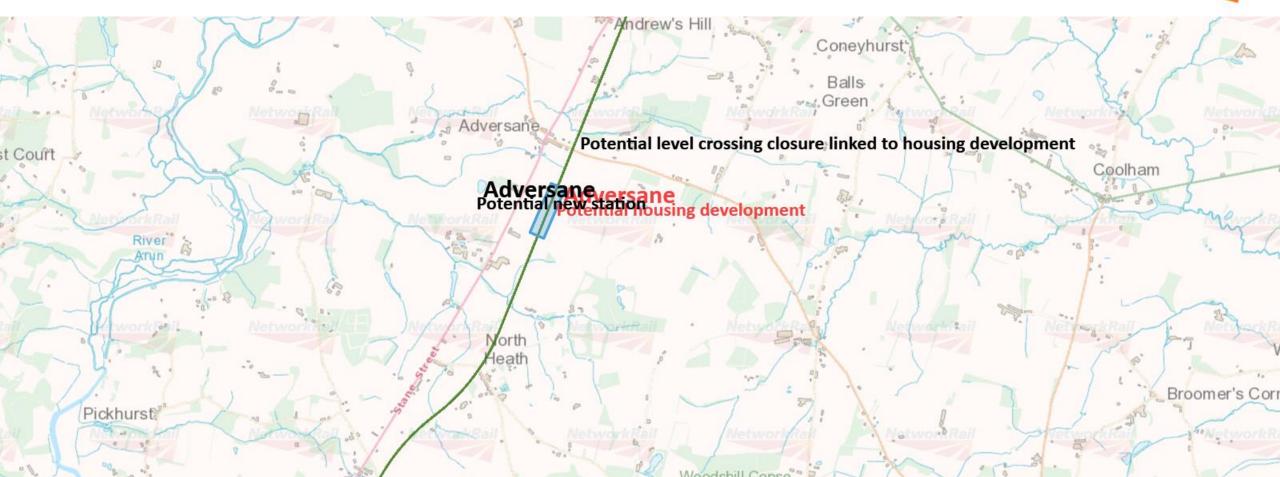
The sticky note map: Billingshurst





The sticky note map: Adversane





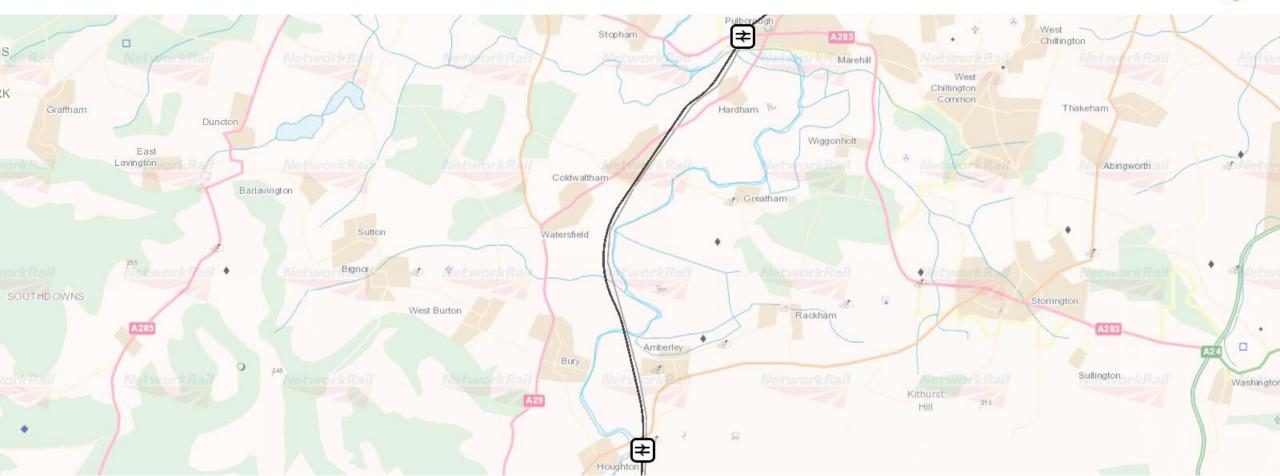
The sticky note map: Pulborough





The sticky note map: Pulborough - Amberley





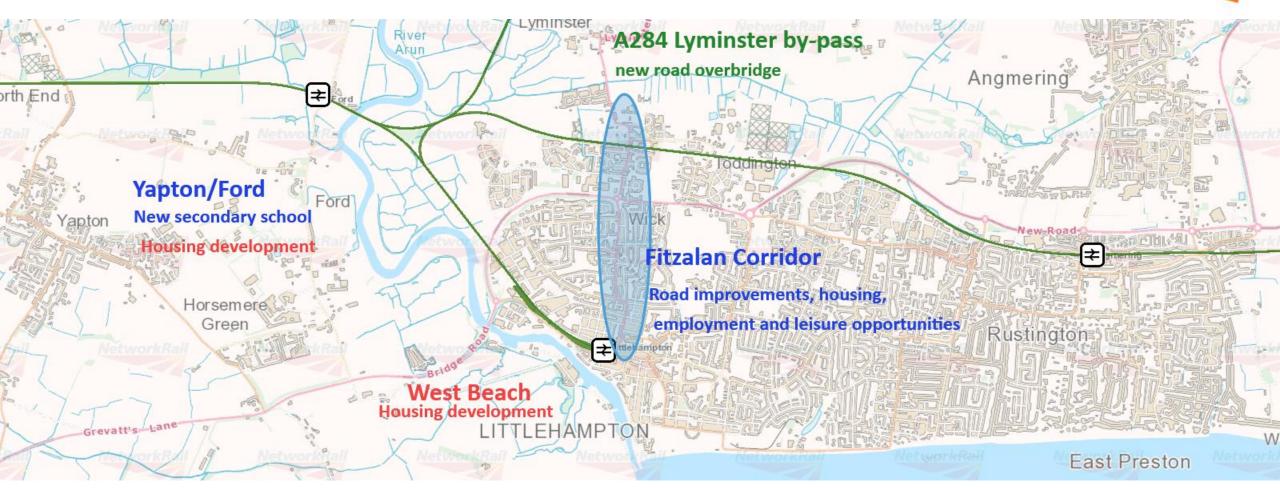
The sticky note map: Arundel





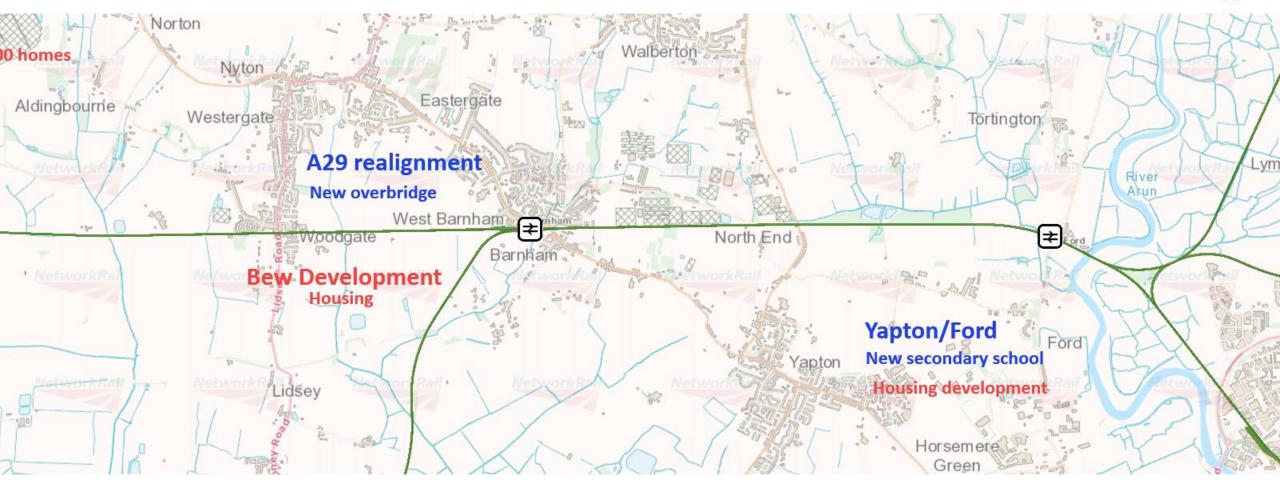
The sticky note map: Angmering – Ford/Littlehampton





The sticky note map: Ford - Barnham





The sticky note map: Bognor Regis





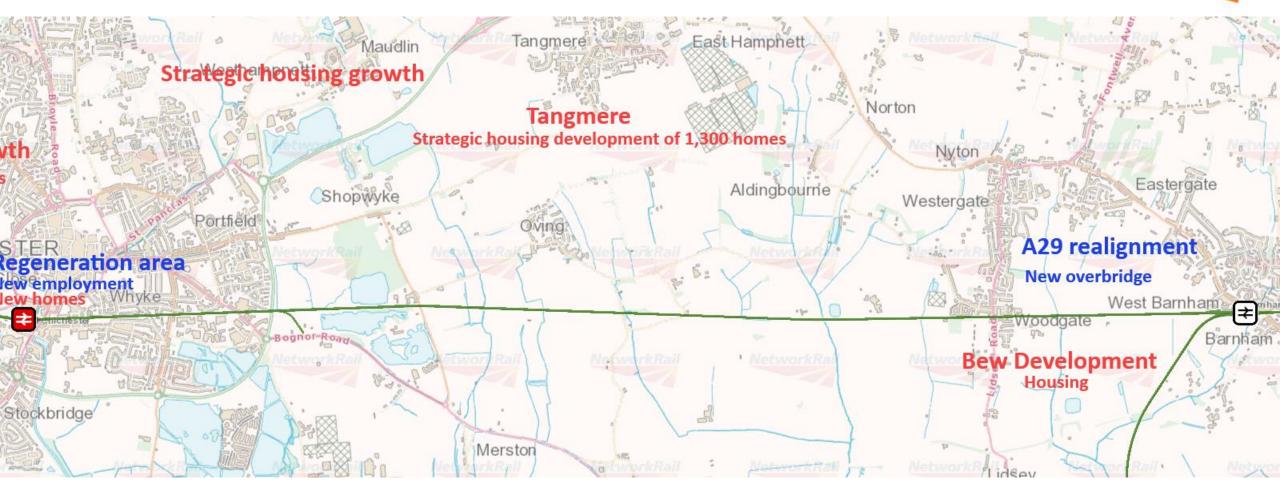


Barnham to Havant

West Coastway (West)

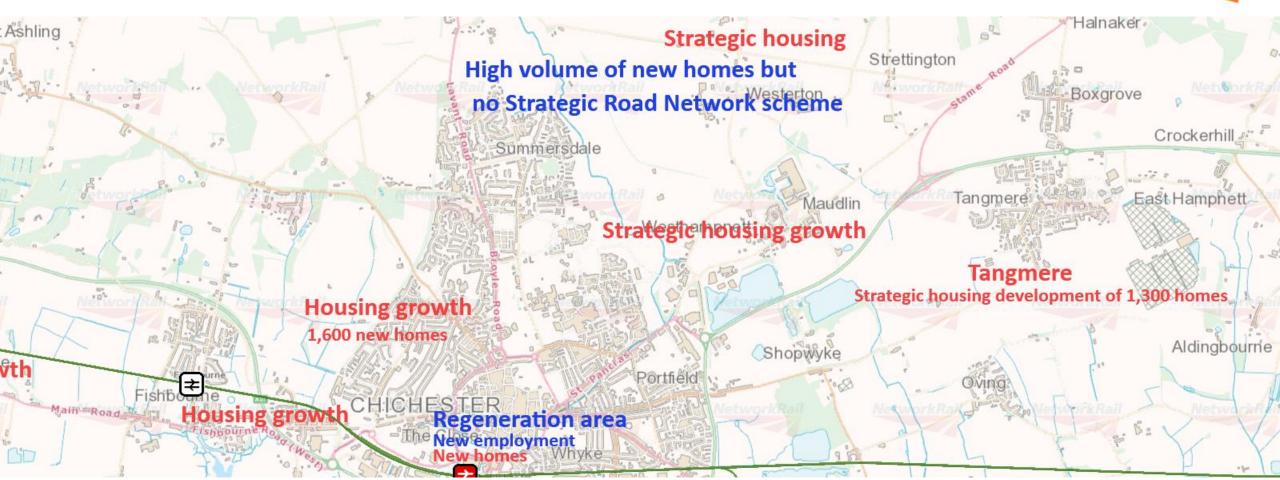
The sticky note map: Barnham - Chichester





The sticky note map: North Chichester





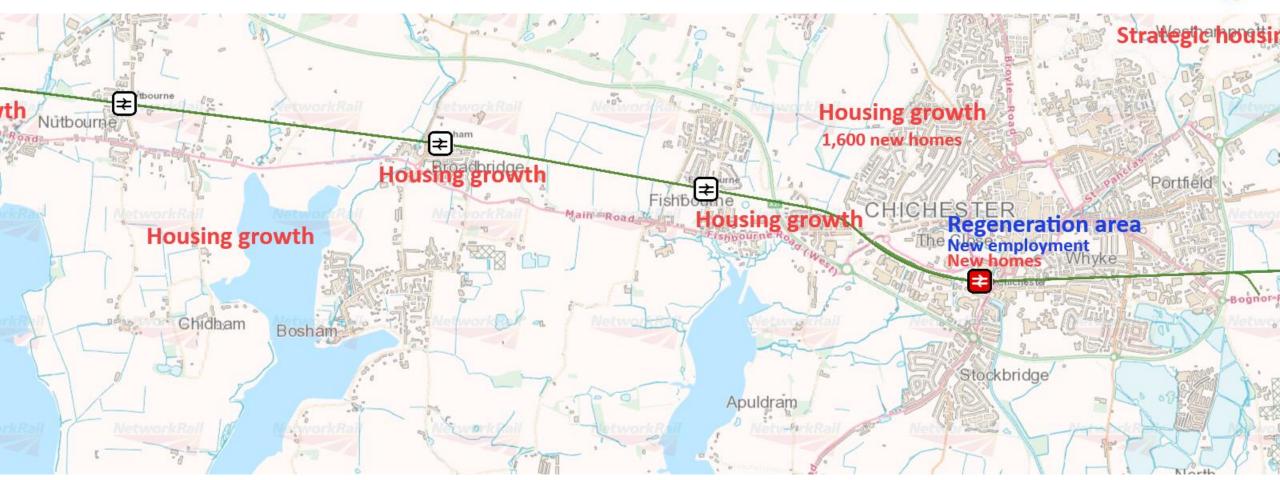
The sticky note map: South Chichester





The sticky note map: Chichester - Nutbourne





The sticky note map: Nutbourne - Havant



