

What RSSB is doing to attract passengers back to rail?

Presented by Ali Chegini RSSB Director of System Safety and Health

Railfuture "Attracting passengers back to rail" webinar Saturday 3 October 2020

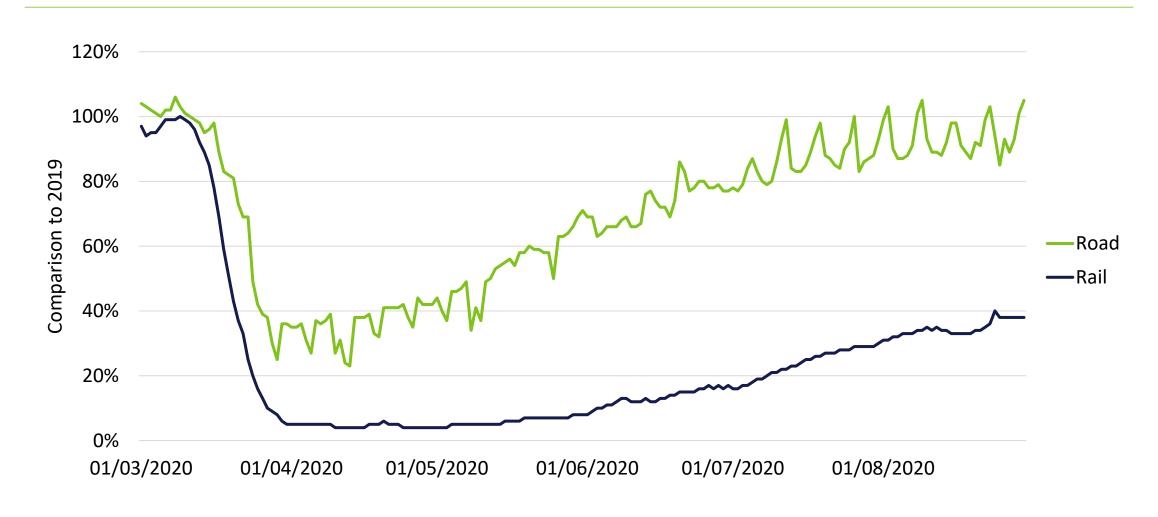
This presentation can be viewed from www.railfuture.org.uk/conferences





RSSB A Better, Safer Railway

Rail travel in context

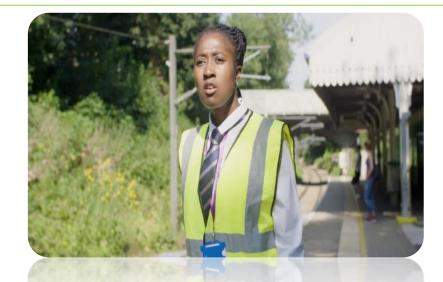




Risk areas supported by RSSB expertise



 Social distancing in stations, trains and platforms



- Platform safety
- Train dispatch
- Visors for platform staff





- Remote learning
- Competence assessment of safety critical staff
- In cab training bubbles
- Train driver psychometric assessment



Staff mental wellbeing

What we have done

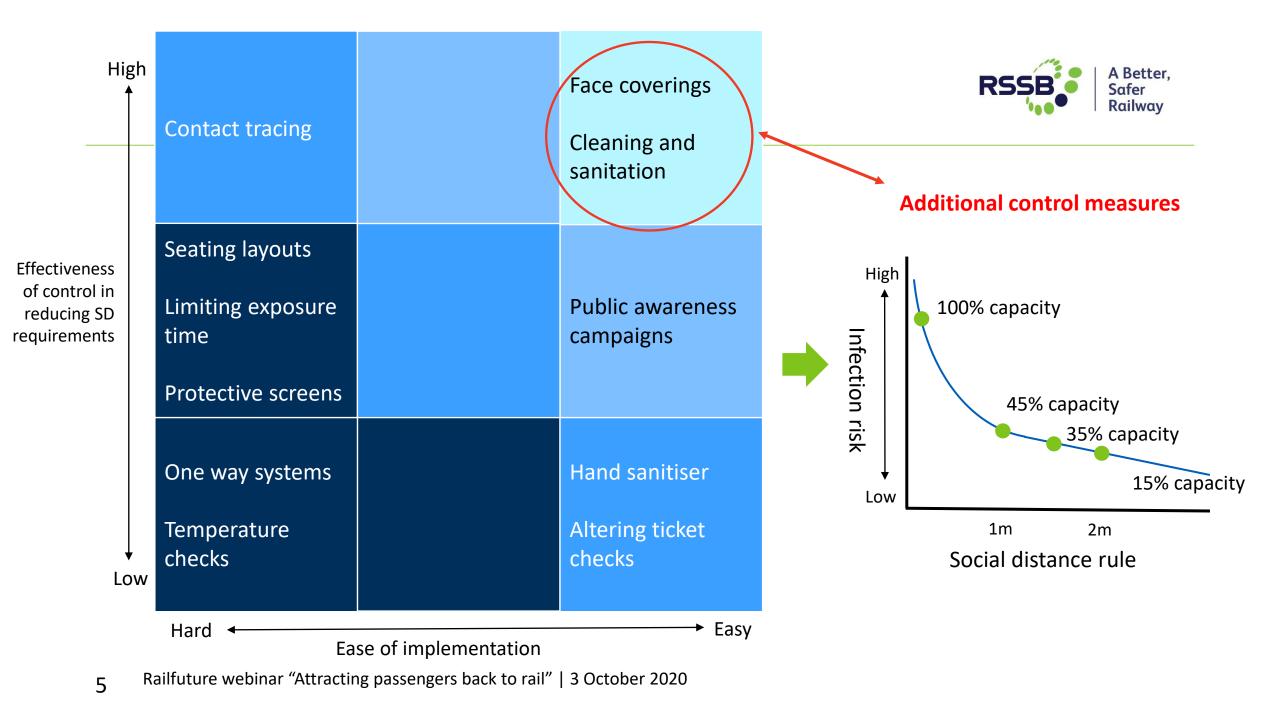
- Briefing note on addressing the mental wellbeing and psychosocial aspects of COVID-19 outbreak
- Podcast on mental wellbeing and COVID
- Guidance on supporting staff following the death of a colleague
- Bespoke virtual training to support staff on return to work

What we are working on

Understanding the health, safety and wellbeing risks and impacts of **lone**working to rail staff

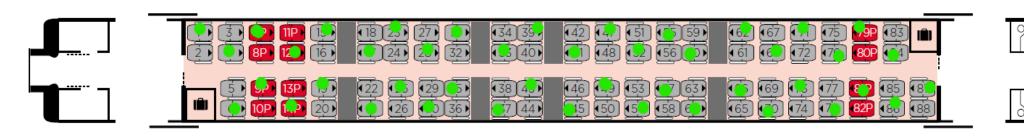
Identifying measures to prevent customer-on-staff work-related violence in the UK rail industry

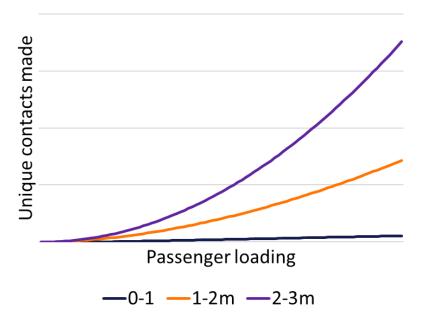
Job design for mental wellbeing in rail



Infection modelling

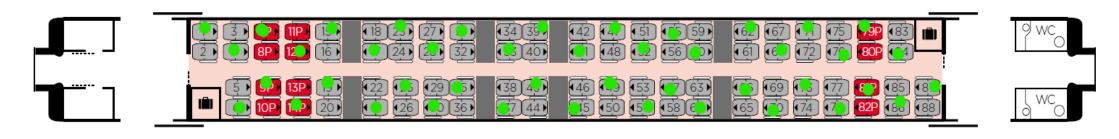








Sample results – long distance journey



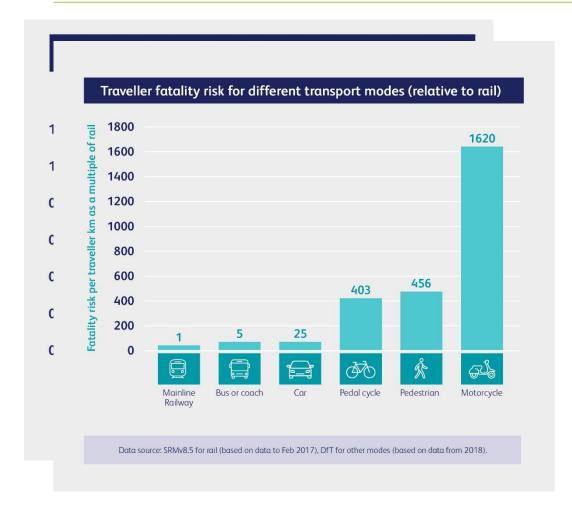
Contact time from demo journey

Distance range	0-1m	1-2m	2-3m
Time within distance range with any other person (minutes)	49.62	227.18	251.70

Infection risk per passenger		Risk of infection per average passenger journey (based on demo model)	1 infection per # journeys
	Without masks	9.03E-05	11068
	With masks	5.06E-05	19765



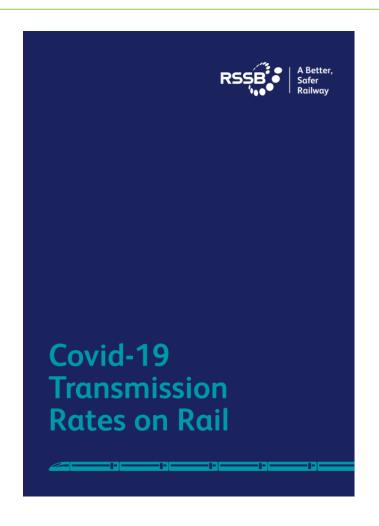
Communicating the risk



- The risk of travelling by rail during Covid-19 assumes the use of face coverings and an infection rate at approximately 1 in 20,000 passenger journeys.
- The risk of travelling by road is based on a combined average from the following modes: pedestrian, pedal cyclists, motorcycle users, car occupants, bus and coach occupants, goods vehicle occupants and other vehicle occupants, and normalised by passenger km. The road risk figure does not take account of Covid-19 so any risk of exposure or transmission (for example car sharing) is not accounted for here, and means the risk could be higher.
- An average rail passenger journey is taken as 38km.
- The probability of a fatality following an infection on a train takes into account the frequency of travel by different age groups and the infection: fatality ratio for those age groups.
- It is assumed that those in the vulnerable age bracket (60+) are not using the railway.
- Covid-19 fatality risk only includes the risk to those travelling, not knock-on risk to others in the community.



Where to find out more



https://www.rssb.co.uk/what-we-do/thecoronavirus-pandemic-how-we-can-helpyou/infection-risks

The following are extra slides that were not shown during the Railfuture webinar



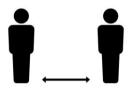
RateSetter - Recent application to COVID-19



The RateSetter modelling is being pushed into new areas. It can give us insight and help develop advice and has been 'sanity checked' at RSSB before dissemination.



Longer term the work will require validation to increase confidence in the predictions. At this time, please use it as input to COVID-19 planning alongside all other information available to you.

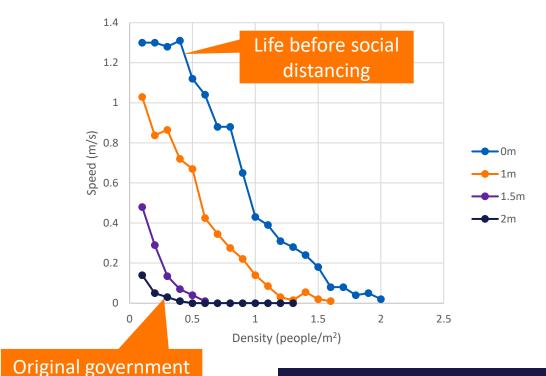


When work commenced Social Distancing in the UK was set at 2 metres. From the 4th of July that was updated to be 1 metre plus, in England only. Analysis had already been run for this scenario.



Data extraction and analysis for Corridors

Speed Vs Passenger Density



Flow Vs Passenger Density



Greater throughput is achieved with 1m+ distancing if... congestion is managed

guidance



Next steps



Maintaining up to date values

Mitigation measures

More train types and loading

Other modelling expansions

Thank you