

Foundation for Science and Technology

Freight transport – the role of rail

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Some generalities

Freight transport responds to demands of market – it costs a small % of price of goods in shops

Freight industry very competitive, creative, and cost/time/quality of service conscious

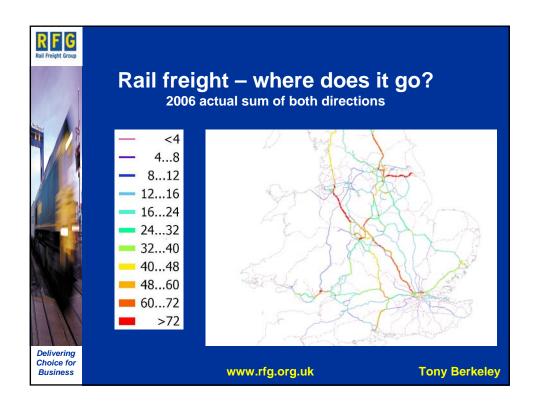
For land transport, road and rail compete; also with short sea shipping

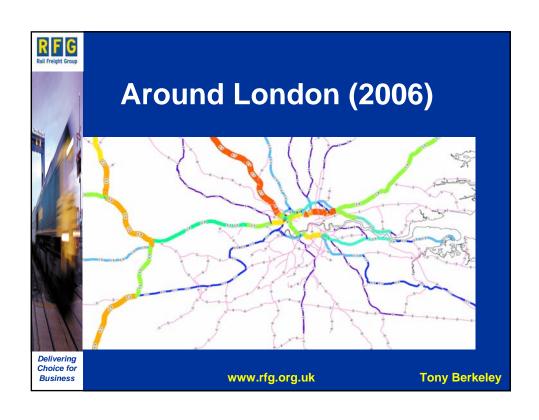
Rail freight cannot handle all land based flows – such as home deliveries!

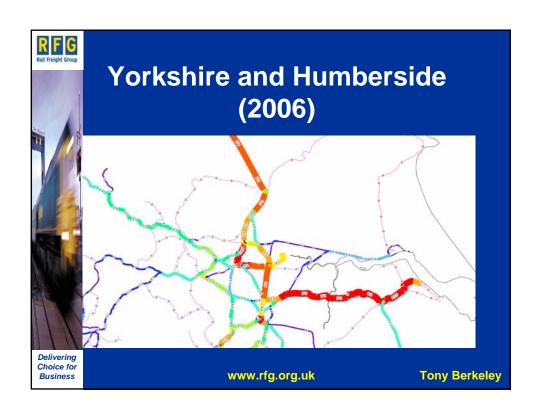
Neither rail nor short sea shipping can operate without ports/terminals since end destinations for cargo are generally only road connected.

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Main flows and commodities by rail

Aggregates & building materials

Coal – much of it imported through

Humber, Hunterston and Bristol

Containers – deep sea and domestic

This traffic needs to go between major centres, or their links to ports, as Eddington Report states.

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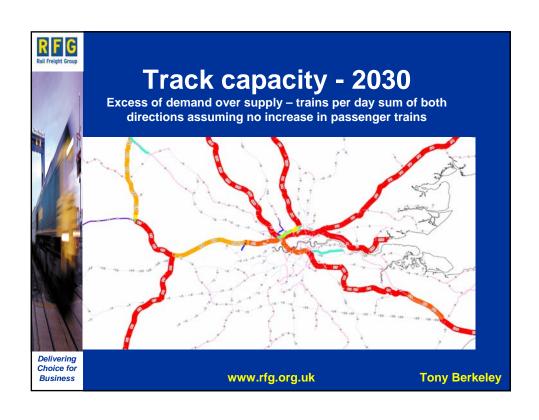
Future demand for rail freight

Assuming no constraint on capacity or terminals, no change to competitive advantage of road or rail, and compliance with UK energy policies

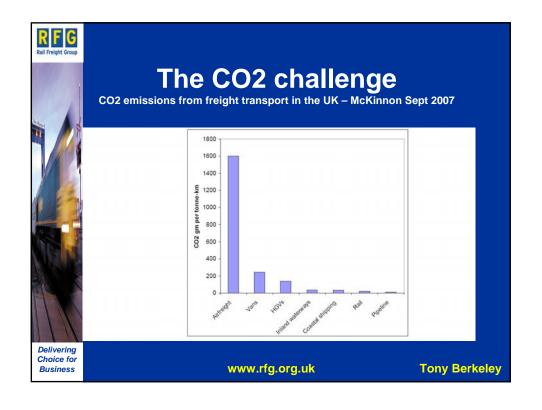
	2006	2015	2030
Total tonnes (million)	123.7	130.3	197.8
of which not coal	72.3	94.7	156.7
of which coal	51.4	35.7	41.1
Tonne km (billion)	23.5	31.0	50.4
Trains (thousand)	409	434	634
Indices for tonne km:	100	132	215

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So what is needed for rail to take a higher market share of freight?

- Capacity on the tracks
- Terminal availability
- Taxes/duties etc carbon neutral and costs reflecting full cost of damage imposed

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Track capacity - 2030

- Excess of demand over supply, sum of both directions with existing infrastructure and no extra passenger trains (trains per day)
- West Coast Main Line S End 200
- East Coast Main Line S End 100
- Great Eastern Main Line 80
- Great Western Didcot Reading 85
- WCML Stafford Crewe 220

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What else will affect these numbers?

- A higher or lower modal shift to rail, but less rail means more road transport
- Longer freight trains
- More passenger trains
- Shorter land journeys by using short sea shipping more
- Downturn in the economy
- Change in emphasis in 'green' issues

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Can rail cope? Yes, with...

More capacity with new signalling (ERTMS), more tracks, grade separated interchanges and, eventually, new lines for passenger or freight.

More terminal and port capacity since, without these, only road can provide the services that customers need.

This is still much cheaper and more environmentally friendly than building roads

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We need to start planning for this growth now!

All forecasts are by definition wrong!
The timing may be wrong, the origins and destinations may be wrong but, if we are going to continue to be part of the global economy and seek growth, then we cannot sit back and be surprised when we have not prepared for the increasing demands of our customers!

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