

HSUK WEST MIDLANDS RAIL STRATEGY

There is little if any dispute, that a high speed line from London to the West Midlands must be a core element of any future UK high speed network. But Birmingham cannot be the exclusive aim of high speed rail planners; it is only the primary urban centre of the much larger West Midlands conurbation. This is acknowledged in HS2's core remit, which defines a high speed rail link from London to the West Midlands (rather than Birmingham) as the initial objective of the HS2 project. For the benefits of HS2 to spread beyond the extent of the new build (which in practical terms must finish in central Birmingham) optimum integration with local transport systems must be achieved.

The following diagrams define existing West Midlands rail connectivity, and review the capability of both HS2 and the alternative High Speed UK proposals to integrate with the local rail system and improve existing connectivity. For precise details of the core High Speed UK proposals (as included in the cost estimates), see the HSUK Regional Maps on www.highspeeduk.co.uk.

WMN1 : WEST MIDLANDS REGIONAL NETWORKS - PRE 1923 GROUPING

It is essential to understand the historical development of the West Midlands rail network. This started in 1838 with the arrival of both the London & Birmingham and the Grand Junction Railway (from Lancashire) at the Curzon Street terminus. By the 1850s the region was crisscrossed by a burgeoning network of new lines. These coalesced into 3 principal systems; Great Western, Midland and London North-Western (LNW), the latter of which subsumed the London & Birmingham and the Grand Junction railways. All were trunk routes that spanned the region, and peripheral original terminus stations such as Curzon Street were superseded by more central through stations (eg New Street), after less than 15 years' operation. The Midland and London North-Western systems merged at New Street Station, but the Great Western remained a separate through route with its city centre station at Snow Hill.

WMN2 : WEST MIDLANDS REGIONAL NETWORKS - CONTEMPORARY

Even today, there is little connection, and little integration between the Midland/LNW and Great Western systems, which continue to operate from disconnected city centre stations. The LNW and Midland systems now comprise the West Coast and CrossCountry main lines, a local network of 40 suburban stations and a wider regional network, all converging upon New Street. The Great Western system, now truncated north-west of Birmingham, comprises the Chiltern route to London Marylebone and a much smaller local network focussed upon Moor Street and Snow Hill stations. Within Birmingham, interchange between the two systems is only possible by tram.

WMN3 : CONNECTIVITY OF LOCAL & INTERCITY RAIL NETWORK TO HS2

HS2's proposed Curzon Street terminus in Birmingham would be contiguous with Moor Street Station, and as such would offer reasonable connectivity to the Great Western system. But with the local networks primarily converging upon New Street, HS2 would be effectively disconnected from most of the West Midlands conurbation, with only 2 access points (at Curzon Street and Birmingham Interchange - both of which lack any local rail links). When considered alongside the bypassing of Coventry and other major regional centres, it is fair to question whether HS2 is fulfilling its remit, to serve the West Midlands.

Of almost equal concern is Curzon Street's configuration as a terminus station. As such it lacks capacity, it cannot offer effective through routeings (for instance on CrossCountry axes) and hence it would seem to be in a dysfunctional 2-tier relationship with New Street, from where the majority of services would continue to operate.

WMN4 : HIGH SPEED UK AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS TO LOCAL RAIL SYSTEM

This diagram details an M6-aligned dedicated West Midlands spur from the M1-aligned spine of High Speed UK. However, HSUK's primary strategy is to enhance the existing Rugby-Coventry-Birmingham route, with 4-tracking between Rugby and Birmingham. The main impediment to this scheme will be the difficulty of undertaking such works on a railway that is already highly congested; hence electrification of both Coventry-Nuneaton and Nuneaton-Birmingham lines is proposed, to create a viable diversionary route. Concentration upon the existing Coventry corridor will achieve far greater connectivity benefits than a dedicated spur (which would only be constructed later as dictated by capacity requirements and possible Eurogauge operation) and will still enable London-Birmingham journey times below 1 hour.

Operations at New Street will be rationalised to eliminate terminating trains, and thus maximise capacity; as part of this strategy, the route north-westwards towards Wolverhampton will be effectively 4-tracked by means of a new link from Soho Junction to Tame Bridge, to access the faster Grand Junction lines. This will considerably accelerate services to Manchester and Liverpool, extensions of high speed services from London operating on the classic network. This will also improve intercity access to Walsall, and will harmonise with proposals to re-establish the Wichnor-Walsall-Stourbridge freight corridor.

4-tracking is also proposed along the existing CrossCountry route from Birmingham to Derby, with line speeds generally enhanced to 250km/h (possible with the favourable near-straight alignment).

WMN5 : CONNECTIVITY OF LOCAL & INTERCITY RAIL NETWORK TO HIGH SPEED UK

Far greater connectivity can be achieved with the High Speed UK proposals, fully integrated with the existing network and accessing 11 existing regional centres (as against the 2 new stations proposed for HS2). New Street would remain the primary regional hub, but its operations would be streamlined through the elimination of terminating services, and effective 4-tracking of the approaches to south-east and north-west which could then operate far more efficiently as intercity routes, allowing Coventry, Walsall and Wolverhampton to become hub stations integral to the high speed network. Faster journey times and a greater range of destinations give greater connectivity; 4-tracking of New Street's approach routes offers much greater capacity for intercity and local services. Overall, HSUK creates a more diversified and higher capacity model of local to intercity connectivity, less reliant on primary hubs such as New Street.

The enhancements introduced by High Speed UK will also deliver major benefits to the Midlands regional network. The proposed new Soho-Tame Bridge link, the restoration of the Walsall-Lichfield route and the creation of a north-facing connection from Rugby to the 4-track HSUK trunk route all combine to establish a 'ring' of connectivity around the West and East Midlands. This ring would directly connect Birmingham-Birmingham International-Coventry-Rugby-Leicester-Loughborough-Derby-Burton-Lichfield-Walsall-Birmingham; and with short extensions, Wolverhampton, Northampton and Nottingham could also be included in the system.

This diagram, employing a traffic light system to illustrate proximity of any local station to the intercity/high speed network, clearly demonstrates the superior connectivity achieved by High Speed UK's more integrated and diverse system, when compared with the segregation of HS2.

WMN6 : CONNECTIVITY OF LOCAL & INTERCITY RAIL NETWORK TO HS2, WITH 'MIDLANDS RAIL HUB' IN PLACE

WMN7 : PROPOSED 'MIDLAND RING' SERVICES IN ASSOCIATION WITH HIGH SPEED UK

WMN8 : MIDLANDS CONNECTIVITY TABULATION

In June 2019 Midlands Connect released proposals for the 'Midlands Rail Hub' (MRH). The Midlands Rail Hub is the long-awaited scheme intended to:

- improve connectivity between East and West Midlands;
- integrate the local rail networks of the West and East Midlands with HS2; and
- enable Midlands residents to access HS2 services.

The centrepiece of the MRH scheme is the development of the currently disused terminus platforms at Birmingham Moor Street, with services extending (by means of new chord lines to the Saltley-Kings Norton 'Camp Hill' line) to Nottingham and Leicester, and to Bristol, Cardiff and Hereford. The proximity of Moor Street to the adjacent HS2 terminus at Curzon Street would allow the establishment of a dedicated travelator (or similar) link, for easy passenger transfer to HS2 services.

The MRH initiative would to some extent address both current congestion issues at Birmingham New Street, and also the disconnection between that station and HS2's Curzon Street station. However, MRH's benefits would be extremely limited. MRH would do nothing to improve links to HS2 along the Coventry/Walsall/ Wolverhampton axis, and it would not create the new or restored railway infrastructure (e.g. Nottingham/ Derby to Walsall/Wolverhampton or Northampton to Leicester/Nottingham/Derby) necessary to achieve comprehensive interconnection between the Midlands' principal cities.

The extent of the lost opportunity that the Midlands Rail Hub represents can only be truly appreciated by contrasting its connectivity performance with that of High Speed UK in the Midlands. Unlike HS2's exclusive intervention of new-build high speed lines, the HSUK intervention comprises a blend of new construction, the 4-tracking of the key radial routes approaching Birmingham New Street, and the restoration of abandoned routes:

- 4-tracking of existing Rugby-Coventry-Birmingham International-Birmingham New Street route;
- New link between Soho Junction and Grand Junction lines at Tame Bridge (to create enhanced 4-track corridor north-west from Birmingham New Street);
- Restored route between Walsall and Lichfield (essential for improved network access to the regional freight hub at Bescot);
- Upgrade of Birmingham-Derby route to 4 tracks;
- Restoration of north side of 'Derby Teardrop' to allow through running between Burton-Derby line and onward route to Nottingham and Loughborough;
- New high speed line creating new link between Midland Main Line at Leicester and West Coast Main Line at Rugby.

Although these interventions are primarily intended to facilitate the creation of a national network, they also have the hugely beneficial effect of enabling the creation of a ‘Midlands Ring’ by which all the principal centres of the East and West Midlands can for the first time be fully interconnected by direct and frequent high speed services. The success of the HSUK Midlands Ring can be attributed to 2 principal factors: HSUK’s full integration with the existing network, and its avoidance of terminus stations (in particular HS2’s Birmingham Curzon Street and MRH’s Birmingham Moor Street).

[illegible]

HS2/Midlands Rail Hub Connectivity Performance

[illegible]

HSUK Midlands Connectivity Performance

CV	Coventry
BHX	Birmingham Airport
BI	Birmingham
WV	Wolverhampton
WS	Walsall
ST	Stoke
DE	Derby
NG	Nottingham
LE	Leicester
NN	Northampton

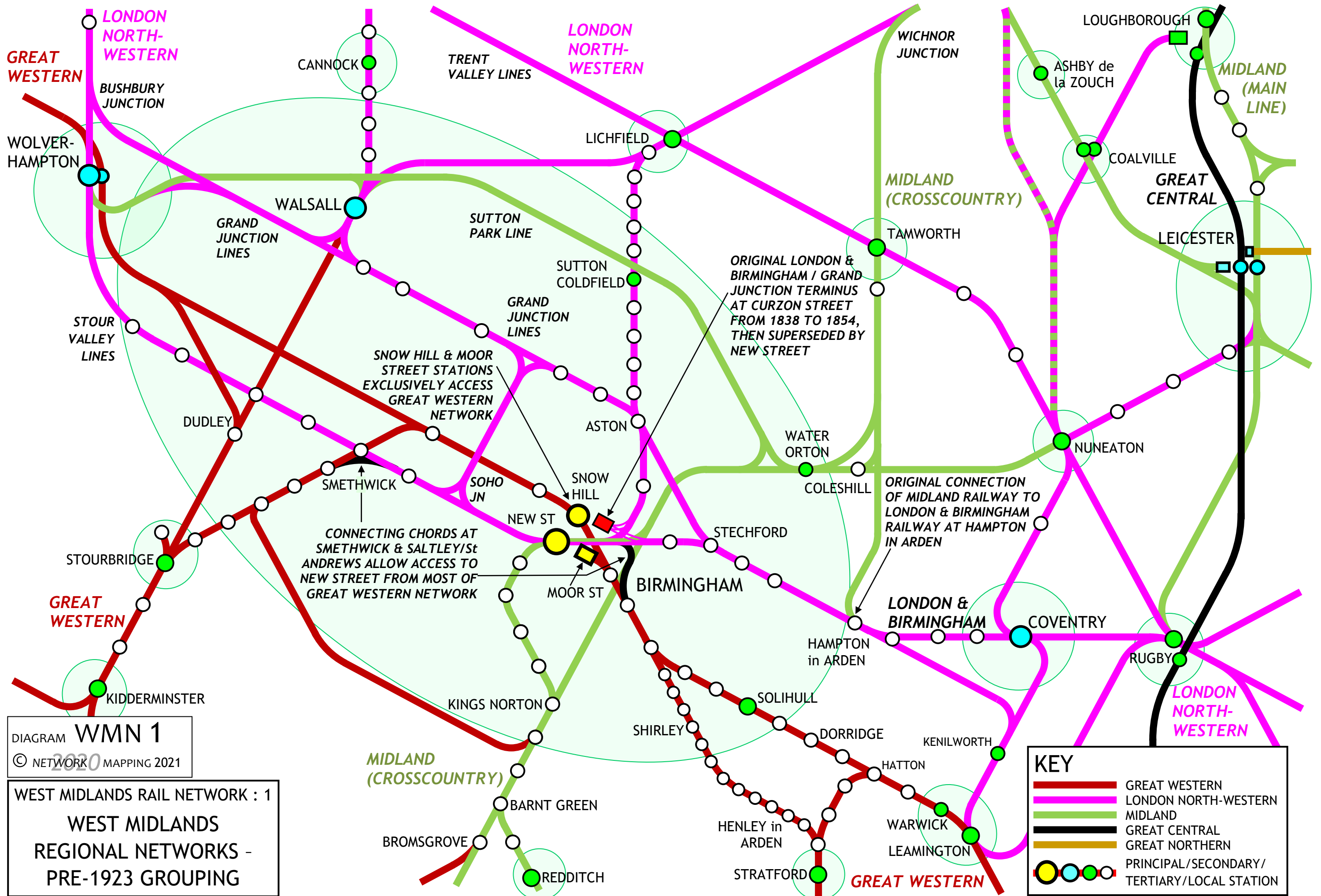
Key to Abbreviations

An empirical calculation of Connectivity Index indicates that the HSUK national interventions will result in a 45% improvement in local/regional connectivity. By contrast, the intervention of HS2 creates no local connectivity benefits, and instead even with the intervention of the Midlands Rail Hub, only a 14% connectivity improvement is achieved.

WMN9 : HIGH SPEED UK AND ASSOCIATED FREIGHT DEVELOPMENTS

This diagram illustrates the High Speed UK strategy for development of railfreight corridors clear of congested intercity and commuter routes. Along these corridors, freight becomes ‘prime user’, no longer subject to the congestion at bottlenecks of the classic network which often renders it impossible to establish new interregional freight flows. This strategy would see existing freight flows routed via central Birmingham diverted to more peripheral routes - for instance, WCML container flows to Bescot diverted via Nuneaton and the Sutton Park line, and CrossCountry flows diverted onto a restored Stourbridge-Wichnor route. The latter would require restoration of the abandoned Stourbridge-Dudley-Walsall, and Walsall-Brownhills-Lichfield lines. For the section via Dudley, competing aspirations for extensions of the West Midlands Metro must be taken into account.

Restoration of the Stourbridge-Wichnor route harmonises well with wider aspirations for the development of a Continental Gauge freight network oriented parallel with High Speed UK. The north-south spine of this system would be routed via the Midland Main Line and the Ivanhoe Line, joining the 4-tracked CrossCountry Main Line at Burton on Trent; the restored Walsall-Lichfield section would offer direct access to Bescot Yard, and possibly other Black Country industrial areas.



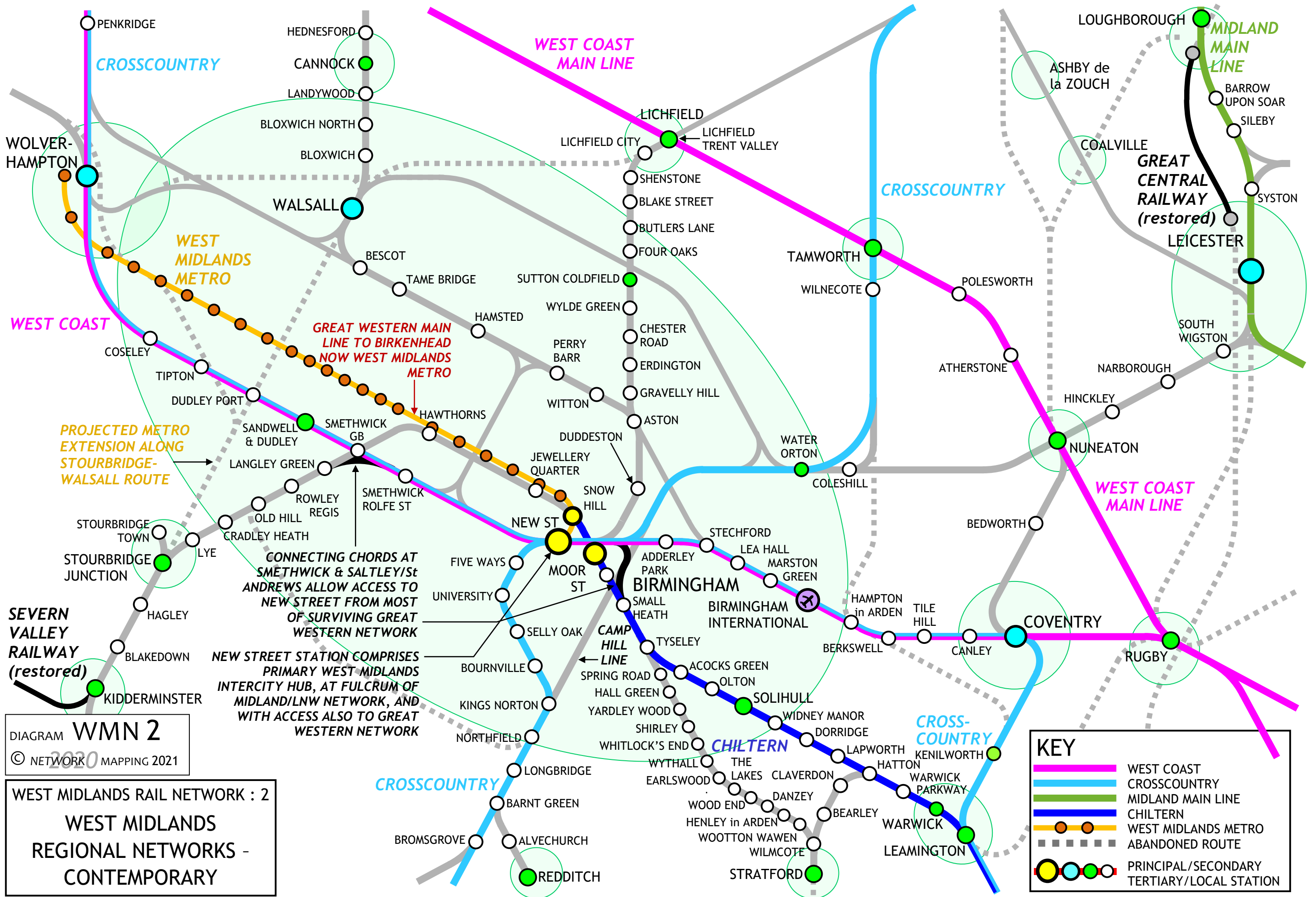


DIAGRAM **WMN 2**
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WEST MIDLANDS RAIL NETWORK : 2
WEST MIDLANDS
REGIONAL NETWORKS -
CONTEMPORARY

KEY

WEST COAST

CROSSCOUNTRY

MIDLAND MAIN LINE

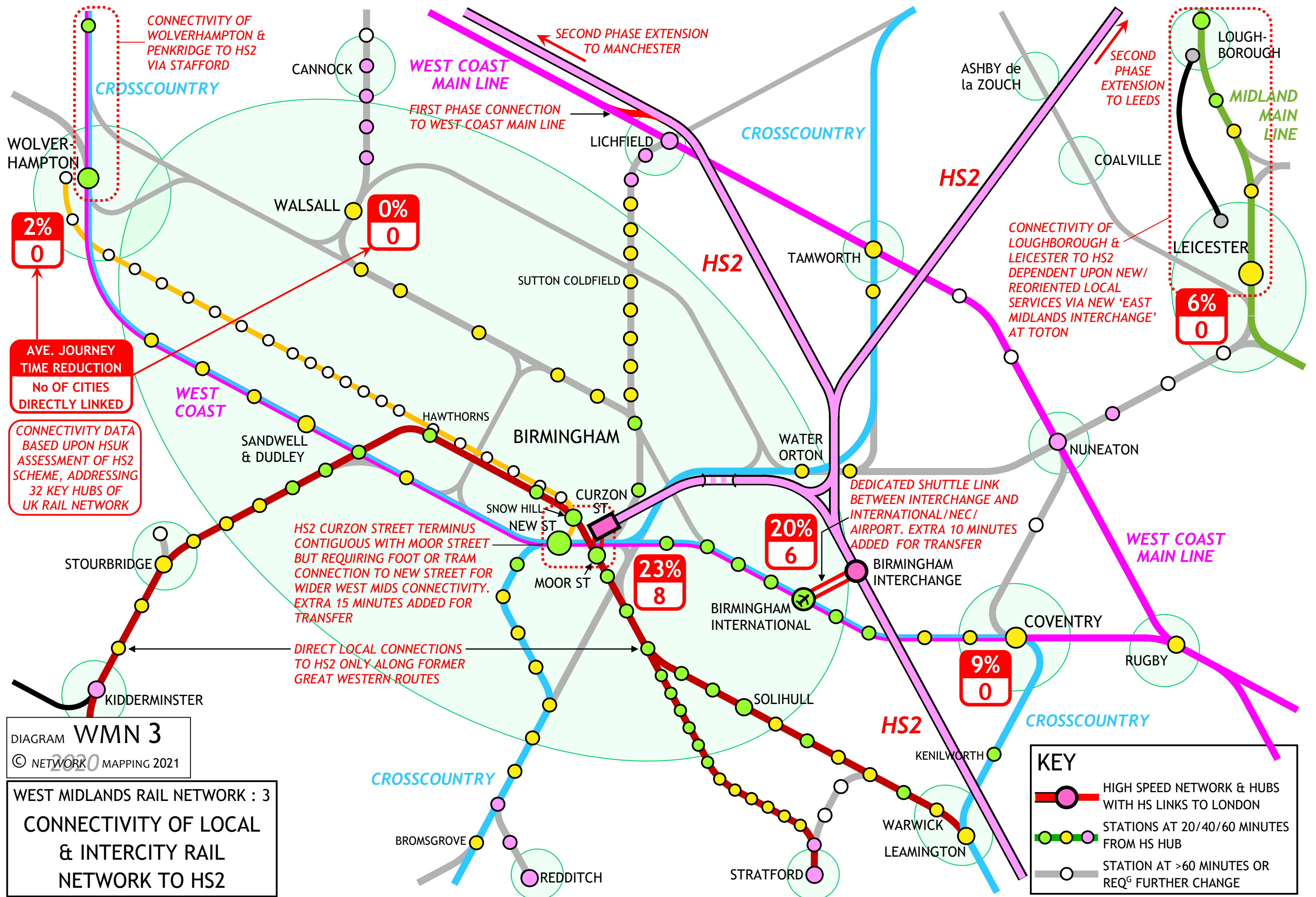
CHILTERN

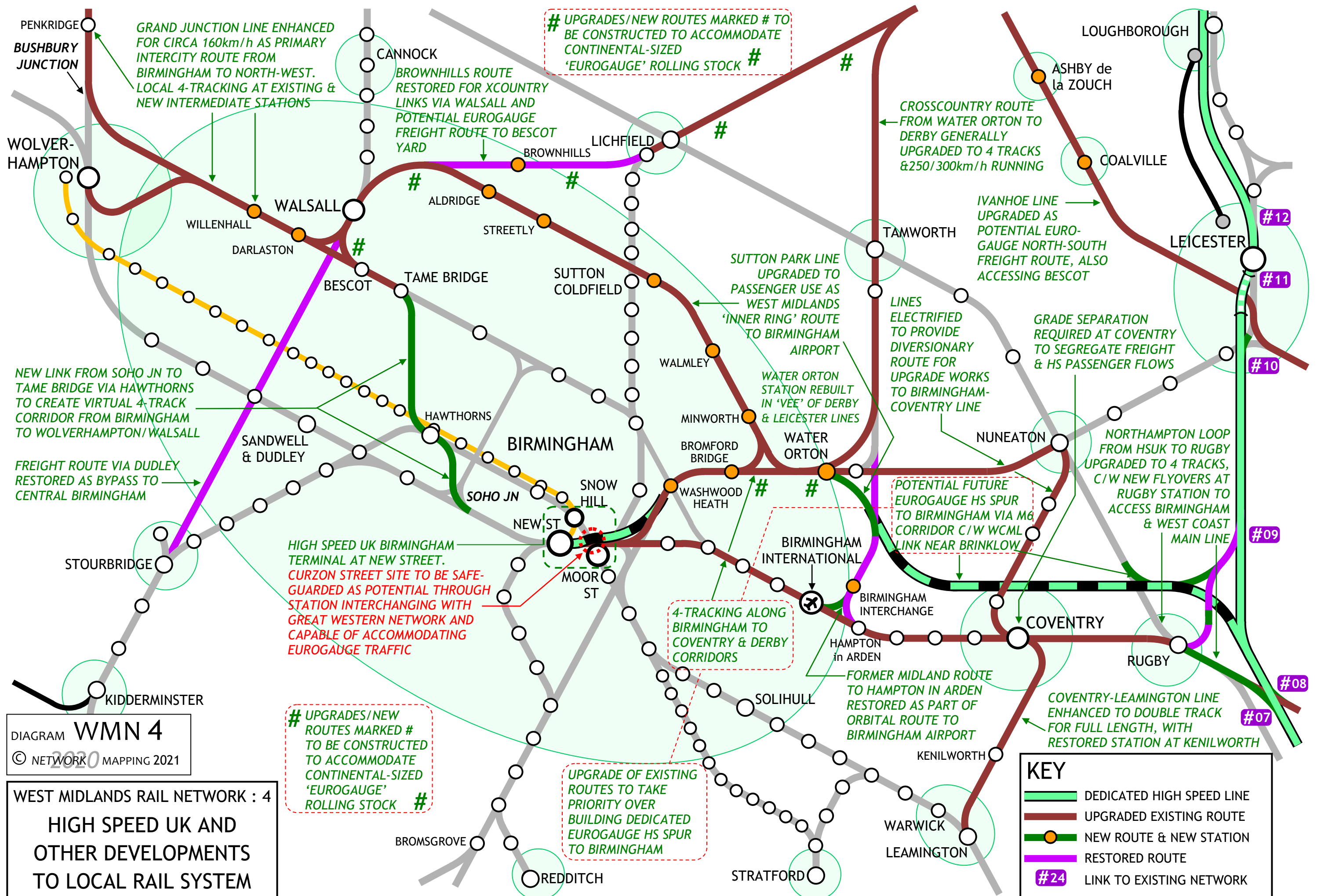
WEST MIDLANDS METRO

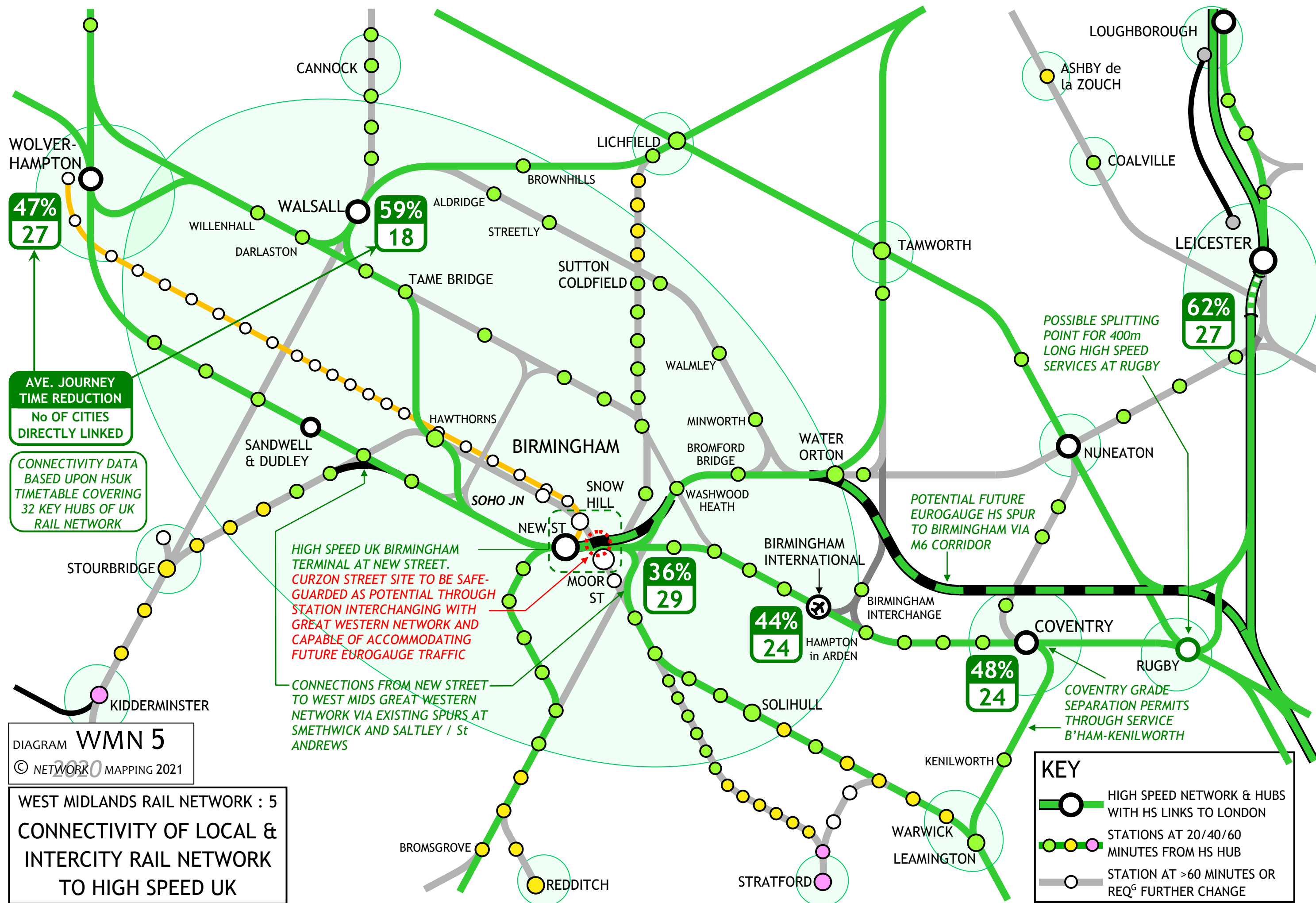
ABANDONED ROUTE

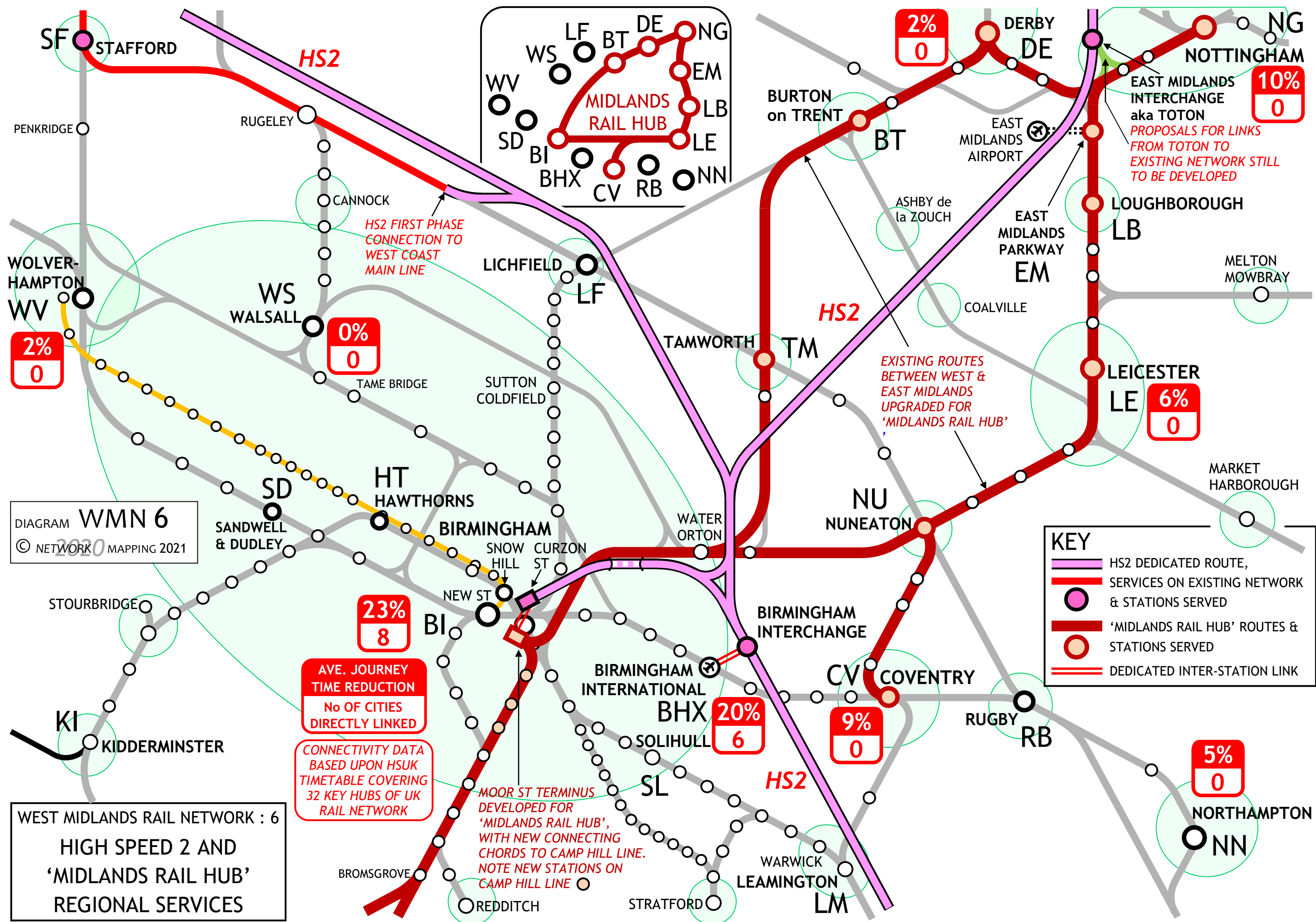
PRINCIPAL/SECONDARY

TERTIARY/LOCAL STATION









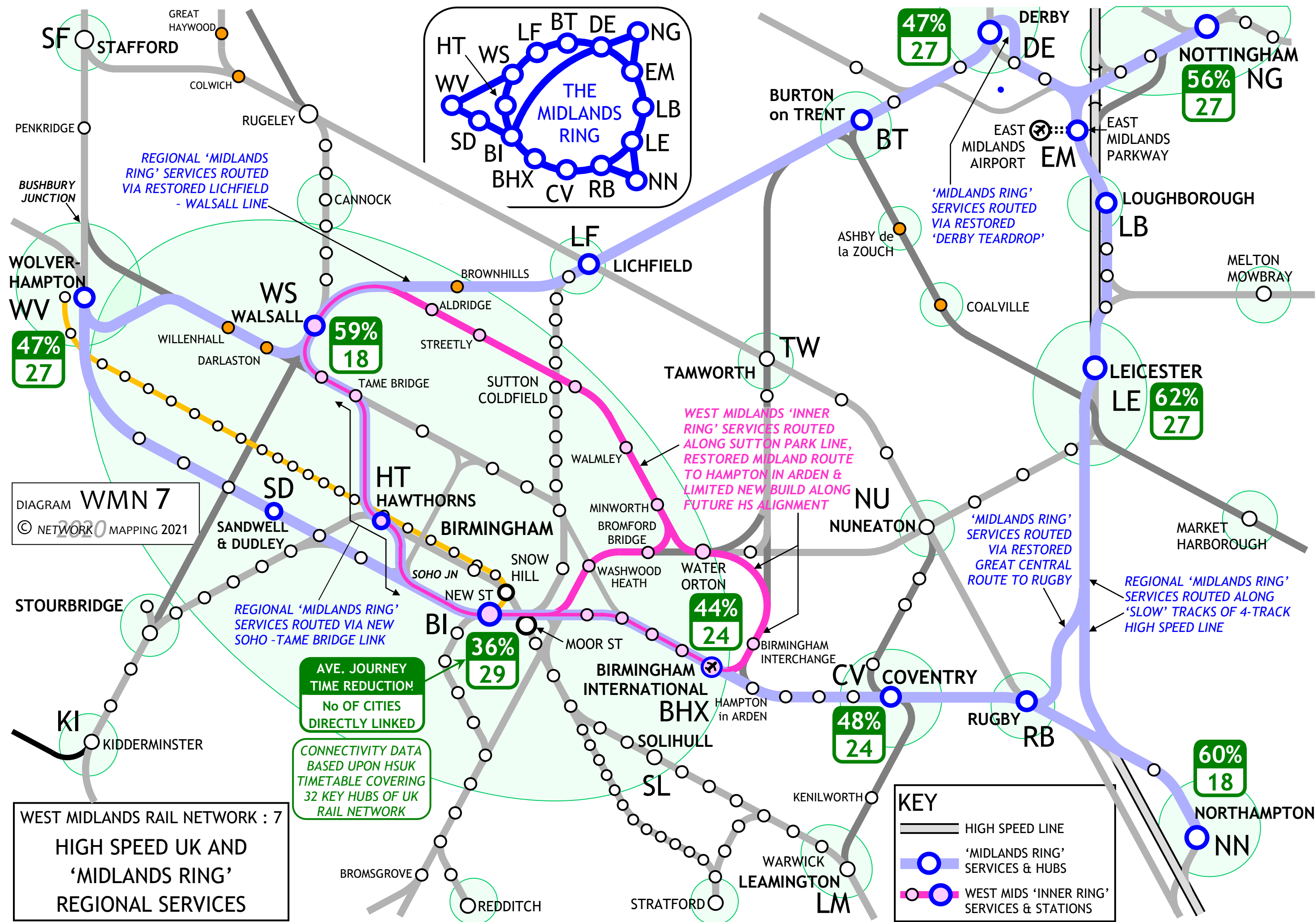


DIAGRAM WMN 8

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HSUK ENHANCEMENTS TO MIDLANDS CONNECTIVITY

(refer to Plans WMN5 & WMN7)

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(refer to Plans WMN3 & WMN6)

