APPENDIX 01

CONNECTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS
ACHIEVED BY HS2 AND HIGH SPEED UK
FOR:

OXFORD

Reading, Thames Valley and onward destinations on South Coast

(extract from HS2 - High Speed to Nowhere)

Appendix O1: Oxford						
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Page 320	Tabulated journey times from Oxford					

Oxford, Reading and onward destinations on South Coast

Town/City	Oxford
Population of built-up area**	170,000
Ranking amongst UK cities**	45
Number of cities directly linked by existing rail network (out of 31)	13

	ences:
HSUK L	ondon-Birmingham Rail
Strateg	
HSUK O	xford Network Map
All avai	lable on HSUK website
www.hi	ighspeeduk.co.uk

^{**} https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_urban_areas_in_the_United_Kingdom

Oxford: Intercity Connectivity with HSUK and HS2

Oxford	Average journey time reduction	Cities directly linked (out of 31)	Journeys made faster (out of 31)	Journeys made worse (out of 31)	Best performer (out of 31 journeys)	
High Speed UK	38%	22	28	0	28	
HS2	2%	0	4	5	0	

Oxford's location on the primary CrossCountry route from the South Coast to Birmingham gives the city good, if somewhat slow and circuitous links to most of the 31 other towns cities and airports considered in this study. The ongoing restoration of the East-West route to Milton Keynes will further improve Oxford's regional connectivity, with onward links to Northampton and (via Bedford) to Leicester, Luton and Nottingham.

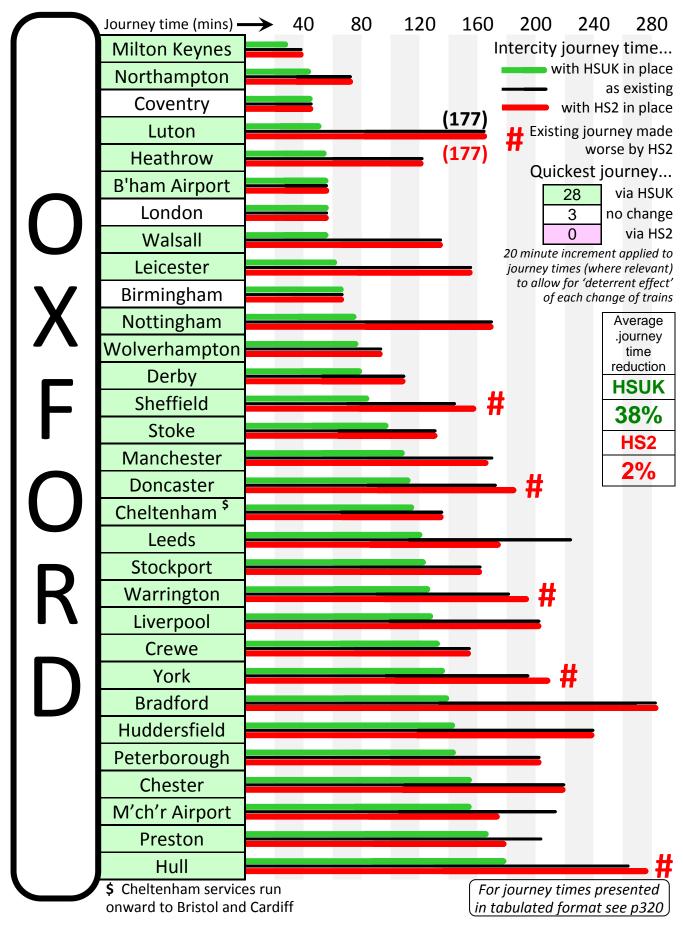
HS2 will pass through the north-east corner of Oxfordshire, only 25km from Oxford itself. However, this will bring no benefits either to the county or the city; there will be no station, either at the intersection point with the East-West route or at any other suitable location. Rather than bring benefit to Oxford, HS2 seems more likely to harm the city's wider intercity connectivity; the HS2 proposal for its own terminus station at Birmingham Curzon Street, remote from New Street and requiring a 10 minute walking transfer, will substantially degrade Oxford's links to many Northern cities.

HSUK will bring major benefits for Oxford and Oxfordshire through its higher-capacity 4-track route following the M1 corridor, and through its alternative strategy of full integration with the existing network. HSUK's greater capacity and closer alignment with the major population centres along the M1 corridor enable the opportunity created by the restoration of East-West Rail to be exploited to the full. HSUK will establish an entirely new interregional intercity route running from the South Coast, Reading and Oxford to Milton Keynes, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham and Sheffield. From Sheffield, trains will continue both to Manchester and Liverpool, and to Leeds, York, Darlington, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow. This will not only offer greatly reduced journey times for Oxford, it will also play a major role in reducing congestion of both trains and interchanging passengers at Birmingham New Street. Oxford will also gain greatly from HSUK's Heathrow proposals, with a new through service from Oxford via Heathrow to Brent Cross and Peterborough.

HIGH SPEED UK

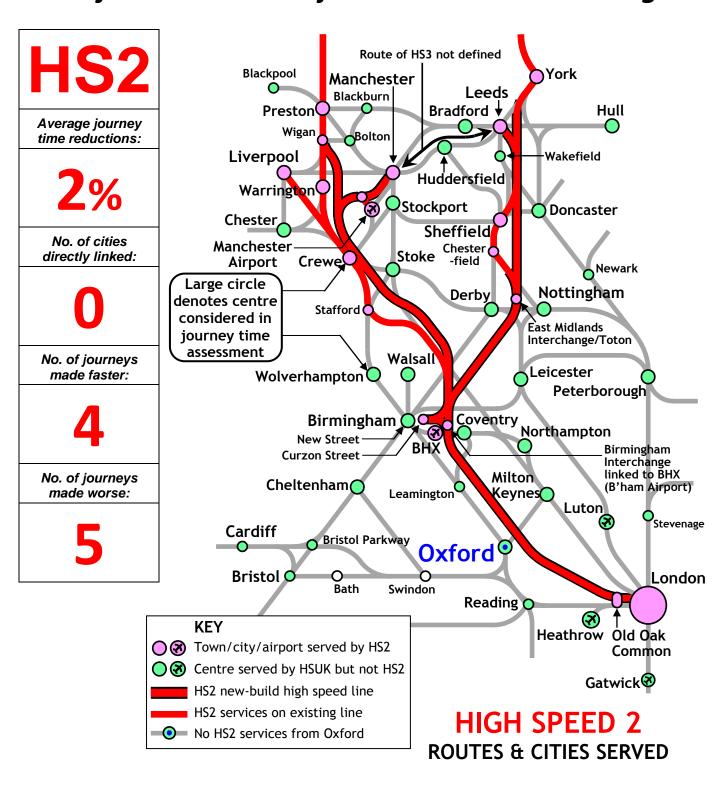
& HS2 LINKS TO

OXFORD



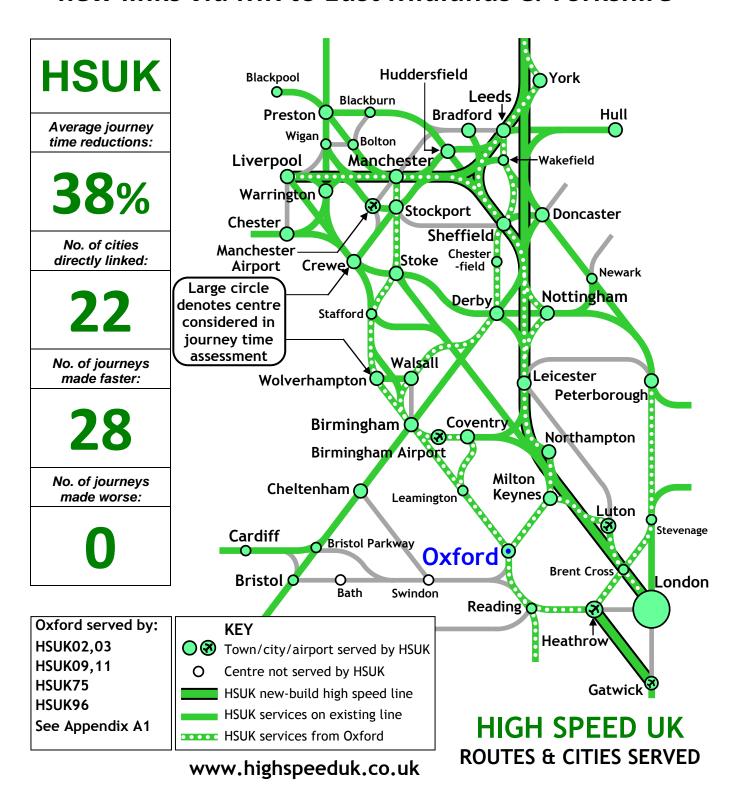
OXFORD

Bypassed by HS2, no benefits to Oxford and Oxfordshire but major environmental damage



OXFORD

Fully connected to national high speed network, new links via MK to East Midlands & Yorkshire



Comparative Journey Times from Oxford														
Quickest via:	HSUK No change HS2				time adju ber of cha		HSUK		Existing		HS2		Journey made	
Origin	Destination		HSUK	Existing	HS2		Journey time	No of changes	Journey time	No of changes	Journey time	No of changes	worse by HS2	
	Birmingham		67	67	67		67	0	67	0	67	0		
	B'ham Airport		57	57	57		57	0	57	0	57	0		
	В	radfor	d	142	283	283		122	1	243	2	243	2 ^B	
	Cheltenham		117	137	137		117	0	117	1	117	1		
	Chester		152	220	220		132	1	180	2	180	2		
	C	oventr	у	47	47	47		47	0	47	0	47	0	
		Crewe		131	155	155		111	1	135	1	135	1	
		Derby		79	110	110		79	0	110	0	110	0	
O	Do	oncast	er	112	174	174		92	1	174	0	174	0	#
	Н	eathro	w	54	121	121		54	0	101	1	101	1	
V	Hud	dersfi	ield	144	240	240		124	1	220	1	220	1	
Λ		Hull		179	263	263		159	1	243	1	243	1	#
		Leeds		124	224	176		124	0	204	1	146	1	
	Leicester		er	61	157	157		61	0	137	1	137	1	
	Li	verpo	ol	130	202	202		130	0	182	1	182	1	
	ι	.ondor	1	58	58	58		58	0	58	0	58	0	
		Luton		46	177	177		46	0	137	2	137	2	
U	Ma	nches	ter	110	171	167		110	0	171	0	137	1 ^B	
	M'ch'r Airport		port	160	214	173		140	1	194	1	133	2	
	Milt	on Key	/nes	27	38	38		27	0	38	0	38	0	
K	Nor	thamp	ton	41	94	94		41	0	74	1	74	1	
	No	ttingh	am	77	170	170		77	0	150	1	150	1	
	Pete	erboro	ugh	143	202	202		143	0	162	2	162	2	
	F	restor	1	168	204	180		148	1	184	1	150	1 ^B	
	S	heffiel	d	85	144	144		85	0	144	0	144	0	#
	St	ockpo	rt	123	161	161		123	0	161	0	161	0	
		Stoke		98	131	131		98	0	131	0	131	0	
	\	Nalsal	ı	57	135	135		57	0	115	1	115	1	
	Wa	arringt	on	128	181	181		108	1	161	1	161	1	#
	Wolv	erham	pton	77	94	94		77	0	94	0	94	0	
		York		142	196	196		142	0	196	0	196	0	#

A = Change introduced by HS2 B = Change via shuttle between Birmingham International and Interchange # = Journey made worse by intervention of HS2 (no adjustment made to existing journey time)

Generally, journey times adjusted by 20 minutes to allow for each change of trains. 30 minute adjustment applied for the special cases noted above ie A – extra change introduced by HS2 and B – shuttle connection between Birmingham International and Birmingham Interchange.

Birmingham International and Birmingham Interchange.