APPENDIX S1

CONNECTIVITY IMPROVEMENTS
ACHIEVED BY HS2 AND HIGH SPEED UK
FOR:

SHEFFIELD

and South Yorkshire conurbation

(extract from HS2 - High Speed to Nowhere)

Appendix S1: Sheffield							
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Page 335	Timeline of comparative journey times from Sheffield						
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Sheffield and South Yorkshire conurbation

Town/City	Sheffield
Population of built-up area**	690,000
Ranking amongst UK cities**	10
Number of cities directly linked by existing rail network (out of 31)	18

References:	
HSUK Yorkshire Rail St	
HSUK Regional Map 0	7
HSUK Sheffield Netwo	
HSUK Sheffield Victori	a Brochure
All available on HSUK	
www.highspeeduk.co	.uk

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

Sheffield: Intercity Connectivity with HSUK and HS2

Sheffield	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	53%	31	30	0	30	
HS2	8%	3	5	11	0	

Sheffield's location on the Midland, CrossCountry and South TransPennine main lines places it at a key hub of the national rail network. This, and its status as a UK primary city with a population of over 500,000, make it imperative that Sheffield occupies a similarly pivotal position in any future UK high speed rail network, with a centrally-located station from which high speed services would radiate to all principal UK cities.

The engineering difficulties of building a high speed line through the Pennine foothills surrounding Sheffield were a major factor in the 2012 decision to align HS2's route to closely follow the M1 to the east of the city, and to site the HS2 station at Meadowhall, 5km from the city centre. This proved highly unpopular with Sheffield City Council, and incompatible with the Northern Powerhouse requirement for 'HS3' journeys between city centre stations.

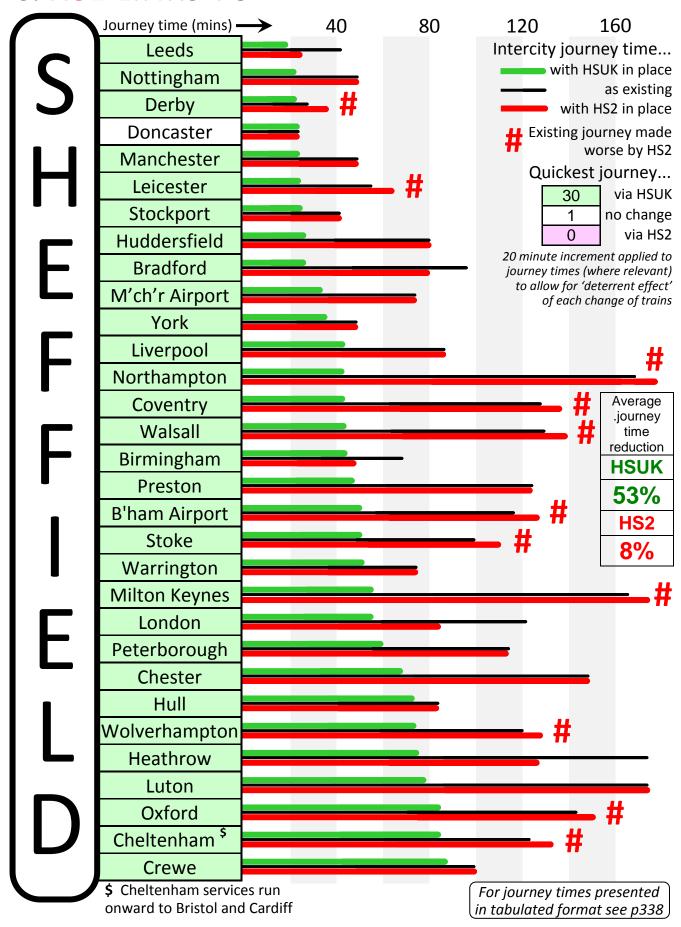
As a consequence the revised HS2 proposals published in June 2016 abandoned Meadowhall in favour of a more easterly 'M18' route entirely bypassing the South Yorkshire conurbation, with Sheffield served at its existing 'Midland' station. Connections to Sheffield would be provided at Alfreton (42km to the south) and at Thurnscoe (22km to the north). The timing 'penalty' for HS2 services calling at Sheffield, compared with running non-stop on the bypassing route, is calculated at 25 minutes. This effectively places Sheffield on a very long siding, resulting in slow journey times and only 3 connections by HS2 to other UK cities. No credible proposals have yet emerged for Sheffield's crucial transpennine HS3 link to Manchester.

HSUK will directly connect Sheffield to all principal UK cities (including all centres considered in this study), with journey times reduced by an average of 53%; transpennine links to Manchester, Manchester Airport and Liverpool will meet all requirements of the Northern Powerhouse. HSUK services will operate from a restored Sheffield Victoria station, with interchange platforms on the approaches to Sheffield Midland. This will allow major enhancements to the local rail network and full access to HSUK services from key communities such as Rotherham and Barnsley.

HIGH SPEED UK

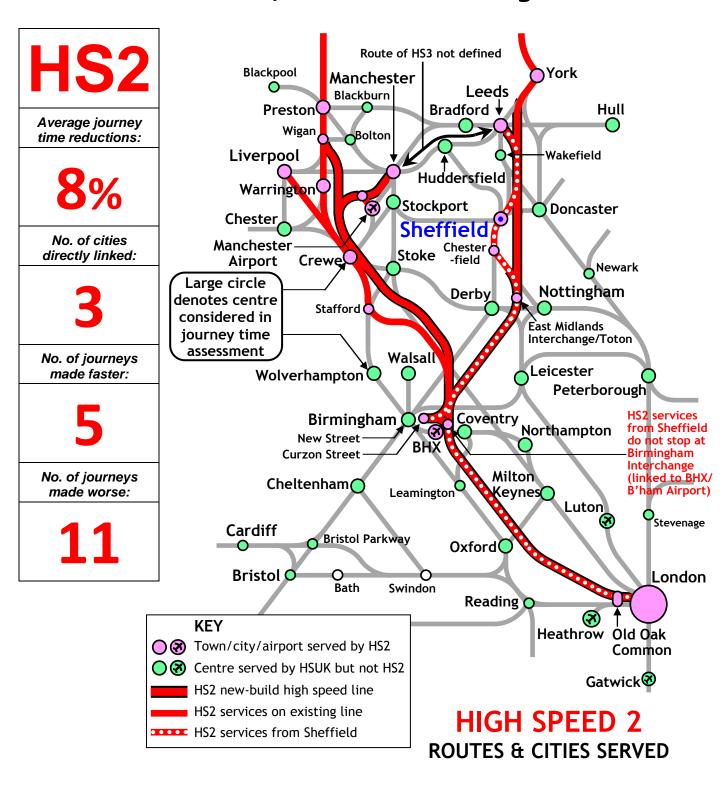
& HS2 LINKS TO

SHEFFIELD



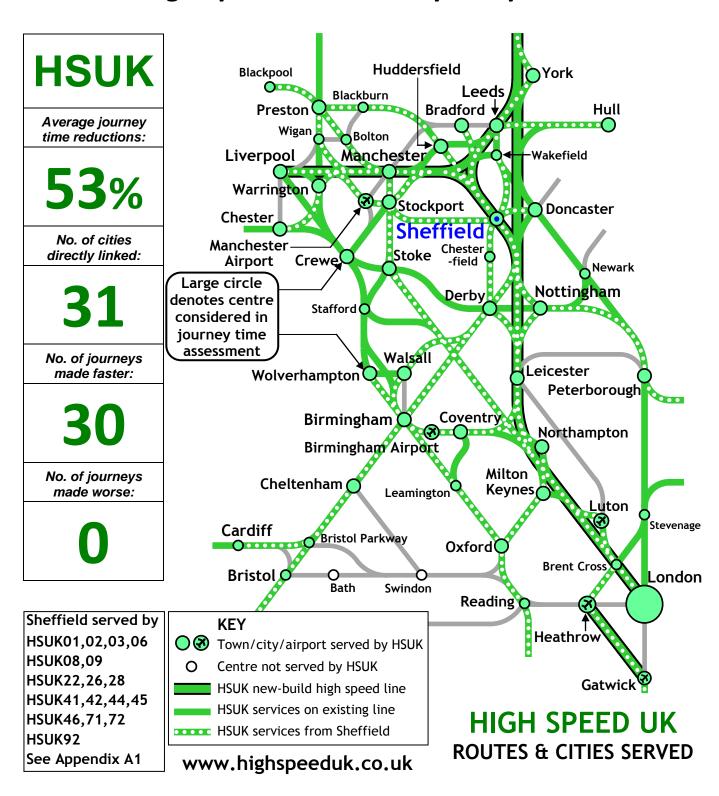
SHEFFIELD

Bypassed by HS2 trunk route, HS2 direct links only to London, Leeds and Birmingham



SHEFFIELD

Fully connected to national high speed network, direct high speed links to all principal UK cities



	Comparative Journey Times from Sheffield												
Quickest via:	HSUK No change HS2 Journey time adjusted for number of changes			HSUK Existi			ting	ng 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		44	69	48	44	0	69	0	48	0	,	
	B'ham Airport		52	118	118	52	0	98	1	98	1	#	
	Bradford Cheltenham		27	96	80	27	0	76	1	60	1		
C			84	124	124	84	0	124	0	124	0	#	
3	Chester		r	68	149	149	68	0	129	1	129	1	
	C	oventr	у	43	128	128	43	0	108	1	108	1	#
Ш		Crewe		85	100	100	65	1	80	1	80	1	
		Derby		21	28	28	21	0	28	0	28	0	#
	Do	oncast	er	23	23	23	23	0	23	0	23	0	
E	Н	eathro	w	77	238	128	77	0	198	2	108	1	
L	Hud	ddersfi	eld	26	80	80	26	0	80	0	60	1	
		Hull		74	85	85	74	0	85	0	85	0	
		Leeds		19	41	25	19	0	41	0	25	0	
l	L	eiceste	r	23	56	56	23	0	56	0	56	0	#
	Li	verpo	ol	43	107	107	43	0	107	0	107	0	
F	L	ondor)	56	122	85	56	0	122	0	85	0	
		Luton		79	150	150	59	1	130	1	130	1	
	Ma	nches	ter	23	50	50	23	0	50	0	50	0	
	M'c	h'r Air _l	port	34	73	73	34	0	73	0	73	0	
•	Milt	on Key	nes	56	166	166	56	0	146	1	146	1	#
	Nor	thamp	ton	43	168	168	43	0	148	1	148	1	#
	No	ttingh	am	21	50	50	21	0	50	0	50	0	
		Oxford		85	144	144	85	0	144	0	144	0	#
	Pete	erboro	ugh	60	93	93	60	0	93	0	93	0	
	F	restor	1	49	126	126	49	0	106	1	106	1	
	St	ockpo	rt	26	41	41	26	0	41	0	41	0	
		Stoke		53	100	100	53	0	80	1	80	1	#
レ	1	Walsal	ı	43	130	130	43	0	110	1	110	1	#
	Wa	arringt	on	52	76	76	52	0	76	0	76	0	
	Wolv	erham	pton	76	122	122	76	0	102	1	102	1	#
		York		37	49	49	37	0	49	0	49	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.