



Low Cost Affordable Trams

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- > Is there a role for lower cost simpler technology tram systems?
- > Why are more tram systems being built in France, Spain and North America, even in relatively small cities, while in the UK more systems are cancelled than are built?
- Can we obtain the economic and environmental benefits that cities across the world are enjoying?
- > Is there a truly level playing field?
- Can we remove the barriers to achieve typical continental practice?





Is there a role for lower cost simpler technology tram systems?







High cost trams – c.£2m



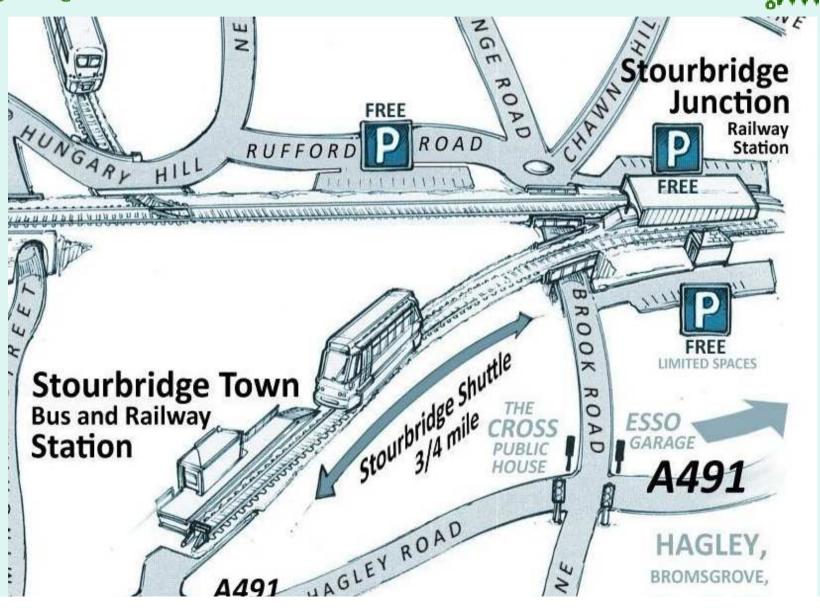




Low cost trams - c.£0.1 - £1m

















PPM60 Class 139 in service

- 6 trains per hour all day
- ➤ 10,000 passengers per week (21% increase)
- > 99.6% reliability
- ➤ Fuel consumption, <1 gallon per hour (less than ⅓ DMU)
- ➤ Low CO₂ emissions (240kg/day cf 809kg/day for DMU)
- Leasing cost less than half previous class 153
- > Total annual service cost £500,000 (cf £918,000 for 153)
- Save £3million over life of franchise



Funding obtained for 100 passenger 18m 4-axle unit.





Potential market for lower cost light rail/trams

Aberdeen

Barking

Bedford

Belfast

(Birkenhead)

Birmingham

Blackpool

Bournemouth

Bradford

Brighton

Bristol

Cambridge (u/c)

Cardiff

Chatham

Chelmsford

Chester

Cleveland

Corby

Coventry

Crawley

Dartford

Dundee

Doncaster

East Lancashire

Edinburgh (u/c)

Exeter

Gateshead

Glasgow

Gloucester

Guildford

Kettering

Kingston upon Hull

Kingston upon Thames

Lancaster

Leeds

Leicester

Liverpool

Llandudno

London-Croydon London - Docklands

London - Cross River

London – West London

London – Oxford Street

Luton

Maidstone

Manchester

Middlesborough

Milton Keynes

Newcastle upon Tyne

Norwich

Nottingham

Oxford

Plymouth

Portsmouth/Fareham

Preston

Reading

Runcorn

Sheffield

Southampton

Southend

Stoke on Trent

Sunderland

Swansea

Swindon

Plymouth

Walsall

Watford

West Midlands

Weymouth

Wimbledon





➤ Why are more tram systems being built in France, Spain and North America, even in relatively small cities, while in the UK more systems are cancelled than are built?





- Why are more tram systems being built in France, Spain and North America, even in relatively small cities, while in the UK more systems are cancelled than are built?
 - > Funding mechanisms
 - > Local decision making
 - > Wide political support





Funding mechanisms

France - Versement Transports

- 1973 300,000 inhabitants
- 1974 100,000 inhabitants
- 1982 30,000 inhabitants
- 1992 20,000 inhabitants
- 1999 10,000 inhabitants

UK

TPP, Section 56, PFI, PPP,
 TIF (mk 1), TIF (mk 2), etc





Funding mechanisms

TIF (mk 1): Transport Innovation Fund

TIF (mk 2): Tax Increment Financing

- new powers for local authorities to borrow against predicted future growth in their local business rates arising from regeneration or infrastructure enhancement.





Funding mechanisms

- Government grants
- Government loans
- European grants
- > European loans
- Private sector contributions
- Prudential borrowing

- > Congestion charge
- Workplace parking charge
- > Land tax/rates
- Development gain
- > Sales tax
- > Fuel tax
- > Employer tax
- > Bond issues

hypothecation..... predictability.....





Local decision making

- Central Government/Federal/National
- ➤ State Government/Region/Länder
- > Local Government/County/City

In UK, central government control is absolute!

(except in Wales & Scotland!)





Wide political support

political champion needed

e.g. French Mayors, Ken Livingstone!

> political consensus essential

e.g. Greater Manchester

> car culture still to be overcome.......





Can we obtain the economic and environmental benefits that cities across the world are enjoying?





A tale of two cities....



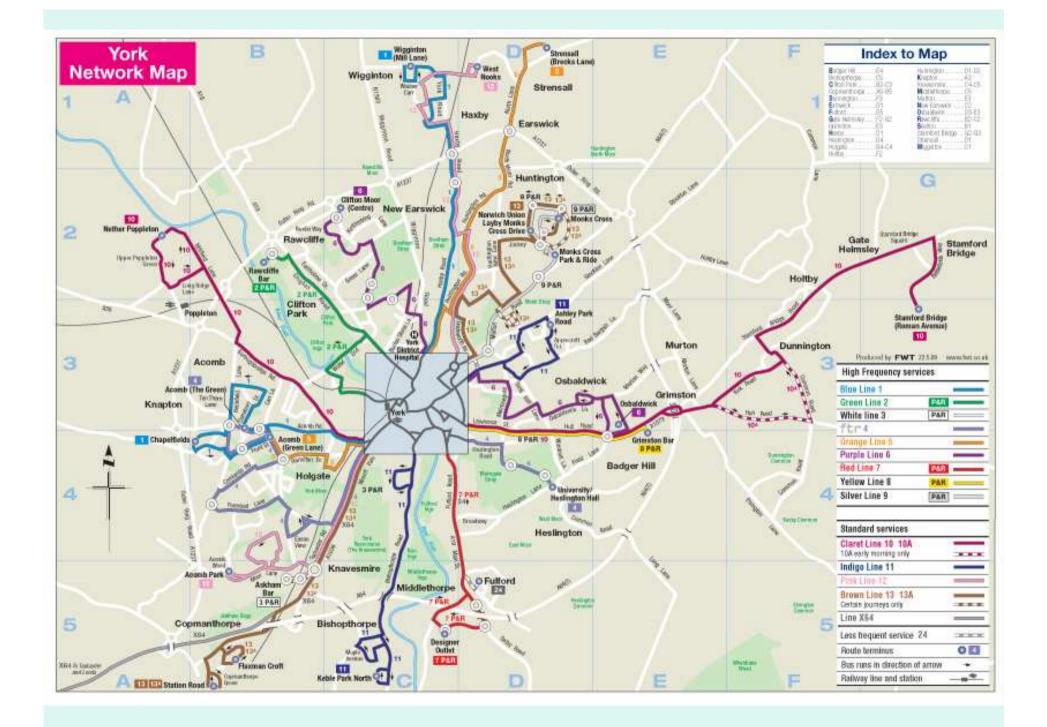
Freiburg Minster c.1200

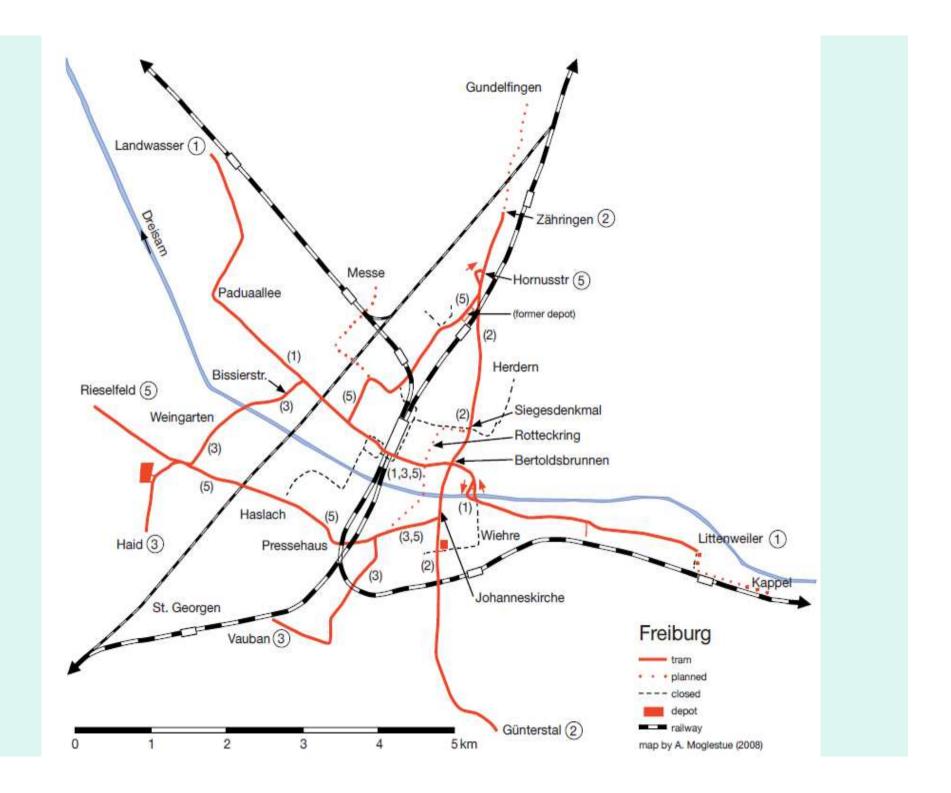
York Minster c.1220

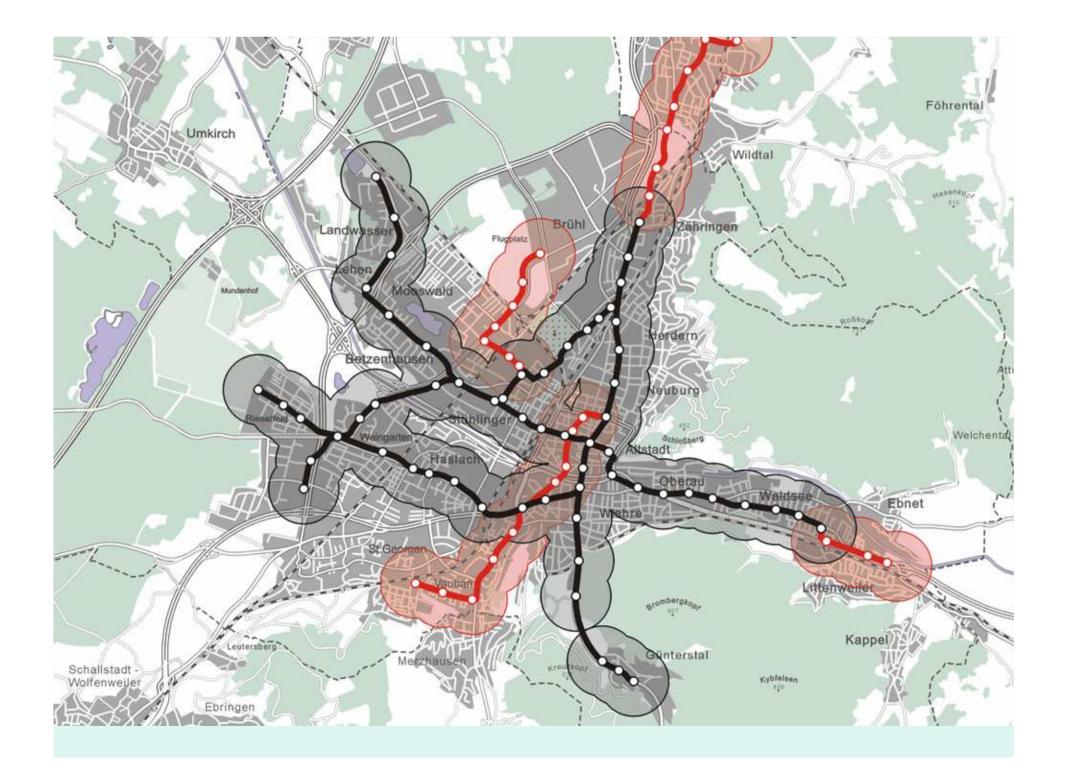




| | York | Freiburg | |
|------------|---------|----------|--|
| Population | 199,000 | 220,000 | |





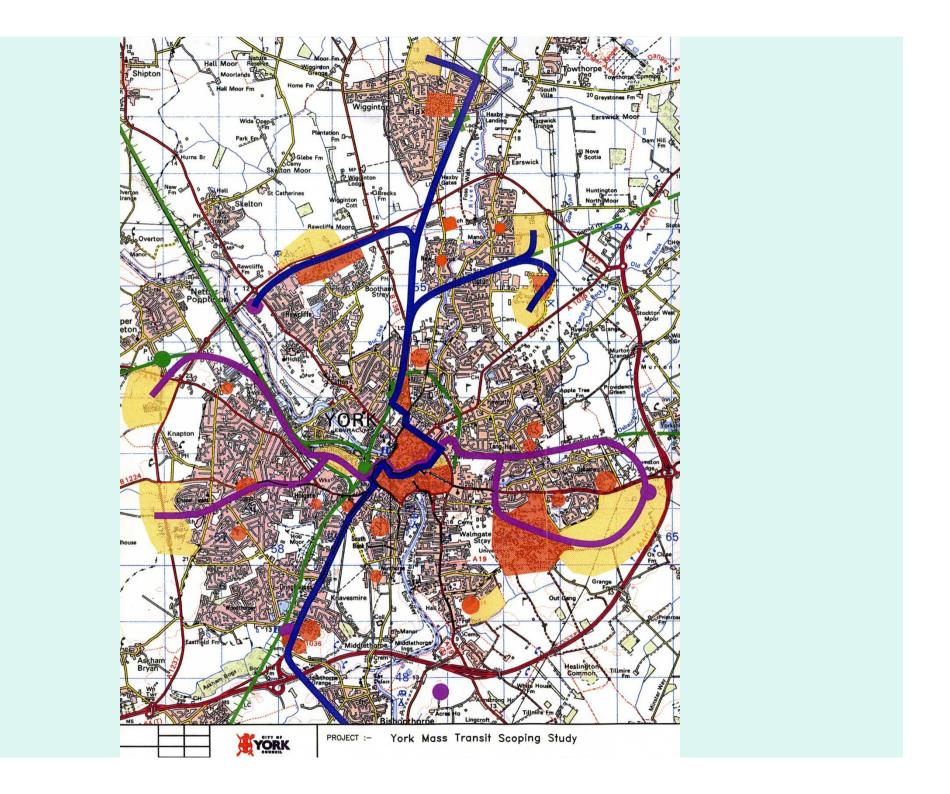
















Modal split, %

| Mode | York | Freiburg | | |
|------------------|------|----------|--|--|
| Pedestrian | 16 | 24 | | |
| Cycle | 13 | 28 | | |
| Car | 52 | 29 | | |
| Public transport | 8 | 18* | | |
| Other | 11 | 1 | | |





What do York residents think?

Congestion is the most important transport challenge (81%)

Improving public transport is the most important action (73%)

LTP3 Consultation, December 2009 12,000 responses





What do York Councillors think?

'Financial pressures should not obstruct long term vision'

'We need to look forward and consider more radical approaches if we are to solve the transport issues facing York'

'French cities of Dijon and Brest joined forces to buy 52 trams'
Councillor Christian Vassie

'Government has discounted possibility of tram network for Leeds City Region which includes York'

Councillor Steve Galloway





> Is there a truly level playing field?





Is there a truly level playing field?

The M4 bus lane!





| | Cost increases | Decision |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Highway schemes | 25% to 158% | None scrapped! |
| Tram schemes | 26% to 38% | All scrapped! |





- > Light rail disadvantaged by appraisal system
- Appraisal processes fail to take account of full range of benefits
- ➤ Differential treatment in levels of local contribution and utilities betterment
- Action needed to ensure fair treatment for trams
- >Stronger partnership needed between DfT and UK tram

Light Rail & the City Regions Inquiry

APPLRG, February 2010





Can we remove the barriers to achieve typical continental practice?





Can we remove the barriers to achieve typical continental practice? – what are the barriers?

- **≻**Funding
- >Transport & Works Act
- Coordination of transport and land use planning policies
- >Traffic restraint
- >Integration with other modes of transport

House of Commons Eighth Report on Light Rapid Transit, 2000





Another barrier!

Statutory undertakers diversions

'The Department must urgently reconsider the contribution utilities make to service diversions'

10th HCTC Report 2005

'We are concerned that the position on utilities is unchanged since 2005'

APPLRG Report, February 2010

GMPTE spending £80 million on utility diversions for Phase 3 extensions





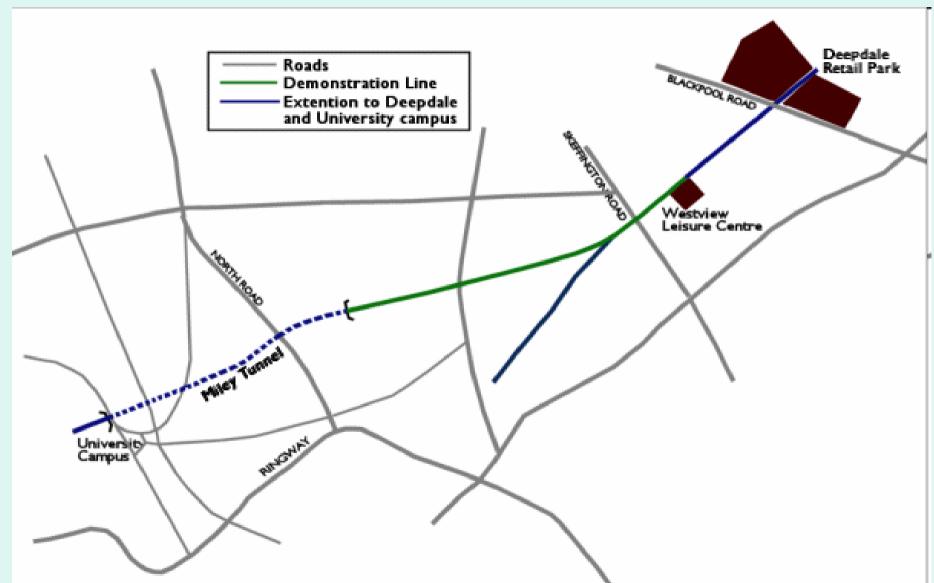


Preston Trampower – can the barriers be overcome?

- > 'planning for the first phase has been granted by Preston City Council'
- ➤ 'Negotiations with Network Rail on track lease proceeding'
- > 'Preston is set for a tram revolution as soon as December'

















House of Commons Committee Reports

➤ Urban Public Transport: The Light Rail Option. April 1991

➤ Light Rapid Transit Systems. May 2000

Integrated Transport: the Future of Light Rail
 and Modern Trams in the United Kingdom.

April 2005

APPLRG

➤ Light Rail & the City Regions Inquiry. February 2010





Progress....

- Metrolink extensions
- > Nottingham extensions
- DLR extensions
- > Midland Metro to New Street, and new trams
- > Tyne & Wear Metro upgrade (but no extensions)
- Blackpool Tramway upgrade (but no extensions)
- > Edinburgh tram under construction





Opportunities....

- > Tram-trains e.g. Sheffield, Manchester, Teeside (Kassel < £2m/km)
- Revive cancelled schemes
 e.g. Leeds, Liverpool, Cross River Tram
- > Support low cost system attempts e.g. Preston, York
- Encourage lower cost components
 e.g track design, OHLE, hub motors etc
 tramway, not scaled down railway





City tramway systems

| | France | Spain | USA | UK |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-----|----|
| Tram systems in operation | 16 | 12 | 27 | 6 |
| Tram systems under construction | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Tram systems planned | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tram systems cancelled | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

UK getting left behind!





Discussion