



# Light Rail

Light Rail can operate on urban streets alongside pedestrians, cyclists and motorised traffic

This briefing answers some frequently asked questions about Light Rail.

## Q. What is light rail?

Light Rail is a flexible form of electrically-powered public transport, running on steel wheels, and designed to provide a high capacity, fast, frequent, reliable yet cost effective service in and around urban areas. Although sharing similarities with historic tramways, modern Light Rail generally achieves faster journey times through the use of segregated rights of way, higher performance and higher capacity vehicles, less closely spaced stops and typically longer routes.

Compared to traditional heavy rail networks, light rail systems are operated by shorter and lighter vehicles able to negotiate tighter alignments, steeper gradients and which can often achieve greater acceleration. Because of these features Light Rail can operate on urban streets alongside pedestrians, cyclists and other motorised traffic. Vehicles are also able to stop more frequently without significantly compromising end to end journey times. Light Rail can therefore increase accessibility to dense urban areas, while at the same time improving environmental conditions and the quality of the urban realm.

## Q. Why build Light Rail schemes?

**Fast, reliable journeys:** Using a combination of off-street running and on-street priority measures, Light Rail is able to provide fast and reliable journey times. With stops generally further apart than historic tram systems, modern Light Rail is capable of achieving higher speeds, with the Sheffield Supertram reaching a top speed of 50 mph on a segregated section of track.

**High quality vehicles:** Modern Light Rail vehicles are designed to a high specification, providing passengers with a feeling of quality and a comfortable ride. Features on the new Midland Metro trams include air conditioning, optimised suspension for a smoother journey, and a low floor throughout. Improved access is achieved through six door sets compared to three on the older specification trams, providing quicker, more convenient boarding for all passengers.

**High capacity:** Light Rail can transport a high number of people directly to and from key employment, leisure and housing locations. Able to run with a shorter headway than heavy rail without the need to invest in complex signalling systems, Light Rail can operate regular, high frequency services on the busiest stretches of track. The Tyne and Wear Metro can transport almost 300 people per vehicle and with trains arriving up to every three minutes on the busiest sections of track, the system can move up to 6,000 passengers per hour in each direction. That's equivalent to a three-lane motorway!

**High penetration:** Using lighter vehicles that have been specifically developed for this function, Light Rail is able to run on city centre streets, with frequent stops, providing a high degree of accessibility to key sites. By delivering people closer to their destination, further journey time savings can be achieved.



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**At weekends, as many as half of UK Light Rail users previously used the car to make the same journey**

**Popular with passengers:** Light Rail has been experiencing rapid growth in recent years as systems have grown and expanded but also reflecting the popularity of trams and light rail systems with passengers. Usage in England rose to record levels during 2016/17, recording 274 million passengers.

But Light Rail systems are about more than being cost effective and delivering high quality technical performance. They also generate a wider range of impacts, which provide benefits not only to passengers, but also to other transport users, to local businesses and to society at large:

- **Reduced congestion and better environment:** typically, at least one in five peak hour travellers on trams in the UK formerly commuted by car. At weekends, as many as half of UK Light Rail users previously used the car to make the same journey. Tyne and Wear Metro, for example, takes an estimated 40,000 car journeys off the area's crowded roads every day. The reduction in road traffic associated with Light Rail schemes not only cuts congestion but also reduces ambient noise levels and improves air quality.
- **Higher quality urban realm, attracting new visitors, new investment and changing the overall perception of urban areas:** in Croydon, surveys of residents and businesses before the opening of Tramlink suggest that many viewed Croydon as in decline. After the opening, most saw the area as experiencing regeneration and expansion. In Manchester, it seems unlikely that the successful regeneration of Salford Quays would have taken place without the Metrolink connecting the former industrial area to the centre of the city. The Salford Quays extension cost £150 million but created over 3,000 permanent jobs, stimulated £60 million of investment by business and boosted the economy of Greater Manchester by £70 million a year.
- **Greater access to labour markets, supporting business growth:** businesses located near to Light Rail schemes benefit from being more accessible to customers and having greater access to labour markets to support growth and expansion. High quality transport schemes are proven to improve labour market performance, help attract inward investment and create an improved quality of life.<sup>1</sup>





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## Q. How many Light Rail systems are there in the UK?

There are nine modern Light Rail and tram systems in the UK, seven of which (Docklands Light Railway, London Tramlink, Manchester Metrolink, Midland Metro, Nottingham Express Transit, Sheffield Supertram, and Tyne and Wear Metro) were promoted by our members.

Table 1. UK Light Rail systems: patronage and network size (source: Department for Transport, 2017)<sup>2</sup>

System	Annual passengers (million) 2016/17	Track length (km)
Blackpool	5	18
Edinburgh	6	14
Midland Metro, West Midlands	6	20
Sheffield Supertram	13	29
Nottingham Express Transit	16	32
London Tramlink	30	28
Metrolink, Greater Manchester	38	96
Tyne and Wear Metro	38	78
Docklands Light Railway, London	122	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>353</b>

**The Tyne and Wear Metro can move up to 6,000 passengers per hour in each direction — that's equivalent to a three-lane motorway!**

Opened in 1980, the first modern Light Rail scheme in the UK, **Tyne and Wear Metro** converted 42 kilometres of under-used local rail lines, linked by seventeen kilometres of new infrastructure. It has since been extended to Newcastle Airport and Sunderland, with further extensions being considered. The Metro is able to deliver frequent stops on a relatively fast service, connecting smaller town centres and large parts of the suburbs with the city centres of Newcastle, Gateshead and Sunderland. In 2017, Nexus was successful in attracting a £337 million capital grant from Government towards the cost of a new fleet of Metrocars, to commence service by the early 2020s. This investment is in addition to the significant investment already seen since 2010 to reinvigorate Metro's ageing infrastructure. With further upgrades planned, total spending on the Metro could pass £1 billion over the next 20 years.

The **Docklands Light Railway** (DLR) opened in 1987, using former rail alignments and some new construction to link the City to the Docklands development area. Initially delivered for £77 million, it has subsequently been extended to Bank, Beckton, Lewisham, Woolwich Arsenal and Stratford International. Transport for London (TfL) is currently seeking to order 43 new trains to partly replace existing rolling stock and to also allow for further expansions. The new fleet is expected to be introduced between 2022 and 2024.

In **Greater Manchester**, the **Metrolink** initially converted the existing Altrincham and Bury suburban rail lines to Light Rail operation and linked them together through the city centre via a new on-street route. In the process the system also linked the three main city centre rail stations together. Metrolink opened in 1992 and has since been extended to reach Eccles, Salford Quays/MediaCityUK, Chorlton, Droylsden, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale and Manchester Airport.



Light Rail can run on city centre streets, providing a high degree of accessibility to key destinations

## Light Rail

### Cont'd

During 2017, work to construct a new route across Manchester City Centre was completed. This has helped to improve capacity and operational resilience of the tram service in the City Centre. Further expansion is planned and construction has now started on the new 'Trafford Park Line' which will link Pomona to the Trafford Centre. In all, these expansions will effectively double the size of the Metrolink network between 2010 and 2020.

The Metrolink continues to go from strength to strength and has seen strong, sustained passenger growth. The system carried 38 million passengers in 2016/17, an increase of 4 million compared to 2015/16.

The **Sheffield Supertram** opened in 1994 with three lines linking the city centre to Meadowhall, Middlewood and Halfway, via a combination of on-street running and new segregated alignments. The extension of the Sheffield Supertram to Rotherham station on a shared heavy rail alignment is at an advanced stage with new dual voltage tram-trains due to start operation in 2018.

The **Midland Metro** opened in 1999, linking Wolverhampton and Birmingham via the Black Country, mostly using a former rail alignment with some on-street running. A short but significant new section of track has now opened, linking the current Snow Hill terminus to Birmingham New Street station.

The Midland Metro is planning a rapid expansion in the coming years. Construction has commenced on the Birmingham Westside Extension which will see passenger services starting in 2019, firstly between Grand Central (Birmingham New Street) and Centenary Square, and then in a second phase to Edgbaston. This particular expansion will be unique in the UK, as the first tramway in the UK to operate on battery power on battery power on key sections of this extension (including in the city centre).

This removes the need to fix electric wires to nearby listed buildings and will improve the overall aesthetics of the environment. A decision is expected in 2018 on the proposed Eastside extension which will see the tram extend to Digbeth and serving the planned HS2 station at Curzon Street (with a further 17km extension to Solihull terminating at the NEC).

A further 17km extension to this proposal is planned to serve Solihull. A planned City Centre loop in Wolverhampton is already under construction with anticipated completion in 2020 and an extension to Bierley Hill via Dudley, using 7km of a disused railway corridor will benefit from £250m of funding provided to the West Midlands from the Transforming Cities Fund.

**Tramlink**, a three-line network linking Beckenham, New Addington and Wimbledon to central Croydon, opened in 2000. It involves street running, segregated alignments and replacement of rail services.

The **Nottingham Express Transit (NET)**, opened in 2004 and links the area north of the city with the city centre using a mixture of segregated alignments and on-street running.

Expansion saw the network's size more than double in 2014 linking areas to the South and South West of the city with further extensions being considered. The tram system in Nottingham continues to see strong growth in passengers, welcoming 16 million passengers in 2016/17, an increase of 4 million compared to 2015/16.

A £100m upgrade has seen sixteen new state of the art trams join **Blackpool's** existing heritage fleet. Further investment is now underway to extend the tram system to Blackpool North Railway Station, due to be opened in 2019.

In 2014, Line 1 of the **Edinburgh Tram** opened, providing fifteen stops over a fourteen kilometre section of track. A decision is expected during 2018 on whether to extend the tram system to Newhaven and Leith.



**The Midland  
Metro  
currently  
removes around  
600,000 trips a  
year from the  
roads.**

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### Q. Is Light Rail the right solution?

Our members approach to new public transport infrastructure is to find the most appropriate solution for the specific circumstances and challenges of a corridor or network. Typically, this work fits into wider economic strategies and long term transport plans.

Our members often invest in comprehensive improvements to conventional bus services such as bus priority measures and whole corridor upgrades. We recognise that there is also a vital role for active modes, such as walking and cycling, as well as other targeted sustainable transport initiatives. But Light Rail can often be the most effective approach in high density areas which benefit from existing partial dedicated rights of way, especially when planned alongside wider regeneration or expansion plans. On busy corridors, trams can typically deliver greater capacity with fewer vehicles than a bus, reducing the number of vehicles on the road and the number of staff required to operate them.

New Light Rail schemes can involve a substantial initial investment. However, over time, costs are offset by the economic and social benefits from greater reliability, comfort, accessibility, faster journey times and capacity. The permanence of Light Rail infrastructure can also signal, and give assurance, to firms, households and outside investors that those improvements are there to stay and that the local area believes in its future growth potential. Other transport improvements, while effective in different ways, may struggle to achieve the same catalytic impact on urban regeneration and city image that can be triggered by the tangible and permanent commitment to an area that Light Rail represents.<sup>3</sup> Many areas are now realising the potential benefits of light rail, with areas like Bristol and Preston looking into the feasibility of such networks.

Existing Light Rail schemes have delivered transport and economic benefits and it is expected that they will continue to do so where their implementation is suited to the local context. For example, 14% of all trips on the Midland Metro were previously undertaken by car, meaning that it currently removes around 600,000 trips a year from the roads. Facilitating a higher number of people to access the most crowded city centre locations, Light Rail can bring significant agglomeration effects, increasing employers' access to labour pools and workers access to highly paid jobs.



## A £60 million pilot scheme between Sheffield and Rotherham will trial tram-trains in South Yorkshire

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### Q. What are tram-trains?

Tram-trains are similar in many ways to Light Rail, the main difference being that they can run on standard heavy rail tracks as well as on tramlines. This flexibility has the advantage of freeing up capacity at busy mainline stations as vehicles seamlessly transfer from railway tracks to tramlines, transporting people directly to city centre locations (rather than to the nearest mainline railway station). Like trams, tram-trains are lightweight meaning potentially lower energy use and less wear and tear on tracks (and, therefore, reduced need for costly maintenance work).

Tram-trains are already operating successfully in Europe. Meanwhile, a £60 million pilot scheme between Sheffield and Rotherham will trial tram-trains in South Yorkshire. The service is scheduled to begin in 2018 on Sheffield's Supertram network, and on part of the adjoining national rail network, which will be adapted to allow seamless travel from one to the other. Our members and other cities across the country are keen to see tram-trains revolutionising urban rail services as soon as possible.

<sup>1</sup> UK Tram (2014), Investigation into the economic impacts on cities of investment in Light Rail systems.

<sup>2</sup> Department for Transport, (2017), Light rail and tram statistics: Year Ending March 2017 report, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/light-rail-and-tram-statistics-england-year-ending-march-2017>

<sup>3</sup> *pteg* (2005), What Light Rail can do for cities: a review of the evidence

### Q. How can I find out more?

Keep up to date with light rail policy developments by visiting our online Light Rail Resource Centre ([www.urbantransportgroup.org/resources/tram](http://www.urbantransportgroup.org/resources/tram))