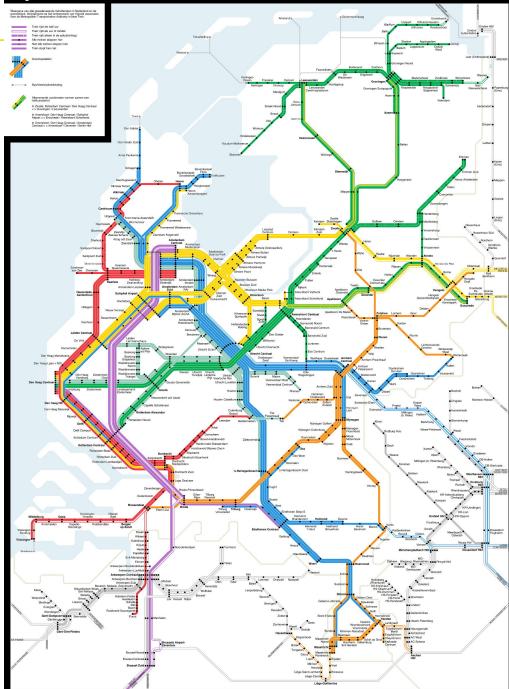
Welkom

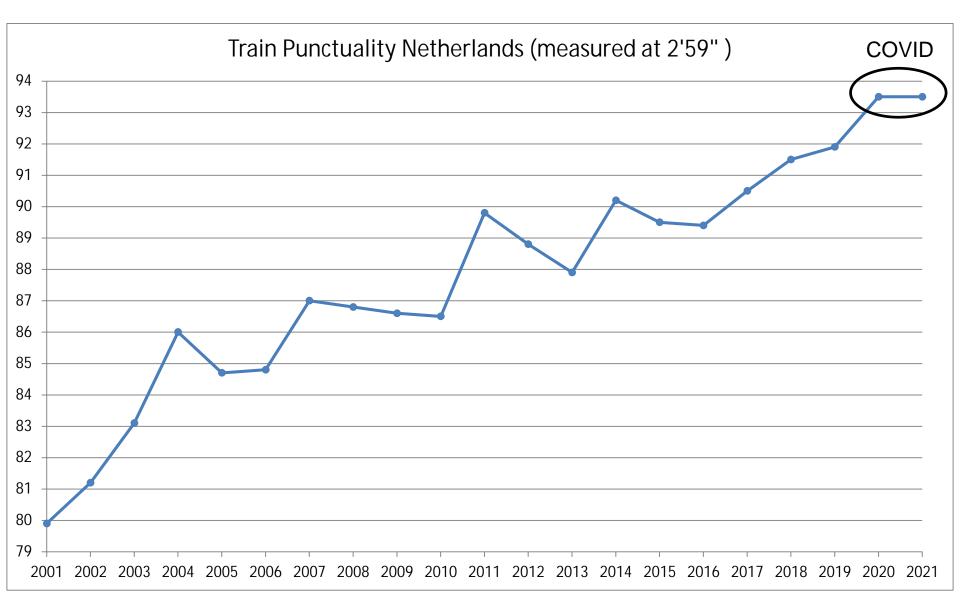
Redesigning the Dutch Railways

Klaas Hofstra Head of infrastructure and timetable design at ProRail

> Forum OV Planung September 2022

Spoorkaart van Nederland

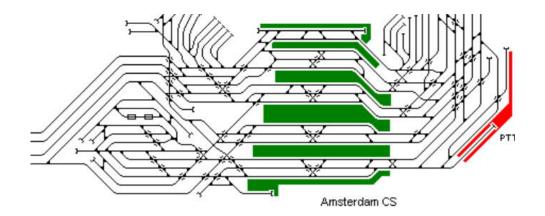


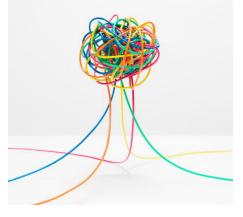


Why do we redesign the infrastructure?

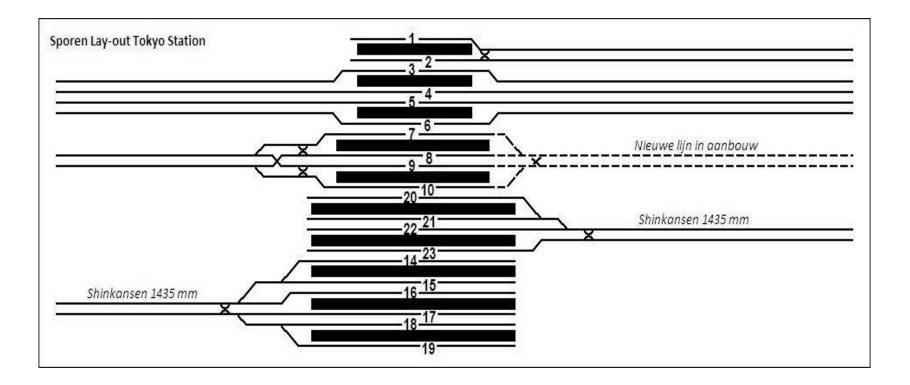
Our railway network has grown organically over the decades. The basic layout has not changed much since the steam era. The only thing we did is adding tracks here and platforms there, leading to a patchwork with a lot of "tape and paperclips".

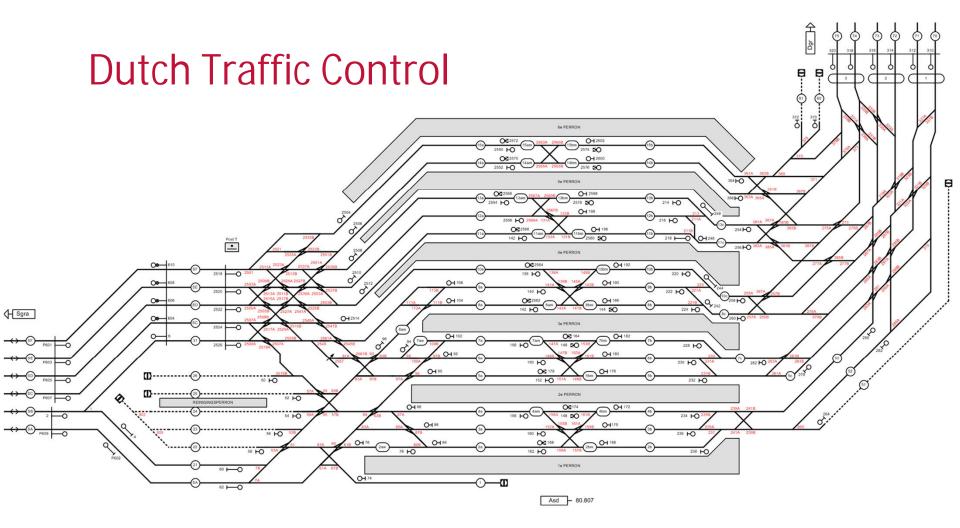
The so-called "flexibility" that we got as a result is the worst enemy of a high-performance railway system. An infrastructure with many options is not fit for purpose, it is prone to disruptions and expensive to maintain.





Japanese Traffic Control





The lessons from Japan

I. We should invest every available Euro in reducing our operational costs

II. We cannot expect our operational staff to solve the problems we createdInstead we should enable them to do their job

> How do we do that? With a full redesign of our railway!

In service since december 2016



Main focus: capacity, capacity, capacity

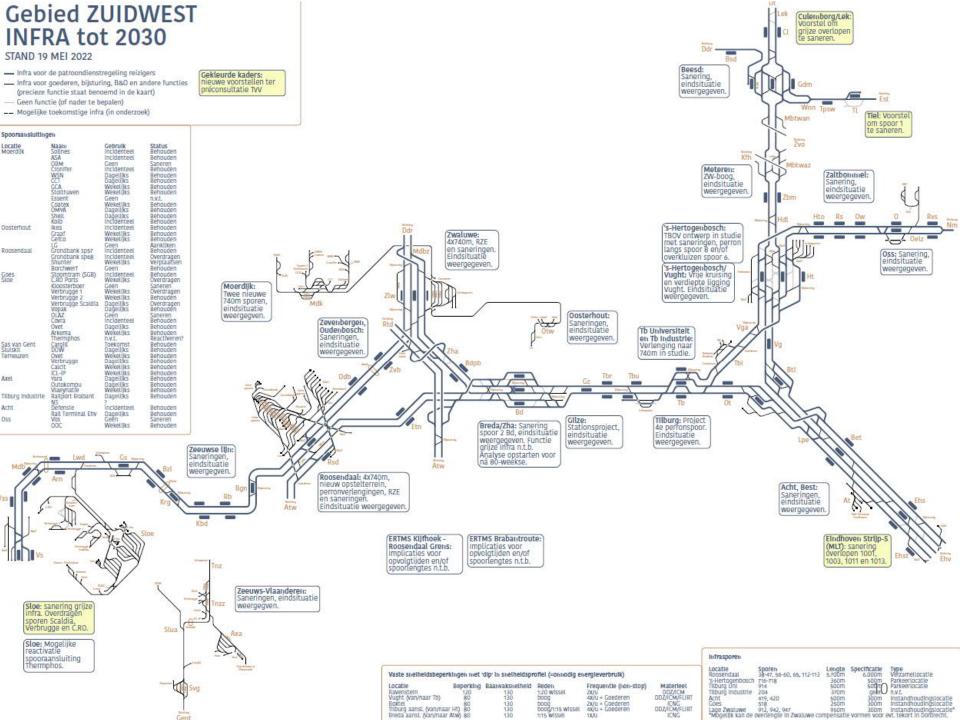
The new layout of Utrecht Centraal delivers a doubling in capacity, allowing for all foreseeable growth in the next 30 years.

Number of hourly depts.	Track	2016	2022	2030	Max	Remarks
NE Local	1-4	8	8	10	12	
NW-SE IC	5/7, 18/19	16	24	32	48	
NE-SW IC	8-12	12	14	16	16	
NW-E Local	14/15	8	8	8	8	+Cargo
W-S Local	20/21	8	12	16	24	
Total		52	66	82	108	

"From Utrecht to the whole country" Main themes for network optimisation

Operational cost	Operational performance	Capacity / Frequency	Sustainablity	Safety
Reduce the amount of assets, mainly switches	Reduce the amount of possible routes and "derusting"	Shorter blocks, higher speeds	Reduce and reuse materials and assets	Simplify the track layout
Reduce switch- heating	Reduce disruptions and possessions for maintenance	ETCS, but only on decent infrastructure	Reduce switch- heating	Remove and improve level crossings
Phase out non- standard assets	Enough margin in the timetable: always, everywhere	Longer/wider platforms, 740m	Remove local speed restrictions	Phase out non- compliant signalling
Reduce slack in the timetable	Give train drivers more precise information	Match timetable and infrastructure	Timetable for energy efficiency	Enough margin in the timetable

ESSA: Eliminate, Simplify, Standardize and Automate



Number of switches (2018)	Mainline 4110	Yards 3457	
Keep / renew	2177	1369	
Still to be checked	0	1006 (Rtd port)	
Potential removal	1933	1082	
Removed	390	415	
To be removed in the coming years	928	346	-1
Removal currently being studied	151	191	
Not urgent	464	130	

This table excludes around 500 new mainline switches being built in optimised track layouts.



How do we pay for this?

Removing switches is more expensive than one-to-one renewal.

Nevertheless:

Every available Euro should be invested in reducing our operational costs

- <u>Maintenance and renewal budgets</u>: Every Euro that is saved by removing a switch, can be invested in the removal of that switch. This is calculated over a 15-year time period (or up to 30 years for specific cases, authorised by the board).
- •<u>Capacity improvement budgets</u>: these budgets are small, but the design of capacity improvement projects fully incorporates the simplification philosophy. This also goes for new yards, 740m tracks etc.

The importance of high frequencies

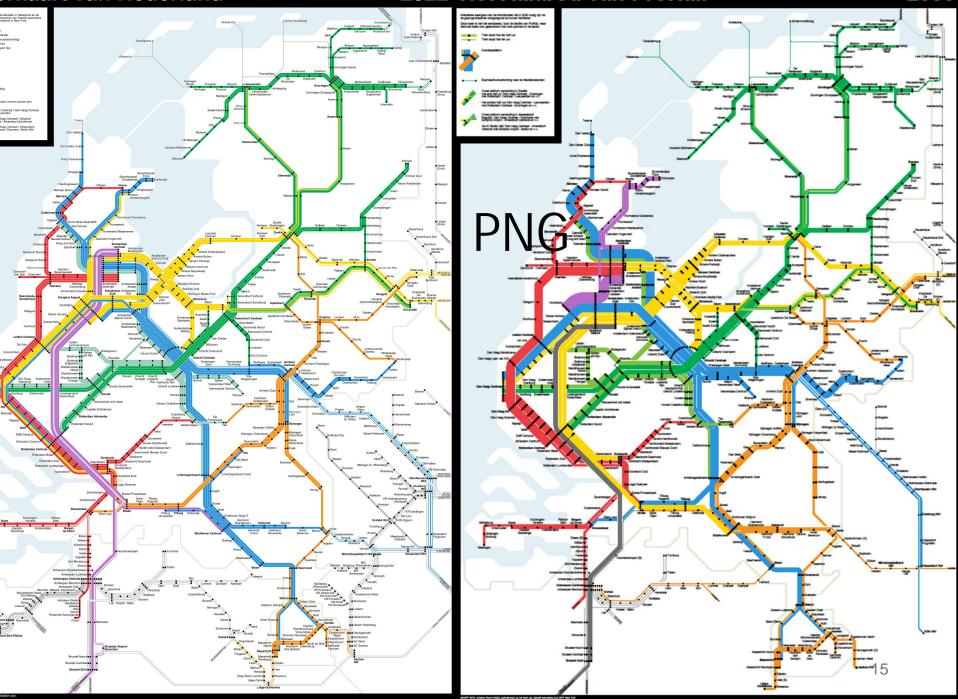
We would like to further increase frequencies during the coming years. First of all, because higher frequencies help to accommodate & stimulate growth, but the are more reasons:

- Improve transfer times => as most local services (including bus/urban rail) run in a 15' interval, we are studying 8x per hour as an improvement to the 10' frequencies.
- Higher frequencies allow us to reduce travel times (with more trains running, we can diversify between semi-fast, fast and super-fast services)
- Improve operational efficiency: "Railroads only make money when the trains are moving."

The challenge: this obviously requires a lot of infrastructure capacity, but there are no plans to invest in more tracks

orkaart van Nederland

2022 Het Aanbod van ProRail

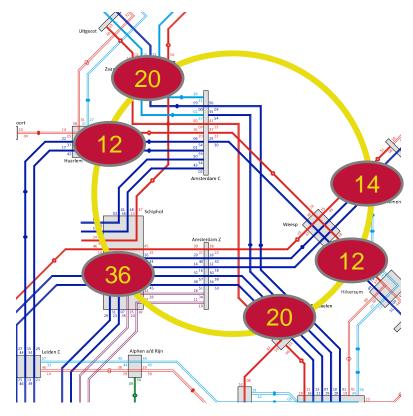


The ultimate puzzle?

In 1970, we successfully introduced the world's first integrated 'takfahrplan'. We continued to build on this principle for over 50 years: adding some trains, adding some infrastructure, etc. etc.

With our reference timetable for 2030, we reached "the end of the line". All six gateways to Amsterdam have been "maxed out"...

...and there are no realistic railway infrastructure projects to solve this.





The way forward: give up holding on to some "holy cows"

