

## Consultation Questions

The answer boxes will expand as you type.

### Procuring rail passenger services

1. What are the merits of offering the ScotRail franchise as a dual focus franchise and what services should be covered by the economic rail element, and what by the social rail element?

Q1 comments:

2. What should be the length of the contract for future franchises, and what factors lead you to this view?

Q2 comments:

3. What risk support mechanism should be reflected within the franchise?

Q3 comments:

4. What, if any, profit share mechanism should apply within the franchise?

Q4 comments:

5. Under what terms should third parties be involved in the operation of passenger rail services?

Q5 comments:

6. What is the best way to structure and incentivise the achievement of outcome measures whilst ensuring value for money?

Q6 comments:

7. What level of performance bond and/or parent company guarantees are appropriate?

Q7 comments:

8. What sanctions should be used to ensure the franchisee fulfils its franchise commitments?

Q8 comments:

## **Achieving reliability, performance and service quality**

9. Under the franchise, should we incentivise good performance or only penalise poor performance?

Q9 comments:

10. Should the performance regime be aligned with actual routes or service groups, or should there be one system for the whole of Scotland?

Q10 comments:

11. How can we make the performance regime more aligned with passenger issues?

Q11 comments:

12. What should the balance be between journey times and performance?

Q12 comments:

13. Is a Service Quality Incentive Regime required? And if so should it cover all aspects of stations and service delivery, or just those being managed through the franchise?

Q13 comments:

14. What other mechanisms could be used for assessing train and station quality?

Q14 comments:

## **Scottish train services**

15. Can better use be made of existing train capacity, such as increasing the permitted standing time beyond the limit of 10 minutes or increasing the capacity limit? What is an acceptable limit for standing times on rail services?

Q15 comments:

16. Should the number of services making use of interchange stations (both rail to rail and rail to other modes) be increased to reduce the number of direct services? What would be the opportunities and challenges of this?

Q16 comments:

17. Should Government direct aspects of service provision such as frequency and journey time, or would these be better determined by the franchisee based on customer demand?

Q17 comments:

18. What level of contract specification should we use for the next ScotRail franchise?

Q18 comments:

19. How should the contract incentivise the franchisee to be innovative in the provision of services?

Q19 comments:

### **Scottish rail fares**

20. What should be the rationale for, and purpose of, our fares policy?

Q20 comments:

21. What fares should be regulated by government and what should be set on a commercial basis? Do your recommendations change by geographic area (the Strathclyde area example), or by type of journey (for example suburban or intercity)?

Q21 comments:

22. How should we achieve a balance between the taxpayer subsidy and passenger revenue contributions in funding the Scottish rail network? At what rate should fares be increased, and how feasible would it be to apply higher increases to Sections of the network which have recently been enhanced?

Q22 comments:

23. What should the difference be between peak and off-peak fares? Will this help encourage people to switch to travelling in the off-peak?

Q23 comments:

## Scottish stations

24. How should we determine what rail stations are required and where, including whether a station should be closed?

Q24 comments:

25. What are the merits or issues that arise from a third party (such as a local authority or local business) being able to propose, promote and fund a station or service?

Q25 comments:

26. Should only one organisation be responsible for the management and maintenance of stations? If this was the franchisee how should that responsibility be structured in terms of leasing, investment, and issues relating to residual capital value?

Q26 comments:

27. How can local communities be encouraged to support their local station?

Q27 comments:

28. What categories of station should be designated and what facilities should be available at each category of station?

Q28 comments: The desire of passengers to cycle to stations should be recognised and encouraged as an important contributor to the Scottish Governments climate change policies.

All stations should have good quality links into the wider catchment area of the station.

All stations should have good quality cycle parking facilities and the quantity and location of this provision should not be subordinate to maximising the number of car parking spaces.

Certain major stations should be designated as "bike hubs" in recognition of the existing high level of cycling to that station, and to encourage modal shift. Bike hubs should offer secure storage and appropriate ancillary services. There is a current example at Leeds Station and Edinburgh Haymarket would be an appropriate choice for the first one in Scotland.

Lifts should be long enough to accommodate cycles. (The recently installed lifts at Edinburgh Waverley and Haymarket, are slightly too short).

## Cross-border services

29. Should cross-border services continue to go north of Edinburgh? In operating alongside ScotRail services, how do cross-border services benefit passengers and taxpayers? And who should specify these services, the Department of Transport or the Scottish Ministers?

Q29 comments:

30. Or should the cross-border services terminate at Edinburgh Waverley, allowing opportunities for Scottish connections? And if so, what additional benefits would accrue from having an Edinburgh Hub?

Q30 comments:

## Rolling stock

31. What alternative strategies or mechanisms could be used to reduce the cost of the provision of rolling stock?

Q31 comments:

32. What facilities should be present on a train and to what extent should these facilities vary according to the route served?

Q32 comments: I welcome the current policy of free cycle carriage, and of 'turn-up-and-go' on most local trains. I don't own or have access to a car, so its important for me to be able to take my bike on trains, and I feel this is a very sustainable way to travel.

I would like to see the 'turn-up-and-go' policy extended to the longer-distance routes, especially to the north and north-west, since these are also the most popular tourist routes, and better cycle carriage (it's inadequate at present) would bring sustainable business to those areas.

A minimum service provision should be included in the specification for the new Scotrail franchise, relating to cycle carriage provision, with cycle capacity specified at two cycles per coach, in a flexible use space. This should apply

to all new rolling stock – such as for EGIP - and also be applied to the existing fleet.

The blanket ban on the carriage of tandems should be reviewed, as, although demand will not be high, their use is very valuable to both families and to support groups for the blind and partially sighted.

Free cycle carriage should continue to be a franchise obligation.

These proposals are consistent with current Scottish Government's policies on promoting Active Travel:

- The Scottish Government states that it is committed to increasing levels of walking & cycling as transport modes and as leisure activities.
- The Cycling Action Plan for Scotland sets a bold target that 10% of all journeys should be by bike by 2020.
- The National Transport Strategy (adopted in December 2006 and still in force) states “We aim to further increase funding for cycling and walking overall and will place more emphasis on the promotion of them as sustainable forms of transport ...including a focus on the carriage of bicycles on public transport.”

## Passengers – information, security and services

33. How should we prioritise investment for mobile phone provision and / or Wi-Fi type high-bandwidth services?

Q33 comments:

34. How should we balance the need for additional seating capacity and retain the flexibility of a franchisee to offer first-class services if commercially viable?

Q34 comments:

35. What issues and evidence should be considered prior to determining whether or not to ban the consumption of alcohol on trains?

Q35 comments:

36. How can the provision of travel information for passengers be further improved?

Q36 comments:

### **Caledonian Sleeper**

37. Should we continue to specify sleeper services, or should this be a purely commercial matter for a train operating company?

Q37 comments:

38. Should the Caledonian Sleeper services be contracted for separately from the main ScotRail franchise? Or should it be an option for within the main ScotRail franchise?

Q38 comments:

39. We would be interested in your views in the level and type of service that the Caledonian Sleeper Services should provide. Including:

- What is the appeal of the Caledonian Sleeper Service, and if there were more early and late trains would the appeal of the sleeper services change?
- What is the value of sleeper services to Fort William, Inverness and Aberdeen and are these the correct destinations, for example would Oban provide better connectivity?
- What facilities should the sleeper services provide and would you pay more for better facilities?

Q39 comments:

### **Environmental issues**

40. What environmental key performance indicators should we consider for inclusion in the franchise agreement or the High Level Output Specification?

Q40 comments: Key performance indicators should be devised to measure the achievement of the Scottish Governments Active Travel policies: □□ Its commitment to increasing levels of walking & cycling as transport modes and as leisure activities. □□

Its Transport Policy commitment to " increase the proportion of short journeys made on foot and on bikes to reduce carbon emissions, improve air quality, reduce congestion and contribute to a healthier Scotland thus contributing to the sustainability golden rule to enhance the environment and reduce emissions". □□

Its Cycling Action Plan for Scotland target that 10% of all journeys should be by bike by 2020. □□

Its National Transport Strategy statement that "We aim to further increase funding for cycling and walking overall and will place more emphasis on the promotion of them as sustainable forms of transport ...including the carriage of bicycles on public transport."