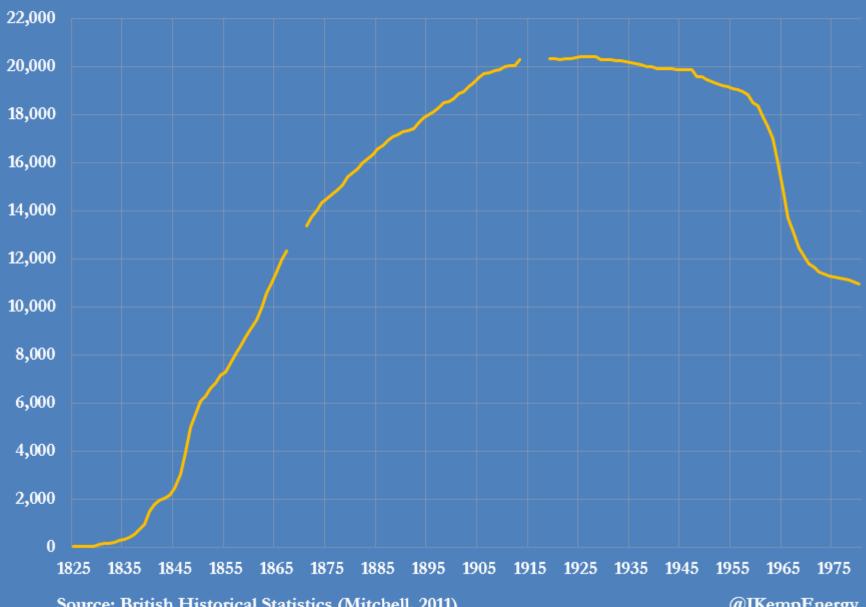
Britain's railway network Selected indicators

JOHN KEMP REUTERS

15 November 20<u>19</u>

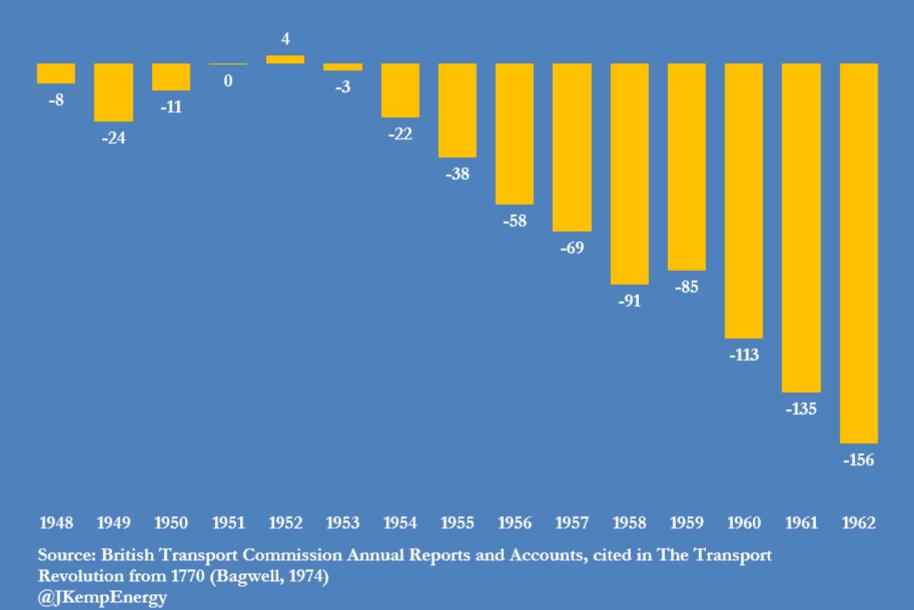
Railway lines in Great Britain, 1825-1980 length in miles (includes a small number of miles in Ireland pre-1848)



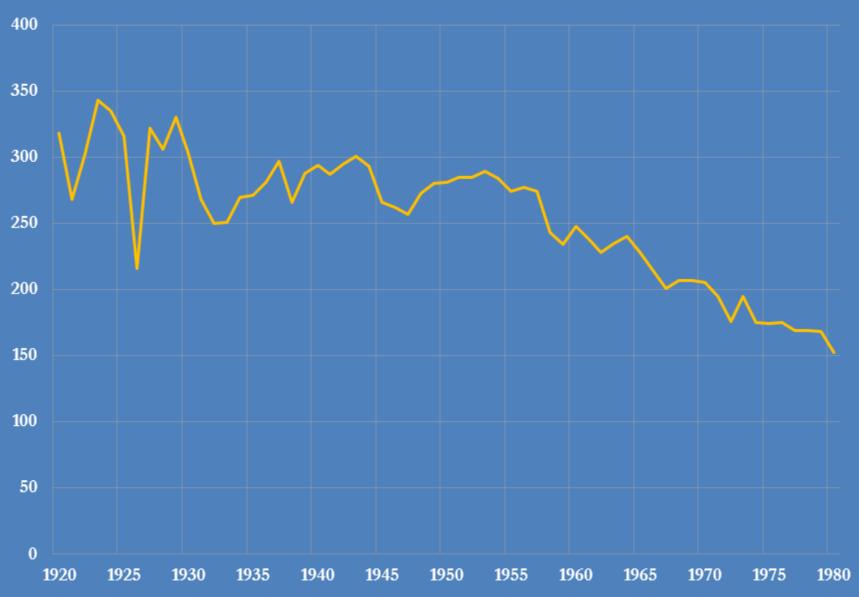
Source: British Historical Statistics (Mitchell, 2011)

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British railways' financial returns, 1948-1962 £ million



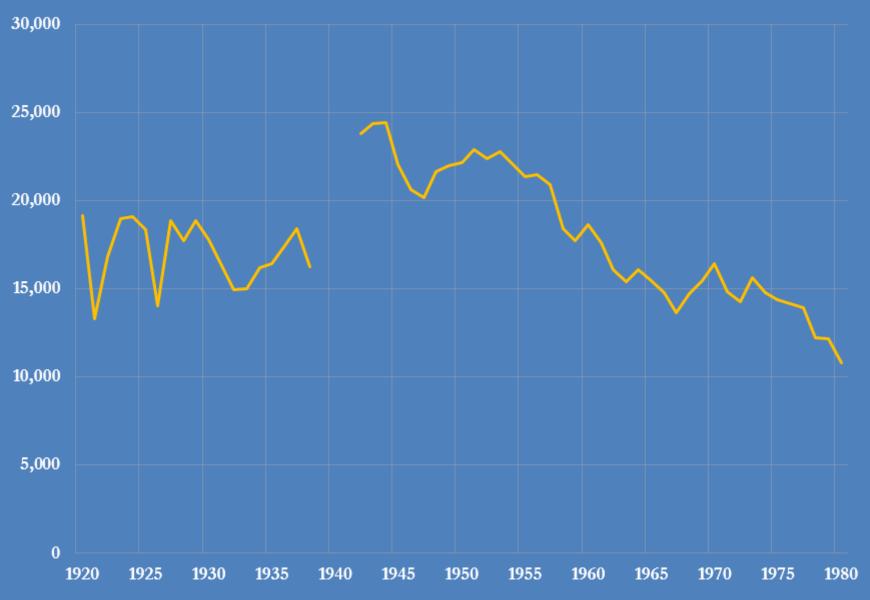
Britain's rail freight, 1920-1980 millions of tons loaded



Source: British Historical Statistics (Mitchell, 2011)

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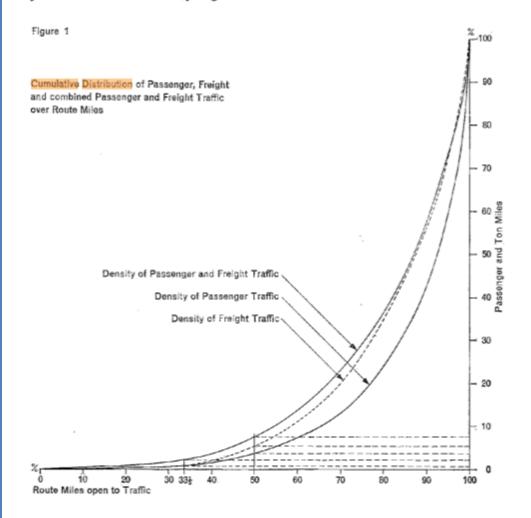
Britain's rail freight, 1920-1980 million ton-miles



Source: British Historical Statistics (Mitchell, 2011)

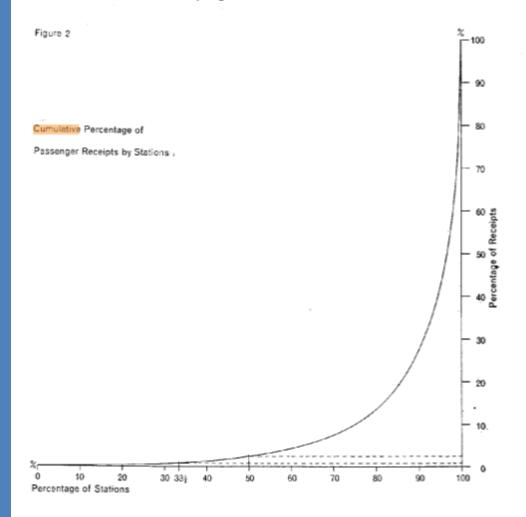
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The distribution of traffic between the least used and most used parts of the system is also illustrated by Figure No. 1.



It will be seen that one-third of the route mileage carries only 1 per cent. of the total passenger miles. Similarly, one-third of the mileage carries only 1 per cent. of the total freight ton miles, and the corresponding figures for the least used half are 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. of passengers and freight respectively. It will also be seen that one-third of the route mileage carries only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total passenger and freight traffic, combined by adding passenger miles and ton miles as equal units, and half the route mileage carries only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total traffic.

It will be seen, from Figure No. 2 which follows, that one third of the stations contributed only 1 per cent. to passenger revenue, and that half of the total number contributed only 2 per cent.



The geographical distribution of the stations throughout the country, together with an indication of the contribution each makes to passenger revenue, is shown in Map No. 3. It will be seen that the smaller stations are not necessarily confined to areas and lines of low density, although, as would be expected, it is in such localities that they predominate.