Group of Experts on Passenger Information in Stations & Hubs: Working Party on Rail Transport, UN ECE, Geneva, 8-10<sup>th</sup> July 2024

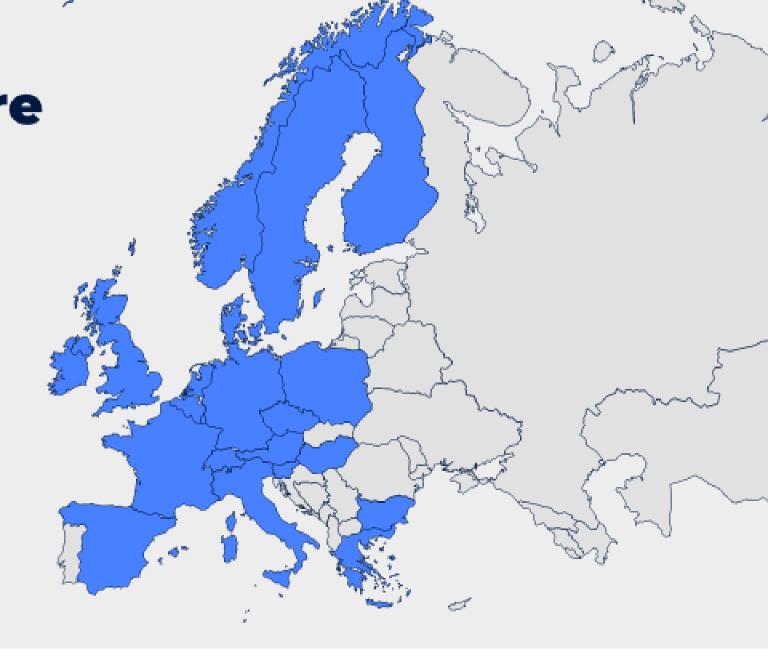
The passengers' perspective - Christopher Irwin



#### **EPF: Who we are**

International non-profit association

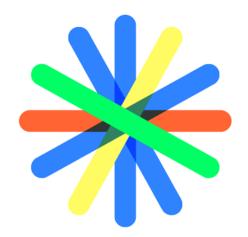
- 39 members
- 21 countries
- All modes: rail, road, waterborne, air





## Main objectives

- Promote sustainable mobility
- Always ask 'What's in it for users?'
- Improved end-to-end journey experience
- Tackle transport poverty
- Better passenger rights
- Represent passengers' views at European level



#### European Passengers' Federation

#### Selected research-based observations

- PRM experience (2019): https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/disabled-rail-passengers-research/
- Smarter information, Smarter journeys (2023): <a href="https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/smarter-information-smarter-journeys-improving-passenger-information-on-the-railways/">https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/smarter-information-on-the-railways/</a>
- Information at stations (2021): https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/passenger-information-at-railway-stations/
- Information screens at stations (2014): <a href="https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/passenger-information-screens-at-railway-stations/">https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/passenger-information-screens-at-railway-stations/</a>
- Information during disruption (2014): <a href="https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/passenger-information-when-trains-are-disrupted/">https://www.transportfocus.org.uk/publication/passenger-information-when-trains-are-disrupted/</a>
- Station design guidance, GB (2021): https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/NR\_GN\_CIV\_100\_02\_Station-Design.pdf
- Wayfinding guidance, GB (2022): <a href="https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Wayfinding.pdf">https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Wayfinding.pdf</a>
- Inclusive Design, GB (2021): <a href="https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/NR\_GN\_CIV\_300\_04\_Inclusive-Design.pdf">https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/NR\_GN\_CIV\_300\_04\_Inclusive-Design.pdf</a>
- Department for Transport, Design Standards for Accessible Stations, GB (2015): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5f622d658fa8f51068e0be5d/design-standards-accessible-stations.pdf
- European Passengers' Federation: https://www.epf.eu/wp/position-papers/

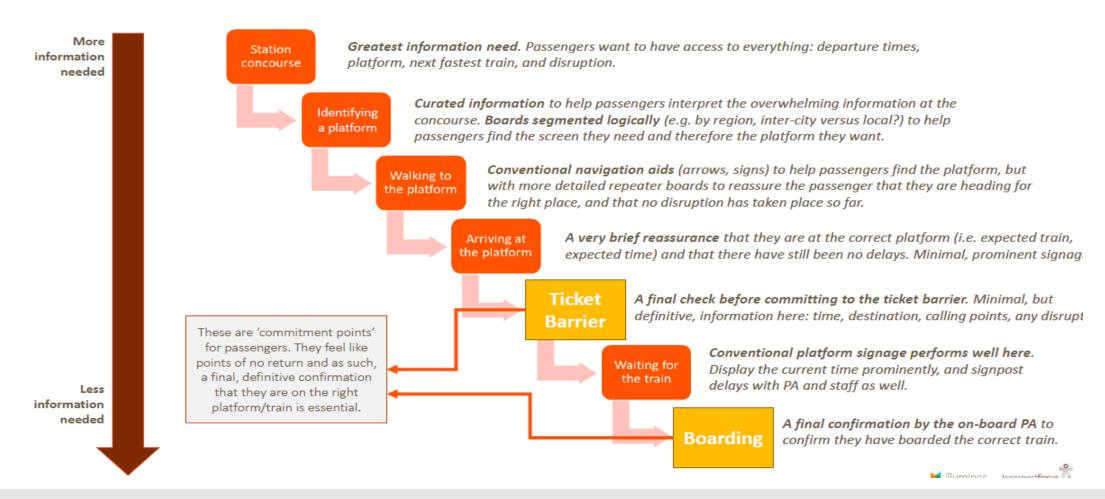


# Planning the journey

- Passengers appreciate consistency in the presentation of information across the network
- They want frequent sight of relevant, timely and easily accessible information
- Disruption risk is a key concern
- Digital devices now the main planning tool for most users



# Needs differ whilst moving from concourse to train



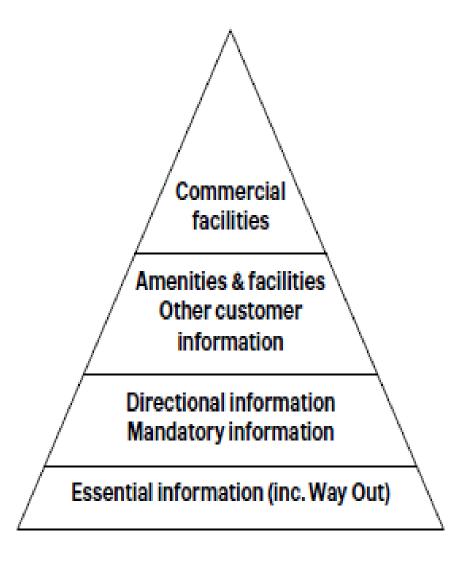


### On navigating the station

- CIS screens ('main board') deliver the basic trip information and indicate the state of the service
- Subsidiary CIS screens help in getting passenger to right platform and reassuring them that the intended train has been found
- Users value the smaller screens at 'points of no return', like platform gates or at the foot of stairs or subways

# Wayfinding

- Establish a clear, consistent, information hierarch by analysing flows, mapping decision points to determine relevant signage
- Design the hierarchy from a passenger's perspective: primary/secondary/tertiary needs, backing with clear graphics
- Progressive disclosure of necessary information at each specific decision point, avoiding information overload
- Incorporate inclusive (accessibility) design for PRMs – e.g., hearing loops, high & low-level signage



### When there is disruption

- Railway operators should explain the cause and, where possible, provide an indicative time-frame for the resolution of the issue, provide frequent updates, take ownership
- Reasons must be 'real', not 'standard excuses'
- Passengers want to know 'So what?' and, if appropriate, be advised how they might 'work-around' the delay

#### The challenge

- Passenger expectations are strongly influenced by digital experience with other modes
- Rail seen as 'behind the curve'
- Users expect push notifications of disruption or reassurance that everything is running as planned
- Real-time maps that display train location and guide platform wayfinding



"If you've got the Amazon app, it tells you how far away it is..."

### Digital considerations

On-line sales now account for greatest number of bookings, but:

- Passengers value reassurance by staff
- Potentially exclusionary (e.g. older, poorer, visually impaired users)
- App fatigue: 'yet another app'
- Potential for information 'cut-off': Wi-Fi, battery, app up-dates
- Upward compatibility with technical advances?
- Safety: Eyes on screen, not on direction

#### ON THE OTHER HAND

- Information up-dates in real time
- Most people familiar with mobiles
- Natural demographic change will reduce exclusion further
- Better Wi-Fi = better informed staff and more self-sufficient passengers
- Indicates that sector is 'catchingup'
- Large amounts of information can reach many people simultaneously
- Helps overcome linguistic barriers



# Always ask 'What's in it for users?' Thank you!

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with acknowledgements to <a href="https://www.transportfocus.org.uk">www.transportfocus.org.uk</a> for images in slides 6 and 10 and to <a href="https://www.networkrail.org.uk">www.networkrail.org.uk</a> for the hierarchical triangle shown in slide 8.

