[Report 05/2021: Fatal accident at Waterloo Underground station]

Press release

RAIB has today released its report into a fatal accident at Waterloo Underground station, London, 26 May 2020.

A train (not involved in the accident) in the northbound Bakerloo Line platform at Waterloo

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PDF, 5.16MB, 42 pages

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Summary

At about 10:10 hrs on 26 May 2020, at Waterloo Underground station in London, a passenger fell into the gap between the northbound Bakerloo line platform and the train from which he had just alighted. A large gap existed between the train and the platform because of the track curvature at the location of the passenger's fall. The passenger was unable to free himself and the train departed with the passenger still in the gap, crushing him as it moved off. He remained motionless on the track and was subsequently hit by a second train that entered the station.

The accident occurred when there were no staff or other members of public nearby to assist the fallen passenger. Train despatch on the Bakerloo line

platforms at Waterloo was undertaken by the train operator (driver) using a closed-circuit television system to view the side of the train alongside the platform. With only his head and arm above platform level, the passenger was difficult to detect on the despatch monitors, and was not seen by the train operator. The operator of the following train was unaware of the passenger because their attention was focused on the platform and the train's stopping point, until after the train had struck the passenger.

The investigation found that London Underground's risk assessment processes did not enable the identification and detailed assessment of all factors that contributed to higher platform-train interface (PTI) risk at certain platforms. Consequently, although London Underground had implemented some location-specific mitigation measures at the PTI, it had not fully quantified the contribution of curved platforms to the overall PTI risk, and so was unable to fully assess the potential benefits of additional mitigation at these locations.

The investigation also found that the model used by London Underground to quantify system risk makes no allowance for non-fatal injuries, and so understates the risk of harm to passengers at the PTI and presents an incomplete picture of system risk, with the potential to affect London Underground's safety decision making.

Recommendations

RAIB has made three recommendations to London Underground. The first relates to the need to recognise and assess location-specific risks so they can be properly managed. The second deals with the need to ensure that safety management processes include the ongoing evaluation of existing safety measures at stations, and provide periodic risk assessment for individual locations at intervals which reflect the level of risk present. The third recommendation relates to the need for effective delivery of actions proposed by internal investigation recommendations.

Notes to editors

1. The sole purpose of RAIB investigations is to prevent future accidents and incidents and improve railway safety. RAIB does not establish blame, liability or carry out prosecutions.
2. RAIB operates, as far as possible, in an open and transparent manner. While our investigations are completely independent of the railway industry, we do maintain close liaison with railway companies and if we discover matters that may affect the safety of the railway, we make sure that information about them is circulated to the right people as soon as possible, and certainly long before publication of our final report.
3. For media enquiries, please call 01932 440015.

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[Call for EOI: develop online English language training package for ASEAN organisation staff]

Key Objectives

- enhance understanding of the capacity within the ASEAN Secretariat organisation for soft skills needs particularly in the English Language
- engage with various stakeholders (governments, regulators, businesses, multilaterals, civil societies etc.) to identify implementation gaps within the ASEAN Aspirations for Interconnected region by using English as the lingua franca in business
- with an emphasis on English Language, promote the UK as the destination of choice for students, and promote other sub-sectors of the the UK Education offer including Higher Education. This will deliver an uplift in overseas students going to the UK to study from the ASEAN region particularly from emerging markets such as Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam
- on the macro level, influence educational policy in target countries within the region; forging closer ties with high-level decision makers and promoting the British education system and professional

qualifications as the natural choice for partner countries to achieve their educational goals and talent mobility within ASEAN

Assessment criteria

The EOI will be assessed against the following criteria:

- alignment with the above-mentioned objectives, detailed in the Terms of Reference
- outcomes achievable within the funding period (by end of March 2022)
- clear project design
- organisation's safeguarding policies ensuring the protection of beneficiaries
- feasibility of project delivery under current circumstances (COVID-19 restrictions)
- overall value for money
- delivery approach

How to submit EOI

Bids should be sent as two documents. The first document should contain your response to the Technical Questions 1 to 6 in the Evaluation Criteria Section in the terms of reference of the project (ODT, 60.6KB).

There is no standard template. Bidders can provide their responses in the best method they choose.

The second document should be completed using the schedule of prices and rates (ODS, 18.6KB) with the pricing information. Any pricing information contained in the technical answers may result in your bid being removed from the process.

Published 7 September 2021
Last updated 23 September 2021 + show all updates

1. 23 September 2021

   Updated steps to submit interest.

2. 22 September 2021

   New deadline of 30 September 2021

3. 7 September 2021

   First published.

CIFTIS Green Development Forum 2021

□□[Good morning, hello everyone! Hello to Ambassador Sha Zukang and hello to Chairman Yu Luming. I am very honoured to be here at the Green Development Forum today].

I'm really delighted to be here. There is no more important topic for us today than green development and I am actually speaking to you on the day when we have our first ministerial visit into China of the year, from Alok Sharma, who is the President of the COP26 Conference of the Parties which is going to take place in Glasgow. He is here to talk to Chinese leaders about raising our collective ambition on climate change and there is no more important topic and no more important country than China in this regard. So I am very happy to be here addressing you all today.

As we have seen, tragically, climate change is changing the natural balance of our planet. We are seeing more extreme climate events happening across the world including in China, in the United States, in Europe, in Africa, in the Middle East. We have to act and we have to do it urgently.

We all have a part to play – those of us in government, business, trade, and in particular services. It is clear that the political direction in China has been set by President Xi, and transitioning the economy towards carbon neutrality is going to be a priority for everyone. The United Kingdom wants to be a strong partner for China in this regard.

You, and we, can all play a transformative role. As Ambassador Sha said, □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ [this is not just a challenge, but an opportunity]. The existential threat of climate change could be the greatest commercial opportunity of all time.

Clearly, financial services can accelerate the cleaner transition, supporting adaptation, resilience, nature, energy transition, clean road transport. Many estimates suggest the world needs an additional $1.5-2.5 trillion of investment annually for the next three decades to transform our economies – public, private and blended finance will all play a part. So services can really be transformative of the whole economy.

Action is already happening. That is the good news – □□□□!

Around half of all global assets under management are now pledged to meeting climate change goals. The Glasgow Finance Alliance for Net Zero launched this year, and over 250 financial institutions, responsible for $80 trillion worth of assets, have made their own net zero commitments.

Resilience-focused investment funds are emerging too and are ploughing money into technologies such as geospatial imaging, weather analytics and precision agriculture.

The insurance sector is conducting analysis of the climate risks that they are so acutely exposed to. Insurance firms, along with pension firms, have a long-term investment focus and are particularly well placed to channel investment into clean growth projects.

The legal system is an important player in holding the worst performers to account, while supporting the design of new investment funds that support green development – for example, to facilitate the construction of energy efficient homes, or advising clients on changing their corporate structure to enable them to meet their fiduciary, and environmental duties.

Accounting firms are considering the material risk of climate change for audit purposes.

In the United Kingdom we are playing our part, including working with China. We have a whole host of commercial green services offerings as well as a depth of experience to share.

The UK's world leading financial and professional services sector is playing an integral part and the UK's Chancellor of the Exchequer is determined to ensure the City of London remains a centre, a global centre, for sustainable finance.

The London Stock Exchange (LSE) has growing expertise in the provision of green finance that is reshaping the infrastructure investment landscape. The LSE's Sustainable Bond Market (SBM) is home to over 250 bonds, including the first green certified bonds from China, India and the Middle East. It is the home market for over 480 infrastructure related companies with very big operations globally. Billions have been raised on the LSE by green companies. The UK also has the largest insurance industry in Europe, and is a leader in specialty insurance for resilience and climate change.

The Agriculture Bank of China launched the first international green bond issued by a Chinese bank on the LSE in 2015 and this has been followed by the likes of Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, which issued its own first green bond on the LSE in 2019 – raising $300m.

UK professional services firms are also advising on how companies can transition to meet climate goals. The Chartered Bankers Institute in the UK created the first green finance certificate – showing how education services are also supporting the green transition by ensuring the financial sector is equipped with an understanding of green finance.

The UK and China also have a raft of innovative designers and engineers ready to play their part in tackling the challenge, including UK Built Environment companies, who are world leaders in green standards, training, architecture and engineering design, project management and property operation. China is absolutely a priority market for them and I am delighted to say they have been involved in landmark projects including the Birds Nest Stadium, just next door to where we are today, and the new Daxing airport.

China also has a huge role to play going forwards.

China, of course, is a world leader in green finance, with the second largest green bond market and the world's largest green loan market.

I am also very well aware that China is already the world’s largest investor in renewables, with ambitious plans to double wind and solar installed capacity by 2030. China, of course, is also home to the world’s largest market for electric vehicles.

I am delighted that Chinese firms are also investing in the United Kingdom, building a more sustainable future. We can only achieve these ambitious goals through international cooperation. The UK is an open economy and we continue to welcome mutually beneficial Chinese investment.

Chinese investment into UK energy and infrastructure stands around £30bn. China has made significant investment into UK renewables, including offshore wind. This includes Huaneng who are building Europe’s largest lithium ion battery storage project in Wiltshire and China Resources Power, whose Dudgeon offshore wind project is already powering over 400,000 homes in the UK.

I recently visited Envision in Shanghai, and Chairman Zhang Lei has a very inspiring vision to be a net zero partner for enterprises, governments and cities, and I’m delighted that Envision recently announced to build a battery giga-factory in the North-East of England. Companies such as Envision are playing an important role in the global green transition.

But there is more that we can do by working together.

China’s service sector, I understand, is worth RMB 55 trillion.

China has the four largest banks in the world, and the largest banking sector. I understand the assets of Chinese banks are around 17 times the size of the United Kingdom’s economy, which shows how important it is to work with China’s financial sector. China also has some of the largest insurance companies in the world, and the assets are vast.

So if the power of all these assets were harnessed, real change would happen, and we need real change to happen. We must harness the power of these assets and invest into new green technology so the cost of capital can fall. This includes greening our institutions and better reporting of climate-related financial disclosures to really facilitate the flow of capital towards investments consistent with a net-zero transition.

This year is a great opportunity to take these steps! □□□□□□□□□□□

There is a ‘first mover’ advantage to those who are already on the transition to Net Zero. We can build a new financial system and employ new business services that align with carbon neutrality. This will also help create the jobs of the future that our societies demand.

This year is so important for the UK and China because we are both holding the Conferences of the Parties, with COP26 in Glasgow and COP15 for China in Kunming. This is a very clear political signal on both our sides of the importance of taking action. China’s recently published five year plan also stresses the importance of this task. If we are to try to keep temperature rises in the world to an absolute minimum, we must increase our collective ambition, and we can only achieve these goals with the full contribution of

China.

So with that I wish you a successful and fruitful Green Development Forum today, and I very much look forward – □□□□ – to hearing more about the service sectors role in this very important transition.

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Next generation of heat networks to power UK’s green revolution

- Latest round of heat network funding in England will only support low-carbon technologies, such as heat pumps
- £270 million Green Heat Network Fund will help make towns and cities greener, building on the 480,000 consumers already benefiting from this technology
- new heat networks will play a key role in cutting carbon emissions from heating buildings, which accounts for 21% of UK total

Homes and businesses will be made greener as low-carbon energy is today placed at the heart of the latest round of funding for heat network projects across England.

The new £270 million Green Heat Network Fund, announced by the government today (Tuesday, 7 September), will only support low-carbon technologies like heat pumps, solar and geothermal energy in the roll out of the next generation of heat networks which will enable more towns and cities to take up this tried and tested technology from 2022.

Heat networks supply heat to buildings from a central source, avoiding the need for households and workplaces to have individual, energy-intensive heating solutions – such as gas boilers. At present, there are over 14,000 heat networks in the UK, providing heating and hot water to around 480,000 consumers.

Heat networks have the potential to be a cost-effective way of reducing carbon emissions from heating. They are the only way that larger-scale renewable and recovered heat sources – like the heat from large rivers and urban recovered heat, such as from the London Underground – can be utilised.

The previous Heat Networks Investment Project (HNIP) has provided more than £165 million of funding for schemes across England and Wales since 2018.

The new Green Heat Network Fund (GHNF) successor scheme will go even further, with applications only being supported if they include low-carbon heat-generating technologies, such as heat pumps, waste heat and energy from geothermal sources.

The successor scheme is set to play a significant role in kick-starting market demand for heat pumps, which will drive down costs for consumers and delivering a mix of low-carbon heating solutions as we incentivise people to gradually transition away from fossil fuel boilers over the next 15 years.

With heat in buildings being one of the largest sources of UK carbon emissions, accounting for 21% of the total, there is an urgent need to deliver a mix of new, low-carbon heating solutions to meet our legally-binding target to end the UK's contribution to climate change by 2050.

Energy Minister Lord Callanan said:

> Finding a mix of innovative solutions to how we heat our homes in the most affordable way is going to be vital as we support people to gradually transition away from gas boilers over the next 15 years.
>
> Today's announcement shows we are going even further in our goals to expand this tried and tested heat networks technology, making even more use of the likes of recovered heat from the London Underground to heat our homes.
>
> The Green Heat Network Fund will also allow us to drive forward the new, cost-effective and low-carbon technologies we need to kick-start new industries and support new jobs in the low-carbon technology sector as we build back greener from the pandemic.

Although heat networks currently meet approximately 2% of the overall UK demand for heating, the independent Committee on Climate Change (CCC) has estimated that, with continued support, they could provide 18% by 2050 – which is why the government is driving investment through the Green Heat Network Fund.

The Heat Networks Investment Project had focused on accelerating the growth of the heat network market and has permitted fossil fuel sources of heat provided they offer carbon reductions and will be replaced by low-carbon alternatives over time.

However, the successor scheme will incentivise new and existing heat networks in England to move away from high-carbon sources, as well as exploiting waste-heat opportunities while bringing down costs for consumers.

The Green Heat Network Fund is expected to fund the delivery of an estimated 10.3Mt of total carbon savings by 2050 or the equivalent of taking 4.5 million cars in England off the road for a year.

Also being published today is an assessment of the potential for future heat networks to be sited across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The study identifies opportunity areas that could be best-placed to support future heat network projects and how much heat could be supplied by them.

It identifies areas for district heating in each of the four nations separately across the UK by combining heat demand data and potential sources of waste heat to determine where heat networks could be commercially viable.

- the GHNF is a capital grant programme that aims to stimulate the growth of low-carbon heat networks that will support the delivery of the UK's 2050 climate change commitments and expand the current heat networks supply chain
- the £270 million GHNF scheme was announced by the Chancellor in the March 2020 Budget
- it will be open to public, private and third sector applicants in England, will open for applications in April 2022 and is anticipated to run to 2025
- the GHNF will be a key part of plans to reduce carbon emissions from heating homes and businesses by 2050 as it succeeds the HNIP scheme when it closes next year and facilitates heat networks across England from 2022 to 2025
- the new scheme will incentivise the transition to low-carbon heat sources by targeting financial support to projects and by enabling the development of low-carbon technologies at an increased scale while driving down costs
- the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is investing £320 million into heat networks in England and Wales up to March 2022 through the Heat Networks Investment Project (HNIP)
- anyone wishing further information on the GHNF can contact the GHNF team via their mailbox: ghnfcorrespondence@beis.gov.uk
- carbon savings figures for the GHNF are current estimates and subject to revision

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Additional £5.4 billion for NHS COVID-19 response over next six months

- Additional £5.4 billion cash injection to NHS to support COVID-19 response over next six months

- Includes £1 billion to help tackle COVID-19 backlogs, delivering routine surgery and treatments for patients

- Total government support for health services in response to COVID-19 at over £34 billion this year alone

The NHS will receive an extra £5.4 billion over the next six months to support its response to COVID-19 and help tackle waiting lists, the Prime Minister and Health and Social Care Secretary Sajid Javid have announced today.

The funding will immediately go towards supporting the NHS to manage the immediate pressures of the pandemic. This includes an extra £1 billion to help tackle the COVID-19 backlog, £2.8 billion to cover related costs such as enhanced infection control measures to keep staff and patients safe from the virus and £478 million to continue the hospital discharge programme, freeing up beds.

The additional £5.4 billion brings the government's total investment to health services for COVID-19 so far this year to over £34 billion, with £2 billion in total for the NHS to tackle the elective backlog.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson said:

> The NHS was there for us during the pandemic — but treating Covid patients has created huge backlogs.
>
> This funding will go straight to the frontline, to provide more patients with the treatments they need but aren't getting quickly enough.
>
> We will continue to make sure our NHS has what it needs to bust the Covid backlogs and help the health service build back better from the worst pandemic in a century.

Health and Social Care Secretary Sajid Javid said:

> The NHS has been phenomenal as it has faced one of the biggest challenges in its history.
>
> Today's additional £5.4 billion funding over the next 6 months is critical to ensuring the health service has what it needs to manage the ongoing pandemic and helping to tackle waiting lists.
>
> We know waiting lists will get worse before they get better as people come forward for help, and I want to reassure you the NHS is open, and we are doing what we can to support the NHS to deliver routine operations and treatment to patients across the country.

Amanda Pritchard, NHS chief executive, said:

> This funding provides welcome certainty for the NHS, which has pulled out all the stops to restore services, while caring for thousands of seriously ill Covid patients requiring hospital treatment during the toughest summer on record.

> This additional investment will enable the NHS to deliver more checks, scans and procedures as well as helping to deal with the ongoing costs and pressures of the pandemic as the NHS heads in to winter.

The government has been clear that the NHS will get what it needs to recover its usual services and deliver quality care to patients.

The waiting list for routine operations and treatments such as hip replacements and eye cataract surgery could potentially increase to as high as 13 million. While today's extra £1 billion funding will go some way to help reduce this number, waiting lists will rise before they improve as more people who didn't seek care over the pandemic come forward.

£478 million of this new funding has been dedicated to continue the hospital discharge programme so staff can ensure patients leave hospital as quickly and as safely as possible, with the right community or at-home support. This will free up thousands of extra beds and staff time to help the NHS recover services. The government has also invested £500 million in capital funding for extra theatre capacity and productivity-boosting technology, to increase the number of surgeries able to take place.

This funding is for England only. The devolved administrations will receive up to £1 billion in Barnett consequentials in 2021-22. The final amount will be confirmed and allocated at Supplementary Estimates 2021-22.

On top of this funding, the NHS recently launched a £160 million initiative to tackle waiting lists. This is looking to accelerate the recovery of routine treatments and operations by trialling new ways of working, including a high-volume cataract service, one stop testing facilities where people can get tests done quickly and efficiently, to speed up the time to treatment, greater access to specialist advice for GPs and pop-up clinics so patients can be seen and discharged closer to home.

This government is committed to delivering the greatest hospital building programme in a generation with 40 new hospitals by 2030, backed by an initial £3.7 billion.

Today's announcement is in addition to the £3 billion announced at Spending Review 2020 to support the NHS. It is also additional to the historic long-term settlement for the NHS, which is enshrined in law and will see NHS funding increase by £33.9 billion by 2023 to 2024 as part of the NHS Long Term Plan.   The government will continue to support the NHS respond to COVID-19. The government made available £63 billion in 2020 to 2021 and over £34 billion so far this year to support health services, and increased the NHS core non-COVID budget from £130 billion to £136 billion.

Notes to editors

The £5.4 billion funding is broken down into:

- £2.8 billion for COVID-19 costs including infection control measures;
- £600 million for day-to-day costs;
- £478 million for enhanced hospital discharge; and
- £1.5 billion for elective recovery, including £500 million capital funding.