

National Routeing Guide Glossary

Associated Routeing Point

Each related station has one or more associated routeing point. The associated routeing points are those routeing points in each direction along the line which are nearest to the related station (one only in each direction). An associated routeing point is only appropriate if the fare for the whole journey is not less than the fare from the routeing point associated with the station to the destination and not less than the fare from the station to the associated routeing point for the destination. (An illustration is provided in “The National Routeing Guide in Detail” in the “Help and Instructions” section.)

Common Routeing Point

A common routeing point is a routeing point associated with both the origin and destination stations.

Common Routeing Point Rule

When a journey is between stations that have one or more common routeing points, the permitted journey takes the route of shortest distance or any route no more than 3 miles longer, whether or not they pass through the common routeing point. Also permitted are journeys that use direct trains to and from the common routeing point.

Group Stations (Routeing Point Groups)

Sometimes several stations have been grouped together to make a Routeing Point Group. Take Manchester as an example. The Manchester Group includes: Manchester Piccadilly, Manchester Oxford Road and Manchester Victoria, Deansgate, and Salford Central. Routeing Point Groups allow passengers to change trains at any station in the Group and even to double back between stations to enlarge the choice of permitted trains and improve the convenience of changing.

National Rail Conditions of Carriage

The National Rail Conditions of Carriage explain the rights (and restrictions to those rights) of ticket holders to use services provided by train companies. They set out the minimum level of service a ticket holder is entitled to expect. The National Rail Conditions of Carriage are issued by ATOC on behalf to the Train Companies.

Related Station

A related station is a station which is not a routeing point. To find the permitted route from a related station first find its appropriate associated routeing point. You can find out the relevant routeing points using Section B (the “pink pages”).

Routeing Point

The Routeing Guide does not list permitted routes for journeys between all pairs of stations. Instead some stations at important nodes in the network have been chosen as Routeing Points. To route a journey you need two Routeing Points, one for the origin and one for the destination. Permitted routes for journeys between related stations are worked out by finding the underlying routeing-point-to-routeing-point journey and using the permitted routes for that.

Shortest Route

The shortest route is the route between two stations which is the shortest by distance. This can be worked out from the National Rail Timetable. Mileages are shown on the first page of each table.

Through Train

A through train is one which runs between the origin and destination stations and on which passengers can make their journey without having to change trains.