





South West Freight Strategy

Port Dashboard - Bristol

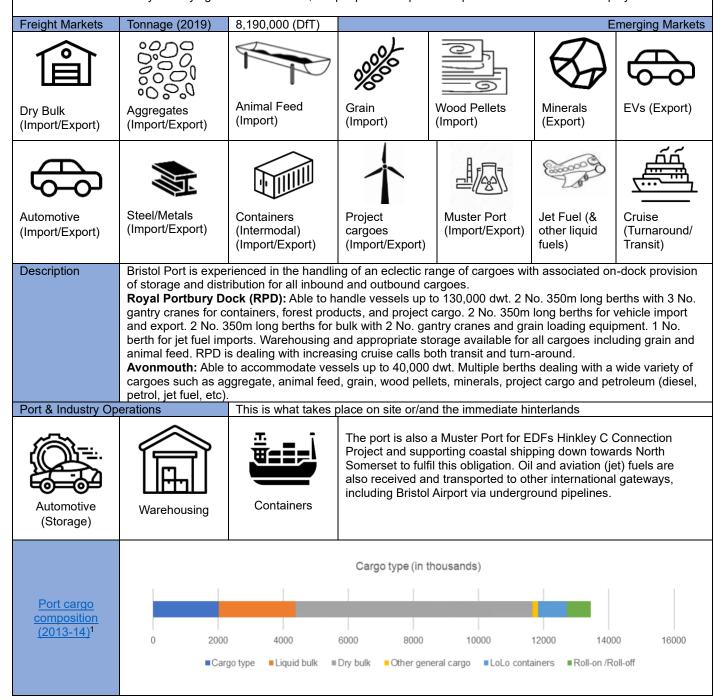
Peninsula Transport & Western Gateway Subnational Transport Bodies

WP12 International Gateway Study

Gateway	Bristol	Туре	Port	County	Bristol
Operator	Bristol Port	Size	2,400 acres	Employees	550 (Direct)

The Bristol Port Company was formed in 1991 when entrepreneurs purchased the Port of Bristol from Bristol City Council. Since privatisation the Port has developed with over £600M of private investment and is a modern business offering the full range of shipping, distribution, and logistics services. Bristol is the South West's only deep seaport with direct motorway and rail access from the port to the strategic road and rail networks.

Bristol Port's position enables rapid connections to the commercial and consumer markets in the Midlands, London, and South East in addition to South Wales and the South West. The dock estate is more than 2,400 acres with significant areas of openand covered-storage. The port also has a critically important role in redevelopment of the South West's largest industrial centre and can reinforce that role through growth of new port facilities, as recognised in regional and local economic planning strategies. In total, the port employs circa 550 people directly with over 12,000 employed within the Dock Estate and a recent Oxford Economics' Study identifying that more than 22,000 people are dependent upon Bristol Port for their employment.



https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/600269/SEGP_-_Underpinning_Report_-_International_gateways_and_the_SRN.pdf

Description	The Port of Bristol serves several freight markets with strong links to the national, regional, and local economy. The import and export of motor vehicles is one of the most important trades of the Port. Automotive - There are now over 500 acres of open storage available for vehicles. More than 550,000 (down from 800,000 pre-Covid) vehicles per annum are handled by a permanently employed, highly trained work force. JLR, BMW, Vauxhall & Toyota are UK-built cars that are exported from Bristol Port. EVs are an increasingly significant proportion of the Port's vehicle numbers. Warehousing - Bristol Port has over 2 million square feet of efficient and secure warehousing within the secure dock estate. Containers - Bristol Port has two container terminals (Portbury and Avonmouth) which allows for extensive connectivity and efficient container handling.					
Connections	Road Link	M5(&M4)/M49/A4	Rail Link	Severn Beach line for passengers. Avonmouth Dock directly linked with twintracks to Parkway junction. Royal Portbury Dock directly linked to Temple Meads.		
Rail Services	GWR – Bristol Temple Meads to Avonmouth/St Andrews Road (Severn Beach Line) (Every 30min Monday-Saturday & Hourly Sunday) and Royal Portbury Docks.					
Bus Services	First Bus - Service 'Port' (Every 20 mins Monday-Saturday and half-hourly on Sunday). This primarily caters for employees as well as the local population.					

For people, Bristol Port can either be accessed from Bristol city centre via the A4 or via the M5 junction 18 (accessed from both directions). From Bristol, head to Avonmouth on the A4 Portway. Continue past Portway Park & Ride and follow signs for 'Avonmouth & Docks'. From the M5, leave the motorway at junction 18 and follows signs for 'Avonmouth & Docks' (A4).

Investment Timeline 1887 - 2022

1877 - Three entrepreneurial businessmen decided to build a new dock outside Bristol City centre at the mouth of the River Avon to handle large vessels as the challenges with the approach to the City Centre Docks become increasingly challenging.

1960s - Vessels around the world were getting larger and containerisation was taking hold. Avonmouth Dock struggled to cope with the demand and therefore Bristol City Council devised plans to build a new dock.

1977 - Bristol port was expanded when Royal Portbury Dock (RPD) was built and officially opened during 1977 (100 years after the opening of Avonmouth Dock. This was to accomodate vessels of increasing size due to the expansion of containerisation.

1991 - Privatisation of the port occured when Terence Mordaunt and David Ord purchased the business in 1991. The port has since been transformed with over £600 million worth of investment

Present day - Bristol City Council continues to benefit from the business within the port by receiving dividends from the profits each year as well as the economic benefit of having the stimulus of one of the UK's major ports here.

Future developments

- The consented Bristol Deep Sea Container Terminal (DSCT) will bring the largest container vessels closer to the UK market by constructing three 18m deep 400m berths.²
- Bristol Port plays an important role in the redevelopment of the largest industrial centre in the Southwest and will be strengthened through the growth of new port facilities, as recognised by regional and local economic planning strategies.³
- The port is working as part of a consortium on 5G Logistics to enhance operational efficiency and productivity for the sector, including a focus on security, traceability and road traffic management within the vicinity of the port.
- The Port is looking to provide production and fabrication facilities to serve the floating offshore wind developments proposed for the Celtic Sea.
- Bristol Port is a founding member of Hydrogen Southwest and looking to import, produce, use, and distribute this fuel
 and is actively working towards Net Zero for its operations by 2040.

SWOT Analysis	
Strengths	

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/600269/SEGP_-_Underpinning_Report_-International gateways and the SRN.pdf

³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/600269/SEGP_-_Underpinning_Report_-_International_gateways_and_the_SRN.pdf

⁴ https://www.westofengland-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/innovation/5g-logistics/

- Bristol Port has direct motorway access to M4, M5 and M49 providing good, high-quality connectivity to London, Birmingham, Manchester, and South Wales.
- Direct rail connectivity from both Avonmouth and Royal Portbury Docks. Bristol Port is one of only a few ports in the UK with direct rail access and the only one in the South-West.
- Proximity to markets 67% of the UK population (45 million people) is within 250km of Bristol Port and this is efficient
 for freight movements.
- The Port's commitment to the environment is demonstrated through an ongoing programme of conservation projects which have achieved major improvements in the local environment over the past 3 decades. Over 1/3 of the Port's electricity is provided by three wind turbines.

Weaknesses

- Market conditions mean that Bristol Port relies upon road transport for most freight movements given the cost of the
 rail alternative. Congestion on the M5 can be a challenge for freight movements though this is generally limited to the
 Friday peak during summer weekends.
- Bristol Port has two intermodal facilities: one at Portbury and one at Avonmouth, neither are served by suitable rail
 loading gauges on key corridors to compete with some other ports such as Southampton, London Gateway, and
 Felixstowe. This also includes movements deeper into the South West region.

Opportunities

- The Avonmouth Severnside Enterprise area has grown in recent years due to its proximity to motorways (adjacent to the M4/M5 and M49 junction), mainline rail connections and a skilled workforce within the area (mainly the populations of Bristol, Bath and South Wales). This has enabled the scaling up of port centric and logistical operations.
- The port, which is already a major employer with more than 22,000 jobs directly or indirectly dependent on port-based businesses, will create further employment opportunities as new facilities and expansion takes place.
- The move towards smart port technology will help to drive efficiencies and enable the port to compete with others across the UK who are investigating similar pathways.
- Rail connectivity, in particular gauge clearance for containers, will be important for the Port of Bristol.

Threats

Ports such as Bristol that serve the automotive industry are witnessing fewer vehicles moving through the port due to
the semiconductor shortage experienced globally. This has affected the production of vehicles with some UK
manufacturers being forced to close their premises as a consequence. But this is a temporary occurrence.