



# Potential for a Public Bikes Scheme in Limerick

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- Background on the international development of public-bike schemes
- Limerick
  - Potential for cycling
  - Demand predictions
  - Possible locations of docking stations
  - Sustainable transport in general
  - Next steps

# Three generations of cycle hire schemes

- 1960s Amsterdam
- 1970s to 90s (e.g. Bicyklen, Copenhagen)
- Third (and current) generation – combats vandalism/theft through technology and secure docking stations.
  - Rennes 1998
  - Major schemes in Paris and Barcelona 2007 credited with 'big bang' effect
  - First Ireland scheme: Dublin 2009
  - First UK scheme: London 2010



# The world's biggest schemes

- Velib in Paris was the world's largest when introduced in 2006 – over 20,000 bikes and over 100,000 trips per day
- Hangzhou, China (2008), now the largest with over 60,000 bikes
- For comparison, Dublinbikes (2009) has 550 bikes (as of Summer 2011)



# The third generation of cycle hire schemes – key characteristics

- Business model includes major advertising firms (JC Decaux in Paris), scheme sponsorship (Barclays), and car-park revenue (Barcelona)
- Bikes are available for a free half hour – beyond this period, prices rise sharply
- Different levels of subscription – daily, weekly and annual



# The third generation of cycle hire schemes – key characteristics (2)

- Large city schemes, journeys last 13-17 minutes on average (3km to 4km)
- Density of docking stations (Paris and London) approximately 8/km<sup>2</sup> or 1 station every 300m. Lower density in smaller places e.g. Calais 1.5/km<sup>2</sup>
- Bikes have several essential characteristics
  - unique, **robust** parts to deter vandals, minimise maintenance and make visible
  - mudguards and chain-guards to enable use in **normal clothes**
  - permanently illuminated dynamo **lights**
  - easily **adjustable** saddle height suitable for most adults (1.5m -1.9m)





# Obstacles to successful schemes

European research project identified the following obstacles to a successful scheme

- **Existing high levels of cycle ownership and mode share**
- **Underestimated demand** causing low availability
- Competition with traditional hire
- **Vandalism/theft** in cities without a cycling culture
- Intensive use leading to **frequent breakdowns** damaging integrity of scheme
- **Empty or full stations** prevent hire or return of bikes - users waste time and lose trust in scheme
- Registration/rental fees don't cover costs
  - external revenues needed



# Factors which influence demand

- Topography
- Congestion affecting motorised transport
- Limited availability and/or high cost of car parking
- Climate and weather



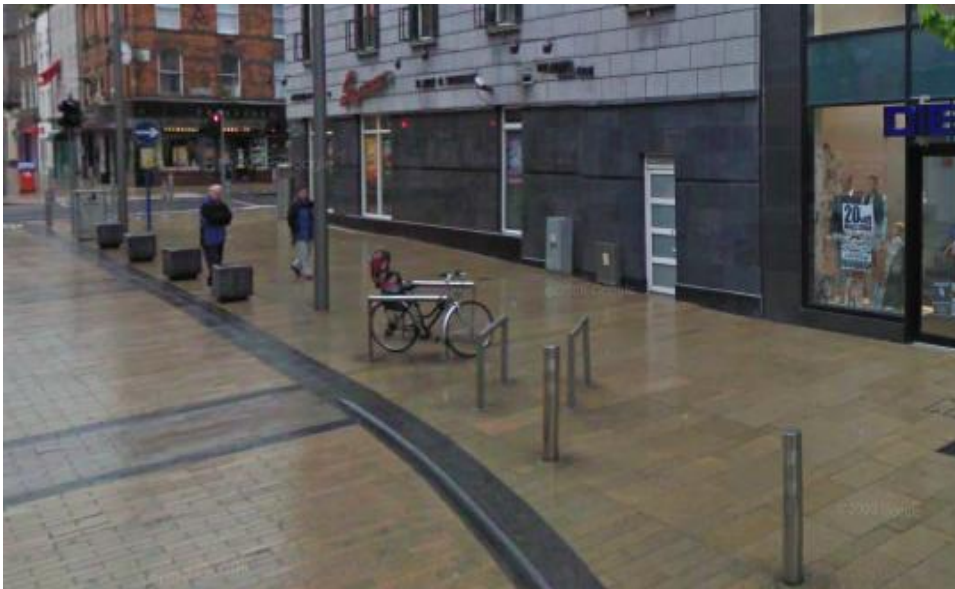
# Focus on Limerick

- Population of approximately 100,000 including 20,000 students
- Cycle commuting mode share is around 3%
- Cycle friendly topography – a relatively flat city particularly in the central areas
- There is little traffic congestion in the city, and it is relatively cheap and easy to park a car in the city centre.
- There is a considerable number of multi-lane one-way streets making journeys by bike more difficult.



## Focus on Limerick (2)

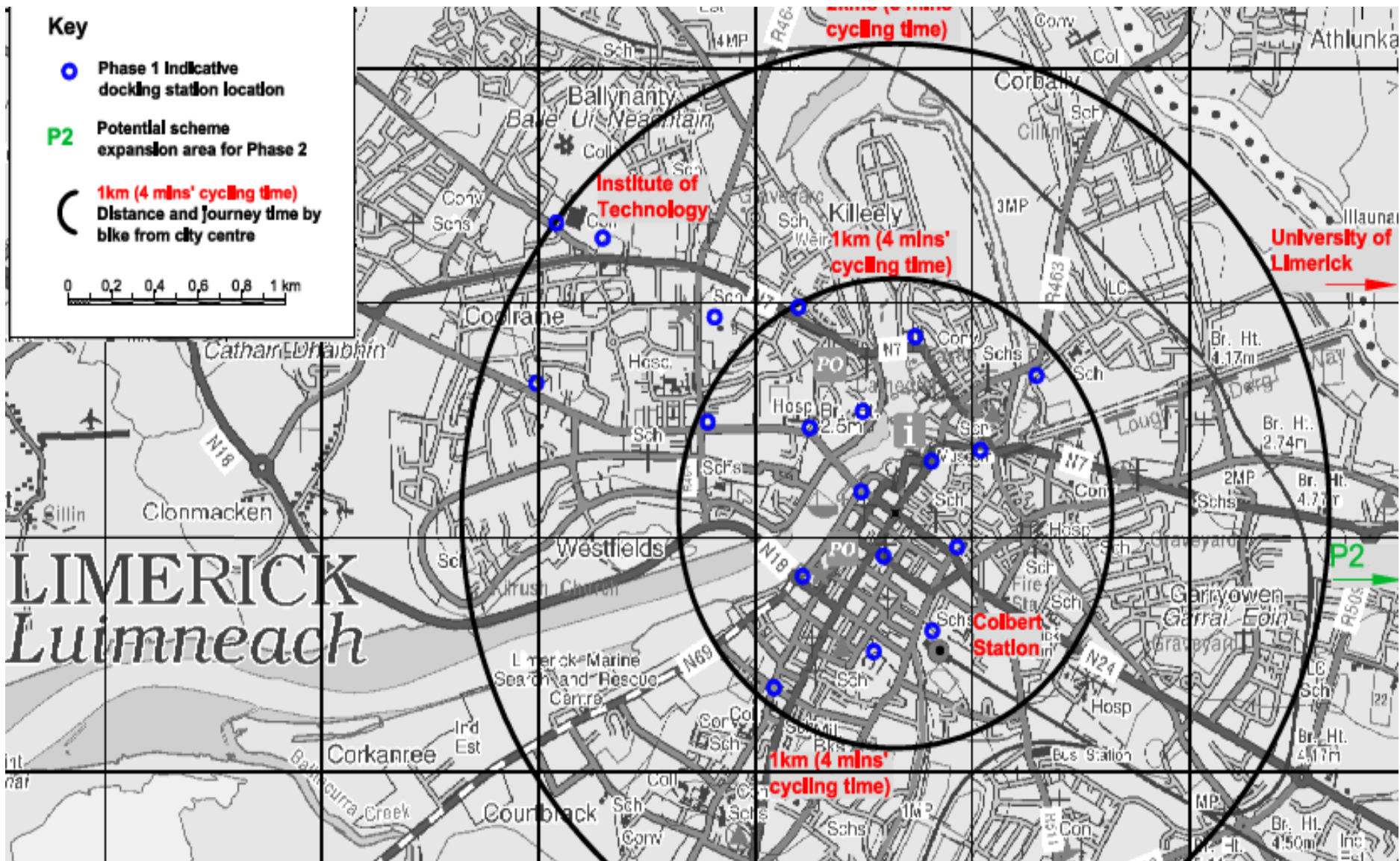
- Cycle parking is scarce and relatively little used – however, bikes parked to street furniture suggest stands are needed in other places



# Demand predictions for bike-sharing scheme in Limerick

- A fleet of **150** bikes is recommended, distributed among **20** docking stations
- It is predicted that the scheme would attract up to **1500** members
- The proposed deployment area is mainly focused on the city centre and includes Colbert Station, with a spine towards the north west of the city to include the Institute of Technology

## Potential locations for docking stations



# Sustainable transport in Limerick – a bigger picture

A bike scheme would complement other initiatives

- Traffic management grants supporting
  - Bus priority
  - Walking
  - Cycling
- A national cycle manual to guide best design
  - [www.cyclemanual.ie](http://www.cyclemanual.ie)
- Real time passenger information
- Optimisation of bus services

# €2.341 million in grant funding to Limerick City Council in 2011

- administered by NTA on behalf of the Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport



## Bus Priority and Park & Ride projects - €650,000

|    |          |                              |
|----|----------|------------------------------|
| 1. | €550,000 | Southern Green Route Phase 1 |
| 2. | €100,000 | Eastern Green Route Phase 2  |

## Bus Stop Accessibility - €101,000

|    |          |                             |
|----|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | € 15,000 | Ennis Road                  |
| 2. | € 33,000 | Vicinity of Colbert Station |
| 3. | € 20,000 | Stop at Henry Street        |
| 4. | € 33,000 | Stop at Arthur's Quay       |

## Jobs Initiative Fund - €1.59 million

|    |          |                                                                       |
|----|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | €50,000  | Public Transport Way finder Signage                                   |
| 2. | €75,000  | Speed Warning Control Signs                                           |
| 3. | €100,000 | Cycle & Pedestrian Access Ramp from O'Callaghan St                    |
| 4. | €120,000 | Condell Rd Walking & Cycling Facility                                 |
| 5. | €150,000 | Cycle Network Hazard Improvements                                     |
| 6. | €125,000 | Regulate pedestrian upgrades to M.I.D. Standards                      |
| 7. | €70,000  | Orbital Route Phase 2 Provisions, directional & lane assignment signs |
| 8. | €800,000 | 10 VMS & 26 Parking Signs                                             |
| 9. | €100,000 | Provision of cycle advance stop lines at key junctions                |

# €1.124 million in grant funding to Limerick County Council in 2011

- administered by NTA on behalf of the Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport



## Bus Priority and Park & Ride projects - €548,000

|    |          |                                      |
|----|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | €548,000 | R445 Dublin Road Green Route Phase 2 |
|----|----------|--------------------------------------|

## Bus Stop Accessibility - €101,000

|    |          |                             |
|----|----------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | € 15,000 | Ennis Road                  |
| 2. | € 33,000 | Vicinity of Colbert Station |
| 3. | € 20,000 | Stop at Henry Street        |
| 4. | € 33,000 | Stop at Arthur's Quay       |

## Jobs Initiative Fund - €475,000

|    |          |                              |
|----|----------|------------------------------|
| 1. | €50,000  | Groody Road & Kilmurray Road |
| 2. | €55,000  | Bus Shelter Programme        |
| 3. | €295,000 | Golf Links Road              |
| 4. | €50,000  | Pedestrian & Cycle Crossing  |
| 5. | €25,000  | Pedestrian Cycle Information |

# The Limerick Walking & Cycle Strategy 2010 - 2020 targets

|     |                                                             |         |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1.  | Condell Road                                                | 2.47 km |
| 2.  | Corbally to University of Limerick                          | 2.8 km  |
| 3.  | City Centre to University of Limerick - Canal Bank          | 4.62 km |
| 4.  | Childers Road and Old Dublin Road to University of Limerick | 2.0 km  |
| 5.  | Coonagh to Knockalisheen Road Scheme                        | 5.0 km  |
| 6.  | The Childers Road                                           | 2.0 km  |
| 7.  | Castletroy Area                                             | 15.0 km |
| 8.  | Dooradoyle/Raheen Area                                      | 5.0 km  |
| 9.  | Great Southern Trail (Abbeyfeale to Rathkeale)              | 37.0km  |
| 10. | Limerick/ Nenagh Cycle way                                  | 54.0 km |



## National Cycle Manual

- 1.0 The Basics**
  - 1.1 Sustainable Safety
  - 1.2 Five Needs of Cyclists
  - 1.3 Conflict and Risks
  - 1.4 Quality of Service
  - 1.5 Width
  - 1.6 Link Types
  - 1.7 Integration and Segregation
  - 1.8 Right of Way
  - 1.9 Pedestrians and Cyclists
- 2.0 Legislation and Policy**
- 3.0 Planning for the Bicycle**
- 4.0 Designing for the Bicycle**
- 5.0 Getting the Details Right**
- 6.0 Maintenance**
- 7.0 Tools and Checklists**

### 1.1 Sustainable Safety

Cycling is a vulnerable mode in traffic terms. Safety is at the heart of all good design. The designer should ensure that the Principles of Sustainable Safety have been applied to all schemes.

The principles of Sustainable Safety were developed in 1992, and in the following years in the Netherlands. They underpin all road design and the adherence to those principles has contributed to the Netherlands leading record in road safety.

This manual subscribes to the principles of Sustainable Safety and has used them in the determination of content.



There are five principles as follows:

- 1.1.1 Functionality
- 1.1.2 Homogeneity
- 1.1.3 Legibility
- 1.1.4 Forgivingness
- 1.1.5 Self-awareness

# Mandatory Lanes, Side Streets



# Box Turns



# Driveways / Crossover



# Left Hand Traffic Pocket



# Pedestrian Priority Shared Area

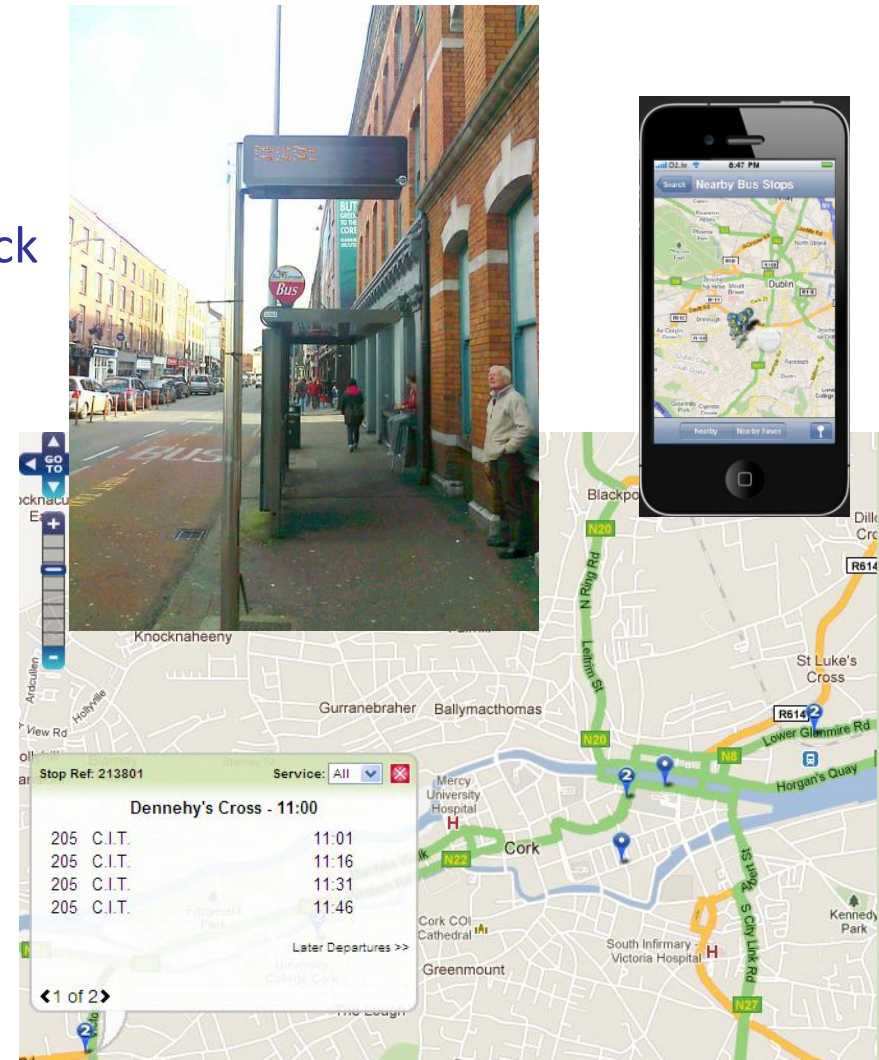


# RTPI Limerick

- First Bus Éireann Test Sign Up in Cork - Cork is the pilot for Bus Éireann signs
- When data is reliable it will enable a quick roll out to Limerick in 2012

When Data is dependable, information will be available for all Bus Éireann stops in Limerick via:

- Signs in busy locations (x approx.)
- Website [www.TransportforIreland.ie](http://www.TransportforIreland.ie)
- Smart Phone Apps
- One SMS number for all real time bus services in the country



# Next Bike scheme steps

- Commercial analysis
- More detailed survey work
  - Likely take-up
  - Potential locations of docking stations
- Examine costs more closely and devise best VFM model

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