# Infrastructure and Transport: Transportation

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### **Organisational Context**

#### 11 Government Departments

- Agriculture & Rural Development
- 2. Culture, Arts & Leisure
- 3. Education
- 4. Employment and Learning
- 5. Enterprise, Trade & Investment
- 6. Environment

- 7. Finance & Personnel
- 8. Health, Social Services & Public Safety
- 9. Policing & Justice
- 10. Regional Development
- 11. Social Development
- 12. Office of the First Minister & deputy First Minister

BUT - no single department for Transport



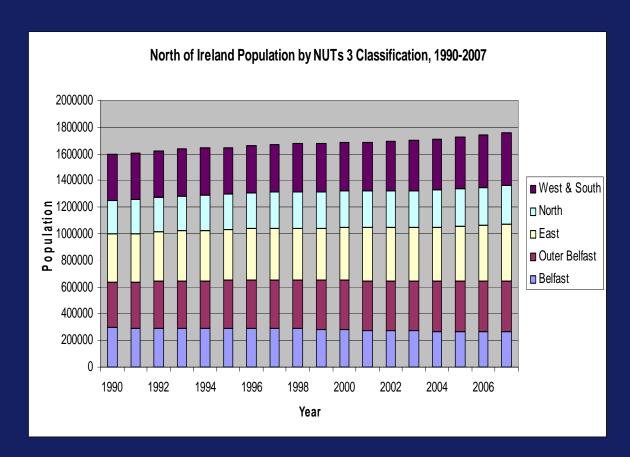
### **Organisational Context**

DRD: DOE: DETI:
 Roads
 Public Transport
 Testing
 Road Safety

- Significant gaps in transport policy, particularly in relation to sustainability
- Need identified for more integrated and strategic focus with an immediate focus on sustainable transport



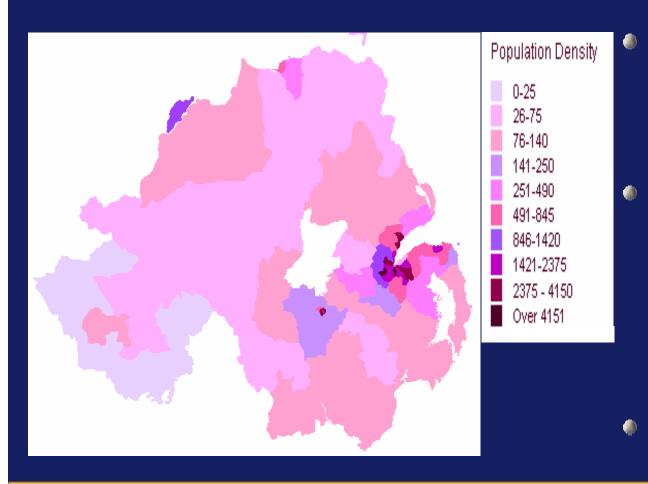
### **Population**



- •High rate of growth
- •630,000 households
- •1.7m population
- •Little change in settlement patterns



### **Population Density**



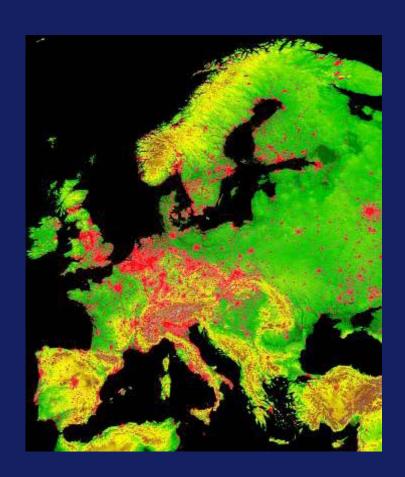
1/3 resident in Greater Belfast Area

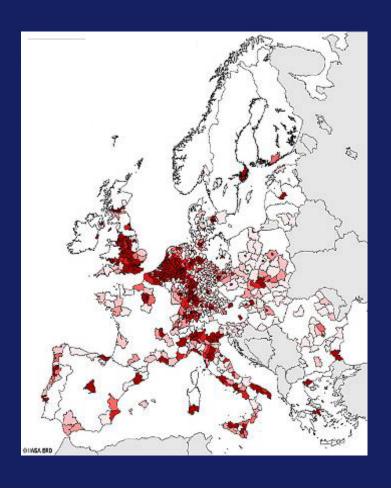
Highly dispersed population with low population density – particularly in the west

35% of population rural based



# Population Density - Europe

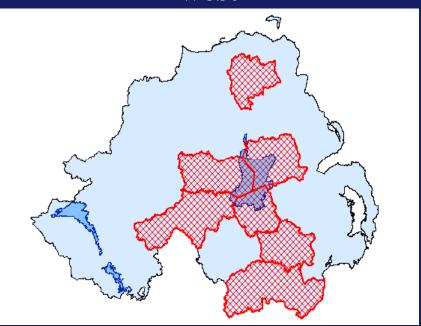




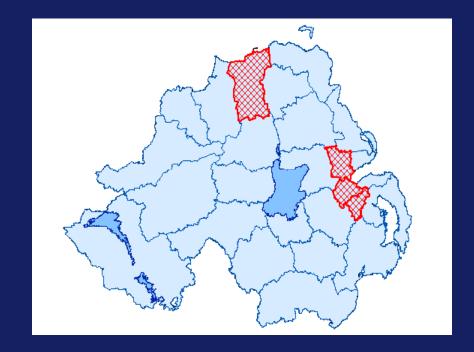


## **Projected Growth to 2025**

Highest rate of growth (22-44%) in south and west



**Expected to decrease in Belfast** 

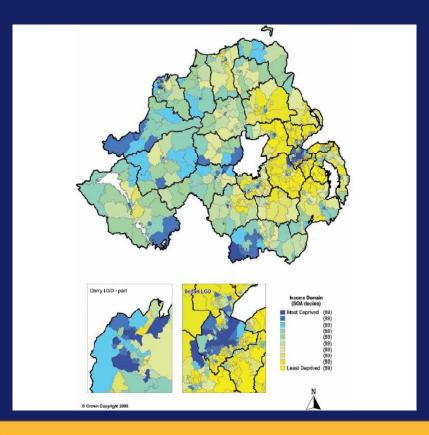


Population in the west is growing faster than the number of jobs, further increasing commuting

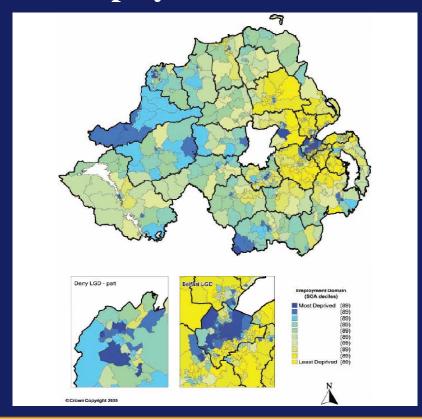


# Sub-regional Differentials

#### 1. Income



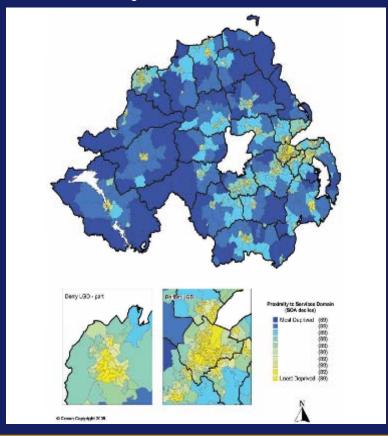
#### 2. Employment





# **Sub-regional Differentials**

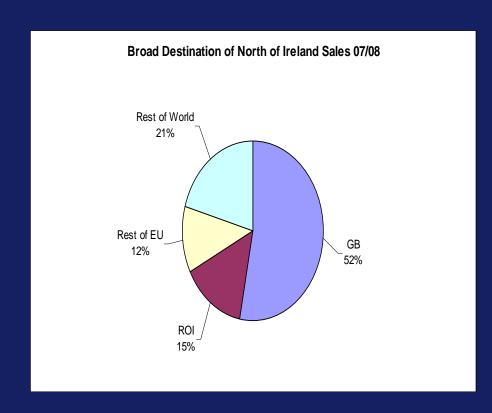
#### 3. Proximity to services

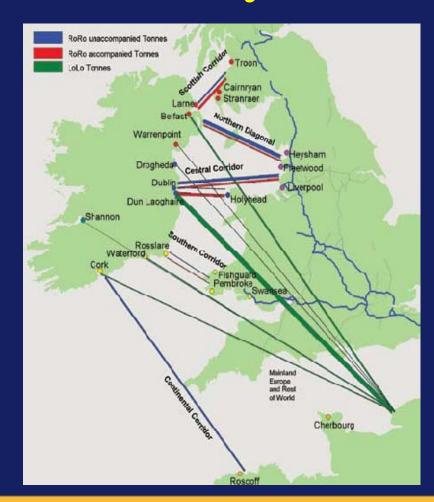


- Significant variations in income,
   employment and access to services
   higher levels in East
- Majority of employment and FDI has tended to locate in Greater
   Belfast Area -
- Executive have set out their commitment to promote more balanced regional growth – implications for transport?



### Main Markets & Gateways







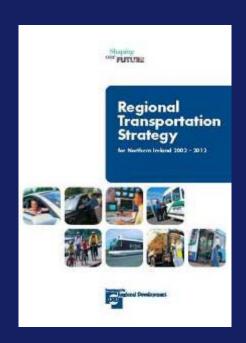
# Socio-economic Context: Emerging Key Issue(s)

- Highly dispersed population / low levels of population density
- Continued movement of population out of Belfast area
- Significant socio-economic differentials at sub-regional level
- Sub-regional economic growth requires effective access to main gateways primarily located in the Greater Belfast Area
- Economic growth requires an efficient sustainable transport infrastructure providing continued access to key markets



# Regional Transportation Strategy for Northern Ireland 2012 (July 2002)

- Identifies strategic investment priorities
- Recognises years of underinvestment in transport infrastructure and public transport







- 25, 000 km of road
- 380 kilometres of rail
- 10 million passenger journeys were made on our railways
- 70.5 million passenger journeys on buses
- 320 million journeys by car (estimated)

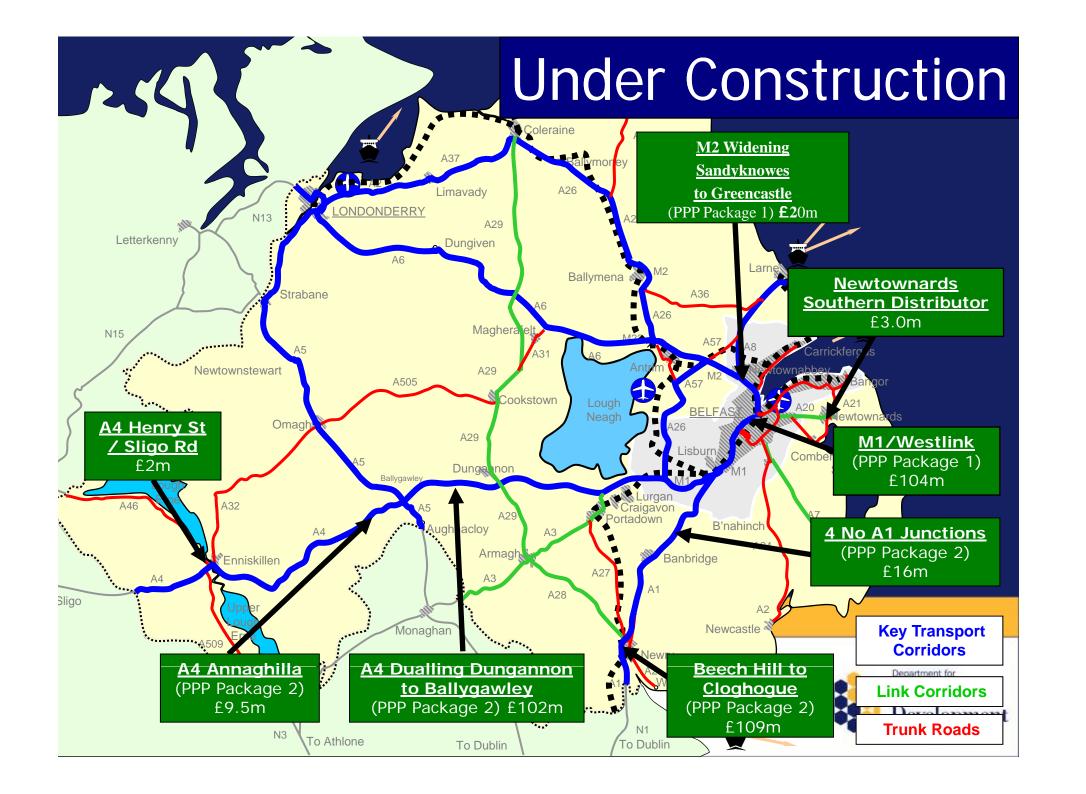




• £511 million

• £544 million







#### **Eastern Seaboard Corridor**

#### **Proposed**

A8 Colemans Corner to Kilraughts £102m 14.0km of Dual Carriageway

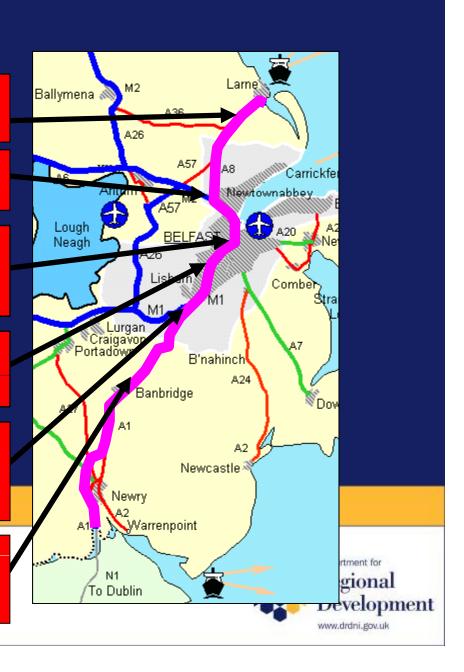
M2 / A8(M) Sandyknowes Junction £10m - Direct link Between A8(M) & M2

Westlink / York Street Flyover £50m Grade Separated Junction linking Westlink / M2 / M3 / York Street

M1 Slip Roads at Blacks Road £5m 2 West Facing on/off slip roads

M1 / A1 Sprucefield Bypass £45m 4km high standard dual carriageway Bypassing Sprucefield Retail Park

> A1 Junctions £22m Grade separate 4 A1 junctions Close all at grade crossings





#### **Northern Corridor**

#### **Proposed**

**A2 Broadbridge Dualling** £25m 6 km dual carriageway Maydown R'bt - Eglinton Airport

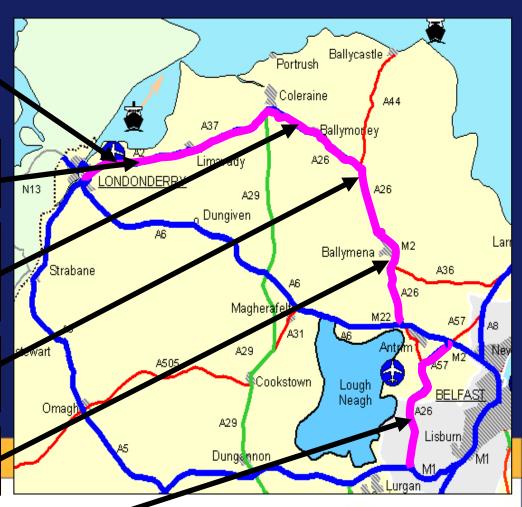
**A2 Ballykelly Bypass** £30m 6 km 2+1 carriageway

A26 Ballymoney - Coleraine £35m 7.0 km dual carriageway Portrush Road Roadabout - Windyhall

A26 Glarryford - A44 £33m 7.0 km dual carriageway

A26/M2 Ballee Road East £7m 1.5km dual carriageway

A26 Nutts Corner to M1 Moira £15m 2+1 carriageway widening schemes



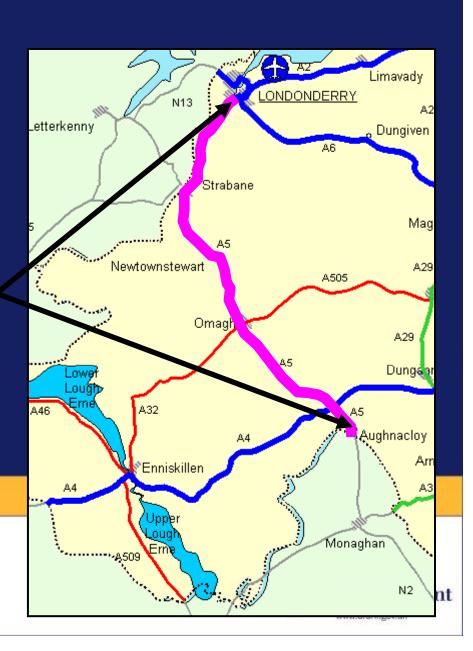




#### **Western Corridor**

**Proposed** 

A5 Londonderry – Aughnacloy £560m 88 km dual carriageway



#### ROADS Service

#### North Western Corridor



**Proposed** 

Buncrana Road £18m Border – Skeoge Link – Pennyburn Rbt **Proposed** 

A6 Londonderry to

Dungiven
£250m

30km dual carriageway

**Proposed** 

A6 Randalstown to
Castledawson
£70m
14km dual carriageway





#### **South Western Corridor**



**Proposed** 

A4 Enniskillen
Southern Bypass
£18m
3.2km 2+1

carriageway

**Proposed** 

**A4 Fivemiletown** 

**Bypass** 

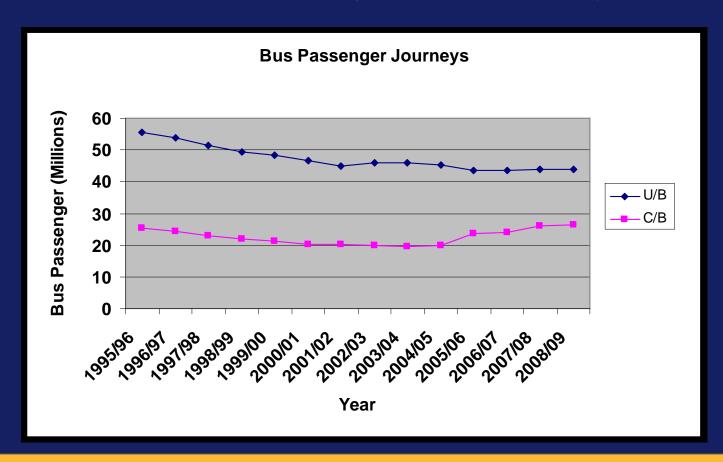
£12m 3.4km 2+1 carriageway



### **Trends in Transport**



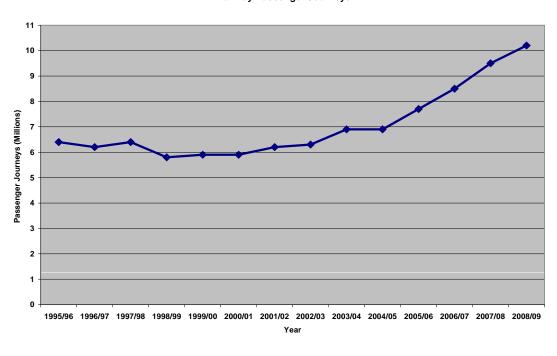
# Bus Passenger Journeys





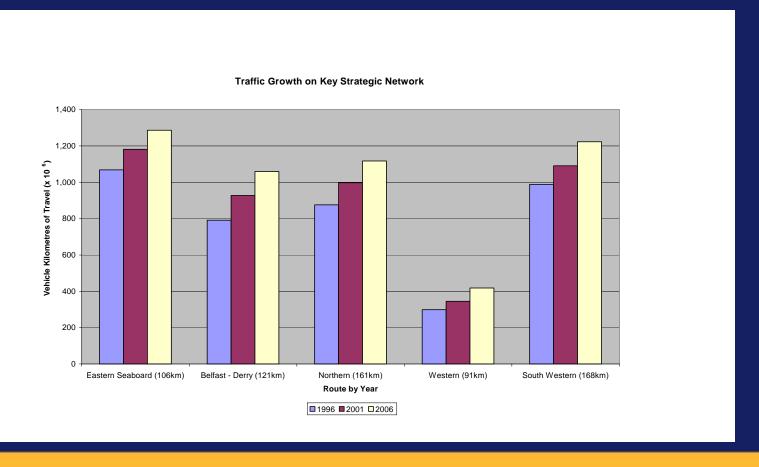
## NI Railway Passenger Journeys





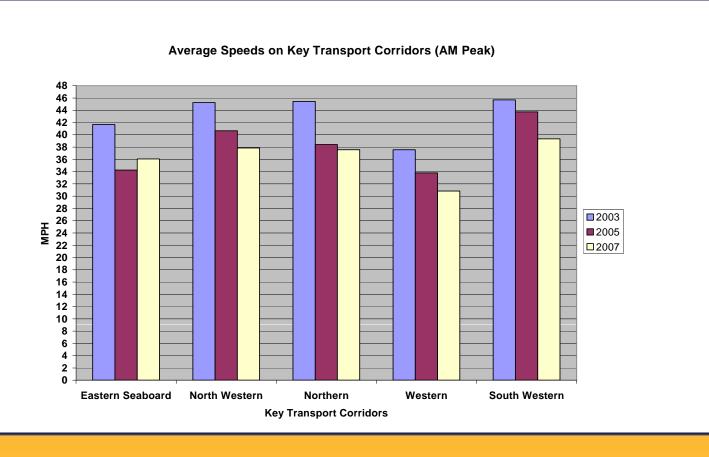


#### Traffic Growth On The Key Transport Corridors



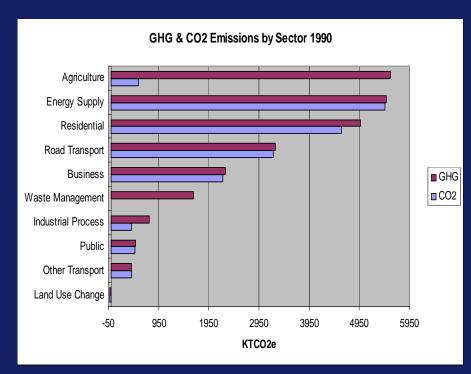


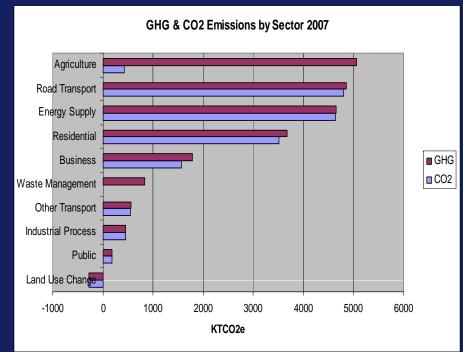
#### Average Speeds on Key Transport Corridors





#### GHG & CO2 Emissions 1990 - 2007





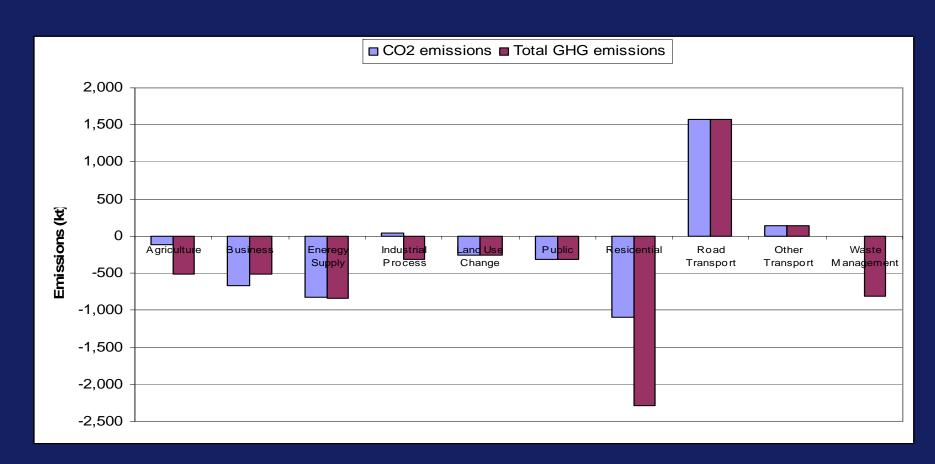
Overall GHG and  $CO_2$  emissions decrease by 13% and 9% respectively Transport Increases by 47% (GHG) and 49% ( $CO_2$ )

Emissions data in presentation taken from:

Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 1990-2007 (September 2008). Estimated and published by AEA Technology on behalf of DEFRA, The Scottish Executive, The Welsh Assembly Government and DoE. Available at www.naei.org.uk/reports.php?list=GHG

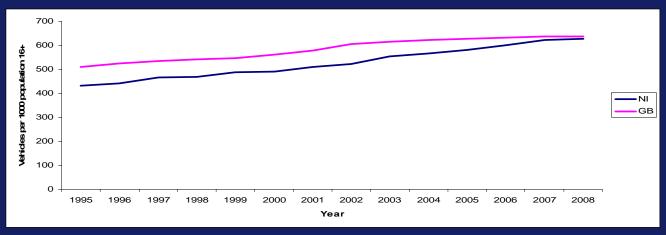


## Change in GHG / CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions 1990-2007

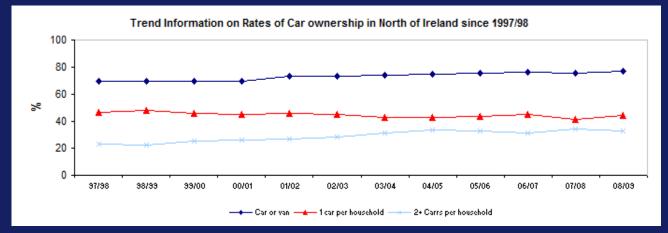




### Trends in Vehicle Ownership



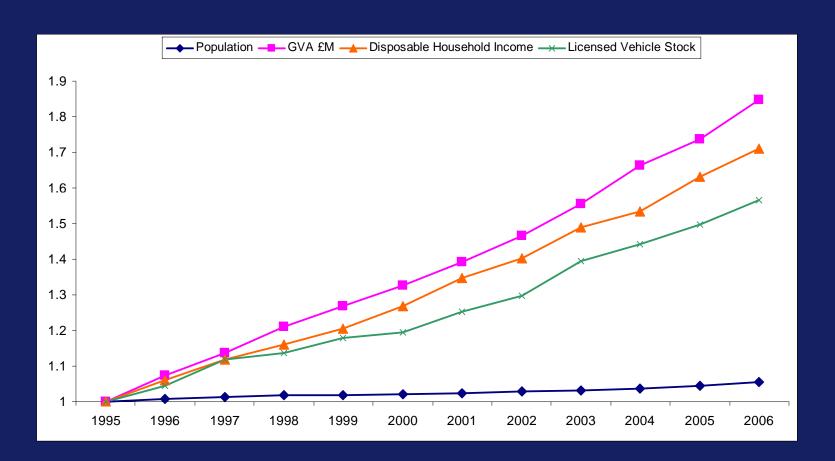
 Significant increase in number of registered vehicles, with potential for further growth



Significant increase in the proportion of households owning
 2 or more cars

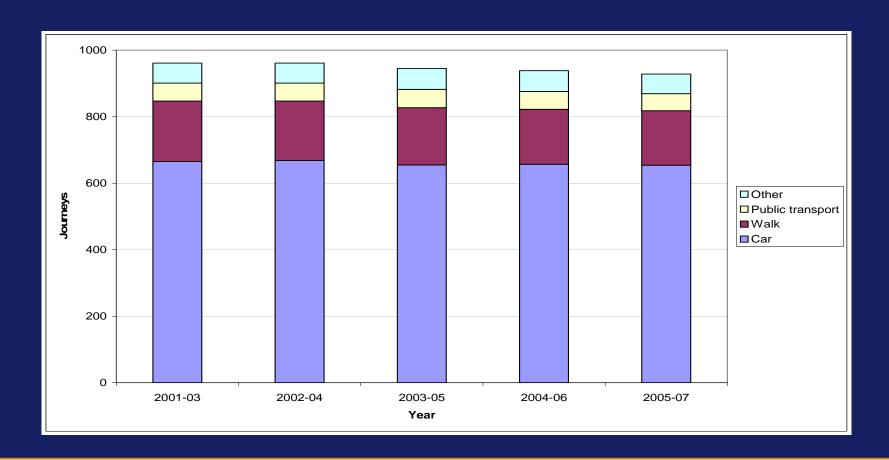


### Trends in Vehicle Ownership



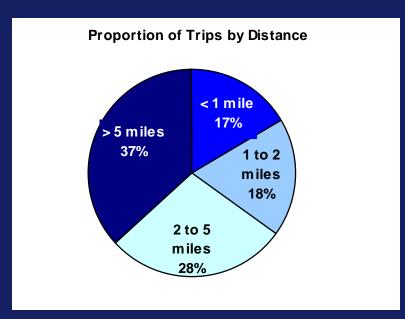


#### **Average Number Of Journeys Per Person** 2001-2007

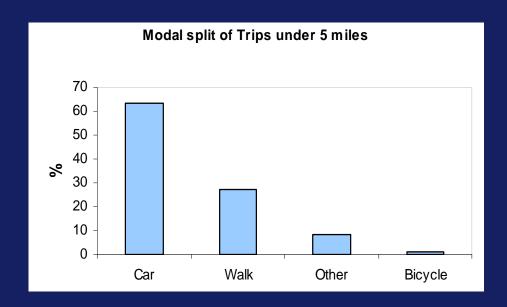




### Journeys by Distance



6 out of 10 trips are less than 5 miles



65% of all trips under 5 miles are made by car

30% of all trips under 1 mile are made by car



#### The Future

- Need to change behaviour
  - public transport
  - Park and Ride
  - car sharing
  - walking or cycling
  - Intelligent transport systems



### Plan for Belfast





#### **Bus Rapid Transit**

Bus Rapid Transit is high-quality, customer-orientated bus transit that delivers fast, comfortable and low-cost urban mobility.



#### **Characteristics**

- Segregated/high priority bus lanes
- Rapid boarding and alighting
- Efficient fare collection
- Comfortable shelters and stations
- Clean bus technologies
- Modal integration
- Sophisticated marketing identity
- Excellence in customer service



### Why Bus Rapid Transit?

#### Customer Focus

- Reliable, safe, convenient service
- Competitive in cost, reliability and travel time to attract car drivers

#### Costs

- Lower costs per km than LRT or Metro
- Avoids major relocation of utilities and track construction
- Lower vehicle costs





# The Economics of Bus Rapid Transit





Bus Rapid Transit \$1-10 million / km

Metros & Light Rail \$20-207 million / km



# **BRT Systems in Operation**

Latin America America

**Europe** 

<u>N.</u>

Bogota Curitiba Quito

**Bradford** Eindhoven Essen Grenoble

Miami Seattle Ottawa

Sao Paulo

**Ipswich** 

Leeds

**Oceania** 

<u>Asia</u>

Istanbul Nagoya Jakarta

Montpellier Nancy Rouen **Nantes** 

Adelaide Brisbane



#### Guidance

Optical Rouen, France TEOR



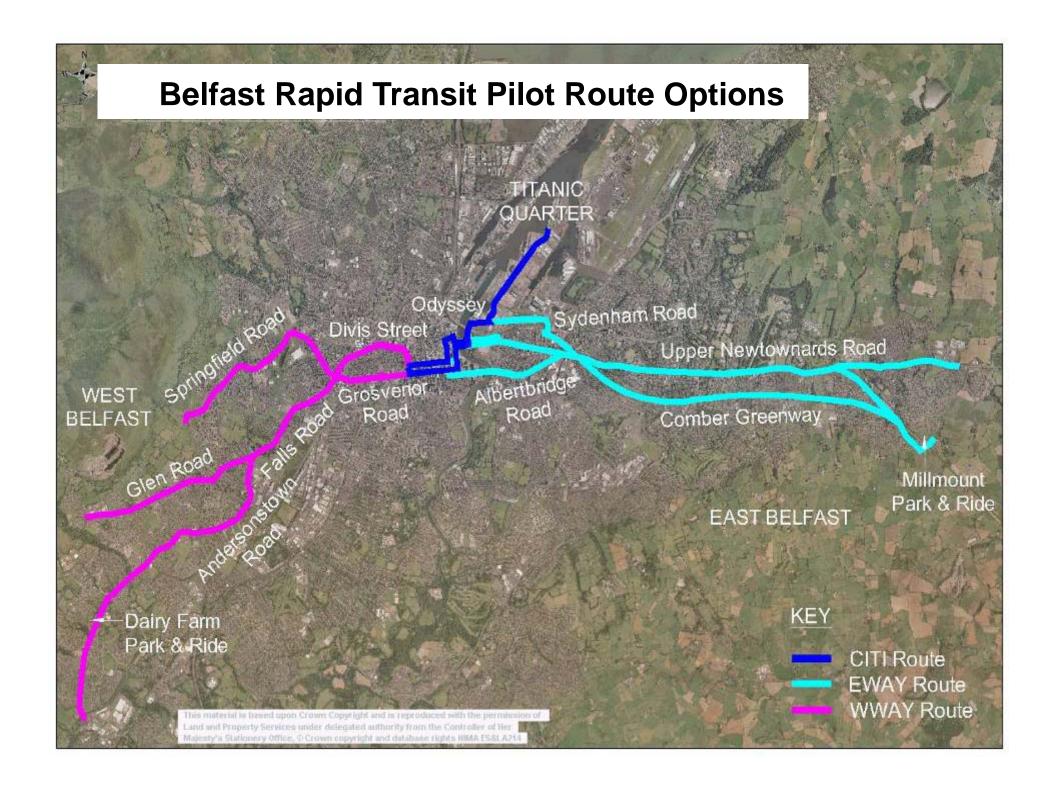
Mechanical Leeds, UK



Kassell Kerb Amsterdam Zuidtangent







### Regeneration / Integration

- an inclusive citywide identity
- driver for the regeneration of Belfast;
- high quality access and connectivity between major regeneration projects
- link the most deprived communities to key employment locations, shopping facilities, leisure, health and education services.
- facilitate the growing integration and partnerships between the different communities across the city.



## Questions?

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