

delivering public transport solutions



Useful Accessibility Indicators for Transport Authorities

Martin Bowman - SYPTE

Presentation Structure



- The accessibility objective
- How do we achieve this?
- How is this measured?
- Problems with current measures
- What PTEG would like to see



Accessibility Objective

Improve people's access to services; particularly where social need is high



Public Transport & Complementary Services

- Cost
- Reliability
- Journey time
- Frequency
- Interchange
- Safety and comfort



Public Transport & Complementary Services

- Information & promotion
- Integration with other transport resources



Cycling and Walking

- Direct
- Safe
- Level access
- Facilities at destination
- Financial or other incentives



Land Use and Partnership Working

- Location
- Flexible point of service
- Hours of operation
- Population targeting
- Shared resource
- Integrated delivery



How do we measure access?

- Journey-time by sustainable modes (NI 176)
- Local version of above (NI 175)
- Accessibility of new housing (LDF Core 3b)
- Accessibility of new housing, health / education / leisure and employment developments (RSS)

Problems with current measures



- Journey-time by sustainable modes (NI 176)
 - Doesn't include frequency, reliability, interchange, complimentary network, or quality of walking / cycling links
 - Concern over calculation
 - ➤ Concern over data currency and accuracy
- Local version of above (NI 175)
 - Local versions using Accession share similar faults
 - ➤ Others can focus on one aspect, or at 'case study' level

Problems with current measures



- Accessibility of new developments (LDF / RSS)
 - ➤ Use Accession and therefore share similar faults to those of NI 176



- Accessibility raised on the political agenda
- NI 176 reflect network policies / remove errors
- Modelling developed for LTA use
- NI 175 Develop non-network indicator options
- LDF / RSS NI 176 developments cascaded

Any Questions?

