



# CONNECTING

# IRELAND

Rural Mobility Plan

# Contents

- Background and Development of Connecting Ireland
- Public Consultation
- 2022 Implementation and Early Outcomes
- Supporting Measures



# Background and Development of Connecting Ireland

# The Question posed by the transport planning team...

What would it take to be able to live in rural Ireland “without a car”?

# What is Connecting Ireland?

- A **five-year programme** of public transport improvements
- Consists of a range of **regional and local bus** service improvements and pilots of complementary non-conventional transport improvements
- A **plan-led intensification** of the Authority's service review process
- To offer a viable **alternative to the car**
- A **partnership** approach to public transport network planning

Objectives	
<b>Quantity</b>	Connecting more people to more opportunities in more places
<b>Quality</b>	Providing an attractive service as an alternative to the car for some trips
<b>Utility</b>	Providing an integrated, useful network
<b>Plan Led</b>	A <b>systematic</b> and <b>strategic</b> approach to planning public transport services in <b>rural Ireland</b>

# Timeline

2019 - 2020

1



Analysis of the  
Existing  
Network

2020

2



Revisioning the  
Network

2020 - 2021

3



Stakeholder  
Engagement

2021

4



Public  
Consultation

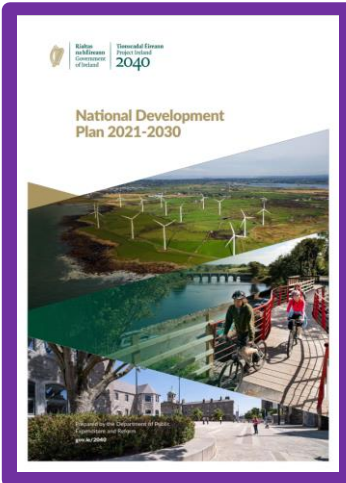
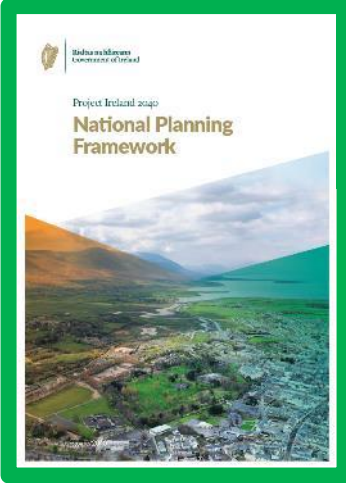
2022 - 2025

5

Detailed  
Planning &  
Phased  
Implementation

# Policy Context

Strategic Outcomes: “Sustainable Mobility, Enhanced Regional Connectivity, Strengthened Rural Economies”



Major Investment: “Better public transport through the Connecting Ireland bus programme”



2030: 500,000 additional trips by Sustainable Modes



Our Rural Future

# Settlement Hierarchy - Based on Project Ireland

Type	Settlement Function						Pop %
	Government	Healthcare	Commercial	Education	Employment	Social	
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Local Centres	Post Office, Social Welfare Branch (Intreo)	Primary & Social Care Services e.g. GP Office, Physiotherapy, Speech & Language Therapy	Grocery Shops, Supermarkets, Restaurants	Library, Secondary Schools, IT / Subsidiary Campuses	Local Businesses, 1 Employment Type from City	Community Centre, Sports Facility	
County Town / Market Town	County Council Offices, Garda Station, Local Enterprise Office, ETB, Court Office	Outpatient & Diagnostic Services, Minor Injury Clinics, Acute Injury Units	Shopping Centres, Warehousing, Comparison Retail, Range of Restaurants	Special Schools, Institutes of Technology	Local Businesses, 2 Employment Types from City	Leisure Centre (Pool), Visitor Centre, Arts & Culture Centre	
Regional Centres							
City	City Council, Garda HQ, High Court	Elective Surgery & Emergency Hospital Services	Department Stores, Specialist Shops, Higher Order Retail	Universities	International Companies, Business Park, Retail Park, IDA Site	Museums, Galleries, Conference/ Concert Arena	



# Service Level Criteria to measure current connectivity levels



## Service Criteria

A regular service is

- Operates at least every weekday Mo-Fr
- At least one outbound and return trip per day
- Maximum of one interchange to complete a journey



## Journey Time Criteria

Journey time must be no longer than

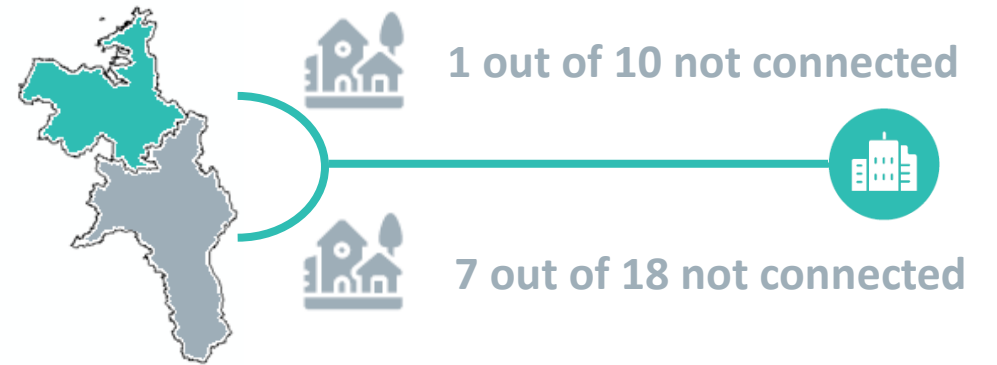
- 30 mins to a Local Centre
- 60 mins to a County Town
- 90 mins to a Regional Centre
- 2 hours to a City

# Baseline Audit

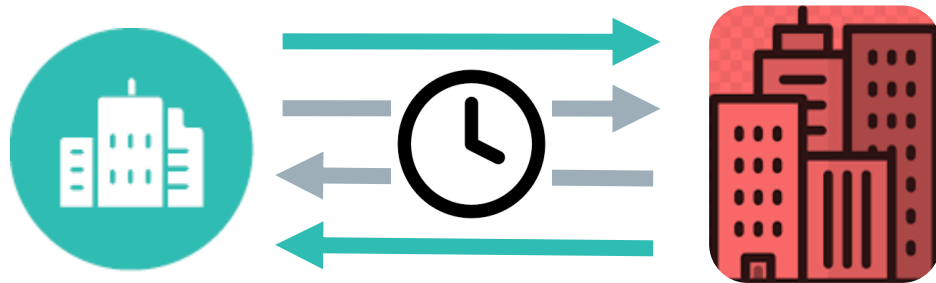
## Network Connections



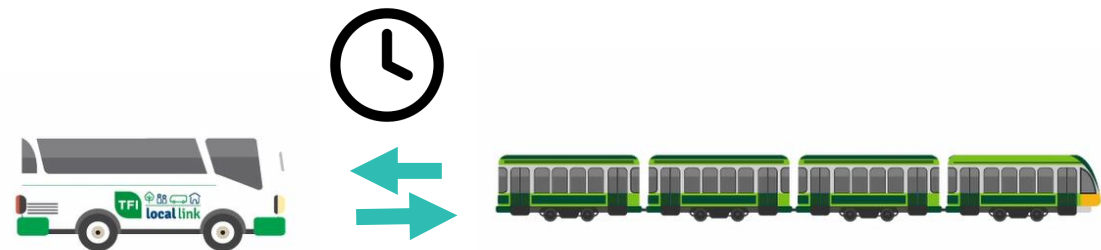
## Uneven Connectivity Between Areas



## Timetable Frequency + Coverage

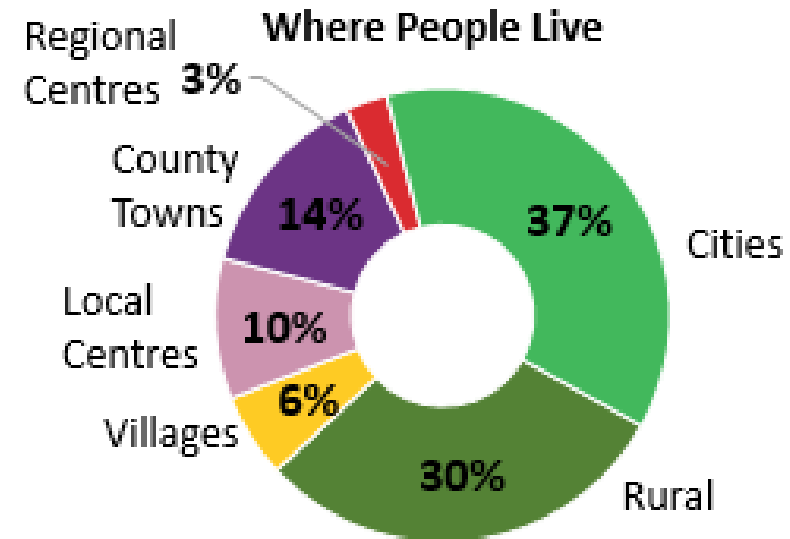
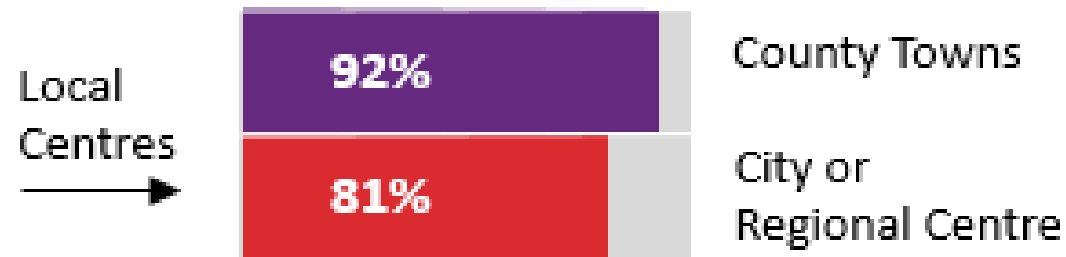
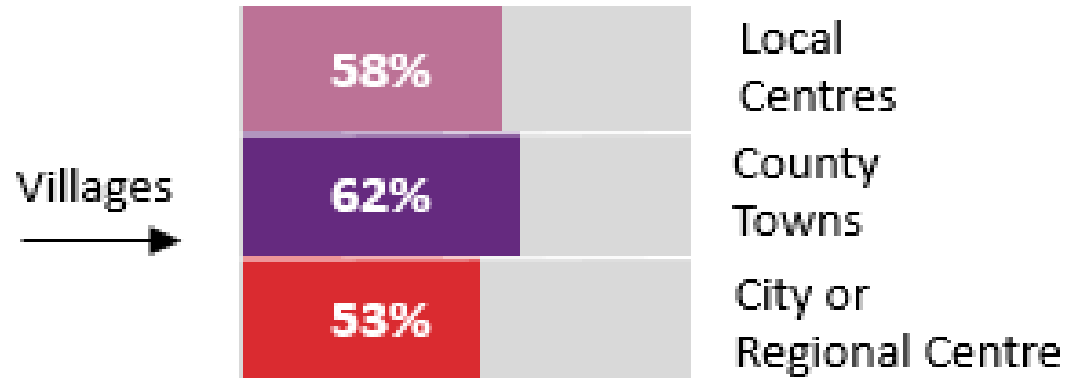


## Better Timetable Integration

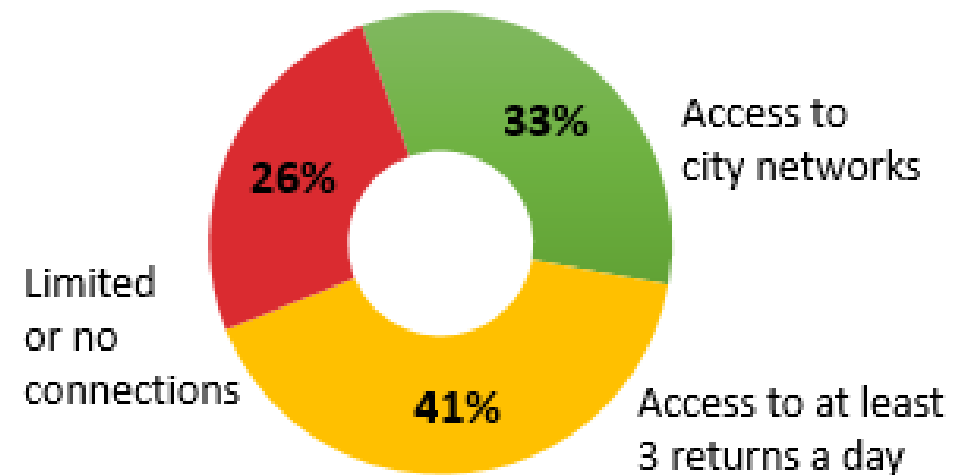


# Baseline Audit Findings

## Settlement Connectivity



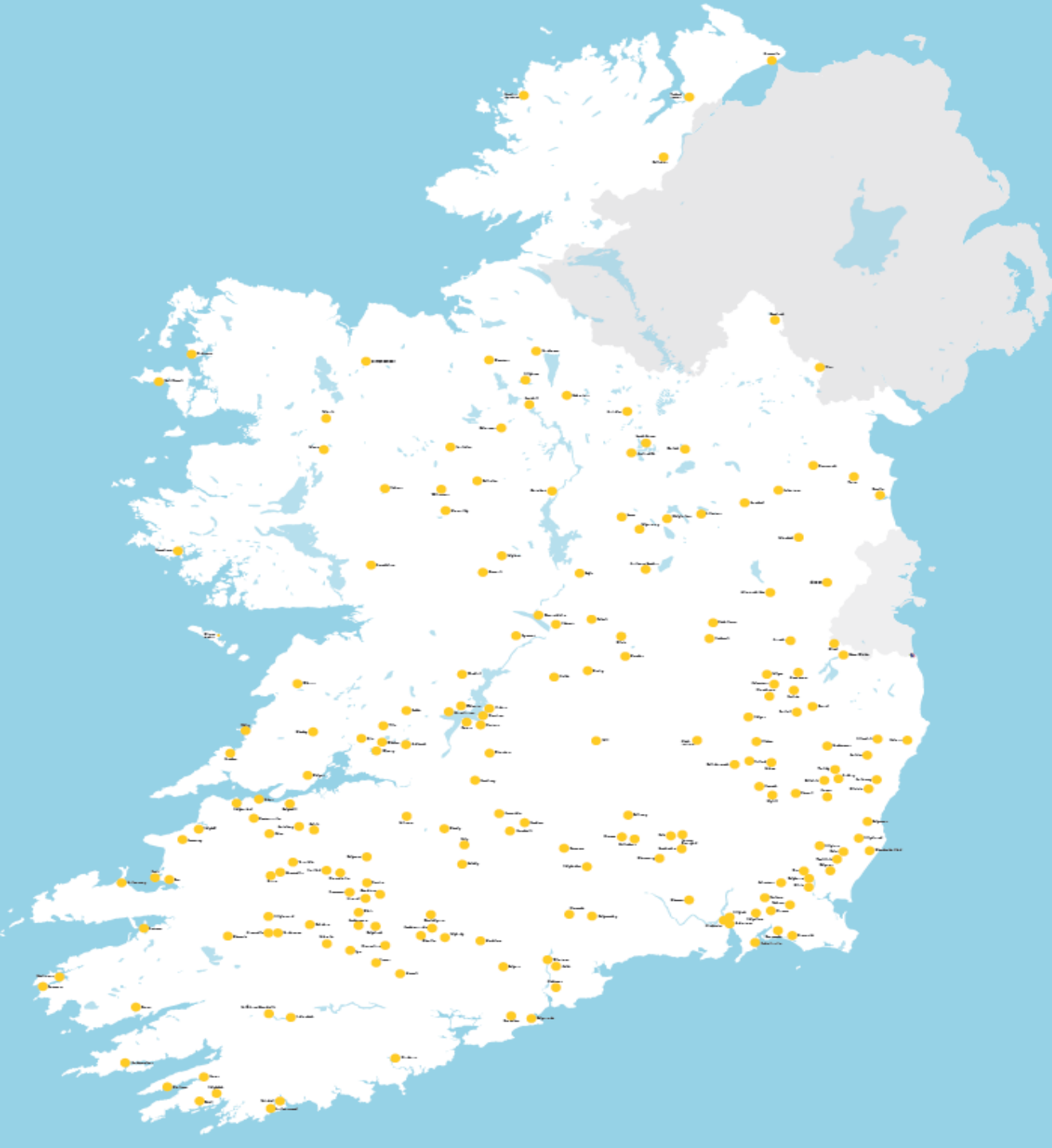
## Existing Network Catchments



Using this approach  
allows us to undertake  
a variety of analyses

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For example...this map  
shows villages that do not  
meet our connectivity  
criteria



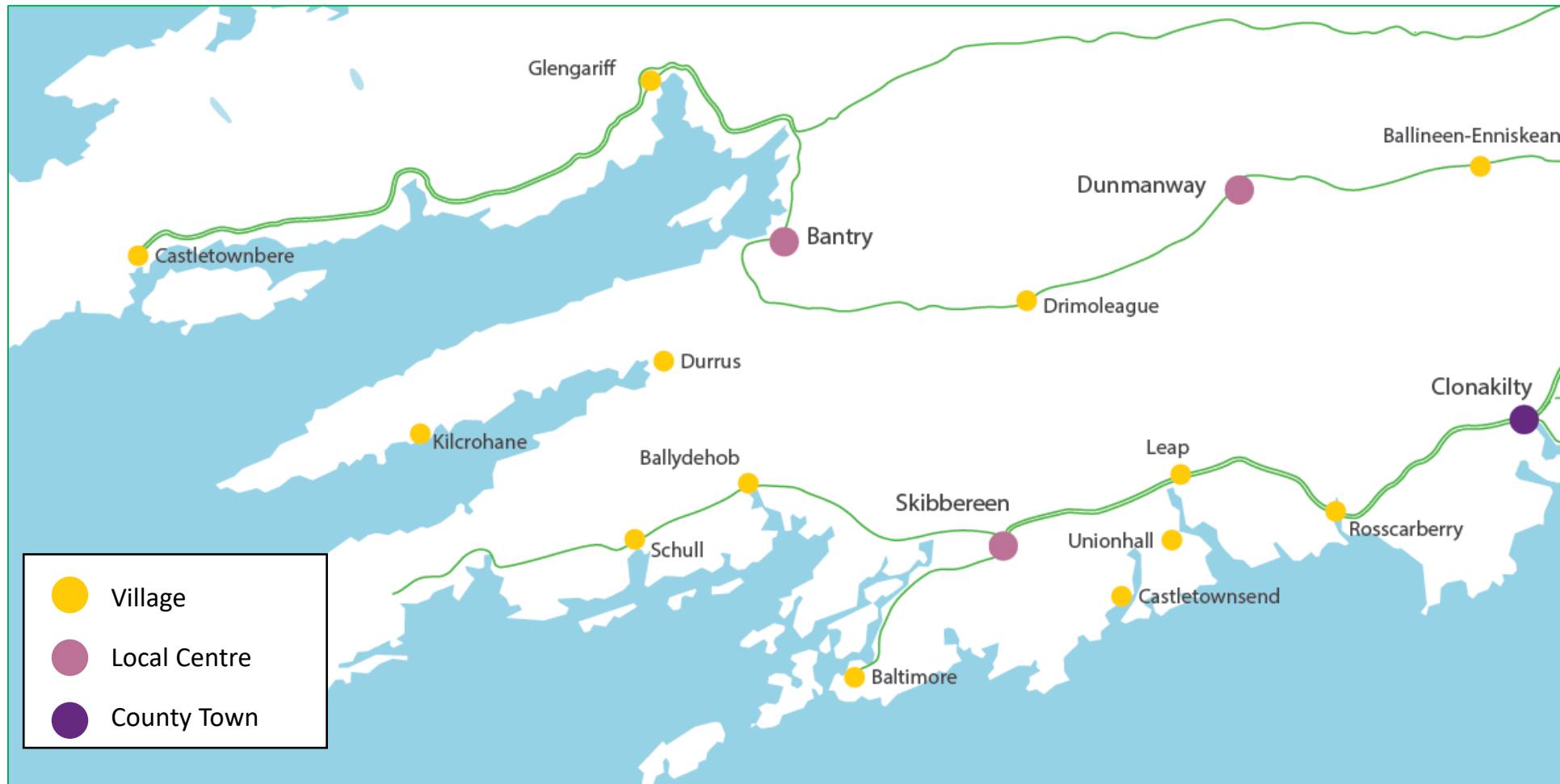
# Identified all Settlements in the State as Defined by the CSO



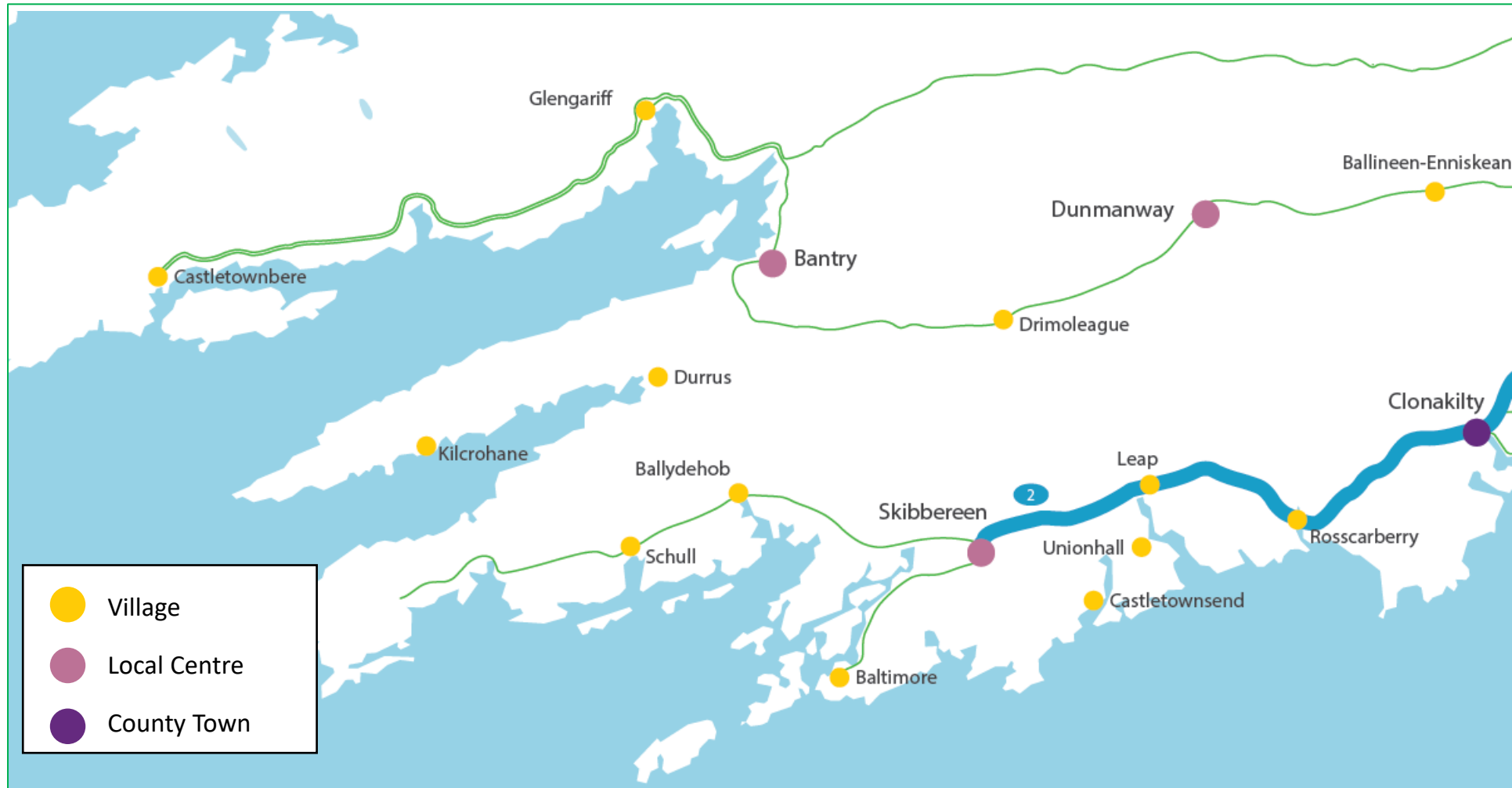
# Applied a Settlement Hierarchy Consistent with the NPF



# Mapped and Analysed the Existing Public Transport Network



# Planned new / improved Services to serve unmet demand





# Planned new / improved Services to serve unmet demand



# Principles Used in Design

- Increase frequency ....
- Connect smaller settlements to the regional network ...
- Cater for all needs...
- Improve timetabling....
- Min 3 return services per day
- Serve key destinations within the town....
- Every day!



# Proposed new additions & enhancements to the network

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Legend	
Existing Rail	-----
Existing Regional Network	—————
Additional Regional Network	—————
Existing Regular Local Network	—————
Additional Local Network	—————
Cities	●
Regional Centres	●
County Towns	●
Local Centres	●
Villages	●

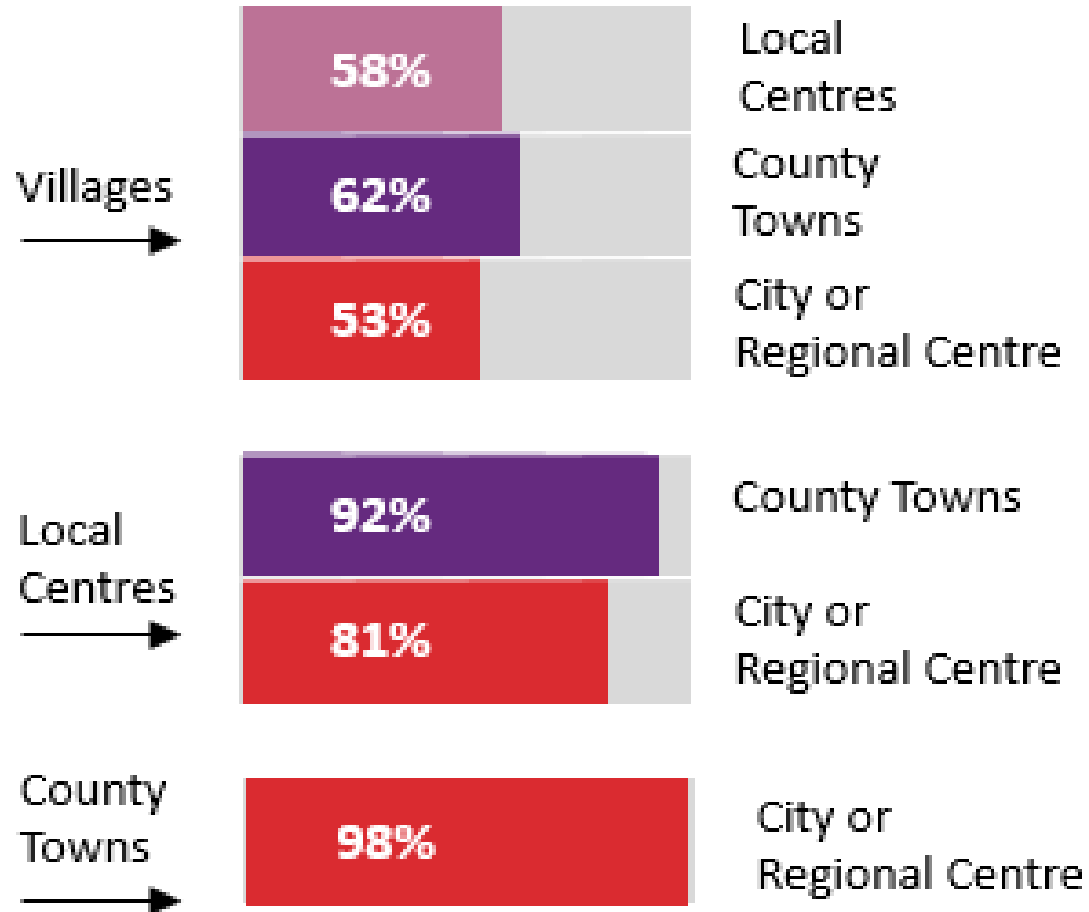


# Connecting Ireland Network

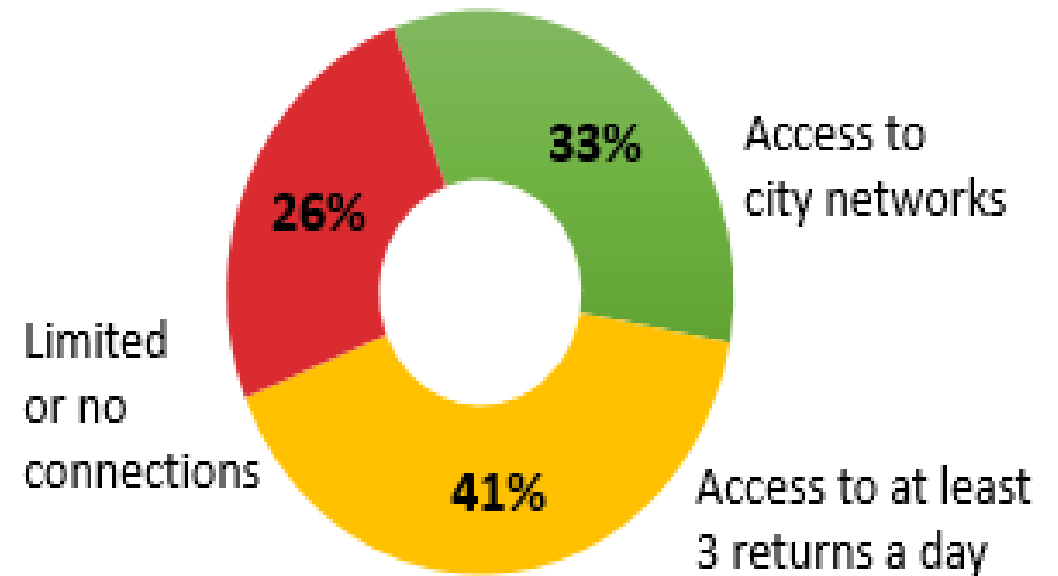
- connects more people to more facilities including healthcare, education and job opportunities:
- 101 new Local Centre connections
- 103 new County Town connections
- 64 new Regional Centre/City connections
- However there are still c. 780,000 people without the minimum level of service

# Baseline Audit Findings

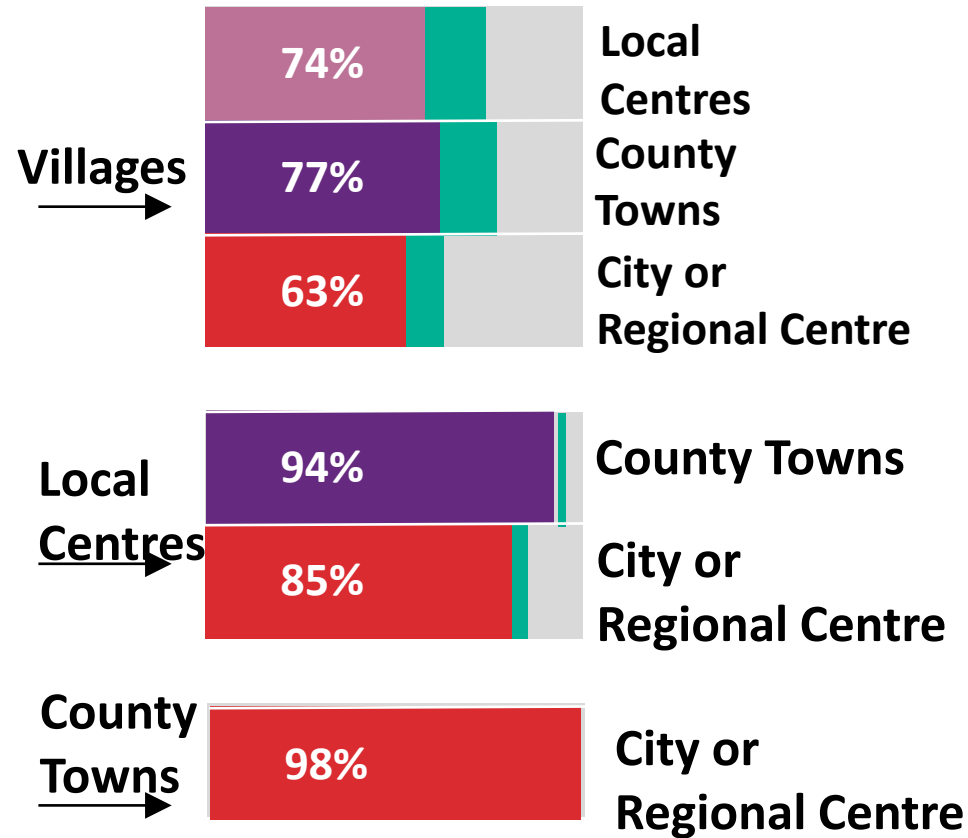
## Settlement Connectivity



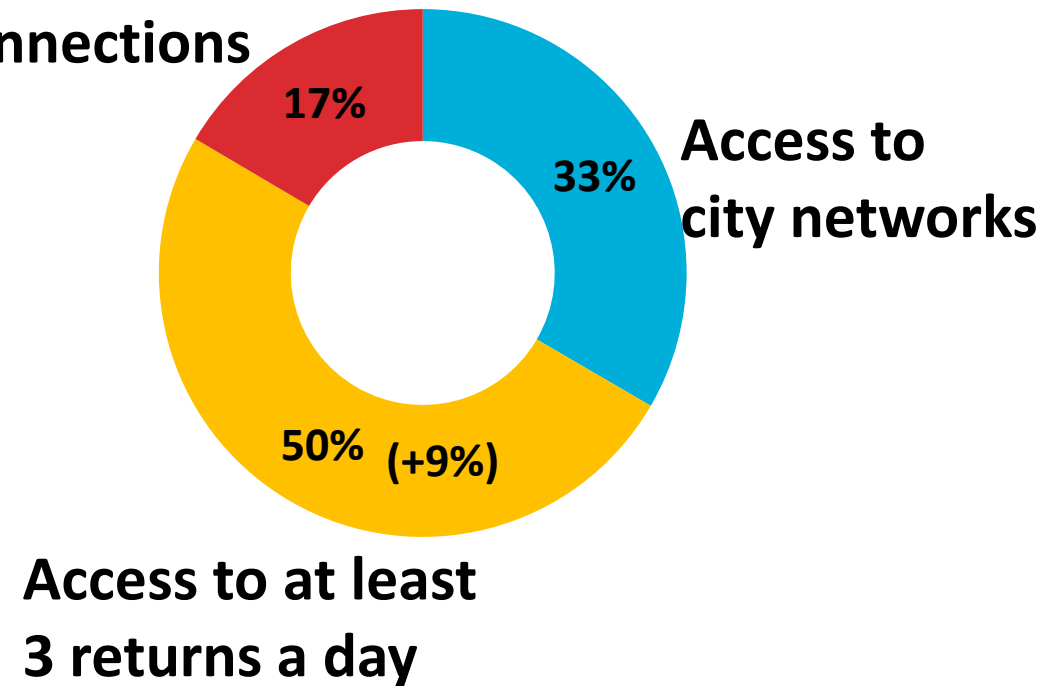
## Existing Network Catchments



# Quantitative Benefits of *Connecting Ireland*



Limited or no connections



# Stakeholder Engagement

- **Q4 2020 – Q1 2021:** All Local Authorities
- **Q1 – Q2 2021:** Government & Agencies:
  - Regional Assemblies
  - Office of Planning Regulator
  - Local Government Management Agency
  - Business interest groups
- **Q2 – Q3 2021:** Transport delivery partners:
  - Bus Éireann
  - Irish Rail
  - Coach and Tourism Council
  - Commercial Bus Operators



# Public Consultation

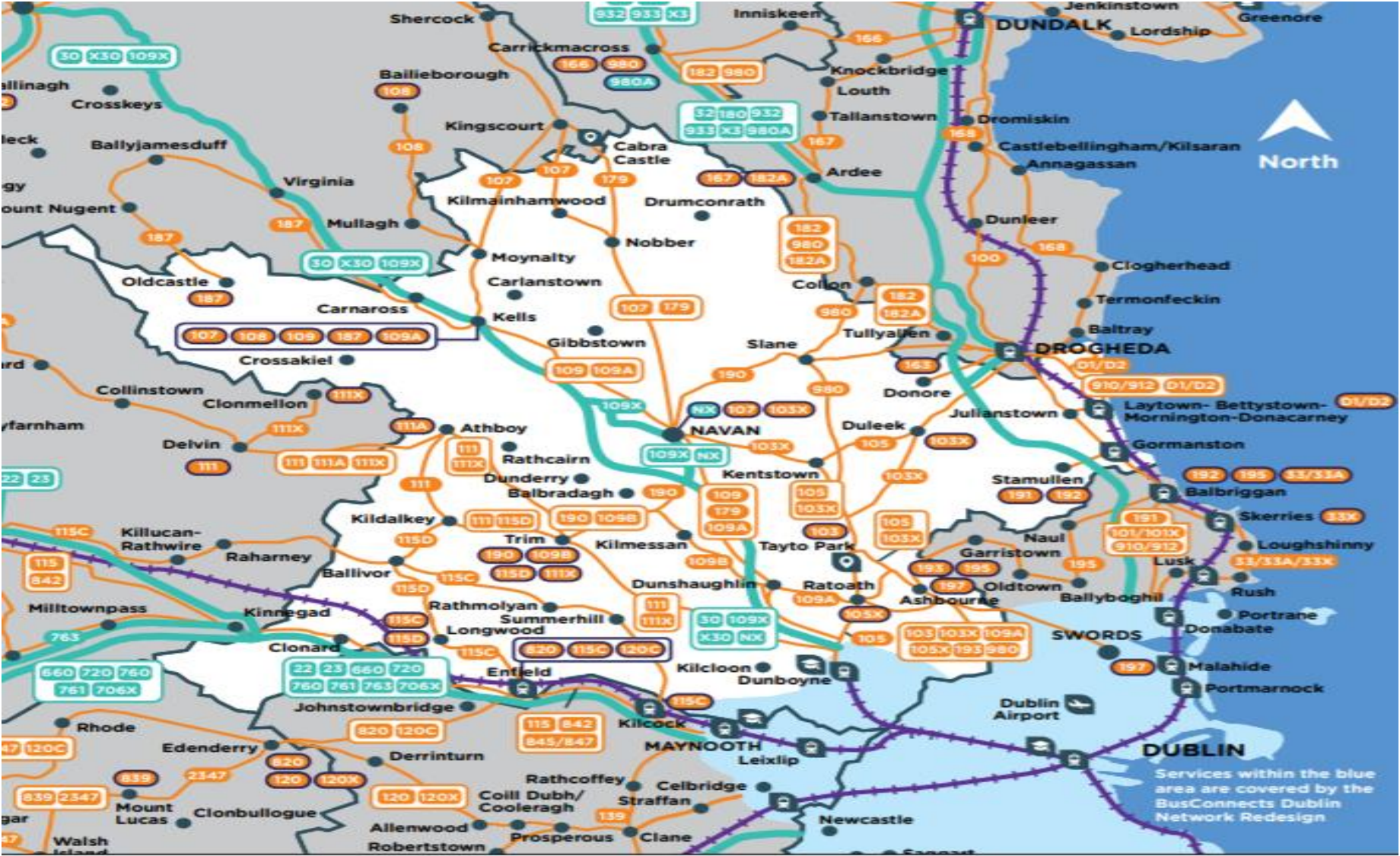


# Preparing for Public Consultation

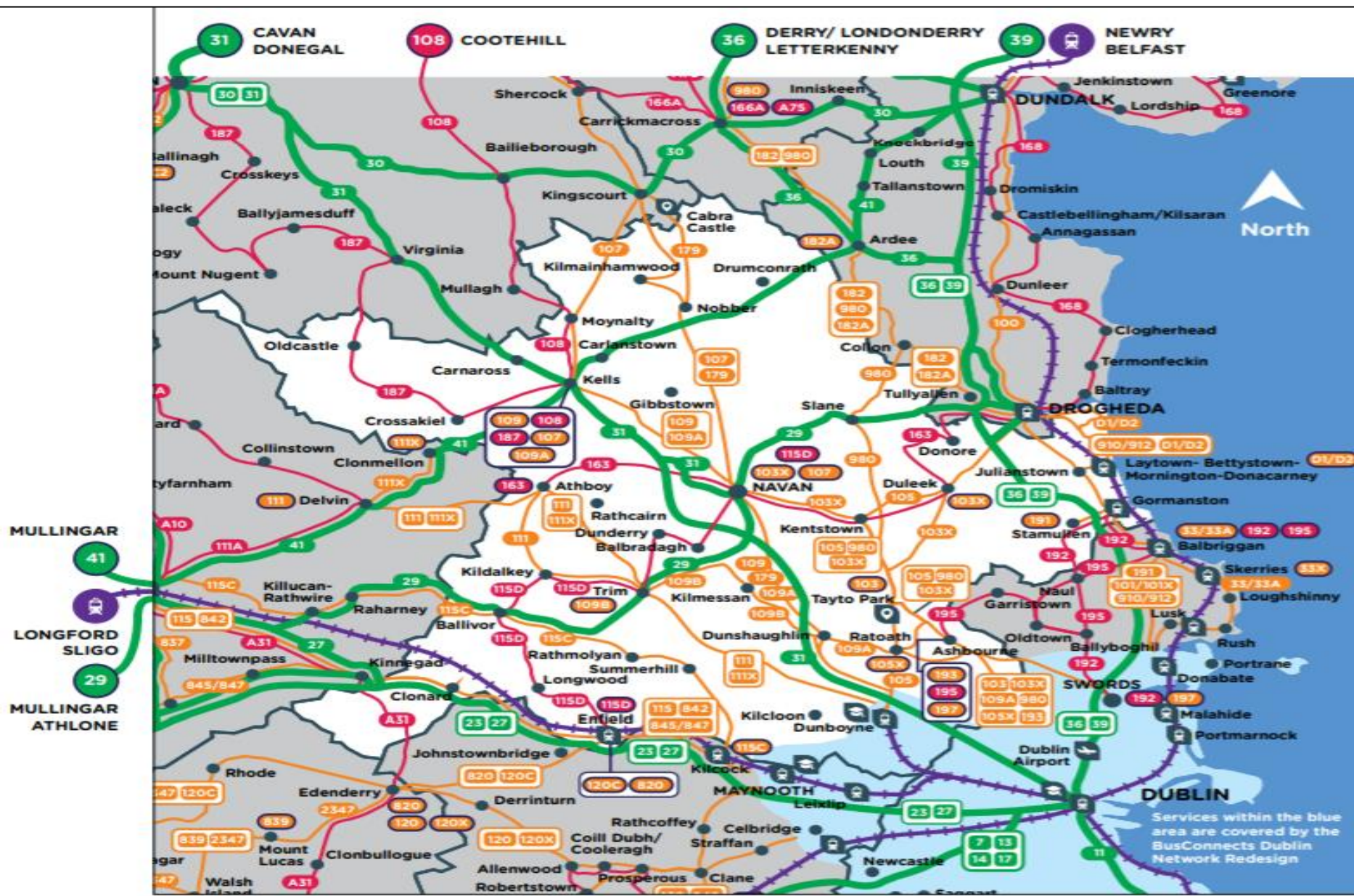
- Covid a key consideration
- Pitching information at the right level
- Making the information accessible
- Getting the message out there



# Current Services – Meath County



# Proposed Services – Meath County



# Consultation Feedback

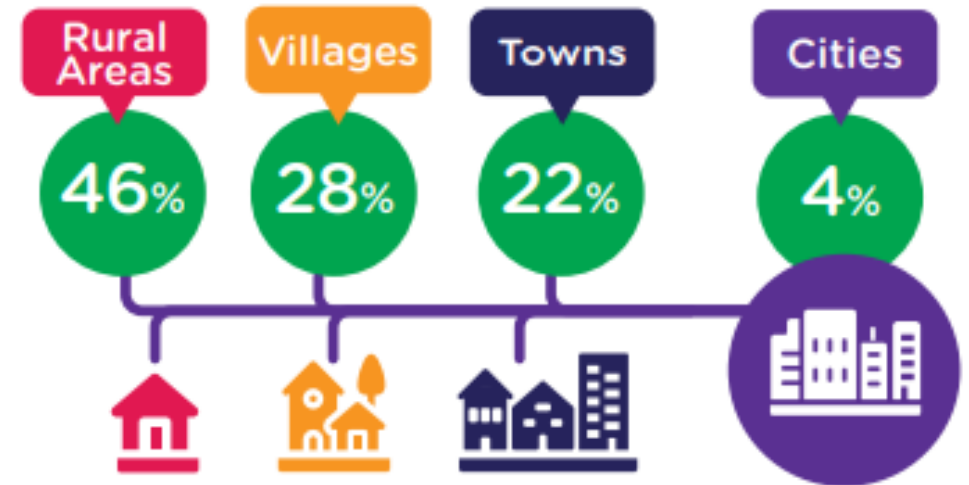
## Who Responded?

- 3,343 Individuals
- 12 Members of the Oireachtas
- 192 Organisations / Groups
- 21 Councillors

## How?

- 3189 Online Feedback Form
- 302 Written Submissions

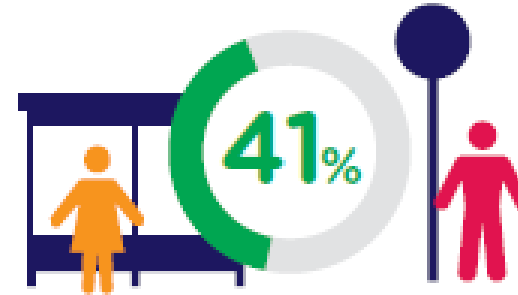
## Where were they from?



# Consultation Feedback



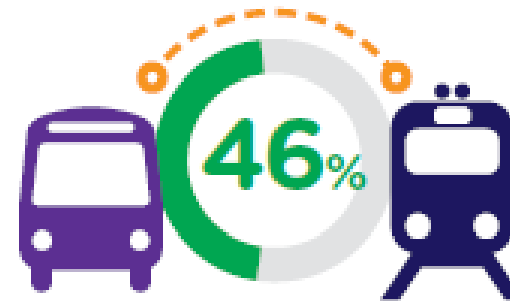
**More frequent Services**



**Stops closer to where they live**

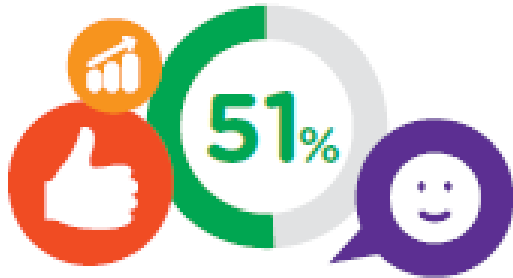


**Greater Range of Destinations**

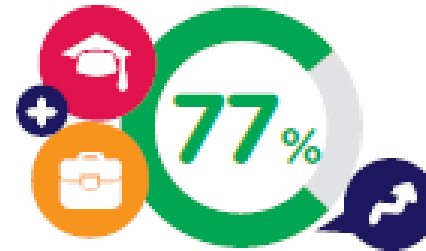


**Better Connections**

# Consultation Feedback



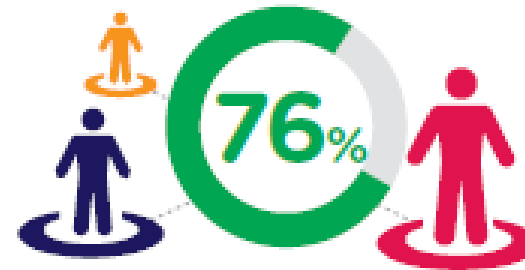
**Network is an Improvement**



**Offers greater Access**



**Will help reduce CO2**



**Helps tackle Rural Isolation**



# 2022 Implementation and Early Outcomes

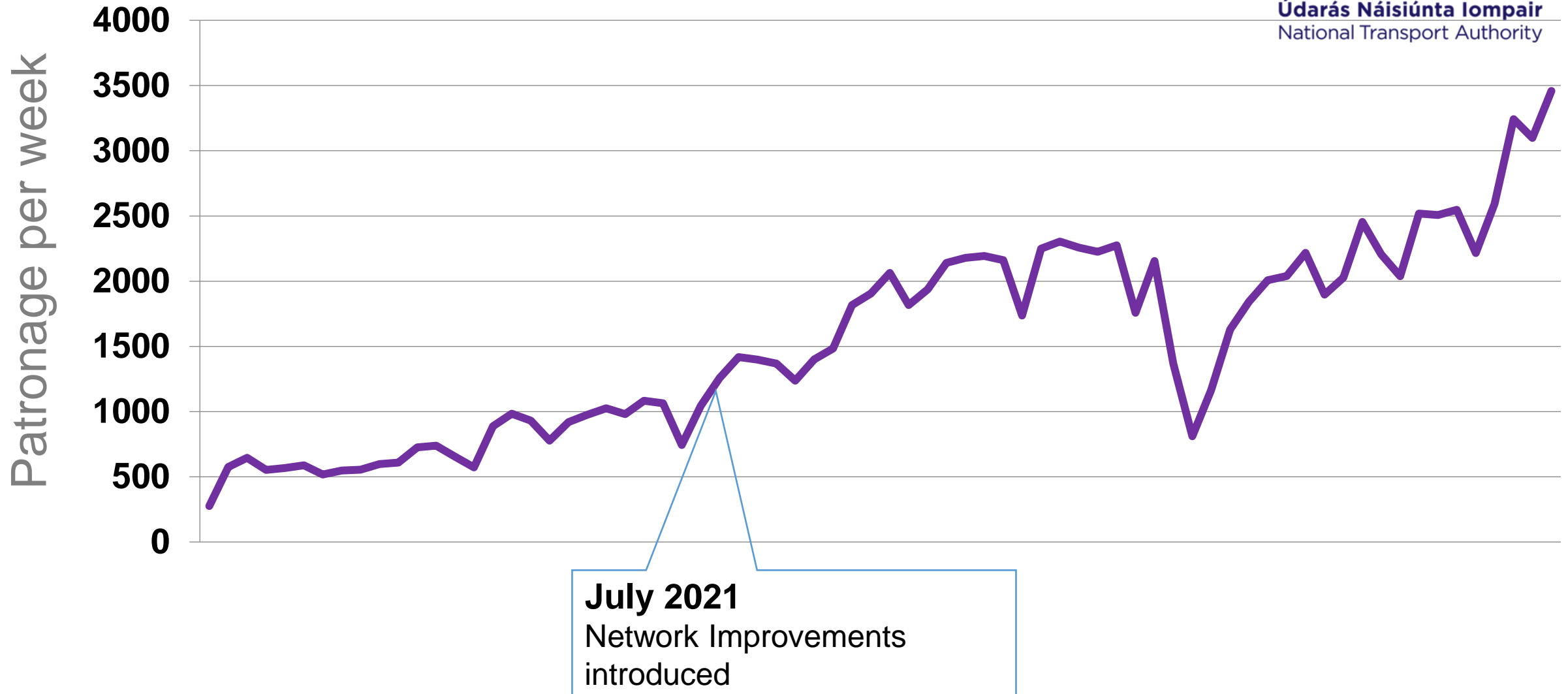
# Phase 1 - 2022 Implementation



- Estimated cost of €55m for programme delivery
- Business Case drafted in compliance with Public Spending Code
- Funding provided for Phase 1
- Over 50 proposals identified for implementation in 2022 providing a balanced geographic spread
- Local Link key to Phase 1 and allocated approximately 75% of additional activity
- Bus Éireann and Commercial Bus Operators (CBO) will also deliver new and enhanced services this year
- Launch of new and enhanced services will be coordinated and supported by local media and provision of customer information



# Leitrim Local Link Routes 2021 to 2022





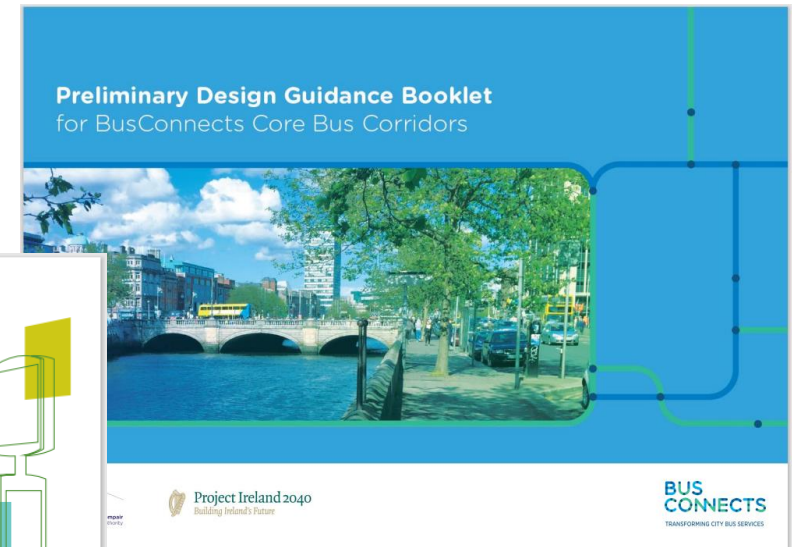
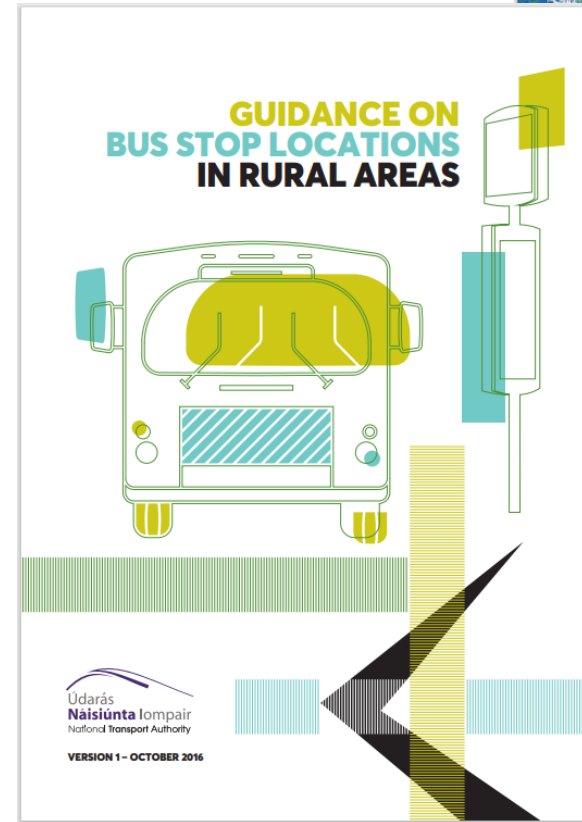
# Supporting Measures

# Challenges in delivery

- Approval of bus stops is a function of Roads Authority
- Locating bus stops safely on national, regional and local roads
- Accessibility of bus services is increased the more bus stops that can be provided on the route
- However it has to be balanced with keeping journey time as short as possible
- NTA will fund bus stop and shelter installation to support the utility of the services

# Design Guidance

- NTA Draft Bus stop Guidance
- NTA Preliminary Design Guidance Booklet for BusConnects CBC's
- NTA - Design and construction of Bus Pole Foundations and Ancillary works for the National Bus Pole Project
- NTA Guidance on Bus stop locations in Rural Areas 2016
- Cycling by Design -Transport Scotland 2021
- Accessible Bus stops Design Guidance TFL 2017
- NSAI – Accessibility and usability of the built environment 17210 & 17621





Installation of hard standing to allow easier access to the bus stop



Obstruction Removal



Infill of a small section of grass with hard standing and removal of a kerb to allow easier access to the bus stop  
**CONNECTING IRELAND National Transport Authority**



Relocation of a stop approx. 150m north, to where the gradient caused by the grass bank is no longer an issue  
**CONNECTING IRELAND National Transport Authority**

# Cloncurry Cross Enfield - Improvements to two stops

- NTA design, Implementation by Kildare CC - April 2022
- Provision of safer offline stop at 80kph location – previously stopped bus impeded traffic lane.
- Improvements to stop platform, kerbing accessibility, travel information





# Cloncurry Cross before and after



## Cloncurry Cross before and after – 2<sup>nd</sup> stop



**CONNECTING IRELAND** National Transport Authority

# Questions

