SMARTMOVE

www.smartmove-project.eu

Feeder systems

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SmartMove: Active mobility consultancy focusing on feeder systems to increase awareness and use of public transport

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1.Background

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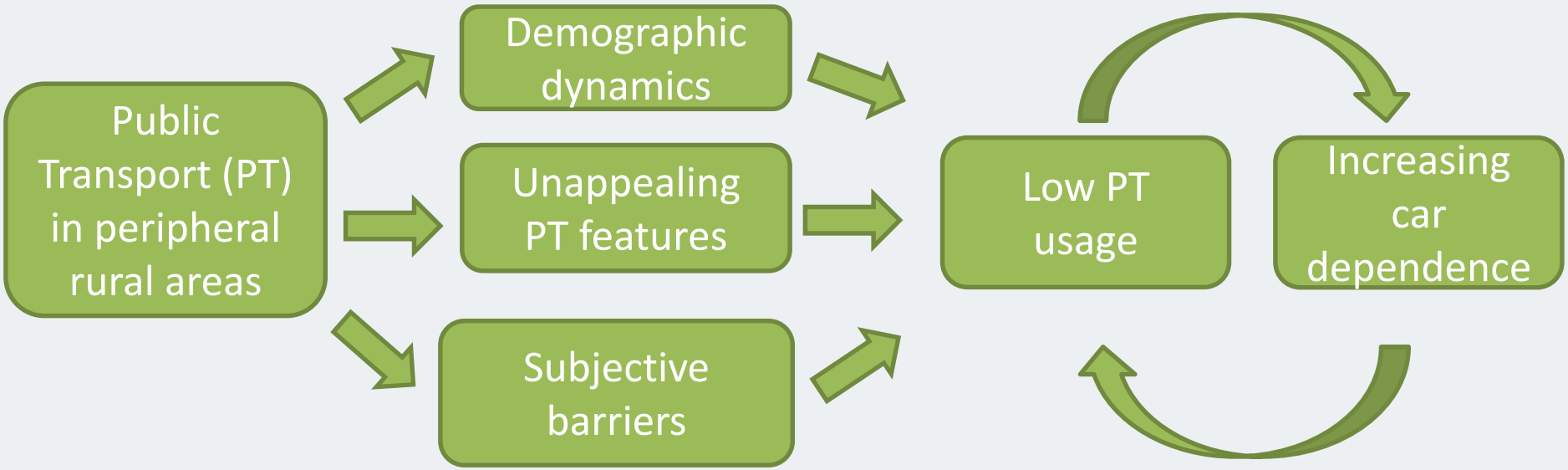
1.1 Smartmove context



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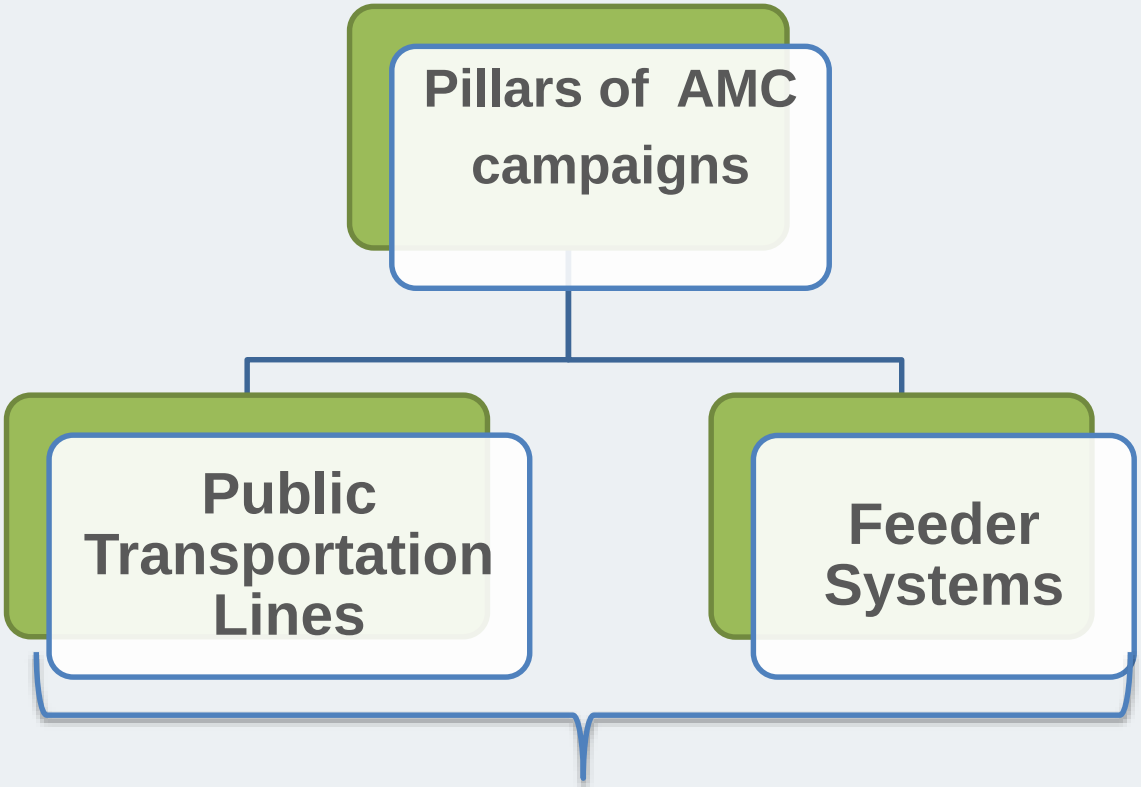
1.2. Relevance of feeder systems



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1.3. Concept

Feeder system are the different ways of linking a specific region with the back bone Public Transportation system, usually a bus or train network or a combination of both.

Usedom region, Germany

Source: www.inmod.de

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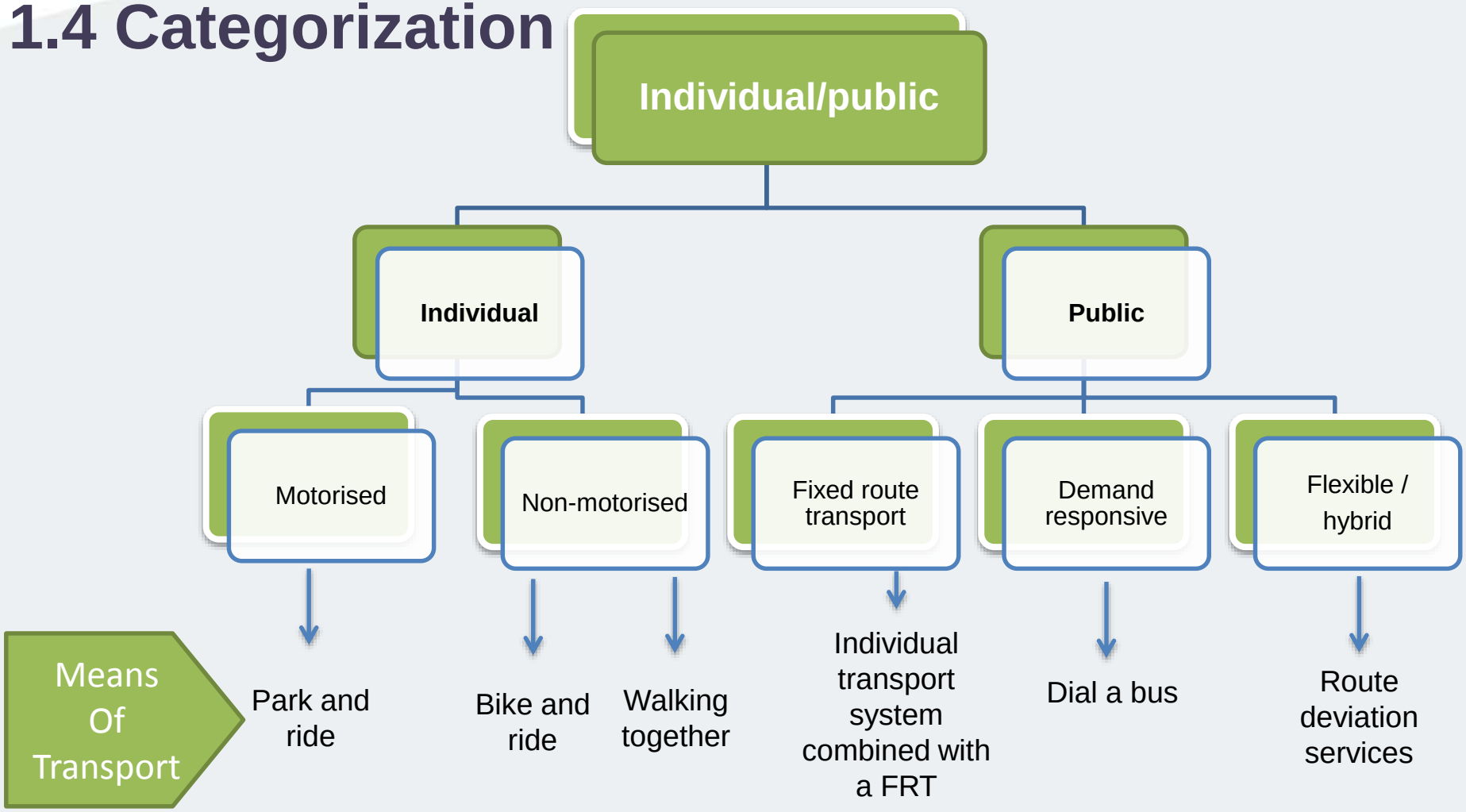
1.4 Categorization



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2.Case studies

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2.1 Bike & ride

Examples

- Waldviertel region (Austria)
- Almada (Portugal)
- York (UK)

Type of transport system
Individual non - motorized transport systems
Mean of transport
Bikes
Description
Users can cycle for the first mile of their trips to the parking lots where they can safely lock their bicycles and continue their trip to the city centre taking the fixed route bus services offered at the bike & ride terminal.

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2.2 Walking together ("Pedibus")

Examples:

- Cities of Riccione and Loano (Italy)

Type of transport system
Individual non-motorised transport systems
Mean of transport
Walking
Description
Students are taken to school on foot by adults (on a voluntary basis). The service is organised like a public bus, including stops, routes and timetables etc.

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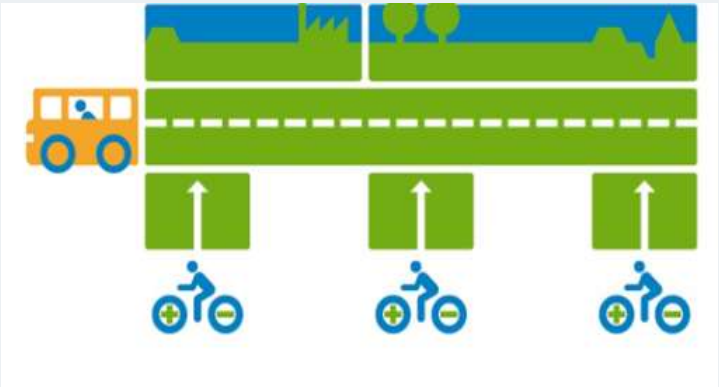
2.3 Intermodal transit scheme (bicycles /pedelecs combined with buses or trains)



Type of transport system
Individual transport system (pedelecs) combined with a fixed route transport (FRT
Mean of transport
Environmental Friendly Buses and pedelecs
Description
An Intermodal transit scheme is a feeder system scheme combining environmental friendly buses with rental pedelecs. One single tickets allows a person to rent a pedelec for the trip from their home village to the pedelec station, where the traveller can catch a bus for the remaining part of the trip.

Examples

- INMOD (Lübeck, Germany)
- Wachau railway line : bike+ rail (Waldviertel, Austria)

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2.4 Dial a bus

Examples:

- Publicar (Switzerland)
- Multibus and Taxibus (Germany)
- Personal bus (Italy)

Type of transport system
Demand responsive transport (DRT)
Mean of transport
Buses and minibuses
Description
Dial-a-bus services adapt their itinerary and time table to suit a particular transport demand. Dial-a-bus services exist in a wide variety of schemes.

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2.5 Route deviation services

Examples:

- CATC buses (Wyoming, USA)

Type of transport system
Flexible transport services
Mean of transport
Vans and minibuses
Description
Vehicles under route deviation schemes operate on a regular schedule along a well-defined path, with or without marked bus stops and deviate to serve demand responsive requests within a zone around the path. Deviations are incidental to a primarily fixed-route mode of operation or an essential and prominent feature of the operation.

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2.6. Final conclusions

1. **Integration between PT services and feeder systems** is needed in order to provide a comprehensive transport network that could fill the gaps between conventional transport services in rural areas.

2. Design and development of FS at a **regional level is preferred to local.**

3. **Usage of technologies** that allow real time communication to and from users to enhance flexibility is recommended.

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4. **Key stakeholders**, including end-users, should be involved from the service design stage.

5. **Partnerships** among transport providers might enhance the integration of different transport services.

6. **Marketing and promotion efforts** are essential for guarantee the success of a scheme; e.g. kick-off events, special tours or marketing at soccer games.

7. Understand the **key role that FS** have in the design and implementation of active measures.

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Questions?

Name and contact details of trainer

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