

The performance of Park and Ride within the context of a changing transport infrastructure: the case of Malta

Dr Maria Attard

Senior Lecturer in Geography
Director, Institute for Sustainable Development,
University of Malta
e: maria.attard@um.edu.mt

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Park and Ride: Overview of the Policy



ENHANCE ECONOMIC STRUCTURES AIMS

ACHIEVE ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

OUTCOMES

Reduce car traffic in the centre

Increase public transport use

Reduce congestion

Improve road safety

Less driving stress on visitors to the centre

Increasing overall livability of streets

Reduce the need for further road and parking infrastructures





- Parkhurst (1995; 2000) identified four unintended effects of P&R including
 - a modal shift from public transport,
 - a lack of evidence of decongestion,
 - generation of new car trips, and
 - increased car dependence.





- To present an overview of the development and implementation of P&R in Malta
- To investigate aspects of P&R user behaviour over the period 2006-2011.
- To understand the performance of P&R within the changing context of land transport in the island, and
- To map out the future role of P&R within the increasing need for travel demand management





- Survey questionnaires to P&R users about their characteristics and travel behaviour.
- Average of 460 questionnaires collected each year during December between 2006 and 2010.
 Only half were collected in 2011.
- Secondary sources of information such as policy documents and data published by Government during and after the implementation supplement the research.

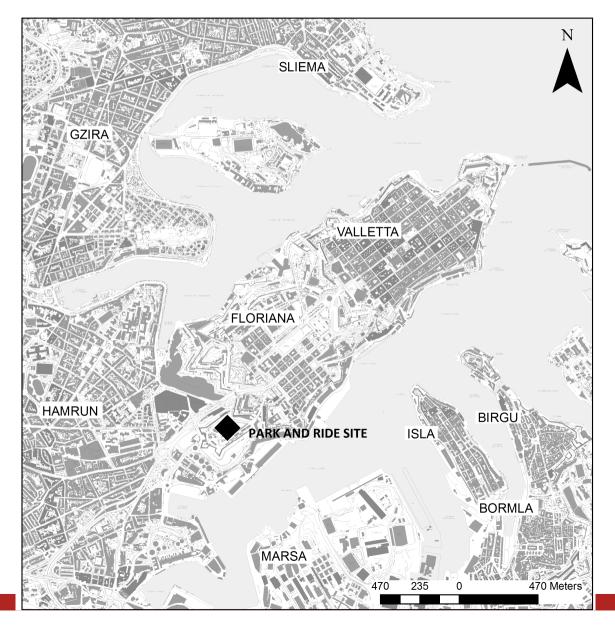




- Proposed in 1992 Structure Plan (Policy PTR10).
- Approved in the Grand Harbour Local Plan in 2002 (Policy GF20 identified the Crownworks and Hornworks Ditch area as suitable site).
- The Cabinet Committee for National Projects published its intentions to develop P&R in 2005.



Site and Situation

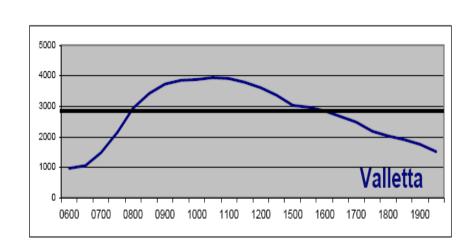








- Valletta, a walled city just 0.8km² in area.
- Competing land uses (residential, office and commercial) in a limited space.
- With just under 3,000 parking spaces in 2004, patterns of utilization were unsustainable.
- Resulting effects of congestion, pollution, and legalisation of parking on pavements.



The 2005 Valletta Strategy



Objectives of the Strategy

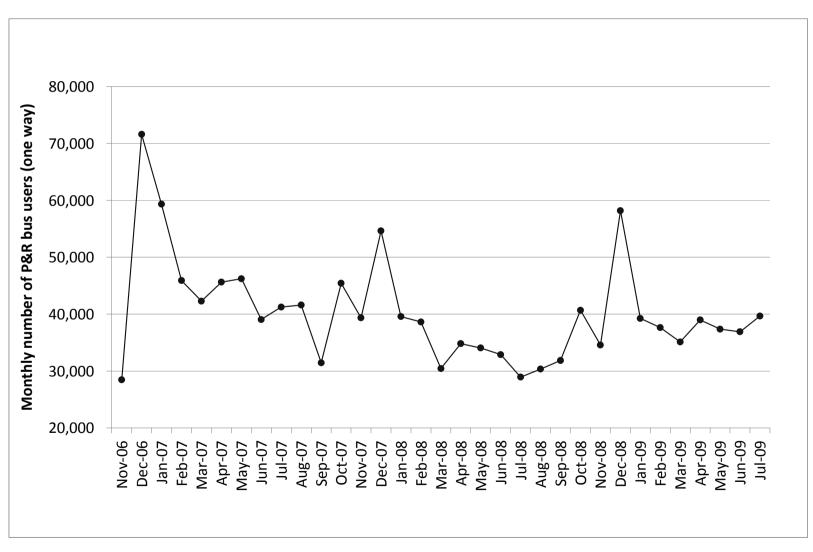
- Improve the quality of life of its residents
- Improve its general environment and appearance
- Enhance commercial activity

Projects included

- Park and Ride in Floriana (6 Nov 2006)
- Controlled Vehicular Access in Valletta (1 May 2007)
- Pedestrianisation of Merchant Street (1 May 2007)
- Electric Minicabs in Valletta (June 2007)

P&R Bus Usage 2006-2009









 Concerns were also raised about the financial sustainability of the free P&R.

Infrastructural and operating costs (in Euros) of the Valletta P&R. Source: Government of Malta, 2010.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Infrastructure Costs	173,195	749,501	300,601	174,906	158,099	2,993
Operating Costs	-	64,473	581,866	661,846	650,512	519,432





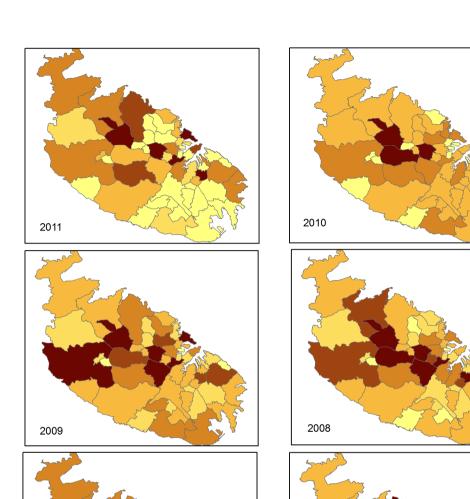
- Valletta Park and Ride was subsequently tendered with the provision of the scheduled bus service (the Public Transport Reform).
- Charges were introduced for the use of the service as from July 2011.
- Two new sites were opened, in Pembroke and Marsa.



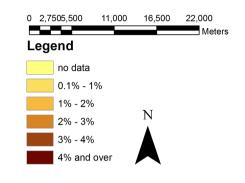


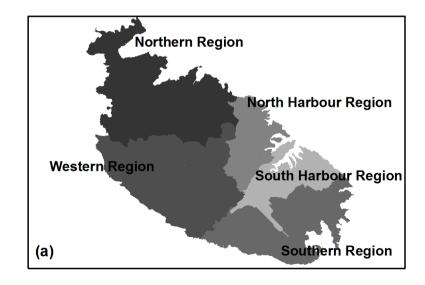
- In December 2006, 11% of the trips made to the P&R were new trips (53% of which were for the purpose of shopping).
- Over the period 2006 and 2011 trip attraction changed geographically.

% Change in kms travelled to the P&R 2006 - 2011				
South Harbour Region	+ 5%			
Northern Region	- 3%			
Central Region	- 6%			
North Harbour Region	- 6%			
Southern Region	- 8%			









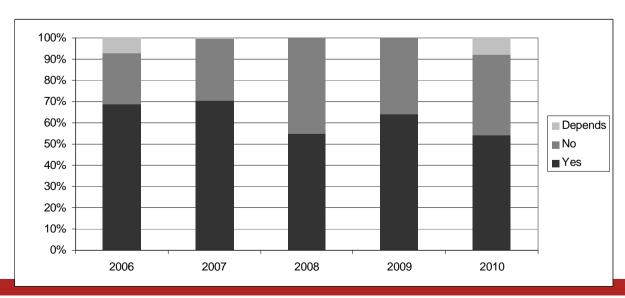
User Preference with a Fee



Between 2006 and 2010 over 50% of users claimed they would still use P&R if a charge was introduced.

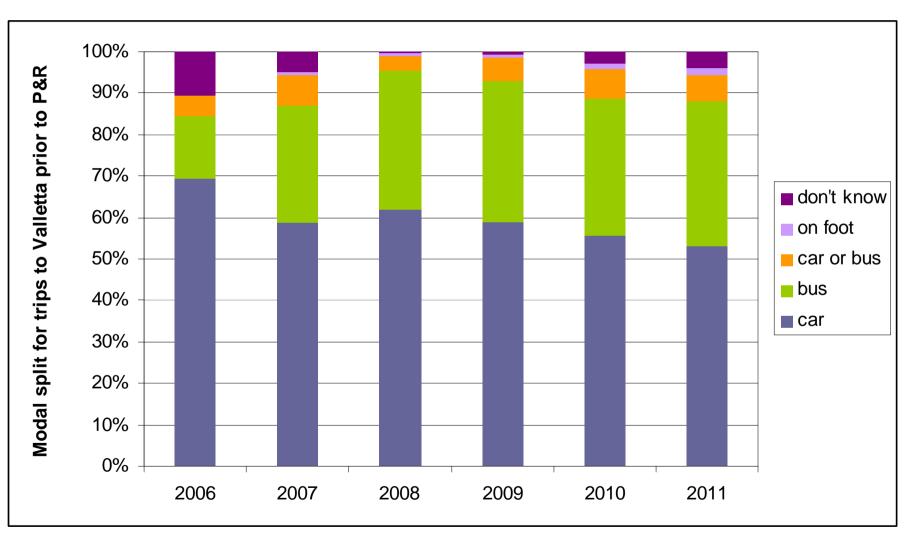
 Following the introduction of the charge 62% of users said that the charge had not effected their

use of P&R.



Previous mode choice







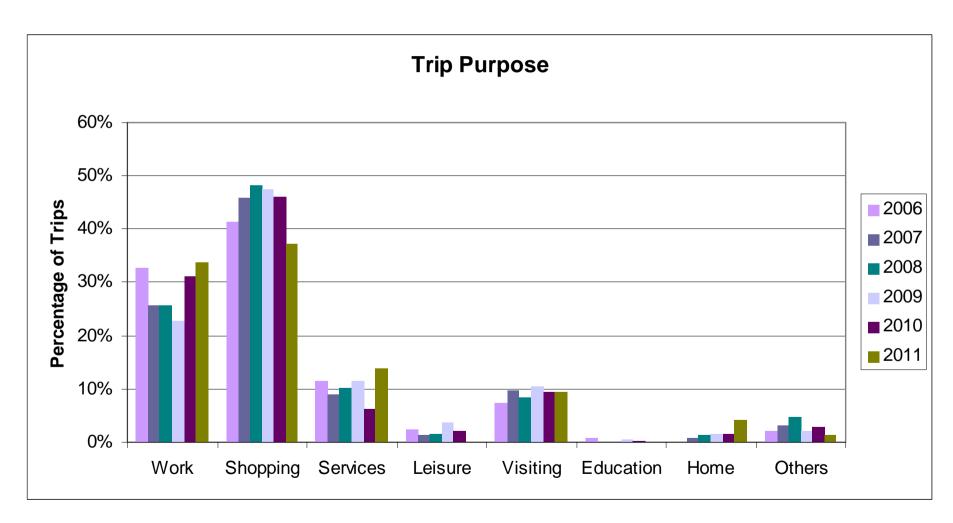


- 21% of P&R users paid the V-licence prior to 2007.
- Traffic in St Anne Street reduced by 30% in August 2007 when compared to 2004.



Trip Purpose









- According to Meek (2008) P&R has had a somewhat confused position in transport policy which has led to misunderstanding of both what it is capable of achieving and its unintended impacts.
- This is potentially true also for the case of Malta.





- The initial effects of the P&R are mixed. An overwhelming attraction of the P&R in the first year stimulated new trips to the city.
- Whilst there is evidence of public transport abstraction, a relatively significant number of cars previously driving all the way to the centre have been diverted to the P&R.
- P&R is popular as it provides motorists an additional choice with considerable time and cost savings when compared to the option of driving to the centre and cruising for parking.





- Post July 2011 patronage data will reveal more as to the changes that the charge has had on the P&R.
- However there is also the need to investigate the observed low usage of the Pembroke and Marsa P&R.
- The resilience of P&R shows that it will continue to be part of the transport policy and infrastructure of the islands.

Conclusion (4)



■ The future of P&R lies in the ability of politicians and policy makers to design effective strategies involving a number of carrots and sticks. These measures however should be flexible enough and able to absorb changes in the urban environments in the medium to long term.





Any questions?

maria.attard@um.edu.mt