

Shared Transport - context

Technology and social change has enabled significant changes in transport

- Smartphone penetration
 - In 2016 Colombia has 19 million smartphone users
 - By 2019 Colombia is forecast 24 million smartphone users
- Cultural change and the sharing economy
 - Airbnb, Crowdfunding, peer to peer lending

These have facilitated new transport innovation:

- Bike sharing
- Car sharing
- On demand minibuses
- On demand taxis
- Electric Vehicles
- Autonomous vehicles
- Freight consolidation

Shared Transport

Combined with public transport these facilitate Mobility as a Service



Bike Sharing London



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Bike sharing London – Where?

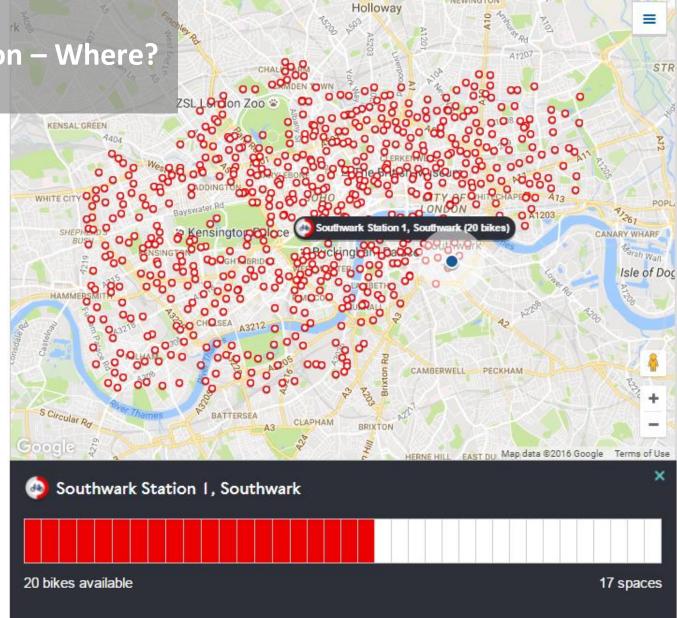
Scheme

- 11,000 bikes
- 725 docking stations
- 100 km² area
- Central London

Trips

- 47 million trips since launch
- 73,000 trips on busiest day
- Hot weather increases number of trips







NEWINGTON

Bike sharing London – Why?

Why?

- To relieve pressure on the public transport network
 - At peak times the Underground and buses are overcrowded
 - Overcrowding is worst in central London
- To 'normalise cycling'
 - In 2010 cycling levels were low

Did it work?

- Population has grown from 7.4m to 8.5m from 2004 to 2014
 - At peak times the Underground and buses are overcrowded
 - Overcrowding is worst in central London
- Cycling trips in London are increasing:
 - 380,000 cycle trips per day in 2004
 - 650,000 cycle trips per day in 2014



Bike sharing London – How does it works?





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Bike sharing innovation – docking stations and smart bikes



Docking stations are not always required

Smart bikes can know where they are and include locking systems



Bike sharing innovation – eBikes

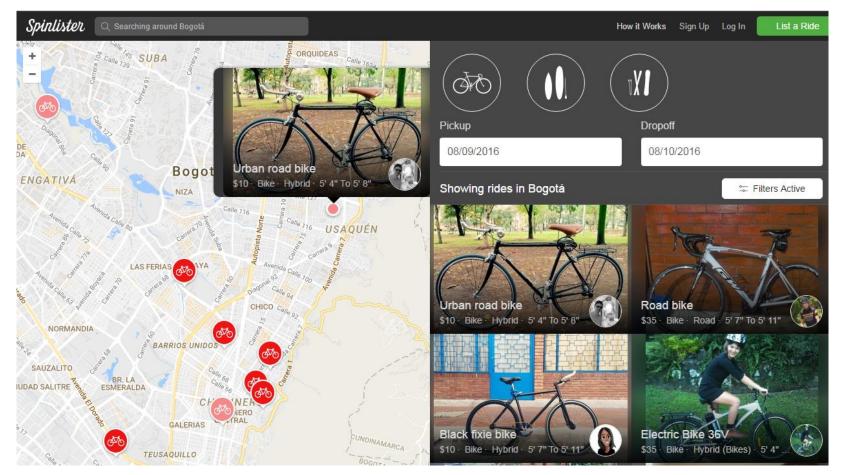
eBike only or mixed schemes Extends the possible range Wider range of users







Bike sharing innovation – Peer to Peer



Bikes owned by individuals, available for daily rental

Airbnb for bikes



Car sharing London

- Introduced in 2000
- Facilitated by London Boroughs
- Operated by eight + private operators

YC63 GFY



laterloo

abellio

SNI2 AAV

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Car sharing London – Where?

Scheme

- 2,500 cars
- 190,000 members

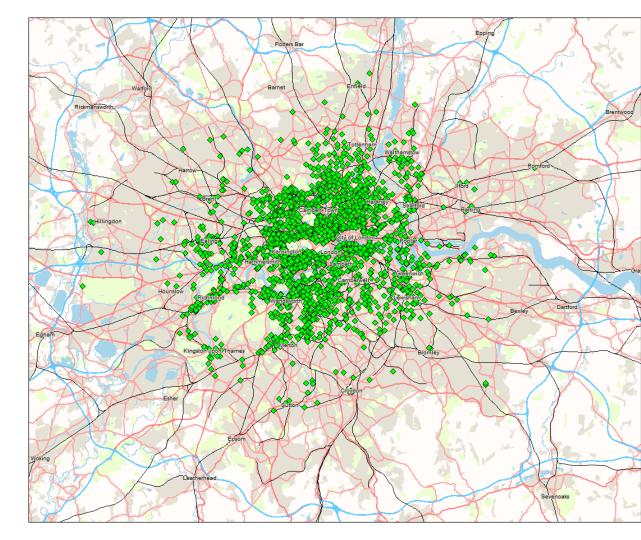














Car sharing London – Why?

Why?

- To reduce car ownership
 - Many Londoners own a car but only use it at weekends
- To reduce car trips
 - Many car trips are short and could be walked or cycled
- Increase use of public transport, L walking and cycling
- Did it work?
- Analysis from car sharing member surveys shows:

Cars removed from the road

×15

portion of respondents who sold/disposed of their car in the

private cars removed from road by each car club car

members per ca club car in London

=25,500

170,000

round-trip car club members in London

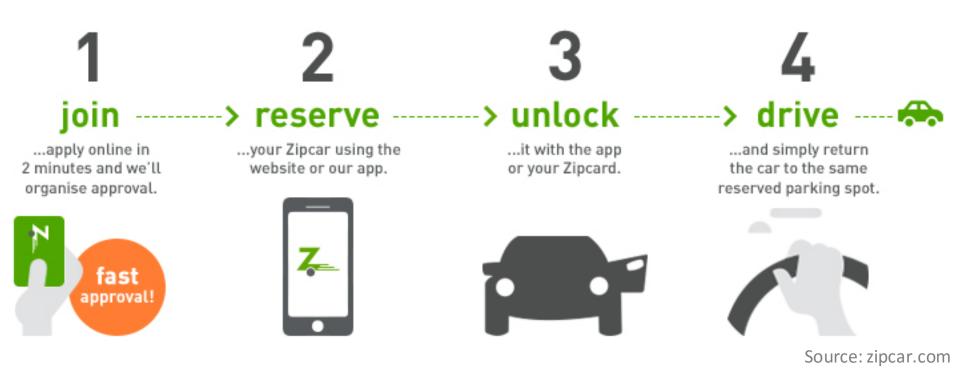
x15%

proportion of respondents who sold/disposed of a car in the last 12 months

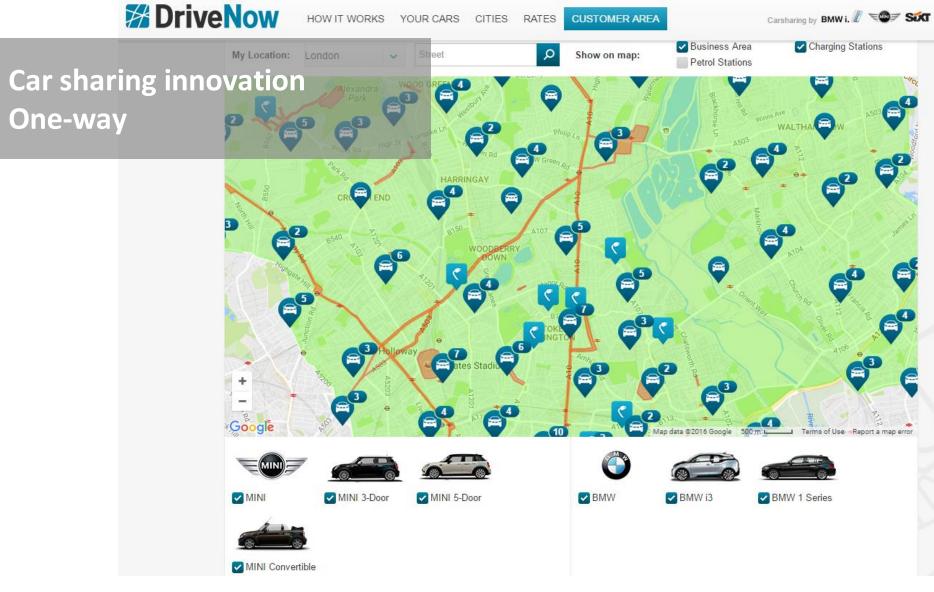
private cars removed from

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Car sharing London – How does it works?







Cars can be returned to any parking space within a zone

Increase appeal of car sharing, allowing more people to live without owning a car

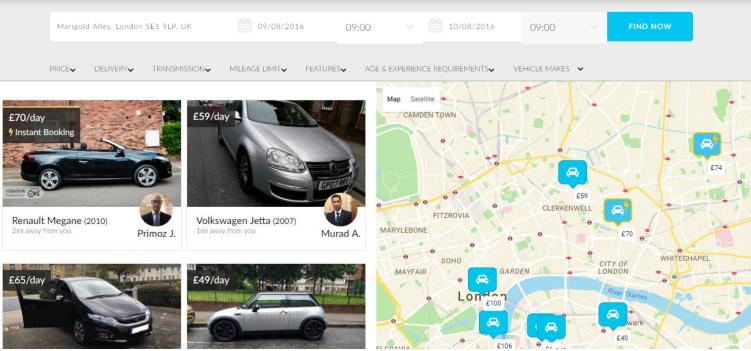
Shared Transport

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Car sharing innovation Peer to peer

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HOW IT WORKS LIST YOUR CAR LOG IN SIGN UP



Cars owned by individuals, available for daily rental *Airbnb for cars*



Introduced in 2015 Trial services Private operators

- Bus companies
- Car manufacturers
- No fixed routes

On-demand minibuses

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On demand minibuses – Why?

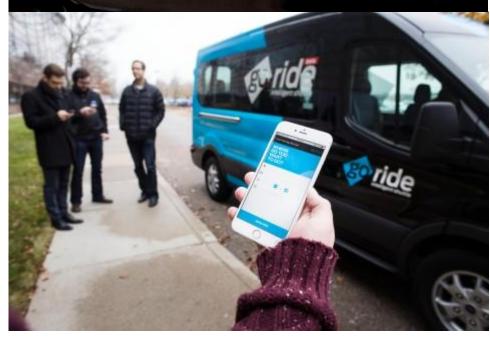
Why?

- An alternative to car trips where demand for a bus is too low
- More convenient than a bus
- Cheaper than a taxi
- Can reduce single occupancy car trips

Did it work?

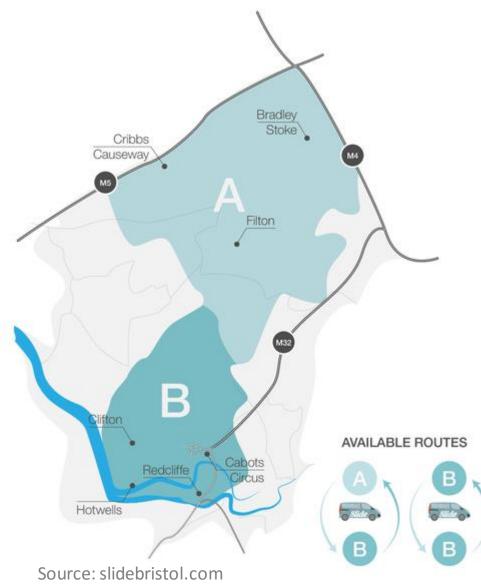
 Current projects are trials, monitoring and evaluation have not yet been published

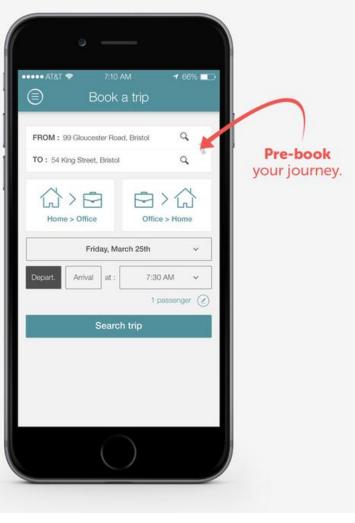






On demand minibuses – How do they work?





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On-demand taxis - London

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SET PICKUP LOCATION ()

- Introduced in 2013
- Uber dominates
- 6+ private operators
- 100,000+ drivers
- Drivers work for apps and other companies

Taxi and Private Hire London

All cars and drivers licensed by Transport for London

Private Hire

- Includes minicab and Uber
- 60,000 licensed drivers in 2009
- 100,000 licenced drivers in 2016
- New regulations being developed
- Growth in App based trips

Black Cabs

- 25,000 licensed drivers in 2009
- 25,000 licensed drivers in 2016
- Trip numbers decreasing







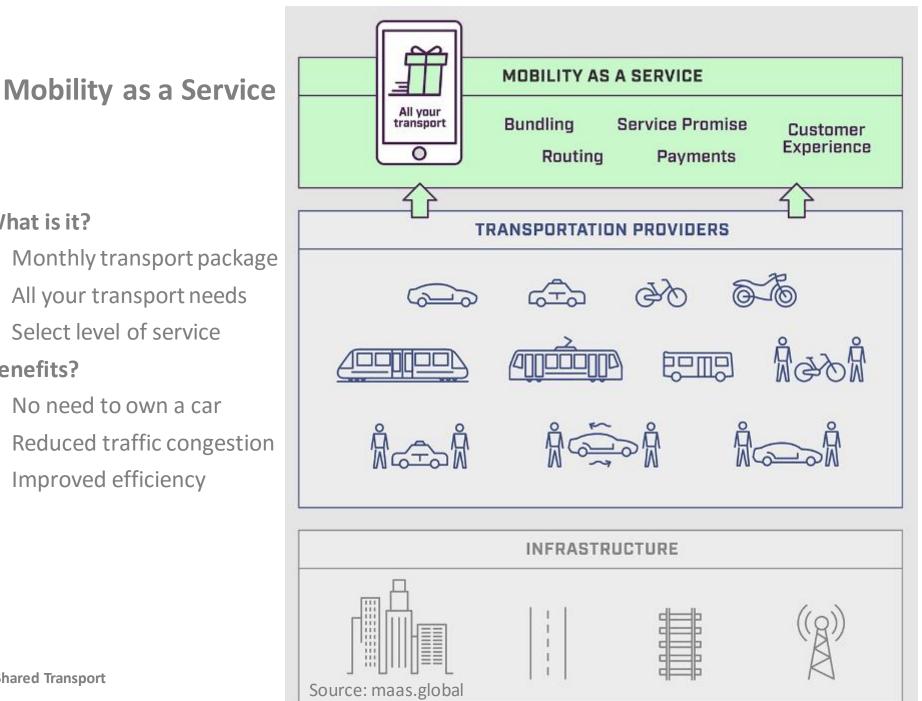
Taxi and Private Hire Study London

Commissioned by Transport for London:
What is size of market?
How has market changed?
What is the impact of app based technology?
What changes to regulation are required?
Should driver numbers be limited?

Analysis included:

- On street surveys
- Driver diaries
 - Wait time surveys
 - Mystery traveller surveys





Shared Transport

What is it?

- Monthly transport package
- All your transport needs
- Select level of service

Benefits?

- No need to own a car
- Reduced traffic congestion
- Improved efficiency

Conclusions

What does this mean for government?

- Fast changing environment
- New regulatory challenges
- Opportunities to improve cities:
 - Urban realm
 - Quality of Life
- Governments face a choice:
 - Engage and help shape the future
 - Don't engage and deal with problems

What does this mean for users?

- Greater choice
- Integration of transport modes
- Less need to own a car
- Danger of social exclusion



Questions?

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