

## **European Commission**

## Next steps for EU urban mobility policy and initiatives

Luana Bidasca MOVE B4 14.12.2020



## Smart and Sustainable Transport Strategy

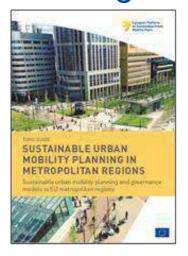
- Increasing modal shares of collective transport, <u>walking</u> and <u>cycling</u>, as well as automated, connected and multimodal mobility will significantly lower <u>pollution</u> and <u>congestion</u>.
- Active transport modes, such as <u>cycling</u>, have seen growth with cities announcing over 2300 km of extra cycling infrastructure. This should be doubled in the next decade towards 5000 km in safe bike lanes'.
- The COM will also help <u>cities</u> modernise their policy toolbox in areas such as <u>micromobility</u>, support for the <u>procurement</u> of zero-emission vehicles and associated infrastructure.
- Boosting innovation and the use of data and artificial intelligence (AI) for smarter mobility
- https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/mobilitystrategy\_en

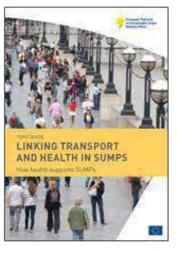


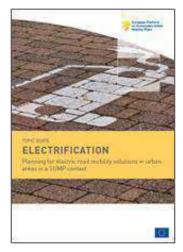
## Urban mobility – what is the future?

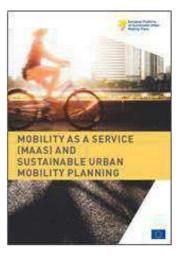
- Investments: substantially more budget at EU level in the next few years + new Recovery and Resilience Facility with billions of euros for the green and digital recovery, also for clean urban mobility
- Legislative and policy elements, in particular:
  - rew Sustainable and Smart Transport Strategy to set the course for the years to come in making transport smarter, greener and more resilient + it will target all transport modes (some urban flagships to be included)
  - ➤ new Urban mobility initiative (3Q2021): need to strengthen the SUMP framework, extend it to mobility management (in particular on TEN-T urban nodes) + MS have to be more involved + coherent EU approach to urban mobility data.
- Tools for cities: Sustainable Urban Mobility Indicators project with a benchmarking tool was finalised: https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/urban/urban\_mobility/sumi\_en

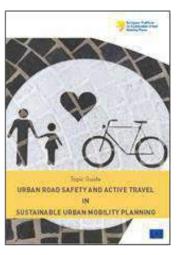
**Recollection of 2019**: topic Guides and Practitioner Briefings (below) + **new in 2020**: *COVID and urban mobility* (briefing done in July, full guide in preparation); coming soon: *Gender and vulnerable groups* and *Freight and logistics planning in urban nodes of TEN-T* 

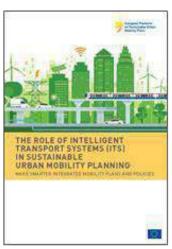


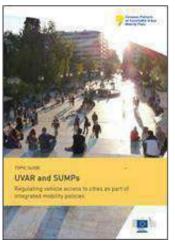


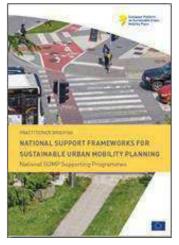


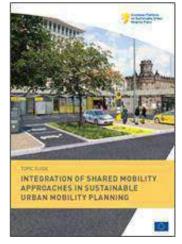


















## Evaluation of Urban Mobility Package (UMP)

- An evaluation of the 2013 Urban Mobility Package is under way, to finish in December 2020.
- New Urban Mobility Package expected for 2021. It will be also informed by the results of a Fact Finding Study 'Status and future needs regarding zero-emission urban mobility" (over 120 cities)
- Despite progress done congestion, poor air quality, CO2 emissions and road accidents still persist. New challenges to consider:



1. Poor connectivity of peri-urban and rural areas



2. Accelerating climate and environmental crises



3. New mobility services enabled by digitalisation



4. Impact of Covid and changes in mobility, work and consumption patterns



## Fact Finding Study – Low and zero emission mobility

- Status update of current urban mobility situation and trends, indicating gaps and needs in the specific subject areas when it comes to achieving safe, accessible, affordable, smart, and low-and zero-emission urban mobility at city level.
- Focusing on four domains and surveying a representative sample of 125 cities on:
  - 1. SUMP frameworks
  - 2. Urban Logistics
  - 3. UVARs
  - 4. Sustainable Urban Mobility Indicators and data collection
- Interim report due in November and a validation workshop planned February 2021

## Research and Innovation: Horizon Europe

- Horizon Europe Work Programme CIVITAS 2030
- Horizon Partnership on Cities "Driving Urban Transitions" co-funded
- Horizon Cities Mission 100 climate neutral cities by 2030 -
- Green Deal Call <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/european-green-deal/call\_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/european-green-deal/call\_en</a> open until 26 January
- Knowledge and Innovation Communities Urban Mobility (EIT)





## Thank you for your attention!

• Luana-maria.bidasca@ec.europa.eu







## Project Overview

Dr. Maria Kamargianni Associate Professor, Head of MaaSLab, Energy Institute, UCL







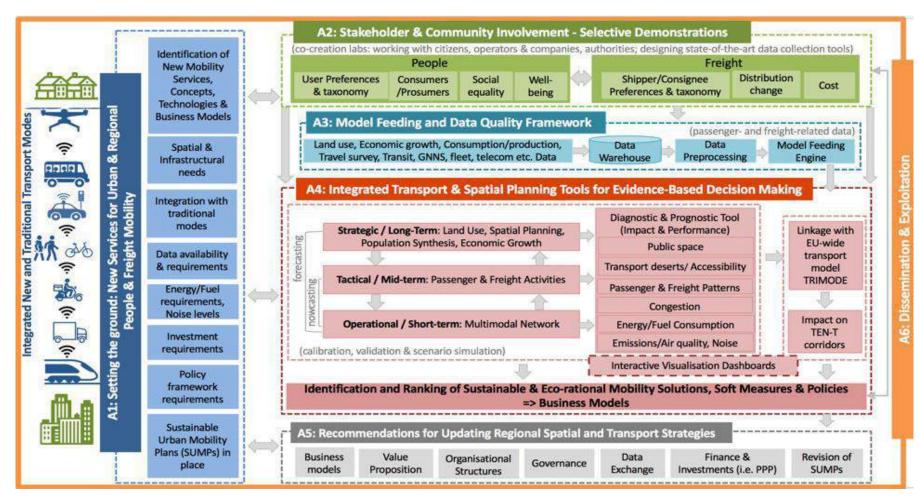


## Vision

Develop a new generation of harmonised spatial and multimodal transport planning tools which comprehensively model the dynamics of the changing transport sector and spatial organisation, enabling metropolitan area authorities to lead the transition to a low carbon new mobility era in a sustainable manner.



## HARMONY architecture





## HARMONY Metropolitan Areas' Activities









### Rotterdam

- Electric AV demonstration Freight
  - HARMONY MS Freight

### Oxfordshire

- Electric AV demonstration Passenger & Freight
  - Drones demonstration Freight
    - HARMONY MS Passenger

### **Athens**

• HARMONY MS - Passenger

### Turin

• HARMONY MS - Passenger

### Trikala

Drones demonstration for medical purposes

### **Katowice (GZM)**

Adopter metropolitan area

### Main outcomes

- The HARMONY MS (software)
- AVs and drones demonstrations
- Training material and activities for using the HARMONY MS
- Recommendations for SUMPs update (AVs & drones included)



### HARMONY consortium











































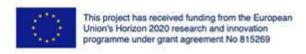








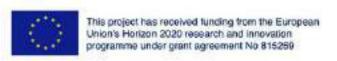






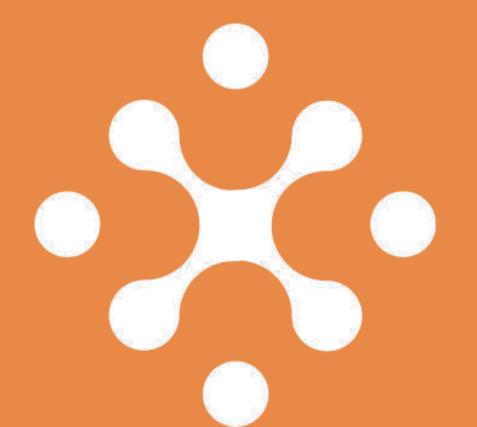












## The impact of COVID-19 on HARMONY's SUMPs

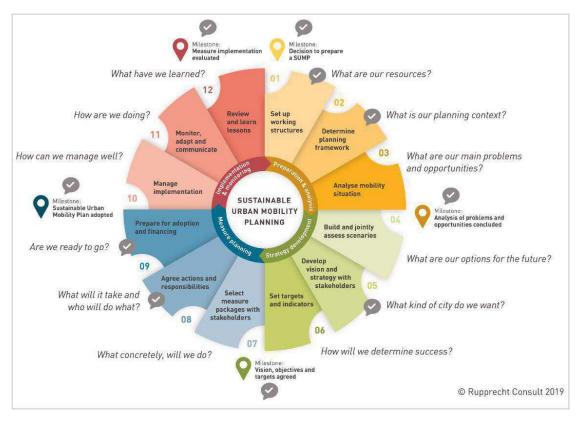
Stefano Borgato TRT Trasporti e Territorio



### What is a SUMP?

"a strategic plan designed to satisfy the mobility needs of people and businesses in cities and their surroundings for a better accessibility and quality of life. It builds on existing planning practices and takes due consideration of integration, participation, and evaluation principles."

- Integrated, strategic, long-term plan with clear goals.
- Solving urban transport problems and contributing to reaching local and higher-level objectives for environmental, social and local development
- Set of guiding principles that can be adapted to the specific circumstances
- More than 1,000 SUMPs in EU
- Major contributors: countries where it is mandatory by law or supported by significant incentives (e.g. BE, FR, ES)
- New SUMPs Guidelines published in October 2019

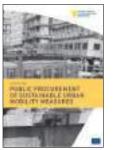




### The new SUMP guidelines – The main changes

- More balanced SUMP cycle
- More guidance on action planning, financing, and implementation
- Flexibility of SUMP concept emphasized
- More guidance on integration of horizontal topics
- 62 new city examples
- Comprehensive introduction for **non-planners**
- Updated, more **user-friendly** design
- Link to **topic guide and practitioner briefings** (e.g. COVID-19)



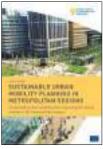












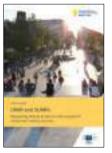
























### SUMPs of HARMONY metropolitan areas

Quite **heterogeneous picture**: in some cases a SUMP has been <u>developed and it is planned to be updated</u> or integrated with action programs for specific aspects, in other cases it is under <u>definition for the first time</u>, while in some others <u>similar planning documents</u> (sharing most of the basic principles) are being developed.

For each **case study**, based on a common template (HARMONY D1.1):

- description of metropolitan area,
- overview of the status of urban planning
- focus on the key elements of the SUMP or the similar planning document





### SUMPs of HARMONY metropolitan areas

	Rotterdam (NL)	Oxfordshire county (UK)	Torino (IT)	Athens (GR)	Trikala (GR)	Upper Silesian-Zaglebe (PL)
Population Municipality Metrop. area	640,000 4,000,000	154,000 666,000	886,000 2,277,000	660,000 3,750,000	81,355 138,047	296,262 (Katowice) 2,300,000
Mode split Car Public transport	49% 17%	87% / 67% (Oxford city) about 20%	56% 16%	45% 35%	60% 15% (incl.bike)	65% 24%
SUMP	SUMP in 2017	Local Transport Plan (SUMP) in 2016	SUMP (municipality) in 2010	26 SUMPs in progress	SUMP developed in 2020	SUMP for central sub-region in 2018
	Upcoming detailed action programmes and updates	Update started and planned for 2020	Update started (Metrop. Area) and planned for 2021	16 municipalities launched SUMP in 2019, 10 in 2020 2 of them are at the final stage	Upcoming detailed action programme	New SUMP for GZM started in Oct. 2019, will be ready by end of 2021.  Policy of Sustainable Mobility (mini-SUMP) ready in January 2021



### SUMPs in tackling emergency situations

- Response to the COVID-19 crisis
- **Lessons learned** (until June 2020) for immediate, mid-term, and longer-term actions from European cities and regions
- Understanding mobility impacts (offer and demand, behaviour, attitude)
   and new challenges ahead
- Cities transforming mobility challenges into opportunities: new mobility solutions

The SUMP process has provided cities with a portfolio of fit-to-purpose measures to be fast-tracked to combat the impact of COVID-19 on mobility in urban areas and to create opportunities for people to make best use of the city and its public spaces





### Measure area 1: Walking, cycling, and reallocation of public space



- Create safe and segregated cycling infrastructure to ensure cyclists safety
   Ile-de-France
- **Speed reduction** measures and slow streets

  Brussels region's slow streets
- Spatial design opportunities
   Lisbon's A Rua e Sua (the street is yours)
- Open streets
   Milan's Strade Aperte (Open Streets)







### Measure area 2: Public Transport

- Think multi-modal to de-crowd and keep the city moving
- Infrastructure measure to allow for **safe and comfortable waiting** at bus stops and interchanges
- Money matters

Good practice: Madrid

- De-escalation plan: guarantee health, provision of service, and restore confidence
- Additional 45km of bus lanes
- New communication campaign for people with reduced mobility







### Measure area 3: Shared mobility

- New public-private partnerships and business models are needed to support the transition to integrated sustainable mobility
- While public transport remain the backbone of urban mobility, shared mobility present itself as a **key alternative** to help increase capacity
- Ensuring the **financial viability** of the shared mobility sector
- Multimodality and full integration in transport should be embraced, accelerating the rollout of MaaS

#### Good practice: Brussels

- E-bike sharing tripled its users compared to pre-lockdown
- Sustainable alternative for short-medium distance journeys
- Users invited to become shareholders to help bike sharing become a pillar of public transport







### The importance of SUMP during the pandemic

- During a crisis directly affecting mobility, SUMP could be the leading process for local and regional coordination of mobility measure implementation
- The crisis has the potential to raise awareness among actors that integrated processes are necessary and support a rapid response in a coordinate manner
- More agile planning is required
- Temporary measures could become the norm in order to serve
   broader sustainable mobility goals
- The pandemic could be an opportunity for a **better "new normal"**

January 2021, New **SUMP topic guide**: *Planning for sustainable and resilient cities in time of crisis* 







## Thank you!

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# Session 1 SUMP in the COVID-19 era









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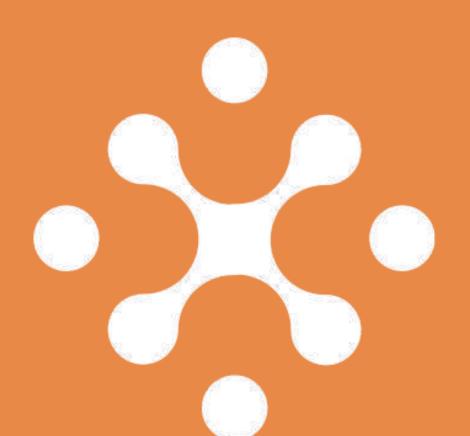












Emergency measures for the enhancement of public transport systems (Athens, Greece)

Maria Konstantinidou Athens Public Transport Organization





### The Covid-19 pandemic and public transport

- The <u>social distancing requirements</u> that the pandemic imposed could not be disregarded by the Greek Government who has set high standards for the operation of the mass transit systems of all cities.
- As such, in August 2020, the Greek Government issued a legislative act entitled "Emergency measures for the
  enhancement of public transport systems", whose main objective was to increase the scheduling frequency
  of the mass transit systems.
- On top of that, the pandemic speeded up the adoption of other **sustainability measures** and made the public more aware of personal hygiene measures.



### **Modifications of public transport operations**

Modifications of the transport operations unfold on the basis of **five pillars**. These include:

- 1. <u>Limitations on the allowable passenger capacity:</u> The allowable capacity is now set at 65% for both the seated and the standing passengers. Stickers mark the seats that are not allowed to be used. However, it is up to the standing passengers to conform to the social distancing restrictions.
- 2. Contracting with transport operators: OASA has cooperated with an intercity bus operator in order for the latter to assume the operation of 60 bus lines that lie in the peripheral districts of the OASA service area. By the end of November 2020, the 200 buses added to the fleet brought the total number of operating buses to 1300, marking a 53% rise when compared to July 2019.





### **Modifications of public transport operations**

- **3.** <u>Leasing of buses:</u> OASA is planning to procure an additional number of 300 buses (aged up to 10 years) through a leasing scheme.
- **4.** <u>Hiring of personnel:</u> OASA proceeds with 609 recruitments of drivers and technical stuff via fast-track procedures in order to more efficiently cope with the intensified transport needs. The recruitments will not only serve the current circumstances, but the personnel will remain in place even after the pandemic ends.

**5.** <u>Metro headways:</u> The service frequency of the Athens subway has increased. During peak hours, from Monday to Friday, itineraries on Line 2 are scheduled every 4.5min and on Line 3 every 4min.





### **Urban transport sustainability measures**

With respect to the sustainability measures, **four initiatives** are currently taking place in Athens:

1. The "Great Walk of Athens" is one of the greatest urban initiatives ever held in the capital. It commenced on a "pilot basis" at the end of June 2020 with gentle road re-configurations through signage and coloring of the lanes and the installation of plants and urban equipment. The project will take its final form in the second phase, with completion expected by 2022.

**The introduction of DRT** for the first time in Attica is expected to attract passengers from private modes of transport and, even slightly, alleviate congestion effects. If successfully implemented, this first DRT line will work as a pilot for the introduction of other lines as well.





### **Urban transport sustainability measures**

- 3. The tender for the renewal of the Athens and Thessaloniki urban bus fleets includes the purchase of buses and will be done in two installments. The tender for the procurement of the first 800 buses is under preparation and it is expected to be launched at the end of 2020.
- **4.** Electric vehicles are considered as one of the possible options in the tender. As such, demonstrations of electric buses are planned to be carried out until June 2021. The first electric bus is already running on the streets of Athens and it will, for the next two months, be carrying passengers on selected itineraries.





#### **Other health protection measures**

A series of <u>measures</u> have been taken against the spreading of the coronavirus. These include:

- <u>Face masks:</u> must be worn by all passengers and personnel without exception (while travelling and at the stations).
- Social distancing: must be retained at all times.
- <u>Information provision:</u> all screens at bus and metro stations display information messages on a loop, reminding citizens to pay attention to personal hygiene measures.
- <u>Disinfection of vehicles:</u> takes place on a daily basis, cleansing measures at the stations are intensified.
- <u>Antiseptics:</u> intended for employee use only, placed at various points at the stations (offices, ticket counters etc).







#### **Possible long-term effects**



Since the onset of this pandemic, OASA is continuously trying to adapt to the new circumstances and retain flexibility in the management of its fleet. However, as the effects of this crisis are yet to unfold, OASA watches rigorously for any possible <u>long-term differentiations of the urban travel patterns</u>, as these could possibly be induced by the extensive adoption of tele-working and distance learning.



#### Thank you!

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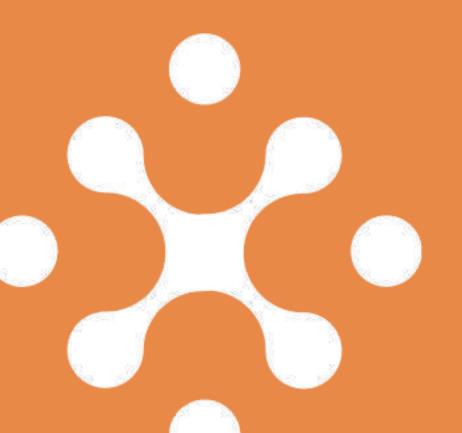












### COVID-19 Innovation Responses

Laura Peacock
Innovation Hub Manager
Oxfordshire County Council



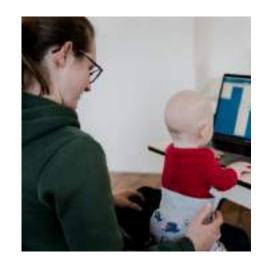






#### Our Approach

COVID-19 has been a major disruption in all function of OCC: as a highways, cultural services, death management, public health and education authorities. It was also stretched our business continuity plans



Adapting our Services



Supporting the Effort



Disruptive Innovation

**Delivering during crisis** 

**Combating the Disease and its impacts** 

**Building back better** 





#### 1. ADAPTING: EDAG

One responsibilities of the council stretched at this time is the death management. iHUB were part of the Excess Death Advisory Group, creating an MVP and digitising for the first time the end-to-end service with relevant stakeholders



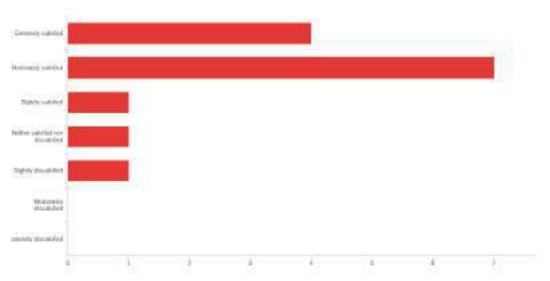




#### 1. ADAPTING: WFH

iHUB staff have now been working and been productive remotely for more than 6 months. In that time, our business continuity plan has been used and extended adaptably, to ensure everyone has enough provisions such as chairs, screens and back support.

Q6 - How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the provisions to work during COVID-19?





#### 2. RESEARCH: SOCIAL DISTANCING

During this time, we have used our existing data sources, and adapted them to new algorithms to use them for social distancing. Data from our sensors have been shared with DfT (in aggregated form) to support decision making.









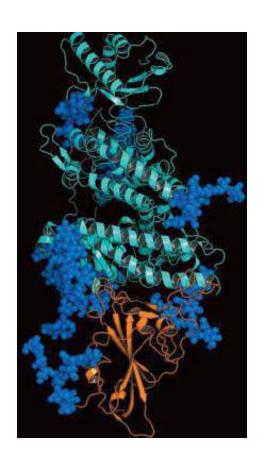
#### 2. RESEARCH: SOCIAL DISTANCING







#### 2. RESEARCH: F@W



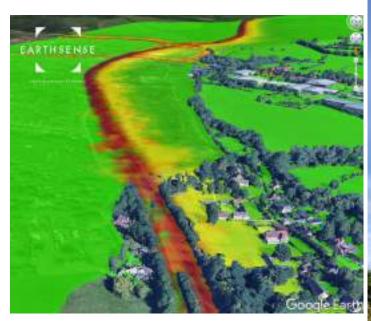
We have been supporting the Folding @Home project with our considerable computational power at the innovation hub. This is a collaborative project led by Stanfold university to understand how the virus interacts with the human receptors.

This research might lead to better medication against the virus.





#### 2. RESEARCH: Environmental Impacts





In collaboration with the University of Birmingham, University of Oxford and the Oxford City Council, OCC have been successful in their application to take advantage of the reduced traffic to better understand the impact of vehicles on air quality.

This project, will utilise existing tools, and install new sensors to model and analyse to the level of individual vehicles the ground-level dispersion.





#### 2. RESEARCH: UAV Medical Deliveries



In collaboration with Unmanned Life, OCC have been successful in their application to trial medicine delivery between a pharmacy and a care home in the next 6 months.

This project takes advantage of the reduced traffic to push innovation that will both decrease the risk of transmission in the short term, but also provide a scalable business model to reduce costs and emissions.





#### 3. RECOVERY: ACTIVE TRAVEL



The re-introduction of traffic to the network after the lockdown is a rare opportunity to alter the way people and goods move through the county.

OCC has been prioritising active travel measures, in total securing more than £3M funding for the government for low traffic neighbourhoods, bus gates and traffic filters, as well as cycle lanes and complimentary measures.





#### 3. RECOVERY: ROAD CONDITION



In the time of COVID-19, our highways teams have taken advantage of the reduced traffic to accelerate the repair works in the traffic network, fixing sensors, potholes and other measures.

We have also initiated major transport infrastructure schemes, such as the A40 works. In planning these schemes, iHUB has provided insights for the need to futureproof and live monitoring.



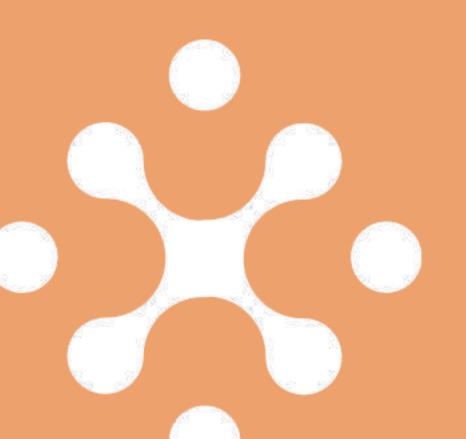


#### Summary

The time of the pandemic has been challenging to everyone, and added stress to our resources. Yet, we have been able to push the boundaries of innovation in the delivery of essential services and trial new models.

While COVID-19 is not foreseen to be a long-term effect, and thus not a direct policy measure, we are now more experienced and knowledgeable in the response of such major disruption and more aware of their likelihood. This will also be reflected in the upcoming business continuity and policy plans.



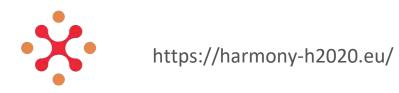


#### Thank you!

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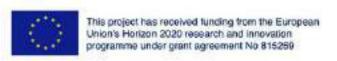
















## Results of HARMONY Stakeholder Study for COVID-19 Effects on Transport Planning



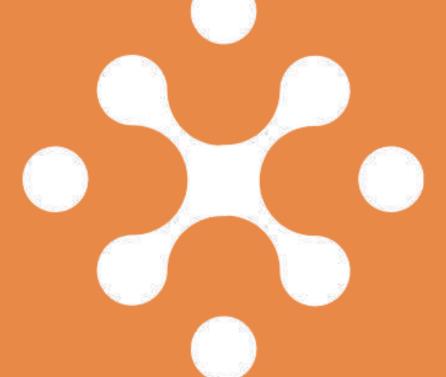
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#### **Christina Georgouli**

Research Assistant – Transport Planning MaaSLab, Energy Institute, UCL







#### Objective of the study

- The objective of the study is to capture changes in policy objectives and planning actions due to Covid-19 outbreak.
- An online survey and 1:1 interviews were conducted with representatives from different European cities, to learn more about responses to the pandemic.
- The results of the survey and interviews aim to reveal new practices and tools for confronting emergency scenarios such as Covid-19 pandemic.



#### Profile and location of participants

#### Online survey

- Data was collected for 3 weeks
- 30 responses were complete and valid
- 12 public authorities, 7 research institutes, 6 consultancies, 5 other
- 15 large organisations (>250), 8 micro (<10), 4</li>
   small (10-49), 3 medium (50-249)
- 14 respondents were 35-44, 8 between 45-54, 5
   between 25-34, 2 between 55-64
- Majority of respondents were male (8 female)

#### Interviews

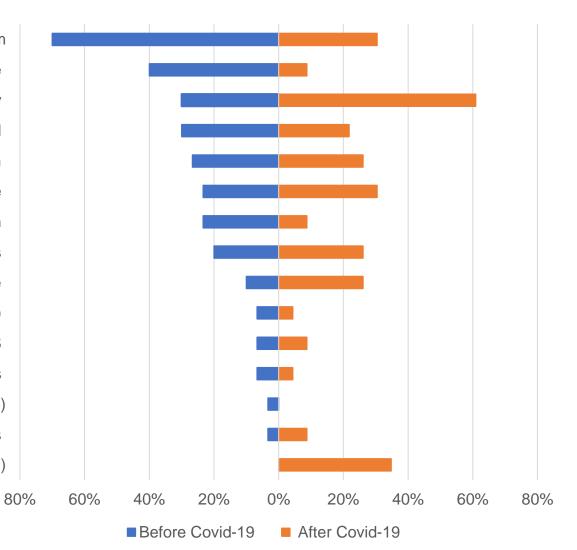
- 7 public authorities participated to online interviews
- 1 hour focusing on planning priorities and actions





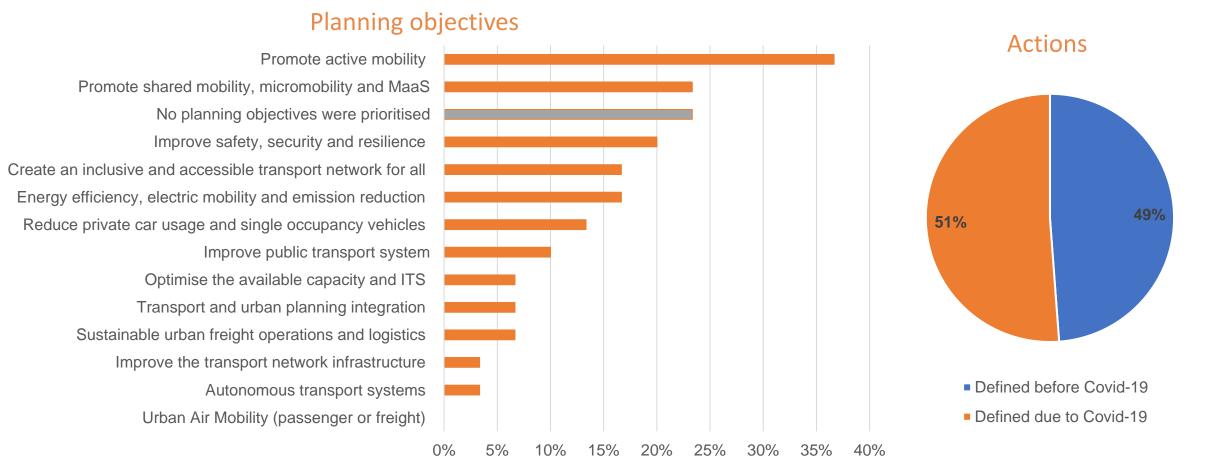
#### Planning Objectives before and after Covid-19

Improve public transport system Improve the transport network infrastructure Promote active mobility Create an inclusive and accessible transport network for all Energy efficiency, electric mobility and emission reduction Improve safety, security and resilience Transport and urban planning integration Reduce private car usage and single occupancy vehicles Promote shared mobility, micromobility and Mobility as a Service Urban Air Mobility (passenger or freight) Optimise the available capacity and ITS Autonomous transport systems Other objectives (Energy transition, EV charging infrastructure) Sustainable urban freight operations and logistics Other new objectives (after Covid-19)





#### Prioritised or introduced planning objectives and adopted actions after Covid-19 outbreak





#### Reasons that triggered changes in planning objectives since Covid-19

# Opportunity to do roadworks Promote public transport Reduce congestion Political Social equity Environmental impact Economic recovery

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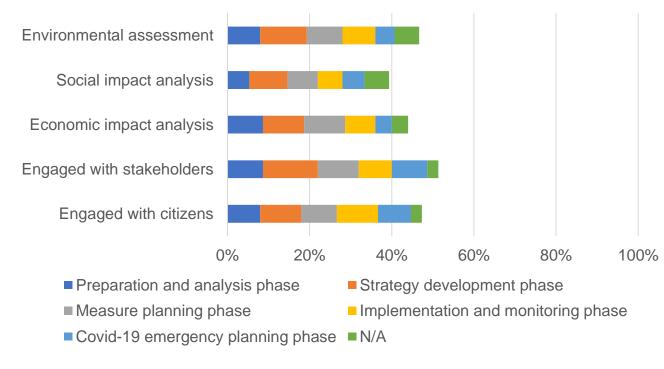
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Public Health

#### Activities across planning phases





#### Key findings from interviews

- > **Top-down prioritisation**: national policy, measures and guidance were triggers for the introduction or prioritisation of objectives and actions at local level
- > Change of priorities is informal and not integrated in planning process emergency planning
- > Shortcomings in planning phases depend on the type of organisation
- > Data quality and availability is mentioned as a key factor in planning process
- > Level of stakeholder engagement and information sharing is diverse
- > Covid-19 is identified as an accelerator of measures towards sustainability



#### Thank you!

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