Dresden's SUMP "Transport Development Plan 2025plus"

Czech-Slovakian CIVINET Conference Prag 30 March 2015

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Urban Planning Office/Transport Development Planning



Topics



- Something about Dresden
- Dresden's SUMP
 - European context
 - Steps of the planning process and tools of involving
- Conclusions



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Something about Dresden



- Capital of Free State of Saxony n
- Located in the valley and on the slopes of the River Elbe n
- Dynamic, green city with a high quality of life n
- Resident population 541,000 n
- n Area of the city 328 km2, about 62% covered by forest and green space



1,470 km roads n

Prag, 30 March 2015

- 12 tram and 28 city bus routes (total length: 213 / 307 km) n
- 9 Elbe bridges, 3 Elbe ferries, 2 mountain railways n
- 1,942 million trips per day n
- 153 million passengers of local PT per year n
- 86,000 commuters inbound, 48,000 outbound n







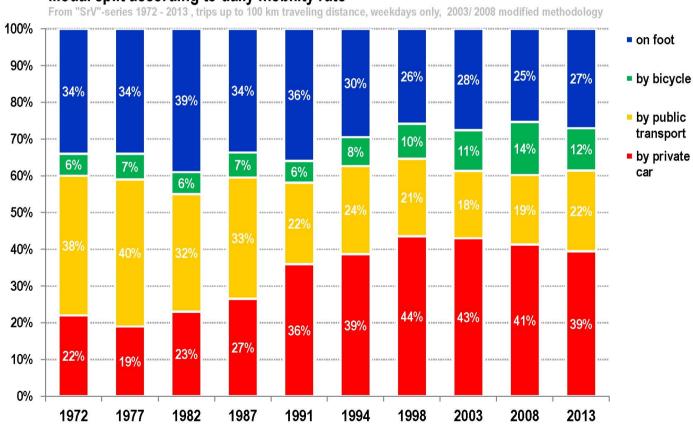
Something about Dresden



Modal split in Dresden

Landeshauptstadt Dresden Abt. Verkehrsentwicklungsplanung SG Grundlagen der Verkehrsplanung

Modal split according to daily mobility rate





Urban transport planning in Dresden



Improve mobility and quality of live

- strategic integrated plan to meet the mobility needs of people and businesses in Dresden and the region for the next decades
- several challenges:
 - n economic developments, energy prices
 - n European and national legislation
 - impairments on quality of life from transport sector
 - n demographic change
 - change of mobility behaviour
 - n structural changes and digital/technological developme 🧸
 - maintenance of infrastructure and its financing
 - new forms of cooperation and culture of debate for pubme acceptance,



POLIS

Urban transport planning in Dresden



Planning tradition and transformation

Prom infrastructure planning to SUMP / Transport Development Plan TDP

(in German: Verkehrsentwicklungsplan)





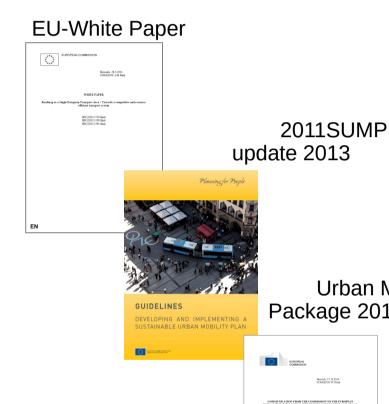
Dresden's SUMP: European context



Dresdens Polis presidency – start of the Dresden SUMP planning process!

- Planning process due to the national recommendations and the European guidelines
- Dresden SUMP process fits all steps of the SUMP cycle
- Broad participation of stakeholders, citizen, instituional internal and external cooperation partners, region and politics
- Dresden is partner in the CH4LLENGE project







Dresden's SUMP: European context



The Four Challenges



Actively involving local stakeholders and citizens in mobility planning processes



Improving geographic, political, administrative and interdepartmental cooperation



Identifying the most appropriate package of measures to meet a city's policy objectives



Assessing the impact of measures and evaluating the mobility planning process

www.sump-challenges.eu

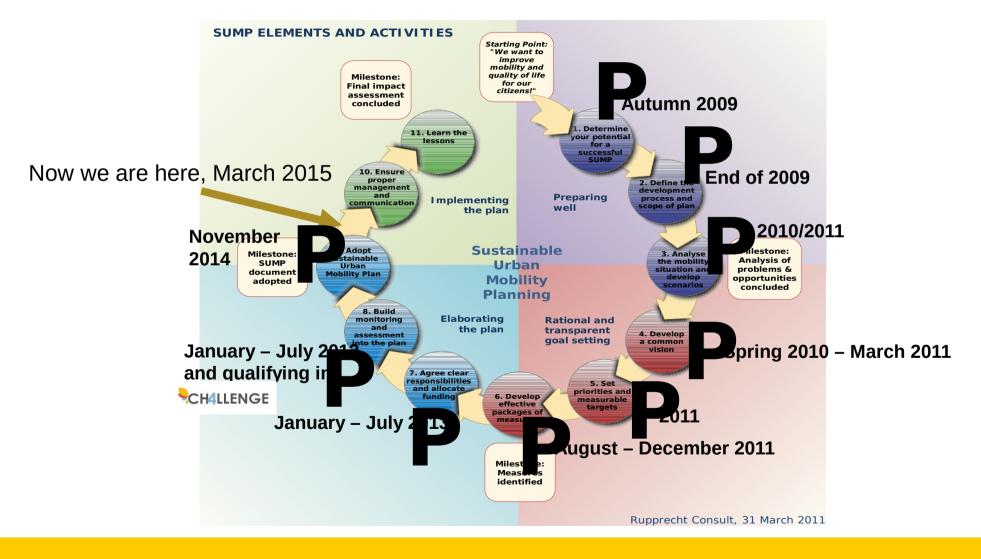








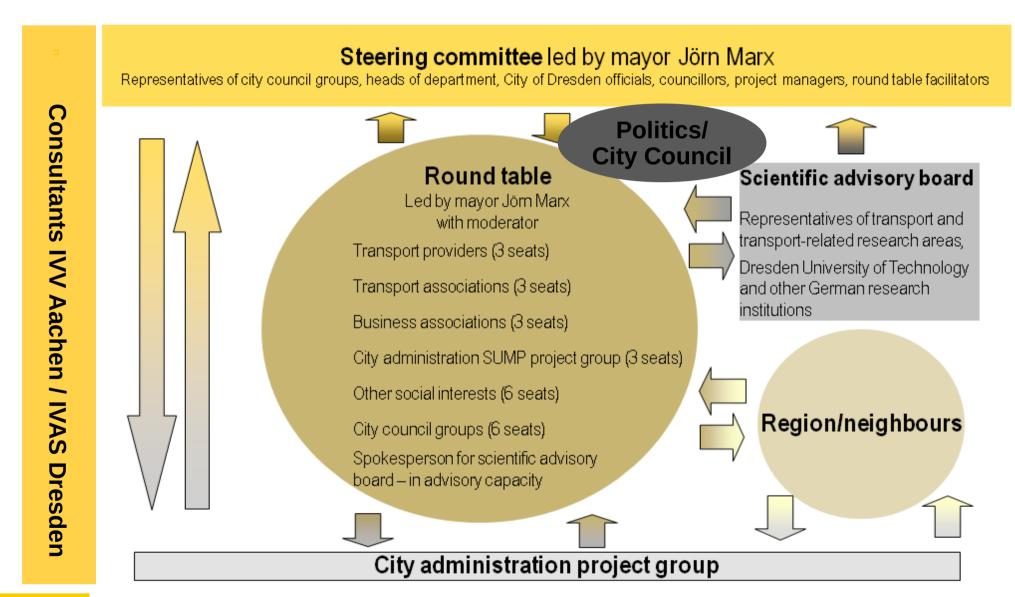
Dresden's SUMP: steps of the planning process





Dresden's SUMP: tools of involving



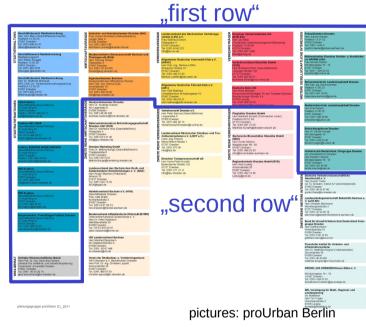












- advisory body
- transparency of the planning process
- neutral chairperson is imperative

CZ-SK Civinet conference Prag. 30 March 2015

- clear rules
- formation of groups
- can not replace political decisions

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Transport Development

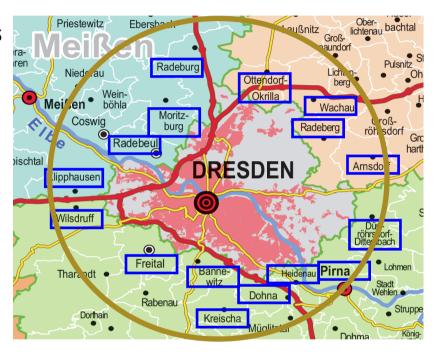


CH4LLENGE

Dresden's SUMP: tools of involving Round Table Region

- exchange information and define common interests
- integration / networking
- clarify issues and fears

- integrativ prial transport planning
- face-to-fa e m etings
- inter-community cooperation, also beyond the TDP process





CH4LLENGE

Dresden's SUMP: tools of involving Scientific Advisory Board

- discussion of methods, goals, also on tender
- key points and innovative approaches

- methodolo ow-how, innovative solutions and neutricol lict evaluations
- critical recommendations and feeling of confidence
- integrative and consensus-building role in case of technical unterences of opinion
- critical, but at the same time mediating partner





Dresden's SUMP: tools of involving Politics

- Prom the very first beginning at the Round Table and in the steering group
- n Discussions with planning policy spokespersons of all City Council groups
 - n additional discussions with responsible mayor and scientific advisory board
 - n to find a compromise between different and controversial opinions



photo: Urban Planning Office Dresden

- n Intermediate City Council resolutions
 - n resolution on objectives (March 2011)
 - n resolution on scenarios (September 2012)
 - Nound Table can not replace the decision of the political bodies (can advise)
 - n intermediate resolutions for confidence and planning certainty
 - n lengthen the time, but improving acceptance and integration of policy aspects









- Website
- Official journal articles
- Public Panel discussion in October 2010 and in June 2
- POLIS annual conferences 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014
- SUMP exhibition
- Planners' café
- Newsletter "TDP 2025plus Dresden"
- National SUMP Colloquium on 15 October 2012
- Public involvement "Dresden Debate" 2013



photo: Urban Planning Office

Dresden



Dresden's SUMP



Dresden SUMP - TDP 2025plus

A: basics and analysis

B: scenarios and assessments

C: mobility strategy 2025plus

D: action plan 2025

created in a consultative process with bodies in the City Administration, Round Table, Scientific Advisory Board, Round Table Region

elaborated by Mayors/City Administration

- Citizen participation before political discussion
- Political Adoption by the City Council on 20 November 2014





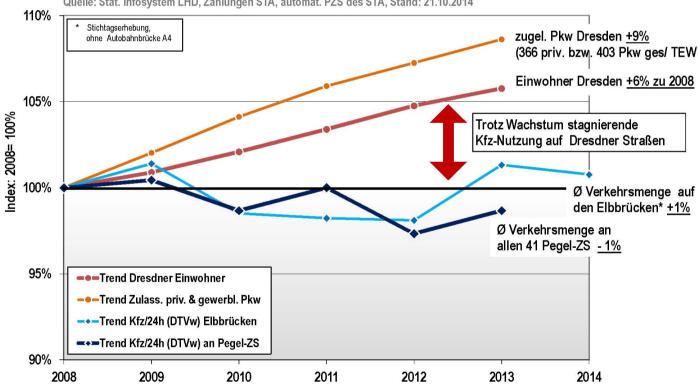
Dresden's SUMP: updated analysis



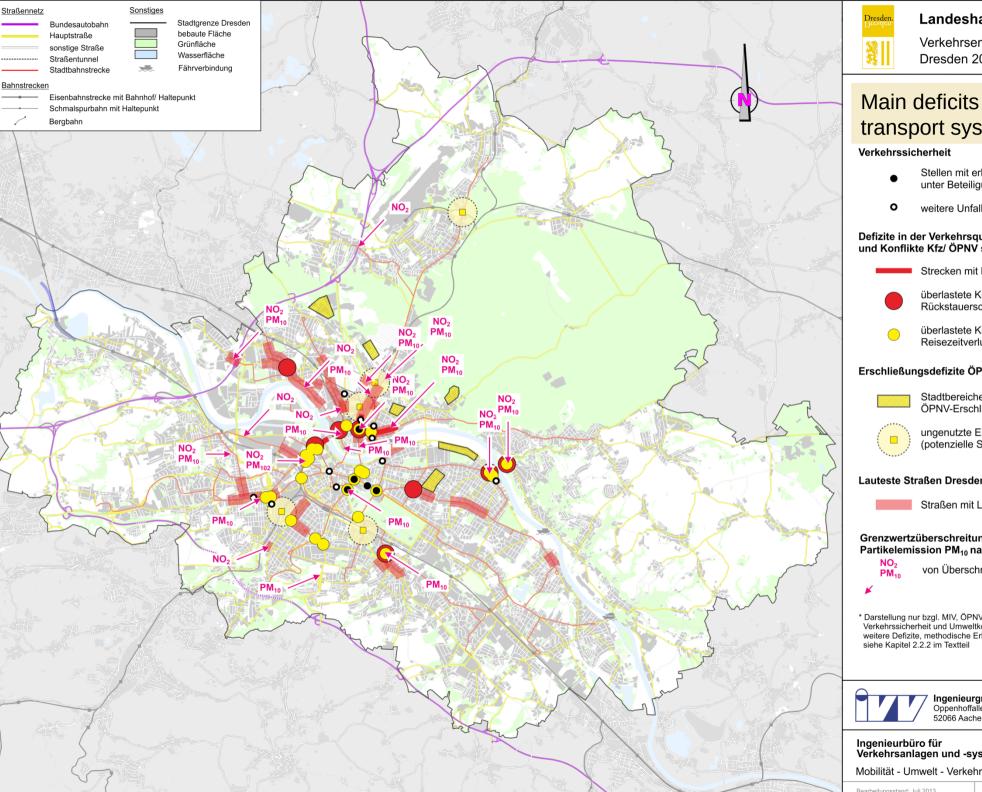
Landeshauptstadt Dresden Abt. Verkehrsentwicklungsplanung SG Grundlagen der Verkehrsplanung

Verkehrliche Trends seit 2008 im Dresdner Kfz-Verkehr

Quelle: Stat. Infosystem LHD, Zählungen STA, automat. PZS des STA, Stand: 21.10.2014









Verkehrsentwicklungsplan Dresden 2025plus

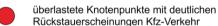
Main deficits of the urban transport system

Verkehrssicherheit

- Stellen mit erhöhtem Umfallgeschehen unter Beteiligung von Kfz/ Fuß/ Rad
- weitere Unfallschwerpunkte ÖPNV

Defizite in der Verkehrsqualität Kfz-Verkehr und Konflikte Kfz/ ÖPNV sowie ÖPNV-Behinderung

Strecken mit Behinderungen Kfz/ ÖPNV



überlastete Knotenpunkte mit deutlichen Reisezeitverlusten im ÖPNV (QSV F)

Erschließungsdefizite ÖPNV

Stadtbereiche mit nicht ausreichender ÖPNV-Erschließung

ungenutzte Einzugsbereiche der S-Bahn (potenzielle S-Bahn-Halte)

Lauteste Straßen Dresdens (Lärmkartierung 2009)



Straßen mit Lärm-Betroffenheitsindex >4

Grenzwertzüberschreitung Stickstoffoxide NO2 und Partikelemission PM₁₀ nach Luftreinhalteplan

von Überschreitung betroffene Bereiche

* Darstellung nur bzgl. MIV, ÖPNV, Verkehrssicherheit und Umweltkonflikten weitere Defizite, methodische Erläuterungen und Quellen: siehe Kapitel 2.2.2 im Textteil

Abbildung 3



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Dresden's SUMP: objectives



Developed goals of Round Table

Preamble

- 1. Transport is not an end in itself! Its purpose is to improve residents' mobility and support the city's economy. Both these aims require a free choice of transport mode.
- 2. Maintaining mobility in a way that is affordable, safe and eco-friendly is an issue of primary importance for all of society. The process should be implemented by consensus and with as little dirigisme as possible.
- 3. Equality and the right to physical integrity are laid down in the german constitution. The duty to strive towards achieving equal living conditions is also established in thistitution of the Free State of Saxony. Both are essential guidelines for modern and future transport development.
- 4. The development of mobility and transport is subject more than ever to global influences: economic fluctuations, limited fossil fuel resources, rising energy prices and climate change. Transport development planning needs to find answers to this.
- 5. The same is true of the effects of demographic change, producing new demands when it comes to the necessities of life, transport and mobility.
- 6. The transport infrastructure needs to be maintained and developed in a way that pays particular attention to the cost-value ratio.
- 7. National and European laws and directives set out the fundamental conditions for transport development planning. The City of Dresden will actively shape these conditions.



Dresden's SUMP: objectives



Criterion 1 Enduring,	1.1	Setting standards for accessibility and development on a city district level – especially district hubs – taking all modes of transport into account
sustainable and eco-friendly	1.2	Attaining high-quality development and accessibility for ecomobility transport within the entire city area
transport and mobility standards	1.3	Ensuring that social and cultural institutions and everyday destinations are accessible
for citizens and the economy	1.4	City-friendly transport development which is conducive to business and tourism
	1.5	Giving precedence to ecomobility in central areas
	1.6	Improving the situation, accessibility and design of interfaces between motorised and non-motorised private transport, local public transport and long-distance passenger rail services
	1.7	Barrier-free adaptation of links between local public and private transport (cycle, car, pedestrian traffic), taking into consideration the needs of people with restricted mobility
	1.8	Ensuring that there are sufficient short-stay cycle and car parking facilities at the main access points to local public transport
	1.9	Improving regional rail and bus connections (DB, DVB, VVO) by extending networks and raising frequencies
	1.10	Optimising access to Dresden for long-distance travellers by improving interregional transport connections (air and rail transport) and integrating them into European transport corridors, taking into account regional development planning
	1.11	Supporting innovative transport solutions and technologies, such as electromobility
	1.12	Improving information and signage system for compatible ecomobility transport and tourism in the Dresden metropolitan area
	1.13	Developing and perpetuating quality-based transport management
	1.14	Ensuring that both existing and new commercial locations can be accessed on defined routes
	1.15	Directing long-distance road goods traffic along specially selected routes by means of indicators on higher-order access roads
	1.16	Promoting cooperation between transport providers in the field of business transport; developing the goods transport centre by adding modules for road and rail transport, IWT and logistics



Dresden's SUMP: objectives



	1	
Criterion 2	2.1	Guaranteeing access to transport networks and means of transport for people with restricted mobility and on low incomes, including improving the options available for their use
Socially just participation in mobility – taking into account specific needs resulting from	2.2	Ensuring that stops are accessible and access to local public transport is barrier-free; providing necessary information on means of transport, especially for people with restricted mobility
differing living conditions – and	2.3	Promoting independent and safe mobility for children, young people and the elderly
thus equal opportunities for everyone to take part in society	2.4	Raising the safety of all transport users by adapting or redesigning transport facilities which are critical to safety (aiming to halve the number of injuries and avoid traffic deaths)
Criterion 3	3.1	Improving living quality in city districts by reducing disturbances caused by traffic, for instance by traffic calming measures.
Achieving and maintaining high quality levels regarding the city and the environment by raising	3.2	Improving city image, making streets and squares more pleasant to use and improving the usability of the living environment
the efficiency of integrated transport systems and reducing	3.3	Creating closer connections between sustainable transport and city development planning, taking into account local climate goals
the use of natural resources for transport purposes	3.4	Giving precedence to development within the city, putting everything within easy reach
apapapa	3.5	Reducing the burden of through traffic on the city centre and residential areas, instead shifting traffic onto the high-quality network of thoroughfares
	3.6	Space-saving construction and conversion, deconstruction and unpaving on transport areas which are no longer required; developing best practice models
	3.7	Cross-linking private and public passenger transport when putting through new transport plans
	3.8	Striving to further raise the percentage of the modal share taken up by ecomobility (local public transport, cycle traffic, pedestrians)
Criterion 4	4.1	Taking into account and integrating both regional and national plans in this field
SUMP to be an open planning and decision-making process	4.2	Regularly checking and adjusting goals; monitoring and evaluation as fixed elements of this process
taking into account transport engineering, associations,	4.3	Providing continual information about important transport parameters (e.g. traffic pollution, number of users of different modes of transport, number of accidents)
transport providers, other social groups, officials, concerned citizens and various technical	4.4	Providing information und balancing interests at an early stage when planning and implementing transport interventions
disciplines	4.5	Greater cooperation on a local and regional level
	4.6	Interdepartmental and interdisciplinary linking of transport-relevant spheres of action (e.g. transport/urban/environmental/open area planning)
		Hansoon Develoomen

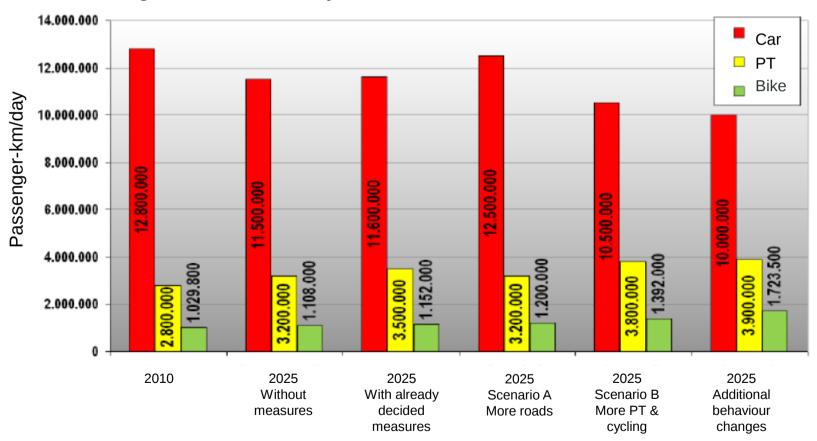
Transport Development

Dresden's SUMP: scenarios



Scenarios

Passenger-km car/PT/bicycle in Dresden





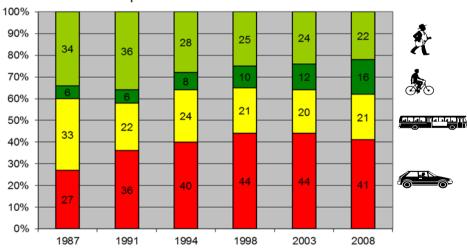
Dresden's SUMP: scenarios



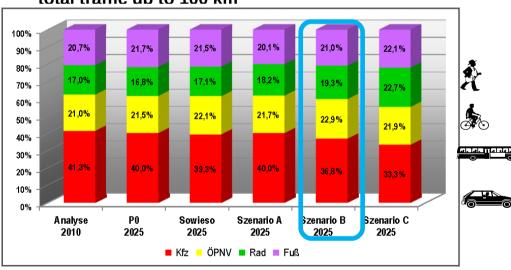
Scenarios

target modal split: decreased share of car traffic and increased share of sustainable modes ("Umweltverbund")

Modal split Dresden (SrV series 1987 – 2008) total traffic up to 100 km



Modal split Dresden scenarios total traffic up to 100 km



Grafik 15: Entwicklung des Modal Split im Binnen- und Quellverkehr der Stadt Dresden
(Anmerkung: die Berechnungen basieren auf Strukturdatenprognosen von 2010 – diese wurden nachfolgend mit Sensitivitätsberechnungen mit 2011er Strukturdaten bestätigt)



Dresden's SUMP: measure selection



Objectives
45 (4 main + 30 sub + 7 preamble)

12 assessment criterias derived from the obj**ectives**

Assessment of measures:

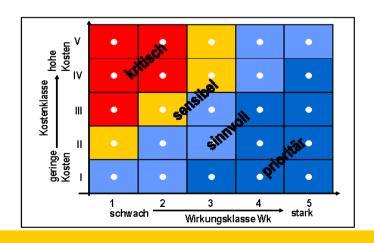
Impact assessment of all 12 criterias for all suggested measures with method Delphi (done at least by 4 experts)

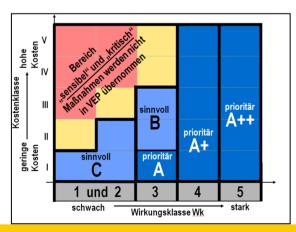
Weighting with consternation (factors)

5 impact categories

Cost categories

Matrix of categories of impact and costs Matrix of categories of impact and costs differentiated in priority levels







Dresden's SUMP: measure selection

Dresden SUMP measure list with priorities, responsibilities and time for implementation, 149 measures



Anlage 6 Seite 2/8

Nr.	Themenbereich im Textteil	Kurzbeschreibung der Maßnahme* (vollständige Maßnahmebeschreibung im Textteil	Prioritäts- stufe	Kostenklasse	Verantwort-	Vorschlag für die zeitliche	Nummer/ Bestandteil von Szenario					
		unter dem jeweilig benannten Themenbereich)	A++ bis C	0/1/3/6/>6 Mio.€	IIIIIIIII	Einordnung*	Nr.	P0	Sow.	Α	В	(
Exte	ern geplante oder	durch Stadtrat beschlossene Maßnahmen ("Sowieso")										
8	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Verstetigung und Dosierung des Verkehrsflusses an Stadtzufahrten gemäß Luftreinhalteplan	A++	2	Stadt Dresden	ab 2013	17		Х	Х	Х	3
9	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Umsetzung des Radverkehrskonzept Innenstadt	A++	3	Stadt Dresden	in Umsetzung	22		Х	Х	Х	
10	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Neubau Teilstück der Straße EAmbross-Ufer stadtwarts im Bereich Flügelweg/ Altcotta mit zweiter Richtungsfahrbahn	A++	4	Stadt Dresden	in Planung	9		Х	Х	Х)
11	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	zweistreifiger Ausbau der Bautzner Straße zwischen Hoyerswerdaer Str. und Martin-Luther-Str.	A+ (im Bau)	3	Stadt Dresden/ DVB AG	im Bau	11		Х	Х	Х)
12	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Fertigstellung der S 84n Cossebaude - Meißen bis zum 3. BA	A	1	LASuV	bis 2025	14		Х	Х	Х	
13	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	zweistreifiger Neubau der B 6n OU Cossebaude	Α	1	LASuV	bis 2025	15		Х	Х	Х	7
14	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	S-Bahn-Halt Bischofsplatz	Α	1	DB Netz AG/ VVO	Strecke im Bau Fertigstellung vorr. 2017	21		Х	Х	Х	,
15	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Umgestaltung und Sanierung der Albertbrücke	B++	5	Stadt Dresden/ DVB AG	vorr. ab 2017 in Planung	6		Х	Х	Х	
16	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	vierstreifiger Ausbau Hamburger Straße von Weißeritzbrücke bis Cossebauder Straße mit ÖPNV-Verknüpfungspunkt Dresden-Cotta	B++	5	Stadt Dresden/ DVB AG	mittelfristig	10		Х	Х	Х	
17	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Implementierung des Verkehrsmanagementsystem VAMOS II in der 2. Ausbaustufe (bereits in Umsetzung)	B++	5	Stadt Dresden	mittelfristig	16		Х	Х	Х	
18	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Stadtbahnprogramm 2020: Teilstrecke Bühlau - Weißig (Rahmenantrag)	B++	5	Stadt Dresden/ DVB AG	bis 2020	19a		Х	Х	Х)
19	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss ("Sowieso")	Stadtbahnprogramm 2020: Teilstrecke Löbtau - Strehlen (Rahmenantrag)	B++	5	Stadt Dresden/ DVB AG	bis 2020	196		Х	Х	Х	
20	Extern geplant/ SR-Beschluss	Stadtbahnprogramm 2020: Teilstrecken Johannstadt - Sachsenplatz, Eatschandstz - Bathangunlatz und Dinnoldiewalder Platz - Plauen	B++	5	Stadt Dresden/	nach 2020	19c		Х	Х	Х	



Dresden's SUMP: measure example



New tram lines (SUMP measure Nr 19)

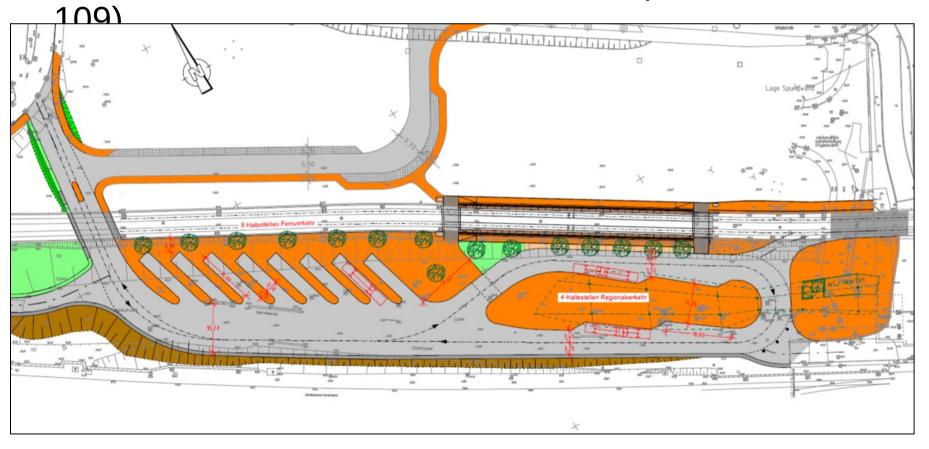




Dresden's SUMP: measure example



Central Bus Station near main station (SUMP measure Nr

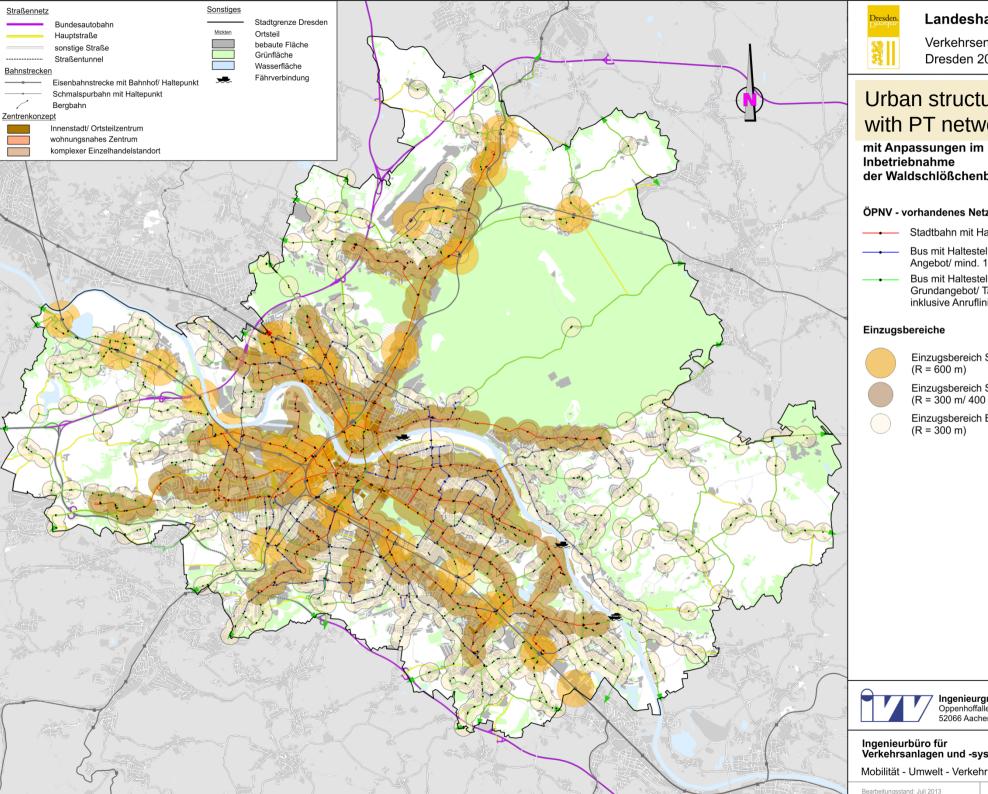




Urban Planning Office

Transport Development

CZ-SK Civinet conference Prag, 30 March 2015



Verkehrsentwicklungsplan Dresden 2025plus

Urban structure with PT network

mit Anpassungen im Busnetz durch Inbetriebnahme der Waldschlößchenbrücke

ÖPNV - vorhandenes Netz

Stadtbahn mit Haltestelle

Bus mit Haltestelle (hochwertiges Angebot/ mind. 10-min-Takt)

Bus mit Haltestelle (mittleres bzw. Grundangebot/ Takt > 10 min, inklusive Anruflinientaxi)

Einzugsbereich S-Bahn (R = 600 m)

Einzugsbereich Stadtbahn (R = 300 m/ 400 m)

Einzugsbereich Bus (R = 300 m)

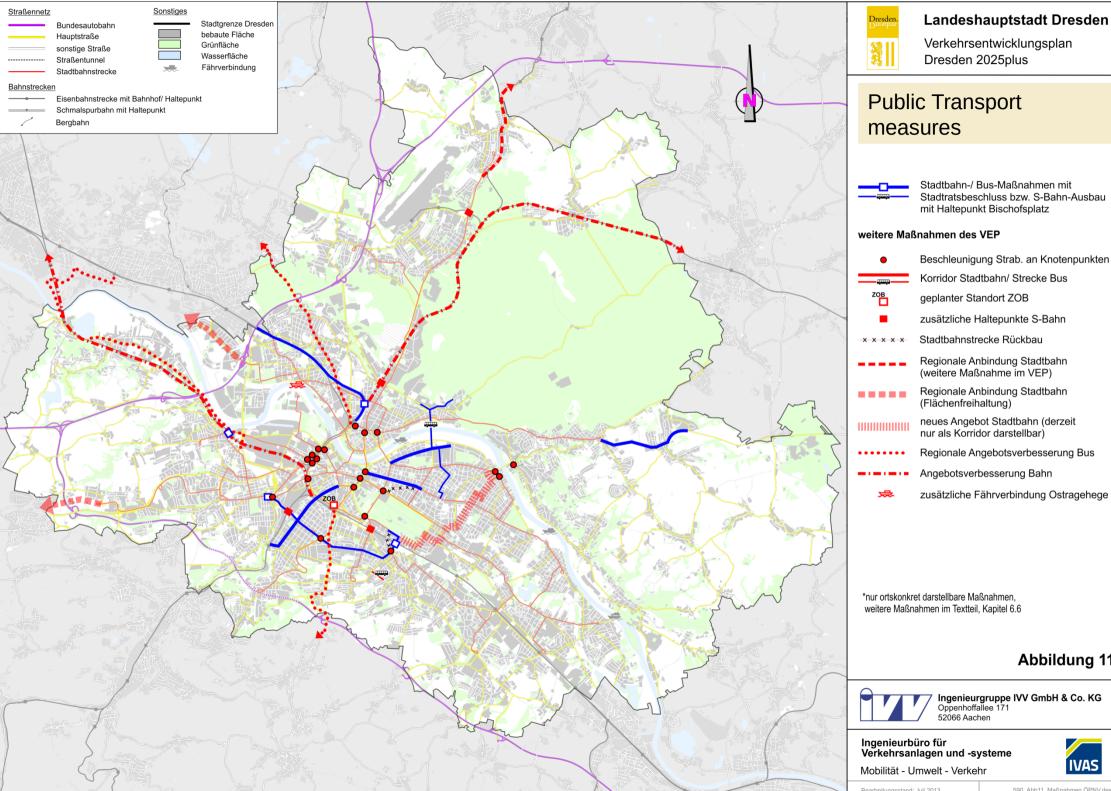
Abbildung 2



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Verkehrsentwicklungsplan

Stadtbahn-/ Bus-Maßnahmen mit Stadtratsbeschluss bzw. S-Bahn-Ausbau

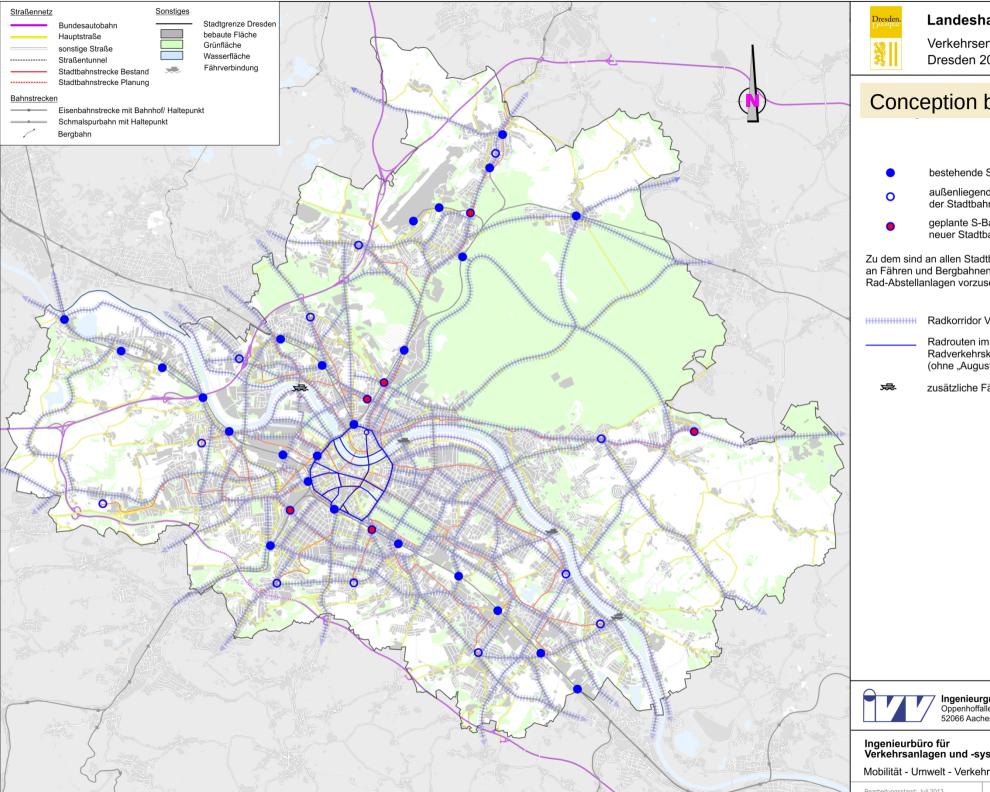
Regionale Anbindung Stadtbahn

neues Angebot Stadtbahn (derzeit

zusätzliche Fährverbindung Ostragehege

Abbildung 11





Verkehrsentwicklungsplan Dresden 2025plus

Conception bike and ride

- bestehende S-Bahn- und Zug-Haltepunkte
- außenliegende Endhaltepunkte der Stadtbahn
- geplante S-Bahn Haltepunkte oder neuer Stadtbahn Endhaltepunkt

Zu dem sind an allen Stadtbahnhaltestellen sowie an Fähren und Bergbahnen standardmäßig Rad-Abstellanlagen vorzusehen.

Radkorridor VEP Dresden

Radrouten im 26er Ring nach Radverkehrskonzept Innenstadt (ohne "Augustusroute")

zusätzliche Fährverbindung Ostragehege

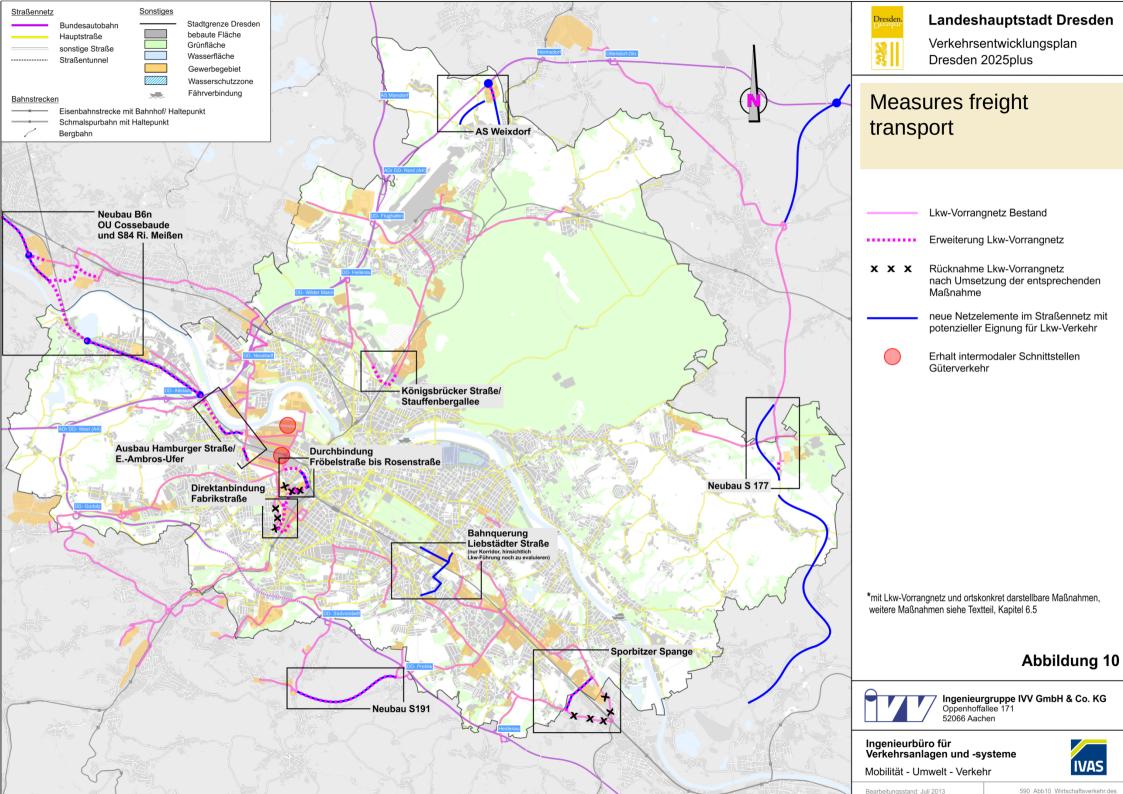
Abbildung 17



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Verkehrsanlagen und -systeme







"Dresdner Debatte" / Dresden Debate

- Dresden specific tool for citizen participation in urban development planning
- Online dialog
- "Offline" dialog red Info-Box
- 4-week dialog
- With accompanying events
- Used four times already
 2010, 2011, 2013 TDP, 2014

www.dresdner-debatte.de



Was ist die Dresdner Debatte? Das Konzept

Die Dresdner Debatte ist ein offener und öffentlicher Dialog der Landeshauptstadt Dresden zwischen Politik, Planung und Bevölkerung zu aktuellen Stadtentwicklungsthemen.

Auf diesem Weg der informellen Bürgerbeteiligung wird einerseits über Ziele, Inhalte und komplexe Rahmenbedingungen von Planungen oder Konzepten in einem frühen Bearbeitungsstand informiert. Andererseits werden in einem moderierten Online-Dialog die Haltungen und Erwartungen der Bürgerinnen und Bürger sowie der Politik zu dem aktuellen Thema diskullert. Dafür ist im Rahmen einer Dresdner Debatte jeweils vier Wochen Zeit. Debattiert wird nicht nur online, sondern auch vor Ort in der roten Info-Box.

Die Debatten bieten allen Beteiligten die Gelegenheit, sich mit den Themen und Meinungen über einen längeren Zeitraum intensiv auseinanderzuseten und Handlungsspielfaume zu erörten. So tärgi die Dresdene Debatte dazu bei Kontikoeltial abzubauen. Eritscheidungen transparenter zu gestalten und die Diskussionsergebnisse im Zuge des weiteren Planungsprozesses eritließen zu lässen. Die Dresdene Debatte ist ein dauswhaften Instrument der informellen Beteiligung. Durch die Verstetigung bietet sie die Chance, langfristig die Kommunikationskultur auf der Ebene der Statefdunkskultung zu verbessern. Datfrü wurde die Dresdener Debatte im April 2012 mit dem Sonderpreis, Nachhaltiger Bürgerdialog vagezeichnet.



Online

Die Onlineplattform bietet umfangreiche Informationen zu dem jeweils aktuellen umfangreiche Informationen zu dem jeweils aktuellen Stadtentwicklungsthema. Das Besondere: Der Online-Dialog ermöglichte sei ver Wochen allen Interessierfen zu Wort zu kommen, eigene Meinungen und Ideen in die Debatte einzubringen, sowie in einen offerene Diskussion die Ideen Andere zu kommentieren. Die Andere zu kommentieren. Die Andere zu kommentieren Die Andere zu kommentieren Die betreichtlicht und detalliert nachlesbar und bieten aktuelle Informationen zu den Ergebnissen und Entwicklungen der diskutierten Themen



Infobox

Die Info-Box in der roten Farbe der Dresdere Debatte laucht jeweils am Schauplatz der Diskussion auf Hier können sich Bürgerinnen und Bürger über das Thema der aktuellen Debatte und die Pläne des Stadtplanungsamtes informieren und direkt am Computer ihre Ideen und Kommentare eingeben. Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter der Stadtweivstätung steh Amegungen und auch für technische Hilfesteilungen zur Verfügung.



Ergebnisse





Bisherige Debatten

- Dresdner Debatte: Zukunft
 Dresden 2025+ Dresden
 gemeinsam gestalten
- 3. Dresdner Debatte zum VEP 2025plus
- 2. Debatte zur Inneren Neustadt
- 1. Debatte zum Neumarkt



- Dresden Debate "fischelant mobil thinking transport newly"
- 21. September bis 19. Oktober 2013

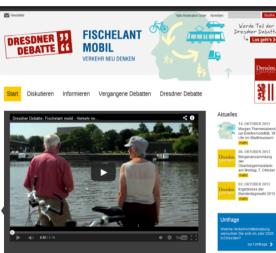


- participation: ca. 2,200 citizen
- Visitors at the website: 4,500 with 42,293 clicks
- 1,200 written contributions
- Download of information: more than 400 times.

Info-Box

- City centre, near shopping centre "Altmarktgalerie"
- Tuesday Friday 3 7 p.m.
 Saturday 11 a.m. 4 p.m.
- Visitors: ca. 570
- Ballosplit-survey: 2,600 ball







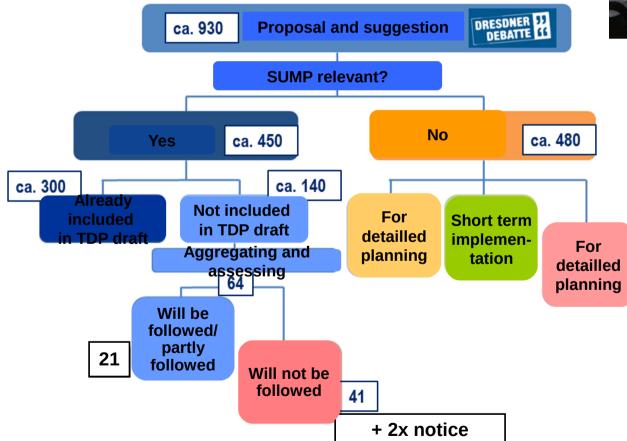




Appraisal and reporting: methodology and results



photo: Urban Planning Office Dresden





Adoption of the City Council

- to integrate results of citizen participation in the SUMP on 20 November 2014
- together with the adoption of the SUMP on 20 November 2014





Ergebnisse der "Dresdner Debatte" zum Entwurf des Verkehrsentwicklungsplans Dresden 2025plus Abwägung VEP-relevanter und bisher unberücksichtigter Anregungen in aggregierter Form (Stand 31.01.2014)

Seite 1

Nr	Anregung/ Themenbereich	Bewertung und Abwägung der Anregung		Ref. zur Lfd. Nr.	weiterer Umgang	Bewertung	
49	Tariferhöhungen nur noch für Zeitkarteninhaber	Dieser Ansatz widerspricht allen verkehrlichen und marktwirtschaftlichen Grundsätzen.	1	/12	keine Berücksichti- gung im VEP	Anregung wird nicht gefolgt	
50	Aufbau eines O-Busnetzes in Dresden	Ein Ersatz der Straßenbahn durch O-Busse ist aus Kapazitätsgründen nicht sinnvoll. Für eine gute verkehrliche und städtebauliche Ingration der Straßenbahn in den Straßenraum bestehen in Dresden viele gute Beispiele	1	XD2	keine Berücksichti- gung im VEP	Anregung wird nicht gefolgt	
51		Prüfung im Rahmen des Nahverkehrsplans gemeinsam mit dem VVO. Betrifft den Bereich Dresden nur am Rande.	1	878		Anregung wird teilweise gefolgt (mit Prüfauftrag)	



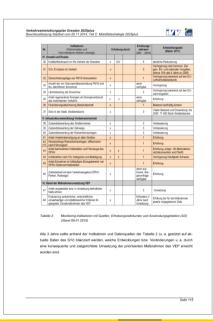
Dresden's SUMP: monitoring and evaluation H4LLENGE

Adopted "Transport Development Plan 2025plus" includes

- chapter 4.9 "Monitoring und Evaluierung"
 - with qualified indicator list
 - indicators matched with adopted targets
 - core indicators, additional indicators and context indicators
 - Using the CH4LLENGE M&E template

Evaluation continuously every 3 years







Dresden's SUMP: Video documentation



with Czech subtitles





Dresden's SUMP: Conclusions



What did the city?

- Management of the planning process
- Organise the participation, meetings, public relations
- European-wide tender
- Technical input and coordination/supervision of technical work
- Assessment of statements and administrative work for political discussions
- Workload for the city? [Much!
 - 158 meetings during 5 years
 - Technical coordination work



CZ-SK Civinet conference

Dresden's SUMP: Conclusions



- What did the subcontracts?
 - Technical elaboration of the SUMP (from analysis to SUMP draft)
 - Participation in many meetings
- Influence of municipal elections?
 - Planning process started in 2009
 - SUMP draft was given to politicians 5 months before local elections in June 2014

Urban Planning Office

Transport Development

Political adoption by the new City Council after elections – in November 2014



CZ-SK Civinet conference Prag. 30 March 2015



CH4LLENGE

2014 FINALISTS

The 2014 Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) Award attracted 17 applications from 10 countries. The three finalists yring for the Award are Bremen (Germany), Dresden (Germany) and Ghent (Belgium). The winner will be announced at a joint European Mobility Week-SUMP Award ceremony on 23 March 2015 in Brussels, Belgium.

Bremen

In addition to excellent planning and the early provision of tools for monitoring and evaluation, Bremen impressed the jury with its strong stakeholder involvement during the evaluation process. This includes cooperation with peer cities and networks and international cooperation. Bremen has made remarkable efforts to continuously 'learn the lesson', to strengthen its success stories and to avoid potential failure in the next round of transport planning. Bremen communicates 'lessons learnt' to stakeholders through working groups with those concerned, political debates within the relevant committees and internet forum activities for citizens. Bremen's next – and highly relevant – challenge includes feeding evaluation results back into the public debate and the SUMP.

Visit the websit

Dresden

The city of Dresden has initiated a high quality process to monitor and evaluate its SUMP. It is following a highly systematic approach for the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework while making use of European guidance. Dresden is strong in its provision of tools and has carefully selected relevant indicators. In addition to assessing SUMP measures, the framework also covers the evaluation of the SUMP planning process, which Dresden is currently implementing for the first time. This includes conducting a consultation of all SUMP planning bodies and partners on their experiences, as well as carrying out an assessment and providing feedback on the entire planning cycle that led to the SUMP's formal adoption in November 2014.

Visit the website

Did you pick the right transport ?



0 ... 0

READ MORE



European awards recognise cities for excellence in sustainable mobility 24/02/15 Two prizes for innovation in urban mobility will be awarded on 23 March 2015 in Brussels, Belgium....

ALL NEWS

2014 European Mobility Week Award Ceremony

Violeta Bulc, Member of the EC in charge of Transport, will present the 2014 European Mobility Week Award



Ghent

Belgium

Germany

Thanks to continuous work during the last 30 years, the city of Ghent has built up a thorough system of SUMP practice including monitoring and evaluation. With institutions and processes in place, valuable evaluation experience has also been gained through participation in a number of European co-funded projects such as CIVITAS and QUEST, which has supported a continuous learning process through

City of Dresden

Urban Planning Office
Transport Development







Thank you very much for your attention!

Contact: Dr. Kerstin Burggraf

City of Dresden, Urban Planning Office

CZ-SK Civine Tel: 0351 / 488 34 48 ity of Dresd E-Mail: KBurggraf@dresden.dece



Transport Development

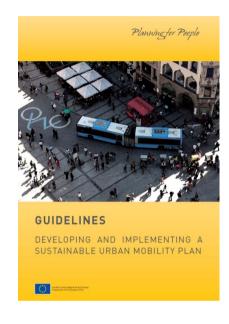
European developments in urban transport planning



A NEW WAY OF PLANNING URBAN MOBILITY

The table presents in a simplified manner some of the main differences between the planning process described in this guidance document and a more "traditional" planning process.

Traditional Transport Planning		Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning
Focus on traffic	→	Focus on people
Primary objectives: Traffic flow capacity and speed	→	Primary objectives: Accessibility and quality of life, as well as sustainability, economic viability, social equity, health and environmental quality
Modal-focussed	→	Balanced development of all relevant transport modes and shift towards cleaner and more sustain- able transport modes
Infrastructure focus	→	Integrated set of actions to achieve cost-effective solutions
Sectorial planning document	-	Sectorial planning document that is consistent and complementary to related policy areas (such as land use and spatial planning; social services; health; enforcement and policing; etc.)
Short- and medium-term delivery plan	\rightarrow	Short- and medium-term delivery plan embedded in a long-term vision and strategy
Related to an administrative area	→	Related to a functioning area based on travel-to- work patterns
Domain of traffic engineers	→	Interdisciplinary planning teams
Planning by experts	→	Planning with the involvement of stakeholders using a transparent and participatory approach
Limited impact assessment	→	Regular monitoring and evaluation of impacts to inform a structured learning and improvement process



GUIDELINES – DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING A SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLAN

CZ-SK Civinet conference Prag, 30 March 2015



Dresden's SUMP: measure selection



SUMP Dresden: integrated, sustainable and multimodal approach

- S-Bahn, tram, bus, ferries, taxi
- walking and cycling
- P+R, B+R, K+R, P+M, R+B, CarSharing, BikeSharing, CarPooling
- Increase urban road safety
- Car traffic and car parking
- Urban logistics: CarGoTram, GVZ
- Mobility Management

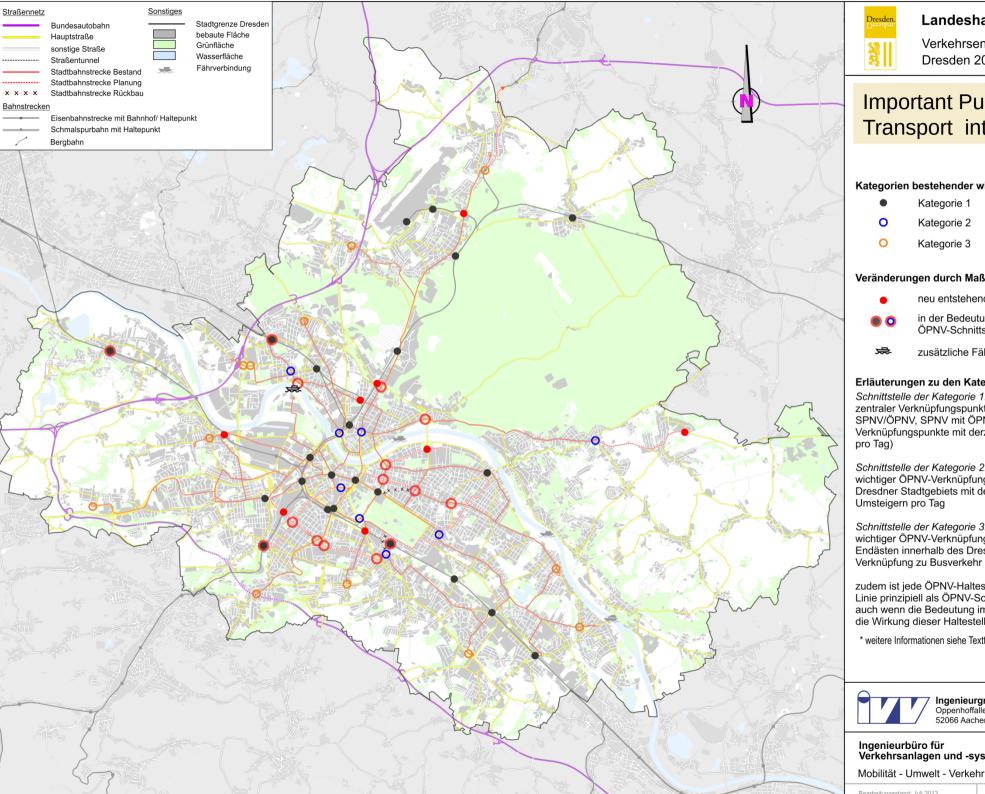
CZ-SK Civinet conference

Prag, 30 March 2015

Dresden Traffic Management System "VAMOS"







Landeshauptstadt Dresden

Verkehrsentwicklungsplan Dresden 2025plus

Important Public Transport interfaces

Kategorien bestehender wichtiger Schnittstellen

- Kategorie 1
- Kategorie 2
- Kategorie 3

Veränderungen durch Maßnahmen des VEP

- neu entstehende ÖPNV-Schnittstellen
- in der Bedeutung deutlich steigende
- ÖPNV-Schnittstellen
 - zusätzliche Fährverbindung Ostragehege

Erläuterungen zu den Kategorien

Schnittstelle der Kategorie 1: zentraler Verknüpfungspunkt (Fernverkehr mit SPNV/ÖPNV, SPNV mit ÖPNV, übrige Verknüpfungspunkte mit derzeit ≥ 5.000 Umsteigern

Schnittstelle der Kategorie 2:

wichtiger ÖPNV-Verknüpfungspunkt innerhalb des Dresdner Stadtgebiets mit derzeit 2.000 bis unter 5.000 Umsteigern pro Tag

Schnittstelle der Kategorie 3:

wichtiger ÖPNV-Verknüpfungspunkt an Straßenbahn-Endästen innerhalb des Dresdner Stadtgebiets mit Verknüpfung zu Busverkehr sowie Standorte P+R

zudem ist jede ÖPNV-Haltestelle mit mehr als einer Linie prinzipiell als ÖPNV-Schnittstelle zu betrachten auch wenn die Bedeutung im Einzelfall gering ist, ist die Wirkung dieser Haltestellen in Summe netzrelevant

* weitere Informationen siehe Textteil, Kapitel 6.6.6

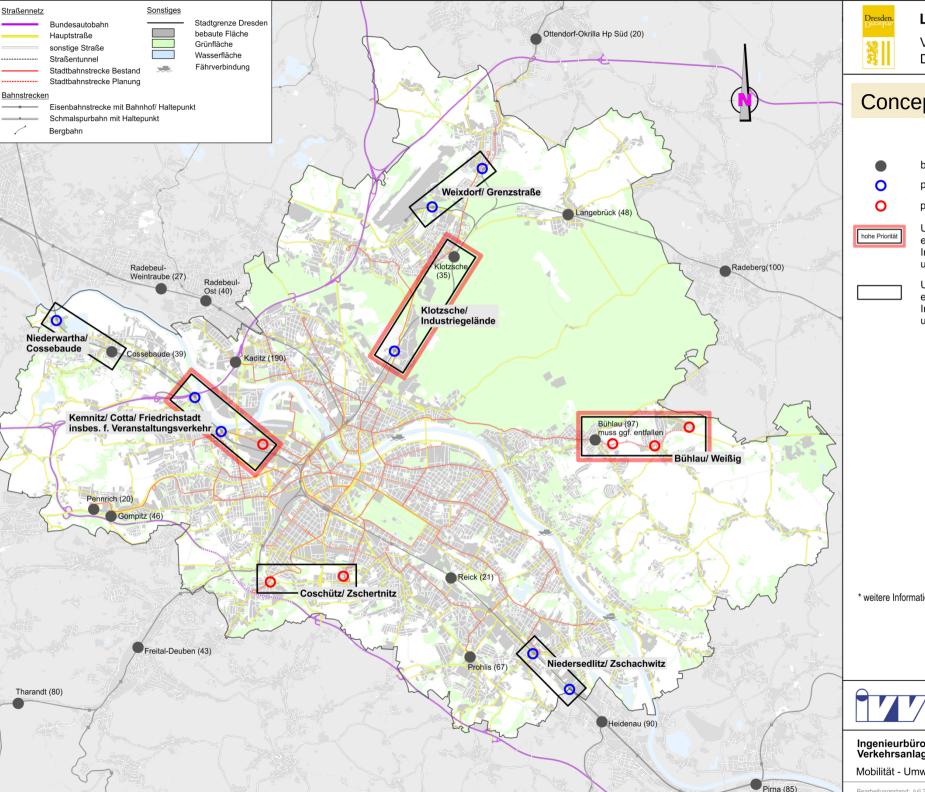
Abbildung 13



Ingenieurgruppe IVV GmbH & Co. KG 52066 Aachen

Ingenieurbüro für Verkehrsanlagen und -systeme





Landeshauptstadt Dresden

Verkehrsentwicklungsplan Dresden 2025plus

Conception park and ride

bestehende P+R Plätze (Stellplatzanzahl)

potenzieller Standort an Zug/ S-Bahn

potenzieller Standort an Stadtbahn

Untersuchungsbereiche für neue und erweiternde P+R Plätze im Zuge des Integrierten Besucherverkehrsund Pendlerkonzepts

Untersuchungsbereiche für neue und erweiternde P+R Plätze im Zuge des Integrierten Besucherverkehrsund Pendlerkonzepts

* weitere Informationen siehe Textteil, Kapitel 6.6.7

Abbildung 14

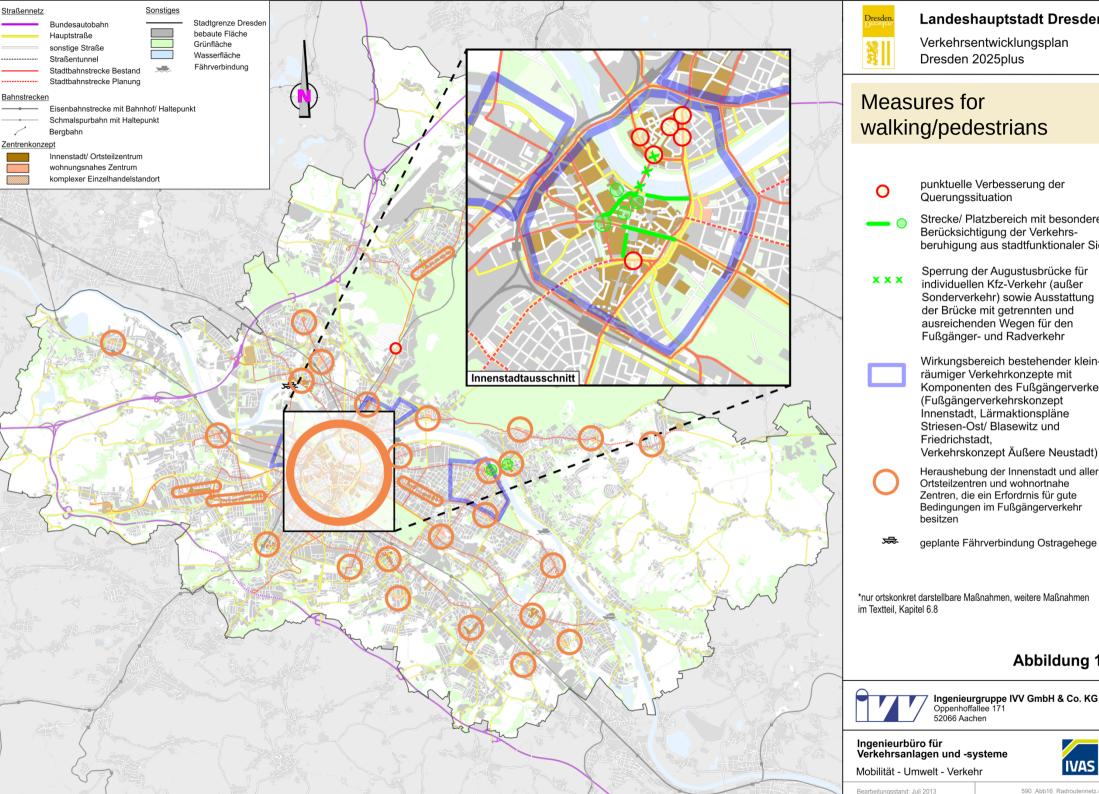


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Ingenieurbüro für Verkehrsanlagen und -systeme



Mobilität - Umwelt - Verkehr

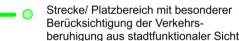


Landeshauptstadt Dresden

Verkehrsentwicklungsplan

Measures for walking/pedestrians

punktuelle Verbesserung der Querungssituation



Sperrung der Augustusbrücke für individuellen Kfz-Verkehr (außer Sonderverkehr) sowie Ausstattung der Brücke mit getrennten und ausreichenden Wegen für den Fußgänger- und Radverkehr

Wirkungsbereich bestehender kleinräumiger Verkehrkonzepte mit Komponenten des Fußgängerverkehrs (Fußgängerverkehrskonzept Innenstadt, Lärmaktionspläne Striesen-Ost/ Blasewitz und Friedrichstadt,

Heraushebung der Innenstadt und aller Ortsteilzentren und wohnortnahe Zentren, die ein Erfordrnis für gute Bedingungen im Fußgängerverkehr

geplante Fährverbindung Ostragehege

*nur ortskonkret darstellbare Maßnahmen, weitere Maßnahmen

Abbildung 18

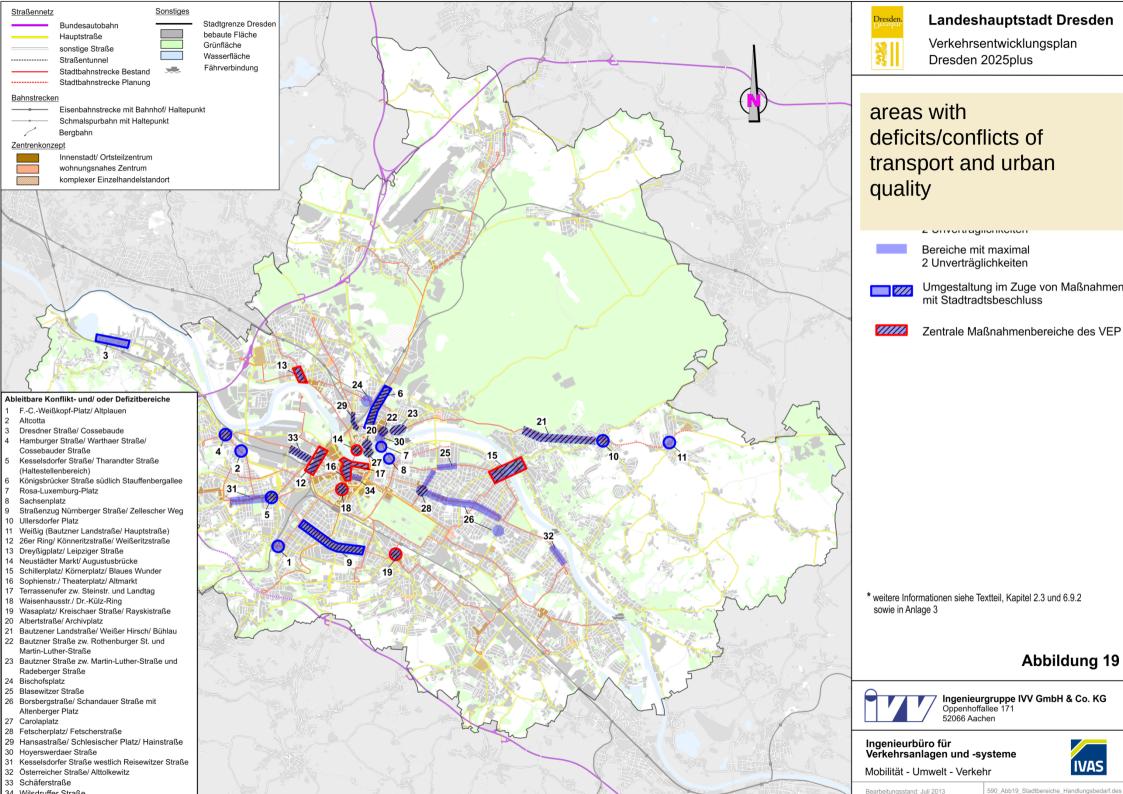


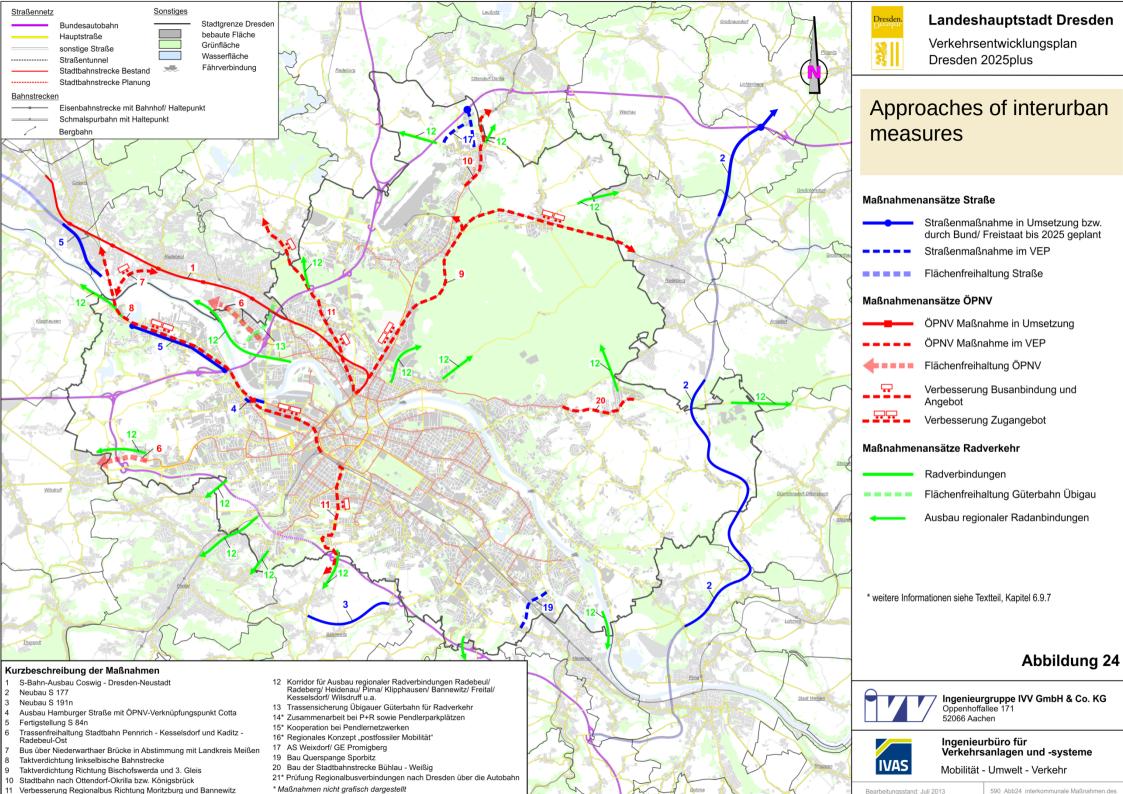
Ingenieurgruppe IVV GmbH & Co. KG Oppenhoffallee 171

Ingenieurbüro für Verkehrsanlagen und -systeme



Mobilität - Umwelt - Verkehr

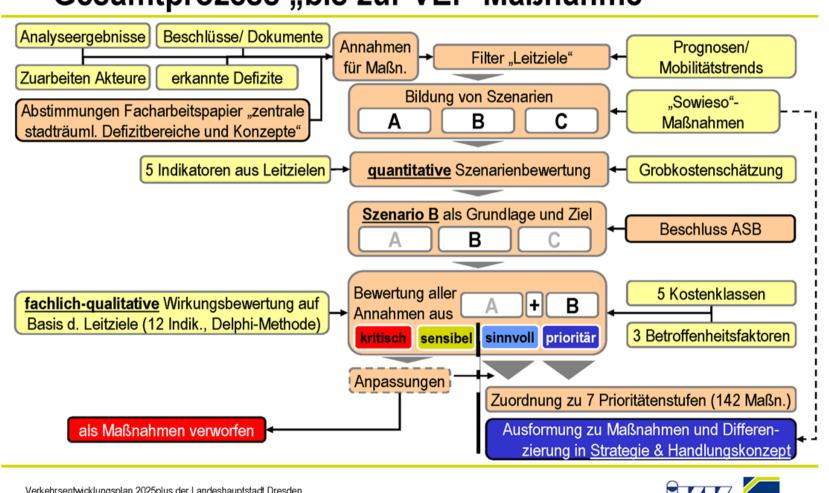






Urban transport planning in Dresden draft of Dresden TDP 2025plus – measure selection

Gesamtprozess "bis zur VEP-Maßnahme"



Verkehrsentwicklungsplan 2025plus der Landeshauptstadt Dresden Ingenieurgruppe IVV Aachen/Ingenieurbüro IVAS





