

Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning

What is it and how to make it more attractive for politicians and decision makers







"A man who, beyond the age of 26, finds himself on a bus can count himself as a failure".

Margaret Thatcher, 1986

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<Event> • <Date> • <Location> • <Speaker>





"I can't support bike lanes. How many people are riding outside today? We don't live in Florida. We don't have 12 months a year to ride on our bikes. And what I compare bike lanes to is swimming with the sharks, sooner or later you are going to get bitten. And every year we have dozens of people that get hit by cars or trucks. Well, no wonder! Roads are built for buses, cars and trucks, not for people on bikes. My heart bleeds for them when someone gets killed, but it is their own fault at the end of the day."

Rob Ford, newly elected Mayor of Toronto, speaking to City Council in 2007"





radiomaryja.pl

"The previous government implemented a left-wing concept, as if the world had to move using a Marxist model in only one direction: towards a mixture of cultures and races, a world of cyclists and vegetarians, who only use renewable energy sources and combat all forms of religion. This has nothing in common with traditional Polish values."

Polish Foreign Minister Witold Waszczykowski, 2016



Modal choice by population groups for all trips per year of all inhabitants of Graz in 2004



Car drivers % Car passengers % PT, bicycle, walking %

until 19 years





Peltis Modal choice by population groups for all trips per year of all inhabitants of Graz in 2004



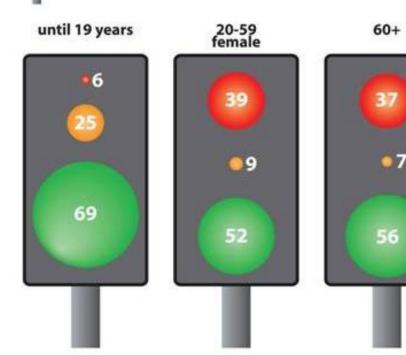




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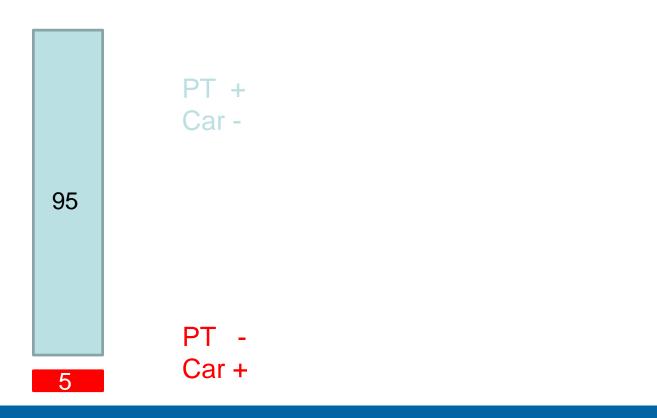


Performs Modal choice by population groups for all trips per year of all inhabitants of Graz in 2004





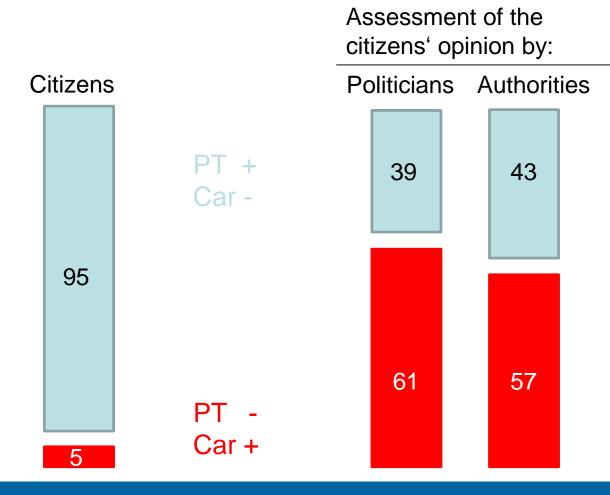
Conflicts in transport planning (example Leipzig)



Source: Socialdata



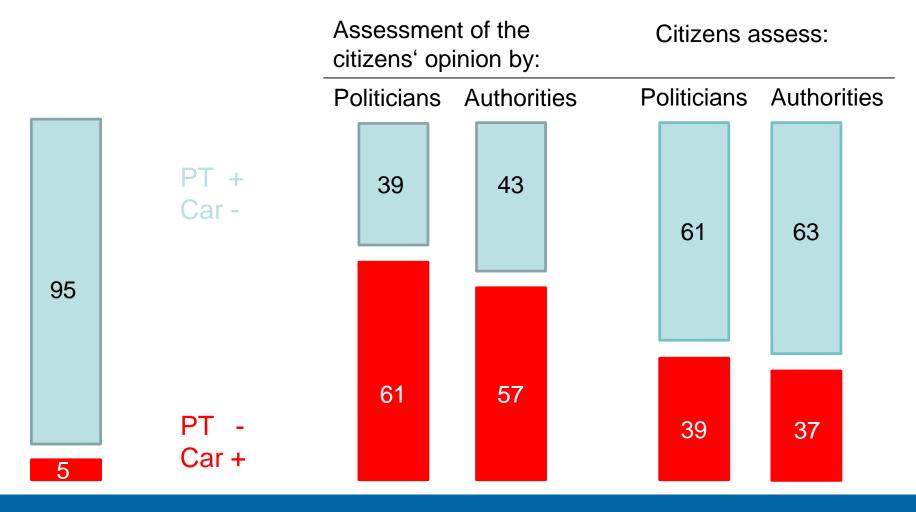
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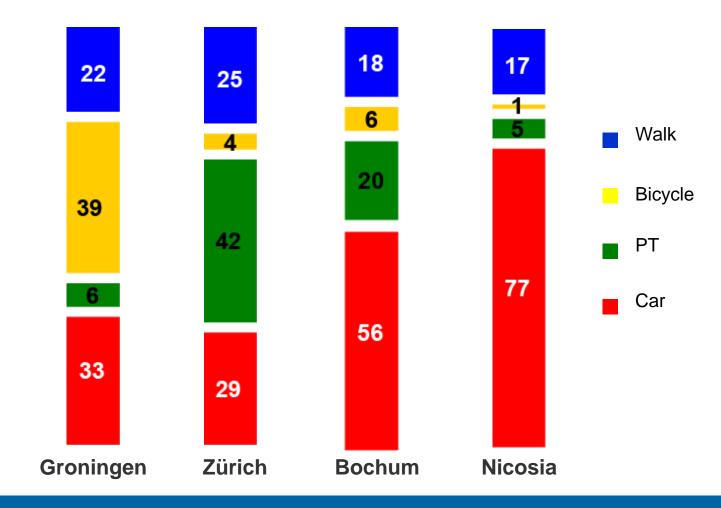
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Mobility is something to be influenced





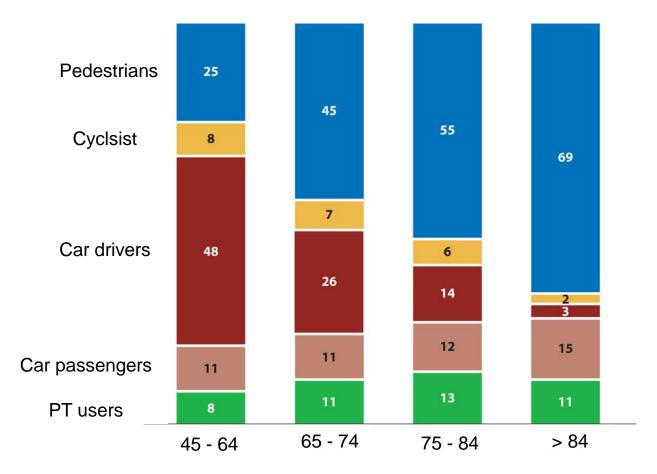
GLOBAL TRENDS and VALUES

Demography – aging population Increase of GPD and income only moderate Climate change is more and more noticeable Shortage of fossile energies – electric vehicles Urban life style – renaissance of urban life Use instead of owning- multimodality / sharing Deceleration and health Automatism / autonomous driving

Source: VIVER - Visionen für nachhaltigen Verkehr in Deutschland



Modal split of elderly people in Austria





GLOBAL TRENDS and VALUES

Climate change is more and more noticeable

- Increasing awareness of responsibility of own behaviour
- Increasing acceptance of measures for climate protection (e.g. Fridays For Future)
- Sustainability in curricula of schools



Source: VIVER - Visionen für nachhaltigen Verkehr in Deutschland



Urban Life Style

- Disadvantages of suburban lifestyle is visible – especially costs and time consumption
- High influence on decision on where to live
- Multiple functions and opportunities to meet and encounter
- Active modes become more and more popular





GLOBAL TRENDS and VALUES

Using instead of owning- multimodality

- Changing values with young people (born after 1980)
- Relation to car as symbol of freedom less important
- Necessity to use a car for short distances decreased
- Car-Sharing, Bike / Scooter Sharing etc. strongly increasing
- Pre-paid funktionen und monthly payment for use (e.g. MaaS)
- Multimodality: Information and accessibility



Source: VIVER - Visionen für nachhaltigen Verkehr in Deutschland

Figure 3 Eltis Why Fostering Sustainable Transport?

The starting point – transport challenges in cities

Transport provides vital functions to EU cities. But urban mobility is still mainly conventionally-fuelled passenger cars, leading to:

Congestion: estimated 270 billion EURO lost/year in the EU (total delay costs)

Climate change impact:

emissions rising + urban transport = 23% of CO2 tran. Emissions

Health impact related to poor air quality = over 500 000 premature deaths/year in the EU; similar to physical inactivity (+80,4 bn lost/ year)

Road accidents: 25.500 killed in 2016 in EU, including 40% in urban aeras

Data used from presentation of Piotr Rapazs, DG Move, 2019.





- **London** (congestion charging and cycle highways)
- Paris (freeing banks of river Seine from cars)
- Vienna (N° 1 "Quality of Life" in Mercer Index for 10 years, world class PT service)
- Madrid (access restrictions for polluters)
- **Oslo / Amsterdam / Brussels** (reducing parking spaces significantly)
- **Tallinn** (free public transport for citizens)

+++ Ljubljana, Pontevedra, Lisbon, Freiburg, Copenhagen, etc.

No city is loved and visited because it has nice city highways or plenty of (free) parking spaces.



What is the difference between an UMP and a SUMP ?



What is the difference between an UMP and a SUMP ?

It is the



- SUSTAINABLE
- to plan a city our children and their children want to live in



The "vision" of the 60ies and 70ies

Eltis A children friendly city is a liveable city for everybody











So let's make Happy Children

to our main criteria for liveable and sustainable smart cities!







First life, then spaces, then buildings – the other way round never works.

Jan Gehl Danish Architect and City Planner

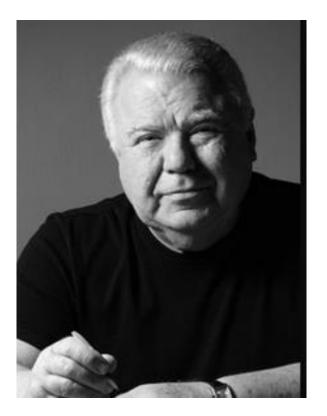




The essence of the conflict today, really, is cars versus people...We can have a city that is very friendly to cars, or a city that is very friendly to people. We cannot have both.

Enrique Peñallosa Mayor of Bogota





A car is like a mother-in-law. If you let it, it will rule your life!

Jaime Lerner Architect, urban planer, having been Mayor of Curitiba and Governor of the State of Paraná, Brazil





Thank you!

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What is Eltis?

Europe's main observatory on urban mobility

 Offers multilingual information on how to develop urban transport systems that use less energy while improving the mobility of freight and passengers and the quality of life.



• Facilitates the exchange of knowledge and experiences in the field of sustainable urban mobility in Europe.