Peer review exercise in San Giuseppe Vesuviano (IT)
29th July 2015

Drafting a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the Vesuvian Area: first steps

Simone Bosetti, TRT/CIVITAS WIKI
State of the art and European road map

**MODAL SPLIT 2011**

Source: Eurostat, 2013
Transport sector covers 32% of total final energy consumption

82% is due to road transport

Source: Eurostat, Transport in figures, April 2012
State of the art and European road map

GHG EMISSION FROM TRANSPORT – EU 27 BY MODE (%)

Source: Eurostat, Transport in figures, April 2012
State of the art and European road map

Daily average %
of PM\textsubscript{10} - 2010

Source: European Environment Agency, 2012
State of the art and European road map

AZIONI

130g CO₂/km - 95g CO₂/km

2007 2008 2009 2010 2015 2020 2050

Strategia EU 20-20
-20% emissioni CO₂
-20% consumi combustibili fossili

EU-G8 Copenhagen

Road Map
-80% emissioni CO₂
-60/75% consumi combustibili fossili
SUMP methodological approach: EU guidelines

**Action Plan** on Urban Mobility 2009

- 20 actions at EU level/ **Action 1: SUMP**
- Central role for sustainable urban mobility plans

**Transport White Paper 2011**: Three initiatives on Urban Mobility:

- Action 31 **Sustainable Urban Mobility PLANs (SUMPs)**
- Action 32 Framework for urban road user charging and access restriction zones
- Action 33 – Zero-emission urban logistics - in major urban centres by 2030

**European Platform on SUMP**: start from January 2014 (CIVITAS, ELTIS, PUMAS, QUEST, ADVANCE, BUMP, Endurance, PolySump, Ch4Ilenge, Urban Road Map 2030 .... etc.)

Requirement in H2020 **CIVITAS Call 2015**
SUMP methodological approach: EU guidelines

Guidelines available (also in Italian) at:

www.eltis.org/mobility-plans
A Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan is a strategic plan designed to satisfy the mobility needs of people and businesses in cities and their surroundings for a better quality of life.

It builds on existing planning practices and takes due consideration of integration, participation, and evaluation principles.
## SUMP methodological approach: EU guidelines

### COMPARISON BETWEEN TTP AND SUMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Transport Planning</th>
<th>Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning (SUMP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus on traffic</td>
<td>Focus on people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary objective:</td>
<td>Primary objectives: Accessibility and quality of life, as well as sustainability, economic viability, social equity, health and environmental quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic flow capacity and speed</td>
<td>Balanced development of all relevant transport modes and shift towards cleaner and more sustainable transport modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal-focused</td>
<td>Integrated set of actions to achieve cost-effective solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure focus</td>
<td>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.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short- and medium-term delivery plan</td>
<td>Short- and medium-term delivery plan embedded in a long-term vision and strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related to an administrative area</td>
<td>Related to a functioning area based on travel-to-work patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domain of traffic engineers</td>
<td>Interdisciplinary planning teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning by experts</td>
<td>Planning with the involvement of stakeholders using a transparent and participatory approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited impact assessment</td>
<td>Regular monitoring and evaluation of impacts to inform a structured learning and improvement process</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMP methodological approach: EU guidelines

**SUMP Main Characteristics**

- A **clear vision, objectives and a focus on achieving measurable targets** that are embedded in an overall sustainable development strategy.

- A **long-term vision and clear implementation plan**. A long-term strategy and a plan for short-term implementation, specifying the timing for implementation, clearly allocating responsibilities and identifying resources and finances.

- A **participatory approach** that involves citizens and stakeholders from the outset and throughout the planning process.

- A **pledge for sustainability** to balance economic development, social equity and environmental quality.

- An **integrated approach** that considers practices and policies of different policy sectors, authority levels, and neighbouring authorities.

- A **review of transport costs and benefits**, taking into account wider social costs and benefits.
Planning Cycle for a SUMP

4 PHASES, 11 MAIN STEPS AND 32 ACTIVITIES
Planning Cycle for a SUMP
1. Determine your potential for a successful SUMP

→ Be ambitious yet realistic
   (what can be done and who to involve)

• Commit to overall **sustainable mobility** principles
• Assess impact of regional/national framework
• **Conduct self-assessment** (strengths and weaknesses of your current planning practices, drivers and barriers): peer review
• Review availability of resources (staff and skills – consider subcontracting, financial)
• Define basic timeline
• Identify key actors and stakeholders

Starting point:
"We want to improve mobility and quality of life for our citizens!"
## Preparing well / Attività propedeutiche

### Politica dei trasporti di rilevanza nazionale
- Piano Generale dei Trasporti e della Logistica, 2001, aggiornato 2011 aggiornamento
- Piano Nazionale della Sicurezza Stradale, L.N. 144/1999
- Legge obiettivo, 443/2001

### Strumenti di rilevanza locale
- Piani Urbani del Traffico (PUT), Art.36 del DL 30 aprile 1992, n. 285 Nuovo codice della strada
- Piani Urbani della Mobilità (PUM), L. 340, 2000

### Strumenti settoriali
- Decreti Legislativi 422/1997 e 400/1999 riguardanti la Riforma del trasporto pubblico locale e ss.ii.
- Regolamento recante norme per la definizione delle caratteristiche tecniche delle piste ciclabili, D.M. 557/1999
- PON (Piano Operativo Nazionale) , QSN (Quadro Strategico Nazionale)

### REGIONAL/NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>PON (Piano territoriale di Coordinamento)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piano del traffico per la viabilità extraurbana d.lgs 285/92 art. 36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comuni</th>
<th>Piani Urbani del Traffico (PUT), Art.36 del DL 30 aprile 1992, n. 285 Nuovo codice della strada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piani Urbani della Mobilità (PUM), L. 340, 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piano Urbano Parcheggi (l.122/89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PSCL (DM 27-03-1998)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Define the development process and scope of the plan

- Look beyond your own boundaries and responsibilities
- Strive for policy coordination and an integrated planning approach
- Plan stakeholder and citizen involvement
- Agree on work plan and management arrangements
3. Analyse the mobility situation and develop scenarios

- Prepare an analysis of problems and opportunities (data gathering and analysis)
- Develop scenarios (current trends, measures already programmed, new policy choices, different alternatives)
4. Develop a common vision and engage citizens

- Develop a common vision of mobility and beyond
- Actively inform the public
5. Set priorities and measurable targets

- Identify the priorities for mobility
- Develop SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time-bound) targets
6. Develop effective packages of measures

- Identify the most effective measures
- Learn from others’ experience
- Consider best value for money
- Use synergies and create integrated packages of measures
Elaborating the plan / *Elaborazione del piano*

7. Agree on clear responsibilities and allocate budgets

- Assign responsibilities and resources
- Prepare an action and budget plan
8. Build systems for monitoring and assessment into the plan

- Arrange for monitoring and evaluation
9. Adopt the SUMP

- Check the quality of the plan (final plan document)
- Adopt the plan
- Create ownership of the plan
10. Ensure proper management and communication (when implementing the plan)

- Manage plan implementation
- Inform and engage citizens
- Check progress towards achieving the objectives

**Detail measure implementation**
- Cooperate with stakeholders
- Inform citizens

**Access restriction measure**
- Deliver goals effectively
- Ensure sound coordination
- Check progress
11. Learn the lessons

- Update current plan regularly
- Review achievements – understand success and failure
- Identify new challenges for next SUMP generation
SUMP: a planning process

Gradually develop the potential of cities
Thanks for your attention!

Simone Bosetti
bosetti@trt.it