State of the art in SUMP’s

Panagiotis Papaioannou & Ioannis Politis
Department of Civil Engineering, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece
papa@civil.auth.gr, pol@civil.auth.gr

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Presentation Layout

1. What is SUMPs
2. Definition of SUMPs
3. EU policy towards SUMPs
4. Transport Planning and SUMPs
5. SUMP guidelines
6. SUMPs objectives and characteristics
7. SUMP cycle
8. SUMP Challenges
9. SUMP best cases
What is a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan?

• **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 in Europe

- **SUMP**: Evolution of Traditional Transport Planning Plans
- **Innovator countries in Europe:**
  - United Kingdom: Local Transport Plans (LTP)
  - France: Plan de Déplacements Urbains (PDU)
EU Policy Towards SUMPs

✓ **Action Plan of Urban Mobility (2009):** EU proposed to accelerate the take-up of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans in Europe

✓ **Council of the European Union (2010):** stated its support for the development of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans for cities and metropolitan areas

✓ **Transport White Paper (2011):** cities with a specific number of inhabitants should be encouraged to develop Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans
White paper of 2011 also...

✓ Suggests the feasibility for **mandatory** development of SUMP for mid-size and larger cities

✓ Linkage of **Structural** & **Investment EU funds** with the development of SUMP

✓ **Urban Mobility Package (2013):** clearly states the link between EU funds and cities’ maturity to develop and implement mobility management measures
SUMPs related documents

Guidelines - Developing and Implementing a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan

The State-of-the-Art Report of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans in Europe

Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system
SUMPs related documents

Directorate-General For Internal Policies. Policy Department, Sustainable Urban Transport Plans

Urban Mobility Plans Throughout Europe

Action Plan on Urban Mobility 2009 - Communication
SUMP related documents

Sustainable Urban Transport Plans. Preparatory Document in relation to the follow-up of the Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment

Sustainable Urban Transport Planning - Guidance for stakeholders

Communication from the European Commission to the EU Member States on the Thematic Strategy on Urban Environment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Transport Planning (TTP)</th>
<th>Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus on Traffic</strong></td>
<td><strong>Focus on people</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary objectives:</strong> Traffic flow capacity and speed</td>
<td><strong>Primary objectives:</strong> Accessibility and quality of life, sustainability (3es)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modal-focussed</strong></td>
<td><strong>Balanced development of all relevant transport modes and shift towards cleaner and more sustainable transport modes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short- and medium-term delivery plan</strong></td>
<td><strong>Short- and medium-term delivery plan embedded in a long-term vision and strategy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Related to an administrative area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Related to a functioning area based on travel-to work patterns</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domain of traffic engineers</strong></td>
<td><strong>Interdisciplinary planning teams</strong></td>
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## TTP vs SUMP (2/2)

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<th>Traditional Transport Planning (TTP)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Infrastructure focus</td>
<td>Integrated set of actions to achieve cost-effective solutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limited impact assessment</td>
<td>Regular monitoring and evaluation of impacts to inform a structured learning and improvement process</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planning by experts</td>
<td>Planning with the involvement of stakeholders using a transparent and participatory approach</td>
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SUMP Guidelines

- Developed within the framework of ELTIS plus project
- Final version published in January 2014
- Available on 9 Languages
  - EN
  - BG
  - ES
  - GR
  - HU
  - IT
  - PL
  - RO
  - UA

- www.mobilityplans.eu
SUMP Main Characteristics

Building on existing practices and regulatory frameworks, the basic characteristics of a SUMP are:

- Long-term vision and clear implementation plan;
- Participatory approach;
- Balanced and integrated development of all transport modes;
- Horizontal and vertical integration;
- Assessment of current and future performance;
- Regular monitoring, review and reporting;
- Consideration of external costs for all transport modes.
SUMP Main Benefits

10 main arguments for the added value of SUMP

1. Improving quality of life
2. Saving costs – creating economic benefits
3. Contributing to a better health and environment
4. Making mobility seamless and improving access
5. Making more effective use of limited resources
6. Winning public transport
7. Preparing better plans
8. Fulfilling legal obligations effectively
9. Using synergies, increasing relevance
10. Moving towards a new mobility culture
THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING A SUMP
Developing a SUMP

Based on the SUMP Guidelines, the process of developing a SUMP is divided in:

- 4 Phases
- 11 Steps
- 32 Tasks

All these procedures are illustrated in the “SUMP cycle”
Developing a SUMP

The 4 phases of a SUMP

- **Phase 1**: Preparing well
- **Phase 2**: Rational and Transparent Goal Setting
- **Phase 3**: Elaborating the plan
- **Phase 4**: Implementing the plan
Phase 1: Preparing well

1. Determine your potential for a successful SUMP
   1.1 Commit to overall sustainable mobility principles
   1.2 Assess impact of regional/national framework
   1.3 Conduct self-assessment
   1.4 Review availability of resources
   1.5 Define basic timeline
   1.6 Identify key actors and stakeholders

2. Define the development process and scope of plan
   2.1 Look beyond your own boundaries and responsibilities
   2.2 Strive for policy coordination and an integrated planning approach
   2.3 Plan stakeholder and citizen involvement
   2.4 Agree on workplan and management arrangements

3. Analyse the mobility situation and develop scenarios
   3.1 Prepare an analysis of problems and opportunities
   3.2 Develop scenarios

Starting Point: "We want to improve mobility and quality of life for our citizens!"
Milestone - I

Milestone:
Analysis of problems
& opportunities concluded
Phase 2: Rational and Transparent Goal Setting

Rational and transparent goal setting

4. Develop a common vision
   4.1 Development of a common vision of mobility and beyond
   4.2 Actively inform the public

5. Set priorities and measurable targets
   5.1 Identify the priorities for mobility
   5.2 Develop SMART targets

6.1 Identify the most effective measures
6.2 Learn from others' experience
6.3 Consider best value for money
6.4 Use synergies and create integrated packages of measures

Milestone: Measures identified
Milestone - II

Milestone: Measures identified
Phase 3: Elaborating the Plan

- 9.1 Check the quality of the plan
- 9.2 Adopt the plan
- 9.3 Create ownership of the plan
- 8.1 Arrange for monitoring and evaluation
- 7.1 Assign responsibilities and resources
- 7.2 Prepare an action and budget plan
- 8. Build monitoring and assessment into the plan
- 9. Adopt Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
- 6. Develop and manage the plan
- 7. Agree on clear responsibilities and allocate budgets
Milestone - III

Milestone: SUMP document adopted
Phase 4: Implementing the Plan

11.1 Update current plan regularly
11.2 Review achievements - understand success and failure
11.3 Identify new challenges for next SUMP generation

10.1 Manage plan implementation
10.2 Inform and engage the citizens
10.3 Check progress towards achieving the objectives

Milestone: SUMP

11. Learn the lessons

Implementing the plan

Starting... "We want to improve mobility and quality of life for citizens..."
Milestone - IV

Milestone: Final impact assessment concluded
The 4 Challenges of SUMPs

Participation

Stakeholder involvement

Measures Selection

Monitor and evaluation

- Engagement of local authorities and cities in the transport planning procedures and decision making
- Improvement of geographical, political and administrative cooperation
- Identification of the most appropriate package of measures for the fulfillment of city's policy targets
- Impact assessment of the measures and evaluation of the mobility planning procedures
SUMP Good Cases

Bremen SUMP
SUMP Good Cases

Denmark SUMP
(Copenhagen, Odense, Aalborg, Esbjerg, and Roskilde)
SUMP Good Cases

Thessaloniki SUMP
Thank you!

Panagiotis Papaioannou
(papa@civil.auth.gr)
Questions welcome

Ioannis Politis
(pol@civil.auth.gr)