

Study on improving the efficiency of the transport system in urban nodes of the TEN-T core network.

Findings & draft recommendations

Dr. Susanne Böhler-Baedeker, Rupprecht Consult









Recommendations

addressed to urban nodes on

- what are cost-efficient measures
- how to further improve the efficiency of the transport system through measure selection and evaluation, and
- how to replicate the most effective measures







Guiding questions

- 1. What are **cost-efficient measures** which contribute to the nodal function?
- 2. What **methodologies** should be used to identify and prioritise measures?
- 3. What **policy framework** is needed to support urban nodes in developing their nodal function across Europe?







Key finding – localised strategies

- Our four selected urban nodes i.e. all 88 urban nodes differ in regard of geography, demography, governance, planning cultures, traditions, network characteristics etc.
 - Urban nodes are very different and are complex systems.
 - Therefore, there is no one-size-fits-all solution.
 - Urban nodes need to develop localised strategies and policies.
 - Local transport is a local and regional policy (influenced by the national level).
 - In the TEN-T context traditionally measures identification, selection & prioritisation in the core corridors is a top-down process mostly from the EU/national level.









Key finding – effective measures

- Each one of the four pilot urban nodes is considering a great collection of potentially effective measures.
 - Cost-efficiency is only one important selection criterion among other objectives.
 - Urban nodes have a multitude of objectives (accessibility, quality of life, safety, land use etc.).
 - Urban nodes look at measures from the city perspective rather than from the TEN-T perspective.
 - > On the local level, packages i.e. the **combination of different measures** in order to reach high level local objectives are considered important instead of single measures.







Key finding – urban policy focus

- Urban nodes are becoming more aware of their TEN-T function.
- Packages of measures take into account TEN-T corridor planning e.g. through:
 - ➤ inter-modal hubs connecting TEN-T elements (main train stations, harbors, airports) among themselves, to the urban transport system, and to the TEN-T corridors
 - > improvements of the railway infrastructure and ITS
 - enhancement and capacity development of public transport services at the metropolitan level
 - promotion of active mobility (walking and cycling) to provide capacities in other modes









Key finding – integrated planning

Planning process

- Not all urban nodes have went through a SUMP process.
- ➤ There is little evidence of SUMP influencing the TEN-T measures.
- Evaluation methods (application of assessment tool)
 - Even though evaluation is required (e.g. through CBA, MCA) it does not mirror the urban policy goals comprehensively.
 - Data on monetary benefits are very patchy.
 - ➤ To identify, select and prioritise measures in a multi-stakeholder process was particularly considered useful.
 - The assessment tool can either help to priorities measures or to reevaluate an existing list of measures.









Key finding – knowledge transfer

- A clear strategy for exchange and knowledge transfer from one urban node to the others is lacking.
 - The potential for replication is limited due to the diversity of nodes.
 - There are a good practices (integrated planning processes for multimodal transport, stakeholder integration, use of different funding sources e.g. in Helsinki, Frankfurt, Paris) but they are isolated and not part of a transfer strategy
 - Only recently, the urban nodes concept is being integrated in the dedicated annual TEN-T event (TEN-T Days).
 - There is **no indication of a coordination** of urban policies/technology development in single corridors.









Recommendation – systematic exchange

- Initiate systematic exchange on effective measure identification among urban node stakeholders
 - Raise profile of TEN-T among urban stakeholders
 - Raise profile of urban mobility context among TEN-T stakeholders
 - Create/use existing platforms of exchange and good practices
 - ➤ Use dedicated events or most impacting conferences on urban mobility (SUMP conference, CIVITAS Forum, ECOMM etc.) for urban nodes best practice exchange and knowledge transfer.
 - Develop systematic replication and take-up strategy, including funding provisions









Recommendation – assessment frameworks

- Update existing indicator and assessment frameworks to assess efficiency of urban notes adequately
 - ➤ Take into account different dimensions of "efficiency" from an urban perspective
 - Apply multi-criteria assessment tools (e.g. stepwise approach)
 - Close especially input data gaps, consider monetisation methodologies
 - Develop/ promote data-driven, multi-stakeholder assessment instruments and methods









Recommendation – urban dimension

- Support deeper integration of TEN-T perspective into urban/regional policy-making
 - SUMP development: how can EU/national policies be considered in local SUMPs?
 - Foster an "urban TEN-T dialogue" on corridor and EU level
 - Focus more on TEN-T urban win-wins







Recommendation – corridor coordination

- Coordinate corridor-specific development of
 - > Technology deployment (e.g. C-ITS, alternative fuelling infrastructure)
 - Policy implementation (e.g. pricing/ access, <u>freight</u>)







Recommendation – awareness

- Raise mutual awareness
 - Raise profile of TEN-T dimension among urban stakeholders
 - ➤ Increase understanding of urban mobility framework and policy requirements within TEN-T community
 - Message: "Modal efficiency is crucial for an efficient TEN-T, but cities are more than nodes in a network."
 - What to do in practice?









Recommendation – integration

- Facilitate "Integration" as a key concept of further development of the urban dimension of the TEN-T, with
 - Packages of measures (infrastructure and policies)
 - > Policy elements of EU, national, regional, local levels
 - Intermodal measures across policy sectors
 - Stakeholders representative of key policies/levels
 - Coordination within corridors







Recommendations – target groups

		Addressed to		
	Recommendation	Urban Nodes	Member States	European Commission
1	Initiate systematic exchange on effective measure identification among urban node stakeholders			
2	Update existing indicator and assessment frameworks to assess efficiency of urban notes adequately	- Y		
3	Support deeper integration of TEN-T perspective into urban/regional policy-making			
4	Coordinate corridor-specific development			
5	Raise mutual awareness			
6	Facilitate "Integration" as a key concept of further development of the urban dimension of the TEN-T			









Consortium

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Rupprecht Consult - Forschung & Beratung GmbH Clever Str. 13 – 15 50668 Cologne, Germany	 project coordination and management; research; management of knowledge transfer; systematic take-up of project results; online learning.
PwC - PricewaterhouseCoopers Advisory SpA Largo Angelo Fochetti, 28, 00154 Rome, Italy	policy evaluations;impact assessments;economic modelling and stakeholder consultations.
Panteia Research voor Beleid EIM NEA IOO Stratus IPM Bredewater 26 2715 CA Zoetermeer, The Netherlands	 impact assessments, modelling, forecasting and evaluation; Cost Benefit Analyses, Multi Criteria Analysis in the area of urban transport and mobility; technical assistance.

On behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) Directorate C – Innovative & sustainable mobility









Thank you for your attention!

Dr.-Ing. Susanne Böhler-Baedeker

Senior Consultant
Rupprecht Consult
Cologne, Germany
www.rupprecht-consult.eu

Tel: +49 221 66 66 50 14

E-mail: <u>S.Boehler@rupprecht-consult.eu</u>







