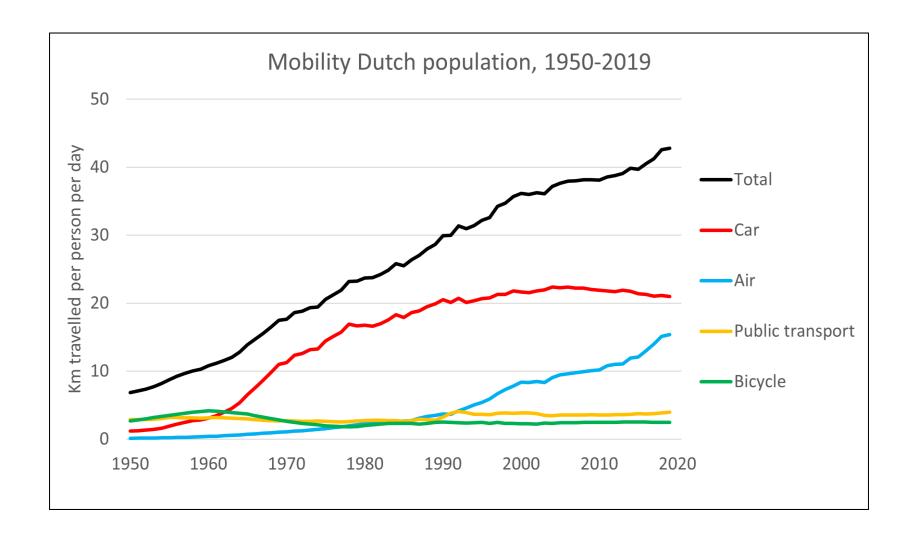


# Thirty years sustainable mobility

Illussions	Successes				
Improving public transport	Environmental standards vehicles				
Shorter travel distances	Environmental standards fuels				
Higher load factor of trucks	Differentiated sales and vehicle taxes				
Fuel efficient driving	Urbanisation				
Road pricing	Reallocating urban space				
Voluntary agreements	Parking policy				
R&D clean technology					
Reduce congestion					
Downsizing cars					



## Seventy years growth in mobility





## People do not travel from A to B, but to C, D, and E!

#### **Complex system of mobility and locations**

Mobility is spatial behaviour

Every transport mode creates its own destinations (Say's law)

Faster travel results in longer travel distances

Supply of travel opportunities determine mobility (not demand!)

Companies and inhabitants choose where to locate

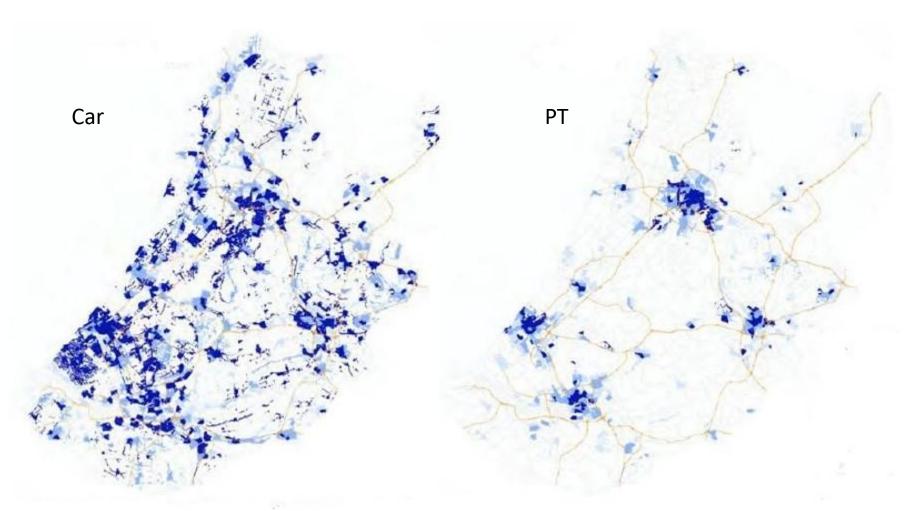


## **Explaining mobility growth**

Travel time ~ constant



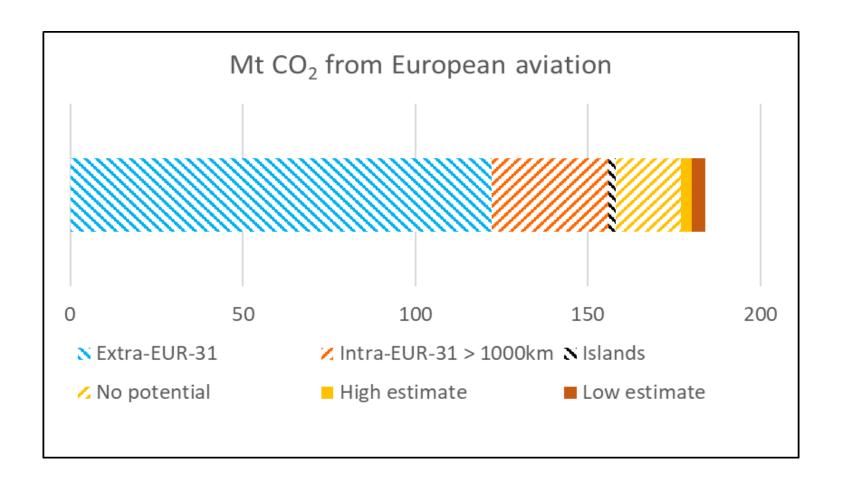
## From car to public transport?



Number of destinations weekday Randstad



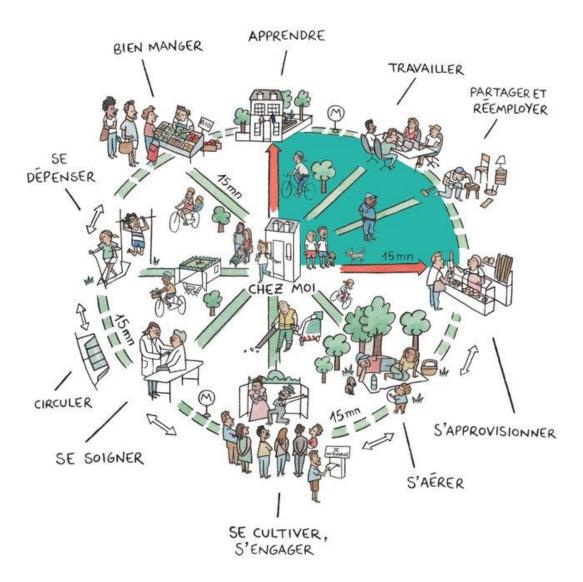
## From plane to train?





### LE PARIS DU 1/4 HEURE









# Working from home?

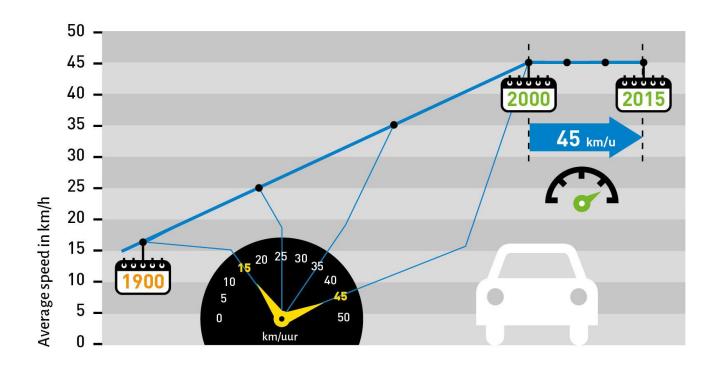




## Road pricing?

$$Mobility \left[ \frac{km}{day} \right] = Population[size] \ x \ Travel \ time \left[ \frac{hour}{person. \ day} \right] x \ Speed \left[ \frac{km}{hour} \right]$$

## $Speed = f(Transport\ technology, Affordability, Adoption)$





## **Road capacity!**

# Impact opening eastern Ring road Amsterdam/Zeeburgertunnel in 1990

After two years

Crossing of North sea channel

- + 4,5% car trips
- + 1% commute trips (all modes)
- + 5% other trip motives (all modes)
- + 16% cars in morning peak
- + 31% car drivers different departure time

Noord-Holland (north NSC) to Amsterdam

- 11% car occupancy rate (all motives)
- 7% car occupancy rate (commutes)

Source: Rijkswaterstaat 1992

#### International research

<u>The fundamental law of road congestion</u> (2011) Statistical research of 228 metropolitan areas USA

1% extra road capacity generates 1% extra road traffic

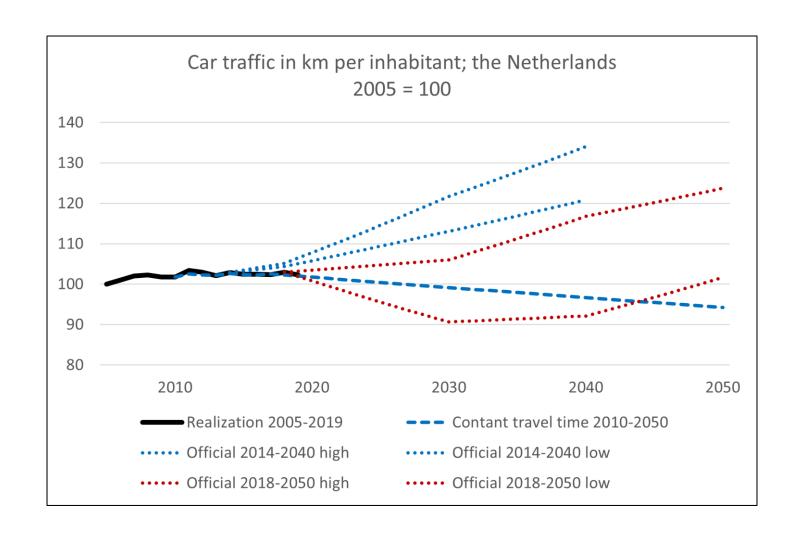
<u>Induced vehicle travel in the environmental</u> <u>review process</u> (2020)

International overview
In urban regions 1% extra road capacity
generates

- Highways: 1% extra road traffic
- Main urban roads: 0,75% extra road traffic



## Road capacity!





## **Urbanisation!**

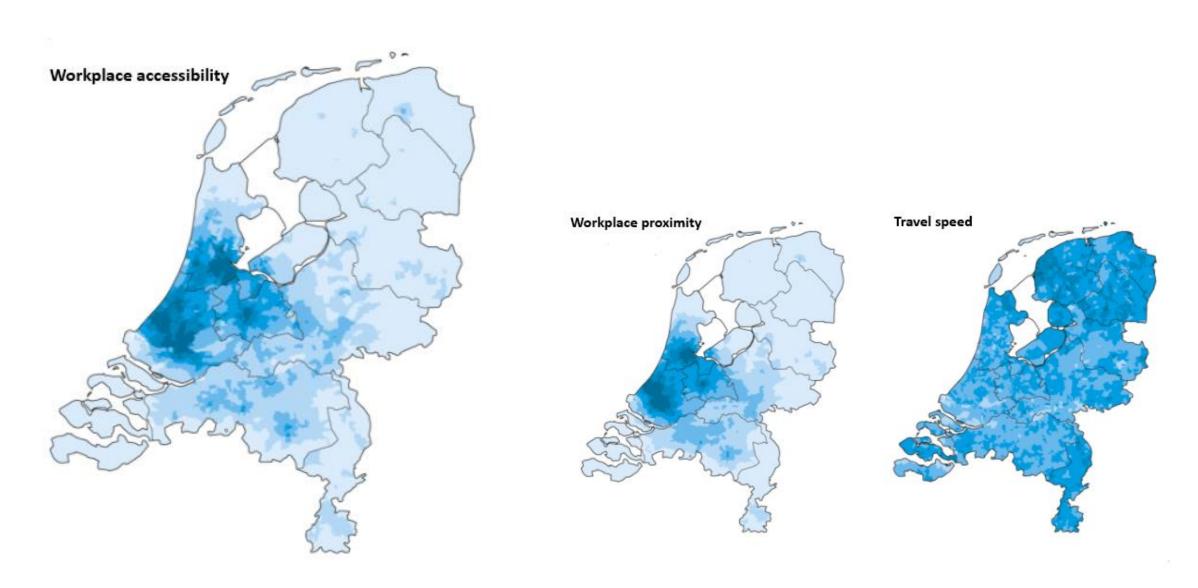
	METROPOLIS	MAJOR CITY	RURAL AREAS	COUNTRY AVERAGE
Trip distance	5 km	10 km	15 km	10 km
Commuting distance	10 km	15 km	20 km	15 km
Speed	15 km/h	25 km/h	35 km/h	30 km/h
Carspeed	20 km/h	35 km/h	50 km/h	45 km/h
Trip share of car	15%	50%	70%	60%
Car-kilometres	10 km/day	25 km/day	35 km/day	25 km/day

## Accessibility is the aim, mobility is a means

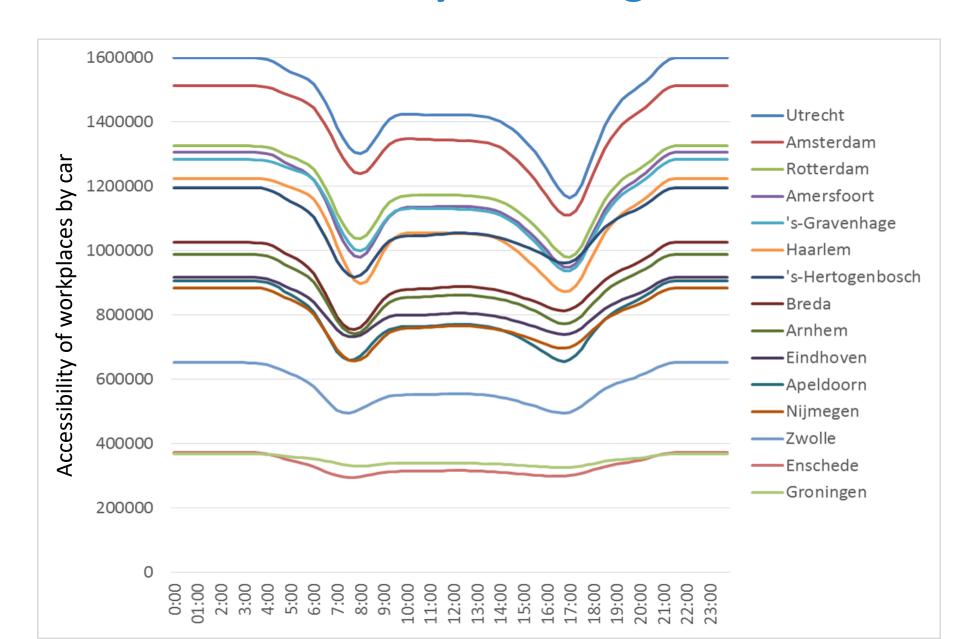
Accessibility 
$$\left[\frac{1}{hour}\right] = \frac{Speed \left[\frac{km}{hour}\right]}{Distance \left[km\right]}$$



# **Accessibility and urbanisation**



### **Accessibility and congestion**



#### Less car traffic?

#### **Exhaustive**

Urban density and spatial concentration

Redistribution of urban space

Parking policy (parking places and tariffs)

All offices at public transport hubs

Reducing highway capacity



## Sustainable accessibility

#### **Effective policy package**

Strict environmental standards for cars, trucks, planes, ships, electricity and fuels

Urban density and spatial concentration on all geographical scales

Investing in accessibility instead of mobility

Funding of urban mobility instead of interurban

All offices near public transport hubs

Reallocation of urban space

Strict parking policy

No new highways and no widening of existing ones

Taxes and charges on aviation



