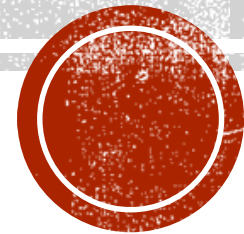


SUCCESSFUL SUMM

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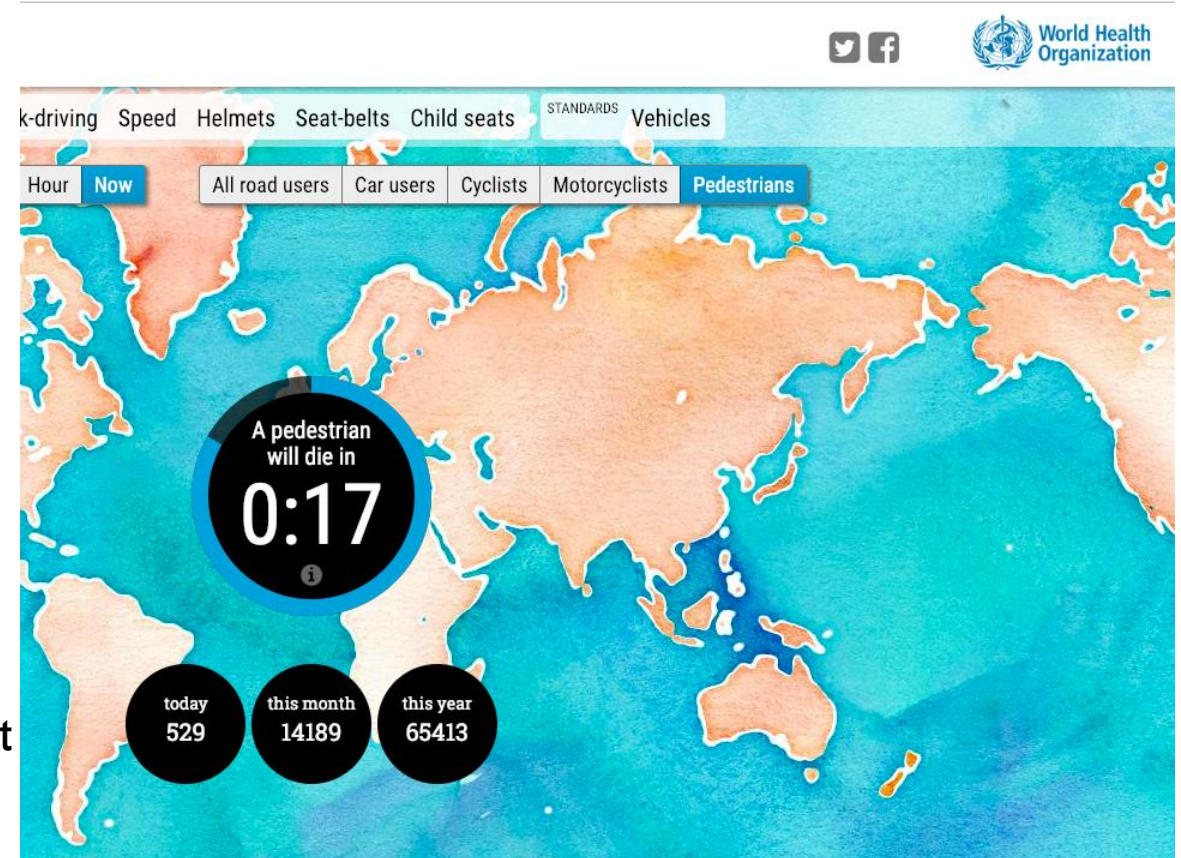
TOPICS

- Why & How?
- What is a SUMP?
- The link between SUMP and Transport Master Plan
- KPI for mobility projects
- Safety
- Conclusions



WHY & HOW?

- Why? – accidents, road safety, pedestrians & vulnerable users
 - The main problem - fatalities (pedestrians and kids)
 - Safe urban place (the target)
- How?
 - Collection of information
 - Strategies and plans – SUMP
 - Action Plans
 - Implemented solutions – Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)



WHAT IS A SUMP?

- Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan – a tool to apply strategies on urban mobility
- Objectives of SUMP – reduction of accidents, pollution and negative effects of transport in urban area
- KPIs – Reduction of the fatalities number, number of accidents etc.
- Focused on safety – safety must be the main issue and all mobility solutions have to be conditioned by safety.
- Technical solutions for safety – the key element could be ITS (it is not costly and the impact is major).



SUMP AND TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN

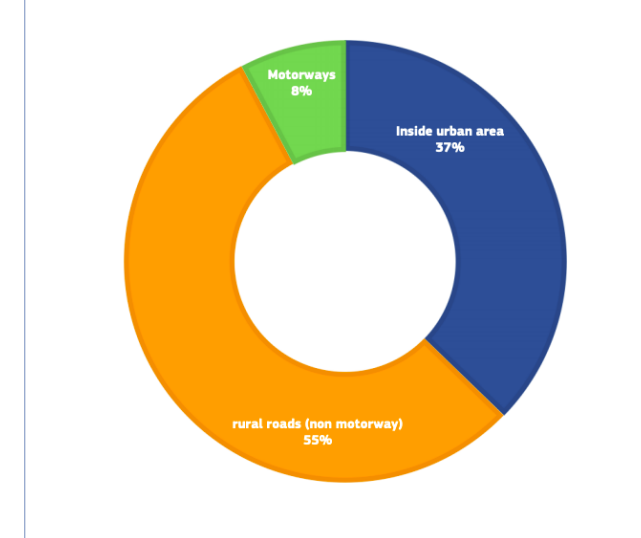
- The ends of trips are in the city – the trip has to be analysed from one door to another one. At least three segments: 2 urban and 1 interurban
- Source of complex traffic – mix of all transport modes and all categories of vehicles and users. Focus on vulnerable users.
- Economic activities in cities – separation of industrial areas and residential areas – multimodal terminals
- Safety streets and roads – these could be the most important target
- Heavy trucks and the city – the correlation between industry and local administration in terms of safety



KPI FOR MOBILITY PROJECTS

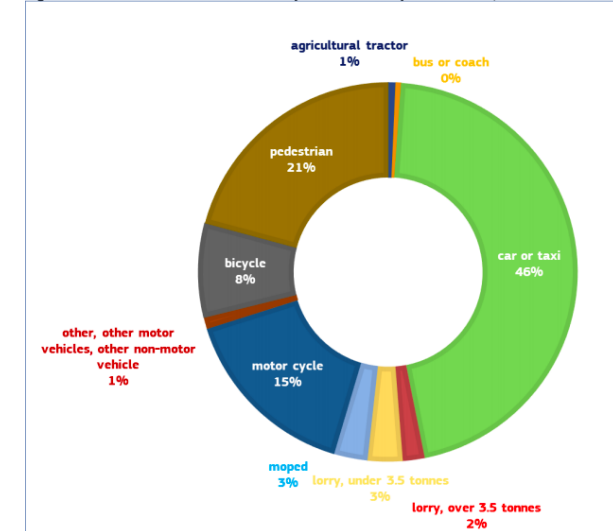
- Safety related indicators for infrastructure:
 - Reduction of accidents (vulnerable users – kids)
 - Reduction of fatalities
 - Safety areas – school areas – zero accidents
- Safety related indicators for technologies
- Combined indicators:
 - Accidents and pollutions
 - Accidents and cost
 - Accidents and time
 - Safety & Time & Cost & Pollution – costly but highest value of B/C ratio

Figure 12: Share of fatalities by area type in the EU, 2015



Source: CARE (EU road accidents database) or national publications
Last update: May 2017

Figure 14: Distribution of fatalities by mode of transport in the EU, 2015



Source: CARE (EU road accidents database) or national publications
Last update: May 2017



SAFETY

- External safety support – ITS and other technical solutions which are able to increase the safety level in urban area
- Safety in street infrastructure – Make the mobility solutions / infrastructure safe from the start (design and implementation)
- Smart city and safety – Smart safety means no accidents, nothing more.
- Modal shift based on safety – the shift to safer urban transport modes
- Education on road safety – the main force is the human mind
- Zero accident strategy in urban area



INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

- Intensive approach of safety problems
- Close related to human behavior
- Based on new technologies – existing technologies – smartphones
- Multimodal approach and focused on mobility – Mobility as a Service MaaS
- In-vehicle ITS – pedestrian detection and active safety systems
- Road side systems – signaling and intelligent infrastructure



CONCLUSIONS

- Urban area – pedestrian and vulnerable road users
- Safety as main issue for SUMP and Transport Master Plan
- Complexity of traffic in urban area
- Intelligent transport systems as main tool to solve the safety problem on urban roads
- Combined indicators for projects – Safety – Pollution – Time – Cost – Efficiency
- Focused on socio-economic benefits instead of financial benefits



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

HAVE A NICE AND SAFE TRIP!

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