Developing and implementing mobility solutions on a neighbourhood scale

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Urban mobility measures are typically...

- top down - driven by City government or regional/national regulations
- on a city-level
- often measure-driven

- little involvement of the affected groups - measures are imposed
- expert-/ politically driven
- tax-funded
- address higher-level challenges, not necessarily local issues

EU emission regulations
National noise regulations
National subsidies to electric vehicles

SUMPs:
urban parking policies
cycling campaigns
infrastructure measures
electromobility strategies
or...

- bottom-up driven by individuals, businesses, NGO:s
- often fueled by individual or local challenges or business interests

- relies on volunteer actions or business initiatives and investments
- address individual-level or local level challenges, not necessarily urban or global ones
- no formalised power behind the measures, can not easily be scaled
- can mobilise private investments

Peer-to-peer car-sharing & ride sharing

Shopowner initiatives, e.g. cycle parking, discounts etc.

Individuals take own initiatives – cycle to work etc.

Local cooperation – walking school-bus etc.

Property-owners improve cycle parking facilities
Can the neighbourhood-level offer additional possibilities to identify, develop and/or implement mobility measures?

- in-between the city- and the individual level
- geographical closeness - local problems, common problem-understanding (?)
- social cohesion, people know each other, possibility to influence one's living conditions; easier to build trust (?)
- Possibility to mobilise local residents but also businesses

Not a substitute for city government responsibilities or measures
The SUNRISE-project

- Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood Research and Implementation Support in Europe - 2017-2021
- Exploring the possibilities (and limitations) for developing and implementing mobility-measures on a neighbourhood scale
- Developing and testing methods and approaches to engage inhabitants and local stakeholders in mobility issues and measures
- Evaluate - what works (better) on a neighbourhood level, what methods and tools can support the process.
Six neighbourhoods with similar but also different challenges

- street space - parking, residents-commuters
- traffic situation around schools
- accessibility for all groups
- traffic safety
- attractiveness

- cycling infrastructure - quality, safety
- traffic noise
- Walkability
- freight transport
- etc etc.
Approach: Cooperation and dialogue
Currently - co-identify, co-develop

WP1: Co-identify
WP2: Co-develop
WP3: Co-implement
WP4: Co-evaluate
WP5: Co-learning and uptake
WP6: Coordination

- Relevant
- Widely endorsed
- Tangible
- Replicable
- Innovative solutions

Neighbourhood Mobility Pathfinder
Neighbourhood Mobility Dashboard
SNMP: Sustainable Neighbourhood Mobility Planning

* NMD: Neighbourhood Mobility Dossier
* NMAP: Neighbourhood Mobility Action Plan

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Co-identification

- Identify local mobility issues that are relevant to local residents and stakeholders.
- Are there challenges that the locals, stakeholder and the city agree upon?
- Create common problem understanding - before working on solutions

Meetings with invited stakeholders
Neighbourhood festival, "show us where you’d like a change"

Co-creation Forum as a platform for discussion, with local residents and stakeholders, open invitation
Actively approaching existing social networks, not just the "usual suspects"
Problem identification – meet and ask, real life.

Online-tools for problem identification and comments. Example Törökőr – almost 300 location specific comments
Co-creation Forum as a platform for discussion, with local residents and stakeholders, open invitation
MEET PEOPLE IN THEIR SPACES
WORKSHOPS
Form - co-creation forum

• Form to initiate and administer the local process
• City representatives and local stakeholders, moderated meetings
• Agree upon problems to attack, discuss solutions
• Supported by process-professionals and urban mobility professionals
• Not prescriptive, but examples of solutions used elsewhere are shown.
Experience so far

People are interested and engaged in their local neighbourhood. Discussions can be heated, old conflicts or privileges can exist. In the process one needs to:

- **Prove** to citizens that **it is worth participating**, their voices will be heard
- **Know when people are available** for participation
  - Use social media
  - Ask institutions
  - Think about local events
- **Be prepared with a very short, convincing introduction**
  - For a citizen
  - For a stakeholder
- **Say thank you to the citizens** for the involvement
Experiences so far: Example Budapest
Upcoming steps

WP5: Co-learning and uptake

WP2: Co-implement

WP3: Lessons learned

WP4: Co-evaluate

End of SUNRISE

Innovative solutions

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Take-up cities wanted!

• To learn from the experience gained in SUNRISE
• To test SUNRISE-tools and methodologies
• To provide feedback

Who should apply?
• Cities that are interested in co-creation processes and in implementing mobility measures on a neighbourhood scale.

What’s on offer?
Webinars, workshops, meetings, learning opportunities, hands-on advice and support. Some (limited) financial support

How?
Talk to us.
Want to know more?

• Visit: civitas-sunrise.eu
Or contact any of us!

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Thank you!