



# 2G. Next generation SUMPs

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# POLIS

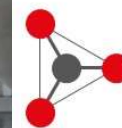
CITIES AND REGIONS FOR TRANSPORT INNOVATION

ANNUAL  
CONFERENCE  
2023

LEUVEN, BELGIUM • 29-30 NOVEMBER 2023

## Session 2G: Next Generation SUMPs Planning better for uncertainty in SUMP using different types of scenario

- Tom Rye, Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia (UIRS) and Molde University College Norway, with inputs from colleagues at UIRS, University of West of England, Radboud University Nijmegen, University of Cagliari, and KTH Stockholm



Triple **A**ccess **P**lanning  
for **U**ncertain **F**utures



leuven



# Scenarios in EU SUMP Guidelines



- Well on the one hand (**Rupprecht Consult** (2019, p 82) says a scenario is:

Description of... the future... relevant to urban mobility, including likely ... external factors (e.g. demographic and economic...), as well as ... strategic policy priorities (e.g. strong active mobility or electromobility focus).

- But on the other, examples in Guidelines are like these, from Leipzig (*ibid*, p 84)
  - **Scenario 1.** Continuation of the current mobility strategy;
  - **S2.** Sustainability scenario;
  - **S3.** Bicycle City scenario;
  - **S4.** Public transport priority scenario; and
  - **S5.** Community scenario.
- Typically, what most SUMP call scenarios are better called ***policy packages***



# Other kinds of scenarios – and why use them?

1. Predictive – what we **predict** the future **will** be like (often quantitative model; often extrapolates current trends)
  2. Explorative – what the future **could** be like
  3. Normative – what we **want** the future to be like (a vision)
- 2, 3 - Not focused on policies or measures
  - Much more focused on external factors
  - Often more qualitative (but don't have to be)
- 
- 2, 3 - Should help **take into account future uncertainties** e.g. wars, pandemics, changing preferences, Elon Musk etc.

# Our project, with obligatory map



- **Guidance** on **consistent use of explorative and normative scenarios** in SUMP's to help plan for uncertainty
- (Also focuses on **accessibility** resulting from physical mobility, spatial proximity and digital connectivity working together)

## Academic partners

University of the West of England, UK  
Radboud University, Netherlands  
Urban Planning Institute, Slovenia  
KTH, Sweden  
University of Cagliari, Italy

## Case study city partners

Bristol City Council  
Aberdeen City Council  
Nijmegen City Council  
City of Utrecht  
City Municipality of Nova Gorica  
Norrköping Municipality  
Cagliari Metropolitan Council

Funded as part of the ERA-NET Urban Accessibility and Connectivity (ENUAC) initiative by JPI Urban Europe, Grant Agreement



## National transport authority partners

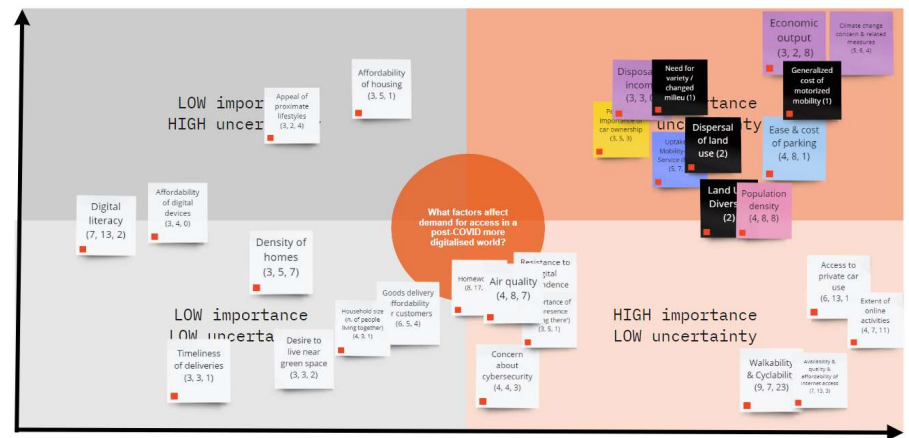
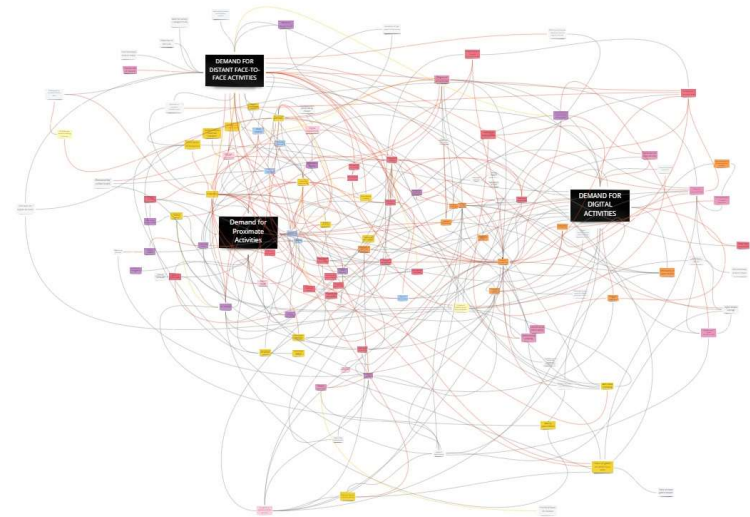
Transport Scotland  
Swedish Transport Administration

## Consultancy partners

Mott MacDonald  
Panteia

# How we generated scenarios

- Use **Causal Loop Diagrams** to identify factors affecting future mobility and accessibility – and relationship between them
- From this, most **important and uncertain** factors identified
- From this, qualitative explorative scenarios
- Source of graphics to the right: Paddeu and Lyons, 2022 (TAP WP2 Working Paper).





# Examples of scenarios generated

Scenarios (to the right) <i>Critical factors in scenarios (below)</i>	Too Slowly Greener	Uneconomically Net-Zero	In a Fix	Bye Bye Car	Happy Green Dispersal	Tech Innovation Bonanza
Climate Change Concern	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓
Economic Performance	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑
Perceived Importance of Car Ownership	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓
Need for Variety / Changed Milieu	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓
Cost of Motorised Transport Relative to Income	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓
Urban Land Use Diversity	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
Population Density	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑
Utility of Online Activities	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Attractiveness of Walking and Cycling	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑



# Example text of a scenario – a possible future

## Scenario 4 - Bye Bye Car

*There has been a* marked shift in attitudes and lifestyles *since the 2020s with a* high level of environmental consciousness. *Climate change remains a serious threat although the* transition to a green economy *is underway with appetite for* local living, *and 'responsible' access fulfilment, with* car use moving into the shadows.

Source : Paddeu and Lyons, 2022 (TAP WP2 Working Paper).











# What to do with these scenarios?

**“Stress-test” measures** – check how robust are selected measures in relation to different scenarios

**Modify, or abandon, measures**, if not robust enough against several scenarios

Also - explore how **possible futures** might look without certain measures

Partnership for Change					
Option 1	Improved 5G/ Remove false geo-connected services and language accessible		Option 5	Relocating points of interest to the centre of established towns, polycentric city designs can reduce travel needs	
Option 2	Active travel schemes to enable 50% of short trips to be made by active modes		Option 6	Implementing priority measures to improve public transport networks	
Option 3	Pedestrian will to transform space for parklet and moving private vehicles into high quality walking and cycling infra and public spaces		Option 7	Spatial plan review through net-zero and other current policies	
Option 4	2 minutes villages, 10 minutes cities		Option 8	Network of public spaces, shaded and well designed, all over the city	



# Challenges of scenario planning in this way

- Each partner country tried scenario planning. We found:
- Developing scenarios is not straightforward
- Needs expertise, is time-consuming
- Causal loop diagrams (CLDs) complex, but at same time some planners e.g. in Sweden found them too vague
- Isolating key variables from CLDs and testing measures against scenarios – not obvious
- Political issues:
  - Politicians want certainty, not uncertainty
  - Rejection/modification of measures on basis of scenarios – problematic

# And now onto the topic I really wanted to present at POLIS 2023: what happens to traffic levels when you reduce roadspace?

(Source of photos: Ajuntament de Barcelona)

Barcelona

Meridiana Avenue (1960-1997)

Meridiana Avenue (2021)

Meridiana Avenue (2021)





## I was told that this topic was not innovative enough for the conference... So I'll just finish with this slide

### On *what is innovation*...

"If the idea seems new to the individual, it is an innovation" (Rogers and Shoemaker, 1971)

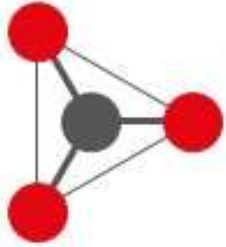
Reminder of things we've heard before is still helpful – as many of us face this situation as we work on roadspace transformation in SUMP

- On *whether reducing roadspace makes congestion worse* by squeezing more traffic into less space...
- *Cairns, Atkins and Goodwin (2002) Disappearing Traffic? The Story So Far* – reviewed 70 cases of roadspace reduction and found:
  - **11% average reduction in traffic in area of scheme**
  - ***And...***
  - **"It is rare that schemes result in a significant deterioration of traffic conditions."**
  - New 2024 Urban Europe project will repeat this work and also check – what did the model say?



## Conclusions...

- **Many definitions of “scenario” in SUMP** – but most typically policy package mistaken for scenario
- **Explorative scenarios** of different futures can help to deal with uncertainties
- **Test measures against different scenarios** – and adapt or abandon those performing badly
- **Challenging** to do in practice
- SUMP is political; and **politicians want certainty**



**T**riple **A**ccess **P**lanning  
for **U**ncertain **F**utures

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**Høgskolen i Molde**  
Vitenskapelig høgskole i logistikk



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# Planning sustainable urban mobility transitions at the metropolitan scale

Juliana Carvalho and Jorge Pinho de Sousa  
Faculty of Engineering - University of Porto | INESC TEC



# Agenda

- 01** Context

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- 02** Metropolitan SUMP

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- 03** Collaborative Design Framework

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- 04** Discussion



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# Context

# Context

▷ SUMP | Functional Urban Area | Commuting zones

“ A **SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLAN** has as its **central goal** improving **accessibility of urban areas** and providing high-quality and **sustainable mobility and transport to, through and within** the urban area. It regards the needs of the **'functioning city'** and **its hinterland** rather than a municipal administrative region.

- SUMP concept 2013, p2

*“commuting zone”*

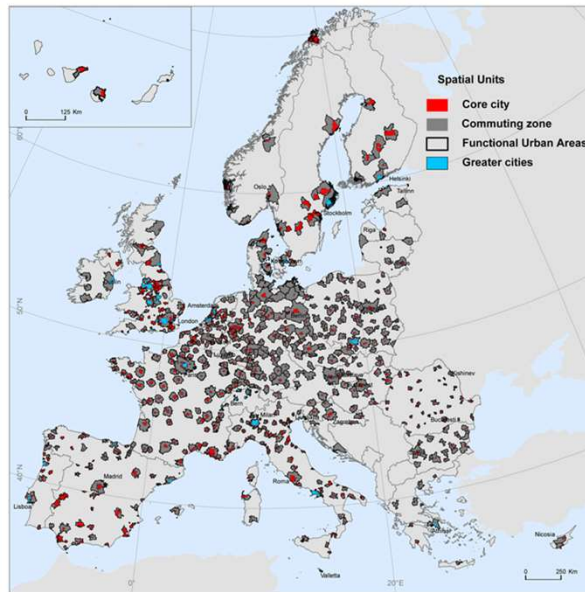


NUMO – Shared mobility principles image

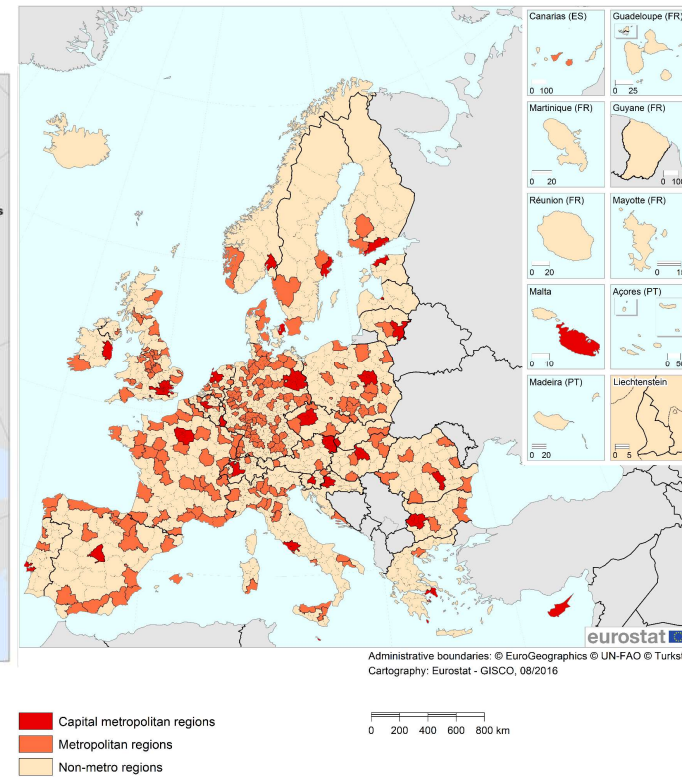


# Context

- ▷ SUMP for Metropolises
- ▷ Few comparative studies



Typology of metropolitan regions (at the level of NUTS 3) (\*)

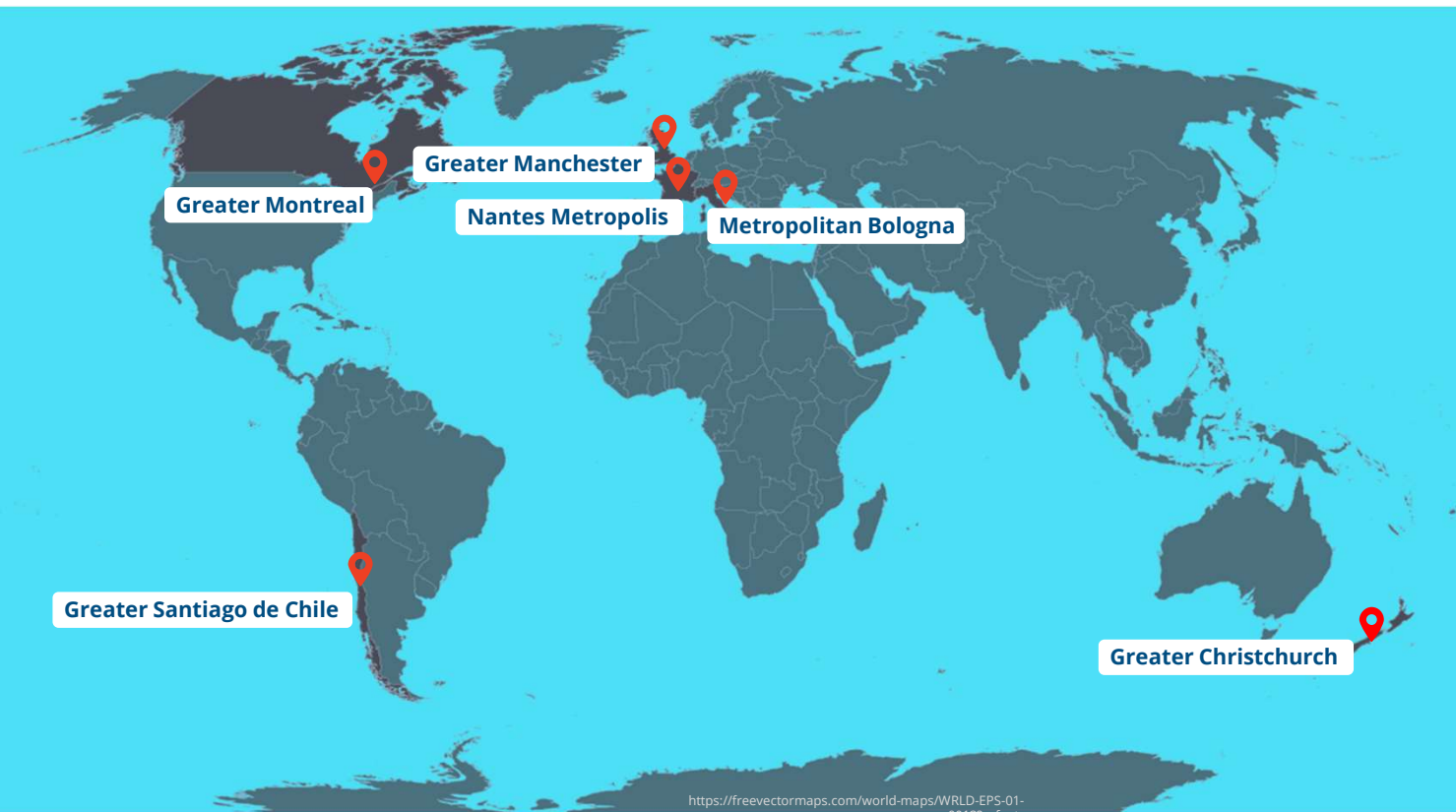




# Metropolitan SUMP



# Metropolitan SUMPs



## Purposeful sampling

- ▷ **long-term** planning horizons (10+ years)
- ▷ strong linkage between **mobility and spatial planning**
- ▷ alignment with **sustainability** transitions
- ▷ promoting the **collaborative** design



# Metropolitan SUMP

Metropolitan Bologna	Greater Manchester	Nantes Metropolis	Greater Montreal	Greater Christchurch	Greater Santiago de Chile
<p>Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) of metropolitan Bologna (Città Metropolitana di Bologna, 2019)</p> 	<p>Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (Transport for Greater Manchester, 2018)</p> 	<p>Plan de déplacements urbains 2018-2027, perspectives 2030 (Nantes Métropole, 2018)</p> 	<p>Plan Stratégique de Développement (PSD) du Transport Collectif (Autorité Régionale de Transport Métropolitain (ARTM), 2021)</p> 	<p>Greater Christchurch Transport Plan (Greater Christchurch Public Transport Joint Committee, 2020)</p> 	<p>Plan Metropolitano de Movilidad Santiago 2030 (Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones, 2022)</p> 





# Collaborative Design Framework



# Collaborative Design Framework

Design requirements

## ▷ **Fostering citizen participation**

- ▷ Communicating the planning process creatively and consciously
- ▷ Promoting inclusiveness and representativeness in participatory processes

## ▷ **Addressing transversal challenges**

- ▷ Raising awareness about the inevitability of trade-offs
- ▷ Fostering collective vision and goals



# Collaborative Design Framework

Enabling conditions



**Policy  
entrepreneurs**



**Communities  
of practice**



**Learning  
and training**



**Academic  
sector**



**Intermediate  
milestones**



**Communication  
channels**



**Inter-  
disciplinarity**



# Collaborative Design Framework

Developing a roadmap 1/2

## Drivers

**TRENDS + Signals of change**

**Core narrative - Sustainable Transitions**

## Starting conditions

**Diagnosis of LOCAL CONTEXT**

**Identify existing PLANNING DOCUMENTS**

**Assess PLANNING STRUCTURE**

**Assess PATHWAY DEPENDENCY**

**References CASES FROM ELSEWHERE**

## Collaborative design

**Preparation - interviews**

**(RE) VISIONING - Reimagining**

**EXPLORING PATHWAYS 3 axis of ACCESSIBILITY**

**PROXIMITY**

**MOBILITY**

**CONNECTIVITY**

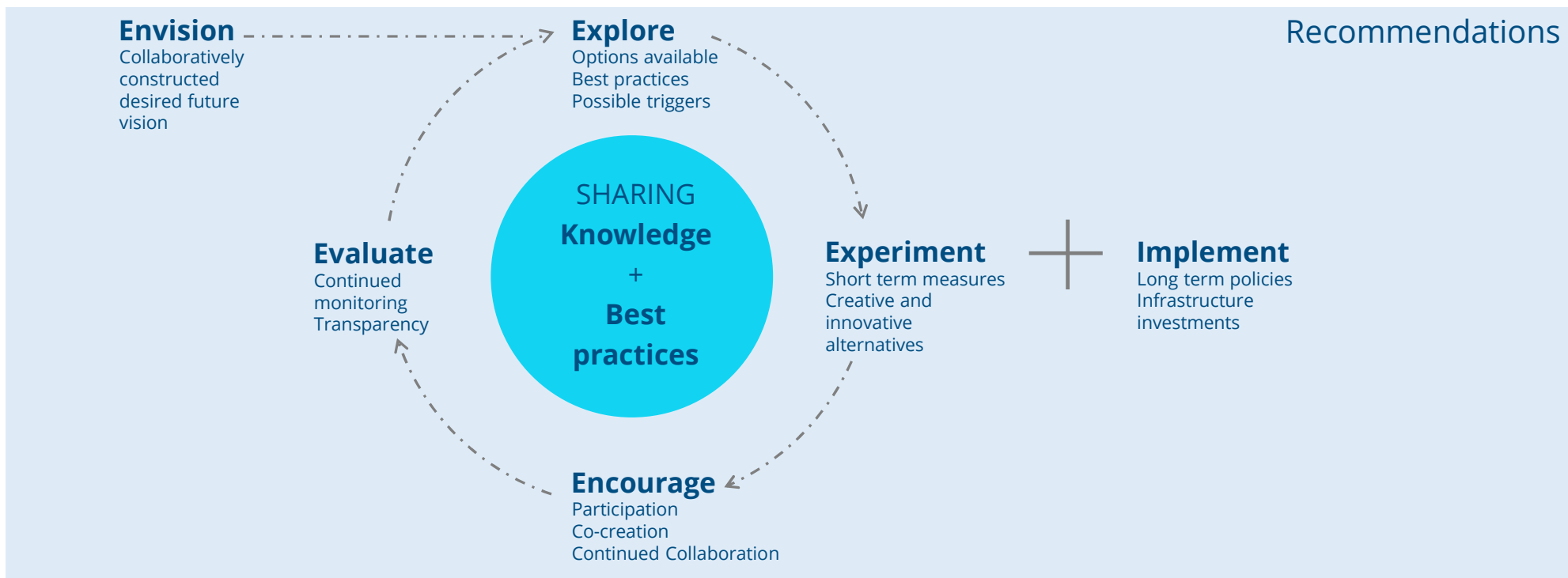
**A long list of policy measures  
Policy packaging  
Policy pathways**

**Follow up assessment**



# Collaborative Design Framework

Developing a roadmap 2/2





# Discussion



# Discussion

A framework for multi-scalar planning

- ▷ **Planning** mobility for accessibility **beyond municipal borders**
- ▷ **Planning mobility beyond transport,** breaking silos
  - ▷ convergence and harmonization
  - ▷ land use, health, environment, etc.
- ▷ **Plans** as stepping stones within a broader **roadmap** to achieve long term vision
- ▷ Metropolitan roadmaps that are **more than technical, top-down plans**
- ▷ Metropolitan roadmaps that are **more than a collage of municipal plans**



# Thank you for your attention!

## For information:

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# The 3rd generation of Slovenia's NSSP

How it is already improving SUMP's

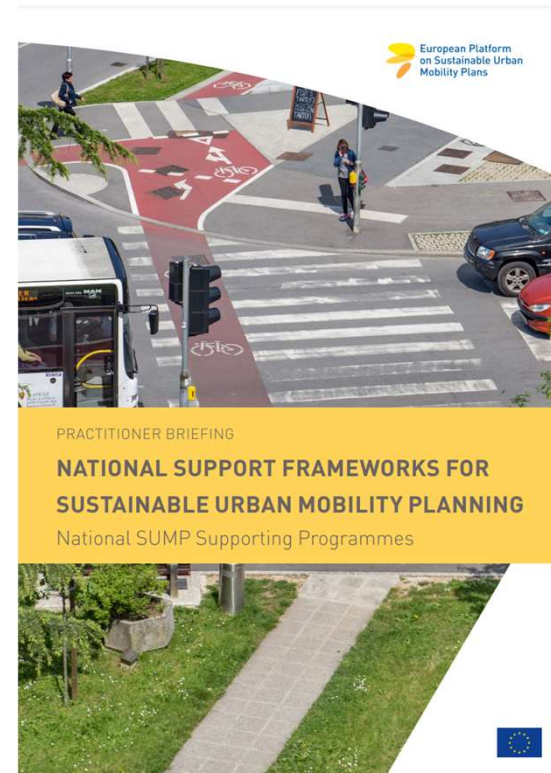
Aljaž Plevnik

Urban Planning Institute of Slovenia



# National SUMP supporting programmes


Run at the national or regional level to encourage, support, require and/or give incentives and disincentives to cities and other local governments to develop and implement SUMPs.







NEWS ARTICLE | 9 March 2023 | Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport

## Commission guides Member States on sustainable urban mobility planning

On 8 March, the European Commission adopted a Recommendation designed to help Member States support their towns and cities in cutting transport emissions and improving urban mobility. The 430 major cities along the [trans-European transport network](#)  (TEN-T) will receive support to develop their Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs).

The Commission recommends putting in place national programmes to support urban mobility planning and implementation, managed by a dedicated office. Support for cities should include guidance materials, training programmes and capacity building, as well as technical expertise and financial support. Peer learning and networking between cities and towns will be encouraged through the sharing of good practices. Coordinated awareness-raising campaigns are also envisaged. The Commission will invite representatives from national programme management offices to work with the new [Expert Group on Urban Mobility](#) .

As a follow-up to the Commission's [Urban Mobility Framework](#) , of 2021, the Recommendation updates the concept of SUMPs to integrate the latest policy developments and strategies to reduce road fatalities in cities, address climate change, and make use of new mobility services.



Mobility and Transport



# EIB JASPERS: TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANS

## Our consortium and Key Experts



José Viegas  
(project manager)



Peter Jones



Aljaž Plevnik



Christiaan Kwantes





2012



2018



2020





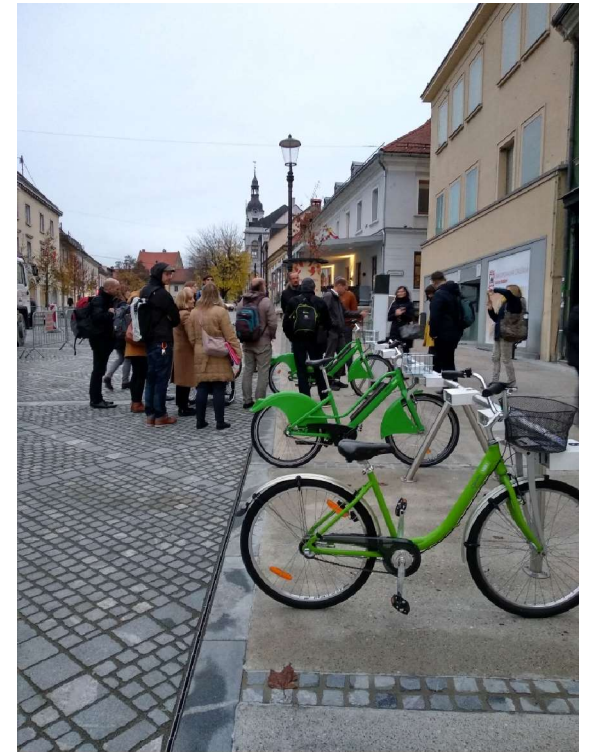
# Document structure

- Vision
- Objectives
- Targets
- Expected impacts
- Indicators
- **Topical elements**
- Action plan

- Coordination and development
- Legislation
- Financial and other incentives
- Guidelines and methodology
- Quality control, monitoring, evaluation
- Information, education, promotion



# National task force for SUMP







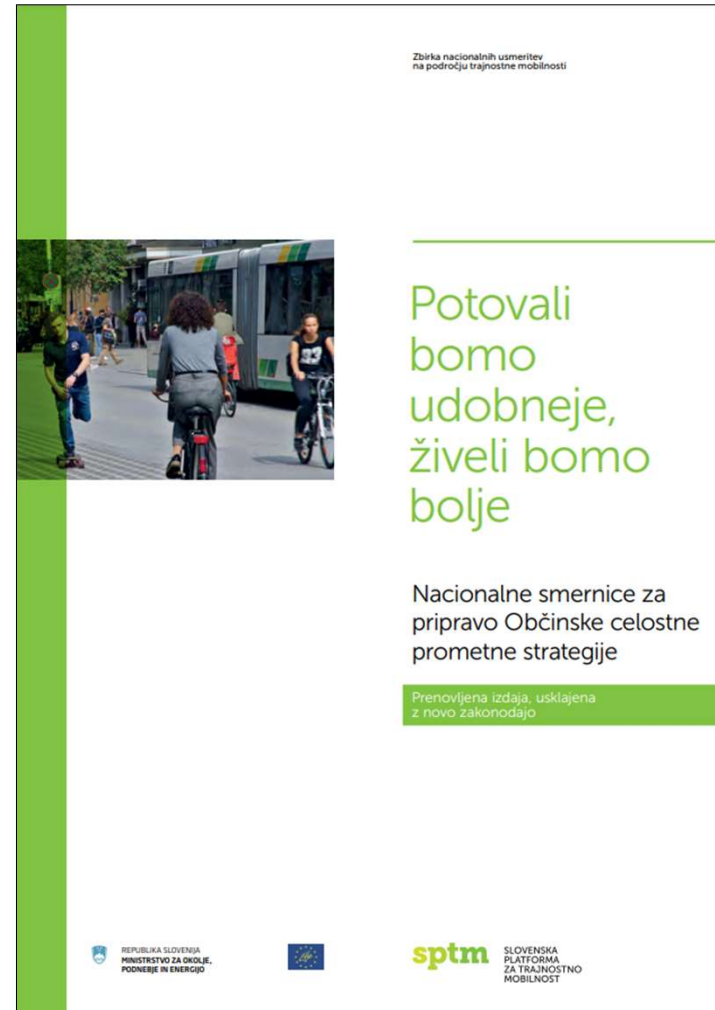
# SUM planning act





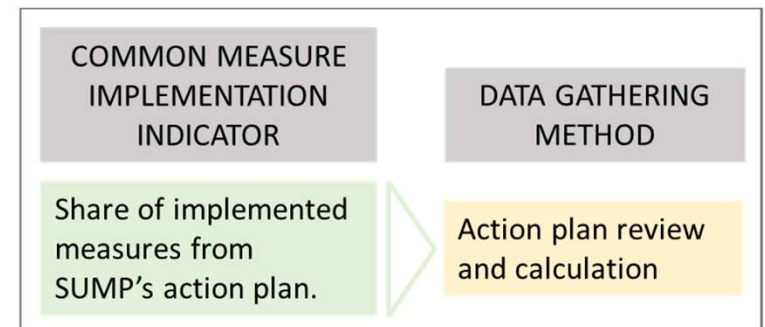
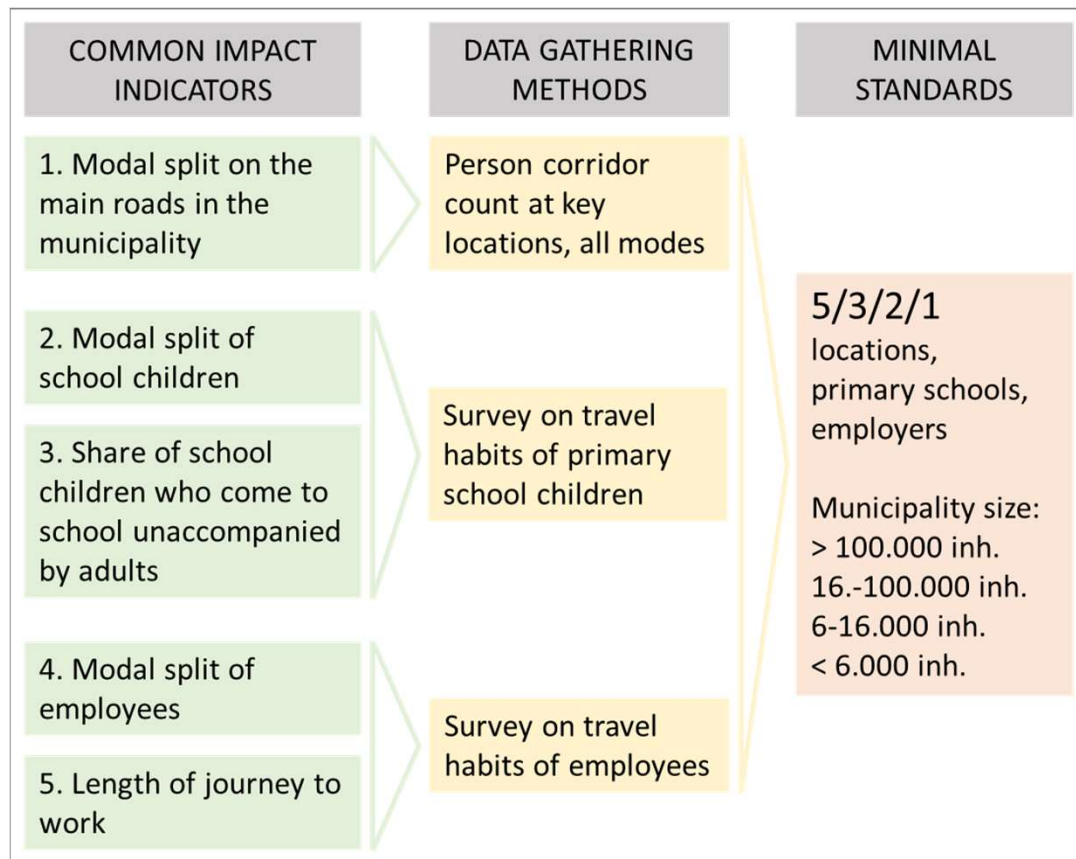
# Revision of SUMP guidelines

- 3<sup>rd</sup> generation
- 2021, 2023





# Mandatory SUMP impact indicators



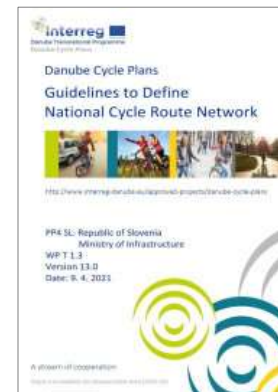


# SUMP quality control tool



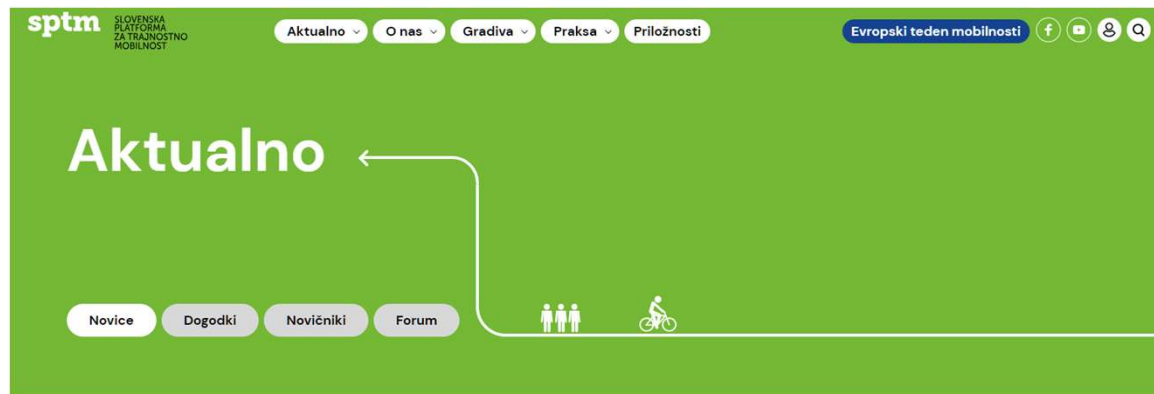


# SUMP topical guidelines





# National Platform for sustainable mobility



## Vse novice

FILTRIRAJ - Leto - - Mesec -



### Odprte so prijave na prvo usposabljanje za presojevalce kakovosti CPS

Vabimo vas na usposabljanje za presojevalce kakovosti vsebine celostnih prometnih strategij, ki bo



### 2. Nacionalna kolesarska konferenca se je v torek zaključila v Celju

V Narodnem domu Celje je 12. in 13. junija potekala 2. nacionalna kolesarska konferenca v organizaciji Ministrstva za okolje, podnebje in energijo v sodelovanju z Ministrstvom za zdravje in Mestno



### Uspešno zaključen pomladni del nacionalne pobude Polni zagona kolesarimo v službo

V sklopu pobude Polni zagona kolesarimo v službo se je v mesecu dni aktiviralo 1218 posameznikov iz 50,5



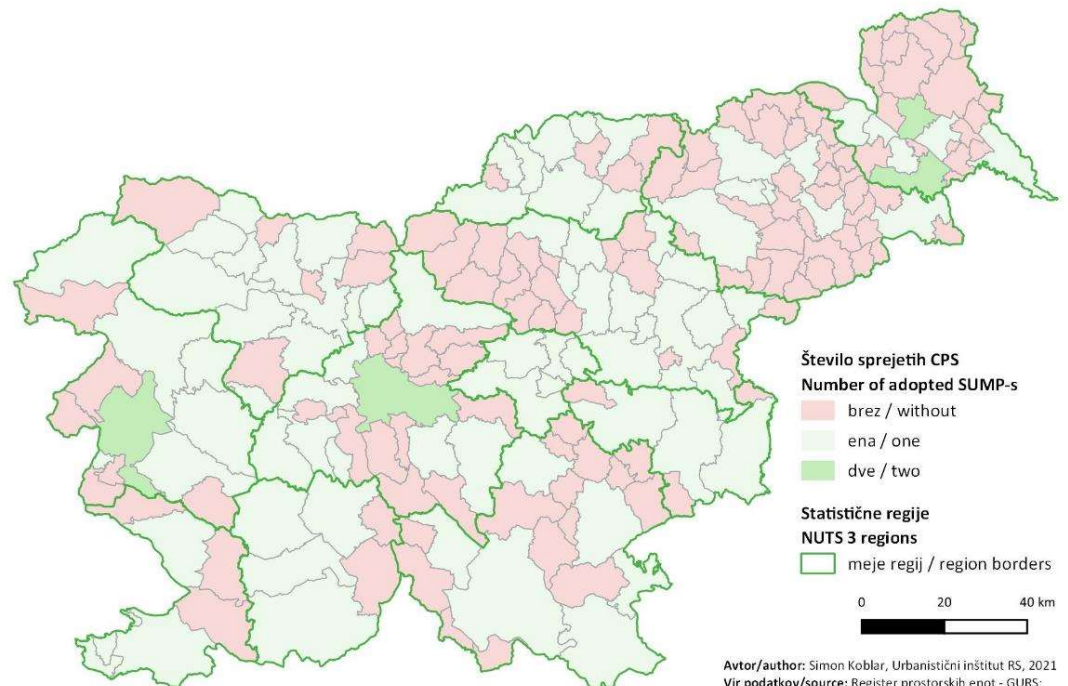
# National conference on SUM planning





# SUMP development status

- Mostly 1<sup>st</sup> generation
- Cca. 50 % of municipalities
- Cca. 80 % of inhabitants
- 6 SUMP-s in 2014 >> 94 in 2022



Avtor/author: Simon Koblar, Urbanistični inštitut RS, 2021  
Vir podatkov/source: Register prostorskih enot - GURS;  
OpenStreetMap; Seznam občin s CPS - UIRS in MzI, 2021.





# SUMP implementation





# Future plans

- 2<sup>nd</sup> generation of local-municipal SUMP.
- Regional SUMP guidelines, SUMP and coordinators.
- National SUMP.
- National SUMP observatory.
- SUMP quality control system and evaluators.
- Establishment of topical subgroups.
- Nssp update.



**Thank you for  
your attention!**



## For information:

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**transformer**

# **From fragmentation to integration: The role of Transition Super-Labs in accelerating the transformation of regions towards climate neutrality**

**Session: Next Generations SUMP**s

**Morgane Juliat, Rupprecht Consult Forschung und Beratung GmbH**

**Thomas Meister, Ruhr Universität Bochum**

**RUPPRECHT CONSULT**  
Forschung & Beratung GmbH

**RUHR  
UNIVERSITÄT  
BOCHUM**

**RUB**



**Funded by  
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*How to accelerate the transition  
towards climate neutrality and  
sustainability?*

*How to support SUMP's in the  
regional context?*



# PLANNING FOR THE SUSTAINABLE CITY

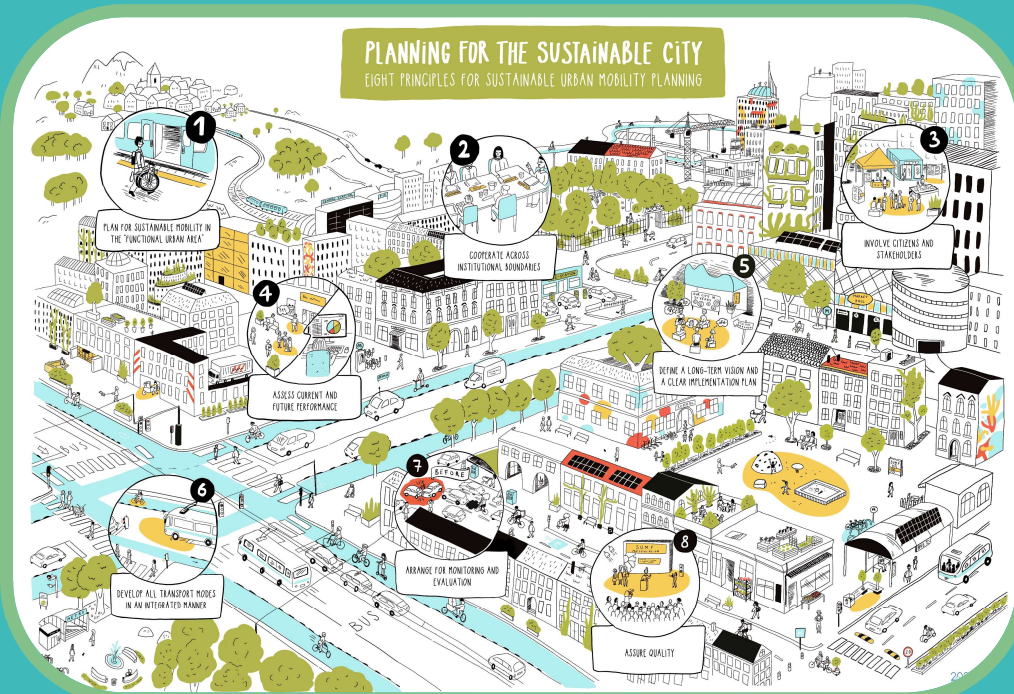
EIGHT PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANNING



# Transition Super-Lab (TSL)

## SUMP

## SYMBIOSIS



## SUMP in a nutshell



**Sustainable:** focus on **mobility needs** of present and future generations at the municipal and regional level.



**Integrated:** establishes a **variety of links** between transport policies, with other departments and neighbouring communities,



**Strategic:** establishes a **process** on the local level within the administration, not just a plan.

## Transition Super-Labs in a nutshell



**Sustainable:** we focus on the **just climate transition needs** of present and future generations at the **regional level**.



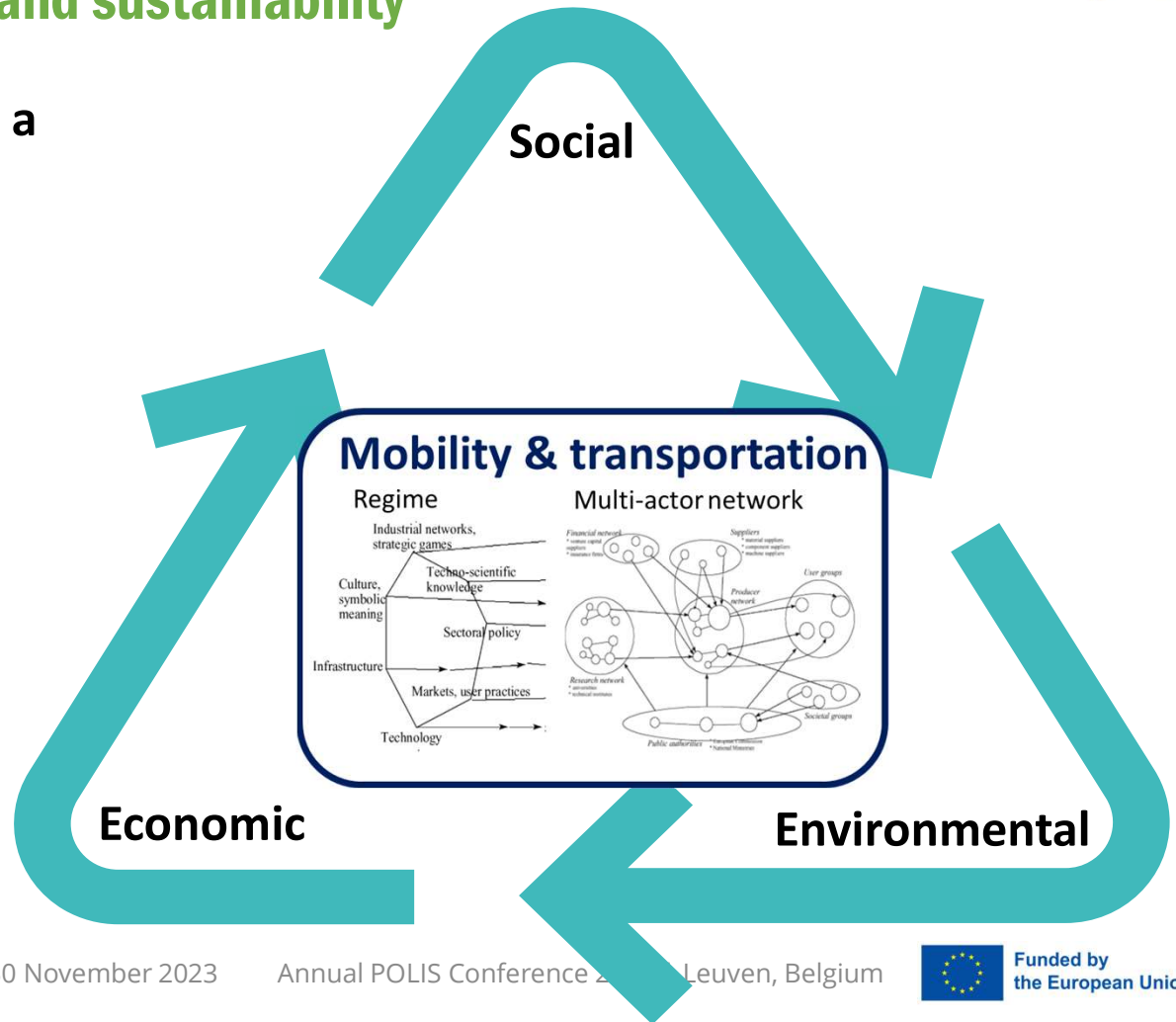
**Integrated:** we establish a variety of links between **different sectors** and policies, with other departments, neighbouring communities and national planning



**Strategic:** we establish a process on the **regional level** with **key regional actors** of the climate transition

Going beyond the local scale for a holistic sustainability transition

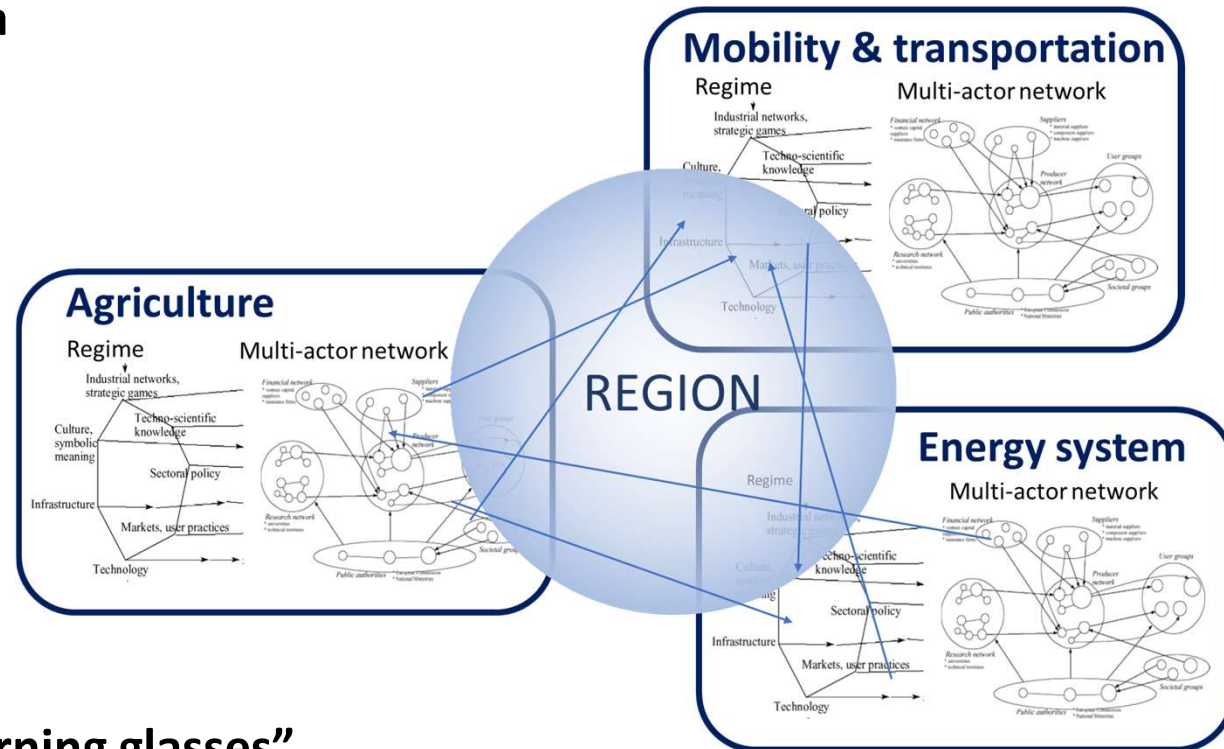
- Balanced solutions for sustainable systemic transformation



# Focussing on the regional scale in the transition to **climate neutrality and sustainability**

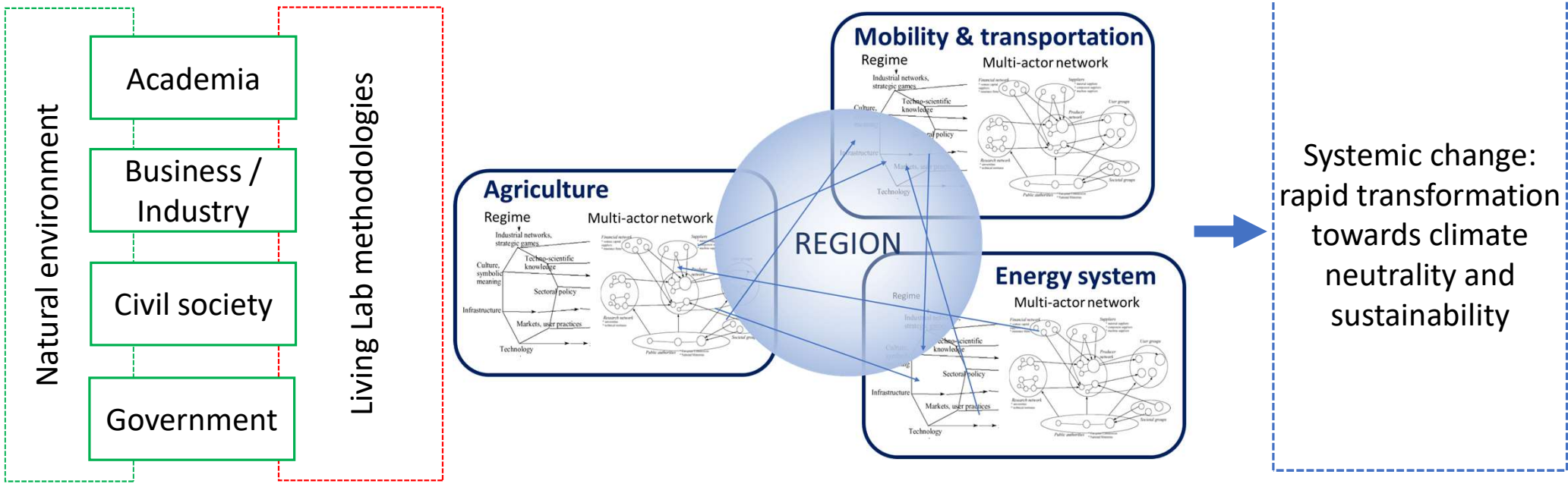
## Going beyond the local scale for a holistic **sustainability transition**

- **Balanced and coordinated solutions** for sustainable systemic transformation
- **Portfolio of innovative solutions** for cross-sectorial transformation
  - Achieving synergy effects & accelerating the transition



➤ **Regions as “burning glasses”** of different socio-technical regimes





## Transition Super-Lab approach

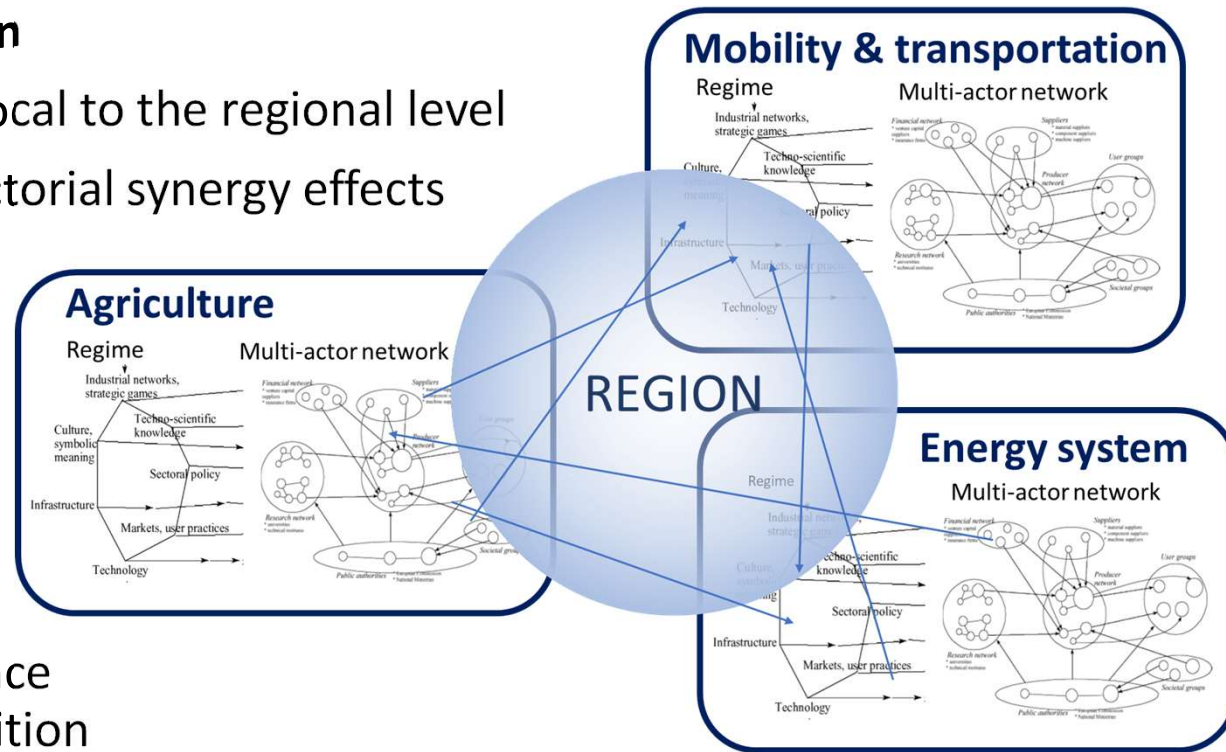


## Regions as “burning glasses” & arenas of collaborative innovation

- Scaling up **living labs** from the local to the regional level
- Portfolio approach** for cross-sectorial synergy effects

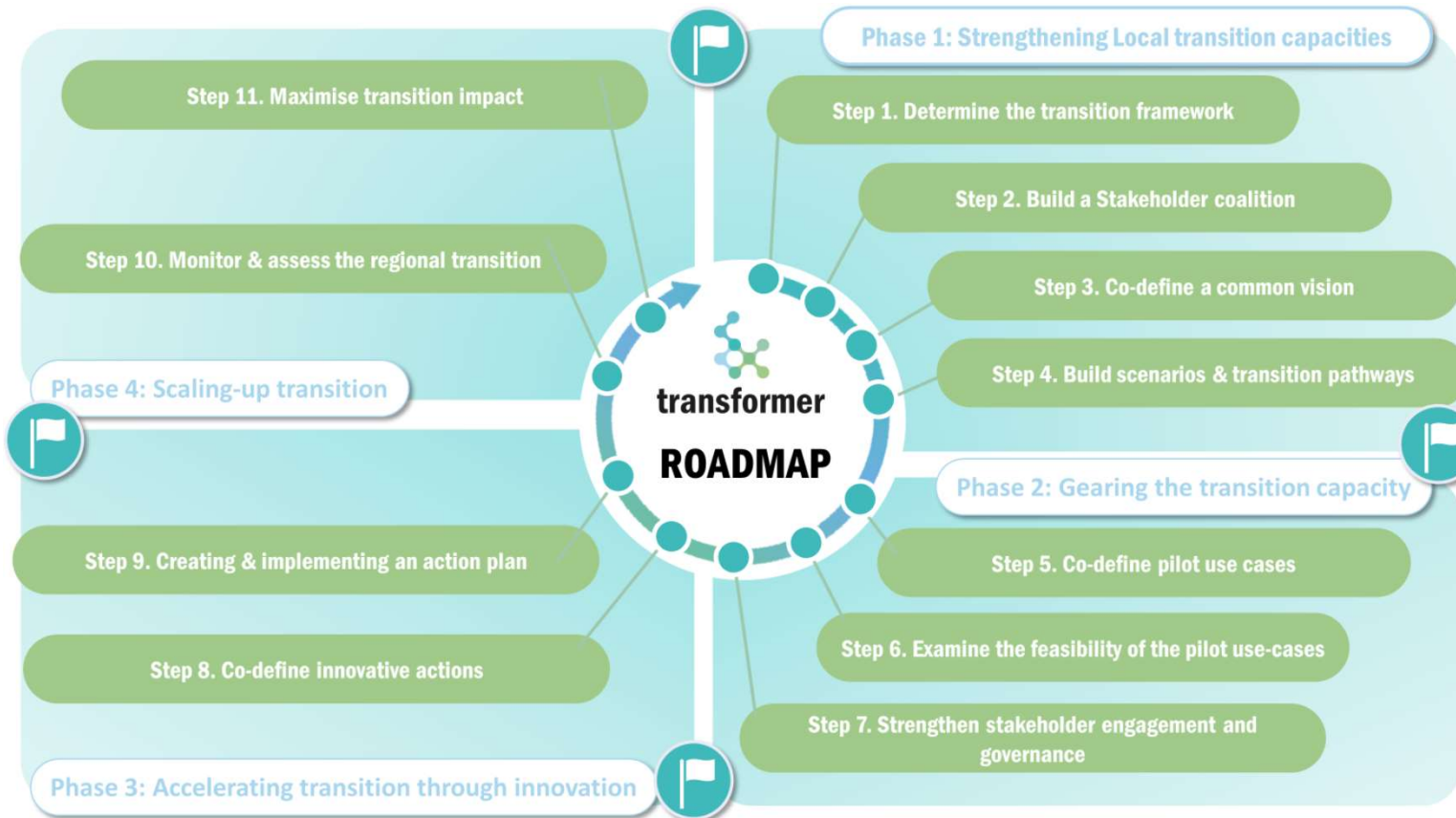
## Challenges

- Stakeholder engagement and coalition building
- Developing a common vision
- Integrating existing networks
- Implementing feasible governance arrangements for regional transition



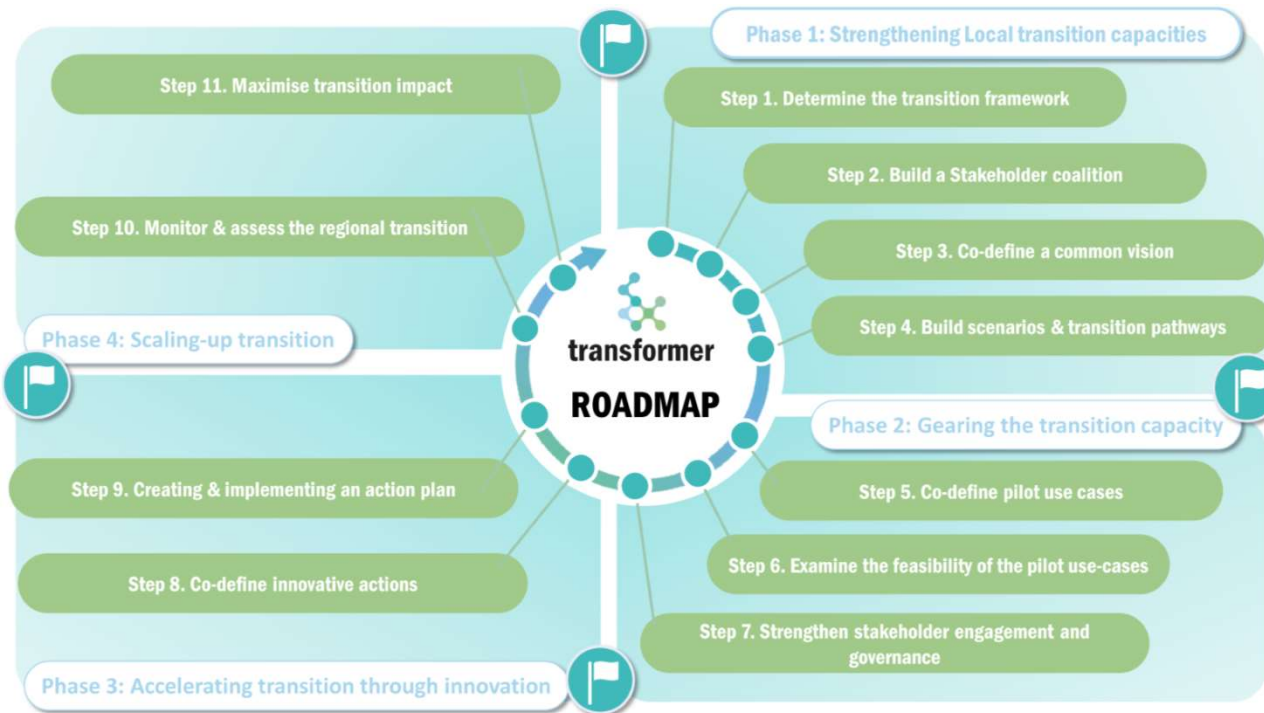


# A strategic Transition Super-Lab process



**4 PHASES**



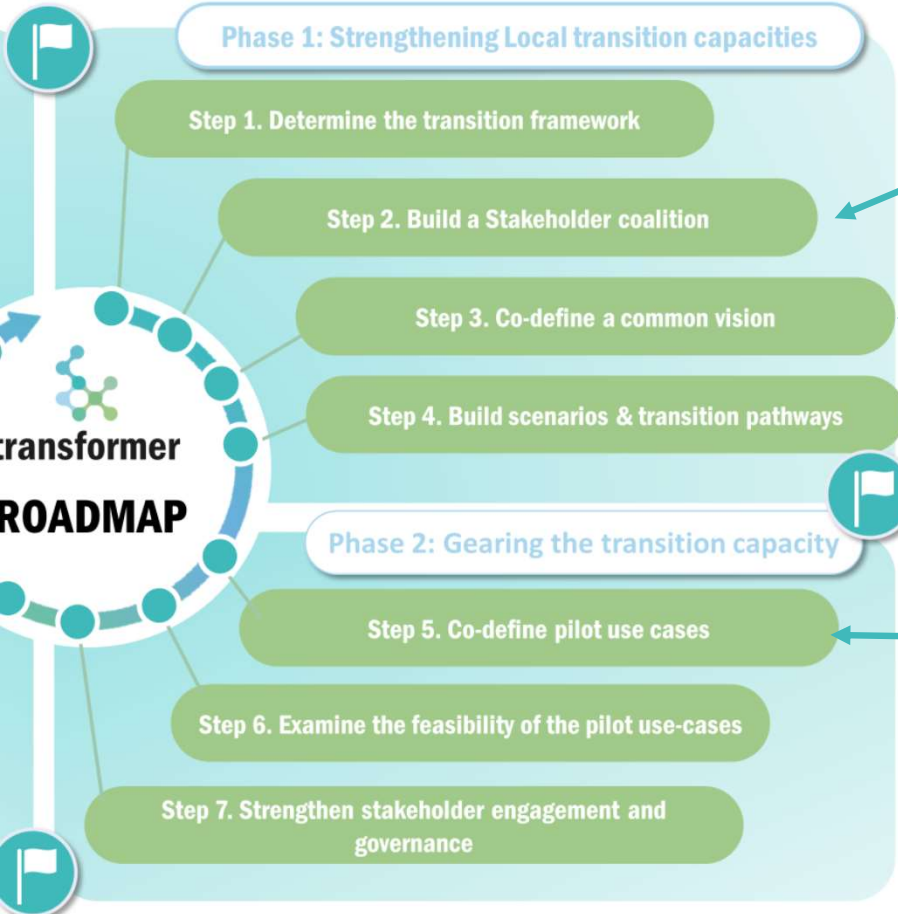


- Enhanced & adapted Living Labs methodologies
- Collaborative governance framework
- Developing connectable solutions for systemic transition



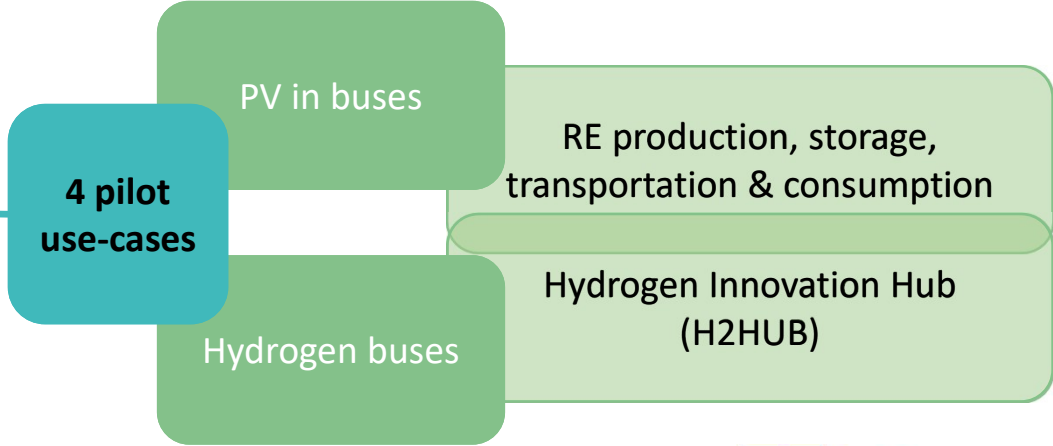
# Transition Super-Lab put into practice

## The case of Western Macedonia



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*Diversification of the economy through climate-neutral energy*



## Conclusion

*How to accelerate the transition towards climate neutrality and sustainability?*

- **Supporting the implementation of SUMP**s at the regional scale by creating synergies with other sectors
- **Strengthen stakeholder cooperation** beyond the scale of the SUMP towards achieving climate neutrality

- **Scaling up living labs from the local to the regional level** to facilitate an inclusive and just transition
- **Developing a portfolio of innovative solutions** to harness cross-sectorial synergy effects and drive systemic transformation

*How to support SUMP*s in the regional context?



**Thank you!**

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# 2G. Next generation SUMPs

02:30 PM - 04:00 PM



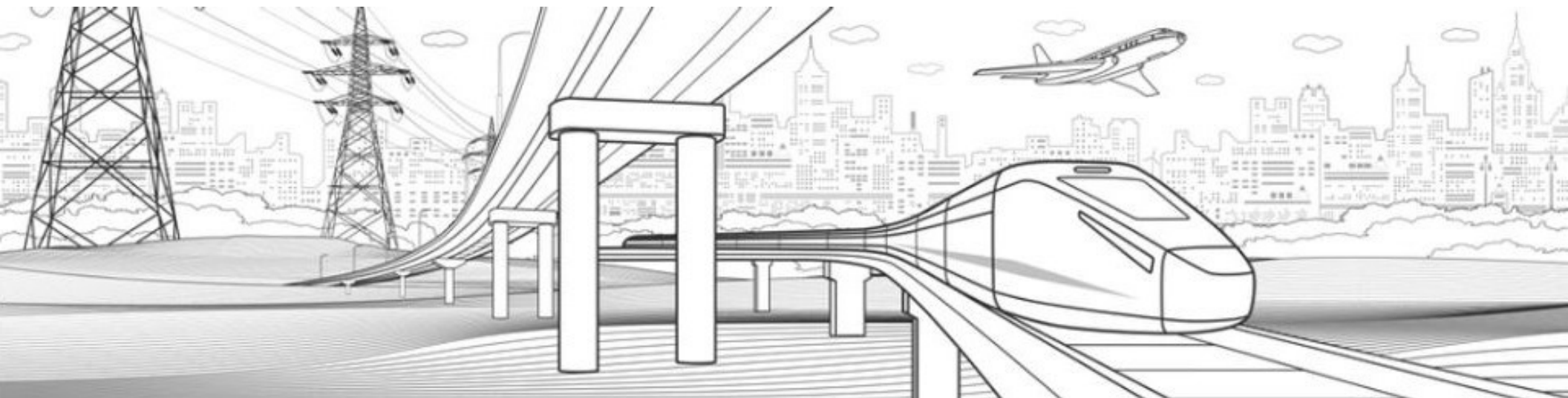
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# SUMP and NSSP training programme 2023-2025

29<sup>th</sup> November 2023



# DETAILS AND TIMING



- ✓ Several SUMP training in the past, including one large programme of training back in **2017/18** by JASPERS in cooperation with DG MOVE. Much has changed since, **new** areas of knowledge and approaches to urban transport issues
- ✓ JASPERS in collaboration and with the support of DG MOVE, is preparing a capacity building programme for delivering several trainings/workshops in the area of **SUMP** (Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans), **NSSP** (National SUMP Support Programmes) and **SUMI** (Sustainable Urban Mobility Indicators)
- ✓ This training programme will be delivered by **JASPERS** with the support of **consultants** experienced in the field
- ✓ **Country tailored**; the approach is to prepare a ‘menu’ of relevant topics that can be adapted to each audience
- ✓ The actual delivery of the capacity building programme is currently scheduled to **start in late Q1 2024** and last until Q2 2025



# DETAILS AND NEXT STEPS

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- ✓ **SUMP trainings**: delivered both in presence (over 2 days) and on-line (over 4 days), with simultaneous translation if necessary; on-line sessions are likely to be multi-country
- ✓ **NSSP workshops**: delivered in presence (multi country and with a networking event organised) & on-line ad-hoc consultation for specific issues raised by individual countries

## ONGOING ACTIVITIES

- ✓ **Consultation** with Member States following the SUMP training country survey, to establish contacts, plan delivery, agree on contents >>> build training programme
- ✓ **Preparation** of trainings and workshops material (until February 2024)



# PRELIMINARY CONTENTS

## SUMP trainings

- ✓ 3 **core modules** of training to be delivered to all countries, focusing on: (1) Basics of SUMP methodology and practice, (2) The link between Strategic Plans, Programming, Pipeline and Project Preparation, (3) Urban nodes and the interface between local and strategic transport
- ✓ Set of 16 **elective modules** to select from for each training session (6 modules to choose), to tailor delivery to knowledge preferences/needs of country and participants

## NSSP workshops

- ✓ **Introduction** on NSSP concepts / best practice including current EC guidance / recommendations
- ✓ Facilitated group discussions / presentations on **key elements of NSSP**: (1) Systemic barriers at national level to be addressed by NSSPs, (2) National legislation and financial support for SUMPs (3) National SUMP platforms – structure and organisation, (4) SUMP guidance and training at national level, (5) Monitoring and evaluation of SUMPS (national level)

# PRELIMINARY LIST OF SUMP TRAINING MODULES



TRAINING MODULE / KNOWLEDGE AREA	TYPE	SHORT DESCRIPTION
1 Basics of SUMP methodology and practice	Core	This modules will include all the basic elements of SUMPs, including public and stakeholder engagement , starting points and analysis (strategic context and diagnosis of current and future issues), objectives, definition of scenarios, selection of measures, procuring good external support implementation and monitoring.
2 The link between Strategic Plans, Programming, Pipeline and project preparation	Core	Focus on key terminology (planning, programming, measures, projects), link between SUMP and investment priorities, programming and funding allocation, incorporation of existing measures, and interface with other plans.
3 Urban nodes and the interface between local and strategic transport	Core	Interface between local and strategic transport (both passenger and freight), and relation between SUMPs and TEN-T urban nodes.
4 Organisational and institutional aspects	Elective Process	Interface between SUMPs and planning instruments for cities in a region, Regional/Metropolitan/ Functional Urban Areas (FUAs), relation with public transport organisation structure, good SUMP quality and acceptance through an effective set-up governance and organisational aspects.
5 Multi-Modal Plan Scenario Building in SUMPs	Elective Process	Ways to approach the integrated mobility system in a comprehensive manner and working with scenarios that include integrated multimodal scenarios (all modes included) with due consideration of spatial planning, demand management and O&M aspects.
6 Indicators, Targets and Monitoring	Elective Process	Selecting the right set of indicators (including reference to SUMI), setting targets, estimating ex-ante impacts, and measuring and monitoring indicators
7 Citizen/Stakeholder engagement and communication	Elective Process	Ensuring SUMPs are informed by involved parties though various types of engagement and consultation in the process. Also, ensuring that strategy is widely understood through promotion.
8 SUMPs for small and medium sized cities	Elective Process	Main features and challenges including a proportionate planning approach, especially focusing on the links between urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. Should also include polycentric cities.
9 Demand and Accessibility analysis through the SUMP	Elective Process	Analysis and forecasting travel behaviour and demand through data collection, transport demand assessment (passengers and freight), GIS supported analysis.
10 Transport decarbonisation	Elective Thematic	Methodological support to identify measures aimed at reducing GHG emissions from transport. Integration of climate change mitigation in SUMP from identification and definition of relevant SUMP objectives (and targets) through its considerations in identification and analysis of options.
11 Environmental aspects	Elective Thematic	Environmental aspects in the SUMP process, mainly focusing on air quality, noise, congestion. This also includes strategic environmental aspects.
12 Climate change adaptation and resilience	Elective Thematic	Methodological support to integrate/enhance climate resilience in SUMPs. It starts from the analysis and definition of objectives. The assessment of climate change vulnerabilities and identification of (potential) risks for the SUMP represent a basis to identify/inform measures definition.
13 Collective passenger transport	Elective Thematic	How to design an attractive collective passenger transport system to ensure sustainability. Elaboration on how to operate, maintain, finance transport services and integration with new types of services (e.g. Demand-Resposive Transport).
14 Active modes and micromobility	Elective Thematic	Further bring cycling and pedestrian planning into a SUMP. Focus also on the integration of micromobility devices, including associated safety matters.
15 Freight and logistics	Elective Thematic	Understanding the dynamics and evolution of urban freight transport and city logistics: demand, logistic chains, operations, trends, impacts. Also, focus on SULPs.
16 Demand Management	Elective Thematic	Bringing demand management into a SUMP, including behavioural, restrictive, and economic measures, such as parking management, circulation plans, road pricing, low emission zones, etc.
17 Spatial planning	Elective Thematic	Spatial, land use, urban planning and road space allocation as key factors to enhance accessibility, inclusivity, safety and promote sustainable modes of transport.
18 Road safety and street design	Elective Thematic	Bringing Vision Zero into a SUMP with assessment techniques for safety and security, also focusing on street design elements (e.g. pedestrian area, cycling, etc.)
19 Inclusive and accessible mobility	Elective Thematic	Bringing social inclusion goals and measures into a SUMP by considering vulnerable groups, gender issues, poverty. Also granting universal access by removing all barriers.



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