

CIrClE 2019

Challenges for the Islands in the era of the Circular Economy

Larnaca Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan – Facts & Figures

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SMile 2019

6th Sustainable Mobility & Intelligent Transport conference



The SUMP process

Milestone: Final impact assessment concluded

10. Ensure

proper manage-

ment and

8. Build

monitoring and

assessment into

the plan

9. Adopt

Sustainable

Urban Mobility

Plan

communication

- 11.1 Update current plan regularly
- Review achievements understand success and failure
- Identify new challenges for next SUMP generation
- 10.1 Manage plan implementation
- 10.2 Inform and engage the citizens
- Check progress towards achieving the objectives

Milestone: SUMP document adopted

- Check the quality of the plan
- Adopt the plan
- Create ownership of the plan
- Arrange for monitoring and evaluation

"We want to improve mobility and quality of life for our citizens!"

Starting Point:

Sustainable

Urban

Mobility

Planning

6. Develop

effective

packages of measures

Milestone: Measures

identified

- 1.1 Commit to overall sustainable mobility principles
- 1.2 Assess impact of regional/national framework
- 1.3 Conduct self-assessment

SUMP

Preparing

well

goal setting

- 1.4 Review availability of resources
 - 1.5 Define basic timeline
- 1. Determine 1.6 Identify key actors and stakeholders your potential for a successful
 - Look beyond your own boundaries and responsibilities
 - Strive for policy coordination and an integrated planning approach 2. Define the
 - development Plan stakeholder and citizen process and involvement scope of
 - Agree on workplan and management arrangements
 - Prepare an analysis of problems and opportunities

Milestone:

Develop scenarios

Analysis of problems & opportunities concluded Rational and transparent

3. Analyse the

mobility situation

and develop

scenarios

4. Develop a common vision

plan

- Develop a common vision of 4.1 mobility and beyond
- 4.2 Actively inform the public

- 5. Set priorities and measurable targets
- 5.1 Identify the priorities for mobility
- 5.2 Develop SMART targets
- 6.1 Identify the most effective measures
- Learn from others' experience
- Consider best value for money
- Use synergies and create integrated packages of measures

7.1 Assign responsibilities and resources

7.2 Prepare an action and budget plan

7. Agree on clear responsibilities and allocate budgets

11. Learn the

lessons

Implementing

the plan

Elaborating

the plan

The SUMP process

LARNACA

- Starting Point: "We want to improve mobility and quality of life for our citizens!"
- 1.1 Commit to overall sustainable mobility principles
- 1.2 Assess impact of regional/national framework
- 1.3 Conduct self-assessment

for a successful

SUMP

Preparing

well

- 1.4 Review availability of resources
 - 1.5 Define basic timeline
- 1. Determine 1.6 Identify key actors and stakeholders your potential
 - Look beyond your own boundaries and responsibilities
 - Strive for policy coordination and an integrated planning approach 2. Define the
 - development Plan stakeholder and citizen process and involvement
 - Agree on workplan and management arrangements
 - Prepare an analysis of problems and opportunities
 - 3. Analyse the Develop scenarios nobility situation

Milestone: Analysis of problems & opportunities concluded

and develop scenarios

scope of

plan

- WP1 Plan stakeholder and citizen involvement
- WP2 Review of existing relevant studies and data and da Planning
- **WP3** Data gathering and collection

...coming soon

WP4 – Development of the transport model

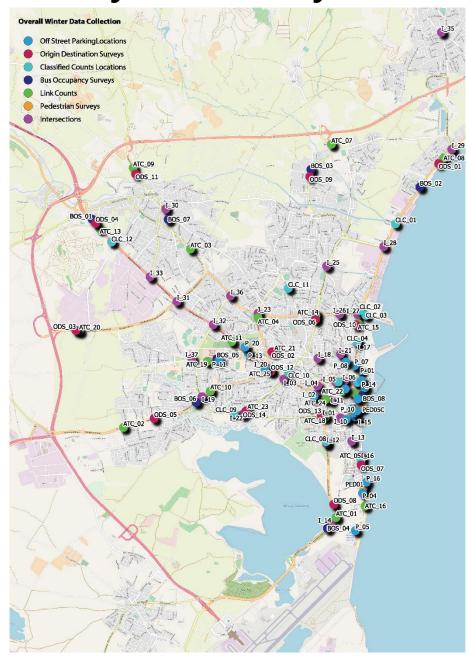
WP5 - Analysis of problems and defining Operational Objectives

WP6 – Develop a common vision, set priorities and targets →

includes a second moment for citizen involvement

(April 17th 2019)

Primary & Secondary Data Collection



- Pedestrian and Bicycle counts
- Public Realm observational analysis
- Automatic Traffic Counts
- Manual Traffic Counts
- Cordon Surveys
- Household Surveys
- Bus Passenger Counts
- Bus Occupancy Surveys
- Bus Passengers Interviews

37 Junctions surveyed

25 ATC stations organized on

2 Cordons

2 months + 15 days in summer

32 people on the ground

3,500 people intervewed

More than **16,000** parked cars monitored in winter alone

...and much more

Key Numbers

Population & Workforce

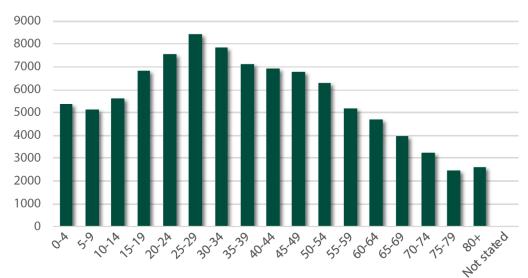
The majority of the population concentrated in Larnaca and the other the urban centres, where the average household size is smaller.

The majority of work places are located in the Larnaca Central Business District, in the other city centres and finally in the industrial areas present in the study area

103,000 People

includes the municipalities of Larnaca, Aradippou, Livadia and Dromolaxia-Meneou, and the Communities of Kiti, Pervolia, Pyla, Oroklini, Chorio and Kalo.

Age Pyramid



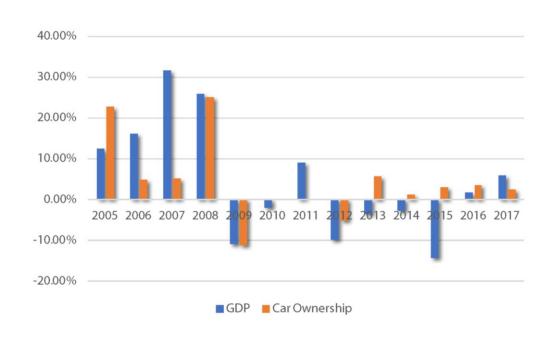
Key Numbers

Car Ownership

Our analysis indicates that all households sampled own at least one car;

76% of the households owns two or more vehicles, and 32% at least three. If this data is associated to the average household size, we can see that almost all adults have access to a private car.





Car Ownership (2017)



1000 inh.



Key Numbers

Bike Ownership

In contrast, bicycle ownership is low. Almost two-thirds of the households surveyed **does not own a bicycle**.

Mode Share

Information collected through our questionnaire indicates that 91% of the trips occurs by car while 2% by public transport and another 2% by bicycle.

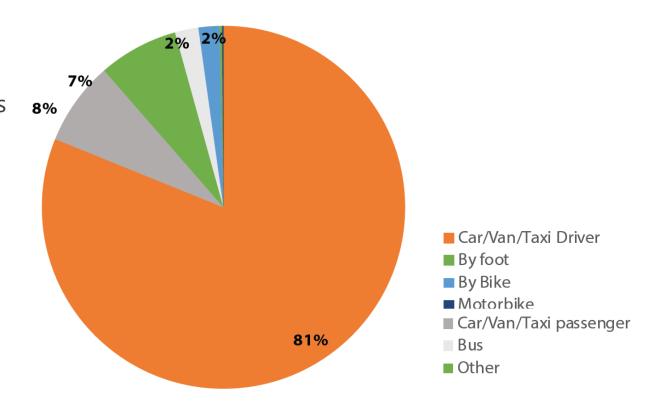
Vehicle occupancy

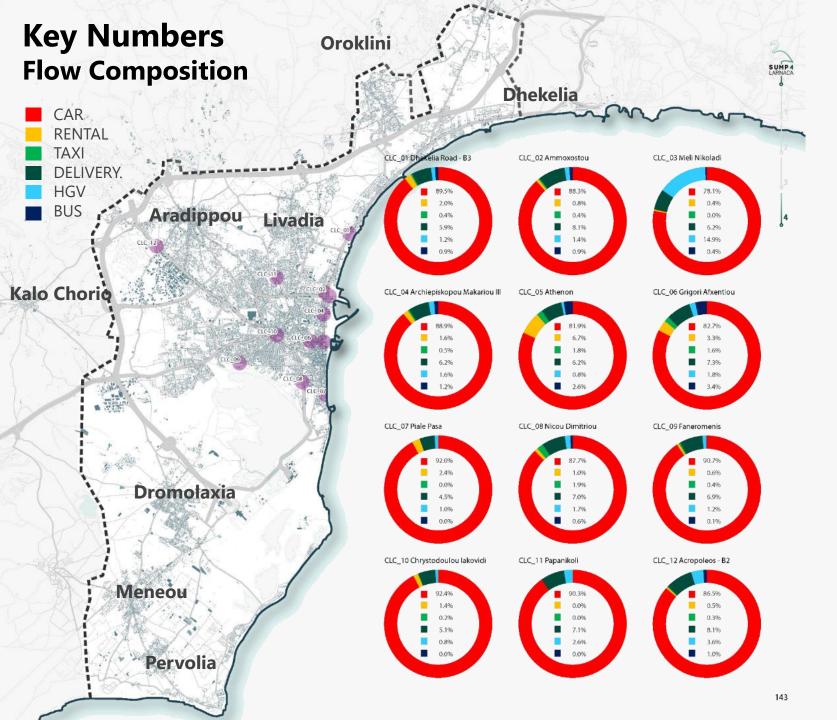
Many vehicles stopped had **only one person on board**.

Purpose of journey

76% of motorists declared they were commuting to or from work,

24% declared the reason for the trip was tourism-related, or that they were not undertaking an ordinary trip.





Fleet Age

Between 2011 and 2017 the age of vehicles increased significantly and adding 50% to the share of vehicles that were registered between 10 and 20 years ago.

→ IT'S THE RIGHT TIME FOR A CHANGE

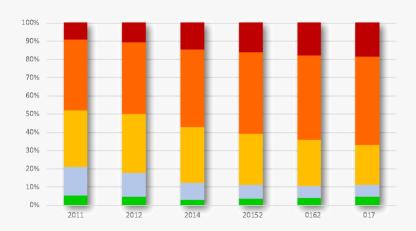
Younger than 2 years

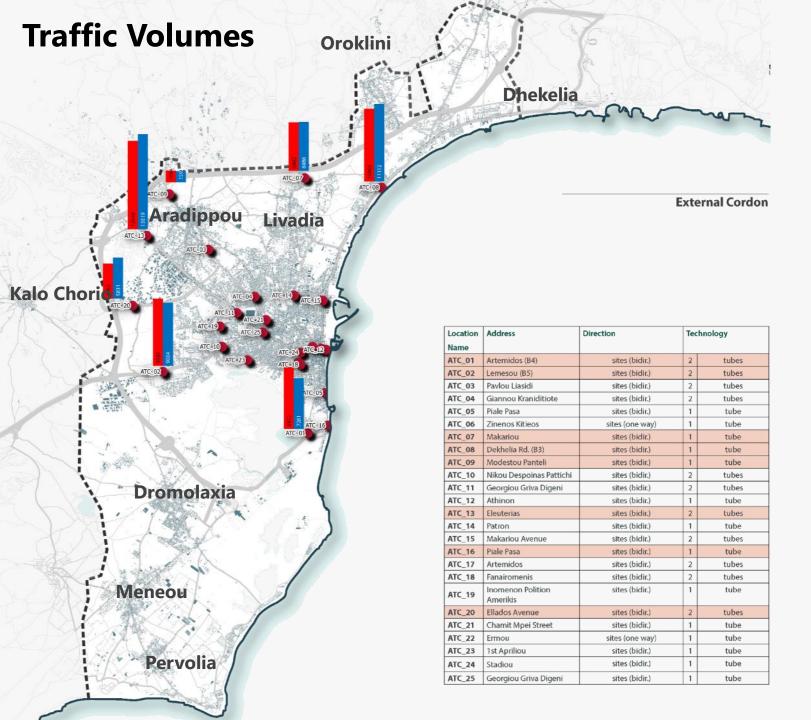
2 yr. < age < 5 yr.

5 yr. < age < 10 yr.

10 yr. < age < 20 yr.

Older than 20 yr.

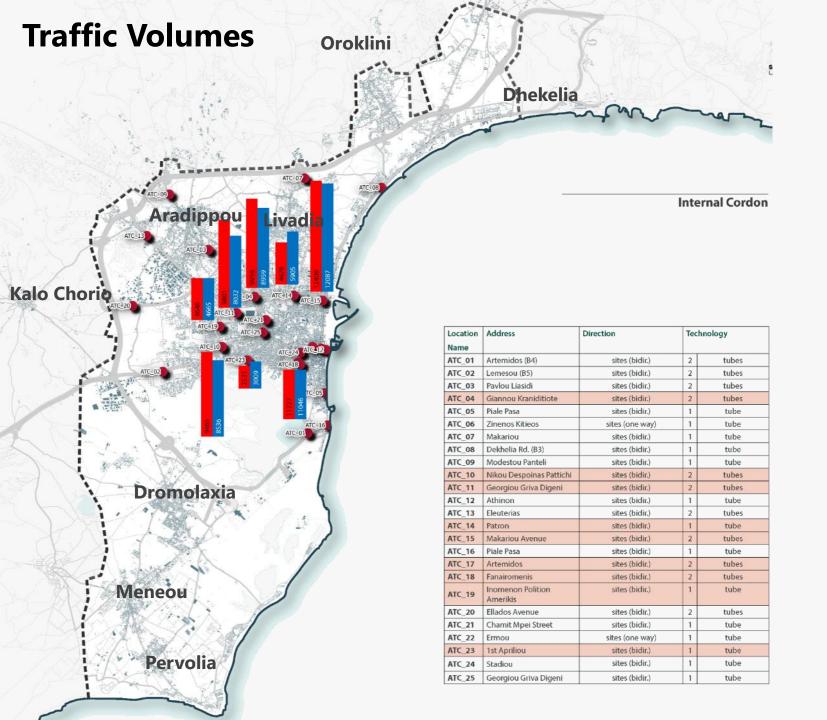




The ADT (Average Daily Traffic) observed at the **External Cordon** is in the range of **116,000 veh/day** on **Weekdays** and of **97,000 veh/day** on **Weekend days**

Data suggest that:

- The peak hour of the morning is between **07:15 and 08:15**;
- The peak hour of the afternoon/evening is between 17:15 and 18:15;
- The peak hour weighs approximately **7.2** % of the daily total.

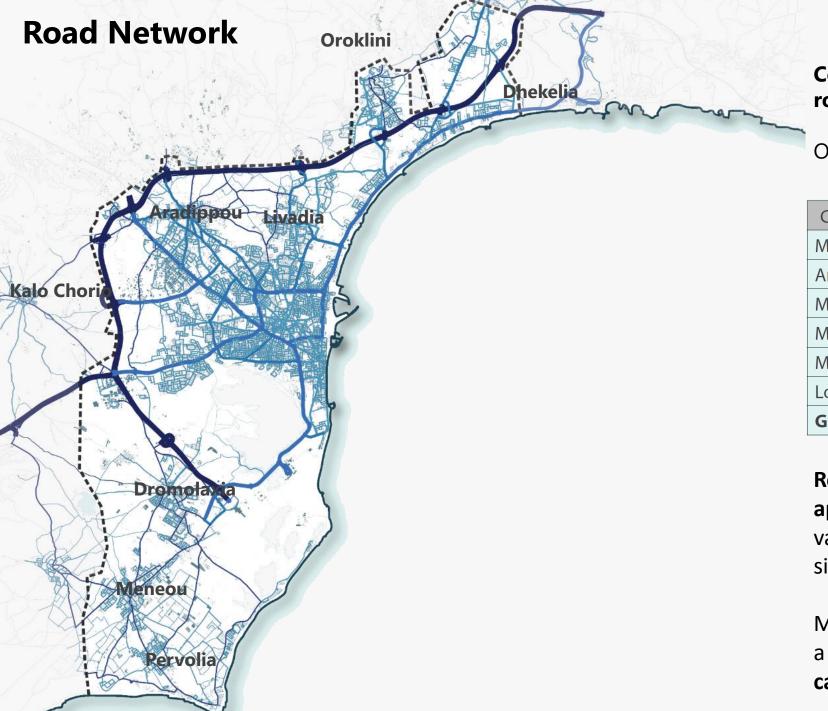


The ADT (Average Daily Traffic) observed at the **Internal Cordon** is in the range of **140,000 veh/day** for the **Weekdays** and **110,000 veh/day** for the **weekend days**.

Flow across the Internal Cordon are constantly higher than the external cordon.

Such difference is therefore generated by the areas in-between the two cordons.

Such spread is in the range of 20% on weekdays



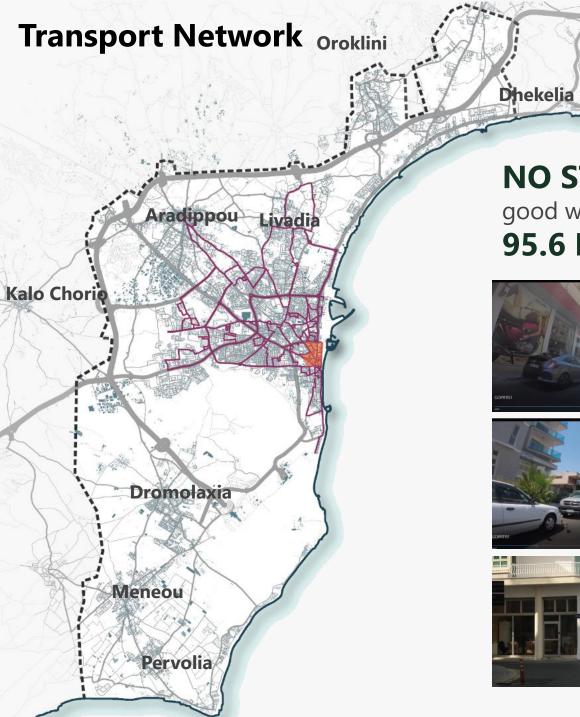
Composed of a mix urban and extra-urban roads framed by a ring road

Overall extent of the network is 1,043 Km.

Class	Length [Km]	%
Motorway	83.3	8%
Arterial	73.2	7%
Minor Arterial	48.7	5%
Major Collector	163.7	16%
Minor Collector	526.3	50%
Local	148.7	14%
Grand Total	1043.9	100%

Road network of the CBD accounts for approximately 20 km and it includes a wide variety of street sections ranging from a single lane to four lanes.

Most streets of the local network work with a one-way system, due to narrow carriageways.



NO STREET VIEW !!!! → we made our own with cameras and good will.

95.6 Km of roads were recorded on camera and data stored









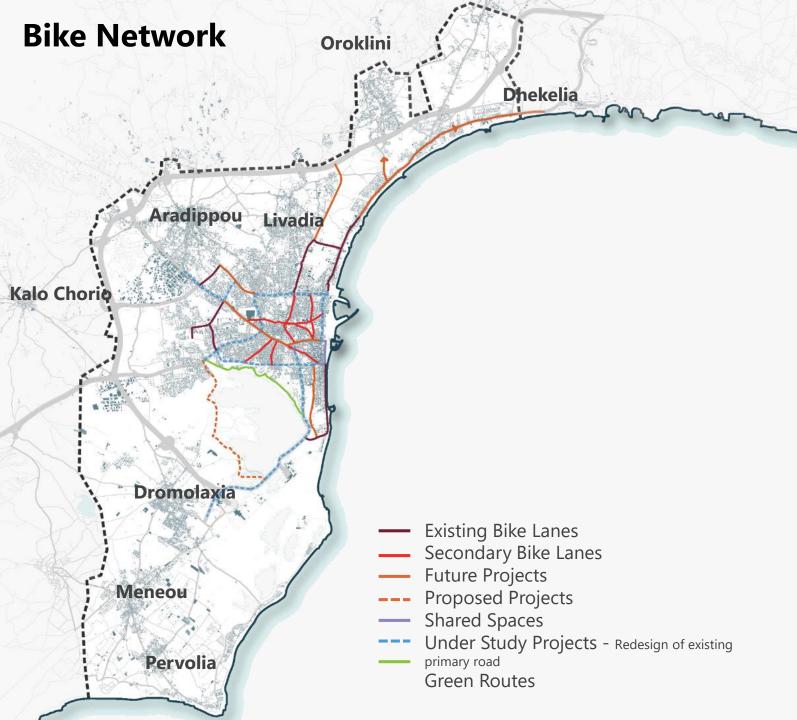












The city has a plan for the expansion of the cycling network that is aimed at integrating the stretches currently in operation (Piale Pasa, Dhekelia Rd, Giorgou Christodoulidi Rd, Spyrou Kyprianou, the Green Route and the various shared lanes) with in a wider network.

Description	Status	Length
Existing bike lane	existing	11.3
Green route	existing	3.9
Secondary bike lanes	existing	9.2
Share space	existing	1.1
Subtotal Existing		25.4
Future projects	future	18.0
Proposed projects	future	5.1
Under study projects - Redesign of existing primary roads	future	19.6
Subtotal Planned Projects		42.8
,		
Grand Total		68.2

Transport Network

- Gap Analysis of pedestrian paths
- Continuity of pedestrian paths and presence of barriers
- Width of paths
- Width of roads

....and other contextual information





Pedestrian and Active Mobility Behavioral Survey

The Vorokini - Oroklini community is spread in different directions following a sprawling model promoting private car mobility. The area selected is part of a public regeneration plan in the old nucleus. The regeneration introduced tiles as paving material encouraging a pedestrian friendly mobility with sufficient lighting and street signs, however the programming of the space did not account for public spaces such as seating's and treelines. On the contrary a public parking space was created in a short distance (40m) from the central crossroad in the area but illegal parking continues to be a problem.

Anexartisias which is a central road leads to the monument of the old Archangel Michael church which is a very important attraction for the area. As was the case for the two aforementioned communities on the outskirts of Larnaca (namely Aradippou and Leivadia) public space programming is a recurrent problem. The communities

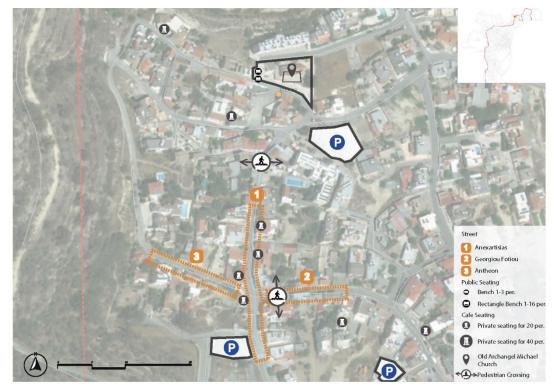
rely on private coffee shops and associations for socialization spaces.

Car mobility in Antheon, Georgiou Fotiou, and Anexartisias is one - way because of the narrow street pattern thus making traffic safety (when respected) and traffic circulation better. The crossing noted at the northern part of Anexartisias lacks sufficient street signs and because of unplanned street design has a blind spot creating a dangerous environment for the pedestrians.

As was the case in Aradippou residents have proposed decentralization of services such as supermarkets, fruit and vegetable markets, and bakeries because of a lack of parking spaces in the old nucleus.

Also tourists are forced to rent cars for their movement because the area is not covered sufficiently by Public Transport (frequency, stops, information).

WP3 - D.3.2 - Fig. 53 - Position of public realm assessed with Gehl methodology.



PED 12 - Voroklini - Oroklini Anexartisias









PED_12 - Voroklini - Oroklini Old Archangel Michael Ch.







Parking – OnStreet

PARKED CARS on the streets are a constant through the city

CARS are part of the urban landscape.

The overall on street parking capacity subject to control is of 1165 car park spaces.

the overarching parking pricing strategy is not easy to grasp for the visitor.

More than 60% of the parked cars in the city centre remain parked for less than an hour, 18% for two and 7% for three.

it is deemed
"acceptable" to have
parked cars on the
street sides (often on
the sidewalks), and
to have pedestrians
walking in the centre
of the carriageway

In the city centre,

- 38% of the surveyed cars paid for parking,
- 33% were legally parked on free stalls,
- 29% were parked illegally

Parking – OffStreet

18 locations were surveyed.

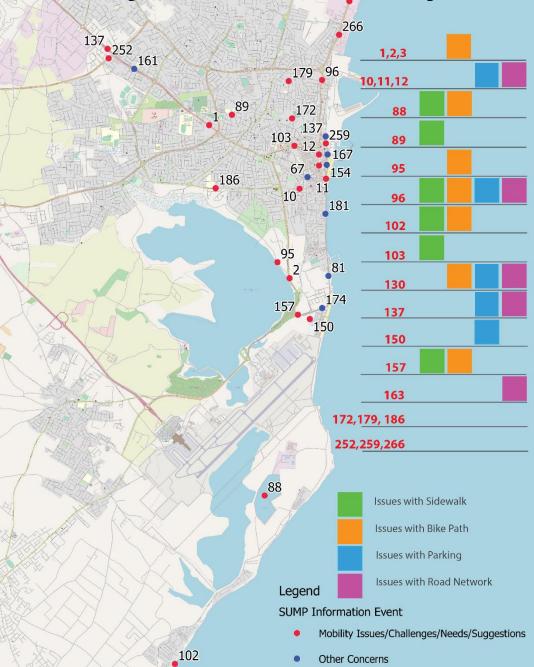
Only a couple of locations were found to have reached (and passed) the capacity threshold

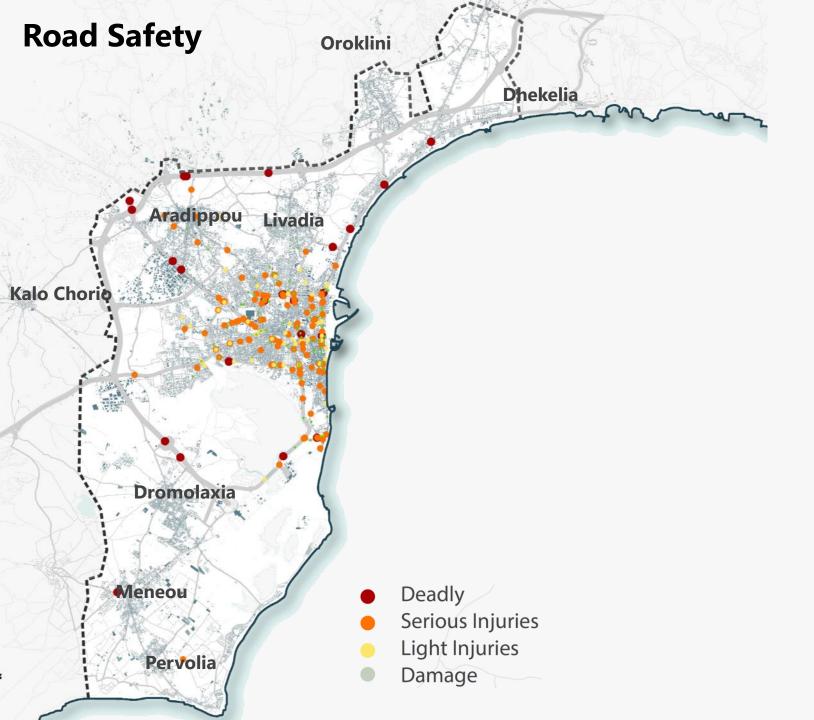
Maximum
occupancy was
identified at
noon and more
generally, albeit
with few
exceptions, in the
morning

The average duration of stay was found to be around **7.5 hours**, which is significantly longer (three times more) what recorded for on-street parking.

Prices are low compared to similar Mediterranean contexts

Mobility Issues identified by General Public





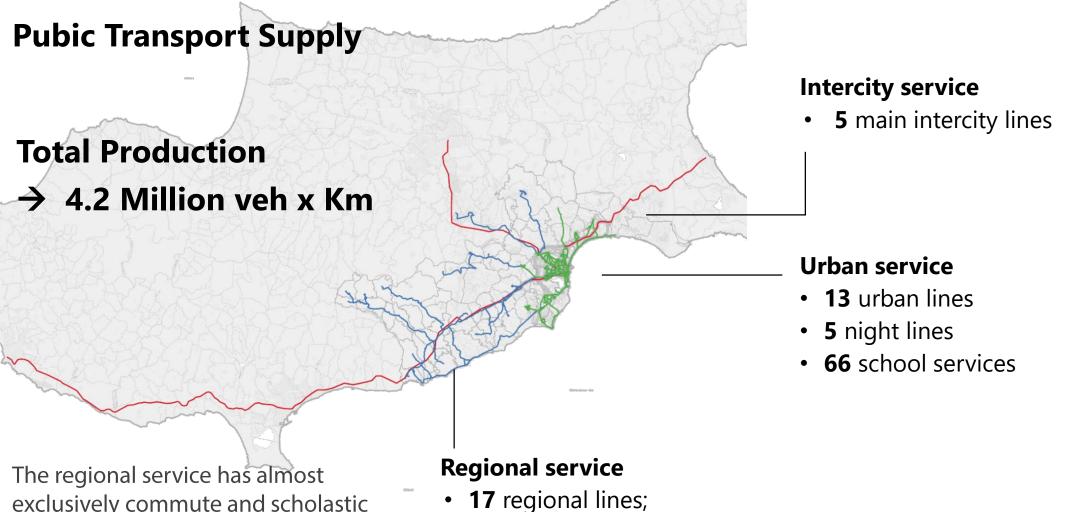
Spatial mapping of the accidents occurred **between 2013 and 2018**.

There were **642** occurrences, divided in four categories:

- Deadly accidents (15%)
- Accidents which caused serious injuries (36%)
- Accidents which caused light injuries (19%)
- Accidents which caused only damages to vehicles or objects (30%)

Deadly accidents are mostly located on the Arterials and the Motorway suggesting high speed collisions.

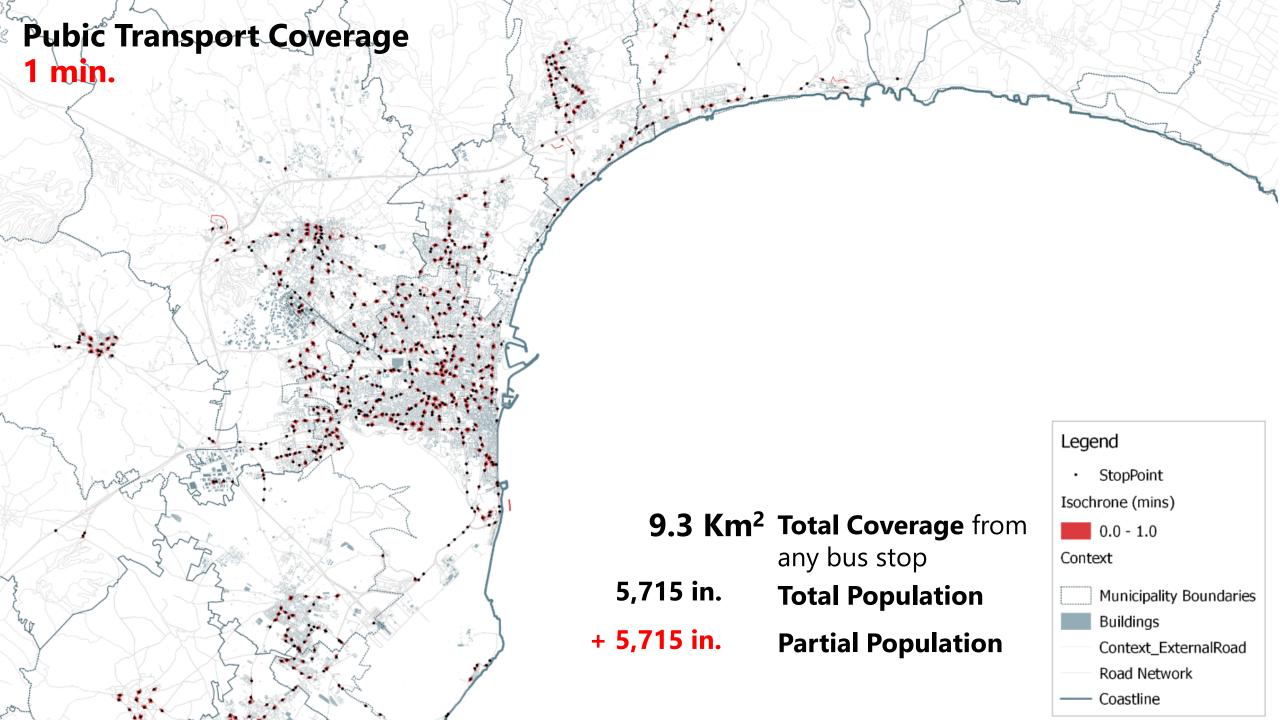
The analysis of traffic speed obtained from ATCs suggests that 15% of traffic travels at speed greater than 70 Km/h.

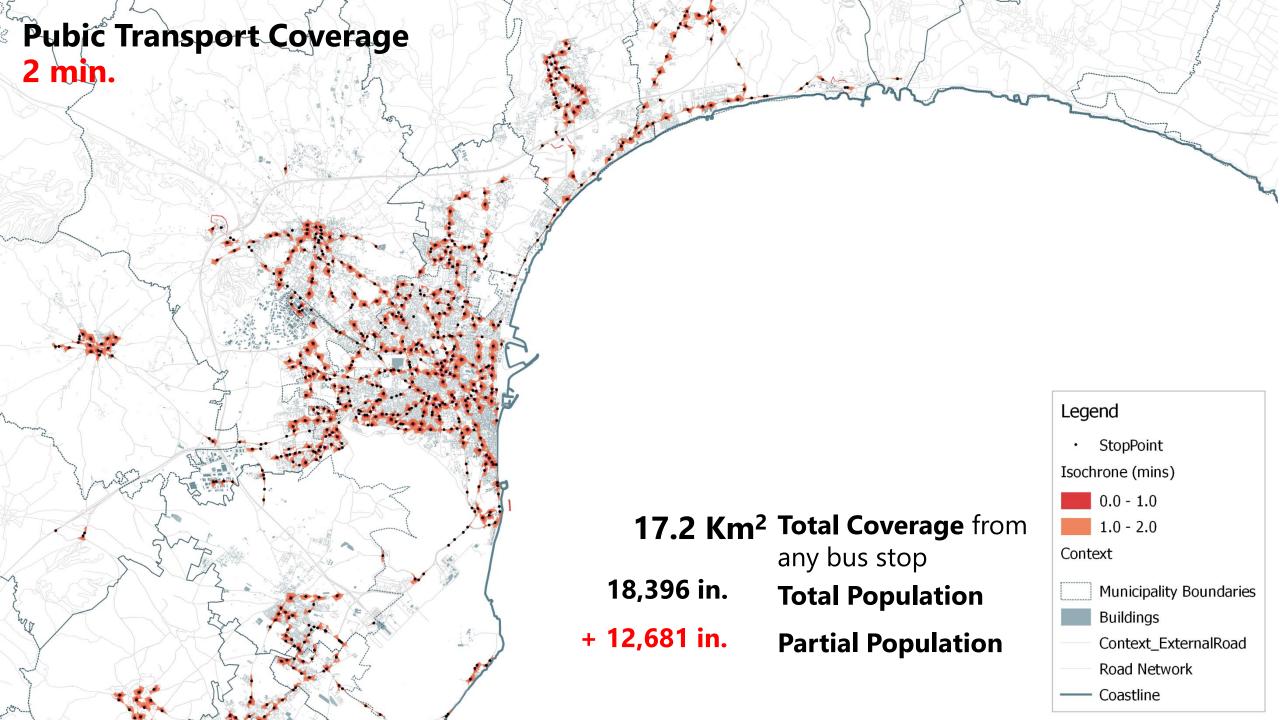


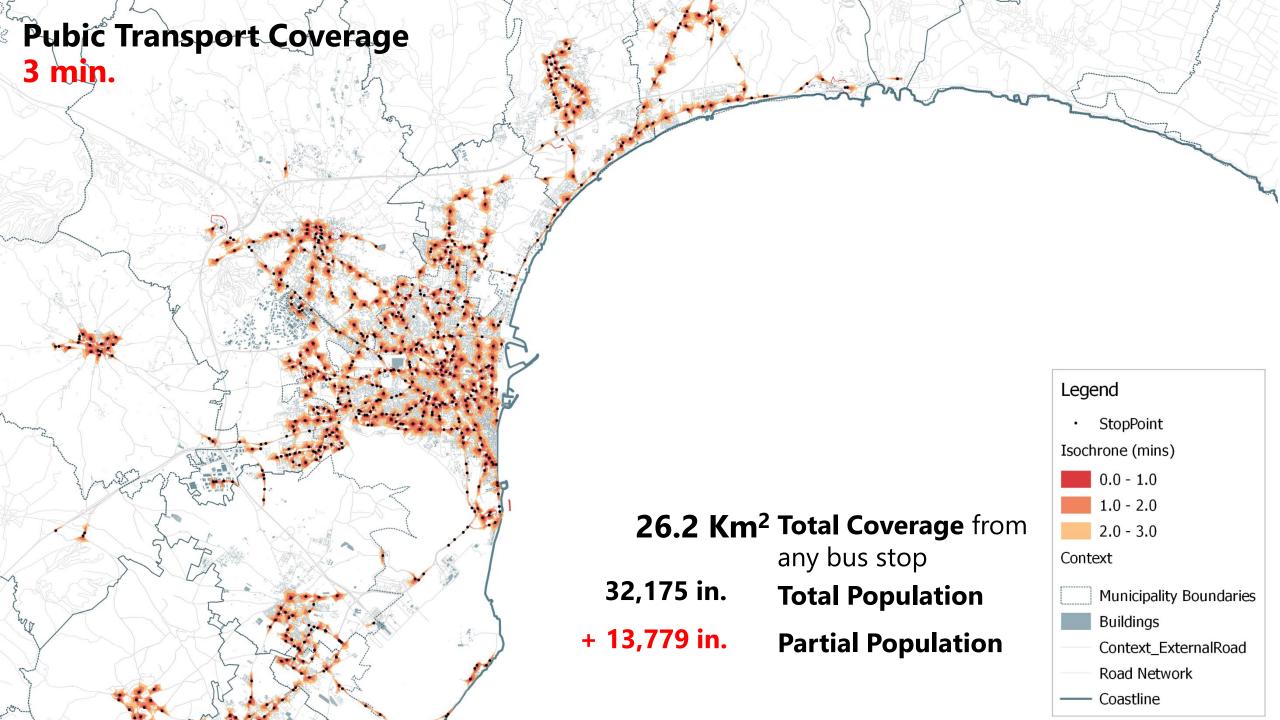
exclusively commute and scholastic characteristics.

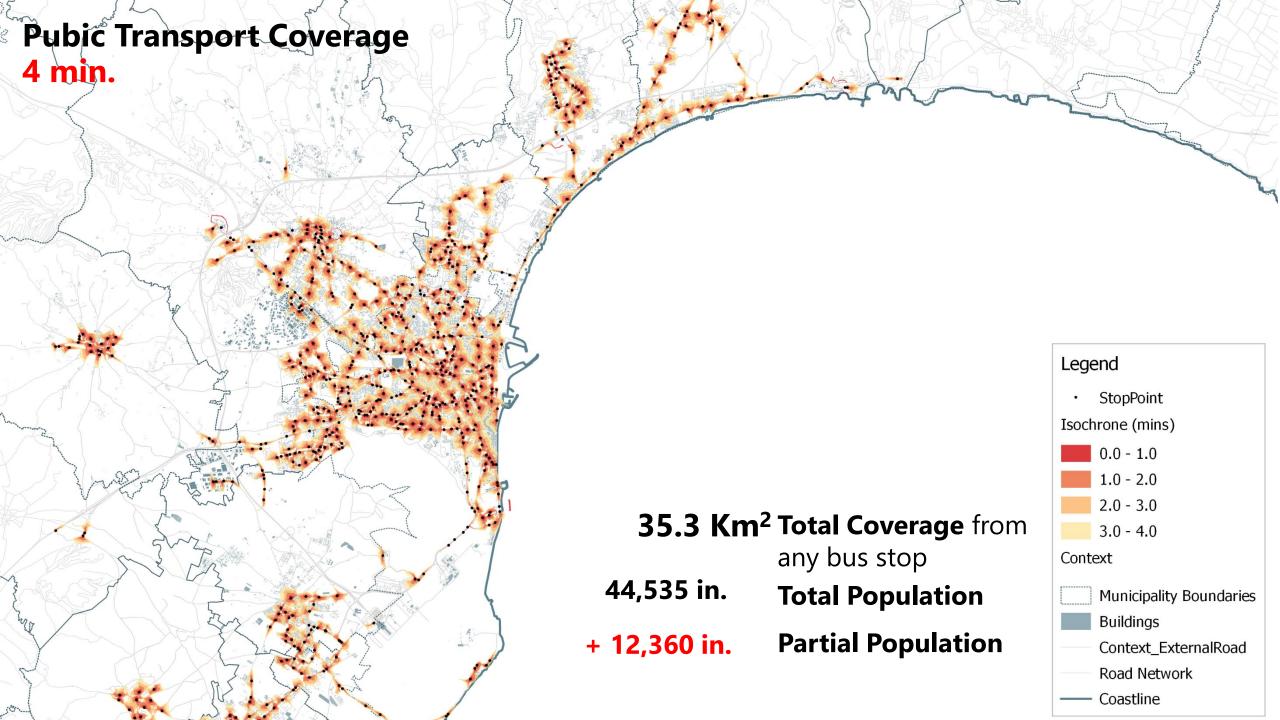
The annual regional service provides active routes that deliver in average 3.5 daily trips for each route.

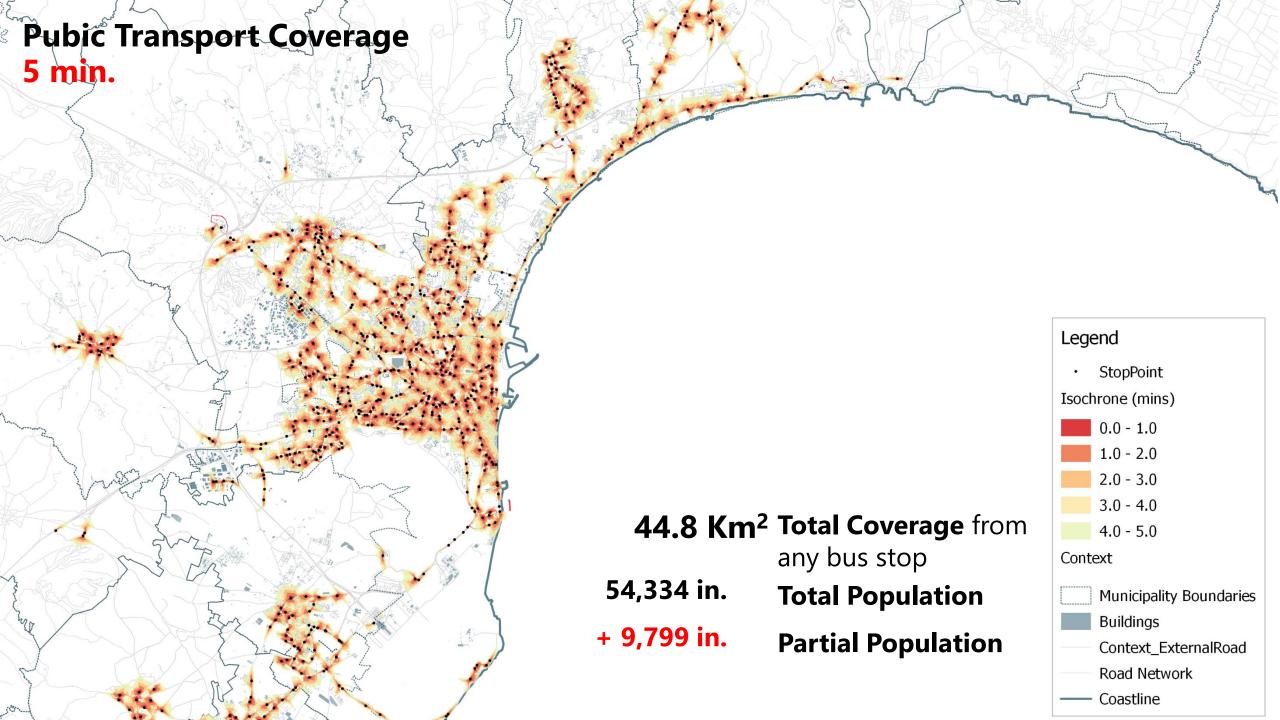
- **8** regional night lines;
- 29 regional school support lines

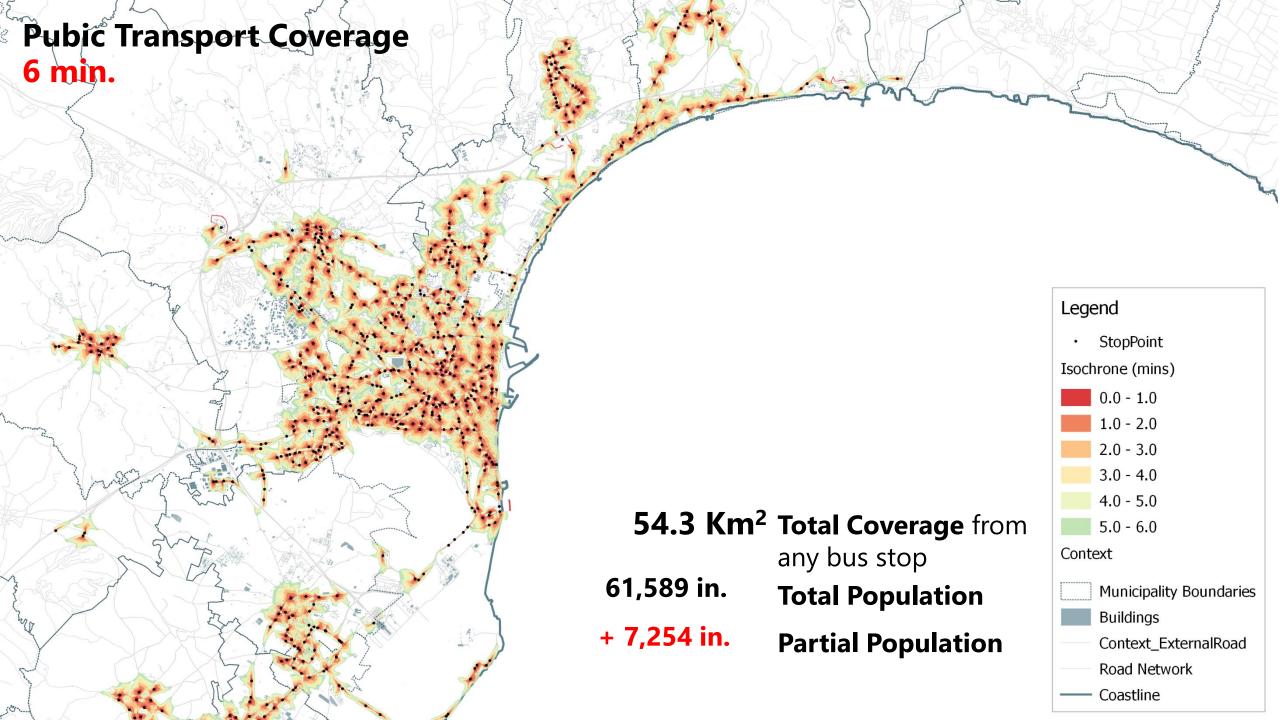


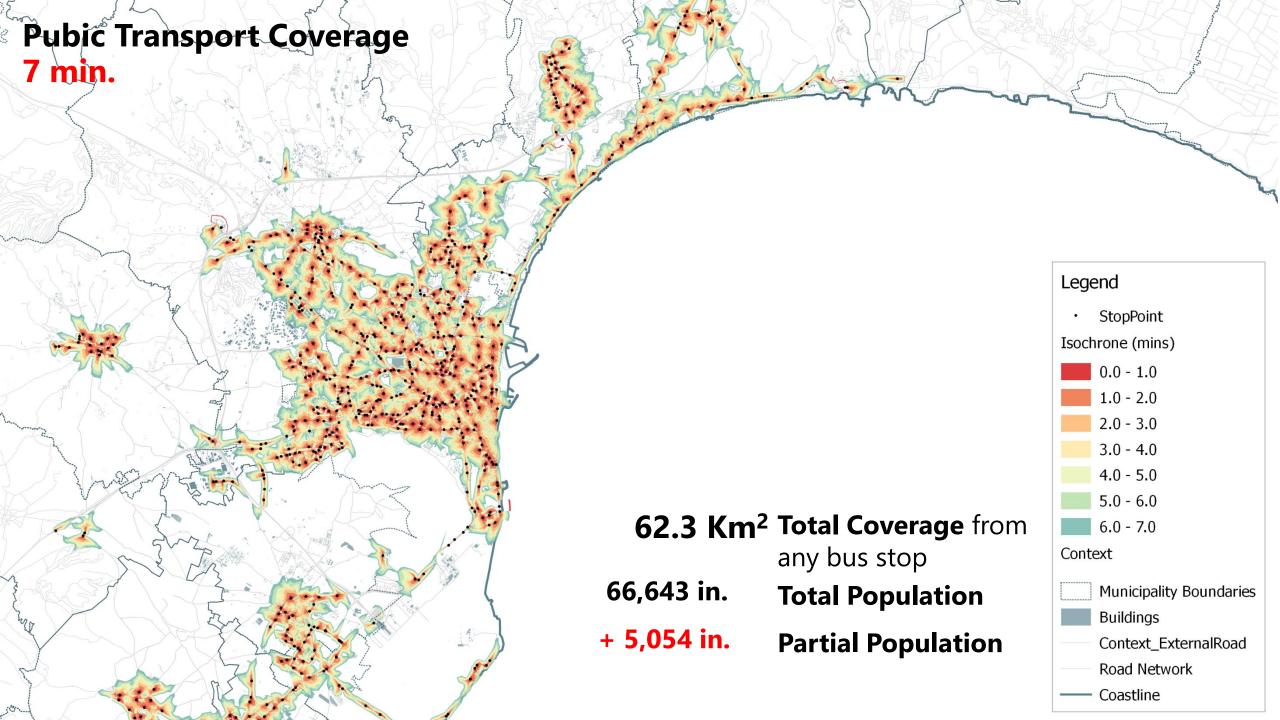


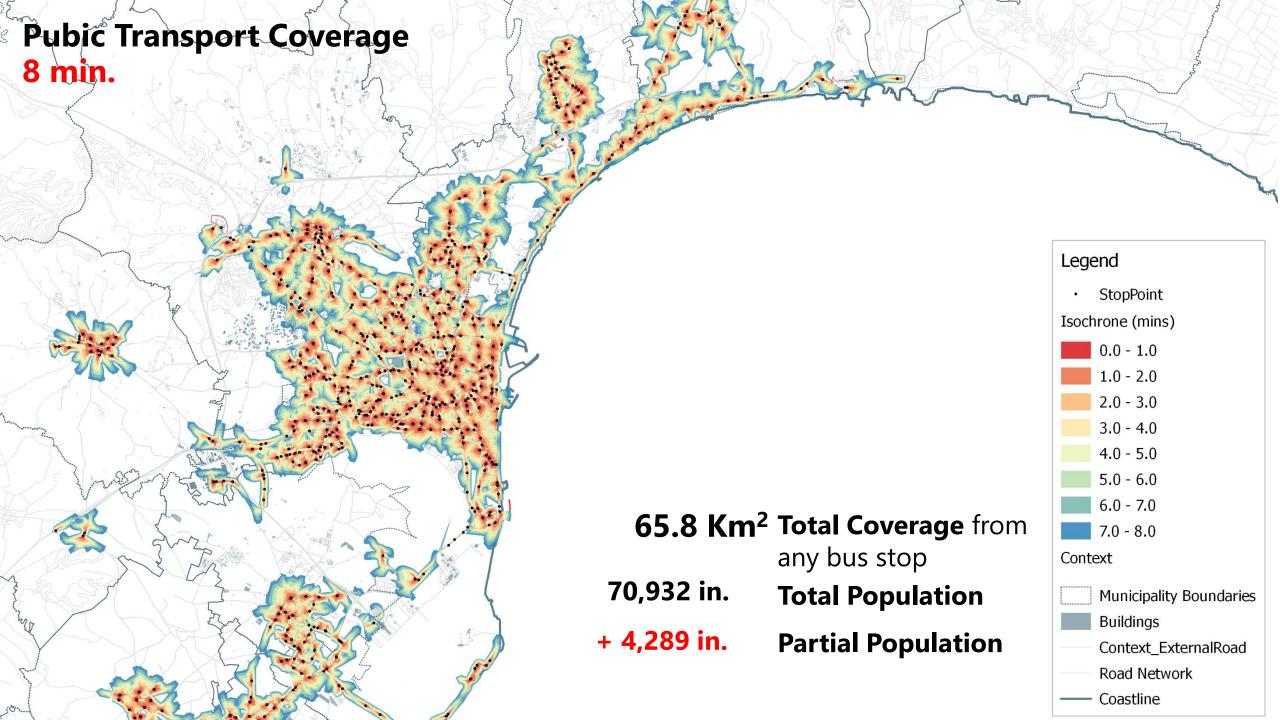


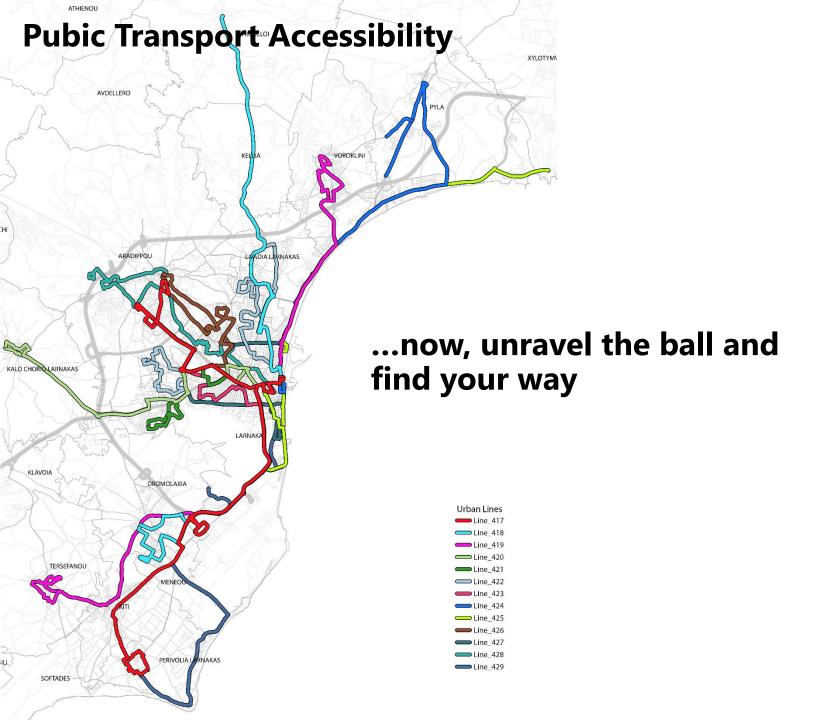










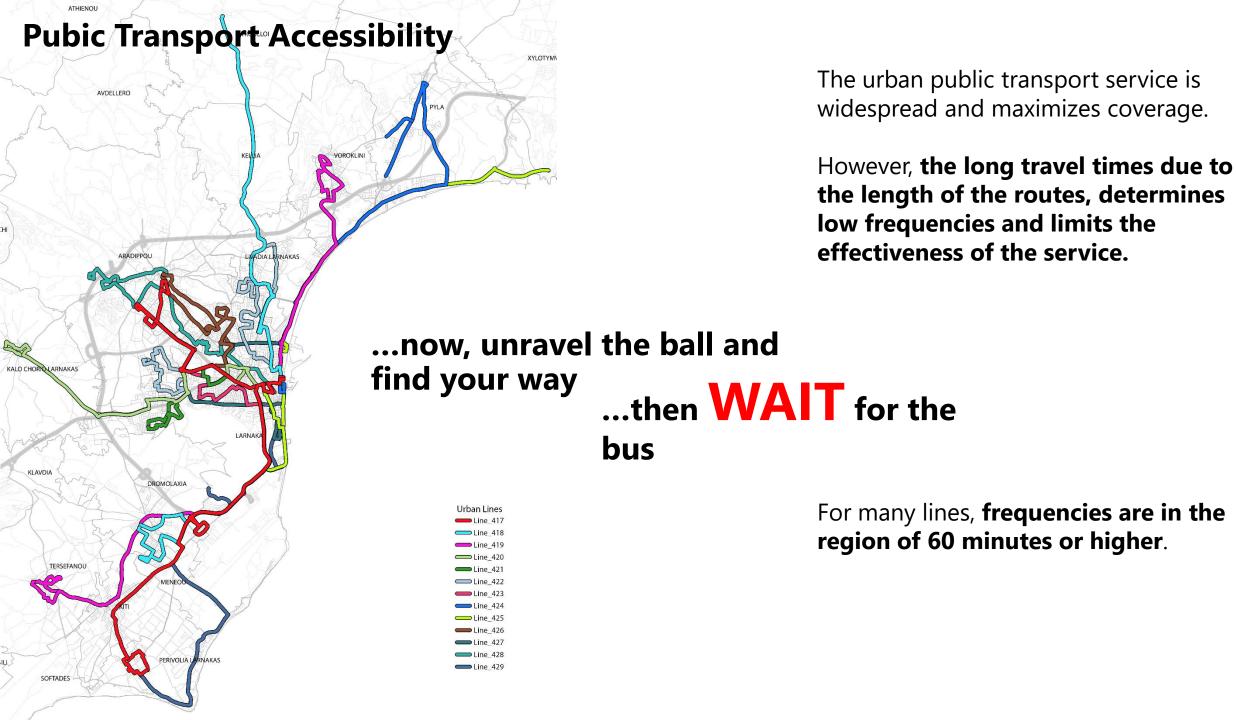


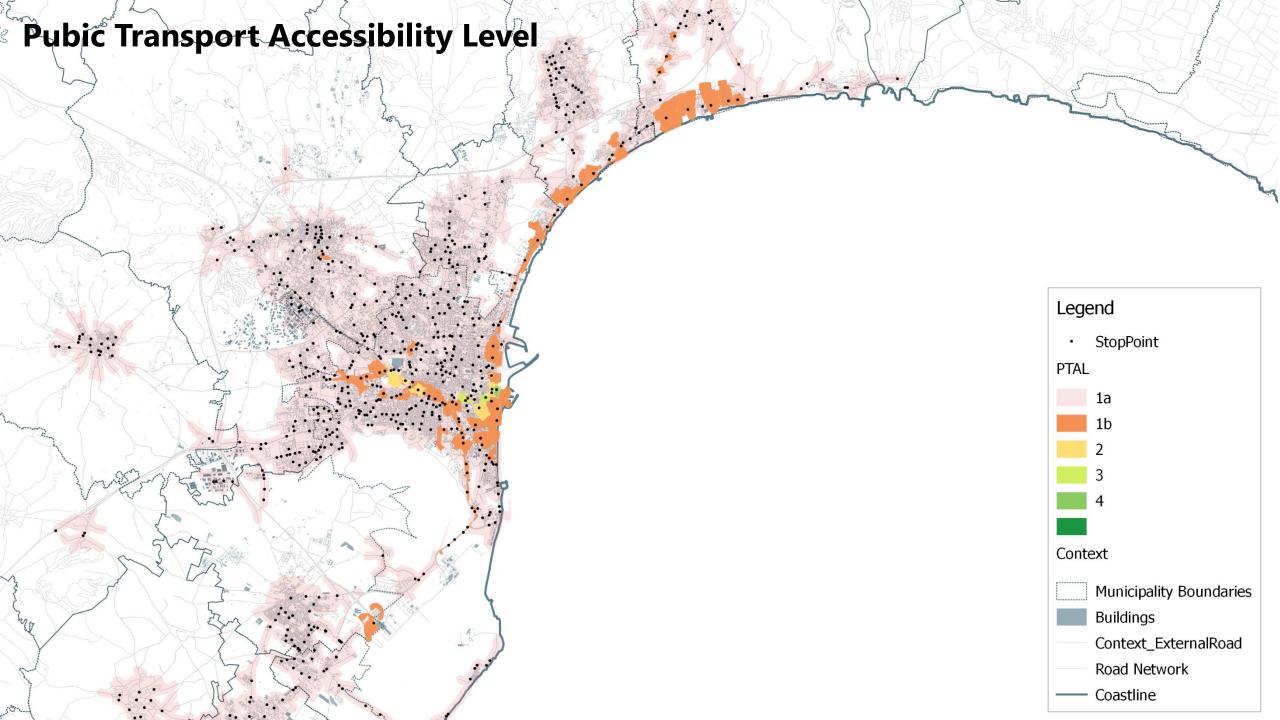
Public Transport Scheme proves counter intuitive and difficult to memorize.

Many lines are arranged not in straight lines and orientation is difficult.

School Service is not mapped and information were not retrieved.

Most lines converge in the Bus Station which is not adequate for handling such traffic.













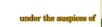


Challenges for the Islands

in the era of the Circular Economy

JOIN US FOR THE VISIONING WORKSHOPS! April 17, 2019













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Thank you for your attention



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Thursday 28 - Friday 29 March 2019, Nicosia, Cyprus