

The importance of cycling data within mobility data

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- ▶ Increase to € 300 million by the end of the legislature for cycling infrastructure
- ▶ Invest in dynamic and smart traffic lights
- ▶ Invest in active detection systems for cyclists
- ▶ Increase the share of sustainable modi to at least 40% for Flanders
- ▶ Provide a strong impuls to shared mobility through:
 - → The availability of bicycle sharing systems
 - → high-quality bicycle parkings
 - → mobihubs
- ▶ Identify and eliminate dangerous locations
- ▶ Cooperate with GPS operators in order to avoid locations with many vulnerable road users in the route suggestions.



Different initiatives focussing on (cycling) data

- ▶ ITSaction plan
- ▶ Regulatory framework open data
- Mobility central
- Mobihubs
- ▶ NAP MMTIan(d other Europeanobiligations)
- ▶ Geoaccess pointbicycle 3.0
- Mobilidata programme
- **)** ...





NAP MMTIS Regulatory framework

Directive 2010/40/EU: Framework for the Deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems

Context

- → Fast technological development
- → Fragmented and uncoordinated deployment
- → Low degree of intermodality
- → Patchwork of national, regional and local solutions

> ITS directive and action plan

- → Establishing a framework for coordinated and effective deployment and use of ITS
- → Setting common priorities
- → Development of specifications and standards



4 priority areas

Optimal Use of Road, Traffic and Travel Data

Continuity of
Traffic and
Freight Management

Road Safety and Security

Linking Vehicle and Transport Infrastructure



6 priority actions

A: EU-wide Multi-Modal Travel Information



- Availability and accessibilityof traffic data
- Crossborder electronic data exchange
- Updating the available road and traffic data
- Updating the multimodal travel information



6 priority actions

- ▶ B: Reatime traffic information services
- ▶ C: Safety -related minimum universal traffic information
- D: Interoperable EU-wide eCall
- ▶ E: Truck parking information
- ▶ F: Reservation Services for Truck Parking



National Access Points

- Digital architecture with open and common standards and interfaces and an efficient, but secure data ecosystem
- ▶ Need for National Access Points
 - → MultimodalTravel Information Services
 - → Safety -related Minimum Universal Traffic Information Services
 - → Real -time Traffic Information Services
 - → Truck Parking





Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1926

- What?
 - → EU regulation supplementing the ITS Directive
- ▶ Why?
 - → For the provision of Etwide multimodal travel information services (MMTIS)
- ▶ How?
 - → NAP for all datæelated to the transport of persons
 - × Facilitate data access
 - × Improve interoperability through the use of standards
 - × Stimulate the **use and reuse** of data
 - × Obligation for <u>all data owners</u> to **provide** transport related data, <u>at least static</u>, but we also recommend dynamic data

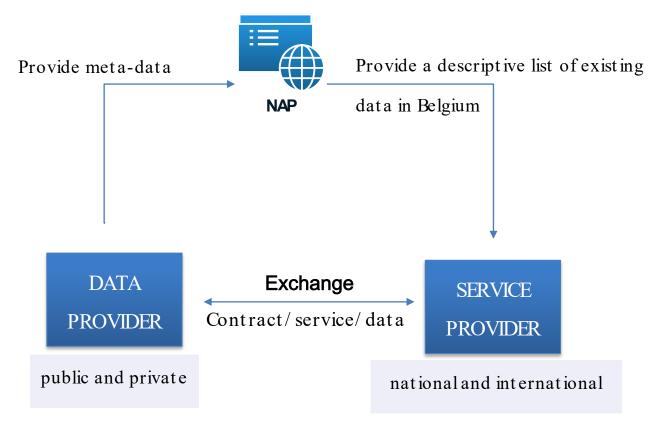


National Access Point MMTIS

- ▶ Static (& dynamic) data of different transport modes
- ▶ Data -updates
- Metadata
- Information on the quality of the data
- ▶ The access point may take various forms, such as
 - → a database,
 - → data warehouse,
 - → data marketplace,
 - → repository,
 - → register,
 - → web portal.



National access point MMIS





Which "modes of transport" and which data are concerned?

Scheduled

→ Air, rail including high speed rail, conventional rail, light rail, long-distance coach, maritime including ferry, metro, tram, bus, trolley-bus

Demandresponsive

→ Shuttle bus, shuttle ferry, taxi, carsharing, carpooling, car-hire, bike-sharing, bikehire

Personal

→ Car, motorcycle, bicycle



Who are the data providors?

Transport authority

→ any public authority responsible for the traffic management or the planning, control or management of a given transport network or modes of transport, or both, falling within its territorial competence;

Transport operator

→ any <u>public or private</u> entity that is responsible for the maintenance and management of the transport service;

Transport on demand service provider

→ any <u>public or private</u> provider of transport on demand service to users and endusers, including travel and traffic information thereof;

Infrastructure manager

→ any <u>public or private</u> body or undertaking that is responsible in particular for establishing and maintaining transport infrastructure, or part thereof;



Who are the "users"?

- Any <u>public or private</u> entity which uses the NAP such as:
 - → Transport authorities,
 - → Transport operators,
 - → Transport on demand service providers,
 - → Infrastructure managers
 - → Travel information service providers,
 - → Digital map producers,



Detailed timetable

- ▶ 01.12.2019 service level 1
 - → Location (point of departure & point of arrival), travel plans, calculation of route schedule for organized transport & for personal transport, networks, time tables, facilities, accessibility, ...
- ▶ 01.12.2020-> service level 2
 - → P&R locations, bike& car sharing stations, refueling stations, information on how & where tickets are sold ...



Detailed timetable

- **▶** 01.12.202≯ service level 3
 - → Detailed information on fares, how to book, how to pay, calculation of route, environmental factor, spacial features bicycle network..
- **▶** 01.12.2023
 - → all elements all over the country



What will be the obligations of stakeholders?

- ▶ Data providers will have to
 - → Register on the NAP:
 https://www.transportdata.be/
 - → Fill in the data cataloguewith mandatory informations



Data users will have to:

- ▶ Use the datain a neutral manner and without discrimination or bias
- ▶ Indicate the source of data and the date and time of last update
- Provide the possibility of reuse of the data
- ▶ Respect the license agreement



The implementation of the NAP is supported by Program Support Actions



Stakeholder engagement

- Mapping of Belgian NAP actors (suppliers, users and developers)
- Setting up a community of interest, a platform for concrete Public-Private Projects



Benchmarking

- The user needs
- The architecture of NAP
- The management of the NAP





Geo access point bicycle 3.0

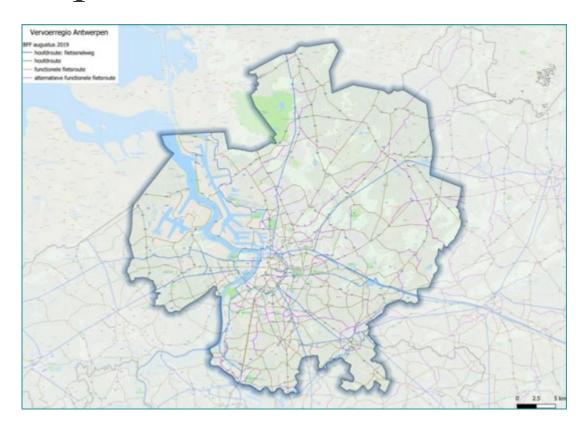


Objectives

- Location of the supra-local functional bycicle network and collect and report data on the cyclepath and network
- Inventory of conformity parameters or bicycle infrastructure & Calculateconformity score
- Collect and publish information aboutinfrastructural projects
- 4. Collecting and publishingcycling data
- 5. Publish bicycle accident data
- ▶ The result will consist of 5 different GIS layers in one GIS viewer that can be consolidated by end users in their own GIS desktop environment.



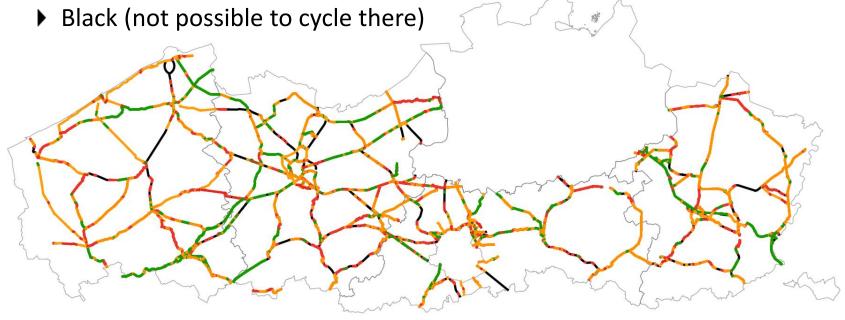
BFF – transport region of Antwerp





Conformity score

- ▶ Green (conform requirements of 'cycle highways' in the vademecum bicycle facilities)
- Orange (to be improved)
- ▶ Red (no bycicle infrastructure)





Mobilidata

for safer, smarter and more sustainable traffic



Mobilidata

Realisea positive contribution in Flandersin relation to



Road Safety



Traffic flow



Emissions



By implementing a sustainable digitaldatainfrastructure and the stimulation of the use thereof within innovative applications

Innovative solutions in 4 domains

Roll-out of C-ITS applications with intelligent traffic light control systems

Roll-out other CITS applications

R&D nextgen smart mobility applications

Public policy supporting applications









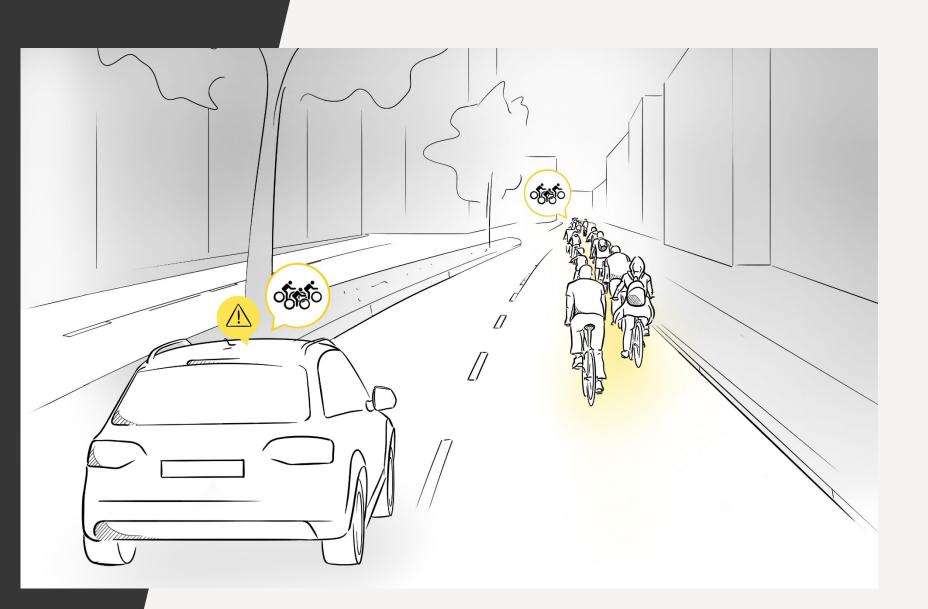




- ✓ Innovate technologies
- ✓ A smart (add-on) device for cyclists
- ✓ Wild ideas to facilitate cycling
- ✓ A platform to share data
- ✓ Looking for pilot testing/studies
- ✓ Gain more insights about VRU









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