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Spa areas - a vision of sustainable mobility

and measures for its promotion

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Introduction

SHORT-TERM VISITORS

- spas sensitive areas
- different user groups with specific needs:







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MALINKA - Life quality improvement in towns through humanization of streets Technology agency of the Czech Republic, programe ÉTA, Nr. TL02000194

SPA GUESTS

INHABITANTS

LOCAL BUSINESS

Introduction

- each spa area is unique
 - various size
 - different spatial arrangement
 - configuration of major roads
 - \circ town organization
 - \circ inner structure
- each case must be approached individually



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General vision

- one transport measure usually does not solve all the problems
- complex approach Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)
- Road traffic expel all transit traffic bypass
- Restrictions may apply only after alteratives are developed
- Spa zone:
 - \circ exclude as much transport as possible
 - car access restrictions may apply
 - \circ low speed limit
 - parking outside zone -> last mile problem





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Last Mile problem

- need: clean and silent traffic; low safety risk
- preference of walking
- biking (etc.) in corridors only to avoid conflicts
- public transport: minibus (elektric), autonomous in near future (not possible in CZ yet due to law; in Germany regular operation in Bad Birnbach spa – 12-15 pers., 15-25 km/h, price aprox. \$250k)



short headway is crucial for atractivity of service



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• solution: Mobility as a Service (MaaS)



Mobility as a Service (MaaS)

- linkage of the public transport system with different forms of personal mobility using modern technologies into single package
- should consists from:
 - public transport (municipal, regional, spa zone)
 - carsharing (for out-of-town trips)
 - on-demand ride services
 - individual micromobility e-bikes (spa zone)
- inclusion of MaaS to the spa stay packages should be aimed also to the guests with limitation (disabilities, visual impairment)
- should not be fully commercial principle demotivation from the viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of sustainable transport access (quality service only to viewpoint of service only to viewpoint of

Shared public space

- transport-urban design solution for busy areas with mixture of urban functions
- all modes of transport are equal





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Shared public space

- distribution of road space for cars and pavement is abolished
- formalised traffic rules are suppressed
- eye contact between individual traffic participants preffered



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Shared public space

- considered to be unproblematic to an intensity of about 10,000 vehicles/24 h and 500 crossing pedestrians per 100 m of zone length/24 h (according to austrian methodology)
- abolition of horizontal and vertical road markings and the suppression of height differences between traffic areas can cause problems to visually impaired persons - orientation in an unfamiliar shared space area is more complicated – still some kind of separation needed ie. surface tints or columns to simplify the navigation

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51 PLUS



Urban Access Regulations

- diverse range of options:
 - o ban of all vehicles
 - ban by vehicle type (eg lorry)
 - ban by weight (eg over 3.5 t)
 - ban by purpose of trip (eg delivery)
 - ban by driver (eg only residents can access)
 - environmental aspect (eg EURO 4 or better vehicles)
 - time-limited access (traffic allowed at certain times of the day)
- charging for access to road space



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Low emission zones in Czech spas

- low emission zones (LEZ) geographically defined areas that restrict car access based on the level of their emissions
- air quality measure
- framework in Air protection law 2009 government regulation - 2013





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5UPLUS

Case study – geographical analysis

- assessing spatial conditions for the implementation of LEZ
 - existence of adequate bypass routes
 - morphological structure of the settlement
- a) spas where LEZ can be introduced, due to existing bypass: Františkovy Lázně, Jeseník, Karlovy Vary, Lázně Libverda, Mariánské Lázně, Nový Darkov, Klimkovice, Poděbrady, Teplice nad Bečvou, Teplice v Čechách, Velichovky;
- b) spas where LEZ can be introduced after the completion of the planned bypass: Bludov, Lázně Bělohrad, Lázně Bohdaneč, Slatinice
- c) other spas where it is not possible to introduce LEZ because of non-existence by by pass or the introduction is unnecessary due to the low traffic intensity

5UPLUS

Case study – municipality survey

- 30 municipalities questioned
- return on questionnaires 36.7% (11 replies)
- active interest in LEZ in one spa place Klimkovice
- other 10 participating municipalities did not consider the introduction of LEZ as a priority
- refusals because of absence of a bypass route (6x), the low traffic load (2x), preference of another transport measure (1x)
- possible reconsidering of the decision in all 10 spas
- need: infrastructure measures such as bypass construction (4x), information on the impact of the introduction of LEZ (4x), methodological instructions (3x), information on air quality (2x).

Conclusion

- each case unique case
- one measure is usually not enough- complex solution needed
- challenges are smart travel, autonomous vehicles and linkage of independent mobility solution into one package
- preparation of SUMP with participation of all stakeholders is recommended
- need of cooperation between municipality, spa and mobility services operators
- best situation is when visitors do not arrive with their car need to develop alternatives
- fees collected in transport sector have to be reinvested

Děkuji vám za pozornost!

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