

City of Hagen

Germany / North Rhine-Westphalia

195.000 inhabitants

29.000 buildings

105.000 homes

160 km² area

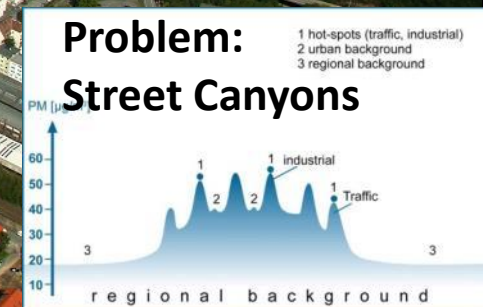
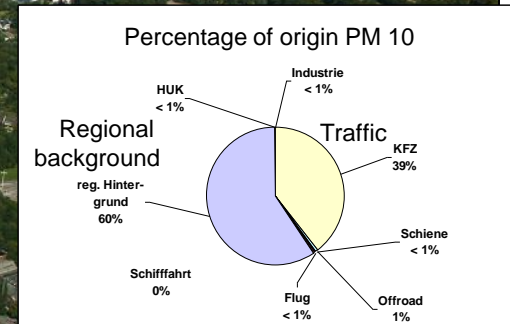
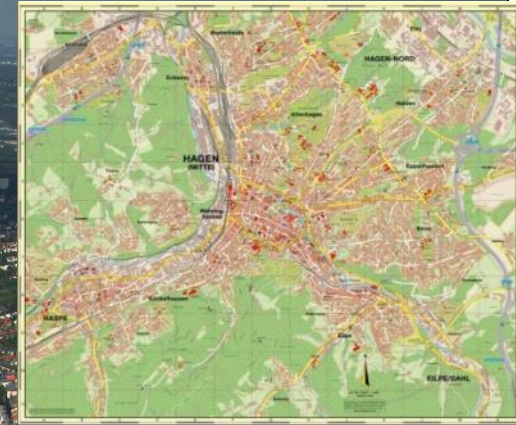
22 % building area

21 % agricultural area

42 % wood land

84 bis 438 m altitude a.s.l.

situated in basin and valleys

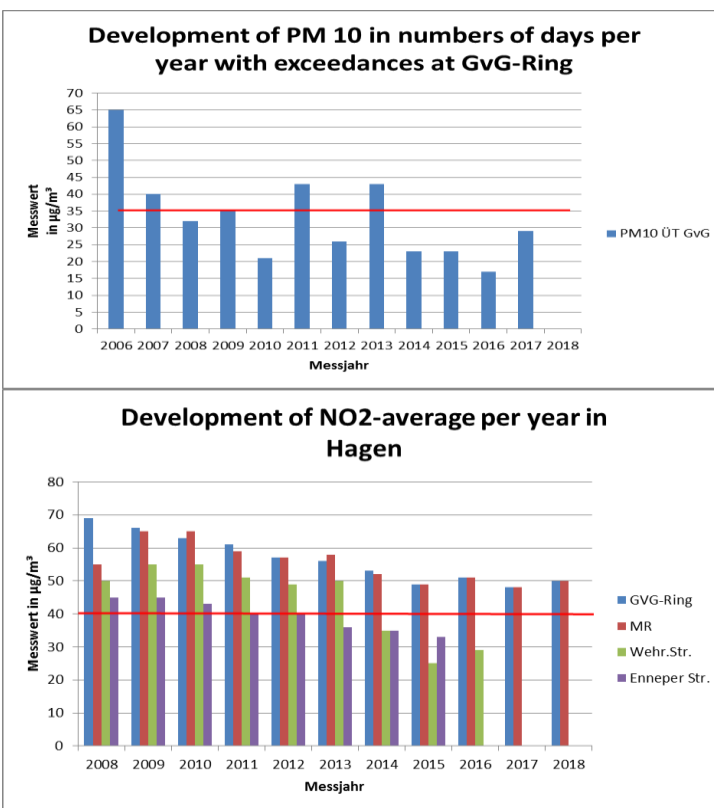


Clean Air Management as an important part of an integrated and sustainable Traffic and Urban Development Plan

Legal basis: EU-directive 2008/50/EG of European Parliament and Council dated May 21, 2008 about air quality and clean air in Europe



EU legal limits and deadlines for particles PM2,5 / PM10 and NO2			
Stoff	Mittel über	Grenzwerte	Einhaltungsfrist
Partikel-PM2,5	Zielwert, 1 Jahr	25 µg/m³	seit 01.01.2010
	Grenzwert Stufe 1, 1 Jahr	25 µg/m³	ab 01.01.2015
	Grenzwert Stufe 2, 1 Jahr	20 µg/m³	ab 01.01.2020
Partikel-PM10	24h	50 µg/m³ 35 Überschreitungen/Jahr	seit 01.01.2005
	1 Jahr	40 µg/m³	seit 01.01.2005
NO2	1h	200 µg/m³ 18 Überschreitungen/Jahr	seit 01.01.2010
	1 Jahr	40 µg/m³	seit 01.01.2010



Transformation into a national law and by directive about air quality standards and maximum limits of emissions (39. BImSchV, akt. 2015)

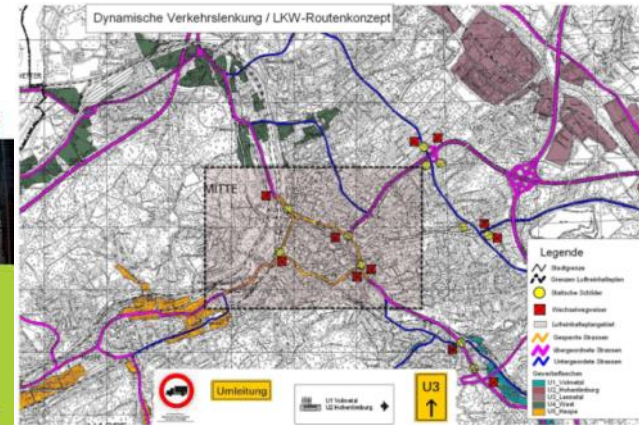
§ 3 Legal limits for nitrogen dioxide (NO2)

§ 4 Legal limits for particulate pollution (PM10)

City of Hagen

Integrated Clean Air Management Plan: Measures and its importance + /++/+++

- Lorry-routing concept / dynamic immission-controlled traffic routing +++
- Tempory driving bans for lorries +++
- Retrofitting public busses (particle filters-/motor optimisation) ++
- Hybridbusses & smart GPS function +
- City-logistic: pooling of urban commercial transport +
- Use of (electric) freight bikes +
- Bypass road at train station +/+++
- Relocation of potencial deviation for lorry traffic from highways +
- Signs on exits of highways +
- Implementation in GPS systems +
- Relocation & ban of overland busses with regard to street canyons +
- Information & strict controlling of regulations by city authorities and police ++



Integr. Clean Air Management Plan: Measures

- Optimisation of traffic flow by traffic light pre-emption +
- Speed limit of 30 km/h in neuralgic street sections ++
- Mobility concepts for public and private enterprises +
- Low emission street cleaning and garbage trucks +
- Implementation of **Low Emission Zone** , ++/+++ next: Blue emission sticker?



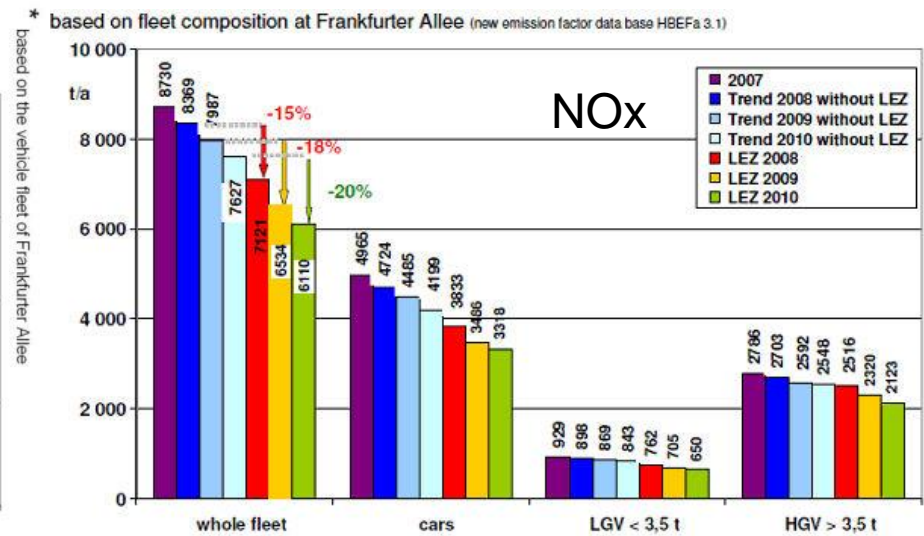
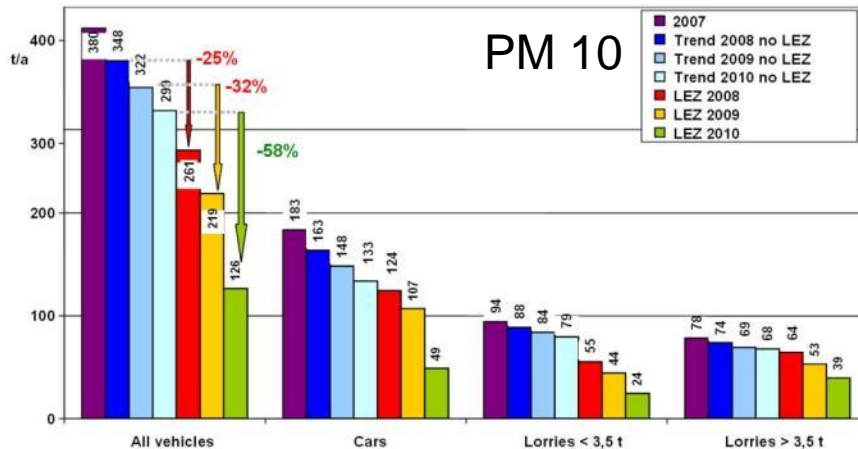
Emission Stickers by National Order

Schadstoff-gruppe	1	2	3	4
Plakette:	keine Plakette			
Anforderung für Diesel	Euro 1 oder schlechter	Euro 2 od. Euro 1+ Partikelfilter	Euro 3 od. Euro 2+ Partikelfilter	Euro 4 od. Euro 3+ Partikelfilter
Anforderung für Benzin	ohne geregeltem Kat			Euro 1 mit geregeltem Kat oder besser

Integrated Clean Air Management Plan: Low Emission Zone as Core Element

Berlin: a scientifically proven example of the outcome / eco value
of a **Low Emission Zone**

Reduction of diesel particle emission*



- Low emission zone has reduced PM10
- Decrease of critical exceedances from 28 to 22 days /year (minus 24-14%)
- Diesel-oil-particle- & PM₁₀- concentrationen minus 3% on main roads
- Emissions of NOx were leading to NO₂-pollutions in the air
- Low emission zone has reduced NO₂ up to 20% !

City of Hagen

Integrated Clean Air Management Plan: Low Emission Zone as Core Element

Outcome / Eco value is in general dependent from:

- Basic level of emissions (regional & urban background)
- Extent of green zone
- Rigorousness of restrictions (color of emission stickers)
- Consistent regulations (exceptions, controlling etc.)
- Number of involved cars & their kilometric performance
- Composition of fleet before installing low emission zone (age, kind of vehicle, %-of diesel /-of gasoline engines)
- Options of car holders to react (high force for new or second hand buys, retrofitting & particle filters)
- Impact of different sources of pollution (Does traffic have a high proportion of immissions?)
- Appearance of extreme inversions per year

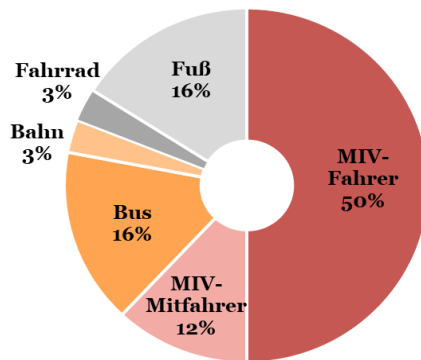
In Hagen: about 200 inversions / a,
mostly in winter



Masterplan „Sustainable Mobility“ needed

Despite several actions and newly integrated concepts, the NO₂ limit is constantly exceeded in Hagen - new forms of mobility help to change the general pattern of mobility

Modal Split in Hagen 2015



- With 62%, the MIV has the largest share of
- The bicycle traffic has a very low value with 3%

NO₂-Pollution in Hagen

The annual average for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) was 2017 at the two critical measuring points by approx. 20% above the permissible limit.

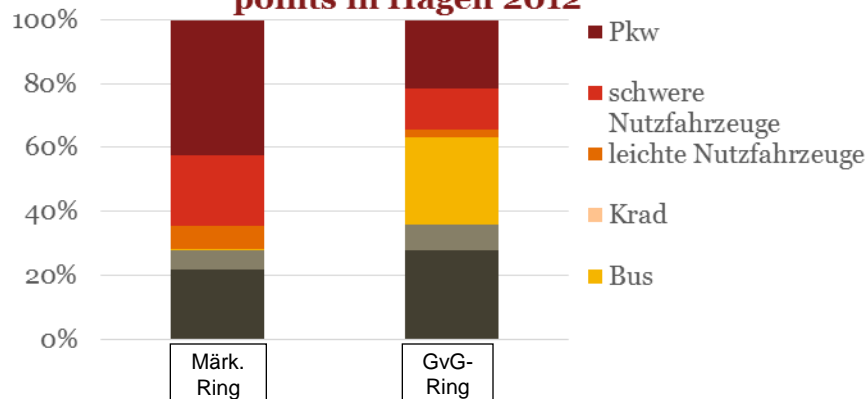
Graf-von-Galen-Ring 48 µg/m³
Märkischer Ring 48 µg/m³

limit 40 (µg)

20 (µg)

2017

NO_x-polluter analysis for measuring points in Hagen 2012



Content and Objectives of Masterplan

The masterplan aims to introduce a change of mobility in Hagen, showing potential action for sustainable mobility and creating a basis for funding applications

Objectives of the Masterplan

- Identify opportunities for **sustainable mobility** (□ the Transitional Mobility Process)
- Prerequisite for applying for funding from the "**digitisation of municipal transport systems**" directive
- basis for applying for further funding to **implement emission abatement measures**
- Note: Individual funding applications are required

01 / 02

Project Management /
Networking and Participation

03
Analysis

Pre-selection of
possible actions

04
Actions

List of priorities of
measures and
actions

05
Traffic
Strategy

Strategies for
implementation of
masterplan into
urban development

06
Master-
plan

Action catalogue

07
Controlling

Concept for impact
control of actions



parallel: actualization of the
assessment of actions included
in the Clean Air Plan (HBEFA
3.3)

Gefördert durch das BMVI –
Förderrichtlinie
Digitalisierung kommunaler
Verkehrssysteme



Project partner:



MÜLLER-BBM

Methodological approach for the creation of the masterplan

An analysis for prioritisation of several actions has been undertaken

1 Survey of measures

Maßnahmen-Steckbrief für den Masterplan

„Nachhaltige und emissionsfreie Mobilität“ in Hagen

Allgemeine Daten

Maßnahmen-Nr.

Maßnahmentitel

Themenfeld

Institution/Träger der Maßnahme

Federführender Ansprechpartner (inkl. Kontaktdaten)

Name: Institution: Position: E-Mail: Telefon:

Weitere Projektbeteiligte (Institution und Ansprechpartner)

Maßnahmenbeschreibung

Beschreibung der Maßnahme (Inhalte)

Umsetzungsschritte

Bewertung/Auswirkungen

Zeithorizont der Umsetzung und Wirkung (kurz-/mittel-/langfristig)

() Kurzfristig (< 1 Jahr)
() Mittelfristig (1-5 Jahre)
() Langfristig (> 5 Jahre)

Benötigte personelle und technische Ressourcen

Umsetzbarkeit bzw. zu behebende Hemmnisse

Synergien & Zielkonflikte mit anderen Maßnahmen

Umsetzungs- und Folgekostenschätzung

Erwartete NO₂-Minderung

Erwartete PM10-Minderung

Erwartete Veränderung der CO₂-Emissionen

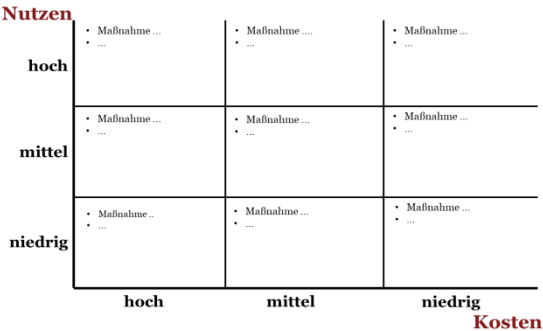
Erwartete verkehrliche Auswirkungen (Verkehrsvermeidung/-verlagerung)

Weitere Auswirkungen (z. B. soziale Nachhaltigkeitsaspekte)

2 Criteria for the evaluation of measures

Bewertungskriterien/ Maßnahmen	Nutzen				Kosten		Gesamt-bewertung
	erwartete NO ₂ -Minderung	erwartete CO ₂ -Minderung	verkehrliche Auswirkung (Verkehrsvermeidung/-verlagerung)	Realisierungs- und Wirkungszeitraum	Umsetzungs- und Folgekosten	Umsetzbarkeit bzw. zu behebende Hemmnisse	
Maßnahme 1	●	●	○	●	●	●	1,25
Maßnahme 2	●	●	○	●	○	●	0,75
Maßnahme 3	○	○	○	●	●	●	1
...							
○ (0 Punkte)	keine nennenswerten oder negative Auswirkungen			langfristig (> 5 Jahre)	Kosten > 1.000 T€	wesentliche Hemmnisse	aggregierter Wert
● (1 Punkt)	geringe Auswirkungen (keine ablesbaren Effekte)			mittelfristig (1-5 Jahre)	Kosten ≤ 1.000 T€	geringere Hemmnisse	
● (2 Punkte)	größere Auswirkungen (mit ablesbaren Effekten)			kurzfristig (< 1 Jahr)	Kosten ≤ 100 T€	keine Hemmnisse	

3 Prioritisation of actions



Participation of Hagen's citizens and other actors

During the creation of the masterplan, local actors have been integrated into the process through a successful stakeholder workshop on May 24, 2018



Conclusions of the Stakeholder-Workshop

- Intensive discussion and concretisation of the different measures
- Development of new measures-ideas by actors evaluation of measures and ideas
- Networking between the actors (!)
- Great willingness to help shape the change of mobility (!)
- desire to continue the dialogue and participation process (!)
- High identification with the city of Hagen and the topic of Mobility change (!)

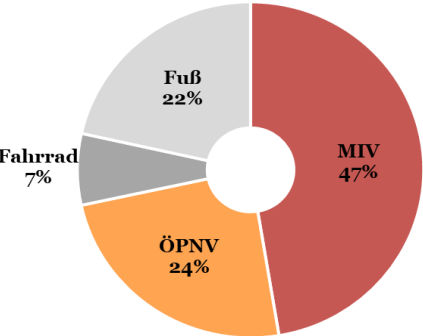


Objective for a change of mobility in the City of Hagen

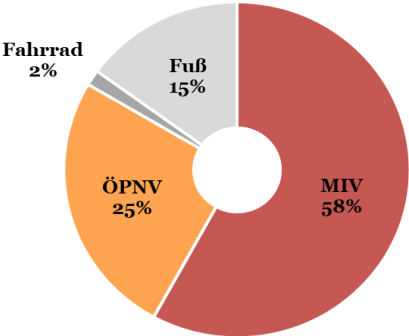
The comparison of the modal split with other cities shows that there is great potential for a change of mobility in Hagen

Cities in North-Rhine Westfalia

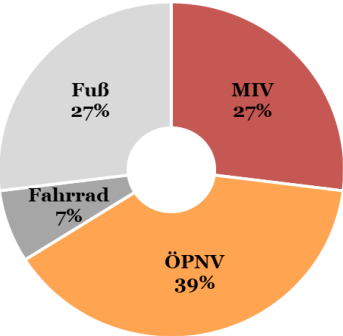
Modal Split: Dortmund 2013



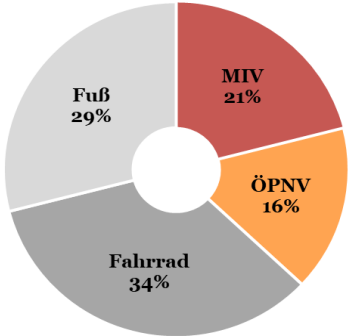
Modal Split: Wuppertal 2011



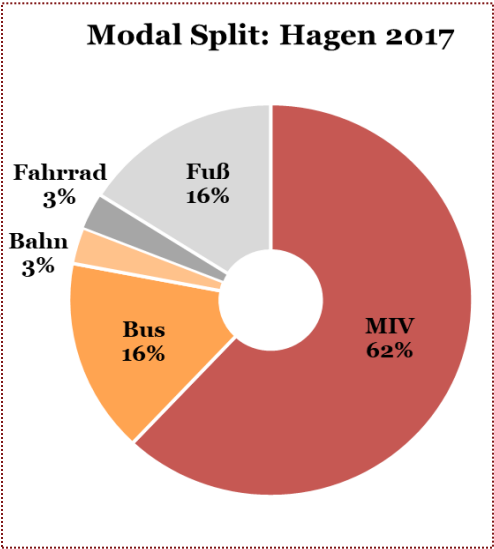
Modal Split: Wien 2015



Modal Split: Freiburg 2016



Modal Split: Hagen 2017

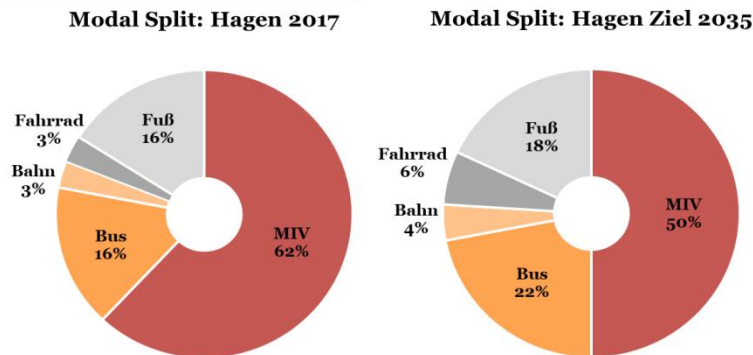


Best practices

Goals for a change of mobility in the city of Hagen

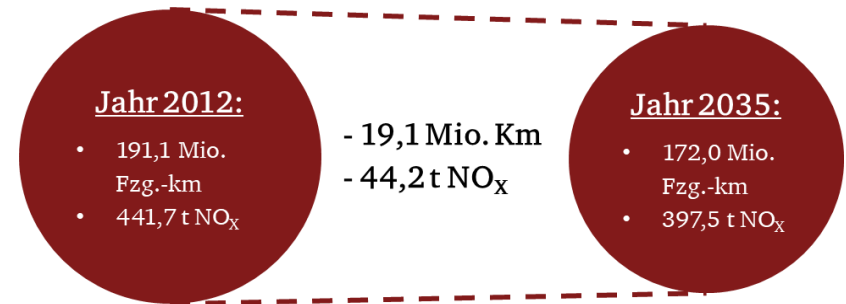
Based on the current situation in Hagen, mobility targets were developed for both passenger and freight traffic

50/50-target concept for passenger transport in Hagen until the year 2035



- **Extension of the environmental network to 50%** (public transport and cycling and foot traffic) in the course of the Hagen citizens'
- Decline of around 50 million passenger car kilometres per year (**approx. 16 tonnes of NO_x emissions per year**)
- Shifts within the environmental network possible, depending on the concrete implementation of the measures

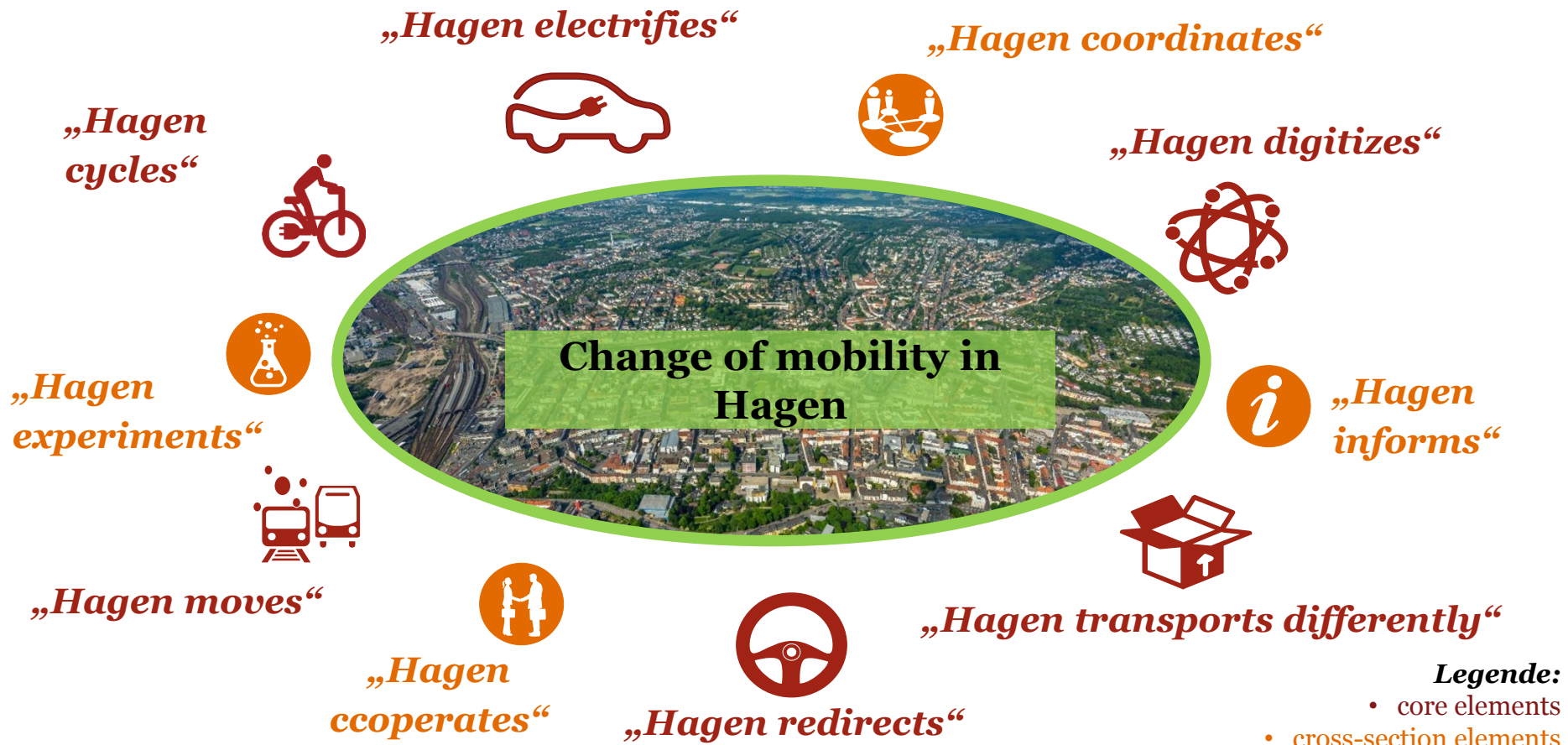
10%-target concept for freight transport in Hagen until the year 2035



- **Reduction of driving power by 10%** in freight transport by trucks and light commercial vehicles (**approx. 44 tonnes of NO_x emissions per year**)
- To expect even greater reduction in emissions in the achievement of the driving performance-related objective by the continuous **modernisation of the fleets**
- Implementation in particular through intelligent logistics concepts and steering measures

Presentation of new mobility strategy for the City of Hagen

Changing the mind for an emission-free, well-connected and sustainable mobility which leads to a new quality of life in urban areas of Hagen



Measures to implement a change of mobility at a glance

A large number of measures have been developed in the core elements, which generally have their optimal effect only to unfold together (2/2)

Hagen electrifies, e.g.

E-buses used by Hagener Straßenbahn AG

E-Emergency vehicles for public authorities

26 public electric vehicle charging stations

Electrification KEP services

E-Scooter rental system



Quelle: Deutsche Post DHL Group



Quelle: mark

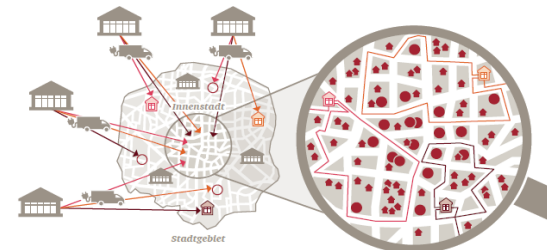
Hagen is moving, e.g.

Expansion of public transport services: offer + attractiveness increase

Creating an attractive access to public transport

(Small) Busses on Demand

Promotion of public transport services by companies/authorities/public service



Hagen transports differently

Micro Depots KEP Services

Use of low-pollutant cleaning and disposal vehicles

Rental (e-) freight bicycle

Digitalisation of Depot containers

Measures to implement a change of mobility at a glance

Further cross-sectional elements are important in order to implement the measures in a targeted manner, to coordinate them and to involve the actors and citizens.

Hagen coordinates



- Master plan encompasses many **interrelated building blocks and measures**
- Involvement of **many different actors**
- Control of **the master plan** process required by a central coordination Unit ("care")
- **Personnel resources, budgets** and independent **decision-making skills** necessary

Hagen informs



- Information for the actors and citizens in Hagen is crucial to create **acceptance** for the change of mobility
- Generate **identification** with a change of mobility
- Identify opportunities and successes to achieve positive **momentum**
- Image of Hagen can be further improved as **a city with sustainable means of transport and new patterns of mobility**

Hagen cooperates



- For the success of the mobility turnaround, a **cooperative, goal-oriented cooperation** of all actors at eye level is required
- Hagen should become an attractive partner for **innovative start-up companies** in the mobility sector
- This requires **structures** that are attractive to cooperation partners:
 - Flat hierarchies
 - Quick decisions

Hagen experiments



- Mobility sector is very **complex** and not all consequences of measures are precisely predictable
- To achieve mobility goals, **risks** must be addressed
- It is necessary to tread new paths and try out **innovative concepts**

Evaluation and prioritisation of measures

The measures differ both in terms of their usefulness and in terms of their feasibility and costs

Measures with the highest overall rating/prioritisation

VRR Radboxen Project – Collective storage systems

Marketing/Consulting E-mobility citizens and companies/action day mobility change

Priority of public transport via signals (acceleration)

Alliance for environmentally friendly mobility at eye level/round table actors

Rental (e-) freight bike & rental system for (e-)scooter

Avoidance of truck-abbreviation traffic (truck routing + signposting)

Environmentally-oriented parking space management

Promotion of public transport services by companies/authorities/public service

Municipal bicycle sharing system

Building a comprehensive data model on urban mobility

Measures with the greatest traffic and/or emission effect

Expansion of public transport services: increase in offer and attractiveness

Change of the HST vehicle fleet to electric buses

(Small) buses on demand

Creating an attractive access to public transport

Multi-modal network – „Hagen-mobile-App“

Establishment of mobility stations in urban areas

Well-connected urban quarters

Reduction of car lanes, more cycle paths

Building a comprehensive model for urban mobility

Loop tapping inner city ring – one-way street solution

Concept for analysis of actions

By examining traffic key figures, the success of the actions can be measured continuously

Traffic key figures for the controlling of measures and actions, e.g.



Modal Split

(MIV, Umweltverbund, to be differentiated by reasons for travel)

Admission figures for cars and trucks

(According to Euro standard, hybrid and electric drives)

Share of electric vehicles by city and urban enterprises, fleet composition in public transport

User numbers and periods of charging stations

User Numbers Car-/Bike-/freight bicycle-/Scooter sharing,

Bicycle rides per citizen and on the main axes

Number of truck journeys and operating performance

Proportion of passenger car journeys at hot spots differentiated by type of vehicle

Travel times in private and public transport

- ***Summary in an indicator system***
- ***Continuous recording of data***
- ***Assignment to singular components/measures***
- ***If necessary, readjusting actions***



Conclusion & Outlook

- The development of the Master Plan „Sustainable Mobility“ will show a path towards **future-oriented, environmentally friendly mobility**
- By implementing the measures of the master plan a **change of mobility in Hagen** is achievable and the limit values for air pollution can be met
- Such a change requires all actors and citizens to **"pull together"**, through which workshops have been laid the basis for this
- **Next steps:**
 - **Decision** of the master plan by the Council of the City of Hagen
 - Short-term start of **implementation of measures** (in particular Mobility data Model for optimal alignment of the master plan)
 - **Financing:** Procurement of funds and provision of own resources by the city of Hagen (e.g. municipal financing pot or "mobility change fund")
 - Continuation of the **participation process** and communication
 - **Support and coordination** of the Master plan implementation by the city of Hagen (creating organizational requirements)

