## Turin-Oslo Metropolitan governance in Spatial and Strategic planning

making use of the ESPON SPIMA project through group exchange

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# THE NEW CMTo SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLAN – PUMS



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#### **EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR SUMPS**





#### Guidelines

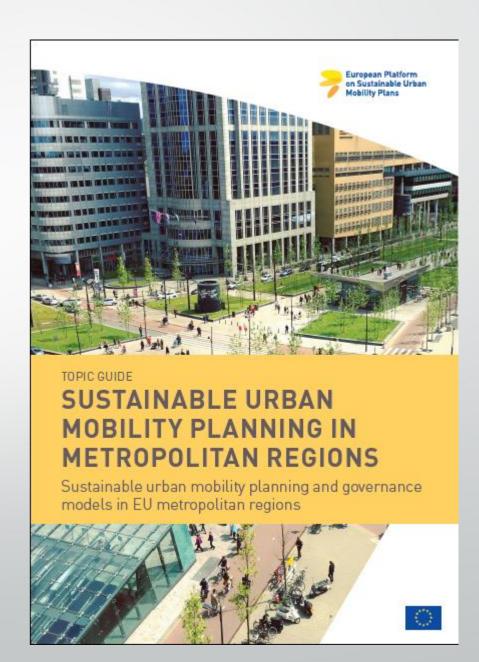
Developing and Implementing a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan





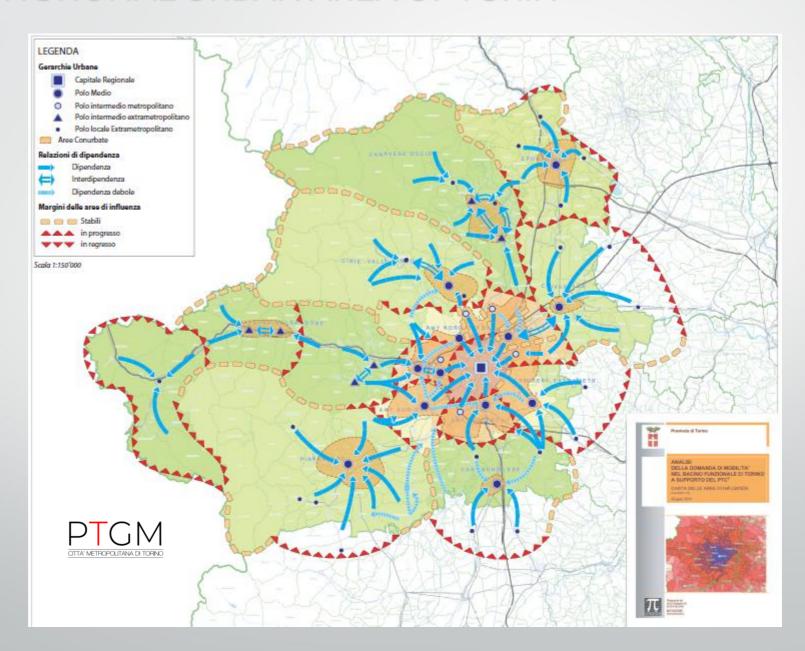
#### **EUROPEAN GUIDELINES FOR SUMPS**

- Plan for sustainable mobility in the "functional urban area"
- Cooperate across institutional boundaries
- Involve citizens and stakeholders
- Assess current and future performance
- Define a long-term vision and a clear implementation plan
- Develop all transport modes in an integrated manner
- Arrange for monitoring and evaluation
- 6 Assure quality



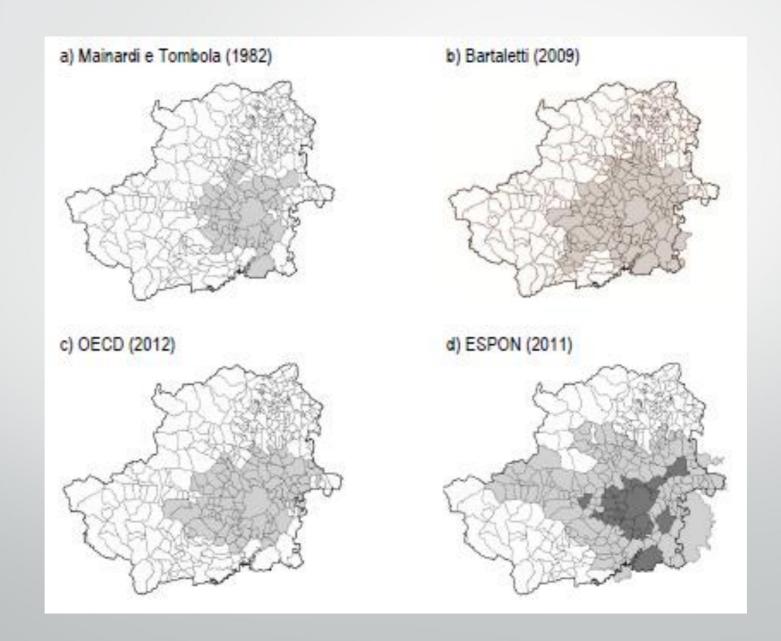


## THE FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA OF TURIN



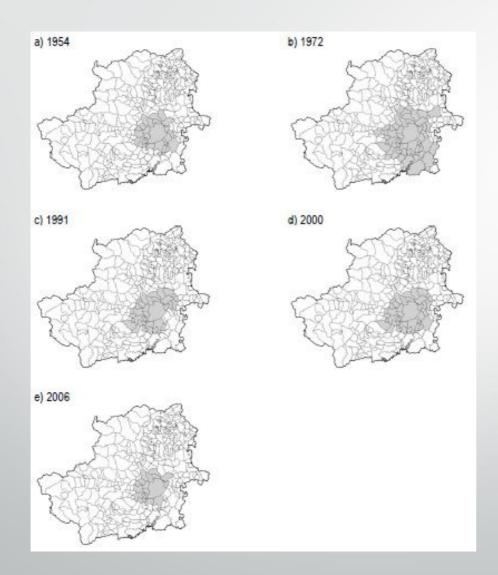


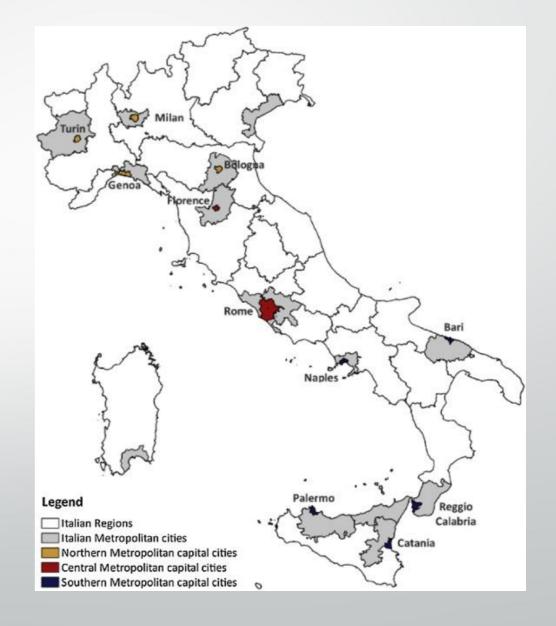
## THE FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREA OF TURIN





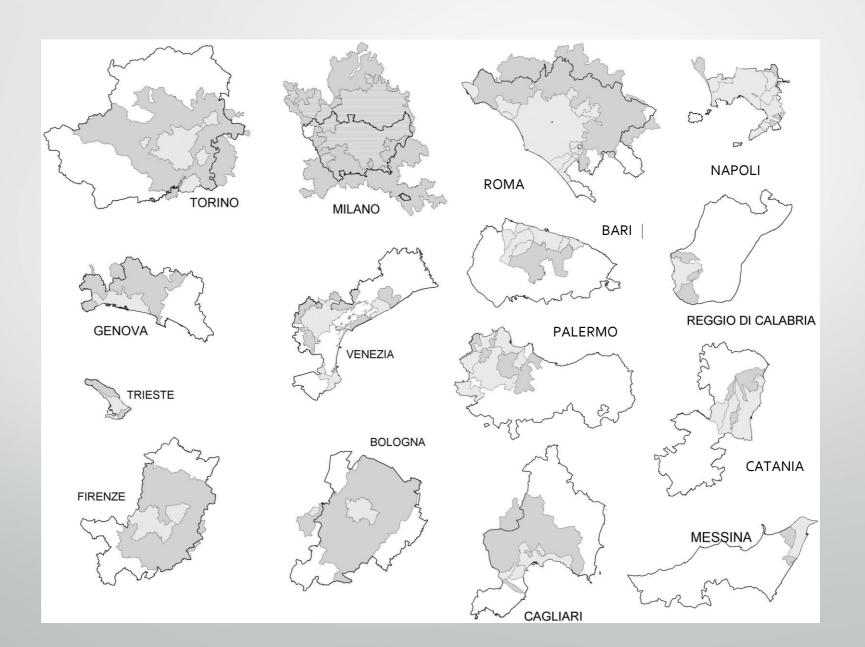
## FROM METROPOLITAN «AREAS» TO METROPOLITAN «CITIES»







## FUNCTIONAL AREAS VS. METROPOLITAN CITY BOUNDARIES





1992: new Italian Highway Code

**Urban traffic plan** (Piano urbano del traffico – PUT)

Compulsory for Municipalities having more than 30,000 inhabitants



#### The Urban traffic plan

- is articulated in three levels:
- 1. Piano generale del traffico urbano (PGTU)
- 2. Piano particolareggiato del traffico urbano (PPTU)
- 3. Piano esecutivo del traffico urbano (PETU)
- Integrates sectorial plans:
- 1. Plan of the cycling network
- 2. Urban program of the parking areaa
- 3. Urban plan for road sefety



2000: Law 340/2000

**Urban mobility plan** (Piano urbano della mobilità – PUM)

"Compulsory" for (agglomeration of) Municipalities having more than 100,000 inhabitants, and for "polycentric or sprawled metropolitan areas"



PUM	PUT
Strategic	Tactic
Long term (10 years)	Short term (2 years)
Investments	Management
Enhancing infrastructures	Unchanging infrastructures



1995: first **Urban traffic plan (PUT)** of the City of Turin

2000: first **PGTU** (**Urban traffic general plan**) of the City of Turin (lead partner) + 26 neighbouring Municipalities

2001: second **Urban traffic plan (PUT)** of the City of Turin

2011: first Sustainable urban mobility plan (PUMS) of the City of Turin

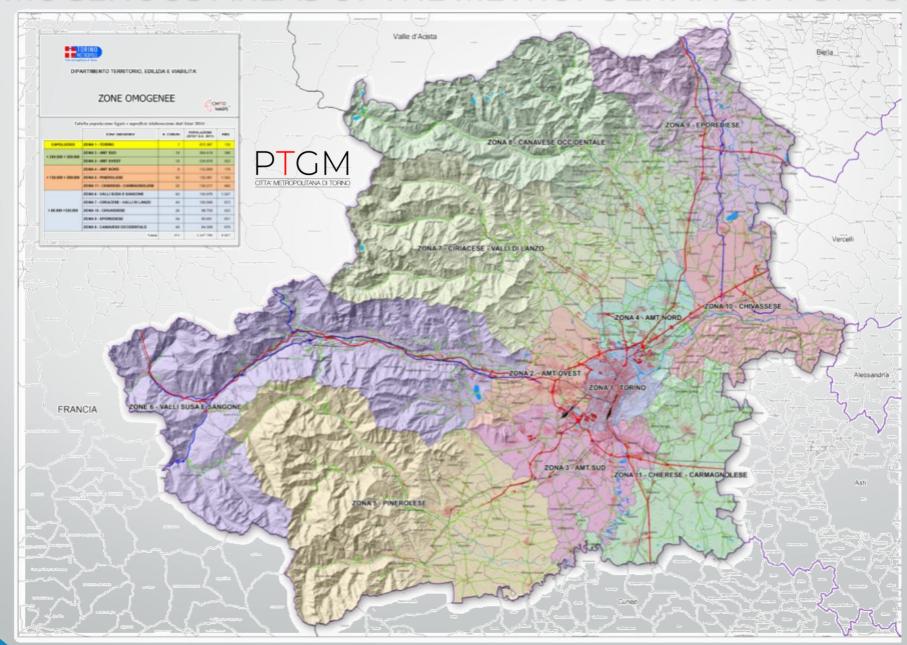


2017: Italian guidelines for SUMPs

SUMPs have to be adopted by Metropolitan cities or by (Associations of) Municipalities having more than 100,000 inhabitants



## HOMOGENOUS AREAS OF THE METROPOLITAN CITY OF TURIN





## OTHER CHALLENGES FOR THE SUMP OF TURIN

Citizen involvement

Integration (e.g. with the General territorial metropolitan plan)

Monitoring, assessing, reporting (and feedback on the plan)



#### SUMP OF TURIN PROCESS

zonchin concultation

(2019) Interdisciplinary and inter-institutional working group (scientific Committee, Memorandum of understanding with Turin, agreements with the Piedmont Region)

(2019) Territorial and socio-economic framework: Planning and regulatory framework, study of transport offer (roads, cycle paths, limited traffic areas, public transport, interchange nodes), study of mobility needs and demand, interaction between demand and supply, SWOT analysis.

(2020) Participatory planning process: stakeholder forum (definition of plan objectives for homogeneous areas),



#### SUMP OF TURIN PROCESS

(2020) Start of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Process; construction of alternative scenarios with actions and interventions for homogeneous areas.

(2020) Choice of the Plan scenario (with focus on homogeneous areas) with multi-criteria techniques, integration of the results of the strategic environmental assessment, definition of the Action Plan and of the Schedule of Interventions. Adoption of the PUMS.

(2021) Approval of the PUMS in the Metropolitan Council following public consultation.

