

How the Europeans have changed their streets to enable micromobility

The Auto Skills Australia Churchill Fellowship to understand how Light Electric Vehicles could improve transport systems

Micromobility Conference

26 November 2022

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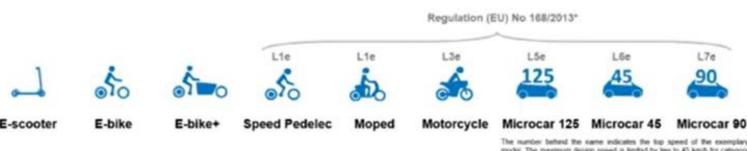
The potential of LEVs in Germany -DLR Report conclusion

Could replace up to three quarters of German car trips

- This reduces vehicle kilometres travelled by 50%
- Resulting in 44% less CO₂-e

 On average, for the trips substituted by LEVs, 88%
of the emissions could be saved compared to cars.

LEV Categories for the Analysis



The number behand the name indicates the top speed of the exemplary model. The maximum design speed is lended by law to 40 km/h for category (b), to 90 km/h for category L7 or and is not lended for category L5e.



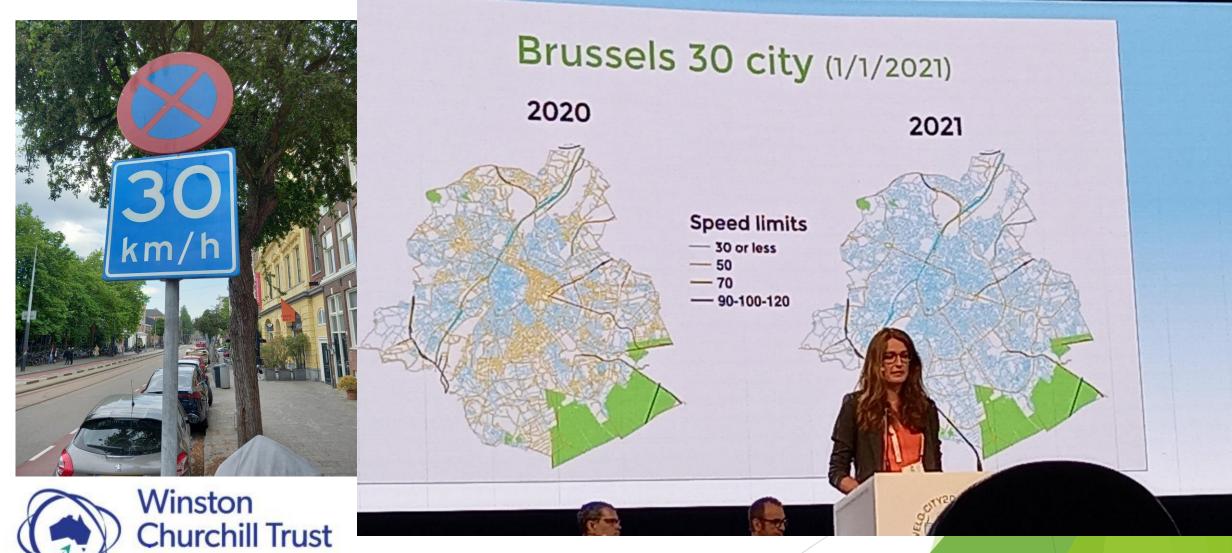
For each category, an exemplary LEV model that is (soon) available on the market serves as basis for definition of technical parameters. These parameters are needed for evaluation of trip substitution potential and emission reduction.

What will future urban streets look like?





30 kph zones



Learn globally, inspire locally.

Bike paths



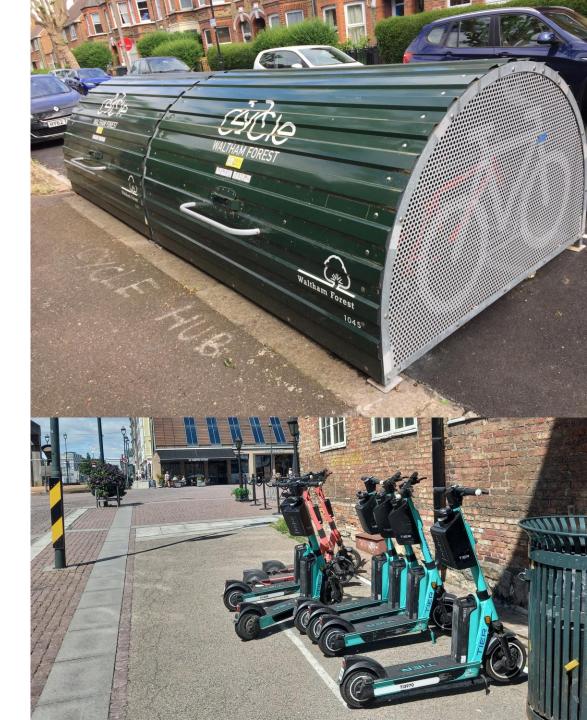


Winston Churchill Trust Learn globally, inspire locally.

Bike and scooter parking







No through roads and **Pedestrian priority**





Churchill Trust Learn globally, inspire locally.



No entry / One way and removal of parking





Wayfinding



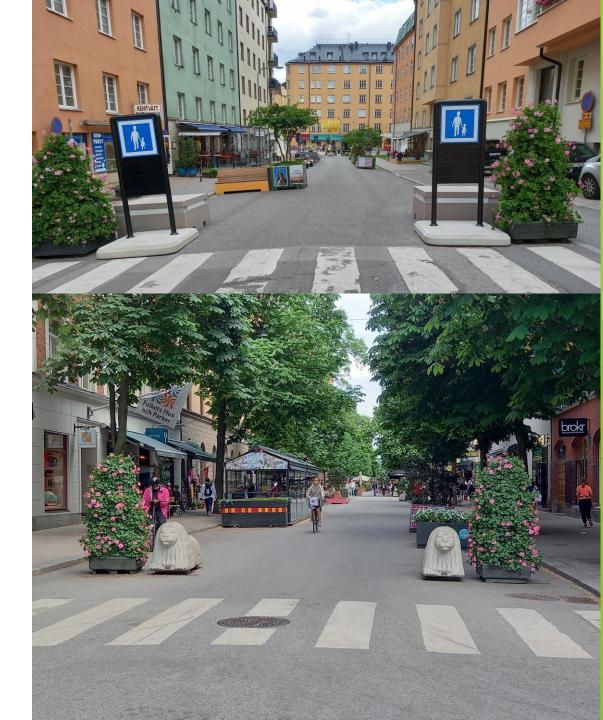
TUS



Roadspace reallocation







Future Urban Streets will:

- provide access for cars to all neighbouring uses
- be 30 kph or have protected bike paths
- prevent rat running by:
 - prioritising pedestrian crossings at local intersections
 - blocking through routes on local streets for cars
- provide the space for bike paths by:
 - removing on-street car parking, or
 - removing flush medians and right-turns, or
 - enabling one-way car travel only.

