

Bus and tramway:

the French way to high-level service





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 - About 180 edited publications
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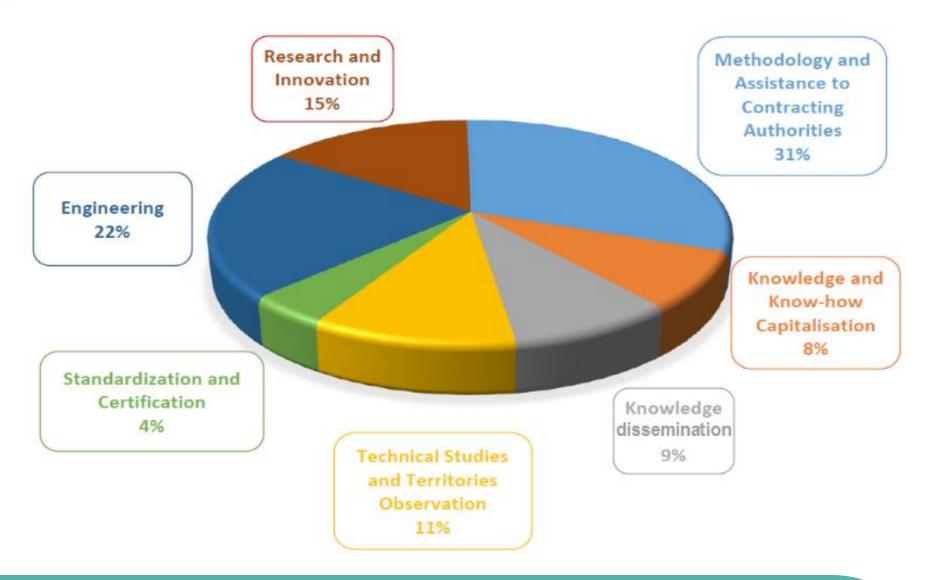
Management, Optimization, Modernization and Design of Infrastructures



Towns and Urban Strategies

.. which intersect each other







contents

- Tramway & BHNS: what are we talking about ?!
- (Urban) public transport : the French context
- Tramways & BHNS: the current situation in France
- The urban insertion of THNS : design through safety
- and now: current issues and perspectives



Tramway & BHNS: what are we talking about ?!

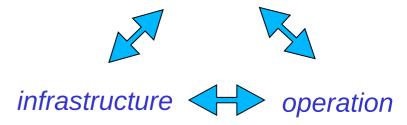
Tram & BHNS as transport systems...

rolling stock



the rolling stock

Streetcars, bus, ...



the infrastructure

stops, junctions, linking sections







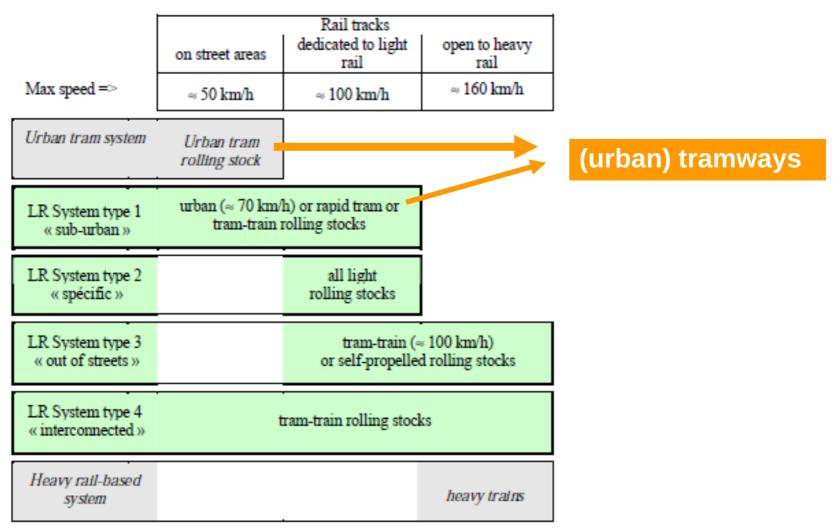


the operation

- running conditions
- boarding/alighting of passengers
- network structure, intermodality
- image, communication
- maintenance

Tramway: a functional based definition...

Light Rail-based systems (« SFL » in French)



Bus (with a) High Level (of) Service systems: the idea of a bus operated as a tramway...

- a road vehicle ...
- but infrastructure design and operation manners inspired from rail systems
 - dedicated lanes, right of way
 - stations (and not simple stops)
 - ticketing, information
 - customized rolling stock







Then, what is High-Level service ...



« H.L.S. » refers both to

the level of service:

- => The quantity of proposed service
- frequency,
- capacity,
- travel time
- ...

the quality of service*:

- => the respect of announced goals
- effectiveness of accessibilty
- reliability of information
- availability of the system





* European standard EN13816



The French meaning of High Level of Service ("HNS")

Main indicators for High-Level Service:

- regularity
- frequency
- reliability / availability
- commercial speed
- capacity, with a sufficient comfort
- accessibility (as compulsory)

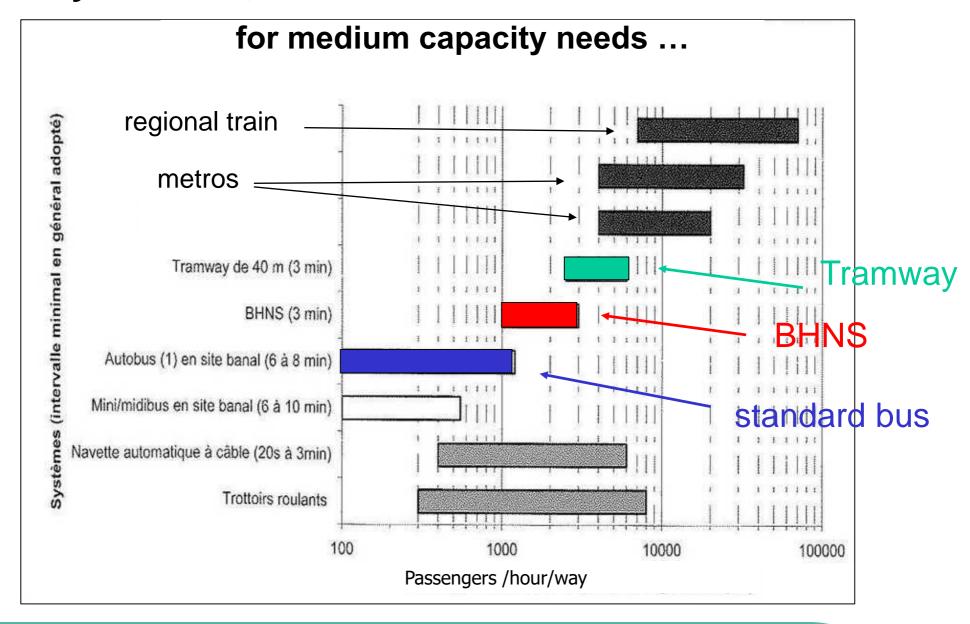
Additional criteria for attractiveness:

- wide operation hours range
- passengers information
- image

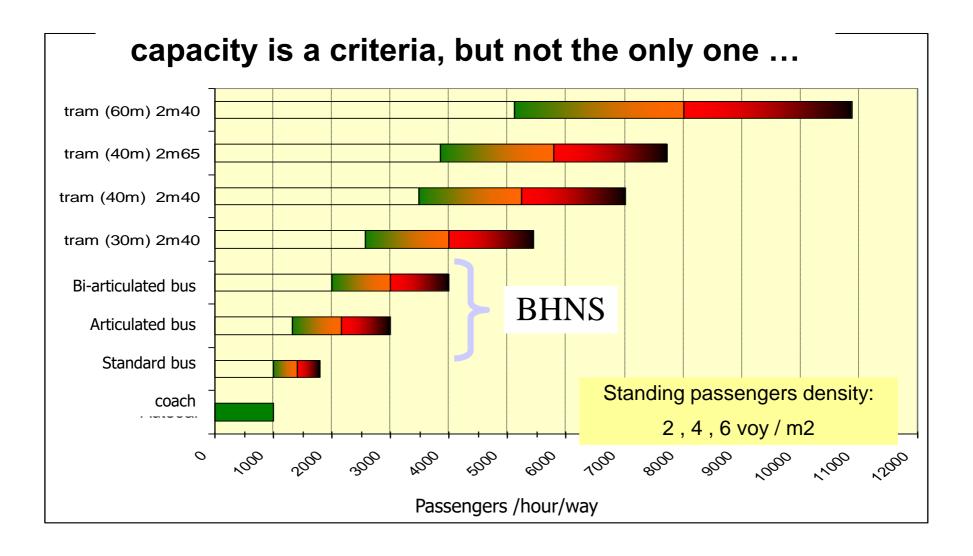
and the HNS system as backbones of a ranked network



Tramway & BHNS, mass transit tools

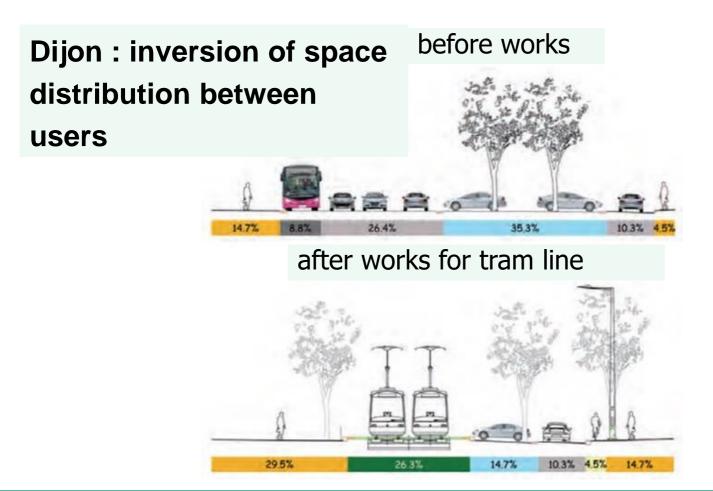


Between Tramway & BHNS (and metro), a choice to be made



Tramway & BHNS, not only transport tools

but also urban planning and public space design and uses management





Nantes Busway: a former highway

Tramway & BHNS, not only transport tools

but also urban planning and public space design and uses management













(Urban) public transport : the French context

Actors in French public transport

- State
 § Regulation and control => State
- Management of PT systems => "**AOM**": organising authorities
 - State => national railways & coach lines
 - Segions => regional railways, interurban coach lines
 - § Departments => local railways
 - § Local "AOM" (cities) => urban transport
- Providing of transport services => Operators
 - for urban transport
 - mainly, private companies through a contract with AOM
 - § a few public companies (cities)
- § Roads and public space and traffic management
 - In towns: cities (or federation of cities)



The regulatory framework of French Public Transport

Management of PT projects

(as other infrastructure or building projects « MOP » law of 12 juillet 1985)

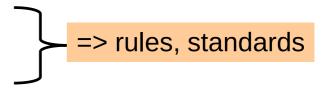
⇒ relations between public contracting authority / (private) project management

Administrative procedures

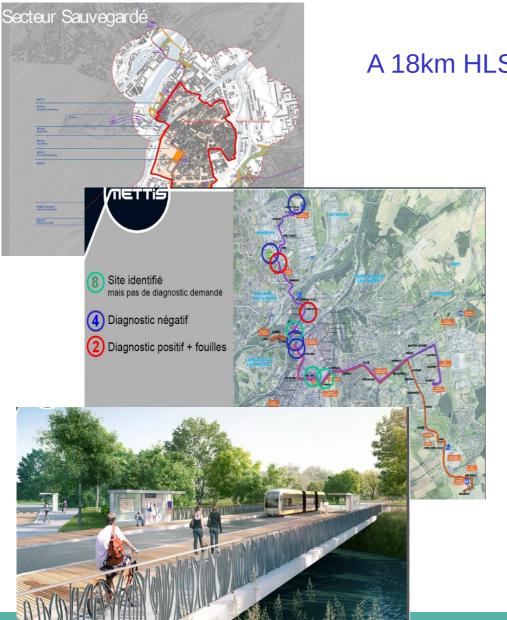
- a legal framework in constant evolution...
- Main topics
 - Public interest
 - Socio-economic viability
 - Environmental impact

Technical framework

- Construction issues
- Use issues
- Interaction with external context



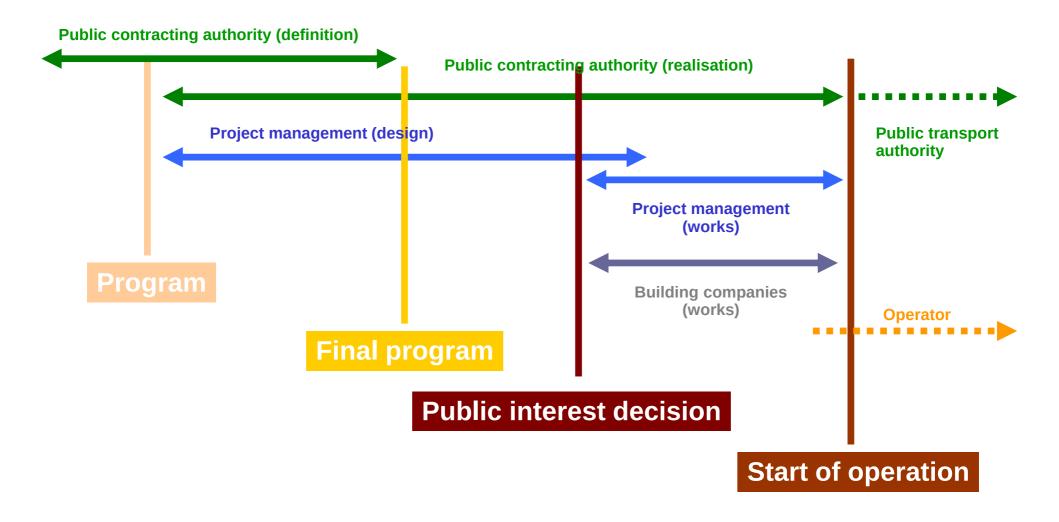
An example of constraints: « Mettis » BHNS



A 18km HLS system in Metz (2013)

- Protected area (downtown): 25 files
 - Permit for destroy, build, authorisation for removing trees, for works, ...
- preventive Archéological process : 8 sites
 - 8 potential sites, 2 sites with excavations
- « Water » law : 11 sites
 - 1 site with a special public consultation and impact evaluation
- Pyrotechnic premediation: 1 site

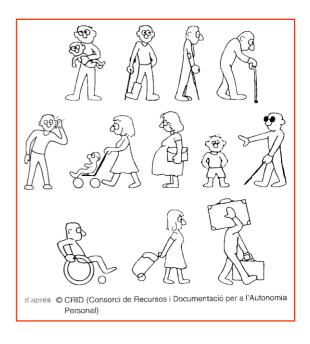
The standard schedule of a TCSP project



Accessibility for disabled people, a compulsory legal framework







As well for public space as rolling stock, information and for all disabilities ...











Safety managent for tramways: "STPG"* regulations

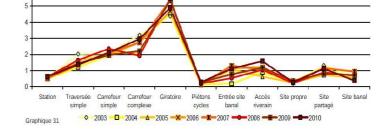
a regulation background:

- new projects from 2003 : commitments during the project
- ➤ existing lines in 2003 : regularization in the 10 years



a continuous process:

- annual reports by operators
- > a national accidents database



> technical audits in networks by STRMTG (state office)



^{*} STPG : safety for public guided transport

Tramways & BHNS: the current situation in France

Tramways & BHNS in France

26 tramway networks

- ⇒ quite all major cities are equipped
- ⇒ a few on-going projects, especially in Paris region
- → 1 interconnected tram-train system



depending on which level is considered (full or light)

- ⇒ some medium cities turned from tram to BHNS
- ⇒ BHNS lines in addition to tram systems in some cities
- ⇒ Around 10 full BHLS lines (and some « strong lines »)













Tramways & BHNS in France: a look at history

- 1985 1995...: resurgence of tramways:
 - Tramways had almost disappeared as in many western countries
 - a 1st line in Nantes, then Grenoble, Saint Denis (Paris), Strasbourg, Rouen, ...
 - a standard rolling stock, exclusive lanes
- In the 2000's: development of tramways... and some questions !...
 - Many projects in big cities... and smaller ones
 - Customized rolling stocks, STPG frame
 - questions about relevance / costs for medium cities or lower patronage
 - appearance of guided vehicles on tyres (TVR, CIVIS, Translohr)
 - In the meantime : BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) concept rises up abroad ...
- => lead in years 2003 / 2004 to

the idea of « the bus like the tram »: The BHNS concept

(but not a simple transposition of BRT)



Tramways in France

- 26 networks, 71 lines, 703 km of tracks, 1293 cars (end 2016)
 - Radial lines through city centres, based on traffic generation hotspots (universities, hospitals) & high density housing areas
 - Tram lines = base of re-structured PT networks
 - Park & Ride in suburbs
 - Mainly exclusive right of way (2% of total length in mixed traffic)
 - Layouts and rolling stock oriented on accessibility for disabled people compulsory application of the law



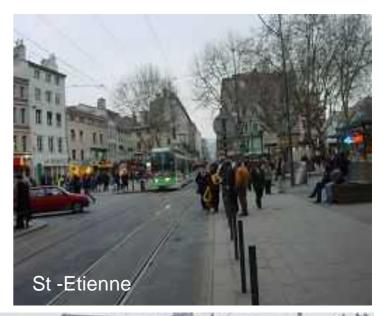


streetcars had quite disappeared in French towns...

to let tramway run (back*) in streets ... we had to take the cars' place!

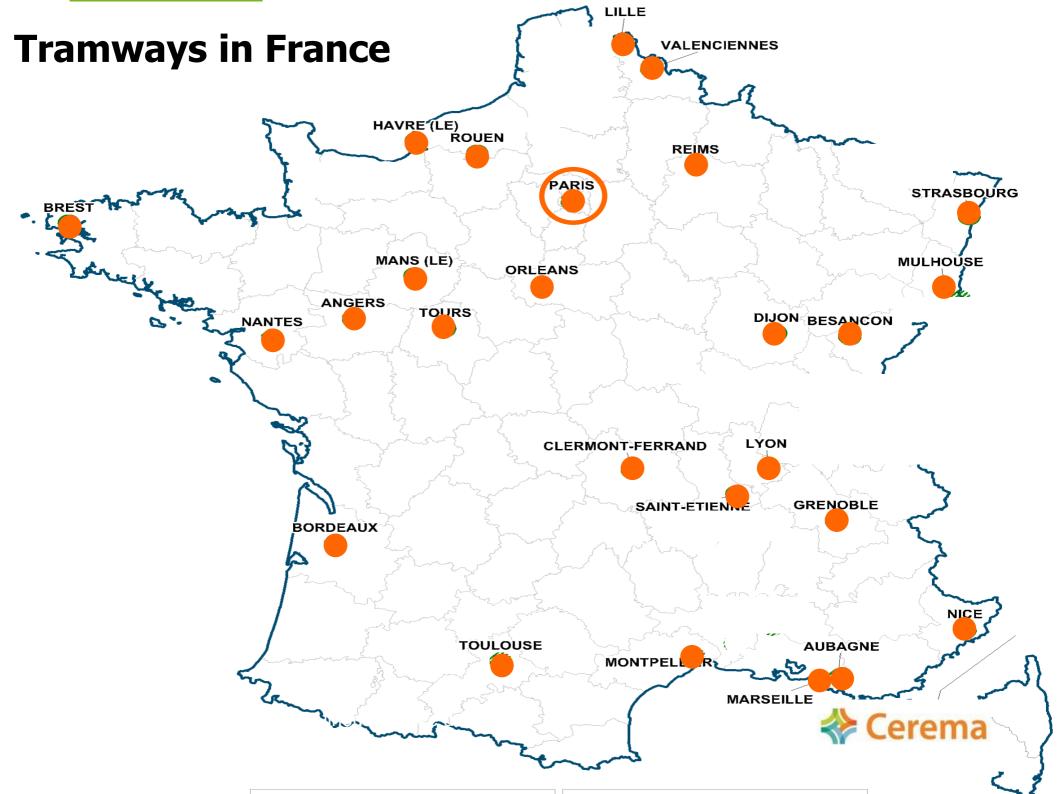


- ⇒ getting dedicated running ways (most often)
- Effective priority at junctions









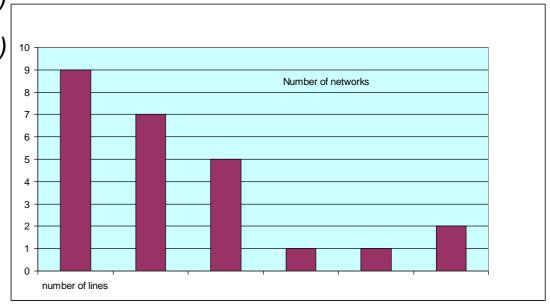
Tramways in France

networks in provinces (end of 2016)

diverse Public Transport areas

=> from Aubagne (105 000 inhab.) to Lyon (1 355 000 inhab.)

- various size of networks
- => from Aubagne (1 line, 7.2 km) to Lyon, Strasbourg (6 lines)
- various length of lines
- => from Grenoble (5 km)
 to Bordeaux (20 km)



Tramways in Paris region

lines in Isle of France (end of 2016)

- 8 tram lines,
 - including 2 on tyres and 1 tram train

not yet a real network ...

linked with metro and RER

• 105 km, 180 stations

T3a+T3b => 22,5 km

(around Paris town)

244 cars





Tramways in France: various configurations

From...

pedestrian areas



mixed traffic zones

To ...

• fully segregated (and level crossings)









BHNS in France

- around 10 « full » high-level service systems
 - same as tramways (radial lines ..., base of re-structured PT networks, P+R)
 - Mainly exclusive dedicated lanes
 - Effective right of way in junctions
 - stations
 - Customized or dedicated vehicles
- some « strong lines » (medium skill level)
 - not all « BHNS » requirements implemented
 - in main networks (or small cities)
 - (relative) high frequency and wide operation period
 - Optimizes layouts when needed
 - Standard vehicles





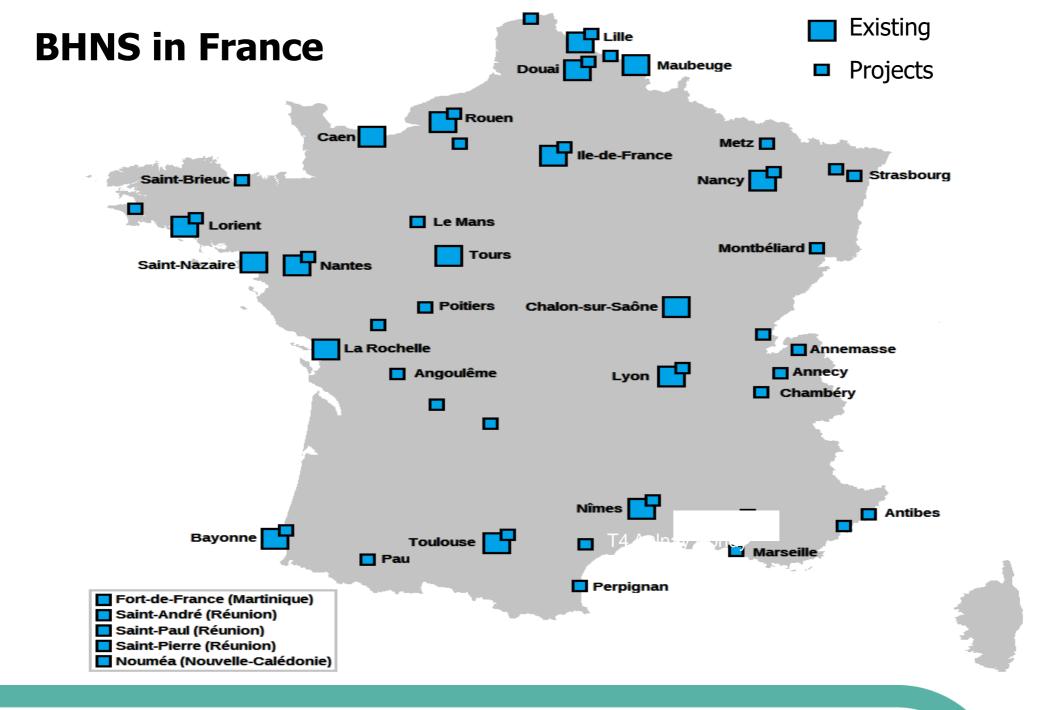


Image and design, key facts for success

Rolling stock:

- customised (head of) vehicles
- "clean" mode
- quiet, "friendly" vehicle









Infrastructure and layouts

- high quality materials and urban furniture
- "green tracks" (grass, plants)
- artistic acts

Operation

- effective priority
- efficient boarding/alighting
- real time information







the Urban insertion : design through safety

Safety, an essentiel stake for HLS

a direct stake ...

as part of road safety not many victims



however some spectacular and media-friendly accidents and possibly severe with many involved people





Safety, an essentiel stake for HLS

but also an **indirect** one, because of





impact on productivity:

- > regularity
- > availability
- > commercial speed
- > corporate image
- > operation costs

disruptions due to accidents

immobilized vehicles damaged facilities services breaks



prevention methods

restrictives orders distrusting driving drivers' stress



Main key factors for tramway & BHNS (un-)safety

- Obstacles to mutual visibilities
 - Plants, parked vehicles, urban furniture, buildings
- Readabilty of layouts and signalling
 - Design, materials
- Bad awareness of other modes needs
 - Pedestrians, cyclists needs
- Lack of attention and awareness of danger
 - Mobile phones, portables devices, ...
- Speed of vehicles

all these issues are due to conflicts with other uses of public space !...



What "urban insertion of tramways" is

= the physical integration of a transport system in the public space, and its interaction with other users and activities

- pedestrians
- bicycles
- motorized vehicles
- parking and deliveries
- · residents' activities
- · urban services
- maintenance actions





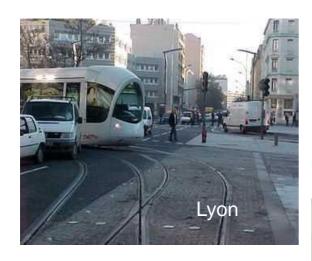






Then, a relevant tool to increase safety and reach HLS

- => sharing the public space
- => handling uses' conflicts
- in space => infrastructure design



in time => traffic management and operation







Some favourable elements of context

Accessibility rules

("handicap" law, Feb. 2005)





Promotion of active modes



Bicycles must be taken in account

in projects ("LAURE" law)

Moderation of cars in city centers

("Code de la rue" decrees)



Main basics for lines design

- linking sections between junctions and stops
 - Segregated lanes when relevant
 - Other modes taken in account (to avoid use of reserved lanes)
 - Shared space with traffic management (put the PT veh. in front of cars)

at stops

- Accessibility for disabled people, an essential tool
- Taking in account pedestrians routes (they will do so anyway)

at junctions

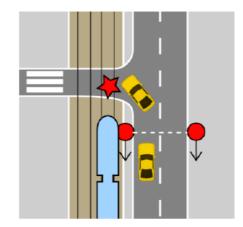
- Matching of design and traffic management
- Believable signage and traffic management => priority to PT veh.
- Mutual visibilities
- avoid fixed obstacles downstream of conflicts zones

And now: current issues and perspectives

Tramways and BHNS: current safety issues

10 years of safety management "STPG process"

- ✓ all tramways networks 1st assessment achieved
- ✓ beginning of actualisation process
- ✓ a solid (substantial) feedback (*accidents database*)
- Mains stakes confirmed
 - ✓ roundabouts
 - √"turn_on" junctions
 - ✓ pedestrians : severity of accidents, distraction
 - ✓ Cyclists: use of reserved lanes, risky behaviour in junctions
 - ✓ Passengers falling due to emergency braking
- ✓ Same issues for BHNS, to be confirmed by feedback (no database)







Tramways and BHNS: current issues and perspectives

Short term: at the end of high growth in Provinces, straight inside boom around Paris...

Uncertainty regarding projects, due to

- global economic context (lack of fundings)
- political changes at local level

In provinces:

- ⇒ less & less new "full HLS" lines and new networks,
- ⇒ rather extensions of existing lines,
- ⇒ modifications due to change of urban context
- ⇒ optimization of operation (treatments of hotspots)
- ⇒ additional strong lines in networks



Tramways and BHNS: current issues and perspectives

For some big tramways networks...

Some needs of fundings to maintain older systems (> 30 years):

- heavy renewal of older tracks
- big services for Rolling Stock for life's lengthening
- replacement of older cars
- adaptation of layouts to new vehicles





For the first BHNS systems...

Some needs of fundings to adapt the service to the demand:

- replacement of vehicles with bigger ones
- adaptation of layouts to new vehicles



Tramways and BHNS: current issues and perspectives

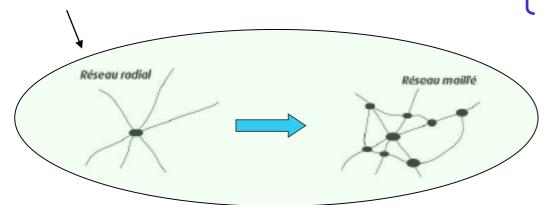
In main and older networks,

the need to adapt the supply to the demand!

Several solutions implemented

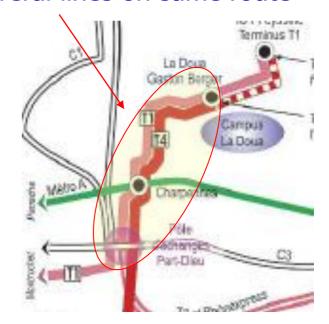
increase of frequencies

interconnection of lines ———



Rise of fleet

Several lines on same route



- > rise of Rolling Stock capacity
 - > 33 m to 40 m long cars

Paris region LRT: even more projects!

"Grand Paris" and Olympic

games context:

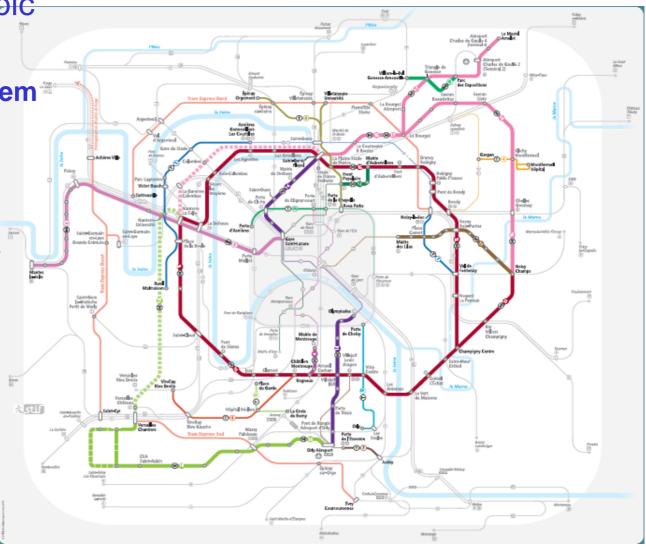
a big automatic metro system

besides this one,

many projects regarding

all public transport modes:

- Metro
- . <u>RER</u>
- LRT (tramways)
- BHNS & busses









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Thanks!

