

#### Design of intermodal mobility hubs in low density area

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#### ▶ To cite this version:

Agathe Daniel, Nacima Baron, Sophie Hasiak, Cyprien Richer. Design of intermodal mobility hubs in low density area. Transport Research Arena, Nov 2022, Lisbonne, Portugal. 2022. hal-04143690

#### HAL Id: hal-04143690 https://hal.science/hal-04143690v1

Submitted on 27 Jun 2023

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**LISBON** 2022

## **CONTEXT**

- A range of mobility issues exists in sparsely populated areas: car dependency, cost of transports, inefficiency of public transport, unsafe use of active modes, etc. (Huygues, 2013).
- In France, new tools like public calls for projects and engineering support aim to improve rural areas mobilities. Adding to this, a recent law has expanded mobility governance and management. The whole country is now covered by local authorities in charge of mobility policy.

# **POSTER SESSION**

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## Design of intermodal mobility hubs in low density area

Lumbres (3,600 inhabitants) Network of 7 Mobility stations (cost : €0.42 M) combining car-sharing, bike rentals and an access point for solidarity transport



5 small-hubs' challenges (Van Acker & Triggianese, 2020)

## Intermodality

 Functionalities mainly related to shared vehicles (car-sharing, car-pooling...)

## **QUESTION**

- Intermodal development has traditionally relied on heavy and costly railway hub projects (Richer, Bentayou, Depigny, 2017). Rural territories have experimented new forms of hubs built around their road networks.
- What form should hubs take in rural areas? We outline first • learnings from five small-hubs' challenges identified by Van Acker and Triggianese (2020).

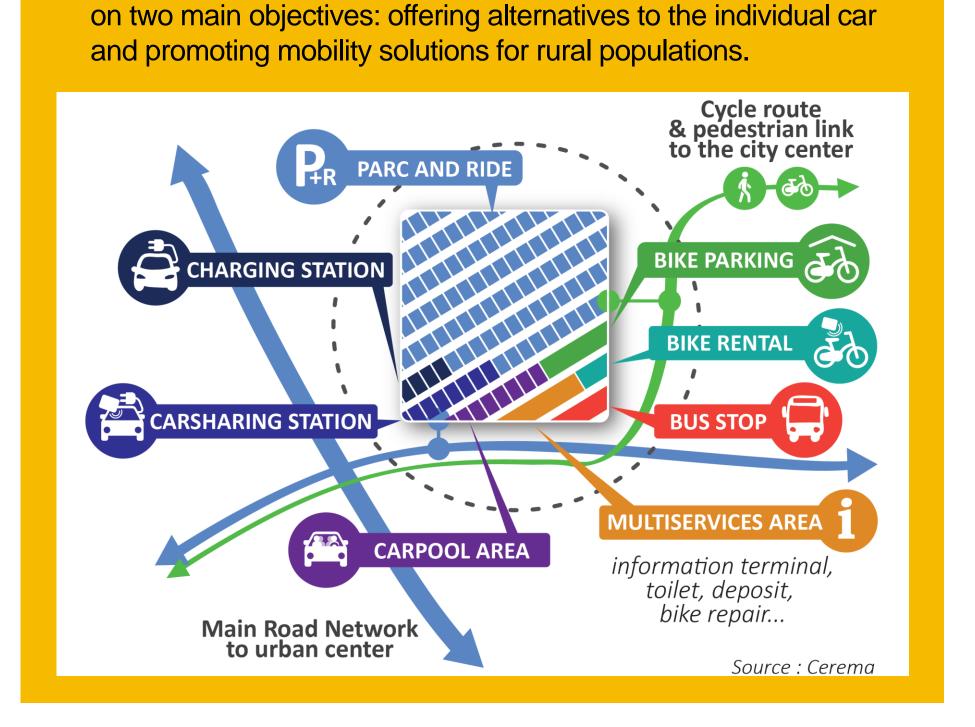
 $\rightarrow$  How have those challenges been handled in the implementation of rural multimodal hubs in France ?

#### **METHODS**

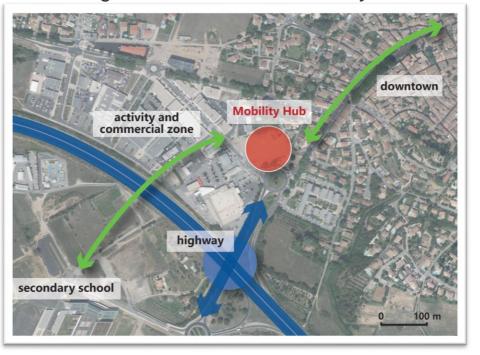
- International literature review on small hubs.
- Follow-up of experiments in the scope of Cerema's activities: ulletwebinars, interviews with stakeholders and field studies.

• In France, mobility hubs focus on individual modes and are guided

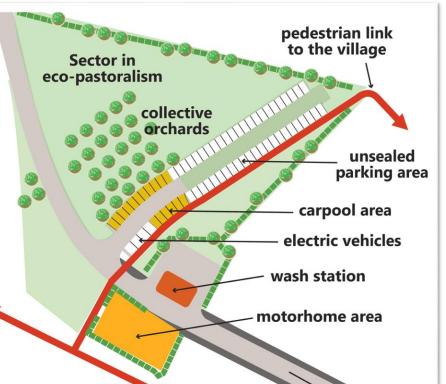
by road networks. They are part of local planning strategies based



Gignac (6,500 inhabitants) Challenge of repositioning a hub and connecting it to the school and the city center



Luitré-Dompierre (1,800 inhabitants) Implementation of a hub (cost : €0,57 M) with a touristic dimension and development of a collective orchard with schoolchildren



- Diversification of the public road ٠ transport: from solidarity transport to high service level projects
- Integration of active mobility ۲

## **Morphological barrier**

- Free geographical positioning of mobility hubs, a location depending more on available lands than existing infrastructures
- Often guided by road accessibility, and therefore close to highway interchanges
- Issues of crossing and linking the city center by active modes

## Programming and services

- Implementation of multiservice areas beyond mobility
- Associating economic activities and creating links with local economy
- Relying on the touristic potential of the territory, mainly by promoting cycling

#### **Public space**

character

- Highlighting mobility services in strategically selected existing public spaces
- Efforts to facilitate pedestrian access to hubs

Creation of small shelters rather than

1 hectare (10,000 square metres)

Enhancement of agricultural and rural

Implentation of hubs on surfaces of about

Co-designed public spaces

heavy construction

landscape

#### **FIRST RESULTS**

## PERSPECTIVES

These developments are the result of public policies that we ulletmust consider from its early stage.

 $\rightarrow$  How do public policies at the origin of such spatial arrangements arise and evolve in order to respond to specific issues in rural areas?

This research is currently underway with the PhD of Agathe • Daniel (MATRIS-Cerema and LVMT).



#### Embrun (6,300 inhabitants)

Landscape integration (cost : €0.47M) with a multi-service space: sanitary facilities, touristic information, a bus and bicycle shelter.



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