Principles of Travel Planning

Overview
1. The Problem
2. Travel Demand Management
3. Travel Plans – A Definition
4. Targets
5. Policy
6. Steps Towards Travel Plan Development

The Problem
• Habits – learned sequences of acts that have become automatic responses and are functional in obtaining certain goals (Verplanken and Aarts 1999)
• Travel inertia - automatic utilisation of whatever transportation means were used in the past
• Everyday choices and decisions are made without the decision maker being conscious of making the choices
• Any attempt to change travel mode choice will largely depend on
  - motivation behind the behavior
  - policies to change habits should focus on making individuals more conscious of their choices

Travel Demand Management
• The influencing of individuals’ travel behaviour
• Any action or set of actions aimed at influencing people’s travel behaviour in such a way that alternative mobility options are presented and/or congestion is reduced (Meyer, 1999)
• Travel planning is a means of delivering TDM measures in the context of an organisation or site

Travel Plans – A Definition
• A general term for a package of measures tailored to:
  - Meet the needs of individual sites and
  - Aimed at promoting greener, cleaner travel choices and reducing reliance on the car
• It involves the development of a set of:
  - Mechanisms,
  - Initiatives and
  - Targets
  Those that together can enable an organisation to reduce the impact of travel and transport on the environment, whilst also bringing a number of other benefits to the organisation as an employer and to staff
  (Energy Efficiency Best Practice Programme, 2001)

Targets
1. Segment
   • “the sector” of travel which is being targeted by the travel plan
2. Scope
   • indicates the degree of developments or organisations which will be affected by the travel plan and its actions
3. Scale
   • understanding the underlying demographics is key to ensuring a travel plan is designed at the appropriate level
Policy

- Supporting policy is required
- Trends in policy development – from ‘hard measures’ to ‘smarter choices’
- Follow regional policy (Green Paper, 2007; White Paper 2001, 2011)
- Policy integration

Steps Towards Travel Plan Development (1)

- Guidelines (Authorities, Organisation)
- Involves selection of measures, objectives and targets that need to be reached
- Includes the decision of what surveys and data collection needs to be done
- Identification of necessary stakeholders
- Introduction of a TP coordinator
- Specifies monitoring tasks and seeks that the TP gets going

Steps Towards Travel Plan Development (2)

Writing it down
- Background information on department’s site including: location, staff numbers and existing travel patterns
- Objectives within the travel plan
- Scope – which elements of travel you are addressing
- Proposed actions and measures for achieving the objectives
- Marketing proposals for the travel plan
- Targets that determine whether you are meeting the objectives
- How the travel plan will be monitored and reviewed and by whom
- How the results of the monitoring exercise will be disseminated to all members of staff

Steps Towards Travel Plan Development (3)

Good Travel Plans Consist of...
- Senior management support;
- Based on current travel patterns;
- Have clear objectives;
- Include a package of measures (carrots and sticks);
- Have staff time allocated, with an appointed co-ordinator;
- Involve all staff;
- Include extensive marketing of the plan itself and its component measures;
- Set clear targets with specific dates; and
- Establish monitoring procedures.

Successful Travel Plans include:

- The 7 steps to success:
  - Identify the problems and make the case for action
  - Secure commitment and allocate resources
  - Raise awareness and build consensus with employees
  - Gather data
  - Review and evaluate alternatives to the car
  - Agree the strategy and set targets
  - Make it happen and maintain momentum

Thank You

Questions?