



Mobility Station

Smart solution 12

Smart mobility solutions

Measured impacts

10

Mobility stations created

54

sustainable vehicles used in GrowSmarter Cologne

60%

in CO₂ reductions



Cologne

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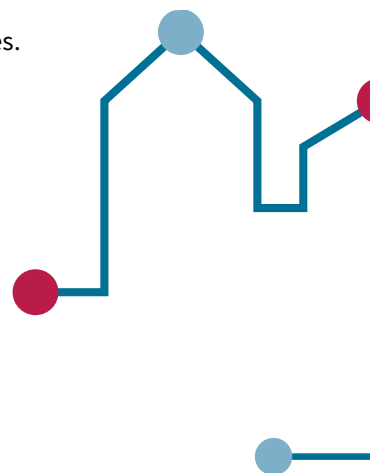
What is it?

A mobility station offers multiple transport alternatives at one location. The mobility stations can vary in both size and type of location, and the transportation alternatives can include public transport, electric car-sharing, conventional car-sharing, timesharing of private and (during the project) public parking spaces, as well as conventional bike-sharing and e-bike-sharing.

This solution is designed to improve air quality and lower traffic and carbon emissions by making it easier for local residents to transition to more energy/emission-efficient transport alternatives.

What did GrowSmarter do?

Ten mobility stations, each with various formats, were implemented in or near the neighbourhood of Mülheim in Cologne and at the refurbishment site of the project.



The key steps taken to establish mobility stations include identification of possible locations (including analysis of customer needs), securing permits, preparing parking spaces and installing equipment, and preparing customer interfaces such as ticketing systems and signage. The mobility station signage developed by Cologne has become the standard used in the Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia.

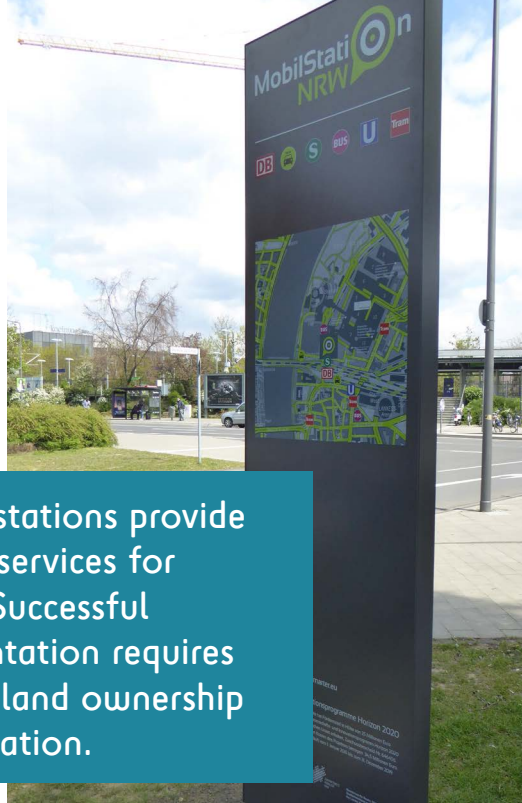
The city wanted to encourage behavioural change away from cars towards more active modes of transport like walking, cycling and public transport. Customers can pay for public transport as well as car-sharing using public transportation ticket (Multiticket or eTicket) from the public transportation provider KVB.

Lessons learnt

It is important to understand who owns the land on which mobility stations are located and to ensure that locations are visible sites that match user needs or preferences (i.e. easily accessible). There may be restrictions on use of public land for private ventures (leading to prohibitions, additional costs or fees, or need for exemptions from laws). The dynamic nature of the market for mobility solutions means new private mobility operators are emerging, adding to the complexity of developing business models for service providers but offering potential to integrate additional services into or close by mobility stations (e.g. cargo bikes, scooters, delivery boxes, more).

Upscaling & replication potential

Many cities are introducing mobility stations as part of their work with Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans. Cologne has developed a master plan for mobility stations within the city limits. The city's experiences highlight a range of tasks and challenges that other cities can learn from to replicate the concept.



Mobility stations provide valuable services for citizens. Successful implementation requires focus on land ownership and regulation.

How did the measure work?

Technical feasibility



The measure is technically feasible. Main challenges related to identification of suitable locations and land ownership.

Economic feasibility

A mobility station cannot be evaluated separately. The introduction of these stations in conjunction to public transport hubs has large potential in increasing public transport shares and achieving positive externalities with emissions' reduction.

Replication potential



Good replication potential. The mobility stations should be equipped with more bike- and car-sharing.

