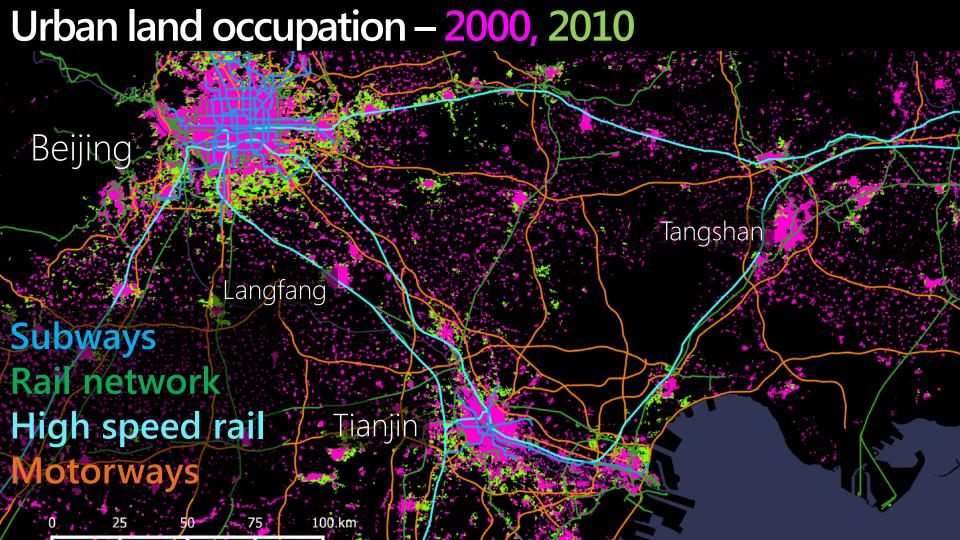


Urban land occupation – 2000, 2010 Beijing Tangshan Langfang Tianjin





Definitions: Direct Transport Impacts

The benefits, revenues and costs for users, operators, infrastructure providers/managers and governments.





Definitions: Direct Transport Impacts

- User impacts (travel time, reliability, relief from overcrowding...)
- Revenue effects for operators and infrastructure managers
- Environmental effects (pollutants, noise, GHG)
 Safety impacts (mortality and morbidity)





Definitions: Induced Land-use Change

Mid- to long-term changes in land use triggered by transport infrastructure.

Induced land use changes (and associated impacts) not part of direct transport impacts).

difficult to track net generative vs. redistributive effects;



challenging to appraise rigourously.



Definitions: Wider Economic Benefits (W.E.B.)

Economic effects in labour, goods and service markets that are additional to the direct transport benefits (that may stem from induced land-use changes).





Definitions: Transport and W.E.B.

- Should not assume that increased transport investments leads to improved economic vitality;
- Context and stage of growth matters; in a well-connected region, additional transport investments (often) display declining marginal returns.





Issues for macroeconomic appraisal

Conceptually, direct economic benefits, induced land-use change and wider economic benefits can be captured by a linking microeconomic and macroeconomic appraisal

In practice, this is rarely done sufficiently, in part because of lack of data and monitoring.





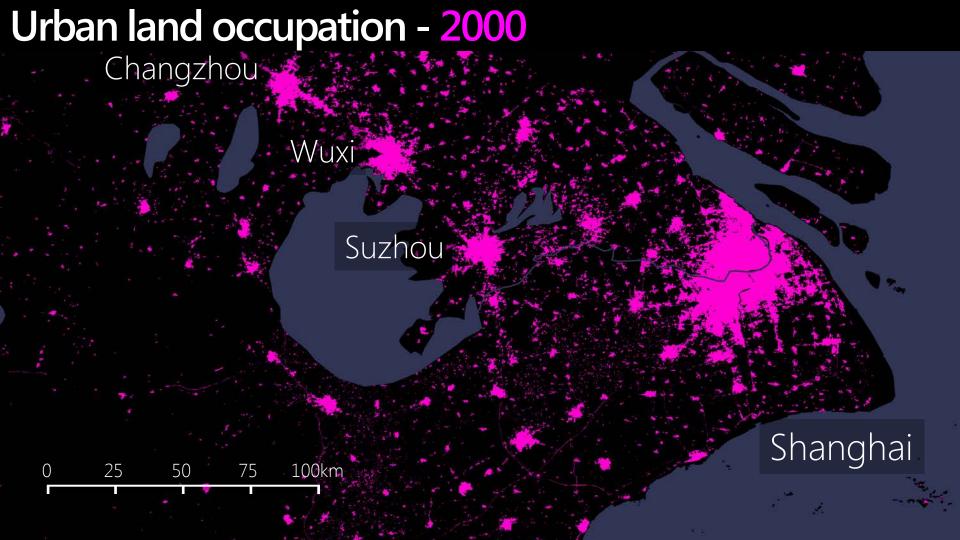
Dynamic, structuring effects and appraisal

Assessing how large changes to the transport system impact the regional economy and land use over time is challenging...

.... but forecasting the "business-as-usual" case, which is essential for cost-benefit appraisal, is also complicated.





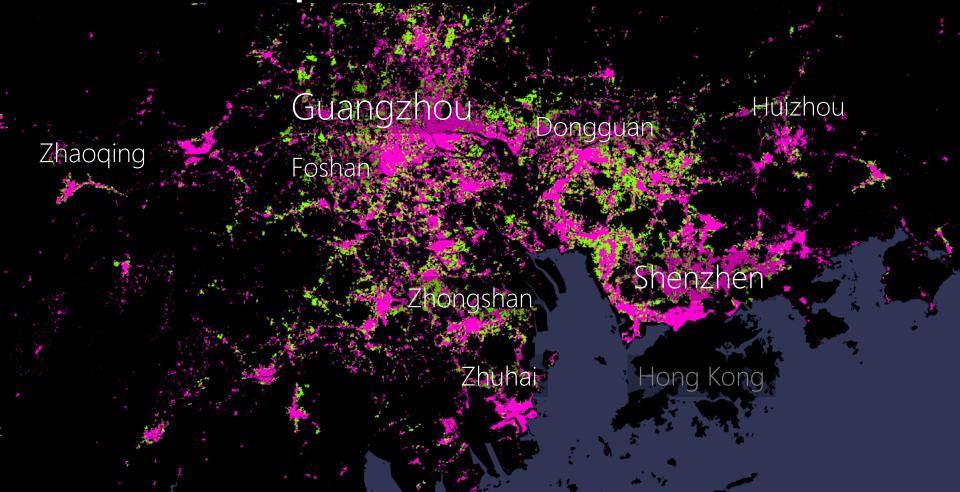


Urban land occupation – 2000, 2010 Changzhou Wuxi Suzhou Shanghai 100km

Urban land occupation – 2000

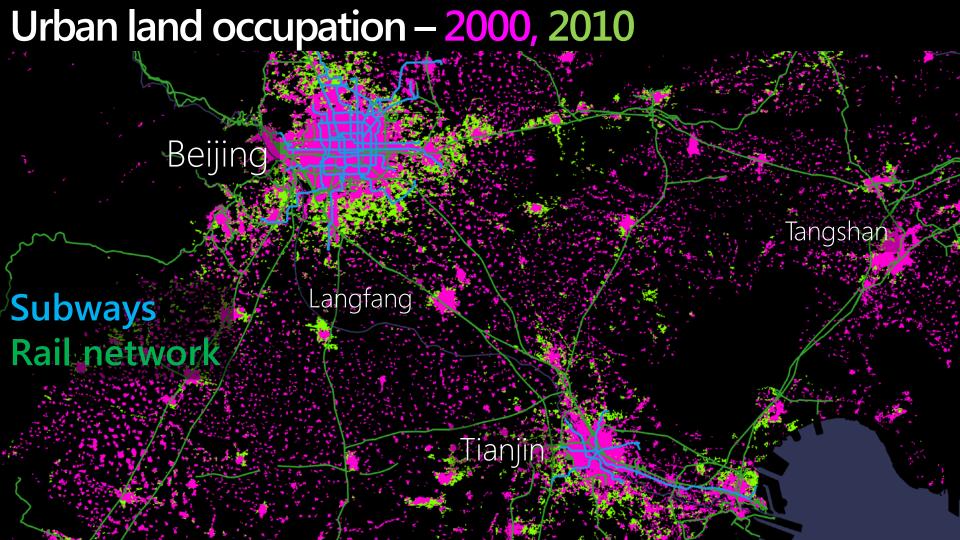


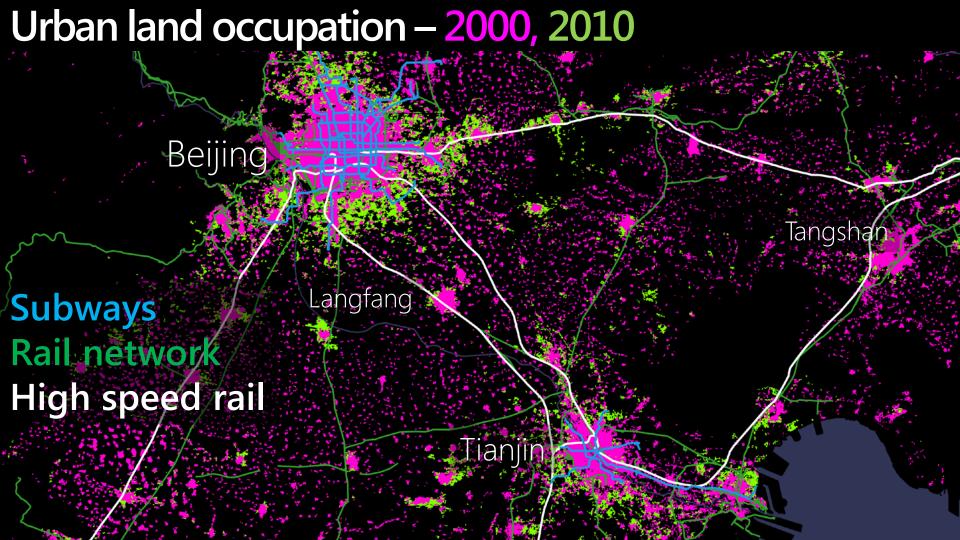
Urban land occupation – 2000, 2010

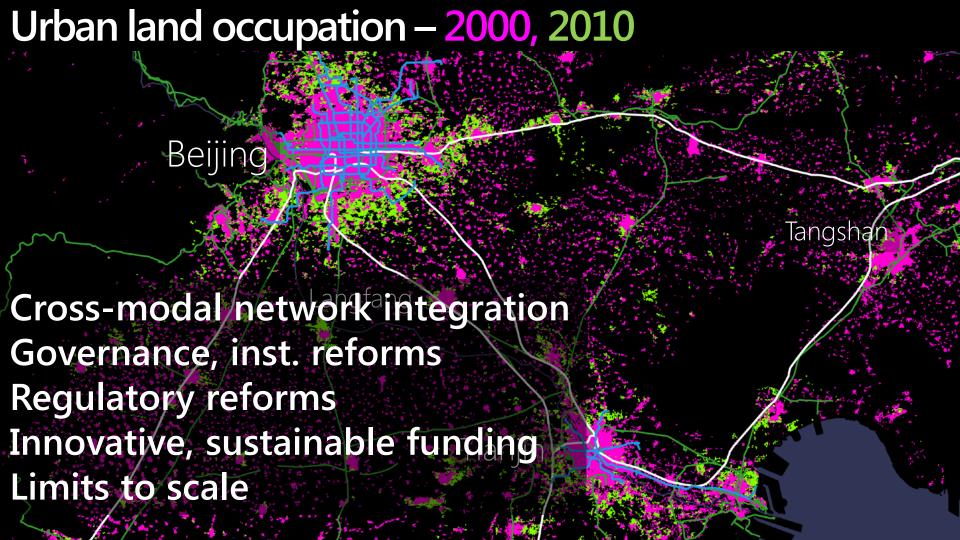


Urban land occupation – 2000 Beijing Tangshan Langfang Tianjin

Urban land occupation – 2000, 2010 Beijing Tangshan Langfang Tianjin









Roundtable focus:

Explore international experience and lessons learned from integrated transport development in large-scale urban regions and city clusters



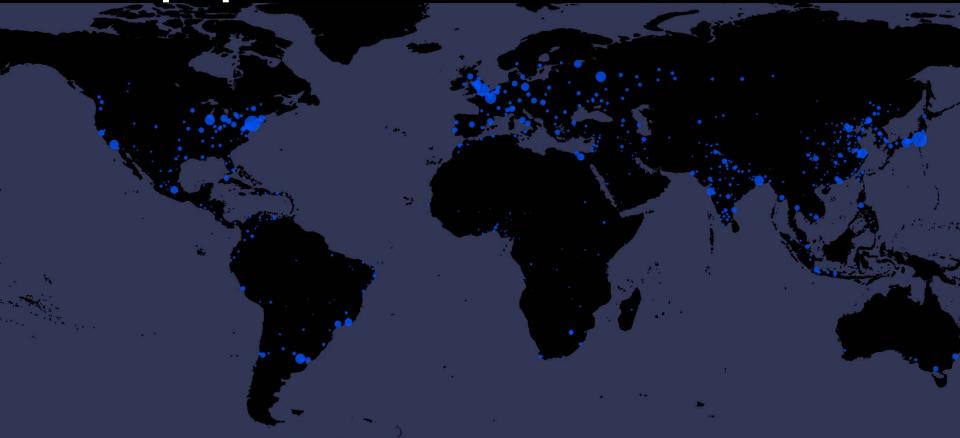


Roundtable focus:

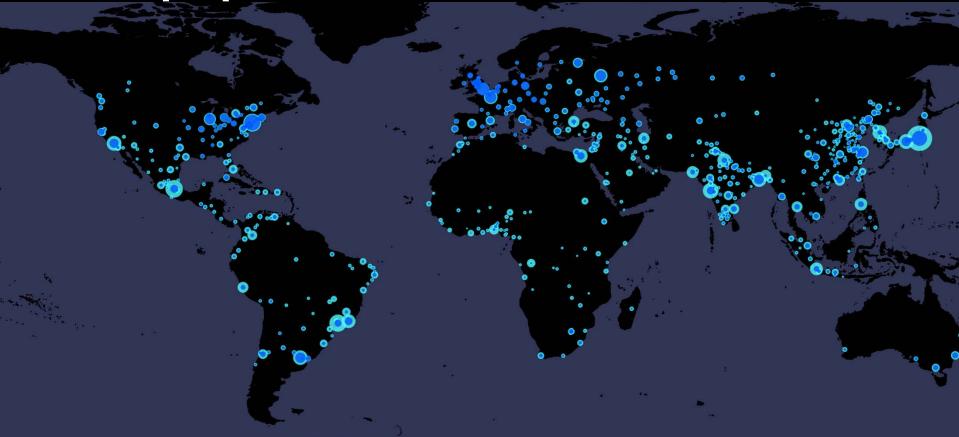
Explore international experience and lessons learned from integrated transport development in large-scale urban regions and city clusters



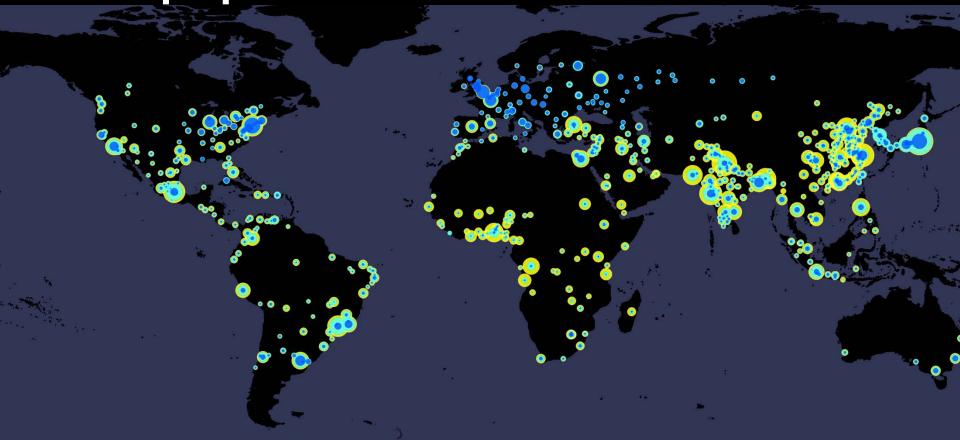
Urban population: 1950



Urban population : 1950, 1990



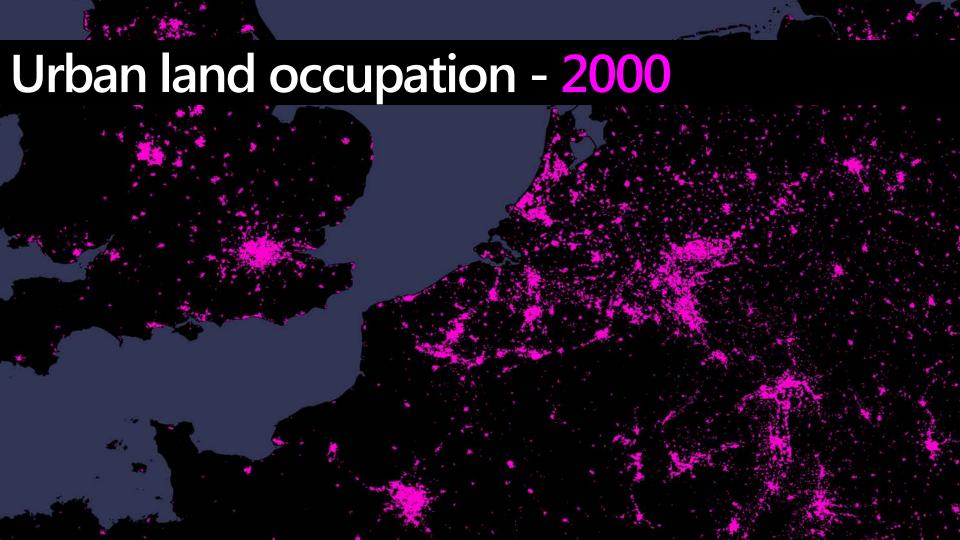
Urban population: 1950, 1990, 2025

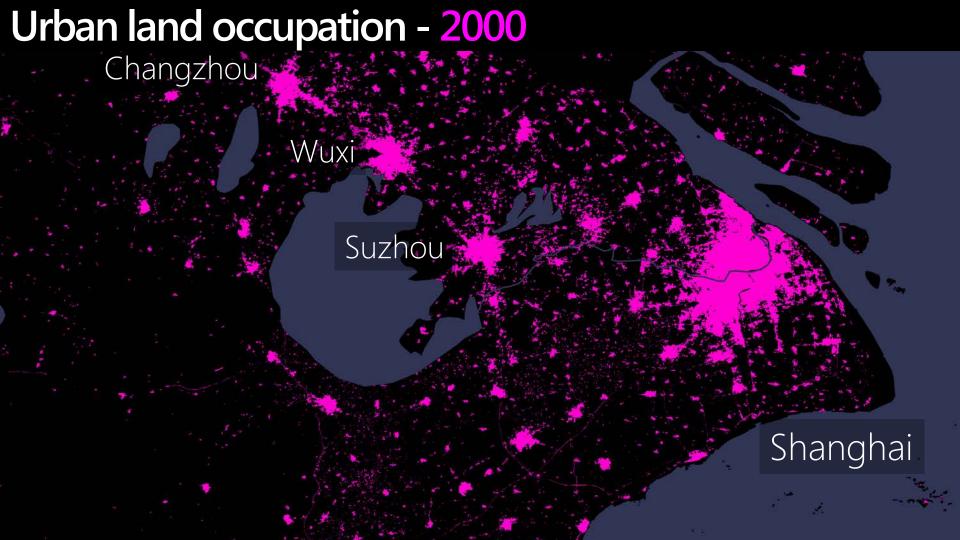


Urban land occupation, 2002

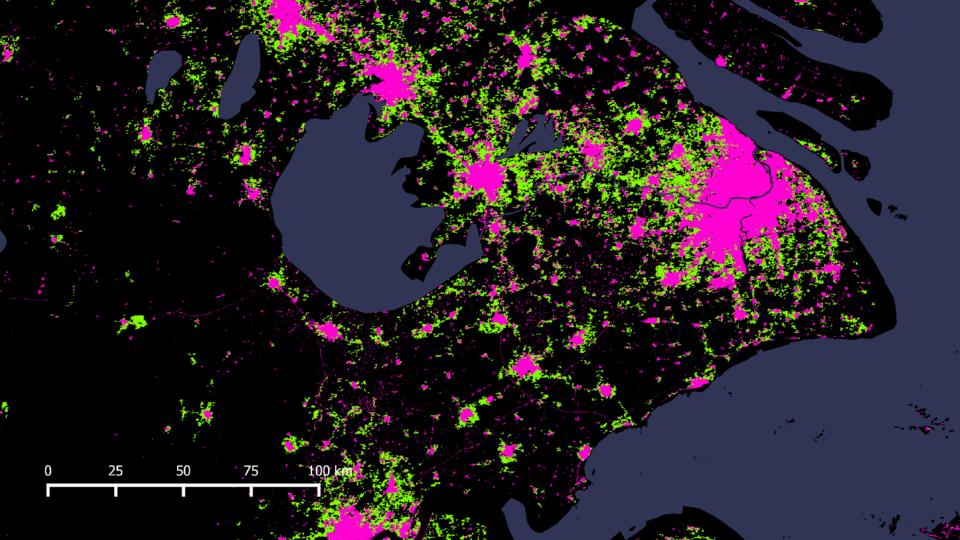








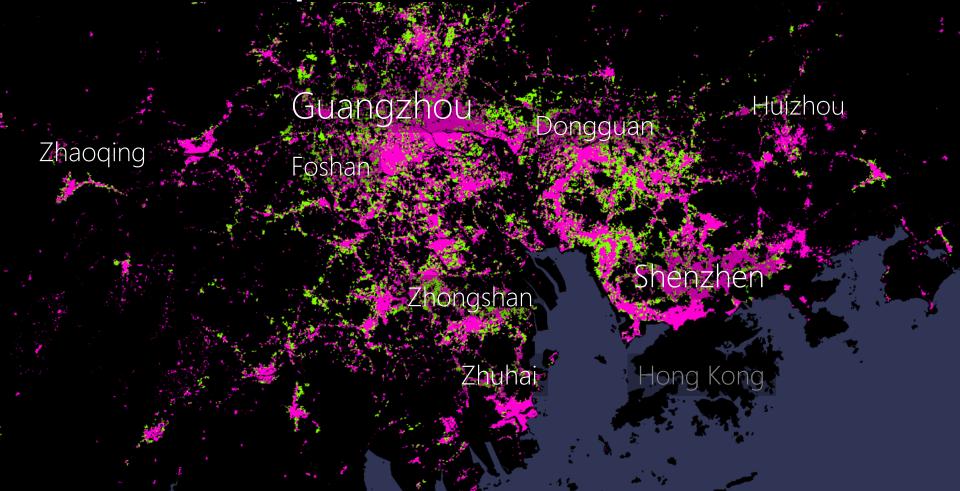
Urban land occupation – 2000, 2010 Changzhoù Wuxi Suzhou Shanghai



Urban land occupation – 2000

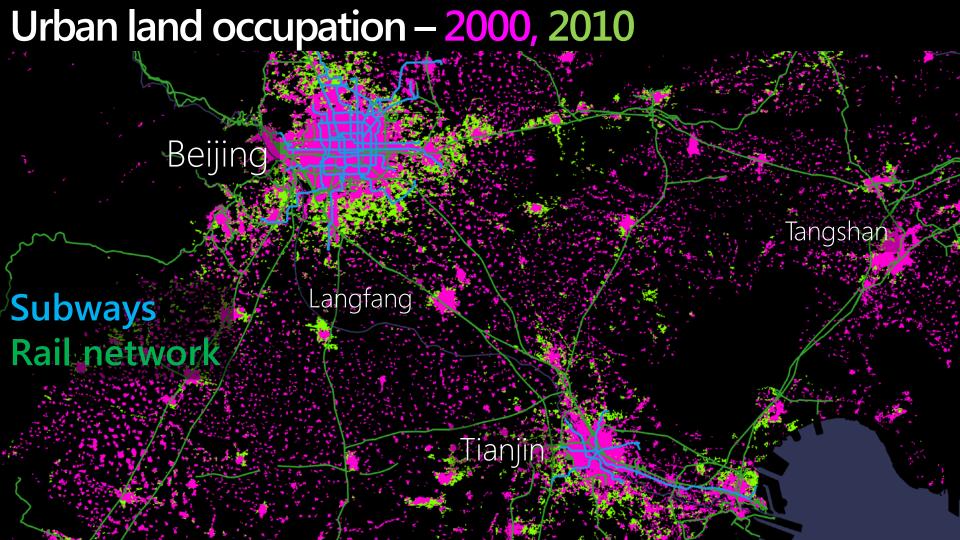


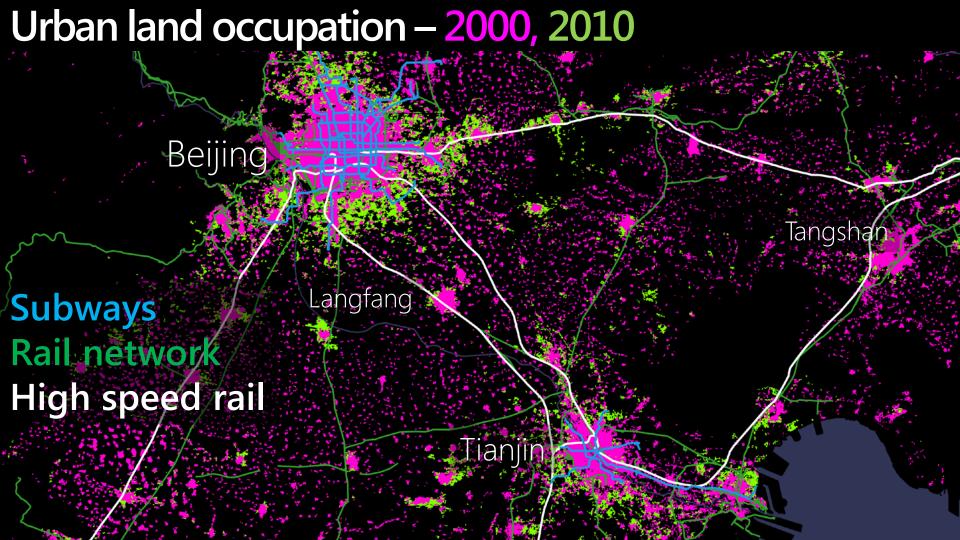
Urban land occupation – 2000, 2010

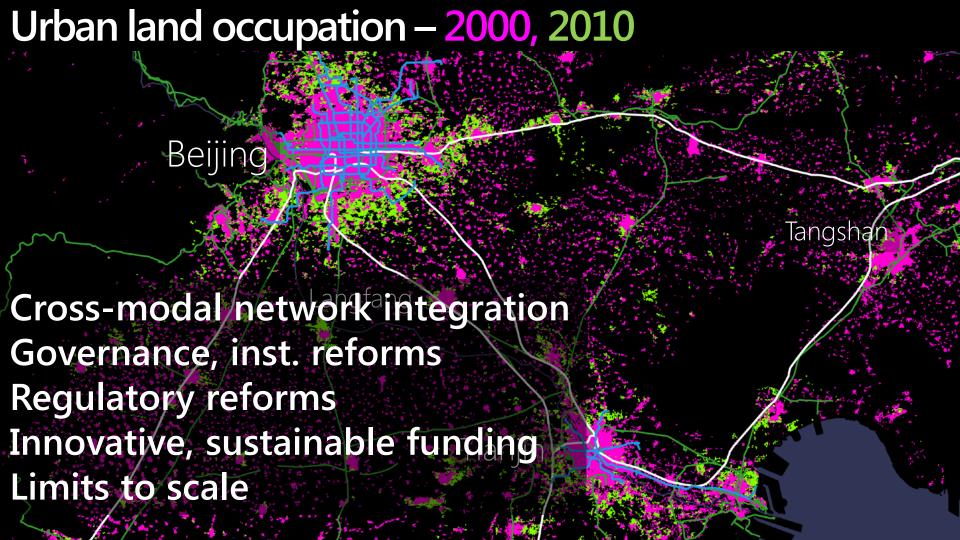


Urban land occupation – 2000 Beijing Tangshan Langfang Tianjin

Urban land occupation – 2000, 2010 Beijing Tangshan Langfang Tianjin













Freed space must be managed to lock-in benefits

Managing increases in travel will not be trivial

Policy focus is on self-driving vehicles, not on their use

Policy insights:

Public transport, taxis and governance must adapt

New business models (and car models) required



Data will be the fuel of 21st century urban mobility

