

MAGIC Project

City-Scale and Transport Modelling in London

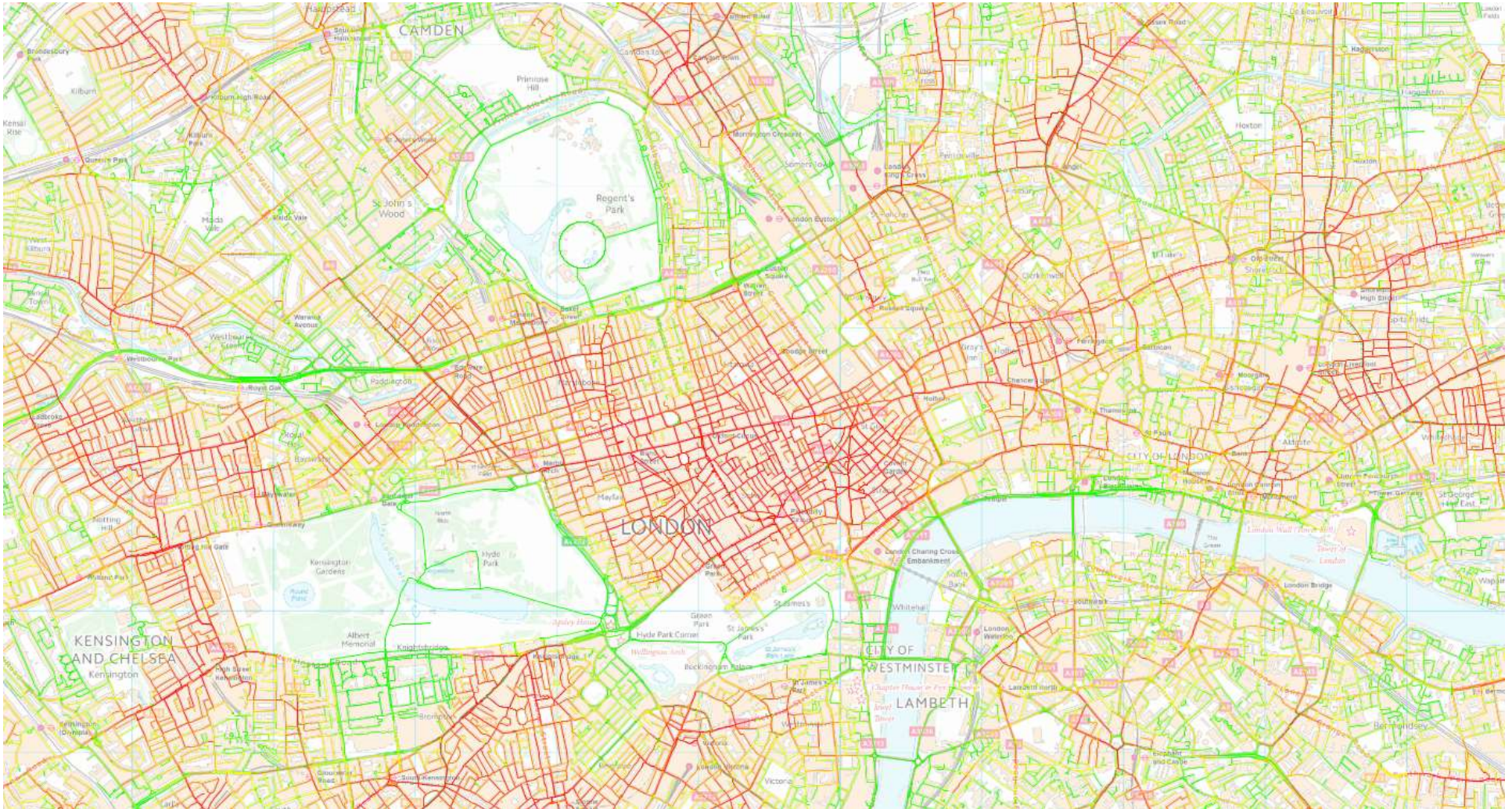
Ying Jin

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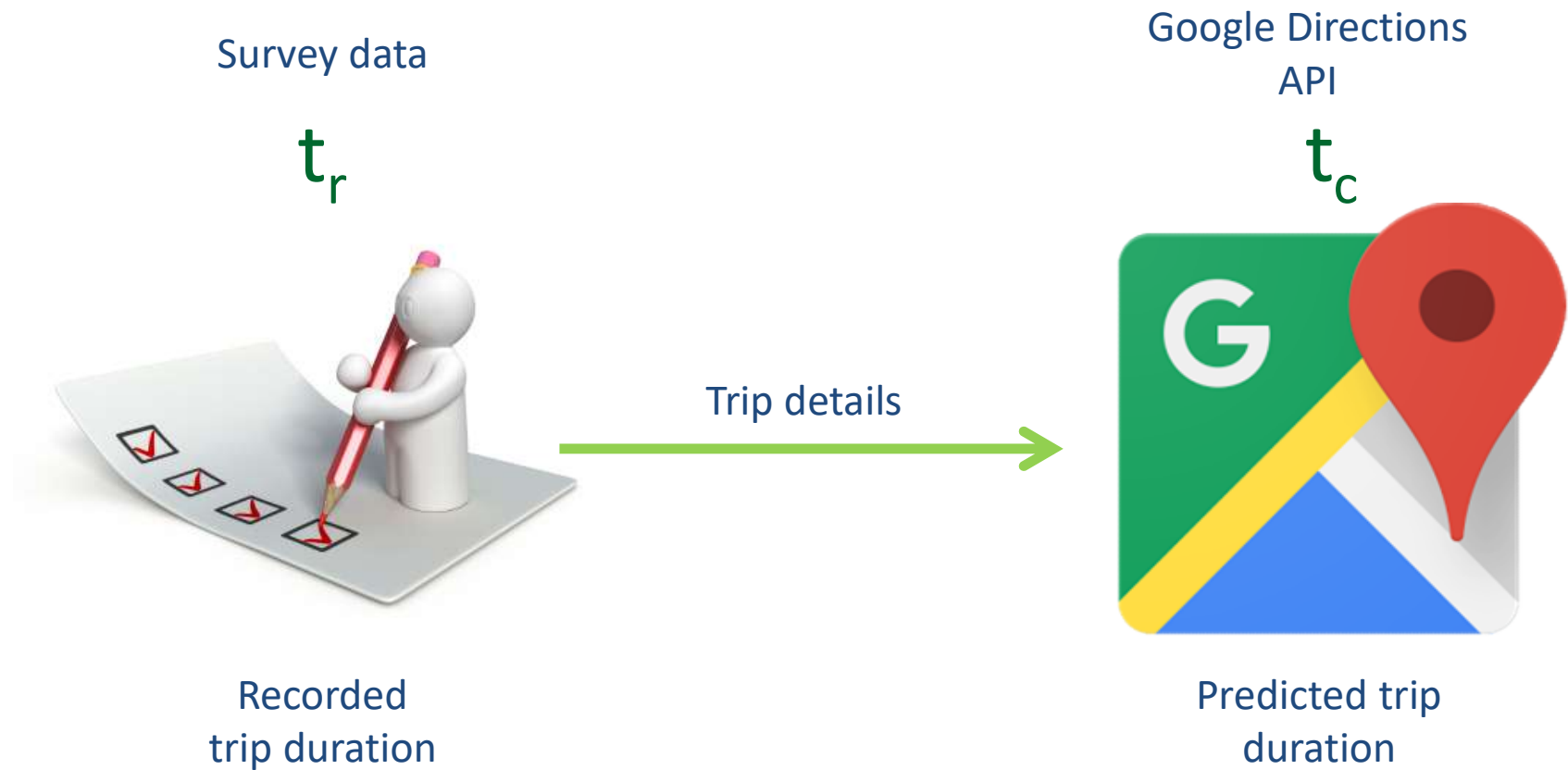
(with contributions from Vassilis Zachariadis, Tim Hillel and
Steve Denman)

Layer 1: transport network and land use

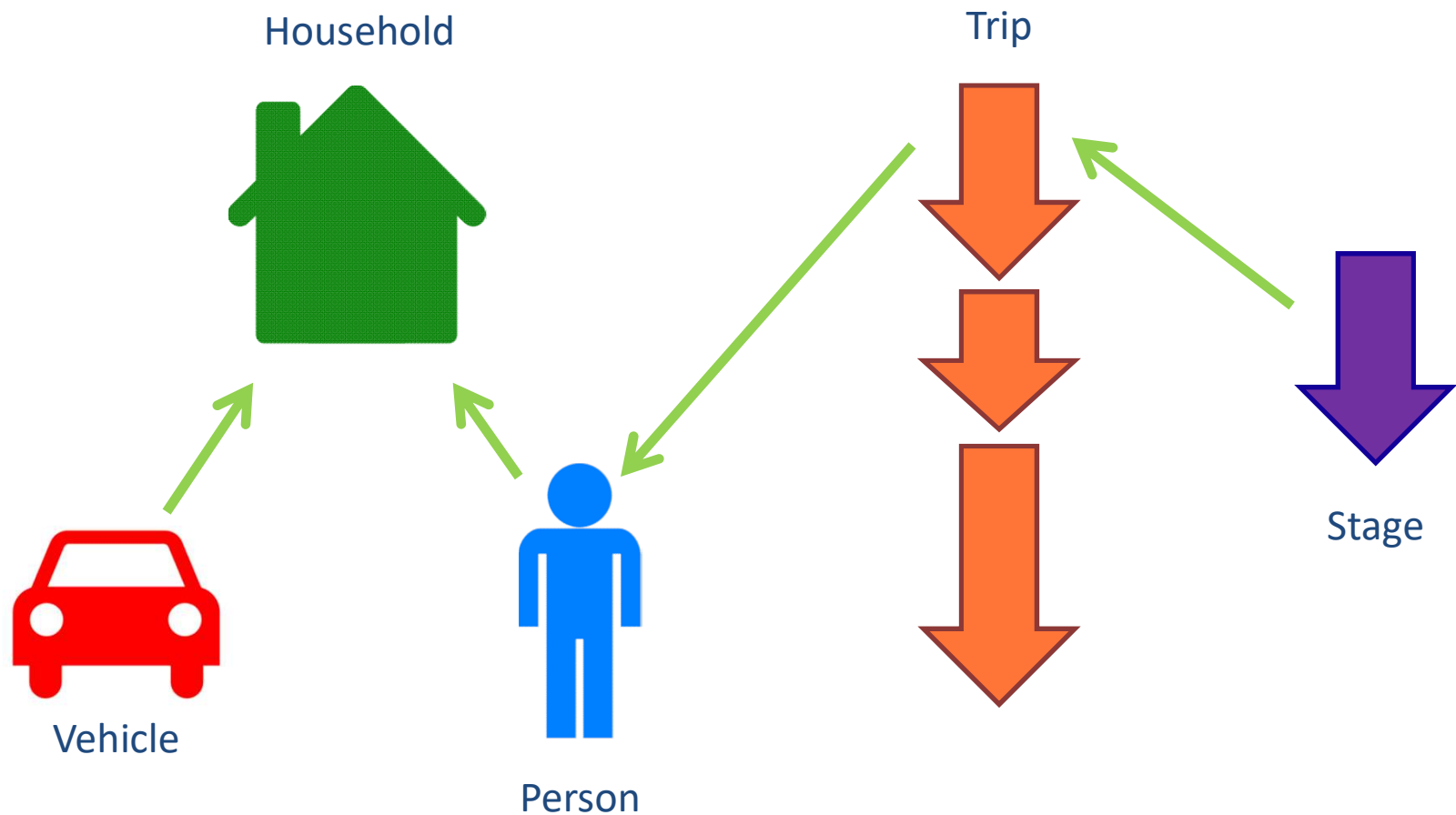


Layer 2: Travel

London Travel Demand Survey



London Travel Demand Survey



London Travel Demand Survey



LTDS

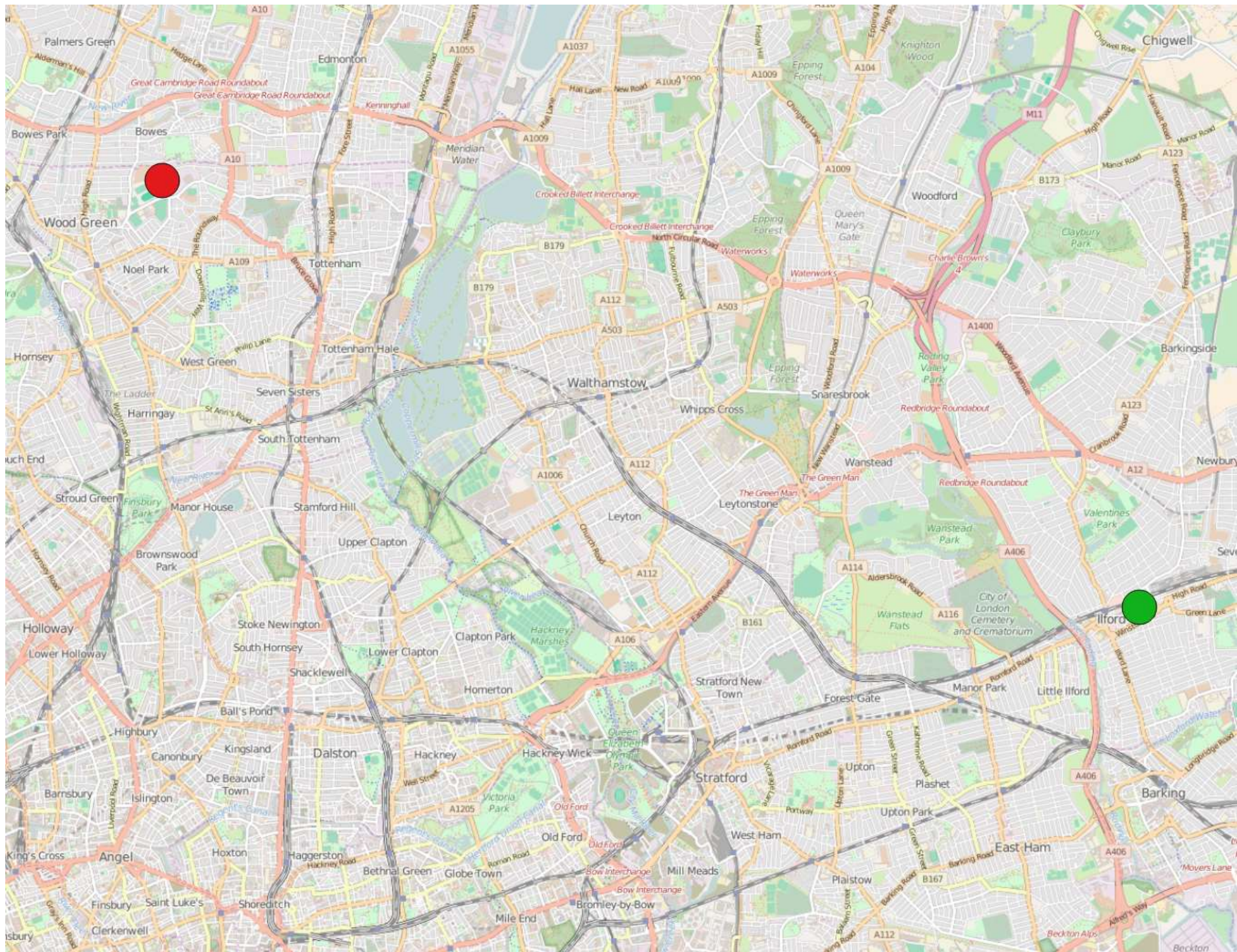
2005/06-2014/15

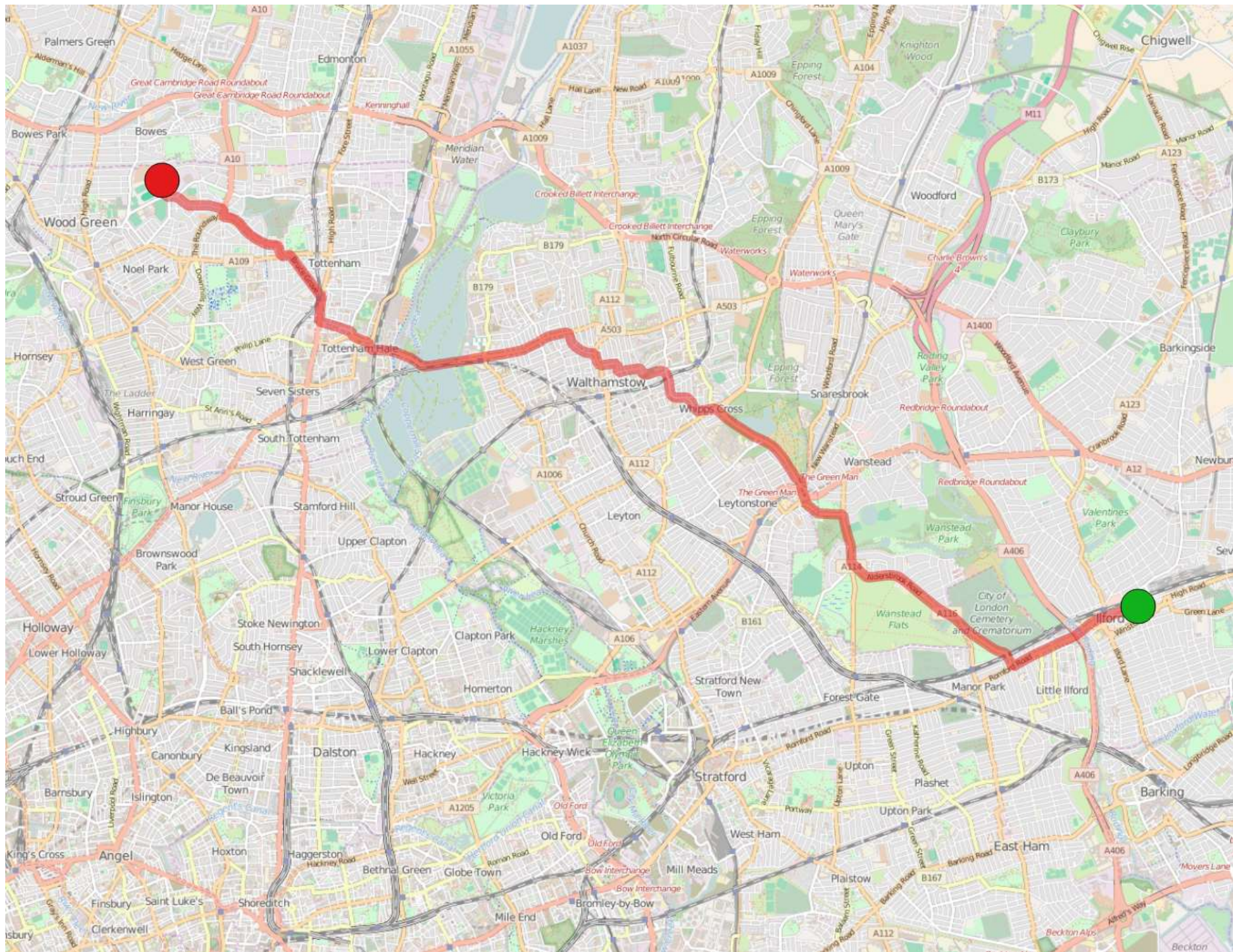
Each year (approx.):

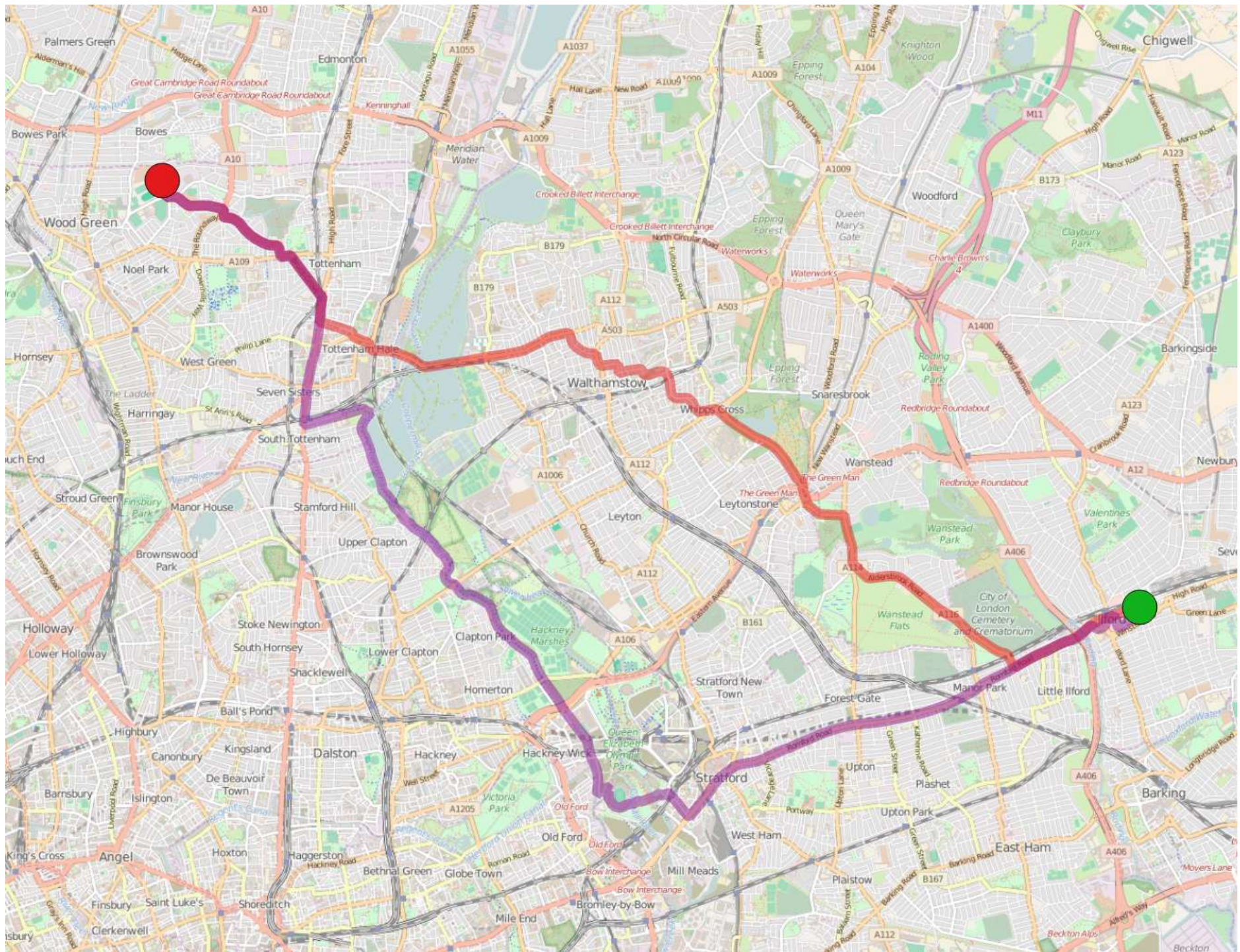
- 8000 households
- 19000 people
- 43000 trips

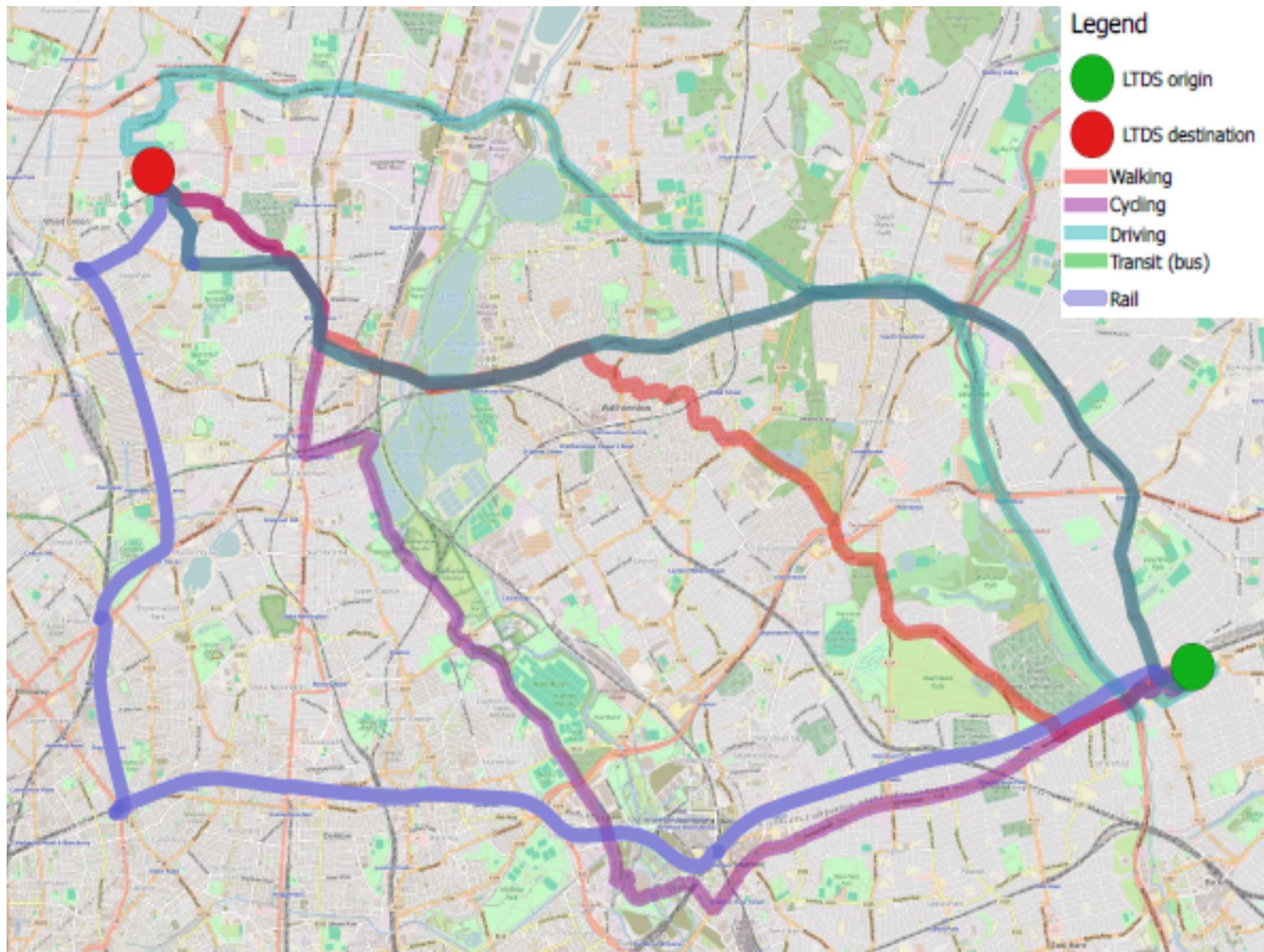
2012-14 (3 years):

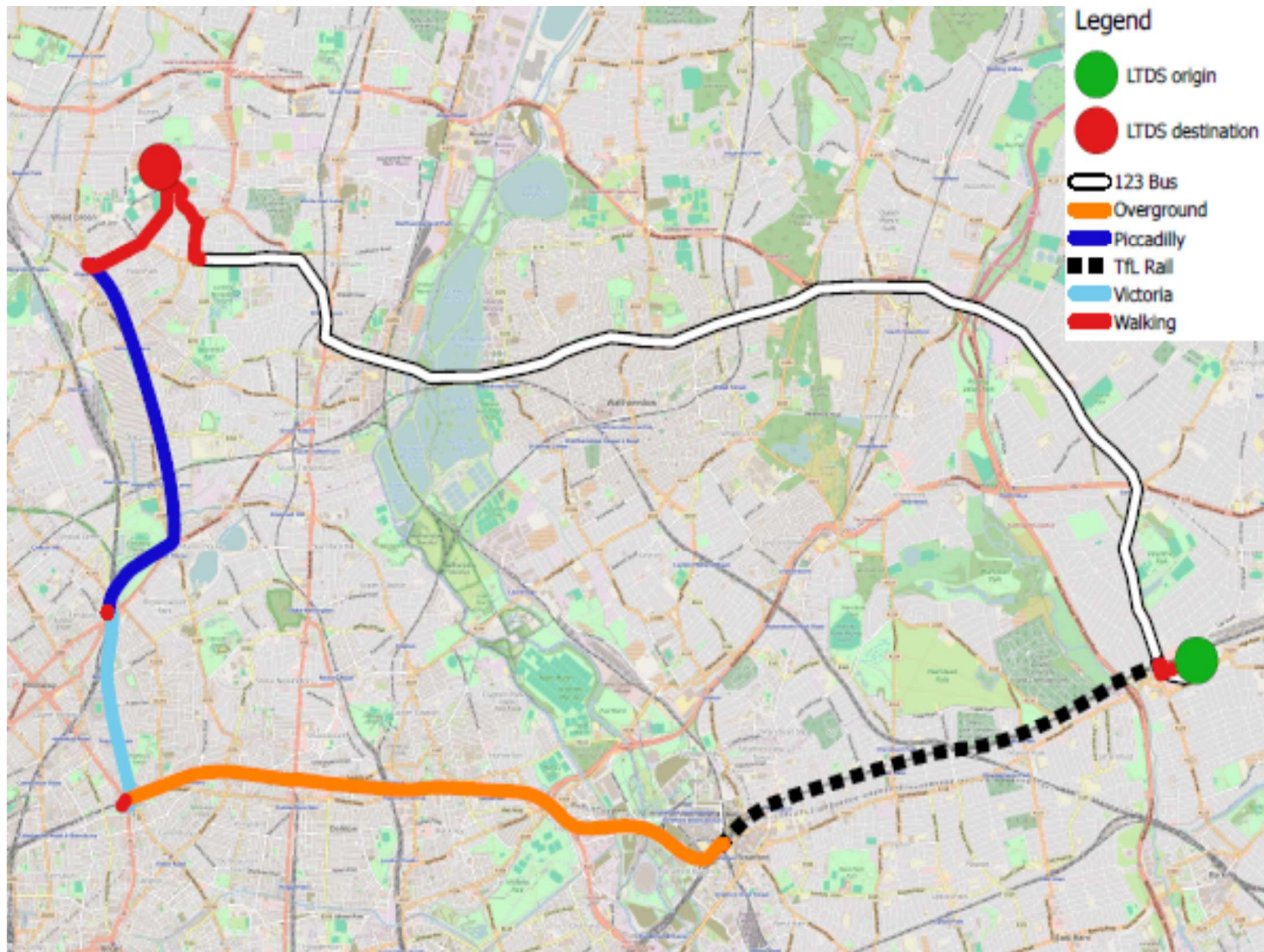
- 130,000 trips



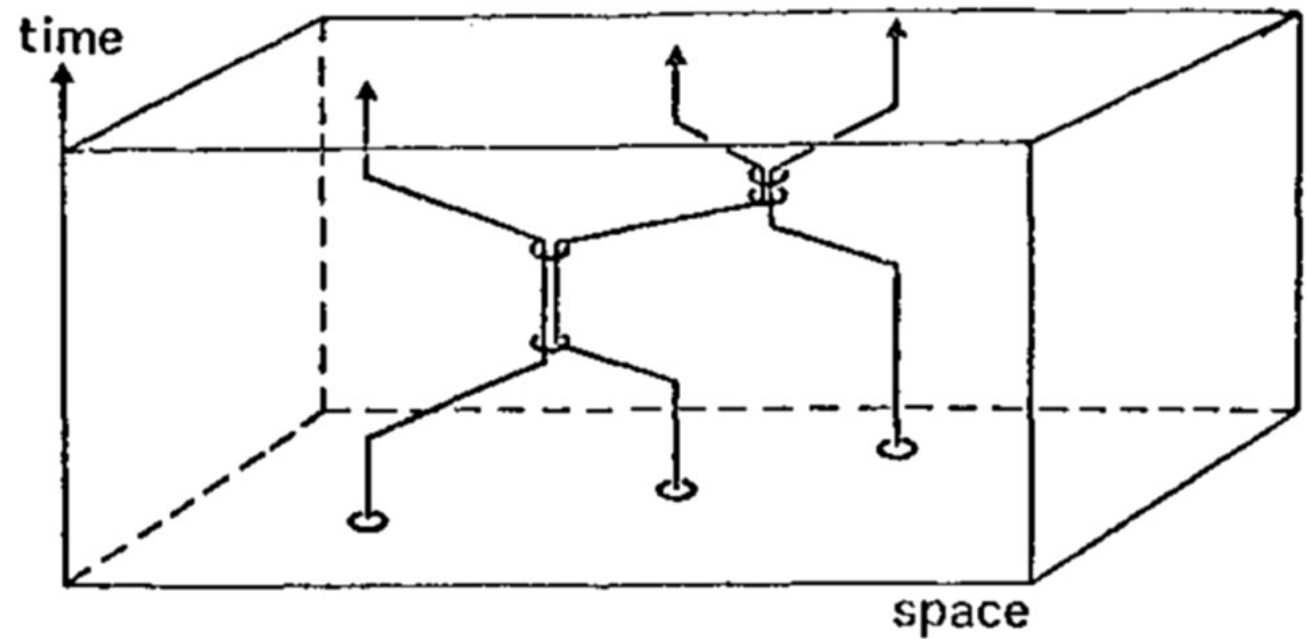
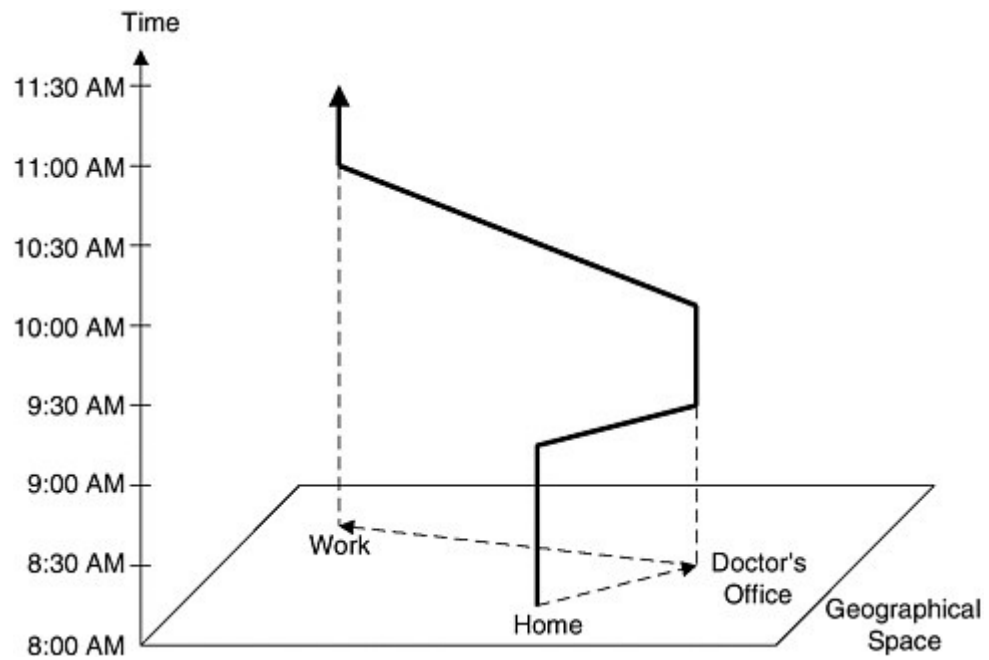








Layer 3: Time-geography

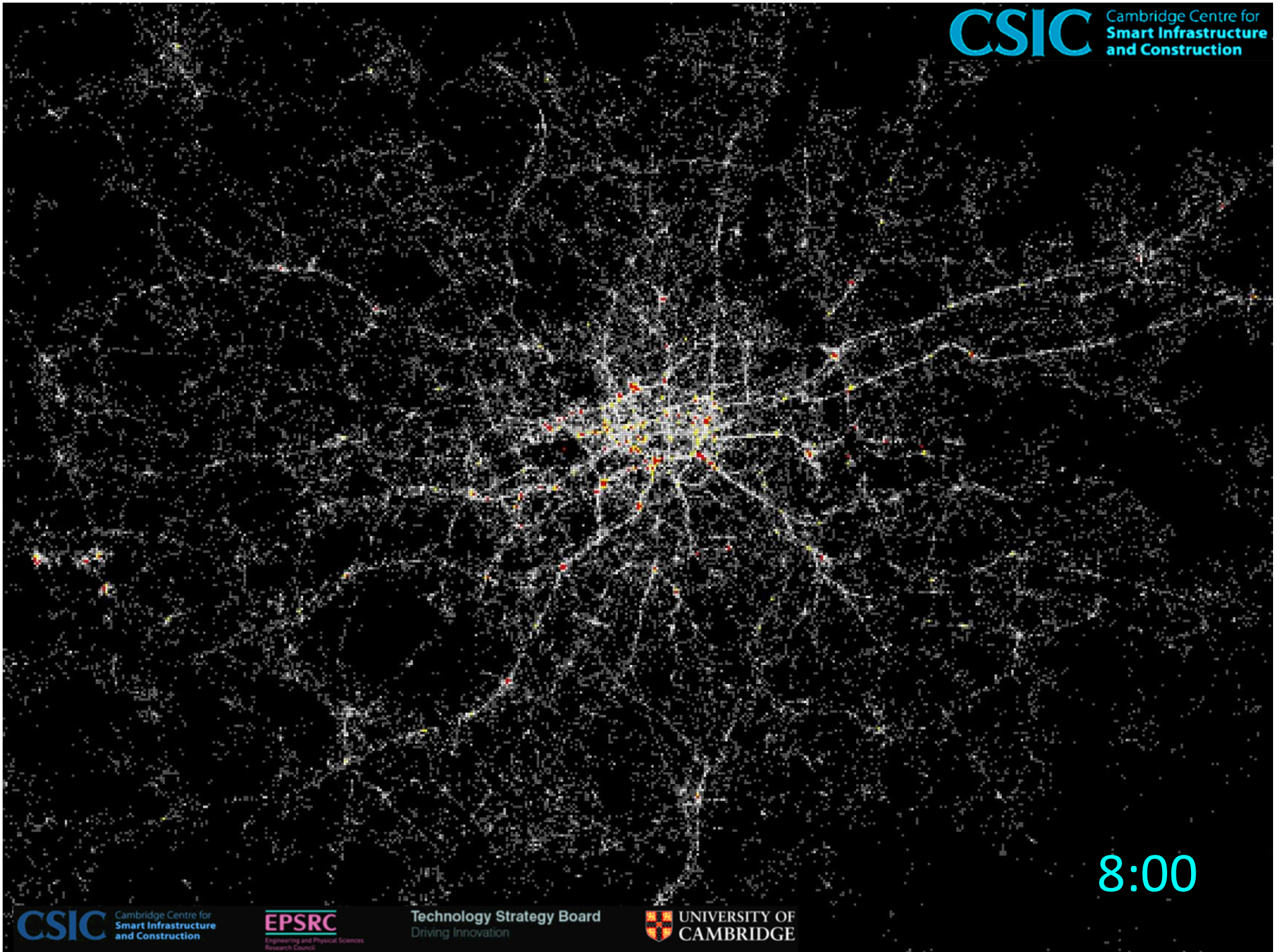


4:00

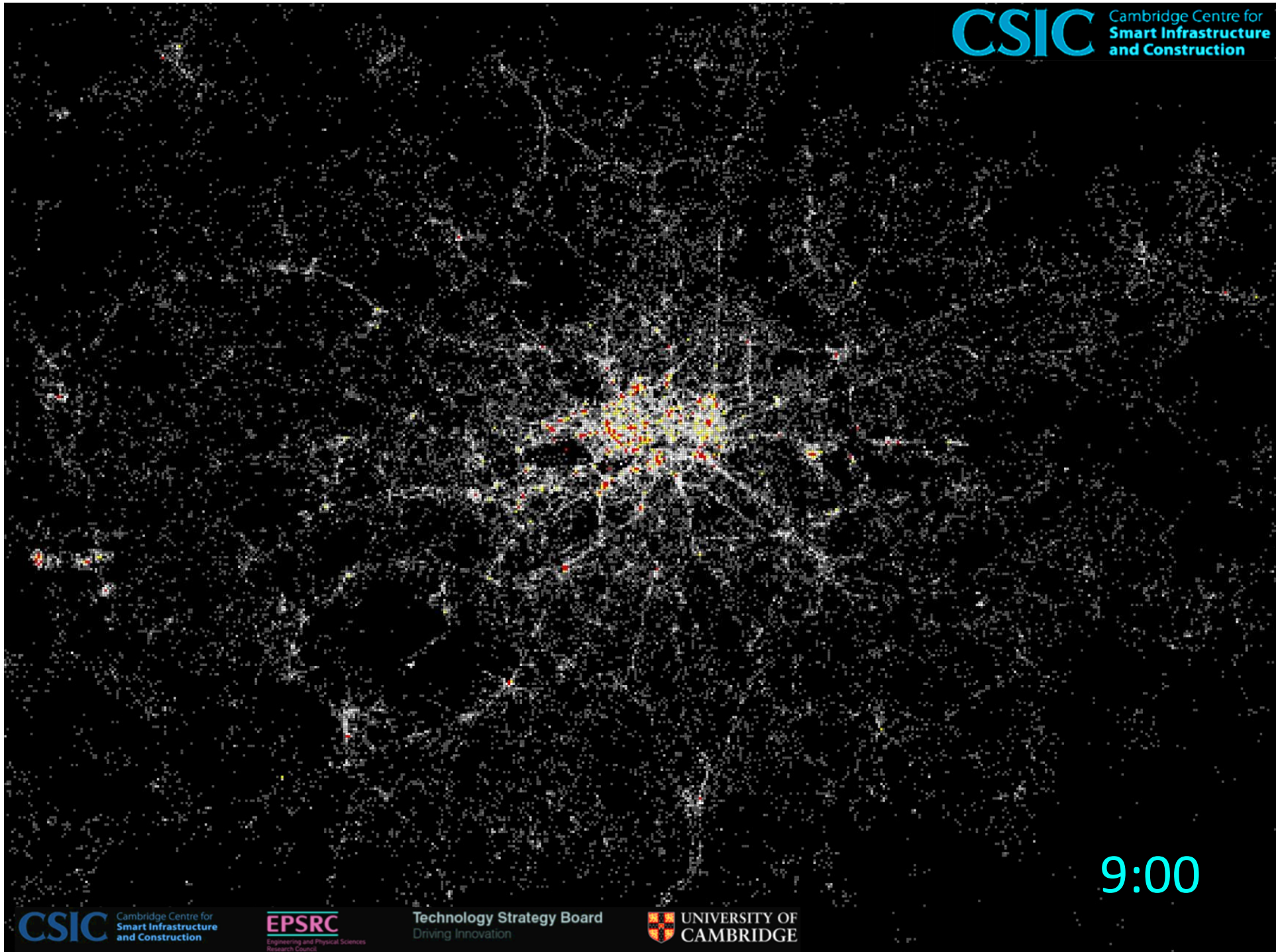
5:00

6:00

7:00

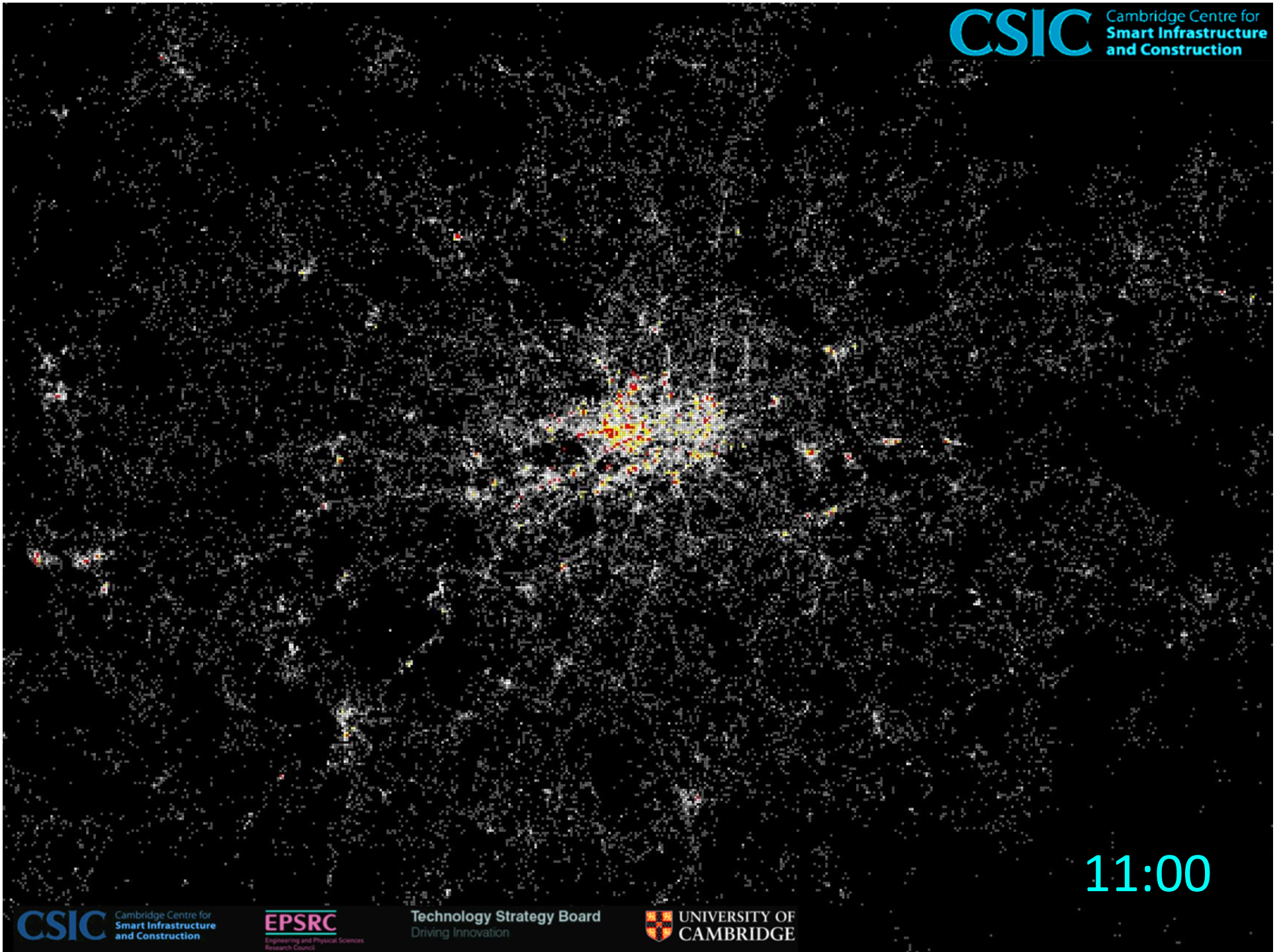


8:00

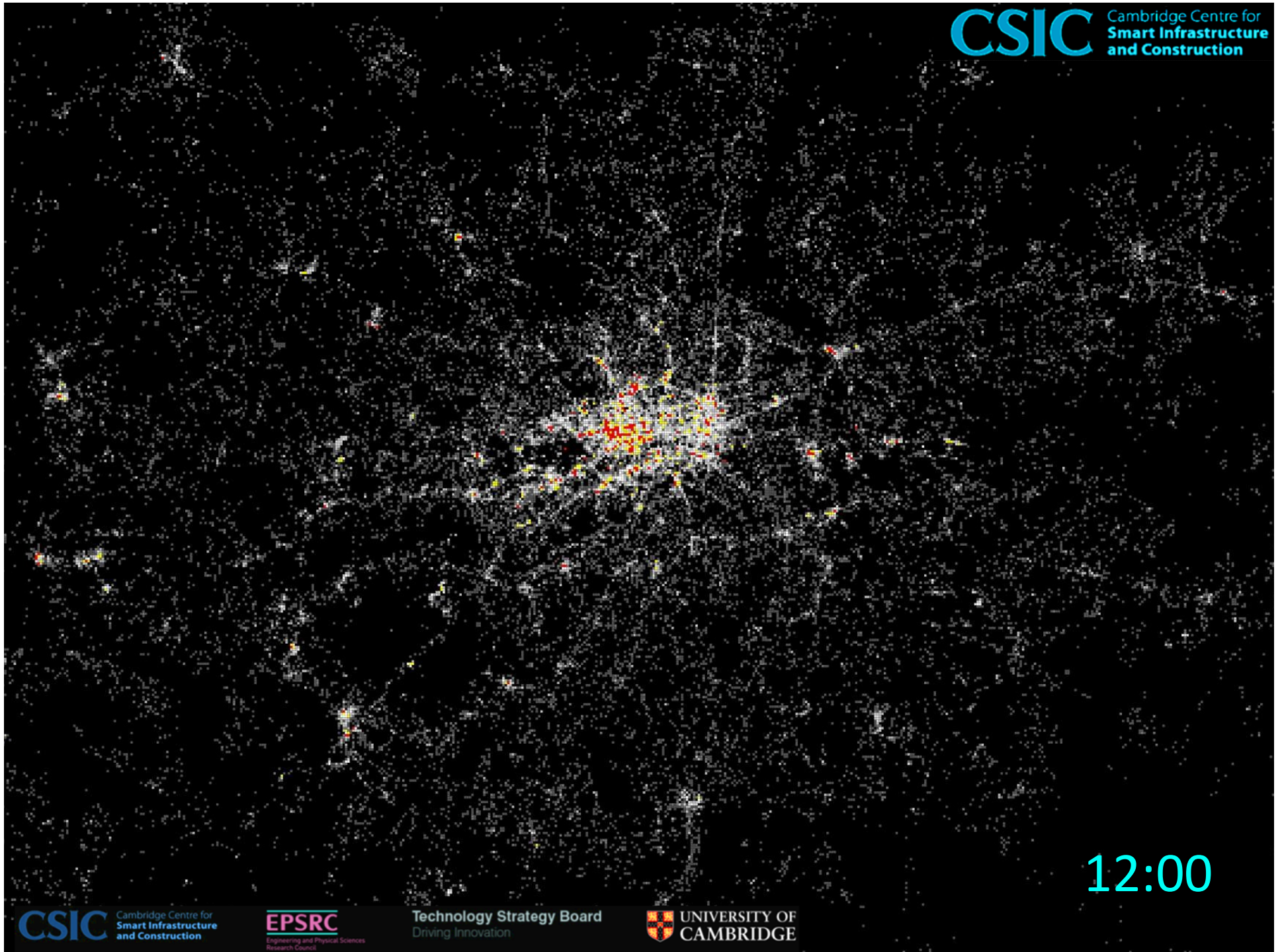


9:00

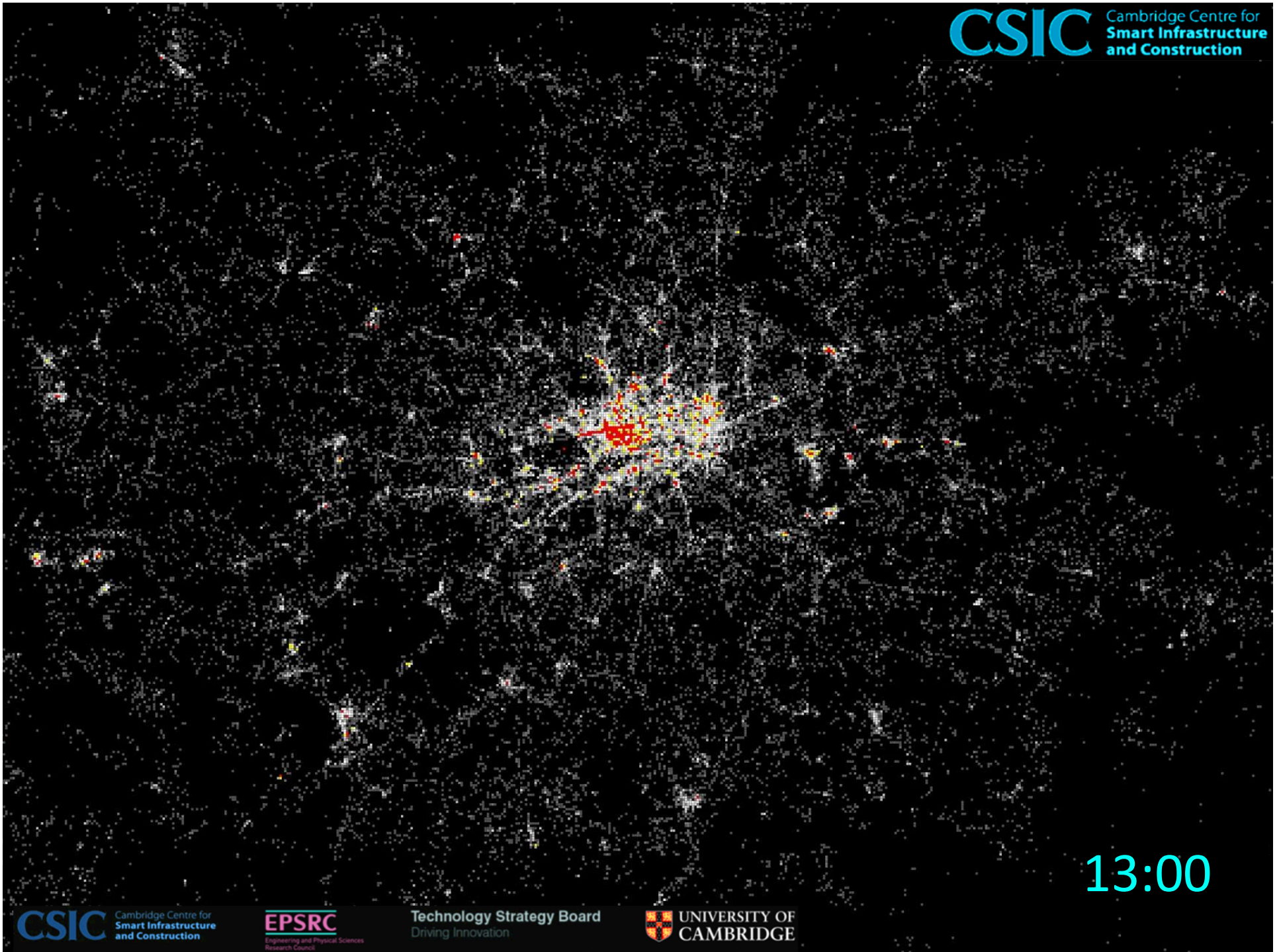
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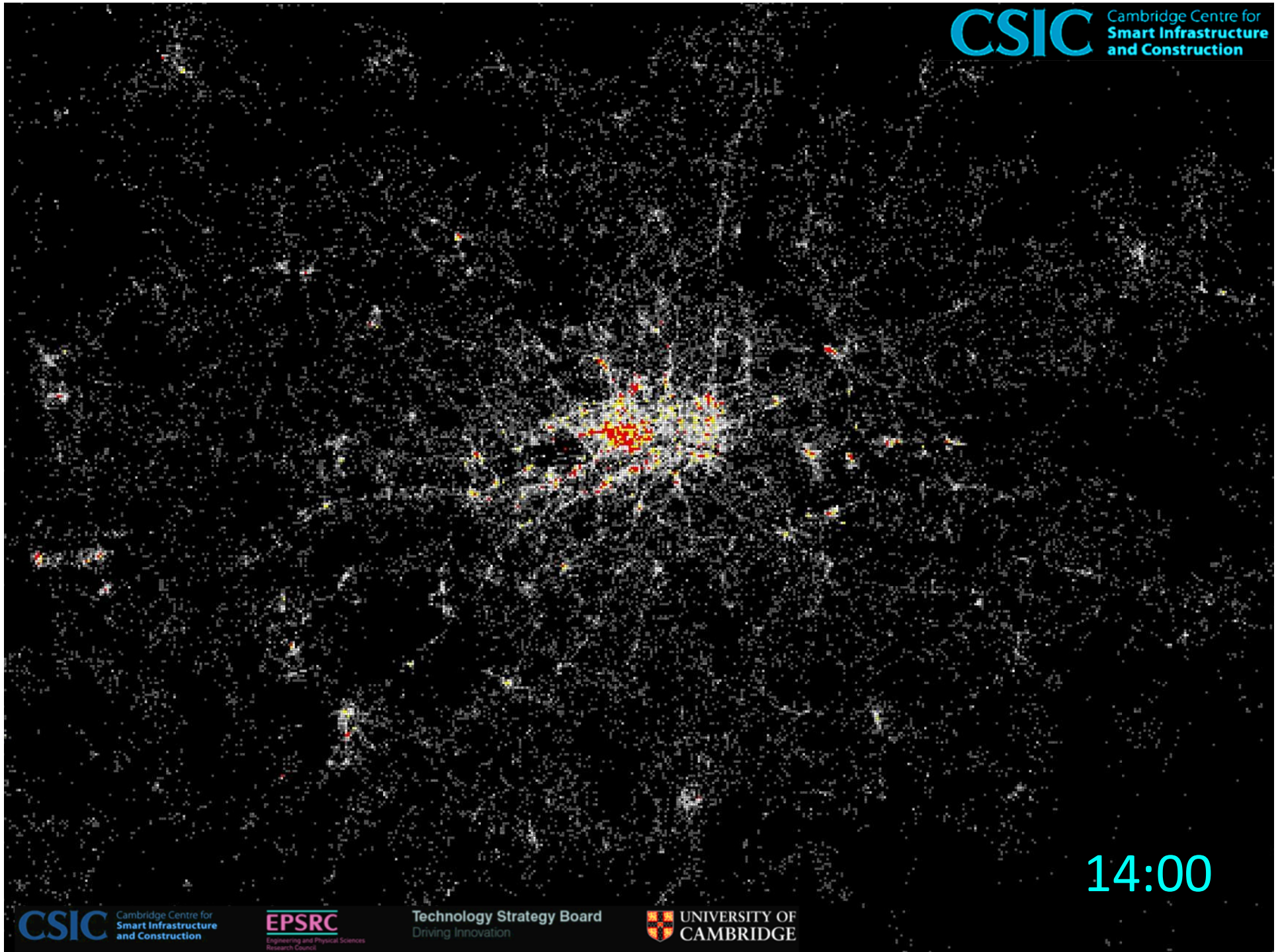
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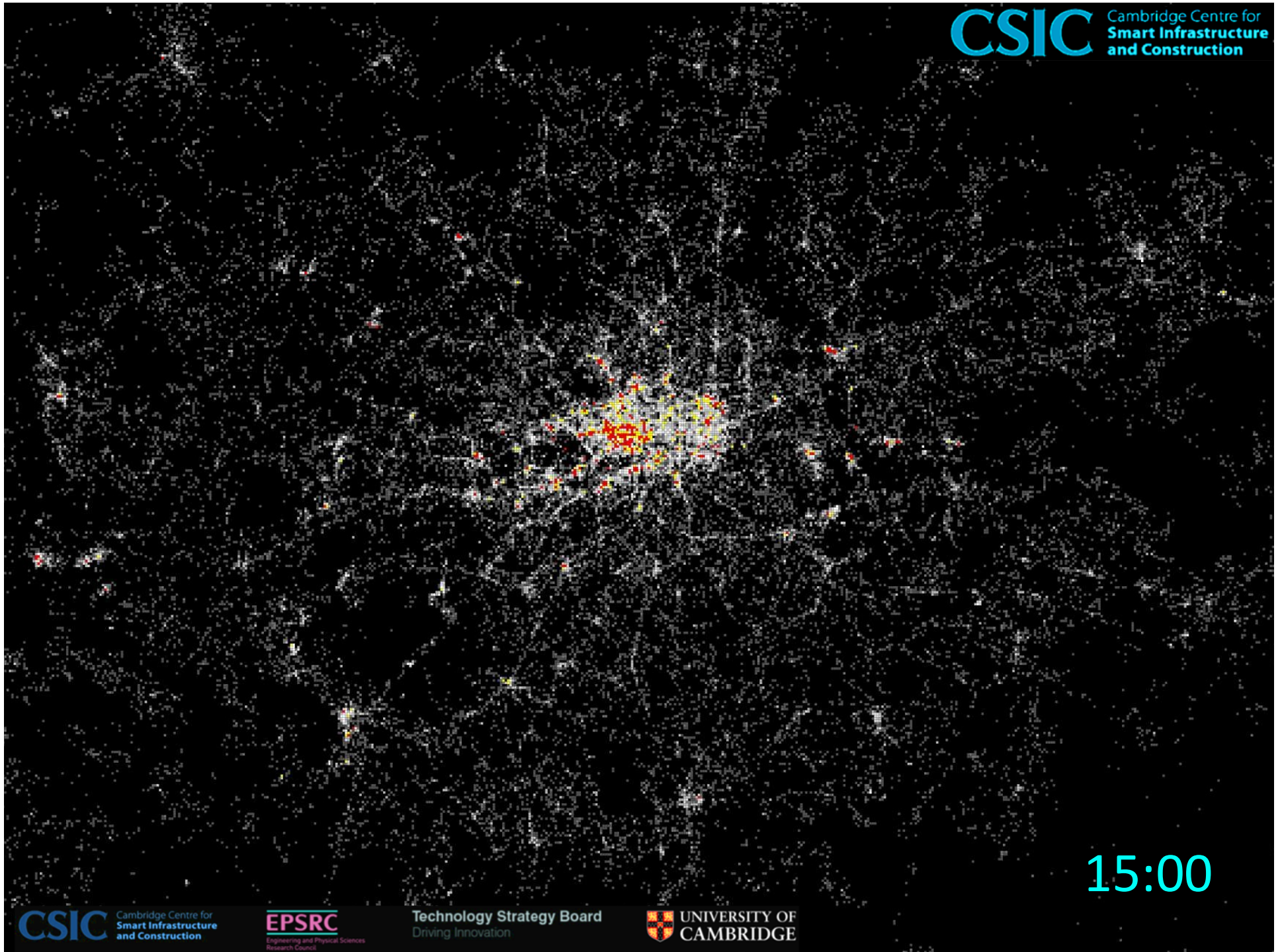
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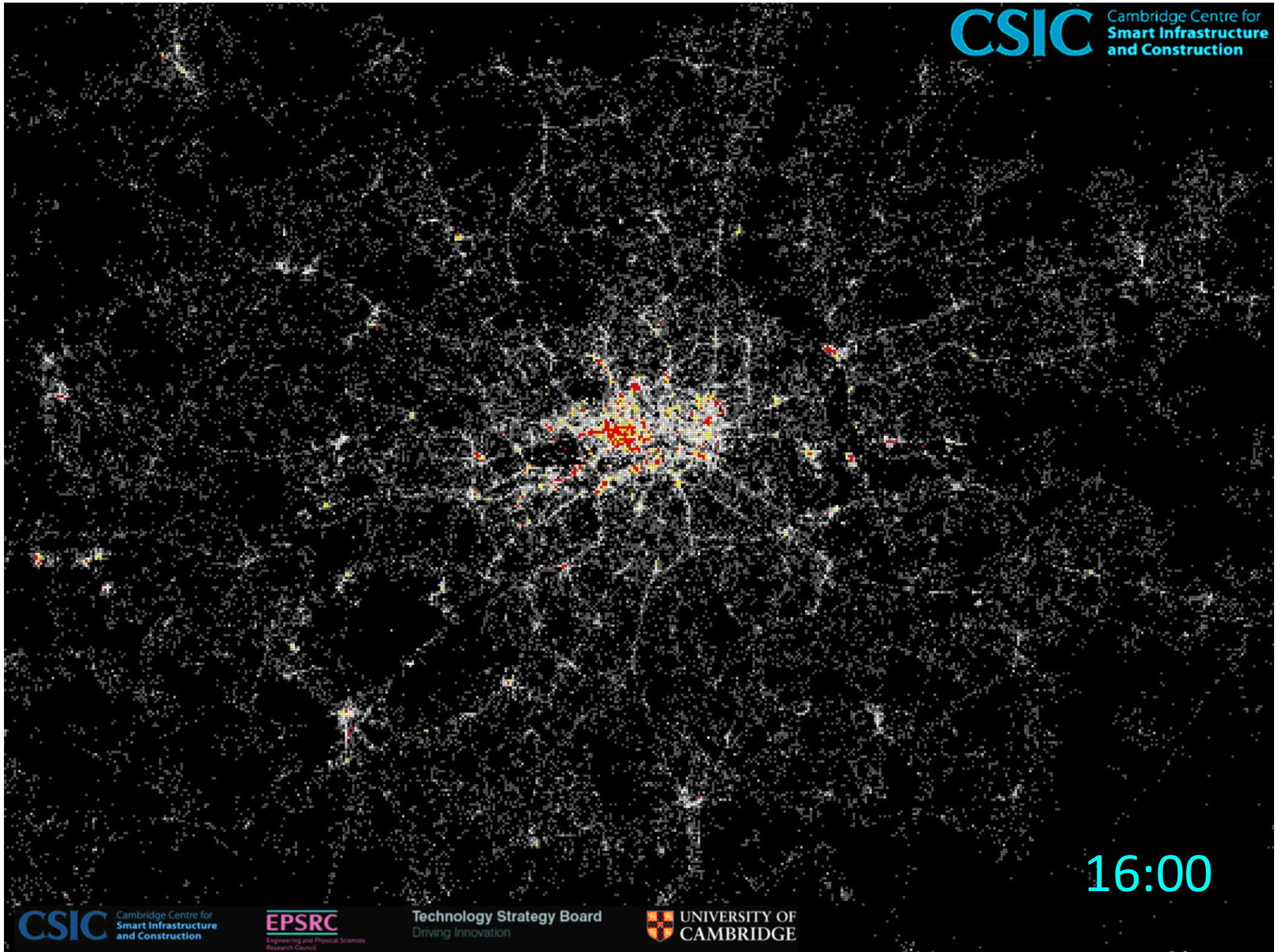
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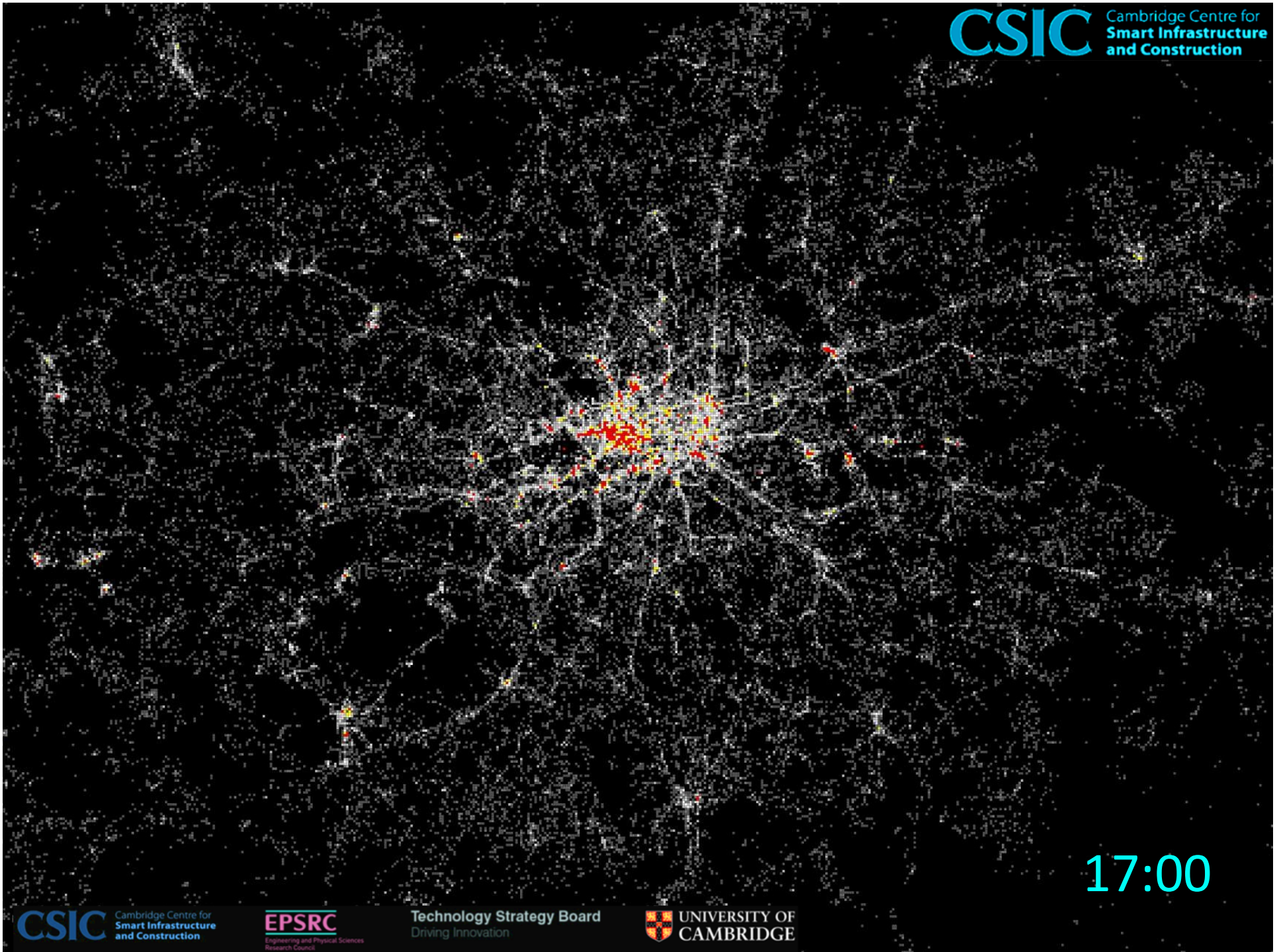
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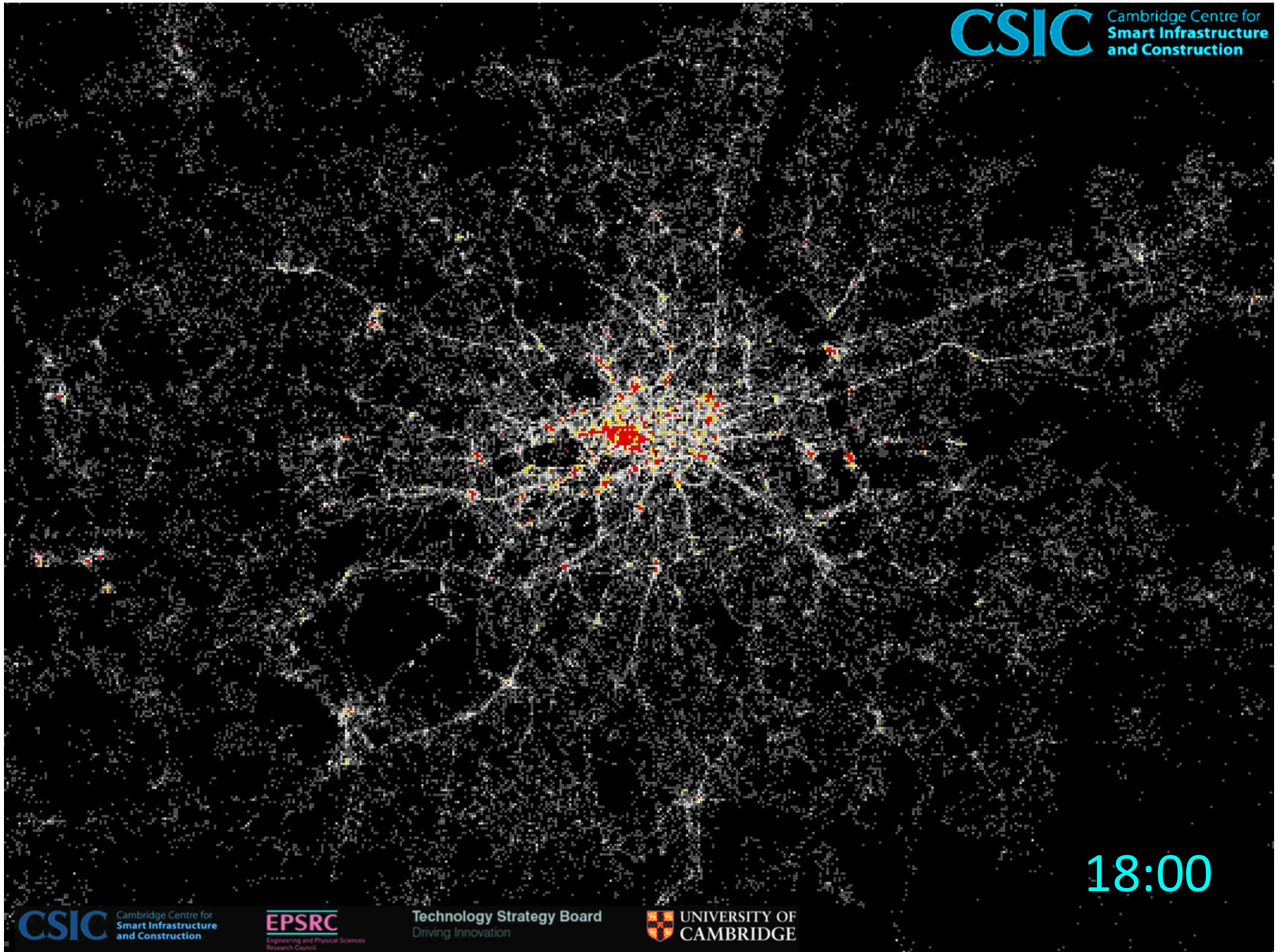
15:00



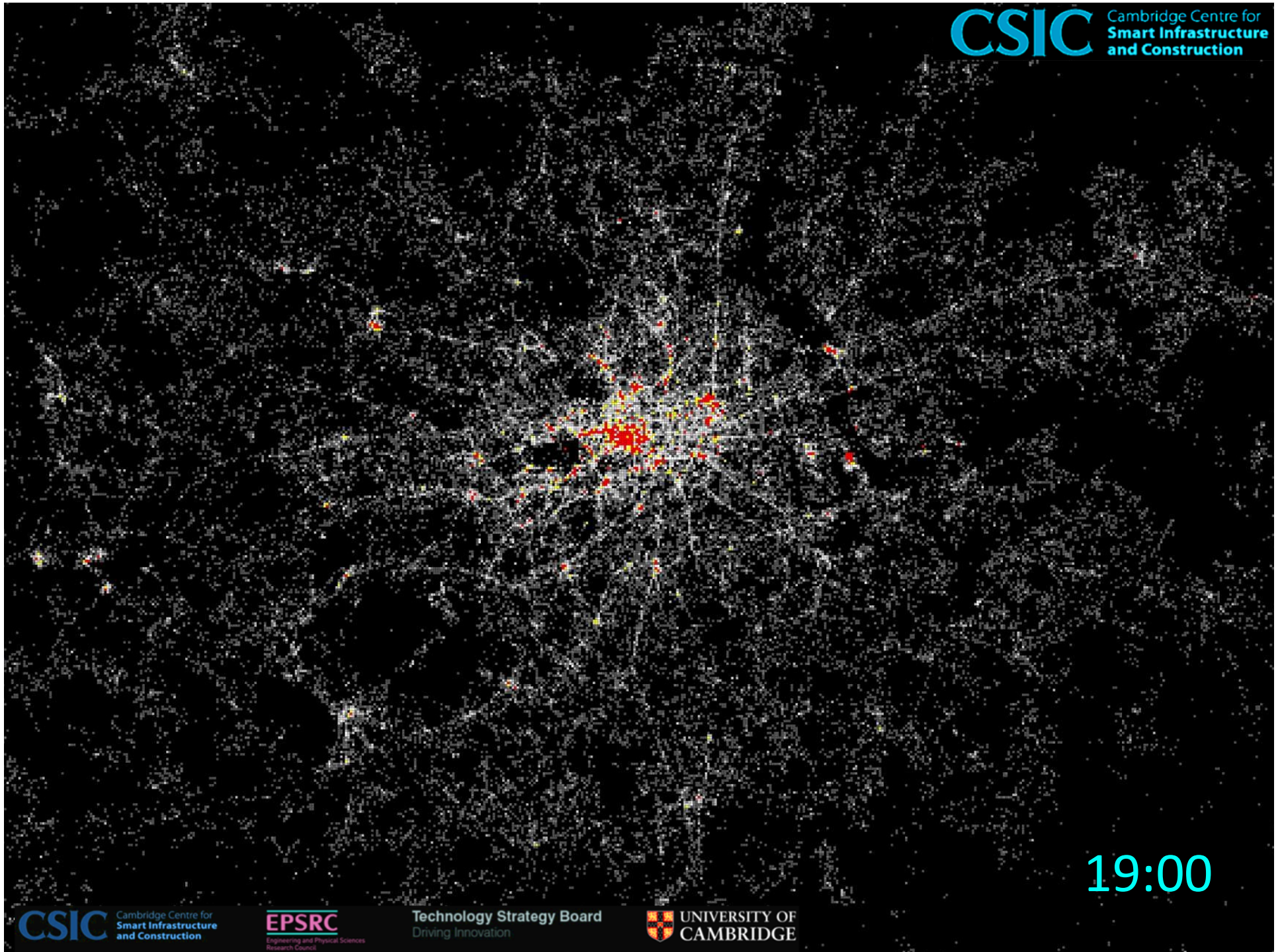
16:00



17:00



18:00



19:00

20:00

21:00

22:00

23:00

0:00

1:00

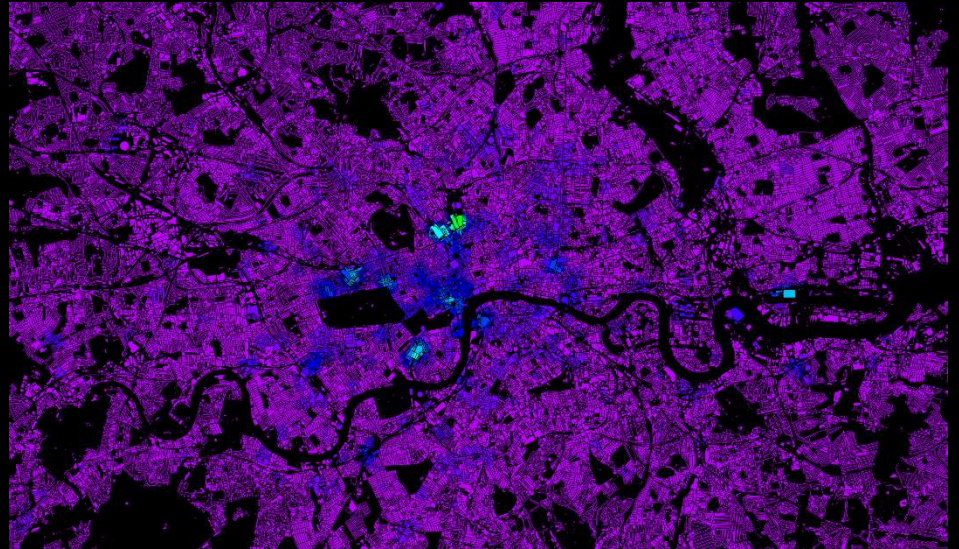
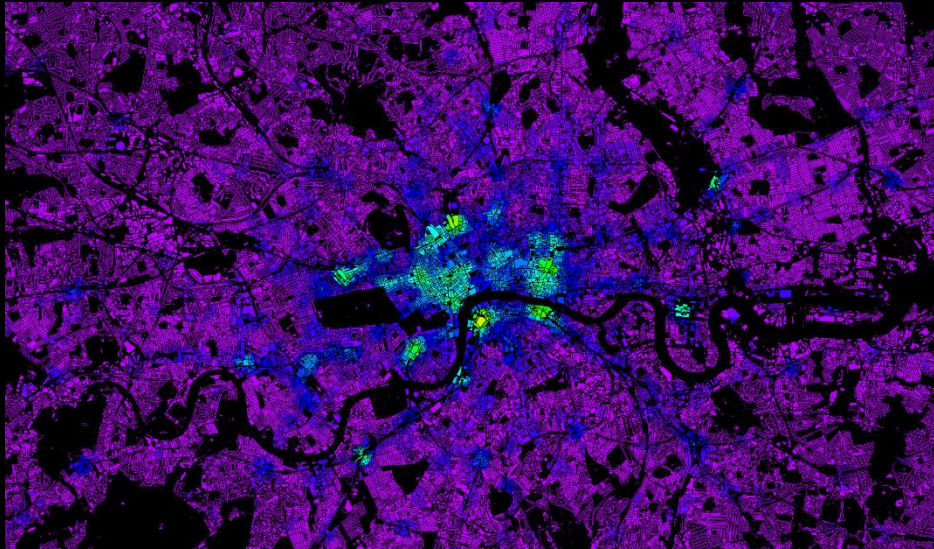
2:00

3:00

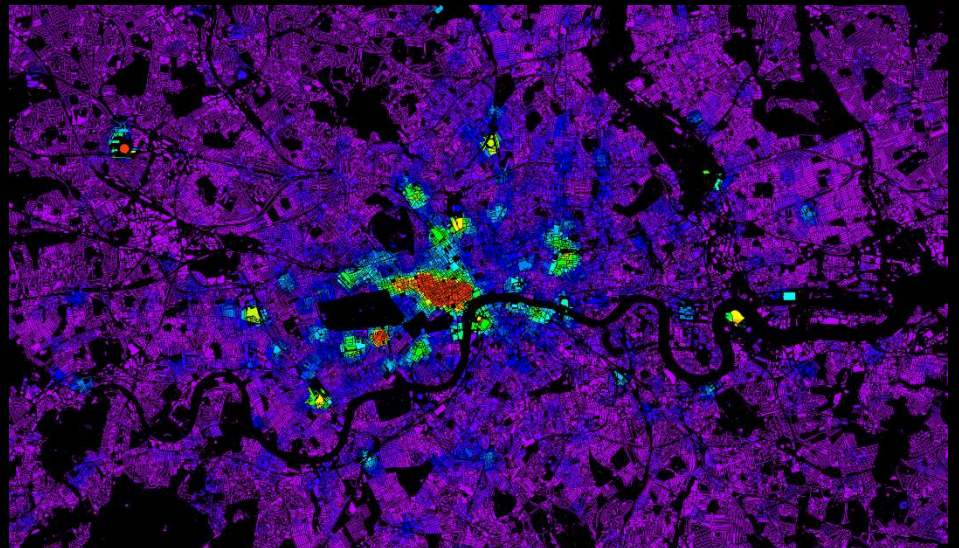
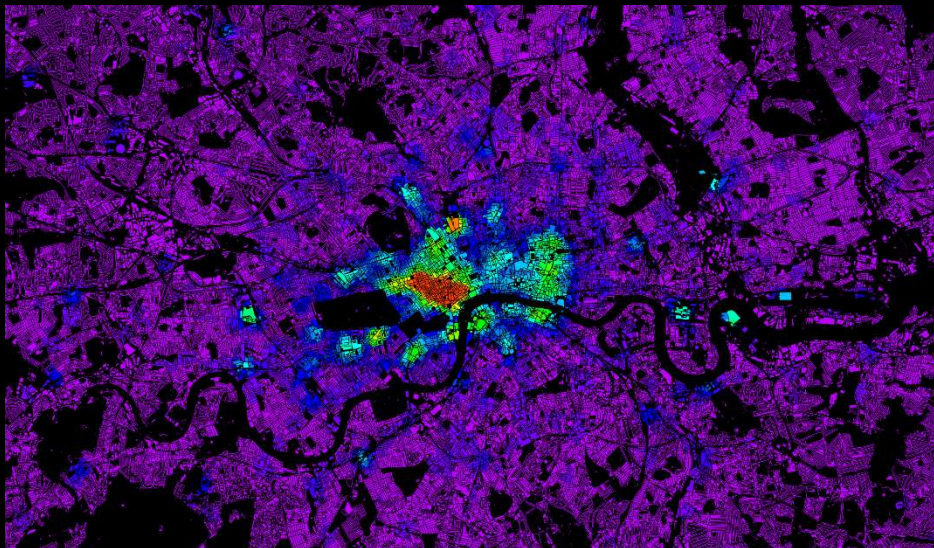
4:00

weekday

weekend



08:00



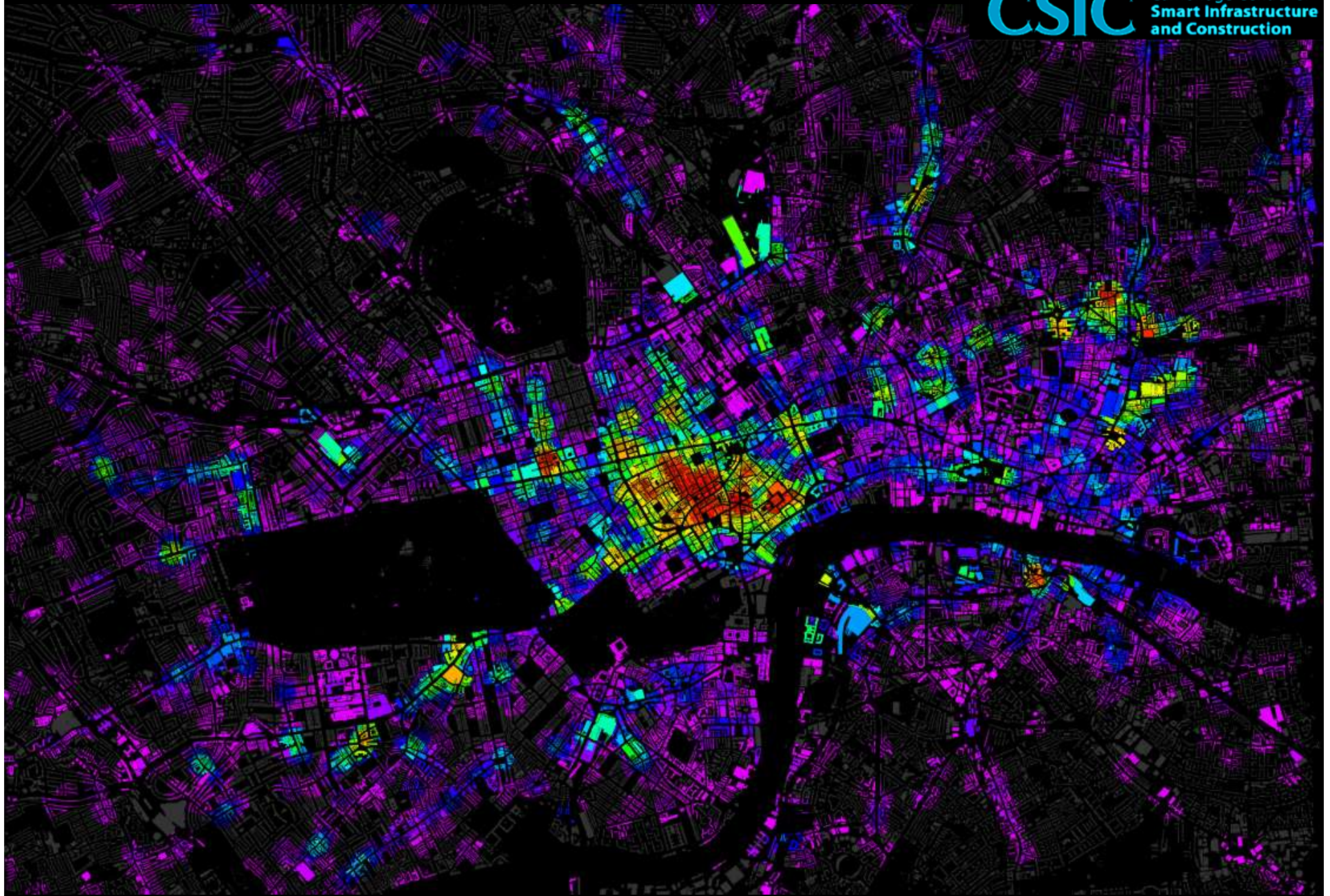
16:00

Unique Twitter users within 300m



Retail Floorspace | Rent Rates (red £500/sq.m. yellow £1500/sq.m)

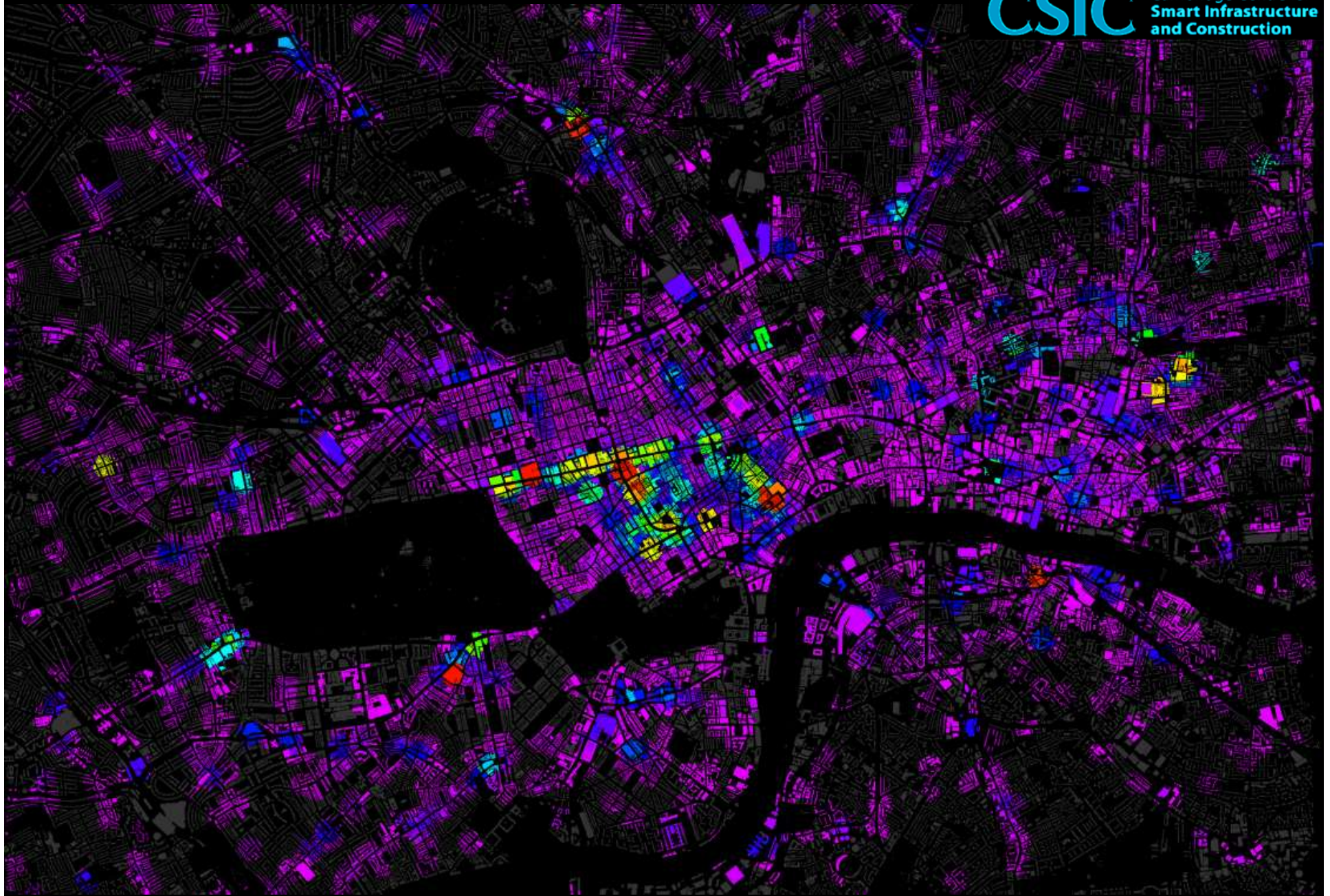




Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
967
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

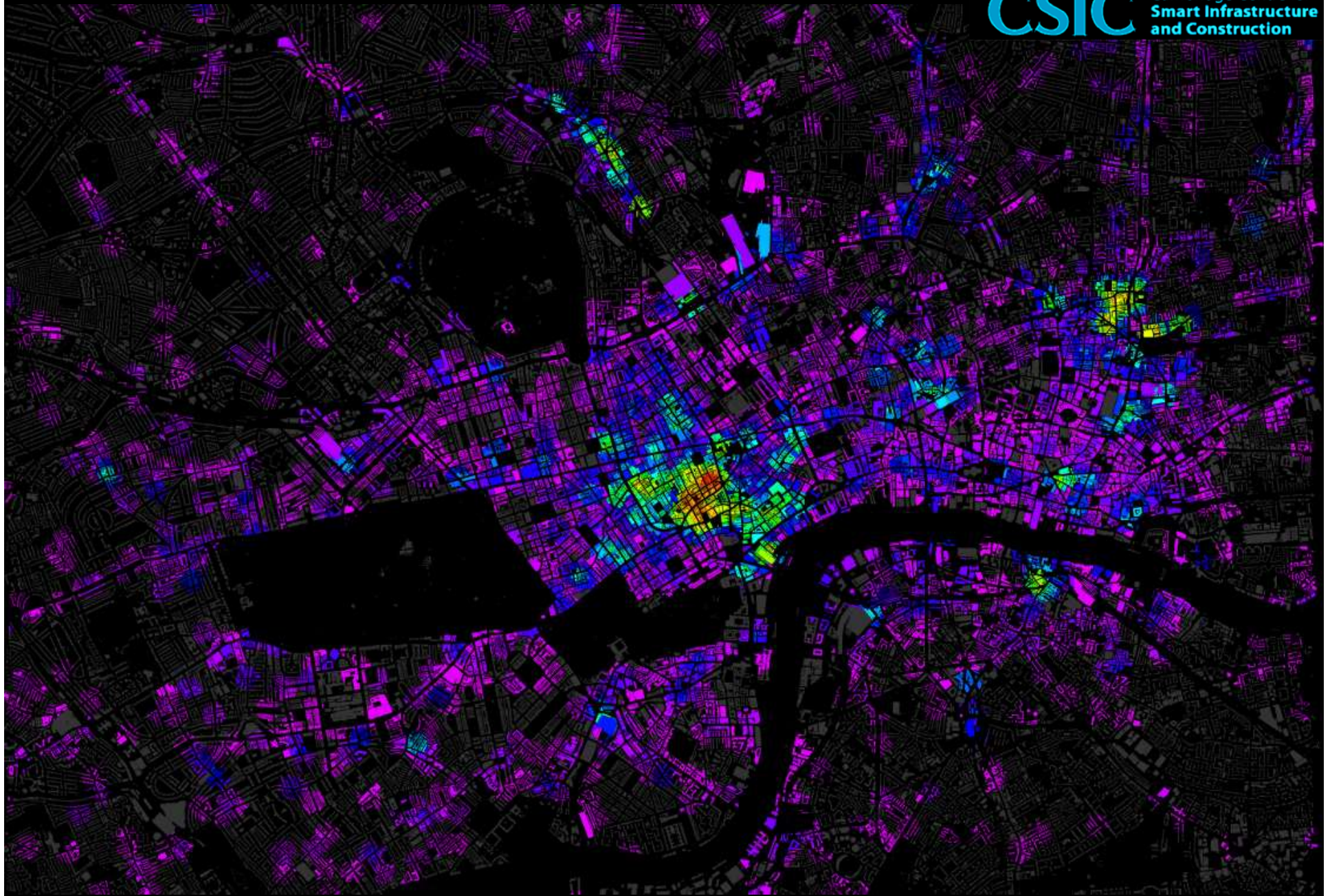
Food



Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
867
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

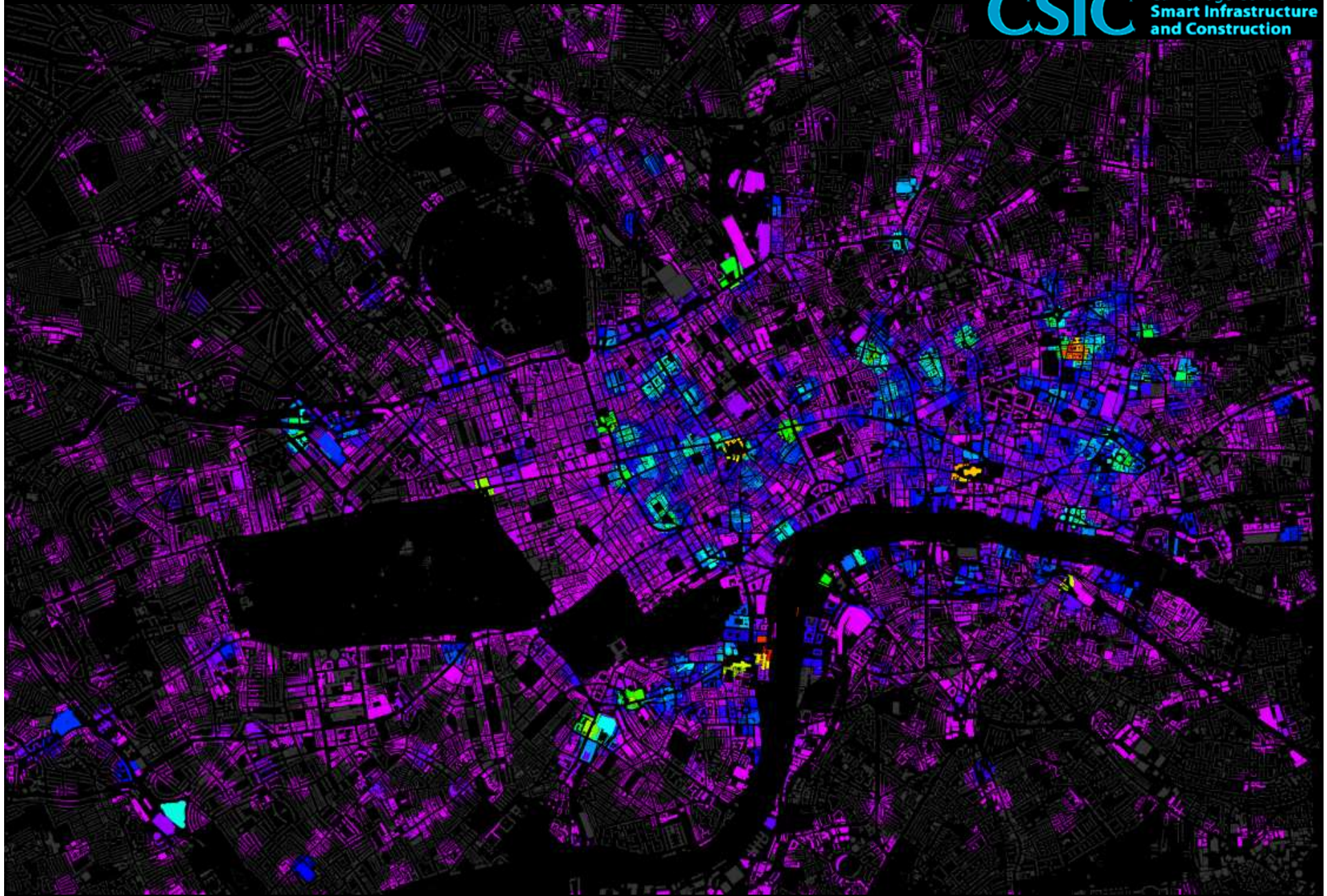
Shop



Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
967
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

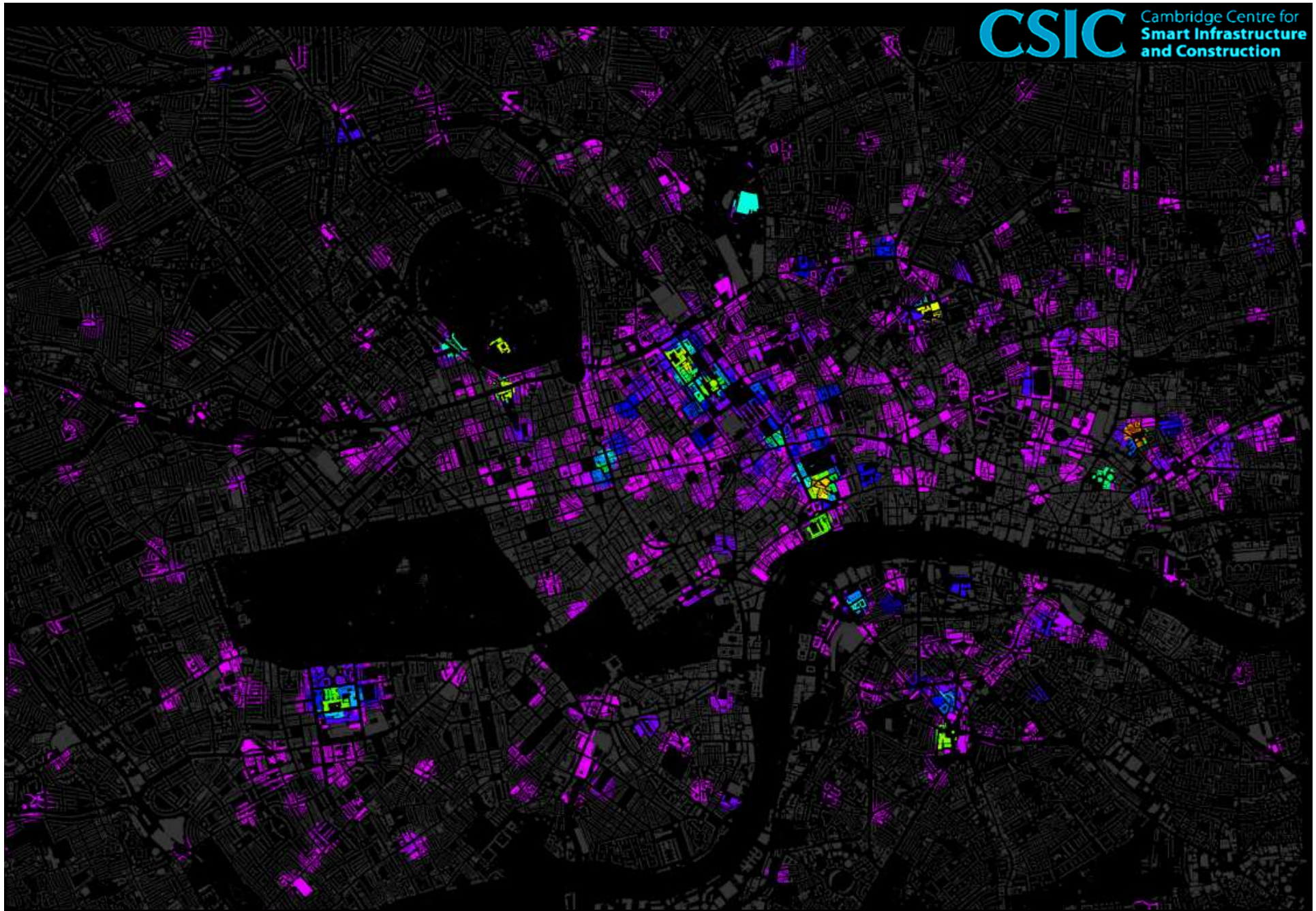
Nightlife



Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
867
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

Professional



Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
867
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

College - University



Foursquare check-ins within 100m

Arts



Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
967
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

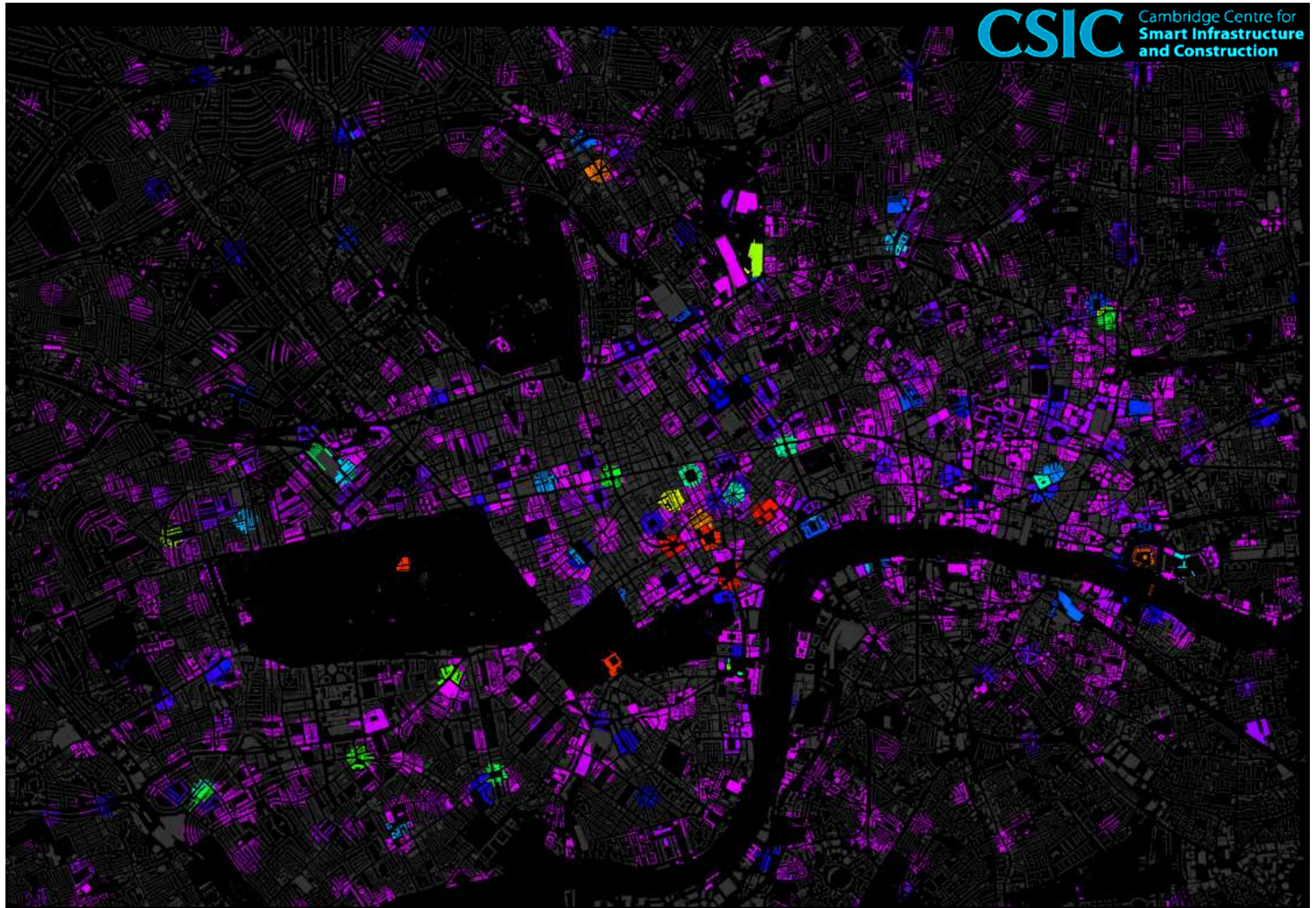
Residence



Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
967
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

Transport



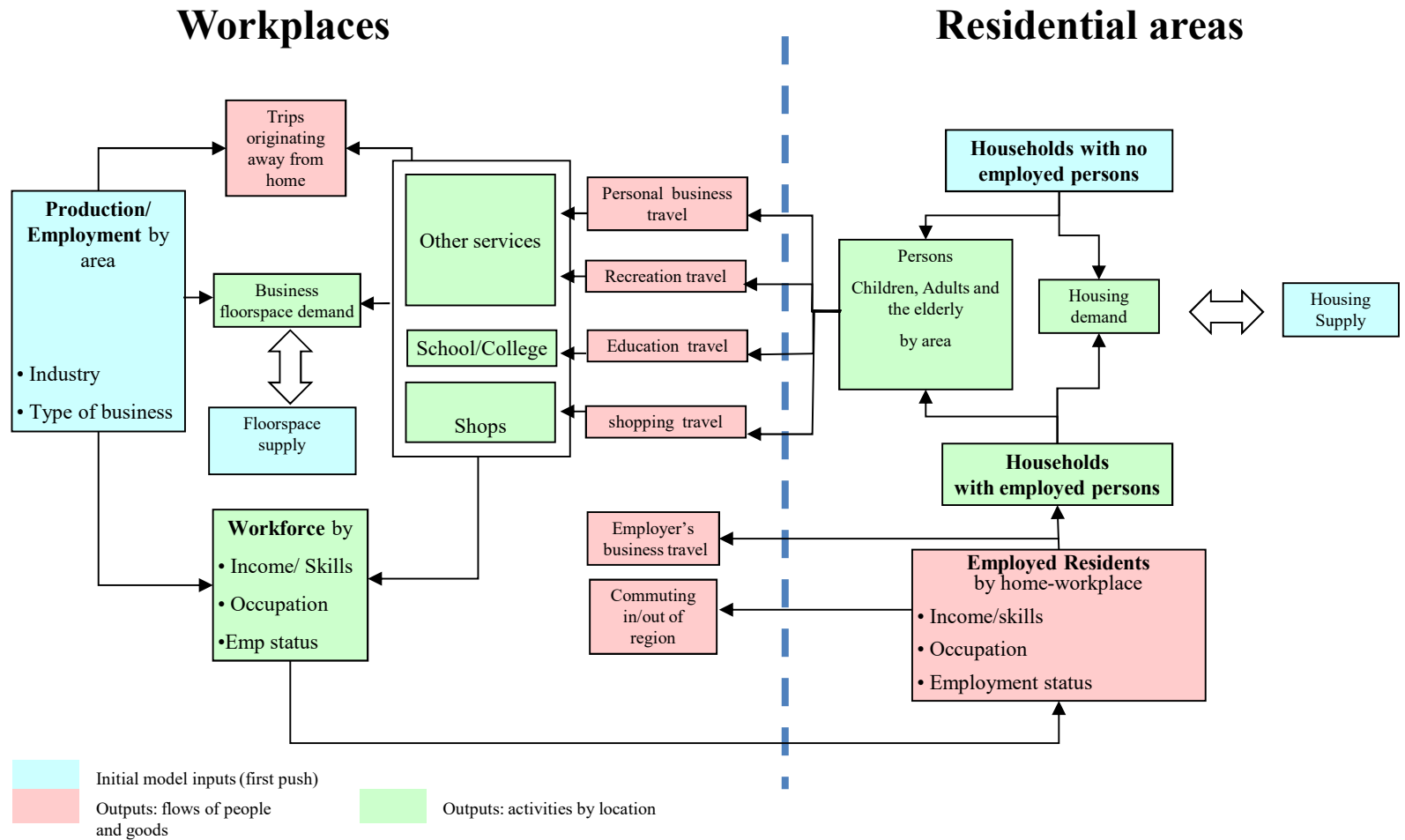
Foursquare check-ins within 100m

0
136
242
429
575
721
867
1020
1174
1367
1544
1753
2131

Outdoors

Layer 4: integrated activity modelling

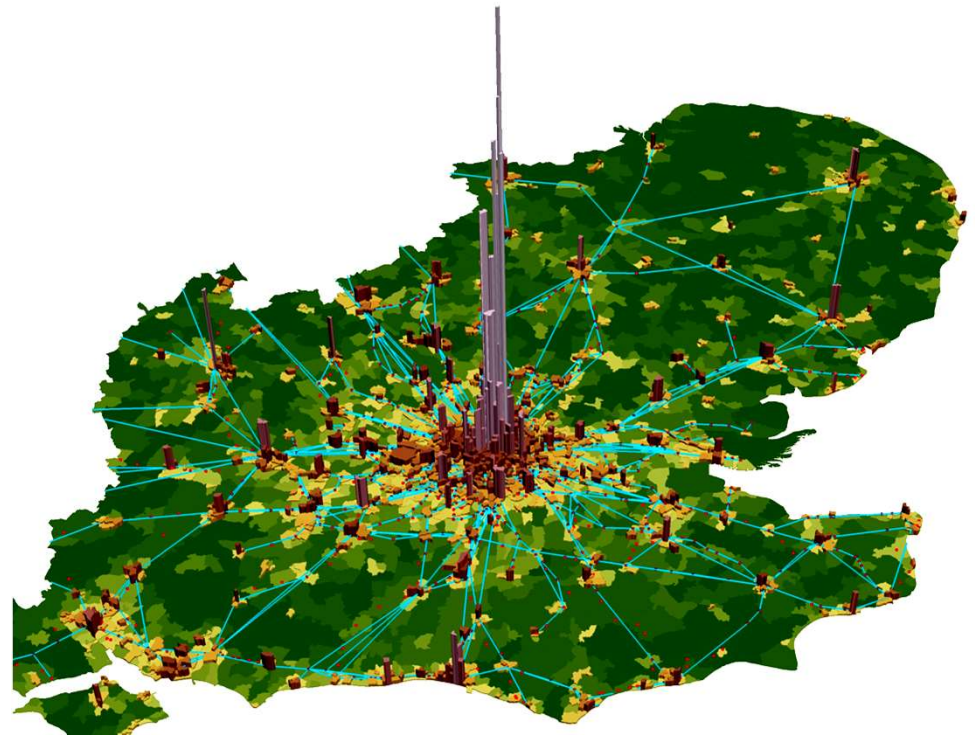
The MEPLAN-based applications – as used in London+Regions and Cambridge Futures



MODEL FOR LONDON

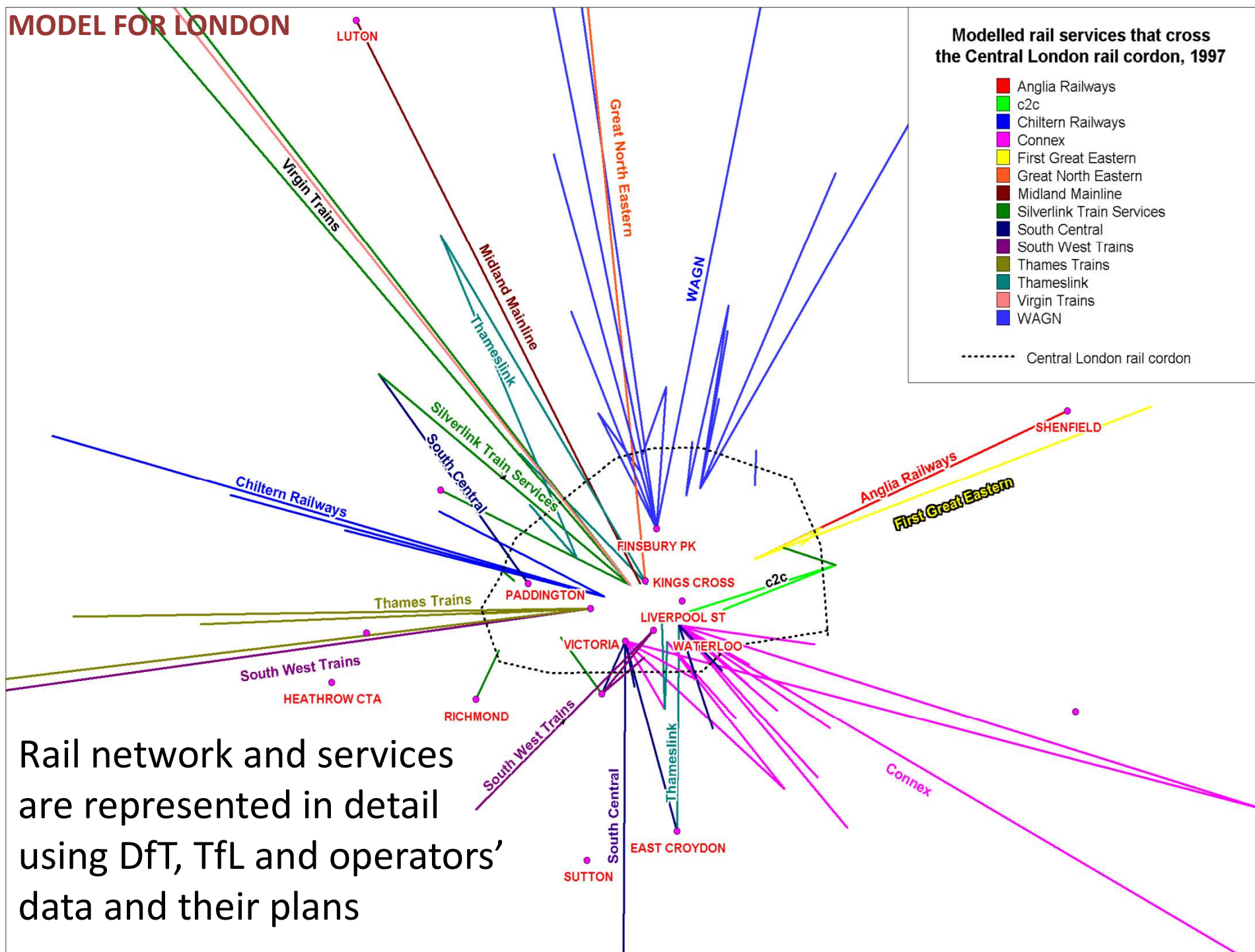
Transport and land use scenarios in London and surrounding regions (2000-2014)

- The Wider South East Regional Study (WSER) for central government 2002-2007 and then incorporated in further academic research programs 2006-2014 (WSP, 2005a; 2005b; Echenique et al, 2011; 2012)
- Scenarios included all major road, rail, underground investment/pricing options at the time and tested with strategic housing sites and airport expansion options
- The model was calibrated to a high fidelity of choice patterns and demand elasticities
- Main inputs: projections of jobs and total population, land use plans, road, rail & airport investments, pricing options
- Main outputs: distribution of population, housing demand and rents, AM peak traffic and congestion/overcrowding
- Base year: 1997/98
- Forecast horizon: 2016



Employment density 2001; Census data; graphics by A Hagen-Zanker

MODEL FOR LONDON

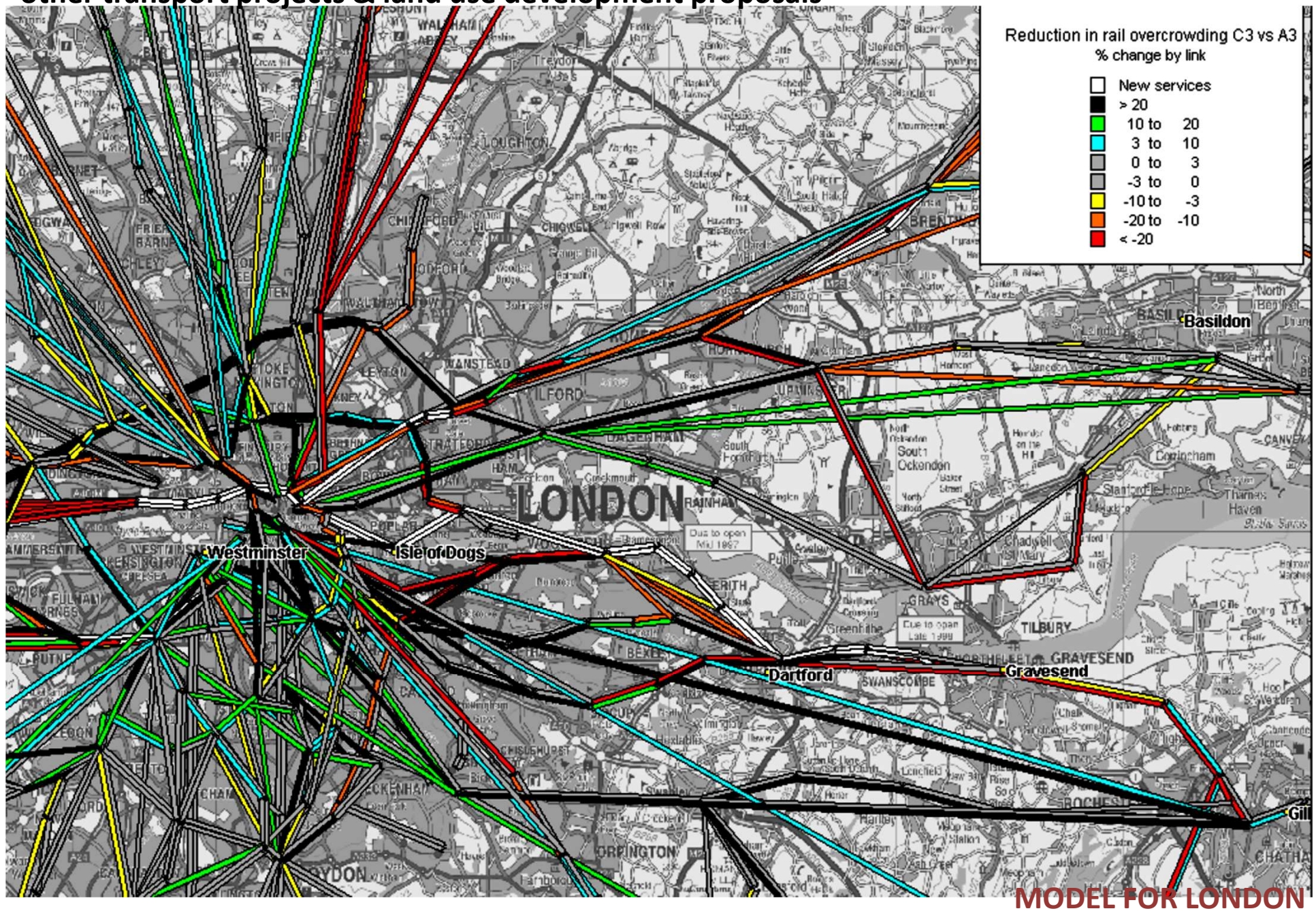


MODEL FOR LONDON

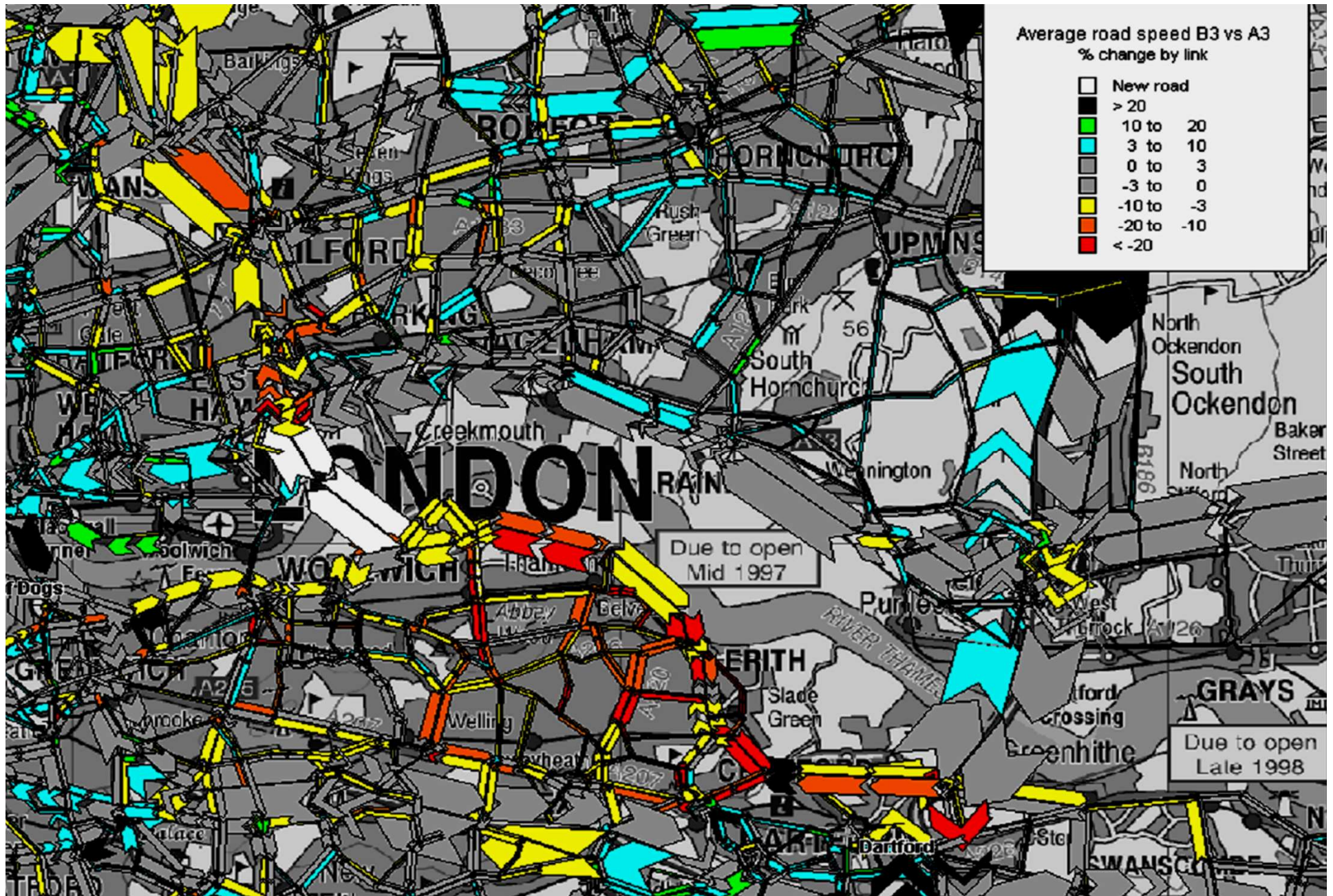
The model was the first to forecast morning peak passenger loads for CrossRail options by a land use and transport model



The model results showed where CrossRail could relieve/worsen rail crowding, given other transport projects & land use development proposals

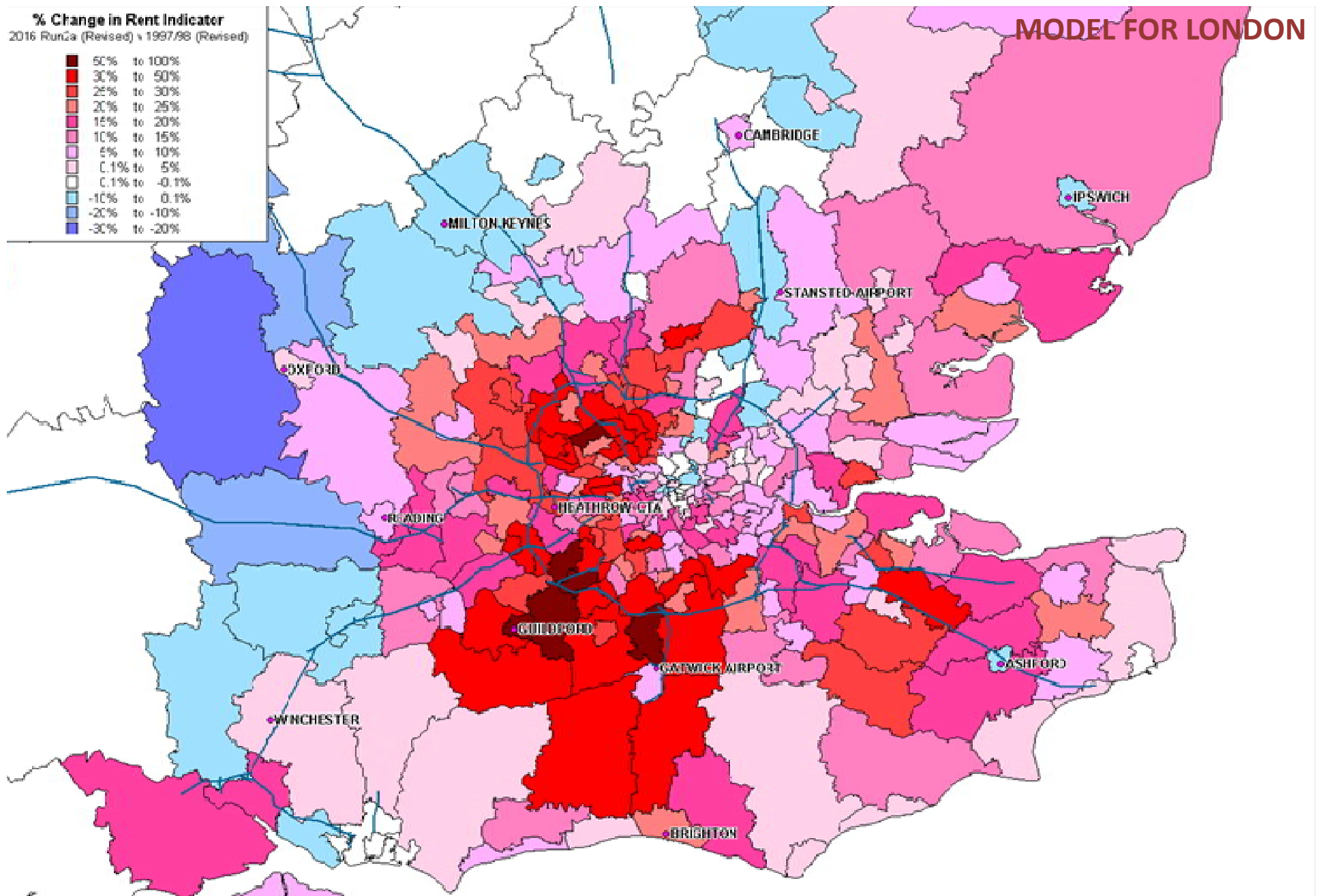


MODEL FOR LONDON



Similarly, the model quantifies road congestion effects- in this example, the effects of a proposed new Thames crossing

MODEL FOR LONDON



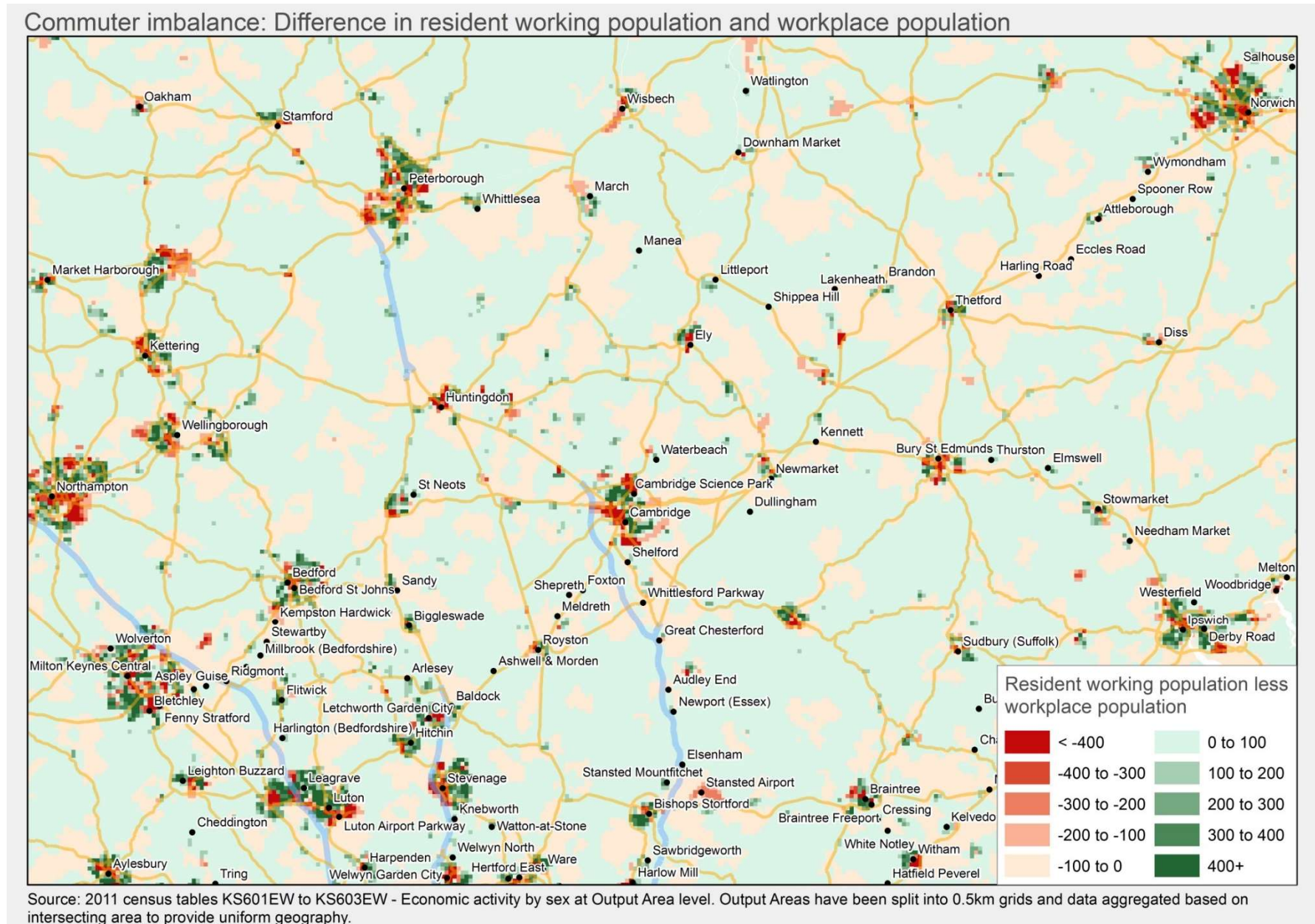
The model forecasts changes in housing rents (shown above), costs of living and wages subject to transport/land use inputs and travel to work/services

Plan for the MAGIC Layer – air quality exposure at the city scale

- Build on the city layers we already have for London – network, land use, travel by time period, future activity patterns
- Connect to building and neighbourhood level MAGIC findings
- Identify patterns and typologies of air quality exposure at the city scale
- Predict effects of policy interventions through scenarios

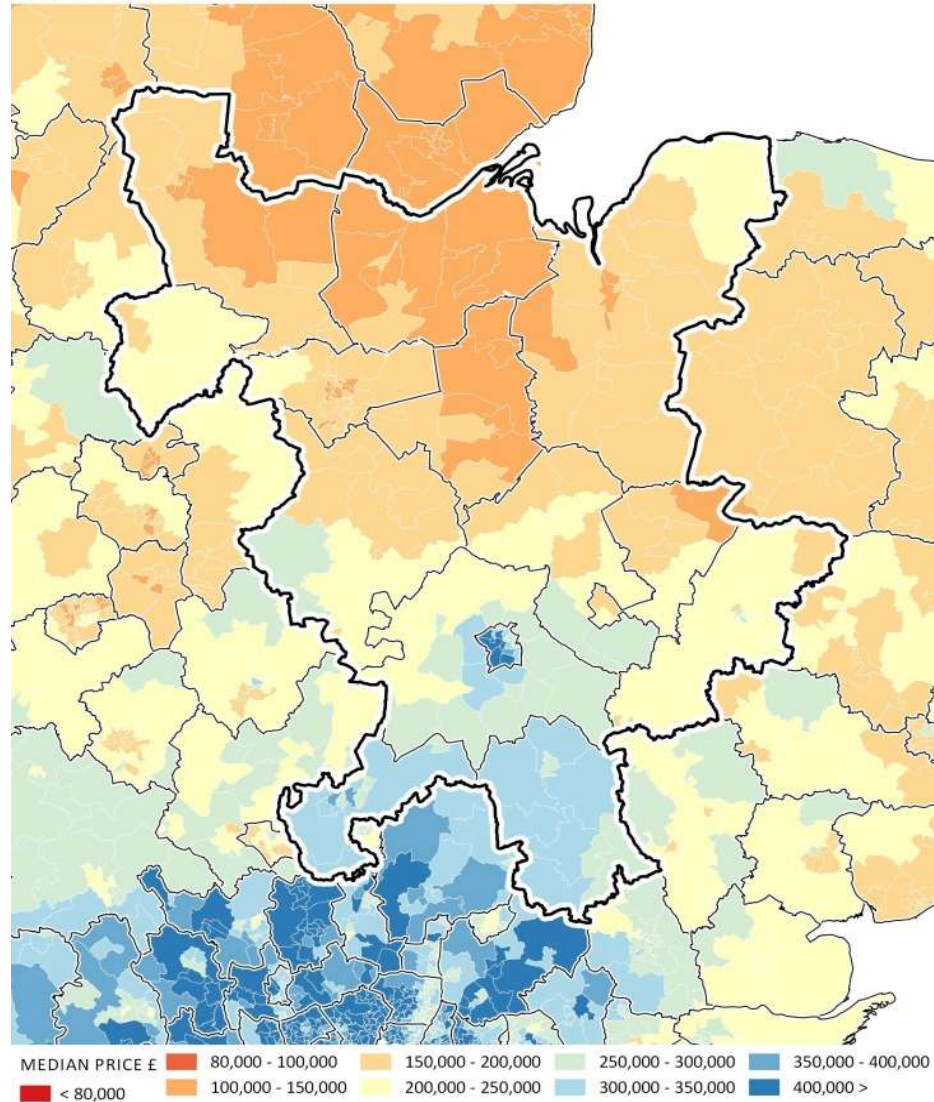
Greater Cambridge

Identification of distinct land use patterns



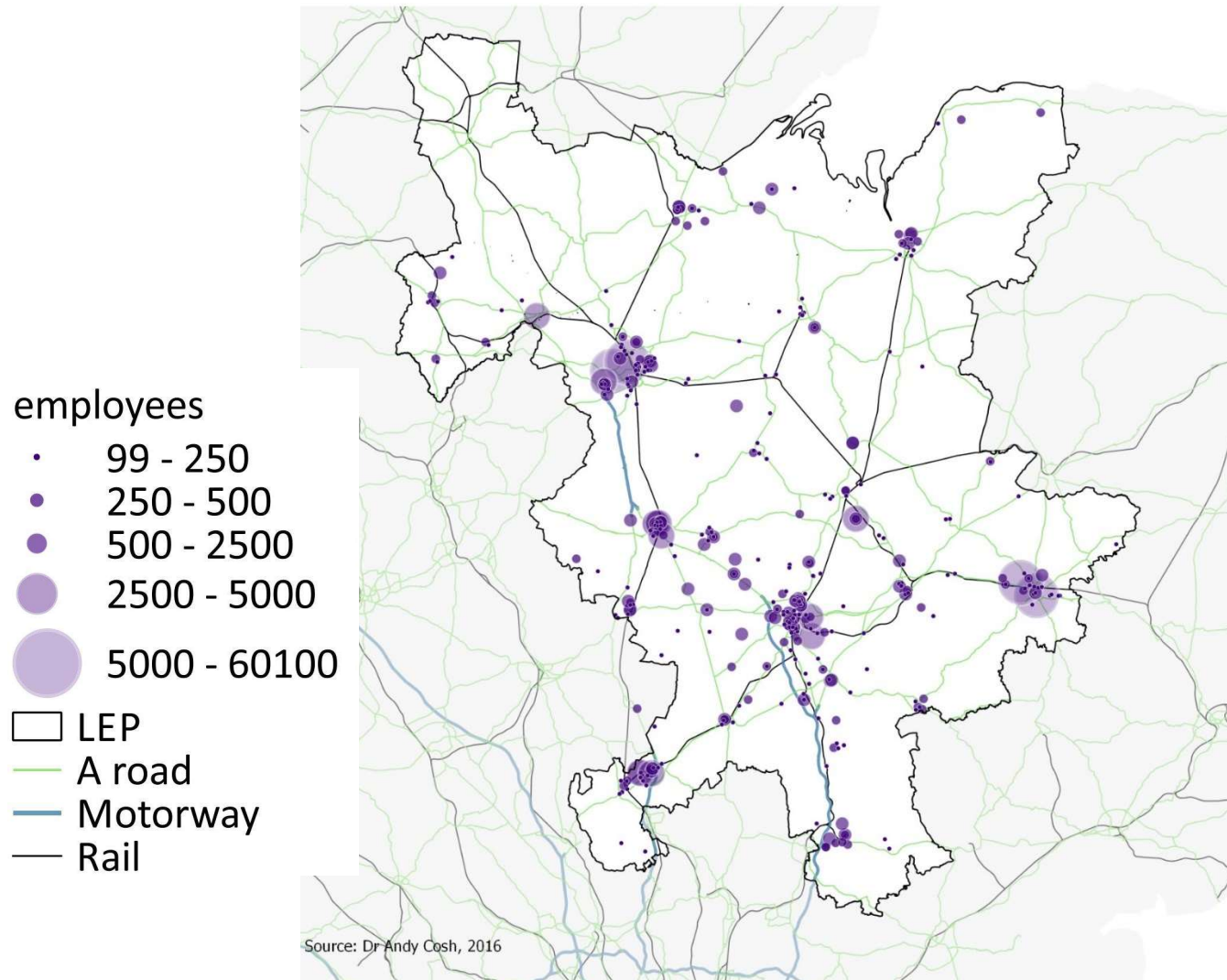
The proposed study: make full use of the house price & rents data

MEDIAN TRANSACTION PRICE FOR SEMI DETACHED PROPERTIES - 2006
TO 2015 AT CURRENT PRICES

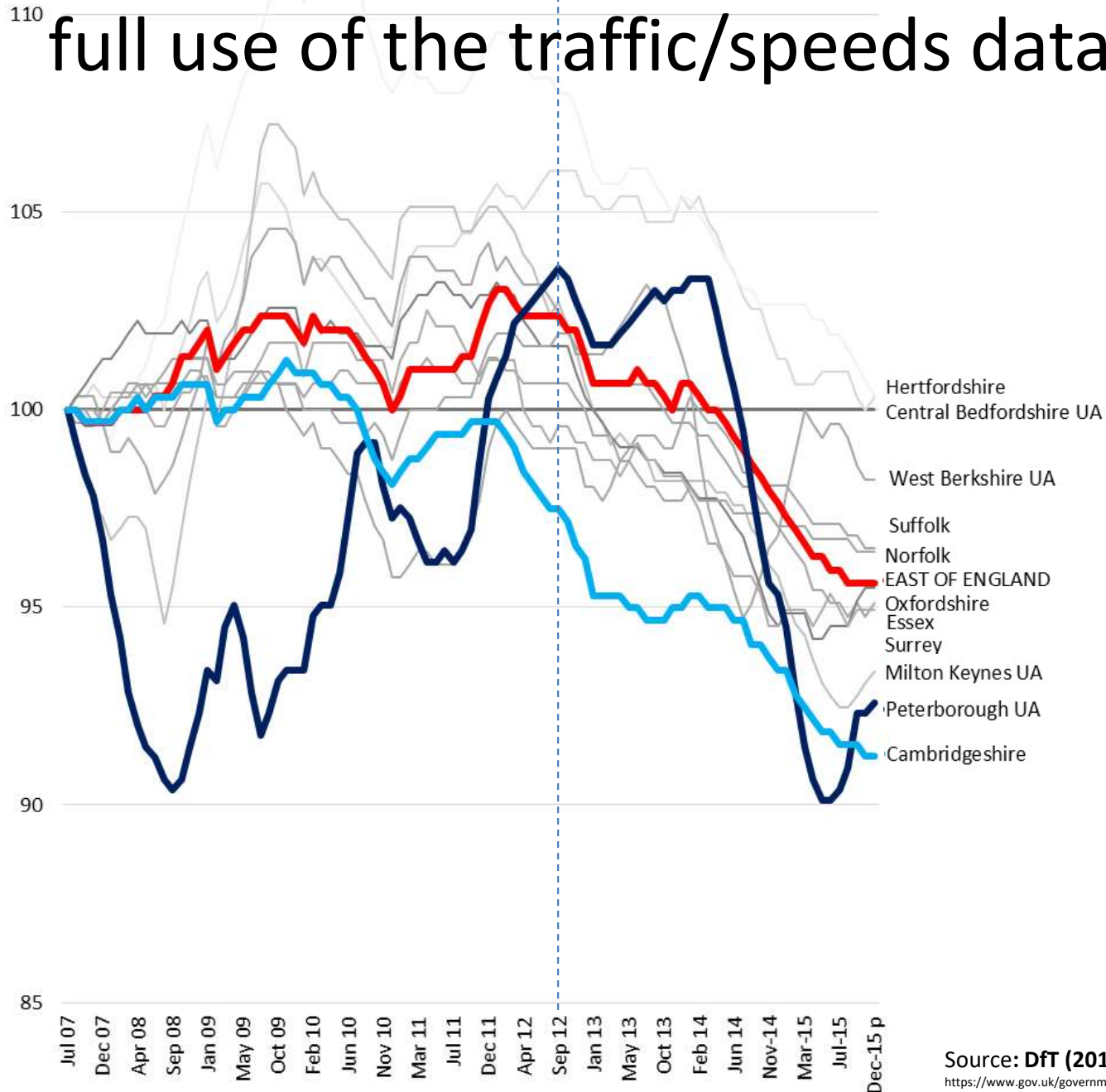


The proposed study: make full use of the business clusters data

Location of all businesses of 100 employees or more
All sectors



The proposed study: make full use of the traffic/speeds data



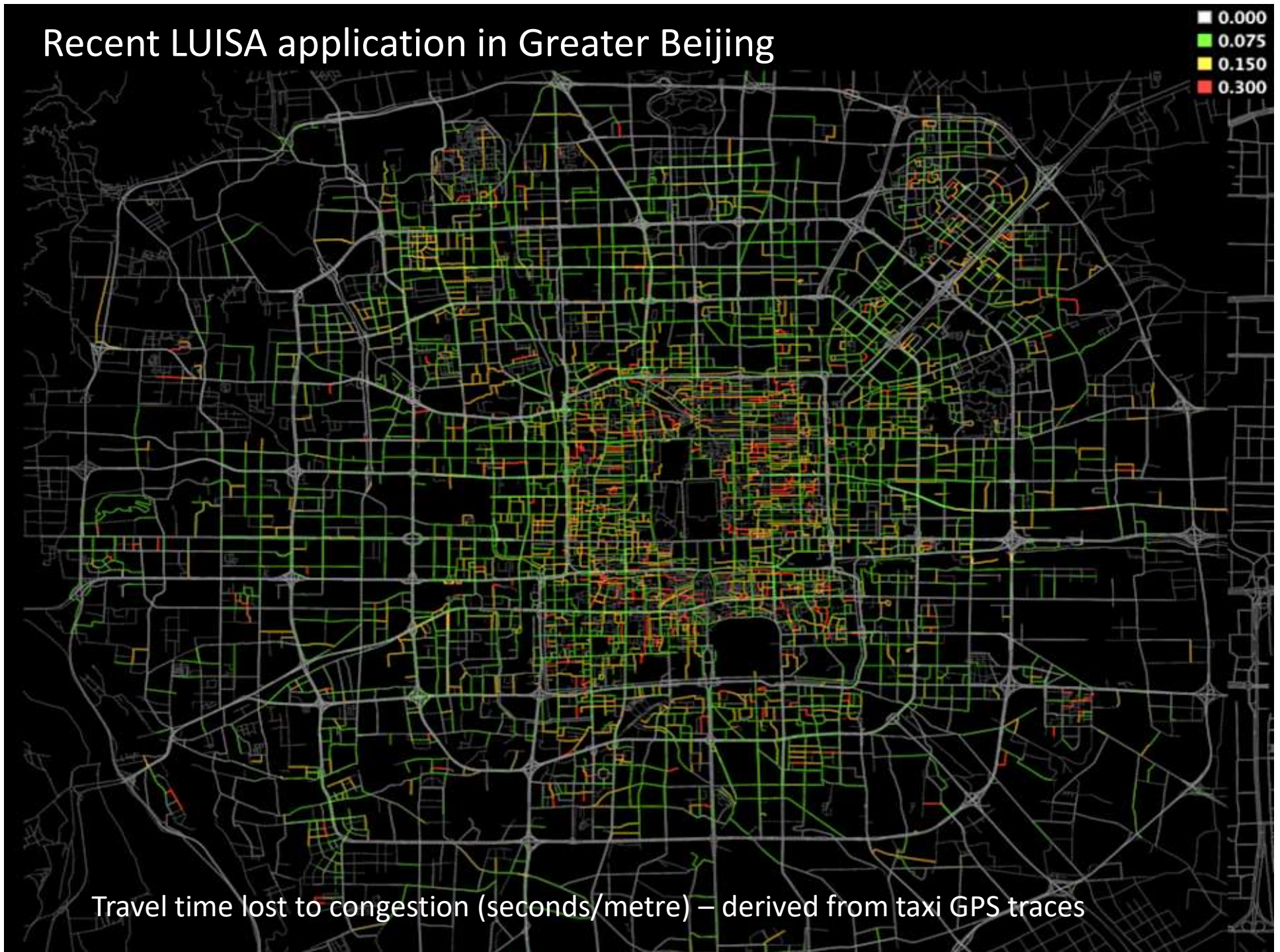
Changes in morning peak
vehicle speeds on
monitored
locally managed A-Roads
2007-2015
Speed in 2007=100

Cambs	A10
	A1096
	A1101
	A1123
	A1134
	A1198
	A1301
	A1303
	A1304
	A1307
	A1309
	A141
	A142
	A1421
	A15
	A505
	A603
	A605
Peterborough	A1129
	A1139
	A1175
	A1179
	A1260
	A15
	A16
	A47
	A605

Source: **DfT (2016) Flow weighted vehicle speeds (CGN02)**
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/cgn02-flow-weighted-vehicle-speeds#table-cgn0209>

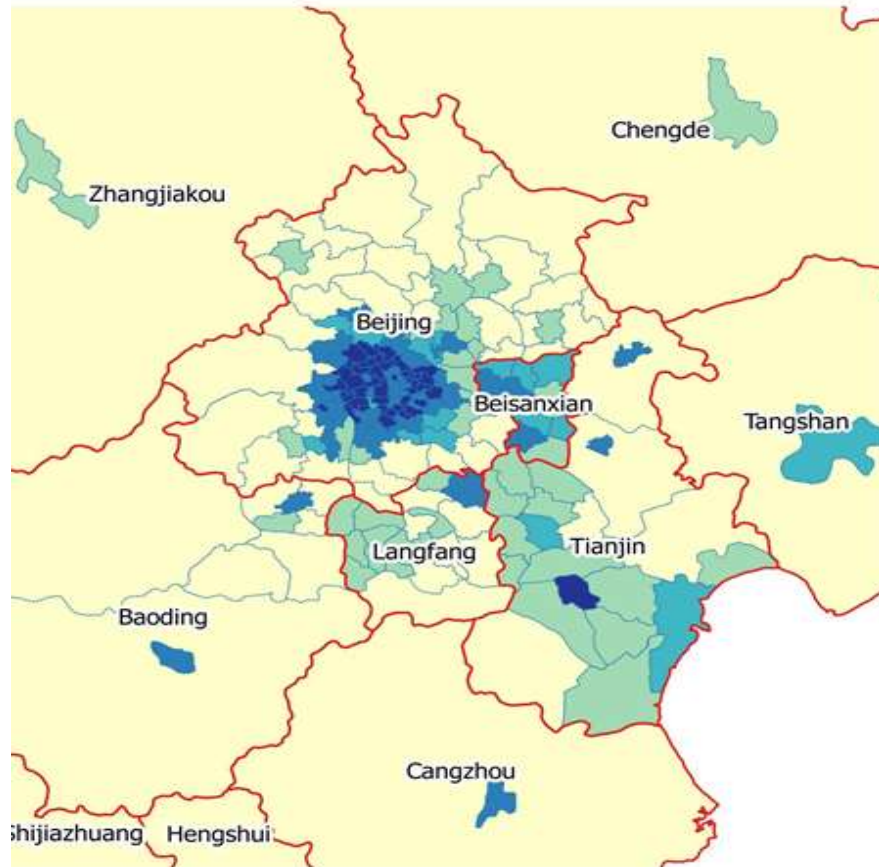
Greater Beijing

Recent LUISA application in Greater Beijing



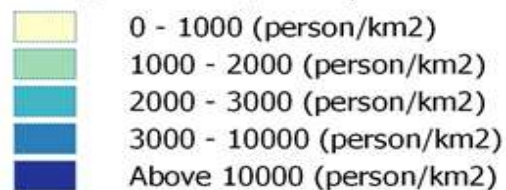
Forecasts of locations of residents and jobs

Density of Total Residents 2050

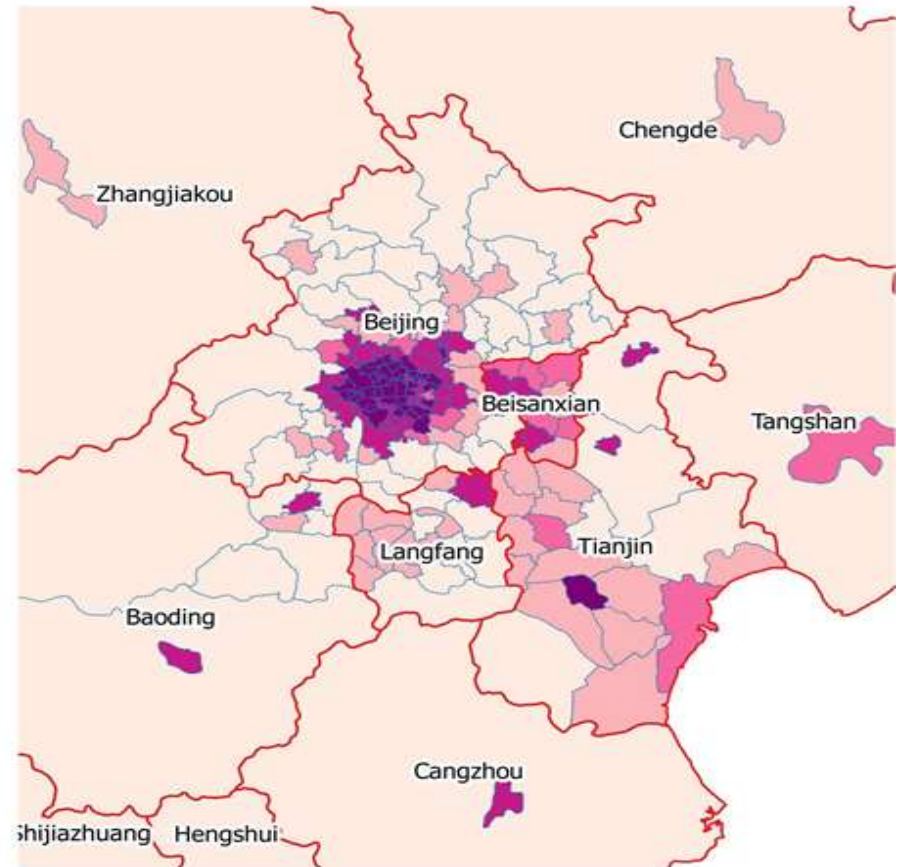


Legend

Total_Resident_Density

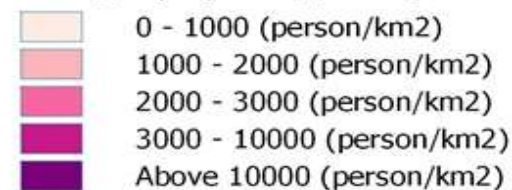


Density of Total Employment 2050



Legend

Total_Employment_Density



Testing alternative land use and transport scenarios

From top: sprawl (trend), strict control (greenbelt) and green wedges

