

# The Future of Transport Planning

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# Transport Planning is Changing...

## Climate emergency declaration by New Zealand government includes commitment to 2025 targets

5:22 pm on 2 December 2020

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Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern has committed the government and the public sector to going carbon-neutral by 2025, as she declared a climate emergency.

NEW ZEALAND

## Aucklanders expected to halve their car use to meet carbon emissions target

15 Aug, 2022 03:09 PM

🕒 4 minutes to read

### SUMMARY DOCUMENT

## Sustainable Access for a Thriving Future

Auckland's transport emissions reduction pathway



# The Future of Transport Planning

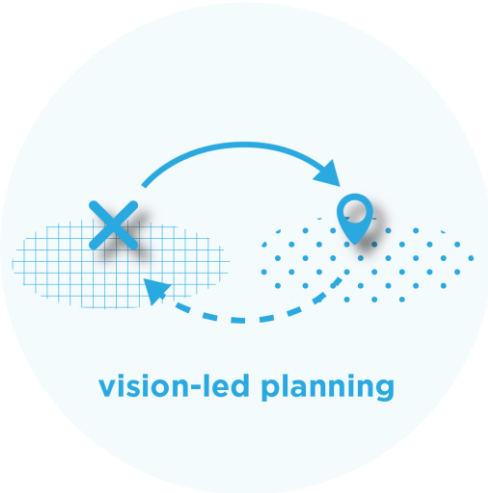
## What we do now

'Predict and provide': Investment based on projected transport demands

Focus on providing physical mobility

Complexity and uncertainty are not well recognised or managed

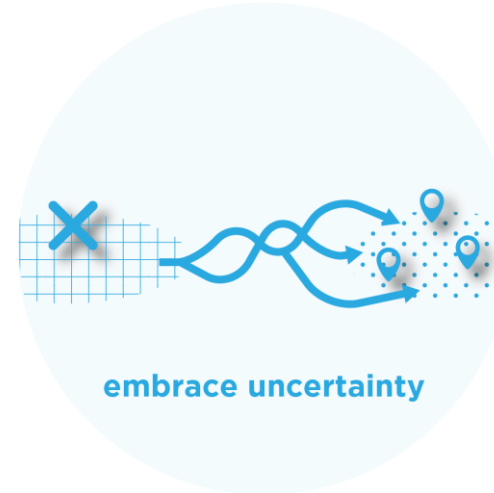
## What we need to do instead



'Decide and provide': Investment based on a preferred vision for the future



Focus on providing access to needs and opportunities



Integrate uncertainty throughout transport planning

# The Future of Transport Planning

There are different ways to access opportunities:

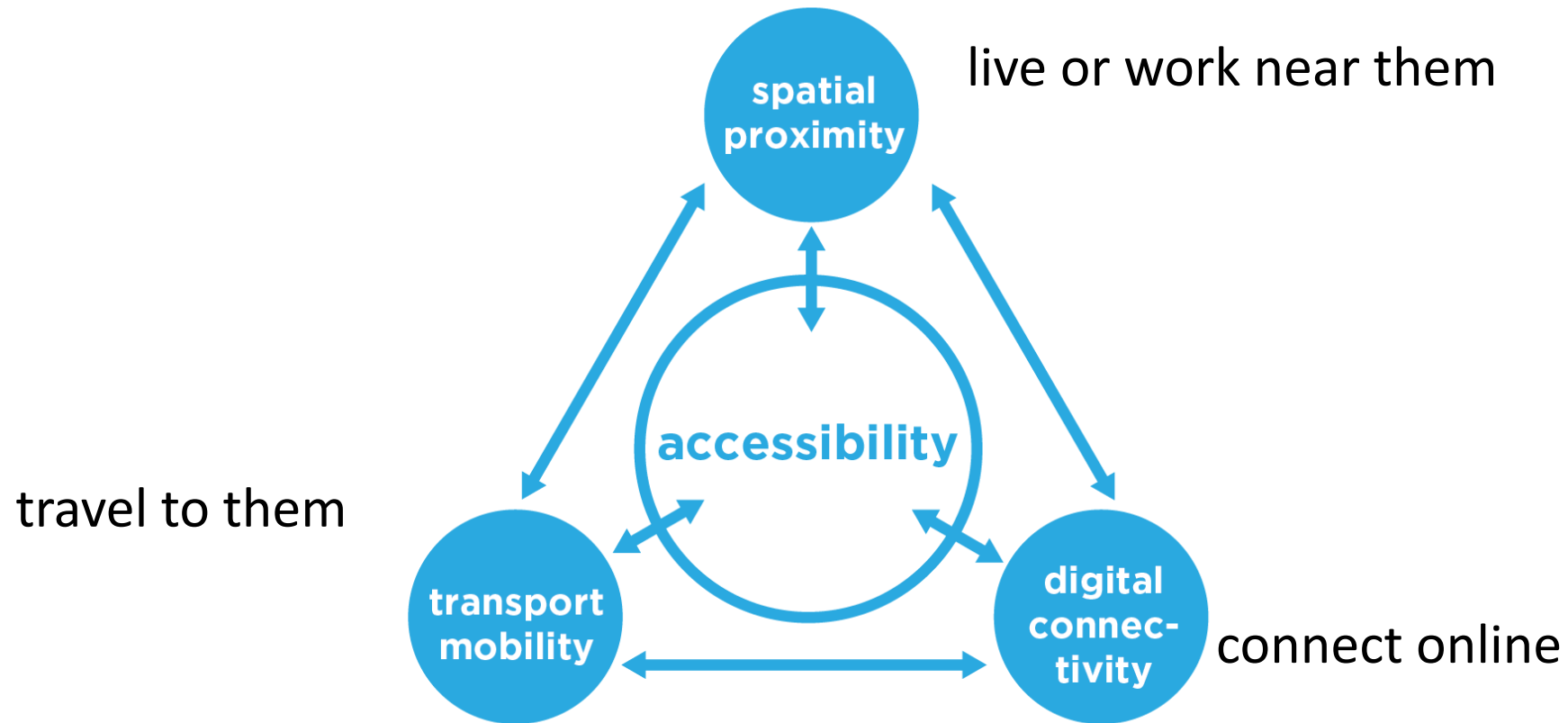


Image: [Lyons and Davidson, 2016](#)

# Changing How We Use Transport Models

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- Current overreliance on models
  - Existing models use past trends to predict future travel demand, but models can't predict major changes in how we choose to travel, either from disruptions or changing trends
  - Strategic models don't adequately capture how pedestrians or cyclists use transport networks
  - Focus on travel time savings instead of broader impacts of transport
- Instead, we can use models:
  - To test trend-breaking futures (e.g. reducing VKT)
  - To understand uncertainty
  - As one tool among many to support decision making





# MRCagney

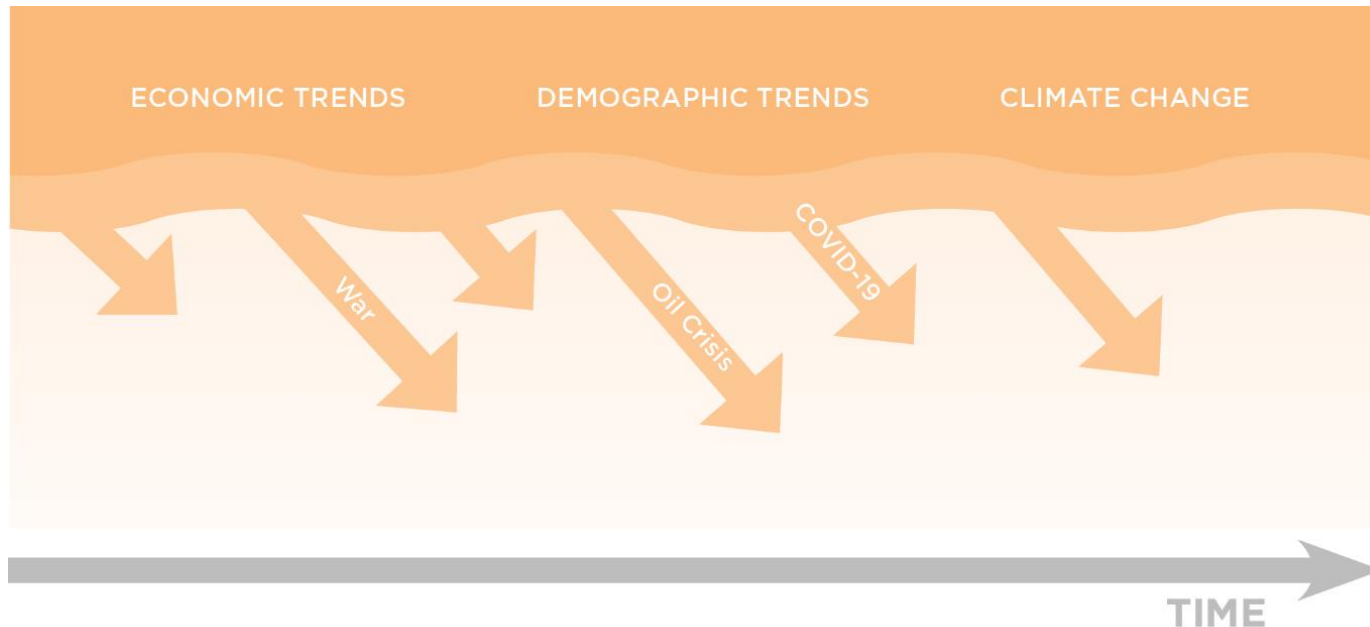
We stand for well connected, vibrant and liveable places,  
giving people better, more sustainable travel choices.

[DISCOVER US](#)

# How We Do Modelling: Scenario Planning

# What is Scenario Planning?

- Planning for uncertainty
- Acknowledging the unknown future



← known uncertainties

← unknown uncertainties

- What other scenarios would you test?



# Why Should We Do Scenario Planning?

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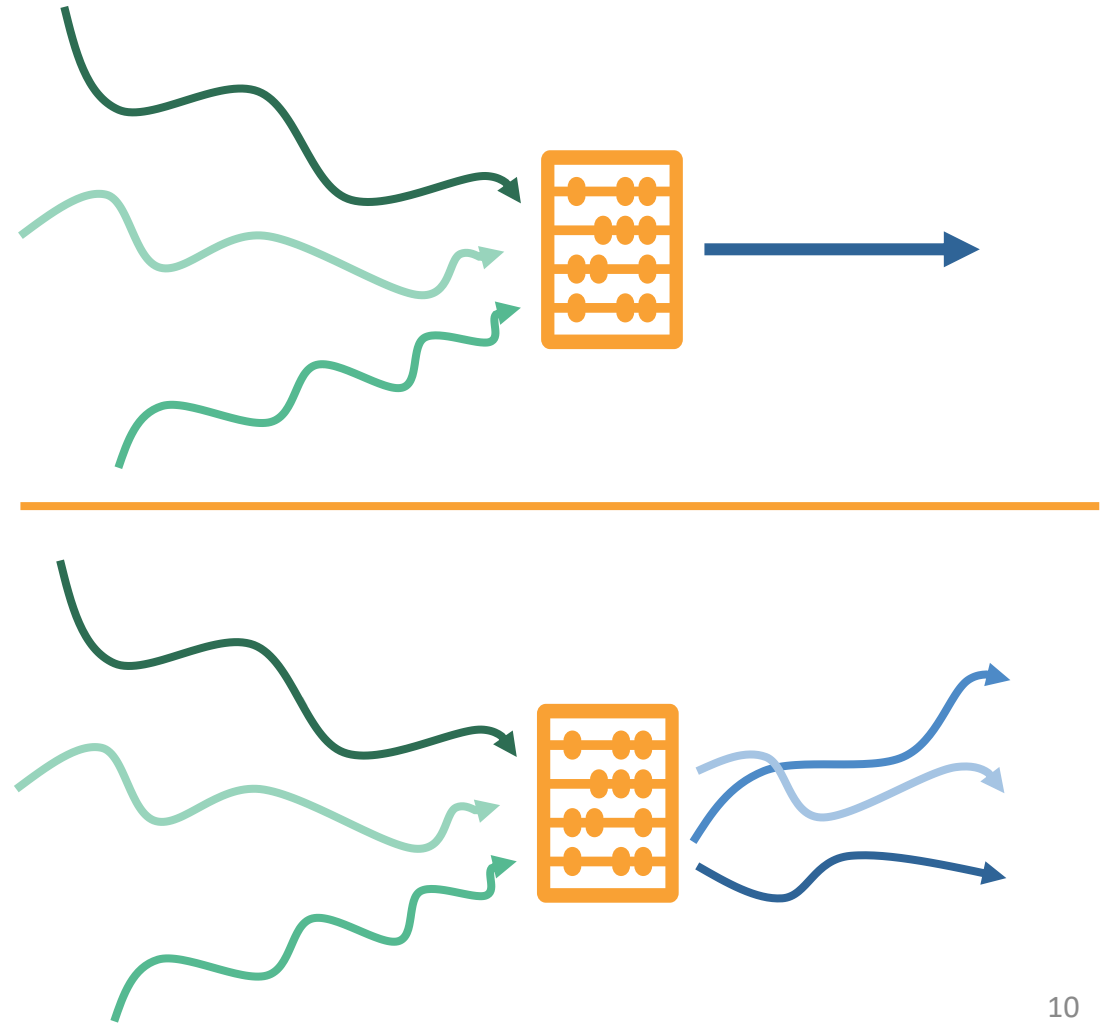
- To test things we can't control
- Because the future is uncertain
- To test the impacts of different policies or investments
- So we can design **adaptability** into projects
- So we can respond to changes when they happen

# Modelling for Uncertainty

## KEY

- Good alignment
- Partial alignment
- Poor alignment

		Possible future scenarios				
		1	2	3	4	5
Options	A	●	●	●	●	●
	B	●	●	●	●	●
	C	●	●	●	●	●
	D	●	●	●	●	●



# How We Communicate Modelling: A User Guide

# How are Your Models Being Used?

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- Do you know how your models are being used?
- Do you think you should know?
- Would you give different caveats for different use cases?
- How can you avoid your models being misused?

# Ethical Requirements

“Being transparent about what we don’t know is a matter of ethics”

— *How to communicate uncertainty*, published by Africa Check, Chequeado and Full Fact, October 2020

## STAND UP FOR WHAT’S RIGHT Code of Ethical Conduct

- 1 Protect people’s health and safety
- 2 Consider the environment
- 3 Report adverse consequences
- 4 Act competently
- 5 Behave appropriately
- 6 Warn about ignoring advice
- 7 Maintain confidentiality
- 8 Report significant breaches

[www.engineeringnz.org](http://www.engineeringnz.org)



# Communicating Limitations

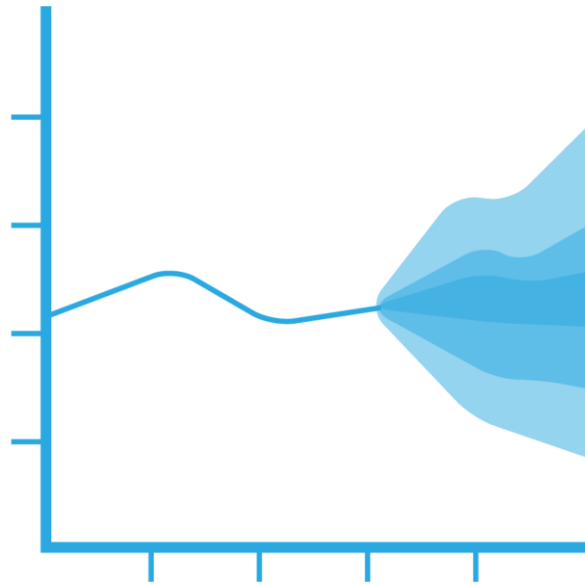
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- What are the assumptions in your model?
- How sensitive is the model to those assumptions?
- What are the limitations of your model?



# Communicating Uncertainty

Fan charts



Multiple line charts

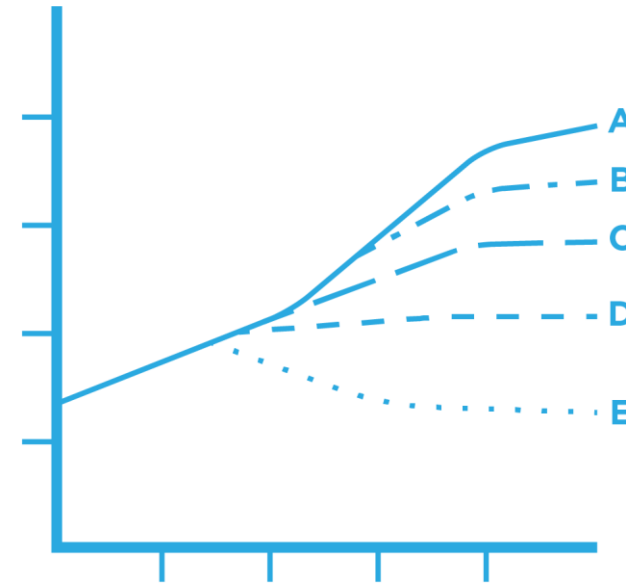


Image source: [TAG Uncertainty Toolkit](#)

# Improving Capabilities: Professional Development

# Learning From Others

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- International experts
- Peer-to-peer learning
  - Forums
  - Community of practice
- Resources for users of models
  - Training sessions
  - Handbook

# Training For Users of Models

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- What types of models exist?
- When should use each model?
- What questions can the model help you answer?
- What do you need to state in your model requests?
- What new features have been added to the models recently?

# Handbook For Users of Models

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- What are the common limitations of models?
- What does the model assume?
- How confident is the modeller in the predicted output?

How can you help others to  
use models better?



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