

Seoul Transportation

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Contents



1. Past & Now

Seoul transportation in the past

Mode of transportation



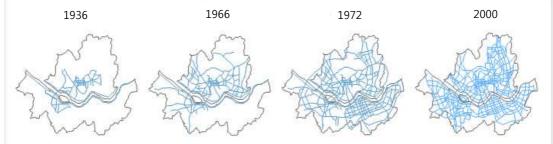
Walk (~ 1945)

Streetcar (1945 ~ 1970)

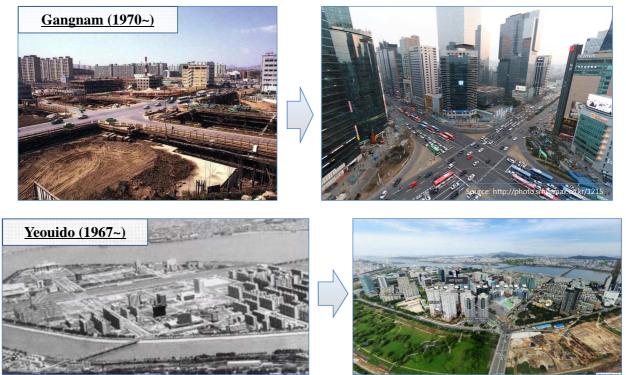


Car (1986 ~ 2000)



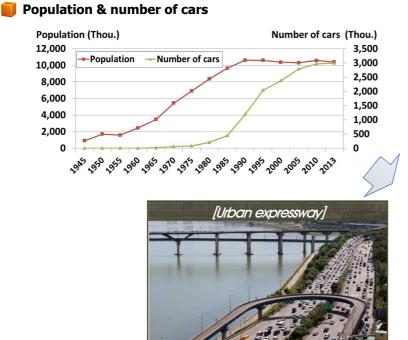


Rapid urban Development



1. Past & Now

Car- oriented policy







Car- oriented policy

- Freeway traffic management system (FTMS)
 - > Start to operate in 1997
 - Road length of operation: 259km \succ



1. Past & Now

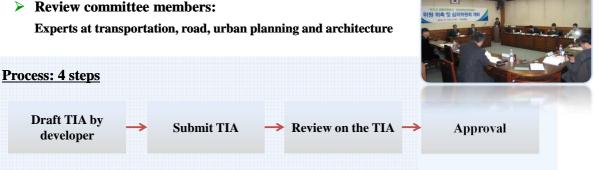
Car- oriented policy

- Traffic impact analysis (TIA)
 - > What are in TIA?

developer

- 1) Forecast travel demand
- 2) Examine the impacts of development on the traffic conditions
- 3) Prepare measures to mitigate the impacts
- > Introduced in 1986 as a mandatory legal process before development
- > Review committee members: Experts at transportation, road, urban planning and architecture

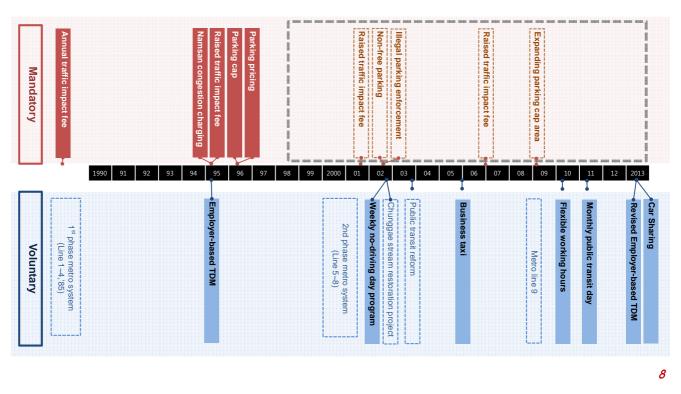




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Transport demand management (TDM)



1. Past & Now

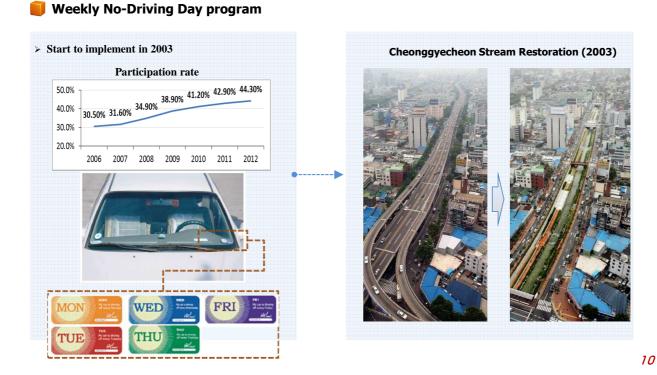
Transport demand management (TDM)

- Annual traffic impact fee (ATIF)
 - Floor area imes Unit fee imes Traffic impact factor
 - Target buildings with floor area \geq 1,000 m²
 - Unit fee: 350~700 KRW/ m²
 - Traffic impact factor: 0.47 (factory) ~ 9.83 (department store)
- 📒 Parking cap
 - Target: highly developed area
 - Limit parking space:
 - Maximum 50% of regular area



- 📒 Employer-based TDM
- Alleviate ATIF if employer joins in traffic reduction programs (TRPs)
- TRPs: Parking pricing, Business taxi, etc.
- Reduction rate of ATIF (each TRP): 5~30%

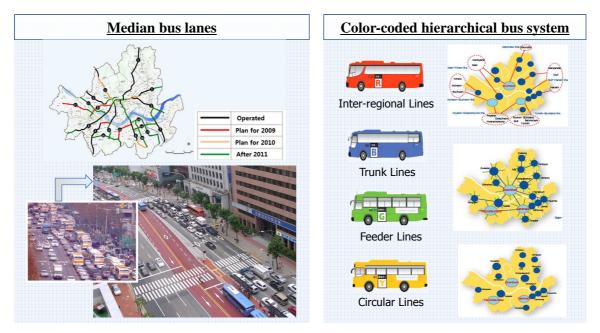
Transport demand management (TDM)



1. Past & Now

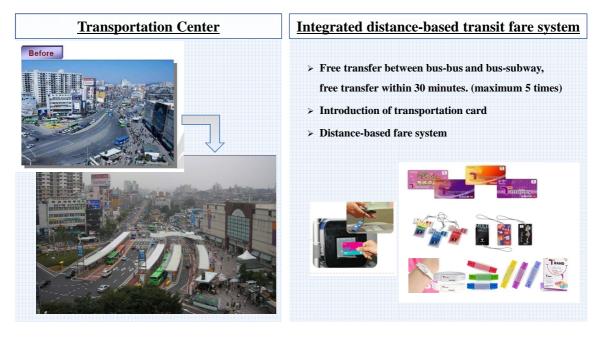
Public transportation

Bus system change (2004)



Public transportation

Bus system change (2004)

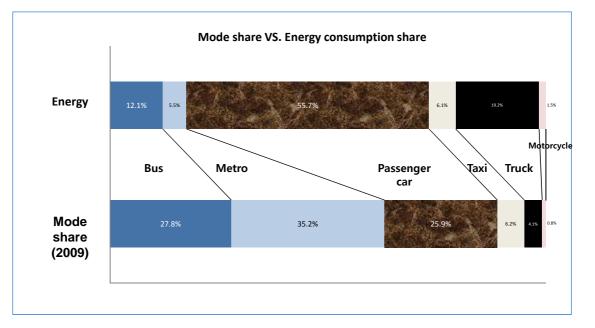


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1. Past & Now

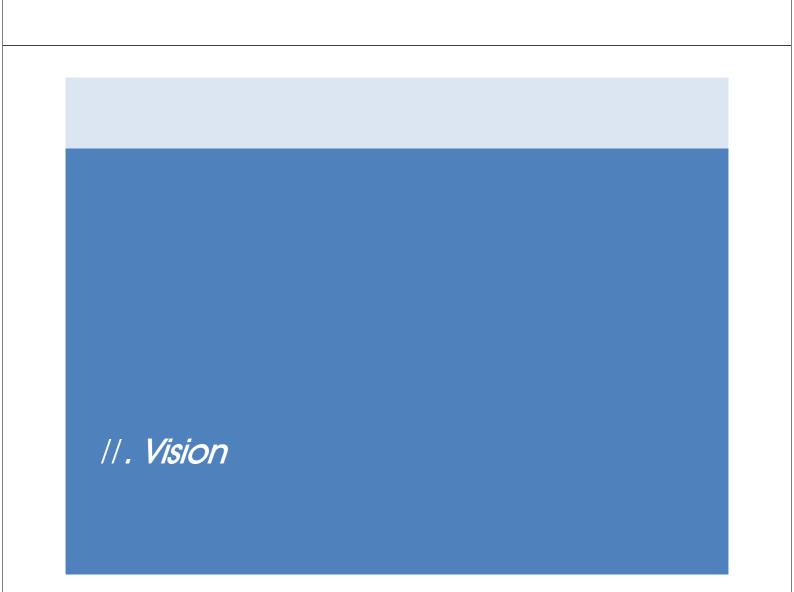
Mode share vs. energy consumption share

- Mode share of car 25.9% vs. energy consumption share 55.7%
- Mode share of subway 35.2% vs. energy consumption share 5.5%

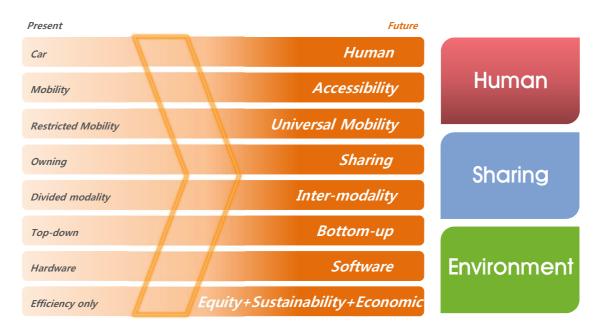


Uprising congestion cost

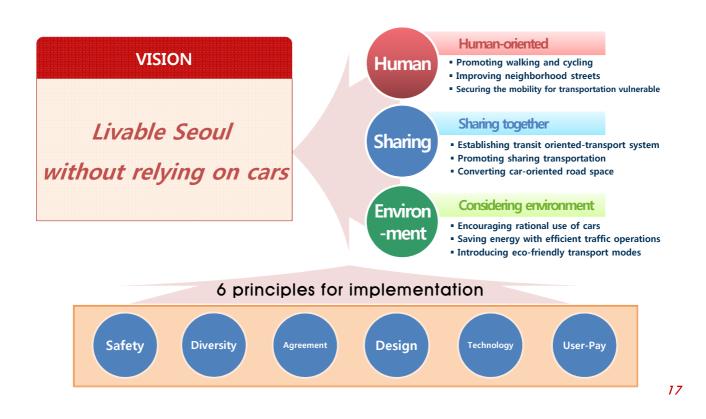
- 22,000billion 20 15 10 5 2000 billion KRW 5 2008 2030
- Congestion cost 7,500 billion KRW(2009) ⇒ 22,400 billion KRW(2030) by simple trend analysis



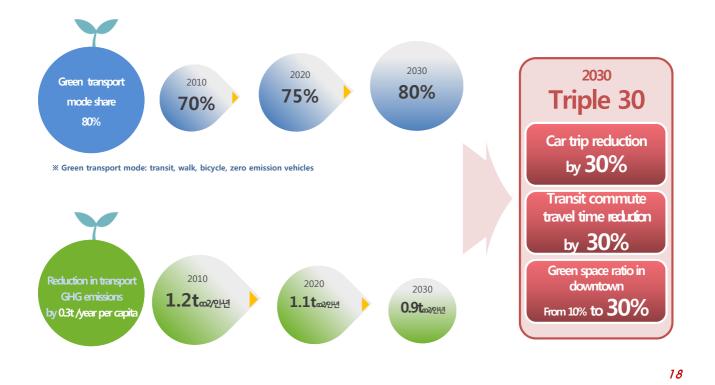
Toward paradigm shift

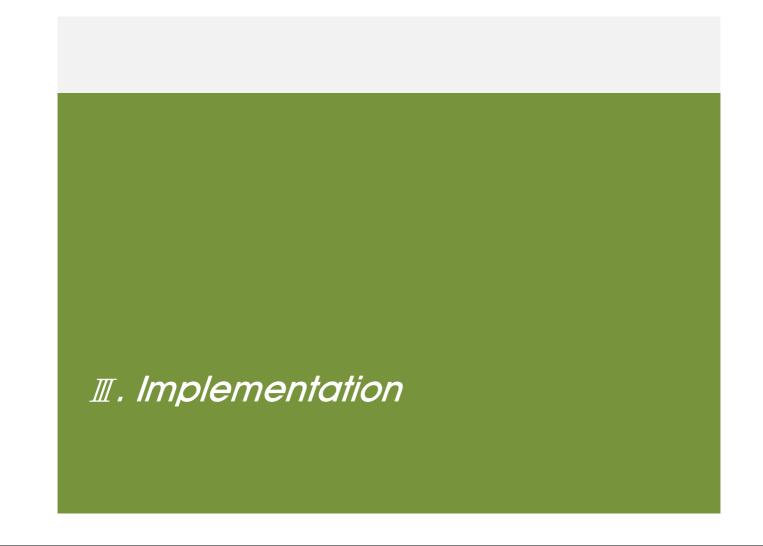


2. Vision



2. Vision







3. Implementation



01 Transit mall

Introducing transit mall on Sinchon-ro in January, 2014 Pedestrian-only road on weekends



http://www.dtoday.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=105873

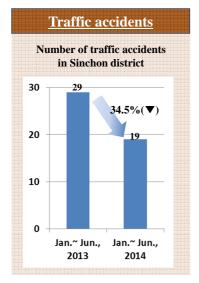


http://m.bizwatch.co.kr/?mod=mview&uid=4887

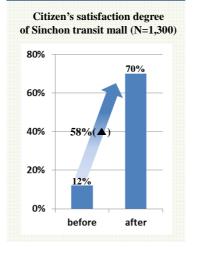
3. Implementation

01 Transit mall

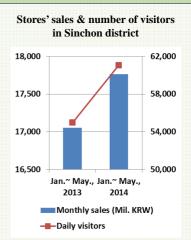
Decrease in traffic accidents Increase in citizen's satisfaction and stores' sales



Satisfaction degree



Sales

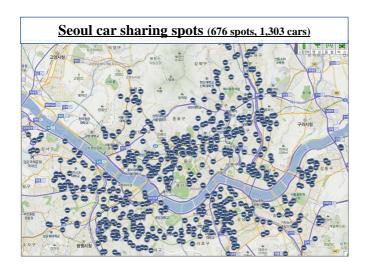


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02 Car sharing

Start to operate in February, 2012 including a fleet of electric vehicles (EVs)



Easy renting system



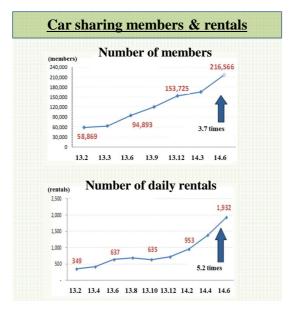


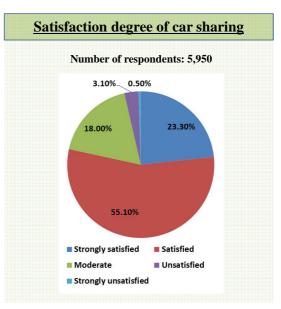
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3. Implementation

02 Car sharing

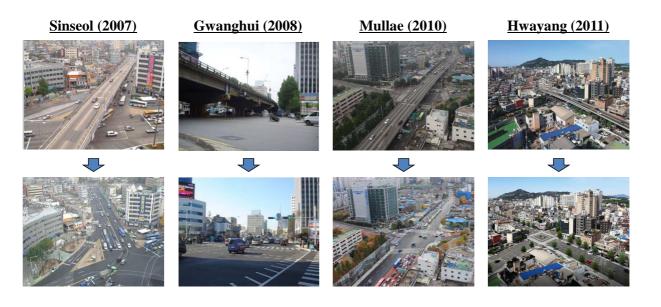
Rapid increase of car sharing members and rentals High degree of car sharing member's satisfaction





03 Removal of overpass

Start to remove overpass in 2002 Enhancing urban scenery, vitality, and traffic conditions

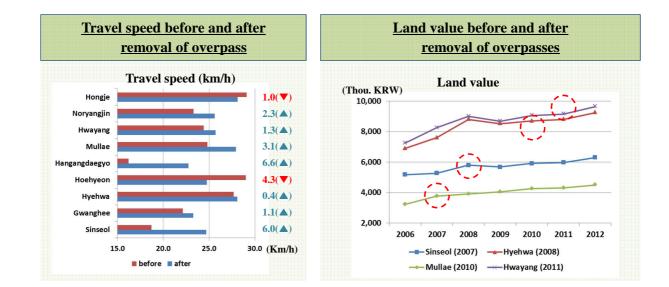


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3. Implementation

03 Removal of overpass

Increase in travel speed and rise in land value



04 Road diet

Widening sidewalks by eliminating lanes on several downtown roads



Seoul Downtown and road diet target roads (yellow lines)



