

Summary

Land Use Projections Tools Procedures for gathering Land Use Data

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We have investigated potential data sources that can deliver data in land use projections, and what kind of improvements that is needed to get satisfactory data for use in a projection tool. The projection tool could be used on its own or to make land use projections as input for the regional transport model RTM. We found several sources that could produce in-data for the current situation, but that sources has empirical shortcomings and are not compatible enough to be used as they are. None of the sources can be used without alterations. The use of standardized data from the Municipal Master Plan, planning databases for future housing and businesses and attractiveness variables can better the situation for employees and parking, but only partially for visitors. Therefore there is a need for further collection of data and standardisation of planning databases and testing of new variables suitability for better projections.

Based on the review of sources (chapter 4) in this report, and the assessments made for the usability of the sources in a projection tool (chapter 5) we conclude that there are several approaches that can be made towards a procedure to make satisfactory land use projections with a tool. There is the possibility to build on the already existing data collection routines in the municipalities, but there needs to be changes in the criteria as well as the subjects reported on.

Since many of the sources are lacking, these need to be improved if there is to be automated extractions from the sources into a projection tool when it comes to land use. During the project it has become clear that there is a need for more statistical data and new routines for reporting and that there is a need for more research to get more and new knowledge that can be used in projection tool and to improve the regional model RTM.

In a shorter time frame, this means that much of the work still has to be done manually, like it is done in the projection tool INMAP and the recent mapping of the situation of the largest urban areas in Norway. In the latter project, the regional actors from municipalities, counties, the Norwegian Public Roads Administration and hired consultants debated and agrees on the land use data that should be used as part of the assessment. All of the regions still had to use RTM for the modelling. This type of collaboration can lead to a stronger understanding for what kind data that are used in projections, and maybe lead to greater use of the projections in other projects. Still, in the long run, there are many of these processes that can be automated when it comes to the in-data and the variables used in projection tools.

There are some solutions that can function well in a transition phase, like data bases with municipal planning data that follow a standardised procedure and that will contribute to automation of existing data.