

# Reading Record

## [Emangard et al., 2009]

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Date

*Reading Record for [Emangard et al., 2009]*

## 1 Introduction

Thematic book on recent developments in Transportation Geography - link with other disciplines.

## 2 Linear Reading

### Introduction

Not a full synthesis, but focus on some emerging themes. More recent and innovative fields.

### 2.1 Position of Transportation Studies in Humanities

#### 2.1.1 Borderline in Geography

40-70 : circulation

70-00 : by mode ; and also links between transportation network and development, interfaces, environmental effects.

recently : networks, flows.

difficultly recognized today.

#### 2.1.2 Secondary Theme in economics, history, sociology

Economics : Economics of transportation - 3 themes :

- relation between transportation and economic growth
- regulation and concurrency
- sustainability

History : most rail. GDR Réseaux

Sociology : dynamics of transportation jobs ; cooperation ; mobility.

increasing relation between disciplines.

#### 2.1.3 Results and Limitations of Transportation Geography

**Models and Concepts Distance and Accessibility** ; choices models ; network models ; impedance in raster

Today more oriented in graph theory, with use of new technologies (gps etc)

**Stakeholder interplays** role of states and geopolitics (organisations, treaties).

Intervention of the state, liberalisation. very few literature on articulation between different levels of power (ex. state and regional).

cities : public transportation and urbanism.

Study of production companies, and exploitants.

**Role of Transportation in contemporary issues** Environmental risks. link between transportation and energy consumption. pollution and noise principally. social and spatial equity.

No global covering study in geography.

## 2.2 Scales and their articulation

Different transportation modes associated to corresponding travel time, and thus spatial scale.

Technological innovation has contracted space, but not in an isotropic way.

### 2.2.1 Actors, Transportation Modes and Scale

Spatial scale : different for fret and people ?

Modes have preferential distance (scale) regimes.

Organisation of transportation companies has influenced choice of study scales.

Regional scale : quite recent. studies on accessibility. Country scale : role of state. Continental scale : infrastructure projects helped by EU. Global scale : modal studies.

Link between scale and infrastructure hierarchy. example maritime and airplanes.

Temporal scale : thresholds of access time.

Concurrency : complexity of tarification, do not directly depend on scale.

Multi-dimensional scale (space, time and cost).

Spatial inequality in accessibility differentials (ex LGV).

Scale adapts to mode.

Dereglementation : partial dissociation of mode and scale.

Urban and peri-urban scales are particular : public transportation ; importance of congestion. Recently extension of study area : greater urban areas. Modal and thematic research.

Mobility studies : complex because of scales interdependance and interrelations.

### 2.2.2 Relations between scales

Superposition and co-existence of scales - connexion of scales in multimodal exchange nodes. Hybrid infrastructures : tram-train.

#### **Separation and Integration**

Conflicts of different scales and usages on common infrastructures ; but also integration between scales through operators : connectivity and intermodality.

**Local effects of infrastructures** : debates on structuring effects. infrastructure alone is not enough, but accessibility favors attractivity and growth.

Local negative effects : congestion ; environmental degradation.

Consequence of infra on territorial development ? transportation nodes at the intersection of scales. ; interconnection of railway types e.g.

Multimodal platforms : change in scale and generally mode. crucial on logistics also.

Recent studies generally limited to relation between two scales only : local and regional ; local and international.

## 2.3 Effects of technological innovation : High speed trains

High speed (greater than  $160\text{km.h}^{-1}$ ) major technological innovation ; after WWII. concurrence of other modes : survival of railway.

need of new line, problem of line curves.

First Japan (1964), later France and Germany.

### 2.3.1 Research themes

- insertion of new lines and stations in urban and natural environment
- articulation with preexisting network
- impact on mobility and other modes
- impact on spatial organisation and territorial organisation

related question : really a technical innovation ?

**Insertion :** implantation of the new line. Stations : only a few ; changes urban environment.

**Impact on other modes :** concurrency, economical impact.

## 3 Synthesis

*TBW*

## References

[Emangard et al., 2009] Emangard, P.-H., Saint-Gérard, T., and Steck, B. (2009). Transports et territoires: enjeux et débats. Ellipses.