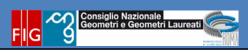
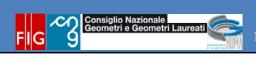


Economic processes, industrial interests, and labourers' movements are now having a global diffusion, while state boundaries are fading away.



Enrico Rispoli - Italy

As a consequence of the fast changes and the economic value of these relationships, towns and regions are obviously trying to acquire their own status and to be the leaders of these transformations.



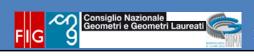
In order to draw prominent attention, the first thing to be considered is the geographical position of specific areas connected to economic and social flows.



Enrico Rispoli - Italy

From 10 years ago a European Project has started whose final goals are to improve and speed communications and transport ways.

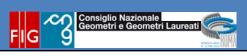
Such a system is called TEN-T "Trans-European Transport Network".

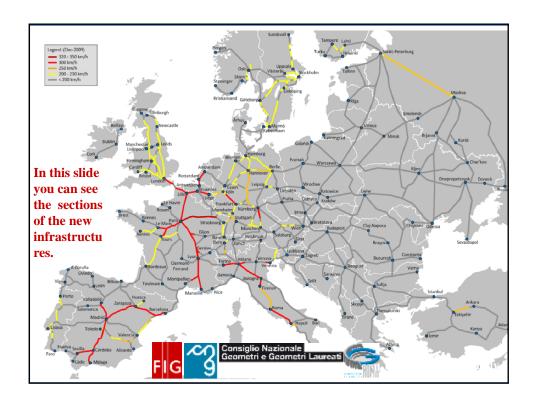


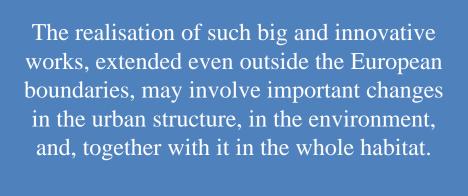


Such a transport network would allowed in the future:

- the possibility for a lot of citizens to reach their towns, reducing traffic-jams and simplifying the mutual access to different towns, both in Europe and outside of it;
- the "coverage" of the whole European territory, such as to make it easy to access to it, to connect all the islands and the suburban areas to different regions in the UE;
- without any frontier, the chance to a free movement of people and goods, in security.









It's important to consider the social impact, both at the regional and the local level.

Great Works modify migration fluxes, transportation costs, realestate and building values in a lot of towns.

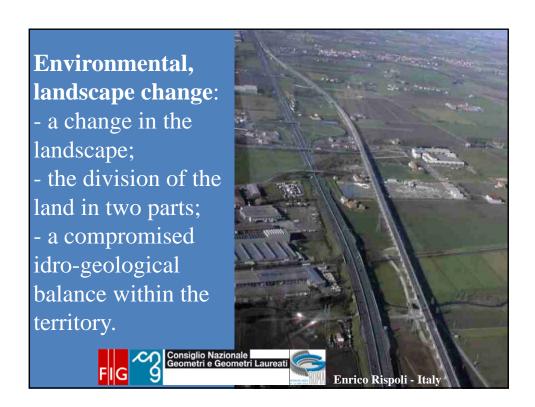


Enrico Rispoli - Italy

Whatever might be its extension, the realisation of a railway system always causes:

- environmental, landscape change;
- social and economical modification;
- improvements in the ecological system;
- increasing value of the real-estate in the area.





Socio-economic impact

Many stations, although modern, were built during the past two centuries.

The mere existence of stations within a town means potential resources.

In order to show that, let's consider the daily traffic of passengers in a station.

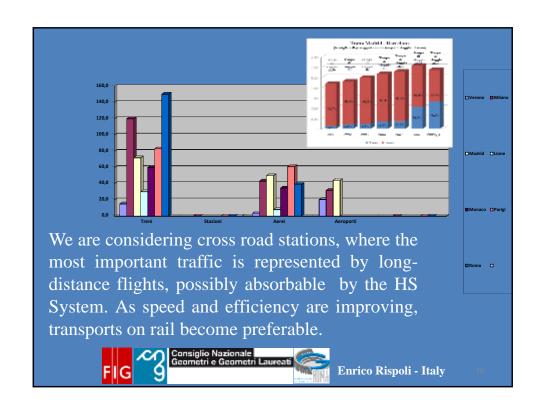


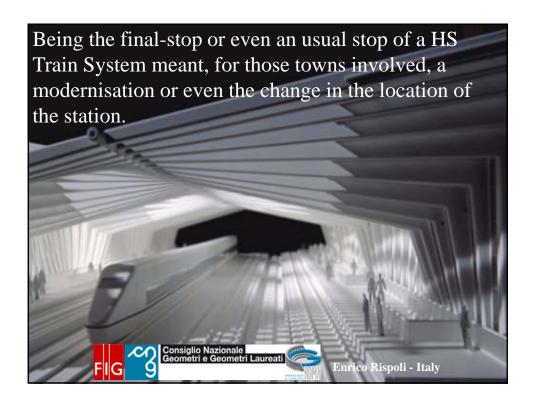
The following slides summerize the data about passengers in some Italian and European towns:

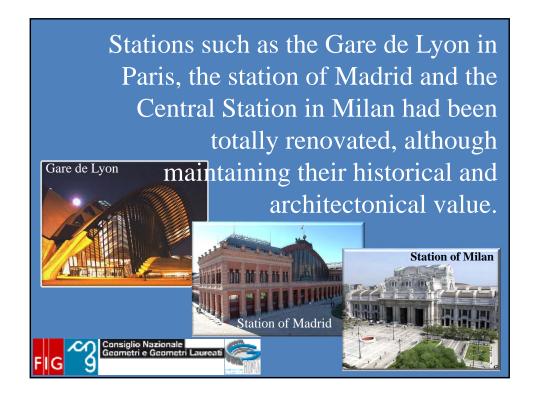
Town	Number of passengers			
	TRAINS	STATIONS	FLIGHTS	AIRPORTS
VERONA	15,0		3,5	
MILAN	120,0	Central	43,0	Linate
MADRID	72,0		50,0	
LION	30,0		8,0	
MONACO	60,0		34,5	
PARIS	83,0	Gare Lyon	61,0	C. de Gaulle
ROMA	150,0	Termini	39,0	Fiumicino

The numbers refers to the millions of passengers every year









In other towns it was necessary to create a new project for a station.





Protests for the environmental consequence on this choice followed numerous. Nevertheless, this solution allowed to keep in place the preexisting core of the structure, just in the middle of one of the most beautiful towns of the world

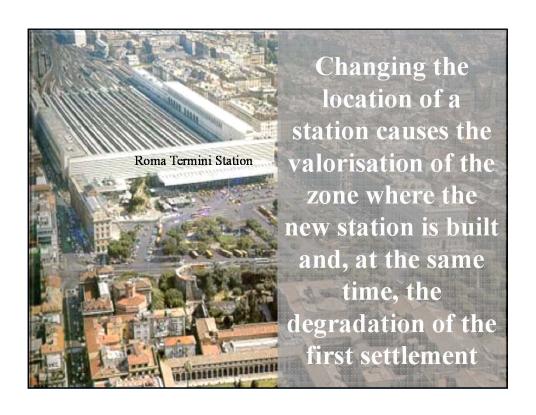
It's just a way, as we said, to guarantee the socio-economic balance of the region.

A territory that, in such a way, can obtain great advantages



On the contrary, the HS Station of Rome had been moved from the historical location in Roma Termini to the new Tiburtina Station, with enormous disadvantages for the local economy







Moreover, a new connecting line, built according to the more advanced technologies,

- could allow us to keep it separate transports and urban environment;
- reducing the need to cross an inhabited area;
- zeroing the danger at the crossroads;
- making available the lines traditionally used by the regular traffic
- ameliorating the regional and urban transport system.



