



BESTUFS II Work package 3 - Urban freight data harmonisation and modelling

Task 2: Survey of UGM Models

2nd Round Table at the TFH Wildau 08+09/06/2006

**Coordinator and manager of task
from TFH Wildau**

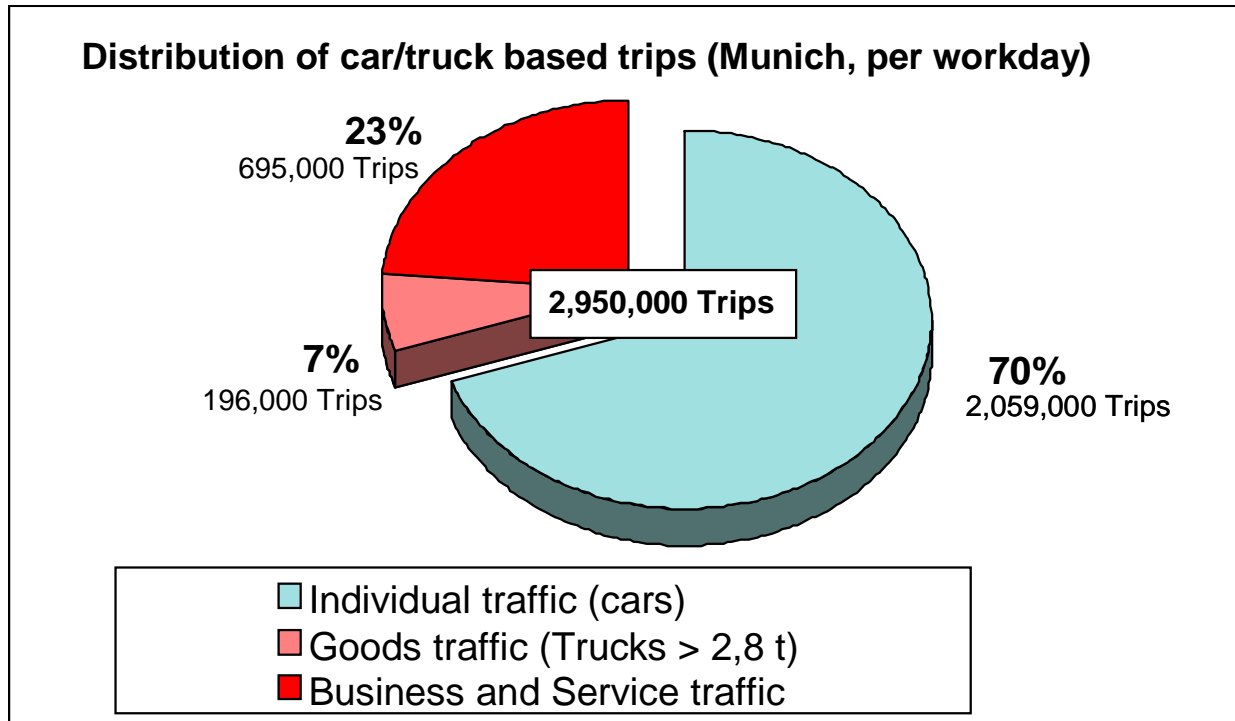
**Herbert Sonntag - Prof. Dr.
Bertram Meimbresse - Dipl.-Ing.**



Commercial and freight traffic in cities has a high share of total road traffic and a heterogeneous structure

The share is approx. 30 % of the total mileage

From this 30%, approx. 2/3 are commercially used cars





- Modelling and data harmonisation addressing urban freight movements were recognised as basic requirements for city transport planners in order to obtain a full urban transport picture, including all commercial activities and needed to introduce innovative measures. The work package will focus on practical support for cities.
- To collect, compare and describe different data collection approaches, transport models and transport modelling use cases with respect to urban commercial activities (Urban Goods Movement - UGM).
- To provide a platform for urban freight transport modelling experts to exchange their expertise and practical experiences.
- To contribute to a harmonisation and standardisation of data collection methods in the European countries.



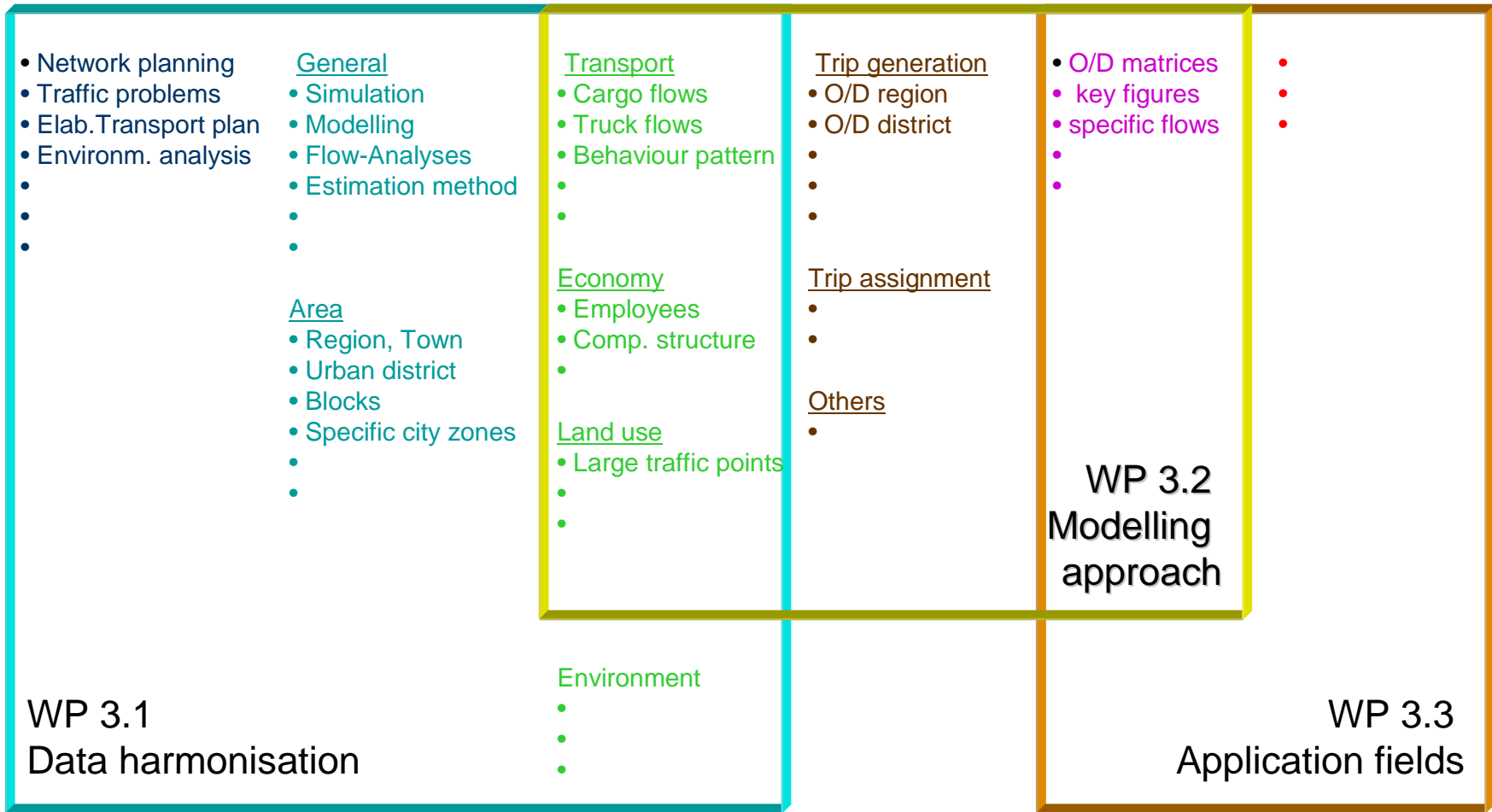
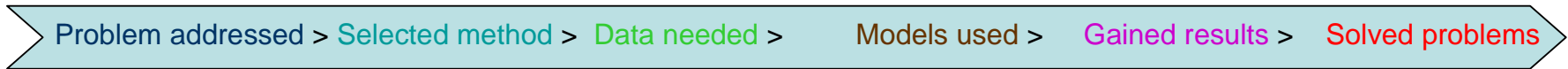
Levels of UGM calculations

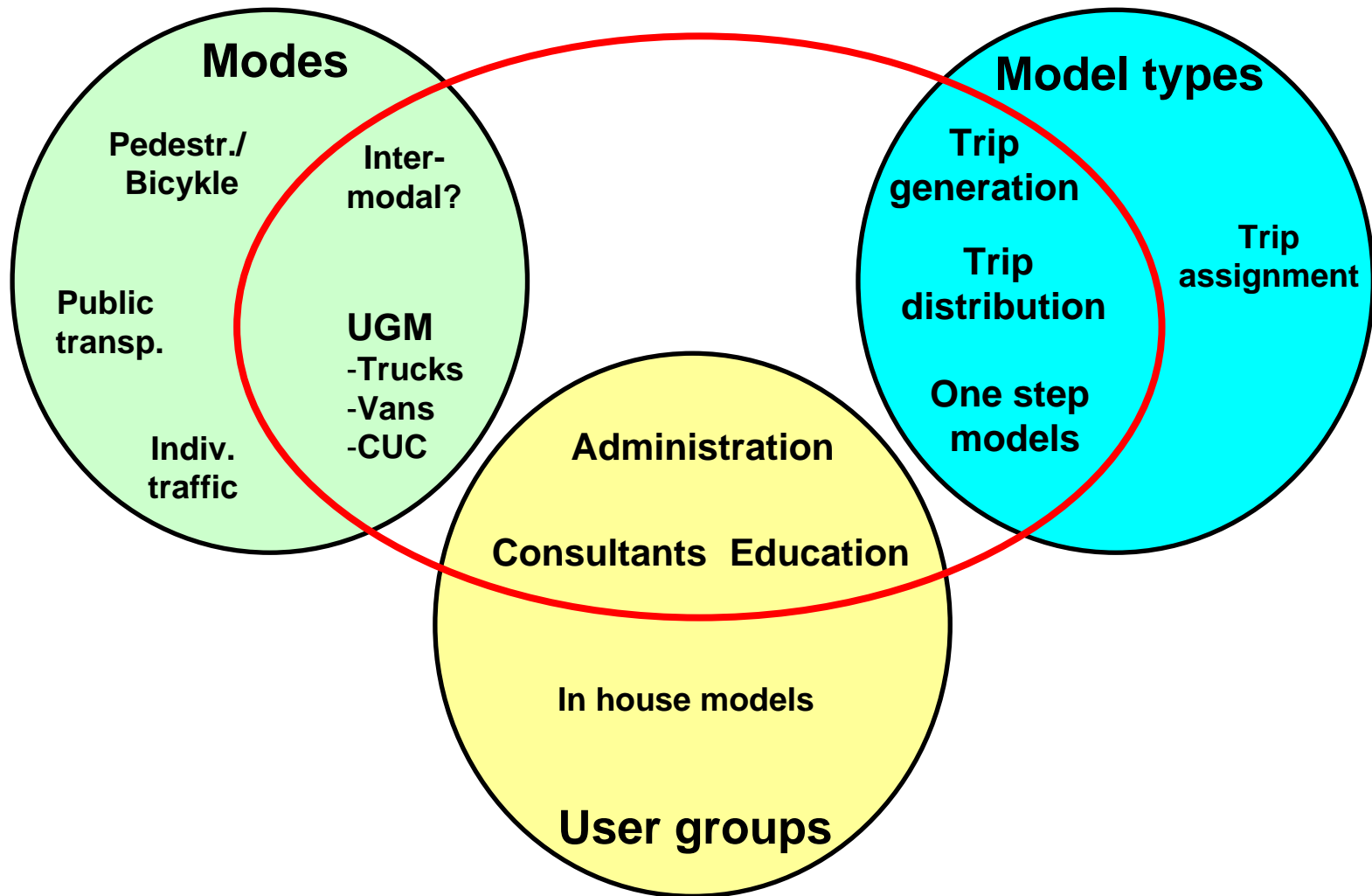


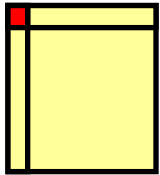
Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Flat-rate addition to the individual traffic	cheap, quick	very rough
Calculations based on traffic counts	good for evaluation of "hotspots"	personnel intensive, no information about behaviour and O/Ds
Surveys in city-areas with traffic problems	measure oriented	only suitable for small areas
Model-calculations	complete O/D matrices	need a lot of data



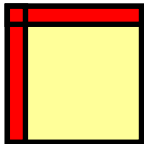
Models as a Interface between Data Collection and Measure Applications



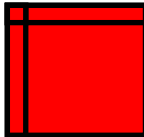




1/ UGM Econometric Models to compute key figures without spatial distribution (e.g. for a whole city/region)



2/ UGM Transport Demand Models to compute traffic volume per zone (only lines and columns of O/D matrices)



3/ UGM Transport Distribution Models to compute complete O/D matrices

Asked Questions



Country
Name of the model
Provider
Aim of the model (Purpose of the development, planned application cases, e.g. reflection of the current situation, prognosis, modeling of certain measures, etc.)
Model concept (e.g. calculation approach, basic assumptions, used mathematical model, definition of groups, gravitation, logit or estimation model)
Is the model a software-tool or a mathematical method only?
Conceptual model restraints regarding significance, discriminatory power and spatial aspects
Calculatory limitations (e.g. no. of trip purposes, no. of branches)
Technical requirements
Necessary input and sources of information (e.g. national statistics, regional statistics, own survey,)
Is the acquisition of the necessary input easy, rather difficult, exceedingly difficult ? (please add per input category)
Output and resolution
Model resolution
Consideration of other transport modes
Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles
Known applications



Numbers of asked experts



Numbers of Answers Regarding Task 2 UGM Models



15 of 46 = 33%



Identified UGM Models



Belgium:
Planet (traffic volume per zone);
Federal Administration of transport, in progress

France:
MODUS – matrix programme; DREIF
FRETURB - simulation programme; LET

United Kingdom:
GB Freight Model; EUNET/MEPLAN; PRISM; LEFT

Netherlands:
Good trip; Delft University
Stadsbox-model; no more information

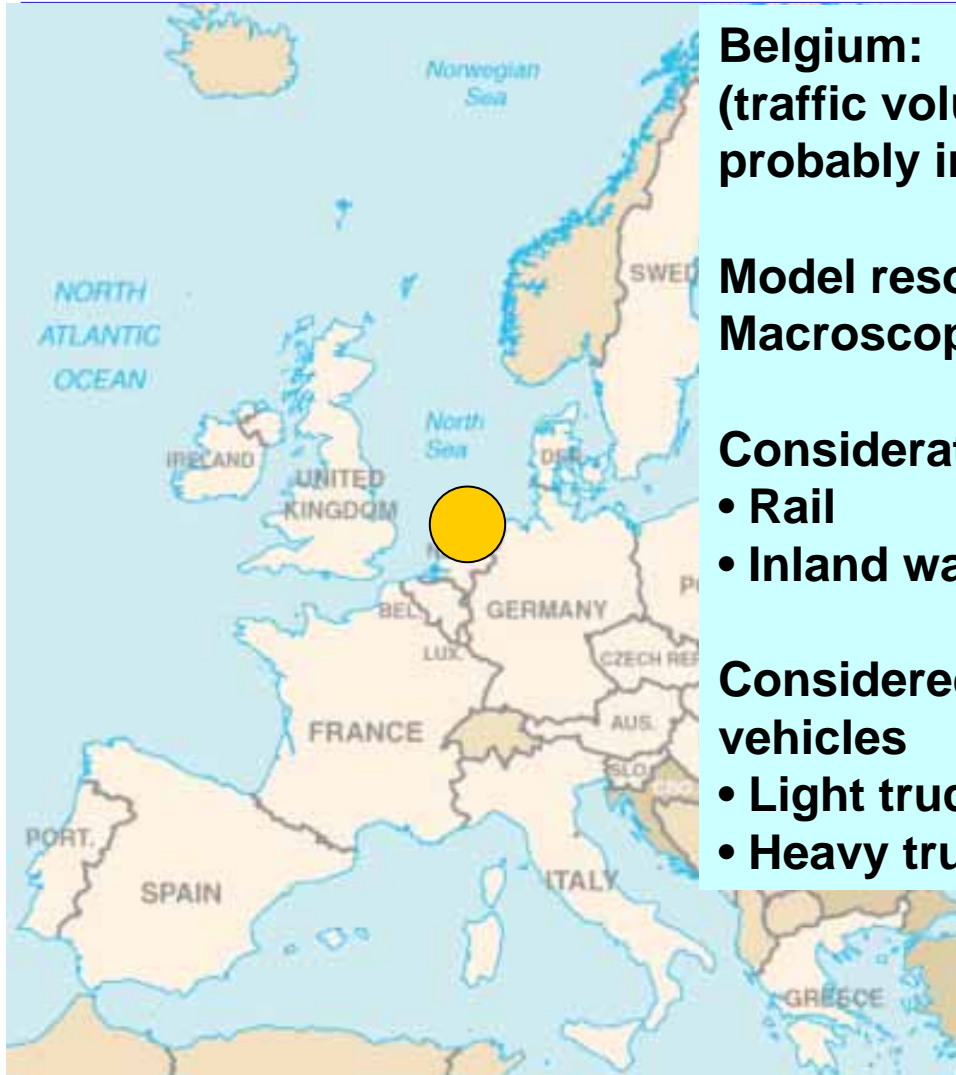
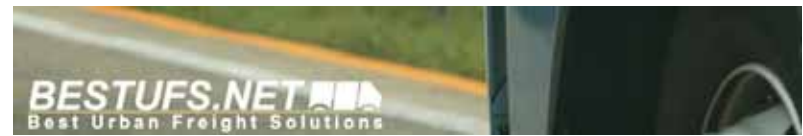
Germany:
VISEVA (WIVER approach included); PTV
AVeCoRU/SIATS/VeCIAT (econometric models); P.U.T.V.

Italy:
CityGoods

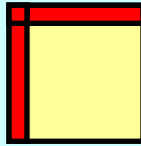
Spain:
Seville University Model



Identified UGM Models – Planet



Belgium:
(traffic volume per zone – demand model)
probably inhouse model



Model resolution
Macroscopic (Town, region)

Consideration of other transport modes

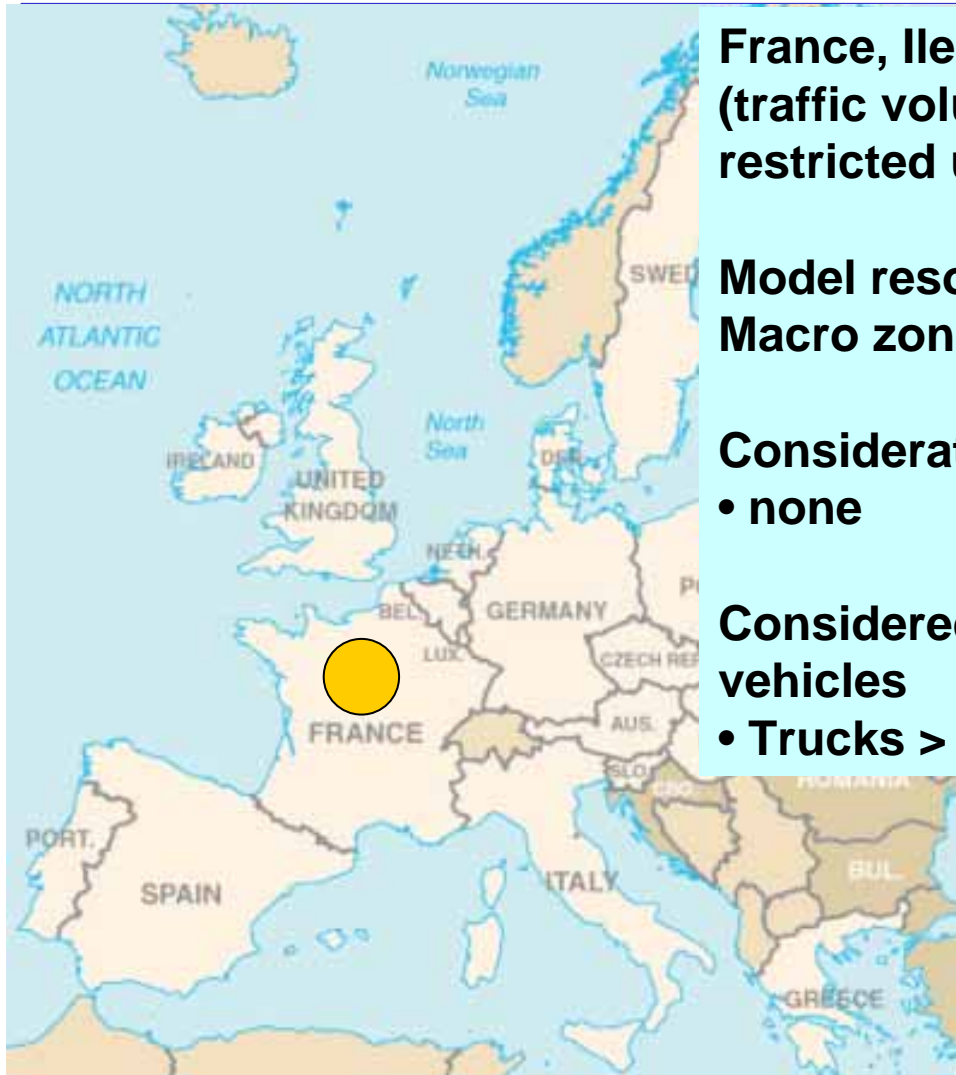
- Rail
- Inland waterway

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles

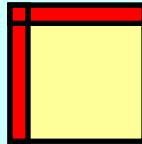
- Light trucks
- Heavy trucks



Identified UGM Models – MODUS



**France, Ile de France:
(traffic volume per zone – demand model)
restricted user group**



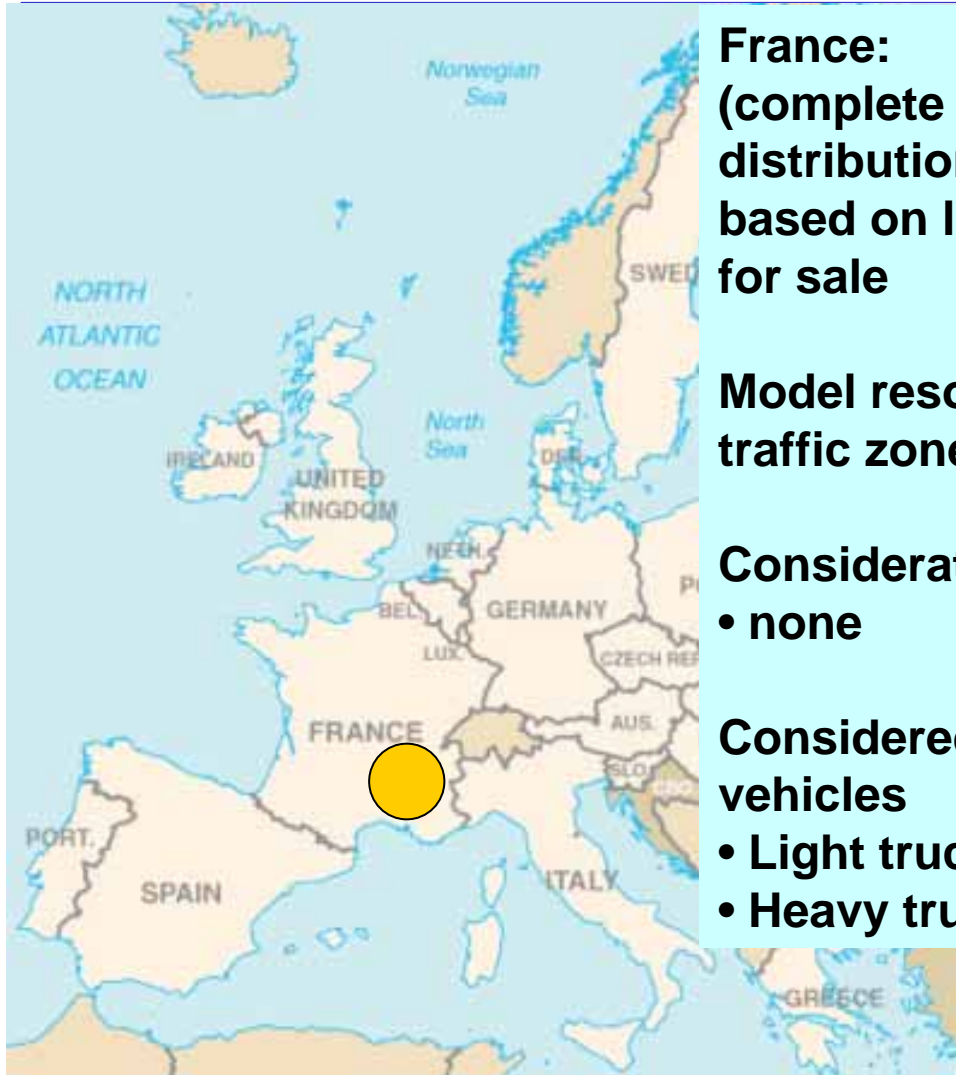
**Model resolution
Macro zones around Paris and cordon**

Consideration of other transport modes
• none

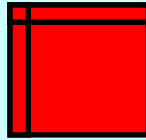
**Considered types of urban/regional goods
vehicles**
• Trucks > 3,5 tons



Identified UGM Models – FRETURB



France:
**(complete O/D matrix –
distribution model,
based on large UGM surveys
for sale**



**Model resolution
traffic zones**

Consideration of other transport modes
• none

**Considered types of urban/regional goods
vehicles**

- Light trucks
- Heavy trucks



Identified UGM Models – GB Freight Model



UK:

**(complete O/D matrix –
distribution model,
based on large UGM surveys
in house, restricted user group**

Model resolution

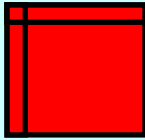
**Global – UK to 150 European zones
Domestic (rail, road) – county zones
Domestic (road) – 2,700 ZIP zones**

Consideration of other transport modes

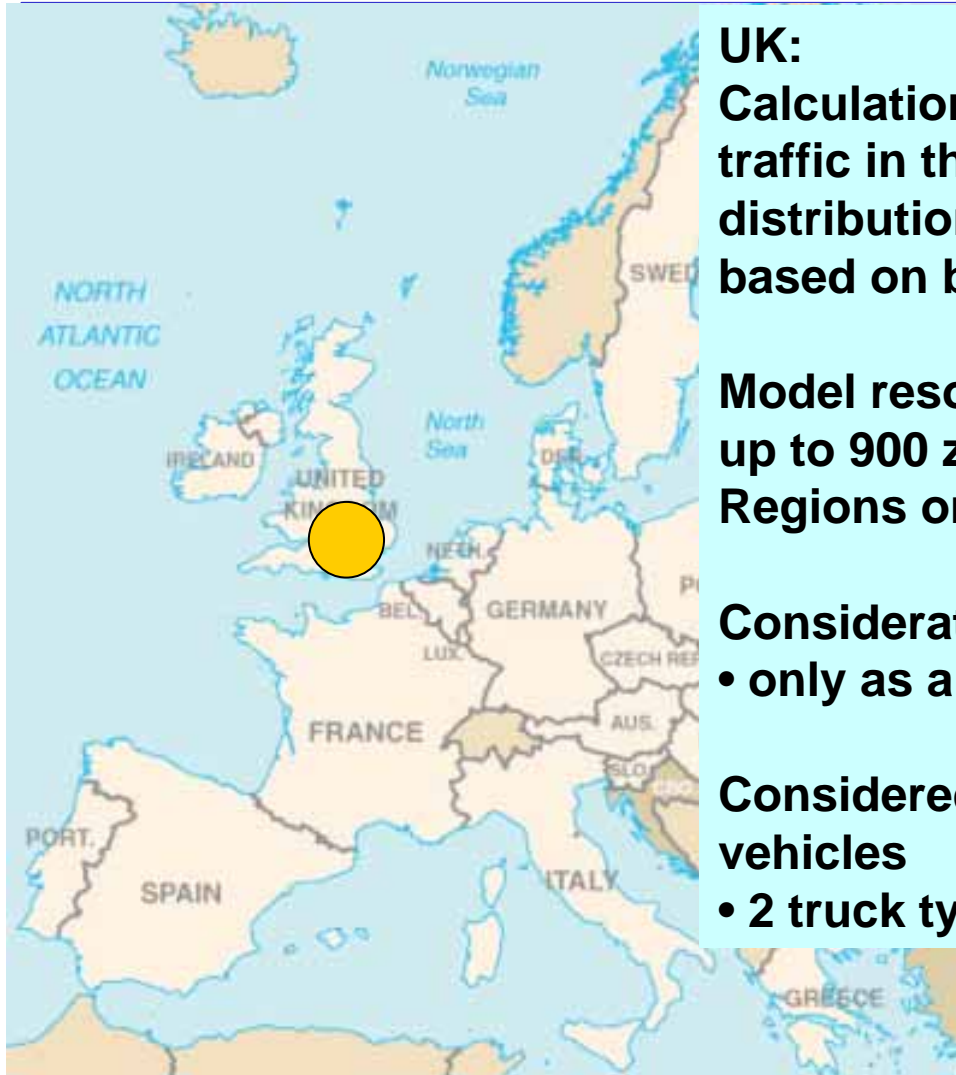
• Sea, Road, partly Rail

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles

• 56 truck types



Identified UGM Models – PRISM



UK:

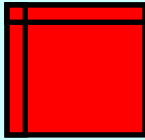
Calculation of impacts on goods traffic in the future – distribution model, based on basis year O/D matrix

Model resolution up to 900 zones

Regions or component towns

Consideration of other transport modes
• only as a generator point

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles
• 2 truck types (LGV and HGV)

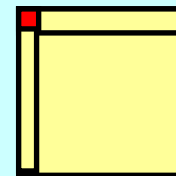


Identified UGM Models – EUNET/MEPLAN



UK:

Uses a spatial input output model to estimate the monetary value of commodities to be transported between pairs of zones



Model resolution

up to 10,000 zones, depends on used statistical basis

Consideration of other transport modes

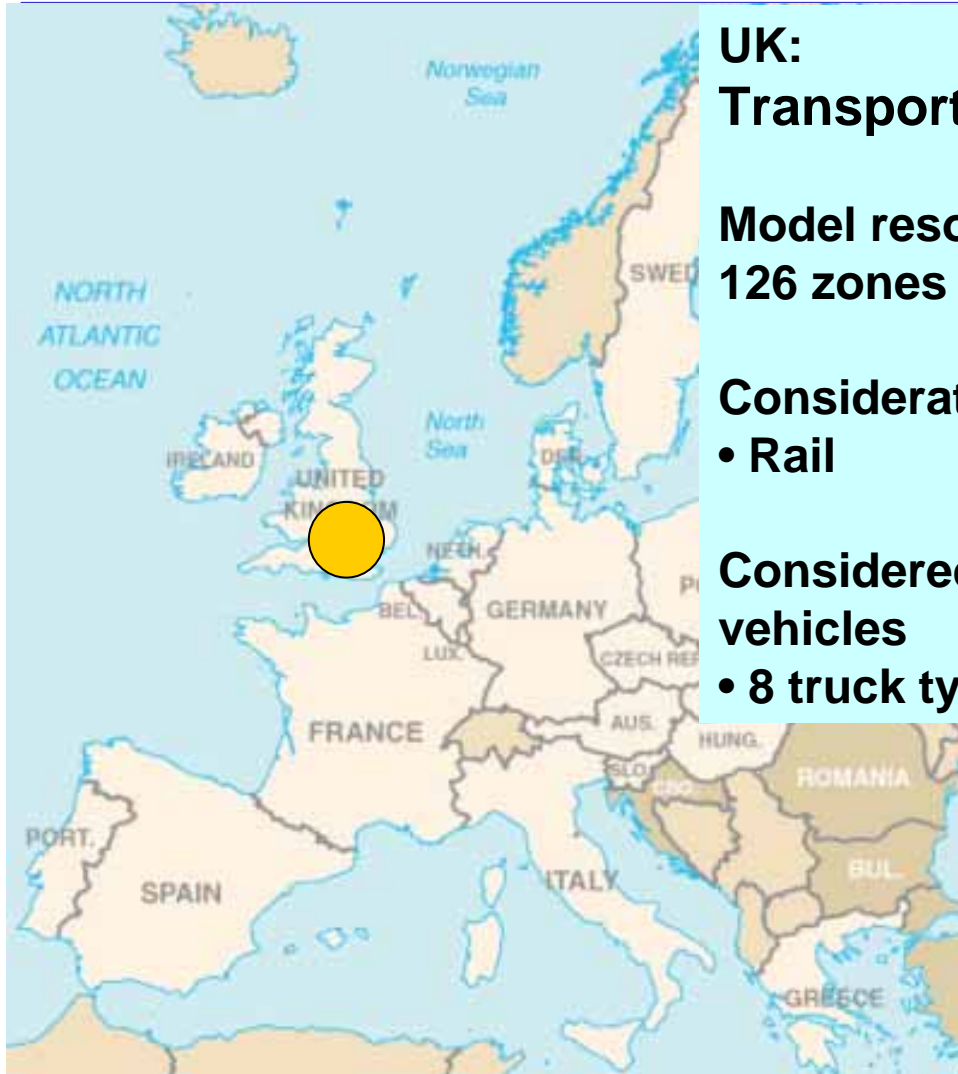
- Rail, Inland waterway, Shipping

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles

- 5 truck types



Identified UGM Models – LEFT/LEeds Freight Transport model

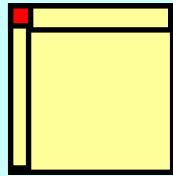


UK:
Transport shift model for regions

Model resolution
126 zones

Consideration of other transport modes
• Rail

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles
• 8 truck types



Identified UGM Models – Goodtrip



NL:

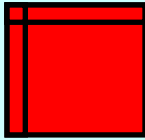
comparison of alternative logistics systems
O/D matrix for commodity groups
distribution model,
in house, pilot model, currently not in use

Model resolution

Zones in a town plus connector zones
representing access routes

Consideration of other transport modes
• Rail, Underground transport

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles
• user defined

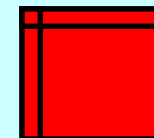


Identified UGM Models – VISEVA



GE:

Complete O/D matrix divided by industry branches and truck types distribution model, for sale



Model resolution up to 1,000 zones

Consideration of other transport modes

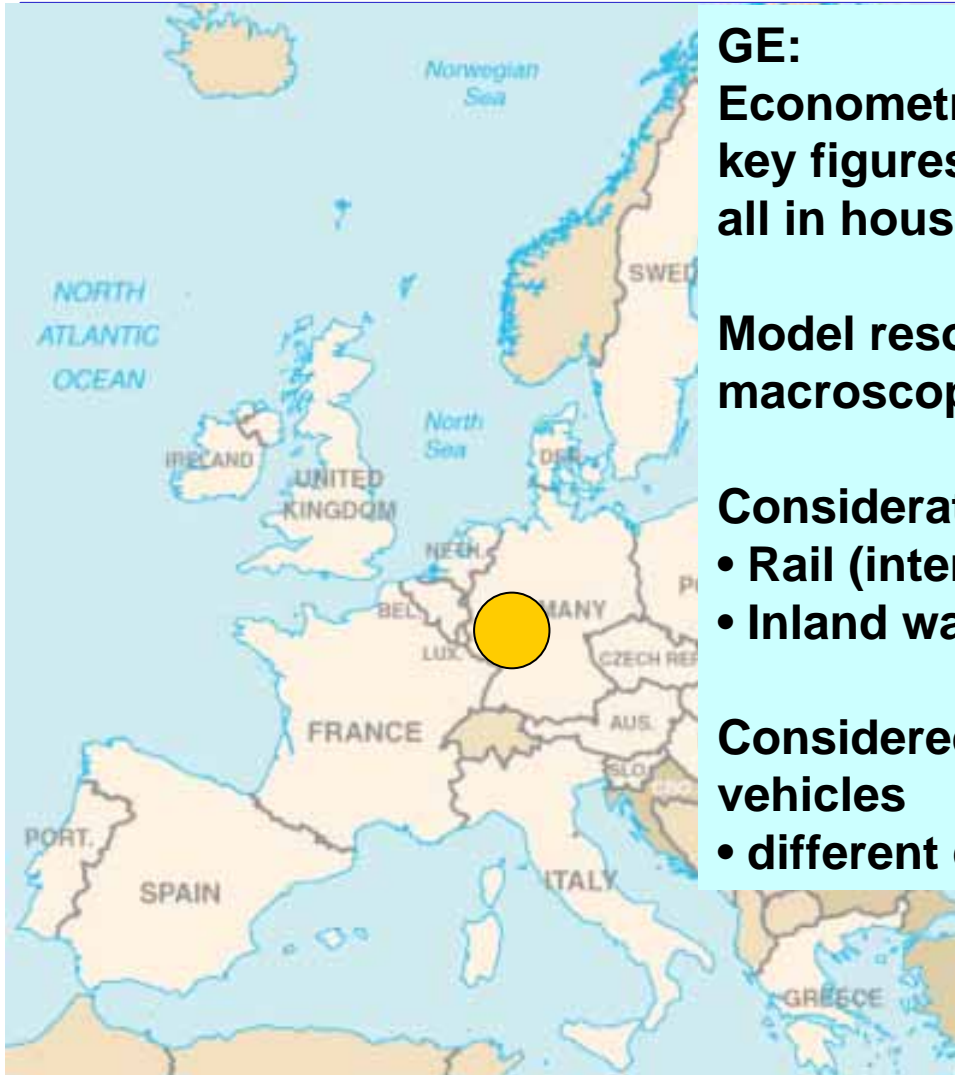
- large transshipment points as interfaces to other transport modes

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles

- Light trucks
- Middle trucks
- Heavy trucks



Identified UGM Models – AVeCoRU/SIATS/VeCIAT



GE:

Econometric Models to compute key figures without spatial distribution all in house models

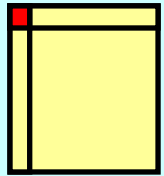
Model resolution macroscopic (town level)

Consideration of other transport modes

- Rail (intermodal transport)
- Inland waterway

Considered types of urban/regional goods vehicles

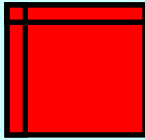
- different classifications



Identified UGM Models – CityGoods



Italy:
**(complete O/D matrix –
distribution model,
based on large NACE classification of
economic activities**



**Model resolution
traffic zones/blocks**

**Consideration of other transport modes
none**

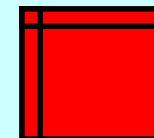
**Considered types of urban/regional goods
vehicles
depend on used surveys**



Identified UGM Models – Seville University Model



Spain:
**(complete O/D matrix –
distribution model for peak hours,
mathematical entropy model**

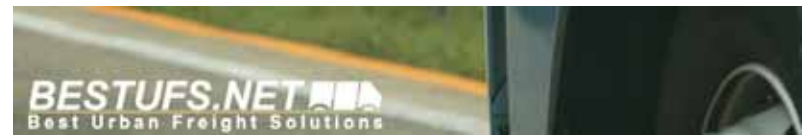


**Model resolution
town regions**

**Consideration of other transport modes
none**

**Considered types of urban/regional goods
vehicles
vans and trucks**





- Systematisation of the survey
- Additional desk research (did we miss one important model?)
- Elaboration of an overview report

