

BESTUFS Conference

Athens

11 - 13th June 2008

Bestufs WP3

**Best practices in Urban Goods Movement data
collection, modeling and application fields**

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Bestufs WP3 Objectives

- **To collect, compare and describe different data collection approaches**
- **To provide a platform of urban freight transport modelling experts**
- **To help to exchange expertise and practical experiences**
- **To contribute to an harmonisation and a standardisation of data collection methods**





Bestufs WP3 organization

Tasks

➤ **1.Data harmonisation**

Taskleaders partners:

Michael Browne, Julian Allen, UoW, U.K.

➤ **2.Modelling approaches**

Herbert Sonntag, Bertram Meimbresse/TFH, Ge

➤ **3. Use cases and Application fields** **Wanda Debauche, Davy Decock, BRRC, Be.**

➤ **4. Round tables organisation**

➤ **Platform of urban freight
transport modelling experts**

Danièle Patier, Jean -Louis Routhier, LET, Fr.

Country partners

➤ **Antonio MUSSO, University of Roma, Italy**

➤ **Jaap VLEUGEL, Johan VISSER University of Delft, Netherlands.**

➤ **Jesus MUNUZURRI, Univ. of Sevilla, Spain**

Preparatory Tools

- A questionnaire (web-on line) in three parts:
 - description of the UGM data collected in 11 European countries
 - description of the UGM modelling approaches in Europe
 - description of the model applications

***43 experts have given a reply**

- 4 Round tables

***77 experts from 12 countries**

- A total contribution of **108 experts from 12 countries**
(11 European + Japan)
 - *46 academics**
 - * 32 consulting**
 - * 28 authorities engineers**



Roundtables

➤ **Objectives: Which data are required and which models help decision makers towards best solutions to improve Urban Logistics?**

1. Inventory of current data about UGM

Are collected data useful for answering decision makers' concerns?

**Urban freight data collection
RT1, Lyon 2005 (23 participants)**

2. Inventory of existing UGM models

Are models efficient to simulate and forecast the global UGM management?

**Modelling approaches in UGM
RT2, Berlin 2006 (27)**

3. How are the existing UGM data and

models used? *Are they answering to the decision makers attempts?*

**Application fields, use cases
and opportunities
RT3, Bruxelles 2007 (33)**

**4. Policy, Data collection and modelling
methods, integration : *how to progress?***

**Issues and gaps in UGM data and
models - Workshop, Paris 2007 (12)**
**Progress and recommendations
RT4, Rome 2008 (29)**



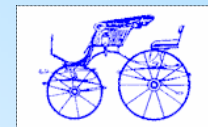
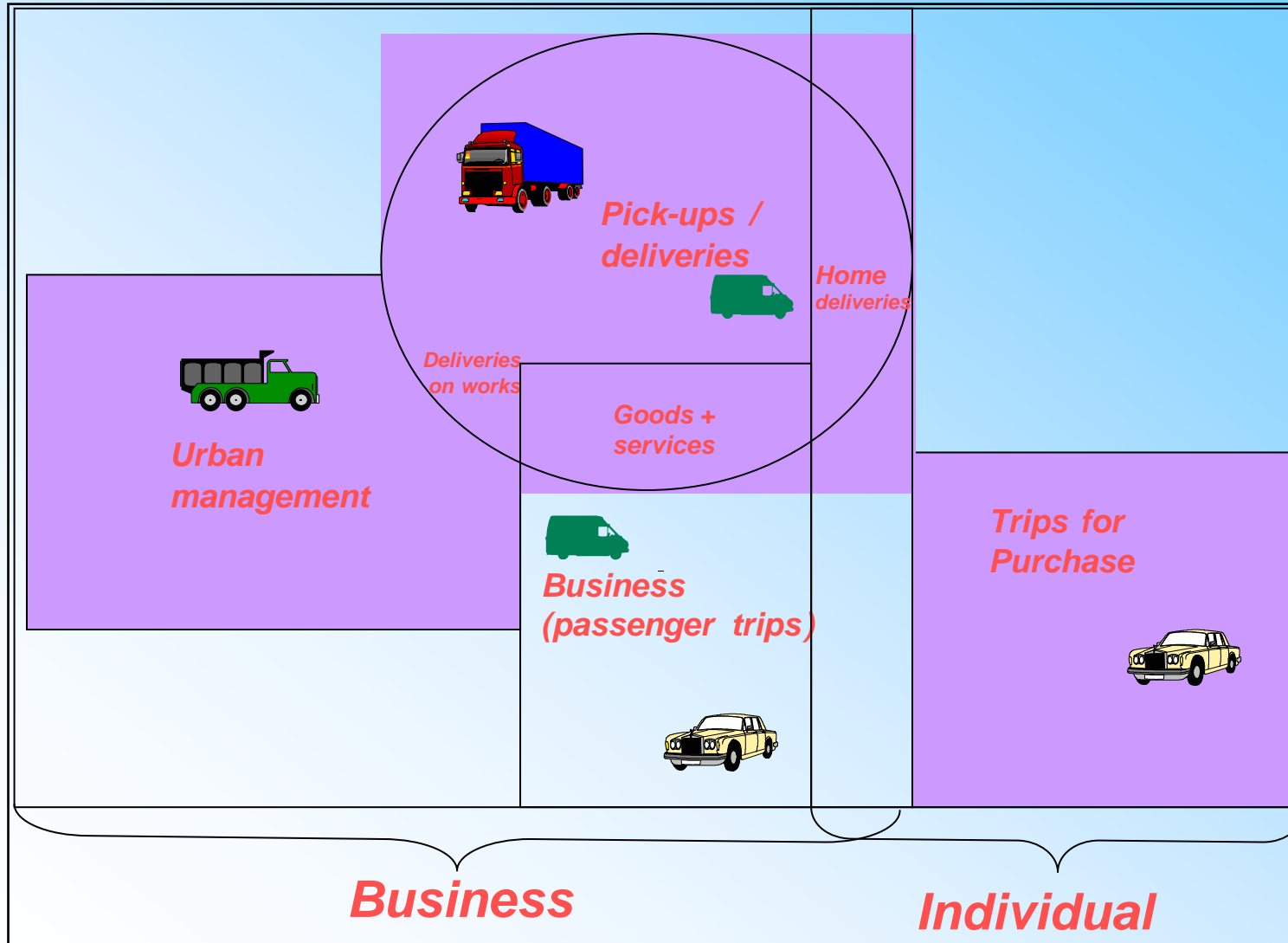
Expectations of decision makers

- **UGM traffic calming**
- **Equitable road sharing,**
- **Safety, pollution and noise decreasing**
- **Energy saving and greenhouse gas decreasing**

Need for knowledge on UGM

- **Contribution of economical activity on lorries and van traffic,**
- **Role of urban environment in distance covered,**
- **Number + type of vehicles involved in deliveries and pickups,**
- **Role of organisation and management in UGM traffic.**
- **Integration of the purchase flows in the UGM simulation**
- **To compare the efficiency of different local policies
(regulation, land use, incentives)**

The scope of UGM data collection





Available UGM data in Europe and their utility

20 different types of data

Urban data collection / Modelling

➔ **Registers (activity, vehicles)**

Sampling / Calibration of deliveries / veh. flows

➔ **Common surveys**

1 - Automatic counting

Network burden / Calibration

2 - Road side surveys (cordon surveys)

In-Out traffic / Calibration

3 - Vehicle based surveys

National flows / National model

4 - Shipper surveys

Supply chain / National model description of supply chain

➔ **Specific UGM surveys**

1 - Establishment based surveys

Deliveries / UGM generation generation model

2 - Driver surveys

Urban Freight /Urban logistic transport org. /modelling *



Addressing gaps in urban freight data collection

Data gaps in several countries:

- light goods vehicle activity (<3.5 tonnes)
- the supply chain as a whole
- freight and logistics infrastructure
- loading and unloading operations and infrastructure for goods vehicles
- geographical data about goods vehicle trips in urban areas
- trips carried out by consumers for the purposes of shopping
- speed and route data for goods vehicles
- non-road modes



Data collection Statements

A consensus about national freight data collection

Available specific urban goods data are seldom

The main issues :

- No consensus about data collection methodology;
- Standard data do not exist at urban scale;
- Available data are not often suitable with objectives;
- Lack of reliability for urban goods data collection;
- Difficult to compare figures (<>cities, <>countries)
- A problem with : Who has to pay for the collection?



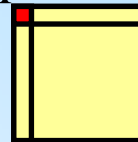
2 Modelling : available approaches to calculate UGM

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Flat-rate addition to the values of individual traffic	cheap, quick	very rough
Calculations based on traffic counts , e.g. inner city road crossings	Evaluation of hot spots	personnel intensive, no information about behaviour and O/Ds
Surveys in city areas with traffic problems	Local measure oriented approach (e.g. traffic regulation, technical measures)	only suitable for small areas
Model calculations	Policy oriented models (POM) mid-long term	Cost : need a lot of data

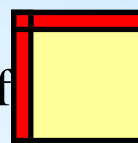
Main UGM modelling issue

Definition of UGM Models

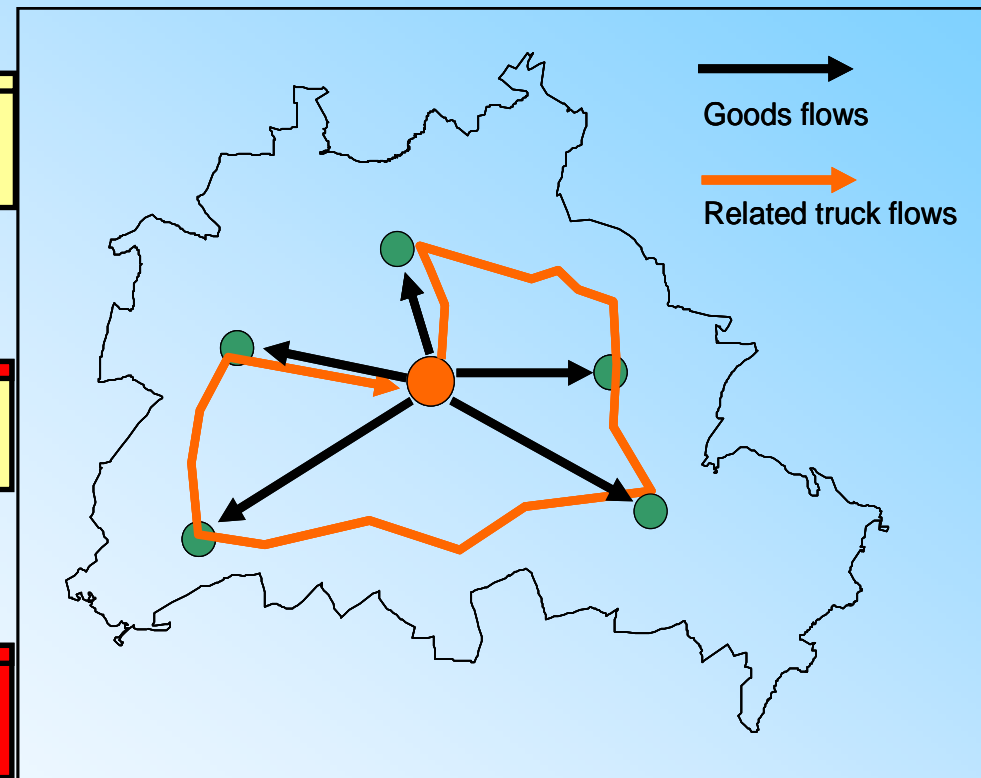
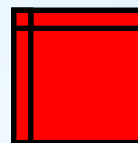
1/ UGM Econometric Models to compute key figures without spatial distribution (e.g. for a whole city/region).



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





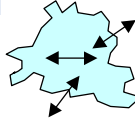

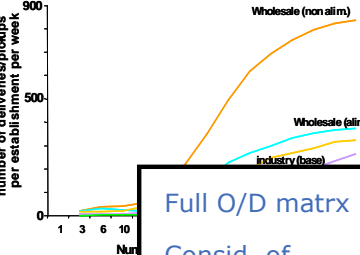





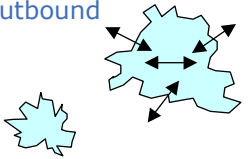
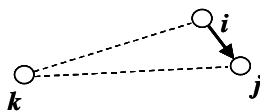


3/ UGM Transport Distribution Models to compute complete O/D matrices




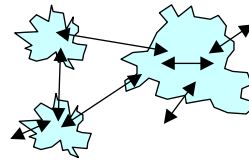
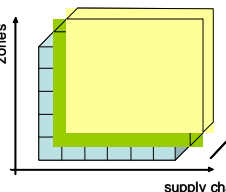
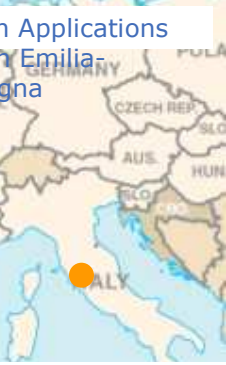





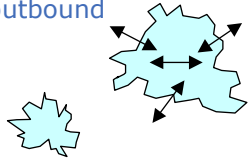

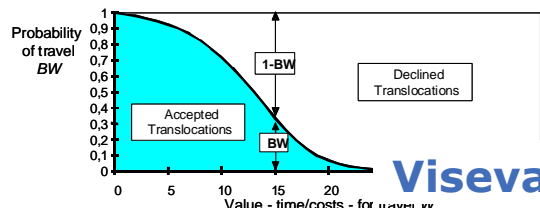
12 models have been identified



<p>Full O/D matrix </p> <p>Consid. of industrial branches (45) </p> <p>Car/truck types (3) </p> <p>Type of actors (2) monomodal </p>	<p>Spatial aspect: Intra urban, inbound, outbound</p> 
<p>Model sets up typologies to reduce not necessary calculations</p>	<p>Known Applications (step 1: generation of movements) Paris, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Toulouse, Montpellier, Strasbourg, Clermont-Ferrand</p>  <p>FRETURB</p>
	

<p>Full O/D matrix </p> <p>Consid. of industrial branches (10) </p> <p>Car/truck types (4) monomodal </p>	<p>Spatial aspect: Intra urban, inbound, outbound</p> 
<p>High savings effect</p>  <p>Low savings effect</p> 	<p>Known Applications: Hamburg, Berlin, Munich, Augsburg, Nuremberg, Hanover, Trier, Roma</p>  <p>WIVER</p>

<p>Full O/D matrix </p> <p>Consid. of industrial branches </p> <p>Goods types/ supply chains (6) monomodal </p>	<p>Spatial aspect: Intra regional</p> 
<p>Model uses extensive economic surveys</p> <p>Data geocoded and with NACE attributed</p> <p>Multidimensional allocation of supply chains</p>  <p>supply chain</p> <p>other attributes: • day and time of service • vehicle type • parking</p>	<p>Known Applications Region Emilia-Romagna</p>  <p>Goodtrips</p>

<p>Full O/D matrix </p> <p>Consid. of industrial branches (4) </p> <p>Car/truck types (4) monomodal </p>	<p>Spatial aspect: Intra urban, inbound, outbound</p> 
<p>Known Applications: Stuttgart, Frankfurt</p> 	 <p>Viseva-W</p>



Modelling Statements

- Availability of data strongly influences the chosen methodology for the modeling.
- Gravity models use commodity flows data and cannot reflect the round organization.
- UGM models very often calculate the more helpful trip chains than goods flows.
- A group of UGM models use land use pattern another group use transport surveys. Using both is the better solution.
- UGM Models tend to consider supply chains more and more in the simulation process to reflect better the behavior of the market actors.
- Newest models consider a wider range of urban management issues like environment, parking policy, policy making support (land use, regulation, incentives).



3 What about application fields?

Too often: a lack of interest for urban freight transport data collection and modelling

→ For the general public

→ For the decision makers

- UGM is considered as a cause of problems, but not as a factor of economy development**
- There is a competition between freight and passenger transport**
- Lack of knowledge of the urban goods stakes**



3 What about application fields?

Some important modelling results (environmental issue)

It is possible to know the part of different industry in terms of UGM generation in the different zones of the city

Impacts of trips for purchase > impacts of urban goods deliveries

Land use is determinant in the UGM generation:

- location of platforms and industry
- density effect: balance between efficiency and congestion

Cooperation between the transport operators and the shippers is determinant for trucks-km decreasing



→ Main issues for UGM data and models uses
and Recommendations

1. Common goals, different policies

Models to compare policies

**2. Link between urban deliveries
and the whole logistical chain**

*Integration of UGM in the
global transport system*

3. Multiplicity of stakeholders

*Standardisation of data
and modelling approaches*

**4. Freight transport is a Business activity
(not considered by local authorities)**

*To prove the impacts
of UGM (dissemination)
To prove the efficiency
of measures thanks to
simulation models*



Main issues for UGM data and models uses

Recommandations

5. Lack of awareness and knowledge

*Training of administrations
carry on with dissemination*

6. Poor data collection on local level

*Specific urban goods
data collection (UGM surveys)*

7. Acceptability

(public concern, private actors)

Confidentiality

Cost and funding

*National or regional authorities
involvement*

(funding and incentives)

Some recommendations

→ A necessary integration in the global urban stakes:

Urban goods and individual trips data integration

Space and time connection

Land use and goods transport

Need of comparison and evaluation



Some recommendations

In order to feed policy oriented approaches

- ➔ **Data collection needs to be more comprehensive:**
To take into account all UGM components, own account and third party transport, all the goods exchanged between establishments, as well small as big firms, from light commercial vehicles to maxi-code trucks
- ➔ **Data collected have to show the relations between the business logistics needs and the transport conditions:**
 - to put road occupancy in touch with parked or running vehicles (impact on congestion, management tool for decision maker).
 - to make existing modelling approaches efficient on simulation

Towards a standardisation of urban freight surveys :

- ➔ To associate business (establishments) and vehicle travel (drivers) data collection.



Main future working tracks

- ➔ To enhance new IT for data collection and data management (on line, GPS, mobile, camera, RFID data for traceability, reliability, cost)
- ➔ To produce a technical guide on definitions and harmonisation of collection methodology, types of data and indicators.
- ➔ To encourage a shared development of data collection and modelling programs
- ➔ To develop new modelling methods to integrate the complexity (e.g. multi-agent methods?)
- ➔ To improve the comparability of data collected and results of models in different countries

