



FLOW: Making active modes count in transport modelling

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Little story to start with...















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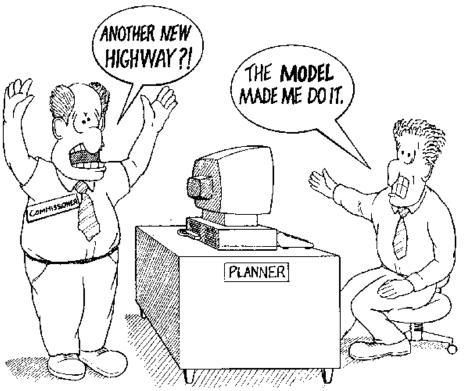






The FLOW story

In the transport modelling world...



In the walking and cycling world...



Désirée Palmen / Zebra / C-print / 2002 / 30 x 59 inches



The FLOW story – What is multimodal-congestion?









FLOW objectives

- Define the role of walking and cycling in congestion reduction
- Develop and apply tools (modelling and impact assessment) for assessing the congestion-reducing potential of walking and cycling measures
- Increase awareness of the congestion reduction potential of walking and cycling
- Foster the market up take of FLOW tools in cities and transport planning consultancies





FLOW partnership

Support partners

- Rupprecht Consult (coordinator)
- Gdansk University of Technology
- Budapest U of Tech and Economics.
- Wuppertal Institute
- Traject
- Polis

Technical

- PTV
- Forum of European National Highway Research Laboratories



Cities

Cycling and walking

- Walk21
- European Cyclists' Federation





=flow conceptual framework T1.3

Walking and Cycling Measures

Measures reducing capacity for motorised transport

Measures enhancing capacity for walking and cycling

Measures re-phasing traffic

Measures changing travel time and/or travel cost

Soft measures raising awareness, informing, educating

FLOW Congestion Assessment

Changing road capacity

Modal shift changes demand for infrastructure Supply of infrastructure influences modal choice

Changing modal shift

Status of Congestion

Impact of measures on traffic flow

Evaluation of Impacts

KPIs for congestion

1st grade outcome indicators

2nd grade outcome indicator

S



Active modes in macroscopic models

- 1. Bike assignment: Path-level attributes in stochastic assignment (e.g. slope or attractiveness attributes)
- Park & Ride modelling: Actually a modelling platform for combination of two path legs - can also be used e.g. for Walk & Ride
- 3. Bike sharing: enhanced mobility sharing in PuT assignment





Operation and extension of the MOL Bubi system

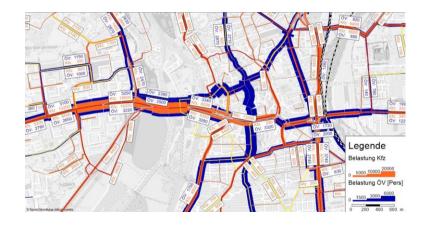
Launched in September 2014:

- Budapest downtown area 15 km²
- 76 docking stations (1500 stands)
- 1100 bicycles
- 1 000 000 trips since opening (2 rents/bike/day, 2200 rents/day)

Land Address of the Control of the C

Application of FLOW Assessment tools:

- Marcoscopic Analysis
- Include bike sharing in assignment model
- Congestion impact
- Impact on traffic flow

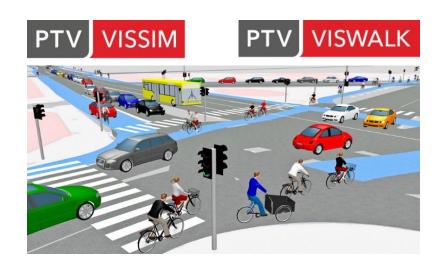




Active modes in microscopic modelling

VISSIM – Urban Mobility Package

- 1. Enhanced modelling of conflict zones between cars & pedestrians
- 2. Behavioural parameters for cyclists: ½ car?
- 3. Interaction of bikes and pedestrians
- 4. Shared Space





Removing pedestrian overpass - Lisbon

- Pedestrian overpass hardly used
- Fear of congestion



Application of FLOW Assessment tools:

- Microscopic analysis of level crossing
- Congestion impact





Challenges

Lack of political understanding and support

Defining pedestrian/cyclist congestion

Always a simplification of th world!

"Proving" that congestion reduction is caused by walking or cycling measures

Modelling human behaviour isn't easy

Based on assumptions

Lack of data







Involvement opportunities

- h2020-flow.eu
- FLOW newsletter
- Twitter feed

Cities:

- 9 Exchange Cities
- 25 Follower Cities

Businesses

Learning and exchange:

- face-to-face workshops and site visits
- online courses
- webinars





Thank you for your attention.



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