A look to other projects

Collecting ideas, best practices and… data from other projects

WP 5-14

Introduction

- We will briefly summarize results collected during the research work on related projects.
- We considered something as forty projects, a selection criteria was necessary
- We found a great variety in sources, forms, exposures. Please feel free to suggest corrections.

Selection Criteria

We selected projects to study by:

- Documentation availability
- Aims or what problematic was concerned on
- General purpose and general usefulness
- Geographical interested area
- Alps localisation was not a strong criteria

Projects 1/2

- We analyzed these projects:
  - **Corvette**: Telematic systems in Alpine Area
  - **Serti**: Information exchange between traffic operators
  - **Mesudemo**: Establish a general database on transport flows and infrastructure network
  - **ETIS**: European Transport Policy Information System
  - **AlpNet**: Common knowledge net for Alps' problematic
  - **AlpenCorS**: Multi disciplinary approach to Euroean Corridor V
  - **Monitraff**: Traffic impact in four corridors: Gotthard, Brenner, Frejus and Mont Blanc

Projects 2/2

- **Mobil Alp**: Innovative sustainable mobility offers
- **AlpsMobility II**: Innovative ecotourism offers
- **AlpNap**: Network of experts in air pollution, meteorology, health effects
- **Alpine Awareness**: Soft travel in Alps
- **AlpFRail**: Alpine Freight Rail
- **Swiss Alpine Transport Observatory**: Monitoring of freight flows in Alps
- **Worldnet**: Freight flows within Europe and between European countries and the rest of the world

What projects?

Criteria we used to select the 'most valuable' projects:

- Contacts and referrers availability
- Sponsorship and solidity of candidate projects
- Max level of usefulness in harmonisation

CORVETTE TEMPO 1/2

- Co-ordination and validation of the deployment of advanced transport telematic systems in the Alpine area
- One of the most important achievements is the international network of data connections set up between different Traffic Information Centers (TIC) and Traffic Control Centers (TCC) in the CORVETTE region in order to improve traveller information services by supplying information on traffic disturbances in other regions and thus enable well educated intelligent route decisions before starting a cross-border trip

- 2001 – 2006
- Partners (not exhaustive):
  - ANAS (I)
  - Ministero Infrastrutture e Trasporti (I) – tbv
  - Polizia Stradale (I)
  - IRT (D)
  - OBB (D)
  - ASFINAG (A)
  - BMVIT (A)
  - ORF (A)
  - Bundesamt fur Strassen (CH)
  - …
- http://www.corvette-mip.com

CORVETTE TEMPO 2/2

- Corvette begun in 1996, in 2000 became Corvette Tempo.
- Actually manages following domains:
  - Road monitoring infrastructures
  - European Network of Traffic Centers (TIC)
  - Traffic Management and Control (TMC)
  - Traveller Information Services (TIS)
  - Horizontal issues: System architectures and Evaluation

SERTI 1/2

- Southern European Road Telematic Implementations
- SERTI aims at improving road safety and existing infrastructures through the coordinated deployment of interoperable road information and traffic management systems on the whole trans-European road network

- 2002 – 2005
- Partners from countries:
  - Andorra
  - France (CETE, ALGOE,…)
  - Germany (IM-BW, SWR…)
  - Italy (MIT, SATAP, SAV,…)
  - Spain (DGT, LISITT,…)
  - Switzerland (FEDRO, B+S)
- www.serti-mip.com

SERTI 2/2

- SERTI is one of the seven Euro-regional projects supported by the European Commission in the framework of the TEMPO programme (as Corvette project). This programme, which extends until 2006, aims at improving road safety and existing infrastructures through the coordinated deployment of interoperable road information and traffic management systems on the whole trans-European road network (TERN).
- Commitment in DATEX 2 protocol design (http://www.datex2.eu). This protocol is an European standard to exchange traffic data information.

MONITRAFF 1/2

- MONITRAF identifies and analyses the impact of road traffic within and through the Alps along the four transit corridors Brenner, Fréjus, Gotthard and Mont-Blanc

- 2005 – 2008
- Partners
  - Tirol (A)
  - Rhone-Alpes (F)
  - ARPA Piemonte(I)
  - ARPA Valle Aosta (I)
  - Zentralschweiz (CH)
  - Ticino (CH)
  - EURAC (A)
  - Alto Adige (I)
- Official site: http://www.monitraf.org/44.html

MONITRAFF 2/2

- The objective of the project is to develop comprehensive measures that aim at reducing the negative effects of road traffic, while simultaneously enhancing the quality of life within the Alpine region. The measures elaborated for one transport artery shall, however, not result in an increase of traffic along another.
- MONITRAF does not only develop comprehensive measures but also prepares their implementation.

Alpine Transport Observatory 1/2

- The overall objective of the Alpine Freight Transport Observatory is to provide an accurate, robust, detailed and up-to-date monitoring of freight transport in the Alpine region.

- 2007 – Permanent
- Partners:
  - European Commision, DG Tren
  - Swiss Federal Office for Transport

Alpine Transport Observatory 2/2

- Collect information on
  - road traffic,
  - non-accompanied combined transport,
  - accompanied combined transport,
  - wagon load rail transport,
  - quality of transport flows, including infrastructure congestion,
  - transport costs and prices, and
  - the condition of the environment.
- Objectives:
  - Transport policy development
  - Unilateral safeguard measures
  - Consensual safeguard measures

AlpenCorS 1/2

- Alpen Corridor South
- Multi disciplinary approach to investigation on effects and aspects of European Corridor V in the trait between France and Slovenia

- 2002 – 2006 (2015)
- Partners (not exhaustive):
  - Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung (A)
  - Seibersdorf research GmbH (A)
  - École Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'Etat (F)
  - Regione Veneto (I)
  - CSST (I)
  - Regione Piemonte (I)
  - Ministrtvo za Okolje in Prostor (SL)

AlpenCorS 2/2

- Economy: Increase of tranport demand
- Transport: Identify critical points and priority interventions
- Technology: To increase efficiency and safety
- Intermodality and logistic: For a sustainable development
- Territory: Analysis on infrastructure impacts
- Case studies on local areas