Report on Seminar Contributions to FESTA Revision

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Executive Summary

This deliverable was added in order to capture feedback from participants attending the FOT-Net 2 seminar series that could be used specifically to inform the review and update of the FESTA Handbook. Wherever possible, references have also therefore been added into the handbook itself, but this short deliverable provides a summary of the main contributions made through the seminars.

Readers interested in the full reports of the individual seminars in the series, should read Deliverable 4.2 “Report on FOT Seminars” which provides a comprehensive summary of the outputs from each of the subject-specific seminars that were held during FOT-Net 2.
1 Introduction

1.1 Background

A major objective of the FOT-Net 2 project was the transfer of knowledge and sharing of experiences on the methodology of performing Field Operational Tests (FOTs), built on the lessons learned from the successful seminars organised in the previous project FOT-Net 1. This objective guided the activities of the FOT knowledge transfer and learning performed in work package 4. More specifically, the activities focussed on both European and national FOTs in the final phase of their life-cycle as well as the newly started FOTs, with a special focus on Cooperative Systems FOTs. The main objectives were:

- Maintain through training, the European framework and approach for FOT implementation together with the National FOT activities
- Transfer of practical knowledge gained in FOTs
- Thematic training of FOT participants on FOT developments
- Learn from the experience of FOT participants at National, EU and Global level (and provide a feedback to create a better methodology)

There are three deliverables produced from WP4 to report the outputs of these seminar activities. D4.1 is concerned with the FOT seminar planning and organisational framework. D4.2 provides a comprehensive report on all the seven FOT seminars. Both are available on the project website. Because many issues and recommendations that were documented through the FOT-Net 2 seminar series provided essential relevant material to inform the updating of the FESTA Handbook, this final deliverable (D4.3) was also produced. Here, relevant contributions to the FESTA guidance have been extracted from the notes of the seminars and presented separately (as well as having been incorporated into the FESTA Handbook review itself).

Issues and guidance captured through individual seminars were rarely at that time attributed to a particular chapter in the FESTA Handbook. It has therefore been necessary to review all the contributions made through the seminars and to associate them with the most appropriate chapter. Consequently, the chapter headings in this report (i.e. Chapters 2 to 10) have been set up to coincide with those in the FESTA Handbook itself and the feedback organised in this way. In Chapter 11 the conclusions can be found.

1.2 FOT-Net contractual references

FOT-Net 2 is a Support Action submitted for the call FP7-ICT-2009.6. It stands for Field Operational Tests Networking and Methodology Promotion. The Grant Agreement number is 269983 and project duration is 36 months, effective from 01 January 2011 until 31 January 2014. The project has been given an extension of three months from 01/01/2014 to 31/03/2014 inclusive.

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2. The project has been given an extension of three months from 01/01/2014 to 31/03/2014 inclusive.
December 2013. It is a contract with the European Commission (EC), Directorate General Information Society and Media (DG INFSO).

The EC Project Officer is:

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### 1.3 Project Objectives

The prime goal of FOT-Net 2 has been to increase the momentum of the network achieved in FOT-Net 1 by further developing the strategic networking of existing and future National, European and Global FOTs i.e. US and Japan. Over 36 months, the FOT Network met through six bi-annual FOT stakeholders meetings and three international FOT meetings.

FOT-Net 2 also focused on methodology based on recent FOT experiences. Through a series of targeted meetings, it gathered the relevant experts to revise and adapt the FESTA methodology for FOTs on ADAS, nomadic devices, cooperative systems, and in addition, addresses Naturalistic Driving Studies (NDS).

Five new expert working groups were created in order to clarify critical topics related to the legal and ethical issues, data analysis, incident definition, impact assessment and scaling up, and data sharing. The revised FESTA methodology was promoted through seven seminars supported by webinars.

FOT-Net 2 created a new web-based inventory of existing tools for data acquisition, database structure, data analysis to facilitate the setup of new FOTs.

FOT-Net 2 continued to act as a multiplier for the dissemination and awareness of FOT activities especially in terms of inter-activities support and outreach.

Finally, FOT-Net 2 evaluated contributions of FOTs to policy goals and market deployment using an improved methodology for stakeholders’ analysis.

### 1.4 The FOT-Net Seminars

To continue the success of the seminars in FOT-Net 1, six new seminars were planned in FOT-Net 2 supported by other tools (e.g. working groups, workshops and webinars) to ensure a good exchange of information between the FOT experts and stakeholders. A seventh seminar was later added in order to network and share best practice on FESTA and impact assessment with CIP (Competitive and Innovation Framework Programme) pilot projects. Each of the seminars had specific topics which had been explicitly articulated by the FOT network as needing a common European position to be agreed. The following table gives an overview of the organisation and focus of these seminars.
### Table 1: The FOT-Net Seminars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seminar</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Practical issues in starting up an FOT of Cooperative Systems and defining research questions, hypotheses and performance indicators</td>
<td>Vigo</td>
<td>15/04/2011</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Interpretation and presentation of results</td>
<td>Aachen</td>
<td>29/11/2011</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FESTA for Beginners</td>
<td>Pisa</td>
<td>9-10/05/2012</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Complementarity of different FOTs and re-use of data</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>26/11/2012</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra</td>
<td>FESTA and impact analysis for CIP pilot projects</td>
<td>Barcelona</td>
<td>4-5/04/2013</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tools for gathering and analysing data, especially in FOTs of cooperative systems</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>25/04/2013</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FOT achievements and opportunities for the future</td>
<td>Versailles</td>
<td>23/09/2013</td>
<td>22</td>
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### 1.5 The FESTA Revision Workshop

In the European FESTA project (Field opErational teSt support Action)³, a consortium comprising a large number of partners, both industrial and academic, has developed a methodology to conduct FOTs. Using such a methodology guarantees a sound approach to conducting FOTs and obtaining reliable results, and allows for data and results that may be compared between tests.

A handbook was written in which the methodology is described in detail ([http://www.its.leeds.ac.uk/festa/downloads.php](http://www.its.leeds.ac.uk/festa/downloads.php)). Early in FOT-Net 2 (2011), this handbook was updated ([http://wiki.fot-net.eu/index.php?title=FESTA_handbook](http://wiki.fot-net.eu/index.php?title=FESTA_handbook)) but significant further contributions continued to emerge during FOT-Net 2. In order to incorporate the knowledge and experiences gained from the FOT-Net seminars and other activities (e.g. working groups, workshops and webinars) into the FOT methodology, a new workshop on FESTA Handbook Revision took place on 4-6 November 2013, Torino, Museo Dell’Automobile. The agenda is given in the following table.

³ [http://www.its.leeds.ac.uk/festa/](http://www.its.leeds.ac.uk/festa/)
Table 2: The Agenda of the FESTA Revision Workshop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>WG</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>CRF</td>
<td>Introduction:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Description of Draft Festa Handbook Draft version 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Main output coming from WGs activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>IKA</td>
<td>WG1 - Data Analysis:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Analysis Results</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:35</td>
<td>SAFER</td>
<td>WG2: Event and incident definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Analysis Results</td>
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<td>10:55</td>
<td>BAST</td>
<td>WG3: Legal and Ethical Issues</td>
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<td>11:35</td>
<td>TNO</td>
<td>WG4: Impact assessment and scaling up</td>
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<td>11:55</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>WG5: Data Sharing</td>
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<td>12:15</td>
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<td>Guided visit to the National Automobile Museum</td>
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<td>14:45</td>
<td>ERTICO</td>
<td>WP2: FOT Networking Platform</td>
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<tr>
<td>15:05</td>
<td>LEEDS</td>
<td>WP4: FOT knowledge transfer and learning</td>
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<td>15:25</td>
<td>IKA</td>
<td>WP5: Tools for FOT</td>
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<td>15:45</td>
<td>BAST</td>
<td>WP6: Actions linking FOTs to deployment</td>
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<td>- Application of FESTA Methodology</td>
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<td>- Suggestion for FESTA Handbook version 5</td>
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| 16:40  | FOKUS         | DRIVE C2X FOT  
  - Application of FESTA Methodology  
  - Suggestion for FESTA Handbook version 5 |
| 17:00  |               | TELEFOT FOT  
  - Application of FESTA Methodology  
  - Suggestion for FESTA Handbook version 5 |
| 17:20  | OHL Concesiones | FOTSYS FOT  
  - Application of FESTA Methodology  
  - Suggestion for FESTA Handbook version 5 |
| 17:40  | Leeds         | U-DRIVE Naturalistic Driving Study  
  - Application of FESTA Methodology  
  - Suggestion for FESTA Handbook version 5 |
| 18:00  | DLR           | MOLECULES CIP Pilot  
  - Application of FESTA Methodology to CIP projects  
  - Suggestion for FESTA Handbook version 5 |

November 5th 09:00 – 13:00

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| 09:00  | In groups     | WG leaders will drive working groups discussions aiming at defining:  
  - Identification of the “Festa Best Practise” project  
  - Analysis of new inputs (suggestions coming from projects) |
| 11:30  | IKA           | WG1 workshop results |
| 11:45  | SAFER         | WG2 workshop results |
| 12:00  | BAST          | WG3 workshop results |
| 12:15  | TNO           | WG4 workshop results |
| 12:30  | VCC           | WG5 workshop results |
| 12:45  | ERTICO        | Conclusions |

November 6th 09:00 – 18:00

Handbook Revision and Writing Session
2 Planning and Running a Field Operational Test

The FOT-Net seminar “FESTA methodology for newcomers - special seminar for people who are new to Field Operational Tests” (Pisa, Italy, May 2012) first raised the issue of the role of the smart phone as being a general issue for the future of FOTS – not least because of the speed of the development of transport-related smart phone apps. During the discussion round, questions were raised about the consideration of smart phone applications in TeleFOT. TeleFOT did not consider apps when defining functionalities because the functions were agreed before smartphone apps took off. At the last of the FOT-Net 2 seminars, “FOT achievements and opportunities for the future” (Versailles, France, September 2013), experts were in agreement that smart phone apps and data would be of significant relevance for future FOTS as they expanded the scope for transport-related studies. This seminar included a dedicated session on “The future for FOTS and FESTA”, out of which came a number of useful contributions including:

- Use of FESTA for non-vehicle types of mobility (e.g. Walking, public transport) and multimodality tests
- Testing V2V communication when there are few equipped cars
- Testing of fully automated/autonomous vehicles

In terms of Autonomous Vehicles, it was suggested that OEMs are likely to be interested in working with FOTS as OEMs will soon start testing their own automated vehicles and will need to test these in the environment.

There was also a proposal for a need for FOTs on probe data, since the increasing use of probe data in studies may provide new directions and opportunities.

The need to manage stakeholder expectations was discussed in seminars on a number of occasions. Additional commentary was added into Chapter 10 on this matter, but the management of expectations is actually quite fundamental and should be considered from the outset and at the planning stages of any FOT. The extra seminar FESTA and impact analysis for CIP pilot projects (Barcelona, 2013) for instance, included discussions on how best to deal with negative results from an FOT. Key points included:

- How to communicate these to stakeholders? Can other secondary benefits be found?
- Emphasis should be put on the lessons learned
- Justify why it may have failed
- Discuss results with experts globally and in European working groups
- Even if the impact question cannot be answered, FOTs might give answers on the drivers’ opinion about comfort and usability

Similarly, outputs from the workshop on “Interpretation and Presentation of Results” (Aachen, Germany, November 2011) suggested that more advice on dissemination should be included in the FOTIP. It concluded that politicians and decision makers need:
- Scientific facts, easy to communicate
- Insight in the users’ behaviour and behavioural adaptation
- Directions for deployment
- The role of public opinion
- Priorities in spending public funds
- To use results: maybe legislation, standards, but also incentives

Experts proposed that in order to raise awareness and public acceptance and to maximise the opportunity to attract more participants and organisations, dissemination activities should be conducted by multiple means, including joint events, showcases and demonstrations. It was agreed that both local and national dissemination is important and that therefore, it is necessary to obtain media attention and to ensure media coverage (e.g. filming of demonstrations for TV) and that finding the right messenger or champion was also important.

Further recommendations on dissemination included the need for a communication plan and to have thought ahead as to what exactly was the aim of the dissemination exercise is. Because there will be different sites with different stories to tell, a dissemination ‘model’ should also be adaptable. Overall, it is important to be aware of potential opposition to your project and to be open in communications (even when things go wrong), but wherever possible, to stress positive experiences and best practice developed. The FOT-Net brochure and the best practice case studies it incorporates has been one important outcome from these discussions.
3 Legal and Ethical Issues

The seminar on “Complementarity of different FOTs and re-use of data” (Brussels, November 2012) determined that privacy and confidentiality are seen as major issues that need to be addressed and resolved if it is to be possible to share data between projects and across borders. This issue was also covered in formal and informal discussions at other Seminars, though there were no exercises run to develop additional recommendations on this matter for inclusion in the update of the FESTA handbook. Legal and ethical issues were particularly relevant in relation to data collection and ownership and therefore there is some cross-over with additional content that was added into the FESTA Handbook in relation to guidelines for data acquisition (see Chapter 7). There will undoubtedly also be a focus on this area in the follow-on FOT-Net Data project.
4 From Functions to Hypotheses

The Seminar “FOT achievements and opportunities for the future” (Versailles, France, September 2013) provided useful content for FESTA in terms of FOT definition, research questions and impact areas included the following:

- The FESTA handbook would need to revise definitions of research questions in order to be applicable to Naturalistic Driving Studies.

- Understanding the mechanisms (hypotheses) in FOTs versus understanding causation (why did this happen) in NDS.

- There needs to be an editorial in the FESTA guidelines that makes the leap between the original Safety focus and general good practice for other impact areas where FOTs take place Also, accidents /events do not happen often enough for robust statistical analysis and interpretation. (Although safety is prominent, there does already seem to be reference to other purposes for FOTs)

- Different approaches can be used in a mix of methods (e.g. semi-controlled, simulator, test-track.) but this would require a review of the definition of an FOT.

- Does an FOT require a study of individual driver behaviour? FESTA assumes it does, whereas CS FOTs (e.g. FOTsis) by contrast study aggregate data. Therefore, these driver behaviour data would need to be used as input to traffic modelling in order to aggregate the individual driver/vehicle impact on traffic efficiency effects.
5 Performance Indicators

This section is combined with Chapter 6.

6 Experimental Procedures

The seminar on “Complementarity of different FOTs and re-use of data” (Brussels, November 2012) provided insights that were included in the review of the FESTA handbook. It was observed that when designing an experiment, a baseline with all systems switched off may no longer be possible, as drivers have all types of systems present in their vehicles and driving without them might be a step back or even impossible. It was also suggested that NDS could provide baseline data - common set of performance indicators for FOTS (especially for cooperative systems).

The early seminar “Practical issues in starting up a cooperative systems FOT” (Vigo, Spain, April 2010) identified that recruitment of appropriate subjects to participate in an FOT can be difficult and a number of advisory observations were noted:

- In practice, recruiting the specified target sample may turn out very difficult/impossible
- Drivers using CS need to be educated
- Awareness of CS may be low in comparison with ADAS
- In order to compare results between countries, it would be ideal to have the same equipment in all countries as well as the same group of drivers. This can however prove to be difficult because of the penetration of different makes of car in the vehicle fleet of different countries.

The importance of piloting everything was also stressed on a number of occasions.
7 Guidelines for Data Acquisition

The dedicated ‘data’ seminar “Tools for gathering and analysing data, especially in FOTs of cooperative systems” (Berlin, Germany, April 2013) unsurprisingly provided many additional insights and commentary for the FESTA handbook revision with respect to data acquisition. Suggestions included:

- A dedicated tool-chain in the whole FESTA process
- Monitoring and test control in real-time during FOT
- Correcting drivers when something goes wrong (e.g. Incorrect use of device)
- Standardised and configurable tools (for example, Drive C2X has developed data analysis tools that are independent of specific log formats, use standards)
- Databases and tools that are configurable for different test sites and projects
- Organisational tools are needed to manage FOT
- Templates for defining use-cases
- Eye-tracking remains problem and caution is needed

Other advice relating to data acquisition included:

- Synchronisation of sensors, standardisation of measurement units, coherence of data formats
- Never delete log data on the source before it is safe on the redundant server storage
- If drivers are involved, the logging system has to be bulletproof and simple
- Data quality control and validation is essential
- Start early with data requirements and specifications

The seminar “FOT achievements and opportunities for the future” (Versailles, France, September 2013) also produced a number of valuable statements on data that fed through to the review of the FESTA Handbook. These included:

- Can we plan experiments that deliver more conclusive results, for example aggregating across studies?
- In NDS, continuous video is an absolute requirement. In fact, incident-triggered data recording is not trusted – especially as it gives no information on contributory factors preceding the event. Archiving and retrieving video data can also be challenging for many data processors and analytical tools. Procedures and quality assurance need to be in place when removing no-incident periods from the video.
- Good metadata is essential – e.g. in some countries the economic crises affected travel data in some test sites – such explanations must be captured in the metadata
- How to move from sampling to in future gathering details of all events through a future 'grid' of instrumented vehicles and environmental sensors

- Improve qualitative data, e.g. a smart phone application with an incident button - ask driver after incident to explain incidents in real time.

- Who owns the data? The issue of data ownership also needs to be addressed. Who owns the data: the driver, data gatherers, FOT consortium? Can a research colleague use the data for other research purposes?

Qualitative Methods/tools were given specific coverage at the seminar on “FESTA and Impact Analysis for CIP Pilot Projects” (Barcelona, Spain, April 2013). A number of questions were prompted about user-acceptance / qualitative data and guidance on questionnaire design. It was determined that it would be good to have an inventory of subjective tools such as questionnaires and travel diaries as well as guidelines how to use them, and that the FOT-Net work package on Tools should add these types of tools to the Wiki. The following were also of importance:

- User acceptance
- Guidelines on how to use qualitative tools
- How to analyse qualitative data and use them in the impact analysis
- Standardisation of qualitative methods/data
- Matrix of evaluation methods identified and related to impact and indicators by CIP projects
- Certified/standard translations of questionnaires
- Combining qualitative and quantitative data

On the last point, is was noted MOLECULES had produced their initial set of performance indicators though they have a problem of combining objective and subjective measures and applying a scale-up to a city/region and even European level based on those combined measures – especially when virtually all indicators are derived or self-reported rather than directly measurable.
8 Guidelines for Databases and Analysis Tools

The section is combined with Chapter 9.

9 Data Analysis and Modelling

Data was also a key area for discussion at the seminar “FOT Achievements and Opportunities for the Future” (Versailles, France, September 2013). Observations and recommendations included:

- Need to plan for analysis from the beginning – analysts need to be involved in the research questions (does the FESTA V methodology diagram reinforce the belief that analysis does not need to be thought of until later in the process?)

- If not all data are analysed, a follow-up project is possible if you have all raw data and good documentation.

- Analysis is complicated by there being many variables at the time of an event (e.g. was the driver on the phone, if so was it a self-initiated call? Urban or rural area etc.)

- ‘Chunking’ (combining) data into journey ‘leg’ types could help remove the need for directly using and analysing 1 Hz data points and also create structured theoretical models that can be used to determine the implications of the analysis. ‘Smart Analysis’ is a method used to ‘chunk’ data into time and distance spans for different driving types and enabling information to be extracted from the very large datasets collected through NDS. This method is being used in the UDrive project which will have collected more than 300 vehicle-years of data by the time of its completion.

The Versailles seminar produced the following list of lessons learned:

- Take a layered approach

- Check that datasets are feasible for analysis

- Automate analysis if possible, especially analysis of video data which is very time consuming

- Real time data synchronisation is essential

It also produced a summary checklist of Research Needs which were all subsequently cross-checked against the FESTA handbook to ensure that they had been covered previously and where they had not, new text was inserted.

- Need sophisticated models

- Need map-matching technology

- Relevant driver data
- Video analysis
- Common analysis tools
- Standardisation
10 Impact Assessment and Socio-economic Cost Benefit Modelling

The seminar “Interpretation and Presentation of Results” (Aachen, Germany, November 2011) identified challenges in interpretation: indirect impact assessment, up-scaling, de-bundling and integration. It also produced a list of reasons why the expected outcome may not be the same as the outcomes from the data:

- Different system configurations, sample size too small for fully interpreting results, especially when disaggregating data
- Merging data across FOTs
- Between subjects design adds complexity
- Multi-function systems are assessed
- Budget, recruitment, drop-out, time constraints
- New research questions may come up when the data are analysed, but time and budget is a problem

Solutions that were suggested for this were:

- Plan for impact from the very beginning, consequences for data logged and hypotheses
- Pilots very useful for getting feeling for system impact and data quality; don’t assume data are OK because they look OK
- You need a lot of effort and interaction between partners to ensure the impact questions can be answered
- Focus on the main findings first
- Significant is not the same as meaningful
- It takes time to conclude what is really important
- Use other FOT data for interpretation (the use of previously collected compatible datasets could be a useful, practical and economically viable solution for creating adequate sample size at a specific level of disaggregation inorder to carry out appropriate statistical analysis)
- Assumptions have to be made for interpretation, these should be made explicit
- Ask participants what happened, don’t just speculate
- Measure how participants perceive the product (possibly by greater use of smart phone apps in future)
• More consideration should be given to subjective data, and there is a potential for overconfidence in logged data
• Open questions reduce uncertainty in interpretation
• Create understanding, not only descriptive statistics
• Subjective data not enough for interpretation, collect “meta-data”: problems and issues encountered, specific to participant or country (Included)
• Exit interview, identify reasons for lack of use of device

An interesting discussion of “Research versus deployment” took place at the FESTA and impact analysis for CIP pilot projects seminar (Barcelona, April 2013) which considered:

• Long-term versus short term impact (e.g. at the Pisa seminar, it was discussed that less congestion may mean less fuel in the short term but it would also probably lead to more cars on the road).
• If a project is research-oriented, we have to accept that results are unknown
• Not just technical but also socio-economic research
• Simulation may be a helpful tool
• Evaluations are needed after deployment (are things actually getting better/worse)
• Rebound effects – unintended negative consequences of actions
• Think about impact from the beginning
• Is the social pace of change out-stripping the tests?

Data reuse and complementarity was discussed at the seminar “Complementarity of different FOTs and re-use of data” (Brussels, November 2012) which determined that:

• Combined data can give a broader picture – cover more functions / wider geographical area/ greater diversity of participants – and helps to start to build the European picture
• Complementary data can give more robust statistical results
• Comparing and Complementarity of different FOTs is possible but challenging and caveats are essential
• Harmonised data collection, at least at fundamental level, may reduce caveats applied
• It would be good if a common data specification could be defined as part of FESTA.
• There is a difference between common specification for some research questions and specific data for other research questions
• Standardised meta-data is also important
• How do we publish the results in order that they can be combined / compared?
• FOTS need to move with the times, it is appropriate to repeat the same tests with next generation technology / DAS.
11 Conclusions

This report has endeavoured to present a consolidated summary of information derived from the FOT-Net 2 seminar series which fed directly into the updated FESTA Handbook based on the written reports on the Seminars. FESTA contributors who participated in the seminars have assimilated further learning and experiences into their local work programmes and also, into their own updates to the FESTA handbook.

It is important to conclude that the FOTs continue to mature and that networking between them also continues and that the FESTA Handbook should be viewed as a living document that provides guidance based on continually improving best practice.

Although suggestions were made for further updates in the handbook, it is generally considered that the handbook (as it is) is a very useful tool and provides answers to many issues that have to be addressed in planning and conducting an FOT. The FOT methodology was usually seen as adequate, and does not require major changes.

Finally, it is worthwhile noting that advices and suggested solutions described in this document are comprehensive, diverse and still open for discussion. Given the current state of knowledge and the scope of FOT-Net 2, it was decided that some of these may not be possible to be taken into the recent revision of the FESTA handbook. However, it was also agreed that they should be used as an important source and a starting point for future research and development of the FOT methodology.
12 References

- D3.2 Addition to FOT Methodology, under review at the time of writing this report and will be available at http://www.fot-net.eu/en/library/deliverables/
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