Berlin’s strategy for an integrated urban freight transport system
- planning approaches and lessons learned

Julius Menge
Senate Department for Urban Development
Principle Affairs of Transport Policy
Commercial Transport
Berlin at a glance - some key facts

- area: 892 km²
- inhabitants: 3.4 million
- 48% car-free households
- car ownership: 317 cars/1000 inhab.
- employees: 1,664,100 (2009)
- GDP 87.5 EUR bn. (2008)
- rate of unemployment 14.2% (2010)
- 12 boroughs
Berlin – a Polycentric City

Numerous local and district centres
Berlin is different

- Excellent infrastructure for freight transport
  - Road
  - Rail
  - Inner City Harbours
  - Intermodal Hubs
- Excellent road infrastructure and capacities
- Excellent data quality
  - Infrastructure
  - Effects

...but Considerable Transport Induced Problems

- air quality
  (PM10, PM2.5, national NO2 ceiling, …)
- climate protection
  (Berlin’s aim: 40% overall reduction until 2020, though missing specific objectives for transport sector)
- noise
  (Berlin’s ambient noise directive)
Freight transport related activities (1991-2002) – many lessons to learn...

- 1991: Freight terminals (Güterverkehrszenren, GVZ)
- 1992: Construction logistics
- 1994: Initialization of the „platforms commercial transport“
- 1993: Combined lanes for busses and lorries
- 1995: Establishment of loading zones
- 1995: Concept of urban small-scale freight terminals (Güterverkehrssubzentren, GVSZ)
- 1999: Traffic Management Centre Berlin (Verkehrsmanagementzentrale, VMZ)
- 1999: Transport Technology System Network (FAV)
- 2000: Truck routing network Berlin (Lkw-Routennetz)
- 2001: CNG-introduction (stations + vehicles)
- 2001: CIVITAS TELLUS
- 2002: Study urban rail infrastructure
- 2002: Berlin’s harbour concept
- 2002: EU project HEAVEN (Healthier Environment through Abatement of Vehicle Emissions and Noise)
Berlin’s „Integrated Urban Freight Transportation Strategy”

adopted by the
House of Representatives Feb. 2006

Main action fields:
field 1: privileges for urban freight transport
field 2: conservation of necessary urban rail infrastructure and logistic fields
field 3: transport efficient planning and settlement
field 4: installation of a regional urban freight platform
field 5: improvement of transport efficiency
Berlin’s „Integrated Urban Freight Transportation Strategy” – working approach and process ...

- Participatory planning process
  - Different Stakeholders (all transport modes, LSP’s, chamber of commerce, various interest groups, boroughs)
  - Supported by research
- Five common working sessions
- Based on current situation and infrastructure, supported by various studies
- Clear responsibilities
- Frequent evaluation and report
- Commercial transport instead of “pure” freight
How to plan for freight transport?

- An integrated approach is needed (not only all transport modes, but all relevant strategic plans and stakeholders)
- Sufficient data (comparable, frequent data on local level, all transport modes incl. status of the infrastructure)
- Clear responsibilities
- Partners for the process (policy makers, local decision makers, local economy, citizens)
- Pressure and (political) will to act
- Money and non-financial support ➔ EU projects
EU Project CityLog – the approach

- **Project aim:**
  - Seek and establish new logistic concepts for inner urban areas
  - Reduce the impact of urban freight transport

- **Approach:**
  - Efficient resource planning (using telematics and ITS), innovative logistic solutions (new container or box solutions), use of „green“ vehicle (EEV)

- **Partners:**
  - Centro Ricerche FIAT (CRF), IVECO, Volvo, TNT, NAVTEQ, PTV, ...

- **Berlin is one of three locations** (Berlin, Communauté Urbaine de Lyon, Regione Piemonte), where the innovations will be put in to practice and real life
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CityLog – What can we learn as a city?

- Urban demonstration area to locally evaluate impacts
- Test possible combinations with specific local regulations (e.g. loading zones, infrastructure on public ground, temporal advantages for clean vehicles)
- Transferability (spatial; to other concepts or suppliers)
- Estimate impact for the city, based on (detailed) process data
- Link to other EU projects (e.g. CityMove)
Thank you! Mercí! Danke!

Julius Menge
Senate Department for Urban Development
Principle Affairs of Transport Policy
Commercial Transport
Am Köllnischen Park 3, 10173 Berlin
Tel.: +49 (0)30 9025 - 1566
Fax.: +49 (0)30 9025 - 1675
e-mail: julius.menge@senstadt.berlin.de