

How to transfer best practice initiatives between cities

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Why freight matters in London

- Freight: 17% of London road transport kms
- Anticipated 25% increase freight kms by 2030
- Freight accounts for 23% of ground-based CO₂ emissions – target is 20% cut by 2015!
- Demand for logistics land in London is growing (+16% by 2026) but high land values force this activity outward – results in longer trip lengths and possibly more vehicles, extra CO₂ and congestion

What is London's definition of freight



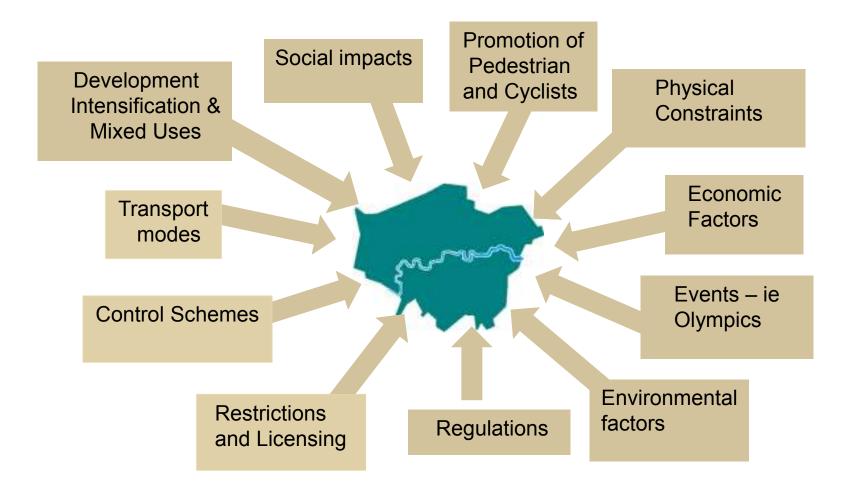




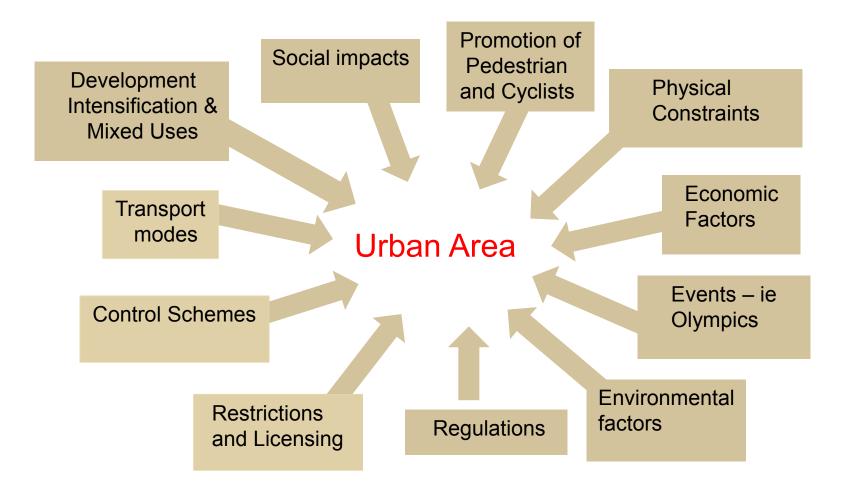




Is Sustainable Urban Freight really possible?



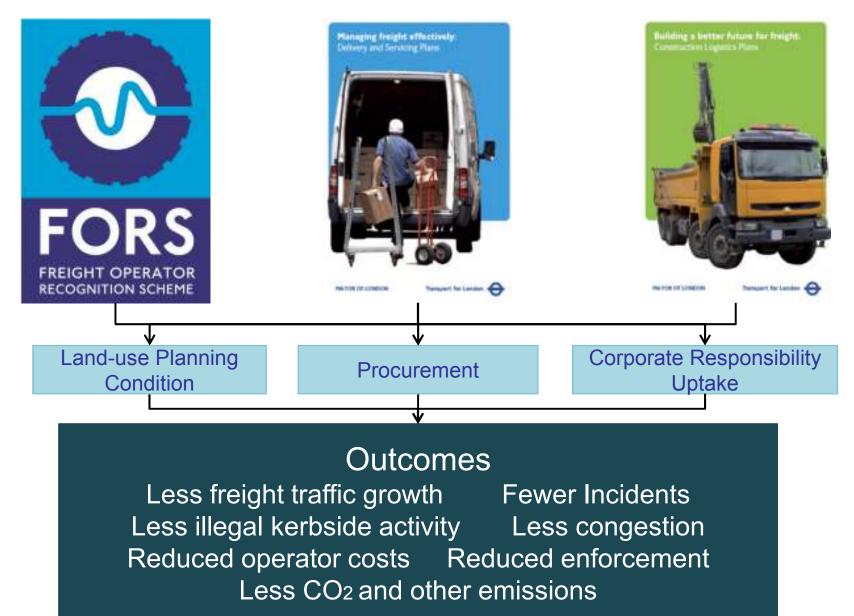
Is Sustainable Urban Freight really possible?



London Freight Plan



TfL's New Approach to Freight



FORS vision and development



Key Aims of a DSP / CLP

- Deliveries reduced, rescheduled or consolidated
- Minimise transport costs
- Cut congestion / environmental impact
- Identify legal loading / unloading plans
- Encourage 'green' procurement
- Promote load consolidation
- Influence building design to minimise construction related trips
- Improve compliance with safety policies

DSP Output examples

Ferrari	Ferrari Regent St	Consolidation of every 3 loads into 1
Anthropologie	Anthropologie Regent Street	Consolidation of 80-100 small supplier consignments / week into 4 loads
	TfL (Palestra)	Deliveries reduced by 20% (from 250/week)
	Emirates Stadium	Deliveries reduced by 20%, consolidated food & milk deliveries
	Fire Brigade	Consolidation Centre -£90,000 supply chain saving
	University	Stationery deliveries reduced by 80% - average invoice value £28, cost to

How London's Approaches Work Together



Regional and Local Government

What are the barriers to transferability?

- It wouldn't work here
- It's too expensive
- Industry won't support it
- Trucks don't vote
- •How do we know what to do first?

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and these barriers can exist within a city not just between cities

Strategies to encourage transfer

- •Build the evidence base
- Partnership
- •Leverage use existing projects
- Leadership

Use research and evidence

- Build the business and policy case
- Provide evidence to each party that:
 - something is wrong
 - something can be done
 - a reason for doing that 'something'
 - that the benefits can be measured
- ... and that it will won't cost anything (well, not too much) or will even save money!
- Provide input to help inform supportive policy
- Provide details and guidance to help make the change
- Base research on pilots
- Where ever possible build in data capture into projects

Partnership and leverage

- Find partners and partnerships:
 - Public-Private
 - Public-Public
 - Private-Private
- In London 4 Freight Quality Partnerships work together.
- Use existing projects get involved example:
 - SUGAR Project started with a group of cities (including London, Paris, Barcelona)
 - Now extended with help from POLIS
- Find champions: Within and between cities (and in the private sector)
- Industry is willing to change: 1 in 5 London freight vehicles estimated to be in FORS

Partnership and leverage

- Find partners and partnerships:
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- In London 4 Freight Quality Partnerships work together – next step is to encourage national initiatives.

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Leadership and persistence

- Find champions: Within and between cities (and in the private sector)
- Short term steps essential but based on longer term strategy
- Industry is willing to change: 1 in 5 London freight vehicles estimated to be in FORS