

# BESTUFS WORKSHOP

Andre danske og internationale  
erfaringer  
med citylogistik



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# Presentation Structure

- Environmental Zones/Low Emission Zones
  - London and Copenhagen
- Using environmentally-friendly vehicles in city distribution
  - France and the Netherlands
- Urban Consolidation Centres (UCC)
  - UK and Sweden

# Environmental zones

- 'Low Emission Zone' (LEZ) or 'Environmental Zone' is an area that can only be entered by vehicles meeting certain emissions criteria
- Implemented and run in several Swedish and German cities
  - Eg. Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Berlin, Cologne, Hannover
- Planned in other cities including London, Madrid, Paris, Milan and Copenhagen

# London's Low Emission Zone (LEZ)

- A "specified area of Greater London, within which the most polluting diesel-engined vehicles are required to meet specific emissions standards"
- Will eventually apply to all lorries over 3.5 tonnes, buses and coaches, and also large vans and minibuses
- Phased introduction between February 2008 and January 2012



# Enforcement of London's LEZ

- A number of options for operators whose vehicles do not currently meet specified standards
  - Buy newer vehicles which meet the emissions standards
  - Re-organise their fleet for journeys within the LEZ
  - Modify their vehicles to meet the required standards
  - Pay a daily charge (£200 - ca. 2000kr)
- Enforcement will be through fixed and mobile cameras (penalty charges up to £1000)

# Copenhagen's Environment Zone

- A fixed area of central Copenhagen, within Ring 2 and Vejlands Allé
- All diesel-engined vehicles over 3.5 tonnes which drive within the area must have an 'environment zone' mark in the front windscreen
- Controlled by the parking and police departments

# Environmentally-Friendly Vehicles

- Use of environmentally-friendly vehicles can help combat many of the problems of city distribution
- These vehicles include:
  - Alternative fuels
  - Diesel and petrol
  - Electric and hybrid vehicles

# La Petite Reine

- Scheme operates in four French cities
  - Rouen, Bordeaux, Paris and Dijon
- Aims to test an alternative to motorised vehicles for final delivery of goods, and reduce the impacts of urban freight transport
- Use of electrically-assisted tricycles to make urban deliveries



# PIEK in the Netherlands

- Problem
  - Deliveries to shops often during the evening, night and early morning
- Ten main projects within the PIEK Programme, including:
  - Transferring knowledge to relevant companies
  - Encouraging 'quiet' behaviour
  - Optimum loading/unloading locations
  - Quiet on-board forklifts
  - Electric propulsion or a combination of electric propulsion and gas and diesel

# Cargo Trams

- Volkswagen in Dresden
  - Five-part tram transferring goods between the logistics centre and production locations
- Amsterdam
  - Goods taken by cargo trams to transfer points 'at strategic points in the inner city', with dedicated cargo tram sidings
  - Goods then transferred to small electric vehicles for the final delivery
  - Advantages
    - One cargo tram can carry the same amount of goods as four 7.5 tonne lorries
    - Efficiency of the system in storage, distribution and collection
    - Reduction of air and noise pollution in the inner city
    - Goods can be delivered to the transfer centres at the convenience of firms and distributors

# Broadmead, Bristol, UK

- Partnership between Bristol City Council and DHL Exel, with involvement from city centre shops and the Chamber of Commerce
- Focus on Bristol's core retail area, Broadmead
- Consolidation centre located on an established retail park about 25minutes from Broadmead
- Currently serves 51 retailers in the Broadmead area, including major high street and small independent stores

# Hammarby, Sweden

- Hammarby is Stockholm's largest ongoing development project, with a total of 8000 apartments being built.
- UCC allows deliveries of construction materials to be made to a point at the entrance of the site, rather than having vehicles 'touring' the site in search of a delivery point.
- Goods are labelled and stored for a short-term period at the UCC, and are then delivered on a JIT basis



# BESTUFS' Examples of Good Practice

- EC's Green Paper "Towards a new culture for urban mobility" (2007)
  - 'European towns and cities are all different, but they face similar challenges and are trying to find common solutions'
- Examples of good practice such as these can offer inspiration to other urban areas