

CHAPTER 2: Last Mile Distribution logistic operations and impacts

UNIT 2.3: Operational trends for all operators

Capsule 2.3.3

Regulations in the city



To be done prior to this capsule:

Unit 1.2

Capsule linked with:

1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5

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Objectives of the Capsule

Students will learn about planning documents and why it is important to consider them. Cities are demanded to act upon problems generated by urban freight deliveries and mobility in general with specific urban planning tools. Among these, at EU level, Sustainable Urban Logistics Plans (SULP) and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) aim to develop a shared vision on the future of the city, an engagement process with the relevant stakeholders and finally a set of shared measures to regulate mobility and traffic within the administrative boundaries of the city.

Category	E-learning	EQF		
		4	5	6
		X	X	X

Exercises included	NOT
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Effort for the capsule	20 Minutes
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Contents

- Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) and Sustainable Logistics Plans (SULP)
- Developing a vision for a city
- Engagement of stakeholders
- Measures and regulations

1. Planning for Sustainable Mobility

- The 2013 Urban Mobility Package set out a concept for Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP).
- A Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan is a strategic plan designed to satisfy the mobility needs of people and businesses in cities and their surroundings for a better quality of life. It builds on existing planning practices and takes due consideration of integration, participation, and evaluation principles.
- Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning is a strategic and integrated approach for dealing effectively with the complexities of urban transport. Its core goal is to improve accessibility and quality of life by achieving a shift towards sustainable mobility.
- The European Commission works closely with the Member States to ensure the SUMP concept is adapted to the specific requirements and existing planning practices in each Member State and actively promoted at national level in order to reach hundreds of cities in Europe.

2. Principles of SUMP

The core SUMP principles describe the main features of a modern and sustainable urban mobility and transport plan. It comprises the following main elements:

There are eight crucial principles for successful Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning



Plan for **sustainable** mobility in the entire '**functional city**'



Define a long-term **vision** and a clear **implementation** plan



Cooperate across institutional boundaries



Develop all transport **modes** in an **integrated** manner



Involve citizens and **stakeholders**



Arrange for monitoring and **evaluation**



Assess current and future **performance**



Assure **quality**

[Image from https://www.eltis.org/mobility-plans/sump-concept](https://www.eltis.org/mobility-plans/sump-concept)

3. More on SUMP

- Developing a SUMP is a long process that takes several steps and a shift in mindset.

Traditional Transport Planning		Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning
Focus on traffic	→	Focus on people
Primary objectives: Traffic flow capacity and speed	→	Primary objectives: Accessibility and quality of life , including social equity, health and environmental quality, and economic viability
Mode-focussed	→	Integrated development of all transport modes and shift towards sustainable mobility
Infrastructure as the main topic	→	Combination of infrastructure, market, regulation, information and promotion
Sectoral planning document	→	Planning document consistent with related policy areas
Short and medium-term delivery plan	→	Short and medium-term delivery plan embedded in a long-term vision and strategy
Covering an administrative area	→	Covering a functional urban area based on travel-to-work flows
Domain of traffic engineers	→	Interdisciplinary planning teams
Planning by experts	→	Planning with the involvement of stakeholders and citizens using a transparent and participatory approach
Limited impact assessment	→	Systematic evaluation of impacts to facilitate learning and improvement

Table from https://www.eltis.org/sites/default/files/pictures/diagrams_figure1.jpg

3. SUMP Process (1)

- SUMPs are developed by Municipalities, Regions or groups of Municipalities and envision the cities of tomorrow
- SUMP take time to be made and are made of several steps
- In the next slide you will find the complete process of a SUMP



- ✓ Step 1: Set up working structures
- ✓ Step 2: Determine the planning framework
- ✓ Step 3: Analyse mobility situation
- ✓ Step 4: Build and jointly assess scenarios
- ✓ Step 5: Develop vision and strategy with stakeholders
- ✓ Step 6: Set targets and indicators
- ✓ Step 7: Select measure packages with stakeholders
- ✓ Step 8: Agree on actions and responsibilities
- ✓ Step 9: Prepare for adoption and financing
- ✓ Step 10: Manage implementation
- ✓ Step 11: Monitor, adapt and communicate
- ✓ Step 12: Review and learn lessons

4. SUMP Process (2)



Figure from <https://www.eltis.org/mobility-plans/sump-process>

5. Why it is important to understand SUMP?

- Last Mile Delivery is part of the urban context, so having the knowledge of the planning processes and documents within an area can greatly improve the understanding of the measures in place
- SUMP concern especially mobility for citizens, however more and more SUMP are including concepts related to logistics and deliveries, in response to many trends within the city (e.g. e-commerce)

6. Sustainable Urban Logistics Plans (SULP)

- Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans can be included in the SUMP or be developed as a document on its own
- The SULP methodology is related to a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, which takes on and develops the city logistics elements.
- Its main elements comprehend:
 1. A participatory approach and the political level involvement
 2. A bottom-up approach, starting from users' needs, operators'/associations' requirements and towns' objectives.

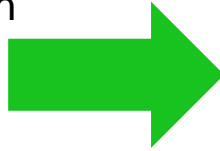
7. Why are Sulp relevant for LMD?

- The vision and the measures set out in SumpS and especially SulpS are binding for the authority who will, in the years, implement more restrictive measures to limit logistics and promote greener ways to enter the city for deliveries
- By knowing what the plans for the city are, it is possible to make considerations over the best options to apply for one's own company/business/interest

8. Example: the Sulp of Bologna

The Sulp of Bologna (Italy) identifies 4 priorities/objectives:

- Climate Protection (reduction of CO₂)
- Optimisation of space and reduction of congestion
- Increase efficiency and reduction of logistics sprawl
- Development of logistics activities



What are they going to implement specifically for Last Mile Delivery?

- 1) Night deliveries
- 2) LTZ where only e-vehicles can access
- 3) Dynamic loading/unloading bays
- 4) Nearby Delivery Areas
- 5) Pick up points

A3. Consegne notturne

A4. ZTL elettriche

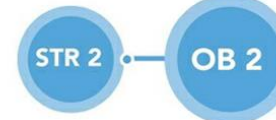
A5. Armonizzazione dei regolamenti

A6. Aree di sosta ad uso dinamico

A7. Punti di consegna

A8. Spazi Logistici di prossimità

INNOVAZIONE E
SPECIALIZZAZIONE
DEI SERVIZI
LOGISTICI



DISTRIBUZIONE
URBANA
SOSTENIBILE

RIDUZIONE
CONGESTIONE
STRADALE

Figure from Bologna's Sulp

https://pumsbologna.it/Consulta_il_piano/Logistica

References

- (1) Urban Mobility Package https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/clean-transport-urban-transport/urban-mobility/urban-mobility-package_en
- (2) ELTIS Glossary Terms <https://www.eltis.org/mobility-plans/sump-summary-decision-makers-0>
- (3) Planning sustainable urban logistics <https://www.eltis.org/resources/tools/planning-sustainable-urban-logistics>
- (4) PUMS Bologna Metropolitana https://pumsbologna.it/Consulta_il_piano/Logistica