

LABORATOIRE TRANSPORT AMÉNAGEMENT ÉCONOMIE TRANSPORTS

URBAN PLANNING ECONOMICS LABORATORY

MetroFreight closing seminar 16th October 2018, Paris

Urban goods movements survey and its uses

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Summary

- 1. Why?
- 2. Methodology
- 3. Applicative fields
- 4. Limits and perspectives



Why Paris ?

- Recalibrating urban freight transport model FRETURB
 - Late 1990s data
- Measuring the impact of urban forms
 - Paris vs small and medium sized cities
- Hypotheses :
 - In time : changes in logistics behaviours
 - In space : constant freight generation, different organisations...

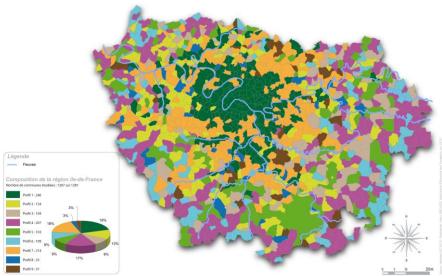


UGMS method 2 – Driver survey (route, stops, trip sections) Establishment organisation **1** - Establishment survey (general information questionnaire and log Urban environment book) Transport system Urban environment Goods Vehicles Management **Stops time** mode (third Operation and Operation observed by the establishment survey (main statistical unit) party/own duration account) Operations of the corresponding round, identified in the driver survey (secondary statistical unit) Organisation mode (line Distances haul/rounds) Parking conditions

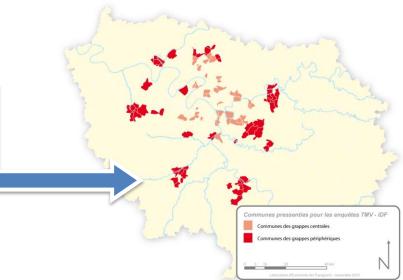




UGMS method in the Paris context

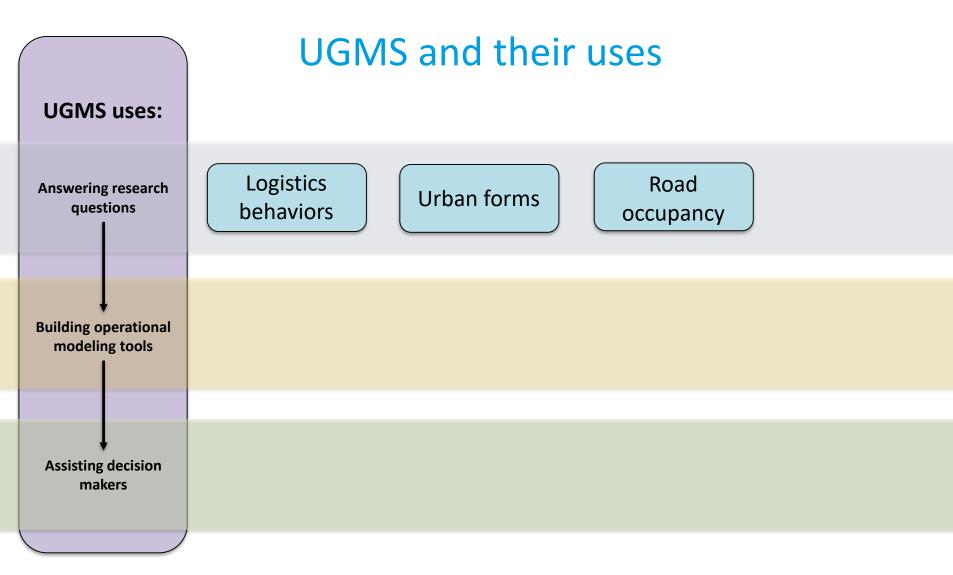


Choice of clusters of municipalities concentrating the largest possible number of different types



Activity	No. of establishments sampled
Landscape activities - agriculture	12
Crafts-services	194
Industry	228
Wholesalers	123
Hypermarkets	54
Small retail	333
Offices-services	199
Warehouses-transport	45
TOTAL	1.188



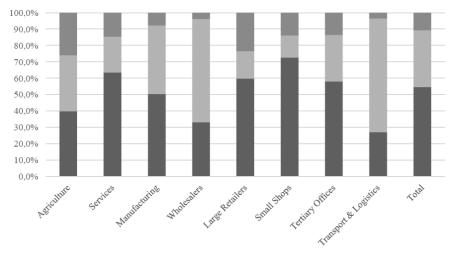




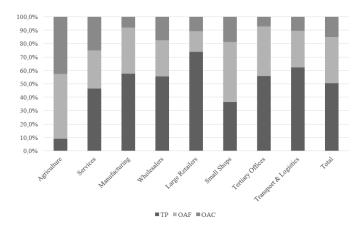
Logistics behaviours

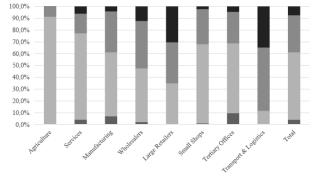
UGMS inform us on the behaviour of:

• Economic establishments...



■ Deliveries ■ Pick ups ■ Joint Operations





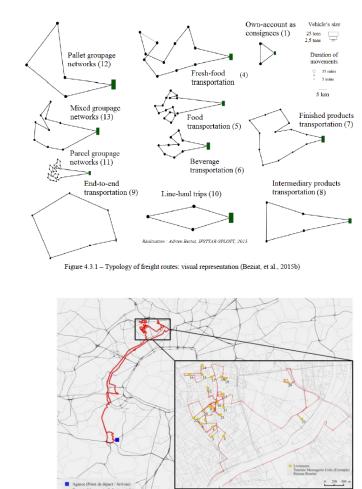
■2-3 Wheeled Vehicles ■LGV ■Rigid Trucks ■Articulated Trucks



Logistics behaviours

UGMS inform us on the behaviour of:

- Economic establishments...
- ... transport operators...

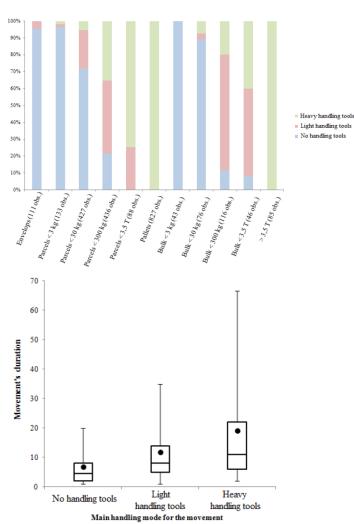




Logistics behaviours

UGMS inform us on the behaviour of:

- Economic establishments...
- ... transport operators...
- ... & delivery-drivers



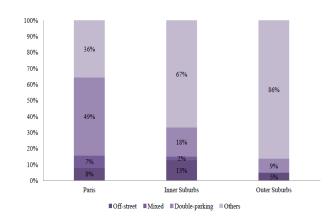


Urban morphology

Survey (2010)	Third party transport	Own account (reception)	Own account (shipper)
Paris	51%	15%	34%
Bordeaux	52%	15%	33%

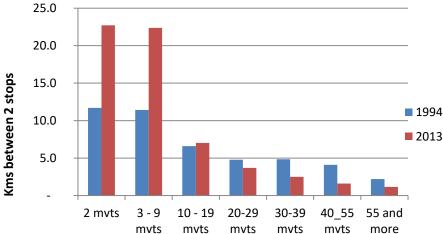
Survey (2010)	Receptions	Expeditions	Combined
Paris	54%	35%	11%
Bordeaux	53%	33%	13%

Statistical invariants



Variables	Model 1		
T 0.1.41 1.1.41.45	13.4637		
Type of trip (1 = principal link)	0.000		
Management mode $(1 = TP)$	-1.4543		
Management mode (1 = 1P)	0.004		
Type of vehicle $(1 = HGV)$	3.6464		
Type of venicle (1 – 116V)	0.000		
Type of activity (1 = Production)	1.9224		
Type of activity (1 – Production)	0.001		
Distance to the center	0.4507		
Distance to the center	0.000		
Number of observations	2 981		
Adjusted R ²	0.479		
Total predicted travelled distance (km)	30,100.67		
Total observed travelled distance (km)	30,676.63		
Variation	+1.76%		

Average lengths of trips between two stops (Bordeaux)



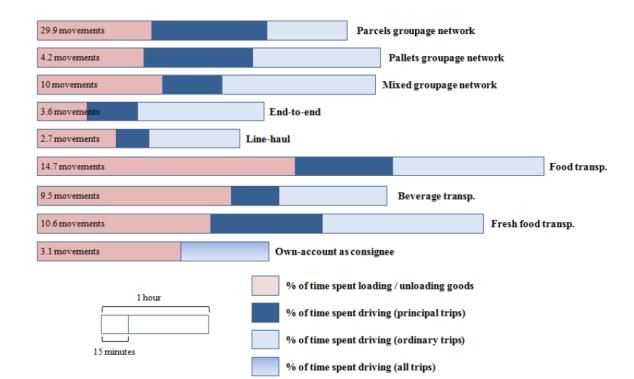
Differences on the length of trip in time

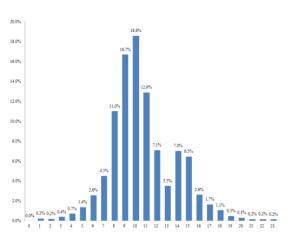
Important differences in share of double-parking and travelled distances related to density and urban forms

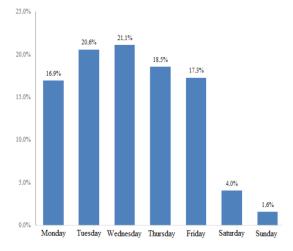


Road occupancy

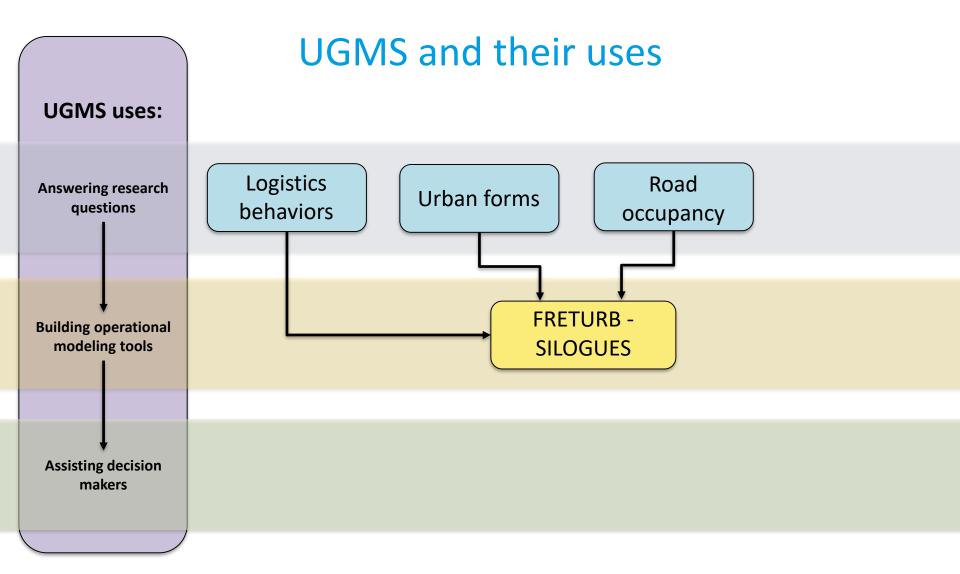
UGMS provide us with information on road occupancy of vehicles while parking and driving

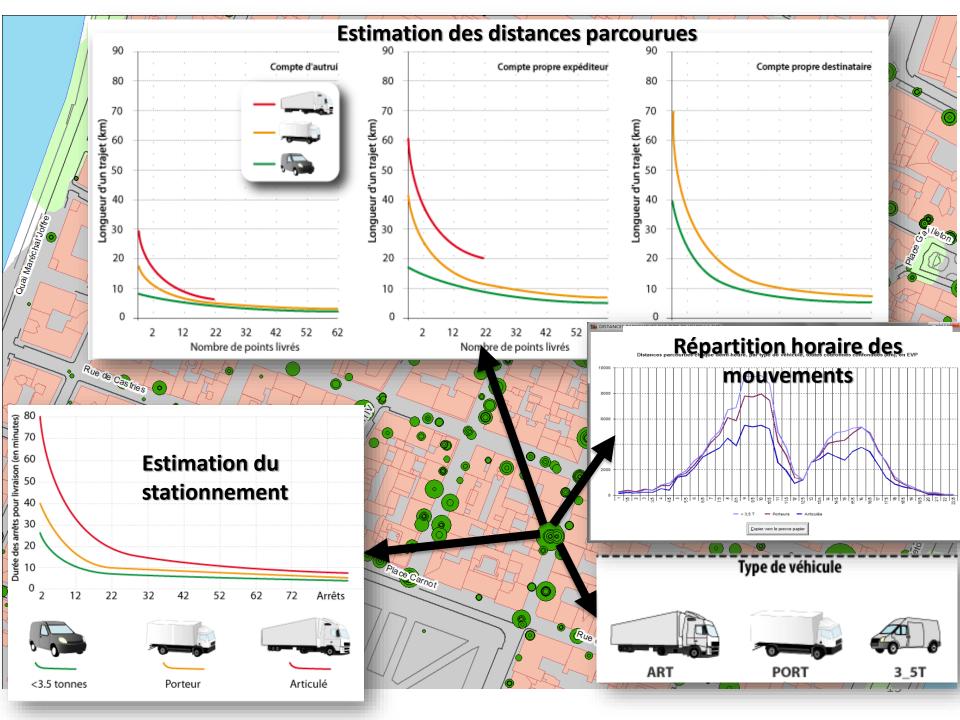






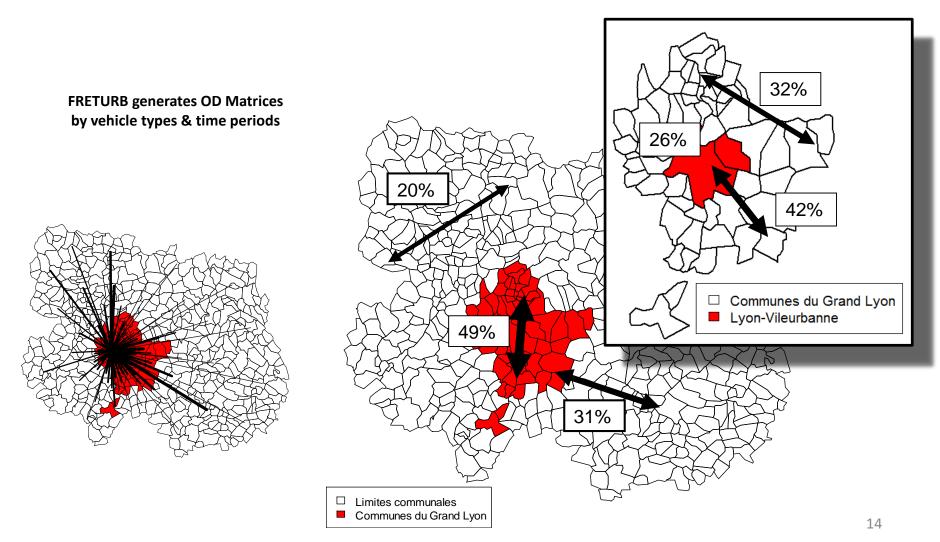




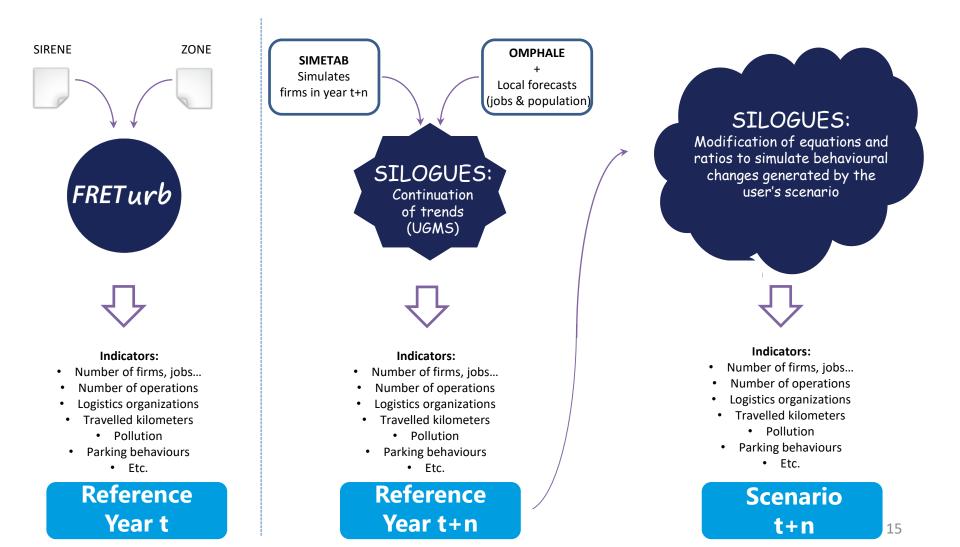




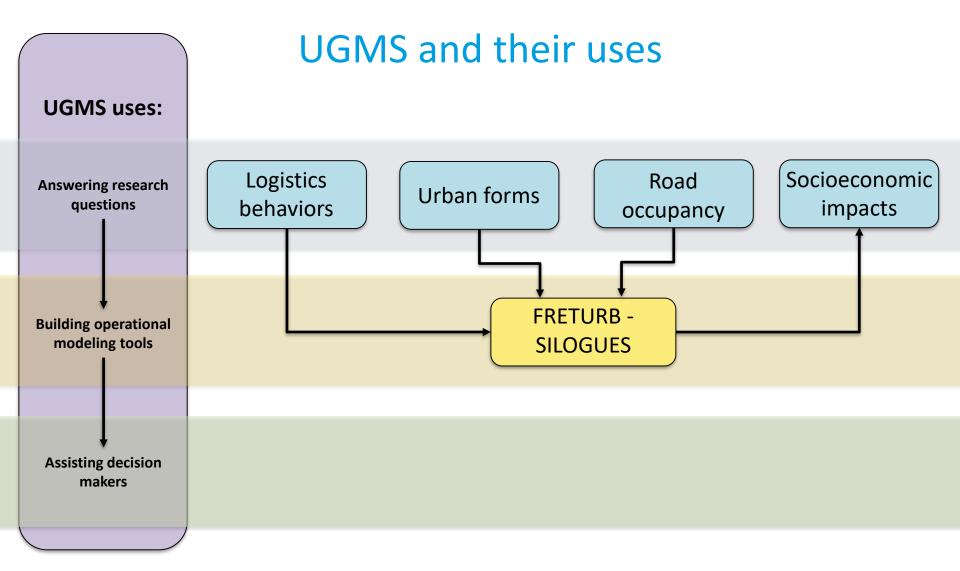
Survey to model













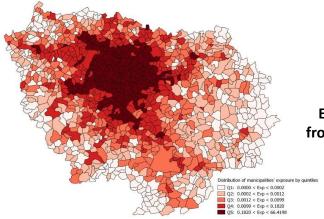
Socioeconomic impacts

Vehicles	Flow	Coll. losses for a trip		Coll. los	Total coll. losses	
		Caused to small	Caused to large	Caused to small %	Caused to large %	%
PC	15,398,577	40.79	1.2	628,664,667 73.3%	18,478,292 49.1%	647,142,959 72.3%
LGV	556,711	40.79	1.2	22,708,242 2.6%	668,053 1.8%	23,376,295 2.6%
HGV	423,230	487.9	43.64	206,493,917 24.1%	18,469,757 49,1%	224,963,674 25.1%
Small (PC+LGV)	15,955,288	-	-	651,372,909 75,9%	19,146,346 50,9%	670,519,254 74,9%
Freight (LGV+HGV)	979,941	-	-	229,202,159 26.7%	19,137,810 50.9%	248,339,969 27.7%
Total	16,378,518	-	-	857,866,826	37,616,103	895,482,928

Tableau 8.3.3 - Total time losses, per type of vehicle (author's calculations)

Congestion & time losses caused by different vehicle classes (Beziat, 2017)

Figure 5 – Indicator of exposure to local pollutants from all road traffic

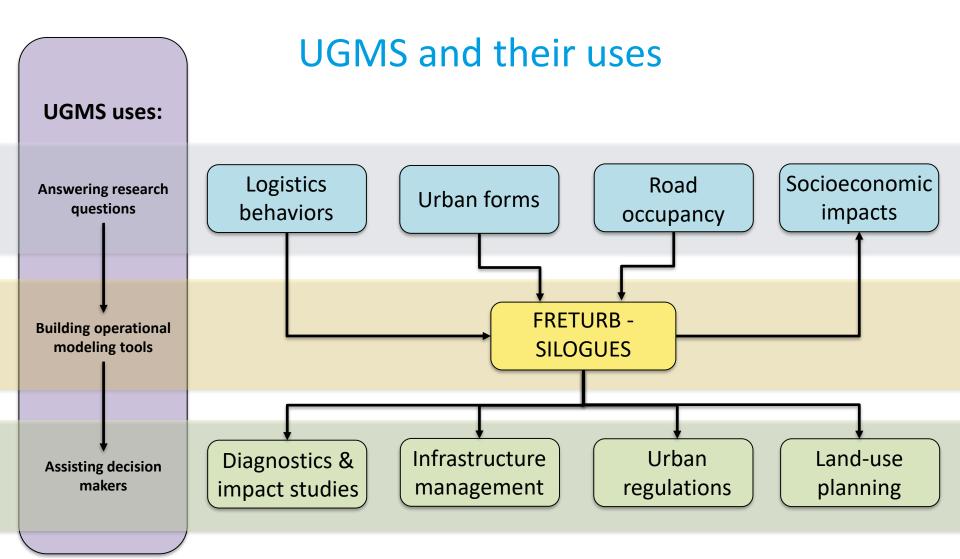


	Lyon	Lyon - ML	Lyon - UA	ML	ML - UA	UA	Total
Passenger trips (k) - BAU	228.2	373.7	61.5	599.7	280.1	466.3	2 009.4
Passenger trips (k) - OHD	243.0	394.7	64.0	610.1	283.2	466.7	2 061.6
Δ passenger trips BAU - OHD	+ 6.1%	+ 5.3%	+ 3.9%	+ 1.7%	+ 1.1%	+ 0.1%	+ 2.5%
Distance per PC trip (km) - OHD	3.34	7.45	26.32	6.76	18.27	16.71	11.01
Distance per PC trip (km) - BAU	3.41	7.57	26.44	6.84	18.36	16.69	11.00
Δ of Distance per PC trips BAU - OHD	+ 1.9%	+ 1.6%	+ 0.4%	+ 1.2%	+ 0.4%	-0.1%	- 0.2%
Average Speed - BAU	21.9	27.6	42.0	28.4	40.3	44.7	33.4
Average Speed - OHD	22.2	28.4	43.5	29.0	41.0	45.0	33.8
Δ Average Speed	+ 1.1%	+ 2.5%	+ 3.5%	+ 1.9%	+ 1.9%	+ 0.7%	+ 1.2%
Total travelled vkm (k) - BAU	841.7	3 111.3	2 024.0	4 512.0	5 939.7	8 247.3	24 676.0
% PC	90.7%	89.5%	80.0%	89.8%	86.2%	94.5%	89.7%
% Vans	6.0%	6.4%	10.3%	5.4%	6.1%	2.9%	5.3%
% Trucks	3.3%	4.1%	9.7%	4.8%	7.7%	2.6%	5.0%
Total travelled vkm (k) - OHD	907.4	3 317.5	2 097.6	4 638.1	6 019.2	8 245.4	25 225.2
% PC	91.3%	90.1%	80.6%	90.0%	86.4%	94.5%	89.9%
% Vans	5.6%	6.0%	10.0%	5.3%	6.1%	2.9%	5.2%
% Trucks	3.1%	3.9%	9.4%	4.7%	7.6%	2.6%	4.9%
Δ VKM BAU - OHD	7.2%	6.2%	3.5%	2.7%	1.3%	-0.02%	2.2%
Tons CO2 - BAU	220.4	741.7	508.2	1 068.5	1 386.8	1 529.3	5 454.9
% PC	77.8%	75.0%	54.2%	73.6%	62.6%	83.7%	72.2%
% Vans	5.5%	5.5%	7.3%	4.5%	4.7%	2.7%	4.5%
% Trucks	16.6%	19.6%	38.5%	21.9%	32.7%	13.6%	23.3%
Tons CO2 - OHD	232.0	765.1	510.1	1 069.6	1 379.5	1 520.6	5 476.9
% PC	79.5%	76.5%	55.4%	74.5%	63.2%	83.8%	72.9%
% Vans	5.0%	5.0%	7.0%	4.3%	4.5%	2.6%	4.3%
% Trucks	15.5%	18.5%	37.6%	21.3%	32.3%	13.5%	22.8%
\triangle CO2 BAU - OHD Freight	-3.0%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-3.4%	-2.3%	-1.1%	-2.5%
Δ CO2 BAU - OHD PC	+7.0%	+5.0%	+2.6%	+1.3%	+0.5%	-0.5%	+1.5%
\triangle CO2 BAU - OHD Total	+5.0%	+3.1%	+0.4%	+0.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	+0.4%

Environmental assessment (carbon footprint) of transfer of freight operations to the night-time (Beziat, 2018)

Exposure to local pollutants from all road traffic (Coulombel et al., 2018)







Diagnostics & impact studies

LES LIVRAISONS DE MARCHANDISES NOMBRE DE MOUVEMENTS PAR SEMAIN 48530 STRUCTURE DES MOUVEMENTS NOMBRE DE MOUVEMENTS DE MARCHANDISES EN VUL DANS LA MÉTROPOLE DU GRAND PARIS IOMBRE DE MOUVEMENTS DE MARCHANDISES QUOTIDIENS PAR AIRE DE LIVRAISON À PARIS AU TRONCON DE VOIE

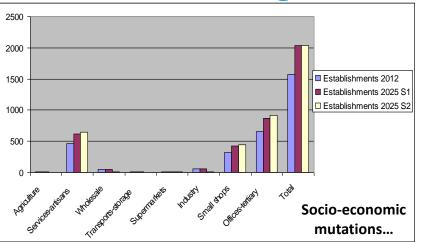
'Profilog', a generation model built in collaboration with the IDF region urban planning agency (IAU – IDF)

Excerpts from the Paris Urbanism Agency's 'Atlas of Major Metropolitan Systems' (APUR)

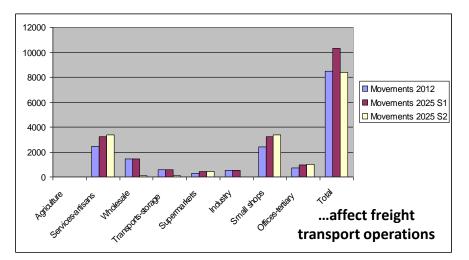








An example of an ex-post impact study using Freturb: environmental assessment of the 'Vert-Chez-Vous' waterway urban logistics project An example of an ex-ante impact study using Freturb: Lyon-Confluence urban freight transport simulations 2012-2025



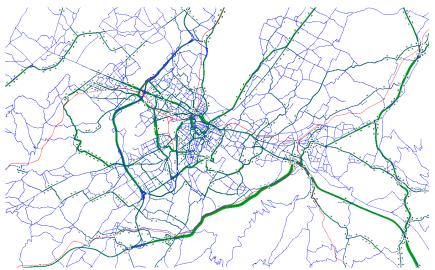
La durée d'occupation de la voirie de la solution VCV-AfE est quatre fois moins importante que la livraison traditionnelle : 84 heures UVP contre 20 heures UVP.

Les km parcourus en VUL passent de 682 en livraison traditionnelle à 194 pour la solution VcV-Afe (soit 3,5 fois moins)

Une livraison à l'aide du navire prototype serait deux fois plus consommatrice en gas-oil que le transport en VUL.

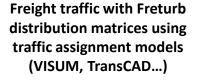


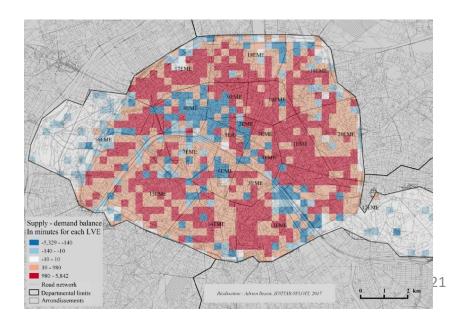
Infrastructure management



Freturb results, Egis with Visum, 2010

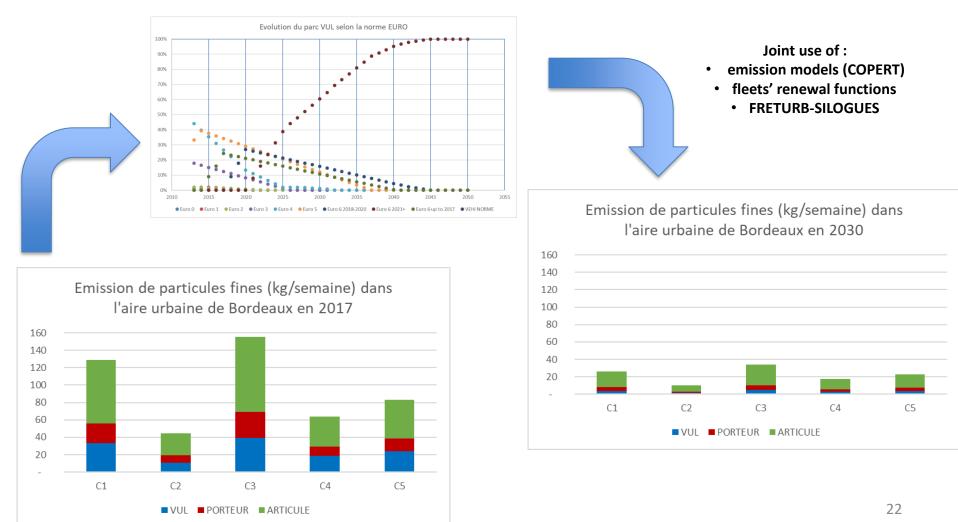
Computing road occupancy of freight vehicles and estimating needs in terms of delivery areas





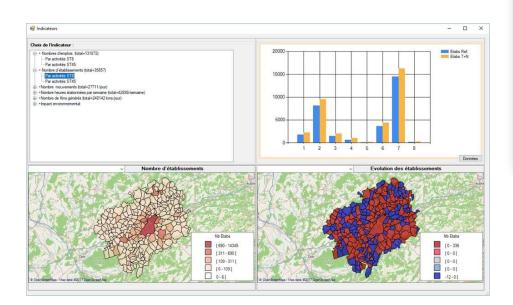


Regulation





Land use



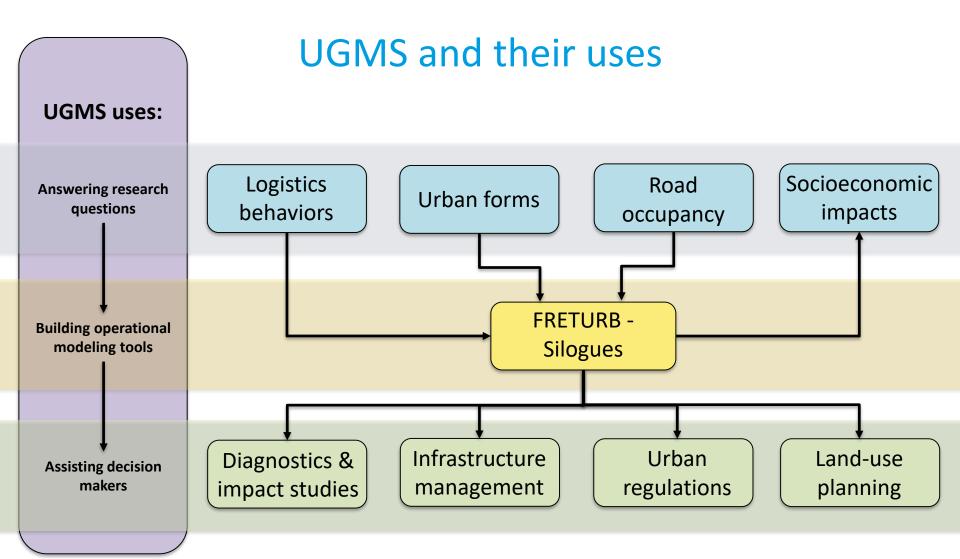
25036 Ava 724 73 45 75611 264 12 191 241 346 37 13 19 19 19 11 164 35 134 4 40 25036 Availey 25055 Berthelan 25056 Besanc 9279 105 7 25058 Beure 25065 Blarians 25073 Bonnay 25078 Bouclans 25084 Boussières 25086 Braillans 25088 Breconchau 25090 Brères 25090 Brères 25094 Bretigney-N 25098 Buffard 25101 Burgille 25103 Burg 25058 Beur 136 133 19 7 25105 Byans-sur 25106 Cademčni 25107 Cendrey 25109 Cessey 25111 Chalčze 25112 Chalezeule 25115 Champagn 25115 Champline 25116 Champlive 25117 Champoux 25119 Champvans-k 25126 Charnay 25132 Châtillon-Guyo 25133 Châtillon-le-D 25134 Châtillon-sur-l 25136 Chaucenne 25137 Chaudefont 25143 Chay

Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche

Evolution of the economic structure and resulting freight operations (trend continuation) using Silogues

Testing for the development of a new commercial area using Silogues









Interoperability and ease of use

- Stakes
 - Inputs and data accessibility
 - International urban freight behaviours modelling
 - Outputs and interoperability
- Uses with various models
 - Traffic assignement
 - Pollutant emissions models
 - Traffic simulation
 - VRP
- Thanks to relevant formats, conversions and statistical units



FRETURB-SILOUGES and low data accessibility

- SIMETAB model = establishment file simulator
- Simple socio-economic inputs
- Foreign transferability
- Limits = replicating French logistics behaviours and urban economics

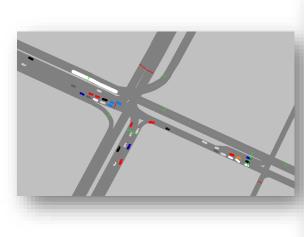


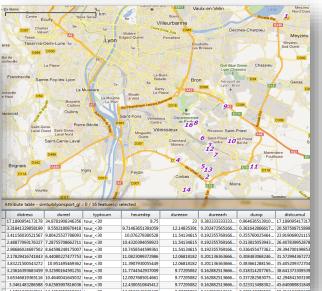
Fonte: Material da pesquisa, com base na modelagem do Freturb (2015)

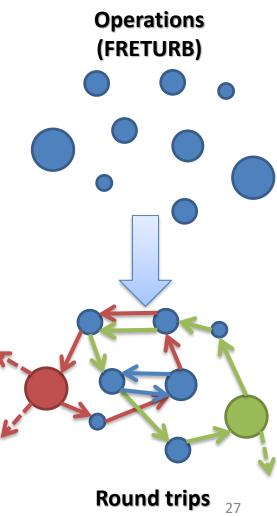


Interoperability and ease of use

- From macro to micro simulations : SIMTURB
- Disaggregation of FRETURB inputs : generation and O-D simulations (Markov process)
- Provides realistic vehicles use cases
- Traffic simulation and VRP interoperable







(SIMTURB)



Limits

- End-consumer, E-commerce
- Waste management
- Small cities
- Foreign cities
- Extra territorial interactions

Statistical units !

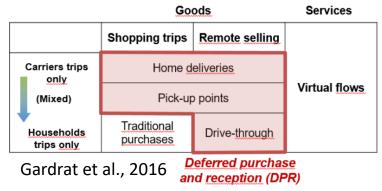
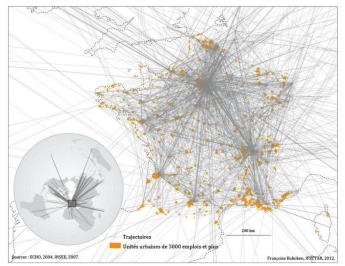


Figure V-1 : Spatialisation des trajectoires disponibles dans l'enquête ECHO



ECHO survey 2004; Bahoken, 2012



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Merci pour votre attention

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