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IN ASSOCIATION WITH:





Adapting to Change: Designing for Net Zero

Kirsten Tisdale FCILT
9 October 2020

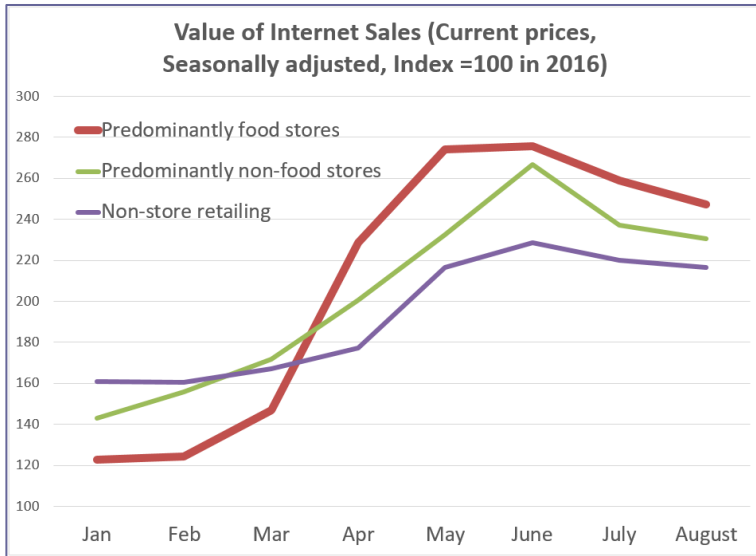
Agenda

- > Setting the scene
- > Reimagining scheduling
- > £ and CO2 savings - case study
- > Cities & logistics
- > Reimagining location planning
- > Benefits of bulk
- > Incentivising change

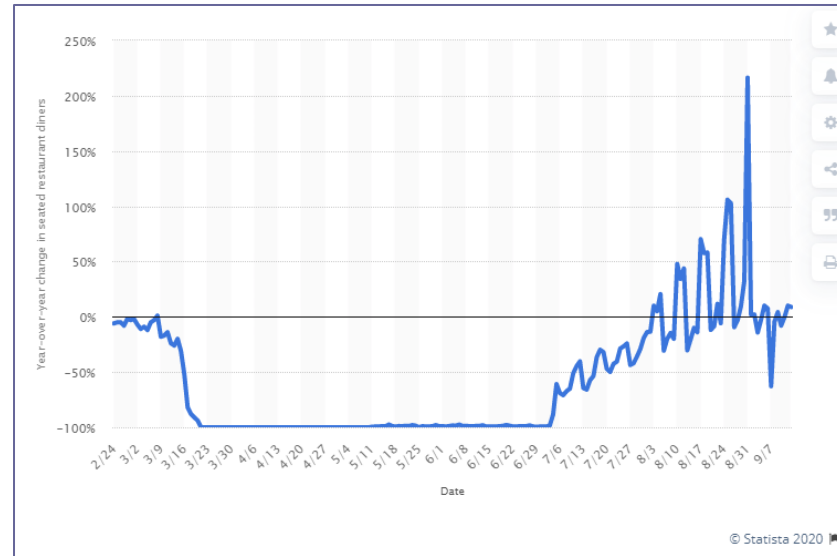


Adapting to change: the Covid revolution

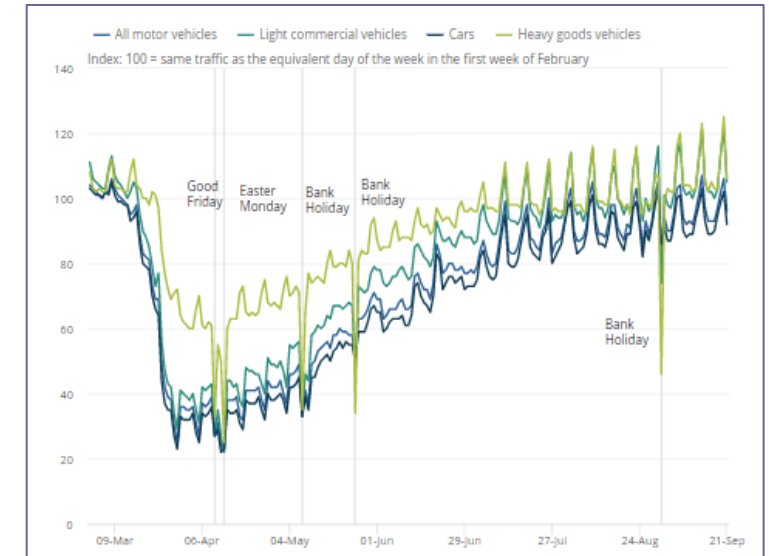
Online sales ↓



Restaurant visits ↓



Mileage ↓ HGV=green



As Lenin may, or may not, have said:

“There are decades where nothing happens, and there are weeks where decades happen”



TOWARDS A NET ZERO COLD CHAIN

Net Zero - an even greater Mega-Challenge

- > Cold Chain Federation members will be ahead of many others on awareness
- > 2008 Climate Change Act:
 - > Legally binding target
 - > Reduce UK greenhouse gas emissions
 - > By *at least* 80% by 2050, relative to 1990 levels
- > 2019, the Committee on Climate Change recommended a new emissions target for UK:
 - > *Net-zero* greenhouse gases by 2050...

- > Road freight is acknowledged as one of the harder areas to tackle:

"...it is possible to get to very-low emissions by 2050 by switching most of these vehicles to hydrogen power or electrification. A hydrogen-based switchover would require 800 refuelling stations to be built by 2050 and electrification would need 90,000 depot-based chargers for overnight charging."

"The Government will need to make a decision on the required infrastructure for zero emission HGVs, with international coordination, in the mid-2020s ready for deployment in the late 2020s and throughout the 2030s."

- > In Cold Chain Live last week Prof Alan McKinnon set out elephant steaks – all of which are tough...

transfer 30% of road tonne-kms to rail

80% reduction in carbon intensity of rail freight

+

25% improvement in efficiency of truck routing

+

30% increase in loading of laden trucks

+

30% reduction in empty running of trucks

+

50% increase in truck energy efficiency

+

60% drop in carbon content of truck energy



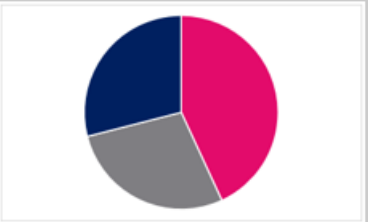
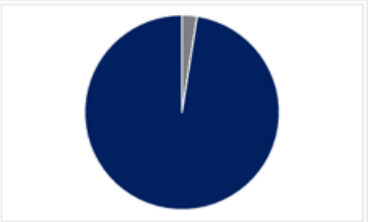

90% reduction in carbon intensity

- > ...and don't get us there!



Reimagine scheduling for CO2/energy use

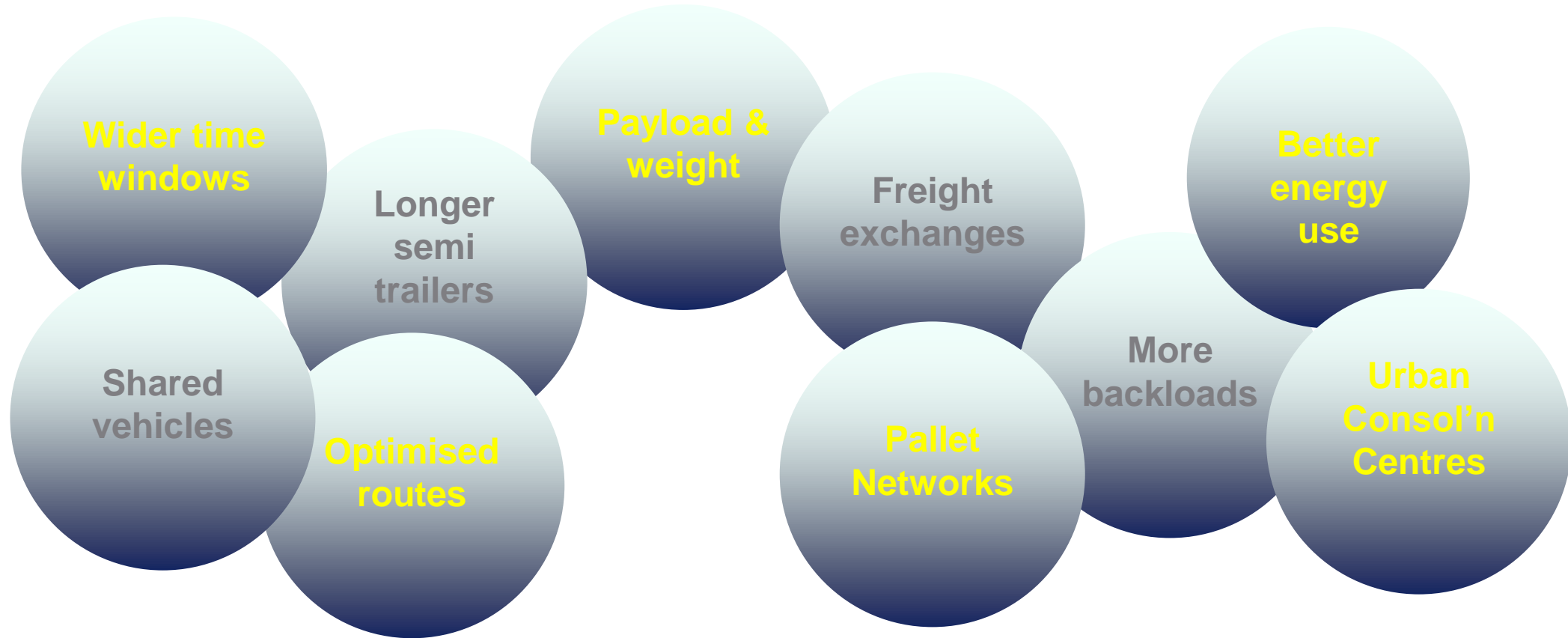
- > Optimisation of what? Scheduling has always been a balancing act: Geography, Loads, Vehicle type & payload/capacity, Time windows, Speed, Traffic, Delivery delays... but that balance will change

Scenario	Optimise	Proportions	Limiters	Focus
ICE £	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver Vehicle Diesel 		Hours Payload	Overall Cost Customer satisfaction Timed deliveries
ICE CO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle Diesel 		Hours Payload Legislation?	Whole life carbon footprint Distance & MPG Avoid CO2-heavy deliveries? New KPIs
EV/H/??	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driver Vehicle Energy? 		Hours Payload Range?	Cost & Customer satisfaction Timed deliveries Distance inc review backloads

Due to higher lifetime mileages, the use phase dominates life cycle CO₂e emissions for medium and heavy duty trucks. Embedded CO₂e from vehicle production and end-of-life only accounts for c. 1-4% of total vehicle life cycle CO₂e emissions



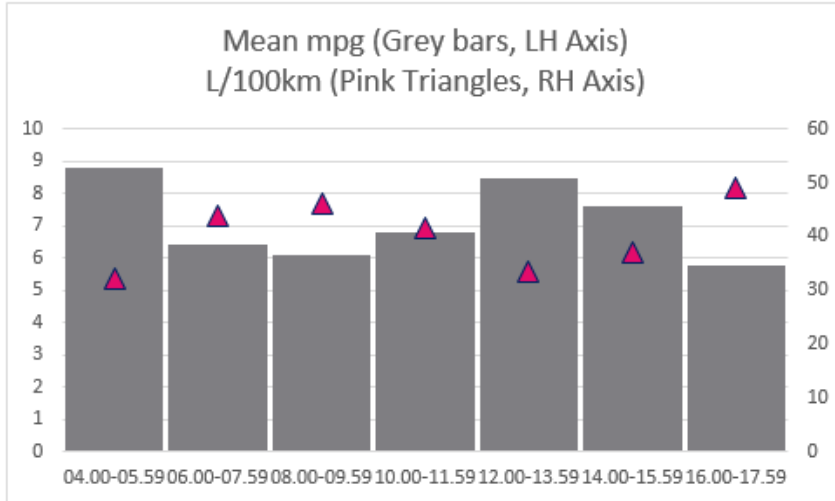
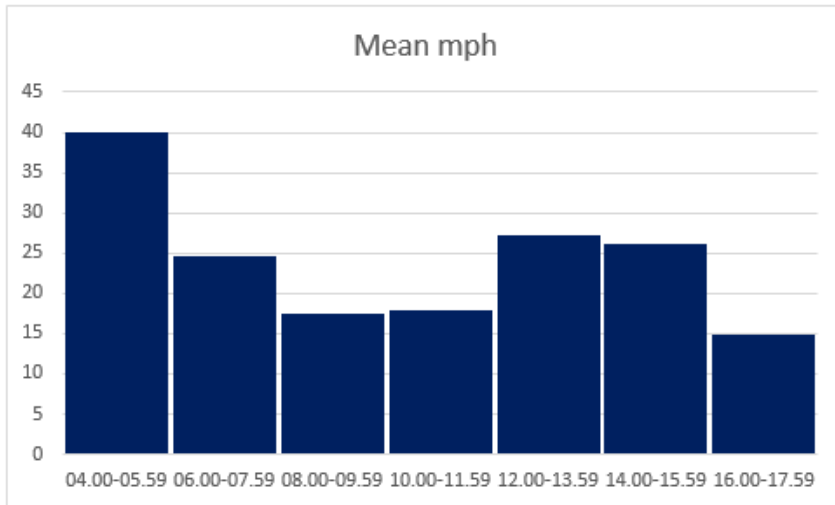
Road freight – saving diesel, saving £, saving CO2



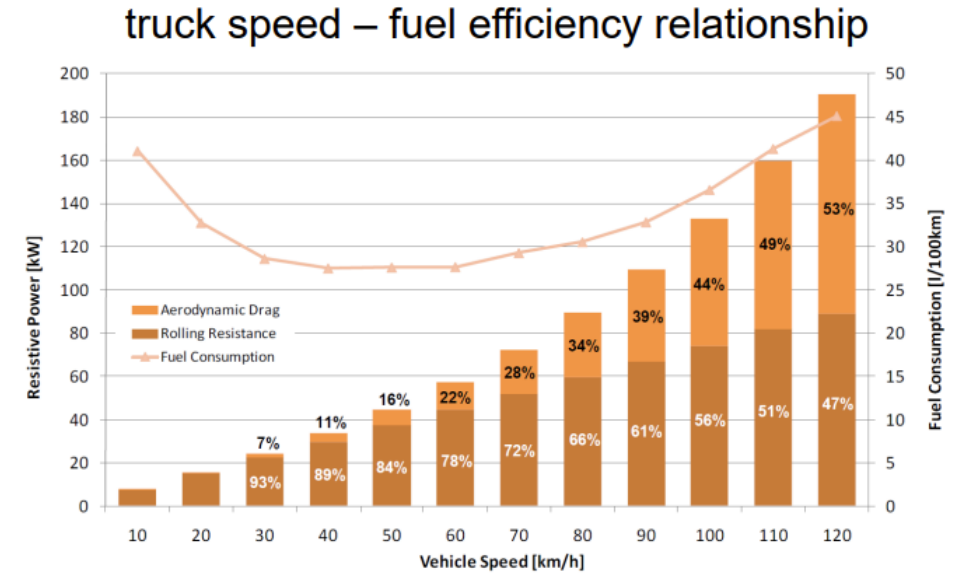
- > There are many steps we can continue, or start taking, which help both £ and CO2
- > Some of which can be taken forward to EV, Hydrogen, Cargobikes...



Case study – telematics analysis – urban multi-drop



> Orange line: speed v consumption in L/100km (AEA Technology et al)



Source: AEA Technology et al (2010)

- > Recommendations tend to concentrate on the RH side of the orange line – ‘down-speeding’ – slowing trucks down
- > But the LH side of the line argues for ‘up-speeding’ - ie reducing congestion, reviewing traffic calming, night time deliveries...
- > An off-peak delivery pilot in London pointed to 48-62% less CO2



Case study – matters arising

- > In the telematics case study, the vehicles were doing very low mileage, but filling up every day
- > 2007 study: “...fuel consumption increased on average by 0.112 miles per gallon for every tonne of payload added.”
- > Small, but immediate, improvement opportunity
- > Review any excess weight:
 - > Unnecessary fuel
 - > Ancillaries eg tail-lifts, spare wheel on vans...
 - > Don't over-spec vehicles
 - > Heavy drops late in schedule, because of time windows
 - > Transit equipment - 26 stacks like this pic -> 6x28kg-> nearly 4.4T extra @ 0.112mpg -> c0.5mpg

6 →

5 →

4 →

3 →

2 →

1 →

OK!→



Cities & logistics go hand in hand



Cities are often where they are & have grown because of logistics



The London Times in 1894 may, or may not, have said: “In 50 years every street in London will be buried under nine feet of manure.”



DISPENSE WITH A HORSE



and save the expense, care and anxiety of keeping it. To run a motor carriage costs about 1/2 cent a mile.

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is the best vehicle of its kind that is made. It is handsomely, strongly and yet lightly constructed and elegantly finished. Easily managed. Speed from 5 to 20 miles an hour. The hydrocarbon motor is simple and powerful. No odor, no vibration. Suspension Wire Wheels. Pneumatic Tires. Ball Bearings.  Send for Catalogue.

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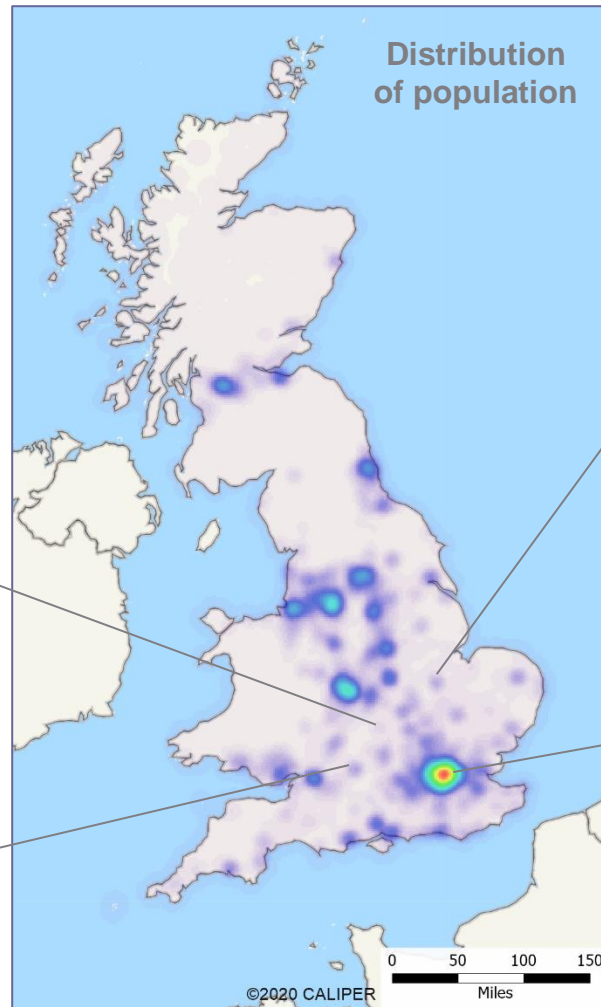
TOWARDS A NET ZERO COLD CHAIN

Logistics locations versus population

PRIME RENTS - New accommodation	
SECONDARY RENTS - Early 2000s accommodation	
LAND VALUES PER ACRE	
Arrows indicate change over the previous 6 months.	
▲	Increase
▼	Decrease
◀▶	No change

Banbury	
£7.00	◀▶
£6.00	◀▶
£900,000	▲

Swindon	
£6.75	◀▶
£5.50	◀▶
£850,000	◀▶



Peterborough	
£6.50	◀▶
£5.50	◀▶
£700,000	◀▶

Greenford		Enfield	
£15.00	◀▶	£13.50	◀▶
£12.50	◀▶	£10.00	◀▶
£3,250,000	◀▶	£2,750,000	◀▶

Heathrow		Barking	
£16.00	◀▶	£11.00	◀▶
£13.00	◀▶	£10.00	◀▶
£3,750,000	◀▶	£2,500,000	◀▶

- > Land values (and availability & permissions) strongly influence and distort optimisation of current logistics locations for transport energy/CO2 as well as for service
- > Much mileage is currently less efficient than possible
- > But we've not always been the best neighbours
- > As energy becomes quieter and cleaner, do logistics facilities become less likely to invite objections?



Reimagine this classic graph for CO2/energy use

Optimisation of what?

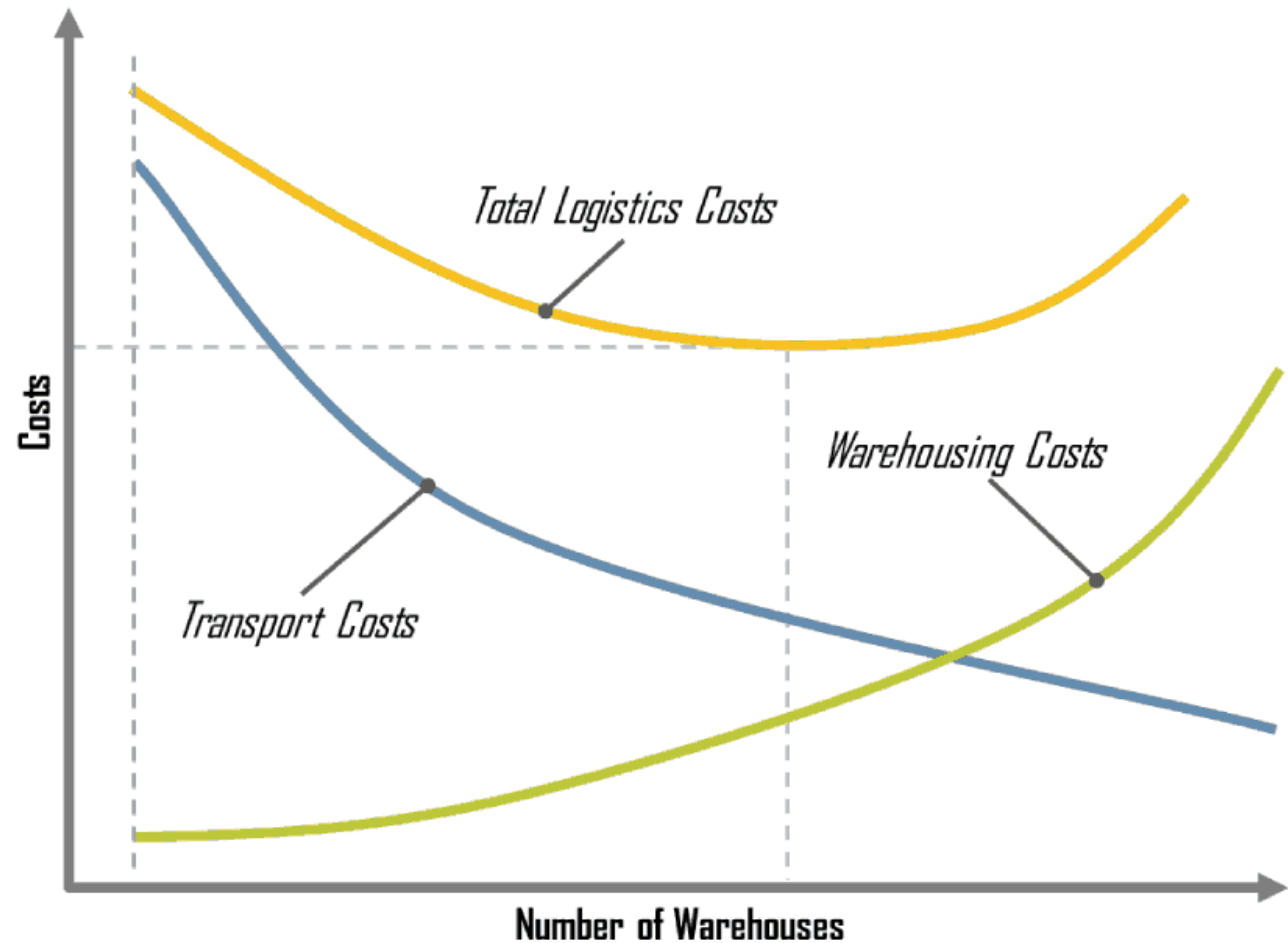
Classic graph of costs:

- > Warehousing = locations + inventory
- > Transport = trunking + delivery
- > Logistics = traditional trade-off

The trade-off changes:

- > Cost v service v range v energy, including the energy for change

And the volumes are important - trunk vehicles need to be full...



The further you can get it in a fully loaded artic...

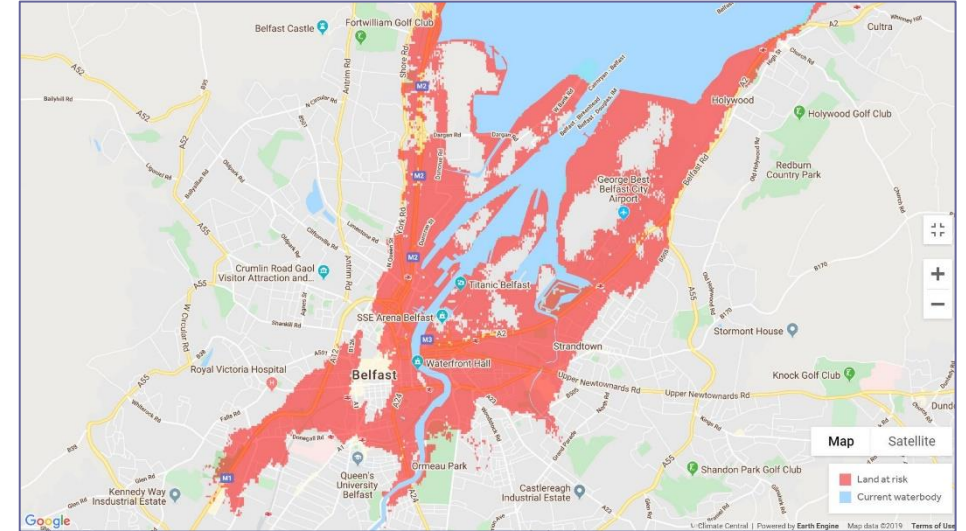
Vehicle type	ppm inc 'profit'	Scenario	One or two way (1=With Backload)	Pallets	ppm per pallet per outward mile	ppm - fuel only	ppm per pallet per outward mile - fuel only
7.5T (60K mpa)	129	Only 60% Full	2	6	43.0	30.2	10.1
		100% Full	2	10	25.8		6.0
44T (80K mpa) Tri-axle Trailer	186	Full, single stacked	2	26	15.2	60.5	4.7
	11						
	197						
Plus extra trailer	208	Full, double stacked, drop & swap	1	52	4.0	1.2	

NB Costs from Motor Transport December 2019 Cost Tables - so not refrigerated, fuel at 113.2ppl, and ignores impact of extra weight on mpg!

- > Say your operation in Banbury is delivering 260 pallets weekly into central London in full 7.5T:
 - > 78 miles x2 ways x30.2ppm x26 loads -> £1225 in fuel pw
- > But, you open an outbase in Greenford:
 - > Trunking: 67 miles x2 ways x60.5ppm x10 loads -> £811 fuel for trunking in full, single stacked no backload artic
 - > Local: 11 miles x2 ways x30.2ppm x26 loads -> £173 for local delivery in full 7.5T
 - > £984 total fuel cost = c20% saving of fuel cost & CO2 ...but there are other considerations



Cities & logistics go hand in hand



- > Many UK and international cities are coastal and based on great rivers
- > What happens to established cities and their logistics as sea levels rise?



Incentivising & enabling net zero

What works best – carrot or stick?

Central control ?!

Replace GDP as a measure

New targets & KPIs

Road map

How do we get consistency, clarity & trust

Move LSTs beyond trial

Carbon ration books to cut demand?

Reconfigure stores to have backrooms?!

Getting logistics on government radar

How do we get commitment

Green booking slots

Peak time delivery levy?

Seed funding for trials – what?

No free deliveries?

Levy for tight time windows?

Negative business rates for urban logistics?

Retaining urban logistics sites

What are your thoughts?





Thank you

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