

# Spatial Mapping: Benefits for Air Quality, Logistics and Healthy Streets

Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> May 1:15pm – 2pm









### **Today's Speakers**



Dr Rachel Aldred Professor of Transport University of Westminster

Speaker



Susannah Wilks Director Cross River Partnership

Chair



Laura Jacklin Senior Project Officer Cross River Partnership

Speaker



Anusha Rajamani Project Officer Cross River Partnership

**Chat Moderator** 



Rachael Aldridge Project Officer Cross River Partnership

Technical Lead











# Today's Agenda

1. Introduction and Context to CRP

2. Visualising Potential Urban Logistics Space in London

3. Low Traffic Neighbourhoods: Spatial Equity Mapping







What do you, the audience, want to ask our speakers about Spatial Mapping, and the benefits it can deliver for Air Quality, Logistics and Healthy Streets? What else do you think is needed?

Please pose your questions and thoughts in the chat box to the right.







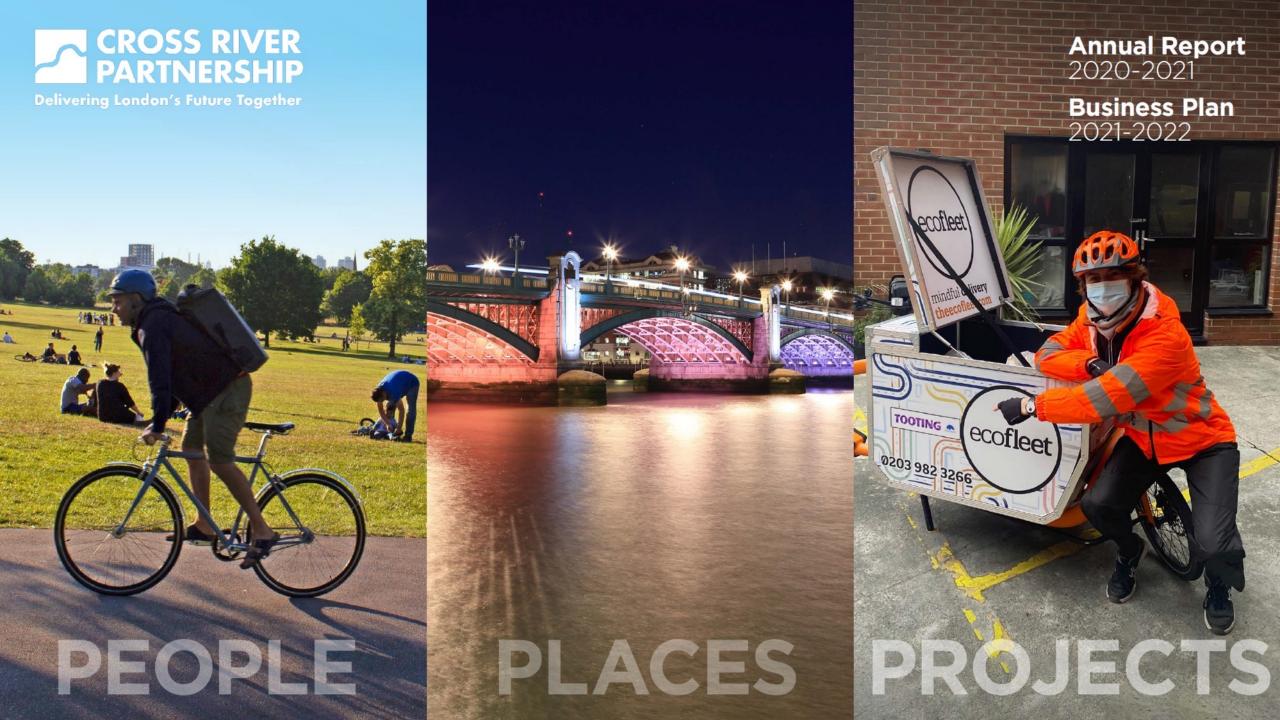
# **Introduction and Context**

**Susannah Wilks** 

**Director, CRP** 



**Delivering London's Future Together** 



### O2 Our vision

#### Our core values



We are experts in delivering positive change. Our projects have collaborated across public, private, voluntary and community sectors for over 25 years.



We are London's largest partnership delivery organisation. Our partners range from Local Authorities and Business Improvement Districts, to Landowners and Strategic Agencies.



We are all about empowering People, to deliver innovative Projects, that create great Places. Our work transects themes such as Place Making; Health and Wellbeing; Addressing Inequalities; Sustainability; Air Quality; Freight, Transport and Active Travel; Energy; Environment; Culture; and Lighting.



We are forward thinkers, embracing collaboration for a sustainable future fit for all. We work with our partners to shape London's fabric and operation, supporting residents, businesses and visitors to all thrive in the city.





### **O3 Partners**

Cross River Partnership is proud to be working collaboratively with all of these public, private and community partners across central London and beyond.

- Angel London
- 2 Better Bankside
- 3 Brixton BID
- 4 Cadogan
- 5 Camden Town Unlimited
- 6 Cheapside Business Alliance
- Euston Town BID
- 8 Hammersmith BID
- 9 Hatton Garden BID
- 10 Marble Arch BID
- Midtown BID
- Paddintgon Now

- 3 South Bank BID
- Team London Bridge
- The Fitzrovia Partnership
- 16 The Northbank BID
- Vauxhall One
- 18 Victoria BID
- CRP Board Boroughs
- Boroughs CRP works with
- CRP Lead
  Accountable Body:
  Westminster
  City Council

### **CRP Strategic** Partners:

- Greater London Authority
- Groundwork London
- London and Partners
- Network Rail
- Port of London Authority
- Transport for London





SUPPORTED BY

**MAYOR OF LONDON** 



### Safe as Warehouses

- As highlighted in a recent Economist article, online retail typically needs 3 times as much space as physical retail.
- Between 2006 and 2015,
   London lost 11% of its industrial land.
- Developers are struggling to meet demand for storage space.
- This needs to be supported in ways that are also good for physical i.e. High Street retail.







# Visualising Potential Urban Logistics Space in London

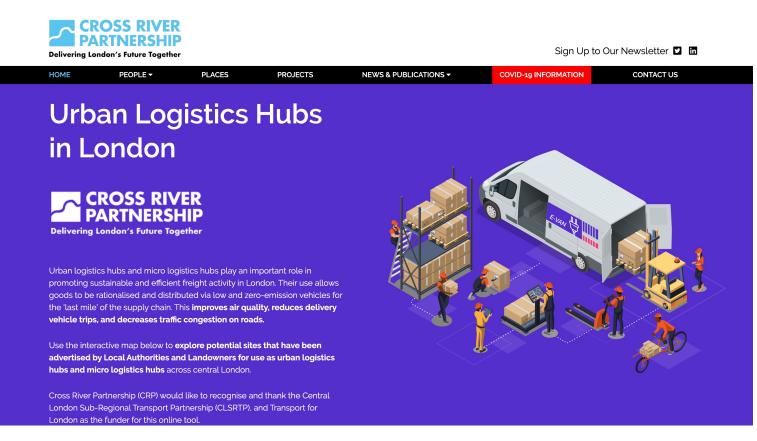
Laura Jacklin

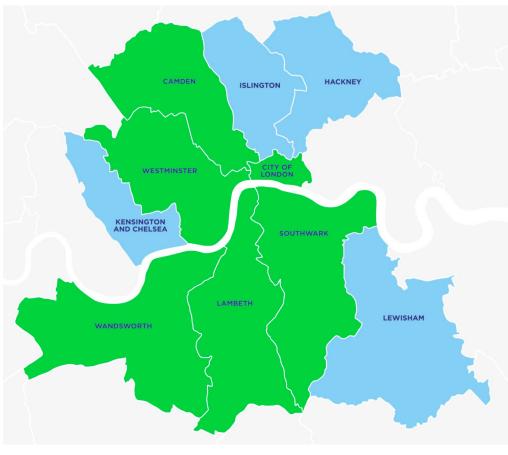
Senior Project Officer, CRP



**Delivering London's Future Together** 

# Central London Sub Regional Transport Partnership











## Background

Final report December 202

The Potential for Urban Logistics Hubs in Central London









Phase 1- Report December 2020



Phase 2- Web Tool April 2021



- Study identified the supply and demand for Urban Logistics Hubs in Central London.
- A range of stakeholders were interviewed to create a template of criteria needed for hub specification.
- 29 sites were identified as Potential urban logistic hub locations.









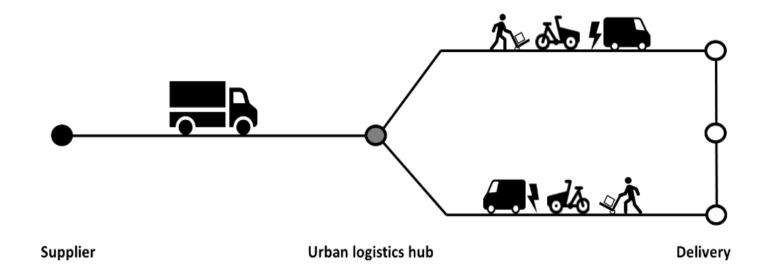
### Introduction

#### What are urban logistics hubs?

Larger sites within the urban area, which are used by operators that often have their own national supply chains and make use of electric vans for last mile deliveries.

#### What are micro-hubs?

Smaller sites within the urban area, which are used by operators with a more localised supply chain and focus mostly on cycle freight and pedestrian porters for last mile deliveries.









### Case studies of hubs







AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO

### CONSOLIDATION

BY GUY'S AND ST THOMAS' TRUST



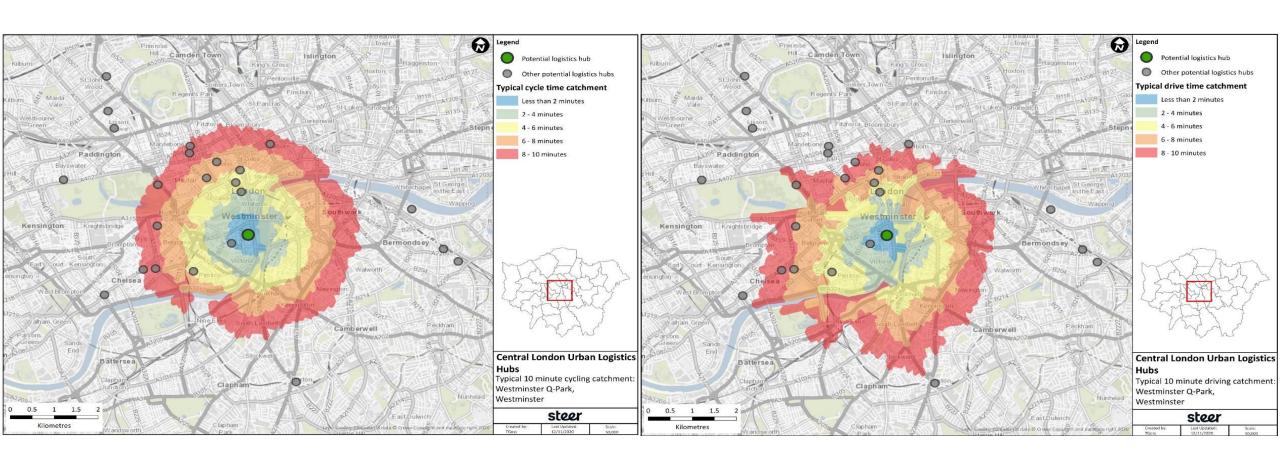


SUPPORTED BY

MAYOR OF LONDON



### Extra benefits of central hubs



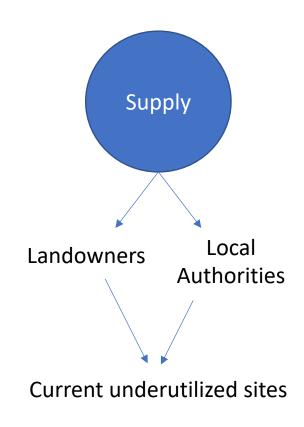


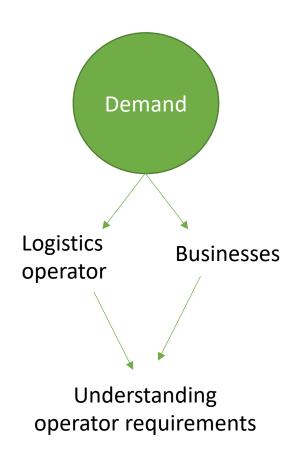




### **Stakeholders**

### Identifying suitable sites for urban logistics hubs







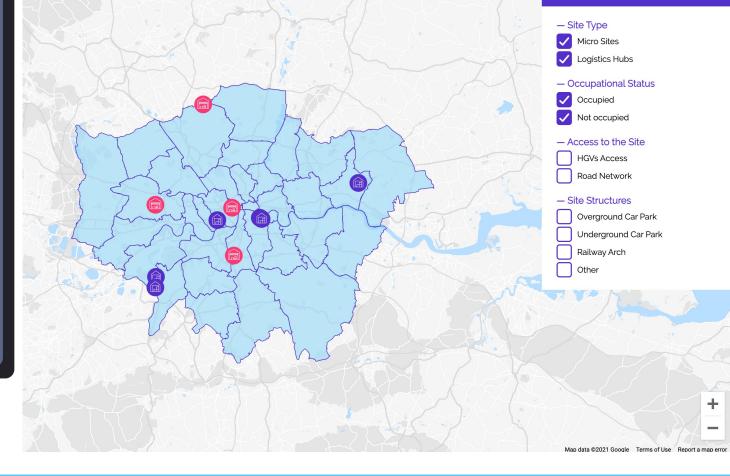




### **Web Tool**

# Benefits of this tool for site owners and logistics operators

- Up to date information on potential logistics hub sites all in one place
- Develop new business relationships and collaborations
- Repurpose potentially underused space for effective 'last mile' distribution
- Expand operations into central London locations
- Cargo bike and walking deliveries improving the health of staff, residents and visitors
- Supporting the trial of new and innovative 'last mile' delivery practises
- Implementing infrastructure which reduces air pollution, congestion and carbon emissions









**Map Filter** 

### **Functionality**











#### **Test in Lambeth**

Borough: Lambeth

Site Type: Logistics

Occupational Status: Not Occupied

Local Authority: London Borough of Lambeth

Owner of the Site: Test

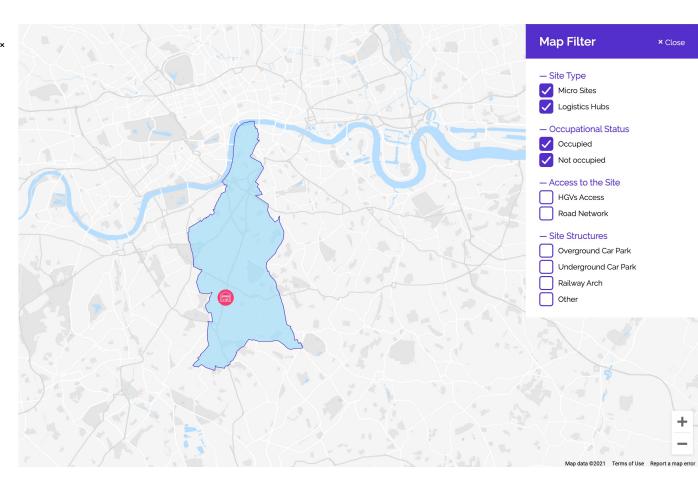
Height Restrictions: Max 10ft

Other Information:

Test information here. The site is not actually a site. EVs



Contact the Owner

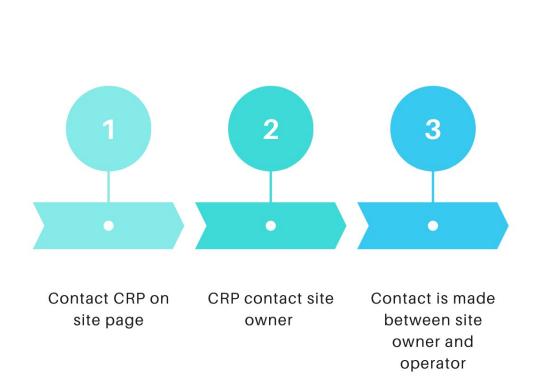


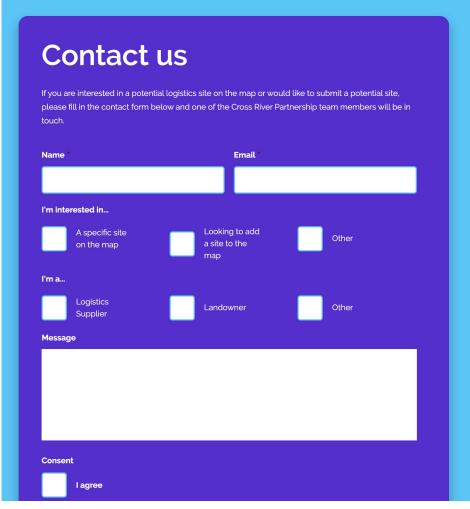






### **Building relationships- Operator**



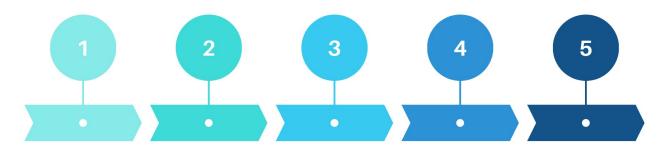








# **Building relationships- Site owner step-by-step**



Identified an under-utilised site

Contact CRP to add to the map

Fill in the excel sheet with relevant information

CRP to add to website

Operator interest sent to site owner

Central London Urban Logistics Hubs
Potential logistics hub site information

Please complete as many fields in this column as you can. If you think that another department/ person has the necessary information, please note it down. Anowers should be provided by either selecting from the drop down bows provided or by either selecting from the drop down and the department of the drop down and the

Site information	Site ownership	[Name of owner - Local Authority name / Landowner name / Other?]	
	Site name (if applicable)	[Site name]	
	Post Code	[Post Code]	
	Street address	[Full street address]	
	GPS coordinates (if known)	[GPS coordinates, easting/northing etc.]	
	Description of site including;	[Site description]	
	- Type of space (over/underground car park, railway arch, other?)		
	- How it is currently used		
	- Indoors/outdoors space?		
	- Vacancy (is there currently another use of the space or is it completely vacant?)		
	- Division of space		
	- Single or multiple levels?		
	Existing lease agreement terms	[Details of lease]	
	Height restrictions	[Length x Height (m)]	
Physical	Max. vehicle size	[Length x Height (m)]	
	Floor space	[m2]	
	Storage space available	[m3]	
	Person / employee access: Number of vehicles parked	[#]	
	Person / employee access: Number of vehicles loading	[#]	
	Services / facilities available (e.g. staff toilets, showers, wifi)	[Details of services / facilities available]	
	Power supply / facility to charge electric vehicles	[Details of power supply / facilities available]	
Managerial	Adaptions required (few/easy adaptions = good)	[Please Select]	
	Access to site via HGVs available?		
	Proximity to TLRN / A roads	[Please Select]	
	Proximity to the River Thames / wharves / piers	[Please Select]	
	Proximity to the rail network / mainline stations	[Please Select]	
	Local access routes into facility	[Please Select]	
	Internal access routes in facility	[Please Select]	
	Loading facility / bay	[Please Select]	
	Suitability for 24-hour operation (e.g. could noise be an issue if located in a residential area?)	[Please Select]	
	Person / employee access: Ease / safety	[Please Select]	



### **Building on success**







Adding new types of sites e.g. Rapid charging sites/ potential sites.

Trials of hub spaces for consolidation and distribution through DEFRA – funded project.

Connecting the stakeholders including local authorities, logistics operators, residents and regional authorities.







Q&A Session

Further thoughts on Spatial Mapping: Benefits for Air Quality, Logistics and Healthy Streets from Laura Jacklin.







# Low Traffic Neighbourhoods: Spatial Equity Mapping

Dr. Rachel Aldred

**Professor of Transport, University of Westminster** 

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER



# **Low Traffic Neighbourhoods in London**





UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER#



SUPPORTED BY
MAYOR OF LONDON





- New LTNs covered 4% of London residents, or just over 300,000 people. In Hackney the figure was as high as one in six, or 17%.
- Of 33 districts, 21 built LTNs, 10 built no LTNs, 2 built LTNs but removed them soon after.
- Across a range of demographic groups, around 9 in 10 Londoners live on primarily residential streets.













- New LTNs covered 4% of London residents, or just over 300,000 people. In Hackney the figure was as high as one in six, or 17%.
- Of 33 districts, 21 built LTNs, 10 built no LTNs, 2 built LTNs but removed them soon after.
- Across a range of demographic groups, around 9 in 10 Londoners live on primarily residential streets.

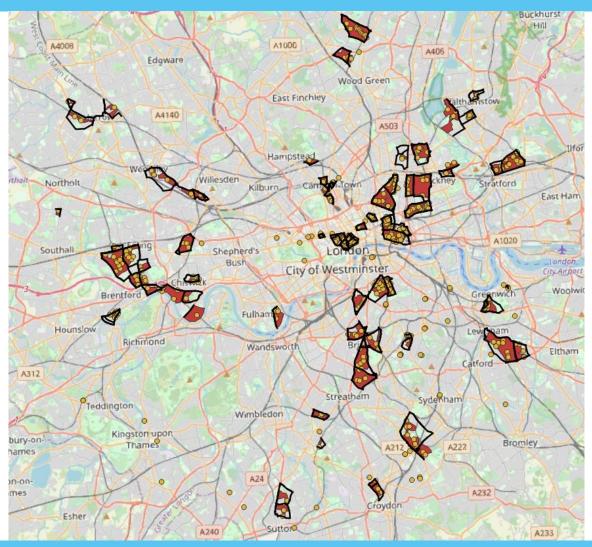












- New LTNs covered 4% of London residents, or just over 300,000 people. In Hackney the figure was as high as one in six, or 17%.
- Of 33 districts, 21 built LTNs, 10 built no LTNs, 2 built LTNs but removed them soon after.
- Across a range of demographic groups, around 9 in 10 Londoners live on primarily residential streets.











- 1. With respect to key dimensions of equity (e.g. ethnicity, deprivation), how equitably are LTNs distributed across London?
- 2. Are there differences between LTNs and nearby surrounding areas in relation to these dimensions of equity?
- 3. Are any relationships (or lack thereof) observed for London as a whole in (1) also present within individual boroughs?

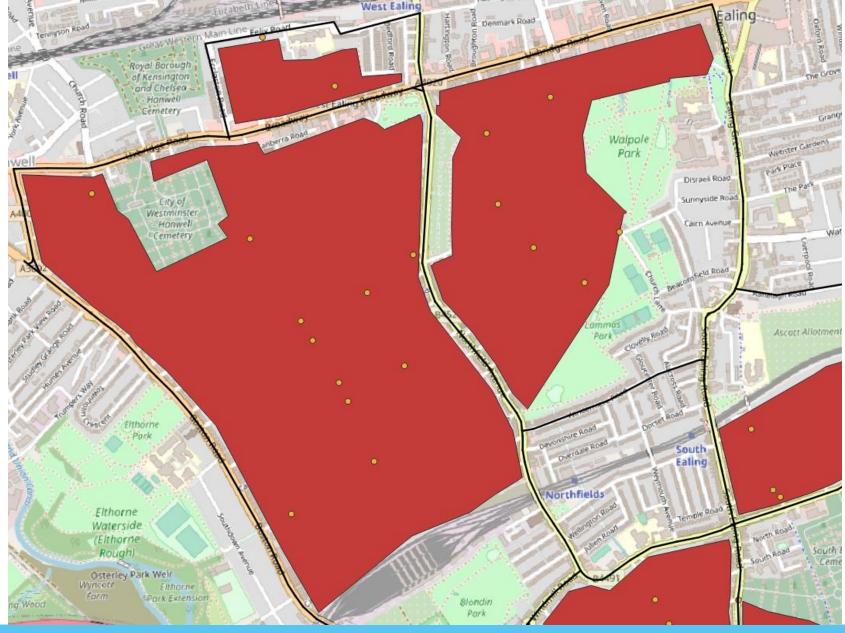












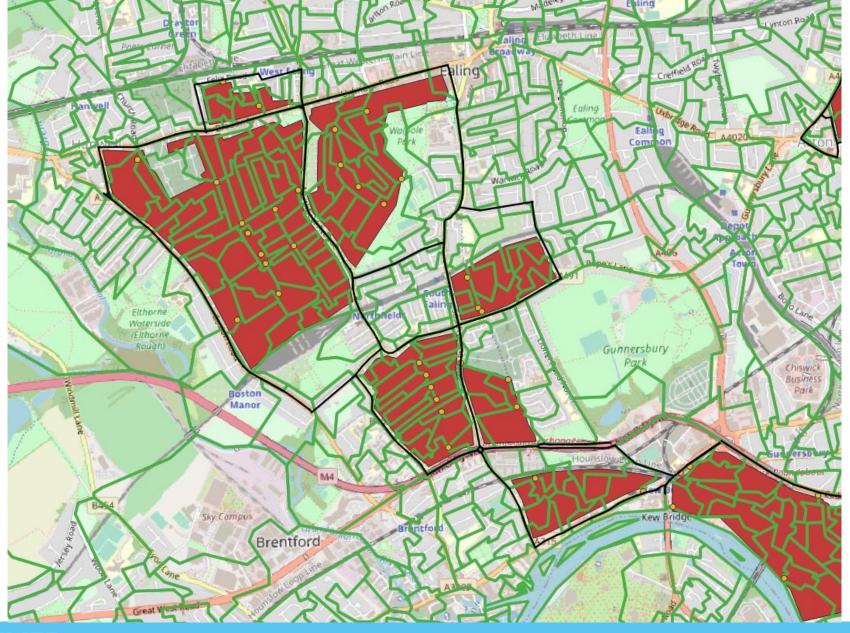




SUPPORTED BY

**MAYOR OF LONDON** 





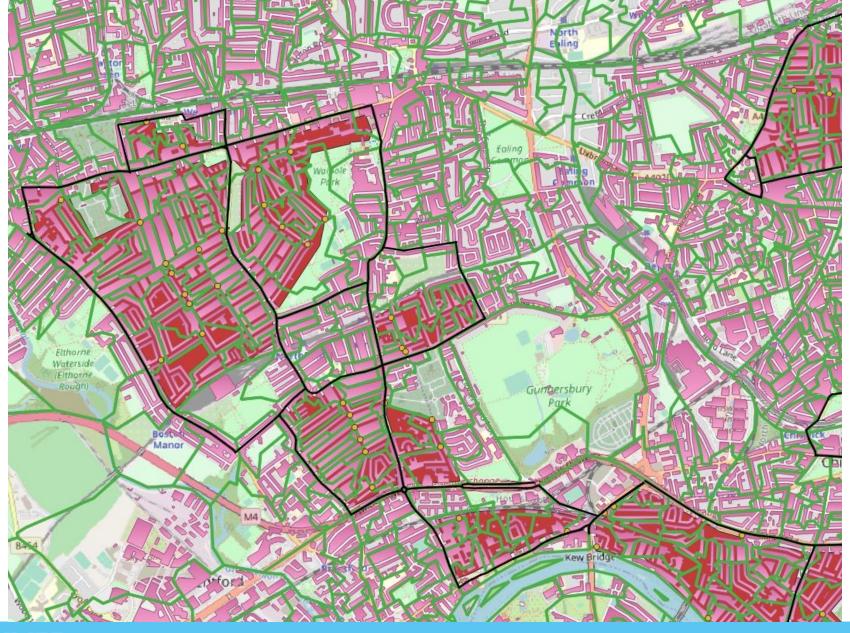




SUPPORTED BY







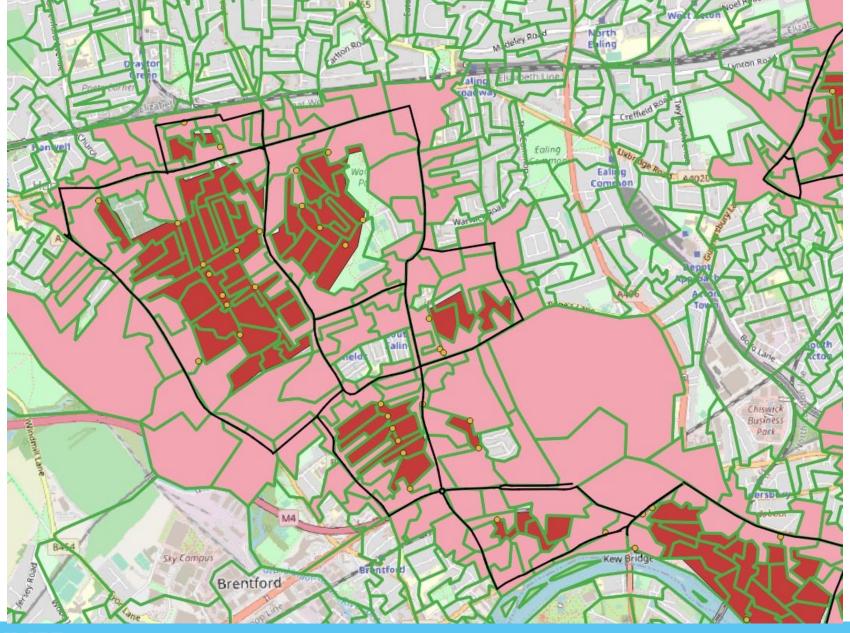




SUPPORTED BY

**MAYOR OF LONDON** 





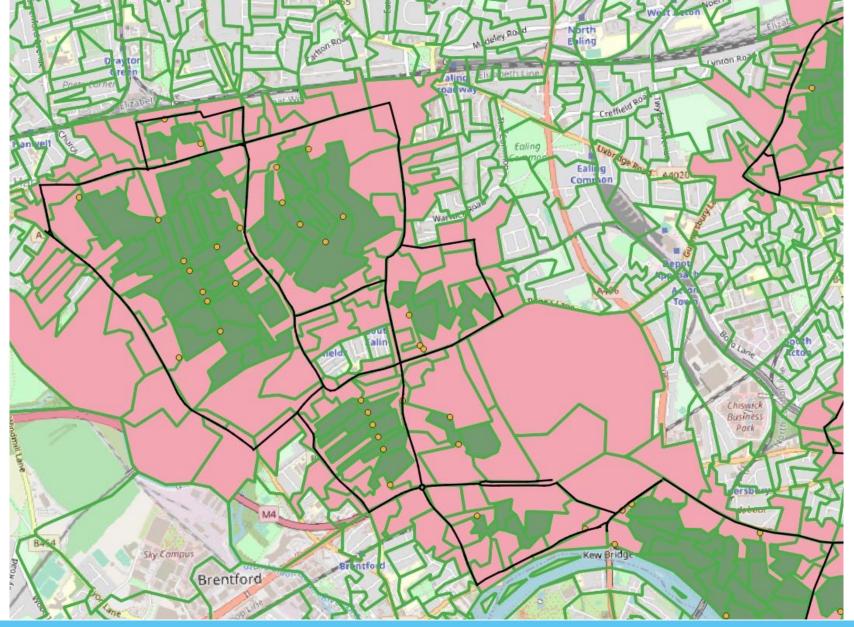




SUPPORTED BY

**MAYOR OF LONDON** 







**Delivering London's Future Together** 

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER#

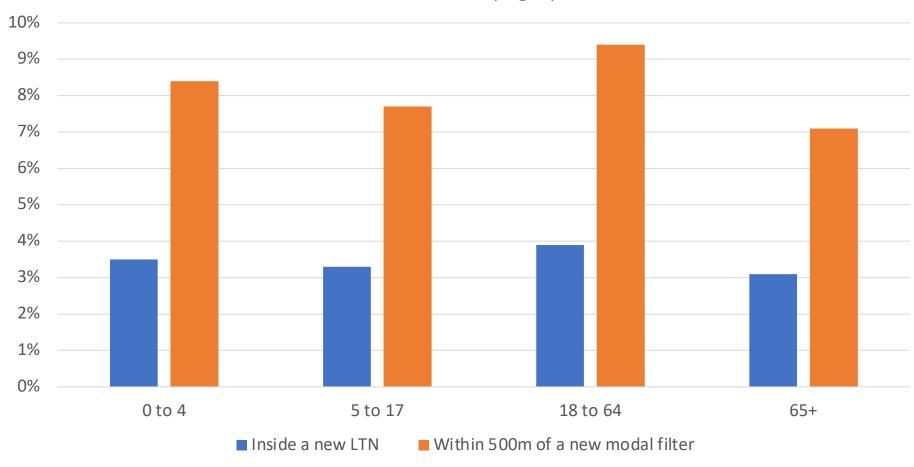


SUPPORTED BY

MAYOR OF LONDON







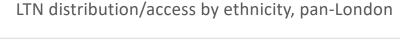


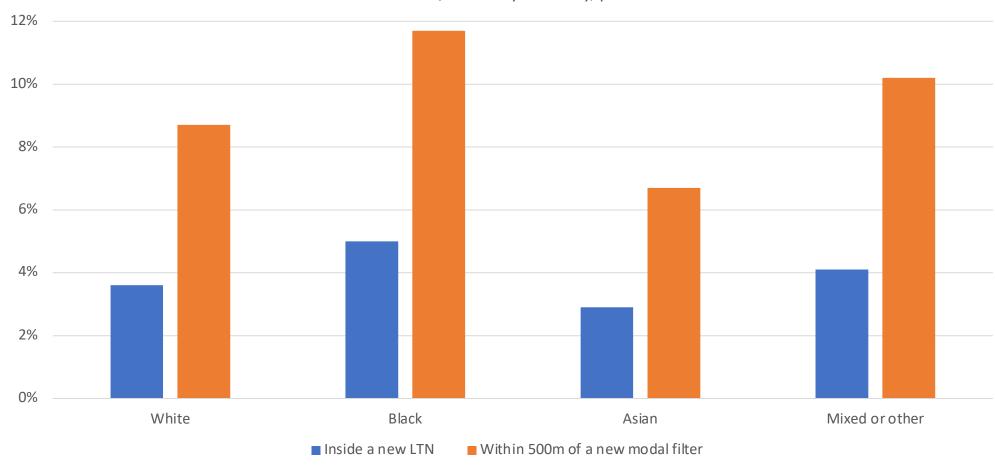
























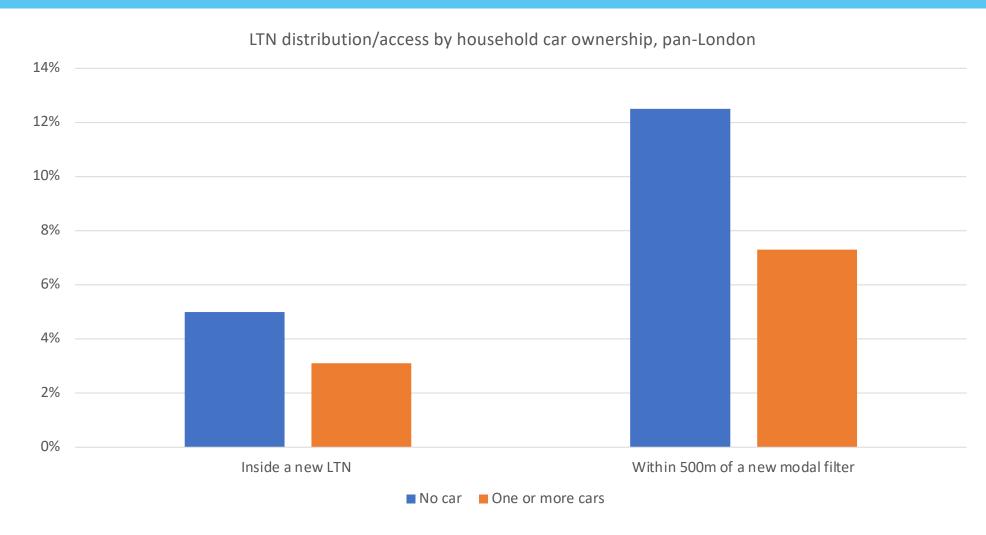














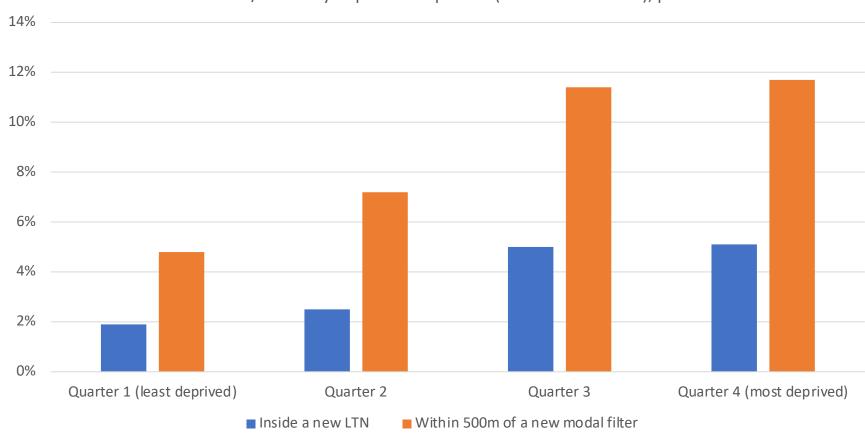








LTN distribution/access by deprivation quartile (relative to London), pan-London













# Comparing LTNs to neighbouring areas adjacent to boundary roads

		Living in areas fully inside LTN (N=144,268 individuals)	Living in nearby non-LTN areas that touch boundary roads (N=231,799 individuals)
Ago	0 to 4		
Age		7.0%	6.9%
	5 to 17	14.0%	12.8%
	18 to 64	69.6%	71.8%
	65+	9.4%	8.5%
Ethnicity	White	58.6%	56.4%
	Black	18.8%	17.2%
	Asian	13.5%	16.6%
	Mixed or other	9.1%	9.7%
Disability	Not disabled	85.7%	86.6%
	Limited a little	7.3%	7.0%
	Limited a lot	6.9%	6.4%
Household car	None	52.6%	54.4%
ownership	1 or more cars	47.4%	45.6%
Area	Quarter 1 (least deprived)	13.8%	9.3%
deprivation	Quarter 2	17.8%	24.5%
	Quarter 3	34.5%	34.3%
	Quarter 4 (most deprived)	33.9%	31.9%

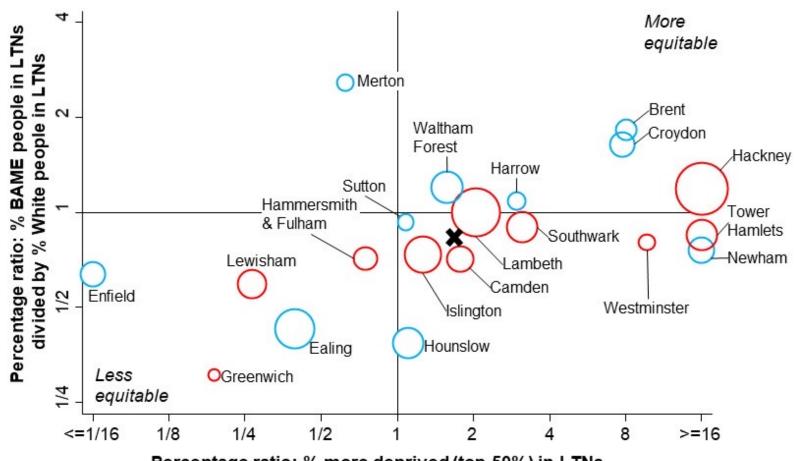












Percentage ratio: % more deprived (top 50%) in LTNs divided by % less deprived (bottom 50%) in LTNs











# Spatial Equity: March – September 2020 LTNs

"We found that the first wave of LTNs in London has been broadly equitable across London as a whole, and also at the micro-level comparing residents within LTNs to their immediate neighbours. There is, however, considerable variation between districts in the extent to which they have introduced LTNs in a way that is equitable with regard to ethnicity and deprivation. In particular, the district-led approach has left a third of London districts without any LTNs implemented during this period at all[...]

while LTNs may have strong potential to improve equity of access to high-quality active travel infrastructure, our results suggest that this will not automatically happen everywhere. The same may be true for other contexts with devolved governance and is a reason to monitor district-level as well as overall equity when similar initiatives are to be adopted"











Q&A Session

Further thoughts on Spatial Mapping: Benefits for Air Quality, Communities and Healthy Streets from Dr. Rachel Aldred

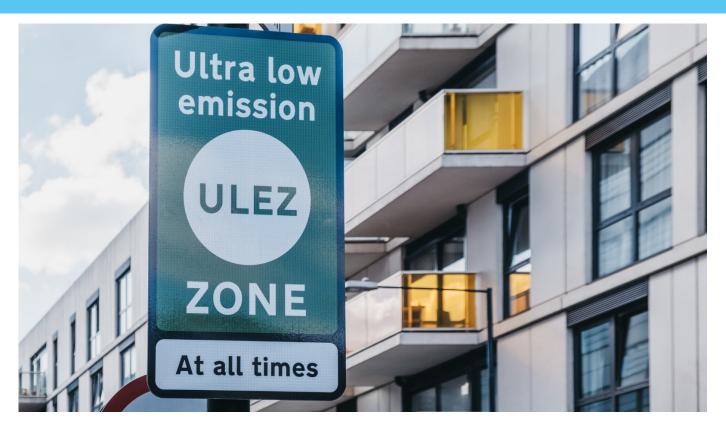








### Sign up to our next event!



**MAYOR OF LONDON** 



**CRP Lunchtime Launch 6** 

The ULEZ Expansion: Benefits for Air Quality, Logistics and Healthy Streets

Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> June 2021 1:15pm – 2pm





### Thank You



Dr Rachel Aldred Professor of Transport University of Westminster R.Aldred@westminster.ac.uk



Susannah Wilks
Director
Cross River Partnership
susannahwilks@crossriverpartnership.org



Laura Jacklin
Senior Project Officer
Cross River Partnership
laurajacklin@crossriverpartnership.org



www.crossriverpartnership.org



Search 'Cross River Partnership' in YouTube



@CrossRiverPship



linkedin.com/company/cross-river-partnership/



www.crossriverpartnership.org/newsletter





