

Green Logistics London:A Healthier City for All

Thursday 16th December 1:15pm – 2pm











Today's Panel



Dan Johnson The Fitzrovia Partnership

Speaker



Ben Marston-Rydings Head of Operations EMSOL

Speaker



Susannah Wilks Director Cross River Partnership

Speaker



Rachael Aldridge Communications Project Manager Cross River Partnership

Chair



Dave Ebbrell Project Officer Cross River Partnership

Chat Moderator











Today's Agenda

- 1. Cross River Partnership Context and Introduction
- 2. The Fitzrovia Partnership and Sustainability
- 3. EMSOL and Air Pollution/Noise Monitoring
- 4. Clean Air Villages 4













Please pose your questions and thoughts throughout this session in the chat box to the right











Rachael Aldridge

Communications Project Manager

Cross River Partnership



Delivering London's Future Together

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.

- 1 Angel London
- 2 Better Bankside
- 3 Brixton BID
- 4 Cadogan
- 5 Camden Town Unlimited
- 6 Cheapside Business Alliance
- 7 Eastern City Partnership
- 8 Euston Town BID
- 9 Hammersmith BID
- 10 Hatton Garden BID
- 11 Marble Arch BID
- Central District Alliance

- 13 Paddington Now
- 14 South Bank BID
- 15 Team London Bridge
- 16 The Fitzrovia Partnership
- The Northbank BID
- 18 Vauxhall One
- 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





Cross River Partnership's Vision Statement

CRP's vision is to address sustainability challenges collaboratively in London and beyond.

As a testbed for exciting projects in towns and cities, we will share knowledge, evidence, and best practice for the people who live, work and visit these

places.











CRP and Green Logistics





Award-winning Mayor of Londonsupported programme, focusing on the business sector and reducing emissions.

MARYLEBONE LEN

Delivering a range of initiatives aimed at tackling the area's poor air quality, including EV charging and an antiidling campaign.

CLEAN AIR VILLAGES 1

Reducing emissions across 10 hotspots of poor air quality across five London boroughs.

CLEAN AIR VILLAGES 2

Reducing emissions in 13 hotspots of poor air quality across seven London boroughs.

CLEAN AIR VILLAGES 3

Expanding scope to support hospitals and wider communities in 16 different London 'villages'.

CLEAN AIR VILLAGES 4

Working with 26 project partners to improve air quality through ambitious freight solutions.







SUPPORTED BY

2013 -

2019

2016 -

2019

2018 -

2019

2019 -

2020

2020 -

2021

2021 -

2022

MAYOR OF LONDON



Dan Johnson

Representing The Fitzrovia Partnership



Let's Do Fitzero



PLACEMAKING LONDON















Johnson to world leaders: we are one minute to midnight

Cop26 climate talks at serious risk of failure, says prime minister

Biden and Modi among politicians in Glasgow as crucial summit begins

Peter Walker Rome Rowena Mason Fiona Harvey

The Cop26 climate summit is at risk of failure because countries are still not promising enough to restrict global temperature rises to below 1.5C, Boris Johnson has warned.

In a blunt admission after two omeeting of world leaders, the Gro meeting of world leaders, the prime minister conceded little progress had been made - and that the conference was not on track to achieve a deal that kept the goal alive. He put the chances of success as "six out of 10". "Currently, let's be in no doubt, we

"Currently, let's be in no doubt, we are not going to hit it and we have to be honest with ourselves," Johnson said. The commitments being made









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Cities account for over 70% of global emissions and consume two thirds of the world's energy









Policy changes affecting Fitzrovia and how businesses operate

- Nov 2021: Climate Change COP Conference in Glasgow
- Most big UK business and financial institutions will be forced to show how they intend to hit climate change targets, under new Treasury rules
- By 2023, they will have to set out detailed public plans for how they will move to a low-carbon
- UK Phasing out new petrol car sales by 2030
- Investment in electric vehicles and EV infrastructure
- Government Net Zero Strategy (Oct)
- Heat and Buildings Strategy (30 million UK buildings)
 - Phase out installation of new gas boilers from 2035
 - Ensuring all new buildings in England are ready for Net Zero from 2025
 - Financial support to grow heat pump supply chain











Policy changes affecting Fitzrovia and how businesses operate

Environment Bill soon to become Act of Parliament, with significant implications for businesses:

- Provide the **Government with powers to set new binding targets** including for air quality, water, biodiversity, re-forestation and waste reduction
- Establish a **new environmental watchdog** the Office for Environmental Protection (OEP)
- Extended Producer Responsibility for waste production
- Charges on single use plastics
- Consistent approach to recycling collection, including food waste
- Powers to prevent the export of plastic waste to developing countries
- Restore and enhance nature through 'biodiversity net gain'
- Government will ensure that the new developments will have to protect and enhance nature
- Give people a greater say in the management of local street trees and
- Enshrine in law biodiversity as part of developments











Change brings opportunities

400,000 new jobs
New markets
Ebns government and equity investment











Analysis



 Fitzrovia has only 3.9sq m of green space per person: the Camden average is 24 sq metres per person

Fitzrovia has amongst the worst air quality in Camden





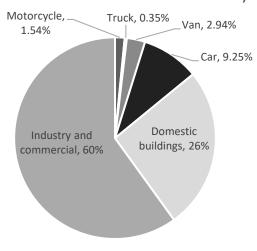




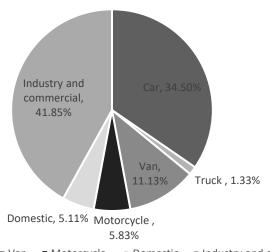


Analysis









Road transport accounts for: 14% of Camden's CO2 emissions 50% of NOX 25% of PMs

■ Motorcycle ■ Truck ■ Van ■ Car ■ Domestic buildings ■ Industry and commercial ■ Car ■ Truck ■ Van ■ Motorcycle

■ Domestic ■ Industry and commercial



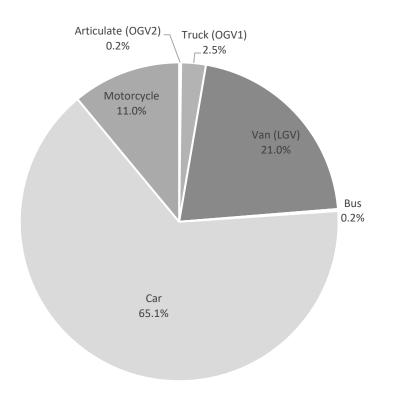






Analysis

Motorised vehicles average daily counts for Warren Street and Charlotte Street



- Articulate (OGV2)
- Truck (OGV1)
- Van (LGV)
- Bus
- Car
- Motorcycle

Commercial vehicles are a comparatively small cause of local pollution and proportion of local traffic, however...

Parcels delivered in London are predicted to increase from 500m a year to 1bn a year by 2030







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Analysis – roadspace and public realm

Cyclists account for 41% of all traffic on Warren Street and 20% of traffic on Charlotte Street

The volume of motorised vehicles is relatively low: average of 3 every 2 minutes on Charlotte Street, increasing to about 3 a minute at peak times

The data indicates it could be possible to make these two streets **traffic free** or pedestrian priority, with timed servicing and delivery access















age 1 and 2



VIA VILLAGE









ARUP









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Let's Do Fitzero











Let's Do Fitzero

PEOPLE

Every individual and every business needs to contribute

- 5,900 residents
- 38,000 workers
- Property owners
- Small businesses

BUILDINGS

Retrofitting, whole lifecycle zero carbon new build

PLACES

Support sustainable and healthy travel and infrastructure for EVs, support biodiversity









Short Term – To August 2022

People

- Expand Fitzrovia Village Clean
 Air offer to include suite of easy to make changes
- Review Preferred Suppliers for vehicle fleet
- Review TFP owner supply chains – EVs and high sustainability standards
- Repeat CAV3 monitoring to understand if ULEZ impacts the area

Place

- Investment case for public realm
- Develop permanent "Eateries" and footway widening
- Contribute to LB Camden transport/freight plans workshop
- 4. Identify cycle parking and EV charging point opportunities
- 5. Introduce recommended e-bike and other zero carbon services
- 6. Promote the Delivering London click and collect service (under development)

Buildings

- Sharing and promoting best practice in new build, retrofitting and operation of buildings across each sector
- 2. Focus on i. retro-fitting/heat pumps and
- 3. Lobby for investment











Medium Term – To 2025

People

 Extend **Fitzero** offer to residents, property owners and non TFP members

Place

- 1. Micro consolidation
- Support Camden in completion of cycle routes and the West End Project
- 3. Secure funding and build Warren Street and Charlotte Street public realm schemes
- 4. EV charging points
- 5. Cycle parking
- 6. Cycle routes
- 7. Lobby for investment in station and line upgrades

Buildings

- Focus on i. retro-fitting/heat pumps
- 2. Promote Green Leases
- 3. Lobby for investment



















Delivering London's Future Together

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Q&A Session









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Ben Marston Rydings Head of Operations EMSOL





Empowering you to improve urban air quality

Reduce air and noise pollution on your sites with EMSOL's targeted data insights











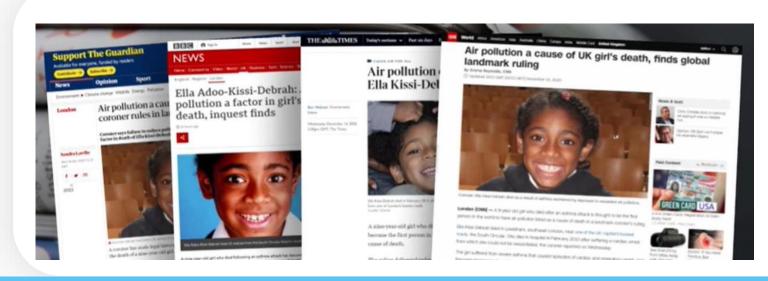
Poor air quality poses a risk to health

The Guardian

Lower UK air pollution limits to prevent deaths, says coroner



COVID deaths in England's first wave were 70% higher in areas with worst air pollution, study finds



Excessive air pollution contributed to Ella Adoo-Kissi-Debrah's death







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The need to transport goods

- Road transport is a leading cause of pollution in the capital London suffers from high levels of NO2 and PM pollution.
- Delivery activity is required
 To keep services and businesses running solutions must be efficient and ensure organisational needs are met
- How can organisations ensure that goods are delivered with minimal impact

To date it is very difficult to track pollution from specific vehicles and understand real-world real-time impact.











Is river freight a solution?

- The River Thames provides an opportunity
 Freight can be delivered while reducing the burden on the capital's road network.
- The River Thames is the busiest inland waterway in the UK Carrying five million tonnes of freight and reducing an estimated 265,000 lorry movements a year off London's congested roads.
- However... there are risks of high pollution
 - Poor emission standards on inland vessels
 - Long in-service lifetime of inland waterways fleet











Is river freight a solution?

- Study on the River Rhine pointed to higher than expected levels of NOx pollution from river freight
- Vessels lacked aftertreatment emissions control systems common in other modern diesel vehicles

Atmos. Chem. Phys., 16, 14285–14295, 2016 www.atmos-chem-phys.net/16/14285/2016/ doi:10.5194/acp-16-14285-2016 © Author(s) 2016. CC Attribution 3.0 License.



Emissions of NO, NO2 and PM from inland shipping

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rrespondence to: Ralf Kurtenbach (kurtenba@uni-wuppertal.de)

Received: 6 July 2016 – Published in Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.: 22 July 2016 Revised: 4 October 2016 – Accepted: 20 October 2016 – Published: 16 November 2016

Abstract. Particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen oxides NO_x (NO. = NO2+NO) are key species for urban air quality in Europe and are emitted by mobile sources. According to European recommendations, a significant fraction of road freight should be shifted to waterborne transport in the future. In order to better consider this emission change pattern in future emission inventories, in the present study inland water transport emissions of NO... CO2 and PM were investigated under real world conditions on the river Rhine, Germany, in 2013. An average NO2 / NOx emission ratio of 0.08 ± 0.02 was obtained, which is indicative of ship diesel engines without exhaust gas aftertreatment systems. For all measured motor ship types and operation conditions, overall weighted average emission indices (EIs), as emitted mass of pollutant per kg burnt fuel of $EI_{NO_\chi} = 54 \pm 4\,g\,kg^{-1}$ and a lower limit $\text{El}_{\text{PM}_1} \geq 2.0 \pm 0.3 \, \text{g kg}^{-1}$, were obtained. EIs for NO_x and PM₁ were found to be in the range of 20–161 and ≥ 0.2-8.1 g kg⁻¹ respectively. A comparison with threshold values of national German guidelines shows that the NOx emissions of all investigated motor ship types are above the threshold values, while the obtained lower limit PM1 emissions are just under. To reduce NO_x emissions to acceptable is recommended

1 Introductio

Particulate matter (PM) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are key species for urban air quality in Europe. Whereas the exceedance of PM limiting values has attracted considerable public attention during the last decade, NO₂ is a topical problem, which became prominent through the introduction of new European limiting values in January 2016. The reduction of nitrogen coxide (NO₂ = nitrogen monoxide (NO₃ + NO₂) emissions has historically been one of the key objectives for improving air quality in Europe. NO₂ emissions have started to decrease considerably since the mid 1980s in many European areas. However, emissions from mobile sources are still important contributors to air pollution, in particular NO₂. Together with NO₂, nonethane volatile organic compounds (NoNVOS) undergo emission of the contributors to air pollution, in particular NO₂. Together with NO₂, nonethane volatile organic compounds (NoNVOS) undergo such as ozone (O₂), pervoyacetyl nitrate (PAN) and others (Chameides et al. 1997; Aklisnon, 2000).

According to the European Commission's White Paper (2011), 30% of road freight transported over more than 300 km distance should shift to other transport modes such as waterborne or rail transport by 2030, and more than 50% by 2050 (European Commission), 2011). Accordingly, such a shift will result in an increase of emissions from inland water transportation in the next years.

In Germany today, the contribution of inland navigation to the total freight traffic is about 12 % (BDA, 2015a). In the Rhine corridor the contribution is 16-18 % (RDA 2015b) With respect to the goods categories "coal, crude oil and petroleum gas"; "ores, industrial rocks and minerals, and other mining products" and "coking plant and petroleum products", inland water navigation is the most important ransportation mode. In comparison to road transport, inland navigation has a contribution of 72 % for these goods categories and 52 % for container transport. Inland water navigation is a competitive alternative to road and rail transport be cause the energy consumption per km and ton of transported goods is only approximately 17% of road and 50% of rail transport (ECT, 2015). As a consequence of the lower energy consumption, inland water transportation emits significantly less CO2 and, therefore, has a direct impact on climate

Published by Copernicus Publications on behalf of the European Geosciences Union









The EMSOL Vision



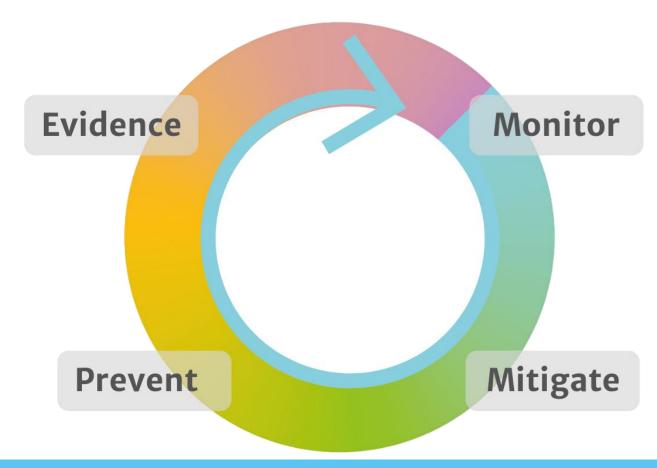








Simple approach to reducing pollution



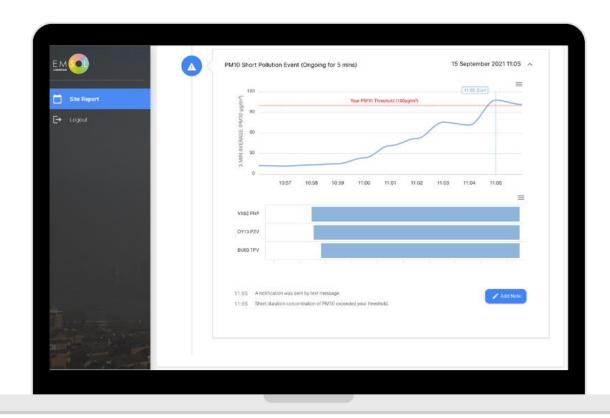








Access to real-time targeted insights



- Pollution alerts complimented with real-time vehicle identification
- Full view of vehicles on site
- Visibility of supply chain activity
- Quickly spot issues such as idling











Project Results











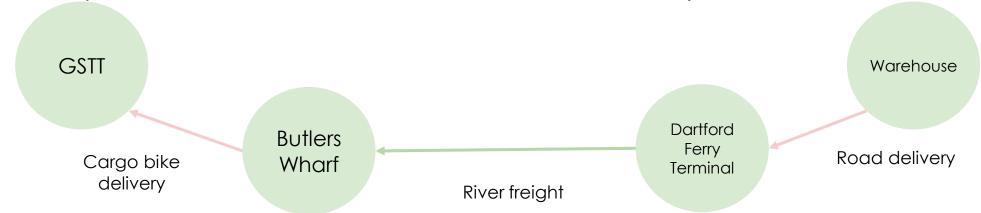
Project overview

Aim

- Measure pollution from river freight to understand the impact of switching away from supply via road.
- How can goods be moved with lower impact on pollution?

The supply chain

- River freight was used between Dartford and Butlers Wharf
- Low impact last mile solutions used for road delivery











Project overview

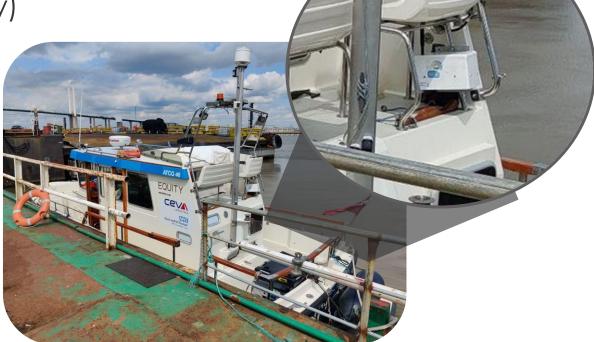
Air and noise quality monitoring occurred at:

Butler's Wharf, London

Dartford International Ferry Terminal (DIFT)

Aboard the vessel (only air quality)















Insights from the project

We will cover

- Where is pollution the worst? Comparison of pollution at the three monitoring zones (Butler's Wharf, Dartford, Boat)
- What impact does the boat have on pollution? Can we determine the specific impact of the boat on pollution?
- Which areas saw highest pollution concentrations during boat monitoring? Mapping the pollution to understand concentrations





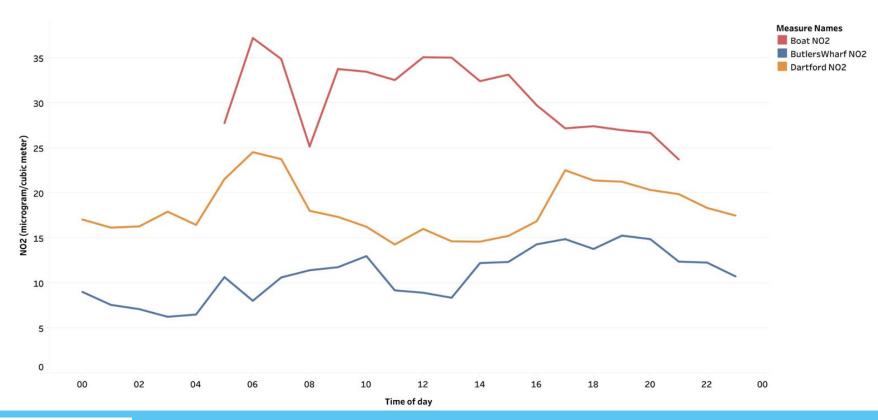






Comparing the three monitoring zones - NO2

- Pollution on boat and Butler's Wharf consistently higher
- Morning peaks evident on boat and Butler's Wharf





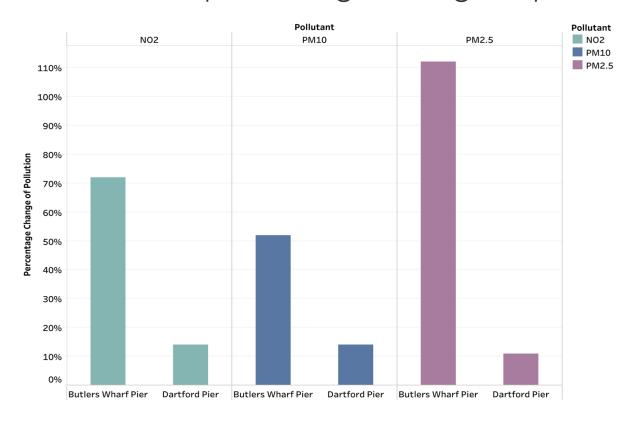


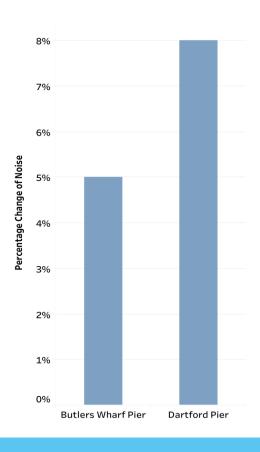




What impact does the boat have on pollution?

This shows the percentage change of pollution caused by the arrival of the boat









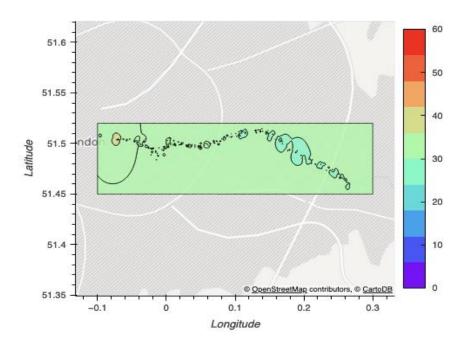






Concentration of pollution higher near Butler's Wharf

Data from onboard monitoring provides an opportunity to track variation in pollution by location. The mapped graphs below show **NO2** across the vessel's journey.



51.52 51.51 51.49 51.48 51.49 51.46 10 10

Fig 1. NO2 at the boat from 01/10 to 31/10





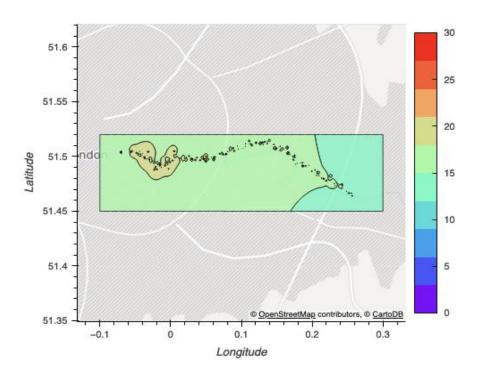






Concentration of pollution higher near Butler's Wharf

Below is **PM10** pollution and confirms higher levels near Butler's Wharf, although concentrations map to curves in the River Thames.



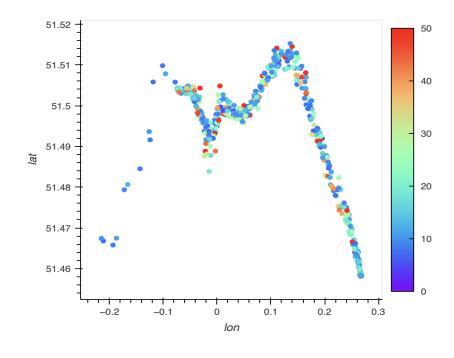


Fig 2. PM10 at the boat from 01/10 to 31/10











Concentration of pollution higher near Butler's Wharf

Below is **PM2.5** pollution and confirms higher levels near Butler's Wharf with concentrations around central London.

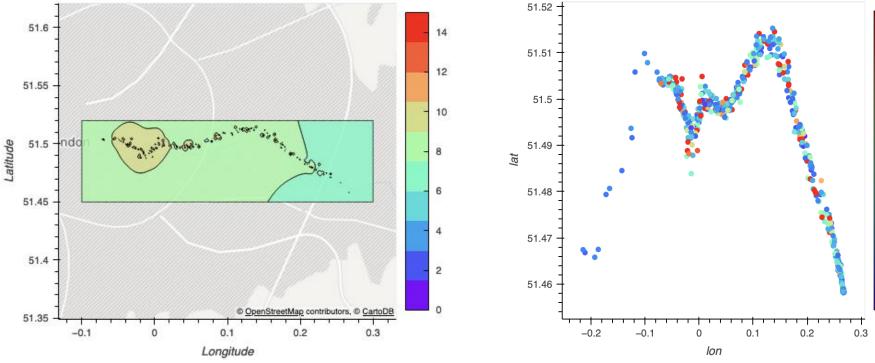


Fig 3. PM2.5 at the boat from 01/10 to 31/10









20

15

10



Insights from the project

Findings

- Where is pollution the worst?
 - Pollution concentrations and breaches of WHO limits are highest around Dartford Pier
 - Arrival of the boat also has an impact on NO2 and PM2.5
- What impact does the boat have on pollution?
 - Using our methodology, a 10-110% increase in pollution was observed when the boat arrived at the piers
- Which areas saw highest pollution concentrations during boat monitoring?
 - Levels were highest at Dartford Pier
 - o On the river, the levels increase towards central London













Contact us

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Q&A Session









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Susannah Wilks

Director

Cross River Partnership



Delivering London's Future Together



What is Clean Air Villages 4?







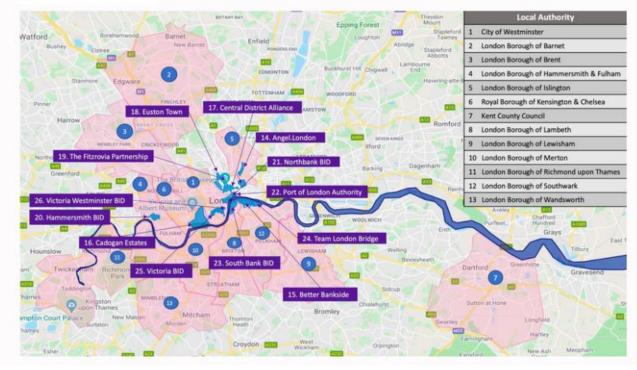






CLEAN AIR VILLAGES 4













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What has Clean Air Villages 4 achieved so far?













154

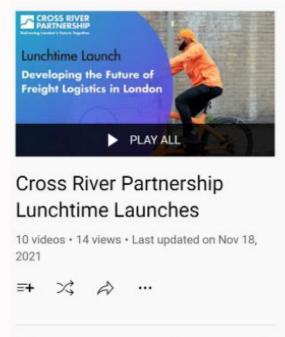
1-2-1 meetings

16

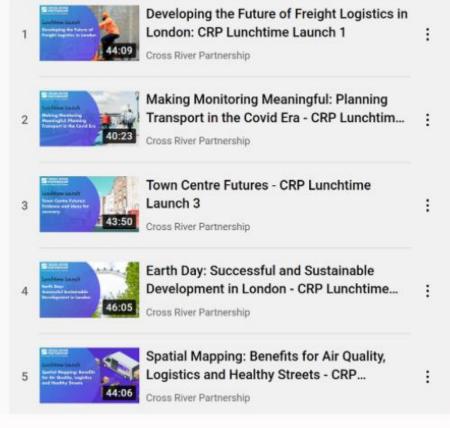
events presented at

12

Lunchtime Launch events



SUBSCRIBE









Cross River

Partnership









ULEZ Supporting documents



Shared EV scheme





Telematics devices













Urban Logistics Hub Map:

81 users of the map in November























CRP Clean Air Villages Directory expansion:

- into new CAV partner areas
- 103 businesses listed
- Christmas countdown promotion







Tailored cargo bike schemes are being developed in 4 partner areas.



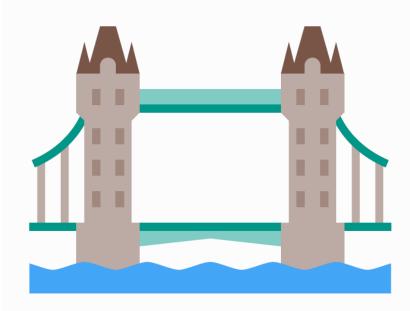




River freight study



Walking freight study















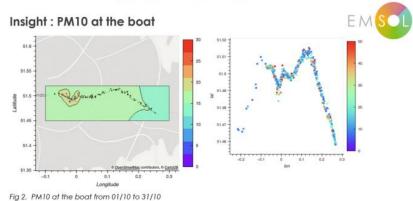








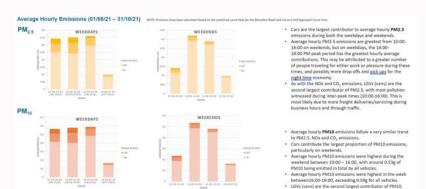
Air quality
& noise
monitoring



Data analysis and monitoring



- Average hourly OGV1 (truck) counts on Belivedere Road are consistently higher than those on Concert Hall Approach. This is expected, owing to the one-way road system associated with Concert Hall Approach and the narrowness of Concert Hall Approach for trucks.
- The highest OGV1 numbers on Belvedere Road were recorded at 09:00 where counts reached just over 4 OGV1s. Belvedere Road saw between 3 – 4 trucks per hour every hour from 07:00 until 12:00.
- The very small peaks on Concert Hall Approach occur between 08:00 09:00, with around 1 truck per hour. This is likely associated with through traffic.
- Weeldign: Average hourly OGV1 counts have a sustained peak between 08:00 and 09:00; during this period numbers remain around 5: This could be OGV1s delivering to hospitality establishments in the area when they open, or deliveries to local businesses. Numbers then decline gradually to under 1 OGV1 from 16:00 until 05:00, with a slight increase in hourly numbers to gist over 1 per hour at 03:00.
- Weekend: Average hourly OGV1 numbers are much lower during the weekend. Peaks are observed at 09:00 and 15:30 (exceeding 2 OGV1s). Average OGV1 numbers remain below 2 for the <u>sate majority of</u> the day and night.







Similar to NO2, concentration of PM10 was found to be high at the bends of the river near Butler's Wharf.

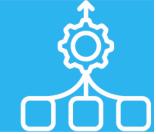


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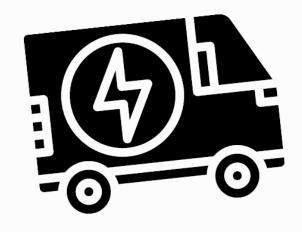


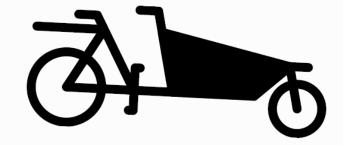




Supplier consolidation







Circular economy













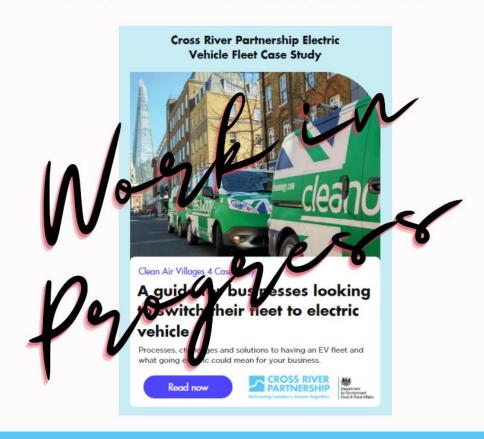




Lunchtime Launch series



Case studies & toolkits















Much more is on the horizon!







AQ and noise monitoring of virtual loading bays







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Q&A Session









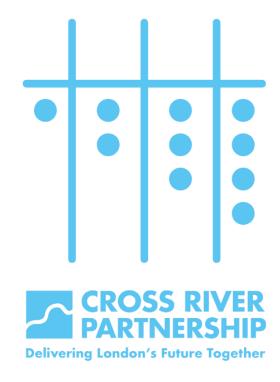
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Sign up to the first event of a brand new series!

CRP's Connect 4 Series



CRP Connect 4 Series: Session 1

Thursday 27th January 4pm – 4:45pm











Thank You!



Dan Johnson Representing The Fitzrovia Partnership dan.johnson@placemaking.london



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Search 'Cross River Partnership' on YouTube







