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## The race for space

- 1. Urbanization (population and economy grow within fixed space)
- 2. Climate adaptation (green spaces, water storage)
- 3. Tourism
- 4. Circular economy

## CL in Spatial Planning

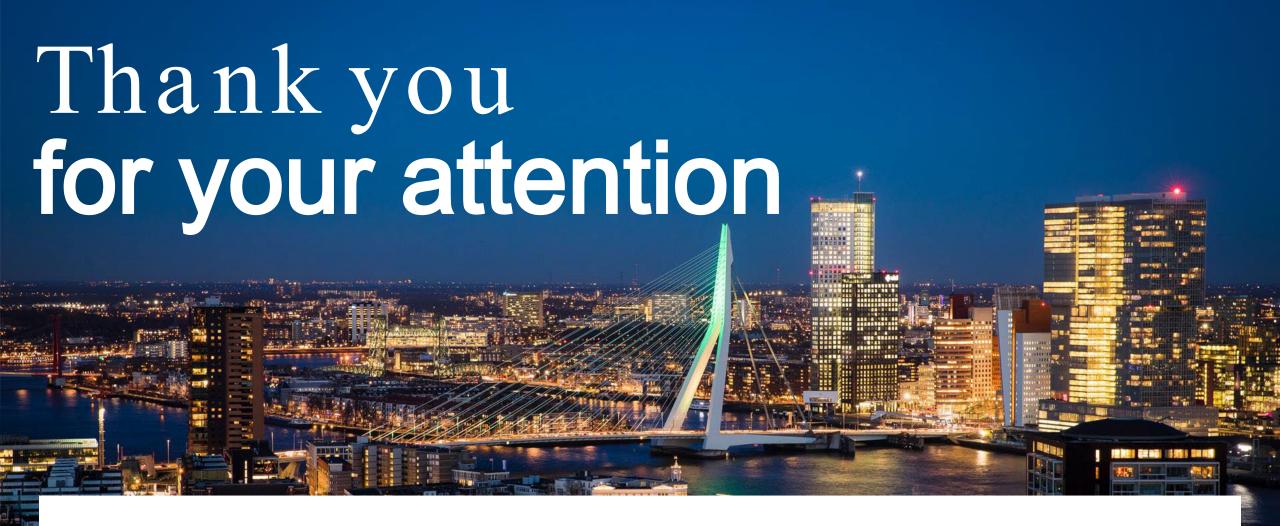
- 1. CL should claim its space also in long term spatial planning document
- 2. Quantify hub space requirement (as little as possible, but as much as necessary), and guarantee efficient use e.g. no urban commercial space for regional distribution
- 3. CL has multiple interfaces in spatial planning: traffic, economy, housing
- 4. Circular economy: trade-off between many small hubs nearby *vs* few large ones farther away.
- 5. Similar in other segments, and analogously for vehicle frequencies.

## Efficiency

- 1. Sustainability in CL is primarily efficiency, in use of assets and resources.
- 2. From the public angle, that includes not only public (traffic) space, but also sufficient commercial space for optimizing urban logistic efficiency.
- 3. Do not formulate reduction of logistic traffic as policy aim. It is enough of a challenge to increase efficiency and keep the growth to zero.
- 4. Receivers and receiving premises should also contribute to increasing efficiency (ordering behaviour, building code regulations)

## Since you're listening....

- 1. City logistics needs emancipation: to be combined where possible with other urban functions.
- 2. Logistic traffic is a different category from passenger cars. Car free city: yes please, logistic vehicle free city: impossible
- 3. Simulation for policy development and evaluation, but also: simulate to stimulate the discussion



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