Oxford Street West Freight Study

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TFL METHODOLOGY

Data Collection and Analysis
WSP | PB

Business Engagement
CRP

Freight Strategy
CRP & WSP | PB

Design & Implementation

Identify area of study
Desk based audits and data gathering
Create initial conflicts map & list
Initial engagement
Detailed pre-sites survey
Walk audit
Final conflicts map & list
Secondary engagement
Identify available solutions using the toolkit
Implementing the solutions
Consultation on proposed solutions
Incorporate solutions into scheme design
Designer checklist
Sponsor checklist
Post implementation review

Further survey work
Refine conflicts map & list

Figure 1: Methodology Flow Chart

DRAFT – Not for Publication
DATA COLLECTION

→ Data sought from key sources including WCC, TfL, Police
→ Data included:
  ▪ Land Use & planning data
  ▪ Penalty Charge Notices
  ▪ Noise Abatement Notices
  ▪ Air Quality
  ▪ Traffic Management Orders
  ▪ Collision Data
→ Surveys including
  ▪ Kerbside Activity
  ▪ Topographic survey
→ Data Mapped using GIS where possible
NOISE, PCN, COLLISION, OTHER DATA

- Data gathered from WCC, TfL and other records
- Filtering and Kernal Density Analysis performed to determine delivery and servicing related issues
- Noise Abatement
- PCNs
- Collision Data
- Footway obstructions
KERBSIDE RESTRICTIONS

→ Kerbside restrictions gathered from topographic survey, WCC datasets & TMOs

→ Site audits performed to verify temporal and other restrictions
Activity at the kerbside in the study area covering a 24 hour period in May-July 2015 provides a snap shot of demand for kerbside space.
4. OSW Research – Study Area
4. OSW Research - Outreach

CRP Findings are based on the below business engagement and survey results:

• 30 observation surveys, each for 6 hours with two staff members.

• CRP direct contact with 279 business premises, with 197 surveys completed between November 2016 and March 2017. Approximately 80 business that were contacted declined to complete survey

• As several buildings contained multiple premises, the completion of 197 business surveys represents coverage of 389 businesses.

• 10 logistics operator surveys

• 7 department stores interviewed
4. OSW Research – Key Terms
'It is vital that we get the stock through the door before opening time. We have a short window of time while the store is staffed but before customers arrive and any time restrictions would be challenging for the way we do business.'


Figure 9 Deliveries, Collection and Servicing Peaks by Business Type Based on Average Kerbside Observations per Hour
4. OSW Research
Theme 2 - Changing Marketplace

“In an ideal world the wider the delivery window, and the fewer the access constraints, the more efficient the delivery”

International Logistics Company operating within Oxford Street West District

Figure 6 Operators were generally efficient with selecting the correct size vehicle despite challenges of consolidating short turnaround time deliveries.
4. OSW Research
Theme 3 – Streetscape Challenge

“Everything is stacked against us for out of hours deliveries”

International Logistics Company, Operating within Oxford Street West District

Figure 7 Response to the question ‘does your premise have access to an off-street loading bay?’
4. OSW Research
Theme 4: Impact of Construction

‘Vehicular access to the deli has also been constrained by local and Crossrail construction, this really hinders how efficiently deliveries are made to the store’

Deli Owner, OSW District

Figure 8 Average Time Duration of Delivery, Collection and Servicing Kerbside Activity for Construction Related Activity.
4. OSW Research - Next Steps

CRP developed recommendations across four key areas:

- Policy Development Opportunities
- Technology Opportunities
- Streetscape Opportunities
- Business Engagement Opportunities
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DISTRICT AREA CONFLICT MAPPING

→ Temporal Conflicts
  ▪ Plot of District Land Use “Regions”
    – Retail
    – Food and Drink
    – Office
    – Hospitality
    – Residential
  ▪ Overlay with Engagement survey analysis

→ Volume / Intensity Conflicts
→ Modal Conflicts – vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists
→ Other Conflicts – Safety, Noise, Air Quality
TEMPORAL CONFLICT

FOOD AND DRINK

RESIDENTIAL

OFFICE

RETAIL
OSW DISTRICT - DELIVERY & SERVICING ACTIVITY SURVEY
OSW DISTRICT - DELIVERY & SERVICING INTENSITY
Sensitive areas identified across district – may require special attention during OSW Delivery & Servicing strategy implementation
STUDY AREA LOCAL CONFLICT MAPPING
IDENTIFIED LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

→ **District wide interactions**
  - Informed by business engagement surveys
  - Identifies issues that apply to the district generally

→ **Localised district interactions**
  - Informed by GIS data, and engagement survey data
  - Identifies areas of conflict based on land-uses and delivery and servicing patterns

→ **Local interactions**
  - Informed by site audit and conflict map
  - Identifies local issues, and on-the-ground conflict patterns
INTERVENTION MATRIX

→ **Behaviour change** – *enacting behavioural change amongst suppliers, delivery companies, businesses, employees and customers through education, cooperation and changes to current practices*

→ **Enforcement** – *improving enforcement and publicity of existing regulations*

→ **Physical Street Improvements** – *changes or reassignment to existing provision*

→ **Physical Premises Improvements** – *changes or optimisation of business facilities*

→ **Technology** – *better organisation and planning, e.g. dynamic restrictions and live space tracking*

→ **Waiting & loading restrictions** – *adjustments to restrictions; location, timings, vehicle types*

→ **Green Measures** – *promoting environmentally-friendly transport and reducing trip demand*
## Intervention Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention type</th>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Target Area</th>
<th>Conflicts/Issues Addressed</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicative Cost Level</th>
<th>Indicative Implementation Timescale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Planning, policy and behaviour change | 1.01 | Implement phased delivery and servicing plans for the planning, construction and handover phases of a development | Premises are responsible for coordinating and scheduling vehicle activity. The process looks at how deliveries and collections are conducted and where they are taking place. | Local | • Reduce total number of delivery and servicing trips  
• Vehicles parking illegally | For new developments this measure can be part of the cost and contracts as derived from the planning permission for the development. For example Westfield during the Olympics. | Kerbside Loading Guidance (TfL, 2017)  
Construction Logistics Plan Guidance for Developers (TfL, 2013) | £0-£50,000 | 0-6 months |
| | 1.02 | Implement local phase light touch delivery and servicing plans | Engagement with businesses to understand what deliveries/servicing they are generating in practice. This enables simple interventions such as links with local shared supply schemes; waste reduction (fewer servicing trips); reducing the frequency of goods ordering; identification of shared resource. | Local | • Reduce total number of delivery and servicing trips  
• Retaining vehicle trips | OCR case studies with Financial Times; John Lewis, The Cumberland Hotel, The Cube  
Now Deliver BEST tool through Clean Air Better Business Project, due April 2017 | Cross River Partnership Delivery and Servicing Plans Case Studies (https://crossriverpartnership.org.uk/projects/clean-air-better-business) | £0-£50,000 | 0-6 months |
| | 1.03 | Reconsider timings associated with loading restrictions | Reassess the timings of loading restrictions to ensure timings are appropriate for existing and new uses. | Local | • Demand does not match supply  
• Existing arrangement/timeframes may not match the current situation | West End Partnership Freight Group, supported by OCR. OCR is working towards a freight management plan for the West End for 2020. | Kerbside Loading Guidance (TfL, 2017)  
http://crossriverpartnership.org.uk/WEFF freight/ | £0-£50,000 | 0-6 months |
| | | Consolidated deliveries | Consolidating deliveries to multiple premises in one geographic location, rather than a number of vehicles turning up to deliver to each site. | Local | • A number of issues including congestion, safety, efficiency | Crown Estates (London)  
Under this scheme participating retailers arrange for their deliveries to be made to a warehouse close to the M25 in Enfield. From there the goods are consolidated with other retailers’ deliveries and brought into Central London in a single electric lorry | Retaining Delivers Report (TfL) | | |
**POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS**

*District & local conflicts (air quality, cycling, safety, etc) reviewed against Intervention Matrix → identify potential applications, ranked by level of response*

Table 10: Potential Air Quality Conflict Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POTENTIAL AREAS OF APPLICABILITY</th>
<th>LEVEL OF RESPONSE</th>
<th>POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS</th>
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</table>
| Old Cavendish Street and Oxford Street between Vere Street and Holles Street | Low               | 1.09 Preferred supplier schemes  
                                                                                             | 1.11 Shared resource  
                                                                                             | 3.05 Provision of parking spaces for electric delivery vehicles and cargo bikes |
| Wigmore Street, particularly between Duke Street and Harley Street    | Medium             | 1.12 Reducing personal deliveries  
                                                                                             | 4.01 Increasing on-site storage capacity  
                                                                                             | 4.02 Optimisation of existing on-site storage areas  
                                                                                             | 7.04 Waste Reduction through compaction/handling at source |
| Around junction of Welbeck Street and Henrietta Place                 |                   | 1.04 Consolidated deliveries and Urban Consolidation Centres  
                                                                                             | 5.03 Preferential access for cleaner and quieter vehicles and quiet delivery technology  
                                                                                             | 7.01 'Last mile' solutions  
                                                                                             | 7.02 Green purchasing and streamlining  
                                                                                             | 7.03 Waste reduction or consolidation  
                                                                                             | 7.05 Creation of an Ultra-Low Emissions Zone (LEZ)  
                                                                                             | 7.06 Use of Environmentally friendly vehicle (EFV) initiatives |
NEXT STEPS – OSW IMPLEMENTATION

- **Identify - 2 months duration**
  - Workshop interventions with Project Partners and key stakeholders.

- **Assess and Plan - 3-6 months duration**
  - Assess the intervention, and plan the implementation.

- **Pilot and Monitor - 1-6 months duration**
  - Pilot larger interventions, where required and monitor their effectiveness and community response.
  - Simpler interventions may not require pilot implementation.

- **Report and Implement - 3 months duration, then ongoing**
  - Report on the success of the pilot and implement the full intervention and/or provide long-term support for the intervention.