

EXPLORING COMPLEMENTARITY OF LIFE CYCLE THINKING AND LANDSCAPE & URBAN PLANNING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE URBAN CO-DESIGN



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Center Observation
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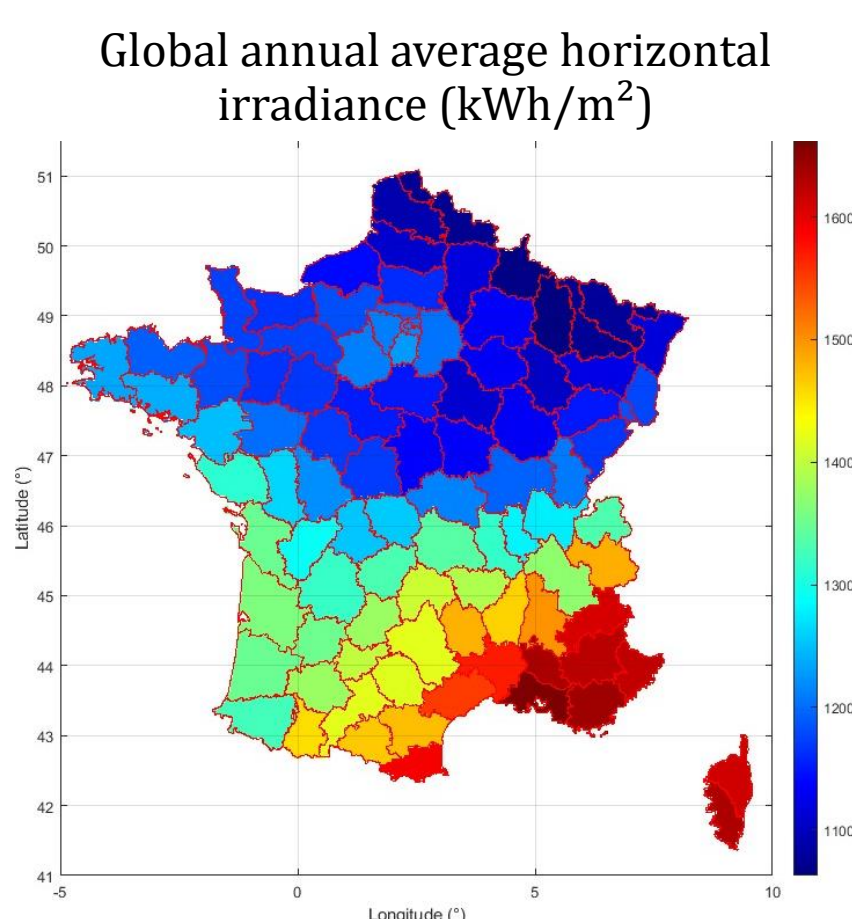


INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVE

- City logistics is **one of the most polluting** segments of the **transport sector**.
- **European regulations** are pushing further urban access restrictions and promoting a shift to more **sustainable solutions**.
- Introducing sustainability into **communities living conditions** and **territorial policies** requires the consideration of:
 - **living environment characteristics**,
 - **stakeholders' needs**,
 - **sustainable technologies** with high environmental, social and economic performance.
- To face this challenges, the **complementarity** of two consistent management approaches have been studied:
 - **Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)**
 - **Landscape and Urban Planning (LUP)**

REAL CASE STUDY

- Study of the complementarity of both LCA and LUP throughout a real case study in the historical city of **Nice, South of France**.
- **Challenges:**
 - Complex topography (i.e. narrow streets)**
 - High density population**
 - Increasing concentration of transportation flows**
- **Opportunities:**
 - Remarkable solar deposit encouraging the use of photovoltaics (PV).**
 - Transport policy shift towards electric mobility**

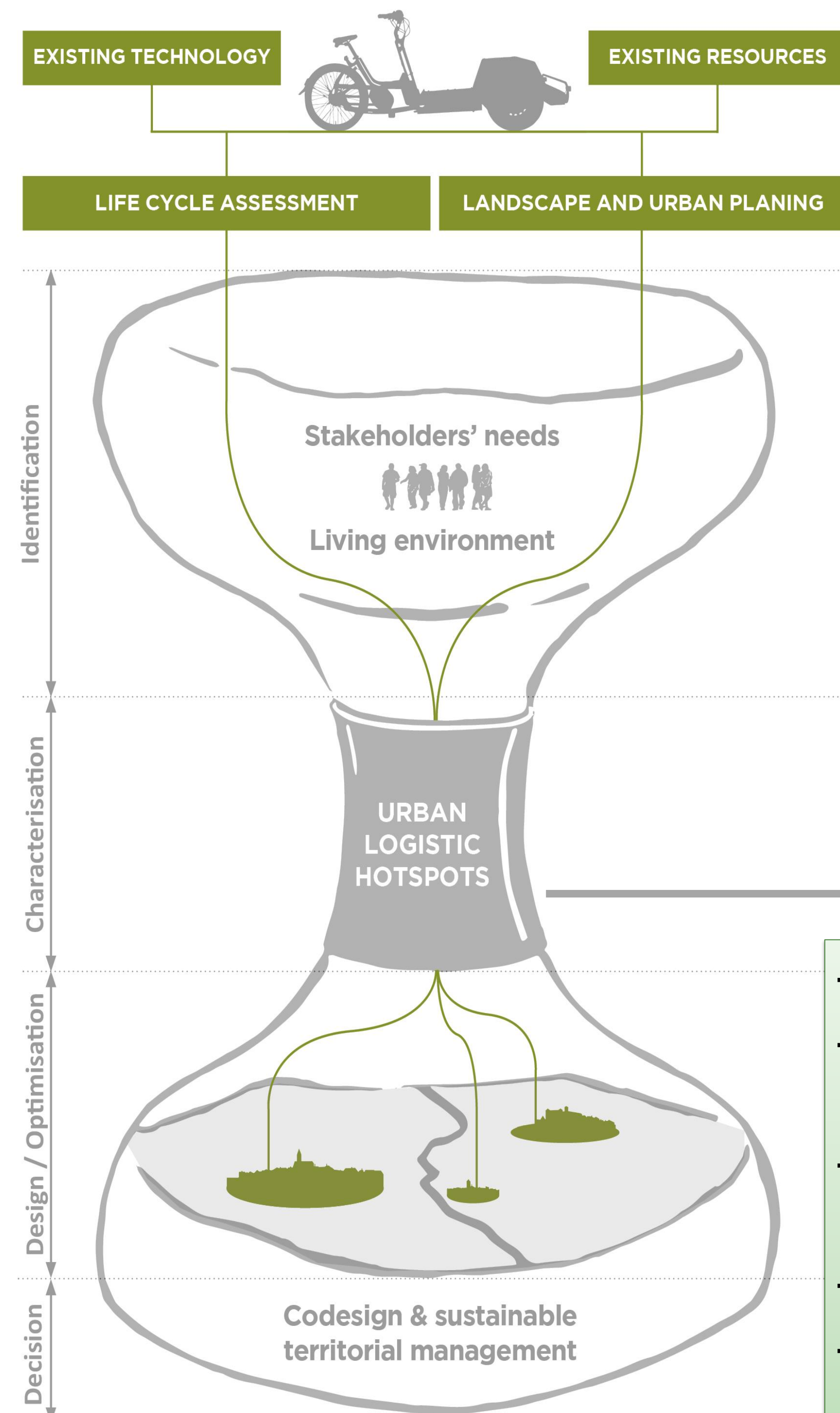


TOWARDS THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF
AN INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE LOGISTIC
SERVICE CO-DESIGN:
ELECTRIC BASED TRICYCLE
TECHNOLOGIES FOR LAST KILOMETER
DELIVERY



Tricycle technology for city logistics
« Triporteurs de l'Ouest »

MATERIALS AND METHODS



STEPS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE CO-DESIGN OF CITY LOGISTIC SERVICES

Identification step

1. **LUP application**
 - Territorial reading grid based on:
 - i) Physical, socio-cultural & economic resources
 - ii) Political context
 - Field visits: urban configuration for logistics
2. **LCA application**
 - Diesel-power cargo vans vs electricity tricycles: from 285 to 28 gCO₂eq/km in EU
 - EU mix vs PV: from 400 to 22gCO₂eq/kWh

Characterization step

Crossing LCA and LUP through urban metabolism requirements

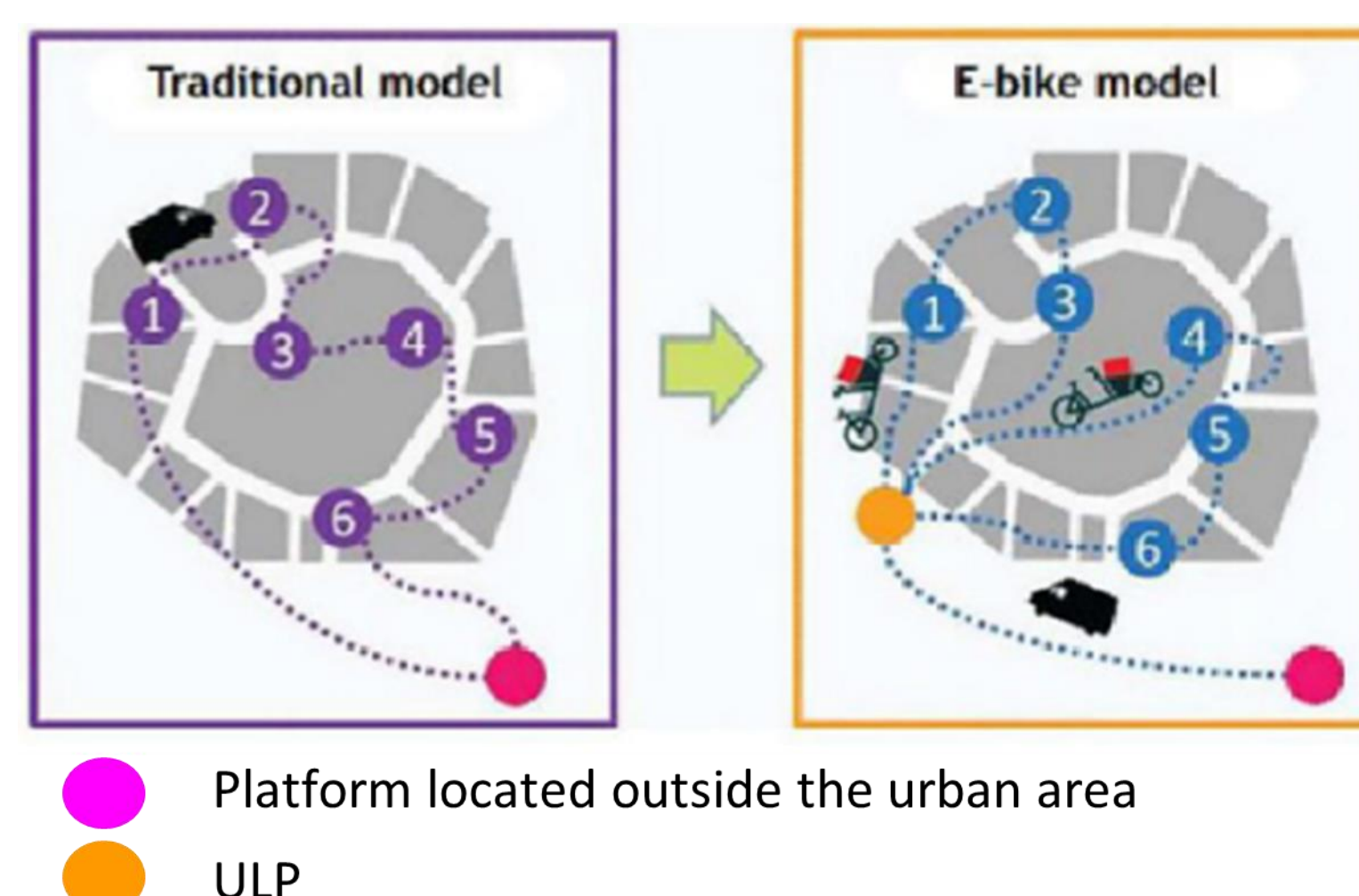
IDENTIFIED URBAN LOGISTICS HOTSPOTS

- Environmental living conditions such as air pollution, noise and urban congestion
- Stakeholders' needs and concerns (shopkeepers, workers, transport companies, public authorities, etc.) → Social hotspots
- Constraints for scheduling and delivery distribution including technology capacity, time, topography and energy required
- Economic performance of electric tricycles & charging infrastructures
- Potential of renewable energy resources in electric mobility applications
- Real-world local solar data, to be explored through Geographical Information Systems for energy use optimization.

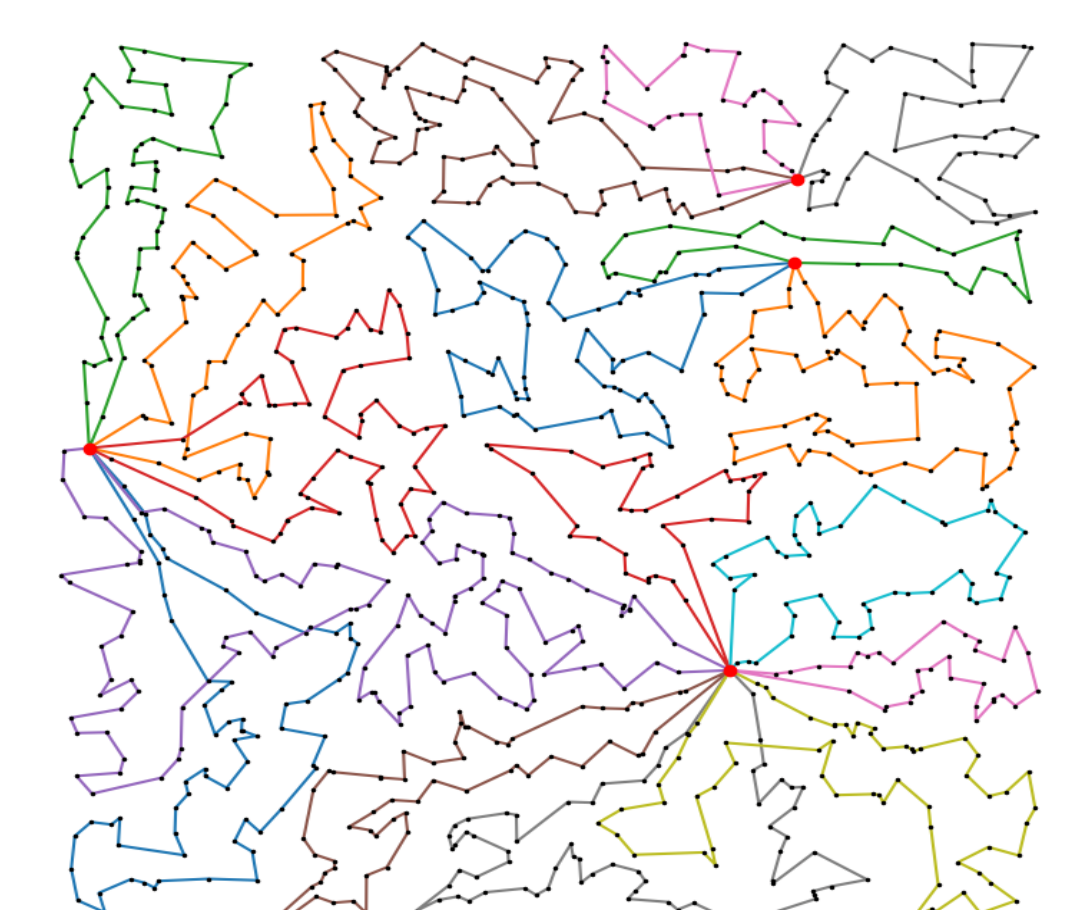
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Design and optimization step : from the electric tricycle technology to Urban Logistic Platforms.

→ **Optimization of delivery flows through a Clarke and Wright algorithm for 4 ULP and 1000 deliveries' points**



Distribution flows between the ULP and the delivery points in Nice city



Clarke and Wright Algorithm performed for 4 ULP and 1000 delivery points

→ **ULP integration in the urban metabolism**



Design of the ULP and its integration in the city metabolism

→ **Dimensioning of ULP and possible other usages of the platform (such as solar energy-based chargers for public electric vehicles) meeting stakeholders' needs and improving their living conditions.**

