

Exploring complementarity of Life Cycle Thinking and Landscape & Urban Planning towards sustainable urban co-design.

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▶ To cite this version:

Ghada Bouillass, Joris Masafont, Maëlle Baronnet, Nathan Bertho, Philomene Blot, et al.. Exploring complementarity of Life Cycle Thinking and Landscape & Urban Planning towards sustainable urban co-design.: Case study: Electric based tricycle technologies for last kilometer delivery. SETAC EUROPE 30th Annual Meeting, May 2020, Virtual, Ireland. hal-02913782

HAL Id: hal-02913782 https://minesparis-psl.hal.science/hal-02913782

Submitted on 10 Aug 2020

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











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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,

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Stakeholders' needs

中特特景

Living environment

URBAN

LOGISTIC

HOTSPOTS

Codesign & sustainable

territorial management

EXISTING TECHNOLOGY

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

sustainable technologies with high

environmental, social and economic performance.

EXISTING RESOURCES

LANDSCAPE AND URBAN PLANING

- 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**



Global annual average horizontal

irradiance (kWh/m²)

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

STEPS FOR THE SUSTAINBLE 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

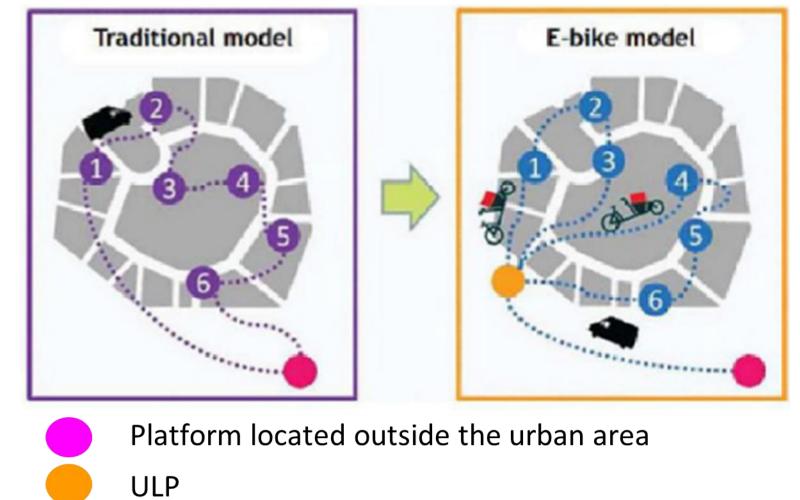
IDENTIFIED URBAN LOGISTICS HOTSPOTS

- > 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.

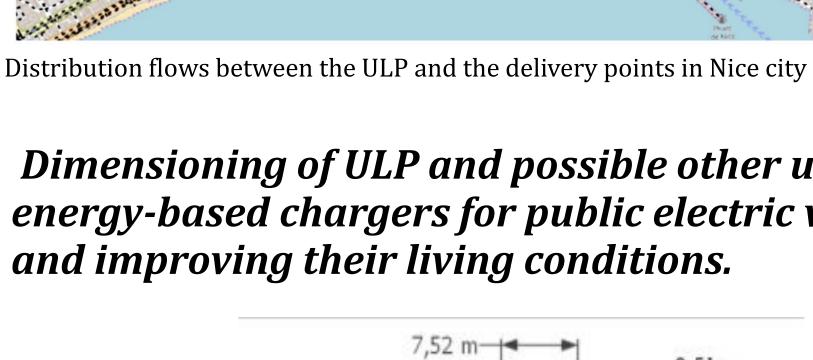
→ Optimization of delivery flows through a Clarke and Wright algorithm for 4 ULP and 1000 deliveries' points

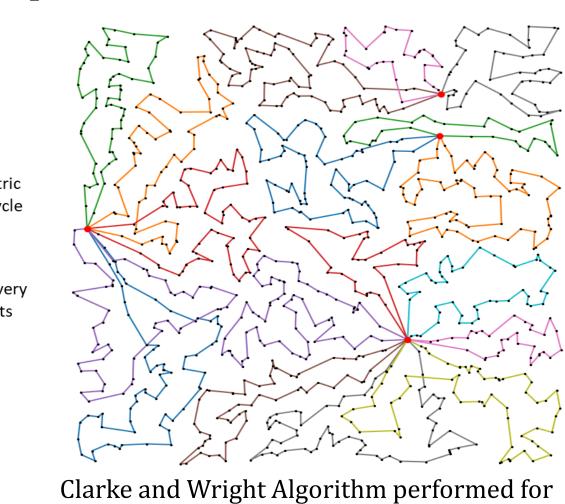


→ ULP integration in the urban metabolism



Design of the ULP and its integration in the city metabolism





4 ULP and 1000 delivery points

Dimensioning of ULP and possible other usages of the platform (such as solar energy-based chargers for public electric vehicules) meeting stakeholders' needs











ACKNOWLEDGMENTS





