

SUGAR Delivery & Servicing Plans

Joe Dack London 1st December 2010









Agenda

- > What is a Delivery & Servicing Plan?
- Practical workshop
- Business view of a DSP
- > TfL's approach to Engagement









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What is a Delivery & Servicing Plan?

- Provides a framework to better understand and manage freight vehicle movements
- It is from the perspective of the receiver of the goods
 Ultimately the decision maker (in some form)
- It seeks to change current behaviour and practices
- Can be adopted by any organisation











What is a Delivery & Servicing Plan?

Why is the DSP a framework?

- Each organisation is different
- Organisations within the same sector are different
 - » Business practices are specific to an organisation
- One size solution is not achievable

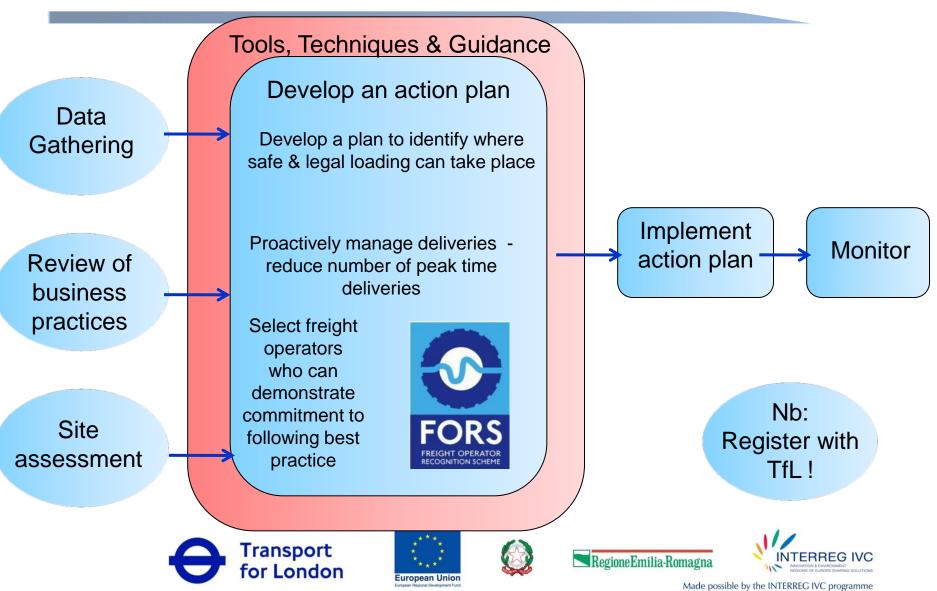






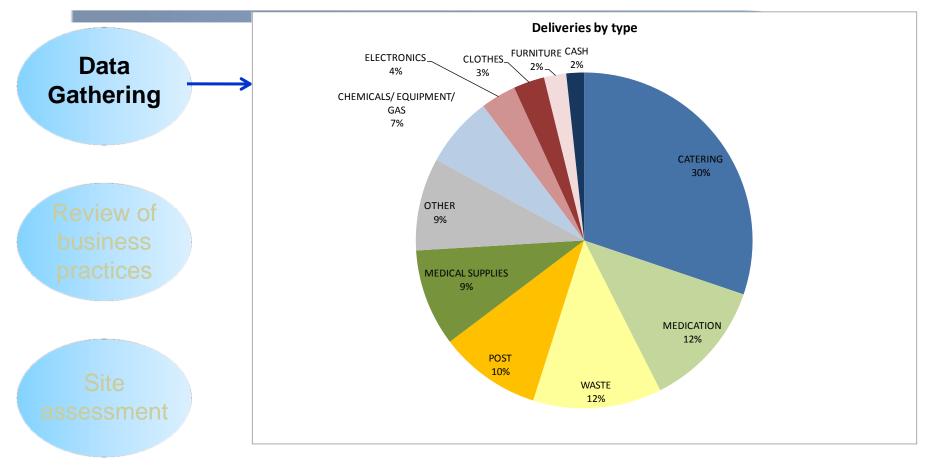


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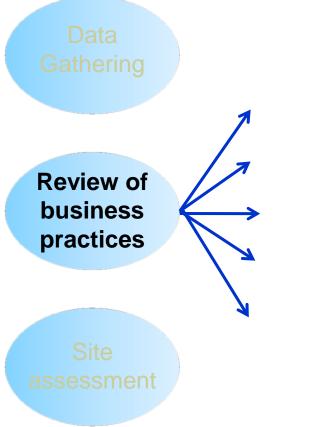
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Procurement processes

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Who orders goods?

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Frequency of ordering?

Stock levels

Product characteristics













Data Gathering

Review of business practices

Site assessment

Where do vehicles stop to unload?

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Some action plan elements

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Promote the use of low or no emission vehicles/modes: Electric or hybrid vehicles: James	Waste management: Eversheds	
McNaughton	Cooperative working with building tenants and your neighbours: Natural History & Science	
Wider collaboration: Holborn BID	Museums	
Promote the use of legal loading locations: Pret a Manger	Establish a centralised ordering system: University of Westminster Reduce or consolidate the number of suppliers : Emirates Stadium Implement a delivery booking system: James McNaughton	
Reduce delivery, servicing and collection frequencies: London Borough of Hackney		
The Borough reviewed the management of cash collections from its offices. Collections from low cash flow offices were		
Inform suppliers of the delivery location: Network Rail, London Bridge station	Move deliveries outside of peak, or normal working, hours: Almo	
Network Rail manages delivery activity and uses a map to promote its delivery vehicle access points to tenants and their suppliers at the London Bridge Station.	The offices of Almo have moved £40,000 worth of orders to one of their suppliers that deliver outside of peak hours, resulting in reduced on site and local congestion.	
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Benefits to Organisation/Building

Reduce cost

Eliminate unnecessary journeys

Improved operational efficiency

- On time, predictable delivery
- Staff productivity

Being a good neighbour

- Fewer vehicles / more appropriate activity resulting in:
- Less noise and intrusion
- Improved safety

Contributing to CSR programmes











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Practical Workshop

2 case studies

- Objective produce a DSP action plan for your building
 - » Consider/points to address
 - Site assessment
 - Business practices
 - Who is involved
 - Likely issues
- Feedback 2 key points from your action plan









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A Business View of DSPs

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Managing freight effectively: Delivery and Servicing Plans



The Business Benefits of DSPs

Hugh Smith Principal Consultant



Research





Pilot project

- Contacted 671
 organisations across 15
 sectors within London
- Engaged with 450 organisations – 76 agreed to collect DSP data



- Full data sets obtained for 56 organisations
- Pilot DSP projects initiated in 30 of these









The process

- Initial meeting to define scope
- Baseline data collection
- Analysis of data
- Identification of areas of opportunity
- Development of action plans
- Pilot implementation
- Assessment of results
- Sharing best practice/case studies











Targeted benefits



Cost & efficiency improvements

- suppliers, contracts etc

Environmental

- emissions, noise, congestion

Safety

 in and around the premises

Corporate image

 CSR, Environmental policy/statements, accreditation





Resolve



- Reduced deliveries
- Scheduled deliveries
- Reduced servicing

visits









Benefits achieved - freight

- **Reduced congestion**
- Consolidation centres



Benefits achieved - commercial

- Consolidation centres
- Reduced supplier base
- Collaborative
 procurement
- Accreditation
- Self-awareness











Success factors

- High level commitment
- Needs champion but also involvement of procurement, accounts, facilities management and transport
- Go beyond the easy wins think strategically
- Integrate into the management process









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Feedback Session

From each group 2 most important observations

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TfL's Approach to Business Engagement

Each business/organisation is different

- Different priorities
- Different organisational structure
- Different receptiveness
- Different level of resources
- Different business practices

One size solution does not fit.













Evidence from the DSP Pilot project

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	No.	% to next stage
Organisations contacted	671	
Organisations initially responded	561	84%
Number engaged with more information	450	80%
Number agreeing to start data collection	76	17%
Data collection completed	56	12%
Organisations proceeding to pilot	30	6.7%



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TfL's Approach to DSP Engagement

Compulsory

New developments & planning process

Voluntary

- Direct engagement with businesses 1-2-1 approach (organisations that are of interest to TfL)
- Promoting self help –provision of tools & materials
- Business Groups/organisations NHS
- Upskilling individual trade/ specialisms in partnership with trade bodies
- Integrating the concept within Environmental schemes











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Challenges with the voluntary approach

Few businesses and organisations actively manage their supply chains, unless that supply chain is a key component of that particular business or organisation's activity

Who manages deliveries in an office based organisation?











Challenges with the voluntary approach

Few businesses and organisations actively manage their supply chains, unless that supply chain is a key component of that particular business or organisation's activity

Identifying receptive business/organisations Identifying the right person

Selling the concept

- Resources necessary and available
- Not critical
- Awareness
- Promoting the benefits









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Thank you

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