Local planning for goods movement

A survey of current municipal practices and opportunities in Ontario

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Research questions

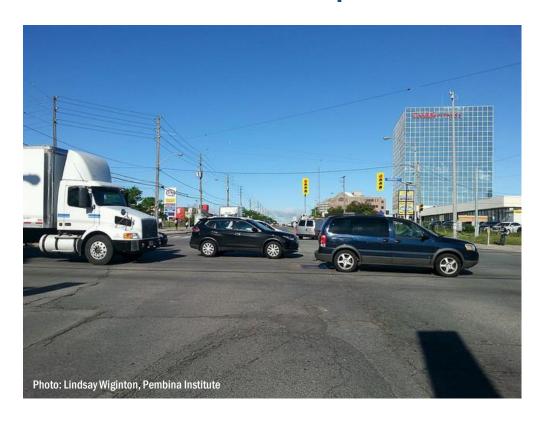
To what extent are municipalities planning for goods movement?

Why?

How can we support them in doing more?



1. Economic competitiveness



In 2011, gridlock cost the Toronto region \$6 billion in lost productivity

2. Quality of life

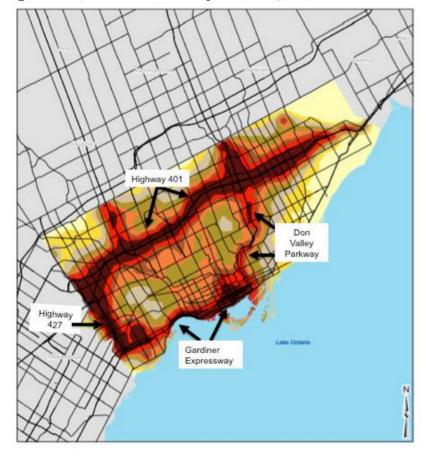


Residents call for action where goods movement generates noise and safety concerns

3. Health

Trucks are a
leading source of
criteria air
contaminants
and areas near
major roads are
most impacted

Figure 6: NO_x levels across the City of Toronto, 2006



Source: Adapted from Golder Associates, 2011

Illness Update" (2014).

Source: City of Toronto, "Path to Healthier Air: Toronto Air Pollution Burden of

4. Environment/sustainability

Emissions from on-road heavyduty trucks were responsible for just under 10% of Ontario emissions in 2015

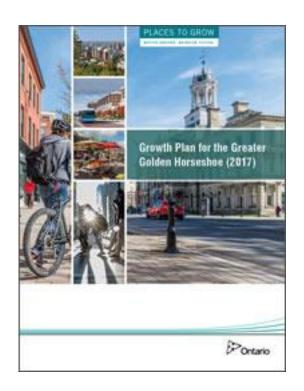
Volume of road freight more than doubled from 1990-2014





5. Provincial requirements and policy

- PPS 2014
- Growth Plan for the GGH, 2017
 - Complete streets
 - Prime employment areas
 - Integrated infrastructure planning
 - Climate change planning
- Metrolinx Regional Transportation Plan (December 2017)
 - GTHA Urban Freight Study, 2011
- Multimodal Transportation Plan for the GGH (final plan 2018/19)





What can municipalities do?

Freight-Supportive Guidelines











- Land use and transportation planning
- Site design
- Transportation systems and operations
- Data collection
- Stakeholder collaboration
- Pilot projects
- Capital investment



Research approach

- Online survey targeting Ontario municipalities with population >45,000
- 23/47 complete responses
- 4 telephone interviews
- Today's discussion



Participation in survey

Policy region	Upper- tier	Lower- tier	Single- tier	Total
GGH	5	13	1	19
Northern	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	3	3
Total	5	13	5	23

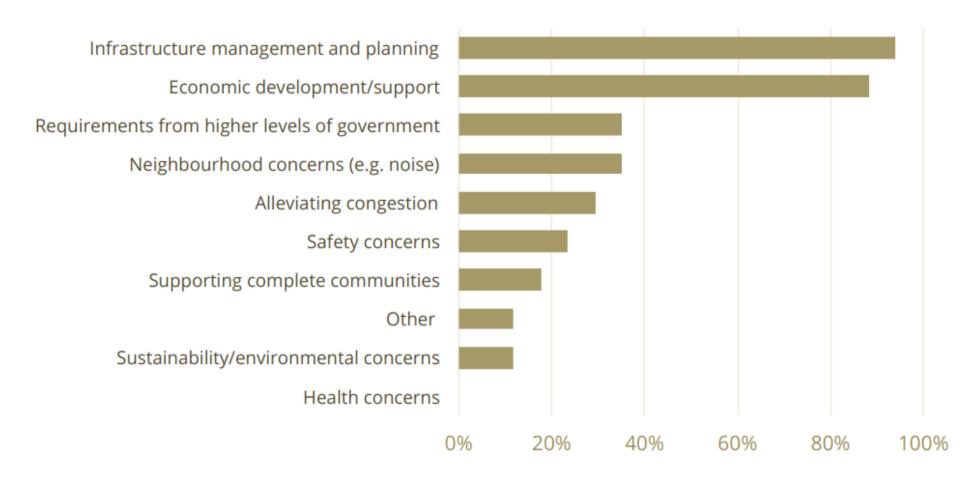


Rate of adoption of goods movement policies

Existing goods movement policies	Upper- tier	Lower- tier	Single- tier	Total
In standalone goods movement plan	20%	0%	0%	4%
In Official Plan	100%	54%	40%	61%
In Transportation Master Plan	100%	54%	0%	52%
None	0%	23%	60%	26%

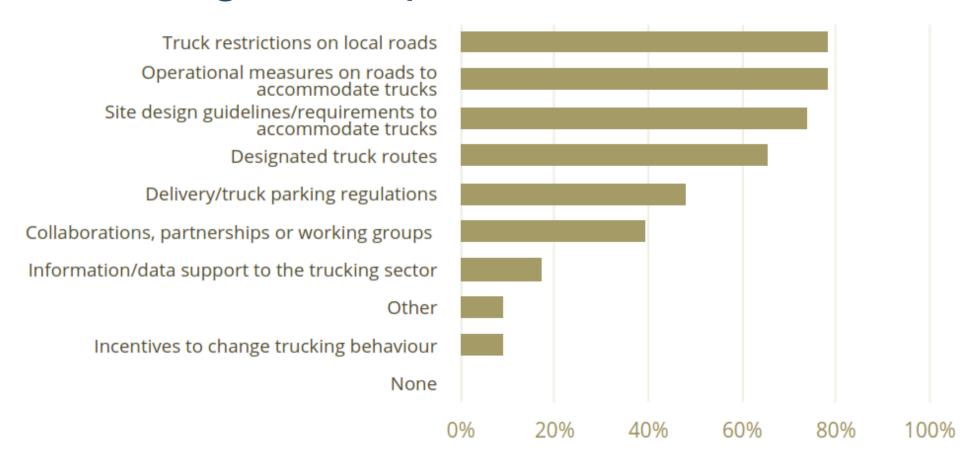


Main motivations for adopting policies



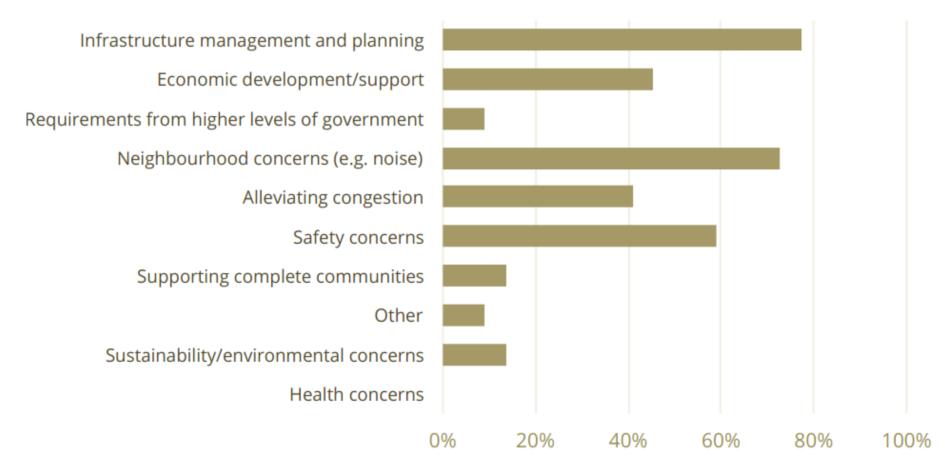


Rate of adoption of freight management practices





Main motivations for adopting freight management practices





Studies and data collection



- 13% conducted a freight audit or baseline study on goods movement in the last 10 years
- 30% have data related to goods movement



Priorities, resources and barriers

- Goods movement ranked as an average transportation priority (5/10)
- 5 areas of support ranked as equally important:
 - financial resources
 - external support/guidance
 - internal knowledge
 - access to data
 - for goods movement to be a higher priority among stakeholders and elected officials



Other support needed (open question)

- Support, investment, or guidance from higher levels of government.
- Establishment of a comprehensive goods movement network by the province.
- Guidance on how to accommodate long combination vehicles.
- Involvement in, or leverage of, external research.
- Data highlighting impacts of local freight on greenhouse gas emissions.



Other support needed (open question)

- Have staff dedicated to this topic.
- Build stronger partnerships between municipalities and major freight companies, particularly rail.
- Advance the topic in the public consciousness and among government/elected officials.





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