Micro-hub in a historic city centre: the challenges and opportunities

Zisis Maleas

Hellenic Institute of Transport - CERTH



Micro – Hubs specifications



Location: Typically located in easily accessible areas, often in close **proximity** to the final delivery destination (e.g., near residential areas, office complexes, or transit centers).



Size: Smaller than traditional warehouses or distribution centers, making them more **suitable for integration** into urban environments.



Functionality: Can serve **multiple functions**, from being a simple parcel pick-up point to a more complex distribution center that handles sorting and last-mile delivery logistics.





Micro – Hubs Challenges (Business Perspective)

- Space Constraints: Finding suitable locations in dense urban areas can be challenging if all companies should install their own infrastructure
- Integration and collaboration with ecosystems
- Technology adoption and business transformation of processes
- Investment costs : To acquire new operational capability

Micro – Hubs Challenges (End User)

- Increasing demand for E-commerce
- User Experience and Technology Adoption
- Flexibility and Responsiveness
- Accessibility and Convenience
- Sustainability and Environmental awareness



Micro – Hubs Challenges (City based challenges)

- Empty and unused building and places in dense urban areas or on near districts
- Enabling End Customer (Citizen) to participate on delivery process and be part of the delivery (effort, technology adoption)
- Traffic and Congestion reduction based on fewer driven km and fewer vehicles entering the area
- To adopt Zoning and Land Use Regulations should be ready on how to organize and coordinate the future last mile operation

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Noise and Air pollution

























Pickup rate/speed → *The time takes for a costumer to pick a parcel*



Parcel placement per courier arrival \rightarrow *Number of orders placed by a single visit*



Vehicles per day operate the network → How many vehicles (and drivers) needed to fulfil the hubs



Micro-hubs per km2 → Lowering the number of hubs requires less public space and operations costs (caused by stochasticity)





Pickup rate/speed → The time takes for a costumer to pick a parcel



Important System Parameters



Parcel placement per courier arrival → *Number of orders placed by a single visit*







Vehicles per day operate the network → How many vehicles (and drivers) needed to fulfil the hubs



City of Thessaloniki

- ≻~8.500 parcels per day
- ≻6-8 companies perform last mile
- ▶320.000 inhabitants on 19.3 km2
- ≻~2.5% of population receives a parcel daily
- ➢ If 120 Lockers shared with 32 units each one we can have up to 45% of the demand served by locker
 - Assuming that one parcel stays ~one day on the locker
 - Assuming there is a centric 'brain' to coordinate the urban logistics operations and the lockers are accessible from all the companies







- Design of micro-hubs involves complex dynamics and tradeoffs that emerge for strong mathematical formulations and analysis
- Consolidation, cooperation and sharing of resources is critical to amplify the impact on all sustainability levels
- Smart utilization of unused public and private space is vital
- Understanding the behavior and involving final customer on operations is mandatory to achieve noticeable results
- Visibility, Trustworthiness on data sharing under common data formats helps to accelerate the innovation and integration of multiple stakeholders



Questions ?



Zisis Maleas

Research Associate at Hellenic Institute of Transport – HIT Centre of Research & Technology Hellas – CERTH *zisismaleas*@certh.gr