

# AUCKLAND CYCLING



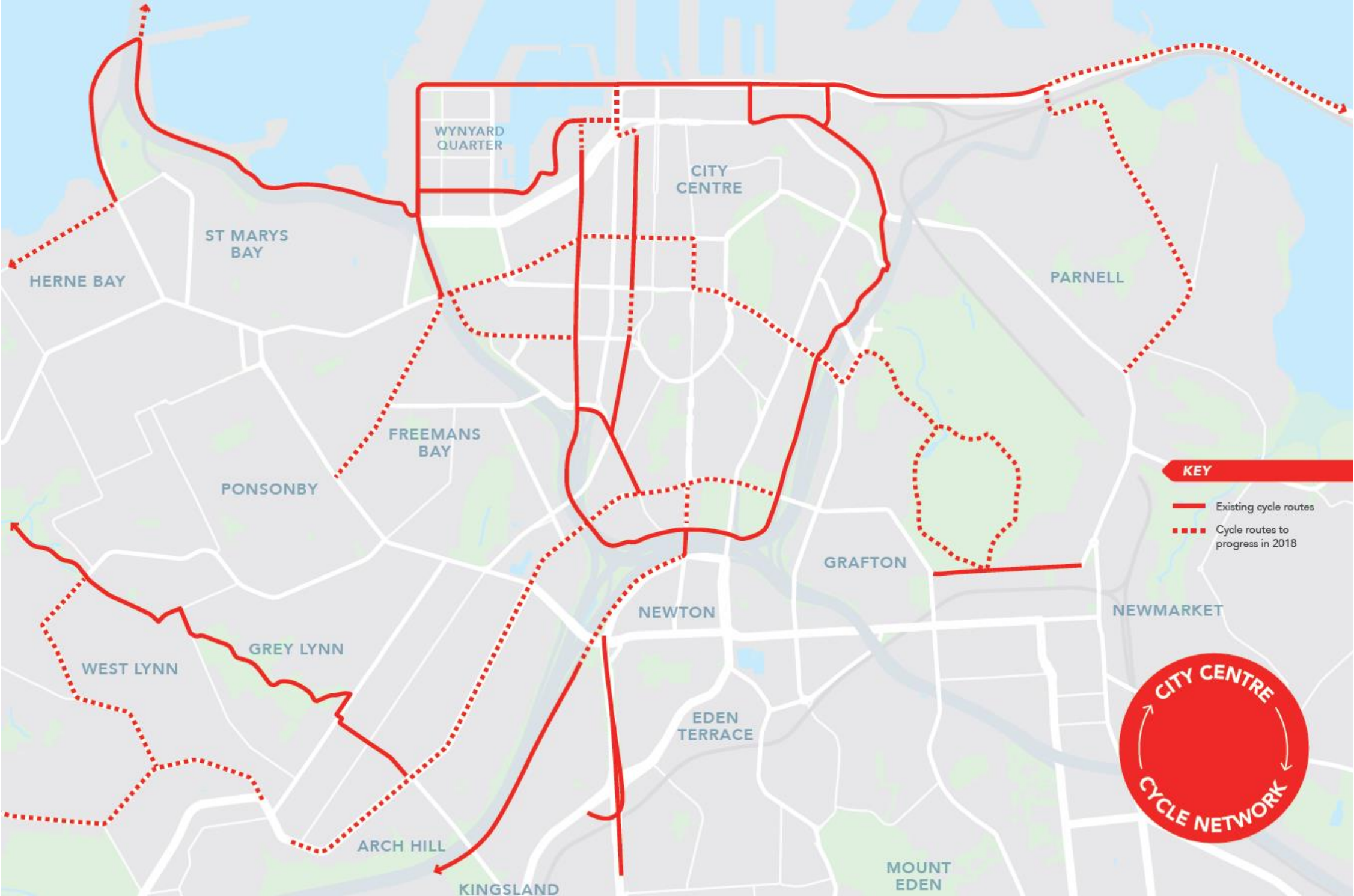
*An Investment  
Programme 2018-2028*















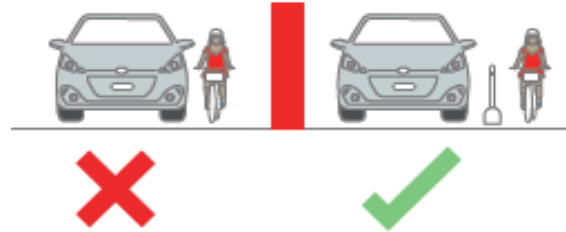


# Defining the Problem

## CYCLING FEELS UNSAFE

**60%**

would cycle with better infrastructure.



## CONDITIONS FOR CYCLING ARE UNSAFE

Cyclists are involved in

**10x**

as many serious crashes as motorists (by mode share).



Cyclists are disproportionately represented in serious and fatal crashes.

## AND THERE ARE SERIOUS IMPACTS FOR SOCIETY

Annually, transport emissions cause:



as many premature adult deaths as the regional road toll, and costing society

**\$466m**

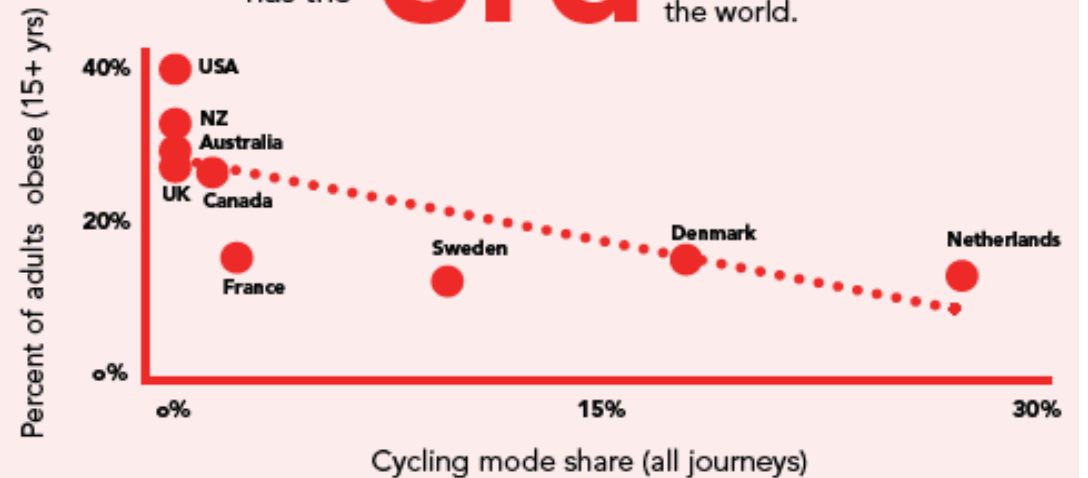
from mortality and morbidity.

**38%**

of Auckland's greenhouse gas emissions come from transport.



NZ has the **3rd** most obese population in the world.

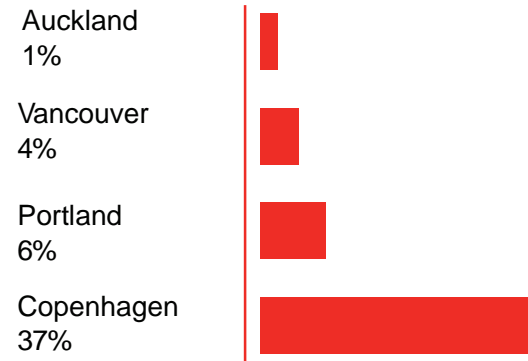


# Auckland's Cycling Opportunity

Many people would cycle short distances if the conditions were right. Overall, Auckland has good weather and lots of flat areas and with the popularity of e-bikes, hills are no longer such an issue.

## CYCLE MODE SHARE

Selected cities



**73%**  
of Auckland streets  
have a slope  
less than  
**3%**

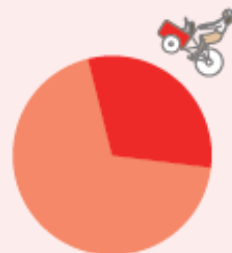


**54%**  
of people would  
consider cycling  
if the conditions  
were right.

**230,000**

Aucklanders live  
within a 30 minute  
bike ride to the city.

**OVER 50% OF AUCKLANDERS  
WOULD RIDE BIKES**

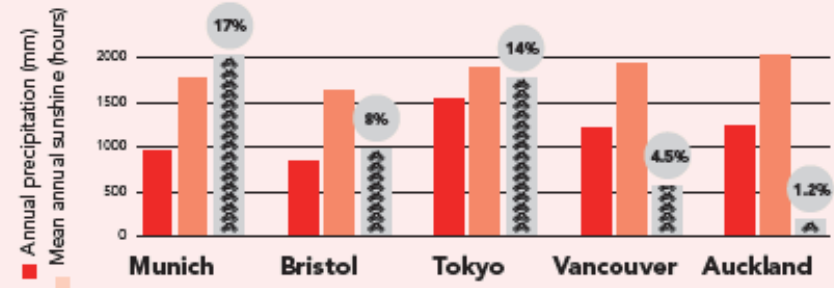


**31%**

of Aucklanders ride bikes  
at least monthly.

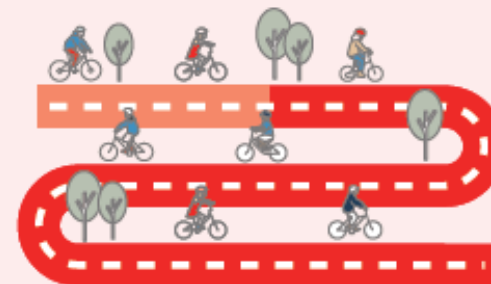
**RAIN ISN'T A BARRIER**

## RAIN AND SUNSHINE IN SELECTED CITIES



1% of the cities cycling mode share

**AUCKLANDERS DO LIKE CYCLING  
AND HAVE RIDDEN MUCH MORE IN THE PAST**



**20%**

of Auckland  
intermediate school  
children cycled to school  
in the late 1970s.

Today that  
number is: **3.9%**

# Aucklanders want cycling

- 65% of Aucklanders agree that cycling is **good for their community**
- 47% positive about the state of cycling in Auckland



# PBC Objectives

By 2028:

1. Triple cycle mode share to work / education from 1% to 3%
2. Triple jobs and education opportunities accessible by short cycle trips
3. Triple cycle journeys to dense activity centres
4. Double rate of participation in regular cycling activity to 25% of Aucklanders
5. Reduce DSIs of people on bikes by 20%



# Approach to programme development

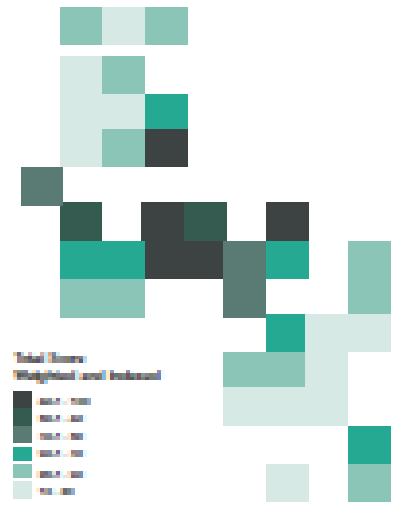
1. Alternatives
2. Priority areas
3. Longlist
4. Shortlist
5. Development of recommended programme

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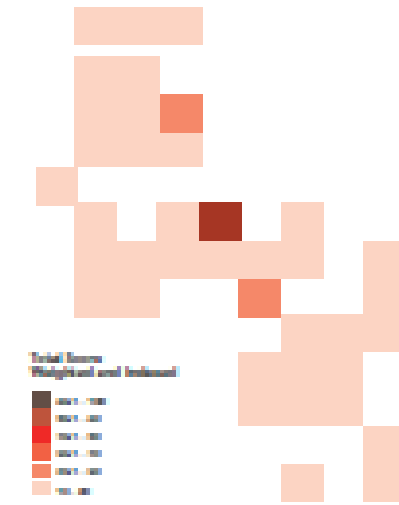
### Cycle commute mode share



### School enrolment



### Jobs



### Deprivation score



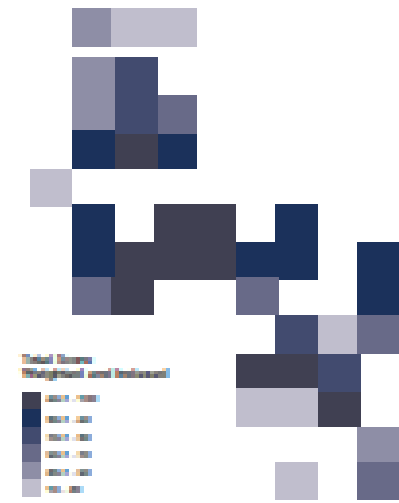
### Number of people age 0-19



### Poor PT access



### Population



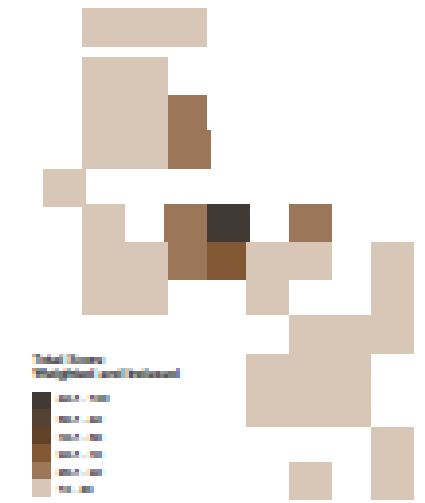
### Commute trip length



### Road crashes



### Health Outcomes



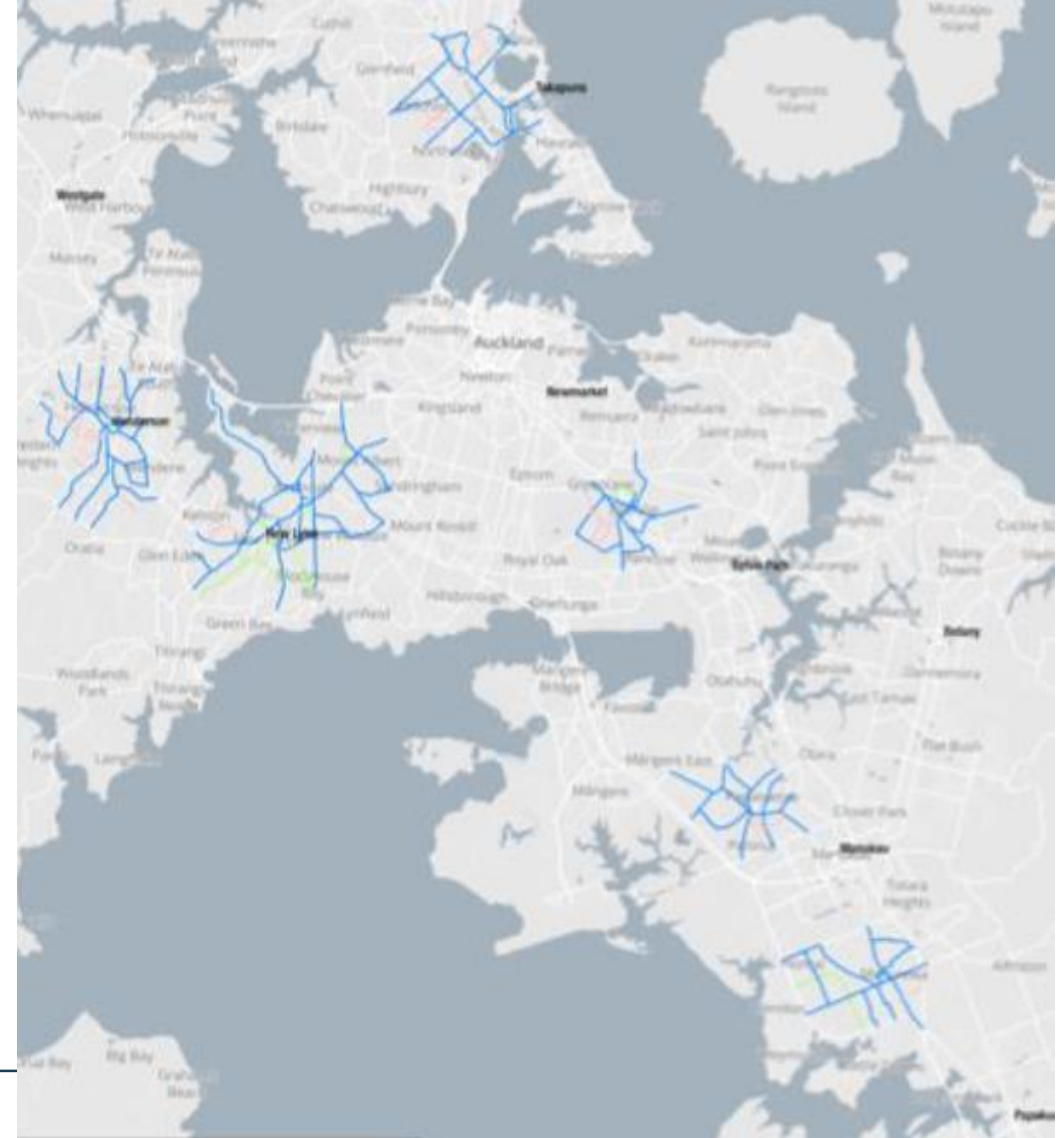
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# Programme Options

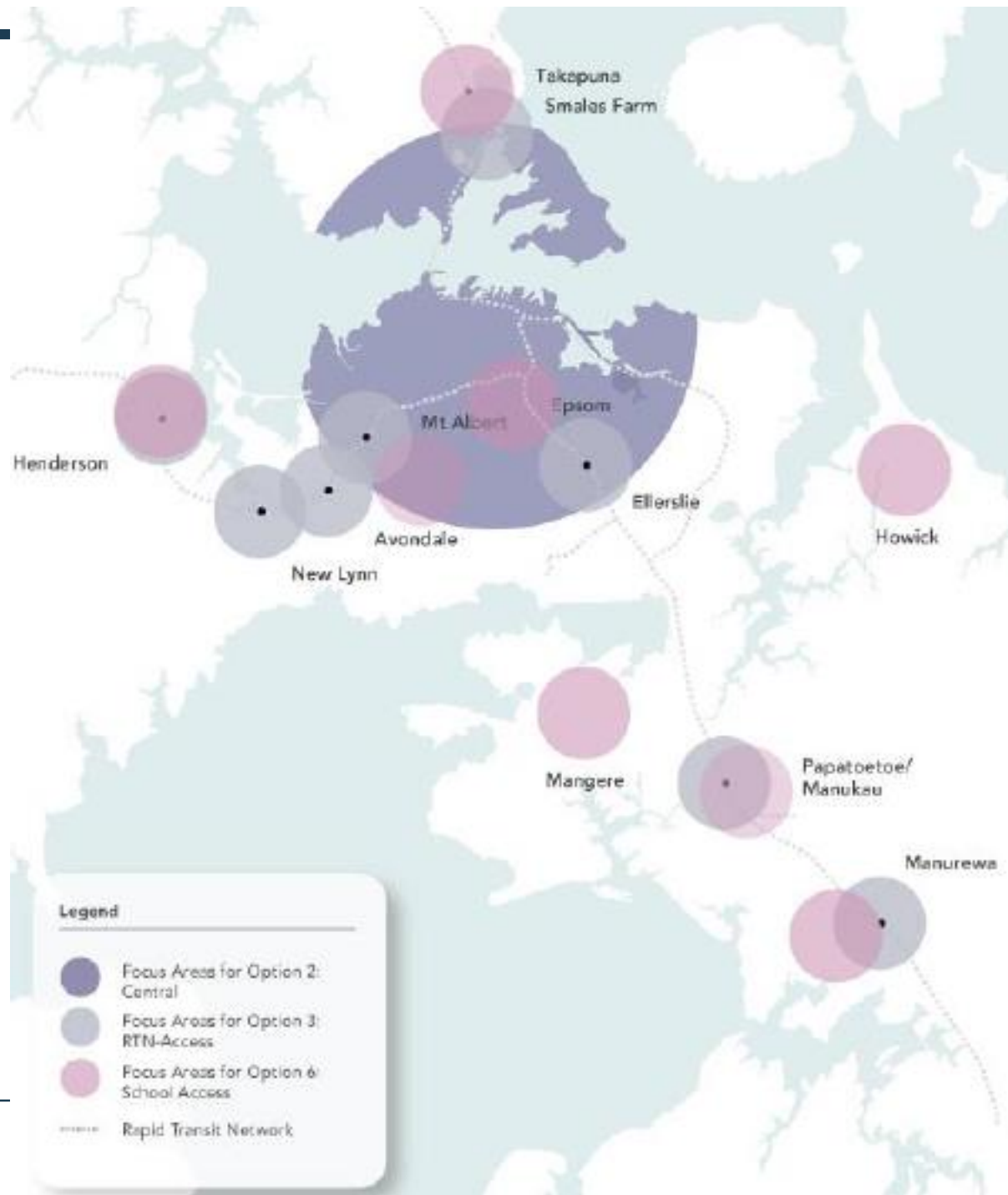
1. Reinforce existing trunk routes
2. Central area network
3. Rapid Transit access
4. Long-distance connections
5. Demonstration neighbourhoods
6. School access



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# Shortlist options

4 shortlist options:

- 1. Do-minimum.** A base network, low level of investment (\$300m over 10 years)
- 2. Base + Central** area network. Medium level investment focused on central area (\$600m over 10 years)
- 3. Base + Suburban** hubs network. Medium level investment focused on suburban hubs (\$600m over 10 years)
- 4. Base + Central + Suburban** hubs. High level investment combining Options 2 & 3. (\$900m over 10 years)

# Shortlist summary

Criteria	Weighting	Assessment			
		Option 1 – Base Network	Option 2 – Base + Intensified Central	Option 3 – Base + Suburban Hubs	Option 4 – Base + Intensified Central + Suburban Hubs
1. Contribution to achievement of investment objectives	33%	-0.6 Likely to achieve some, but not all, investment objectives	+1.6 Likely to achieve all investment objectives. Scores higher than Option 3 for achieving safety objectives	+1.6 Likely to achieve all investment objectives. Scores higher than Option 3 for achieving accessibility and health objectives	+2.9 Likely to exceed investment objective targets across all objectives
2. Implementability	33%	-0.5 Implementation likely to involve some challenges with impacts on other modes that can be managed or mitigated. Likely to be financially affordable.	-1.3 Implementation likely to be challenged by impacts on other modes and minor construction complexity and project dependencies. Likely to be financially affordable.	-0.7 Implementation likely to involve some challenges with impacts on other modes and minor construction complexity and project dependencies. Likely to be financially affordable.	-2.6 Implementation likely to be challenged by impacts on other modes, and some construction complexity and dependencies with other transport projects. Unlikely to be affordable.
3. Economic efficiency	33%	+2.0 High level of cycling demand impact and associated economic benefits from lowest cost programme.	+1.7 Cycling demand and economic benefits increase with scale of programme. Demand and associated benefits slightly higher than Option 3 under increasing congestion and accelerated demand scenarios.	+1.6 Cycling demand and economic benefits increase with scale of programme.	+1.5 Cycling demand and economic benefits increase with scale of programme. Some diminishing returns from additional investment.
Total score	100%	0.47	0.67	0.82	0.59
Rank		4	2	1	3



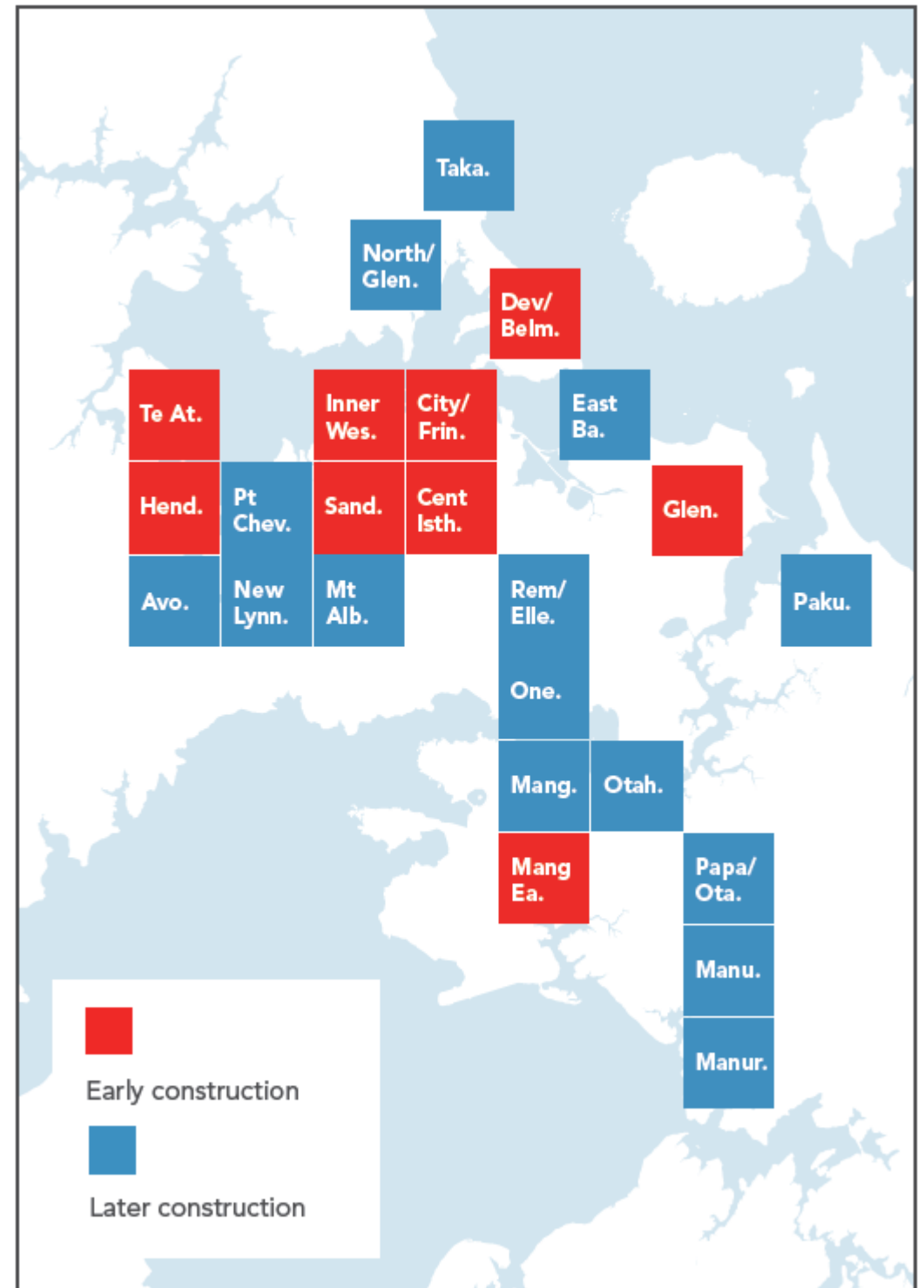
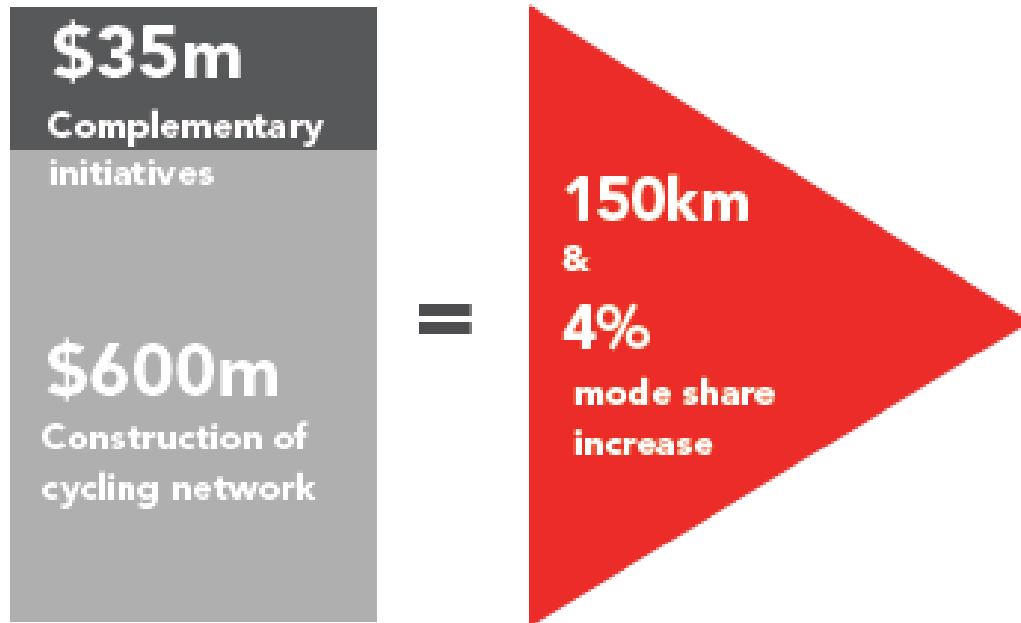
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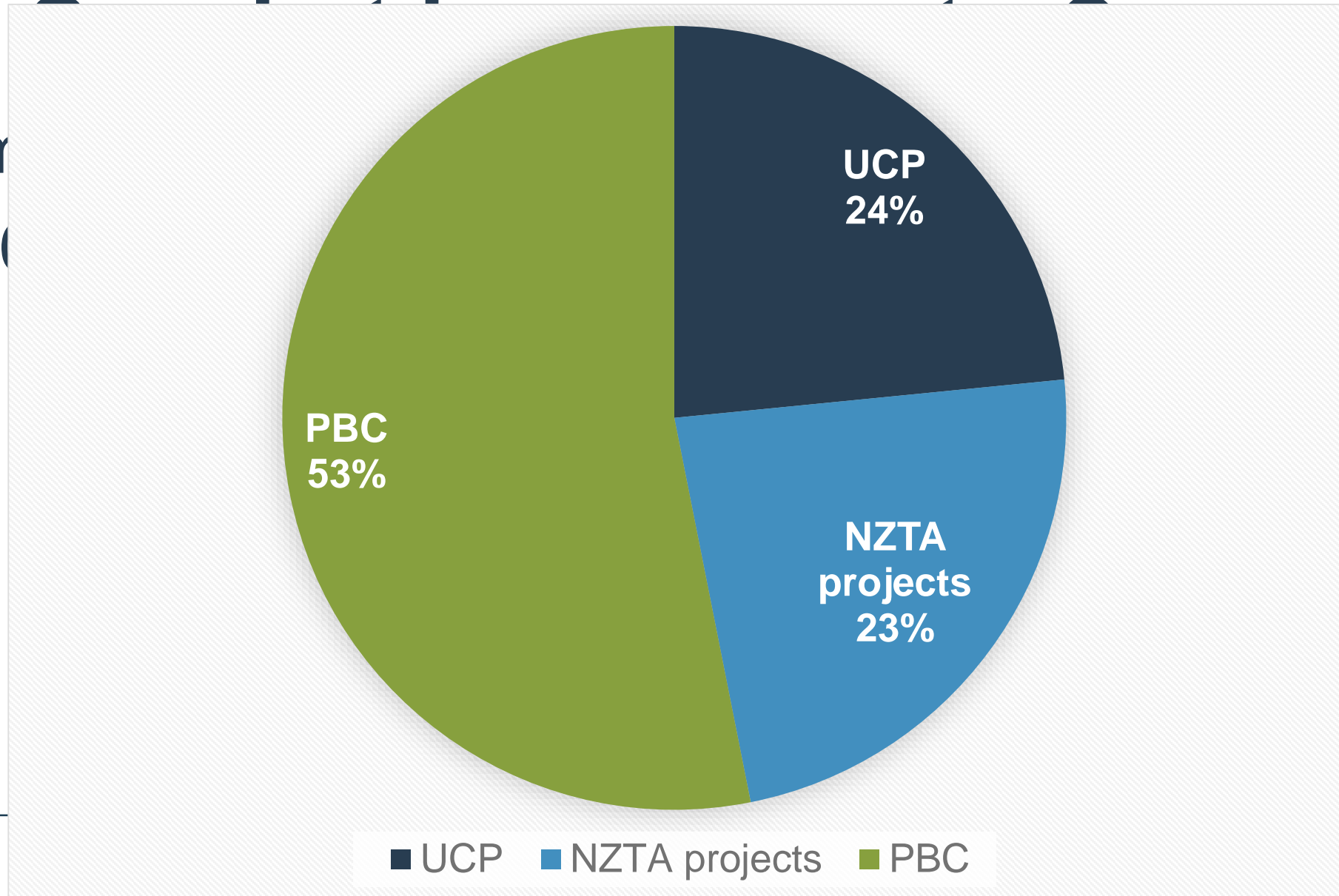
# Programme Overview

## RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT

Funded by AT and the NZ Transport Agency



- \$640 m
- But \$300





# Thank you

