Transport challenges in a linear city



Cynthia Gillespie, Chief Strategy Officer



Working to shape our city



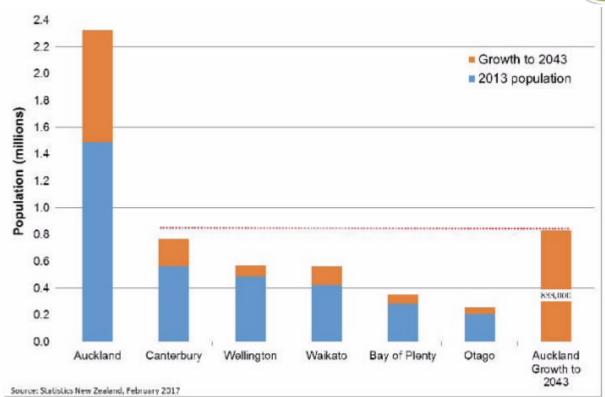
- Working to support faster rate of housing growth
- Working to prevent a decline in access to jobs (west and south)
- Working to slow the increase in congestion on the motorway (peak and other times)
- Working to increasing public transport mode share, particularly along high volume, congested corridors.





Regional Growth

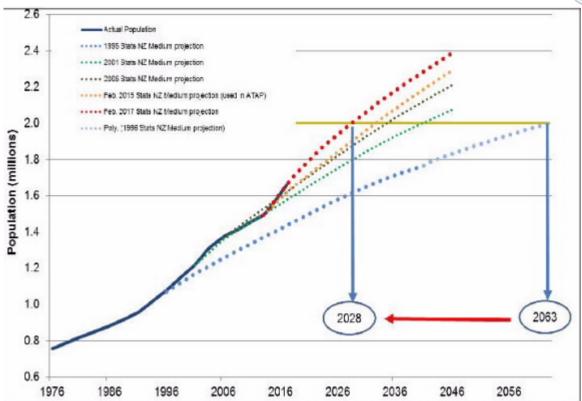






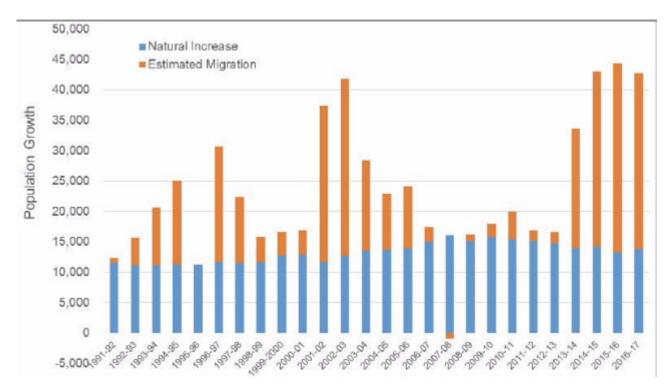
Auckland Population 1976-2056 (A





Auckland Population-1991-2017



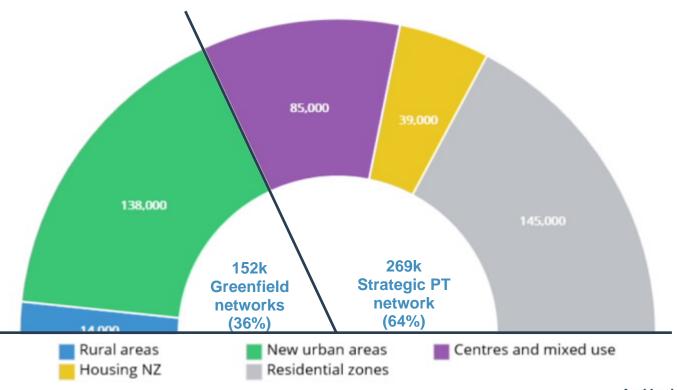




Auckland's growth



Feasible enabled residential capacity (421,000)







Moving Auckland forward





Council and Government agreed strategic direction



Auckland with 2.4 million people



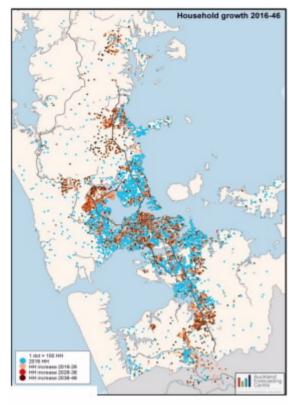
Development and strengthening of strategic transport networks



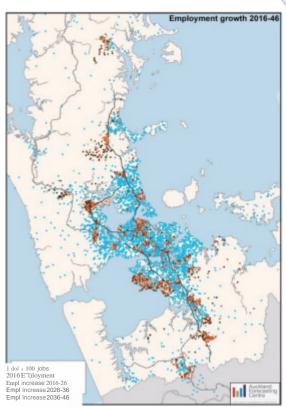
Enable and support greenfield growth



Household and Employment Growth (A7)







(ART3.2A Seen I Mod11.4)



Rolling out the RTN



Significant expansion of RTN network

Expect significant uptake over time

Capacity issues for system during lengthy construction

Trigger considerations



Auckland's challenge



Staging

- Right mode for the right time demand, capacity and corridor
- No definitive trigger when transition between modes to occur multiple variables and interdependencies
- Mode transition and hierarchy shift in Auckland context dependent on customer service levels – high bus volumes an hour detrimental to customer experience
- Key corridors already hitting these levels in Auckland

Network Resilience

- Network integration planning to ensure all modes function together – PT, vehicles, active
- Providing viable PT options to increase capacity and ensure network is future proofed for potential introduction of congestion charging

Key challenge

How do we transition between the modes and progress towards implementation of LRT?





Addressing the challenge



Stage 1: Optimise existing assets

Network changes, Public Transport Operating Model, schedules, routes

Stage 2: Extend existing facilities

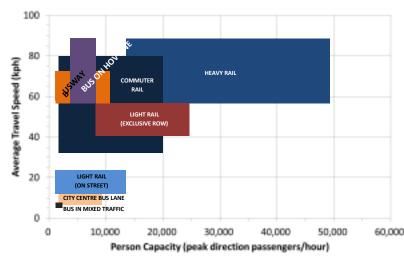
- Dedicated lanes/routes
- Double deckers
- Electric buses
- Fast ferries
- CRL network efficiency
- Increasing active modes

Stage 3: Introduce new technology

- Bus automation/ platooning
- LRT

Stage 4: Driverless vehicles

 First and last mile autonomous flexible routing



Source: Adapted from Transit Capacity and Quality of Service Manual 2nd Edition



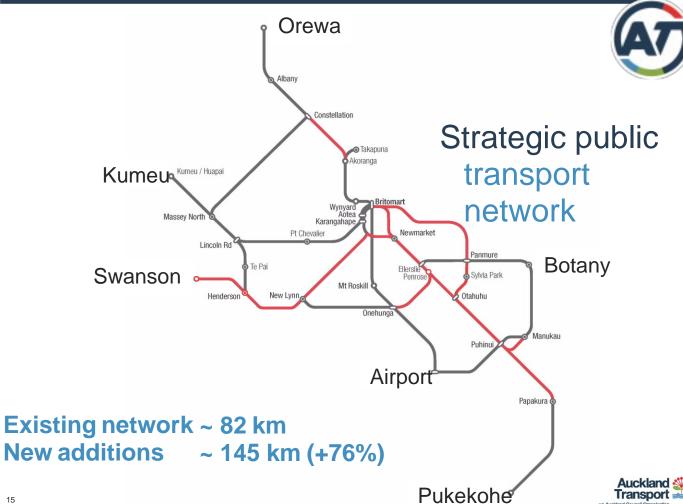
Strengthen strategic transport networks

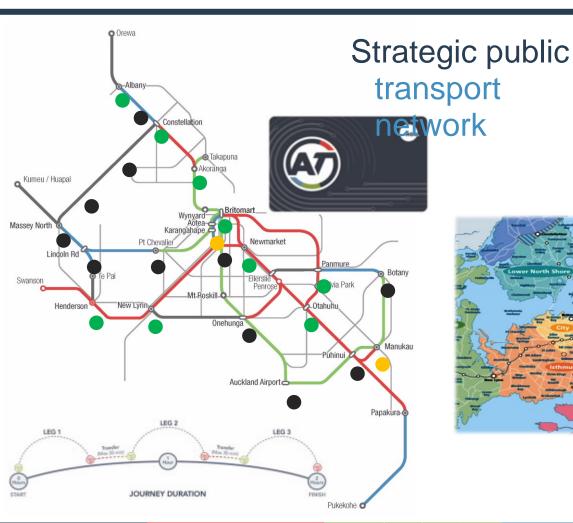












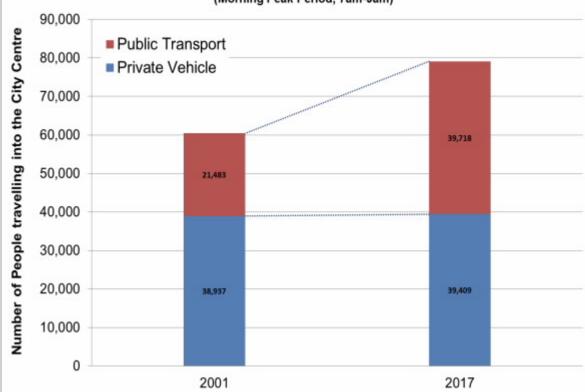






A7

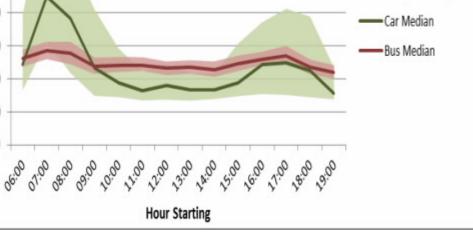
People Entering The City Centre by Car and PT: 2001-2017 (Morning Peak Period, 7am-9am)













In-vehicle Travel Time (minutes)

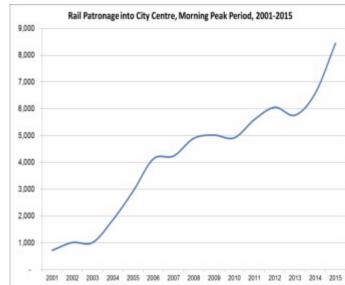
Significant growth on existing RTN



Northern busway

N Busway Patronage into City Centre, Morning Peak Period, 2001-2015 11,000 10,000 9,000 8.000 7,000 6.000 5,000 4,000

Rail patronage in city centre







Aotea station









aurecon Matt MocDenald Jasmax GRIMSHAW ARUP















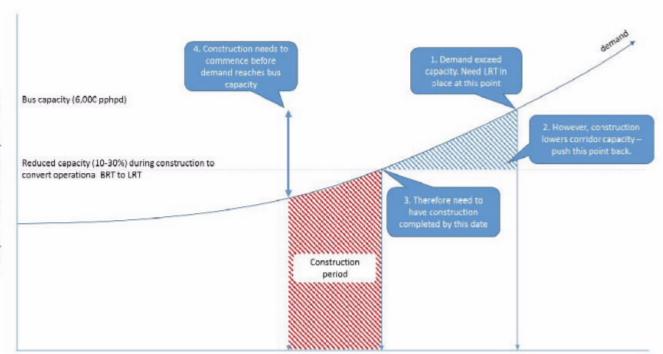




People movement per hour

Trigger point considerations

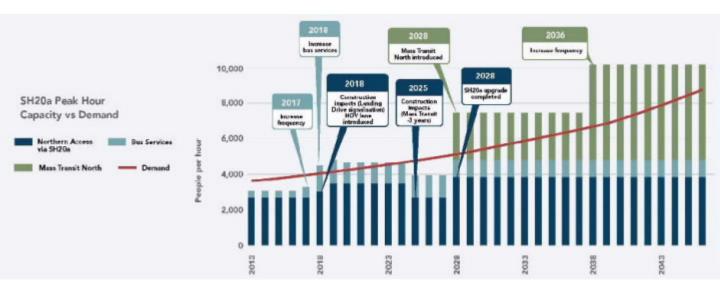






Trigger point considerations



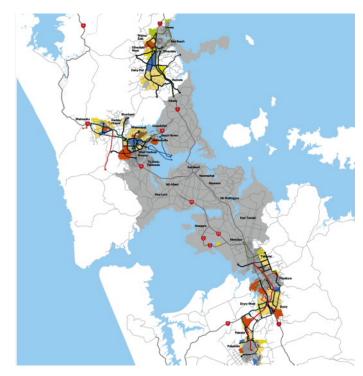




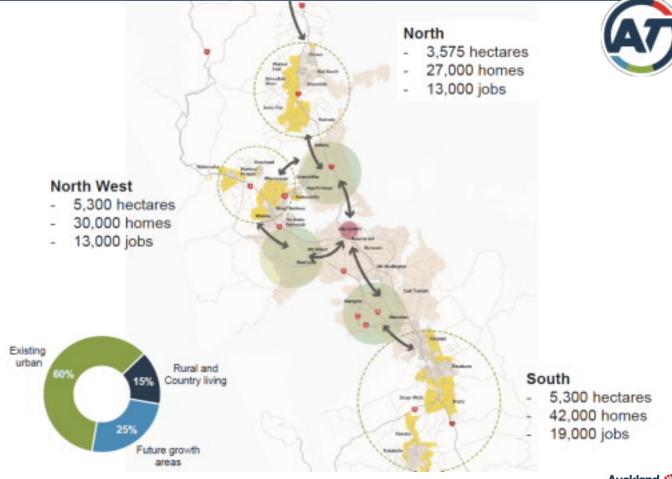
Meeting Auckland's Growth Demands



- Substantial infrastructure investment is required to support Auckland's strategic growth framework and meet demand for housing for the next 30 years.
- Work programmes such as ATAP, the Future Urban Land Supply Strategy and Transport for Future Urban Growth have helped clarify the likely scope, scale and timing of that investment required to respond but do not identify how it will be funded or what innovative solution may need to be considered.

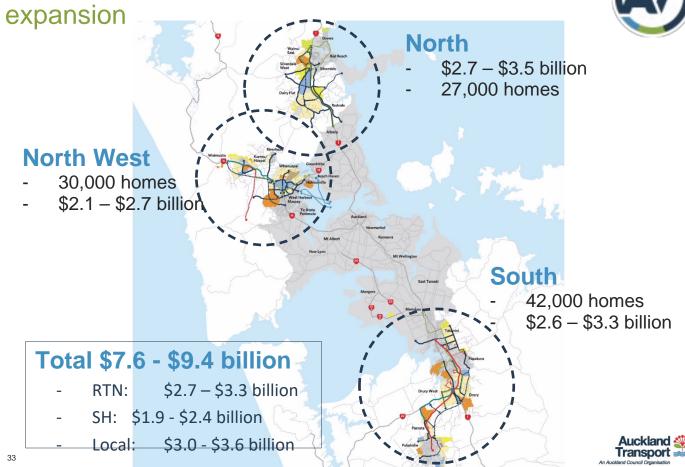








Early business case development for greenfield





Thank you.

