



Getting there on foot, by cycle A strategy to advance walking and cycling in New Zealand transport

NZ Walking and Cycling Profile 2008:

a guide for decision- makers





Ministry of Transport TE MANATŪ WAKA

Dr. I ain McAuley, Ministry of Transport, NZ Walking Conference, Auckland 4 August 2008

(a preview- not yet official)



Why promote walking?

Helps emission reduction targets



What was that bump?

I mproves resilience of transport system and economy



HYERH





Outline

- Strategic context
- New Zealand Transport Strategy 2008
- Getting There on foot, by cycle
 - Profile preview
- Highlight benefits of promoting walking and cycling
- Snapshot of activity and safety
- "How to do it" resources and examples of good practice





New Zealand Transport Strategy 2008



I ncrease walking and cycling and other 'active modes' to 30% of total trips in major urban areas by 2040





Other govt strategic linkages

- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy
- Healthy Eating Healthy Action
- Injury Prevention Strategy
- Road Safety to 2010
- SPARC Active Communities Programme
- Urban Design Protocol
- International Walking Charter





Getting there: initiative 3 decision maker communication action plan

- Build awareness and understanding of the benefits and place of walking and cycling within transport
- Encourage support for and participation in effective *Getting there* implementation with a strong focus on local government, regionally and nationally







People-centred places are vibrant places







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Acland Street, Melbourne



50% of spending from pedestrians

26% from motor vehicle drivers











"Residents of lower traffic volume streets are more likely to know their neighbours and show more concern for their local environment than residents of streets with higher traffic volumes and speeds"

Donald Appleyard





Changing perceptions



Wellington RC survey 88% of parents would allow children to walk unsupervised near their homes but only 59% would allow them to walk to school Stranger danger (35%) Volume of traffic (21%)





2nd aim provide a snapshot of walking and cycling activity



- Overall mode share
- Mode share by trip
 purpose
- Travel to school
- Safety data







Mode share of time spent travelling, for each trip purpose/ destination type













3rd aim How to do it

 Increasing the number of people walking will require a shared commitment by national, regional and local govt to longterm strategic planning coupled with initiatives that can be implemented over the short to medium term





Strategic planning





Design for liveability •

- Integrated transport land use •
- connectivity
- density •
- mixed use
- safety •
- high quality public spaces •





Case study -Botany Downs





- proximity of town centre most positive aspect of living there
 - most commonly reported lifestyle change of new residents was increase in walking and other exercise.
 - Businesses and service providers very positive.





Safe systems approach

- risks posed by the physical environment
- risks posed by other road users
- risks posed by pedestrian behaviour
- education
- engineering
- enforcement
- strategic interaction













Enforcement helps !











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Case study Community street reviews

- Walkability assessment technique
- Evaluates quality of public spaces streets, housing estates, parks, squares – from the users perspective rather than those who manage it.
- NZ Transport Agency can provide support





Case study: Peverel Street, Christchurch A "living street"

















Resources section

- Designing for walking
- Promotion
- Education
- Funding
- Integrated planning
- Liveability
- Safety and personal security
- Training
- Travel behaviour change
- Urban design





Summing up

- Good time to raise the profile of walking
- Strong evidence base highlights the benefits of more people walking more often
- This guide designed as a resource to highlight how to do it and why





