Transport for Melbourne Forum

Dr Elliot Fishman Director, Transport Innovation Institute for Sensible Transport



9th August 2019



Conclusions

- What do you want Australian cities to look like in 2060?
- Transport is a *Gas*, not a *Liquid*
- 'Doing more with less'
- 'Solving congestion' is not possible and we should stop trying to do the impossible
- People don't make transport decisions in isolation
- Cars are big, and big things don't fit in small spaces
- Road space allocation towards cycling, from cars is inevitable



Fun facts

- Cars 2nd most expensive item most people will ever buy
- Sit idle 96% of time
- 1 car needs 4 8 spaces across the city
- Peak hour occupancy = 1.1 people per vehicle
- 40% of car parking space in new residential developments sits empty







Artist: Karl Jilg







2019

until 14 July

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2018

Source: TAC

deaths

Road

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Mixed Traffic	Regular Bus	Cyclists	Pedestrians	BRT (Single Lane Bus)	Light Rail	BRT (Double Lane Bus)	Heavy Rail (e.g. Hong Kong)	Suburban Rail
2,000	9,000	14,000	19,000	20,000	22,000	43,000	80,000	100,000
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Source: United Nations, 2013.



Melbourne at 8 million by 2051

If it doesn't scale, it doesn't matter







If you want to make enemies, try to change something

- Woodrow Wilson



High Street Greenway











Cycle Planning







Near market research results

Mid-block lane:



Protected: 83% confident



Painted lane: 22% confident

At intersection:



Protected: 73% confident



Unprotected: 16% confident



Source: City of Melbourne, 2019

The best bicycle plan is a car management plan

+

A land use management plan



















Principles of Network Design

- 1. Cohesion
- 2. Directness
- 3. Safety
- 4. Comfort
- 5. Attractiveness





In Practice

- If cars and bikes have to mix 30km/h max
- Above 30km/h separate infrastructure
- Vehicle movements within cities are restricted and bicycle movements prioritised
- ~30% of households are in 15km/h streets
- When conflicts exist, Dutch planners don't remove the conflict, but redesign to make the negotiation safe.











People do not make transport decisions in isolation



Bike Use Propensity Index



Objective

To provide a spatial tool to understand where latent demand for cycling is highest



Methodology

- 1. Residential population density, measured as people per hectare
- 2. Employment density measured as number of people working per hectare.
- *3. Density of young adults* measured as number of people working per hectare.
- 4. Low motor vehicle ownership measured as number of households with zero or one cars per hectare.
- 5. Bicycle use origin measured as number of people riding to work per hectare.
- 6. Bicycle use destination measured as number of people riding to work per hectare.
- 7. Short car trips—destination measured as number of people driving to work between 0 and 7 km per hectare.







Conclusions

- What do you want your city to look like in 50 years?
- Einstein's definition of insanity...
- A former PM once said...
- We need a Transport Strategy
- We need to make tough, evidence based decisions
- Density, speed, vehicle access restrictions, parking policy and bicycle infrastructure
- The best time to start was 20 years ago



Thanks

Dr Elliot Fishman info@sensibletransport.org.au



