



Ngāmotu Strategic Transport Model

Forecasting Report

Prepared for New Plymouth District Council

Prepared by Beca Limited

22 January 2024



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Revision History

Revision N°	Prepared By	Description	Date
1	Ali Danesh and Apurba Ghosh	First revision for client and peer review comments	15/11/2023
2	Ali Danesh	Second revision following client and peer review comments and an update of the Preferred Option scenario specification.	22/1/2024

Document Acceptance

Action	Name	Signed	Date
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Executive Summary

Introduction

Beca Ltd (Beca) developed the Ngāmotu Strategic Transport Model (Ngāmotu STM) of the New Plymouth urban area for New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) in Autumn 2023. The model has a base year of 2018 to align with the most recent census year. The Ngāmotu STM v1.0 Development Report describes the model development process and the calibration and validation of the model. Ngāmotu STM v1.0 was successfully validated and considered suitable for transport demand forecasting and strategic level assessment of transport schemes. Ngāmotu STM v1.0 was peer reviewed by Flow Transportation Specialists and¹ is awaiting endorsement from Peer Reviewer.

The model was then used to support assessment of options for the programme business case of New Plymouth’s Integrated Transport Framework. For this work Beca prepared Do Minimum, Short List Options, and Preferred Option forecast scenarios with the model. These scenarios cover several land use interventions and many interventions related to transport infrastructure, travel demand management initiatives and other transport plans.

Forecast Scenarios

NPDC required two forecast years to be modelled: 2035 and 2053. 2035 was chosen as a circa 10-year horizon from today and to align with the light vehicle kilometres travelled reduction target year in the Emissions Reduction Plan. 2053 was chosen as the 30-year horizon year from today.

The forecast population, household and employment assumptions were provided by NPDC. **Figure A** depicts a summary of population and household growth projected for the New Plymouth District.

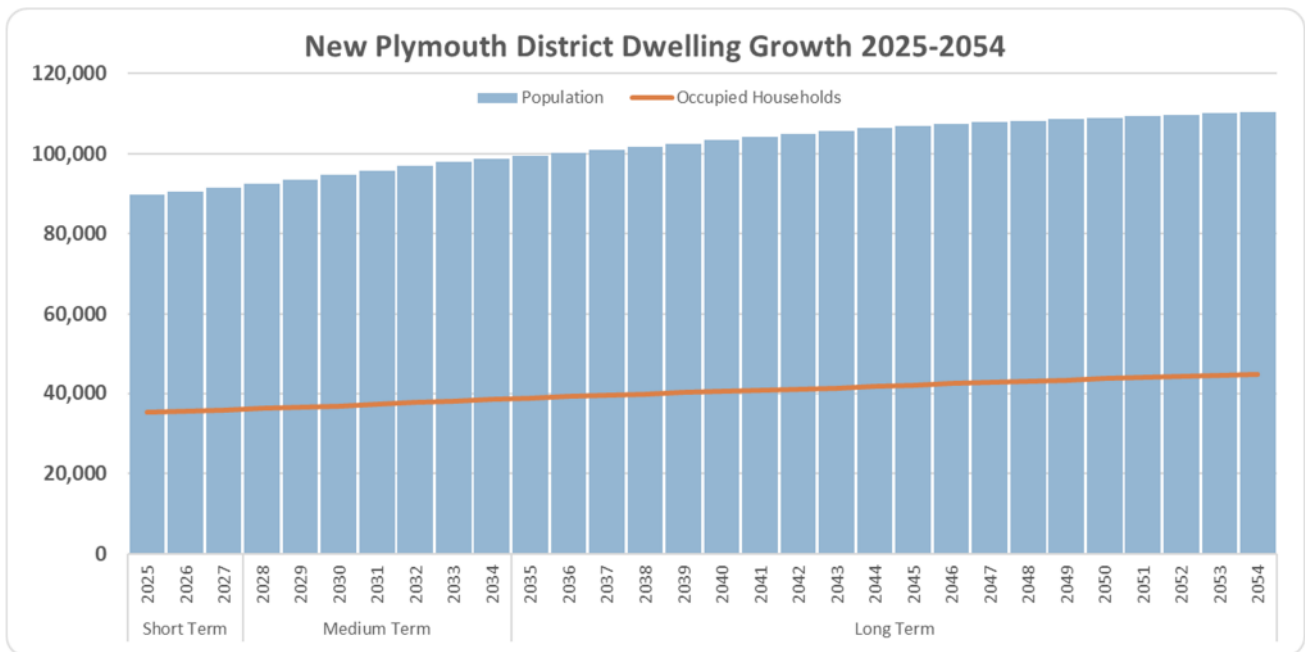


Figure A Population and Household growth in New Plymouth District

¹ As per the Transport Modelling Guidelines the Peer Reviewer was engaged in the model development process and in principle supports Model version 1.0. Endorsement is still to be formalised.

The forecast scenarios that were developed and described in this report are:

- Do Minimum (DM) – Years 2035 and 2053
- Short List Options (Options) – Years 2035 and 2053
 - Liveability (Option 1)
 - Connected Urban Centres (Option 2)
 - Reduce Transport Emission (Option 3)
 - Common interventions (Option 0)
- Preferred Option (PO) – Years 2035 and 2053

Sensitivity tests for the 2053 Preferred Option scenarios also have been carried out with a new ring road in the southwest of New Plymouth urban limit from SH3 to SH45.

The transport intervention assumptions for the DM, Options and Preferred Options are presented later in the report.

Key model outcomes from DM, Option and Preferred Option scenarios are summarised below:

Forecast Travel Demand

Figure B1 below illustrates the forecast of daily trips for Vehicles (light and heavy vehicles), PT, and cycle for each of the forecast scenarios. There is predicted to be an 18% increase in vehicle trips by, 23% increase in PT trips and 46% increase in Cycle trips by 2035 in the DM scenario compared to 2018. By 2053, there is predicted to be an 34% increase in vehicle trips by, 37% increase in PT trips and 80% increase in Cycle trips in the DM scenario compared to 2018. Figure B2 below presents PT and Cycle Mode shares to illustrate how the number of trips by these modes change with the interventions proposed in each of the Options and in the Preferred Scenario. Due to the improved cycle and PT network in the forecasting scenarios, there is forecast to be a substantial increase in both cycling and public transport trips across all options. The Preferred Option has a daily PT mode share of 3.5% in 2035 and 12.9% in 2053, and a Cycle mode share of 2.4% in 2035 and 3.2% in 2053.

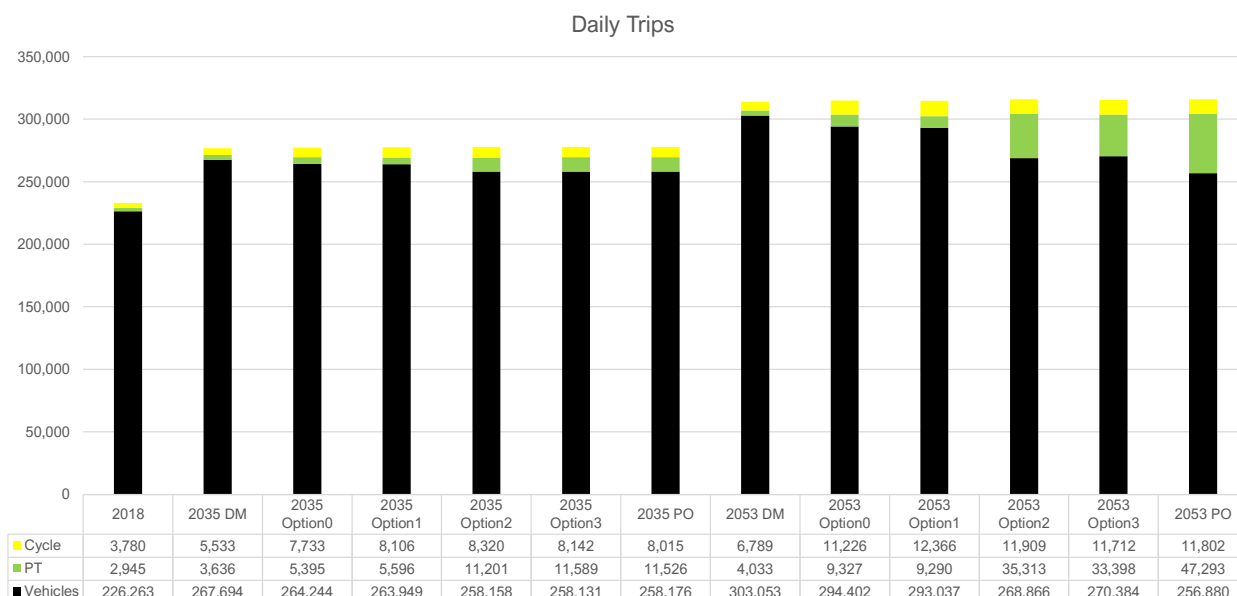


Figure B1 Daily trips by mode forecasts.

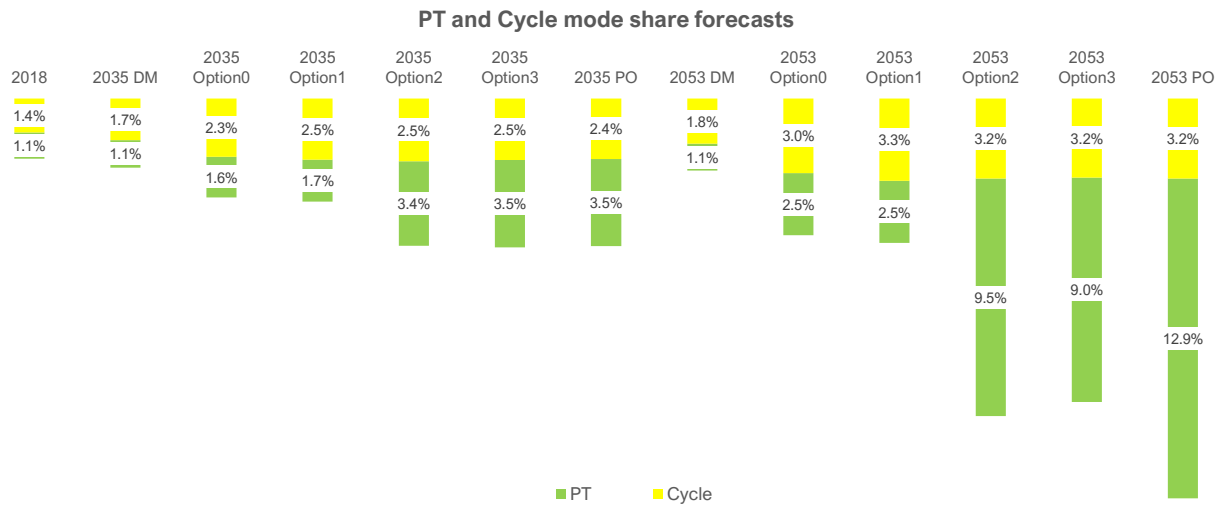


Figure B2 PT and Cycle mode share forecasts

The peak hour and daily demands along with mode share forecasts are provided in **Section 5.1** for DM scenario, **Section 6.10** for Option scenarios and **Section 7.1** for PO scenario.

Road Network Vehicle Statistics

Figure C below depicts the changes in average daily VKT (for light vehicles and heavy vehicles) in year 2035 and 2053. It is observed that for both years, PO scenarios have the lowest daily VKT followed by Option 2.

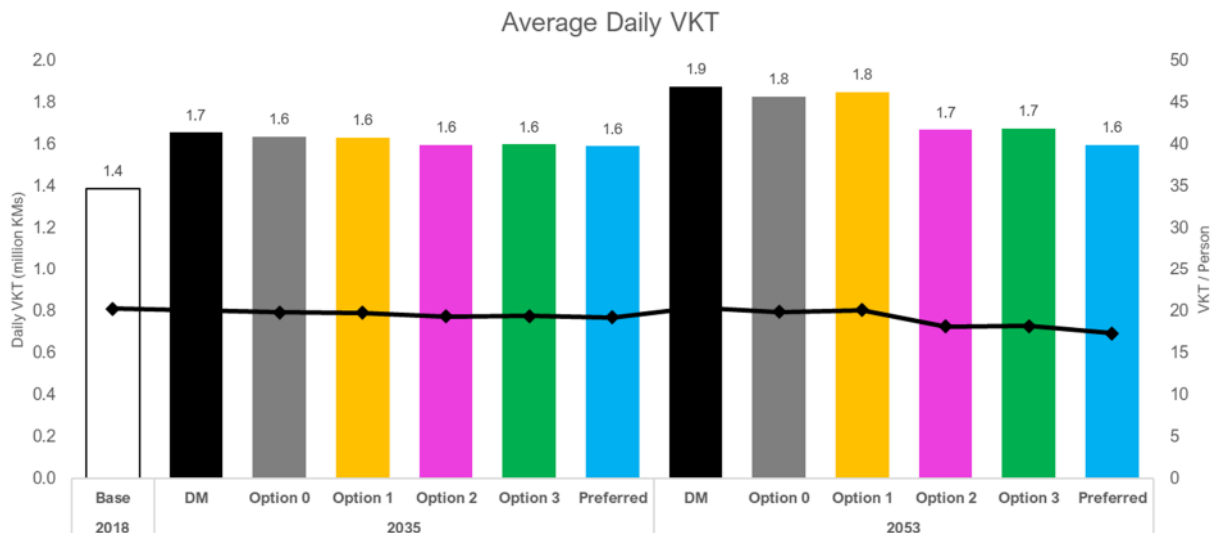


Figure C Average daily VKT

Total network statistics are given in **Section 5.2** for DM scenario, **Section 6.2** for Option scenarios and **Section 7.2** for PO scenario.

Vehicle Emissions

NZ Transport Agency’s VEPM version 6.3 (released in April 2022) was adopted for analysing the vehicle emissions in this study. Figure D below illustrates the CO₂ emission for all the scenarios. As shown, the

Option 2 has the lowest CO₂ equivalent emissions of the four options in both forecast years, and the Preferred Option provides a slight improvement on Option 2 in reduced CO₂ equivalent emissions in both forecast years.

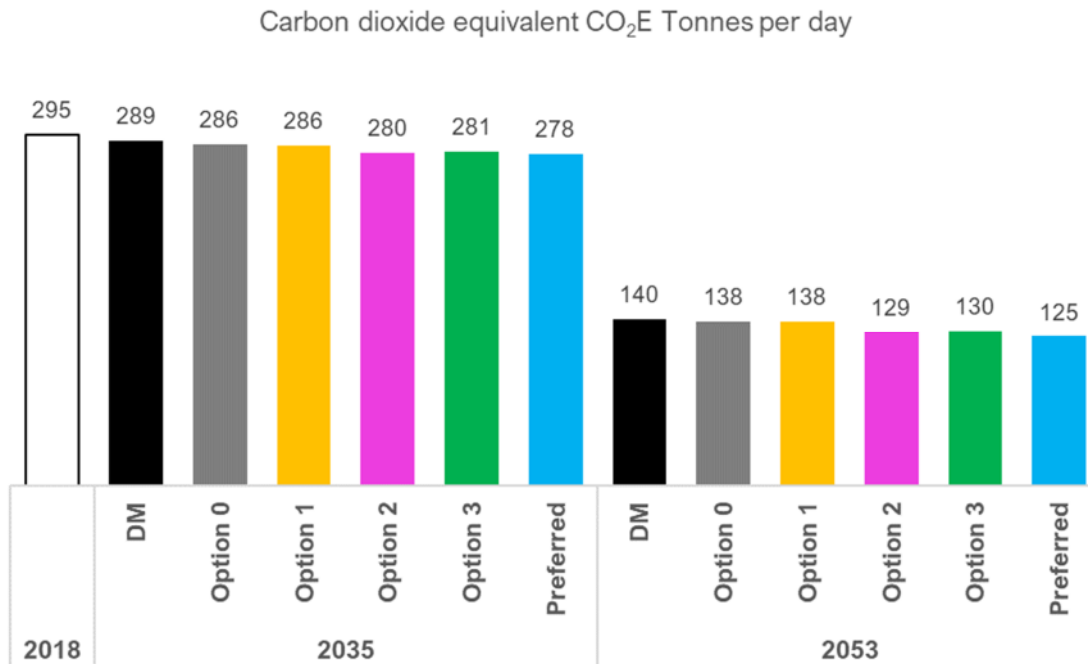


Figure D Vehicle CO₂E emissions summary

The detailed vehicle emission outcomes are provided in **Section 5.3** for Do Minimum, **Section 6.3** for Short List Options and **Section 7.3** for Preferred Option.

Flow difference plots

Average daily traffic vehicle flow difference plots and PT Patronage difference plots are provided in **Appendix E and F** respectively.

Level of Service (LOS)

LOS plots are useful to identify locations with severe traffic congestion. LOS plots are provided in **Appendix G**. The LOS results are summarised in **Section 5.4** for Do Minimum, **Section 6.4** for Short List Options and **Section 7.4** for Preferred Option. The key observations are:

- For both years, Option 2 has the least number of intersections with LOS=F.
- For both years, there is no link or corridor with LOS=F in Option 3.
- For both years, there is no link or corridor with LOS=F in the Preferred Option.

Summary

The key metrics from the modelling of the Preferred Scenario were:

- The Preferred Option has a daily public transport mode share of 3.5% in 2035 and 12.9% in 2053.
- The Preferred Option has a cycle mode share of 2.4% in 2035 and 3.2% in 2053.
- The Preferred Option provides a 4% reduction in CO₂ equivalent emissions on the DM scenario in both 2035 and 10% reduction in 2053.

- The Preferred Option provides a 10% reduction in vehicle delay across the network compared to the DM scenario in 2035 and a 41% reduction in vehicle delay across the network in 2053.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Beca developed Ngāmotu STM version 1.0, a strategic multi-model transport model of the New Plymouth urban area for New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) in Autumn 2023 to support the development of an integrated transport plan for the district. The model has a base year of 2018 to align with the most recent census year. The model was built using CUBE software.

1.2 Report Purpose

The purpose of this report is to document the methodology and assumptions adopted for modelling of the forecast scenarios and the modelling results. These scenarios encompass a range of land use interventions and various transport infrastructure improvements, travel demand management initiatives, and other transportation plans. The methodology of producing KPIs for the Integrated Transport Framework programme business case and a comparison between scenarios are documented in this report.

2 Methodology

2.1 Modelling Approach

The development of forecasting models involved the following steps:

- Define the target forecast years for modelling.
- Implement the future year land use assumptions for the forecasted years.
- Incorporate the committed and near certain transport interventions (road network, PT and cycle) in the Do Minimum scenarios.
- Work closely with the Programme Business Case (PBC) team to represent the short list scenarios and their respective interventions in the model.
- Extract the required KPI outputs required for the PBC team to inform decision making on the preferred scenario.
- Develop the Preferred Scenario, model and extract KPIs.
- Refine the assumptions in the Preferred Scenario to achieve the 2035 Light VKT reduction target, model and extract final set of KPIs.

2.2 Forecast Years

The Ngāmotu STM forecast years are 2035 and 2053 for the following reasons:

2035 – Chosen to represent a short-term outlook just over 10 years into the future and align with central government's Emissions Reduction Plan VKT reduction target year of 2035

2053 – Chosen to represent a long-term outlook, 30 years from today.

3 Forecast Scenarios

3.1 Do Minimum Scenarios

The Do Minimum scenarios are 2035 and 2053 future year scenarios with the central future year land use forecasts in place with committed and near certain transport schemes. The Do Minimum scenarios serve as the base scenario for comparison with options, during the assessment stages. **Figure 3-1** below presents the Do Minimum scenario assumptions.








	2018 Base year	2035 Do Minimum	2053 Do Minimum
 Land Use	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67,900 People • 27,800 Homes • 28,300 Jobs 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 more person for every 5 • 43% growth in retail • 24% growth in industrial • 23% growth in services 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 more person for every 3 • 45% growth in retail • 52% growth in industrial • 26% growth in services
 Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018 road network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersection safety and resilience improvements • Intersection Safety Improvements • Bridge upgrades • Green links traffic calming • Safer Speeds around schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intersection safety and resilience improvements • Intersection Safety Improvements • Bridge upgrades • Green links traffic calming • Safer Speeds around schools
 PT Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 bus routes • Half hourly AM services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today's services plus Waitara and Bell Block service to CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today's services plus Waitara and Bell Block service to CBD
 Cycle Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 111 KMs of cycle lanes / cycle safe facilities or network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Choices cycleways • 136 KMs of cycle lanes / cycle safe facilities or network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Choices cycleways • 136 KMs of cycle lanes / cycle safe facilities or network

Figure 3-1 Do Minimum scenario assumptions

3.2 Short List Options

Three scenarios were proposed as part of Short List Options, these were:

- Liveability (Option 1),
- Connected Urban Centres (Option 2), and
- Reduce Transport Emission (Option 3).

An Option 0 was also developed in which only the common interventions across all the three options were modelled. **Figure 3-2** presents the objectives of each of the short list options.

<p>Option '0'</p> <h3>Common Interventions</h3> <hr style="border: 1px solid gray;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve PT frequencies, and LOS to make PT a more attractive option • Align PT routes with key destinations and make PT more accessible • Improve lower cost multi-modal access, especially for communities outside of central New Plymouth • Reconfigure streets to align with One Network Framework outcomes and provide facilities for all modes • Improve attractiveness and accessibility of active mode facilities • Complete the urban cycle network 	<p>Option 1</p> <h3>Liveability</h3> <hr style="border: 1px solid yellow;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the fossil fuel energy use of the transport network • Safe road connections at network pinch points • Safety improvements for existing active mode facilities • Increase population density in areas close to key urban centres and destinations
<p>Option 2</p> <h3>Connected Urban Centres</h3> <hr style="border: 1px solid magenta;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport infrastructure and travel time to make PT more attractive and accessible • Resilient connections at network pinch points for all modes • Travel demand and travel behaviour management • Safety improvements for existing active mode facilities • Planned growth. 	<p>Option 3</p> <h3>Reduce Transport Emissions</h3> <hr style="border: 1px solid green;"/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport infrastructure and travel time to make PT more attractive, and accessible • Reduce the fossil fuel energy use of the transport network • Travel demand and travel behaviour management • Increase population density in areas close to key urban centres and destinations • Reduce the need to travel where car alternatives are less viable

Figure 3-2 Objectives of the Short list options

3.3 Preferred Option

After evaluating the effects of each option on the existing road and PT network and assigning scores to each scenario, it was determined that the 'Connected Urban Centres' (Option 2) in combination with the land use assumptions utilised in Option 3 is the Preferred Option. Initially, the 2035 Preferred Option was developed further to include additional interventions achieve a 12% reduction in VKT by light vehicles by the year 2035 compared to a 2035 baseline. At the time, the ERP 2022 target for the New Plymouth district was a 12% reduction in VKT by 2035. However, as per the most recent iteration of the Waka Kotahi Arataki 30-year sector plan, the target of 12% reduction has been removed for the New Plymouth District. Arataki now simply targets a decrease in VKT relative to a 2035 baseline (Arataki 30 Year Plan September 2023). This combined with consideration of budgetary constraints the PBC team and project partners arrived at final Preferred Option specifications that took account of scheduling interventions to smooth the annual and total programme costs.

A detailed description of the land use, transport policy and network assumptions for each scenario is presented in **Section 4**.

4 Scenario Assumptions

4.1 Do Minimum Scenario Assumptions

4.1.1 Land Use Forecast

The central forecast supplied by NPDC² is used in the Do Minimum scenarios. The central forecast predicts a 21% increase in the population of the New Plymouth urban area represented in the model between 2018 and 2035, and a 34% increase by 2053. The employment forecast was provided for 2050 and is used in the model for the purpose of spatial distribution of journey to work trips in forecast. To maintain a reasonable ratio of employment to population, the 2035 and 2053 employment totals were adjusted to align with the population projections. **Table 4-1** presents a summary of the central land use assumptions.

Table 4-1 Land use assumptions (modelled area)

Forecast Year	Population	Households	Employment
2018	67,900	27,800	28,300
2035	82,000	32,000	33,300
2053	91,500	36,900	37,400
Growth 2018-2035 (%)	+21%	+15%	+18%
Growth 2018-2053 (%)	+35%	+33%	+32%

Between 2018 and 2035 the top 5 growth SA2s by population are:

1. Bell Block East-Puketapu
2. Bell Block West
3. Glen Avon
4. New Plymouth Central
5. Hurdon

Between 2035 and 2053 the top 5 growth SA2s by population are:

1. Glen Avon
2. Hurdon
3. Bell Block East-Puketapu
4. Waitara East
5. Bell Block West

The population, household and employment projections by SA2 are provided in **Appendix A**.

4.1.2 Network Assumptions

The DM road network, PT service and cycle assumptions are summarised in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-2 Network assumptions – DM Scenario

S. N	Projects	2035	2053
Road Network Assumptions			

² Population and household land use was developed by Informetric on behalf of NPDC and the employment land use was developed by Property Economics on behalf of NPDC.

S. N	Projects	2035	2053
1	Free Speed Reduction to 30 km/hr on Gover Street, Fillis Street, Liardet Street from Gover Street / Rogan Street to Molesworth Street / SH44	✓	✓
2	Free Speed Reduction to 30 km/hr on all school frontages	✓	✓
3	Signalisation at Tukapa Street / Sanders Avenue	✓	✓
4	Upgrade of Intersection Layout at Mangorei Road/ Rimu Street Intersection	✓	✓
5	Signalisation at Lorna Street / Devon Street	✓	✓
6	Single Lane Roundabout at Parklands Avenue / Mangati Road	✓	✓
7	Realignment of Airport Drive to connect with Parklands Avenue	✓	✓
8	Single Roundabout at Belair Avenue / Ōmata Road	✓	✓
9	Two-Lane Junction Bridge (one Lane per Direction)	✓	✓
10	Signalisation at SH3 / Henwood Road Interchange	✓	✓
11	Signalisation at Nugent Street / Henwood Road	✓	✓
12	New Connection and Intersections between Egmont road and Henwood road via Bishop Road	✓	✓
13	Two-Lane Corbett Road Bridge (one Lane per Direction)	✓	✓
14	Upgrade of Road Network and Intersections on Mangorei Road (Tupuhi Place to Mangorei School)	✓	✓
15	Upgrade the Intersection Layout at Egmont Road/ SH3		✓
16	New Connection and Intersections from Colson Road to Henwood Road		✓
PT Assumptions			
17	New Express Service between CBD and Waitara	✓	✓
18	Increase Route 5020 (Waitara - Bell Block - CBD service) frequency from 1 bus/hr to 2 bus/hr	✓	✓
Cycle Assumptions			
19	Devon St West from Barrett Road - Dawson Street. Approximately 3.7km of separated cycle facilities, 17 intersection improvements, 3 raised safety platforms	✓	✓
20	Mangorei Road, Northgate - SH3. Approx 1.1km of improved on road cycle facility, 2 raised safety platforms, ~615m of shared pathway	✓	✓
21	SH44, Ngāmotu Road - Hobson Street. Approximately 4km of separated cycle facilities, 20 intersection improvements, 3 raised safety platforms, 2km of shared pathways.	✓	✓
22	Devon Street East & Clemow Road Record - Eliot. Approx 1.6km of separated cycle facilities, 1.2 km of neighbourhood greenway, 1 raised safety platform and 1 set of traffic signals.	✓	✓
23	Coronation Avenue - Liardet Street, approximately 1.3km of separated cycle facilities, 800m of neighbourhood greenway, 2 sets of traffic signals.	✓	✓
24	Waiwhakaiho pedestrian bridge to The Valley	✓	✓
25	Pohutukawa Place walking and drainage improvements	✓	✓
26	Waitaha Stream underpass	✓	✓
27	Coastal Walkway Extension to Waitara	✓	✓

4.1.3 PT Assumptions

The PT service and headways coded for DM scenarios are the same for both years and are given in **Appendix B Table 9-2**. School bus services use the same headway as the base year. Based on the assumptions, the base year (2018) zonal fare system has been used for the 2035 and 2053 DM scenarios.

4.2 Short List Scenario Assumptions

To model the short list programme options while maintaining a high-level view as appropriate for a PBC, the following approach was adopted:

- Define model inputs based on the intended outcomes of each intervention category, rather than specific interventions.
- Only consider the impacts of interventions that could be well represented in the model.
- Combine building blocks of intervention category level model inputs to constitute the programme options.

4.2.1 Land Use Scenarios

Option 1 and Option 3 considered alternative land use scenarios in 2053. The alternatives assume the same land use growth assumptions to 2035, but then considered different growth assumptions for some SA2s between 2036 and 2053. In addition to the land use alternatives, Option 3 also adopted a change to the assumption regarding growth to and from external zones which has been categorised as a response to land use changes.

Option 1 land use assumptions:

- Population and housing growth projections in Glen Avon and Hurdon between 2036 and 2053 is reduced by 90% as compared to the central land use projections. The population and housing growth that was assumed in these two SA2s is instead shifted to SA2s with proposed medium density housing, namely, Spotswood, Moturoa, Kawarua, NP Central, Westown, Welbourn, Strandon, Fitzroy and Waitara West.

Option 3 land use assumptions:

- As per Option 1, population and housing growth projections in Glen Avon and Hurdon between 2036 and 2053 is reduced by 90% (as compared to the central land use projections). The population and housing growth that was assumed in these two SA2s is instead shifted to SA2s with proposed medium density housing, namely, Spotswood, Moturoa, Kawarua, NP Central, Westown, Welbourn, Strandon, Fitzroy and Waitara West.
- Retail and commercial growth in New Plymouth Central and Bell Block South is reduced by 50% as compared to the central employment projection, and spread across the nine medium density SA2s: Spotswood, Moturoa, Kawarua, NP Central, Westown, Welbourn, Strandon, Fitzroy and Waitara West.
- Change to the assumption regarding growth to and from external zones from 2% per annum to 1% per annum.

4.2.2 Network Assumptions

A high-level description of the modelling inputs for the short list programme options is given in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3: High level modelling inputs for short list programme options

Intervention category	Ngāmotu STM network component	Intervention description	Model Assumptions	Programme option*			
				Option 0 Common interventions	Option 1 Liveability	Option 2 Connected urban area	Option 3 Reduce transport emissions hybrid
Align public transport routes with key destinations and make public transport more accessible	Public transport	Extending TRC bus route 5020 and increasing headway	Extend Route 5020 to Waitara East and Westtown and update headway to 30 minutes	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
	Public transport	Implementing airport to CBD bus route	New Airport Line with headway of 30 minutes	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
	Public transport	Decreasing walking perception factors	Reduce the Walking Perception Factor from 2 to 1.5	●	●	●	●
Improve public transport infrastructure and travel time to make public transport more attractive, and accessible	Road	Implementing bus priority on bus routes	Bus lanes on Route 5020			●	●
	Public transport	Improving bus stop quality	Upgrade bus stops from 'Normal' to 'Medium' quality			● ●	● ●
	Public transport	Reducing bus route time factors	Reduce Route 5020 time factors by 50%			●	●
Improve public transport frequencies and level of service to make public transport a more attractive option	Public transport	Increasing bus service frequencies	Elevate the frequency of all PT services to 200%	●	●	●	●
			Elevate the frequency of all PT services to 400%	●	●	●	●
Improve lower cost multi-modal access, especially for communities outside of central New Plymouth	Public transport	Reducing public transport fares	Reduce PT fare by 50%	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
	Cycle	Reducing cycle journey costs	Reduce costs for all cycle journeys by 10%	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
	Cycle	Increasing off road trail perception factors	Improve perception factor for all off road trails by 20%	●	●	●	●
Resilient connections at network pinch points for all modes	Road	Implementing additional capacity at certain intersections and midblock sections	Provide additional capacity at up to 10 signalised intersection pinch points.			● ●	
			Provide additional capacity at up to 10 midblock pinch points.			●	
Travel demand and travel behaviour management	Road	Increasing parking costs and expanding parking cost zone	100% increase in the CBD parking cost and expand parking cost zone to all of New Plymouth Central SA2 area			● ●	● ●
	Road	Increasing car journey costs	Increase Car Cost by 2 times in Mode Split Module as a proxy for a road pricing scheme.			●	●
Reconfigure streets to align with One Network Framework outcomes and provide facilities for all modes	Road	Reducing speed limits on certain road types	Reduce local street (link type=4) free speed to 30km/hr	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
	Cycle	Implementing speed management facilities on certain road types	Add facility type 7 onto all local streets (speed management)	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
	Cycle	Implementing cycle lanes on arterial roads	Cycle lanes on all Arterial roads	●	●	●	●
	Road	Reducing capacity on SH44 and increasing capacity on SH45	Reduce capacity on SH44 and increase capacity on SH45		●	●	
	Road	Implementing ring route around New Plymouth			●		
Safety improvements on existing active mode facilities	Cycle	Upgrading existing cycle lanes to buffered lanes	Existing cycle lanes changed from on-road painted to on-road barrier (change facility type 4 to 5)		● ●	● ●	
	Cycle	Implement shared paths on all off-road trails	All off-road trails changed from trail to shared path (change facility type 3 to 1)		●	●	
Improve attractiveness and accessibility of active mode facilities	Cycle	Uplifting cyclist confidence factors	Uplift medium confidence factors towards high confidence	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
	Cycle	Reducing cycle journey costs for trips to the CBD	Reduce cost of journeys into NP central SA2 by 10%	●	●	●	●
			Reduce cost of journeys into NP central SA2 by 20%	●	●	●	●

Intervention category	Ngāmotu STM network component	Intervention description	Model Assumptions	Programme option*			
				Option 0 Common interventions	Option 1 Liveability	Option 2 Connected urban area	Option 3 Reduce transport emissions hybrid
Complete the urban cycle network	Cycle	Implement 'enthused and confident' and 'interested but concerned' cycle routes	All E+C routes converted to type 5 facility	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
			All I+C routes converted to type 2 facility	●	●	●	●
Increase population density in areas close to key urban centres and destinations	Land use assumptions	Redistributing most population growth in proposed future urban zones to areas with medium density zoning	Adjusting 2035-2053 growth distribution at SA2 level		●		●
Reduce the need to travel where car alternatives are less viable	Land use assumptions	Reducing traffic growth between central New Plymouth and other townships	Reduce external growth from 2% trip generation to 1%				● ●
	Land use assumptions	Partially redistributing retail and commercial employment growth in Bell Block area to areas with medium density zoning	Adjust 2035-2053 employment growth distribution at SA2 level				●

*● ● - Both in year 2035 and 2053

● - Year 2035

● - Year 2053

4.2.3 PT Assumptions

For the Option scenarios, DM PT service assumptions are used as a starting point and adjusted for each respective scenario. As per the DM, a new express line that connects CBD to Airport is added (Route AirEX) and route 5020 is extended to Waitara East and Westtown with increased frequency. Bus frequencies are increased by 200% (doubled) in 2035 in all options. In 2053 bus frequencies are increased by 400% in all options. School bus services use the same headway as the base year.

Bus stop quality influences PT usage. Higher quality stops and stations attract more patronage. There are three levels of bus stop quality in Ngāmotu STM, namely Normal, Medium and High. These represent the physical quality of the stops, with different levels of wait perception factors, transfer penalties and transfer perception factors applied to quality level. Typically, all bus stops are classified as Normal quality. The PT stop and station quality parameters for Normal, Medium, and High stations are documented in **Table 10-1** of “Ngāmotu STM v1.0 Strategic Transport Model: Model Development Report”.

PT fares are reduced by 50% for all the Option scenarios in both years. In the base year, only one fare zone was used for the modelling purpose. The PT fare system consists of different ticket types, such as Cash and Bee Card users, as received from the NPDC and the weighted average fare for adults and students were calculated. This process is explained in **Section 10.5** of “Ngāmotu STM Strategic Transport Model: Model Development Report”. The PT fare for the adults and students are given in **Table 4-4**.

Table 4-4 PT Fare system

Trip Purpose	2035		2053	
	DM	Options	DM	Options
HBW	\$2.12	\$1.06	\$2.12	\$1.06
Other Trip Purposes	\$1.71	\$0.86	\$1.71	\$0.86
HBE	\$2.06	\$1.03	\$2.06	\$1.03

4.3 Preferred Option Scenario Assumptions

As previously described, the Preferred Option is a combination of the interventions proposed in the ‘Connected Urban Centres’ option (Option 2) with some additions, and the land use assumptions used in Option 3. The assumptions for the Preferred Option (PO) scenario are in the table below.

Table 4-5: Preferred Option Assumptions

Intervention category	Ngāmotu STM network component	Intervention description	Model Assumptions	Preferred Option
Align public transport routes with key destinations and make public transport more accessible	Public transport	Extending TRC bus route 5020 and increasing headway	Extend Route 5020 to Waitara East and Westtown and update headway to 30 minutes	● ●
	Public transport	Implementing airport to CBD bus route	New Airport Line with headway of 30 minutes	● ●
	Public transport	Decreasing walking perception factors	Reduce the Walking Perception Factor from 2 to 1.5	●
Improve public transport infrastructure and travel time to make	Road	Implementing bus priority on bus routes	Bus lanes on Route 5020	●
	Road	Implementing bus priority on bus routes	Bus lane on all roads traversed by buses	●

Intervention category	Ngāmotu STM network component	Intervention description	Model Assumptions	Preferred Option
public transport more attractive, and accessible	Public transport	Improving bus stop quality	Upgrade bus stops from 'Normal' to 'Medium' quality	● ●
	Public transport	Improving bus stop quality	Upgrade bus stations and hubs in CBD, Waitara, Bell Block further from medium to high quality	●
	Public transport	Reducing bus route time factors	Reduce Route 5020 time factors by 50%	●
Improve public transport frequencies and level of service to make public transport a more attractive option	Public transport	Increasing bus service frequencies	Elevate the frequency of all PT services to 200%	●
			Elevate the frequency of all PT services to 400%	●
Improve lower cost multi-modal access, especially for communities outside of central New Plymouth	Public transport	Reducing public transport fares	Reduce PT fare by 50%	● ●
	Cycle	Reducing cycle journey costs	Reduce costs for all cycle journeys by 10%	● ●
	Cycle	Increasing off road trail perception factors	Improve perception factor for all off road trails by 20%	●
Resilient connections at network pinch points for all modes	Road	Intersection delay capped at E (55-80 seconds)	Provide additional capacity at up to 10 signalised intersection pinch points.	● ●
		Link delay capped to LOS E (<X% V/C)	Provide additional capacity at up to 10 midblock pinch points.	●
Travel demand and travel behaviour management	Road	Increasing parking costs and expanding parking cost zone	100% increase in the CBD parking cost and expand parking cost zone to all of New Plymouth Central SA2 area	●
	Road	Increasing parking costs and expanding parking cost zone	300% increase in the CBD parking cost and expand parking cost zone to all of New Plymouth Central SA2 area	●
	Road	Increasing car journey costs	Increase Car Cost by 2 times in Mode Split Module as a proxy for a road pricing scheme.	●
Reconfigure streets to align with One Network Framework outcomes and provide facilities for all modes	Road	Reducing speed limits on certain road types	Reduce local street and high friction collector roads (link type=4&5) free speed to 30km/hr	● ●
	Road	Reducing speed limits on certain road types	Reduce speed limit on rural roads from 100kph to 80kph (Link type=13 free speed change to 80km/hr)	● ●
	Cycle	Implementing speed management facilities on certain road types	Add facility type 7 onto all local streets (speed management)	● ●

Intervention category	Ngāmotu STM network component	Intervention description	Model Assumptions	Preferred Option
	Cycle	Implementing cycle lanes on arterial roads	Cycle lanes on all Arterial roads	
	Road	Reducing capacity on SH44 and increasing capacity on SH45	Reduce capacity on SH44 and increase capacity on SH45	
Safety improvements on existing active mode facilities	Cycle	Upgrading existing cycle lanes to buffered lanes	Existing cycle lanes changed from on-road painted to on-road barrier (change facility type 4 to 5)	
	Cycle	Implement shared paths on all off-road trails	All off-road trails changed from trail to shared path (change facility type 3 to 1)	
Improve attractiveness and accessibility of active mode facilities	Cycle	Uplifting cyclist confidence factors	Uplift medium confidence factors towards high confidence	
	Cycle	Reducing cycle journey costs for trips to the CBD	Reduce cost of journeys into NP central SA2 by 10%	
	Cycle	Reducing cycle journey costs for trips to the CBD	Reduce cost of journeys into NP central SA2 by 20%	
Complete the urban cycle network	Cycle	Implement 'enthused and confident' and 'interested but concerned' cycle routes	All E+C routes converted to type 5 facility	
			All I+C routes converted to type 2 facility	
Increase population density in areas close to key urban centres and destinations	Land use assumptions	Redistributing most population growth in proposed future urban zones to areas with medium density zoning	Adjusting 2035-2053 growth distribution at SA2 level	
Reduce the need to travel where car alternatives are less viable	Land use assumptions	Reducing traffic growth between central New Plymouth and other townships	Reduce external growth from 2% trip generation to 1%	
	Land use assumptions	Partially redistributing retail and commercial employment growth in Bell Block area to areas with medium density zoning	Adjust 2035-2053 employment growth distribution at SA2 level	

5 Do Minimum Scenario Results

5.1 Forecast Travel Demand

The forecast demand for travel is largely driven by the land use changes in New Plymouth. As previously described, population is expected to increase by 21% between 2018 and 2035 and by 35% between 2018 and 2053. Table 5-1 presents the forecast travel demand by the modes represented in the model. Note that the mode share comparison is obtained by multiplying the vehicle trips with occupancy factor of 1.2 (to convert to passenger trips).

As shown, the growth in vehicle demand closely follows population growth, demand for public transport is slightly ahead of population growth, and cycle demand growth is ahead of population growth.

Table 5-1 Forecast Daily demand by mode and mode share

Scenarios/ Measure	Demand by mode			Mode share		
	Vehicles (vehicle trips)	PT (Person trips)	Cycle (person trips)	% Car	% PT	% Cycle
2018	226,263	2,945	3,780	97.58%	1.06%	1.36%
2035 DM	267,694	3,636	5,533	97.22%	1.10%	1.67%
2053 DM	303,053	4,033	6,789	97.11%	1.08%	1.81%
	<i>Percent change in 2018</i>			<i>Percentage point change in 2018</i>		
2035	+18%	+23%	+46%	-0.36%	+0.04%	+0.32%
2053	+34%	+37%	+80%	-0.47%	+0.02%	+0.45%

The slight shift in mode share from car to PT and Cycle is influenced by higher travel costs for the Car mode due to congestion on the traffic network and additional cycle infrastructure included in the DM scenarios.

The forecast travel demand by modelled time period for Vehicle and PT trips is provided in **Appendix C Table 9-4**. The cycle demand is modelled at daily level and not available at time period.

5.2 Road Network Vehicle Statistics

The forecast additional traffic in 2035 and 2053 is predicted to result in an increase in the number of hours vehicles are delayed on the network in the Do Minimum scenarios. By 2035 the model predicts a 62% increase in hours delayed, and by 2053 the model predicts a 164% increase in hours delayed. This is illustrated in **Figure 5-1** below.

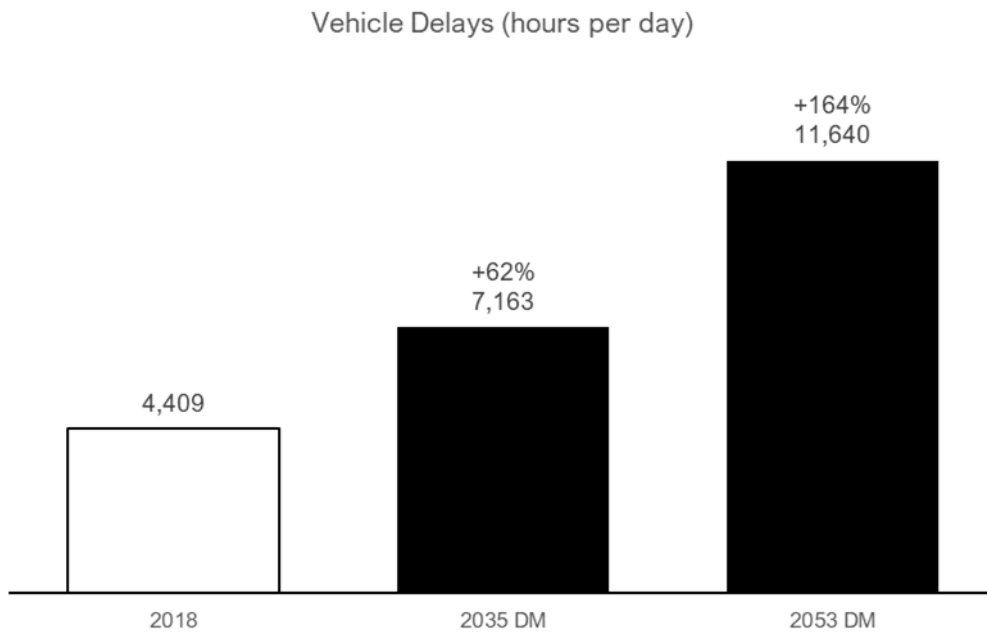


Figure 5-1 Do Minimum Vehicle Delay

Other road network vehicle statistics including total VKT (light and heavy vehicles), total hours travelled, and average trip length are presented in **Table 5-2** below.

Table 5-2 Do Minimum Road Network vehicle statistics

Scenario	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Average Trip Length (km)
2018	1,387,799	28,642	4,409	20.26	3.30	6.13
2035 DM	1,656,446	36,449	7,163	20.05	3.24	6.19
2053 DM	1,875,134	44,858	11,640	20.37	3.29	6.19

Percent change in 2018

2035 DM vs. 2018	+19.4%	+27.3%	+62.5%	-1.0%	-1.8%	+1.0%
2053 DM vs 2018	+35.1%	+56.6%	+164.0%	+0.5%	-0.3%	+1.0%
2053 DM vs 2035 DM	+13.2%	+23.1%	+62.5%	+1.6%	+1.5%	+0.0%

The number of vehicle trips per person drops slightly in both forecast years, and the number of KMs travelled per person, however the average trip length (vehicle KMs travelled *per trip*) increases by 1% suggesting that the land use changes required people to travel further on average compared to the base year.

Detailed outputs of total network statistics for private vehicle modes for the DM scenarios is provided in **Appendix C** in **Table 9-5**.

5.3 Vehicle Emissions

Vehicle emissions are estimated by applying the Waka Kotahi’s Vehicle Emission Prediction Model 6.3 (VEPM) emission rates to Ngāmotu STM outputs of flows on links by speed band and vehicle type. For details on the VEPM assumptions refer to **Appendix D**.

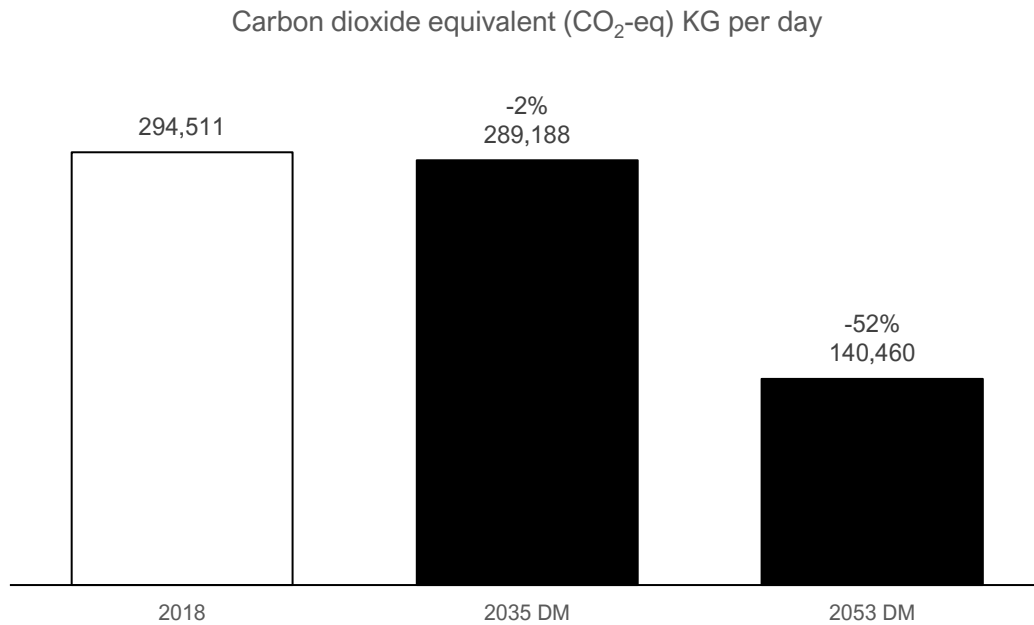


Figure 5-2 Do Minimum scenario CO₂E emissions

The summary of vehicle emission statistics is given in **Appendix C Table 9-6**. A reduction in all emission types is predicted for both forecast years. For instance, CO emission rate decreased by 77.8% for the year 2035. This rate decreased further to 93.5% in the year 2053 compared to the base year 2018. Since the fleet distribution in future years mostly comprised of hybrid/electric vehicles, the emissions in 2053 is considerably lower than 2035. The fleet distribution as per the Waka Kotahi’s VEPM guidelines is given in **Appendix D Figure 9-1**.

5.4 Level of Service (LOS)

LOS plots of link and intersection have been produced for the modelled scenarios. These plots show the worst LOS in any model time periods (i.e., AM, IP, PM). LOS plots for all modelled scenarios are provided in **Appendix G**.

The key observations from LOS plots are:

- The following intersections are performing over capacity (i.e., LOS=F) in the year 2035
 - SH3 and Smart Road intersection
 - SH3 and Bridle Street
 - SH3 and Katere Road
 - SH3 and Egmont Road
 - SH3 and Corbett Road
 - SH3 and Wills Road
- In addition to the above intersections, the following intersections also have LOS=F in the year 2053
 - SH3 and Mount Edgcumbe Street
 - SH3 and Mangorie Road
 - SH3 and Vickers Road
 - Henwood Road and Paraita Road
 - SH3 and De Havilland Drive
- The following road or corridors are performing over capacity (i.e., LOS=F) in the year 2035
 - SH3 East-bound between entry ramp from Henwood Road and Mangati Road
 - SH3 East-bound between Hobson Street and Watson Street
- In addition to the above ones, the following road or corridors also have LOS=F in the year 2053
 - SH3 corridor between Devon Street East and Egmont Road on both directions
 - Devon Street East east-bound between Brown Street and Watson Street
 - Henwood Road bridge on SH3

The increase in number of intersection and corridors with LOS F is due to the population growth in New Plymouth between current and future years and insufficient committed interventions or transport policy to manage or support the forecast level of travel demand growth. The outcomes demonstrate the need for development of a long-term integrated transport framework.

The major contributing movement to the failure of intersections with poor LOS were as follows:

- SH3 and Smart Road intersection (left-turn movement from Smart Rd to SH3 in PM peak)
- SH3 and Bridle Street (left-turn movement from Bridle St to SH3 in PM peak)
- SH3 and Katere Road (left-turn movement from Katere Rd to SH3 in PM peak)
- SH3 and Egmont Road (left-turn movement from Egmont Rd to SH3 in PM peak)
- SH3 and Corbett Road (right-turn movement from Corbett Rd. to SH3 in AM peak)
- SH3 and Wills Road (right-turn movement from Wills Rd. to SH3 in AM peak)
- SH3 and Mount Edgcumbe Street (all movements southbound from Mount Edgcumbe St in AM peak)
- SH3 and Mangorie Road (all movements west bound from SH3 in PM peak)
- SH3 and Vickers Road (left-turn movement from Vickers Rd to SH3 in PM peak)
- Henwood Road and Paraita Road (left-turn movement from Bridle St to SH3 in PM peak)
- SH3 and De Havilland Drive (right-turn movement from Havilland Dr to SH3 in PM peak)

Further details on the LOS criteria are given in **Appendix D**.

5.5 KPI Summary

As part of the PBC, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were defined. These are described in **Table 5-3** below.

Table 5-3 KPI descriptions

KPI	Measure
KPI 1 ³ : Public transport travel times (average, variability)	The AM peak PT travel time for 4 routes: Route 1: Bell Block to CBD Route 2: Highlands Park to CBD Route 3: Hurdon to CBD Route 4: Spotswood to CBD
KPI 3: Percentage of population within 400 and 800 metre walking catchments of public transport	Percentage of population within 400 metre walking catchments of public transport
KPI 4a: Public transport mode share for journey to work KPI 4b: Public transport mode share for school trips	PT mode share for AM Peak journey to work/ school trips
KPI 5: CO2 transport related emissions	CO2-eq emission in tonnes per day
KPI 6a: Journey to work by single occupancy vehicle	AM JTW by Lights vehicle mode share (change on DM)
KPI 6b: VKT per capita per day	As per the KPI.
KPI 10: Comparative travel times between transport modes between key locations	The travel times difference between PT and vehicles for four routes: Route 1: Bell Block to CBD Route 2: Highlands Park Route 3: Hurdon to CBD Route 4: Spotswood to CBD
KPI 11: Percentage of residents living within 400 and 800 metre walking catchments of local centres.	Percentage of residents living within 400 metre walking catchments of local centres.
KPI 13: Percentage of freight on appropriate arterial corridors, and average freight travel times.	- Percentage of freight on non-arterial corridors -Average freight travel time for 3 routes: Route1: Port Taranaki - Bell Block Route2: Port Taranaki-Highlands Park Route3: Port Taranaki-Hurdon

³ KPI numberings follow the same numberings as in the ITF PBC report. KPIs that were not informed by the models have been excluded from the summary table.

KPI	Measure
KPI 14: Deaths and serious injuries (DSI) for active mode users	Deaths and serious injuries (DSI) for cyclists.
KPI 15: Percentage of primary cycling network which is safe, separated and continuously connected.	Percentage of primary cycling network which is one of the following types: Separated shared path Separated cycleway Separated trail On-road painted On-road barrier

Table 5-4 presents the KPI outcomes for DM scenario in both years.

Table 5-4 KPI outputs for DM scenario

KPI	2018 Baseline	DM Outcome	Comments
KPI 1: PT travel time	<p>Year 2035:</p> <p>Year 2053:</p>	<p>Year 2035:</p> <p>57.2% within 400m 74.1% within 800m</p> <p>Year 2053:</p> <p>55.5% within 400m 73.6% within 800m</p>	PT Travel time reduced by 2 minutes in Route 1. It increased in all other routes. The PT frequency for Bell Block-CBD was doubled for both years. This intervention has resulted less PT travel time for Route 1.
KPI 3: Percentage of population within walking catchments of public transport	58.3% within 400m 74.6% within 800m	<p>Year 2035:</p> <p>57.2% within 400m 74.1% within 800m</p> <p>Year 2053:</p> <p>55.5% within 400m 73.6% within 800m</p>	The measure has reduced for both years
KPI 4a: PT mode share for AM Peak journey to work trips	0.68%	Year 2035: 0.68% Year 2053: 0.66%	PT mode shared has remained relatively the same for both years

KPI	2018 Baseline	DM Outcome	Comments
KPI 4b: PT mode share for AM Peak journey to school trips	14.05%	Year 2035: 13.9% Year 2053: 13.5%	PT mode share has slightly decreased in both years
KPI 5: CO2E emission	295	Year 2035: 289 Year 2053: 140	CO2-eq emissions reduced for both years. The level of reduction is more for the year 2053.
KPI 6a: JTW by single occupancy vehicles	99.3% journey to work vehicle mode share	Year 2035 and 2053= 99.3%	No change was observed for both years
KPI 6b: VKT per capita	20.3	Year 2035: 20.1 Year 2053: 20.4	VKT per capita decreased for 2035, but increased for 2053
KPI 10: Comparative Travel time between modes	Route 1 = +27 min, Route 2 = +15 min Route 3 = +13min Route 4 = +14 min from	Year 2035: Route 1= +25 min Route 2= +15 min Route 3= +14 min Route 4= +14 min Year 2053: Route 1= +24 min Route 2= +15 min Route 3= +14 min Route 4= +14 min	The difference between PT and private vehicle's travel time has improved for Route 1. Other routes have almost similar values
KPI 11: Percentage of residents living within local center catchment	10% within 400m 34% within 800m	Year 2035 and 2053: 10% within 400m 33% within 800m	
KPI 13: Percentage of freight on non-arterial corridors	76.7% of freight is on non-arterial road. Average freight travel time: Route1=21 min Route2=14 min Route3= 5 min	Percentage of freight vehicles on non-arterial roads: Year 2035= 76.4% Year 2053: 75.1% Average freight travel time: Year 2035 Route1= 22 min Route2= 14 min	

KPI	2018 Baseline	DM Outcome	Comments
		Route3= 5 min Year 2053 Route1= 23 min Route2= 14 min Route3= 5 min	
KPI 14: DSI for Active mode users	2.19 annual DSI for cyclists	Year 2035= 2.88 Year 2053= 3.72	Death and serious injury have increased for both years
KPI 15: Percentage of primary cycling network which is safe / separated	6%	Year 2035= 13% Year 2053= 13%	The proportion of the cycle network that is safe and separated has almost doubled for both years

6 Short List Option Results

This section covers the results for Short List options:

- Option 0: Common interventions
- Option 1: Liveability,
- Option 2: Connected Urban Centres, and
- Option 3: Reduce Transport Emission.

The section follows the same structure as the previous section reporting the Do-Minimum results.

6.1 Forecast Travel Demand

Table 6-1 presents the forecast travel demand by the modes represented in the model.

As shown, the growth in vehicle demand closely follows population growth, demand for public transport is slightly ahead of population growth, and cycle demand growth is ahead of population growth.

Table 6-1 Short list Options Forecast Daily demand by mode and mode share

Scenarios/ Measure	Demand by mode			Mode share		
	Vehicles (vehicle trips)	PT (Person trips)	Cycle (person trips)	% Car	% PT	% Cycle
2018	226,263	2,945	3,780	97.6%	1.1%	1.4%
2035 DM	267,694	3,636	5,533	97.2%	1.1%	1.7%
2035 Option 0	264,244	5,395	7,733	96.0%	1.6%	2.3%
2035 Option 1	263,949	5,596	8,106	95.9%	1.7%	2.5%
2035 Option 2	258,158	11,201	8,320	94.1%	3.4%	2.5%
2035 Option 3	258,131	11,589	8,142	94.0%	3.5%	2.5%
2053 DM	303,053	4,033	6,789	97.1%	1.1%	1.8%
2053 Option 0	294,402	9,327	11,226	94.5%	2.5%	3.0%
2053 Option 1	293,037	9,290	12,366	94.2%	2.5%	3.3%
2053 Option 2	268,866	35,313	11,909	87.2%	9.5%	3.2%
2053 Option 3	270,384	33,398	11,712	87.8%	9.0%	3.2%

Key Observations:

- All options result in higher PT and Cycle mode shares
- Option 2: 'Connected Urban Centres' and Option 3: 'Reduce Transport Emissions' have higher PT mode share driven by higher parking costs is both forecast years and a road price for driving in 2053.

- In 2035 Option 2 has the highest cycle mode share. However, for year 2053, the highest cycle mode share is observed in Option 1.

The forecast travel demand by modelled time period for Vehicle and PT trips is provided in **Appendix C** in **Table 9-7** to **Table 9-9**.

6.2 Road Network Vehicle Statistics

The transport interventions proposed in the options all reduce road network delay compared to the Do Minimum scenarios. Options 2 and 3 are the most effective, and this is largely driven by the parking charge in 2035 and the road price in 2053.

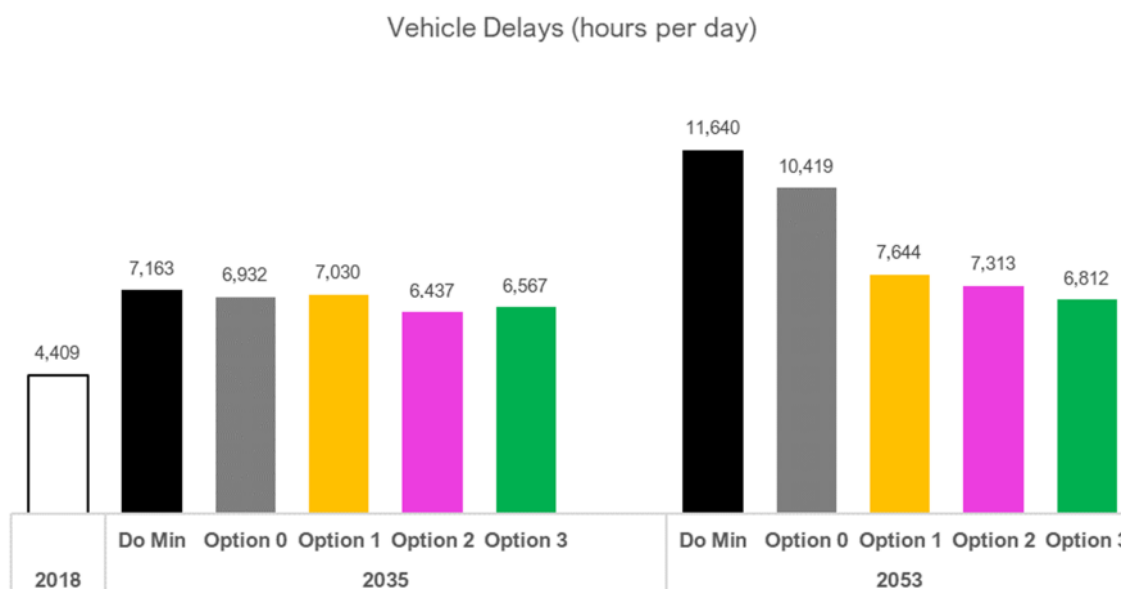


Figure 6-1: Short List Option Vehicle Delay

Other road network vehicle statistics including total VKT (light and heavy vehicles), total hours travelled, and average trip length are presented in Table 6-2 below.

Table 6-2 Short-list Options Road Network vehicle statistics

Scenario	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Average Trip Length (km)
2018	1,387,799	28,642	4,409	20.26	3.30	6.13
2035 DM	1,656,446	36,449	7,163	20.05	3.24	6.19
2035 Option 0	1,636,656	35,941	6,932	19.81	3.20	6.19
2035 Option 1	1,632,976	35,941	7,030	19.77	3.20	6.19
2035 Option 2	1,598,351	34,715	6,437	19.35	3.13	6.19

Scenario	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Average Trip Length (km)
2035 Option 3	1,600,389	34,842	6,567	19.37	3.12	6.20
2053 DM	1,875,134	44,858	11,640	20.37	3.29	6.19
2053 Option 0	1,828,944	42,828	10,419	19.87	3.20	6.21
2053 Option 1	1,848,565	39,576	7,644	20.08	3.18	6.31
2053 Option 2	1,668,250	36,721	7,313	18.12	2.92	6.20
2053 Option 3	1,675,997	36,349	6,812	18.20	2.94	6.20

The number of vehicle trips per person drops slightly in each of the options, and the number of KMs travelled per person across all options particularly in Option 2 and Option 3 in 2053, which is the effect of the road price.

Detailed outputs of total network vehicle statistics for option scenarios is provided in **Appendix C** in **Table 9-10** and **Table 9-11**.

Key Observations:

- Option 2 demonstrates the most substantial reduction in VKT. In 2035, this reduction amounts to 3.5%, and by 2053 the reduction is 11%.
- The estimated delays in the Option scenarios, especially in the year 2053, are significantly lower compared to those in the DM scenarios.

6.3 Vehicle Emissions

CO₂-e vehicle emissions for the Shortlist options are shown in **Figure 6-2** below. All options provide a reduction in CO₂-e emissions, with Option 2 and 3 providing the greatest reduction.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) KG per day

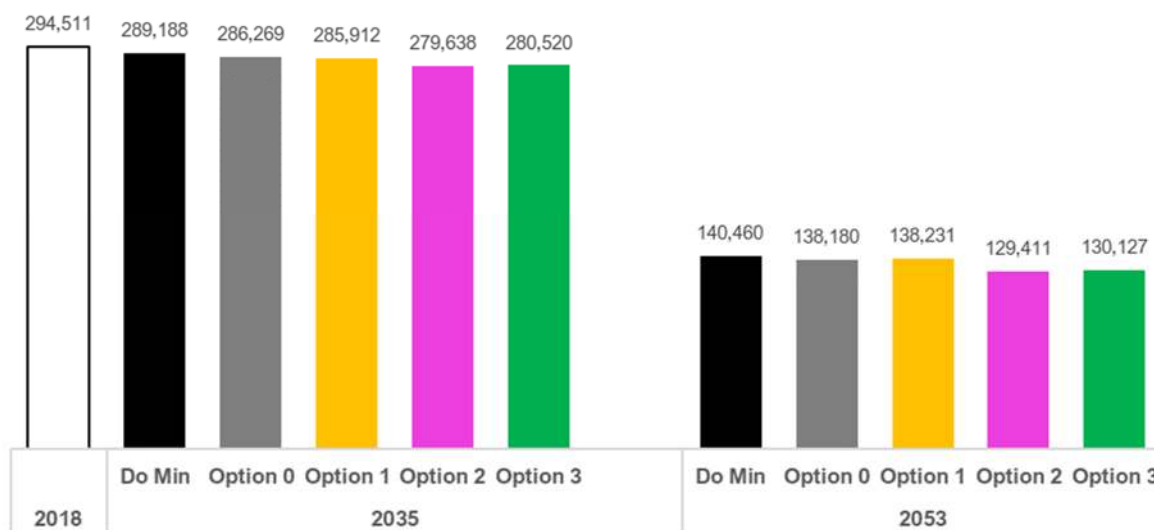


Figure 6-2: Short list Scenarios CO₂-e emissions

Further detail on the vehicle emission forecast and the percentage change in emission are provided in **Appendix C** in **Table 9-12** and **Table 9-13**. Year 2053 has considerably lower emissions compared to 2035 which is mostly because of fleet distribution in future years.

6.4 Level of Service (LOS)

LOS plots of link LOS (LOS A-F shown) and intersection LOS (Only LOS F shown) have been produced for each short list scenario. These plots show the worst LOS in any model time periods (i.e., AM, IP, PM). LOS plots for all modelled scenarios are provided in **Appendix G**.

A summary of intersections with LOS=F is provided in **Table 6-3**. Also, a list of road or corridors that perform over capacity is given in **Table 6-4**. Generally, there are more intersection or links with LOS=F in the year 2053 than 2035. This observation indicates that the 2053 interventions could not manage the large growth in NP between 2035 and 2053.

Table 6-3 Intersections with LOS=F

Intersection	2035				2053			
	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
SH3 and Corbett Road	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
SH3 and Egmont Road	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
SH3 and Katere Road	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
SH3 and Smart Road	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
SH3 and Bridle Street	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Intersection	2035				2053			
	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
SH3 and Wills Road		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
SH3 and Vickers Road					✓			
Henwood Road and Paraite Road					✓	✓		✓
SH3 and De Havillan Drive					✓	✓		✓

Table 6-4 Link/Corridors with LOS=F

Road/Corridor	2035				2053			
	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
SH3 east-bound between entry ramp from Henwood Road and Mangati Road	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
SH3 between Devon Street East and Egmont Road on both directions					✓			
SH3 East-bound between Hobson Street and Watson Street	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	

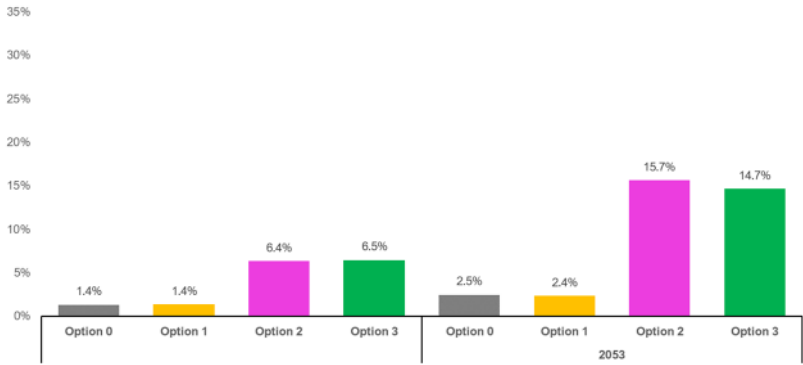
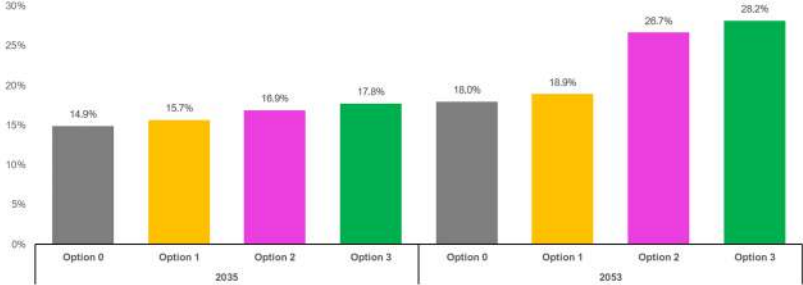
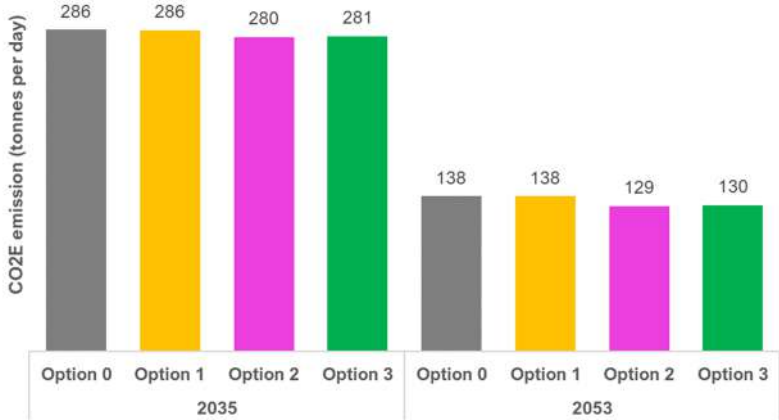
6.5 KPI Summary

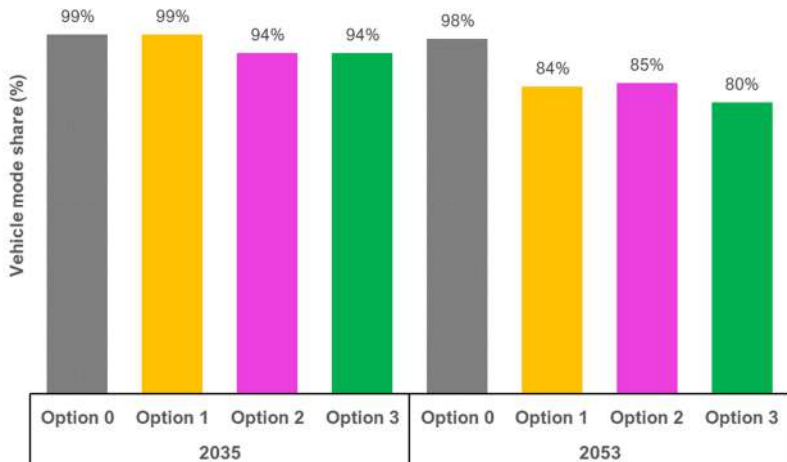
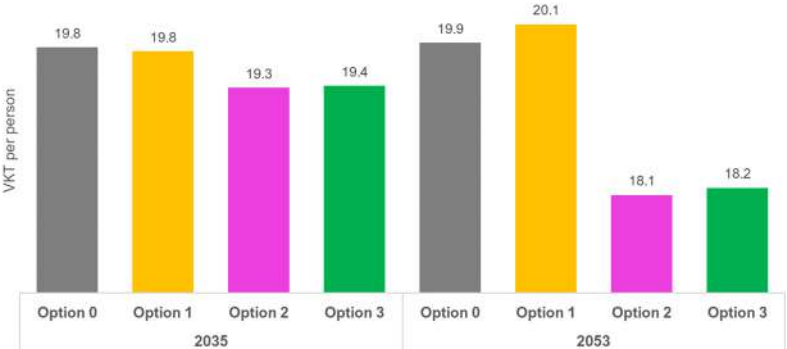
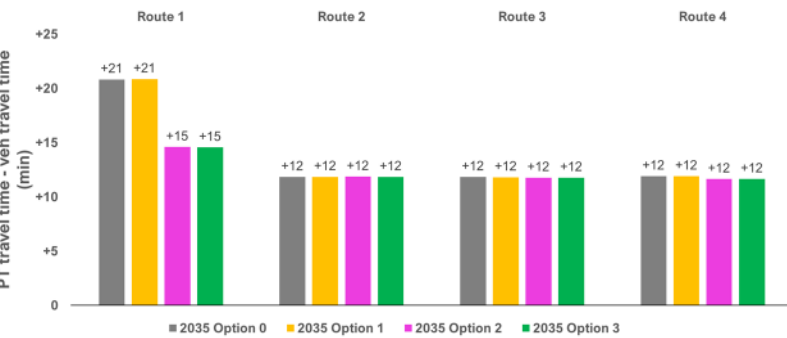
The KPIs are defined in Chapter 5, **Table 5-3**. Table 6-5 below provides the KPI outcome for each option scenario.

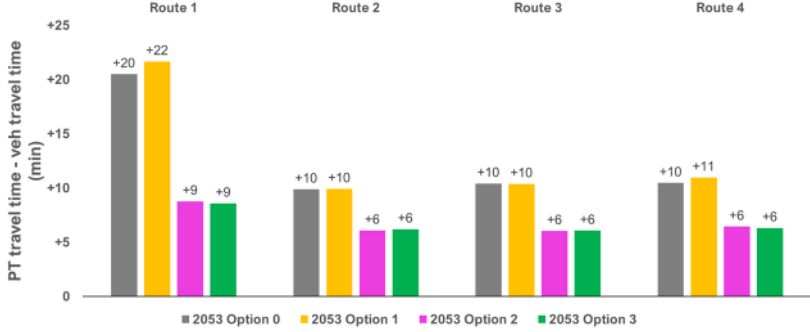
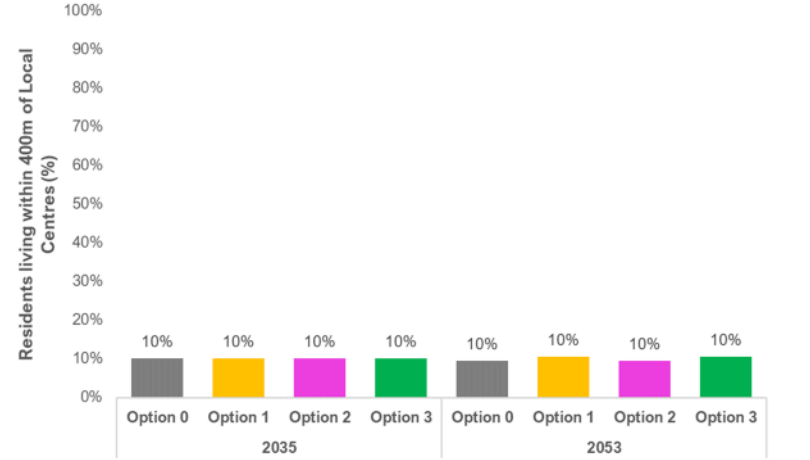
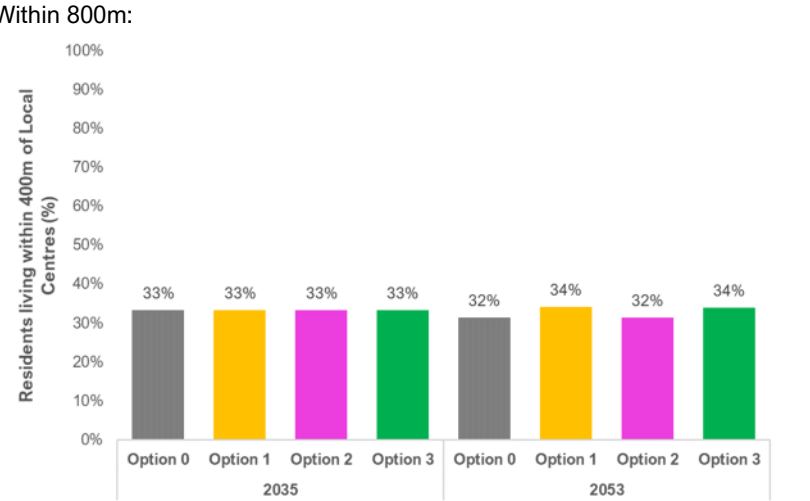
Table 6-5 KPI outputs for Option scenarios

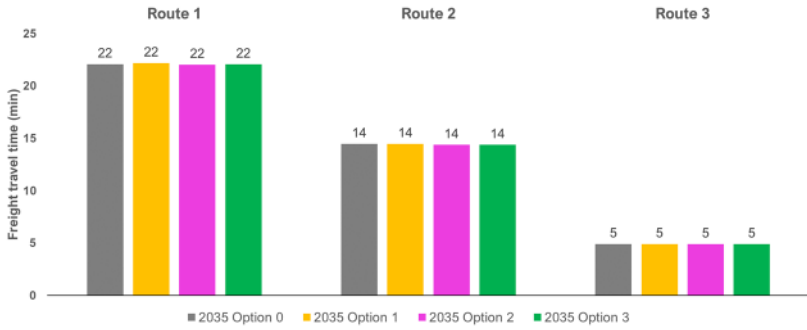
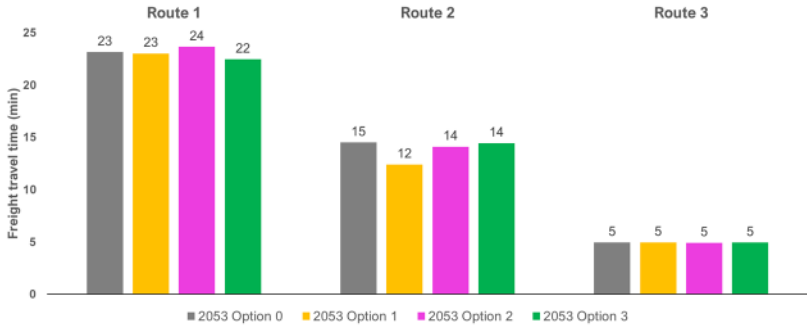
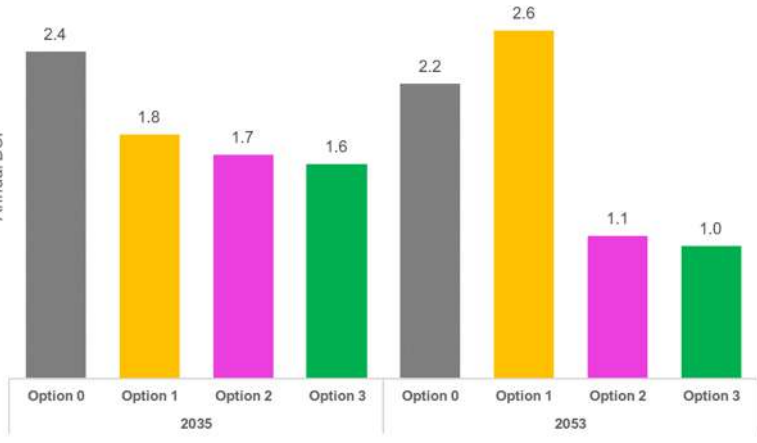
KPI	Outcome	Comments
KPI 1: PT travel time	<p>Year 2035:</p> <p>Year 2053:</p>	Year 2035: PT travel time between options is alike for most Routes except for Route 1 where Option 2 and 3 are 6 min faster than Option 0 and 1. This is the result of the provision of bus lanes for route 20 in 2035 in these options

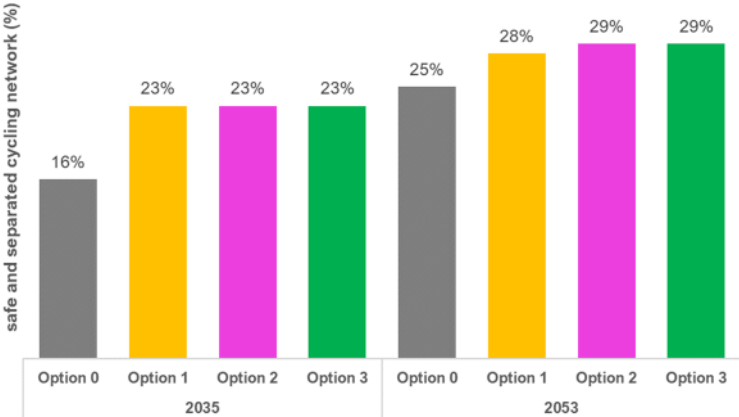
KPI	Outcome	Comments																														
	<table border="1"> <caption>PT travel time (min) by Route and Option</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>2053 Option 0</th> <th>2053 Option 1</th> <th>2053 Option 2</th> <th>2053 Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Route 1</td> <td>38</td> <td>38</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 2</td> <td>24</td> <td>24</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 3</td> <td>25</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 4</td> <td>24</td> <td>25</td> <td>20</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Route	2053 Option 0	2053 Option 1	2053 Option 2	2053 Option 3	Route 1	38	38	25	25	Route 2	24	24	20	20	Route 3	25	25	20	20	Route 4	24	25	20	19	<p>Year 2053: The PT travel time improvements in options 2 and 3 are the result of the provision of bus lanes on all routes in 2053.</p>					
Route	2053 Option 0	2053 Option 1	2053 Option 2	2053 Option 3																												
Route 1	38	38	25	25																												
Route 2	24	24	20	20																												
Route 3	25	25	20	20																												
Route 4	24	25	20	19																												
<p>KPI 3: Percentage of population within walking catchments of public transport</p>	<p>Within 400m:</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Population within 400m walking catchment of PT (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>57%</td> <td>57%</td> <td>57%</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>55%</td> <td>58%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within 800m:</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Population within 800m walking catchment of PT (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>74%</td> <td>74%</td> <td>74%</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>74%</td> <td>74%</td> <td>74%</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	57%	57%	57%	57%	2053	55%	58%	55%	58%	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	74%	74%	74%	74%	2053	74%	74%	74%	74%	<p>The % of population within 400 m and 800 m of catchment is similar between options. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 m of PT catchment– 55%-58% of population • 800 m of PT catchment - 74% of population <p>The land use changes in Option 1 and Option 3 result in very slight increases in the population within walking distance of PT.</p>
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3																												
2035	57%	57%	57%	57%																												
2053	55%	58%	55%	58%																												
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3																												
2035	74%	74%	74%	74%																												
2053	74%	74%	74%	74%																												

KPI	Outcome	Comments															
<p>KPI 4a: PT mode share for AM Peak journey to work</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PT mode share (%) - Home Based Work</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="359 315 1166 678"> <caption>PT mode share (%) - Home Based Work</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>1.4%</td> <td>1.4%</td> <td>6.4%</td> <td>6.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>2.5%</td> <td>2.4%</td> <td>15.7%</td> <td>14.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	1.4%	1.4%	6.4%	6.5%	2053	2.5%	2.4%	15.7%	14.7%	<p>The PT mode share for option 2 and 3 is about 5% higher than Option 0 and 1 in the year 2035. This difference is around 13% in the year 2053. One significant reason is increasing CBD parking cost and expanding parking zone in 2035, and the road price in 2053.</p>
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3													
2035	1.4%	1.4%	6.4%	6.5%													
2053	2.5%	2.4%	15.7%	14.7%													
<p>KPI 4b: PT mode share for AM Peak journey to education</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PT mode share - Home Based Education</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="359 884 1166 1167"> <caption>PT mode share - Home Based Education</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>14.9%</td> <td>15.7%</td> <td>16.9%</td> <td>17.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>18.0%</td> <td>18.9%</td> <td>26.7%</td> <td>28.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	14.9%	15.7%	16.9%	17.8%	2053	18.0%	18.9%	26.7%	28.2%	<p>Option 3 has the highest PT mode share in both years.</p>
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3													
2035	14.9%	15.7%	16.9%	17.8%													
2053	18.0%	18.9%	26.7%	28.2%													
<p>KPI 5: CO₂E emission</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CO₂E emission (tonnes per day)</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="375 1279 1157 1697"> <caption>CO₂E emission (tonnes per day)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>286</td> <td>286</td> <td>280</td> <td>281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>138</td> <td>138</td> <td>129</td> <td>130</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	286	286	280	281	2053	138	138	129	130	<p>Option 2 and 3 provide slightly lower overall CO₂-eq emissions due to the mode shift from vehicles to PT and Cycle modes.</p>
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3													
2035	286	286	280	281													
2053	138	138	129	130													

KPI	Outcome	Comments																									
<p>KPI 6a: JTW by single occupancy vehicles</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>Vehicle mode share (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>99%</td> <td>99%</td> <td>94%</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>98%</td> <td>84%</td> <td>85%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	99%	99%	94%	94%	2053	98%	84%	85%	80%	<p>Vehicle's mode share in JTW trips is higher for Option 0 and 1 compared to Option 2 and 4 indicating that more people are attracted to PT in Option 2 and Option 3.</p>										
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3																							
2035	99%	99%	94%	94%																							
2053	98%	84%	85%	80%																							
<p>KPI 6b: VKT per capita</p>	 <table border="1"> <caption>VKT per person</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>19.8</td> <td>19.3</td> <td>19.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>19.9</td> <td>20.1</td> <td>18.1</td> <td>18.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.4	2053	19.9	20.1	18.1	18.2	<p>Option 1 in 2053 has the highest VKT which is partly due to the Ring Route intervention, but also the interventions like parking charges and road price (in 2053) in Option 2 and 3 which result in mode shift from car to PT and Cycle modes.</p>										
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3																							
2035	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.4																							
2053	19.9	20.1	18.1	18.2																							
<p>KPI 10: Comparative Travel time between modes</p>	<p>Below graph shows PT travel time minus Car Travel time</p> <p>Year 2035:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>PT travel time - veh travel time (min) - Year 2035</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Route 1</td> <td>+21</td> <td>+21</td> <td>+15</td> <td>+15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 2</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 3</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 4</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> <td>+12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Year 2053:</p>	Route	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Route 1	+21	+21	+15	+15	Route 2	+12	+12	+12	+12	Route 3	+12	+12	+12	+12	Route 4	+12	+12	+12	+12	<p>This KPI is consistent with KPI1 where in 2035 PT travel time between options are alike for most Routes except for Route 1 where Option 2 and 3 are 6 min faster than Option 0 and 1. This is the result of the provision of bus lanes for route 20 in 2035 in these options.</p> <p>In year 2053, the PT travel time improvements in options 2 and 3 are</p>
Route	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3																							
Route 1	+21	+21	+15	+15																							
Route 2	+12	+12	+12	+12																							
Route 3	+12	+12	+12	+12																							
Route 4	+12	+12	+12	+12																							

KPI	Outcome	Comments
	 <p>Route 1: Option 0 (+20), Option 1 (+22), Option 2 (+9), Option 3 (+9) Route 2: Option 0 (+10), Option 1 (+10), Option 2 (+6), Option 3 (+6) Route 3: Option 0 (+10), Option 1 (+10), Option 2 (+6), Option 3 (+6) Route 4: Option 0 (+10), Option 1 (+11), Option 2 (+6), Option 3 (+6)</p>	<p>the result of the provision of bus lanes on all routes in 2053.</p>
<p>KPI 11: Percentage of residents living within local center catchment</p>	<p>Within 400m:</p>  <p>Within 800m:</p> 	<p>For all Options, about 10% of residents live within 400 m of the local centres and over 30% within 800 m.</p>
<p>KPI 13: Percentage of freight on non-arterial corridors</p>	<p>Percentage of freight vehicles on non-arterial corridors: Year 2035 Option 0, Option 1= 76.5% Option 2 and Option 3= 76.8% Year 2053: Option 0= 75.3% Option 1= 79.9% Option 2= 77.9% Option 3= 76.3%</p>	<p>The percentage of freight vehicles on non-arterial corridors and freight travel time do not change significantly across the options. Option 1 in the year 2053 has the highest %HCV</p>

KPI	Outcome	Comments
	<p>Freight travel time: Year 2035</p>  <p>Year 2053:</p> 	<p>which is partly due to construction of the ring road.</p>
<p>KPI 14: DSI for Active mode users</p>		<p>The DSI for active mode users is about 50% or more, less for Option 2 and 3 compared to other options in Year 2053</p>

KPI	Outcome	Comments															
KPI 15: Percentage of primary cycling network which is safe / separated	 <table border="1" data-bbox="379 315 1121 730"> <caption>Percentage of safe and separated cycling network (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Option 0</th> <th>Option 1</th> <th>Option 2</th> <th>Option 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>16%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>25%</td> <td>28%</td> <td>29%</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	2035	16%	23%	23%	23%	2053	25%	28%	29%	29%	Option 1,2,3 have safer cycling network compared to Option 0.
Year	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3													
2035	16%	23%	23%	23%													
2053	25%	28%	29%	29%													

7 Preferred Option Results

Following a review of the short list options’ impacts on the existing highway and PT network and scoring each scenario, ‘Connected urban centres’ (Option 2) was identified as the highest performing programme. This programme was combined with the land use assumptions used in Option 3 plus some additional modifications to the intervention assumptions as set out in Section 144.3. This section presents the results of the Preferred Option and compares these against the 2018 and future Do-Minimum scenarios.

7.1 Forecast Travel Demand

Table 7-1 presents the forecast travel demand by mode. As shown in the table, there is a substantial shift to PT in the Preferred Option with PT mode share being above 10% in both forecast years. There is also a shift to cycle in the Preferred Option in future years, but this is not forecast to be as substantial as the shift to PT.

Table 7-1 Preferred Option Forecast Daily demand by mode and mode share

Scenarios/ Measure	Demand by mode			Mode Share		
	Vehicles (vehicle trips)	PT (person trips)	Cycle (person trips)	% Car	% PT	% Cycle
2018	226,263	2,945	3,780	97.6%	1.1%	1.4%
2035 DM	267,694	3,636	5,533	97.2%	1.1%	1.7%
2035 PO	258,176	11,526	8,015	94.07%	3.50%	2.43%
2053 DM	303,053	4,033	6,789	97.1%	1.1%	1.8%
2053 PO	256,880	47,293	11,802	83.9%	12.9%	3.2%

The forecast travel demand by modelled time period for Vehicle and PT trips for the Preferred Option is provided in **Appendix C** in **Table 9-14** to **Table 9-16**.

7.2 Road Network Vehicle Statistics

The transport interventions proposed in the Preferred Option reduce road network delay to well below the Do Minimum scenarios in each forecast year, and delay is close to the 2018 base year level of network delay. This is illustrated in **Figure 7-1** below.

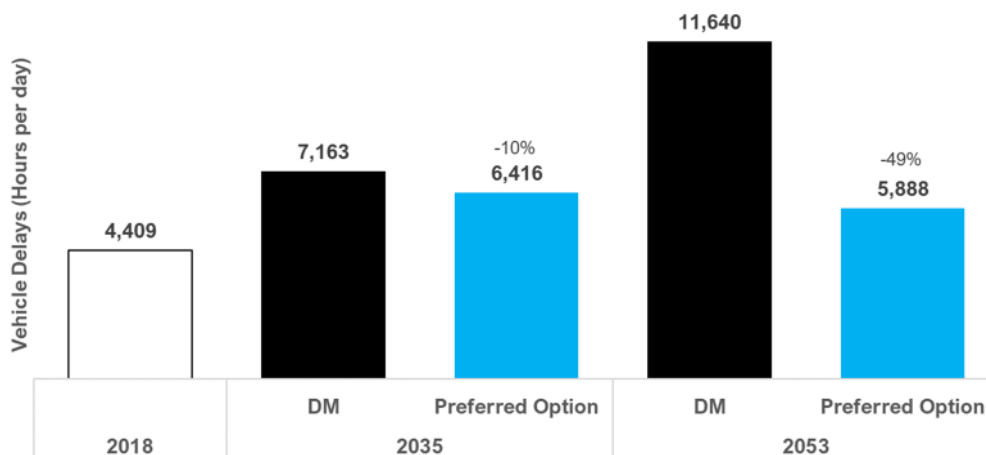


Figure 7-1 Preferred Option Network Delay

Other road network vehicle statistics including total VKT (light and heavy vehicles), total hours travelled, and average trip length are presented in Table 7-2 below.

Table 7-2: Preferred Options Road Network vehicle statistics

Scenario	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Average Trip Length (km)
2018 Base	1,387,799	28,642	4,409	20.3	3.3	6.13
2035 DM	1,656,446	36,449	7,163	20.1	3.2	6.19
2035 PO	1,589,984	34,898	6,416	19.2	3.1	6.24
2053 DM	1,875,134	44,858	11,640	20.4	3.3	6.19
2053 PO	1,596,551	34,335	5,888	17.3	2.8	6.20

Key Observations:

- Average daily VKT is reduced by 4% and 15% in the Preferred Option compared to the DM for years 2035 and 2053 respectively.
- For both years, the average vehicle trip length is slightly longer compared to DM.

Detailed outputs of the road network vehicle statistics for Preferred Option scenarios is provided in **Appendix C** in **Table 9-17** and **Table 9-18**.

7.3 Vehicle Emissions

Figure 7-2 presents the forecast CO₂-e emissions for the Preferred Option vs Do minimum options, and the base year CO₂E emissions estimate for reference. As shown in the figure, the Preferred Option is forecast to provide a 10% reduction in CO₂E in both forecast years.

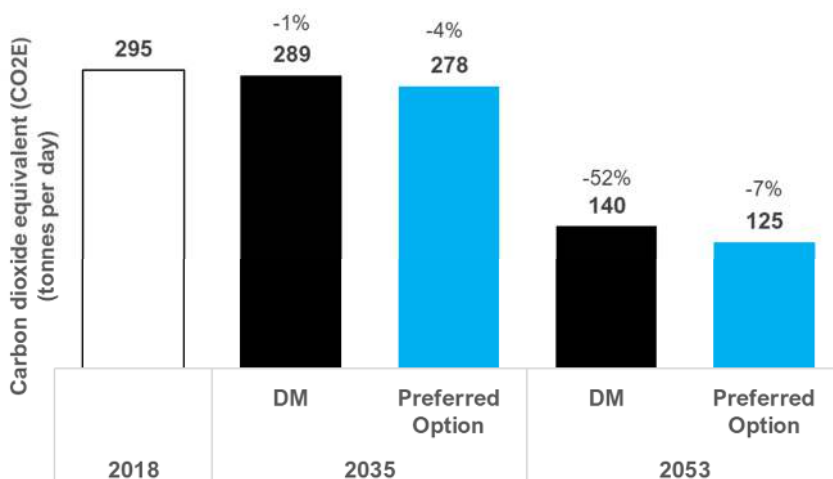


Figure 7-2 Preferred Option vs Do minimum CO₂-e emissions

The outcomes from the VEPM model and scenario comparisons are provided in **Appendix C** in **Table 9-19** and **Table 9-20**.

7.4 Level of Service (LOS)

LOS plots of link LOS (LOS A-F shown) and intersection LOS (Only LOS F shown) have been produced for the modelled scenarios. These plots show the worst LOS from all model periods (i.e., AM, IP, PM). LOS plots for all modelled scenarios are provided in **Appendix G**.

The LOS issues in the Preferred Options are noted as follows:

- For the year 2035, SH3 and Corbett Road intersection has poor performance (i.e., LOS F). Also, the corridor between St Luke’s Lawn Cemetery and Mangati Road East-bound that has speed of 80 kph is experiencing LOS F.
- For the year 2053, SH3 and Bridle Street intersection has LOS F. Also, the one-lane section of SH3 between Courtenay Street and Watson Street has LOS F.

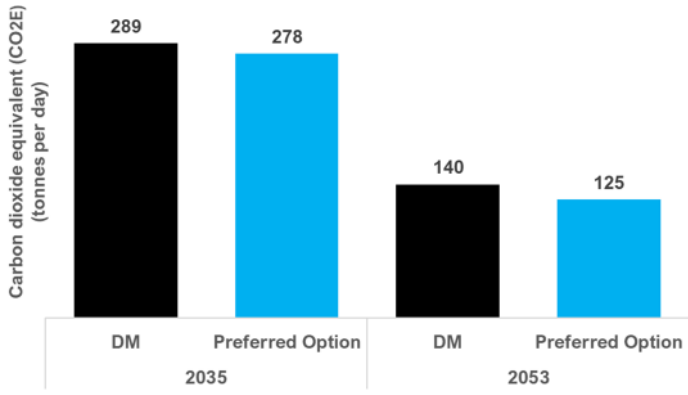
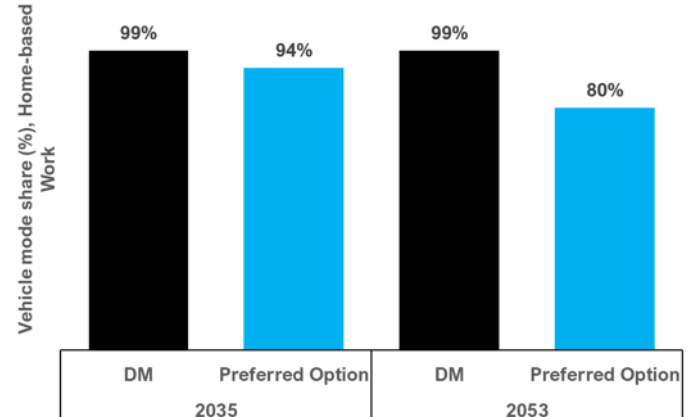
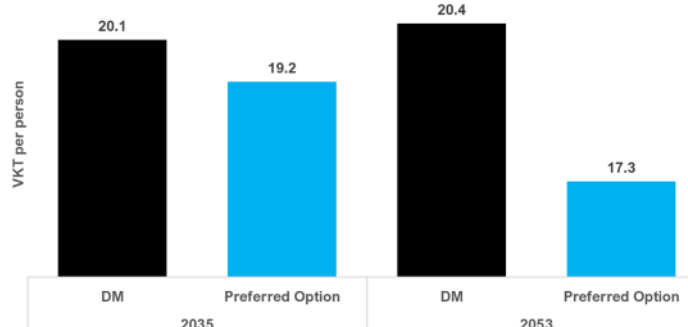
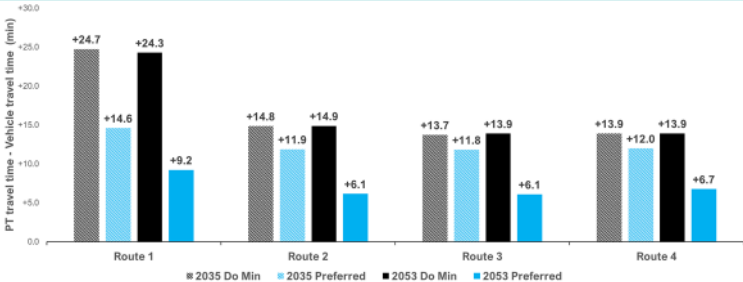
7.5 KPI Summary

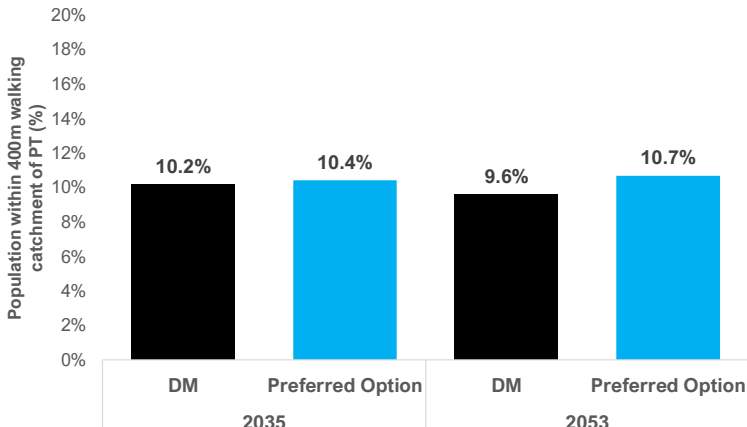
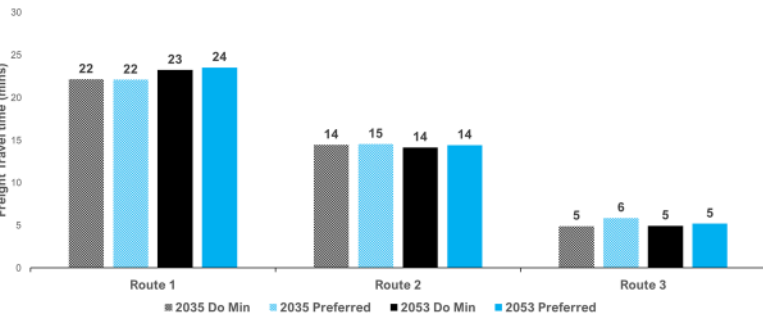
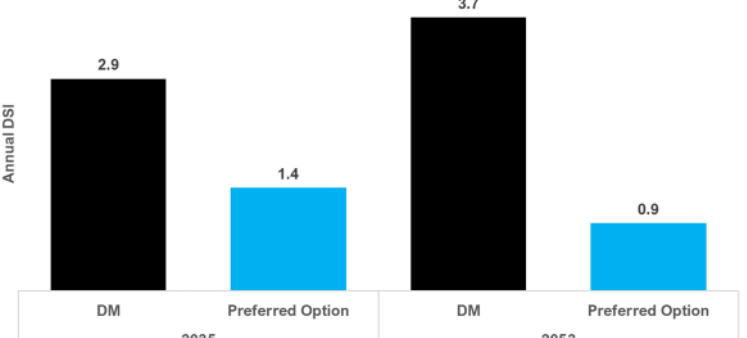
KPI descriptions is defined in Chapter 5, **Table 5-3**. The following table presents the KPI outcomes for DM and PO scenarios.

Table 7-3 KPI outcome for preferred option

KPI	Outcome	Comments																									
KPI 1: PT travel time	<table border="1"> <caption>PT travel time (min) by route and scenario</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>2035 Do Min</th> <th>2035 Preferred</th> <th>2053 Do Min</th> <th>2053 Preferred</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Route 1</td> <td>41</td> <td>31</td> <td>42</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 2</td> <td>29</td> <td>26</td> <td>29</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 3</td> <td>28</td> <td>26</td> <td>28</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 4</td> <td>27</td> <td>25</td> <td>27</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Route	2035 Do Min	2035 Preferred	2053 Do Min	2053 Preferred	Route 1	41	31	42	25	Route 2	29	26	29	20	Route 3	28	26	28	20	Route 4	27	25	27	20	Preferred Option has improvement on PT travel time across all routes and in both forecast years. The PT travel time has decreased on Route 1 which is due to the improvement for route 5020 and bus station improvement in Bell Block.
Route	2035 Do Min	2035 Preferred	2053 Do Min	2053 Preferred																							
Route 1	41	31	42	25																							
Route 2	29	26	29	20																							
Route 3	28	26	28	20																							
Route 4	27	25	27	20																							
KPI 3: Percentage of population within walking catchments of public transport	Within 400m:	There is improved accessibility for some locations in New Plymouth, but overall, there is little change to this measure of accessibility.																									

KPI	Outcome	Comments									
	<table border="1"> <caption>Population within 400m walking catchment of PT (%)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM</th> <th>Preferred Option</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>57%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>55%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM	Preferred Option	2035	57%	58%	2053	55%	58%	
Year	DM	Preferred Option									
2035	57%	58%									
2053	55%	58%									
<p>KPI 4a: PT mode share for AM Peak journey to work</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>PT mode share (%), Home-based Work</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM</th> <th>Preferred Option</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>1%</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>1%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM	Preferred Option	2035	1%	6%	2053	1%	20%	<p>There is a significant increase PT mode share for work trips in both years.</p>
Year	DM	Preferred Option									
2035	1%	6%									
2053	1%	20%									
<p>KPI 4b: PT mode share for AM Peak journey to school trips</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>PT Mode Share (%), Home-based Education</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM</th> <th>Preferred Option</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>14%</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>14%</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM	Preferred Option	2035	14%	18%	2053	14%	28%	<p>The preferred option has considerably more PT mode share for education trips in both years.</p>
Year	DM	Preferred Option									
2035	14%	18%									
2053	14%	28%									

KPI	Outcome	Comments																									
KPI 5: CO ₂ E emissions	 <p>Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂E) (tonnes per day)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM</th> <th>Preferred Option</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>289</td> <td>278</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>140</td> <td>125</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM	Preferred Option	2035	289	278	2053	140	125	The preferred option shows 4% and 10% reduction in CO ₂ E emissions for 2035 and 2053 respectively																
Year	DM	Preferred Option																									
2035	289	278																									
2053	140	125																									
KPI 6a: JTW by single occupancy vehicles	 <p>Vehicle mode share (%), Home-based Work</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM</th> <th>Preferred Option</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>99%</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>99%</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM	Preferred Option	2035	99%	94%	2053	99%	80%	In the Preferred Option, private car mode share for JTW trips has decreased. Due to increase in parking cost in CBD. In Preferred Option, CBD parking cost was increased by 100% in 2035 and by 300% in 2053.																
Year	DM	Preferred Option																									
2035	99%	94%																									
2053	99%	80%																									
KPI 6b: VKT per capita	 <p>VKT per person</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM</th> <th>Preferred Option</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>20.1</td> <td>19.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>20.4</td> <td>17.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM	Preferred Option	2035	20.1	19.2	2053	20.4	17.3	The VKT per capita is predicted to reduce by 1-3 km per day in the preferred option scenario.																
Year	DM	Preferred Option																									
2035	20.1	19.2																									
2053	20.4	17.3																									
KPI 10: Comparative Travel time between modes	 <p>PT travel time - Vehicle travel time (min)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>2035 Do Min</th> <th>2035 Preferred</th> <th>2053 Do Min</th> <th>2053 Preferred</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Route 1</td> <td>+24.7</td> <td>+14.6</td> <td>+24.3</td> <td>+9.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 2</td> <td>+14.8</td> <td>+11.9</td> <td>+14.9</td> <td>+6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 3</td> <td>+13.7</td> <td>+11.8</td> <td>+13.9</td> <td>+6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 4</td> <td>+13.9</td> <td>+12.0</td> <td>+13.9</td> <td>+6.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Route	2035 Do Min	2035 Preferred	2053 Do Min	2053 Preferred	Route 1	+24.7	+14.6	+24.3	+9.2	Route 2	+14.8	+11.9	+14.9	+6.1	Route 3	+13.7	+11.8	+13.9	+6.1	Route 4	+13.9	+12.0	+13.9	+6.7	This KPI is following very similar trend as KPI 1.
Route	2035 Do Min	2035 Preferred	2053 Do Min	2053 Preferred																							
Route 1	+24.7	+14.6	+24.3	+9.2																							
Route 2	+14.8	+11.9	+14.9	+6.1																							
Route 3	+13.7	+11.8	+13.9	+6.1																							
Route 4	+13.9	+12.0	+13.9	+6.7																							

KPI	Outcome	Comments																				
<p>KPI 11: Percentage of residents living within local center catchment</p>	 <p>Population within 400m walking catchment of PT (%)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM (%)</th> <th>Preferred Option (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>10.2%</td> <td>10.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>9.6%</td> <td>10.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM (%)	Preferred Option (%)	2035	10.2%	10.4%	2053	9.6%	10.7%	<p>No significant change between DM and Preferred Option for the percentage of people living within 400 m of a local centre.</p>											
Year	DM (%)	Preferred Option (%)																				
2035	10.2%	10.4%																				
2053	9.6%	10.7%																				
<p>KPI 13: Percentage of freight on non-arterial corridors</p>	<p>Percentage of freight vehicles on non-arterial corridors</p> <p>Year 2035: DM = Preferred Option = 76%</p> <p>Year 2053: DM = 75% Preferred Option = 77%</p> <p>Freight travel time:</p>  <p>Freight Travel time (mins)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>2035 Do Min</th> <th>2035 Preferred</th> <th>2053 Do Min</th> <th>2053 Preferred</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Route 1</td> <td>22</td> <td>22</td> <td>23</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 2</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> <td>14</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Route 3</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Route	2035 Do Min	2035 Preferred	2053 Do Min	2053 Preferred	Route 1	22	22	23	24	Route 2	14	15	14	14	Route 3	5	6	5	5	<p>No significant change on freight % or freight travel time were observed.</p>
Route	2035 Do Min	2035 Preferred	2053 Do Min	2053 Preferred																		
Route 1	22	22	23	24																		
Route 2	14	15	14	14																		
Route 3	5	6	5	5																		
<p>KPI 14: DSI for Active mode users</p>	 <p>Annual DSI</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM</th> <th>Preferred Option</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM	Preferred Option	2035	2.9	1.4	2053	3.7	0.9	<p>The DSI for active mode users is about 51% and 75% less for Preferred in Year 2035 and 2053 respectively</p>											
Year	DM	Preferred Option																				
2035	2.9	1.4																				
2053	3.7	0.9																				
<p>KPI 15: Percentage of primary cycling</p>		<p>Preferred option has 10%↑ and 16%↑ safer cycling network compared to DM in</p>																				

KPI	Outcome	Comments									
network which is safe / separated	<p>The bar chart displays the percentage of safe and separated cycling networks for two years: 2035 and 2053. For each year, two options are compared: DM (black bars) and Preferred Option (blue bars). In 2035, DM is at 13% and Preferred Option is at 23%. In 2053, DM is at 13% and Preferred Option is at 29%.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>DM (%)</th> <th>Preferred Option (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2035</td> <td>13%</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2053</td> <td>13%</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	DM (%)	Preferred Option (%)	2035	13%	23%	2053	13%	29%	Year 2035 and 2053 respectively
Year	DM (%)	Preferred Option (%)									
2035	13%	23%									
2053	13%	29%									

8 Ring road option

NPDC requested that a variation on the 2053 Preferred Option be modelled to include a Ring Road from SH3 to SH45 around the south of the New Plymouth urban area. The alignment of the Ring Road represented in the model is illustrated in Figure 8-1 below.



Figure 8-1 Illustration of the Ring Road alignment

Intersections of the Ring Road with existing roads have been assumed to be at a grade of 1 to 2 lanes as illustrated in the figure below.

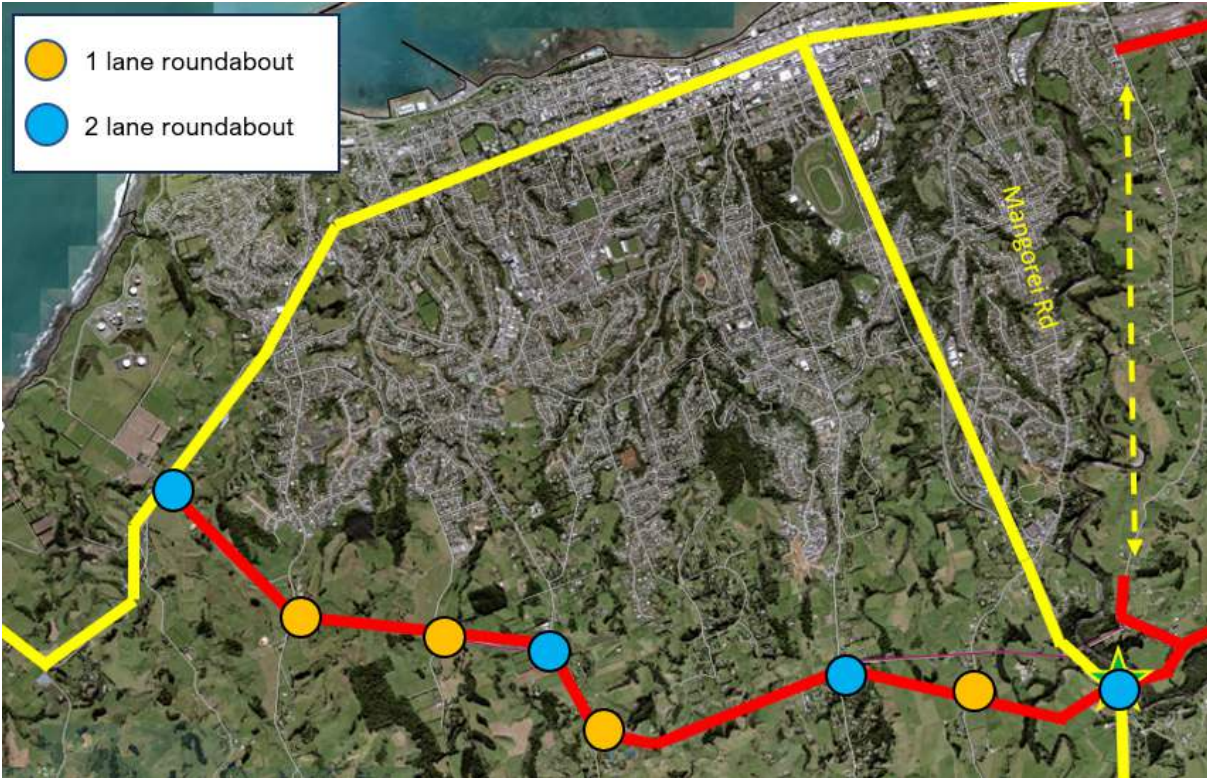


Figure 8-2 Intersection form assumptions for the Ring Road

Table 7-1 presents the forecast travel demand by mode. As shown in the table, there is a slight increase in vehicle trips and car mode share as a result of the addition of the ring road.

Table 8-1 Preferred Option with Ring Road Forecast Daily demand by mode and mode share

Scenarios/ Measure	Demand by mode			Mode Share		
	Vehicles (vehicle trips)	PT (person trips)	Cycle (person trips)	% Car	% PT	% Cycle
2053 DM	303,053	4,033	6,789	97.1%	1.1%	1.8%
2053 PO	256,880	47,293	11,802	83.9%	12.9%	3.2%
2053 PO with Ring Road	257,381	47,105	11,384	84.1%	12.8%	3.1%

The transport interventions proposed in the Preferred Option reduce road network delay to well below the Do Minimum scenarios in each forecast year, and delay is close to the 2018 base year level of network delay.

Road network vehicle statistics including total VKT (light and heavy vehicles), total hours travelled, network delay, average trip length and CO₂-e emissions are presented in Table 7-2 below. The addition of the Ring Road results in a 1.4% increase in VKT, a 13.2% reduction in network delay and slight increase (+0.3%) in CO₂-e emissions.

Table 8-2: Preferred Options Road Network vehicle statistics

Scenario	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Average Trip Length (km)	CO ₂ E Kg/day
2053 DM	1,875,134	44,858	11,640	20.37	3.29	6.19	140,460
2053 PO	1,596,551	34,335	5,888	17.34	2.79	6.22	124,661
2053 PO with Ring Road	1,619,452	33,317	5,113	17.59	2.80	6.29	124,692

The flow difference plot comparing Average daily traffic flows with the ring road compared to without the ring road is provided in **Appendix E**, and the Max LOS plot for the scenario is provided in **Appendix F**.

9 Conclusion

This report documents the development of forecast scenarios for New Plymouth's Integrated Transport Framework programme business case. The forecasting was done using the Ngāmotu STM v1.0 model. Several scenarios were considered for forecast scenarios, namely Do Minimum, Short List Options and Preferred Option for the future years of 2035 and 2053. Various land use, transport network, PT, and cycle interventions were tested in these scenarios.

The impacts on the strategic transport network of these scenarios is presented in this report as well as the KPIs supplied to the programme business case team.

The key metrics from the modelling of the Preferred Scenario were:

- The Preferred Option has a daily public transport mode share of 3.5% in 2035 and 12.9% in 2053. In the 2035 AM Peak period PT mode share is 6% for journey to work trips and PT mode share is 18% for school trips. These values for the year 2053 are 18% and 28% for journey to work trips and school trips.
- The Preferred Option has a cycle mode share of 2.4% in 2035 and 3.2% in 2053.
- The Preferred Option provides a 4% reduction in CO₂ equivalent emissions on the DM scenario for 2035 and a 10% reduction for 2053.
- The Preferred Option provides a 10% reduction in vehicle delay across the network compared to the DM scenario in 2035 and a 49% reduction in vehicle delay across the network in 2053. The interventions in the Preferred Option which make the biggest contribution to the key metrics are:
 - the parking price and extent that parking price is applied in the CBD.
 - the proxy for road pricing represented in the model; and
 - the combination of PT infrastructure and service level improvements.

A

Appendix A – Land Use Projections by SA2s

B

Appendix B – Assumptions

Appendix B – Assumptions

Network Assumptions

Option and Preferred Option Scenarios

Option and PO scenarios utilise the DM network plus additional network interventions. These interventions are summarised below in **Table 9-1**.

Table 9-1 Network assumptions – Short List Options and Preferred Option

S. N	Projects	2035					2053				
		Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	PO	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	PO
Road Network Assumptions											
1	Provide additional capacity at up to 10 signalised intersection pinch points.			✓		✓			✓		✓
2	Provide additional capacity at up to 10 midblock pinch points.								✓		✓
3	Increase Car Cost by 2 times in Mode Split Module								✓	✓	✓
4	Reduce local street (link type=4) free speed to 30km/hr	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	Reduce capacity on SH44 and increase capacity on SH45							✓	✓		✓
6	100% increase in the CBD parking cost and expand parking cost zone to all of New Plymouth Central SA2 area			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
7	300% increase in the CBD parking cost and expand parking cost zone to all of New Plymouth Central SA2 area and 80% of trips pay for parking										✓
	Reduce Free Speed of local and collector roads (link type 4,5) to 30 km/h					✓					✓
9	Reduce speed of rural roads with 100 km/h to 80 km/h (reduce Free speed of link type=13 to 80 kmph)					✓					✓
10	Ring route							✓			
PT Assumptions											
11	Bus lanes on Route 5020			✓	✓	✓					
12	Bus lanes on all roads traversed by buses								✓	✓	✓
13	Extend Route 5020 to Waitara East and Westown and update headway to 30min	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	New Airport Line with headway = 30min	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

S. N	Projects	2035					2053				
		Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	PO	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	PO
15	Reduce the Walking Perception Factor from 2 to 1.5						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Upgrade bus stops from 'Normal' to 'Medium' quality			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
17	Upgrade bus stations and hubs in CBD, Waitara, Bell Block further from medium to high quality								✓	✓	✓
18	Reduce Route 5020 time factors by 50%								✓	✓	✓
19	Elevate the frequency of all PT services to 200%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
20	Elevate the frequency of all PT services to 400%						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Reduce PT fare by 50%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cycle Assumptions											
22	Reduce costs for all cycle journeys by 10%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Improve perception factor for all off road trails by 20%						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Add facility type 7 onto all local streets (speed management)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Cycle lanes on all Arterial roads						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Existing cycle lanes changed from on-road painted to on-road barrier (change facility type 4 to 5)		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
27	All off-road trails changed from trail to shared path (change facility type 3 to 1)							✓	✓		✓
28	Uplift medium confidence factors towards high confidence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Reduce cost of journeys into NP central SA2 by 10%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
30	Reduce cost of journeys into NP central SA2 by 20%						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	All E+C routes converted to type 5 facility	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

S. N	Projects	2035					2053				
		Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	PO	Option 0	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	PO
32	All I+C routes converted to type 2 facility						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Public Transport Assumptions

The Public transport headways for the DM Scenario is given in the **Table 9-2** below.

Table 9-2 PT service and headways (minutes) for DM scenarios, excluding school bus services

Route No.	Route Name	2035 /2053					
		Inbound			Outbound		
		AM	IP	PM	AM	IP	PM
5001	City (Ariki St)-Moturoa	30	70	40	30	70	40
5002	Blagdon/WhalersGate	30	70	40	30	70	40
5003	Lynmouth/Marfell	30	0	0	0	70	40
5004	Westown/Hurdon	30	70	40	30	70	40
5005	Frankleigh Park/Ferndale	30	70	40	30	70	40
5006	Vogeltown/Brooklands	30	70	40	30	70	40
5007	Welbourn/Highlands Park	30	70	40	30	70	40
5008	Merrilands/Highlands Park	30	70	40	30	70	40
5009	Fitzroy/The Valley/Glen Avon	30	84	40	30	84	40
5020	Waitara (via Bell Block)	60	70	60	60	70	60
EX	CBD-Waitara/Bell Block	30	0	30	30	0	30

Cycle Model Feedback Assumption and Inputs

The Cycle Model estimates new cycle trips based on the traffic and PT demands and the cycle network interventions. The new cycle trips are then diverted from the initial estimates of the other modes, i.e., car and PT. The 'diverted' Car and PT trips are fed back to the Ngāmotu STM to model the effects of reduced car and PT demands (as the result of mode shift to cycle). The cycle model then predicts mode shift from Car and PT to cycle mode. **Table 9-3** below provides these adjusted Car and PT trip totals for each scenario.

Table 9-3 Diverted car and PT trips from cycle model

Scenario	Daily diverted trips	
	Car	PT
2035 Do Minimum	682	12
2035 Option0	2396	59
2035 Option1	2672	69
2035 Option2	2798	150
2035 Option3	2615	151
2035 Preferred Option	2609	151
2053 Do Minimum	1099	18
2053 Option 0	4550	196
2053 Option 1	5466	226
2053 Option 2	4274	1059
2053 Option 3	4100	1020
2053 Preferred Option	3945	1729
2053 Preferred Option with Ring Road	3674	1236

C

Appendix C – Results

Appendix C – Results

Do-Minimum Scenario Results

Forecast Travel Demand

Table 9-4 Forecast demand statistics

Scenarios/ Measure	All Vehicles (Vehicle Trips)				PT (Person Trips)				PT Mechanized Mode Share (%)			
	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT
2018	14,554	16,410	19,305	226,263	490	223	151	2,945	2.73%	1.12%	0.65%	1.07%
2035 DM	17,284	19,399	22,828	267,694	586	277	195	3,636	2.75%	1.18%	0.71%	1.12%
2053 DM	19,538	21,974	25,829	303,053	638	309	220	4,033	2.65%	1.16%	0.71%	1.10%
2035 DM vs Base	+19%	+18%	+18%	+18%	+20%	+24%	+29%	+23%	+0.02%	+0.06%	+0.06%	+0.05%
2053 DM vs Base	+34%	+34%	+34%	+34%	+30%	+39%	+46%	+37%	+0.10%	-0.02%	-0.00%	-0.02%
2053 DM vs 2035 DM	+13%	+13%	+13%	+13%	+9%	+12%	+13%	+11%	-0.10%	-0.02%	+0.00%	-0.02%

Road Network Vehicle Statistics

Table 9-5 Road Network Vehicle Statistics

Scenario	Population	Employment (unadjusted)	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Free Flow VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT2a	Average Daily Vehicle Trips	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Vehicle Trips / Employment	Average Trip Length (km)
2018	68,492	28,263	1,387,799	28,642	24,234	4,409	226,263	20.26	3.30	8.01	6.13
2035 DM	82,609	33,349	1,656,446	36,449	29,287	7,163	267,694	20.05	3.24	8.0	6.19
2053 DM	92,068	37,384	1,875,134	44,858	33,218	11,640	303,053	20.37	3.29	8.1	6.19
2035 DM vs 2018	+20.6%	+18.0%	+19.4%	+27.3%	+20.9%	+62.5%	+18.3%	-1.0%	-1.8%	+0.2%	+1.0%

Scenario	Population	Employment (unadjusted)	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Free Flow VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT2a	Average Daily Vehicle Trips	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Vehicle Trips / Employment	Average Trip Length (km)
2053 DM vs 2018	+34.4%	+32.3%	+35.1%	+56.6%	+37.1%	+164.0%	+33.9%	+0.5%	-0.3%	+1.2%	+1.0%
2053 DM vs 2035 DM	+11.5%	+12.1%	+13.2%	+23.1%	+13.4%	+62.5%	+13.2%	+1.6%	+1.5%	+1.0%	+0.0%

Vehicle Emissions

Table 9-6 Summary of Emission Results

Scenario	Population	Carbon monoxide (CO)	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -eq)	Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	PM _{2.5} E	PM _{10.0} BT	Fuel Consumption	CO ₂ -eq/ Person
Units		Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	l/day	
2018	68,492	2,335	294,511	161	797	138	38	26	118,506	4.3
2035 DM	82,609	518	289,188	13	458	106	10	32	115,897	3.5
2053 DM	92,068	151	140,460	5	128	28	2	36	54,810	1.5
2035 DM vs 2018	20.6%	-77.8%	-1.8%	-91.7%	-42.6%	-23.0%	-74.3%	22.1%	-2.2%	-18.6%
2053 DM vs 2018	34.4%	-93.5%	-52.3%	-97.1%	-83.9%	-80.1%	-94.2%	39.4%	-53.7%	-64.5%
2053 DM vs 2035 DM	11.5%	-70.9%	-51.4%	-65.4%	-72.0%	-74.1%	-77.6%	14.1%	-52.7%	-56.4%

Short List Option Results

Forecast Travel Demand

Table 9-7 Forecast Travel Demand

Scenarios	All Vehicles (Vehicle Trips)				PT (Person Trips)				PT Mechanized Mode Share (%)			
	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT
2035 DM	17,284	19,399	22,828	267,694	586	277	195	3,636	2.75%	1.18%	0.71%	1.12%

Scenario s	All Vehicles (Vehicle Trips)				PT (Person Trips)				PT Mechanized Mode Share (%)			
	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT
2035 Option0	17,034	19,155	22,541	264,244	718	421	377	5,395	3.39%	1.80%	1.37%	1.67%
2035 Option1	17,011	19,134	22,518	263,949	750	436	388	5,596	3.54%	1.87%	1.41%	1.74%
2035 Option2	16,536	18,767	21,943	258,158	1,276	846	1,050	11,201	6.04%	3.62%	3.84%	3.49%
2035 Option3	16,530	18,767	21,940	258,131	1,324	876	1,081	11,589	6.26%	3.74%	3.94%	3.61%
2053 DM	19,538	21,974	25,829	303,053	638	309	220	4,033	2.65%	1.16%	0.71%	1.10%
2053 Option0	18,899	21,365	25,111	294,402	1,100	739	733	9,327	4.63%	2.80%	2.38%	2.57%
2053 Option1	18,789	21,274	24,989	293,037	1,119	734	715	9,290	4.73%	2.80%	2.33%	2.57%
2053 Option2	17,083	19,606	22,782	268,866	3,260	2,814	3,475	35,313	13.72%	10.68%	11.28%	9.87%
2053 Option3	17,140	19,723	22,931	270,384	3,173	2,652	3,240	33,398	13.37%	10.08%	10.53%	9.33%

Table 9-8 Scenario comparison in demand statistics

Scenarios	All Vehicles (Vehicles Trips)				PT (Person Trips)			
	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT
2035 Option0 vs 2035 DM	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%	+23%	+52%	+94%	+48%
2035 Option1 vs 2035 DM	-2%	-1%	-1%	-1%	+28%	+57%	+99%	+54%
2035 Option2 vs 2035 DM	-4%	-3%	-4%	-4%	+118%	+205%	+440%	+208%
2035 Option3 vs 2035 DM	-4%	-3%	-4%	-4%	+126%	+216%	+455%	+219%
2053 Option0 vs 2053 DM	-3%	-3%	-3%	-3%	+72%	+139%	+233%	+131%
2053 Option1 vs 2053 DM	-4%	-3%	-3%	-3%	+76%	+138%	+224%	+130%
2053 Option2 vs 2053 DM	-13%	-11%	-12%	-11%	+411%	+811%	+1477%	+776%
2053 Option3 vs 2053 DM	-12%	-10%	-11%	-11%	+398%	+758%	+1370%	+728%

Table 9-9 Mode share including cycle in daily trips

Scenarios	Trips			Mode Share (%)		
	Vehicles (vehicle trips)	PT (person trips)	Cycle (person trips)	Car	PT	Cycle
2035 DM	267,694	3,636	5,533	81.02%	1.10%	1.67%
2035 Option0	264,244	5,395	7,733	80.02%	1.63%	2.34%
2035 Option1	263,949	5,596	8,106	79.88%	1.69%	2.45%
2035 Option2	258,158	11,201	8,320	78.39%	3.40%	2.53%
2035 Option3	258,131	11,589	8,142	78.34%	3.52%	2.47%
2053 DM	303,053	4,033	6,789	80.93%	1.08%	1.81%
2053 Option0	294,402	9,327	11,226	78.75%	2.49%	3.00%
2053 Option1	293,037	9,290	12,366	78.50%	2.49%	3.31%
2053 Option2	268,866	35,313	11,909	72.69%	9.55%	3.22%
2053 Option3	270,384	33,398	11,712	73.16%	9.04%	3.17%

Road Network Vehicle Statistics

Table 9-10 Road Network Vehicle statistics

Scenario	Population	Employment (unadjusted)	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Free Flow VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT2a	Average Daily Vehicle Trips	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Vehicle Trips / Employment	Average Trip Length (km)
2035 DM	82,609	33,349	1,656,446	36,449	29,287	7,163	267,694	20.05	3.24	8.0	6.19
2035 Option0	82,609	33,349	1,636,656	35,941	29,009	6,932	264,244	19.81	3.2	7.9	6.19
2035 Option1	82,609	33,349	1,632,976	35,941	28,911	7,030	263,949	19.77	3.2	7.9	6.19
2035 Option2	82,609	33,349	1,598,351	34,715	28,278	6,437	258,158	19.35	3.13	7.7	6.19
2035 Option3	82,609	33,349	1,600,389	34,842	28,275	6,567	258,131	19.37	3.12	7.7	6.2
2053 DM	92,068	37,384	1,875,134	44,858	33,218	11,640	303,053	20.37	3.29	8.1	6.19
2053 Option0	92,068	37,384	1,828,944	42,828	32,409	10,419	294,402	19.87	3.2	7.9	6.21
2053 Option1	92,068	37,384	1,848,565	39,576	31,932	7,644	293,037	20.08	3.18	7.8	6.31
2053 Option2	92,068	37,384	1,668,250	36,721	29,409	7,313	268,866	18.12	2.92	7.2	6.2
2053 Option3	92,068	37,384	1,675,997	36,349	29,536	6,812	270,384	18.2	2.94	7.2	6.2

Table 9-11 Scenario comparison in network statistics

Scenario	Population	Employment (unadjusted)	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Free Flow VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT2a	Average Daily Vehicle Trips	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Vehicle Trips / Employment	Average Trip Length (km)
2035 Optio0 vs 2035 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-1.2%	-1.4%	-0.9%	-3.2%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.4%	0.0%
2035 Optio1 vs 2035 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.9%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-1.5%	0.0%

Scenario	Population	Employment (unadjusted)	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Free Flow VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT2a	Average Daily Vehicle Trips	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Vehicle Trips / Employment	Average Trip Length (km)
2035 Optio2 vs 2035 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-3.5%	-4.8%	-3.4%	-10.1%	-3.6%	-3.5%	-3.4%	-3.6%	0.0%
2035 Optio3 vs 2035 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-3.4%	-4.4%	-3.5%	-8.3%	-3.6%	-3.4%	-3.7%	-3.6%	0.2%
2053 Optio0 vs 2053 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-2.5%	-4.5%	-2.4%	-10.5%	-2.9%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.8%	0.3%
2053 Optio1 vs 2053 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	-11.8%	-3.9%	-34.3%	-3.3%	-1.4%	-3.3%	-3.3%	1.9%
2053 Optio2 vs 2053 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-11.0%	-18.1%	-11.5%	-37.2%	-11.3%	-11.0%	-11.2%	-11.3%	0.2%
2053 Optio3 vs 2053 DM	0.0%	0.0%	-10.6%	-19.0%	-11.1%	-41.5%	-10.8%	-10.7%	-10.6%	-10.9%	0.2%

Vehicle Emissions

Table 9-12 Summary of emission results

Scenario	Population	Carbon monoxide (CO)	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -eq)	Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	PM2.5 E	PM10.0 BT	Fuel Consumption	CO ₂ -eq/Person
Units		Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	l/day	
2035 DM	82,609	518	289,188	13	458	106	10	32	115,897	3.5
2035 Option0	82,609	513	286,269	13	454	105	10	31	114,705	3.5
2035 Option1	82,609	512	285,912	13	454	105	10	31	114,553	3.5
2035 Option2	82,609	498	279,638	13	444	103	9	31	112,005	3.4
2035 Option3	82,609	502	280,520	13	446	103	10	31	112,352	3.4
2053 DM	92,068	151	140,460	5	128	28	2	36	54,810	1.5
2053 Option0	92,068	148	138,180	5	126	27	2	35	53,887	1.5
2053 Option1	92,068	150	138,231	5	124	27	2	34	53,898	1.5
2053 Option2	92,068	135	129,411	4	116	25	2	32	50,358	1.4
2053 Option3	92,068	136	130,127	4	117	25	2	32	50,630	1.4

Table 9-13 Percentage Change of Emission Results

Scenario	Carbon monoxide (CO)	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -eq)	Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	PM2.5 E	PM10.0 BT	Fuel Consumption	CO ₂ -eq/ Person
Units	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	l/day	
2035 Option0 vs 2035 DM	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.0%
2035 Option1 vs 2035 DM	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-1.1%
2035 Option2 vs 2035 DM	-3.9%	-3.3%	-3.1%	-3.0%	-3.7%	-2.3%	-2.9%	-3.4%	-3.3%
2035 Option3 vs 2035 DM	-3.0%	-3.0%	-2.7%	-2.5%	-3.1%	-1.7%	-3.4%	-3.1%	-3.0%
2053 Option0 vs 2053 DM	-2.2%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-2.2%	-0.9%	-2.5%	-1.7%	-1.6%
2053 Option1 vs 2053 DM	-0.4%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-3.1%	-2.0%	-2.0%	-4.8%	-1.7%	-1.6%
2053 Option2 vs 2053 DM	-10.5%	-7.9%	-6.4%	-9.3%	-10.8%	-5.1%	-10.6%	-8.1%	-7.9%
2053 Option3 vs 2053 DM	-9.6%	-7.4%	-5.8%	-8.7%	-10.2%	-4.5%	-10.4%	-7.6%	-7.4%

Preferred Option Results

Forecast Travel Demand

Table 9-14 Preferred Option Forecast Travel Demand by Time Period

Scenarios/ Measure	All Vehicles (Vehicle Trips)				PT (Person Trips)				PT Mechanized Mode Share (%)			
	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT
2035 DM	17,284	19,399	22,828	267,694	586	277	195	3,636	2.75%	1.18%	0.71%	1.12%
2035 PO	16,533	18,769	21,946	258,176	1,317	871	1,074	11,526	6.23%	3.72%	3.92%	3.59%
2053 DM	19,538	21,974	25,829	303,053	638	309	220	4,033	2.65%	1.16%	0.71%	1.10%
2053 PO	16,384	18,718	21,752	256,880	4,073	3,847	4,649	47,293	17.16%	14.62%	15.12%	13.30%

Table 9-15 Preferred Option Scenario comparison in demand statistics

Scenarios/ Measure	All Vehicles (Vehicles Trips)				PT (Person Trips)			
	AM	IP	PM	ADT	AM	IP	PM	ADT
2035 PO vs 2035 DM	-4%	-3%	-4%	-4%	125%	214%	452%	217%
2053 PO vs 2053 DM	-16%	-15%	-16%	-15%	539%	1144%	2010%	1073%

Table 9-16 Mode share in daily trips

Scenarios/ Measure	Vehicles (vehicle trips)	PT (person trips)	Cycle (person trips)	% Car	% PT	% Cycle
2035 DM	267,694	3,636	5,533	97.22%	1.10%	1.67%
2035 PO	258,176	11,526	8,015	94.07%	3.50%	2.43%
2053 DM	303,053	4,033	6,789	97.11%	1.08%	1.81%
2053 PO	256,880	47,293	11,802	83.91%	12.87%	3.21%

Total Network Statistics

Table 9-17 Network statistics

Scenario	Population	Employment (unadjusted)	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Free Flow VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT2a	Average Daily Vehicle Trips	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Vehicle Trips / Employment	Average Trip Length (km)
2035 DM	82,609	33,349	1,656,446	36,449	29,287	7,163	267,694	20.05	3.24	8.0	6.19
2035 PO	82,609	33,349	1,589,984	34,898	28,482	6,416	258,176	19.2	3.1	7.7	6.2
2053 DM	92,068	37,384	1,875,134	44,858	33,218	11,640	303,053	20.37	3.29	8.1	6.19
2053 PO	92,068	37,384	1,596,551	34,335	28,447	5,888	256,880	17.3	2.8	6.9	6.2

Table 9-18 Scenario comparison in network statistics

Scenario	Population	Employment (unadjusted)	Average Daily VKT	Average Daily VHT	Average Daily Free Flow VHT	Average Daily Delays VHT2a	Average Daily Vehicle Trips	VKT / Person	Vehicle Trips / Person	Vehicle Trips / Employment	Average Trip Length (km)
2035 PO vs 2035 DM	0%	0%	-4%	-4%	-3%	-10%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-4%	0%
2053 PO vs 2053 DM	0%	0%	-15%	-23%	-14%	-49%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-15%	0%

Vehicle Emissions

Table 9-19 Summary of Emission Results

Scenario	Population	Carbon monoxide (CO)	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -eq)	Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	PM2.5 E	PM10.0 BT	Fuel Consumption	CO ₂ -eq/ Person
Units		Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	l/day	
2035 DM	82,609	518	289,188	13	458	106	10	32	115,897	3.5
2035 PO	82,609	487	278,206	13	440	101	9	31	111,438	3.4
2053 DM	92,068	151	140,460	5	128	28	2	36	54,810	1.5
2035 PO	92,068	128	124,661	4	111	23	2	31	48,471	1.4

Table 9-20 Percentage Change of Emission Results

Scenario	Population	Carbon monoxide (CO)	Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ -eq)	Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	PM2.5 E	PM10.0 BT	Fuel Consumption	CO ₂ -eq/ Person
Units		Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	Kg/day	l/day	
2035 PO vs 2035 DM	0.0%	-6.0%	-3.8%	-3.9%	-3.8%	-4.8%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-3.8%	-3.8%
2053 PO vs 2053 DM	0.0%	-11.2%	-9.6%	-13.1%	-15.4%	-7.8%	-13.2%	-11.6%	-11.2%	-11.2%

D

Appendix D – Assessment or Modelling Guidelines

Appendix D – Assessment or Modelling Guidelines

Vehicle Emissions

NZ Transport Agency’s VEPM version 6.3 (released in April 2022) was adopted for this study. The emission rates for the year 2051 were adopted for year 2053. Features of the VEPM 6.3 model are outlined below:

- VEPM estimates vehicle tail-pipe emissions only, i.e., does not include vehicle manufacture or energy generation.
- VEPM provides grams per km of travel rates, depending on average vehicle speeds.
- VEPM rates are based on assumed vehicle fleet composition in future years.
- VEPM provides methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) emission factors to calculate carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-eq) emission factors instead of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

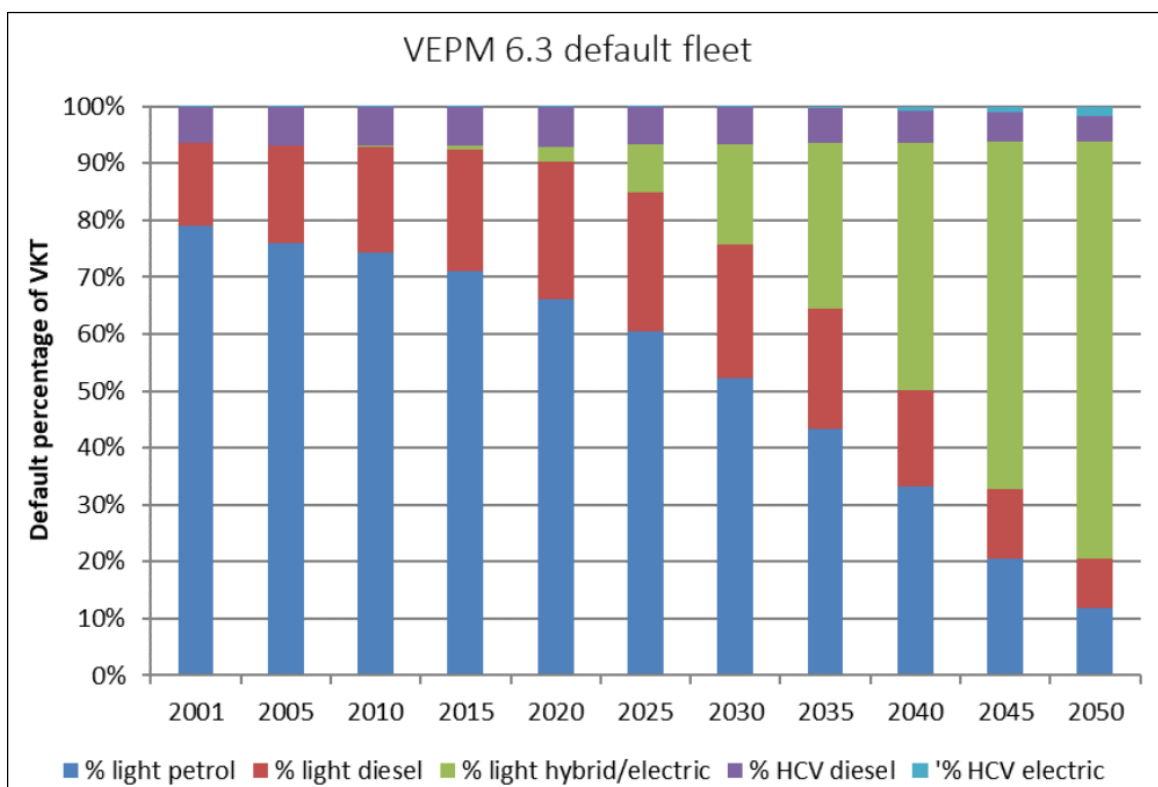


Figure 9-1 Assumed vehicle fleet in VEPM 6.3

Level of Service

To assess the level of congestion (for general traffic), a process was developed using weighted average delay (for intersections) and volume/capacity ratios (for links) to estimate the LOS for the whole network. The LOS criteria adopted for the analysis are shown in **Table 9-21**.

Table 9-21 LOS Criteria for Link and Intersection Types

LOS	Intersection ⁴ (Weighted Average Delay, s)	Rural ⁵ (V/C)	Freeway ⁶ (FFS<80) (V/C)	Arterial ⁷ & Local (V/C)
A	< 10	< 0.05	< 0.26	< 0.26
B	10 - 20	0.05 - 0.17	0.26 - 0.40	0.26 - 0.43
C	20 - 35	0.17 - 0.33	0.40 - 0.60	0.43 - 0.62
D	35 - 55	0.33 - 0.58	0.60 - 0.85	0.62 - 0.82
E	55 - 80	0.58 - 1.00	0.85 - 1.00	0.82 - 1.00
F	> 80	> 1.00	> 1.00	> 1.00

The Weighted Average Delay for intersections is the normal volume-weighted delay plus an additional weight factor (delay). This additional factor was included to place more weight on critical movements when calculating the “representative average” condition at the intersections.

The calculated LOS indicates a high-level qualitative measure to assess the combined performance of intersections and links for the model network. A more comprehensive LOS assessment is recommended for specific corridors or intersections for detailed studies. The calculated Link LOS doesn’t consider queuing or delay originating at downstream intersections. Hence the performance of the network should be assessed using both link and intersection combined.

In general, LOS A-D indicates that intersections and links are performing with an acceptable level of service. LOS E indicates that intersection/links are performing at a poor level of service, and further investigation/modelling may be needed. LOS F indicates the intersections/links are over capacity.

Note that LOS plots are for general traffic performance and the results shown are indicative only. Bus lanes are modelled in Ngāmotu STM which can travel at free-flow speeds on their dedicated lanes and the bus plots do not represent LOS accurately.

⁴ HCM2000 Chapter16- Signalized Intersection.

⁵ Austroad Part2- Roadway Capacity, 1988. Assumed 80% of sight distance length.

⁶ HCM2000 Chapter23- Basic Freeway Segment.

⁷ Technical paper “Performance Measures and Threshold Value for Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency’s (NOACA’s) Congestion Management Process, NOACA, August 2007”.

E

Appendix E – Flow difference plots

Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year2035 Do Minimum vs Year 2018 Base

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\DMCompare_ADT.net

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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2035 Option 0 vs Year 2035 DM

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2035 Option 1 vs Year 2035 DM

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2035 Option 2 vs Year 2035 DM

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2035 Option 3 vs Year 2035 DM

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2035 Preferred Option vs Year 2035 Do Minimum

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Do Minimum vs Year 2018 Base

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Option 0 vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

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- DIFF=-10000



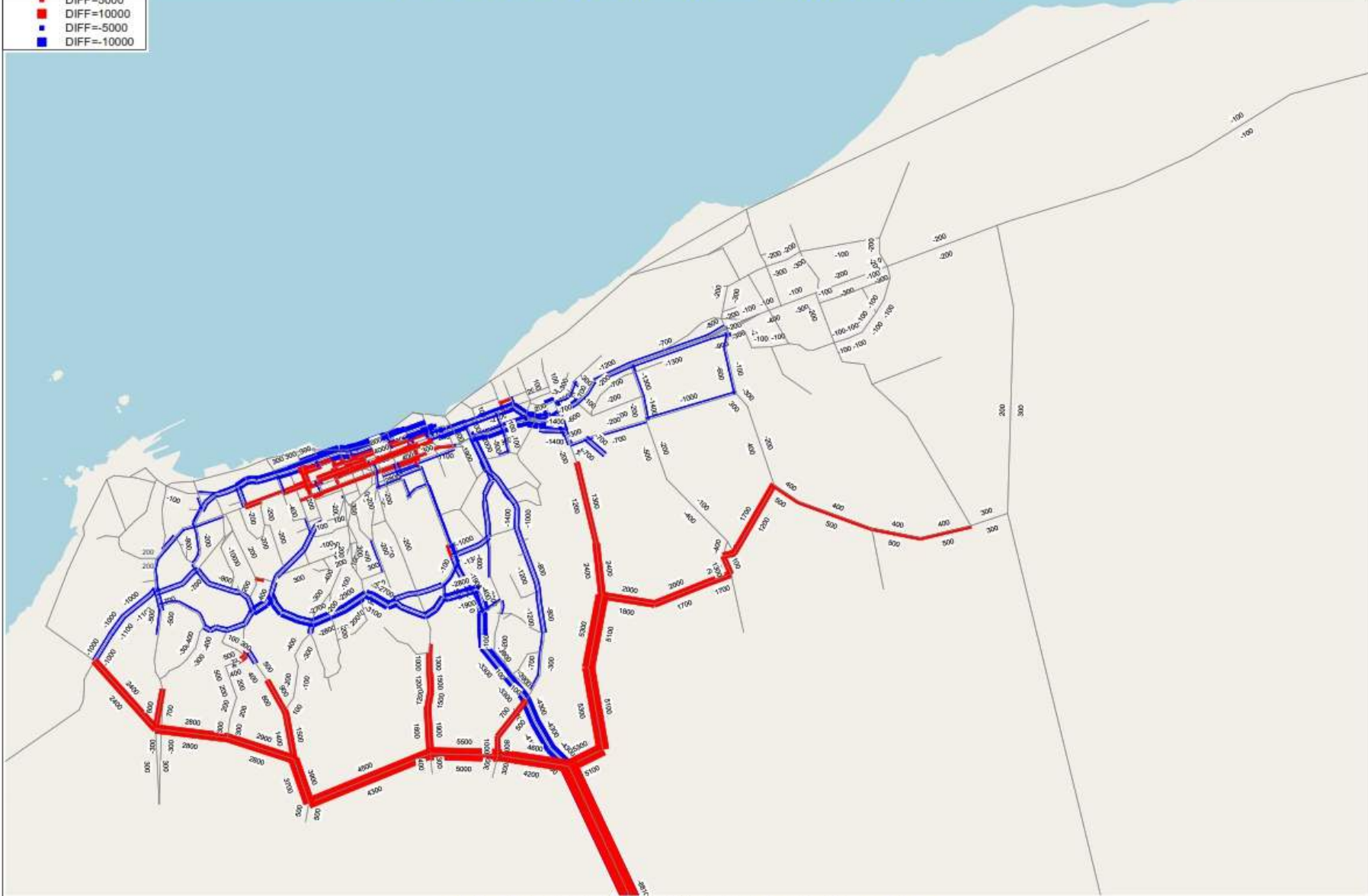
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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Option 1 vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Option 2 vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Option 3 vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Preferred Option vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

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- DIFF=-10000



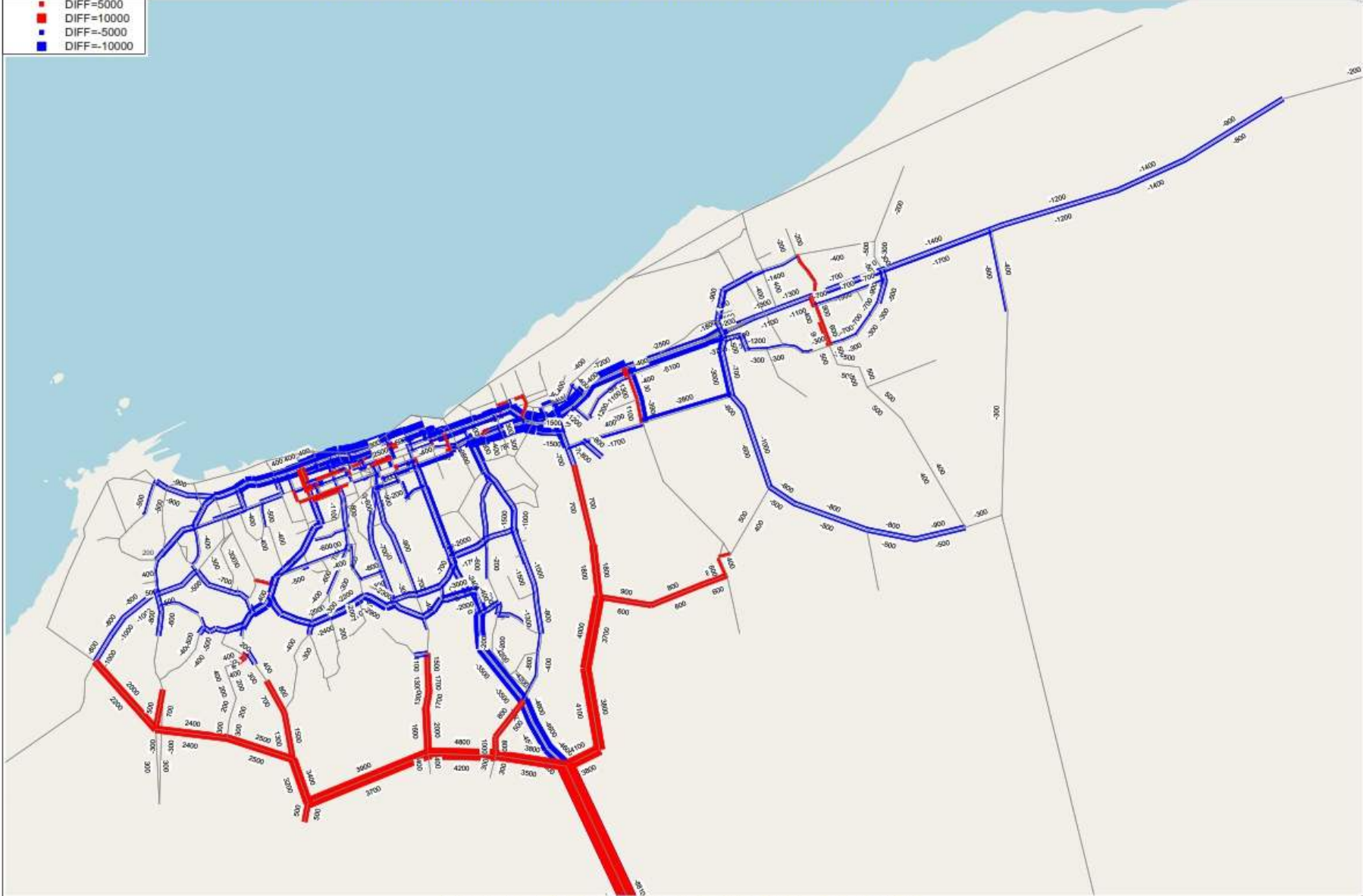
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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Preferred Option with Ring Road vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

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- DIFF=-10000



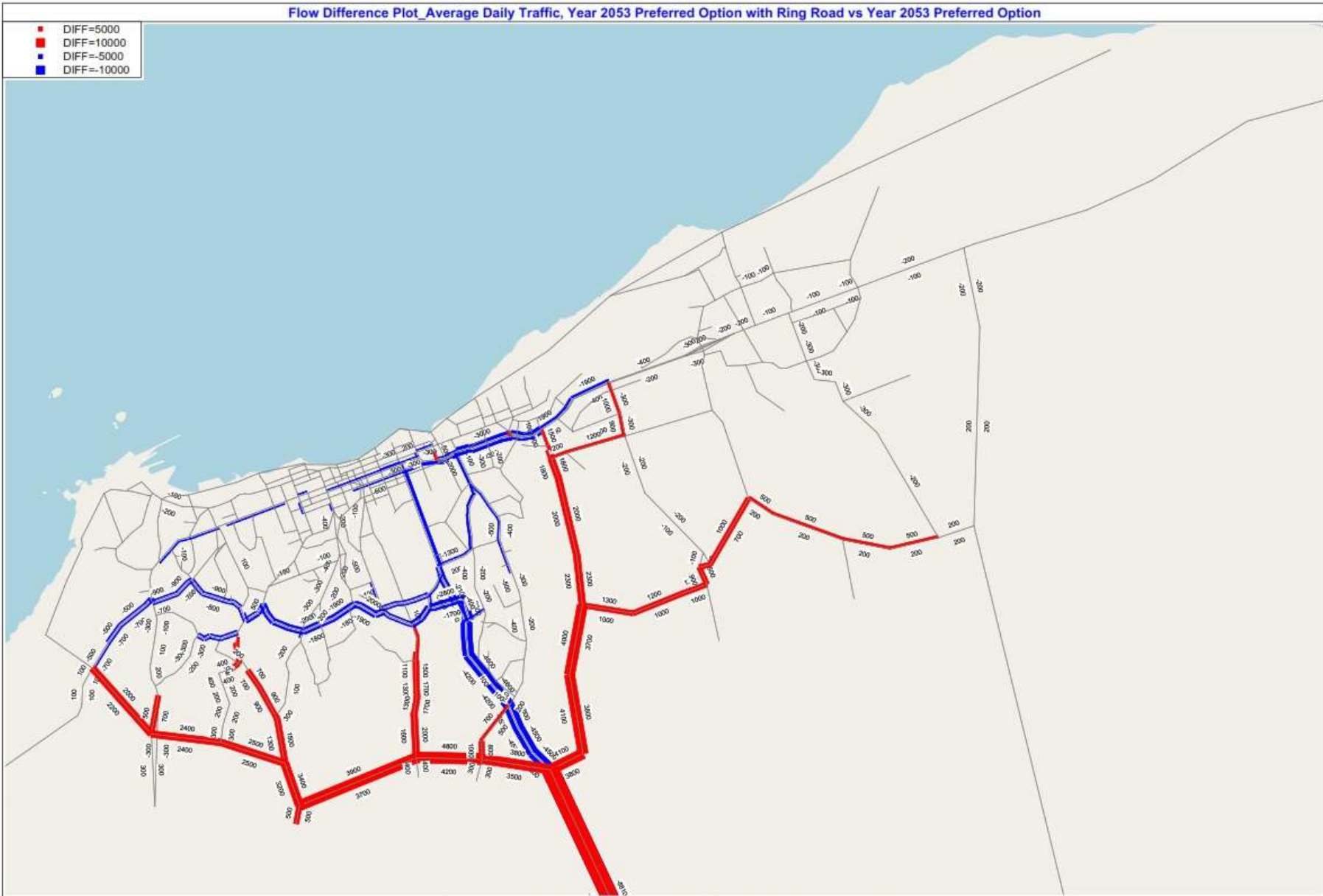
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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Traffic, Year 2053 Preferred Option with Ring Road vs Year 2053 Preferred Option

- DIFF=5000
- DIFF=10000
- DIFF=-5000
- DIFF=-10000



C:\Work\NgamotuSTM_v1.0\Model\Y2053_CycleOn_R3\PO_RR_Revise\Compare_ADT.net

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F

Appendix F – Public Transport patronage difference plots

Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2035 Do Minimum Scenario vs Year 2018 Base Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2035 Option 0 Scenario vs Year 2035 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\Opt0\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET

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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2035 Option 1 Scenario vs Year 2035 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\Opt1\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET

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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2035 Option 2 Scenario vs Year 2035 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\Opt2\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET

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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2035 Option 3 Scenario vs Year 2035 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2035 Preferred Option Scenario vs Year 2035 Do Minimum

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\NgamotuSTM_v1.0\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R3\PO_Revised\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET

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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Do Minimum Scenario vs Year 2018 Base Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Option 0 Scenario vs Year 2053 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Option 1 Scenario vs Year 2053 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Option 2 Scenario vs Year 2053 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Option 3 Scenario vs Year 2053 Do Minimum Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2053_CycleOn_R2\Opt3\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET

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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Preferred Option Scenario vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\NgamotuSTM_v1.0\Model\Y2053_CycleOn_R3\PO_Revised\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Preferred Option Scenario with Ring Road vs Year 2053 Do Minimum

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\NgamotuSTM_v1.0\Model\Y2053_CycleOn_R3\PO_RR_Revised\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET



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Flow Difference Plot_Average Daily Public Transport (PT) Trips, Year 2053 Preferred Option Scenario with Ring Road vs Year 2053 Preferred Option Scenario

- DIFF=1500
- DIFF=3000
- DIFF=-1500
- DIFF=-3000



C:\Work\NgamotuSTM_v1.0\Model\Y2053_CycleOn_R3\PO_RR_Revised\BvsF_PT_ADT.NET

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Appendix G – Level of Service Plots

Level of Service for Base Scenario, Year 2018

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



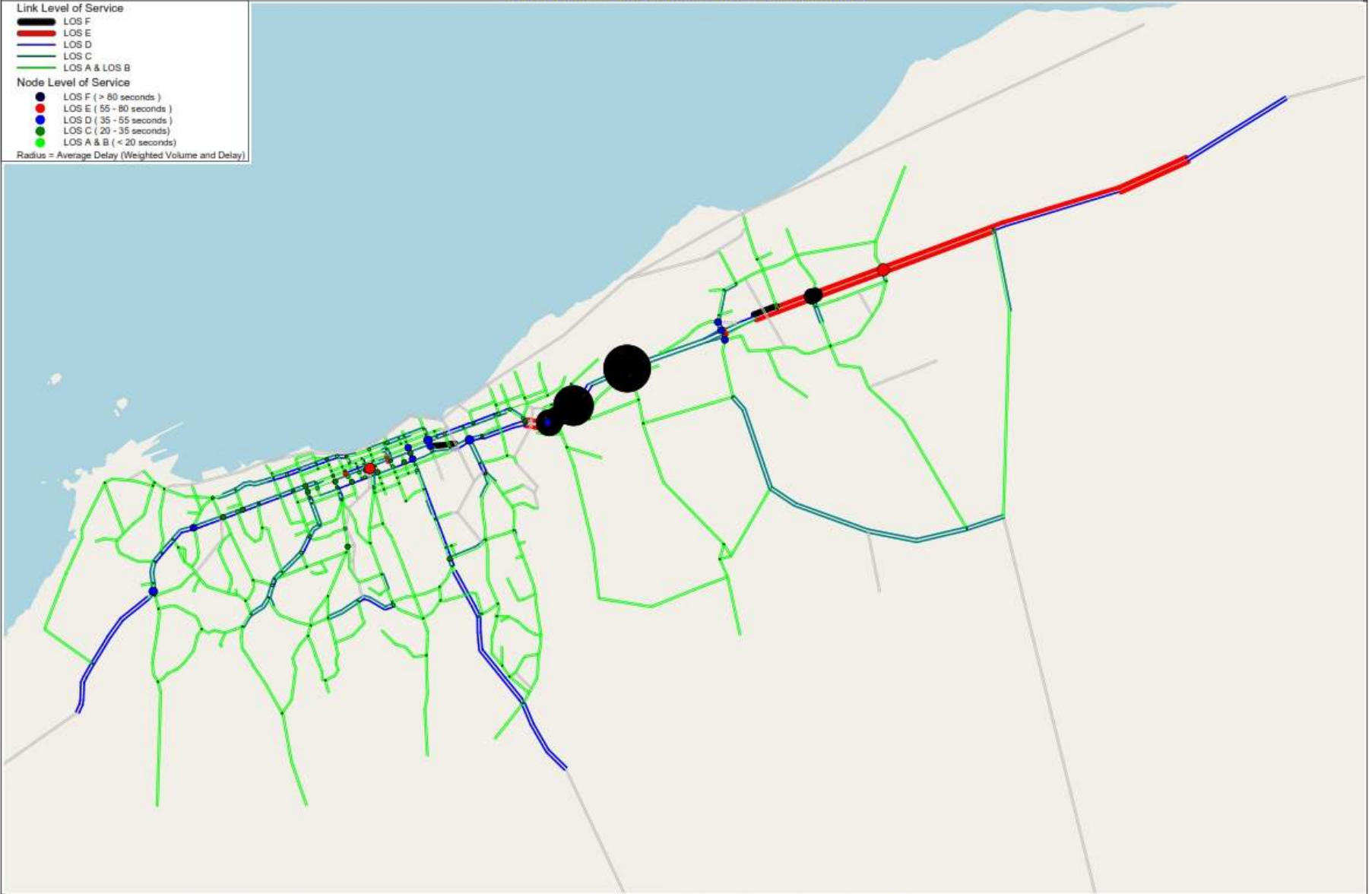
C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2018\Run53_R2\LOS_MAX.NET

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Level of Service for Do Minimum Scenario, Year 2035

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\DM\LOS_MAX.NET

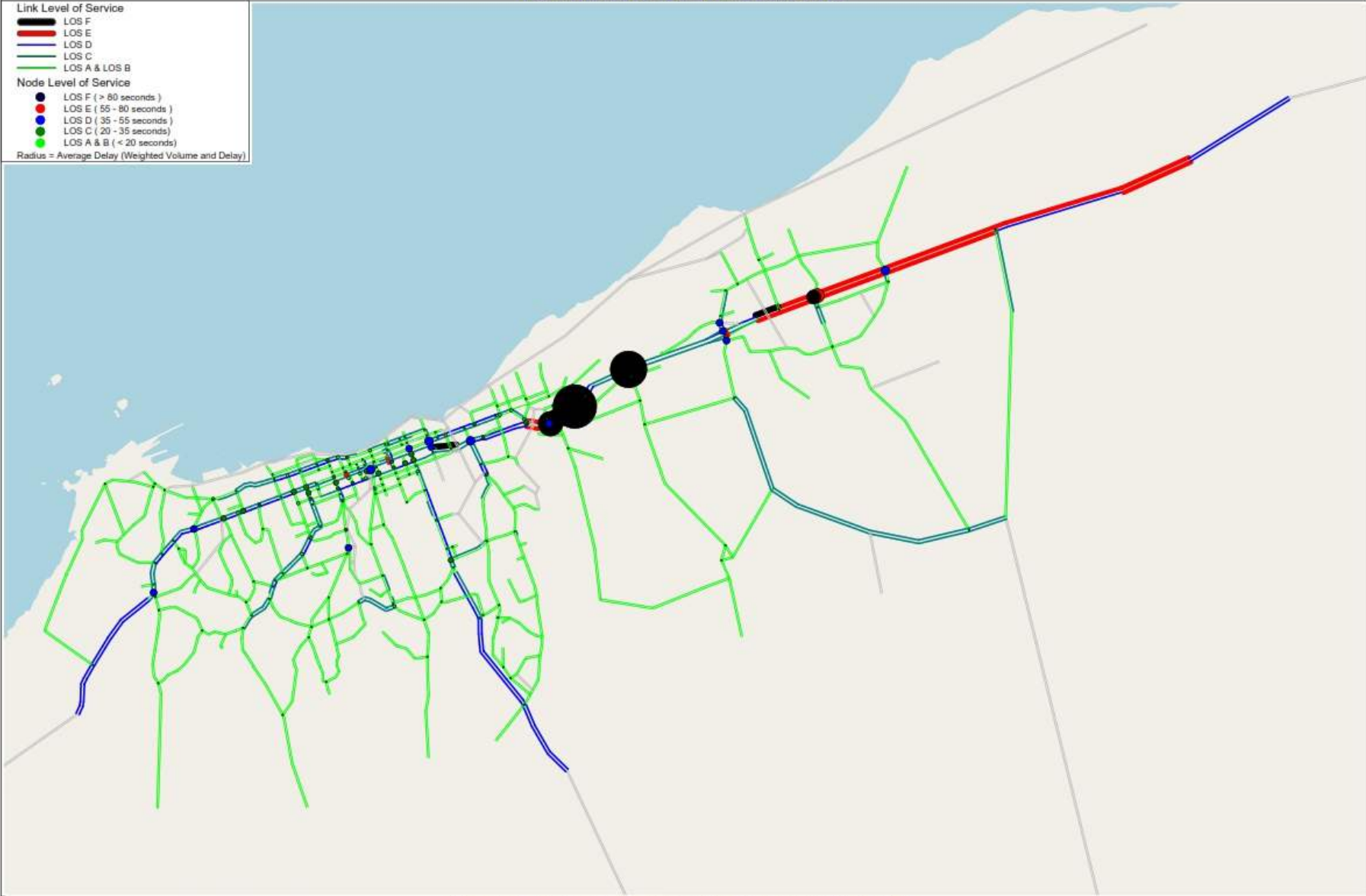


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Level of Service for Option 0 Scenario, Year 2035

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



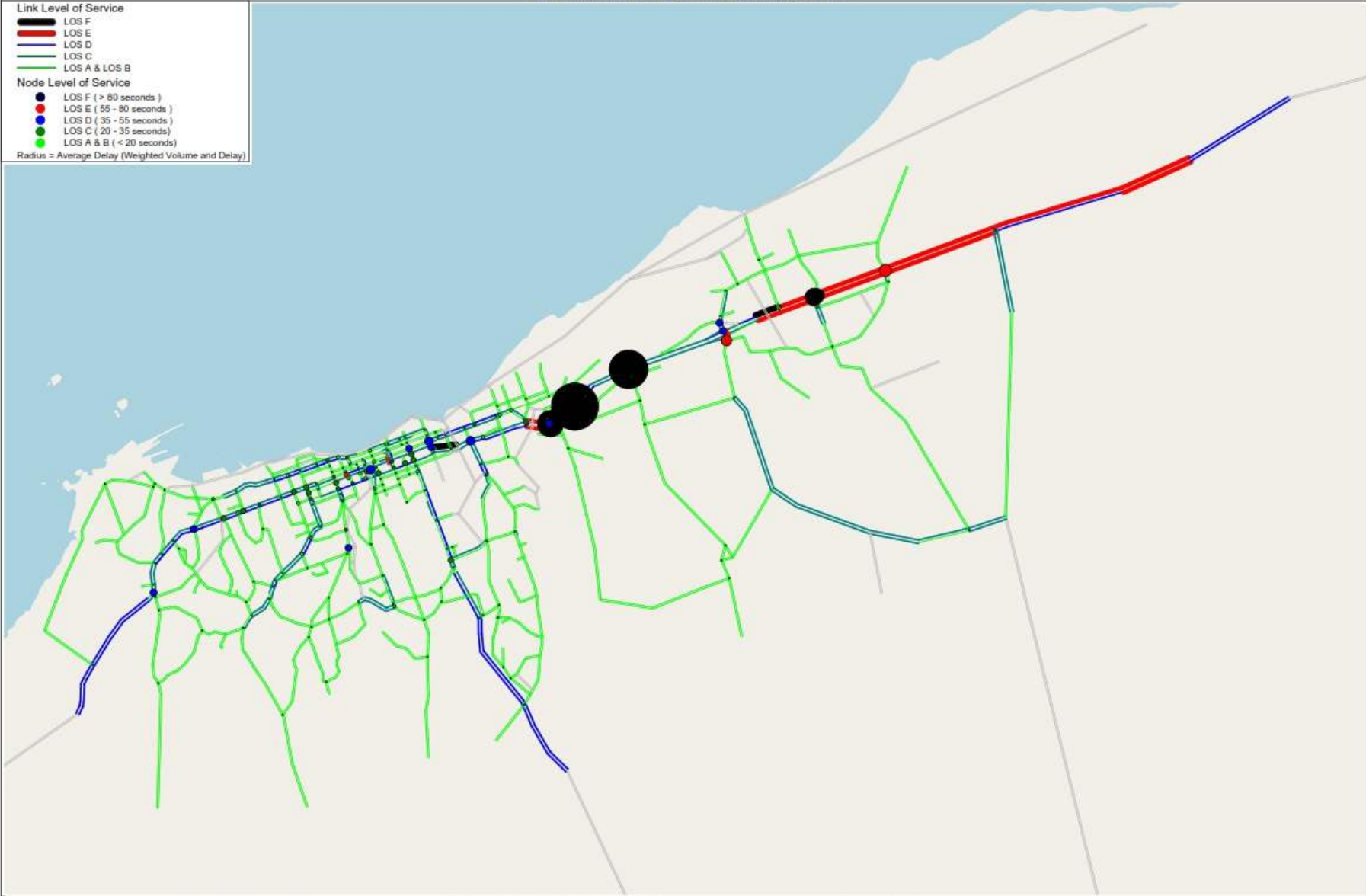
C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\Opt0\LOS_MAX.NET

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Level of Service for Option 1 Scenario, Year 2035

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



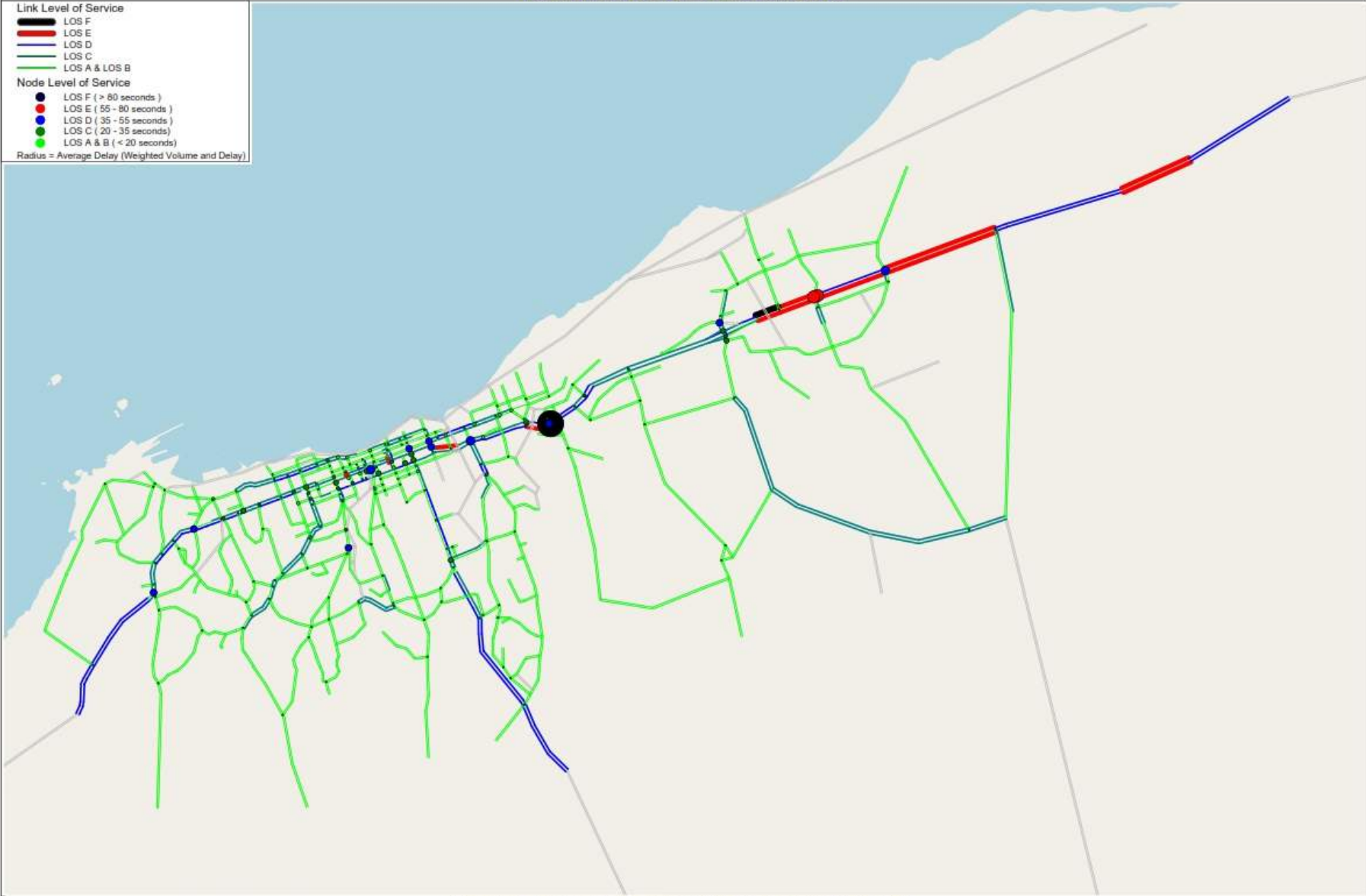
C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\Opt1\LOS_MAX.NET

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Level of Service for Option 2 Scenario, Year 2035

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



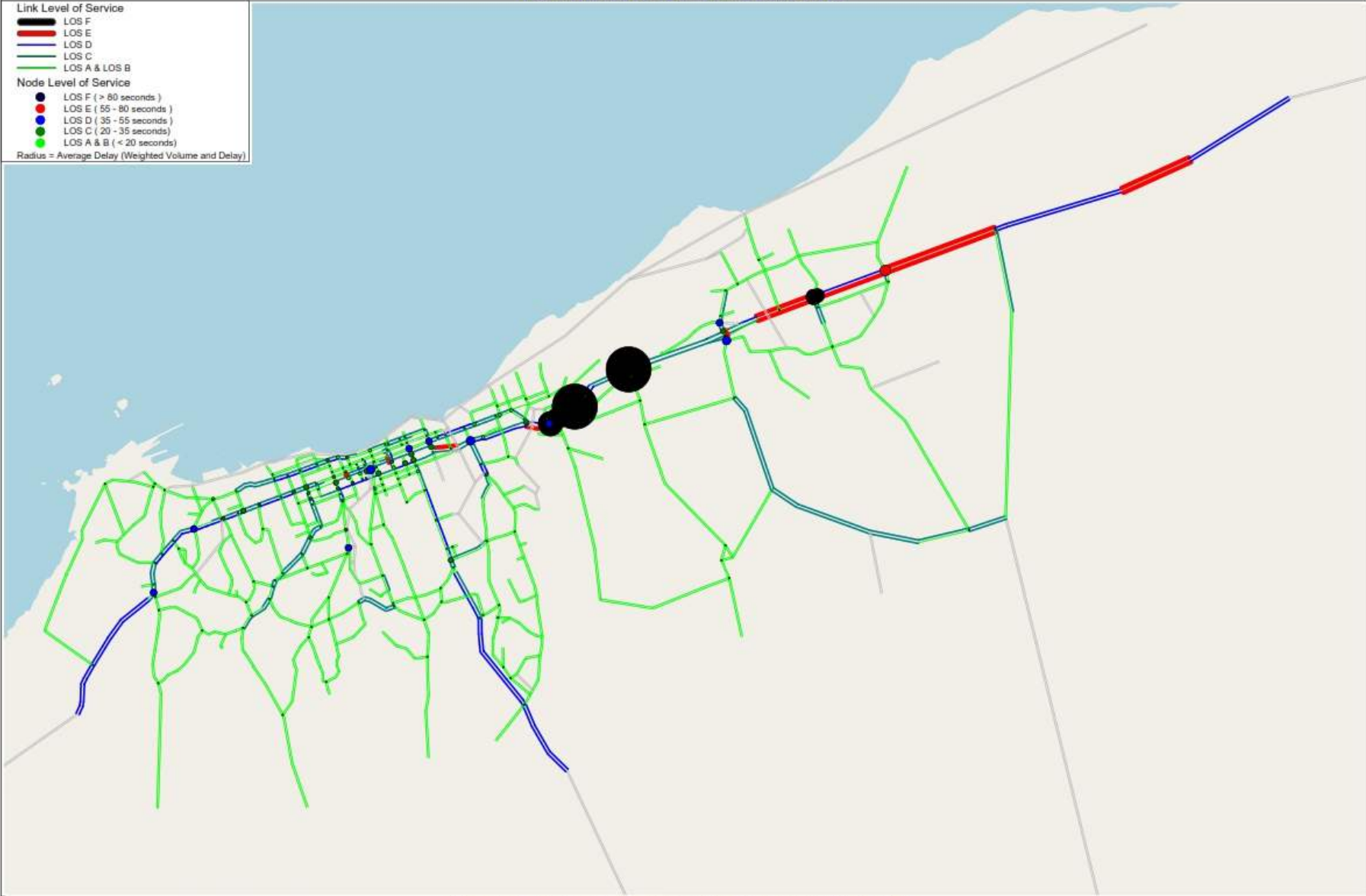
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Level of Service for Option 3 Scenario, Year 2035

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



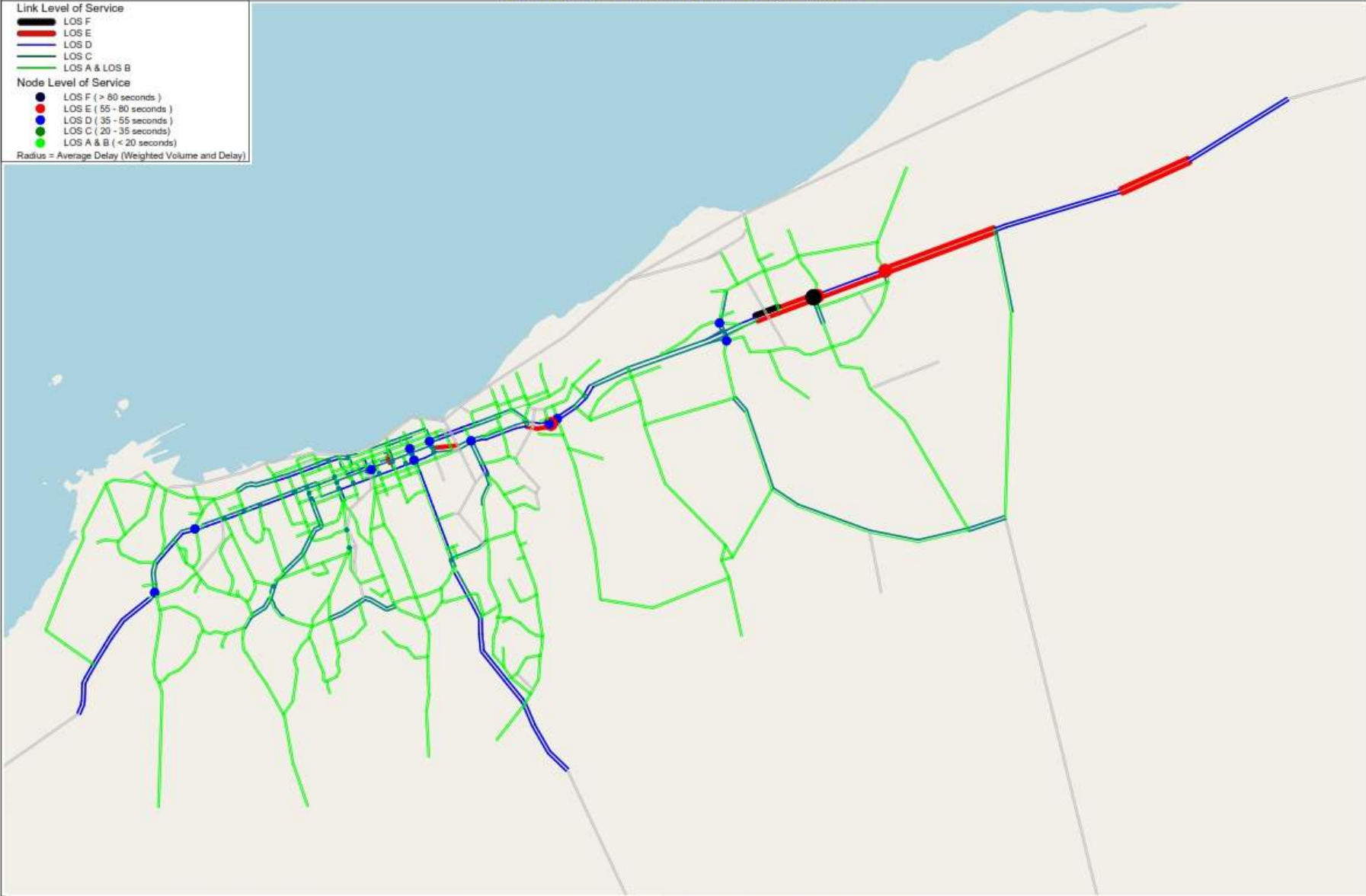
C:\Work\new-plymouth-model_v5_BCR\Model\Y2035_CycleOn_R2\Opt3\LOS_MAX.NET

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Level of Service for Preferred Option Scenario, Year 2035

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



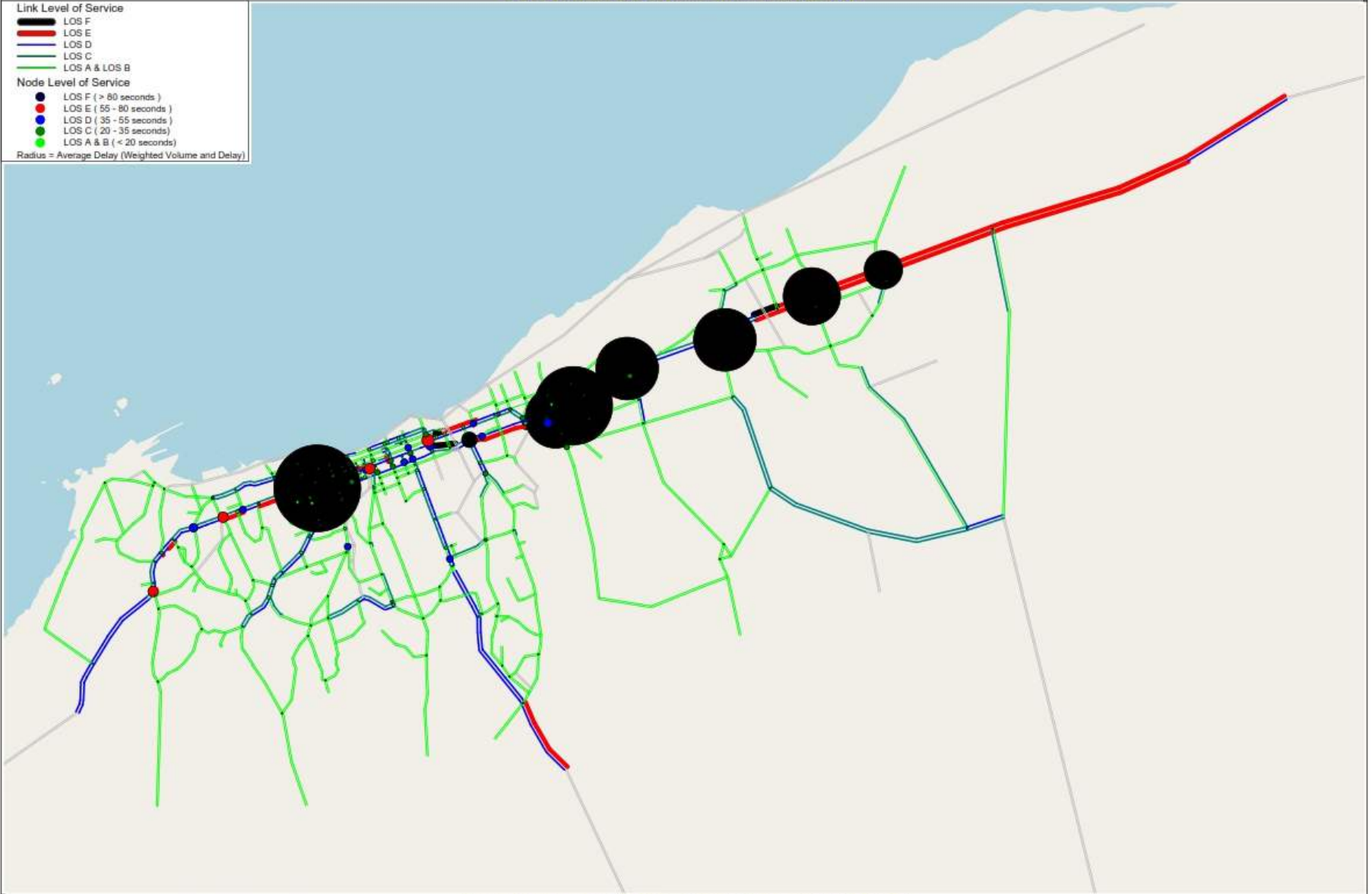
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Level of Service for Do Minimum Scenario, Year 2053

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



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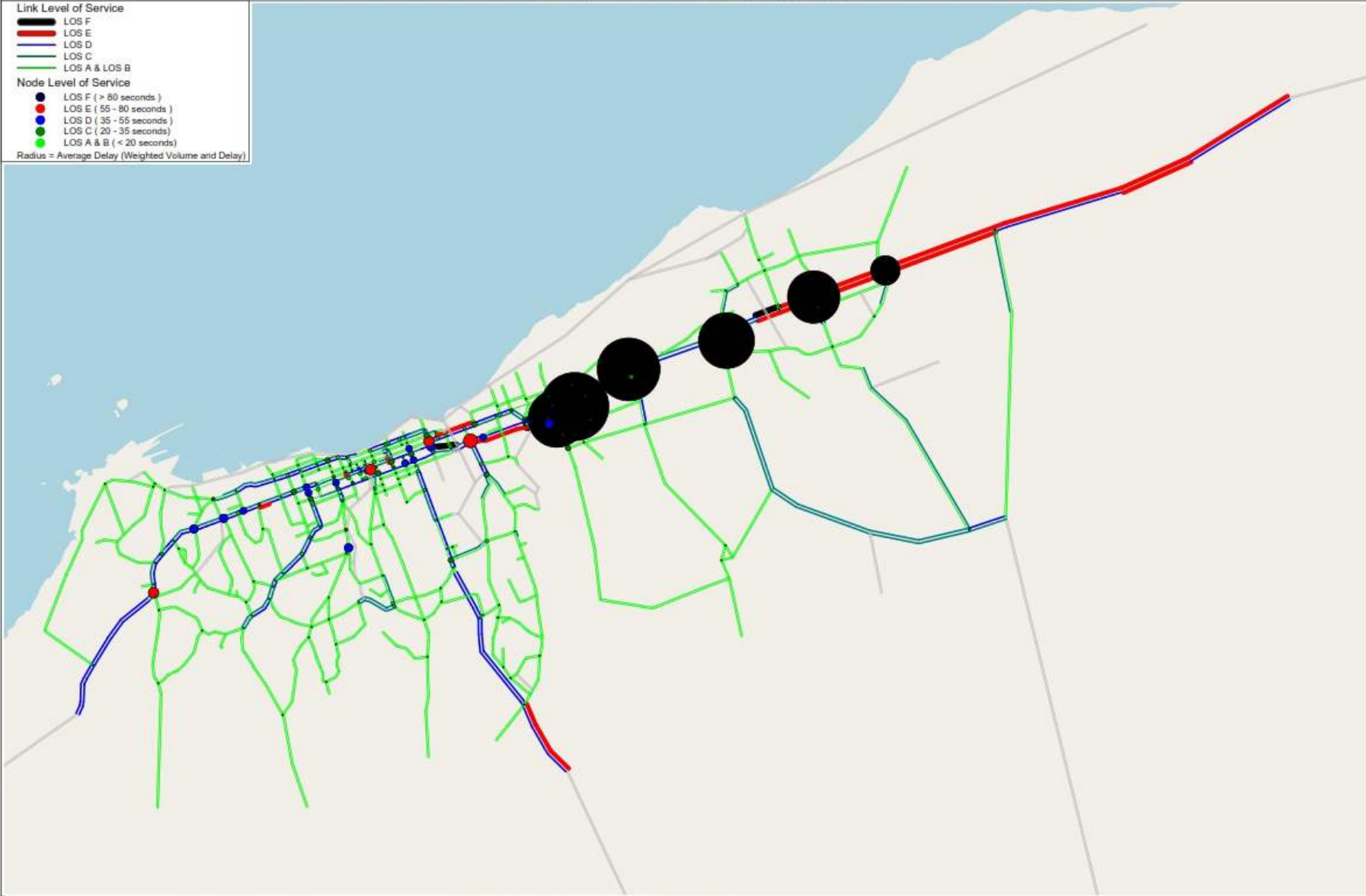


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Level of Service for Option 0 Scenario, Year 2053

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



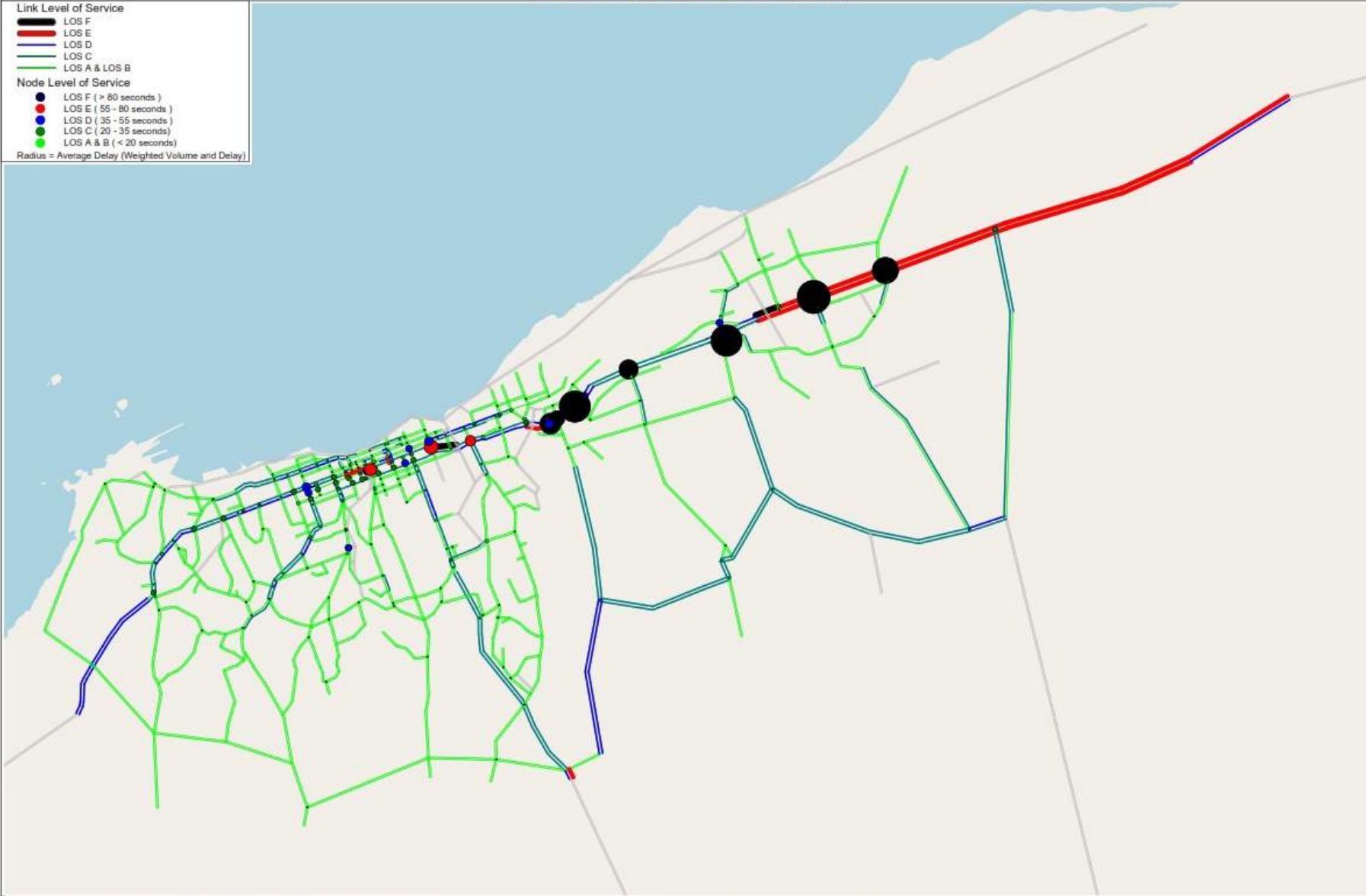
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Level of Service for Option 1 Scenario, Year 2053

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



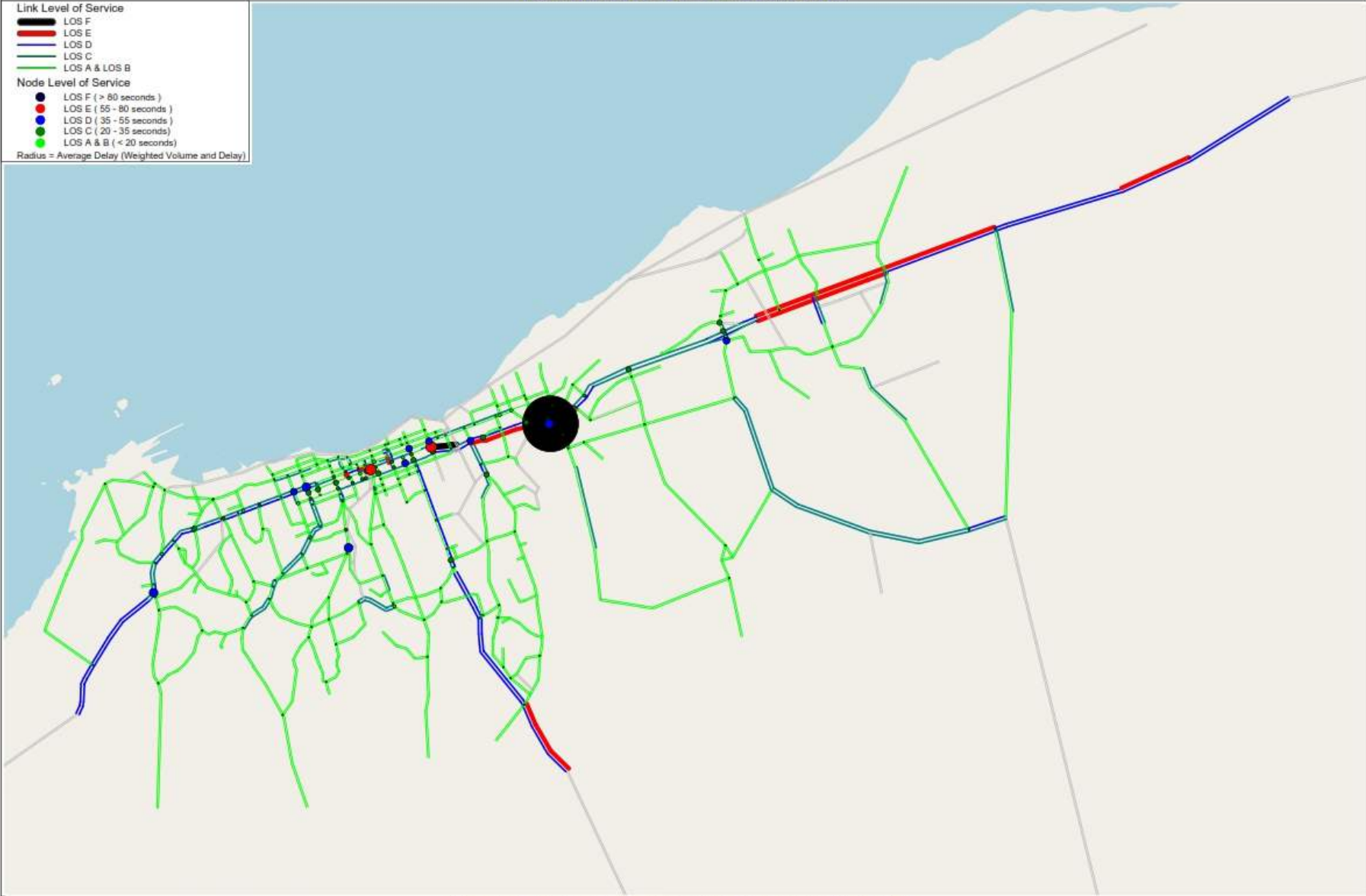
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Level of Service for Option 2 Scenario, Year 2053

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



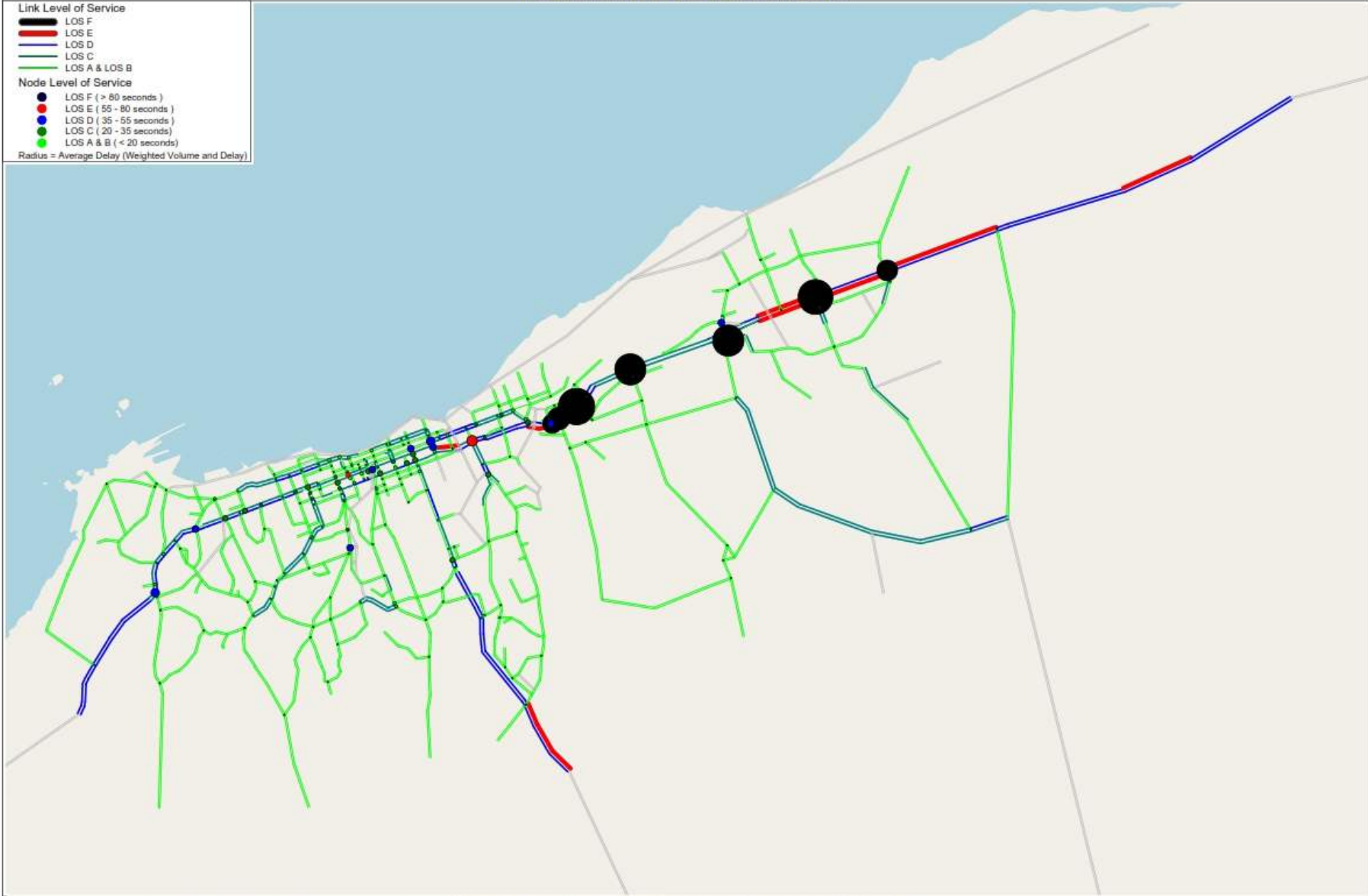
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Level of Service for Option 3 Scenario, Year 2053

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



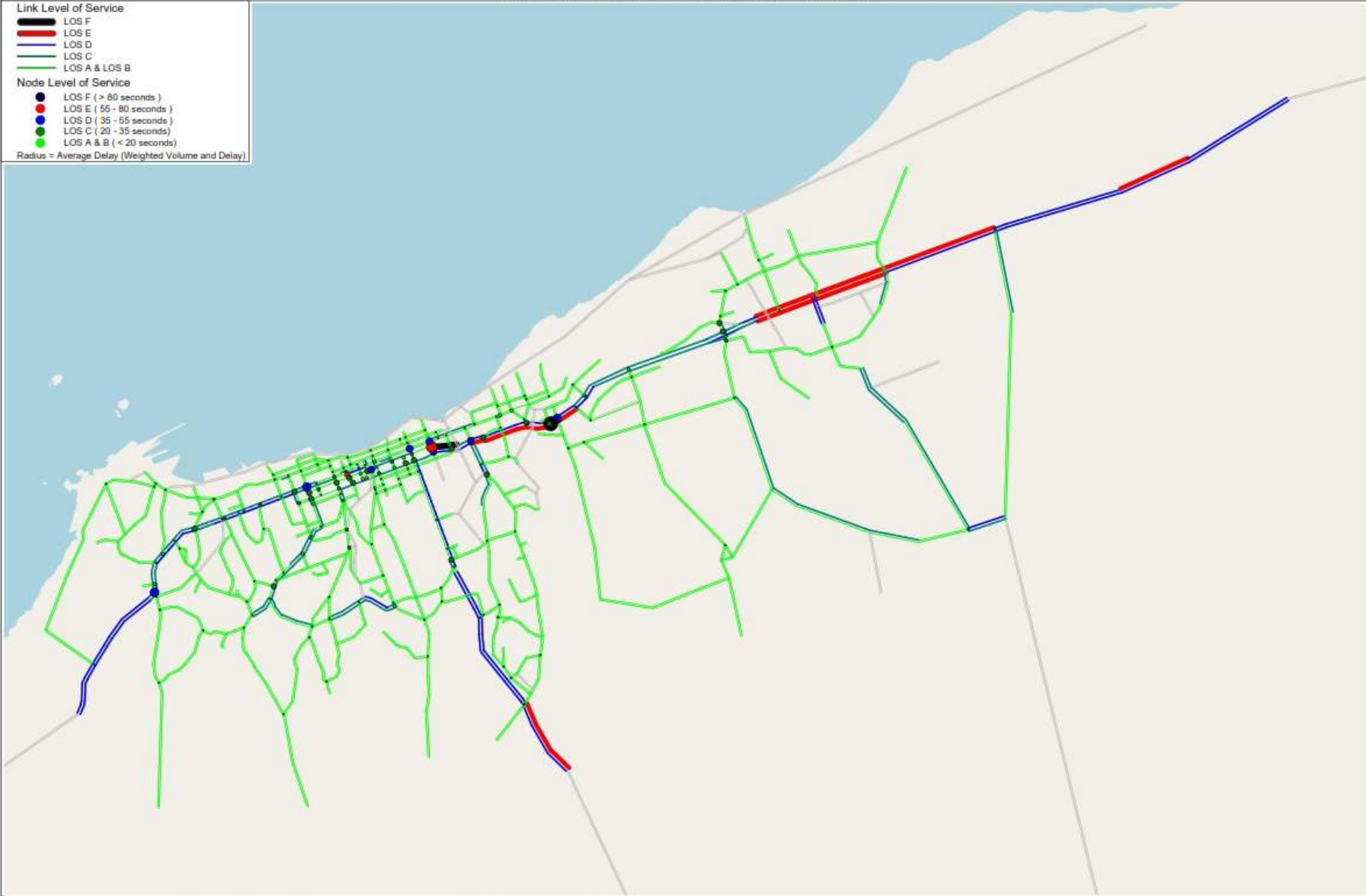
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Level of Service for Preferred Option Scenario, Year 2053

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



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Level of Service for Preferred Option Scenario with Ring Road, Year 2053

- Link Level of Service**
- LOS F
 - LOS E
 - LOS D
 - LOS C
 - LOS A & LOS B
- Node Level of Service**
- LOS F (> 80 seconds)
 - LOS E (55 - 80 seconds)
 - LOS D (35 - 55 seconds)
 - LOS C (20 - 35 seconds)
 - LOS A & B (< 20 seconds)
- Radius = Average Delay (Weighted Volume and Delay)



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