Over the next 10 years ...

Traffic Congestion

11000 new homes around Oxford





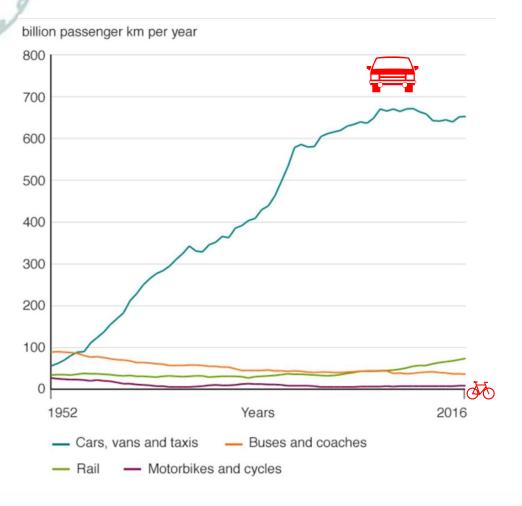
Climate Emergency

Public health crisis

Air pollution
Physical inactivity
Obesity & Type 2 diabetes
Road traffic injuries



The main cause of these challenges

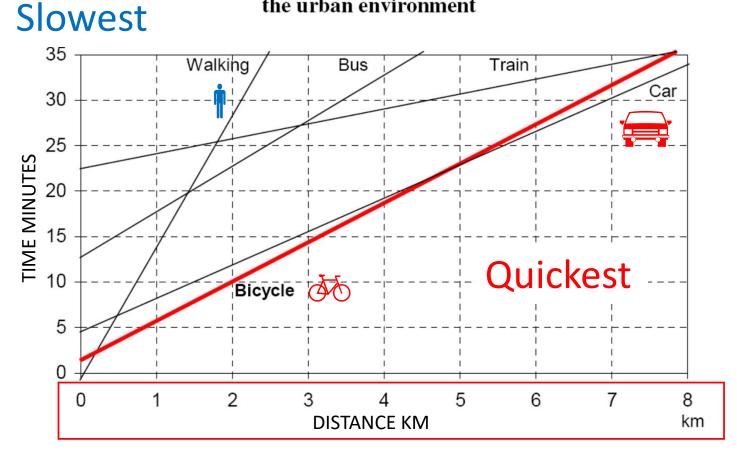


- Excessive
 dependence on and
 over use of the car
 for all trips
- We need viable alternatives urgently

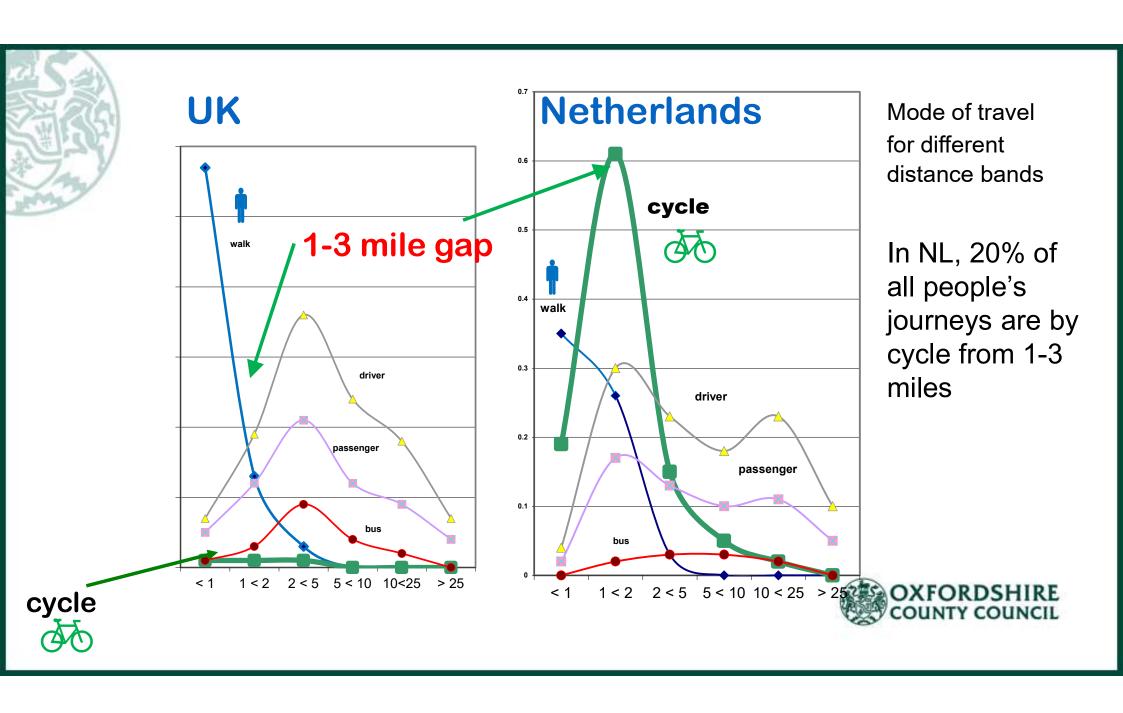


Cycling is viable alternative to the car up to 8 km (5 miles) in urban areas

Figure 1.4. Comparative table of journey speeds in the urban environment



Source: Cycling: the way ahead for towns and cities, 2000, EC, Directorate-General for the Environment.





How to increase cycling How do we go from here to Dutch cycling levels?

Very few towns have succeeded in growing cycling London, Ghent, Vienna, Pontevedro Oxford in 1970s





4 factors to increase cycling

Cycling Cultural norm
Council commitment
Traffic management
Cycle network

For more details, see
Draft Active and Healthy Travel Strategy



Cycling culture depends on lots of people cycling

5+ times weekly

3 times weekly

Weekly

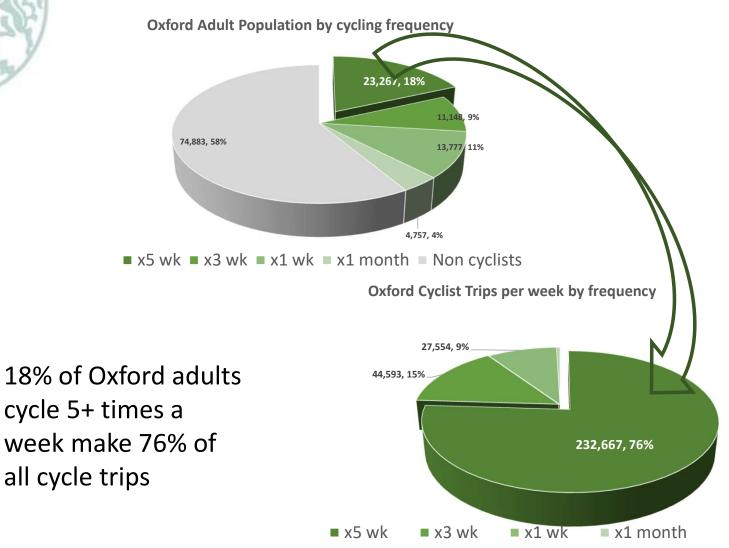


80% Rule

Daily cyclists make up 80% of cycle trips

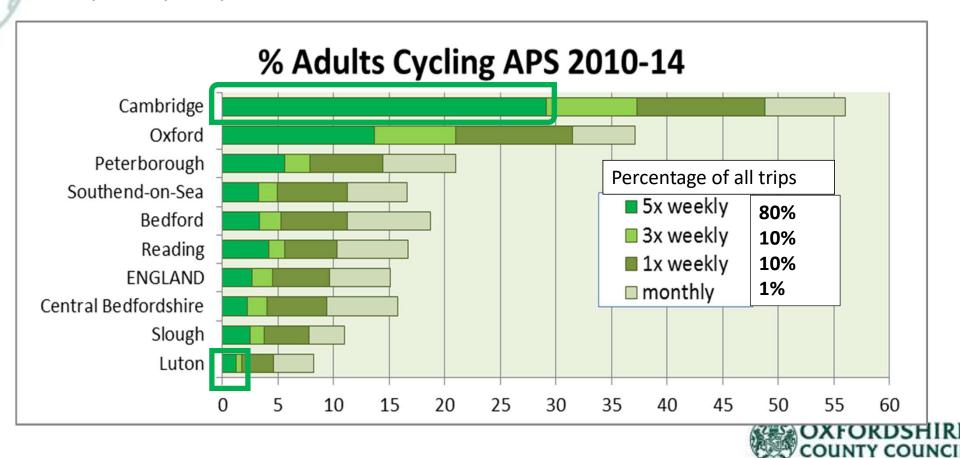


Most trips (cycling culture) are made by everyday cyclists





Everyday cyclists make the difference



In a Cycling culture

- People build their lives around cycling
- And become less/not dependent on the car

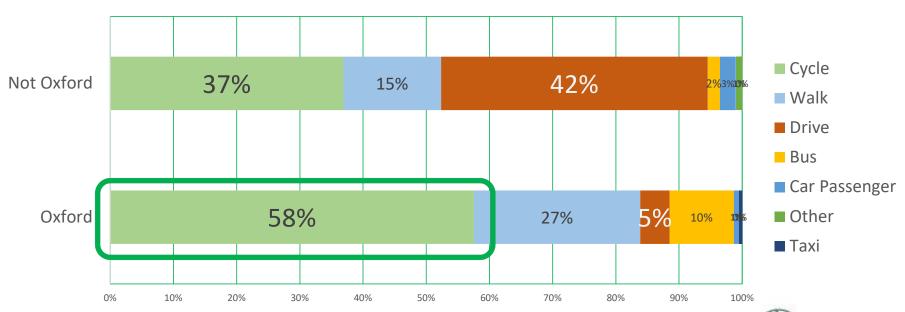
As a result, this changes

- Cyclists' priorities to cycle infrastructure
- People's willingness to restrict car use



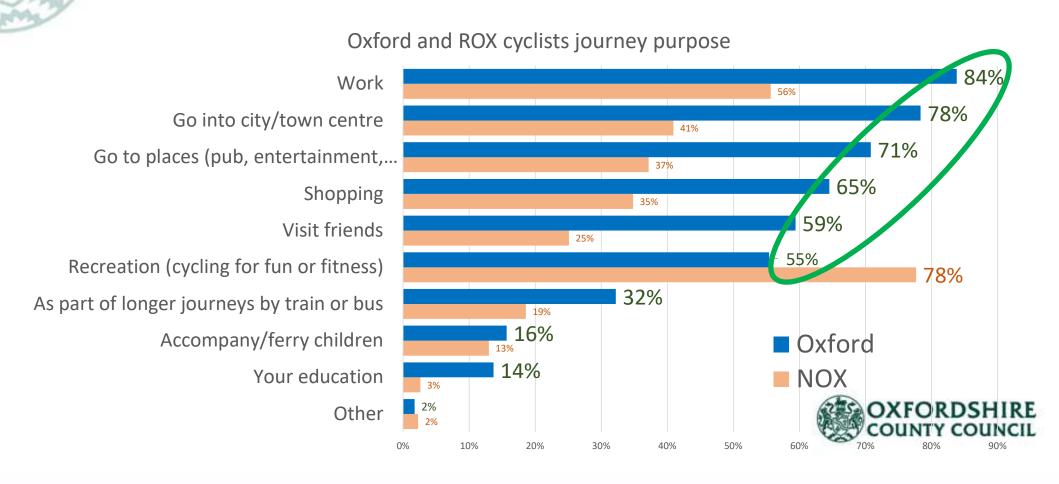
In a cycling culture, People build their lives round cycling

Main Mode of Oxford and Not Oxford respondents





*In a cycling culture,*Cycling becomes central for many types of trips



In a cycling culture,

Political support increases for bold traffic management necessary to increase cycling

Level	Е	D	С	В	Α
Mnemonic	Exclude Erode	Do minimum	Committed Comprehensive	Brave Bold	Ambitious Aspirational
Summary	Exclude needs of cyclists as marginal and unimportant 2%	Provide basic and often inadequate cycle paths 5%	Committed to making cycling convenient and comprehensive 10%	Brave decisions in managing cars to promote cycling 20%	Ambition and aspiration to put cycling at centre of travel
Modal Share of town				B O O O	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

CAT scale – Commitment to Active Travel





Cycling culture Cycle network



Making cycling attractive – Twin Equal Priorities

Comfort

Direct

Super surfaces

Space to ride

Sociable (ride 2 abreast)

Secure and feel Safe

Speed & Volume of traffic:

- 40mph+ kerb segregation
- 30mph separation
- 20mph sharing with traffic

Design Speeds

(15-20mph)

No Delays

No Detours

No Deterrents

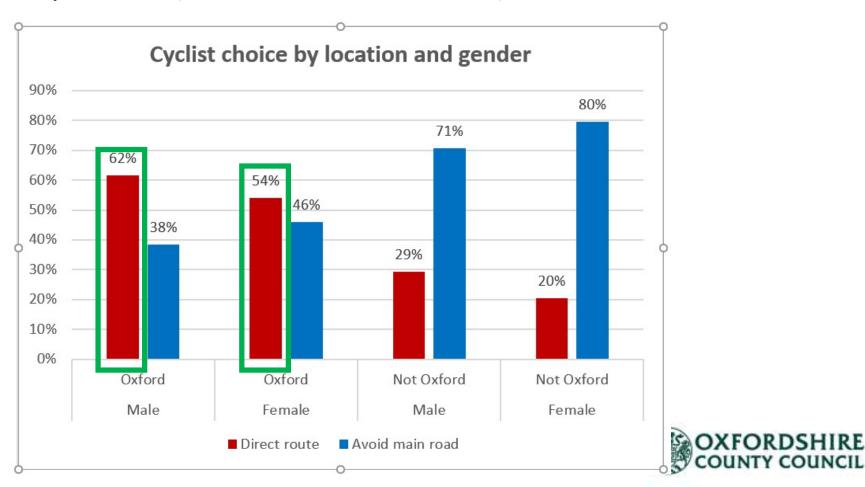
- Never share with pedestrians
- Able to overtake slower cyclists



Oxford cyclists – Quickest time 2nd most important main reason for cycling

Choice	Oxford	Not Oxford
1 st	Exercise/health (58%)	Exercise/health (85%)
2 nd	Quickest time (51%)	Enjoy cycling (65%)
3 rd	Environment (49%)	Environment (53%)
4 th	Convenient (39%)	Convenient (22%)
5 th	Enjoy cycling (34%)	Quickest time
6 th	Reliable time (34%)	Reliable time
7 th	Cost of bus or taxi	Cost of driving
8 th	Cost of parking	Cost of parking
9 th	Cost of driving	Cost of bus or taxi

Oxford cyclists (male and female) choose directness



Cyclists give different weighting to priorities

COMFORT

DIRECT



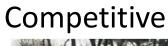
Cautious Casual

Child



Confident Commuter

Quick Routes

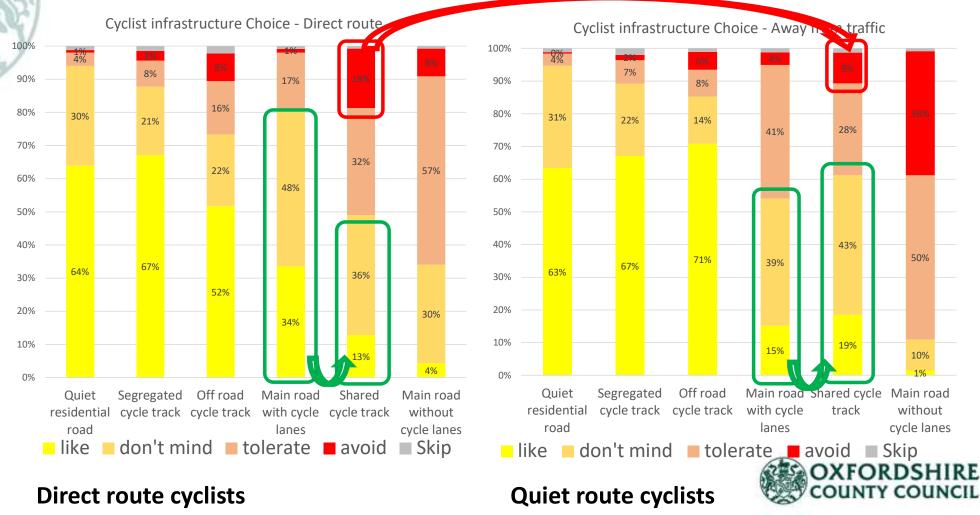






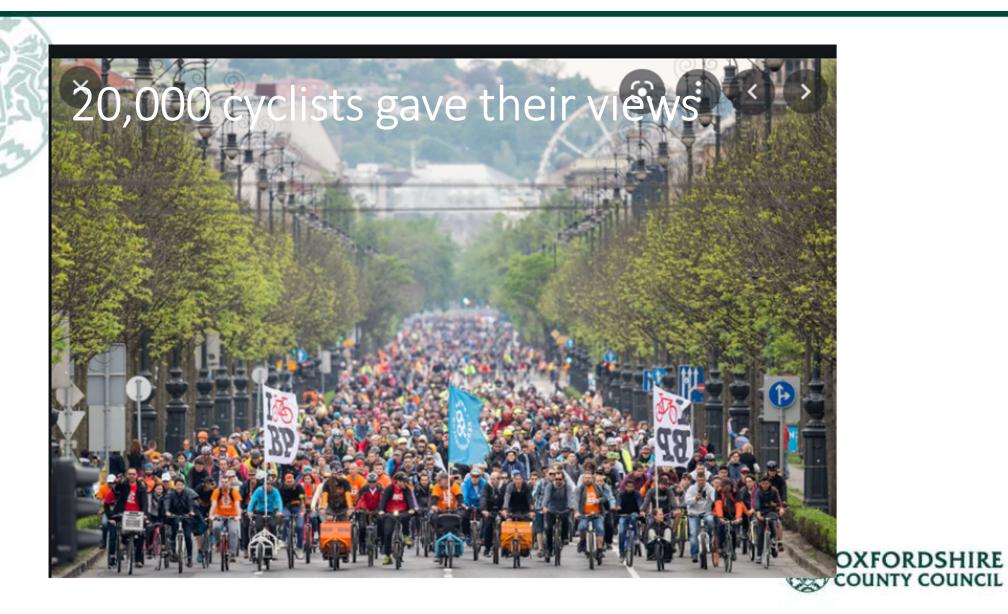
Quiet Routes

Cycle lanes most popular 2nd choice on main roads



Cycle lanes – second best choice for all

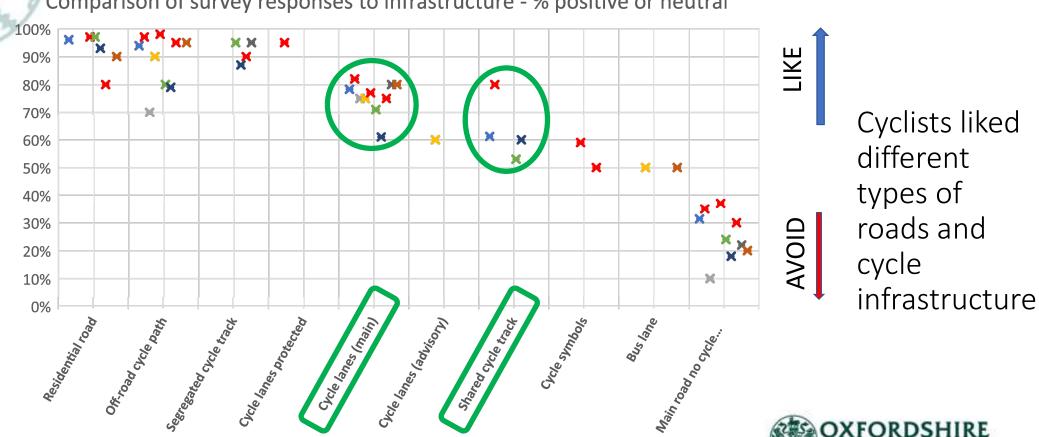
	Quickways		Quietways	
	Residential	8.6	Residential	8.8
	Main road + <u>segregated</u> cycle track	8.5	Main road + <u>segregated</u> cycle track	8.6
	Off road cycle path	7.4	Off road cycle path	8.5
P	Main road with cycle lanes	7.2		
			Main road + <u>shared</u> cycle track	5.6
			Main road with cycle lanes	5.5
	Main road + <u>shared</u> cycle track	4.7		
	Main road with no cycle lane	4.3		
			Main road with no cycle lane	2.5



Surveys agree on attractiveness of different options

Comparison of survey responses to infrastructure - % positive or neutral

■ Bedford □ Canterbury ■ Queensland ■ London □ Toronto ■ Oxford OCS19 ■ NOX OCS 19 ■ Vancouver ■ Montreal ■ Dublin







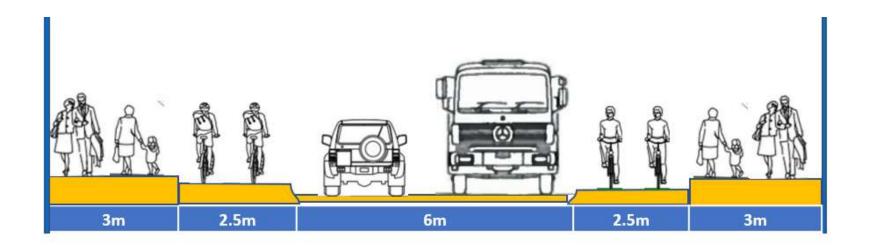
Fitting it all in (time, space and funding)

meeting our targets



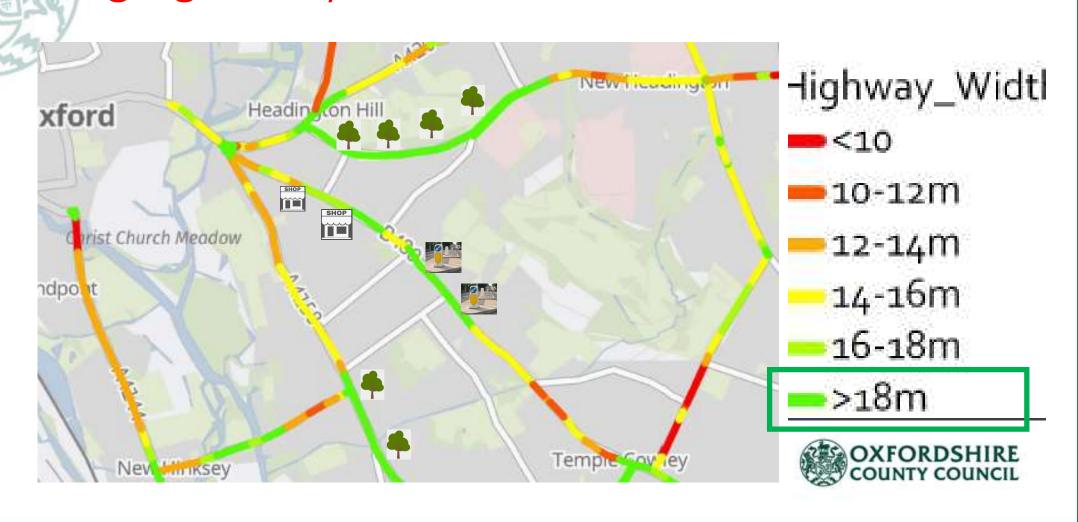


First choice: Width for segregated cycle track Minimum widths needed is 17m+





Segregated cycle tracks are not deliverable



Cycle tracks – high cost with minimal impact

Tranche 2 funding options

1) Cycle tracks

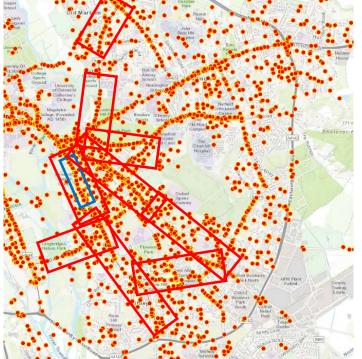
Alternative T2
Iffley Road offroad scheme



1) LTN 1/20 2-way segregated cycle track [benefits 2000 cyclists]

2) Cycle lanes without kerb changes [benefit 20,000

cyclists]

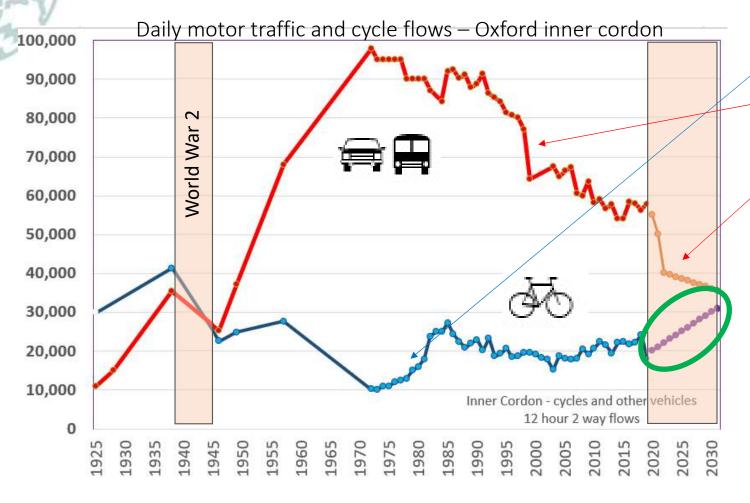


2) Cycle lanes





Targets to 2030 – hugely ambitious – urgency to deliver



1973 Balanced
Transport Policy
1998 High St
Closure
2023 Connecting
Oxford

50% increase in cycling by 2030

Inner Cordon from 20,000 to 30,000 cycle trips per day





Dual Cycle Network maximises the benefits for all cyclists



Dual choice network

Quickways

Routes along main urban roads

- Priority: directness
 - Design speed 20 mph
 - Continuous
 - Separated from but alongside traffic
 - Minimise diversion, delay or need to stop

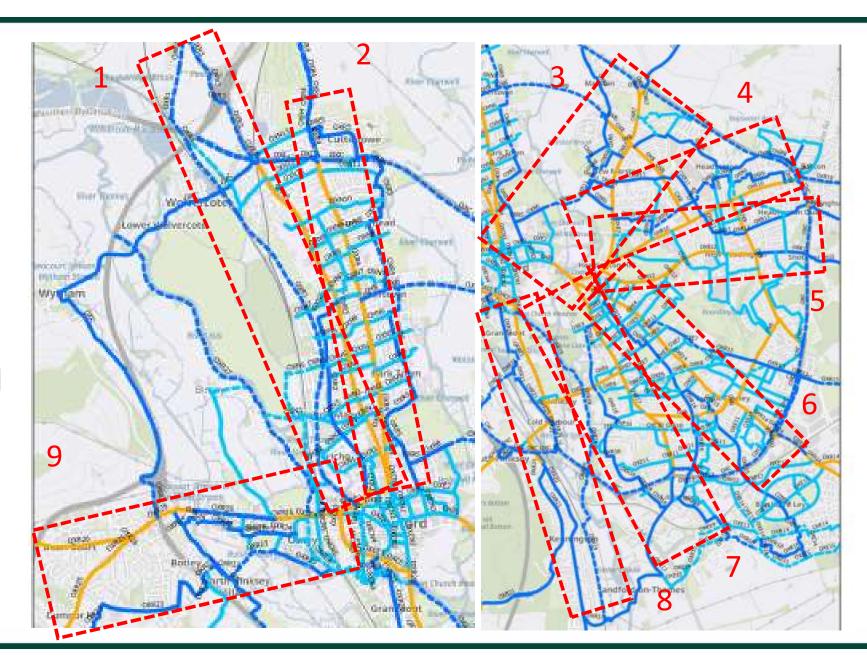
Quietways

Routes along paths or residential streets

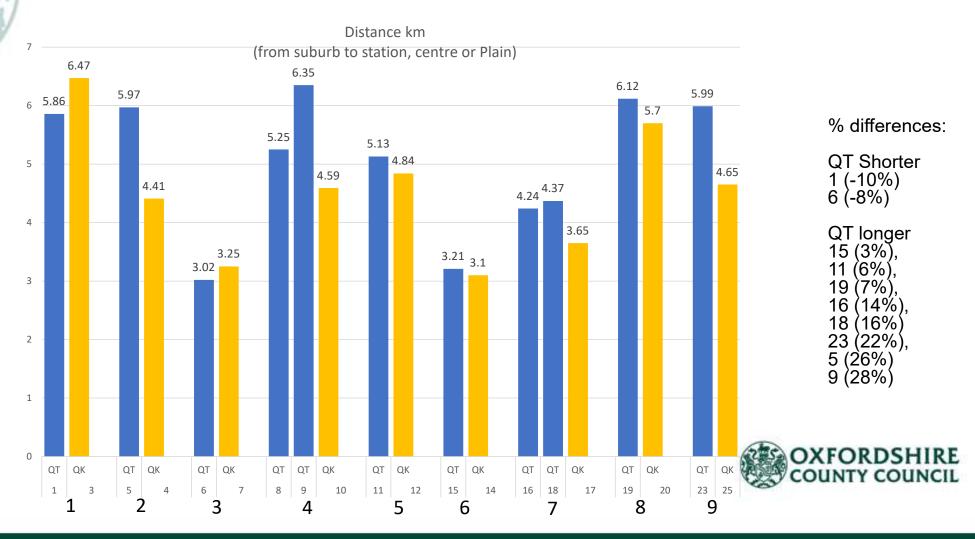
- Priority: comfort
 - Design speed 15 mph
 - Continuous
 - Minimise need to interact with traffic
 - May need to stop e.g. for crossings or be delayed by junctions, passing pedestrians etc

Dual choice network Quickways and Quietways

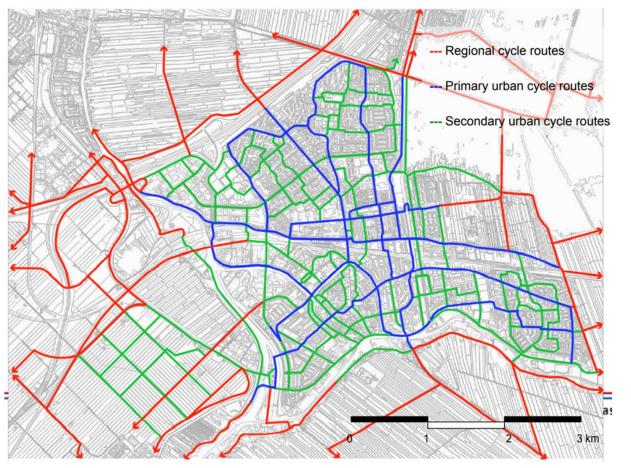
Every residential neighbourhood has a realistic route choice for confident and less confident cyclists



Oxford Quickways/Quietway similar lengths



Cycle Network hierarchy in Gouda NL



Coherent

Comprehensive
Comprehensible
Compact
Connected
Continuous
Consistent
Capacity

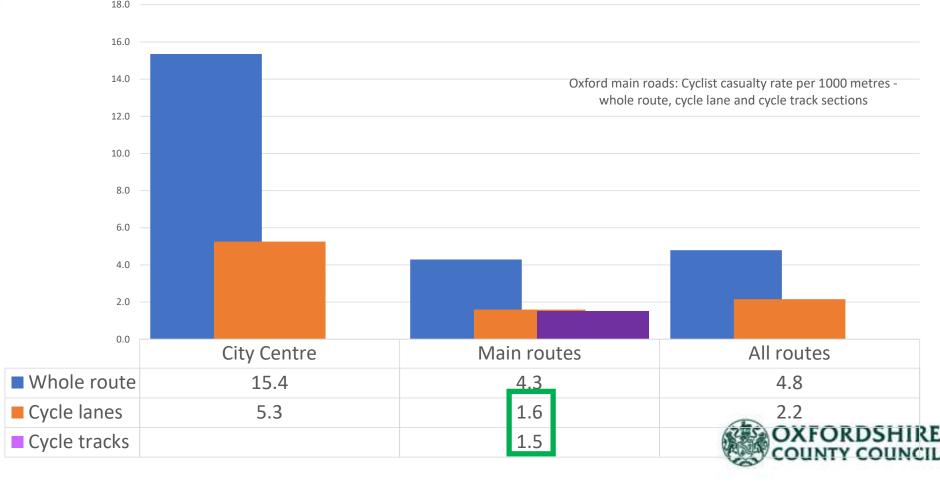




But are cycle lanes safe?

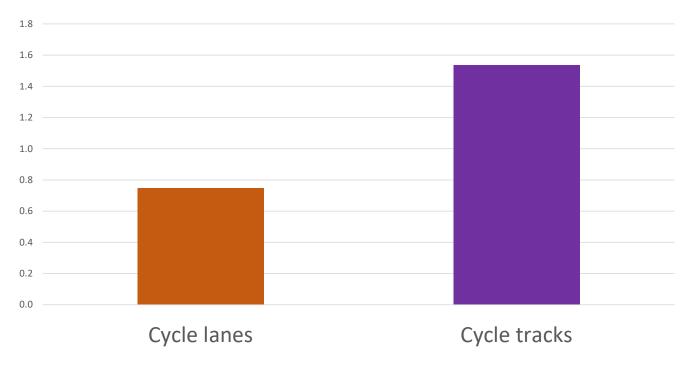


Cycle lanes and cycle tracks equally safe by length



And cycle lanes are much safer by cycle trips





Each day, in Oxford, there are around

20,000 cycle trips on cycle lanes

10,000 cycle trips a cycle tracks

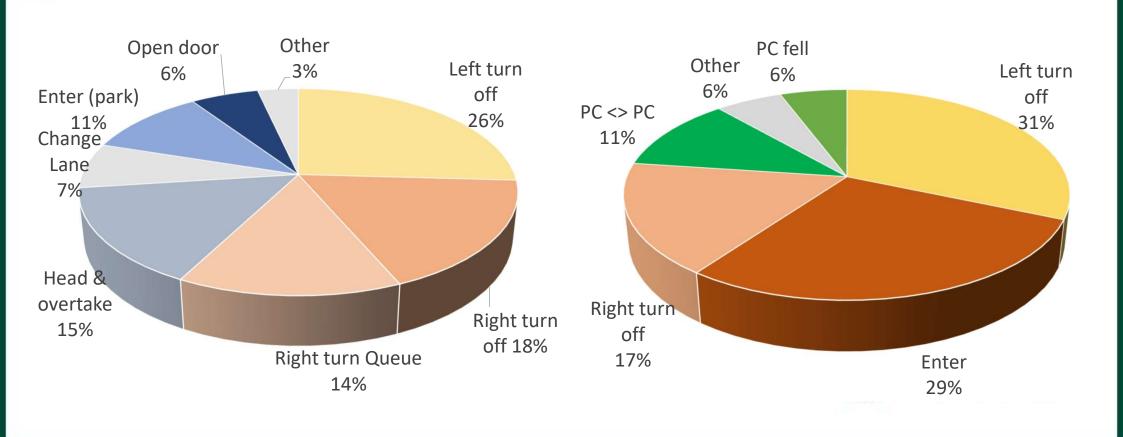
Data calculated by taking the daily cycle flows over the longest stretch of each type (cycle lane/cycle track) for each cycle route outside the city centre. City centre cycle lanes are not included in the calculations



Vehicle manoeuvres leading to cyclist casualty

Cycle lanes

Cycle tracks

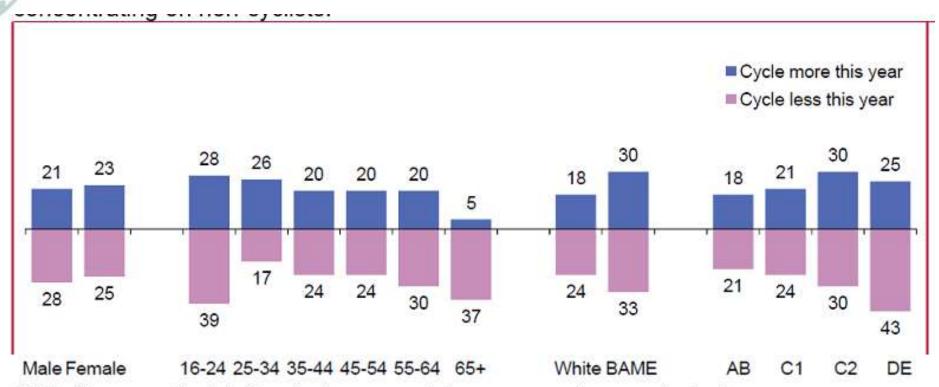




New cyclists



Churn: Nearly all new cyclists are current cyclists cycling more



QC9: Compared to this time last year, would you say you have cycled ...?

Base: All excluding those who did not cycle this year or last (446)

Source: 2011 TfL survey "attitudes towards cycling"





Thank you!

Patrick Lingwood Active Travel Lead

