

LONDON CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Action on Cycling

Recent Progress in London

Transportation Advisory Committee
October 1st, 2013





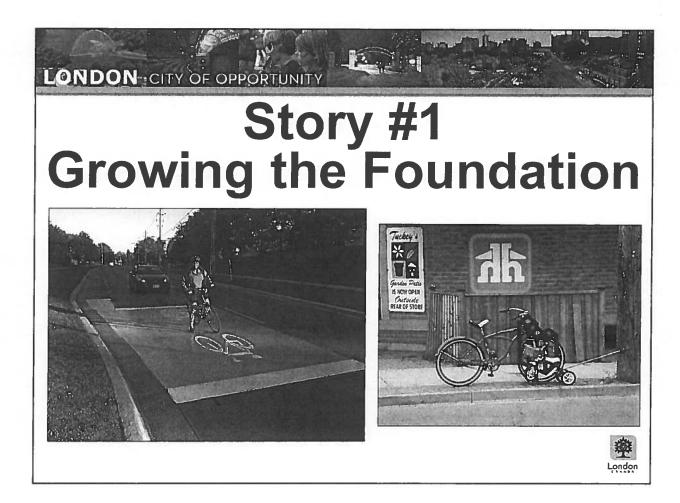
Action on Cycling - A presentation of 4 "short stories"

- 1. Growing the Foundation
- 2. Listening to Londoners
- 3. Some Key Outcomes
- 4. Some Final Observations











History of Cycling at TAC

- Cycling is part of your mandate
- Past committees have shown little interest due to other priorities
- City staff has asked for input and involvement with no success

We are pleased to see a renewed interest now!





LONDON CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Bike Plans, Policies & Programs

- 1. 1980s first bike paths appear
- 2. 1994 TMP
- 3. Early 2000 TDM Coordinator
- 4. 2004 TMP
- 5. 2004 2010 Community Energy Planning & Action
- 6. 2005 Bike Master Plan







LONDON CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Bike Plans, Policies & Programs

- 7. 2007 BMP Feasibility Study
- 8. 2010 2030 TMP
- 9. 2012 ReThink London
- 1. Ongoing programs and activities
- 2. Annual Infrastructure projects
- 3. Integrated across City services









LONDON CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Ongoing Cycling Activities

- More bike racks
- Upgraded maps and signage



- Updated and focused Bike & Walk Map
- Special events and celebrations
- · Counts of cyclists, other data





Cycling Infrastructure – 2013/14

- Addressing TVP "gaps", extensions and improvements
- New bike lanes 3.5km
- New bike boxes; more sharrows (target areas)
- Ongoing monitoring and redevelopment of major multi-use bridge structures
- Major road crossings/underpasses being incorporated





Cycling Infrastructure	Cumulative Length (KM)				
	2000	2007	2010	2011	2012
Signed Road Route	20	20+	20+	20+	20+
Routes with Sharrows	-	-	3	3	8
In-boulevard Pathways	17	23	23	23	23
Bike Lanes	-	12	22	25	37
TVP: Primary paths	32	37	40	40	40
TVP: Secondary paths	n/a	80	150	160	160
TOTAL PATHS & LANES	n/a	172	258	271	288



London Roads

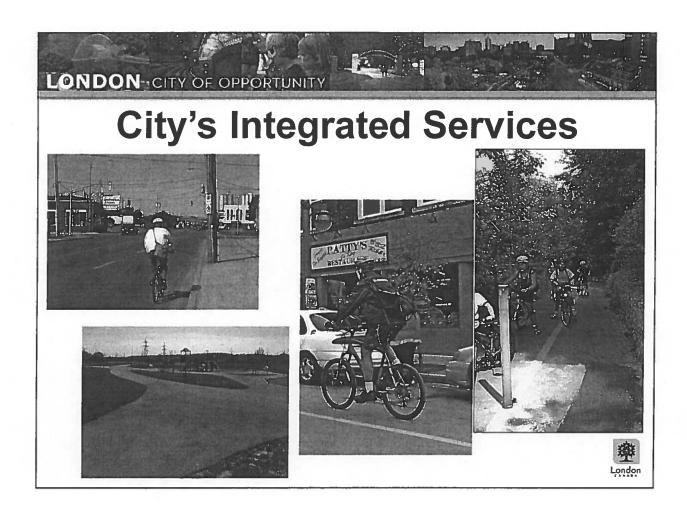
- 3,300 km of roads, both directions
- Between 100 & 150 km are "challenging"

Preliminary Findings

- 95% of London roads . . . can be <u>"Shared</u> Wisely"
- 5% of London roads . . . can be <u>"Shared</u>
 <u>Tenaciously"</u>









The Bigger Picture

- Increased local community interest and advocacy
- Regional Cycling Opportunities
- Cycling tourism
- Ontario's new Cycling Strategy
 - ➤ Emphasis on safety, accessibility & connectivity, and partnerships



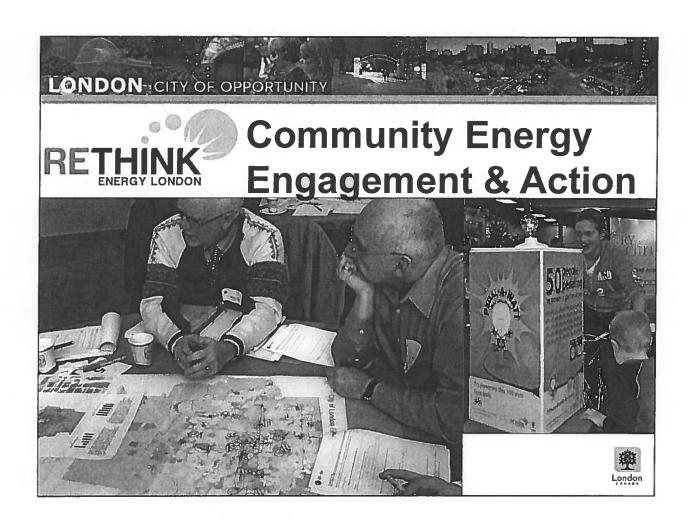


Story #2 Listening to Londoners

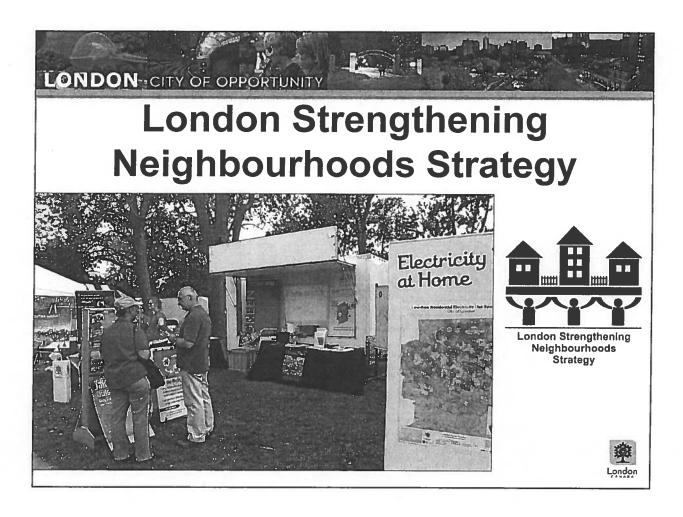


Key Initiatives . . In the last 3 years





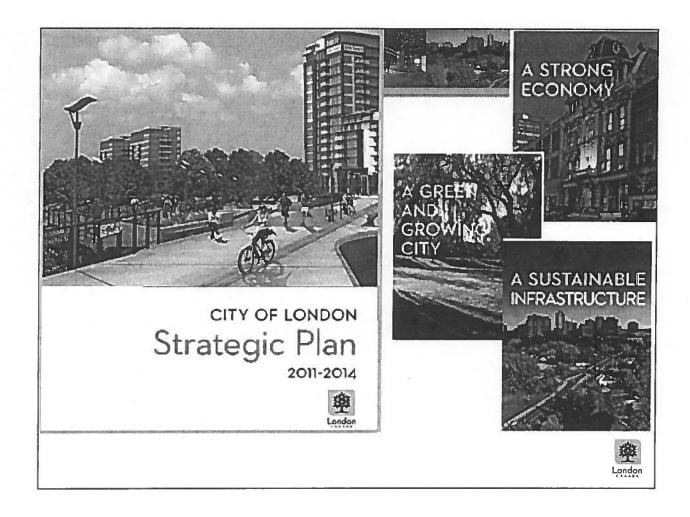




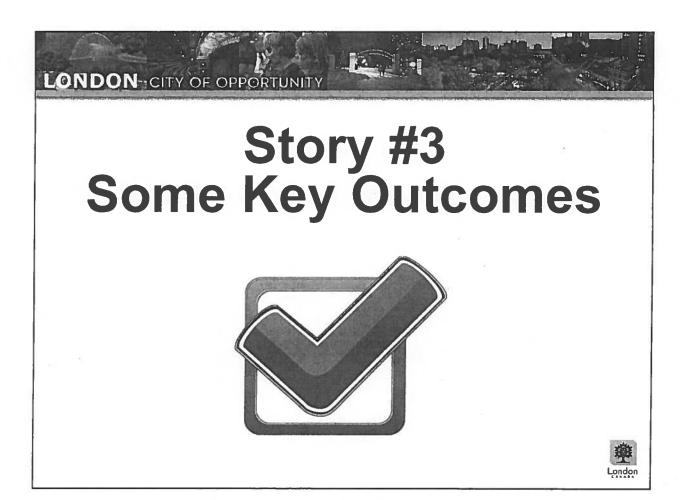


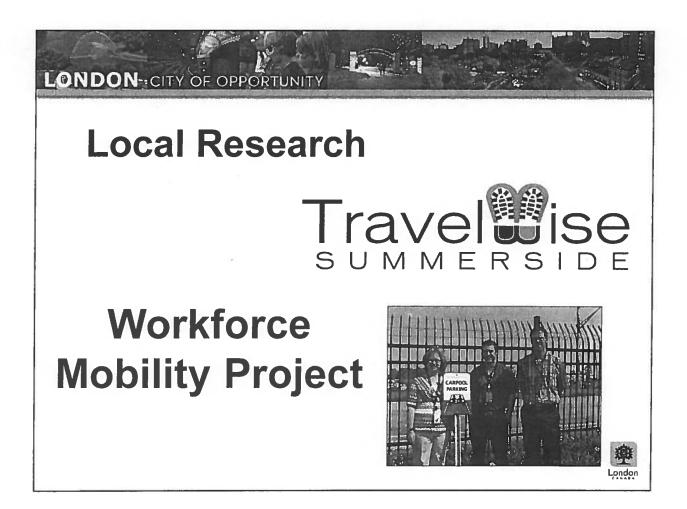














LONDON CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

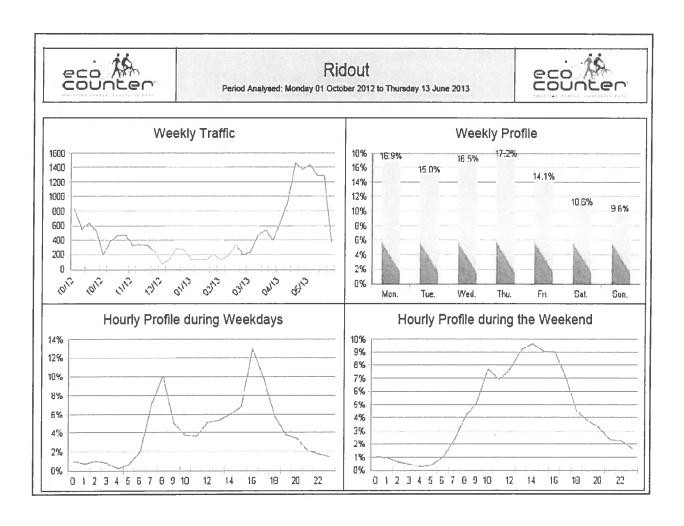
Cycling Data Collection

- Collecting automatic counts along 3 bike lanes
- Travel survey research

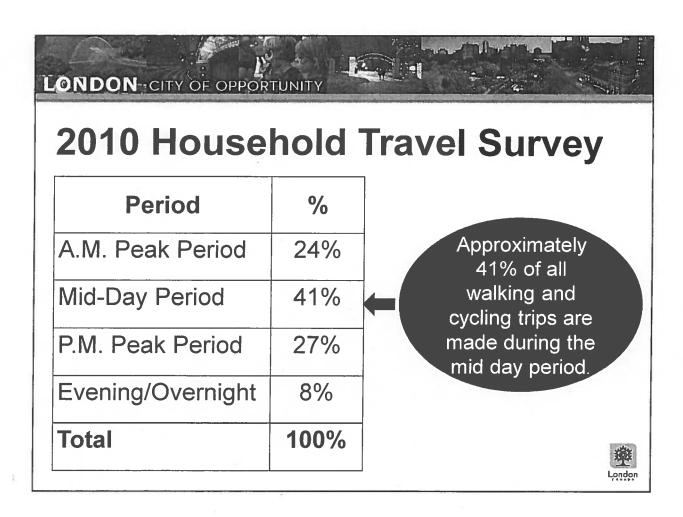


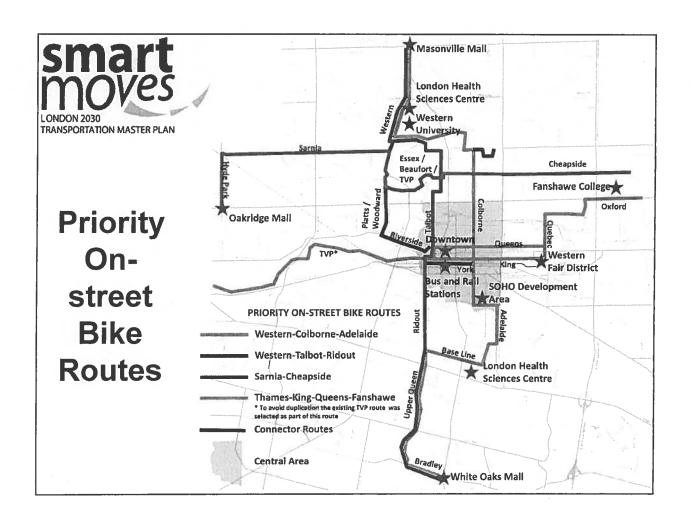
 Environics (demography) data



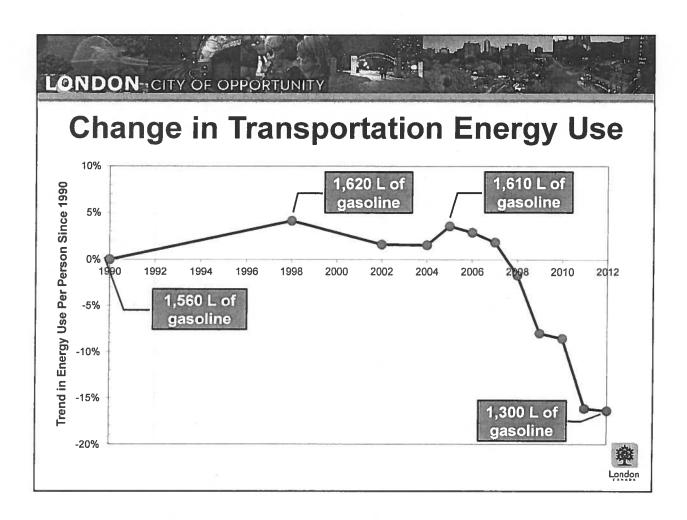


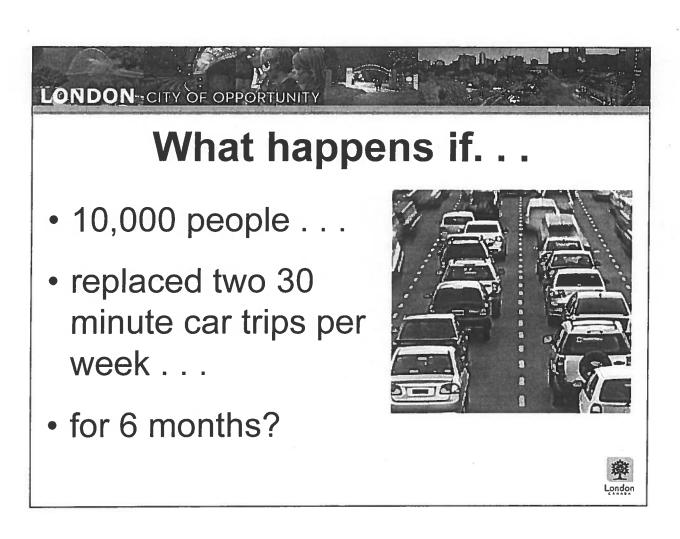














LONDON CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

It would...

 eliminate 1,350 tonnes of CO₂ emissions



save over \$700,000



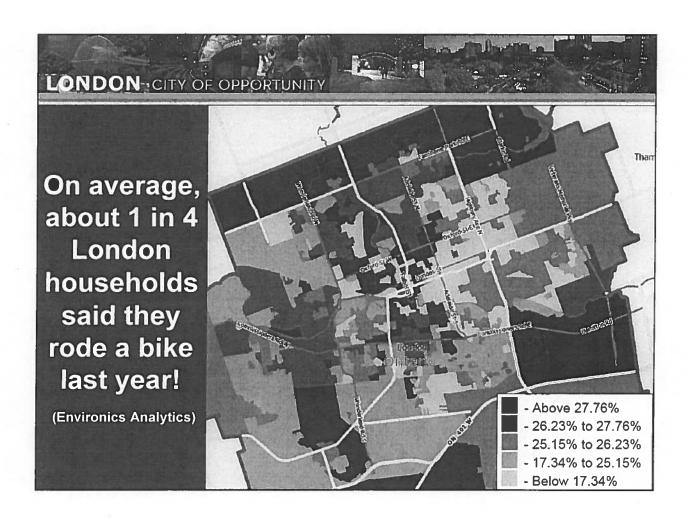
Londo

LONDON CITY OF OPPORTUNITY

... and we need to better understand the types of cyclists:

4 Types of Cyclists According to Portland, Oregon	Percent
The Strong and the Fearless	<1%
The Enthused and the Confident	6%
The Interested but Concerned	60%
No Way, No How	33%

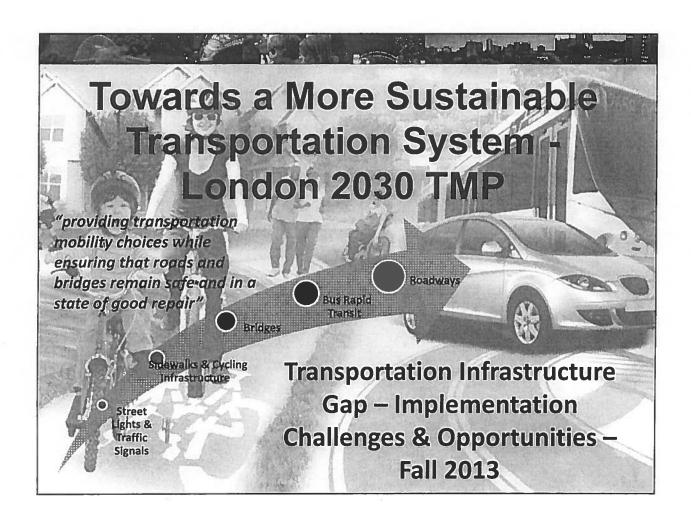










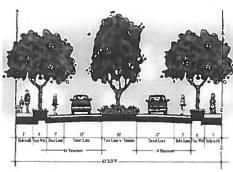


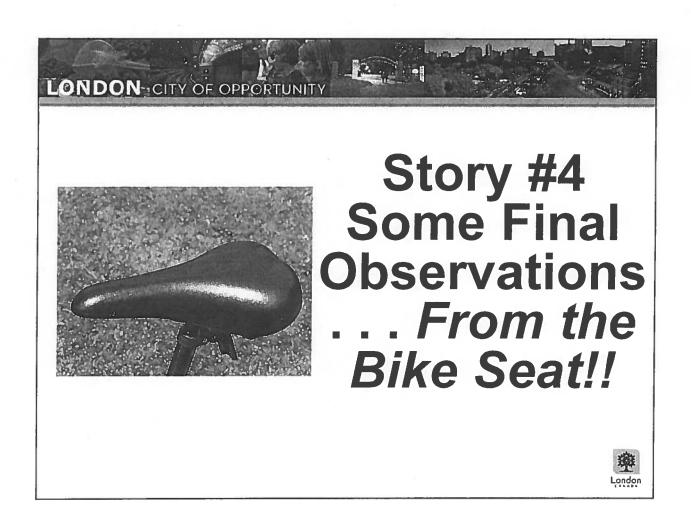




Also just around the corner

- 2014-2015 AT & TDM Actions
- Development of a Comprehensive AT & TDM Action Plan
- Exploring a Complete
 Streets Mobility Plan









Building Cycling Cultures



An exploration and celebration of cycling!

Workshops, debate, networking, bike-art, film, rides, e-media





But How???







1. Need Commitment from Many













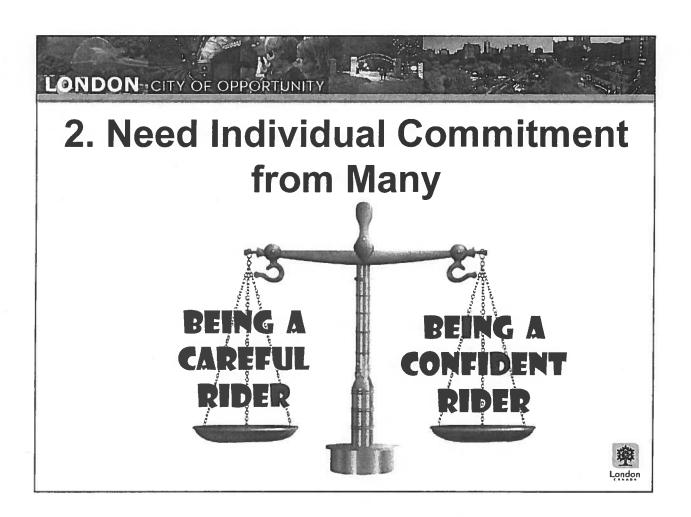


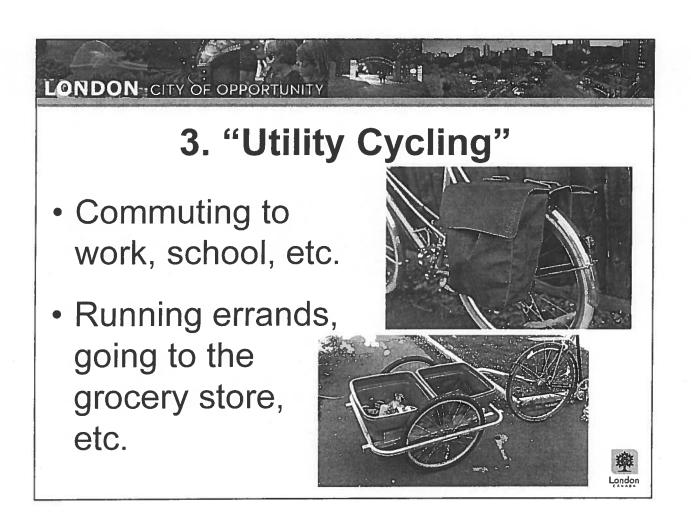




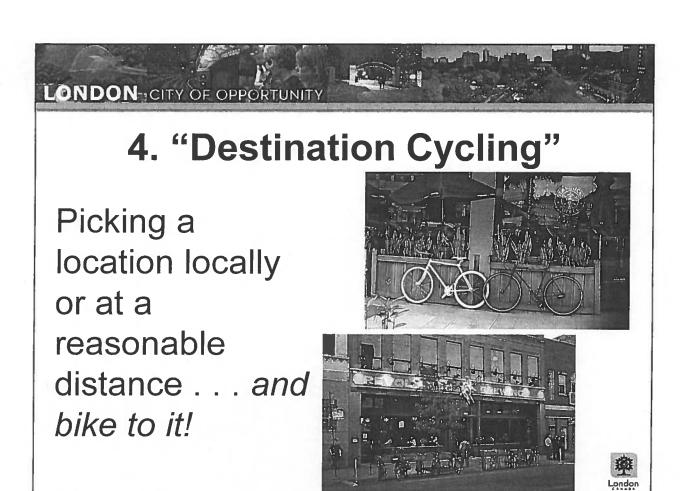


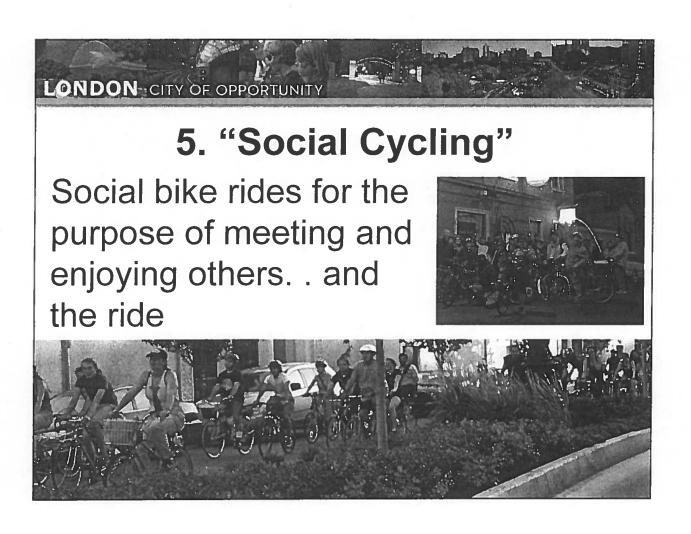




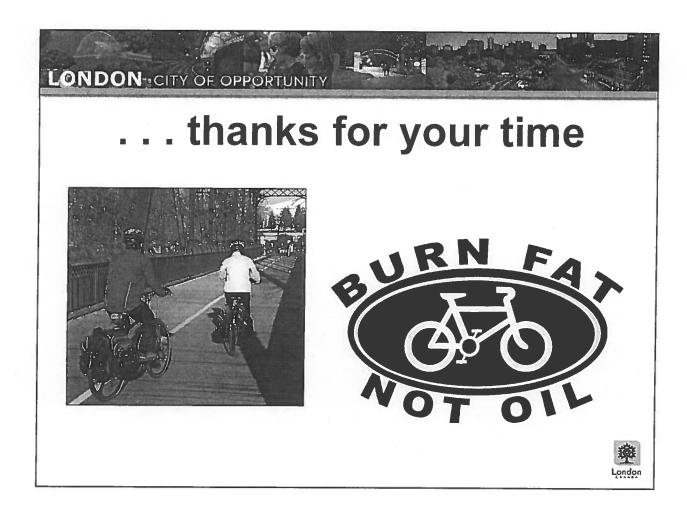














I (A) London



The Case for an Cycling Advisory Committee for London

Gary Brown on behalf of the London Cycle Link



I Dandon

- Cyclists need input on cycling matters.
- Most Ontario Cities of London's Size have Cycling Advisory Committees

A quick Search of Ontario Cities with Cycling Advisory Committees

Guelph	Hamilton		
Missassauga	Waterloo		
Kitchener	Cambridge		
Windsor	Halton		
Brampton (2013)	Toronto		
Burlington	Niagara Regional		



I Dandon

This presentation will look at the recent transportation and cycling reports from London government sources and the New Ontario Cylcing report

I Dandon

We hope to encourage TAC to recommend the formation of a Cycling Advisory Committee as the best way for London to achieve its Active Transportation goals set by council.



I Dandon

Recent Issues in London

- Retention of our best young people
- New London Cycle Link Survey
- Smart Moves 2030
- **•LMHU Report on Active Communities**
- Ontario's cycling Strategy
- **•SWAP**
- New Downtown Fanshawe Campus
- PenEquity

2005 Bicycle Master Plan

- •provide guidance in the development and coordination of on and off-road infrastructure projects to ensure that opportunities to add to the existing City-wide system are not lost
- •assist in the review of area plans, plans of subdivision, development applications and consents where the inclusion of on and off-road facilities contribute to the development of linkages and extensions to existing routes
- •is visible, safe and convenient
- provides linkages and connections to activity nodes and employment centers
- •facilitates effective commuting opportunities by recognizing the unique operational and design needs of the user

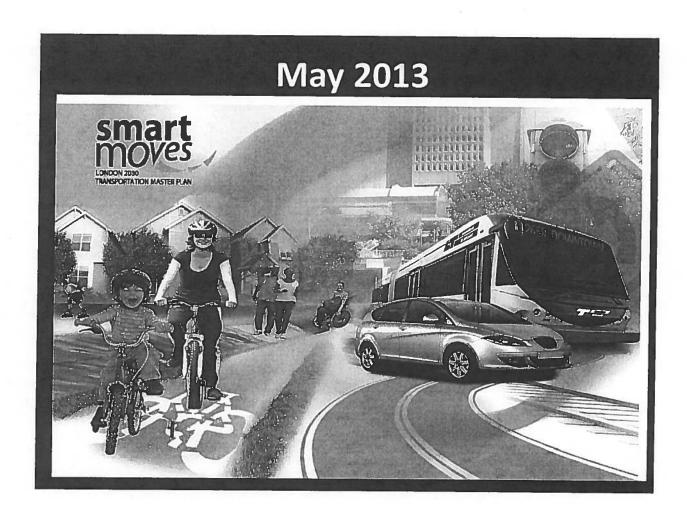


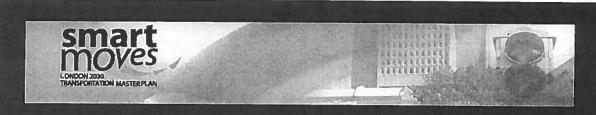
2005 Bicycle Master Plan

- •the cycling network should be a connected, continuous system providing access to major activity centers, employment nodes, neighborhoods, recreational amenities and schools
- New Road Projects new right-of-ways should be designed to accommodate cycling.
- the cycling network should be designed to recognize the distinct operational and design needs of the on and offroad cyclist to maximize the safety of all users and minimize vehicular/bicycle/pedestrian conflict points

The 2005 Bicycle Master
Plan has not been updated
since its adoption.
I am unaware of any
monitoring of progress or
implementation.



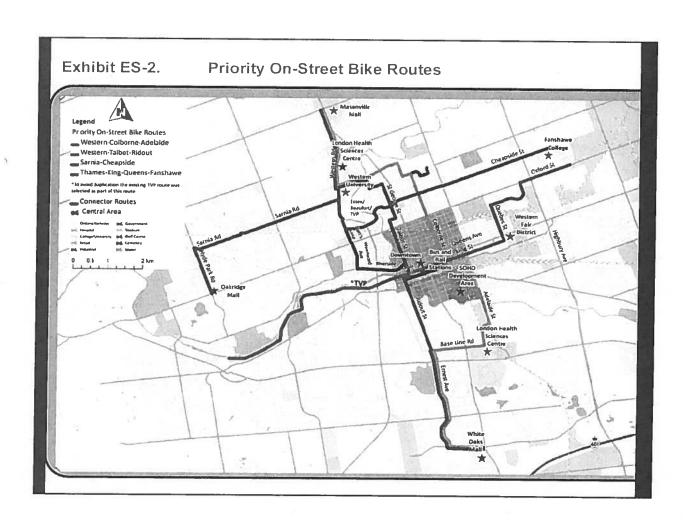


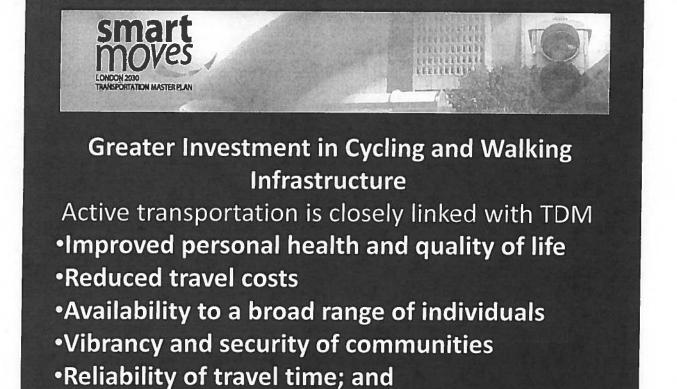


The key goal of the 2030 TMP is to provide more attractive travel choices for those who live, work, and play in the City. To achieve that goal, significant improvements in transit service will be required as well as greater support for walking, cycling, and carpooling.

If more attractive travel choices are available, Londoners will be more likely to change their travel patterns, resulting in an overall reduced dependency upon the automobile

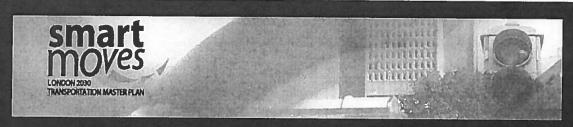




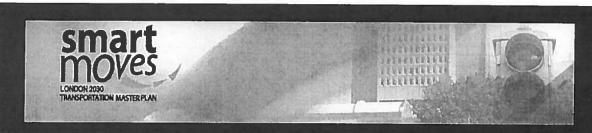


•Minimal environmental impacts.





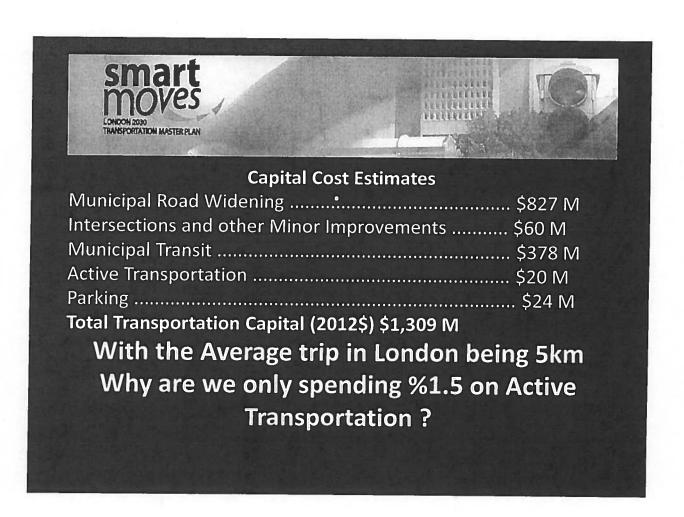
More active transportation infrastructure will be needed to support growth in intensification areas and improve access to transit, particularly the proposed new BRT services. Specific initiatives include completing gaps in the sidewalk network, providing a more continuous and extensive network of on-street bike routes, and providing secure bike parking facilities at all key public destinations and employment concentrations.

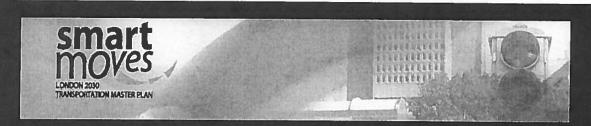


COMPLETE STREETS

- enhance safety for non-automobile users, reduce vehicle speeds,
- can maximize the person-carrying capability of the roadway (i.e. peoplemovement rather than vehicle movement).
- This concept should be the accepted policy approach to pursuing all roadway improvements within the City.





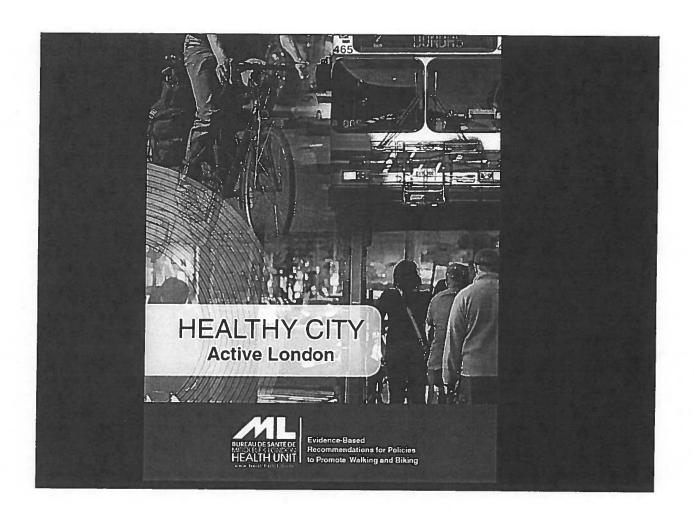


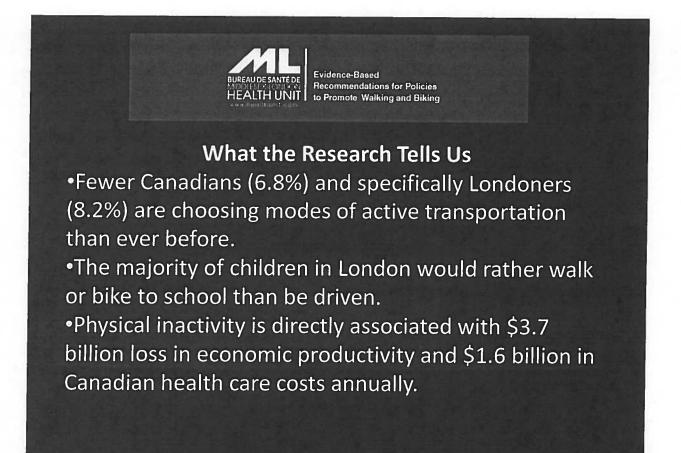
It should be noted that this city council chose scenario #3

The most ambitious of the options presented. This options requires a %40 intensification target.

It also requires as muck larger transit share Scenario #3 also requires a new urban design form that places the moving of people ahead of the need to move vehicles.











Benefits of Active Transportation

- •Adults who walk or cycle to work are significantly less likely to be overweight and more likely to have higher fitness levels.
- •Cycling infrastructure projects create nearly 50% more local jobs per \$ of investment than equivalent investments in road-only infrastructure projects.
- •A 5% increase in the walkability of a residential neighbourhood will decrease the exposure to toxic air pollution from nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds by 6%.



Community Design Influences Active Transportation

- •The increased presence of pathways, sidewalks, and public streets in the immediate neighbourhood each significantly increase the likelihood that one will walk to shop.
- •More street trees in a child's neighbourhood will significantly increase the likelihood they will travel actively to and from school.
- •Neighbourhoods designed with a grid-like layout including shorter block lengths are more conducive to higher rates of active transportation.





Where We Are Now

- •Only 8% of all trips made by Londoners on a typical weekday are utilizing active transportation modes.
- •More than 1 out of 5 residents in the planning districts of Central London and North London use an active mode of transportation to work.
- •About half of elementary school children who live within 1 mile of their school walk or bike to school; however, rates of active transportation drop significantly the further a child lives from their school.
- •The City of London's network of bike routes is mostly comprised of 'signed' and 'unsigned' routes on roads (rather than segregated lanes and paths) that provide no protection from motor vehicles sharing the roads.
- •Multiuse paths and sidewalks are significant predictors of increased levels of active transportation to work and shop.

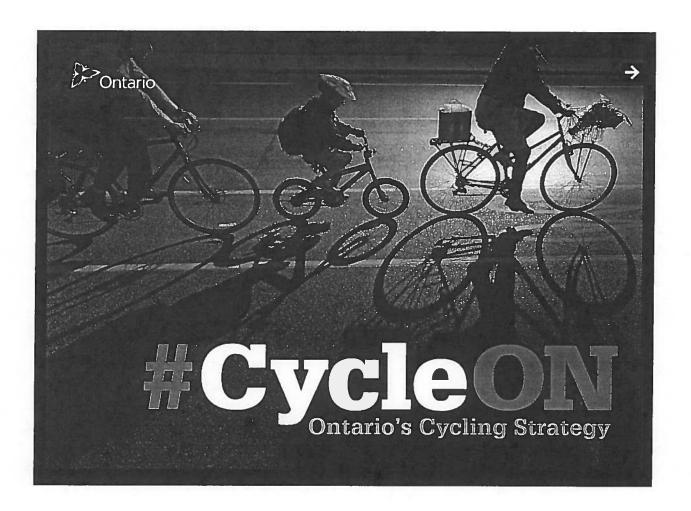
Commercial districts that have on-street parking and stores located close to the street are more supportive of active transportation than districts with large parking lots and large building setbacks.



Where We Must Go

- •A commitment must be made in the Official Plan to ensure the provision of new active transport infrastructure and the maintenance of what is in place.
- •A strengthening of the language in the Official Plan is needed to promote active transportation as a preferred mode of travel to that of the automobile.
- •Amendments must be made to sections of the Official Plan to officially encourage developers and builders to explicitly include support infrastructure for active transportation.
- Policies in the revised Official Plan must focus on the unique needs of students to accommodate active transportation.





#Cycle Old Strategy Ontario's Cycling Strategy

At the heart of the Strategy are a bold Vision, ambitious Goals and a set of carefully targeted Strategic Directions.

- Design healthy, active and prosperous communities
- Improve cycling infrastructure
- Make highways and streets safer
- Promote cycling awareness and behavioural shifts
- •Increase cycling tourism in Ontario.



#Cycle Old Strategy

Aspirational Goals for 2033

- •The built environment in most Ontario communities supports and promotes cycling for all trips under 5 km. Improve cycling infrastructure
- •Ontario's cycling environment is safe for people of all ages, striving to achieve a record of zero fatalities and few serious injuries. Promote cycling awareness and behavioural shifts
- •Ontario's cities and towns will have intercon-nected networks of safe cycling routes enabling people to cycle to work, school, home and key destinations



Design healthy, active and prosperous communities
The design of Ontario communities has evolved since the
post-war period. The focus today is on creating
communities that mix residential and business activities in
an environment that supports active transportation. The
goal is to build active, liveable communities in which more
of our goods, services and jobs are available within an
easy bike ride from home. A more cycling-friendly
approach to land-use and transportation planning is key to
creating healthy communities.





Improve cycling infrastructure

Increasing cycling as a daily activity will require more bike paths, cycling routes and cycling-friendly transit connections. As we build that infrastructure, we need to consider new design guidelines that will benefit all road users. We can also explore opportunities for innovative funding and development models that could help support this growth.



Make highways and streets safer

We can reduce cycling road fatalities and injuries by continuing to ensure our traffic laws and policies are based on the latest research and reflect the differences between bicycles and motor vehicles. Enforcing the rules of the road, improving cycling skills and increasing road-user education also contribute to safer highways and streets.



I London

Reasons for an Advisory Committee on Cycling

- Retention of our best young people
- Bike routes that make sense to cyclists
- •Bike routes that are complete and safe.
- Economic Stimulus
- •Smart Moves 2030
- **•LMHU Report on Active Communities**
- Ontario's cycling Strategy
- •SWAP
- New Downtown Fanshawe Campus
- Jobs Jobs