

London Cycling Campaign response to City of London Q11 Cycleway proposals

6 December 2019

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/services/transport-and-streets/traffic-management/Pages/Q11-Cycleway.aspx>

About the London Cycling Campaign

London Cycling Campaign (LCC) is a charity with more than 20,000 supporters of whom over 11,000 are fully paid-up members. We speak up on behalf of everyone who cycles or wants to cycle in Greater London; and we speak up for a greener, healthier, happier and better-connected capital.

This response was developed with input from LCC's borough groups.

General comments on this scheme:

- These proposals do not appear to take fully into account the City of London's own "City Streets" Transport Strategy and commitments arising from it, as highlighted in the next two points below. The City should be changing its Highways designs and consultation materials to clearly respond to the strategy.
- The scheme crosses several "core cycling network" routes as highlighted in Figure 9 of the strategy. These include Chiswell Street/Beech Street, London Wall, Cheapside/Poultry and Queen Victoria Street. At each of these junctions, the scheme should enable future changes to be brought forward as cheaply and rapidly as possible.
- The streets the scheme uses are all highlighted as "local access" only. Given this, the scheme should strongly consider modal filtering or other methods to ensure the scheme delivers local access streets that are quiet for walking and cycling and feature sufficient space for these modes to grow in share.

Specific comments on this scheme:

- At a bare minimum, this TMO should be amended to make all single yellow lines doubles, and consolidating loading to one side of King and Queen Streets.

General points about infrastructure schemes:

- The Mayor's Transport Strategy relies on a growth in cycle trips to keep London moving. This means infrastructure schemes must be designed to accommodate growth in cycling. Providing space for cycling is a more efficient use of road space than providing space for driving private motor vehicles, particularly for journeys of 5km or less. In terms of providing maximum efficiency for space and energy use, walking, cycling, then public transport are key.

- As demonstrated by the success of recent Cycle Superhighways and mini-Holland projects etc., people cycle when they feel safe. For cycling to become mainstream and enable all ages and abilities to cycle, a network of high-quality, direct routes separate from high volumes and/or speeds of motor vehicle traffic is required to/from all key destinations and residential areas in an area. Schemes should be planned, designed and implemented to maximise potential to increase journeys – with links to nearby amenities, residential centres, transport hubs considered from the outset.
- Spending money on cycling infrastructure has been shown to dramatically boost health outcomes in an area. Spending on cycling schemes outranks all other transport modes for return on investment according to a DfT study. Schemes which promote cycling meet TfL's "Healthy Streets" checklist. A healthy street is one where people choose to cycle.
- All schemes should be designed to enable people of all ages and abilities to cycle, including disabled people.
- Evidence from TfL and from many schemes in London, the UK and worldwide shows the economic benefits, including to businesses, to be found from enabling a wider range of people to cycle more. Further evidence shows how cycling schemes also benefit air quality and reduce climate changing emissions, as well as improving resident health outcomes and reducing inactivity, as mentioned above.
- LCC wants, as a condition of funding, all highway development designed to London Cycling Design Standards (LCDS), with a Cycling Level of Service (CLoS) rating of 70 or above, with all "critical issues" eliminated. Above 2,000 Passenger Car Unit (PCUs) motor vehicle movements per day, or 20mph motor traffic speeds, cycling should be physically separated from motor traffic.