

# CONTEXTUALLY APPROPRIATE TOOLS FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CYCLING ENVIRONMENT

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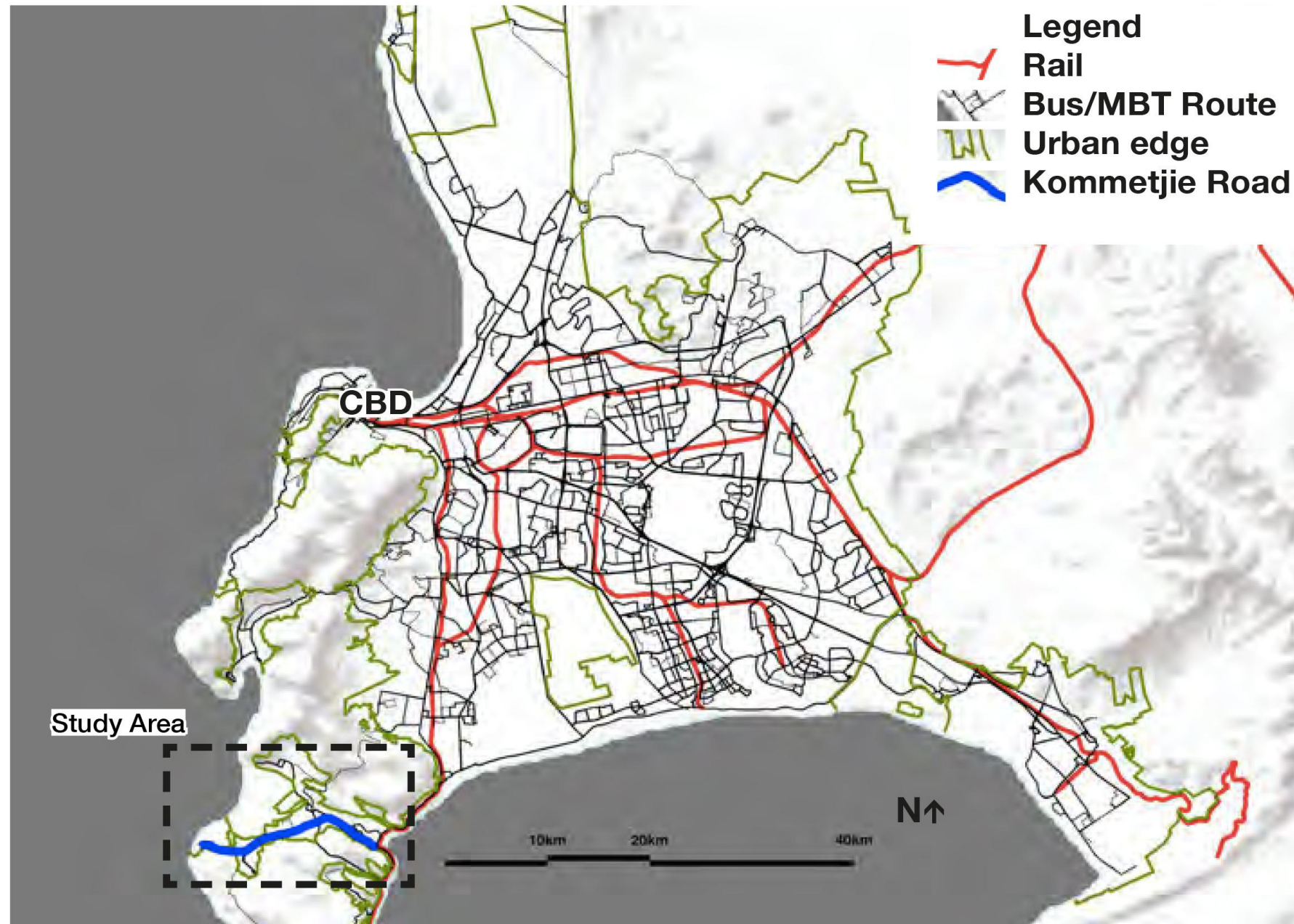
**Promovendus/PhD Candidate, Technical University Eindhoven ('20), *The role of cycling-based mobility services within the Dutch urban mobility transition***

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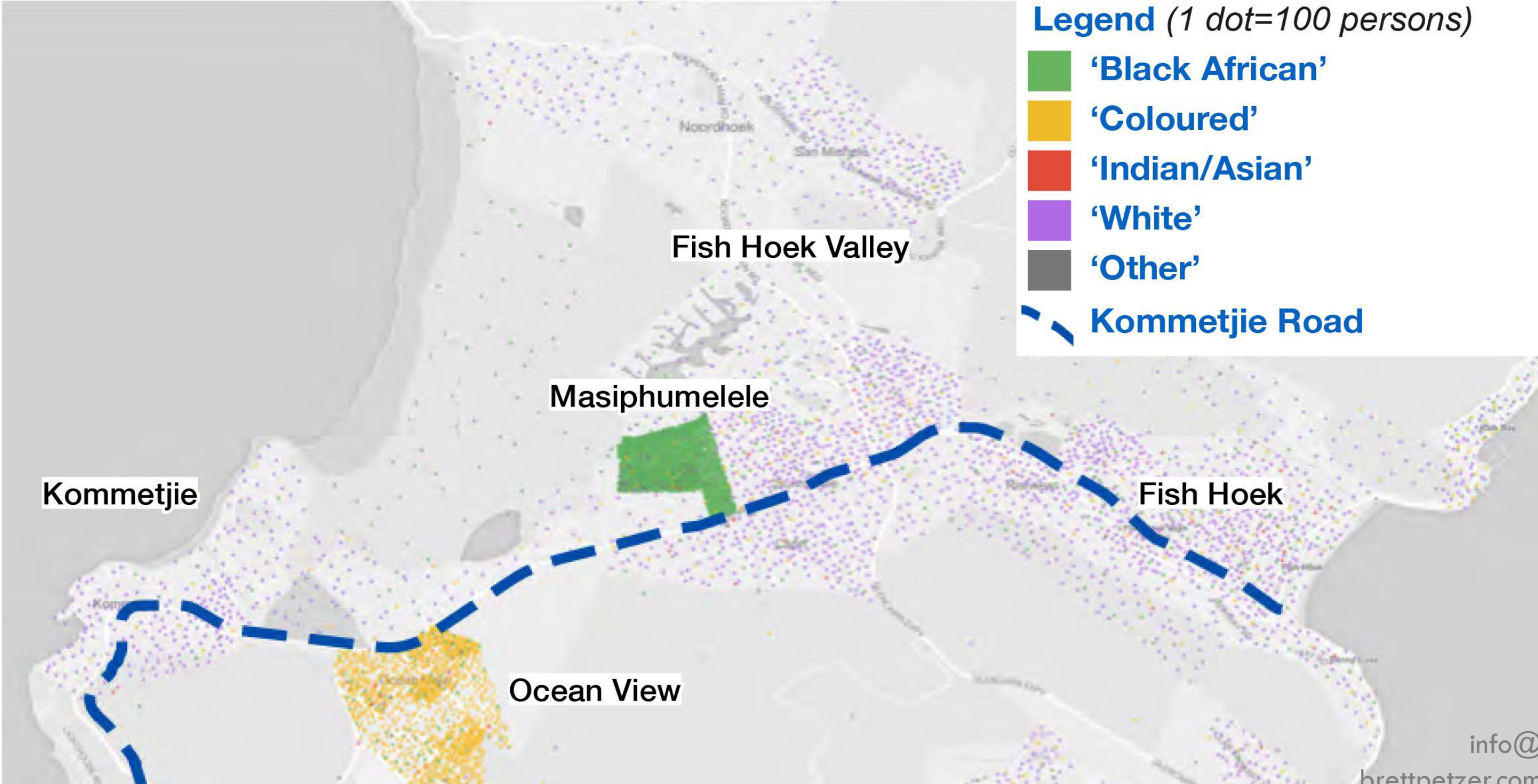
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# The Kommetjie Road Corridor (blue) within greater Cape Town

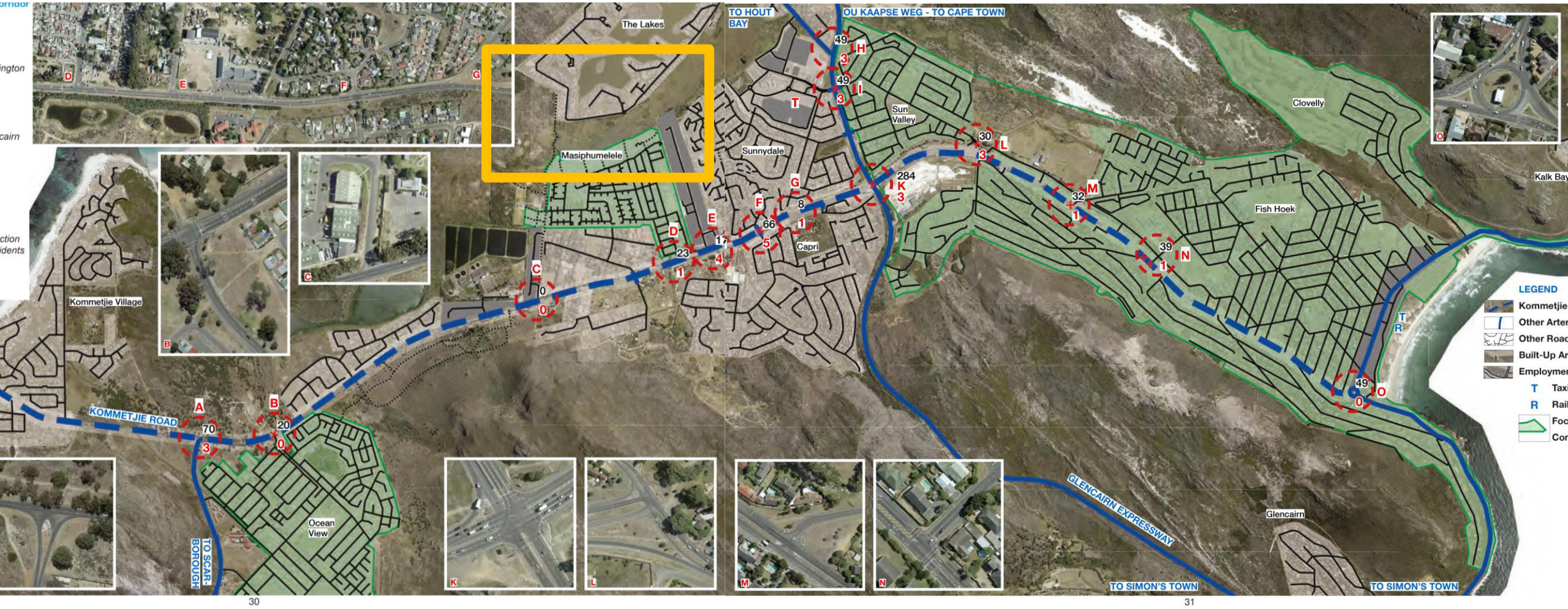


# Racial Distribution in the Fish Hoek Valley (after Frith, 2015)





# Access and Connectivity in the Kommetjie Road Corridor

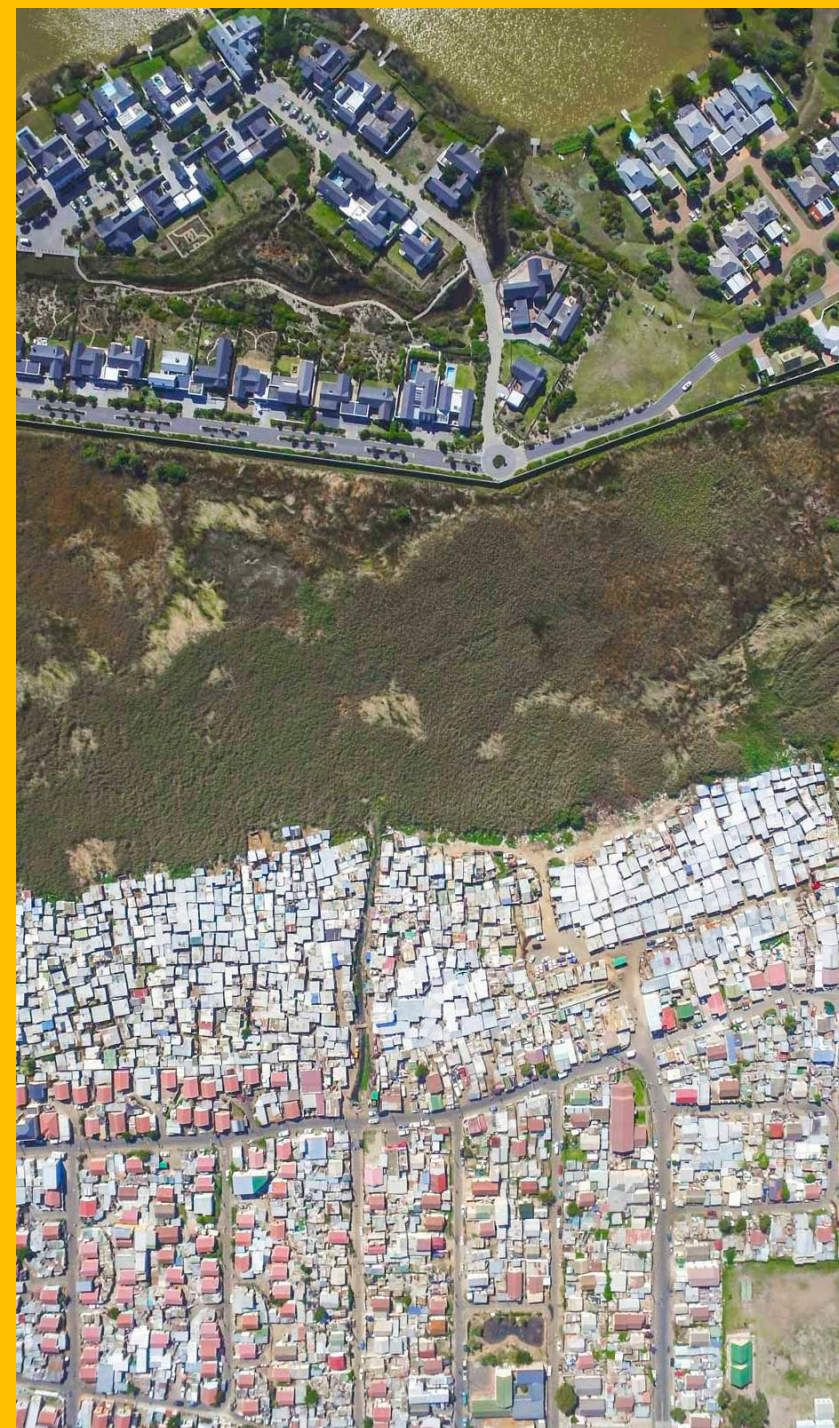




# Nested socio-spatial disparities, and how the boundaries of wealth are policed



Movement across income differentials is rendered impossible by means both formal and informal – e.g. environmental designations, unauthorised but tolerated road blocking and fence-building.



# Methods

## 1. Review of cycling environment assessment tools from comparable contexts

Table 2-1: List of CEATs selected for further analysis

Year	Assessment Tool Title	Short Form	Issuing Authority	Region Assessed or Implemented	Country
1987	Davis Bicycle Safety Index Rating	DAVIS INDEX	N/A	Florida	USA
1997, 2003	Landis, Vattikuti, Brannick (link), 1997; Landis et al. (intersection), 2003.	REAL-TIME PERCEPTIONS	N/A	Florida	USA
2006	Guidelines for Assessing Cycling Level of Service (G-CLoS)	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	State of Western Australia	Western Australia	AUS
2010	Highway Capacity Manual (HCM)	USA FEDERAL	Federal Highway Authority	USA	USA
2010	South African Pedestrian Environment Assessment Tool (PEAT)	SOUTH AFRICA PEDESTRIAN	N/A	Tshwane	SA
2014	Victoria Level of Service Audit Tool for Cycling Facilities (CLOSAT)	VICTORIA AUSTRALIA	VicRoads	Victoria	AUS
2014	Cycling Level of Service Assessment Matrix (CLoSM)	LONDON	Transport for London	London	UK
2014	Cycling Route Audit Tool, Wales (CRAT)	WALES	Welsh Government	Wales	UK

## 1. Review of criteria used by these tools

CEAT CRITERIA →		NET-WORK									
		COHESION			DIRECTNESS						
CYCLING ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT TOOLS ↓	COUNTRY →	YEAR →	UNIT →	CYCLISTS ABLE TO JOIN/LEAVE ROUTE SAFELY	MESH OF CYCLABLE STREETS FINER THAN 250m NETWORK IS CONTINUOUS, INCLUDING THROUGH INTERSECTIONS	IS VALUE OF TIME (NOT) FOR CYCLISTS EQUAL TO THAT OF MOTORISTS?	DEVIATION AGAINST STRAIGHT LINE	FREQUENCY OF STOPS OR YIELDS REQUIRED	ARE CYCLISTS REQUIRED TO COME TO A STOP AT INTERSECTIONS? (BYPASS, YIELD)	CAN CYCLISTS TRAVEL MOSTLY AT OWN SPEED ON LINKS?	
				Y/N	m	Y/N	%	per km	Y/N	Y/N	
			MENTIONED IN FOCUS GROUPS →	2016	1	1	1	1	1	1	
USA		1987	Davis Bicycle Safety Index Rating								
USA		1997, 2003	Landis, Vattikuti, Brannick (link), 1997; Landis et al. (Intersection), 2003.								
AUS		2006	Guidelines for Assessing Cycling Level of Service (on-road)								
USA		2010	Highway Capacity Manual								
SA		2010	South African Pedestrian Assessment Tool								
AUS		2014	Victoria Level of Service Audit Tool for Cycling Facilities		1			1			
UK		2014	Cycling Level of Service Assessment Matrix	1	1	1	1	1		1	
UK		2014	Cycling Route Audit Tool, Wales	1	1	1		1	1	1	
			TOTAL INSTANCES IN ALL CEATs		2	3	2	1	3	1	2



# Methods

3. Mapping of routes, events (near misses, collisions) and habits (avoidance, deviations)



Source: Author

4. Observation, including 20 field trips conducted by bicycle and bike-train-bike



Source: Author

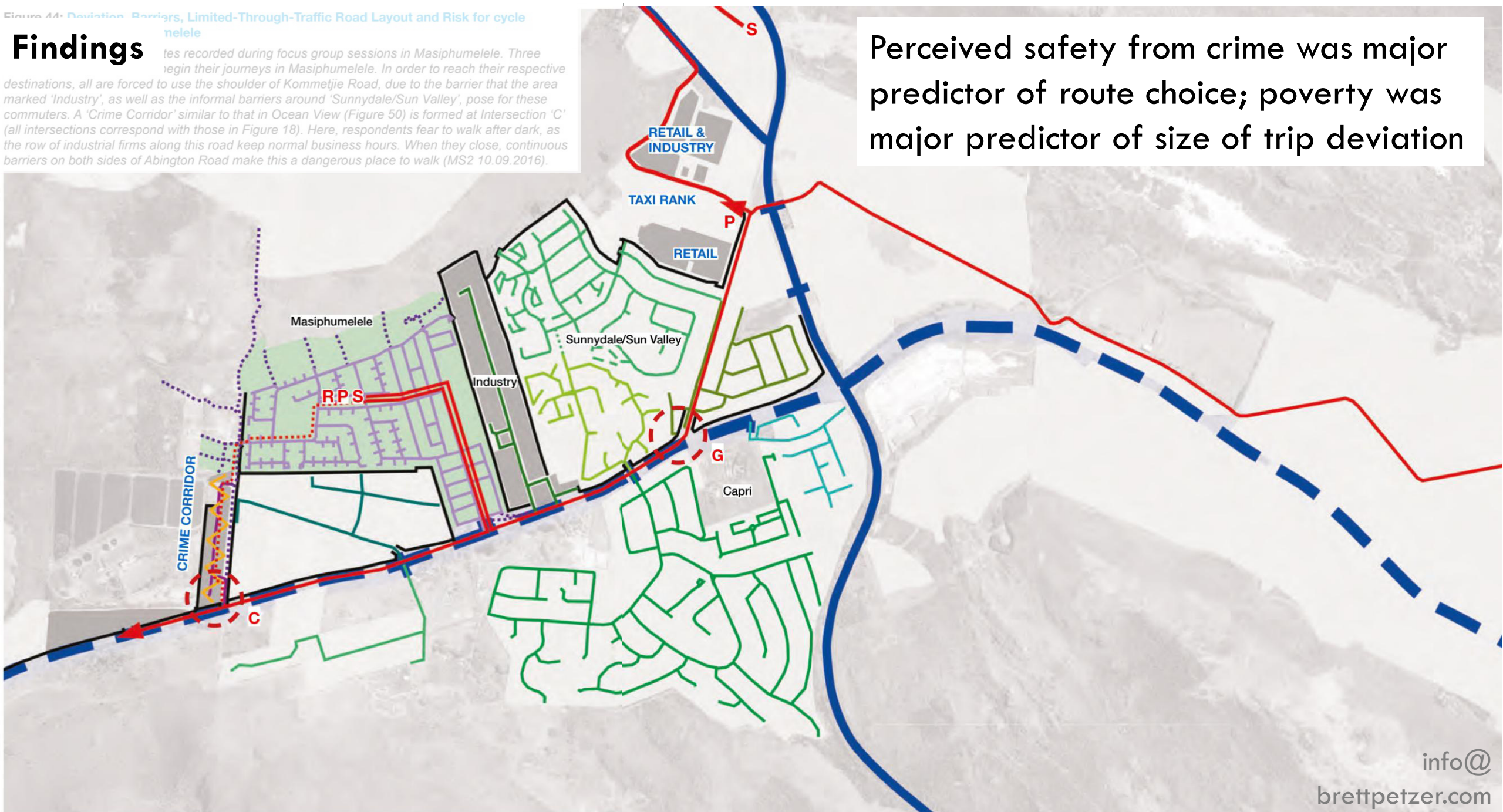


Figure 44: Deviation Barriers, Limited-Through-Traffic Road Layout and Risk for cycle

# Findings

... recorded during focus group sessions in Masiphumelele. Three ... in their journeys in Masiphumelele. In order to reach their respective destinations, all are forced to use the shoulder of Kommetjie Road, due to the barrier that the area marked 'Industry', as well as the informal barriers around 'Sunnydale/Sun Valley', pose for these commuters. A 'Crime Corridor' similar to that in Ocean View (Figure 50) is formed at Intersection 'C' (all intersections correspond with those in Figure 18). Here, respondents fear to walk after dark, as the row of industrial firms along this road keep normal business hours. When they close, continuous barriers on both sides of Abington Road make this a dangerous place to walk (MS2 10.09.2016).

Perceived safety from crime was major predictor of route choice; poverty was major predictor of size of trip deviation





# Implications for Cycling Environment Assessment Tools

- All road users – motorists, cyclists, pedestrians – ‘make’ their own rules and infrastructure
- The legal road regime does not engage with this complexity and contingency
- Therefore, a South African CEAT should be informed by contextual studies of user groups’ adherence to the behaviours assumed for them in road design manuals (i.e., observance of posted speed limits).
- Perceived safety along the Corridor depends on human activity close to the road. Informal surveillance from people nominally able to intervene, is key.
- For this reason, cyclists prefer to ride close to traffic; these findings run counter to assumptions in current planning.
- The CEAT that best matched these findings was a South African pedestrian environment assessment tool (Albers, Wright and Oloch, 2010).

# Site Photography





# Wheels come off cycle lane project

News | 1 June 2017, 02:00am

✍️ TAURIQ HASSEN

Has the City of Cape Town finally conceded defeat over its costly cycling lane project? That was the question some were asking after workmen were seen removing the lanes in Woodstock's Albert Road.



Source: IOL.co.za



Source: RideYourCity



**PPA warns cyclists not to use Paarden Island cycle lane after latest attack**

by PedalPower on 30 November 2016 in News

Source: Pedal Power Assoc.

## Implications