

Examples of various types of walking, cycling and bus route improvements are described below.

Crossings

A. Puffin crossing: A signalised crossing (traffic lights) which are intended for pedestrians only. Pedestrians are required to wait for lights to change before crossing.

B. Toucan crossing: A signalised crossing (traffic lights) which pedestrians and cyclists can use. They have a push button and a cyclist specific light as well as a 'green man' instructing people whether it's safe to cross. Walkers and cyclists are required to wait for the lights to change before crossing.

C. Raised crossing: A crossing at the entrance of a side road where the pavement continues at the same level over the side road. This acts as a speed hump slowing traffic on the approach to the junction. These crossings may involve priority for pedestrians and cyclists meaning motor vehicles are required to give way.

D. Zebra crossing: Zebra crossings give pedestrians priority over all other traffic. These are not intended to be used by cyclists.

E. Parallel crossing: A new form of crossing which is similar to a zebra crossing. It has a set of amber flashing beacons to alert drivers that they need to give way to pedestrians and cyclists. It has zebra stripes for pedestrian crossing and a parallel cycling crossing.

F. Raised junction: Surface of the road around a junction is raised to be the same height as the kerb. This creates a ramp on the approach to the junction which encourages drivers to slow down. Crossings are usually provided on this raised section of road.

G. Footway/cycleway: Pavement or path that can be used by both pedestrians and cyclists.

H. On-road cycle lane: Indicated by painted white lines and bicycle symbols on the road, intended for use by cyclists only. Broken lines indicate an advisory cycle lane and solid lines a mandatory cycle lane that should be kept clear for cyclists.

I. Footpath/cyclepath: A path, usually off-road, that can be used by both pedestrians and cyclists.

J. Bus lane: A lane reserved for buses, cyclists and usually taxis.

K. Advanced stop lines for cyclists: Gives cyclists a defined area in which to wait at the front of the queue at a set of traffic lights. This makes cyclists more visible, helps any that are turning across traffic and gives them a head start when pulling away.

L. Signalised one way working (over/under railway bridge): Set of traffic lights controlling traffic through a short alternating traffic priority system. This is where two lanes turn into one at a narrow section such as when the road runs under or over a railway bridge. In controlling traffic in this way, space can be provided for walkers and cyclists to pass this obstacle.

Cycling signage on quiet streets: Streets with low traffic volumes, travelling at low speeds, where cyclists can comfortably cycle on the road. Signs and road markings identify these roads as part of the wider cycle network.



Puffin crossing



Toucan crossing



Raised crossing



Zebra crossing



Parallel crossing



Raised junction



Footway/cycleway



On-road cycle lane



Footpath/cyclepath



Bus lane



Advanced stop lines for cyclists



Signalised one way working over/under railway bridge

Photos and visualisations are indicative of possible improvements. They do not represent any agreed or final designs.