

Lexicon of Cycle Facilities

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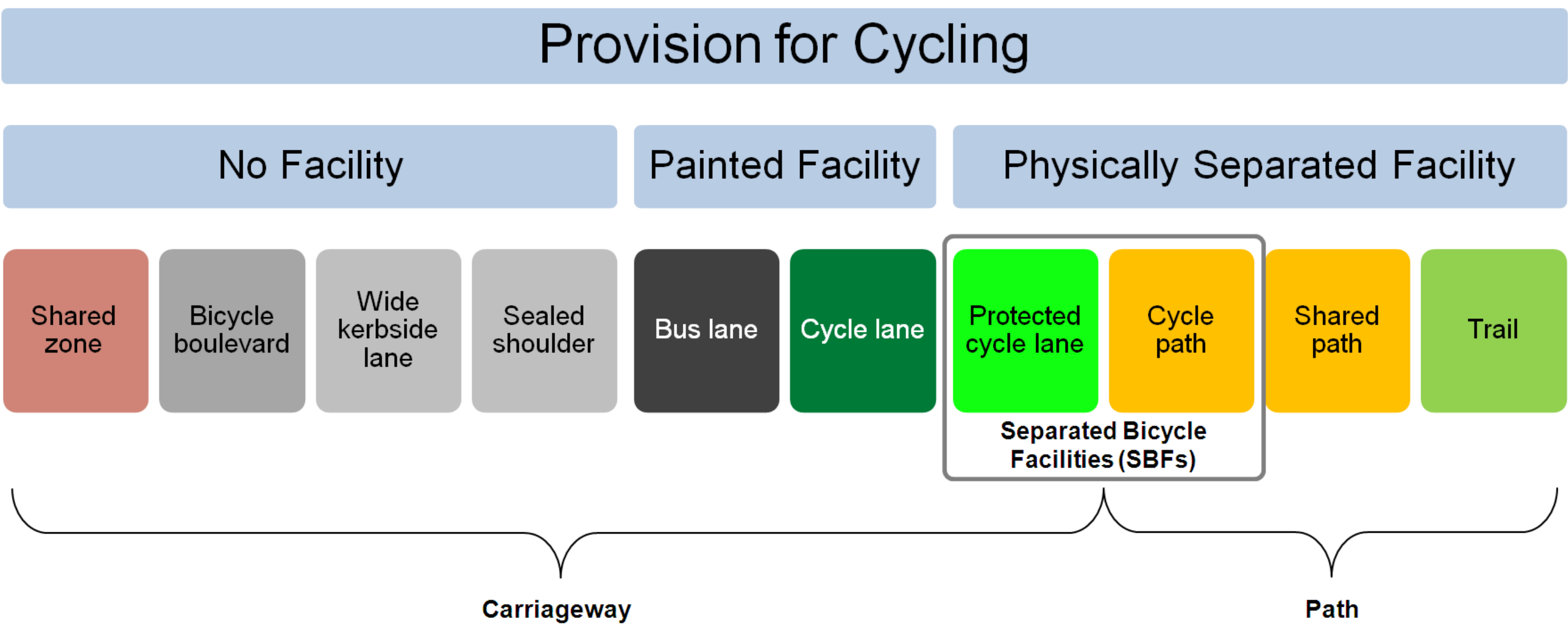


What IS a cycleway, anyway?

The wide range of terms available for the various types of cycle facilities often results in confusion. The non-descript 'cycleway' is perhaps the most ambiguous term in common use, but other terms such as "cycle path" are interpreted in different ways by different people.

It is hoped that this lexicon will contribute to improved understanding and further discussion amongst transportation practitioners, ultimately leading to the standardisation of terminology in New Zealand.

Midblock facilities overview



No Facility

Shared zone

A street or place accessible to all road users and designed to enable pedestrians to move freely by reducing traffic management features that encourage users of vehicles to assume priority.



Shared zone sign (image: NZTA)

Jean Batten Place, Auckland (image: Auckland Council)

Shared street with level surface, Christchurch

Bicycle boulevard

A roadway with low motor traffic volumes and speeds designed to provide a safe, attractive, convenient and comfortable cycling environment.



Bicycle boulevard, Eugene Oregon (photo: Glen Koorey)

Wide kerbside lane

A general traffic lane on the left side of the carriageway sufficiently wide to permit motorists to remain in the lane and overtake cyclists without crowding them.



A wide kerbside lane on an arterial road, Burwood Highway, Melbourne (photo: Tim Hughes)

Sealed shoulder

That part of a sealed carriageway to the left of an edge line.

Painted Facility

Bus lane

A lane reserved by a marking and/or sign for the use of buses. Cycles, mopeds, and motorcycles are permitted unless specifically excluded by the sign.



Wide full-time bus lane enables cyclists and buses to pass one another easily, Christchurch

Wide part-time bus lane, Auckland

Cycle lane

A lane reserved for the exclusive use of cyclists, except that motor vehicle drivers may use the lane to access parking or to turn at intersections or driveways.





Car-side cycle lane, Palmerston North

Kerbside cycle lane with colour highlight, white cycle logo and broken yellow no stopping lines, Auckland

Contra-flow cycle lane

A cycle lane on a one-way street allowing cyclists to travel against the flow of other traffic (NZTA 2008).




Contra flow kerb protected cycle lane, Christchurch

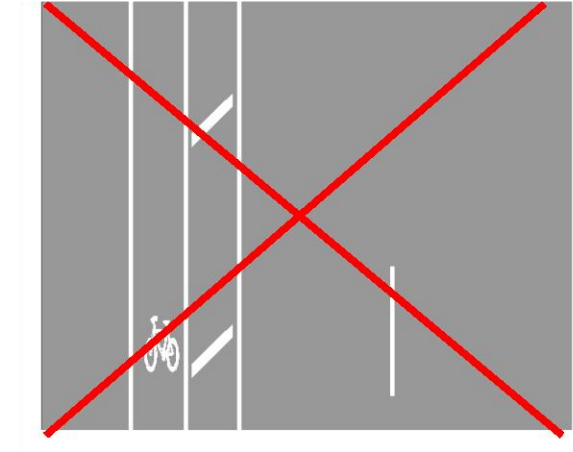
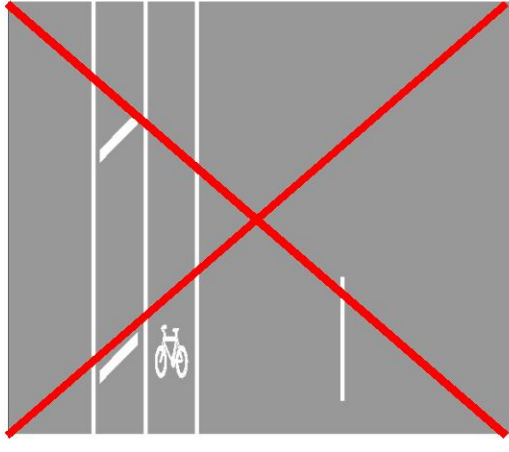
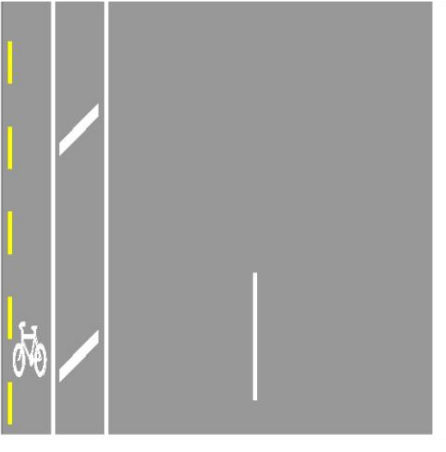
Contra-flow cycle lane on right with normal cycle lane on left (one way general traffic travelling away from viewpoint), UK (photo: Tim Hughes)

Buffered cycle lane

A cycle lane with a buffer space separating the lane from an adjacent motor vehicle travel lane and/or parking lane.



Buffered kerbside bike lane, Cape Coral, Florida (reversed, photo: www.pedbikeimages.org – Dan Moser)



Between kerbside cycle lane and general traffic lane OK

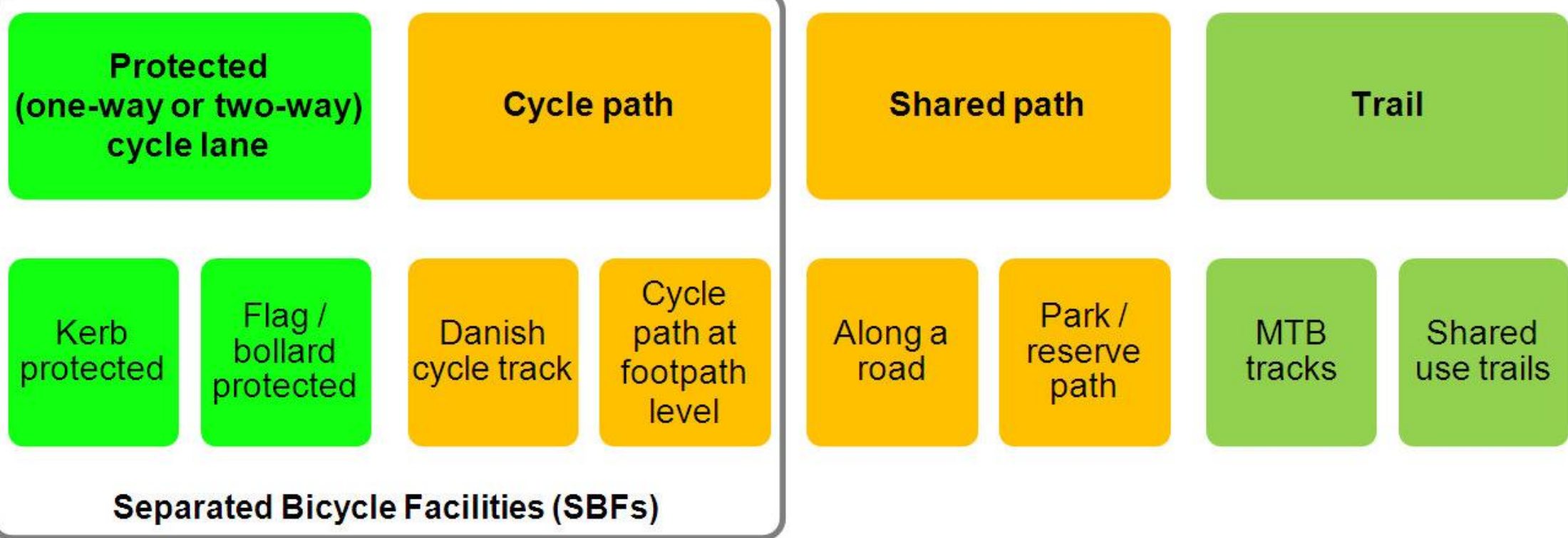
Buffer between parking and cycle lane not recommended

Between carside cycle lane and general traffic not recommended

Physically Separated Facility



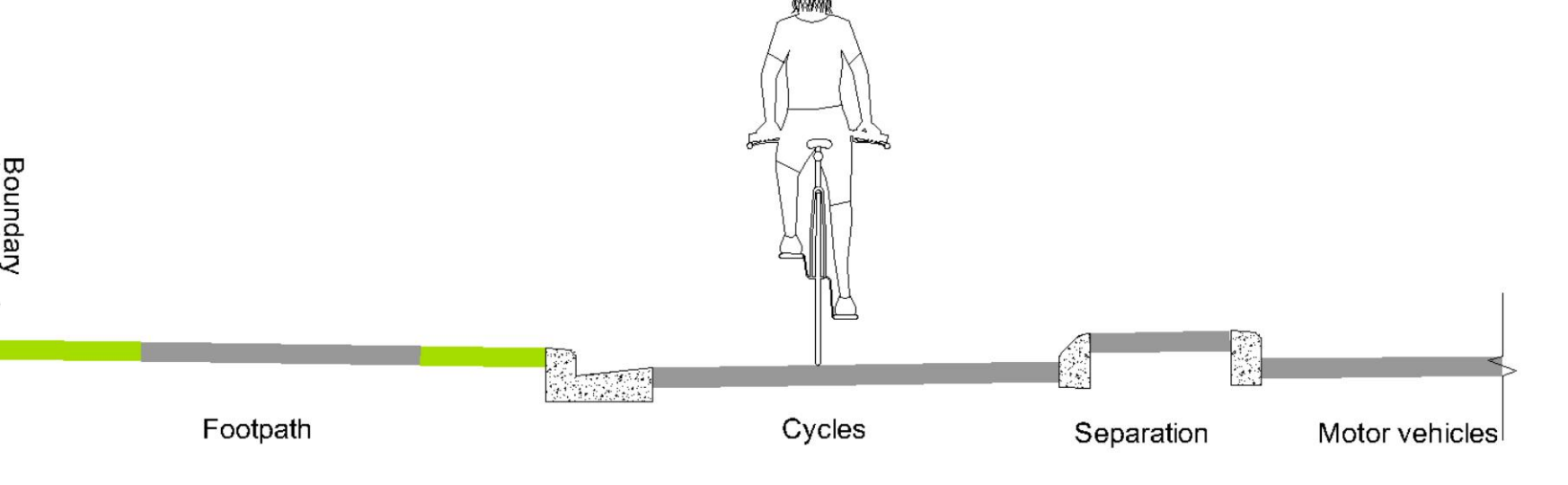
Several types of physically separated facilities can be grouped as **Separated Bicycle Facilities (SBFs)**.

SBF is an acronym for a category of facilities which are exclusively for cycling, with physical separation from motor vehicles.





Protected cycle lane

A cycle lane at carriageway level physically separated from a parking lane or other traffic lane by a raised kerb, bollards or other vertical feature.



Buffered and flag protected cycle lane between footpath and clearway, Melbourne (photo: Richard Smithers, City of Melbourne)

Kerb protected cycle lane, Melbourne (photo: Bicycle Network Victoria)



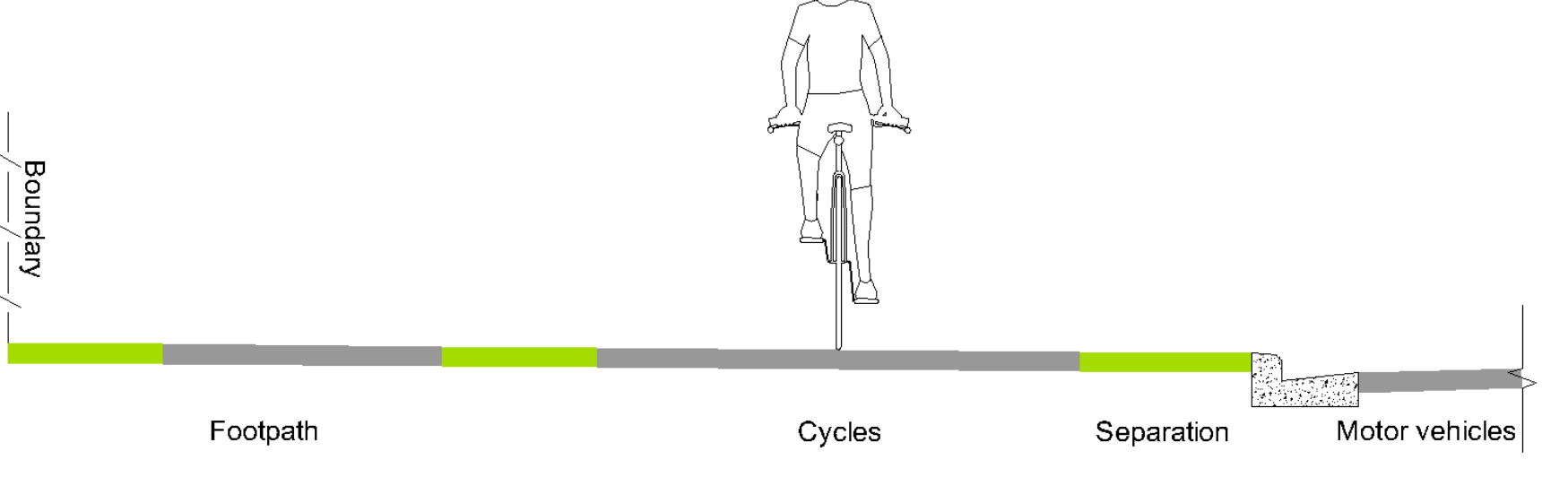


Dutch "temporary" protected cycle lane

Bollard and raised paver protected cycle lane, Missoula, Montana USA



Cycle path

A facility physically separated from motor traffic and intended for the exclusive use of cyclists. If in a road corridor, it is at a different level than the carriageway.



Two-way cycle path with kerb to carriageway (no parking) and berm to footpath, Christchurch

One-way cycle path with kerb to carriageway (with parking) and berm to footpath, Christchurch



Two-way cycle path not along road with landscaped kerb to footpath, Bolzano, Italy

One-way cycle path with kerb to carriageway and paint line to footpath, Symonds St, Auckland

Danish cycle track

A cycle path higher than the adjacent road and lower than the adjacent footpath, separated from each by kerbs.



Danish cycle track with kerb zone for trees and parking meters, kerb and paver kerbing to footpath, Copenhagen

Danish cycle track with mountable kerb to carriageway and full height kerb to footpath, Eugene USA (photo: Dan Burden – mirrored image)

Shared path

A path provided for use by both cyclists and pedestrians



Shared path along road with cycle lane, North Shore

Two-way shared path along Albany Highway (photo: Auckland Council)

Trail

A path intended for mountain biking, walking and tramping.



Grade 1 Little River Rail Trail, Canterbury

Aorere Goldfields grade 5 trail (photo: Kennett Bros.)

