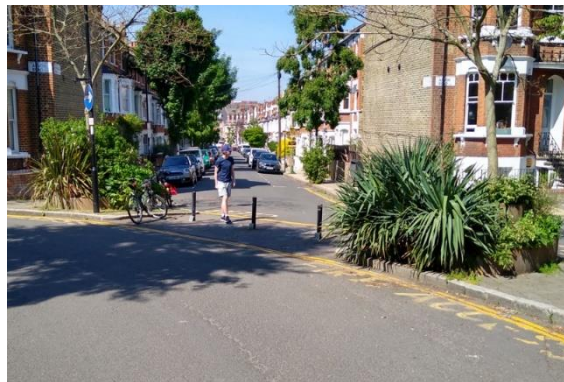


## Key features explained

- **Modal filter** – a modal filter is any measure that limits the passage of certain modes of transport. A common type of modal filter uses physical measures such as bollards to allow walking, wheeling, and cycling but stop motor traffic from passing through a point.



- **Diagonal modal filter** – a modal filter with physical measures such as bollards placed diagonally through a crossroad junction. These minimise the need for reversing and make it easier for refuse vehicles or other large vehicles to manoeuvre around the area. Depending on the amount of space available, the street may be made one-way through this section.



- **Pedestrian & cycle zone** – an area where motor traffic is not permitted, except for advertised exceptions such as for access or loading. Space could then be reallocated for other purposes, such as street trees, seating, or cycle parking.



- **Bus gate** – a modal filter which buses (and any other authorised vehicles, e.g. cycles and emergency vehicles) can travel through, but general traffic cannot. This is sometimes enforced with cameras.



- **One-way streets** – streets that allow traffic in only one direction. Reduced carriageway space could be reallocated as footway or for contraflow cycling.



- **Traffic calming** – physical measures such as chicanes, splitter islands, or speed cushions introduced to reduce vehicles speeds and discourage the use of roads as through-routes due to the increase in journey time such features bring.



Examples of road signs



No entry



No motor vehicles



Buses & Cycles only



No through route (ahead)



No through route (to left)



No through route (to right)



No left turn



No right turn



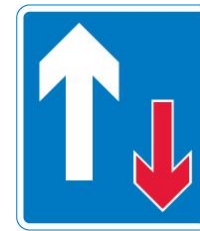
One-way



Bend to left



Bend to right



Priority over oncoming vehicles



Give way to oncoming vehicles



Pedestrian zone



Pedestrian zone ends

Source <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/know-your-traffic-signs>