World Transport Policy & Practice

Volume 13, Number 3 2007

At the Frontiers of Cycling:

Policy Innovations in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany

Table 1. Traditional measures used in virutally all Dutch, Danish, and German cities to promote cycling

Extensive systems of separate cycling facilities

- Well maintained, fully integrated paths and lanes
- Connected off-street short-cuts, such as mid-block connections, and passages through dead ends for cars

Intersection modifications and priority traffic signals

- Advance green lights for cyclists
- Advanced cyclist waiting positions (ahead of cars) fed by special bike lanes facilitate safer and quicker crossings and turns

Traffic calming

- Traffic calming of residential neighborhoods via speed limit (30km/h) and physical infrastructure deterrents for cars
- "Home Zones" with 5 km/h speed limit, where cars must yield to pedestrians and cyclists using the road

Bike parking

• Large supply of good bike parking throughout the city

Coordination with public transport

- Extensive bike parking at metro, suburban, and regional train stations
- Bike rentals at train stations

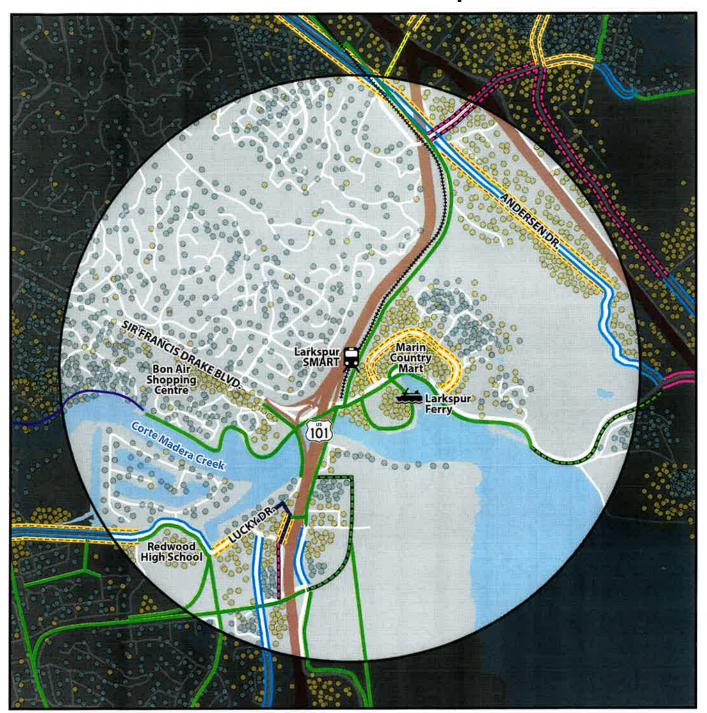
Traffic education and training

- Comprehensive cycling training courses for school children
- Special cycling training test tracks for children
- Stringent training of motorists to respect pedestrians and cyclists

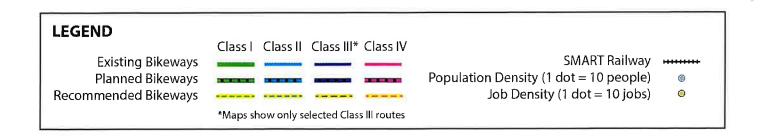
Traffic laws

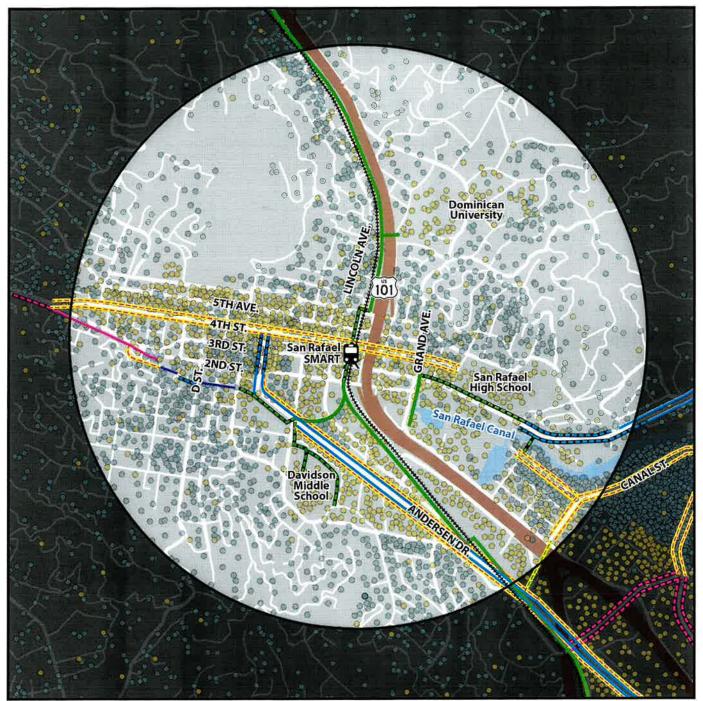
- Special legal protection for children and elderly cyclists
- · Strict enforcement of cyclist rights by police and courts

Source: Information provided directly to authors by bicycling coordinators in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Germany.

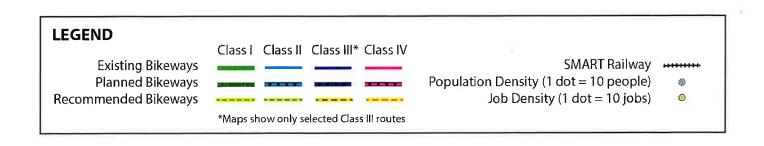


Larkspur SMART Station



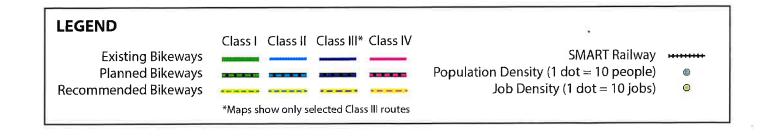


Downtown San Rafael SMART Station



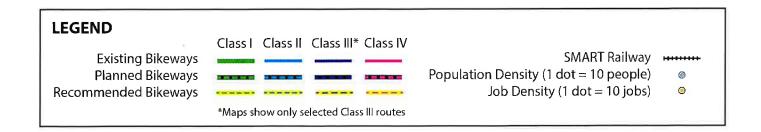


Marin Civic Center SMART Station



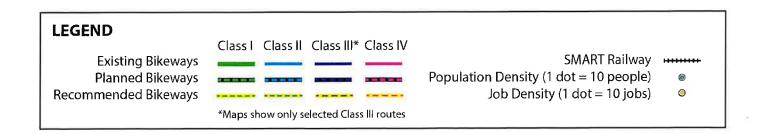


Novato Hamilton SMART Station





Novato Downtown SMART Station





Novato San Marin SMART Station

