WA CYCLING NETWORK HIERARCHY

1 PRIMARY ROUTE

Function

Primary routes are high demand corridors that connect to major destinations. They provide high-quality, safe, convenient (and where possible uninterrupted) routes that form the spine of the cycle network.

These routes are conducive to medium or long distance commuting/utility, recreational, training and tourism trips.

Form

Primary routes are high-quality cycle only or shared paths, located adjacent to major roads, rail corridors, rivers and ocean foreshores.

Where the environment allows, these are in the form of a Principal Shared Path (PSP). A PSP is a fully lit and separated facility. In locations where vehicles have been grade separated the cycle route will also be grade separated. PSPs are to be designed in accordance with the WA Transport Portfolio's PSP Policy.

2 SECONDARY ROUTE

Function

Secondary routes have a lower demand than primary routes, but provide similar levels of quality, safety and convenience.

These routes provide connections between primary routes and major activity centres such as shopping precincts, industrial areas or major health, education, sporting and civic facilities.

Form

Secondary routes can take on a number of forms and are designed to suit the environment in which they are located.

These forms include:

- High-quality shared paths;
- Bi-directional protected bike lanes;
- Protected on-road bike lanes; and
- Safe Active Streets (Bicycle Boulevards).

3 LOCAL ROUTE

Function

Local routes are low demand and are predominantly located in local residential areas.

They provide access to higher order routes and local amenities and recreational spaces.

Form

Local routes can take on various forms depending on the environment in which they are located.

These forms include:

- Shared paths;
- Bi-directional protected bike lanes;
- Protected on road bike lanes; and
- Safe Active Streets (Bicycle Boulevards).