

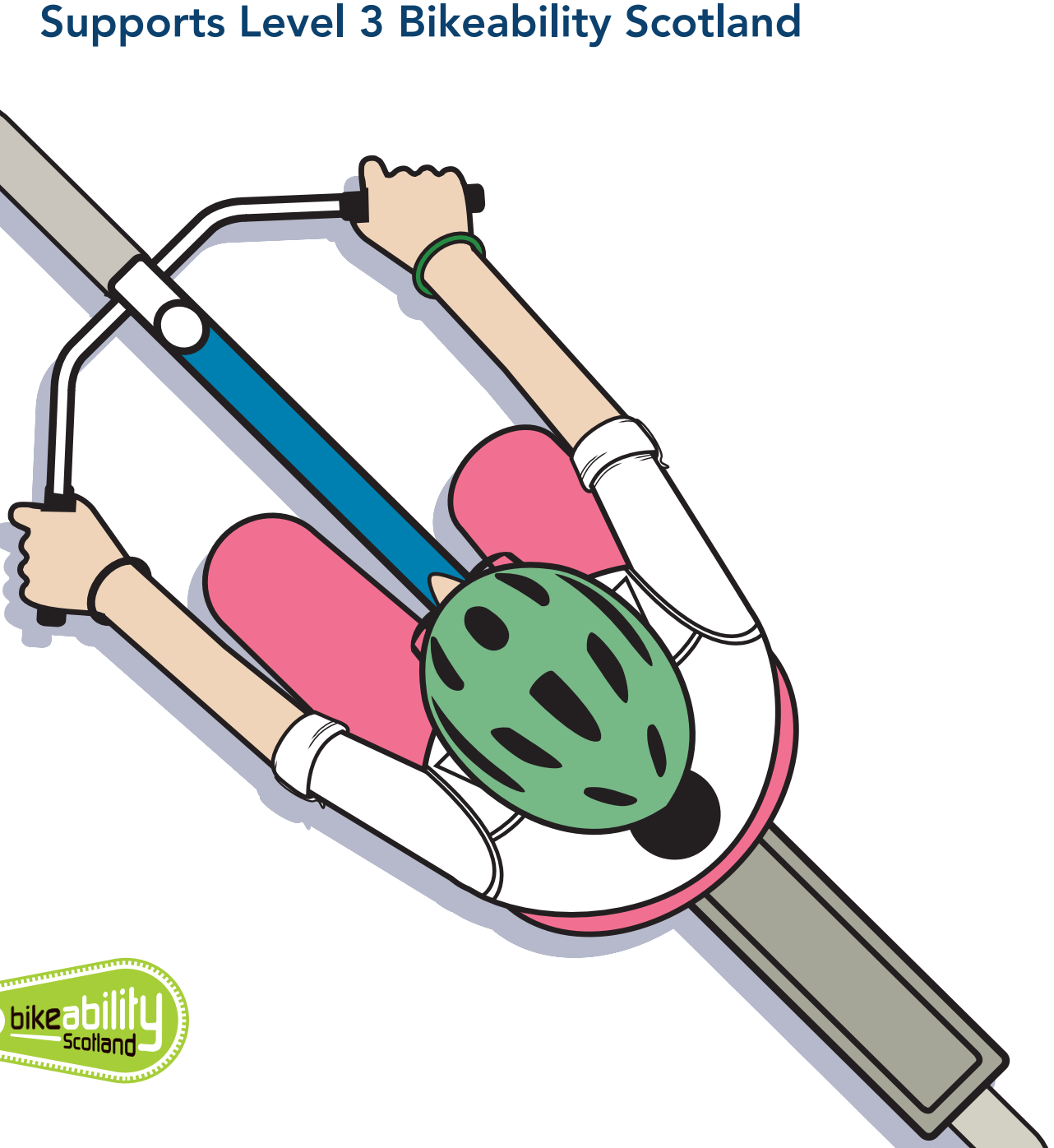
Accessible PDF

Cycling
Scotland

Essential Cycling Skills

Quick guide

Supports Level 3 Bikeability Scotland



Accessibility

This document conforms to WCAG 2.0 accessibility standards.

Essential Cycling Skills: Accessible PDF can be accessed by everyone, including people with disabilities; this includes access by people who are blind, visually, or cognitively impaired or colour-blind. This document can be accessed with the aid of assistive technology software and devices, such as screen magnifiers, screen readers, speech-recognition software, text-to-speech software, alternative input devices and refreshable Braille displays.

The document has been designed to be viewed on a digital device such as a desktop PC, tablet, or smart phone. For those who prefer to print the document, we have also reduced printer ink requirements by removing not necessary images and using white backgrounds throughout.

Previous versions of Essential Cycling Skills were available in Arabic, Chinese, Gaelic, Polish, Punjabi, Ukrainian and Urdu. These translated guides are still available on the website but do not contain the most recent updates from 2023. We recommend using Essential Cycling Skills: Accessible PDF with an online translation tool such as Google Translate. Google Translate can convert PDF files directly and supports over 175 languages. Find out more at translate.google.co.uk

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Introduction

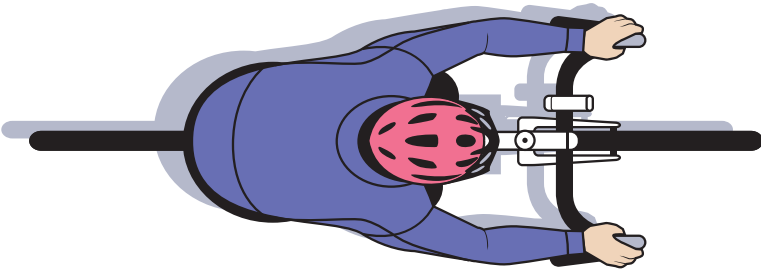
More people than ever are now choosing to make everyday journeys by bike.

Have a read through the next few pages to increase your confidence on your bike and start enjoying the benefits cycling offers... freedom to explore, affordable travel and the chance to meet friends. Cycling is also better for our environment and can improve your health and wellbeing.

Cycling Scotland believes that practical cycle training should be tailored for the individual users needs. If you would like to discuss a specific training requirement please contact training@cycling.scot

Enjoy the ride!

Bicycles & kit



Choosing a bike

When buying a bicycle, think about how you will be using it and how much you wish to pay.

What sort of journeys will you be making?

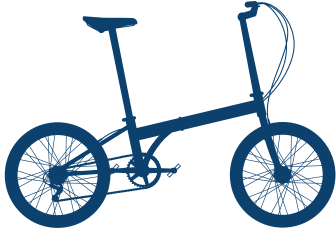
- How long are those journeys?
- What type of surfaces will you be riding on?
- Will you need to carry things?
- Will you be using other forms of transport for part of your journey?

'Bike' is used in this resource to refer to all types of pedal cycle.

Top Tip

A bike shop will be able to advise on choosing the right bike for you. If you buy a bike privately, consider having a mechanic check it over to make sure it is roadworthy.

Bike options



Folding

- Easy storage
- Great for mixed mode journeys, using trains or buses
- Best for shorter, mostly flat, city commutes



Hybrid/Commuter

- Versatile and comfortable
- Best for everyday journeys



Road

- Built for speed and performance
- Range of gears for hilly routes



City/Dutch

- Relaxed, comfortable design
- Strong and low maintenance



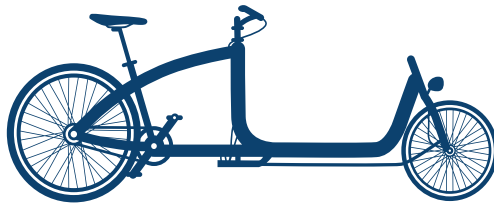
Single gear

- Low maintenance
- Most suited for shorter, mostly flat journeys



Mountain (mtb)

- Strong and robust
- Best for off road use



Cargo-bike

- Ideal for transporting goods or people
- Can come in 2 or 3 wheel options
- Electric assist option useful in hilly areas



Tricycle

- Easy to balance
- Good on smooth surfaces



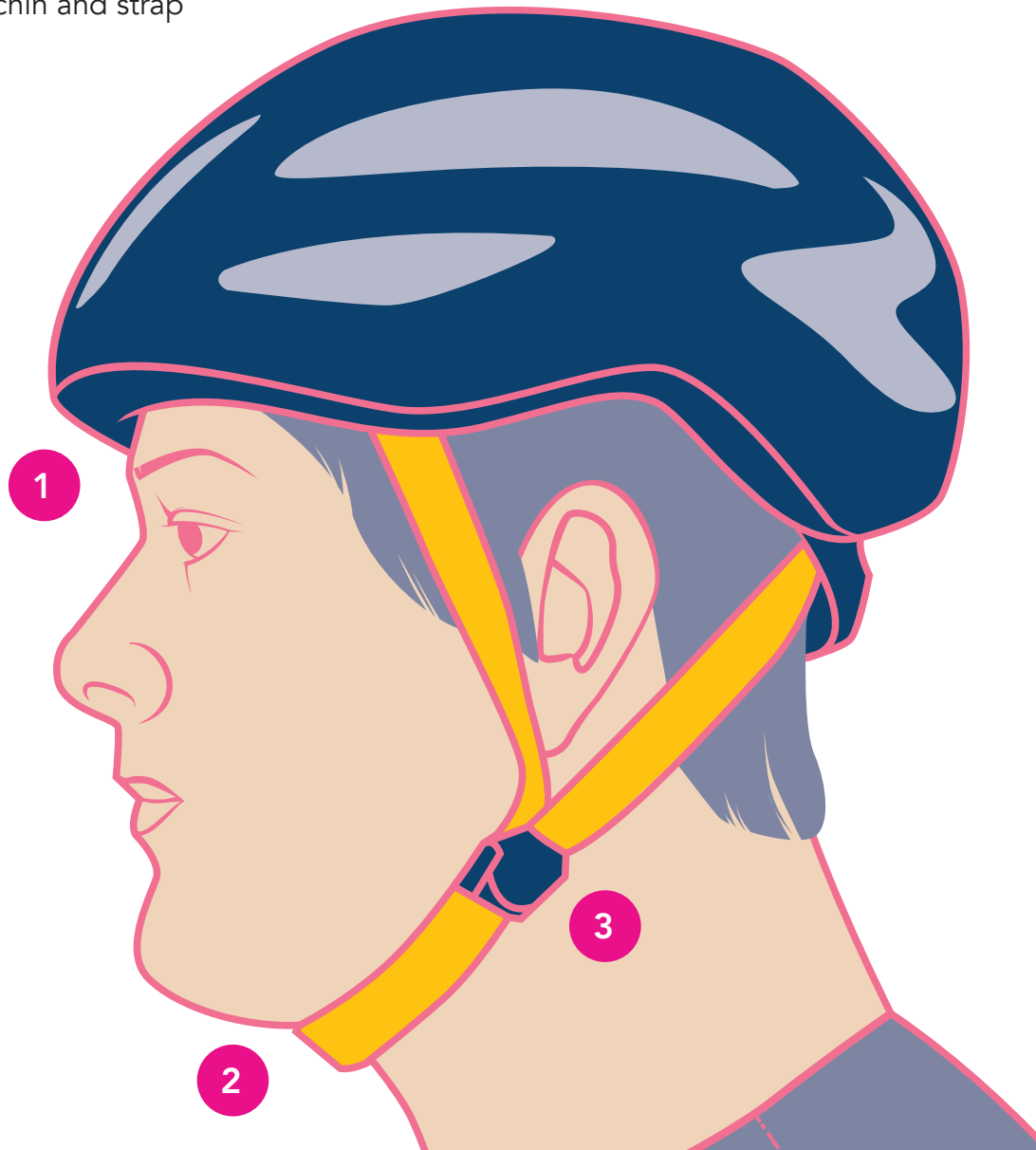
Electric assist

Electric bikes, known as ebikes and Pedelecs, can transform your cycling experience, extending your range and flattening hills. In the UK anyone over the age of 14 can ride an ebike, providing power assistance up to 15mph. There are lots of ebikes on the market, and in many cases you can also retro-fit power-assist to your existing bike.

Fitting a helmet

When you shake your head from side to side, a correctly fitted helmet will stay in place.

- 1 Place helmet level just above the eyebrows
- 2 Side straps meet below the ear to form a Y shape
- 3 Less than two fingers space between your chin and strap



Top Tip

UK law does not require you to wear a helmet whilst cycling. It remains a matter of personal choice, although wearing a helmet may provide some extra protection in the event of an accident.

Clothing and cycling at night

You do not need special clothing to ride a bicycle. However, you may consider wearing brighter clothing to help other road users see you.

Night Bright or reflective clothing

Rain Rain jacket and visible colours

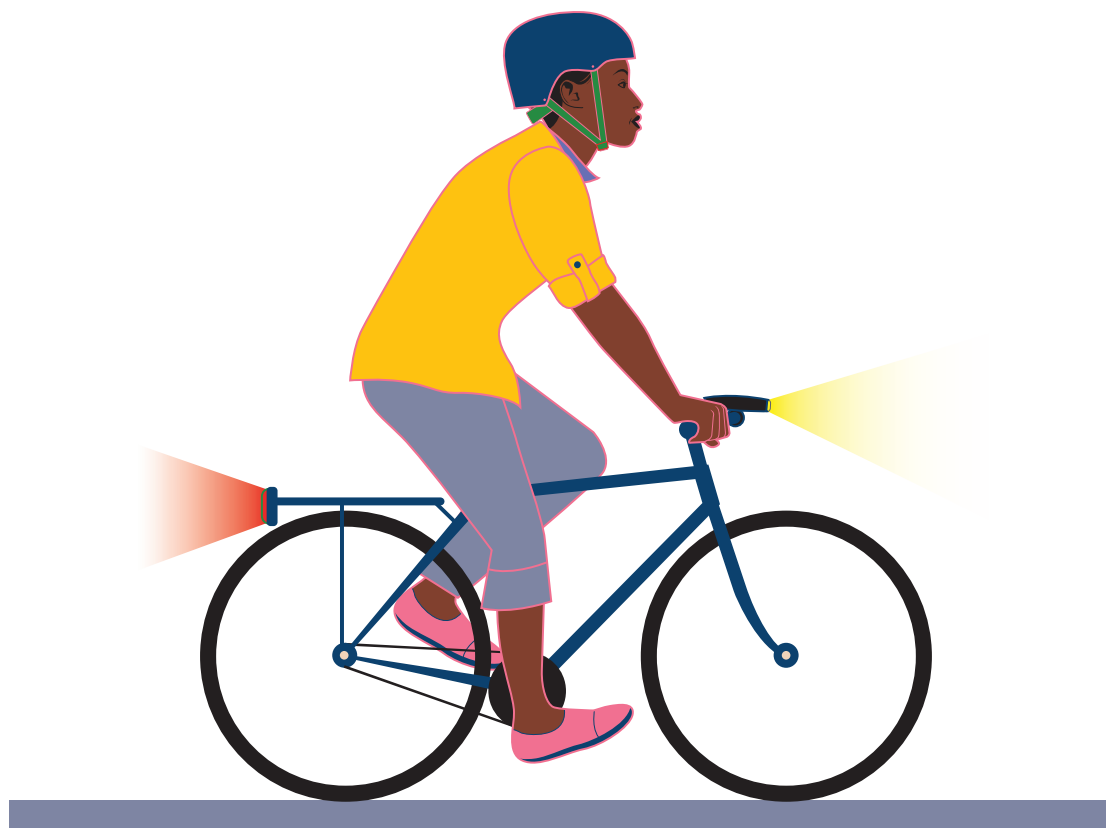
Cold Layers, gloves and under helmet cap

Protect your clothes

Keep them away from a greasy chain by rolling up your trouser leg, using a leg band or tucking them into your socks

Cycling at night

Always use a white headlight at the front and a red rear light with reflector at the back (as a minimum). Pedal reflectors are also required.



Bike check

As simple as ABC. This quick check will ensure your bike is in good working order.

A Air If your tyres give a bit when you press with your thumb, they need some air. Riding with too little or too much air in your tyres will affect how your bike handles. Some air pumps are fitted with a pressure gauge to help you. Also check the surface of your tyres for heavily worn tread or damage.

B Brakes It is safer to test your brakes by pulling the levers whilst walking alongside the bike. Brake cables and blocks need adjusted and replaced over time. If your brakes seem weak, ask a bike shop or mechanic for advice.

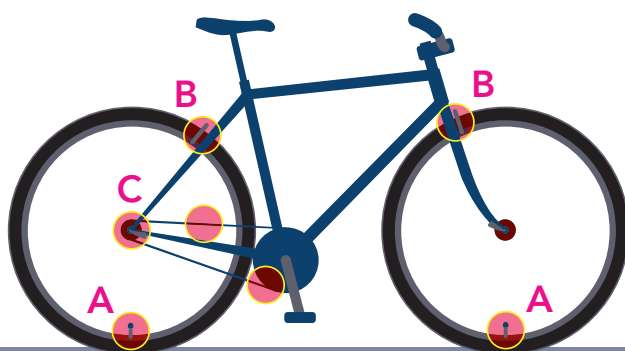
Some three-wheel bikes have a handbrake.

C Chain Make sure your chain is running smoothly - lightly oiled and free of rust and dirt - by spinning it backwards for a few revolutions.

You may already be familiar with the M-Check – another simple pre-ride bike check. See the M-Check video at bikeability.scot



If you have an ebike check your battery is well charged.



Top Tip

As you start to ride, listen for any rubbing, grinding or clicking noises that might mean that something is not working properly.

Locking your bike

It certainly pays to invest in the best quality lock you can afford.

A poor quality, cheap lock could be easily sawn off or bolt cut in seconds.

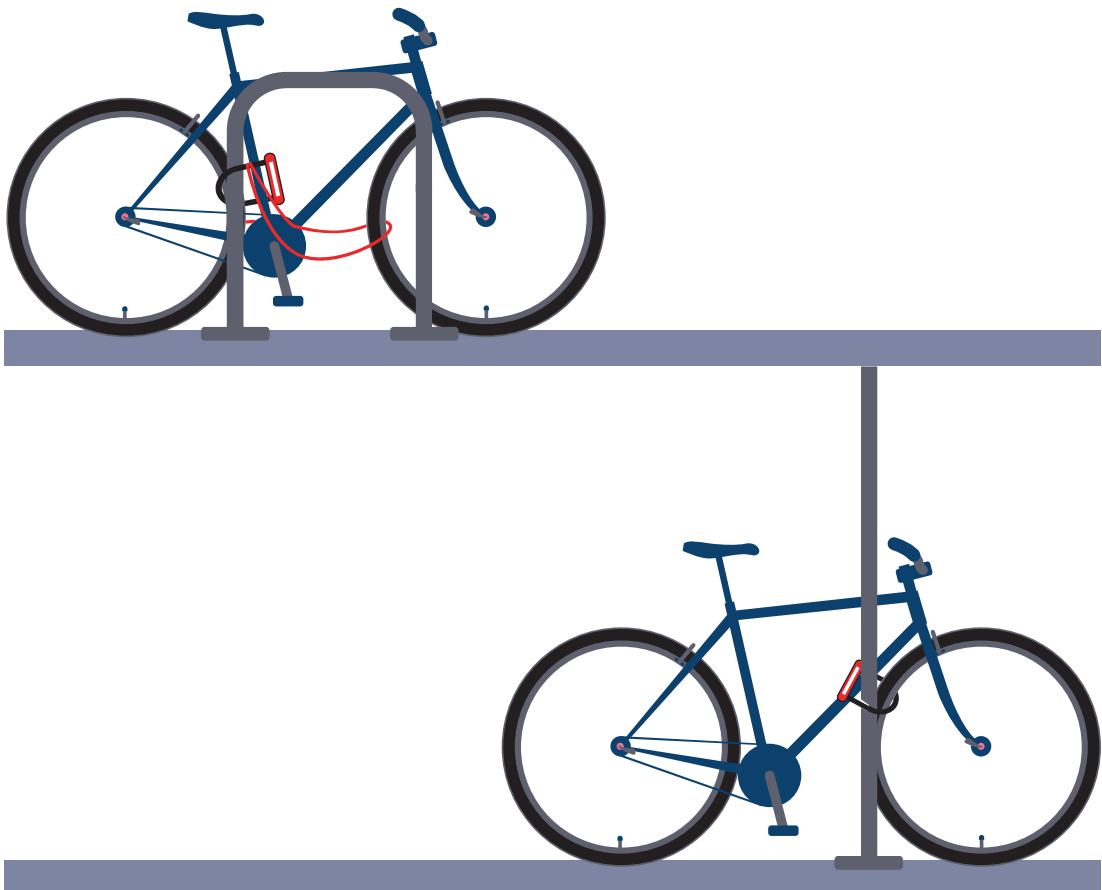
A good quality D-lock will provide much better protection.

Always lock your bike to something that can't be moved – look for a cycle stand, or an object fastened to the ground that cannot be broken (e.g. chain link fence) or that the bike cannot be lifted clear of (e.g. signpost).

For maximum protection, more than one lock can be used to secure the wheels and frame of the bicycle.



If you are locking an ebike check the battery is secure, or take it with you.

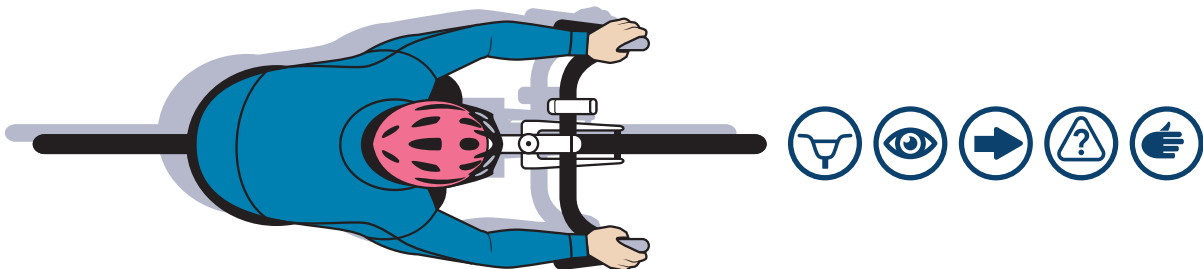


Cycling skills

Cycling Scotland promotes the use of core functions. In addition to Control, the core functions that underpin safe and responsible cycling are:

- Making good and frequent **Observations**
- Choosing and maintaining the most suitable riding **Positions**
- Understanding **Priorities** on the road, particularly at junctions
- Communicating/**Signalling** intentions clearly to others

Core functions are not a sequential process, and you should use them simultaneously when riding.



Control

Steering and cornering

- Pedal with the balls of your feet to increase comfort and control
- Adjust your speed to suit the conditions and look in the direction you want to travel
- As you gather speed, only minor adjustments to your handlebars will be required
- Good control in leaning the bike will help you corner smoothly
- Raise the pedal on the inside of the corner to avoid clipping the ground
- If riding a bike with more than two wheels, lean into turns to reduce chances of tipping over
- On cargo, and other long bikes, beware of steering wobble when setting off and looking behind

Braking

- Get to know the feel of your brakes
- Most of the braking power comes from the front brake
- Practice using both brakes together, applying pressure gently as you build confidence
- When braking, keep your arms firm and your weight towards the back of the bike
- Reduce your speed before you enter a corner
- Heavier bikes such as trikes or cargo bikes may require greater braking distance



On an ebike, if you are using the e-assist to accelerate, be aware of any surge in power that may occur. Avoid acceleration when signalling or turning.

Observation

The conditions around you can change quickly, so observations with other road users are key. Scanning the road ahead and behind well in advance will make your journey easier and safer as it will increase the amount of decision-making time you give yourself and you can make any adjustments as needed based on the level of traffic.

There are more ways to communicate with other road users than just using hand signals. Eye contact is an excellent way to communicate your intentions and lets you know that you have been seen.



Control

You have the most control when both hands are on the handlebars.



Observe

Look all around to check for traffic or hazards.



Position

Ensure you can see, be seen and are assertive in your road space. Primary position will achieve this.



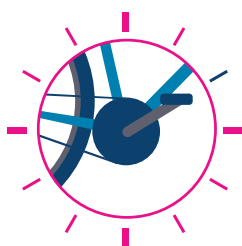
Priorities

Decide who goes first in any space sharing situation.



Signal

Communicate with other road users using hand signals, eye contact and road positioning.



2 o'clock

Top Tip

When coming to a stop, consider changing down some gears to make it easier to set off again. When stationary you should clearly indicate your intentions to other road users. Have your pedals set to the 2 o'clock position – which will help you move off smoothly. This will also save the battery on your ebike.

Road position

Choosing the best position on the road is very important for safety and helps traffic flow freely.

Taking control of your road space with confidence communicates your intentions to other road users. Your position on the road will depend on the width of the road, the speed of traffic and any obstructions ahead.

You want to be in a position which:

- Helps you see and be seen easily
- Helps you manage risks and react to hazards
- Avoid potholes, drain covers, debris and obstructions.

On each section of your route, you should make an assessment and decide how to best position yourself. Your road position will change depending on conditions you encounter.

Riding in the gutter is never a preferred option. Riding too close to a parked vehicle will restrict your view of the road ahead and could be dangerous if the vehicle door were to open onto your path.

There are two standard road positions to be aware of and these are illustrated in the following pages.

Position

Primary position

This is your normal riding position and is especially effective in quiet urban streets, narrow roads, at traffic islands and pinch points or at junctions.

You should aim to be in the centre of the lane. This will demonstrate confidence and will discourage motorists overtaking when an overtake would be dangerous.

Secondary position

Riding in this position indicates to motorists that you are happy to be overtaken. Only move into this position if it is safe and you are happy for faster traffic to pass you on clear sections of road.

This position is ideally a metre away from the kerb. It keeps you out of the gutter, avoids clipping the kerb and allows you space to avoid potholes and other road debris. However, be aware you see less of the road ahead and behind and are less visible to other road users in this position.

A 3-wheel bike is wider so your road position may be between an obvious primary and secondary one.

Scanning

Before changing road position, lanes or turning, always look over your shoulder and scan the road ahead.

The door zone

Do not cycle close to vehicles where you can be hit by an opening door; ride a car door length away from parked cars.



1

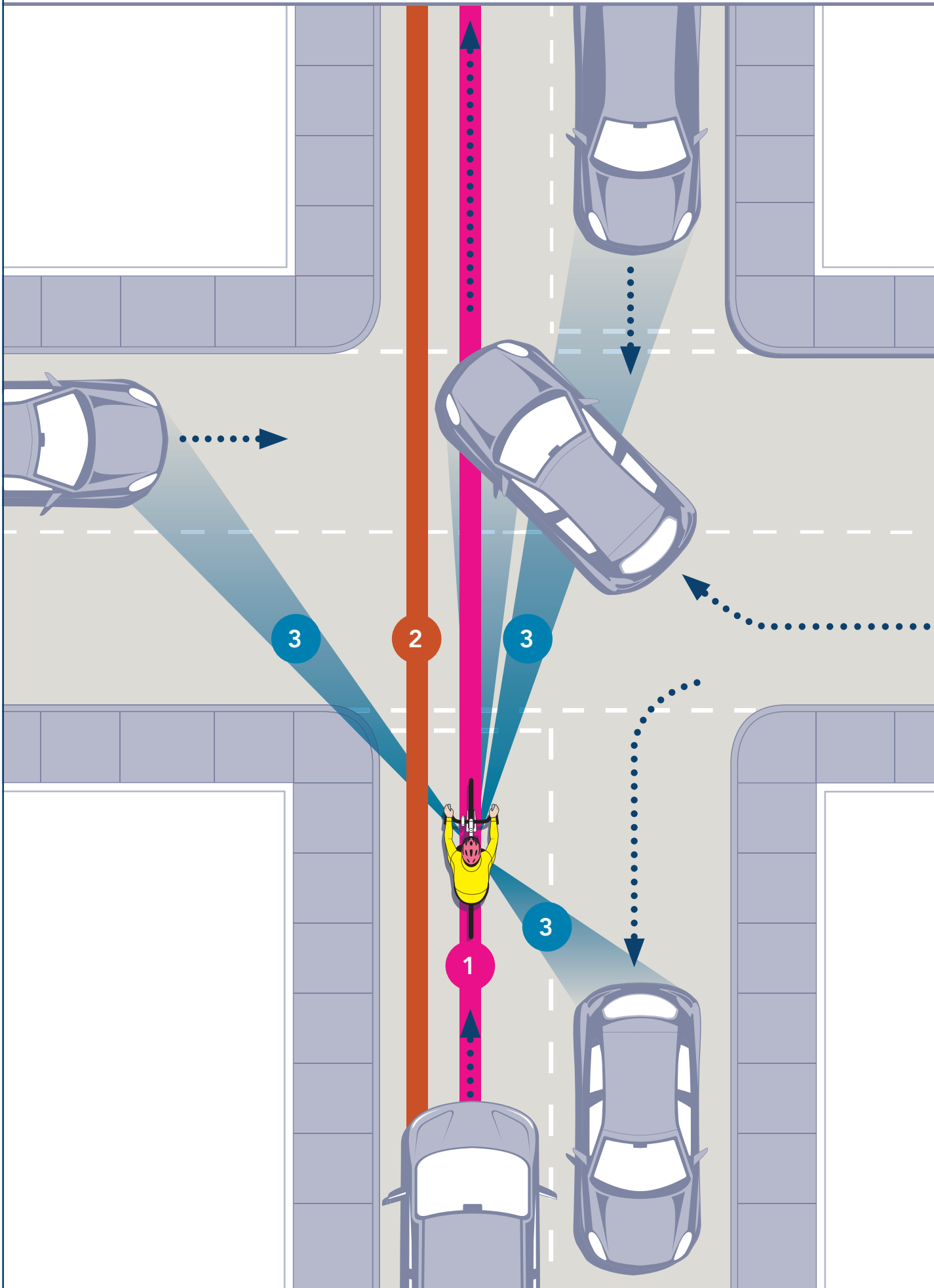
Primary Position

2

Secondary Position

3

Scanning



Priorities

Traffic on minor roads must give way to traffic on major roads.

The junction joining a minor to a major road will often be controlled by "Stop" signs, "Give Way" signs, traffic lights, police or traffic wardens.

Unmarked junctions will not have any give way or stop signs and will have no junction lines. They can sometimes be found in quieter areas, such as residential streets or country lanes.

There is no recognised priority at these junctions and good judgement is needed. If you approach the junction at the same time as another vehicle, it is often best to wait and let them go first.

Heavier cargo bikes/trikes may need more space to pull away, ensure you leave a big enough gap.

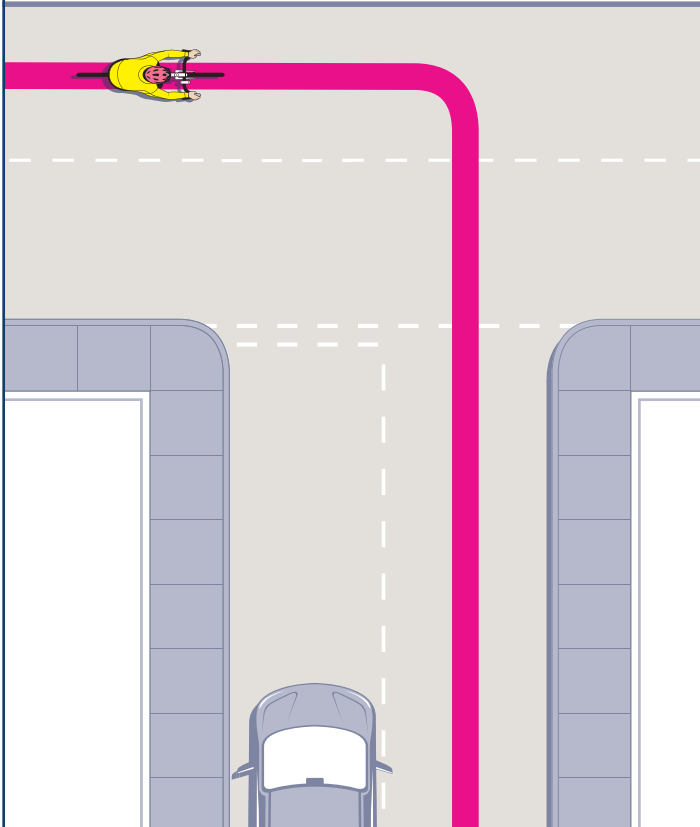
Traffic joining from a minor road must give way to traffic on the major road, which has priority.

Top Tip

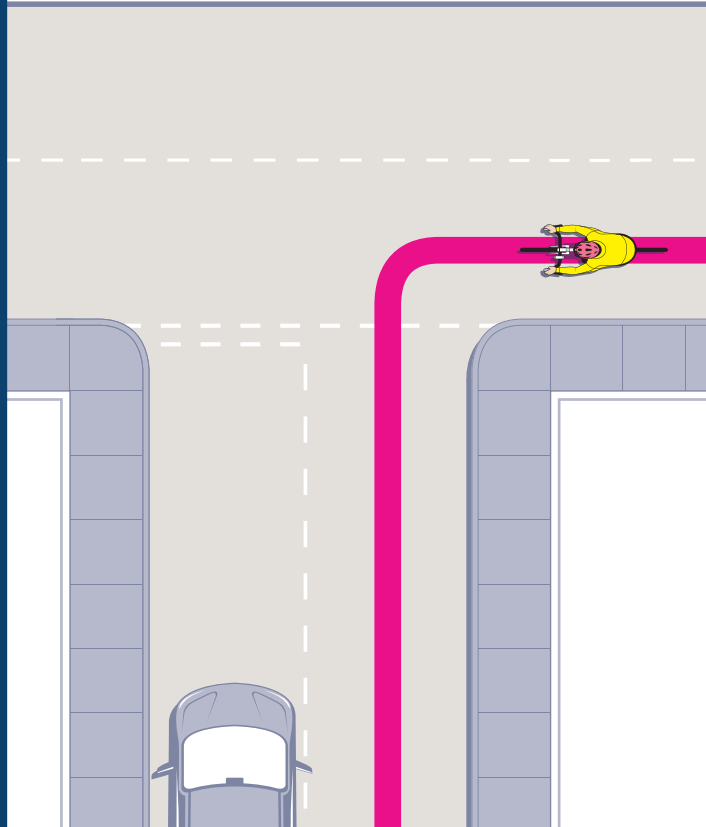
Give way to pedestrians who are waiting or who have started to cross at a junction or zebra crossing.



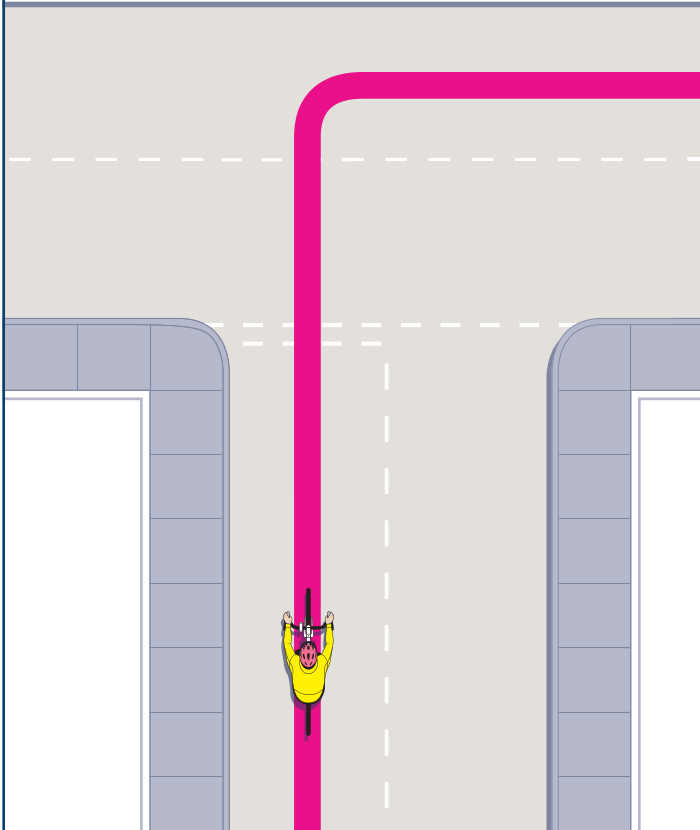
Turning right
major road to minor road



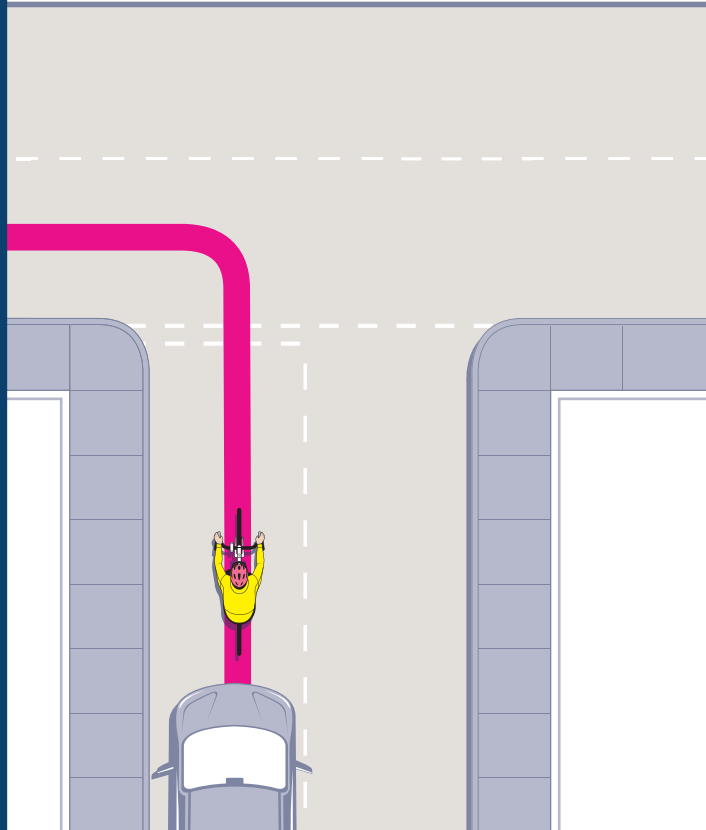
Turning left
major road to minor road



Turning right
minor road to major road



Turning left
minor road to major road



Junctions

Let's look at how our core functions can be applied to the following road junctions.

Turning left

minor road to major road



Control

We want to be in control of the bike at all times. This means having both hands on the handlebars and covering the brakes



Observe

Check all around, looking back over your right shoulder.



Position

As you approach the junction, you want to be seen by other road users and you need to see them too. You also don't want to be overtaken at this point. Ensure you are in primary position if you aren't already.



Priorities

Quite simply, who goes first?
Be ready to stop and give way.



Signal

You may need to signal your intention to turn left to other road users. Make eye contact with them so you know they've seen you. Call out or ring your bell to pedestrians.



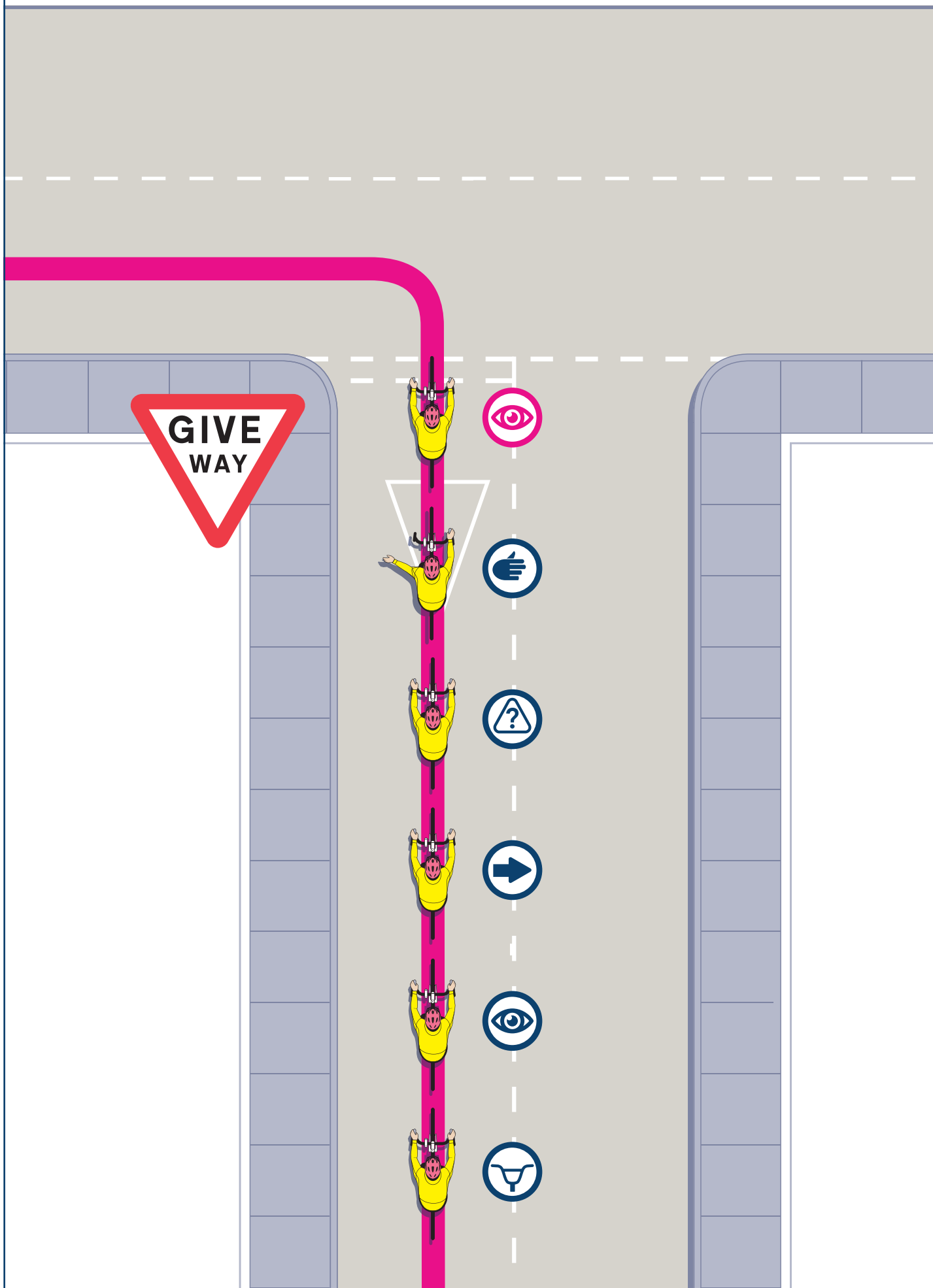
Observe

Check the road ahead is clear before making your turn and take a final look back over your left shoulder. If the junction is not clear or the lights are red, bring your bike to a stop. Keep your left foot on the ground and the right pedal set at the 2 o'clock position. Repeat your final observations again before turning left.



Turning left

minor road to major road



Turning right major road to minor road



Control

Keep control of the bike. Ride in a straight line while signalling or looking over your shoulder.



Observe

Check all around, looking back over your right shoulder.



Position

Ride in the primary road position as you approach this junction. Looking over your shoulder will tell you if it is clear to move into this position. This position communicates your intent to turn as well as discouraging overtaking.



Priorities

Quite simply, who goes first? Be ready to stop and give way. You should wait in the position indicated as this makes clear your desire to turn.



Signal

Communicate with other road users your intent to turn right. Attempt to make eye contact with them so you know they've seen you.



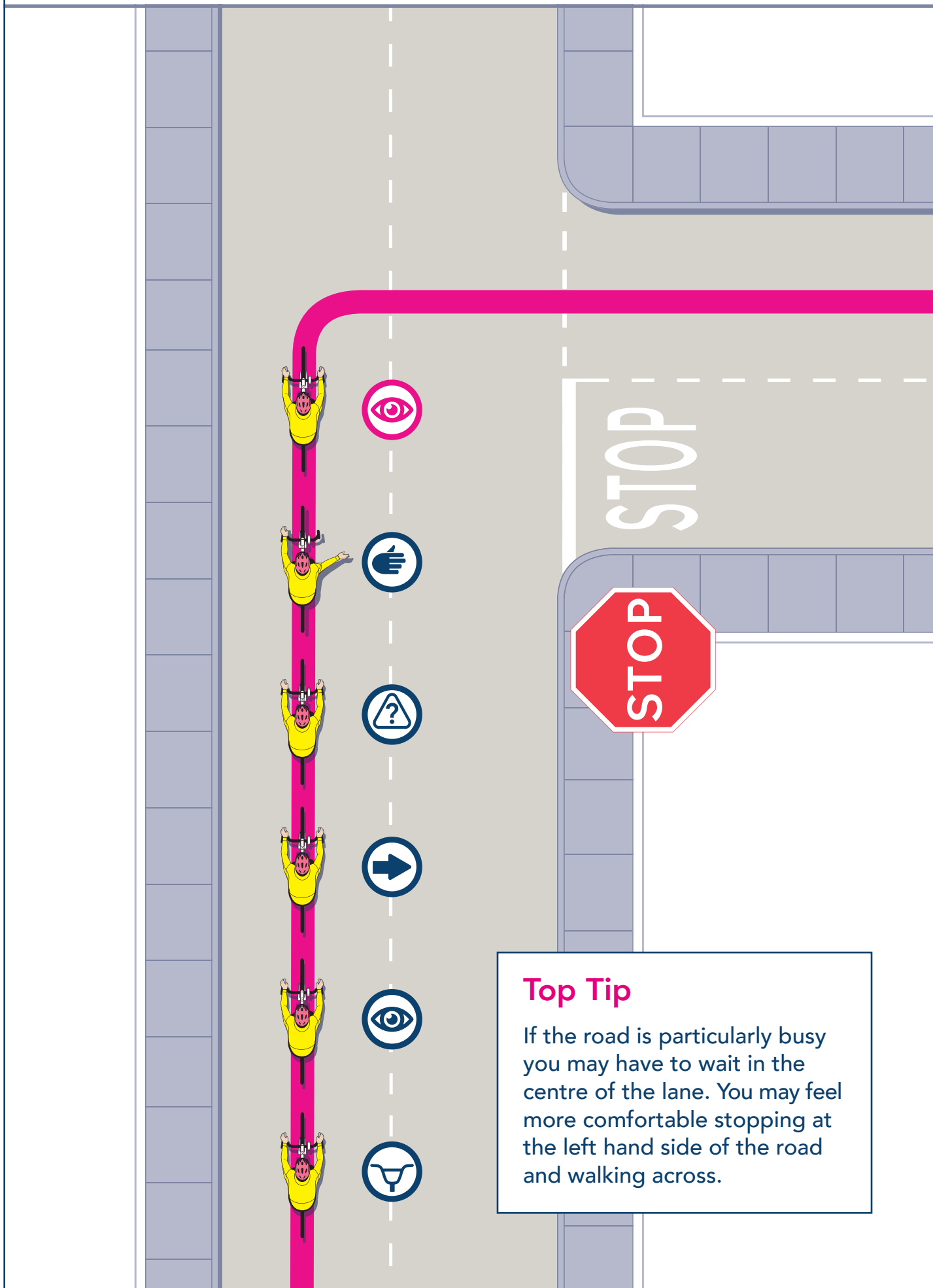
Observe

Look straight ahead for traffic coming towards you. Traffic coming towards you has right of way and you must wait until the major road is clear and it is safe to turn. Check that your way into the junction is clear. Before you turn, do a final look behind, over your right shoulder, to check if somebody is overtaking. If the major road is not clear, stop and repeat the starting-off procedure before moving off safely.



Turning right

major road to minor road



Top Tip

If the road is particularly busy you may have to wait in the centre of the lane. You may feel more comfortable stopping at the left hand side of the road and walking across.

Filtering in traffic

Some people on bikes filter through stationary or slow moving vehicles. Although an accepted practice in the Highway Code, filtering can present certain risks which should be carefully managed.

It is advisable that inexperienced bike users stay in lane and wait. If you choose to filter through traffic:

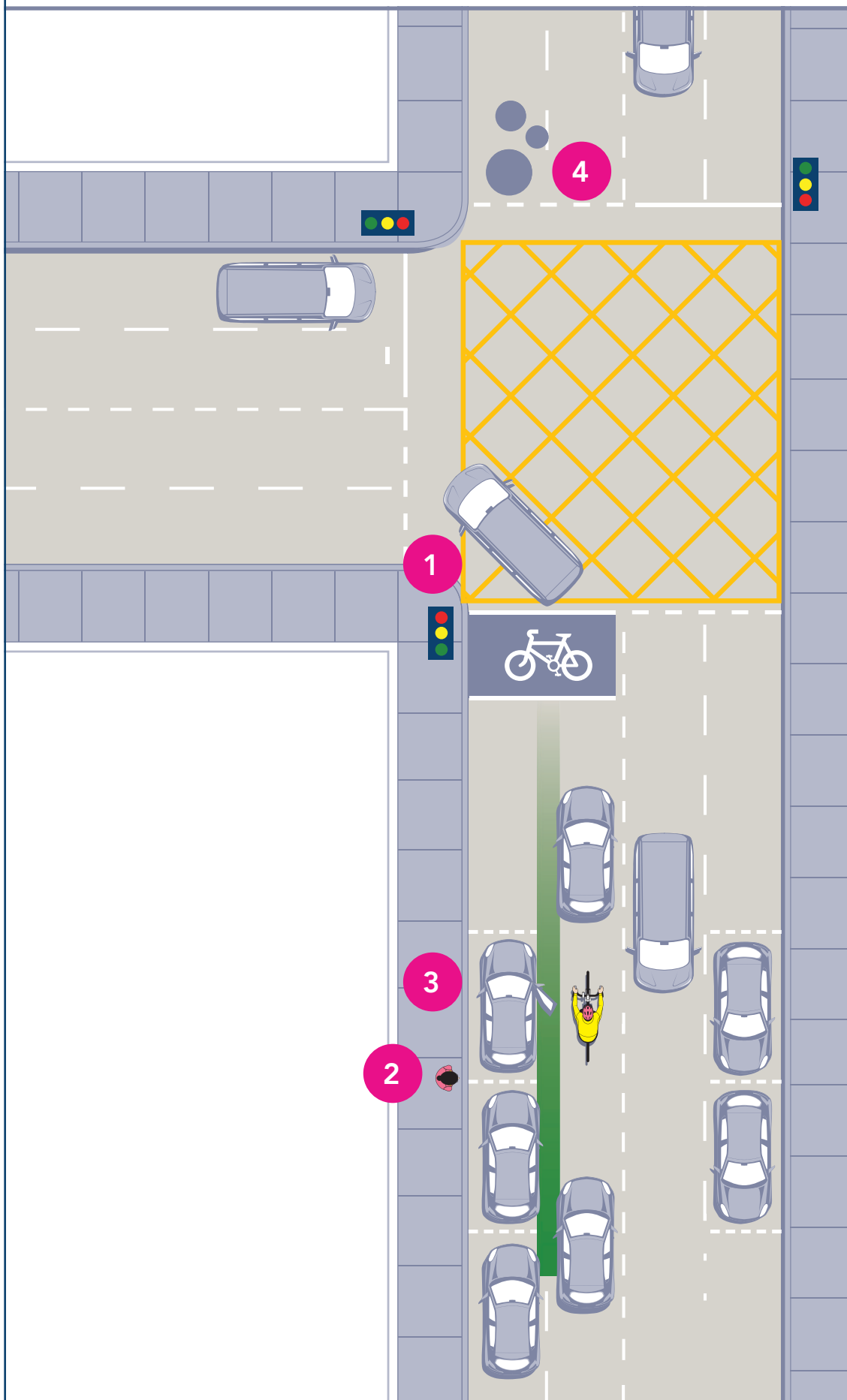
- You can pass to the left or right. Pass to the right if there is room – you will be more visible
- Check for a gap and re-join the stream of traffic so you pass through the junction in primary position
- Be prepared to stop quickly to avoid hazards, such as passenger doors opening, and vehicles from side roads pulling into your lane
- The best way to communicate in queuing traffic is with eye contact, to make sure you have been seen
- Heavier bikes, including electric bikes, may wobble more at slow speeds
- There is rarely space to filter on a cargo bike

Top Tip

Avoid filtering down the left of a large or long vehicle at junctions in case they start turning (see 'Driver Blind Spots' on page 30).

Potential hazards when riding in traffic

- 1 Danger in filtering on the left, blind spots, traffic turning left across your path
- 2 Pedestrians crossing the road, through stationary cars
- 3 Car door opening
- 4 Unavoidable potholes



Roundabouts

Negotiating roundabouts by bike is straightforward if you ride assertively. On approaching the roundabout:

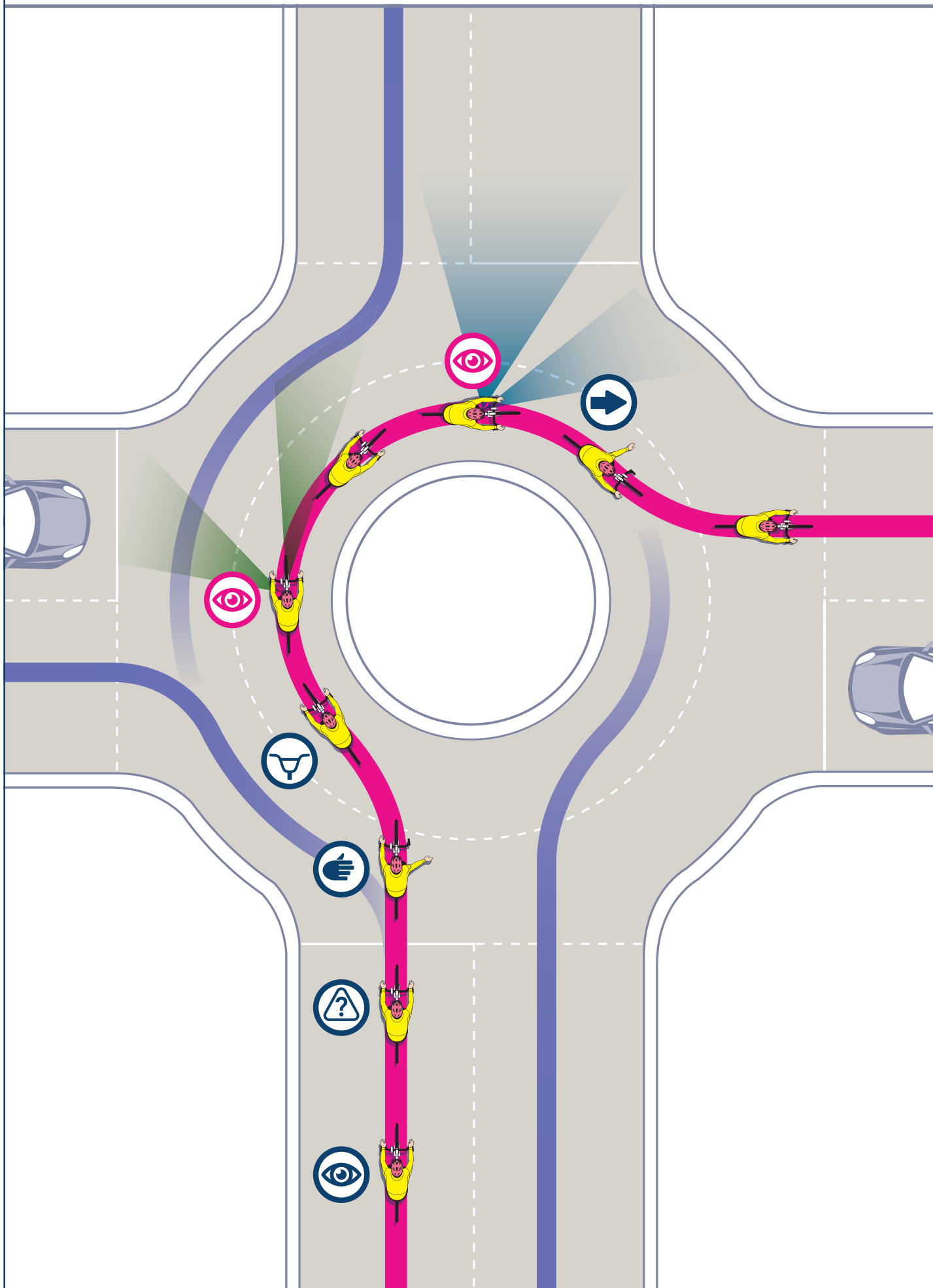
- You need to take the centre of the traffic lane that goes in the direction you want to go in
- Look and then signal clearly
- As you get closer, ensure you're in a gear that will help move off quickly
- Give way to traffic on your right and only join when it's safe to do so
- Unless going straight on, signal left or right for the benefit of drivers behind you
- Signal left as you pass the exit before the one you want to take
- Check for traffic over your left shoulder before taking the exit
- Command your lane and be decisive – do not make any sudden change to your direction
- If the roundabout is small you might not be able to turn and signal. Try to make eye contact with drivers

Top Tip

There may be some sections of your journey where the best approach will be to dismount and walk. This could be at a particularly busy junction or roundabout.



Approaching a roundabout



Conditions and hazards



Weather

Some weather conditions will have an effect on how your bike handles. When roads are wet they are usually more slippery, and you should adjust your speed and apply your brakes earlier to manage this. In icy weather, it can be a challenge to maintain good control of your bike. In icy or snowy conditions you can fit studded tyres. You may want to consider alternative transport.



Surface

Hazardous road surfaces include slippery roads, potholes, wet road metal, uneven or poorly maintained surfaces, broken glass or other obstacles, level crossings and tramlines, and speed bumps.

When cycling over a hazardous surface, reduce your speed on approach, steer as straight as possible, lift your weight off the saddle and release the brakes. Approach level crossings and tramlines at right angles. On slippery surfaces, avoid sudden braking and turning.



Potholes are all too common on our roads. It is best to look ahead and ride around them wherever possible. You may not always be able to do this safely when in traffic or riding in a group. The best way to ride over the pothole is to stand out of the saddle with your weight to the back of the bike and your knees bent slightly to absorb some of the impact.

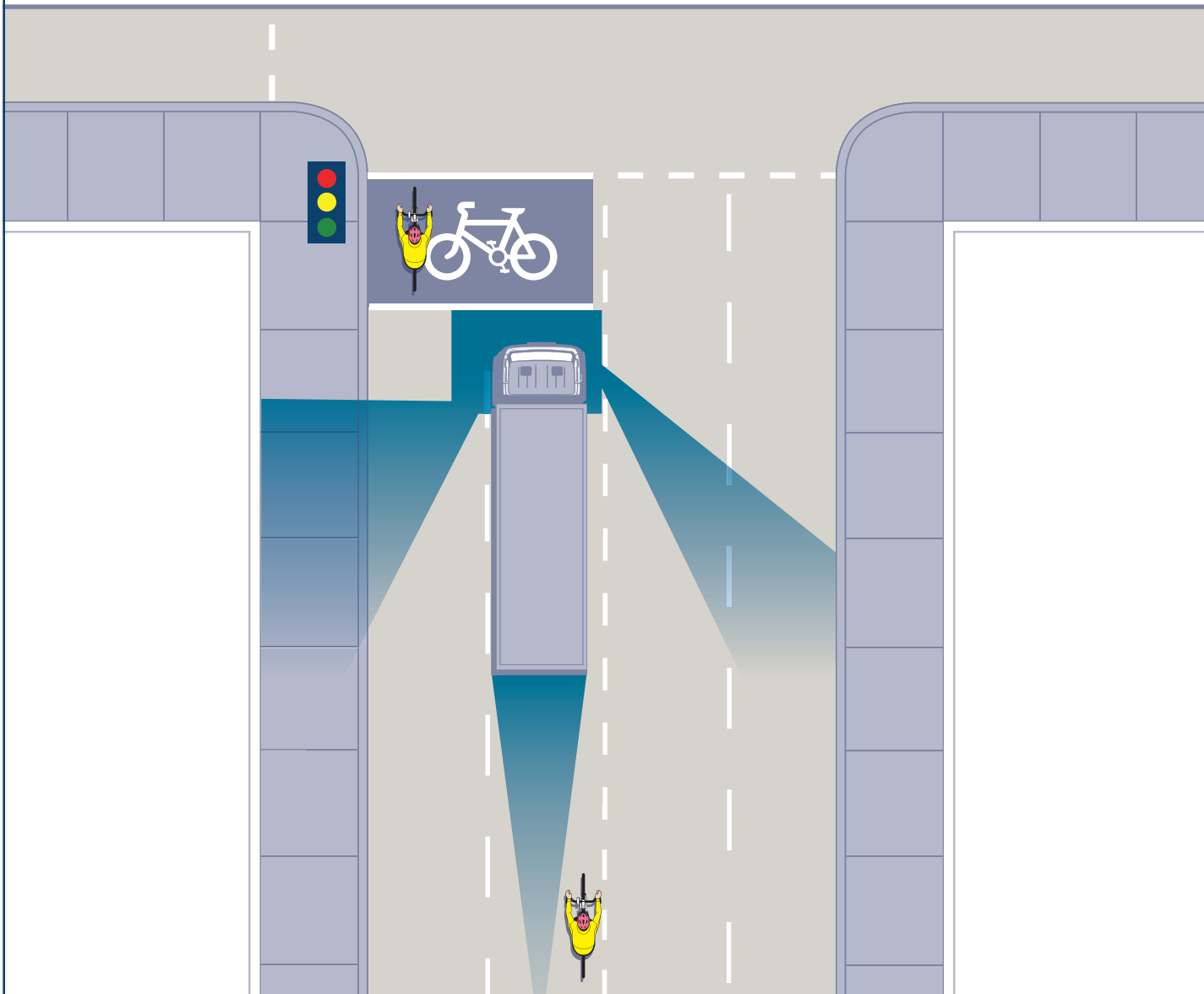
If you can avoid them, don't ride through puddles on the road. They can be hiding large potholes!



Driver blind spots

Drivers of large vehicles may be unable to see you if you are positioned immediately in front, or close to the left, of the vehicle (e.g. riding up the inside of the vehicle). When waiting in queuing traffic, you must position yourself where you can see and be seen by the driver. Stay further back and slightly to the right in order to catch the driver's eye in their mirror.

Give large vehicles plenty of room, particularly when they are moving slowly, stationary at junctions, or manoeuvring.



Top Tip

Remember – if you can't see the vehicle's mirrors, chances are the driver can't see you.

Riding on the road

Key points to note

- Plan your route and understand how it might be affected by weather and rush hour traffic
- The best route to cycle may be different from the preferred route to drive
- Familiarise yourself with the Highway Code and the key road signs some of which can be found at the back of this guide
- Consider your road position – the primary position is the default position. Stay clear of the kerb and the door zone.
- Avoid riding up the inside of large vehicles, like lorries or buses, where you might not be seen
- Ride assertively – this will give other road users confidence around you
- Be consistent – look and signal to show other road users what you plan to do
- Make eye contact where possible so you know those around you have seen you
- Always use lights after dark – this is a legal requirement
- More time and space is needed to judge speed and distance when cycling on roads with a speed limit above 30mph
- When riding on rural roads, use passing places to allow faster vehicles behind to overtake and to allow vehicles coming towards you to keep moving



When travelling longer distances ensure your ebike is fully charged and consider carrying your charger.



Queuing at traffic lights

Using junctions with multiple lanes requires riding assertively in the primary position, you may choose to wait in the queue or pass (ideally on the right) to get to the head of the queue. You must stop at red lights. Should the queuing traffic begin to move as you pass, communicate with drivers before returning to the primary position.



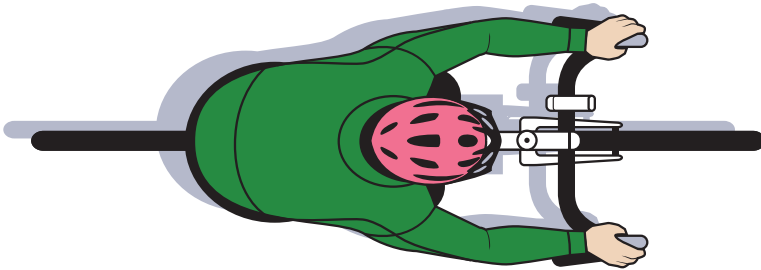
Multi-lane junctions

Using junctions with multi-lane roads requires the primary position and where possible matching the speed of the moving traffic or ensuring the driver waits behind, using eye contact. It may involve moving across lanes in order to select the most appropriate lane for continuing the journey.

Top Tip

Register your bicycle securely online with your other valuable items on the National Property Register [immobilise.com](https://www.immobilise.com)

Cycling advice



Route planning

With some preparation, you'll enjoy your bike journey more.

Things to think about:

- The route you might have once taken by car may not be the best route for riding a bike. It is worth checking out the options
- With a bicycle, you can choose to ride some scenic, leisurely routes mixed with some more direct on road sections. Some roads will offer dedicated bike lanes or helpful features like 20mph speed limits
- Off-road paths and shared infrastructure may have narrow pinch points unsuitable for wider cargo bikes and trikes
- Once you've planned your route, do a practice run when the roads are quieter so you will feel more confident during busier times
- Your local authority, workplace, school, university or college may have travel advisors, a travel plan, maps or information on routes which can help you decide what route is best for you

You may find some of these web based route planning tools helpful:

cyclestreets.net

<https://www.sustrans.org.uk/find-a-route-on-the-national-cycle-network>

maps.google.co.uk (select cycle icon for your journey)

Infrastructure

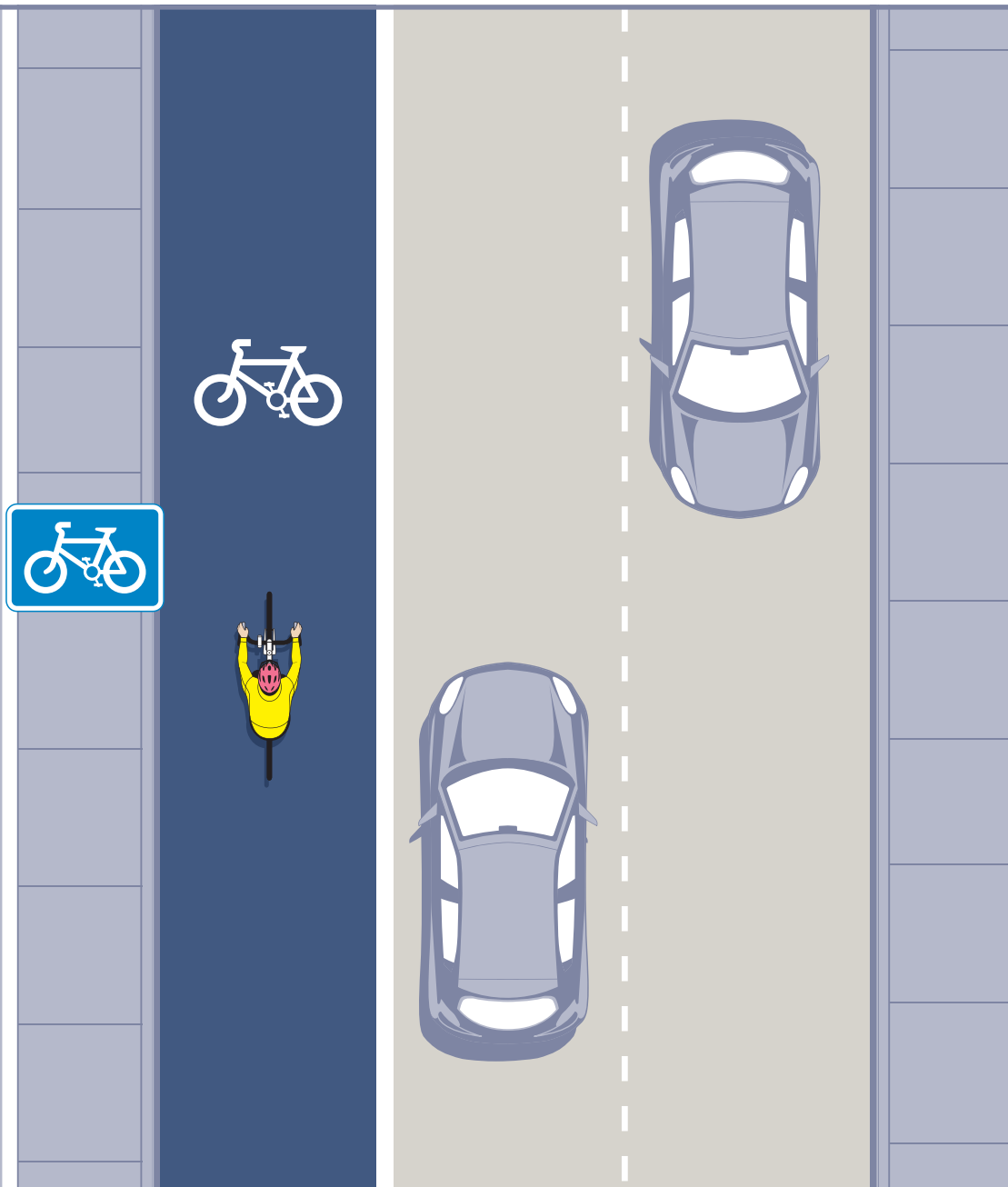
Cycle lanes

Cycle lanes are designed with the intention of supporting those travelling by bicycle.

However, you don't have to use these lanes if there are safer options. Unless there is a solid line marking the cycle lane, cars can legally park in it.

If you find a situation with lots of parked cars it is likely you will be safer staying in the traffic lane rather than having to negotiate your way in and out at each parked car.

Be cautious where cycle lanes are located in the door danger zone besides parked cars – if there is not sufficient space you may choose not to use them.



Cycle paths

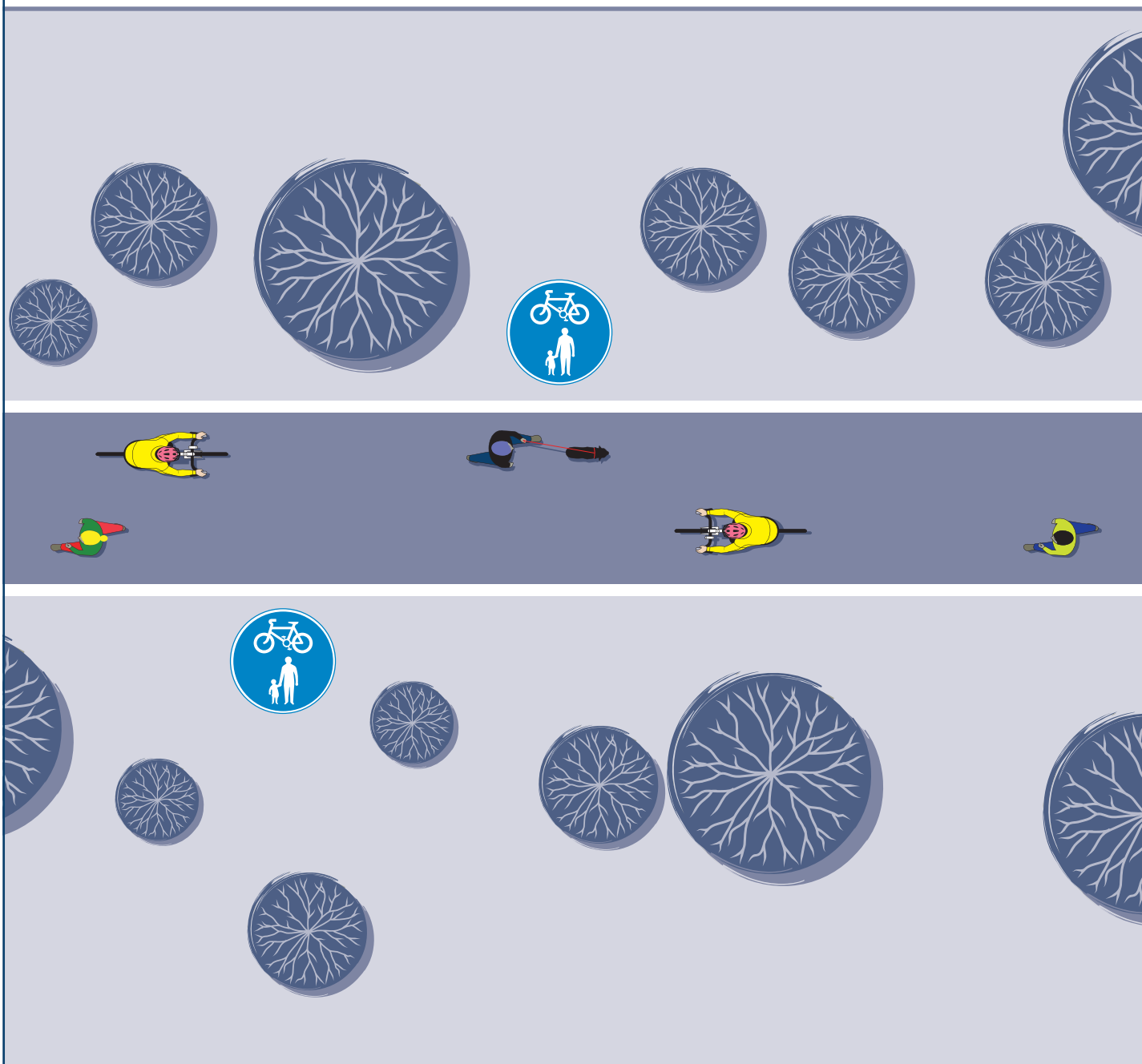
Many towns and cities have path networks that allow you to make cross-town journeys with minimal interaction with traffic. Wherever possible, ride on the left and overtake on the right.

They are usually shared with pedestrians, dog walkers etc. Cycle responsibly around other users.



Watch out for other path users. Be courteous and lower your speed when required, especially on faster moving ebikes.

If it is not safe to pass other path users, you will need to wait until it is safe to do so.

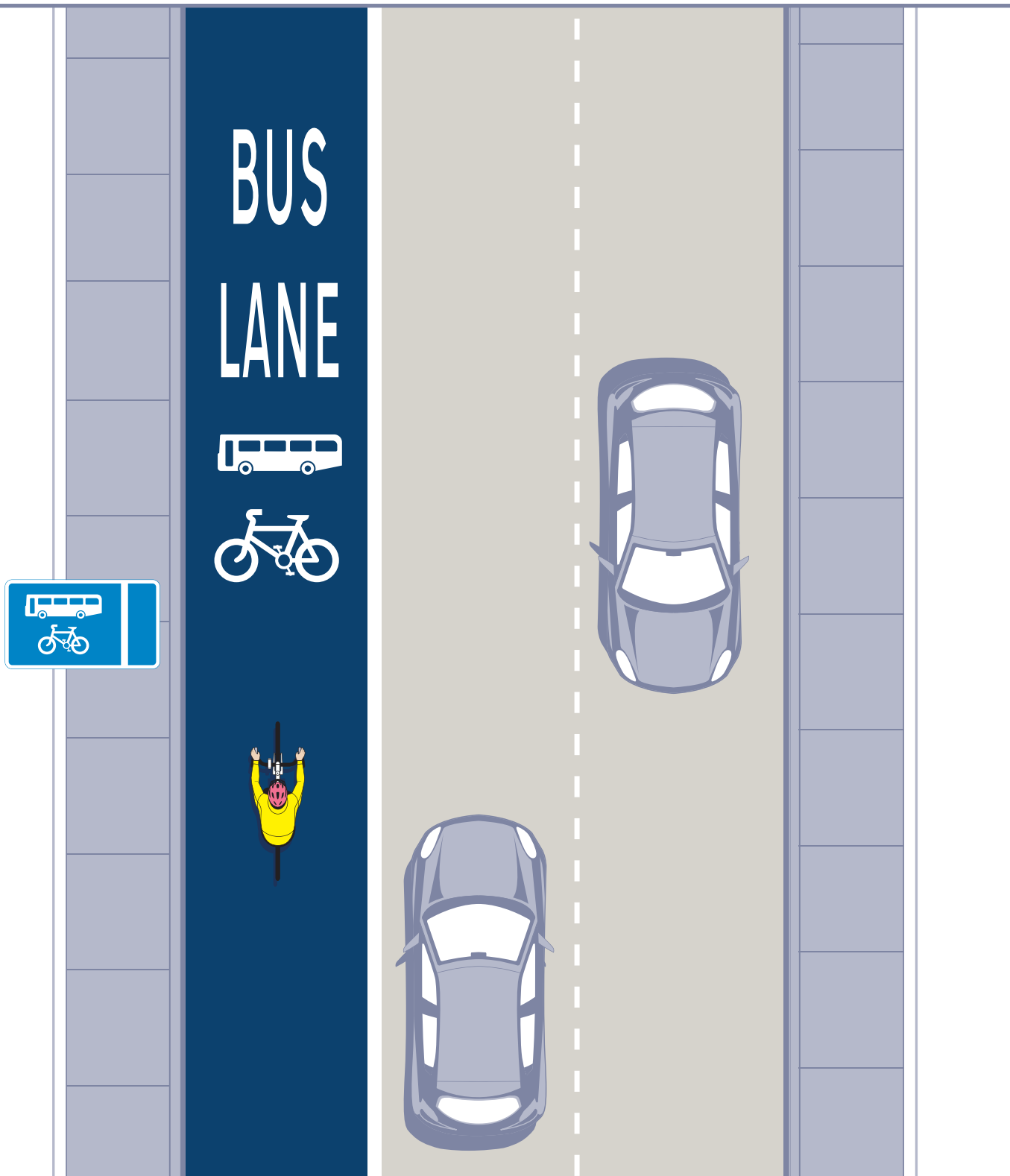


Bus lanes

Often you can cycle in bus lanes. You should ride in the primary position where you can see and be seen clearly.

If there are people waiting at bus stops, or if you see passengers moving to get off the bus; expect the bus to pull in. When following behind a bus, be ready for it to make stops along the route.

You may choose to wait behind the bus before it moves off again if you don't feel confident overtaking.



Road signs



Route recommended
for cycles on main road



Route to be used
by cycle only



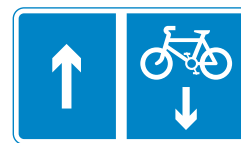
Shared pedestrian
and cycle route



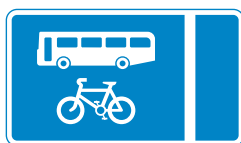
Segregated cycle
and pedestrian route



With-flow cycle lane ahead
(a solid line prohibits
all other vehicles)



Contra-flow
cycle route



Cycle and bus
route



Warning (for motorists)
cycle route ahead



No entry



No cycling



Level crossing
with gate



No vehicles
(except bicycles
being pushed)

Cycling and public transport

For longer journeys, cycling is a fantastic way to access different areas via bus and train.

Trains

The majority of passenger trains in Scotland have limited space to carry cycles. At peak times these can be busy and may need reserved.

Many stations across Scotland have facilities for cycling, including safe cycle storage. Scotrail produce detailed information on facilities available at each station, and what capacity is available to carry bikes on trains. Visit scotrail.co.uk/plan-your-journey/cycling for full information.



Safety around railways

Be aware of other users at stations. Do not cycle on the platform and switch off any bike lights to avoid distracting or confusing railway staff.

You may encounter level crossings on your journey. Some are signal controlled, but others include gates which you operate yourself.

At all times:

- Consider dismounting – especially if you are crossing the tracks diagonally
- Follow all signs and instructions – remain stationary until all warnings stops
- If the crossing is a manual gate, check both ways before crossing. Do not cross if there is any sign or sound of a train approaching
- Wait until after the train has passed – sometimes there may be more than one train
- Check exits are clear before starting to cross.

Visit Network Rail for detailed guidance on level crossings:
networkrail.co.uk/communities

Buses

Most dedicated bus stations and mobility hubs have secure cycle parking. See bike locking guidance on page 11.

An increasing number of bus operators allow bikes on buses. This is more frequent on longer distance coach services, where bikes travel in the hold. Some operators require your bike to travel within a bag or protective casing. A large, fitted sheet or well secured tarpaulin is a lightweight option, will cover your bike and protect other passengers' luggage.

There can be limited cycle capacity on some local services, including the Highlands and the Borders.

Check details with specific operators before travelling.

General advice

Going the distance

Once you have chosen the most appropriate bike for you, a short journey of up to 5 miles is achievable for most people. It is surprising how quickly your fitness and technique will improve, making longer journeys easier to deal with. There is no need to overdo it. Plan your route, keep your bike in good order and allow yourself the time you need to enjoy your commute. As your confidence and fitness grows, you'll find that you'll arrive much sooner than you ever expected!

Check out the facilities

Workplaces, universities, colleges, schools, public buildings and shopping centres will quite often have facilities available for those using a bike. Try and find out what is on offer before setting off. Is there bike parking, showers, lockers? Do you need to arrange access to any of these in advance? Is there a charge?

Speak to your colleagues and friends and – if at work – your HR advisor about what is available. There might be a cycling group you can join.

Cycling Scotland's 'Cycling Friendly' award offers support and recognition for employers, schools, communities, colleges and universities that encourage cycling. Go to cycling.scot to find out more.

Top Tip

Think about leaving your smart shoes at work and save having to carry them each day on the bicycle.

Find a buddy

You may find that your friends, classmates or colleagues may be cycling and will be familiar with the route you'll be taking. There might be advice, tips and suggestions they can share with you – or they might join you on the ride itself! If there isn't a cycling group or forum, why not start one online.

Be prepared

You'll be more confident and relaxed if you know you have properly prepared for the journey. If you check your bike at the start and end of each journey, and remember to pack the things you need. You will find a checklist of suggested items on p42.

Bicycle and personal insurance

If you own a good bike then it is probably a good idea to insure it. There is usually the option to include your bicycle in home insurance. Specific insurance can be taken out for more expensive cycles, or for enhanced cover. There are a number of specialist insurers who can easily be found online. Although cycling is generally a very safe activity, you may wish to review personal insurance options to cover you as a rider. Both British Cycling and Cycling UK offer low cost personal insurance options.

Security tagging

Data tagging is a popular way to deter thieves from targeting your bike and increases the likelihood of your bicycle being recovered, if stolen. Photograph your bike and record all of your bike's details and distinguishing features and keep in a safe place. Security mark your bike's frame with a UV pen or other method - the mark should include your home postcode and house number.

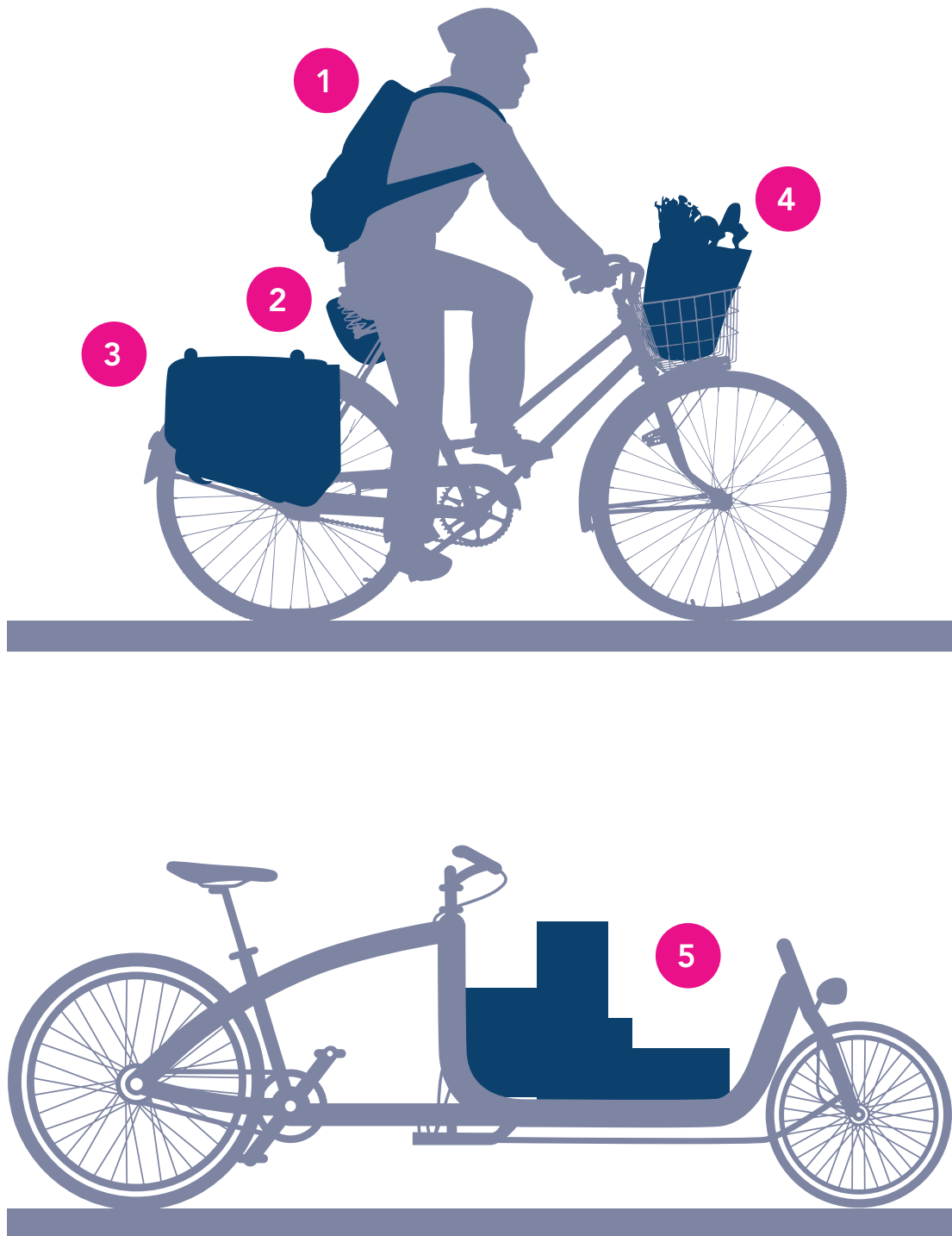
Carrying things

There are a few options to help you carry loads on a bicycle safely and comfortably.

- 1 Backpack** A backpack is ideal for carrying commuter-sized loads (like a laptop, lunch, a few tools and waterproof) on shorter trips. Rugged outdoor packs are usually water-resistant and ventilated, and keep things stable and protected. For longer trips and heavier loads, other options may be more comfortable. Look out for loose straps that could get caught in moving wheels.
- 2 Saddle bag** These bags mount behind the saddle, often requiring saddle loops or a specific support. They're great for smaller loads, such as tools, don't require a pannier rack and they're also up out of the way of road grime and potential damage.
- 3 Panniers** If you prefer to let the bike carry the weight, panniers are ideal. They're bags which mount on each side of a rack, which attaches to the rear of your bike. They keep the weight low to the ground and offer great capacity for all your daily goods. Check your bike, as not all can fit pannier racks.
- 4 Basket** A basket is an excellent way of carrying your daily gear on a bike. You can just drop your normal bag inside it and go, with the added advantage of being able to keep your stuff in sight at all times. Just remember to make sure everything is protected if it looks like it might rain. Elastic luggage nets are great for stretching over the top of your basket, to stop stuff bouncing out if you go over any bumps. A loaded basket can make steering quite heavy.
- 5 Cargo bikes** Make sure the load is evenly distributed.

Top Tip

Speak to your local bike shop for options on carrying people, including adapted bikes, child seats and tag-alongs.



Top Tip

Never dangle carrier bags from your handlebars! You won't have full control of the bike.

Further guidance

Single file or two abreast?

To enjoy the social aspects of cycling or accompany less experienced riders you may prefer to ride side by side, in pairs. On narrow roads this also protects your space until it is safe to allow someone to overtake and serves the same purpose as riding in the primary position. It is perfectly legal to ride two-abreast and can be safer to do so.

Rural Riding

When riding in rural areas, you may find yourself on roads with a much higher speed limit or on single track roads. It is important to ride in the primary position – this allows you to be more visible to other road users and get a better view of the road ahead and behind. It will also prevent a car from overtaking in an unsafe manner and encourage drivers of vehicles to use passing places. The quality of road surface on rural roads may also necessitate you needing more space.

Passing places

There is a set way to use passing places. If the passing place is on your side of the road, you pull into it. If the passing place is on the other side of the road, you wait opposite it. When there is no passing place or an oncoming vehicle has not stopped at a passing place, you should stop safely at the roadside to allow the vehicle to pass.

Large vehicles

You may encounter large farm vehicles on rural roads. Be aware that these vehicles have reduced vision of the space immediately around them and take up more room on the road. The driver's hearing may also be diminished, so extra care must be taken when passing or being passed by these vehicles.

Passing horses

Horses can be easily startled, so if you are on a bike, approach them slowly. Let the horse rider know you are there. You must give the horse plenty of room as they pass and be prepared to stop if needed. The British Horse Society advises giving the horse and rider plenty of time to react to your call of 'Hi', slow down, be prepared to stop, give plenty of room when you do pass and NEVER pass on the inside. 'Be Nice Say Hi.'

bhs.org.uk



Top Tip

This guide refers to on-road riding and cycle paths. If you are riding off-road, refer to the 'Do the Ride Thing' guide – dmbins.com/do-the-ride-thing/

Bike kit checklist

Safety and security

- ☐ Lights
- ☐ Reflectors
- ☐ Bike lock
- ☐ Helmet
- ☐ Reflective / bright clothing
- ☐ Trouser clips

Roadside kit

- ☐ Mobile phone
- ☐ Puncture repair kit
- ☐ Spare inner tube
- ☐ Map / GPS
- ☐ Multi-tool / basic tool
- ☐ Bicycle pump
- ☐ Chain lube

Comfort

- ☐ Water bottle (and cage)
- ☐ Sunscreen
- ☐ Waterproofs
- ☐ Gloves

ebike

- ☐ Charger

Top Tip

You don't need everything on the list to enjoy cycling. The items highlighted can be very useful. Familiarise yourself with puncture repair videos online.

Cycling Scotland



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