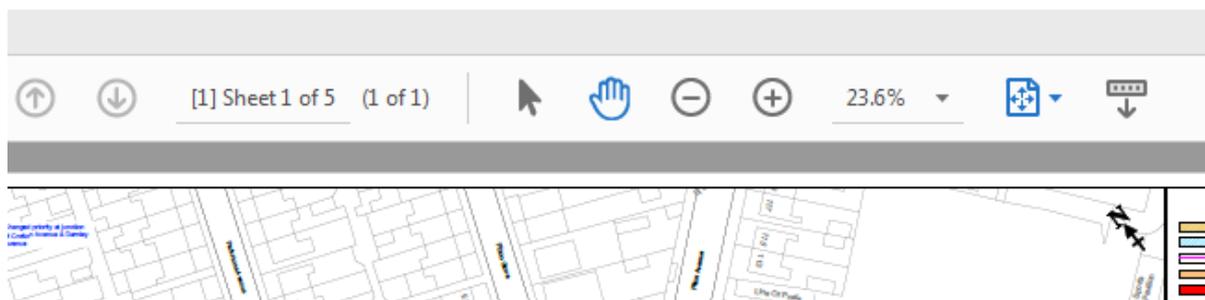


## Tips for reading technical drawings

- Each drawing, apart from “Shaldon Road between Muller Road and Lindsay Road”, is in two sections. The top half of the page shows one area, and the bottom half shows a second area.
- The top half of the drawing “carries on” onto the bottom half. So the top half of a drawing might be the very top of Muller Road up to the Filton Avenue junction, and the bottom half will carry on from the Filton Avenue junction to the Downend Road junction
- The drawings are at a very large scale, intended for printing at A1 size. That means you can zoom in a lot to see specific details. When the PDF is open, there will be some controls visible near the top of the screen – you can use the minus and plus with a circle around them in this section to zoom in or out of the PDF. See the image below:



- House numbers are written on every ten or so houses on each side of the street. You can use this to locate exactly where you are on the road
- There is a key to the top right of each drawing. Not every thing on the key is in each drawing, as it’s a key that covers the whole of Muller Road.
- We have attempted to provide a number of explanatory arrows and information to make the drawings easier to read, but if you have questions about the drawings you can email [transport.projects@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:transport.projects@bristol.gov.uk) or attend one of our drop-in sessions to discuss

## Glossary of technical terms

**Tactile paving** – the bumpy surface at crossings, buff-coloured example below:



**Raised table ramp** – raising the road surface (usually of a side road) at a junction so that it’s the same height as the pavement, so that vehicles on the road slow down and pedestrians have priority. Example below:



**Carriageway** – the road, rather than the pavement

**Traffic signal heads** – the location of traffic lights

**Safe haven** – This refers to the area of special paving around a bus stop

**High friction surface** – This is anti-slip surfacing on the road, to improve safety. It's usually used at junctions

**Shared space tactiles** – This is a bumpy surface that shows when a shared space (shared between pedestrians and cyclists) begins and ends. Example below:

