

Realising Our Inclusive Transport Vision:



Community summary
October 2025

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Introduction

People who live, work or visit Bristol want transport to be safe and easy to use and get around. They want cars, buses and trains to stop creating the gases that are making the planet dangerously hot and our air unsafe to breathe.

People in Bristol want transport to work for everyone, including:

- ⚙ people who work in pubs, bars, restaurants and clubs who need to get home safely late at night,
- ⚙ people who work in factories who need to get to work early in the morning,
- ⚙ carers who visit lots of homes across the city in one day,
- ⚙ parents dropping off and picking up children from nursery or school,
- ⚙ parents who need to bring a buggy onto the bus or train,
- ⚙ young people going to college or university,
- ⚙ people on a night out,
- ⚙ wheelchair users who want to get the bus together,
- ⚙ **tradespeople** who have to carry tools in their van,
- ⚙ older people who need clear and smooth pavements to walk to the shops,
- ⚙ children cycling or scooting to the park to play with their friends, and
- ⚙ people driving lorries and cars delivering goods and parcels.

This **toolkit** tells you how you can help make **transport** in Bristol work for everyone. It gives information on how you can change how you travel and how you can change how **transport** works in Bristol.



This **toolkit** comes after, and builds on, the Inclusive Transport **Vision** from 2024. This **Vision** describes a future where transport in Bristol is good for people and the planet. The ideas in the **Vision** are from Bristol's first **community climate action plans**. These are plans made by people living in Bristol including: Bristol's community of Disabled people, **refugees and migrants**, and people from parts of the city that are often left out of making decisions.

This **toolkit** is made by Bristol Climate & Nature Partnership and the Walk Wheel Cycle Trust (who were called Sustrans) and is part of the Community Climate Action Project. This project helps communities in Bristol to lower their use of dirty fuels and to make life better.

At the end of this guide is a **jargon buster**. A **jargon buster** is a list that explains the words that not everyone will understand. Words included on the **jargon buster** are in bold or a different colour.

You can also read the **toolkit** in different versions, like the **easy read** version.



Knowledge is power

- **Understand how transport works in Bristol**

This chapter explains how the transport system works in Bristol by explaining who handles each of the different parts.

- **Why do people who live and work in Bristol want change?**

This page explains why people who live and work in Bristol want to make changes to their streets and the city's transport system.

- **What could change look like?**

This page describes what transport will look like in Bristol when the Inclusive Transport Vision has been put into action.

Understand how transport works in Bristol



West of England Combined Authority

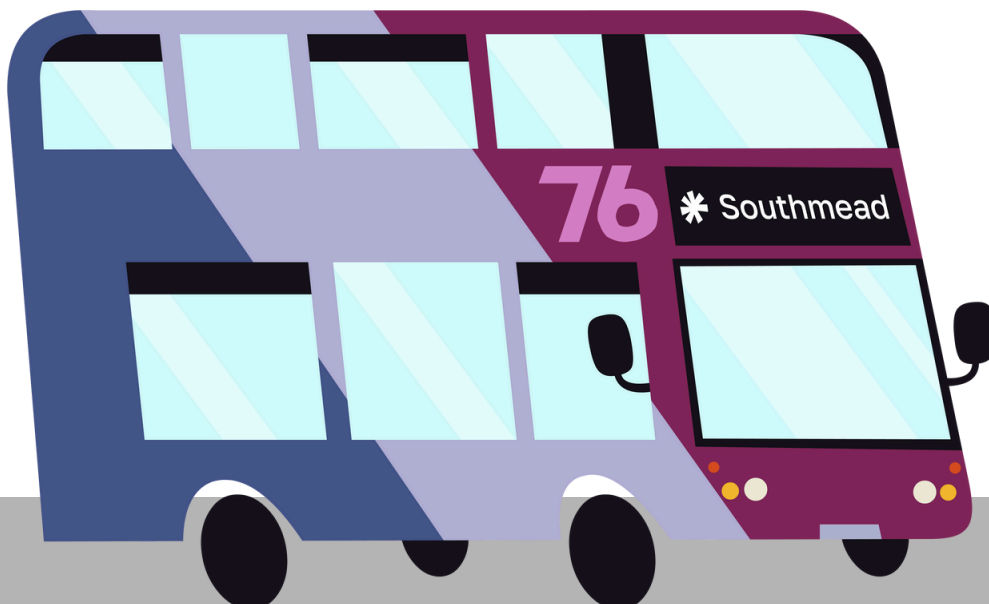
Who are the West of England Combined Authority?

The **West of England Combined Authority (WECA)** is made up of Bristol City Council, South Gloucestershire Council, and Bath & North East Somerset Council. It is led by the WECA Mayor (sometimes called the Metro Mayor), who is elected in **local elections** every four years. The **West of England Combined Authority's** job is to make the different ways to travel around the area better and work well together.

What transport do they look after?

- They make plans for the future of **transport** in the area.
- They work with councils, which includes Bristol City Council.
- They run transport projects. For example, the **e-scooter** and **e-bike** trial.
- They give money to the bus companies to make sure that buses run in areas which do not have much **public transport**. These are called **supported bus services**. Without this funding these buses wouldn't run.

You can find a list of **supported bus services** on the [Travel WEST website](#).





Bristol City Council

Who are Bristol City Council?

Bristol City Council take care of everyday things we need. They collect the recycling, run schools and look after parks, for example. They also look after a number of services related to transport.

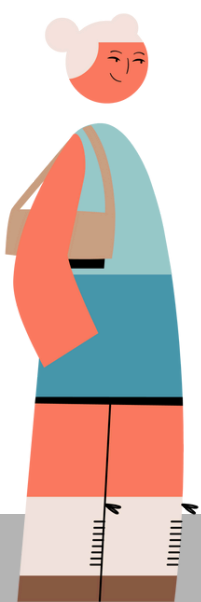
What transport do they look after?

- They build and look after roads, pavements, footpaths and cycle paths on land that the **Council** own or look after.
- Some car parks. Other car parks are owned by private companies.
- They build new bus stops and shelters and fix broken ones.
- They look after parks and green spaces.
- They build new road crossings, for example zebra crossings, and fix broken ones.
- They put up new road signs and fix broken ones.
- If you get a Disabled person's bus pass or an older person's bus pass, and you live in Bristol, this will be given to you by Bristol City Council.
- Bristol City Council give permission to taxis to be on the roads.

Why do people who live and work in Bristol want change?



There are a number of different reasons why people who live and work in Bristol want to make changes to their streets and **transport** system. The below statements are just a few of the reasons. Some or all of them might reflect how you feel too.



'I want to get to and from work without sitting in traffic.'



'I finish work late at night and I want to feel safe travelling home.'

'Some ways of travelling are harmful to the planet. I want to travel in a way that is better for the planet.'





'As a wheelchair user I need the pavements to be clear of bins, cars, and other things that stop me getting past.'

'I want my children to be able to walk to school and play outside safely.'



'Lots of cars create dirty gases. I want the air to be clean for me and my family to breathe.'



What could change look like?



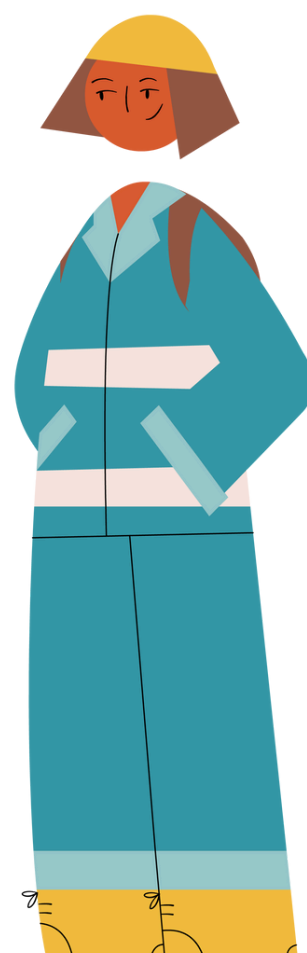
The Inclusive **Transport Vision** was created by communities across the city and launched in 2024. It tells us how people who work, live and visit Bristol would like to get around the city and the surrounding areas.

Public transport (like buses and trains) is low cost, easy to use and safe at all times of day and night.

New buses, cycle lanes and pavements are designed with Disabled people to make sure they are accessible.

Pavements are smooth and have dropped curbs in the right places. Dropped curbs are sections of the pavement that are lower. For example this allows wheelchair users to cross the road.

People don't block the pavement with cars, bins or recycling boxes. This makes it easier for people to walk or wheel down the pavement.



There is clean air across the city, which makes walking, wheeling or cycling safe and more enjoyable.

There are wide cycle lanes across the city that keep cyclists away from cars and other vehicles. This makes it safer to cycle.

There are more ways to learn to cycle and learn how to fix your bike.

People don't have to own a car if they don't want to. This is better for the planet. For example, electric car clubs mean residents on one street can share a car. People can change buses or get onto e-scooters and e-bikes at travel hubs around the city.

Communities are friendly, safe and welcoming. People can chat to their neighbours on benches in small parks on their street called parklets. It is easier to walk, wheel, cycle or scoot to school and it's safer for kids to play out on the street.



Mobility equipment and public toilets are available for those who need to use it. This supports some Disabled people to drive less. But Disabled people who need to drive can and are helped to do it in a way that is better for the planet. For example, low cost affordable electric cars.

There are safe places to store all types of bikes, including adapted cycles used by Disabled people.

If there are lots of deliveries to one place, they happen at the same time. This makes things easier for delivery drivers and helps stop dangerous parking. This will make it safer for people walking, wheeling and cycling. More deliveries are made by e-cargo bikes and electric vehicles which reduces pollution.



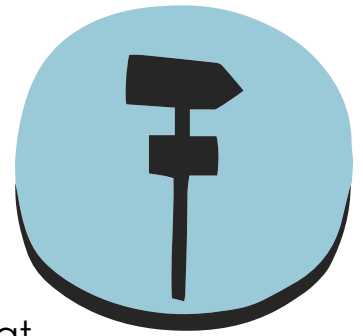


Take action

This section suggests some actions you can take. Some of the actions take more time, effort and people. Some take less. We think there is something for everyone.

- **Small actions, big impact**
- **Make your voice heard**
- **Say if something isn't right**
- **Check your street**
- **Choose people powered travel**
- **Give children and young people a say**

Small actions, big impact



Achieving our **Inclusive Transport Vision** is not something that can be done by one person. There are lots of small steps you can take to make a difference today.

Spread the word

If you like the **Inclusive Transport Vision**, share it - with people you work with and family, with your community, with your **councillors** and **MPs**. Let's make sure people know what communities want for our city's future!



Make your voice heard

Sign a **petition**, speak to your **local councillor** or **MP**. Feedback your thoughts on **consultations**. See 'make your voice heard' on page 16 for more suggestions.



Learn more

Learning from others can help inspire action by sharing ideas.



Swap car journeys for walking, wheeling and cycling

See 'Choose **people powered travel**' on page 24 for tips and tricks.



Sharing is caring

- Sharing car journeys.
- Parents sharing the school pick up.
- Arranging deliveries with neighbours.



Park responsibly

- Switch off the engine when stopped.
- Don't block **dropped curbs** or crossing points.
- Don't park on the pavement.





Click and collect

Are delivery vans blocking the pavements around your home? Try reducing the number of home deliveries by using click and collect, if you can do so with your **access needs**.



Suggestion for community groups

Set up a place for click and collect in your community centre.



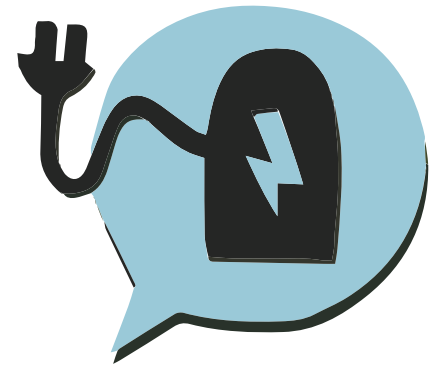
Make it accessible

Some people might not be able to make these switches and they shouldn't be judged for not being able to. Reasons might include:

- Time
- Cost
- **Access needs**

But there are lots of ways to get involved, detailed within this **toolkit**.





Make your voice heard

There are many ways that you can make your voice heard about what happens in your local area. This could be on your street, in your neighbourhood, citywide, or on a **regional** or even **national** level. Here are some ideas of what you could do:

Vote in elections

Make sure you are **registered** to vote. This is a way to have your say on what happens in your **local** area or in the country.

Tell your local councillor or Member of Parliament about issues affecting you and your community

A **councillor** is a person chosen to represent the people living in a certain area (called a **ward**). Once you know which ward you live in, you can find your local councillors.

A **Member of Parliament (MP)** is an ordinary person who decides they want to become a politician and help run the country by working in **Parliament**. Their job is to represent the people who live in a certain area (called a **constituency**). Type in where you live to this search box to find your MP.

You can speak to your **councillors** or **MP** about problems you are facing. They can be contacted by post, email or phone. Most also run surgeries, these are sessions you can go along to and discuss issues face-to-face.

Attend or watch a council meeting



You can go along to **council** meetings or watch them on YouTube. Bristol City Council meetings take place at City Hall in College Green. To find a meeting, take a look at the calendar on the Bristol City Council Website.

Ask a question or make a statement at a council meeting

At most **council** meetings there is 30 minutes for people to make statements or ask questions. A statement is where you tell the **council** meeting about a topic or problem that affects Bristol and that the **council** has the power to change. For each **council** meeting, you can submit one statement or up to three questions.



For more information about asking a question or making a statement at a **council** meeting, [Bristol City Council have a guide](#).

Respond to a consultation



A **consultation** is when an organisation asks what people think before they make a decision on a specific topic. You can find out what topics Bristol City Council are asking about on the [Ask Bristol website](#).

Start a petition

A **petition** asks the government or **local council** to do something and people sign their names to show their support for it.

If the issue affects people living all around the country then you can [send the petition to the government](#).

If the issue affects people living in Bristol then you can [send the petition to Bristol City Council](#).



People's Voice Bus Pass Campaign

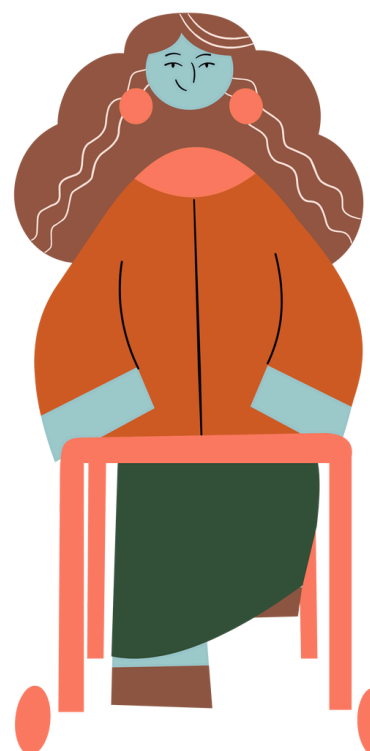
People's Voice are an organisation run by and for people with learning disabilities and/or Autism. In May 2024 they started a campaign to be able to use their Disabled person's bus pass all day, every day. When they started the campaign the Disabled person's bus pass could only be used after 9am on weekdays. This was a problem because lots of Disabled people start work or school at 9am or earlier.

To try and change this, People's Voice set up a **petition**. More than a thousand people signed it. This showed that the issue is important to lots of Disabled people in Bristol. As a result of the campaign, the **West of England Combined Authority** changed the rules on 1 April 2025. This means that for a year, the Disabled person's bus pass can be used any time of day on bus journeys starting in Bristol, Bath & North East Somerset, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire. However, People's Voice will continue to campaign on this issue until the change is made permanent.

Become a Councillor

We need **councillors** who come from lots of different backgrounds who can speak about what communities want.

Anyone over 18 can become a **councillor**, you don't need any specific experience or **qualifications**. To be a **councillor** you have to be voted in at a **local election**. You can either stand for a political party (like Conservative, Green, Labour, Liberal Democrats, or the Reform Party) or be an independent candidate (who is not part of a political party).



Say if something isn't right



If you can, it is important to report any problems on your journey so they can be fixed and so you can get the support you need. Problems could include: a broken bus shelter, an electronic display not working, an incident on a bus or train, or a blocked pavement.

Buses

Report a problem with a bus stop or shelter to Bristol City Council.

Report a problem on a First Bus service using their online form or by calling them on 0345 646 0707 (phoneline open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday).

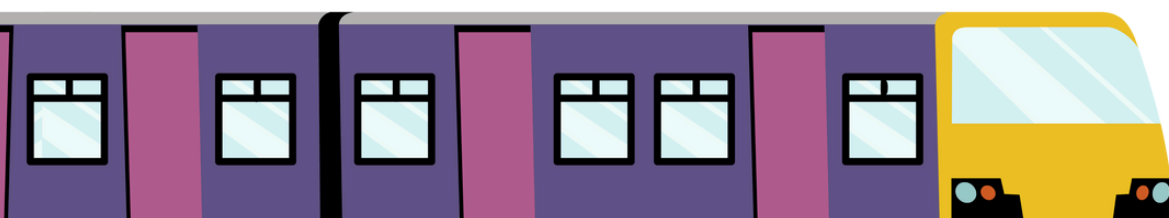
Report a problem on a Stagecoach service using their online form or by calling them on 0345 241 8000 (phoneline open 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday, and 9am to 5pm Saturday and Sunday).

If you have made a complaint to a bus company and you are not happy with the response, the charity Bus Users UK can help. Visit their website to find out how they can help.

Trains

Report a problem on a GWR train using their online form or by calling them on 03457 000 125 (phoneline open 6am to 11pm).

Report a problem on a Crosscountry train using their online form, by calling them on 03447 369 123 (phoneline open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday, and 9am to 4pm Saturday), or via **BSL interpreter** video relay service.



Taxis

Drivers must let **assistance dogs** in their taxis, unless they have a reason not to. If they have been allowed not to, this is called 'an **exemption**'. They will have a piece of paper called an '**exemption** certificate' in the taxi. They will also have a yellow card in the taxi's windscreen.

When you take a taxi, you should not be charged extra if you have an **assistance dog** or if you are a wheelchair user.

If you experience a problem whilst booking or taking a taxi in Bristol, you can report this through an online form to Bristol City Council.

Make sure you write down or take a picture of one of the following numbers, as you will be asked for this when you make a complaint:

- **Taxi's registration number** (the number plate on the outside of the taxi, at the front and the back)
- **Taxi's licence number** (displayed inside the taxi and on the plate at the front and back of the taxi)
- **Driver's badge number** (drivers have two badges, they must wear one and display the other on the dashboard inside their taxi).

If you have a problem with a taxi in another area, you will need to report this to the **local council** in that area. For example, if you experience a problem with a taxi in Yate, you will need to report this to South Gloucestershire Council.

E-scooters and e-bikes

Report an issue with an **e-scooter** or **e-bike**, including one blocking the pavement. Use the Dott app, find the scooter on the map and select 'report issue'.



Blocked pavements

Blocked pavements are a problem for Disabled people. For example, they can stop wheelchair users or **mobility aid** users being able to get past.

If a pavement is blocked, for example by large bins or rubbish, and you can't get past, you can report this to Bristol City Council. [Report an 'obstruction blocking access' on Fix My Street.](#)

! Hate crime - Hate crime is when someone carries out a crime because they dislike a certain group of people. This may be because of their skin colour, what religion they believe in, who they are attracted to, a disability or their gender. For example, using words to hurt someone or rude gestures.

There is information on [Bristol City Council website](#) about how to report hate crime to the police. You can also get free support from [Bristol Hate Crime and Discrimination Services](#) and [SARI](#).





Check your street

Imagine the street you live on, work on, or regularly travel down.

How does walking or cycling down the street make you feel? Is it noisy?



How clean does the air feel?

Are there places to rest?

Is there shade on a sunny day? Can you find shelter on a rainy day?



If you are a wheelchair user or pushing a buggy, are there lowered edges of the pavement so you can cross the road easily?



Can you cross the road easily?

Healthy Streets have a free online survey you can fill in. It asks you questions like these and then it summarises your answers so you can easily share the results.

If you think your street needs to be made better, show the results from your survey to people who make decisions or who give out money to help make changes.

Understand others



An ally is someone who supports and stands up for other people. Think about how your actions might impact how other people can get around and be an ally.

For example:

- Make sure that your bins don't block the pavement on rubbish collection day. Blocked pavements stop people using **mobility aids** from getting past.
- Make space for a wheelchair user boarding the bus by moving bags, luggage, pushchairs, or yourself, out of the way.
- Speak up against unfair or unkind treatment on buses and trains, if you feel safe and comfortable doing it.

It's okay to ask if you are not sure.

Reading a book, watching a film or TV show, listening to a podcast or looking at a picture can help understand what life is like for other people.

Take a look at some of the examples below:

  **This video on YouTube** is a **role play** of what it is like to get the bus as a Disabled person.

 On this ITVx chat show,  **Unfiltered Women, Episode 3: Travel**, three people share their experiences travelling as Disabled people in the UK and abroad.

 This TV drama,  **Then Barbara met Alan** tells the story of two people who protested against not being able to get on buses as wheelchair users in the 1990s.

Choose people powered travel



What is people powered travel?

People powered travel is when we get around using our own energy, such as by walking, **wheeling**, and cycling. It is also sometimes called **active travel**. This can also include using **mobility aids**, such as a mobility scooter, scooters, or **e-scooters**.

Traveling in this way is good for:

- ⚙ Our physical health
- ⚙ Our mental health
- ⚙ Spending time with other people
- ⚙ Seeing a new area
- ⚙ Having less cars on the road
- ⚙ Making the air cleaner.

Try people powered travel

Bristol Walk Fest

Bristol Walk Fest is a walking festival that takes place every year in and around Bristol. Each year there are lots of walks and walking events.

For example the festival has included history walks, nature walks, walking cricket, tennis, rugby and football, and even a walk where you ate plants on the way!



Photo credit: Juliane Liebermann (Unsplash)

Steppin Sistas

Steppin Sistas is a walking group for black women and women of colour which started in 2021. The group has weekly walks in and around Bristol led by Sophia. Walkers have said they feel more confident and healthy because of the group. Lots of walkers who join Steppin Sistas have also experienced racism and so the group is a place to feel safe and enjoy walking with other people.



Walk and Talk



Walk and Talk is organised by Changes Bristol, a mental health charity for people living in Bristol, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire and Bath & North East Somerset. Every week there are two 1-hour circular walks which are open to everyone and there are staff and volunteers available to walk at different paces.

Bristol Cycling Centre

Bristol Cycling Centre is a friendly place where anyone can ride a bike safely, away from traffic. Whether you're learning to cycle, getting back into it, or just want to ride with family or friends, it's a relaxed and welcoming space. They have lots of different bikes for all kinds of people, including **trikes**, wheelchair bikes, and bikes you can ride side by side.



Try something new for free

If you would like to try out a new way of getting around the city, Travel WEST allow you to try different types of **transport** for free.

For example:

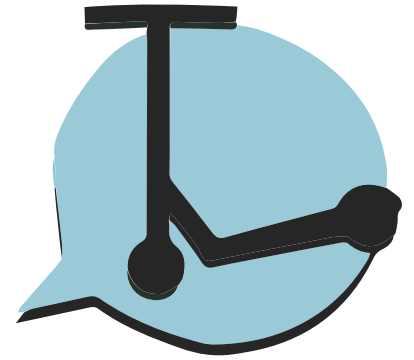
- Bus **taster tickets**,
- Train **taster tickets**,
- Portway or Brislington Park & Ride **taster tickets**,
- Borrow a bike (pedal bike, folding bike or **e-bike**) for up to four weeks,
- Cycle training sessions to help you learn to ride a bike or to get more confident cycling.

You can also get bike maintenance from Dr Bike – a qualified mechanic will do a safety check and minor repairs to your bike.

Visit the [Travel WEST website](#) to find out more.



Give children and young people a say



Nearly 1 in 5 people who live in Bristol are under 18 years old. How they get around the city matters. Children and young people make journeys every day:

- to and from school, college, university or work,
- to visit the park, playground or to get to hobbies,
- to see friends and family,
- to get to places like the shops, cafes or the doctors,
- to go to the cinema, the theatre, museums, and other activities.

There are things that make it hard or unsafe for them to move around. Lots of children and young people are driven by their parents or carers because there are not enough buses and trains and it is expensive.

Safety is also a worry, traffic on the roads makes it less safe for children to walk and cycle around, and play outside.



Playing Out

Playing Out is a project run by parents and people living on a street. Children used to play outside on their streets, which helped them stay healthy and happy. But now, most children don't do that anymore. Playing Out wants to change this by helping neighbours set up play streets and asking the government to support outdoor play.

A play street is when the road is closed for a short amount of time so that children can play outside. The first play street was organised in Bristol in 2009 and since then there have been thousands throughout the country.

You can also make your street better for children to play without closing the road. Take a look at the [blog on Playing Out's website](#), written by Amy Rose, for ideas.



Photo credit: Playing Out



Conclusion

Bristol's residents and communities want better **transport**. The **Inclusive Transport Vision** sets out how transport that is better for the planet (like walking, wheeling, cycling or taking the bus or train) could make people's lives better. Change takes time. It needs support from everyone, but we can make it happen together. Small actions from each person can lead to big results. Share this **toolkit** and help spread the word.

Not sure where to start?

Take a look at the activity cards at the back of this **toolkit**.

Want to explore more from the Community Climate Action Project?

- [Community Climate Action - Bristol Climate & Nature Partnership](#)
- [Inclusive Transport Vision for Bristol](#)
- [Getting around Bristol: A guide for Disabled people](#)



Jargon buster

Access needs: Things that people need so that they can take part, communicate or learn.

Accessible: When a person can use or take part in something because their needs have been met.

Active travel: making journeys using your own energy, like walking, **wheeling** (using a wheelchair) and cycling.

Adapted cycle: A type of bike that is more **accessible**. For example, a bike that can be used with a wheelchair, a handcycle or a **trike** (a three wheeled bike).

Assistance dog: A dog which is trained to help a Blind person, Deaf person or someone's mental health. This helps them to carry out tasks, travel around and to be made aware of things.

Barrier: Something that stops someone from doing what they want or need to do.

BSL Interpreter: A person that uses British Sign Language to help a Deaf person to understand what someone else is saying.

Community climate action plans: This is when a community plans what to do about climate change. The aim is to make the community better for the people in that community by action that also benefits the planet and nature.

Consultation: Asking people their views on something before making a decision.

Constituency: An area of the UK. There are 650 constituencies in the UK. Each constituency votes for a person who will represent them in **parliament**.

Council: An organisation that is in charge of public services and facilities for everyday things we need in a particular area.

Councillor: A councillor is an elected person who represents the people living in a certain area (called a '**ward**').

Dropped curbs: Lowered sections of the pavement that allow wheelchair users, **mobility aid** users, cars or other vehicles to cross. For example, a car crossing the pavement to go onto a driveway. Or a wheelchair user crossing the road.

Easy read: Easy read is a way of showing written down information to make it easier to understand.

E-bike: A cycle with an electric motor and rechargeable battery that helps the rider while pedalling.

Election: When people vote for who they want to represent them.

E-scooter: Scooters that run on electricity. Sometimes people call them 'electric scooters'.

Exemption: When someone is given special permission not to do something, that others have to do.

Inclusive: Where everyone is included.

Independent candidate: Someone who you can vote for at an election who does not belong to a **political party**.

Jargon buster: A list that explains the words that not everyone will understand.

Local: An area of the country, rather than the whole of the country.

Mobility aid: A device that helps a person get around more easily, for example a wheelchair, a walking stick, a walking frame or a mobility scooter.

Member of Parliament or MP: A person from a community who people vote for in a national election to represent them in government. They are often part of a group of people called a **political party**. MPs are involved in thinking about and making new laws, and can ask the party who run the country questions about current issues. Some MPs from the party who win the election become government ministers with specific responsibilities in certain areas, such as health or the environment.

National: The whole of a country, rather than one specific area. In this **toolkit**, when we say national, we mean the whole of the UK.

Parliament: A group of people who make or change the laws, and decide what rules and actions the country should follow.

People powered travel: Making journeys using your own energy, like walking, **wheeling** (using a wheelchair) and cycling.

Petition: A petition asks the government or **local council** to do something and people sign their names to show their support for it.

Public transport: Vehicles that anyone can use which travel from one place to another. Examples of public transport include buses, trains, taxis and trams.

Qualifications: A certificate that shows you have completed a training course to be able to do a particular job, have specific knowledge or a skill. For example, a qualification to be a teacher.

Refugees and migrants: Refugees are people who leave their country because it is not safe for them to live there. Migrants are people who move to another country to live or work.

Regional: This is a part of the country that is bigger than a city or a county. For example the south west of England.

Registered: Officially recorded or listed in a register.

Role Play: Pretending to be someone else so you can practice how to act or talk in a certain situation.

Supported bus services: These are **local** bus services funded by the **West of England Combined Authority** because they are important for communities and would not be able to run without this funding.

Taster ticket: Where you get a free ticket to try something for a set amount of time, for example a free bus ticket for a day or a week.

Tradespeople: People who use tools and equipment to do their job. This includes for example plumbers, carpenters and electricians.

Transport: Moving people or things from one place to another. This can be done using, for example, cars, vans, buses, trains, boats, bicycles and walking.

Trikes: A three wheel bike, normally one wheel at the front and two at the back.

Toolkit: A document that helps people know how to do something well.

Vision: When you think about how things could be better in the future so that you can work out what changes need to be made.

Ward: An area of a city or town that is represented by a **councillor** or councillors.

West of England Combined Authority (called WECA for short): WECA is made up of Bristol City Council, South Gloucestershire Council, and Bath & North East Somerset Council. Every 4 years people who live in these areas choose the WECA Mayor (sometimes called the Metro Mayor) to lead WECA. WECA's job is to make the different ways to travel around the area better and work well together.

Wheel (or wheeling): Some people who use wheeled **mobility aids**, for example a wheelchair or a mobility scooter, may not identify with the term walking and may prefer to use the term wheeling. We use the terms walking and wheeling together to ensure we include everyone.

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**Walk Wheel
Cycle Trust**
Formerly Sustrans

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Activity cards

Make your voice heard

There are many ways that you can make your voice heard about what happens in your local area. This could be on your street, in your neighbourhood, citywide, or on a **regional** or even **national** level.

How many of the actions below can you complete?

- ☐ Register to vote
- ☐ Vote in an **election**
- ☐ Sign a **petition**
- ☐ Write to your **MP**
- ☐ Watch a **council** meeting

Choose active travel

Active travel, or **people powered travel**, is when we make journeys using our own energy, such as by walking, wheeling, and cycling.

Set yourself a goal or challenge, such as joining a walking or cycling group, trying a new way to travel, or swapping one journey to work or school a week to walking or cycling. Write your goal below.

My goal is to...

Be an ally

An ally is someone who supports and stands up for others. People who are treated unfairly because of the group they belong to. For example, people of colour, Disabled people and LGBTQ+ people. Consider how your actions might impact how other people can get around. Decide on one action you will take in the next week to be an ally to people getting around the city.

One action I will take is...

Check your street

Carry out a Healthy Streets survey of the street you live on, work on, or regularly travel down. Whilst standing on the street, answer the following questions:

- How relaxed do you feel?
- Are there things to see and do?
- How easy is it to cross the road?
- Is there shade and shelter?
- Are there places to rest?
- How noisy is it?
- How safe do you feel?
- How clean does the air feel?

Record your answers at [Healthy Streets feelings survey](#).

