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Motor vehicles overtaking cyclists on two-lane rural roads: analysis on speed and lateral clearance

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ABSTRACT

Two-lane rural roads in Spain accommodate significant bicycle traffic volumes, mainly associated to sport and leisure activities. Motor vehicles' higher speed, weight and volume represent a serious safety concern when they overtake a bicycle. Spanish traffic rules determine a minimum 1.5 m lateral distance.

This research characterized 2,928 overtaking manoeuvres in the overtaking lateral clearance between motor vehicle and bicycle, as well as in the motor vehicle speed, in contrast with previous research. Two instrumented bicycles were equipped with laser rangefinders, a GPS tracker and three video cameras. They rode along seven rural road segments at a speed between 15 and 25 km/h, centred on the paved shoulder, or as close as possible to the outer edge. Besides, this methodology allowed the characterization of the overtaken vehicle type, its left lane occupation as well as its interaction with opposing traffic flow. For each session, rider's general risk perception was also registered.

The analysis suggested that lateral clearance is not the only factor that influenced rider's risk perception. On the contrary, a combined factor of lateral clearance, vehicle type and vehicle speed had a more significant correlation with it. This agreed with literature models of transient aerodynamic forces between overtaking and overtaken vehicles. Results showed that effect of heavy vehicles on bicyclists was also strong. In addition to this, the combined factor of clearance and speed was higher on tangent sections where overtaking was permitted. The effect of bicycle type (mountain bike or racing bicycle) and presence of opposing vehicles was less significant.

Keywords: bicycle, overtaking, two-lane rural road, lateral clearance, instrumented bicycle, risk perception.

1. INTRODUCTION

Two-lane rural roads is Spain accommodate significant bicycle traffic volumes, mainly associated to sport and leisure activities. According to Spanish traffic regulations [1], cyclists must ride as close as possible to the outer edge of the road, on the shoulder if it exists. This research focuses on two-lane rural roads, which do not have any specific lane marking for bicycles. Motor vehicles that overtake cyclists must keep a minimum lateral distance of 1.5 m.

According to Spanish Traffic Directorate [2], there were 5,835 accidents with victims involving bicycles in Spain in 2013. Only 26% of accidents occurred in rural roads. However, 46% of severe injuries (297 of 646 severe injuries) corresponded to rural roads. Moreover, the proportion of deaths in rural roads increased to 65% (45 of 69 deaths).

Despite the higher use of bicycles on urban environments, cycling on rural roads represents a serious safety concern, affecting around 45 deaths a year. Relatively, the severity of crashes involving bicycles on rural roads is much higher.

Previous research reported this higher severity. Boufous et al. [3] found that, although only a 5% of bicycle crashes in Victoria region (Australia), their severity was higher (46% of crashes involved severe injuries, compared to 33% on urban crashes). Those authors explained that the cause of this result was the higher speed of motor vehicles. Tin Tin et al. [4] reported lower risk on rural roads compared to urban streets, although they not analysed the severity.

Despite the higher relative severity of bicycle crashes on rural roads, there have been very few studies, compared to urban cycling safety. Results of urban safety analyses (among many others, Klassen et al. [5] Hamann and Peek-Asa [6] or Osberg et al. [7]) cannot be extrapolated to overtaking manoeuvres of motor vehicles and bicycles on rural roads.

For this reason, some researchers focused on the observation of overtaking manoeuvres on rural road segments. Savolainen et al. [8] installed video cameras on high masts to observe the interaction between motor vehicles and bicycles on a rural road tangent section in United States. They analysed how frequent motor vehicles crossed the centreline, as a function of the position of the cyclist on the road shoulders, the presence of opposing traffic or the existence of centreline rumble strips. However, they did not measured accurately the lateral separation between the bicycle and the motor vehicle at the overtaking time. Later, Kay et al. [9] found that the average vehicular speeds were slightly reduced by the presence of a “Share the Road” sign treatment.

Alternatively, Walker [10] and Walker et al. [11] developed an instrumented bicycle to observe motor vehicles overtaking it. This bicycle was equipped with an ultrasonic distance measurement sensor and a video camera. These authors investigated the influence of using helmet as well as the effect of cyclist gender, cyclist clothing and bicycle position on the mean overtaking proximity (lateral distance between the motor vehicle and the bicycle). A sample of 2,355 manoeuvres was characterized. The absence of helmet was related with slightly higher overtaking proximities, although a higher effect was associated with the bicycle distance from road edge. The higher the distance from the outer edge of the road, the lower the mean overtaking proximity (from 1.40 m if the bicycle was only 0.25 m from the outer edge to 1.2 m if it rode 1.25 m from it). The influence of clothing visibility was small, and therefore authors could not provide any recommendation to prevent very close overtaking manoeuvres.

Chapman and Noyce [12] used also an instrumented bicycle to observe overtaking manoeuvres on two-lane rural roads. This bicycle was equipped with two cameras and an ultrasonic sensor to measure the distance to the overtaking vehicles. Observing 1,151 manoeuvres the authors investigated the effect of motor vehicle type and existence of shoulder in centreline violations.

Those violations were more frequent on highways without paved shoulders. The violations of the 3 feet (1 m) lateral distance between motor vehicle and bicycle (named lateral clearance) were very rare. The study did not analyse the frequency distribution of the lateral clearance.

Love et al. [13] studied the compliance of the three-foot (1 m) lateral separation regulation in Baltimore, Maryland. They evaluated the proportion of motor vehicles that kept that distance, although all the experiment took place on urban streets.

The above-cited studies only considered the overtaking proximity or distance between motor vehicle and bicycle. However, the speed of overtaking vehicles was not measured. The instrumented bicycles (as well as video observations) were unable to provide a measurement of this variable. According to Boufous et al. [3], the higher severity of rural road accidents may be related to the higher speed, but previous observational studies did not measure it. The technical difficulties of measuring the speed of an overtaking vehicle might explain why it was not measured in the past. In fact, other authors used instrumented bicycles in urban safety studies, but did not provide a reliable method for overtaking vehicle speeds characterization (Chuang et al. [14] or Dozza and Werneke [15]).

However, Ata and Langlois [16] did detect the influence the relationship between overtaking vehicle speed and lateral clearance. Although this research was focused on urban streets, the authors identified the collision risk as the combination of two factors: common space occupancy and aerodynamic effect of trucks or buses overtaking a cyclist. The effect of aerodynamic forces depended on both the lateral distance and the speed of the motor vehicle. These results showed that different combinations of speed and clearance generated the same aerodynamic forces.

Other studies, such as Noger et al. [17], Corin et al. [18], and Uystepruystand and Krajnovic [19] investigated aerodynamic forces between overtaking and overtaken vehicles. Their results also state that aerodynamic forces are proportional to the square of the overtaking vehicle speed and decrease with lateral clearance. They only focused on overtaking between motor vehicles, and therefore, the results cannot be easily applied to bicycles. Only Kato et al. [20] investigated the overtaking involving bicycles using experimental and numerical tests. However, this study only analysed the evolution of aerodynamic forces during the manoeuvre, without testing the influence of speed or distance between the interacting bodies.

Previous research on motor vehicle overtaking bicycles on rural roads has been centred on the study of lateral clearance [10–12], being speed of motor vehicles not measured. However, there are evidences of the effect of this variable. In one hand, it is a significant factor of aerodynamic forces between overtaken an overtaking vehicles [16,17], on the other hand, it might be associated with the higher severity of rural bicycle crashes [2,3]. The contribution of this paper, in comparison with previous research, was the characterization of lateral clearance, motor vehicle speed and rider's subjective perception of overtaking process.

2. OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESES

The aim of this paper was the study of lateral clearance between motor vehicles and bicycles, as well as vehicle speeds during overtaking manoeuvres on two-lane rural roads. The study had the following objectives:

- Develop a methodology based on an instrumented bicycle, to measure the lateral clearance and motor vehicle speed during overtaking manoeuvres.
- Collect data of overtaking manoeuvres on a sample of two-lane rural roads.
- Compare the effect of lateral clearance and overtaking vehicle speed (and their combination, in terms of aerodynamic forces) with rider's subjective perception of the different road segments.

- Analysis of the compliance and adequacy of lateral clearance based criteria.
- Analysis of the effect of bicycle type, road alignment and presence of opposing traffic.

The initial hypothesis of this research was that both lateral clearance and overtaking vehicle speed affect the subjective perception of each road segment. The higher the lateral clearance and the lower the speed, the safer the rider perception. This agrees with aerodynamic forces between overtaking and overtaken vehicles. Besides, a higher proportion of heavy vehicles may affect the perception of risk.

3. METHODOLOGY

The observation of overtaking manoeuvres was carried out using an instrumented bicycle. A professional cyclist rode the bicycle on seven rural road segments, resulting in the characterization of each motor vehicle overtaking manoeuvre.

3.1. Instrumented bicycle

This research started with the development of a new, versatile, instrumented bicycle (Figure 1). The bicycle was installed three video cameras to record information on cyclist environment. A front-view camera facilitated the detection of opposing vehicles. A rear-view high definition camera observed the overtaking vehicle approach. The third camera recorded cyclist left side to observe in detail the overtaking manoeuvre. A 10 Hz GPS tracker continuously registered the position of the instrumented bicycle along the road segment. Video and GPS data were stored in a Racelogic VBOX data logger.

Figure 1. Instrumented bicycle

On the other hand, a Laser Technology Inc. T100 laser system measured the speed of overtaking vehicles. It consisted on a couple of laser rangefinders, perpendicular to bicycle axis, one of them in the front part of the bicycle and the other in the rear (Figure 2). The sensor provides the relative speed of overtaking vehicle, after computing the time interval between the measurements of the two rangefinders. Additionally, two Laser Technology Inc. S200 rangefinders measured the lateral distance to the overtaking vehicle body. The measure was averaged between both sensors to get a more reliable value. A laptop connected to the laser sensors stored the data with a frequency of 12 Hz. Two 12 V DC batteries provided power supply during the experiment.

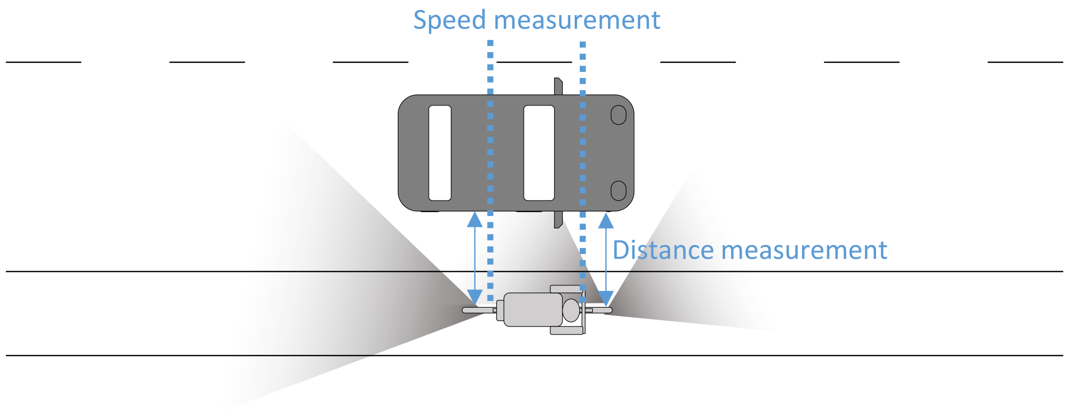


Figure 2. Field study layout

A laser pointer installed on the bicycle handlebar was oriented to the lateral marking in order to facilitate the rider to keep constant his lateral position.

Almost all the equipment was relatively small and was contained in a box attached to the bicycle frame. Laser sensors and small video cameras were installed in two small luggage racks. All the equipment was mounted in two different bicycles, a racing bicycle and a mountain-bike.

3.2. Data collection

The data collection was conducted on seven two-lane rural road segments, as seen in Table 1. Each segment was observed twice: the first day with an instrumented mountain-bike and the second with a racing instrumented bicycle, using the same equipment and configuration described above.

All data collection took place on weekdays, good weather conditions and dry pavement. During data collection, only one professional cyclist rode the instrumented bicycle. The bicycle speed was set within the range 15-25 km/h.

The lateral position adopted by the instrumented bicycle rider was the centre of the paved shoulder (or as close as to the outer edge if it did not exist).

Site	Road	AADT (veh)	Lane width (m)	Shoulder width (m)	Length (km)	Overtaking manoeuvres	
						Mountain-bike	Racing bicycle
1	CV-3005	2,635	3.50	1.50	1.2	184	86
2	CV-315	7,935	3.15	2.50	5.0	182	189
3	CV-376	4,437	3.25	0.50	6.5	105	98
4	CV-310	6,416	3.15	1.50	5.3	232	261
5	CV-333	4,053	3.05	1.10	5.5	156	153
6	CV-405	14,800	3.50	1.00	7.3	529	529
7	N-225	5,412	3.50	1.50	7.0	172	74

Table 1. Study road segments

The selection of the road segments covered a wide range of geometric characteristics, including various lane widths, shoulder widths, rolling and flat terrain. Besides, the segments covered various traffic volumes, being the average annual daily traffic (AADT) between 2635 and 14800 vehicles.

During the experiment, the bicycles rode roundtrips on the selected segments. The total distance travelled was 341 km for the mountain bike and 306 km for the racing bicycle, during 17:00 h and 14:30 h, respectively. Up to 2,950 overtaking manoeuvres were observed, being around 50% observed from the mountain bike and 50% from the racing bicycle.

With the collected sample size, it was verified that maximum error in the estimation of mean lateral clearance and mean speed (see definitions below) was in almost all cases under 5%. For this purpose, the equation 1 was used.

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 \cdot s^2}{e^2} \tag{2}$$

Where:

- n is the sample size.
- 1.96 is a statistic corresponding to a t-distribution at the 95% confidence level.
- s is the standard deviation.
- e is the absolute error.

3.3. Data reduction

After data collection, the laser measurement device T100 provided the timestamp of each vehicle that overtook (or crossed) the instrumented bicycle during data collection. At every overtaking or crossing event, the distance measurement devices S200 obtained the distance between the bicycle axis and the motor vehicle body (named d). On the other hand, the GPS data provided the geographic coordinates of every event and the bicycle speed (Vb). Geographic coordinates were converted to the road specific reference system (Station and direction).

By filtering all the registered data considering the value of distance d, overtaking and crossing events were separated. This classification was verified by checking in the video recording every manoeuvre. At the same time, video processing facilitated the characterization of the following variables:

- Overtaking vehicle category: sedan, van, truck, bus, etc. This classification was aggregated to four different types, according to vehicle size (because of the potential effect of aerodynamic forces). Motorcycles were not detected by laser sensor. Taken into account their lower volume as well as their lower frequency, they have not been considered in the study:
    - Passenger car.
    - Small van or SUV.
    - Large van.
    - Truck.
- Overtaking vehicle crosses de centreline (binary variable)
- Overtaking vehicle left lane occupation time (s), in case previous variable were positive.

After that, the following overtaking dynamic variables were characterized:

- Bicycle speed: Vb.
- Relative speed: dV (directly from laser speed measurement device).

- Motor vehicle speed: Vv = Vb + dV.
- Lateral spacing: directly from distance measurement device, d.
- Lateral clearance:
    - c = d – half handlebar width – side mirror width, for light vehicles and small trucks.
    - c = d – half handlebar width, for large trucks.

The Figure 3 shows the main distance and speed variables.

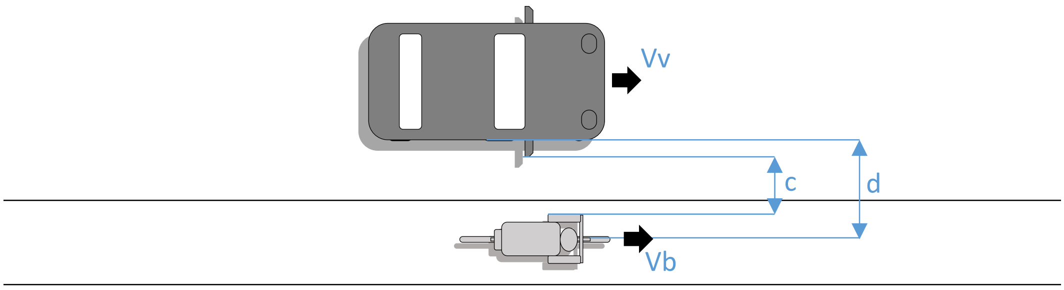


Figure 3. Lateral distance and speed-related variables

The definition of two different measures may account for the two different safety issues associated with motor vehicle overtaking, according to Ata and Langlois [16]. Firstly, lateral spacing represents the distance to the motor vehicle body and may correspond to the aerodynamic effect. Secondly, the lateral clearance is the physically space available between the motor vehicle and the bicycle, and may correspond to the collision risk.

According to Ata and Langlois [16], the aerodynamic force increases with speed and decreases with lateral distance. It is zero for distances over approximately 3 m. Noger et al. [17] presented a similar result, calculating the lateral force according to the equation 2.

$$F_y = \frac{1}{2}\rho S V^2 C_y \tag{2}$$

Where:

- Fy: lateral force.
- ρ: air density.
- V: speed of the overtaking vehicle.
- S: frontal area of the overtaking vehicle.
- Cy: dimensionless coefficient, which decrease with lateral distance.

Based on the relationship between lateral forces, lateral distance, speed of the overtaking vehicle, and size of the overtaking vehicle, the following alternative variables were calculated for each single overtaking manoeuvre. The objective of calculating these variables was the study of the combined effect of clearance and speed. Because of the absence of information about C_y and ρ, the proposed values do not represent forces, although they may be proportional to them:

1. Vv^2/d.
2. $Vv^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$, based on Ata and Langlois [16]and Noger et al. [17].
3. $Vv^2/d \cdot$ Frontal area.
4. $Vv^2/d \cdot$ Side area.
5. $Vv^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d) \cdot$ Frontal area.
6. $Vv^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d) \cdot$ Side area.

Different values of side area and frontal area were assigned to each vehicle category, according to their average sizes.

Besides, after data collection, the cyclist was interviewed in order to characterize his subjective perception of the road segment, compared to other data collection sites. This facilitated the evaluation of the risk of each data collection site in relation to the other ones, which was reviewed after adding each new location. The following open-response questions were asked to the cyclist after each session:

- Describe subjective feeling about risk perception.
- Identify the most critical factors: narrow lanes, heavy vehicles, speed, etc.
- Rank this location, compared to the previous ones.

According to this, a ranking of locations was established, from 1 (the safest) to 5 (the most dangerous) (Table 2).

Site	Road	Risk Ranking
1	CV-3005	3
2	CV-315	1
3	CV-376	3
4	CV-310	4
5	CV-333	3
6	CV-405	2
7	N-225	5

Table 2. Subjective risk perception ranking

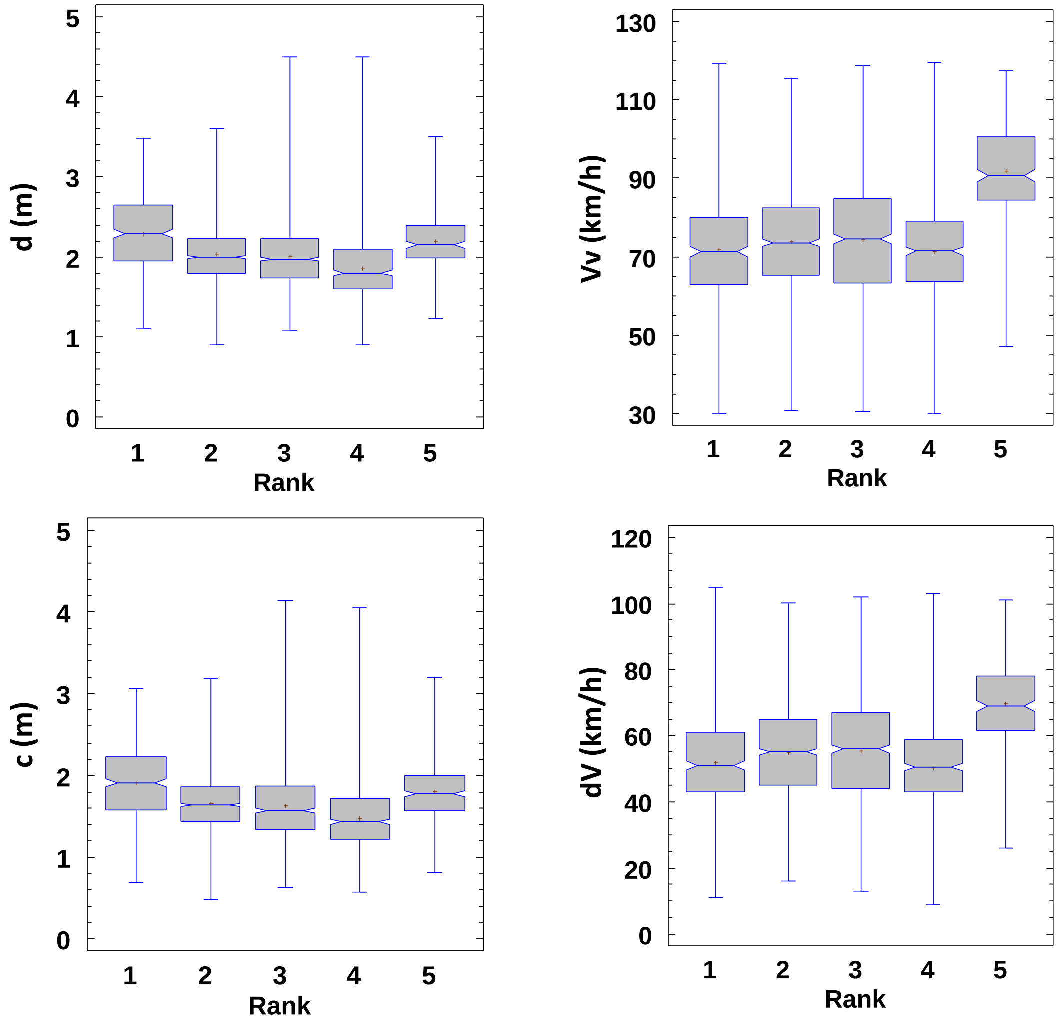
4. RESULTS

The first objective of this paper was to study the influence of lateral distance (either spacing or clearance) and motor vehicle speed on the subjective risk perception. Analysing this relation, the results might indicate which variable (or which combination of variables) has the most significant impact on the perception of risk.

4.1. Subjective risk perception, speed and clearance

In order to achieve this result, the values of different dynamic variables for every risk perception levels were studied. The Figure 4 shows the box-plot of the variables for each subjective risk level. The statistical unit in the following figures is the overtaking manoeuvre, being the factor the subjective risk perception (ranking from 1 to 5) and the output (or dependent) variable either the lateral clearance, or the speed or a combination of variables, as explained before

As can be seen in Figure 4, the relationship between risk perception and lateral distance (or lateral clearance) was unclear, as the most dangerous locations presented higher distances and clearances than some of the safer ones. On the other hand, the influence of speed at levels 1 to 4 was not logical, although risk level 5 did correspond with higher speeds.



distance-based variables

speed-based variables

Figure 4. Analysis of the differences on lateral distance and speed among subjective risk perception levels

On the other hand, the Figure 5 shows the percent of heavy vehicles that overtook the bicycle on each road segment. As can be seen, the most dangerous risk level also corresponded to a significantly higher percent of heavy vehicles.

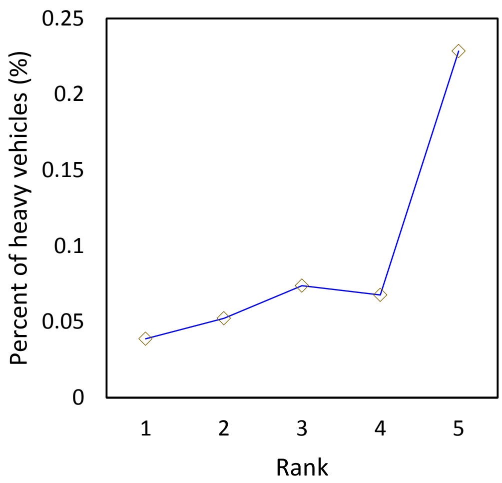


Figure 5. Analysis of the percent of heavy vehicles among different risk perception levels

From the previous analysis, the subjective risk perception might be related to lateral distance, speed and proportion of heavy vehicles. However, the individual effect of each variable was not evident. For this reason, the following analysis focused on the definition of alternative variable that combine the effect of distance, speed and size of the vehicle. According to the initial hypothesis, the aerodynamic forces between overtaking and overtaken vehicles may explain the subjective risk perception.

The relationship between the dynamic (or aerodynamic variable) and the subjective risk perception of the previous variables is presented in Figure 6. LSD-intervals are plotted for each variable to show the tendencies. However, as the proposed variables did not came, in general, from normal distributions, the non-parametric Kruskall-Wallis test was used to compare the medians instead of the means.

As can be seen, the consideration of the different combinations of variables shows a more strong relationship between subjective risk perception and average dynamic characteristics of the overtaking manoeuvres. With considering the relationship of V^2/d, there are still some cases where level 4 would have less dynamic (or aerodynamic) effect than level 3. However, using the relationship $V^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$, as recommended by Ata and Langlois [16] and Noger et al. [17], the aerodynamic effect increases with risk ranking.

The Kruskall-Wallis test checked the null hypothesis that the medians within each of the five levels were the same. The results showed that there were statistically different medians at the 95% confidence levels. In all cases, there were differences between level 1 and the rest, and between level 5 and the rest. Only with the relationship $V^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$ additional differences between levels 2 and 4 were also found.

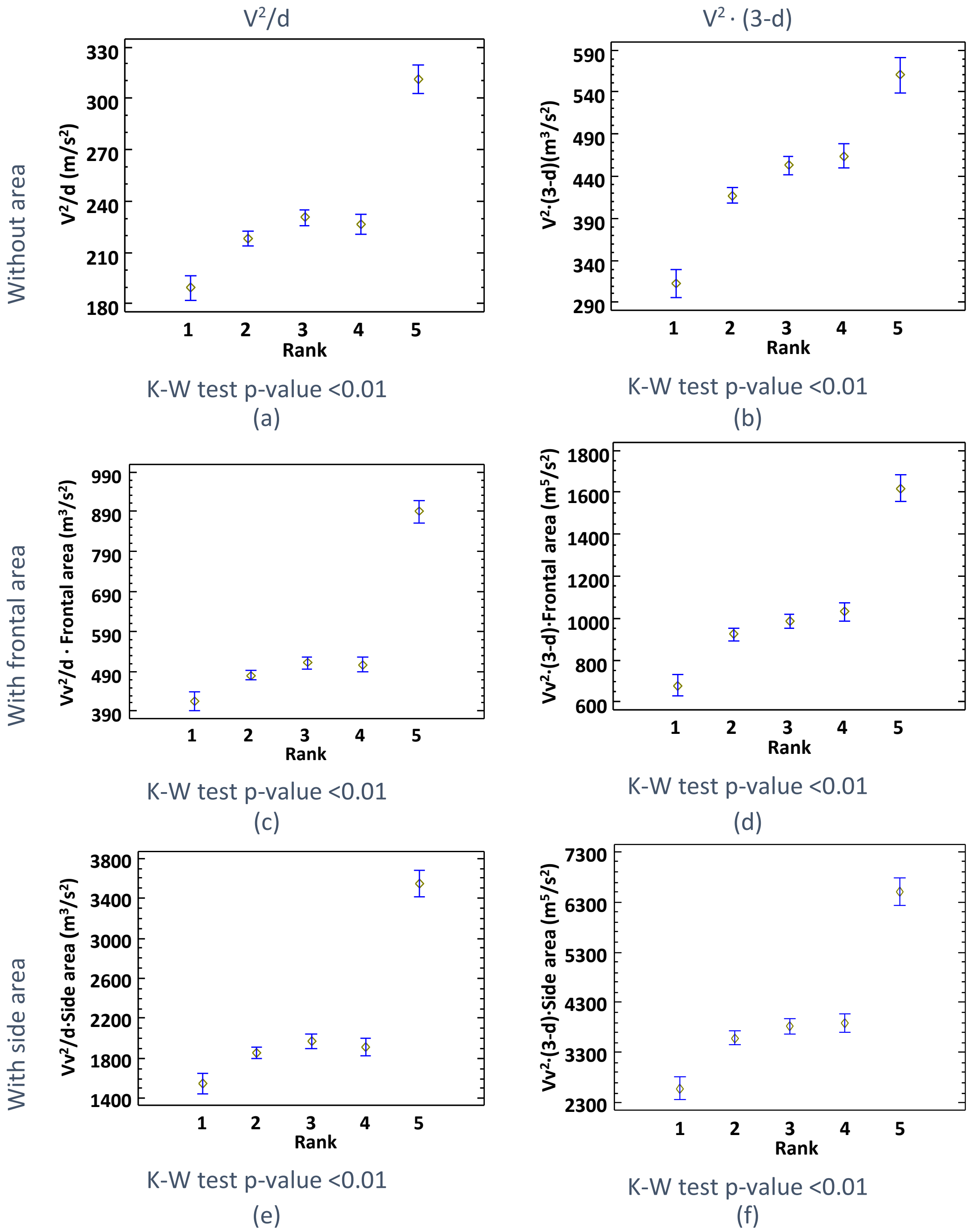


Figure 6. Analysis of the differences between aerodynamic effect variables among the different risk perception levels

4.2. Overtaking standards

The Figure 8 shows the values of the variable Vv^2 (3-d) for different combinations of speed and lateral distance. This would result in an increasing risk with speed. These values are compared with the 1.5 m lateral separation standard, showing that it did not provided enough safety at locations with higher mean overtaking speeds. This criterion had a 9% of noncompliance in terms of lateral spacing, increasing to a 36% of noncompliance in terms of lateral clearance.

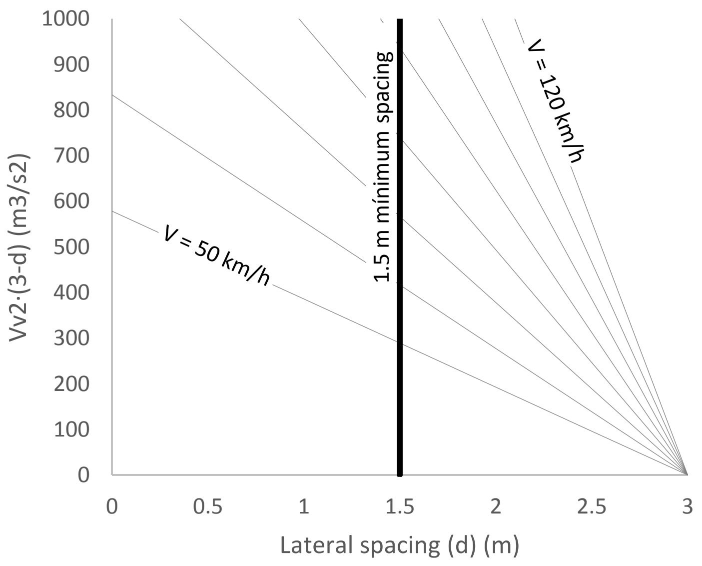


Figure 8. Lateral distance-based standard

On the other hand, Figure 9 shows the average value of $Vv^2 \cdot (3-d)$ for locations with subjective risk perception equal to 1, 3 and 5 (as an example). By establishing a target risk level, a different lateral separation is required at each speed level. According to the Figure 9, the safest level is achieved at 1.5 m at 50 km/h, but it is needed up to 2.75 m at 120 km/h. If the regulation were set as a variable lateral separation (i.e. to ensure a target risk of 1, the safest, at all locations), depending on the speed, the percentage of non-compliance would have been 44% on the observed sample.

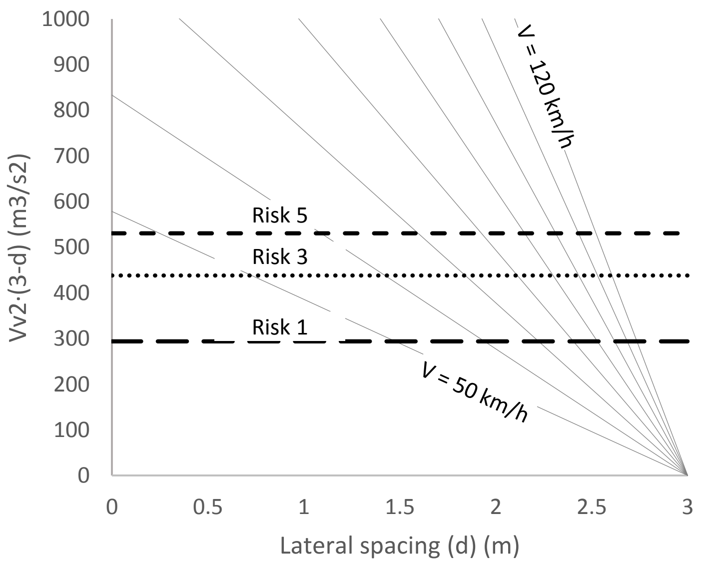


Figure 9. Perceived risk-based standard

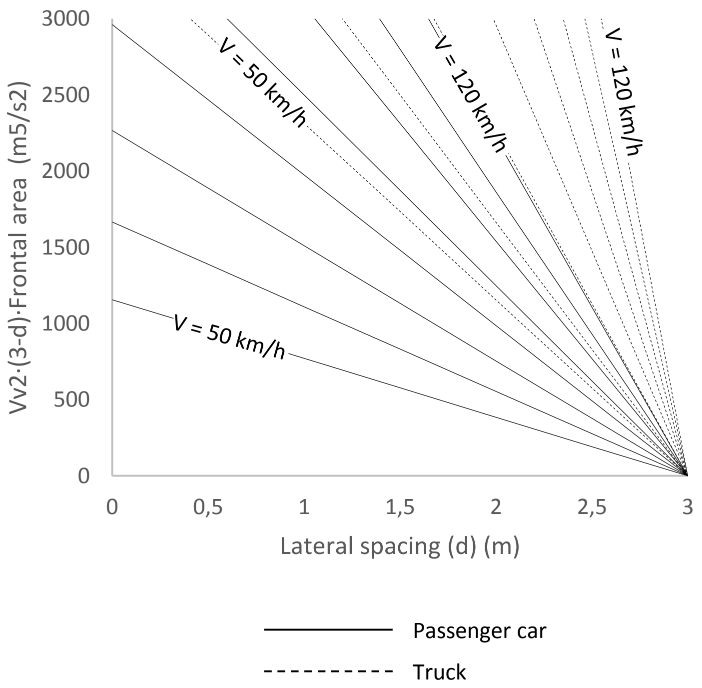


Figure 10. Effect of heavy vehicles

Besides, as seen in Figure 10, if the presence of heavy vehicle is significant, it should be noted that the aerodynamic effect would be much higher, and the minimum lateral separation should be increased, being the same standards not adequate for different vehicle types.

4.3. Bicycle type, road and traffic

The effect of additional factors on the selected variable $V^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$ was also analysed. Figure 7 shows the influence of bicycle type, road alignment and presence of opposing vehicles on the value of $Vv^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$. The Kruskall-Wallis test compared the medians for each level factor. The results showed a reduced but significant effect of bicycle type (being the median of $V^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$ slightly lower if the overtaken bicycle was a mountain-bike). This might be associated with the lower lateral spacing d if a racing bicycle was overtaken (the mean of d was 15 cm lower on racing bicycle, being 1.96 m and 2.11 m respectively).

In relation to road alignment, the median of $V^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$ was significantly higher for tangent sections, compared to curves. Both lateral spacing and speed were higher on tangent sections.

The effect of the presence of opposing vehicles on $V^2 \cdot (3\text{-}d)$ was not significant. The lateral spacing d was lower in presence of opposing vehicles (the mean of d was 9 cm lower, being 1.98 m and 2.07 m respectively). However, the speed of motor vehicles was reduced in presence of opposing vehicles (the mean of Vv was 3.5 km/h lower, being 74.1 km/h and 77.6 km/h in presence and in absence of opposing vehicles, respectively).

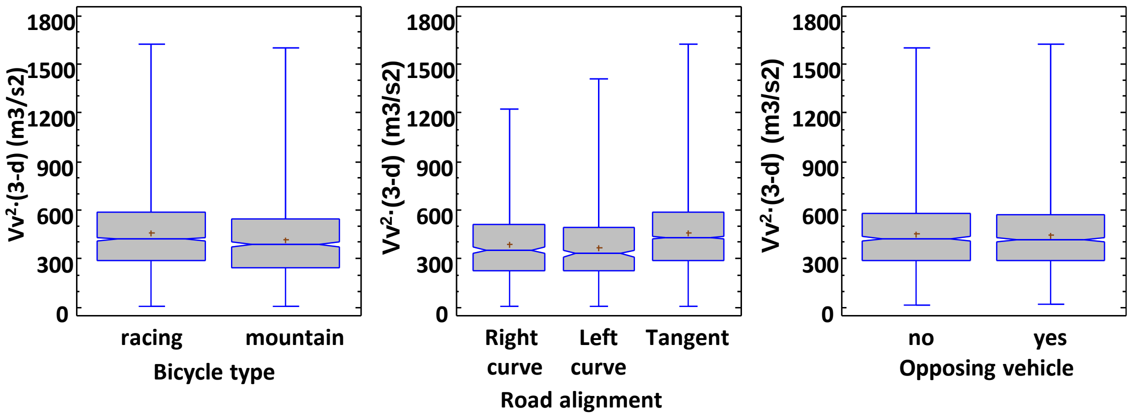


Figure 7. Effect of bicycle type, road alignment and opposing vehicle

5. DISCUSSION

The results of this paper has been compared to previous work. However, the number of variables considered in these study is much higher, including the speed of overtaking vehicles as well as the subjective risk perception differences among highways. Taking into account the potential importance of the speed of motor vehicles in overtaking manoeuvres, the developed data collection system improved significantly previous research [10,12].

Walker [10] studied the effect of cyclist on motor vehicle driver behaviour. He observed that wearing a helmet, riding close to the motor vehicle lane or being male facilitated a lower lateral clearance and a potentially unsafe manoeuvre. However, this research was not able to characterize those factors. On the contrary, the present research did show that the effect of bicycle type was also significant. According to Walker [10] heavy vehicles (trucks or buses) kept a lower clearance, being the overtaking unsafe. This agreed with present results.

Chapman and Noyce [12] observed an average overtaking lateral spacing of 6.3 feet (1.92 m), concluding that most of vehicles overtook keeping a distance over the minimum 3 feet requirement. They stated that, contrary to cyclists' opinion, most of drivers kept a safe lateral distance. However, these authors did not analyse the speed of motor vehicles, which had a significant impact on risk perception, as this research has found.

Most countries regulate the overtaking of bicycles on two-lane rural road by establishing a minimum lateral separation between the motor vehicle. Generally, this lateral separation does not depend on speed or on vehicle type, although the effect of heavy vehicle has been reported [12]. In Spain, as well as in many other countries the minimum distance is 1.5 m [1]. In some US states, this is equal to 3 ft (around 1 m). Only Queensland Department of Transport (Australia) [21] does recommend 1 m if motor vehicle travels under 60 km/h and 1.5 over 60 km/h.

The compliance of the Spanish regulation [1] was analysed from collected data. However, the differences between lateral spacing and lateral clearance are not taken into account in the standard. This resulted in a 9% of noncompliance if lateral spacing is considered. However, this value increased to 36% of noncompliance if lateral clearance is taken into account.

However, most of these standards are not the result of any scientific research. They do not mention generally any scientific evidence to justify the proposed distance. The results of this research have demonstrated that the establishment of a minimum lateral distance is not enough to ensure cyclist safety.

In fact, the rider's perception was affected by a combination of parameters, being the most significant the lateral distance and the speed, as well as the proportion of heavy vehicles. Those factors are components of the aerodynamic effect of a motor vehicle passing by a bicycle, but the analysis may also take into account the physical proximity and its effect on rider subjective risk perception. The result is that there are different aerodynamic effects (and consequently different risk levels) for a given lateral separation.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research developed a methodology to study how motor vehicles overtake bicycles on two-lane rural roads. This method was based on an instrumented bicycle riding along different rural road segments, in order to observe every overtaking motor vehicle. The major contribution to previous research in this field was the addition of new variables to the overtaking manoeuvre characterization. Specifically, the new instrumented bicycle provided a more reliable measurement of the overtaking vehicle speed based on laser technology. Besides, an average rider's risk perception of each road segment was taken into account.

The results investigated the effect of lateral separation and speed on rider's risk perception. The main conclusions are as follows:

1. The lateral separation (either measured as spacing between axes or as clearance) is not enough to explain the risk associated to overtaking manoeuvres. In fact, higher risk levels were not always related, in this experiment, with lower lateral separations.
2. Higher speeds and the presence of heavy vehicles are also key factors of the affection from motor vehicles to cyclists.
3. The combination of lateral separation and speed, which is proportional to aerodynamic forces between overtaking and overtaken vehicles, showed the better correlation with the average risk perception.

The results were compared with existing minimum lateral distance standards, showing that they are not sufficient to warrant safe overtaking manoeuvres, as they do not take into account the speed or the presence of heavy vehicles. In light of the discussion, the following recommendations were made:

1. Lateral spacing from 1.5 m (at 50 km/h) to 2.75 m (at 120 km/h) resulted in a very low risk perception.
2. Lane and shoulder widths (the total and each component) should provide enough space to allow motor vehicle drivers to exceed the previous lateral spacing.
3. This spacing should be increased if a significant heavy vehicle traffic volume is expected.

Additionally, the regulation should define accurately whether the minimum distance corresponds to spacing or clearance, in base on the differences observed in this research.

With respect of the analysis of other road, bicycle and traffic factors, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. The combined variable of lateral separation and speed was higher on tangent sections, compared to right or left curves.
2. Motor vehicle drivers reduced slightly the speed in presence of opposing traffic, when overtaking a bicycle. This may have an effect on the operation of two-lane rural roads.
3. Based on the observed sample of manoeuvres, up to a 36% of motor vehicles overtook keeping a lateral clearance lower than the minimum 1.5 m standard.

Further work will consider the effect of lane width, shoulder width, visibility and other infrastructure related factors on overtaking manoeuvres. Besides, this work adopted average risk perception levels for each location based on a unique cyclist. This should be improved by registering the risk perception for each specific manoeuvre of a sample of riders instead. This research would provide an additional scientific support to improve geometric design of rural two-lane highways. In contrast to existing regulations, a more reliable standard would require the definition of a minimum lateral separation depending on the speed. However, the application of such a standard seems quite complex. Consequently, the selection of adequate shoulder widths and the appropriate speed limit are proposed to increase safety of overtaking manoeuvres.

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