

## Connecting Bordesley Green - Glossary

This glossary provides simple descriptions of improvement measures outlined within the consultation drawings.

Term	Description	Image
New and improved crossing	New crossings may be installed where people want to cross the road. These could be in the form of controlled crossings e.g. signalised crossings or zebra crossings or uncontrolled in the form of a dropped kerb.	
	Upgrading of existing crossings may mean the crossing is signalised to make it easier for people to cross the road.	
	Crossings may also be for cyclists to provide safer movement across a road.	Source: Google Earth (2021)
Segregated cycle track	A segregated cycle track is a dedicated pathway for bikes that is physically separated from motorised vehicles. These can be one-way or two-way and can be separated by physical barriers such as kerbs, wands, or grass verges.	Source: Pell Frischmann
Contraflow cycle track	A contraflow cycle track can be found on one-way roads. It is a dedicated lane for bikes that allow cyclists to travel in the opposite direction to motor vehicles.	Source: Pell Frischmann



Term	Description	Image
Raised crossing at side road	A raised crossing is an elevated section of the road at the entrance to a side road. It is designed to improve the visibility of pedestrians and reduce vehicle speeds to provide a safer crossing experience.	Source: Google Earth (2024)
Raised junction tables	Raised junction tables are often used as a feature to slow down vehicles.	Source: Google Earth (2020)
Reduce footway parking	Footway parking can reduce the footway width for pedestrians. This can be particularly challenging for people using a wheelchair or a pushchair to pass safely and can result in people walking in the road to avoid the obstruction. This can be enforced through measures such as bollards or double yellow lines.	Source: Pell Frischmann



Term	Description	Image
Rationalise parking/ introduce parking restrictions	Rationalising parking can involve removing parking or introducing dedicated parking bays to discourage parking on the footway and on junctions.  Parking restrictions limit or control where and when	Permit holders
	vehicles are allowed to park. This could be through resident permit areas, no parking zones or time-limited restrictions.	Source: Traffic Signs Manual
Declutter street furniture	Decluttering street furniture involves simplifying or removing unnecessary street furniture such as guardrails or bollards.	Source: Pell Frischmann
Cycle parking	Cycle parking is an area or facility designed to safely and securely store bikes. There are different types of cycle parking facilities ranging from simple racks ('Sheffield' stands) to covered bike lockers.	Source: Pell Frischmann



Term	Description	Image
Improved cycle provision at junctions	Improving cycle provision at junctions can involve enhancing the provision for cyclists through a junction. This could be through introducing a signalised crossing.	Source: Google Earth (2022)
Narrow crossing width for pedestrians/ kerb build outs	Reducing the width of a crossing involves narrowing a road to reduce pedestrian crossing distances. It can be used to enhance safety of people crossing the road by minimising the distance people need to cross, reducing their exposure to vehicles. This can be done by building out the kerb.	Source: Google Earth (2020)
Junction with blended footway	Blended crossings are continuous sections of footway across a side road giving greater priority to pedestrians.	Source: Google Earth (2022)



Term	Description	Image
'CYCLOPS' (Cycle Optimised Protected Signals) junction	A unique junction design, segregating pedestrians and cyclists from motor traffic, reducing the possibility of collisions. This junction provides a safer route for pedestrians and cyclists to navigate the junction, all whilst minimising impact to motor traffic, for whom the junction acts as a normal, signalised crossroads.	Royce Rd Royce Rd Source: Google Earth (2024)