

## **4. Other Information Signs**



# Traffic Signs Manual

## Chapter 4 – Other Information Signs

### Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>4.1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>4/3</b>
General .....	4/3
Types of Information Sign .....	4/4
Design of Information Signs .....	4/5
Sign Size and Location .....	4/6
<b>4.2 Geographical Information Signs .....</b>	<b>4/8</b>
Town or Village Signs .....	4/8
County Boundary Signs .....	4/10
Signs for Rivers .....	4/13
Signs for Other Features .....	4/13
Roundabout Name Signs .....	4/15
<b>4.3 Signs Indicating Facilities .....</b>	<b>4/16</b>
Parking .....	4/17
Hospitals .....	4/22
Airports .....	4/23
Bus and Train Stations .....	4/24
Ferry Terminals and Ports .....	4/25
Industrial Estates .....	4/27
Garda Síochána Signs .....	4/29
<b>4.4 Road Layout Signs .....</b>	<b>4/30</b>
Lane Gain .....	4/30
Lane Diverge .....	4/35
Start And End Signs for Motorways .....	4/36
Countdown Markers .....	4/38
With-Flow Bus Lanes .....	4/39
<b>4.5 Traffic Calming Signs .....</b>	<b>4/40</b>
Speed Limits in Km/H .....	4/40
Speed Limit Ahead .....	4/40
Speed Cameras .....	4/41
Signs Indicating Traffic Calming Measures .....	4/42
<b>4.6 Alternative Route Information Signs .....</b>	<b>4/44</b>
Alternative Routes for High Vehicles .....	4/44
Alternative Routes for Heavy Vehicles .....	4/46
Advance Information Signs for High or Heavy Vehicles .....	4/47

<b>4.7</b>	<b>Signs for Services.....</b>	<b>4/48</b>
	Motorway Service Areas .....	4/50
	Services Off the Main Line .....	4/53
	Services Within 5km .....	4/56
	Bypassed Towns And Alternative Routes.....	4/58
<b>4.8</b>	<b>Toll Road Signs.....</b>	<b>4/61</b>
	Advance Warning.....	4/61
	Toll Charge Signs.....	4/63
	Toll Plaza Lane Demarcation Signs.....	4/64
<b>4.9</b>	<b>Tunnel Information Signs.....</b>	<b>4/66</b>
	Emergency Facilities in Tunnels .....	4/67
<b>4.10</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Information Signs.....</b>	<b>4/69</b>
	Light Rail Vehicle Information Signs .....	4/69
	Junction Definition Posts.....	4/70
	Driver Information Signs .....	4/71
<b>4.11</b>	<b>Signs for Tourist Attractions and Facilities .....</b>	<b>4/72</b>
	General .....	4/72
	Sign Design and Siting.....	4/73
	Tourist Attractions .....	4/77
	Leisure Activities .....	4/79
	Tourist Information Points and Offices.....	4/79
	Pedestrian and Cycle Routes .....	4/80
	Named Tourist Routes .....	4/81
	Camping and Caravan Sites.....	4/82
<b>4.12</b>	<b>Cycle Network Signs .....</b>	<b>4/84</b>
	Cycle Route Direction Signs .....	4/84
	Cycle Route Ahead Signs .....	4/86
	Cycle Network Route Confirmatory Signs .....	4/86
	Other Cycle Network Signs.....	4/88
	<b>Appendix 4A: Summary of Other Information Signs.....</b>	<b>4/89</b>

## 4.1 Introduction

### GENERAL

- 4.1.1 This Chapter provides details of the information signs (other than directional information signs – see Chapter 2) which may be used on roads in Ireland, including their layouts and symbols, the circumstances in which each sign may be used and guidance on positioning them. Signs to tourist attractions and destinations and cycle route signs are included in this chapter. The chapter should be read in conjunction with other relevant chapters. Further information on the use of the Manual is given in Chapter 1.
- 4.1.2 For the purposes of this Manual:
- **Shall** or **must** indicates that a particular requirement is mandatory;
  - **Should** indicates a recommendation; and
  - **May** indicates an option.
- 4.1.3 ‘Other’ information signs are used to inform drivers of miscellaneous features on the road ahead. They do not apply Traffic Regulations, nor warn traffic of hazards (for such signs see Chapters 5 and 6). Similarly, except for tourist signs, they do not direct traffic to different destinations (for such signs see Chapter 2).
- 4.1.4 Information signs help the efficient flow of traffic by highlighting information that may be of importance to some road users. Information signs may also be used to provide general information of interest, such as river names.
- 4.1.5 The following sections of this chapter deal with the types of information signs and describe where they should be used. Detailed designs for the symbols and for many of the signs are provided on the Department of Transport’s website [www.transport.ie](http://www.transport.ie). These signs are intended to cover most situations and are the only ‘other’ information signs which shall be used. **No other sizes, colours, symbols or text are to be used.**

## TYPES OF INFORMATION SIGN

4.1.6 The 'other' information signs described in this Chapter can be grouped into the following categories:

- (i) Signs displaying civic or geographical information, such as town or village signs;
- (ii) Signs indicating facilities ahead of interest to road users, such as:
  - Parking;
  - Airports, ferries and hospitals;
  - Garda stations;
  - Industrial estates;
- (iii) Signs indicating traffic calming measures, such as:
  - Speed limit ahead;
  - Speed camera sign;
  - Traffic calming signs for towns and villages;
- (iv) Signs indicating particular road layouts, such as:
  - Lane gain and diverge;
  - Motorway start and end;
  - Countdown markers;
  - Cul-de-sac;
- (v) Signs indicating alternative or diversionary routes;
- (vi) Services signs;



Services Sign

Figure 4.1.1:  
Typical Information Sign



Geographical Information Sign



Facilities Signs



Traffic Calming Signs



Road Layout Signs



Alternative Route Sign

Figure 4.1.2:  
Typical Information Signs

(vii) Toll Road Signs, such as:

- Toll road ahead;
- Toll charges;

(viii) Tunnel Information Signs, such as:

- Tunnel name and length;
- Emergency facilities;

(ix) Miscellaneous Signs, such as:

- Tram information sign;
- Junction Definition Post;

(x) Tourist Attraction Sign, such as:

- Tourist attractions and leisure facilities;
- Tourist accommodation; and

(xi) Cycle Route Signs.



Toll Road sign



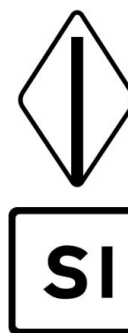
Tunnel Information Signs

4.1.7 An example of each of these types of sign is shown in Figures 4.1.1 to 4.1.3.

## DESIGN OF INFORMATION SIGNS

4.1.8 'Other' information signs fall into two main categories:

- Standard signs, which conform to a specified design, sometimes with a number of permitted variants. An example is the Speed Limit Ahead sign, Sign F 401 (see Section 4.5). Detailed designs for these signs are provided on the Department of Transport's website [www.transport.ie](http://www.transport.ie). **No other colours, symbols or text are to be used.**
- Signs containing text such as place names or other information. Most signs of this type are site specific, so there will be many different designs. An example is the County Boundary sign (see Figures 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 in Section 4.2). These signs shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and with the design rules in Chapter 2 (see also Paragraph 4.1.19).



Tram Information Sign



Tourist Sign

4.1.9 Many of the signs contain standard symbols. Examples are the P symbol for parking, Symbol F 10 and the Speed Camera symbol, Symbol F 40. Detailed designs for these symbols are also provided on the Department of Transport's website [www.transport.ie](http://www.transport.ie). **No other colours, symbols or text are to be used.**



Cycle Route Sign

Figure 4.1.3:  
Typical Information Signs

- 4.1.10 Most information signs are rectangular, but some of the directional signs are 'flag' signs with pointed ends. The colours of the signs vary but most have white or blue backgrounds. On national roads and motorways, some of the information signs have green and blue backgrounds respectively. Tourist signs have brown backgrounds.
- 4.1.11 Text on information signs shall be displayed in both Irish and English. In some instances providing two signs, one in each language, may be appropriate.
- 4.1.12 The information signs described in this chapter should normally be mounted separately from the directional signs defined in Chapter 2.
- 4.1.13 Particular care must be taken with the siting of signs so as to avoid clutter and intrusion. Further advice on this is provided in Chapter 1.
- 4.1.14 Distance to a destination is shown in whole km and with no decimal point. Where distances are shown on other information signs or supplementary plates, the distance shall be shown in metres (up to 1,900m) or kilometres (from 2km) and rounded in accordance with Table 4.1.1. The suffix **m** or **km** shall always be shown to indicate the units. The suffix **km** shall be 75% of the 'x'-height of the numerals. When the distance is a whole number of kilometres the decimal point shall not be used: e.g. show as **2km**, not 2.0km.
- 4.1.15 Any symbol which has a directional element in its design (e.g. a vehicle) should generally point to face the same direction (horizontally left or right) as any arrow or chevron on the sign.

**Table 4.1.1: Distances for Signs and Supplementary Plates**

Measured Distance to Feature	Distance to be Rounded to Nearest
< 100m	10m
≥ 100m < 800m	50m
≥ 800m < 1,950m	100m
≥ 1.95km < 4km	0.5km
≥ 4km	1km

## SIGN SIZE AND LOCATION

- 4.1.16 Where text is required on a sign or supplementary plate, the size of the sign or plate shall be determined by the approach speed, using the specified 'x'-height for the lettering shown for each type of sign in the relevant sections of the Chapter.
- 4.1.17 In general, the higher the speed of approaching traffic, the larger the sign should be. This will allow sufficient time for the message to be understood by drivers and any necessary action taken.
- 4.1.18 Reference to 'speed' shall be interpreted as follows:
- On new or improved roads, 'speed' is the Design Speed, calculated in accordance with National Roads Authority Standard NRA TD 9<sup>1</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> National Roads Authority. *NRA TD 9, Road Link Design*. Part of the NRA Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. NRA, Dublin.



- In the case of existing roads, 'speed' is the speed limit that applies, except when there is a significant difference between the speed limit and actual vehicle speeds, in which case:
- 'Speed' is the observed 85th percentile approach speed of private cars. This is the speed which is exceeded by only 15% of cars in dry weather and may be measured by accepted speed survey methods.

4.1.19 The 'x'-height and stroke width (s/w) are the common dimensions used when designing sign faces containing text. The 'x'-height is the vertical height of the lower case 'x'. The stroke width is equal to one quarter of the 'x'-height and is the dimension used when specifying clearances between the different elements of the sign face. Information on 'x'-height and stroke width and on the text styles to be used is provided in Chapter 2.

4.1.20 The detailed designs for standard information signs, which are available on the Department of Transport's website ([www.transport.ie](http://www.transport.ie)), give a range of standard sizes. Users should select a suitable size for the proposed sign location. For signs which need to be designed individually, the relevant design information is provided in this Chapter and Chapter 2, but the user will need to select a suitable size.

4.1.21 Symbols consist of a design mounted on a rectangular background. The combination of the symbol and background forms a rectangular 'tile' which can be positioned on the sign adjacent to other symbols or text. There are standard heights for most of the symbol tiles. Where a symbol is required on a sign, the height of the symbol tile will be the specified height shown for each type of sign.

4.1.22 There should be a distance clear of obstructions in advance of every road sign; this clear visibility distance will depend on the approach speed of traffic. The minimum clear visibility distances for various approach speeds are given in Table 4.1.2.

**Table 4.1.2: Text Heights and Sight Distances for Information Signs**

<b>Speed (see Paragraph 4.1.18) km/h</b>	<b>Text x-height mm</b>	<b>Recommended Minimum Clear Visibility m</b>
≤ 50	80	30 (60)
51 to 80	80	60 (75) (90)
81 to 100	100	75 (90) (120)
> 100	150	120

Notes:

1. The larger bracketed figures apply where greater prominence is required by site conditions, or where greater emphasis is needed.
2. For 'x' height for Motorway Service Areas see Section 4.7.

## 4.2 Geographical Information Signs

- 4.2.1 Geographical information signs provide information on place names, county boundaries and rivers. They are rectangular signs which may be erected on the left-hand verge facing approaching traffic.

### TOWN OR VILLAGE SIGNS

- 4.2.2 The name of a town or village may be indicated by a sign of the type shown in Figure 4.2.1. The name of the town or village shall be provided in both English and Irish, or in Irish only if the name is the same in both languages. The English and Irish text shall be centred on the sign. The sign should be erected close to the relevant town or village boundary. For a place name in a Gaeltacht area, in respect of which a declaration has been made in a Placenames Order made under Section 32 of the Official Languages Act 2003, the Irish language version of the place-name declared in the order is the only name that shall be used.

- 4.2.3 Town or Village signs shall be coloured according to the status of the road on which they are located: i.e. white letters and border on a green background for a national road, and black text and border with a white background for a regional or local road.

- 4.2.4 The specified 'x'-height and recommended clear visibility to the sign is shown in Table 4.1.2. The dimensions to be used in the design of Town and Village signs are shown in Table 4.2.1 and dimensioned examples are illustrated in Figure 4.2.2.



Figure 4.2.1:  
Typical Town or Village Signs

Table 4.2.1: Dimensions for Town and Village Signs

Description	Dimension s/w
Border Width	1
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top Border	6
Gap to Side Borders	6
Gap to Bottom Border	4
Vertical Space between Irish and English Names	2.5

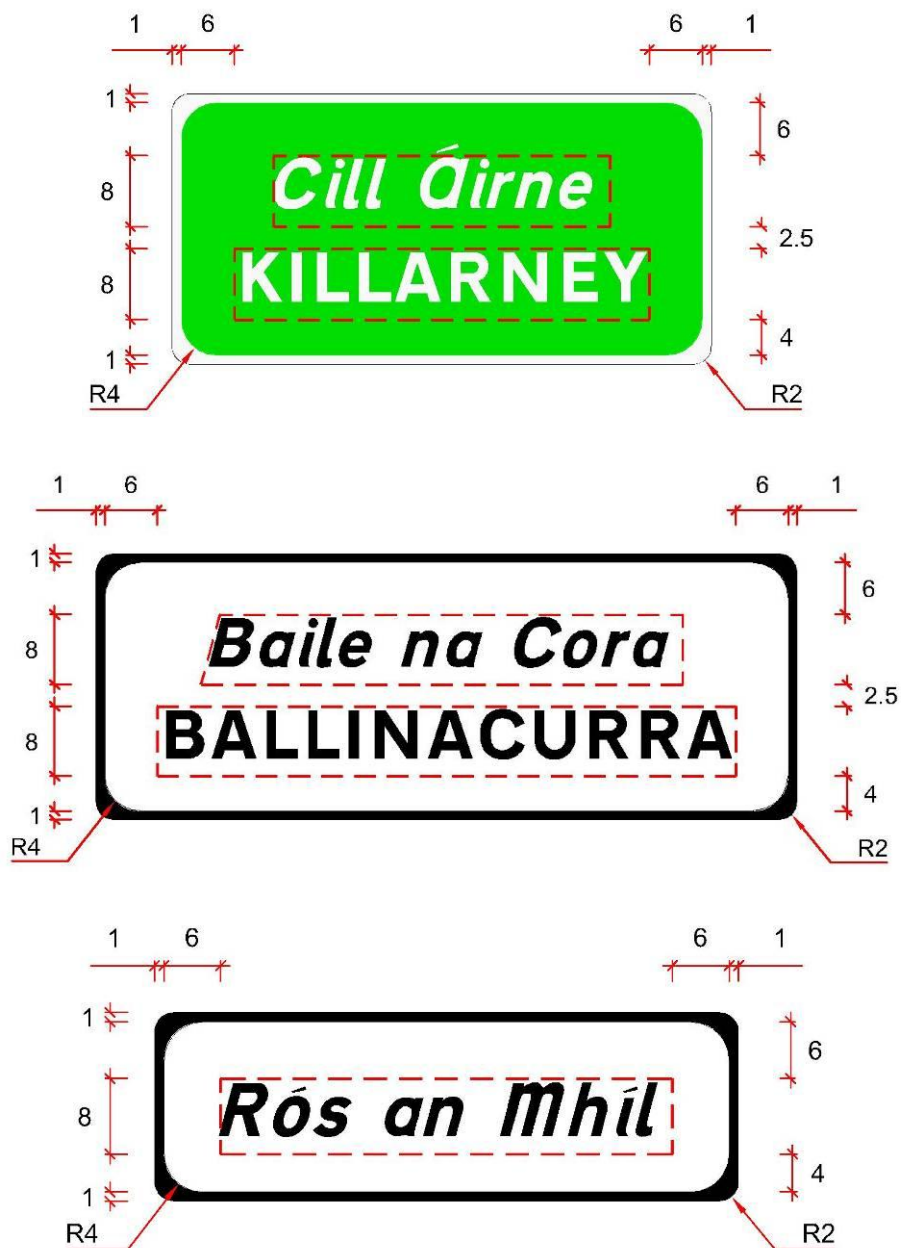


Figure 4.2.2:  
Town and Village Signs

## COUNTY BOUNDARY SIGNS

4.2.5 County Boundary signs (see Figures 4.2.3 and 4.2.4) may be provided close to the county boundary. All County Boundary signs shall have white text and borders on a brown background. They may be provided on all roads, including motorways.

4.2.6 Two formats of County Boundary signs are prescribed. The standard sign (Type A) indicates the name of the county in Irish and English and may also display its crest, as shown in Figure 4.2.3. The Irish and English names are centred, one above the other, with the crest to the left.

4.2.7 On motorways and national roads larger County Boundary signs (Type B) may be erected, as shown in Figure 4.2.4. These signs have the county crest located at the top, centrally in the sign face. "Welcome to County ..." text is also centred.

4.2.8 A supplementary but separate panel may be mounted below the Type B County Boundary sign (but not the Type A sign) to allow for approved county or region branding or marketing; e.g. a website address or region brand name such as "Ireland West".

4.2.9 The separate panel below a Type B sign allows the information to be changed by the Local Authority without affecting the main sign. Information on this panel shall be in white on a brown background with a white border. Text should be of a size which can be read by passing road users, but shall not be larger than 75% of the x-height used for the county name.

4.2.10 The lower panel shall be the same width as the main sign and no more than 18s/w high.

4.2.11 The specified 'x'-height and recommended clear visibility to the sign is shown in Table 4.1.2. The dimensions to be used in the design of County Boundary signs are shown in Tables 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 and dimensioned examples are illustrated in Figures 4.2.5 and 4.2.6.



**Figure 4.2.3:**  
**Typical County Boundary Sign**  
**(Type A)**



**Figure 4.2.4:**  
**Typical County Boundary Sign**  
**(Type B)**

**Table 4.2.2: Dimensions for Type A County Boundary Signs**

Description	Dimension s/w
Border Width	1
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top Border	6
Gap to Side Borders	6
Gap to Bottom Border	4
Vertical Space between Irish and English Names	2.5
Horizontal Space between County Crest and Name	6
Height of County Crest	18.5

**Table 4.2.3: Dimensions for Type B County Boundary Signs**

Description	Dimension s/w
<b>Top Panel</b>	
Border Width	1.5
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top Border	2.5
Gap to Side Borders	4
Gap to Bottom Border	4.5
Vertical Space between Irish and English Text	3
Height of County Crest	32.5
<b>Bottom Panel</b>	
Border Width	1.5
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top and Bottom Borders	6
Gap to Side Borders	4



Figure 4.2.5:  
County Boundary (Type A) Sign



Figure 4.2.6:  
County Boundary (Type B) Sign

## SIGNS FOR RIVERS

4.2.12 River Name signs (see Figure 4.2.7) may be provided where roads cross major rivers. These signs shall indicate the name of the river and may also display the River symbol, Symbol F 01, as shown. All River Name signs should have white text and borders on a brown background regardless of the classification of road they are on. They may be provided on all roads, including motorways.



**Figure 4.2.7:**  
**Typical River Name Sign**

4.2.13 The specified 'x'-height and recommended clear visibility to the sign is shown in Table 4.1.2. The dimensions to be used in the design of River signs are shown in Table 4.2.4 and dimensioned examples are illustrated in Figures 4.2.8 and 4.2.9.



**Symbol F 01: River**

## SIGNS FOR OTHER FEATURES

4.2.14 Other features adjacent to the road may be indicated by means of tourist signs: see Section 4.11.

**Table 4.2.4: Dimensions for River Name Signs**

Description	Dimension s/w
Border Width	1
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top Border	6
Gap to Side Borders	6
Gap to Bottom Border	4
Vertical Space between Irish and English Names	1
Horizontal Space between River Symbol and Name	4
Height of River Symbol Tile	17





Figure 4.2.8:  
River Name Sign



Figure 4.2.9:  
River Name Sign with Symbol



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## ROUNABOUT NAME SIGNS

- 4.2.15 The naming of roundabouts is used principle to assist in guiding and directing traffic. However the names used should bear some geographic significance such as the Kinsale Road roundabout or the Kilheffernan roundabout outside Clonmel. The name should be of assistance in directing traffic to a destination with reference to a map or sat nav system. Putting random names which have no geographic significance or that don't relate to destinations on a map will be of little or no assistance in way-finding and would be counter-productive in that it spoils an opportunity to show more useful information.
- 4.2.16 Where a landmark junction name is to be provided at a roundabout by the Overseeing Organisation, a Roundabout Name sign may be erected on the central island. The sign shall be designed in accordance with the requirements for a Town or Village sign (see Paragraphs 4.2.2 to 4.2.4) and shall contain the name of the roundabout only. Such a sign shall be positioned away from other traffic signs and so as not to interfere with visibility.

## 4.3 Signs Indicating Facilities

4.3.1 This section describes signs showing certain facilities available on the road ahead that may be of interest to road users. The facilities consist of:

- Parking (lay-bys and off-street);
- Hospitals;
- Airports;
- Bus and train stations;
- Ferry terminals and ports; and
- Garda stations and observation points.

4.3.2 Signs for other facilities, such as restaurants, fuel and other services are described in Section 4.7, and those for tourist attractions and destinations are described in Section 4.11.

4.3.3 The specified 'x'-height and recommended clear visibility for signs indicating facilities are shown in Table 4.1.2.

4.3.4 The design parameters for signs indicating facilities are shown in Table 4.3.1 and dimensioned examples are shown in Figures 4.3.5 to 4.3.11.

**Table 4.3.1: Dimensions for Signs Indicating Facilities**

Description	Dimension s/w
Border Width	1.5
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top Border	2.5
Gap to Side Borders	3
Gap to Bottom Border	1.5
Vertical Space between Irish and English Names	1
Horizontal Space between Symbol and Text	3
Vertical Space between Symbol and Text	3
Height of Symbol Tile:	
Symbols F 10 to F 13 and F 15	14
Symbol F 14	10
Symbol F 16	11
Symbol F 17	9
Symbols F 18 to F 22	15
Symbol F 23	8
Gap (grey backing) between panels	3

## PARKING

4.3.5 Parking signs may be used to indicate lay-bys, car parks or other off-road parking areas. The basic white on blue “P”, Symbol F 10, should be the main feature of a parking sign. The symbol consists of the white “P” on a blue background and is on a tile 14 stroke widths high. It may be used to indicate any off-road parking.



**Symbol F 10: Parking**

4.3.6 Where parking for people with disabilities is provided, by means of appropriately sized and marked spaces (see Chapter 7) the People with Disabilities symbol, Symbol F 11, may be used below or to the right of the “P” symbol (see Figure 4.3.1). The symbol is on a tile 14 stroke widths high.



**Symbol F 11: Facility for People with Disabilities**



**Figure 4.3.1:  
Typical Use of People with Disabilities Symbol**

### Lay-Bys

4.3.7 Parking facilities in lay-bys are an important facility as they provide an area to rest, particularly on long stretches of road in rural areas. Sign F 200, Parking, should be positioned facing oncoming traffic at the start of the entry taper of the lay-by. Signs should not be erected for traffic travelling on the opposite side of the road.



**Sign F 200: Parking**

4.3.8 Advance indication may be given up to 1km before the lay-by using Sign F 201, Parking Ahead. The distance shown shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.1.

4.3.9 Where the lay-by contains an information panel, Signs F 200 and F 201 may be replaced by the Information in Lay-by sign, Sign T 100, and Information In Lay-by Ahead sign, Sign T 101 (see Section 4.11).



**Sign F 201: Parking Ahead**

### Emergency Lay-bys

4.3.10 Emergency lay-bys are sometimes provided at the back of hard strips to provide stopping opportunities between parking lay-bys on roads with no hard shoulders. Sign F 803, Emergency Lay-by, is available for signing such lay-bys. However this should only be used where a formal lay-by with a sealed surface is provided and should not be used to sign unsealed maintenance hard standings. It should be noted that the normal Lay-by sign, Sign F 200, must not be used where the lay-by is for emergency use only. For details, see Section 4.9.

Required Variant:	Distance shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
-------------------	---

## Car Parks

4.3.11 Car parks and other off-road parking may be signed using the "P" symbol together with any legend or symbols associated with the car park. Sign F 200 may be erected at the entrance to the car park. Alternatively the Car Park sign giving the name of the car park or other relevant information may be erected at the entrance (see Figure 4.3.2). A sign at the entrance of the car park, if erected within the car park, is not strictly a traffic sign, since it is on private land. However, it is recommended that signs of the type shown be used for conformity.



**Figure 4.3.2:**  
**Typical Car Park Name Sign**

4.3.12 Directions to a car park may be indicated by means of Sign F 202, Parking Direction, at appropriate junctions and/or Sign F 203, Parking Advance Direction, in advance of junctions. A distance in accordance with Table 4.1.1 may be incorporated in these signs.



**F 202L**



**F 202R**

**Signs F 202:**  
**Parking Direction (Left or Right)**

4.3.13 Where the name of the car park is to be incorporated in the sign, signs of the type shown in Figure 4.3.3 may be used. They shall have the white on blue P symbol, F 10, and black text and border on a white background.

4.3.14 Similarly, where other relevant information relating to the car park is to be displayed, signs of the type shown in Figure 4.3.4 may be used. The other relevant information is displayed on a separate panel. 'Other relevant information' for a car park sign could consist of any of the following:

- Name of car park;
- Number of spaces;
- Details of parking charges and penalties;
- Times or days when open;
- Name of operator;
- Text such as Long Term, Short Term, Pay & Display, Free, Coaches, etc., as applicable, in bilingual format.

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chevron may point to left or right.</li> <li>2. Disabled Person symbol, F 11, may be added to right or below P.</li> <li>3. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol(s) and chevron.</li> </ol>
---------------------	--



**F 203A**



**F 203L**



**F 203R**

**Signs F 203:**  
**Parking Advance Direction**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrow may point vertically up or to left or right.</li> <li>2. People with Disabilities symbol, F 11, may be added to right or below P.</li> <li>3. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added below symbol(s).</li> </ol>
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### Disabled Person's Parking Bays

4.3.15 Where disabled persons' parking bays are provided (see Chapter 7), the road markings may be supplemented by the Disabled Persons' Parking sign, Sign F 204. If the disabled person's parking bay has a time limit on its use, Supplementary Plate P 057, Time Limit, shall be used in conjunction with sign F 204. See also Chapter 5.



**Sign F 204:  
Disabled Persons' Parking**

### Variable Message Signs for Parking

4.3.16 Variable Message Signs may be used for car parks. Incorporated within the sign, the car park operator is able to inform the public of a real-time number of spaces available, or display the word "Full". These signs, used in advance of a car park or collectively for a group of car parks, can assist with the flow of traffic within a congested urban area. They are described in Chapter 3.



**Supplementary Plate P 057:  
Time Limit**

Permitted Variant:	The time limit may be varied.
--------------------	-------------------------------



**Figure 4.3.3:  
Typical Parking Direction Sign with Name**



**Figure 4.3.4:  
Typical Parking Signs with Other Relevant Information**

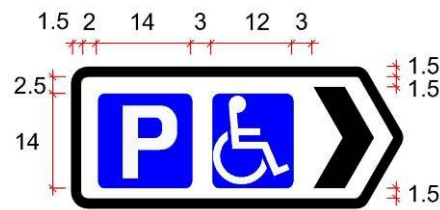


Figure 4.3.5:  
Parking Direction Sign with Disabilities Symbol (Sign F 202R Variant)



Figure 4.3.6:  
Car Park Name Sign

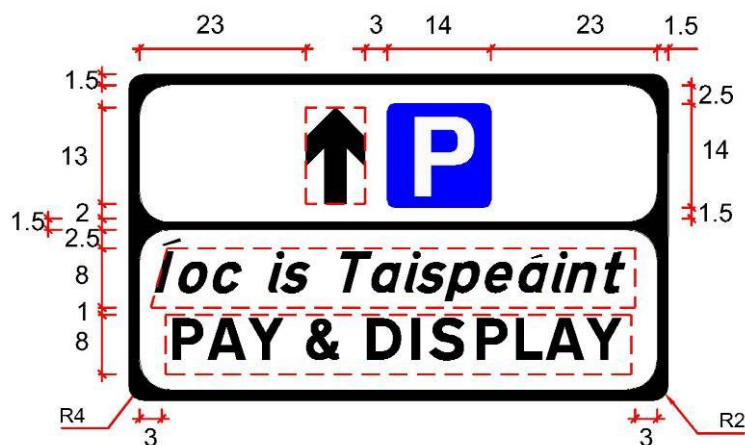


Figure 4.3.7:  
Parking Advance Direction Sign with Other Relevant Information

## Parking for Buses and Cycles

4.3.17 Where special parking areas are reserved for buses, the Bus Parking sign, Sign F 205, may be used.

4.3.18 Similarly, where parking for cycles is provided, the Cycle Parking sign, Sign F 206 may be used. If appropriate, this sign may be affixed to the cycle racks.

## Park and Ride

4.3.19 The Park and Ride symbol, Symbol F12 is available to indicate directions to park and ride facilities. The symbol is on a tile 14 stroke widths high.

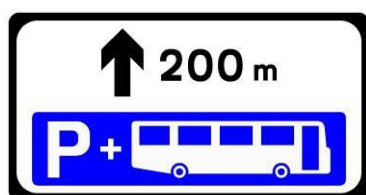
4.3.20 Directions to a park and ride facility may be indicated by means of Sign F 207, Park and Ride Direction, at appropriate junctions and/or Sign F 208, Park and Ride Advance Direction, in advance of junctions. A distance in accordance with Table 4.1.1 may be incorporated in these signs.



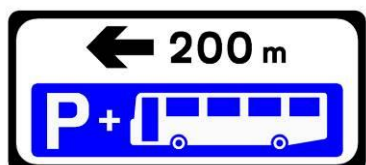
Sign F205: Bus Parking



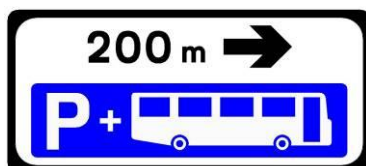
Sign F 206: Cycle Parking



F 208A:



F 208L



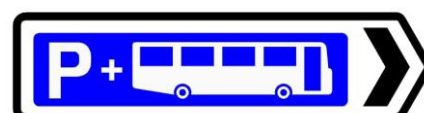
F 208R

### Signs F 208: Park and Ride Advance Direction

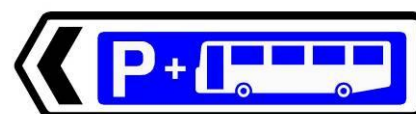
Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrow may point vertically up or to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added next to the arrow, or omitted.</li> </ol>
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Symbol F 12: Park and Ride



F 207R



F 207L

### Signs F 207: Park and Ride Direction

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chevron may point to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol and chevron.</li> </ol>
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## HOSPITALS

4.3.21 Hospital signs may be used to show the route to a hospital. The main feature for hospital signs is the white on blue “H” symbol, Symbol F 13. The symbol is on a tile 14 stroke widths high.



**Symbol F 13: Hospital**

4.3.22 To warrant a sign, the hospital should operate 24-hour Accident and Emergency facilities.

4.3.23 In the immediate vicinity of the hospital, Sign F 210, Hospital, should be erected to face oncoming traffic. It may also be appropriate for the hospital to be indicated up to 500m in advance by Sign F 211, Hospital Ahead.



**Sign F 210: Hospital**

4.3.24 Directions to a hospital may be indicated by means of Sign F 212, Hospital Direction, at appropriate junctions and/or Sign F 213, Hospital Advance Direction, in advance of junctions. A distance in accordance with Table 4.1.1 may be incorporated in these signs.

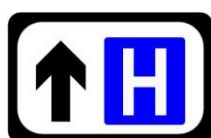


**Sign F 211: Hospital Ahead**

4.3.25 Where the name of the hospital is to be incorporated in the sign, signs similar to those shown in Figure 4.3.3 may be used. These are similar to Signs F 212 and F 213 but allow space for text. They shall have the H symbol, (F 13), and black text and border on a white background.

4.3.26 The hospital symbol may also be incorporated on directional signs together with other destinations: see Chapter 2.

Required Variant:	Distance shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
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**F 213A**



**F 213L**



**F 213R**

**Signs F 213:  
Hospital Advance Direction**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrow may point vertically up or to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added below the symbol.</li> </ol>
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**F 212L**



**F 212R**

**Signs F 212:  
Hospital Direction (Left or Right)**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chevron may point to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol and chevron.</li> </ol>
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## AIRPORTS

4.3.27 Airport signs may be used to show the route to an airport. The main feature for airport signs is the black on white aircraft symbol, Symbol F 14. The symbol is on a tile 10 stroke widths high.



**Symbol F 14: Airport**

4.3.28 Directions to an airport may be indicated by means of Sign F 221, Airport Direction, at appropriate junctions and/or Sign F 222, Airport Advance Direction, in advance of junctions. It should be noted that if the direction is to the right or left then the symbol shall be rotated to point in the appropriate direction. A distance in accordance with Table 4.1.1 may be incorporated in these signs.



**Sign F 220: Airport Repeat Sign**

4.3.29 Repeat signs, if required on long stretches of road, will display just the Airport Repeat sign, Sign F 220, in black with white background and black border.

4.3.30 The airport symbol may also be incorporated on directional signs together with other destinations: see Chapter 2.



**F 222A:**



**F 222L**



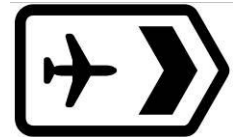
**F 222R**

**Signs F 222:  
Airport Advance Direction**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrow and airport symbol may point vertically up or to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added below the symbol.</li> </ol>
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**F 221L**



**F 221R**

**Signs F 221:  
Airport Direction (Left or Right)**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chevron and airport symbol may point to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol and chevron.</li> </ol>
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## BUS AND TRAIN STATIONS

4.3.31 Bus and train station signs may be used to show the route to a bus or train station. The main feature for such signs is the relevant black on white symbol. The available symbols are:

- F 15, Railway Station (14 stroke widths high);
- F 16, Metro, Light Rail or Tram Station (11 s/w high); and
- F 17, Bus or Coach Station (10 s/w high).

4.3.32 Directions to a station may be indicated by means of Sign F 230, Station Direction, at appropriate junctions and/or Sign F 231, Station Advance Direction, in advance of junctions. A distance in accordance with Table 4.1.1 may be incorporated in these signs.

4.3.33 Where the name of the station is to be incorporated in the sign, signs of the type shown in Figures 4.3.8 and 4.3.9 may be used. These are similar to Sign F 230 and F 231 but allow space for text. They shall have the appropriate symbol and black text and border on a white background.



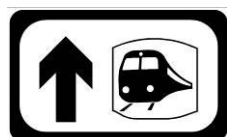
**Symbol F 15: Railway Station**



**Symbol F 16:  
Metro (or Light Rail or Tram)  
Station**



**Symbol F 17:  
Bus (or Coach) Station**



**F 231A**



**F 230L**



**F 230R**

**Signs F 230: Station Direction**



**F 231L**



**F 231R**

**Signs F 231: Station Advance Direction**

Required Variant:	Sign shall display Symbol F 15, F 16 or F 17 as appropriate.
Permitted Variants:	1. Arrow may point vertically up or to left or right. 2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added below the symbol.

Required Variant:	Sign shall display Symbol F 15, F 16 or F 17 as appropriate.
Permitted Variants:	1. Chevron may point to left or right. 2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol and chevron.

## FERRY TERMINALS AND PORTS

4.3.34 Ferry Terminal and port signs may be used to show the route to a ferry terminal or port. The main feature for such signs is the black on white ship symbol. The available symbols (all 15 stroke widths high) are:

- F 18, Car Ferry;
- F 19, Car and Truck Ferry;
- F 20, Roll-on Roll-off Freight Ferry; and
- F 21, Load-on Load-off Freight Port.



**Symbol F 18:**  
**Car Ferry**



**Symbol F 19:**  
**Car and Truck Ferry**



**Symbol F 20:**  
**Roll-on Roll-off Freight Ferry**



**Symbol F 21:**  
**Load-on Load-off Freight Port**

4.3.35 Directions to a ferry terminal may be indicated by means of Sign F 240, Ferry Terminal Direction, at appropriate junctions and/or Sign F 241, Ferry Terminal Advance Direction, in advance of junctions. A distance in accordance with Table 4.1.1 may be incorporated in these signs.

4.3.36 Where a port has facilities for several types of ferry, e.g. both car ferry and freight ferry, Symbol F 19 should be used. However, if different routes are signed to the terminals, the relevant symbols should be used to each terminal.

4.3.37 Where the name of the ferry terminal is to be incorporated in the sign, signs of the type shown in Figures 4.3.8 and 4.3.9 may be used. These are similar to Signs F 240 and F 241 but allow space for text. They shall have the appropriate ferry symbol and black text and border on a white background.

4.3.38 Repeat signs, if required on long stretches of road, will display just the Ferry Terminal Advance Direction (Ahead) sign, Sign F 241A, with the arrow pointing vertically up.

4.3.39 The ferry terminal symbols may also be incorporated on directional signs together with other destinations: see Chapter 2.



**Figure 4.3.8:**  
**Typical Ferry Terminal Sign With Destination**



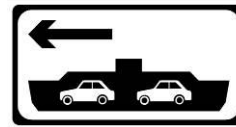
F 240L



F 241A



F 240R



F 241L



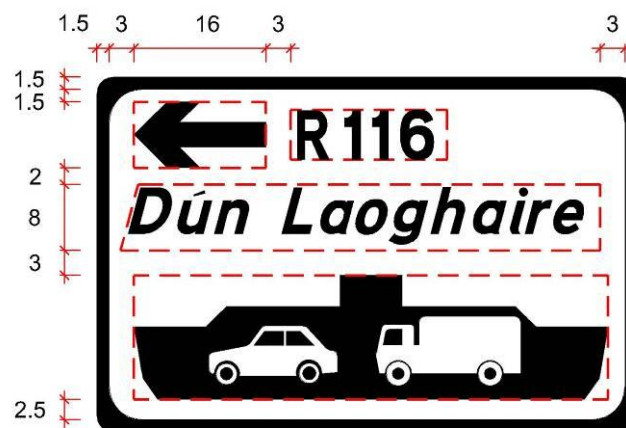
F 241R

**Signs F 240:  
Ferry Terminal Direction**

Required Variant:	Sign shall display Symbol F 18, F 19, F 20 or F 21 as appropriate.
Permitted Variants:	1. Chevron, ferry and vehicles may point to left or right. 2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol and chevron.

**Signs F 241:  
Ferry Terminal Advance Direction**

Required Variant:	Sign shall display Symbol F 18, F 19, F 20 or F 21 as appropriate.
Permitted Variants:	1. Chevron, ferry and vehicles may point to left or right. 2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol and chevron.



**Figure 4.3.9:  
Typical Dimensioned Ferry Terminal Sign With Destination**

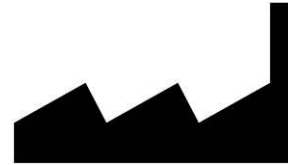
## INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

4.3.40 Industrial Estate signs may be used to show the route to an industrial estate, business park or similar estate. The main feature for such signs is the black on white factory symbol, Symbol F22, which is 15 stroke widths high.

4.3.41 Directions to an industrial estate may be indicated by means of Sign F 250, Industrial Estate Direction, at appropriate junctions and/or Sign F 251, Industrial Estate Advance Direction, in advance of junctions. A distance in accordance with Table 4.1.1 may be incorporated in these signs.

4.3.42 Where the name of the industrial estate is to be incorporated in the sign, signs of the type shown in Figures 4.3.10 and 4.3.11 may be used. These are similar to Signs F 250 and F 251 but allow space for text. They shall have the industrial estate name in black text and black border on a white background.

4.3.43 The industrial estate symbol may also be incorporated on directional signs together with other destinations: see Chapter 2.



**Symbol F22: Industrial Estate**



**F 250L**



**F 250R**

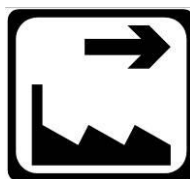
**Signs F 250:  
Industrial Estate Direction**



**F 251A**



**F251L**



**F251R**

**Signs F 251: Industrial Estate Advance Direction**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrow may point vertically up or to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added next to the arrow.</li> </ol>
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Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chevron may point to left or right.</li> <li>2. Distance, in accordance with Table 4.1.1, may be added between symbol and chevron.</li> </ol>
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**Figure 4.3.10:  
Typical Industrial Estate Sign with  
Estate Name**

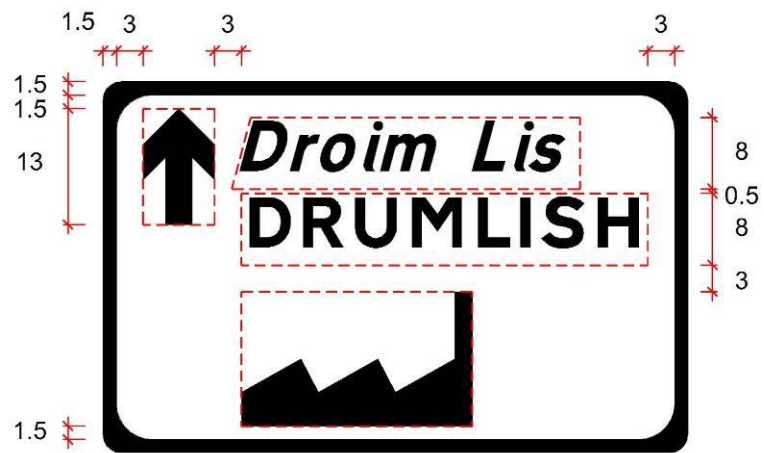


Figure 4.3.11:  
Typical Dimensioned Industrial Estate Sign with Estate Name

## GARDA SÍOCHÁNA SIGNS

### *Garda Station*

- 4.3.44 The Garda Síochána symbol, Symbol F 23, is used to indicate the presence of a Garda station. This symbol is only used on Sign F 260. It is 8 stroke widths high.
- 4.3.45 Sign F 260, Garda Station Direction, is used to indicate the presence of a Garda station or other Garda premises. The signs shall only be provided by the Road Authority with the agreement of the Garda Síochána.



**Symbol F 23: Garda**



**Sign F 260: Garda Station**

Permitted Variant:	Sign may point to left or right.
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### *Garda Síochána Observation Point*

- 4.3.46 Garda Síochána observation points are provided at intervals at the back of verges on motorways. Sign F 261, Garda Only, shall be provided adjacent to each of these lookout points to highlight to drivers that only a Garda vehicle is allowed to stop at this location.



**Sign F 261: Garda Only**

## 4.4 Road Layout Signs

4.4.1 A number of signs are available to advise drivers of the road layout ahead. Most such signs are either warning signs or signs giving directional information: these are described in Chapters 6 and 2 respectively. However, a number of road layout signs are classed as information signs and are described in this Section.

4.4.2 These signs are coloured in the same way as directional information signs (see Chapter 2) in accordance with the classification of roads. Thus, on motorways the signs shall have white symbols on blue backgrounds; on national roads they shall have white symbols on green backgrounds; and on other roads they shall have black symbols on white backgrounds.

### LANE GAIN

4.4.3 'Lane Gain' is the term used for the increase in the number of lanes in one direction on a road. Except at climbing lanes and on Type 3 Dual Carriageways, lane gain normally occurs at a junction or interchange where appreciable traffic flows join. Chapter 6 describes signs for lane gain at climbing lanes and Type 3 Dual Carriageways, while signs for lane gain at junctions on motorways and other dual carriageways are described here.

#### *Lane Gain at Junctions*

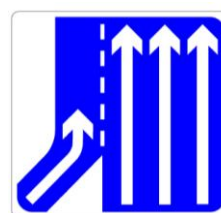
4.4.4 Lane Gain signs for lane gains at junctions shall be selected to depict the road layout ahead, showing the number of lanes joining, which lanes merge and which continue as part of the main carriageway.

4.4.5 Lane Gain signs shall be such that the arrow depicting the lane in which the driver viewing the sign is travelling is vertical, and arrows showing joining lanes are angled.

4.4.6 Signs F 301 to F 304 are available for use where a single lane joins the main carriageway, forming an extra lane. Where such signs are required, Signs F 301 or F 302 (as appropriate) shall be erected to face drivers on the main carriageway, with Signs F 303 or F 304 to face drivers on the joining lane.



**Sign F 301: Additional Lane Joining From Left (Two to Three Lanes)**



**Sign F 302: Additional Lane Joining From Left (Three to Four Lanes)**



**Sign F 303: Additional Lanes Joining From Right (Two to Three Lanes)**



**Sign F 304: Additional Lanes Joining From Right (Three to Four Lanes)**



4.4.7 Where two traffic lanes join the main carriageway, forming one extra lane, there are two possible arrangements: either the left-hand or the right-hand joining lane forms the additional lane, while the other lane merges. Signs F 305 to F 308 are available for use where the left-hand lane forms the additional lane and Signs F 309 to F 312 for use where the right-hand lane does. Signs F 305, F 306, F 309 and F 310 are for use to face drivers on the main carriageway, and Signs F 307, F 308, F 311 and F 312 are for use on the joining carriageway.

4.4.8 Lane gain signs should be erected at the relevant siting distance given in Table 4.4.1 in advance of the start of the junction on the left-hand verge of each carriageway. On the joining carriageway, it may be appropriate to provide a sign on the right-hand verge also.

**Table 4.4.1: Siting of Lane Gain Signs**

Speed (km/h)	Type of Road	Siting Distance of Sign from Junction (m)	Recommended Clear Visibility Distance of Sign (m)
≤ 60	Two-lane Dual Carriageway	70 to 90	90
80 or 85		120 to 160	90
100		160 to 215	120
120		215 to 295	120
≤ 60	Three -lane Dual Carriageway	90 to 120	90
80 or 85		120 to 160	120
100		160 to 215	120
120		215 to 295	120

4.4.9 On the joining carriageway, it may also be appropriate to provide a sign about 400m in advance of the junction, especially where the joining carriageway has two lanes (Signs F 307, F 308, F 311 and F 312). Such signs should indicate the distance to the junction in a panel below the main sign, as indicated in Figure 4.4.1.

4.4.10 The sizes of Lane Gain signs shall be in accordance with the recommendations of Table 4.4.2.

4.4.11 A typical layout for signs and road markings at a lane gain on a dual carriageway is illustrated in Chapter 10.



**Sign F 305: Additional Lanes Joining From Left – Left Joining Lane Continues (Two to Three Lanes)**



**Sign F 306: Additional Lanes Joining From Left – Left Joining Lane Continues (Three to Four Lanes)**



**Sign F 307: Additional Lanes Joining From Right – Left Joining Lane Continues (Two to Three Lanes)**



**Sign F 308: Additional Lanes Joining From Right – Left Joining Lane Continues (Three to Four Lanes)**



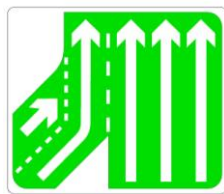
**Sign F 311: Additional Lanes Joining From Right – Right Joining Lane Continues (Two to Three Lanes)**



**Sign F 309: Additional Lanes Joining From Left – Right Joining Lane Continues (Two to Three Lanes)**



**Sign F 312: Additional Lanes Joining From Right – Right Joining Lane Continues (Three to Four Lanes)**



**Sign F 310: Additional Lanes Joining From Left – Right Joining Lane Continues (Three to Four Lanes)**



**Figure 4.4.1: Distance Panel Below Lane Gain Sign**

**Table 4.4.2: Sizes of Lane Gain Signs**

Speed	≤ 70 km/h		80 to 100 km/h		120 km/h	
Sign	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)
F 301	1300	1275	1570	1530	1965	1915
F 302	1355	1450	1625	1740	2030	2180
F 303	1205	1310	1445	1570	1805	1965
F 304	1350	1310	1620	1570	2025	1965
F 305	1330	1275	1600	1530	2000	1915
F 306	1330	1450	1600	1740	2000	2180
F 307	1235	1310	1485	1570	1855	1965
F 308	1365	1310	1640	1570	2050	1965
F 309	1330	1395	1600	1675	2000	2095
F 310	1330	1570	1600	1880	2000	2350
F 311	1205	1310	1445	1570	1805	1965
F 312	1365	1310	1640	1570	2050	1965
F313	1050	1155	1260	1385	1575	1735
F 314	1425	1550	1710	1860	2135	2325
<b>Distance Panel</b>						
Additional Height (mm)	420		510		640	
'x'-height (mm)	100		120		150	

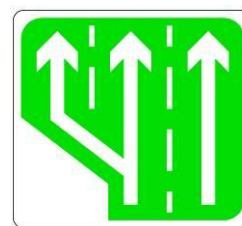
## Lane Gain Between Junctions

4.4.12 In some instances an additional lane may be introduced between junctions. The warning signs needed at the start of a single carriageway climbing lane or at lane gains on a Type 3 Dual Carriageway are described in Chapter 6. On other dual carriageways or motorways, warning signs are not needed at lane gains between junctions, but information signs may be erected.

4.4.13 Signs F 313 and F 314 are available to indicate a lane gain between junctions on such roads. The signs have white symbols and border on a blue background on motorways, white symbols and border on a green background on national roads, and black symbols and border on a white background on regional and local roads.

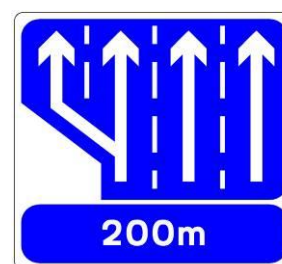
4.4.14 Lane Gain signs should be erected on the left-hand verge at the relevant siting distance given in Table 4.4.1 in advance of the start of the taper for the additional lane. It may also be appropriate to provide a sign about 400m in advance of the taper. Such signs should indicate the distance to the taper in a panel below the main sign, as indicated in Figure 4.4.1.

4.4.15 The sizes of Lane Gain signs should be in accordance with the recommendations of Table 4.4.2.



**Sign F 313:**  
**Lane Gain Between Junctions**  
**(Two to Three Lanes)**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distance panel may be added.</li> <li>2. Distance shall be varied in accordance with Table 4.1.1.</li> <li>3. Colours shall be in accordance with Paragraph 4.4.13.</li> </ol>
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**Sign F 314:**  
**Lane Gain Between Junctions**  
**(Three to Four Lanes)**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distance panel may be omitted.</li> <li>2. Distance shall be varied in accordance with Table 4.1.1.</li> <li>3. Colours shall be in accordance with Paragraph 4.4.13.</li> </ol>
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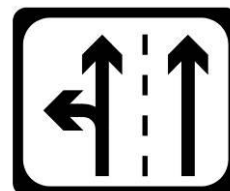
## LANE DIVERGE

4.4.16 Lane diverge occurs when the lanes in a carriageway split at a junction: one or more lanes lead off to a different destination with a consequent reduction in the number of lanes on the main carriageway. In such cases it is necessary to inform drivers of the destinations reached via each lane. Therefore advance direction signs listing the relevant destinations are required. These are described in Chapter 2.

4.4.17 However, on multi-lane urban roads (single or dual carriageways) it may be necessary to advise drivers of the appropriate lanes to be in for the different manoeuvres at a junction ahead. Such signs are described here.

4.4.18 Signs F 322, F 323 and F 324 are available for indicating the lanes to be in for different manoeuvres at a junction, when there are two, three or four approach lanes. The signs have black symbols and borders on a white background. In the depiction of each lane, the arrow may point vertically upwards or to the left or right. A single arrow may also indicate two of these directions.

4.4.19 Where one of the lanes is a bus lane, the arrow depicting that lane should be replaced by the words 'LÁNA BUS'.



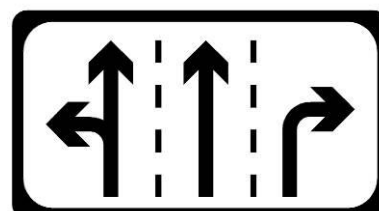
**Sign F 322: Lane Diverge  
(Two Lanes)**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrows may point vertically upwards, to left or to right, or may point in two of these directions.</li> <li>2. An arrow may be replaced with 'LÁNA BUS'.</li> </ol>
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**Sign F 324: Lane Diverge  
(Four Lanes)**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrows may point vertically upwards, to left or to right, or may point in two of these directions.</li> <li>2. An arrow may be replaced with 'LÁNA BUS'.</li> </ol>
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**Sign F 323: Lane Diverge  
(Three Lanes)**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrows may point vertically upwards, to left or to right, or may point in two of these directions.</li> <li>2. An arrow may be replaced with 'LÁNA BUS'.</li> </ol>
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## START AND END SIGNS FOR MOTORWAYS

4.4.20 At the entrances to and exits from motorways a number of information signs are required to alert drivers to the change in road type and the consequent change in regulations. The Motorway symbol, Symbol F 30, is used on these signs. It is 16 stroke widths high.



**Symbol F 30: Motorway**

4.4.21 The motorway symbol and accompanying motorway start and end signs have white symbols, text and borders on a blue background.

4.4.22 The Start of Motorway sign, Sign F 330, indicates the commencement point of a motorway and should be positioned on the mainline and on the merge slip roads on both sides of the carriageway. However, the sign must be positioned where it can readily be seen by drivers in time to decide whether or not to proceed onto the motorway. Thus the sign should be positioned at the start of a merge slip road, even if the motorway order does not start precisely at that point.



**Sign F 330: Start of Motorway**

Required Variant:	Motorway number shall be varied to suit.
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4.4.23 The Motorway Prohibitions sign, Sign F 331, may be used to indicate the restrictions on traffic entering the motorway. This sign should be used in advance of the start of the motorway at a point where the restricted driver can carry on their journey, while avoiding entering onto the motorway. Since the signs contain so much text, two signs are required at each location – one in English and the other in Irish.

4.4.24 Where a route changes from a non-motorway to a motorway on the same alignment, Sign F 332, Motorway Ahead, should be used on the mainline to indicate to drivers the distance to the start of the motorway. The distance shown should be in accordance with Table 4.1.1.



**Sign F 332: Motorway Ahead**

Required Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motorway number shall be varied to suit.</li> <li>2. Distance shall be varied in accordance with Table 4.1.1.</li> </ol>
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**Signs F 331: Motorway Prohibitions (English and Irish)**

- 4.4.25 The End of Motorway sign, Sign F 333, indicates the point where motorway restrictions end. This sign should be positioned on both sides of the carriageway on the mainline and diverge slip roads.
- 4.4.26 Where the mainline of the motorway ends, End of Motorway Ahead signs, Signs F 334, should be erected on both sides of the carriageway at 500m and 1km in advance of the end of the motorway. Where the distance from Sign F 334 to the end of the motorway is approximately 1km (i.e.  $\geq 950\text{m} < 1,050\text{m}$ ), the distance shall be displayed as '1km'. Otherwise, the distance shall be displayed in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
- 4.4.27 A typical layout for the traffic signs at a grade-separated junction on a motorway is included in Chapter 10.



**Sign F 333: End of Motorway**



**Sign F 334: End of Motorway Ahead**

Required Variant:	Distance shall be varied in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
-------------------	--

## COUNTDOWN MARKERS

4.4.28 Countdown Markers, Signs F 340.1 to F 340.3 should be provided in advance of a diverge lane on all grade separated dual carriageways or motorways. They should be located in sets of three on the left-hand verge at approximately 300m (F 340.3), 200m (F 340.2) and 100m (F 340.1) in advance of the start of the diverge taper, in order to give the driver a final countdown to the start of the diverge slip lane. Countdown Markers should **not** be provided at compact junctions or junctions on at-grade or single carriageway roads.



Countdown Markers for use on Motorways



Countdown Markers for use on National Roads



Countdown Markers for use on Regional and Local Roads

**F340.3      F340.2      F340.1**

**Signs F 340:  
Countdown Markers**

4.4.29 The signs have white symbols and border on a blue background on motorways, white symbols and border on a green background on national roads, and black symbols and border on a white background on regional and local roads

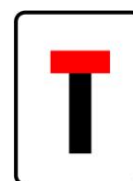
4.4.30 Countdown markers should be 700mm wide by 1,200mm high on roads with a speed of 100km/h or more and 525mm wide by 900mm high on lower speed roads.

4.4.31 The symbols are inclined at 35° to the horizontal.

4.4.32 Special countdown markers are used at level crossings. These are described in Chapter 6.

## CUL-DE-SAC SIGN

4.4.33 Sign F 350, Cul-de-sac, should be posted at the entrance to roads which have no other outlet: cul-de-sac roads.



**Sign F 350: Cul-de-sac**



## WITH-FLOW BUS LANES

4.4.34 Most signs for bus lanes are regulatory and are described in Chapter 5. However, the signs for the start of a with-flow bus lane are information signs (i.e. not regulatory).

4.4.35 The start of a with-flow bus lane is denoted by either a Start Of With-Flow Nearside Bus Lane Sign, F 360, or a Start Of With-Flow Offside Bus Lane Sign, F 361, as appropriate.

4.4.36 Signs F 360 and F 361 shall be erected with a Supplementary Plate P 051, Period of Operation, beneath, detailing the days and times of operation. For bus lanes that are operational at all times, Supplementary Plate P 055, 24-hour Operation, shall be used.

4.4.37 The cycle symbol may be omitted if, for instance, there is a suitable alternative cycle facility.

4.4.38 The use of signs F 360 and F 361 is described in Chapter 5.



**F 360:**  
**Start Of Nearside With-Flow Bus Lane**

Requirement:	Supplementary Plate P 051 or P 055 shall be added.
Permitted Variant:	The cycle symbol may be omitted.



**F 361:**  
**Start of Offside With-Flow Bus Lane**

Requirement:	Supplementary Plate P 051 or P055 shall be added.
Permitted Variant:	The cycle symbol may be omitted.



**Typical Supplementary Plate  
P 051: PERIOD OF OPERATION**

Permitted Variant:	The period of operation may be varied, using the 24-hour clock and abbreviations for days of the week.
--------------------	--



**Supplementary Plate P 055:  
24-HOUR OPERATION**

## 4.5 Traffic Calming Signs

- 4.5.1 A variety of information signs are available to assist with traffic calming. These are described in this Section.
- 4.5.2 The specified 'x'-height and recommended clear visibility for traffic calming signs are shown in Table 4.1.2.

### SPEED LIMITS IN km/h

- 4.5.3 Sign F 400, Speed Limits in km/h, is available to advise drivers that speed limits are in km/h and not miles per hour. This sign may be deployed on roads crossing the border with the North, placed facing traffic entering the Republic. They may also be used at major airports to remind drivers of hire cars, or at ferry ports to remind drivers coming off ferries and along major routes out of cities or any other place where tourists may frequently travel.



**Sign F400: Metric Speed Limit Information**

### SPEED LIMIT AHEAD

- 4.5.4 The Speed Limit Ahead sign, Sign F 401, may be used to warn traffic that they are approaching a lower speed limit ahead. At roadworks, Sign F 401 shall only be used where a Road Works Speed Limit Order is in force.
- 4.5.5 On high speed roads, Sign F 401 should be placed at about 1km in advance of a roadworks speed limit, with the distance panel marked accordingly. On other roads lesser distances may be appropriate. At roadworks the sign shall be preceded by the Roadworks Ahead Sign, WK 001, (see Chapter 8) which shall also have a supplementary plate stating the distance to the roadworks.
- 4.5.6 Sign F 401 may also be used at the approaches to a special speed limit or an urban speed limit where the approach speed is likely to be high: e.g. at the approach to a town on a high speed national road.
- 4.5.7 For details of speed limit signs, see Chapter 5.



**Sign F 401:  
Speed Limit Ahead**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Speed shall be 30, 50, 60, 80 or 100 km/h.</li> <li>2. Distance shall be varied in accordance with Table 4.1.1.</li> </ol>
---------------------	--

## SPEED CAMERAS

- 4.5.8 The Speed Camera symbol, Symbol F 40, is used to indicate the presence of a speed camera or cameras along a road.
- 4.5.9 The Speed Camera sign, Sign F 402, may be used with the camera symbol on its own, or with a distance, indicating the distance to the next camera.



**Symbol F 40: Speed Camera**



**Sign F 402: Speed Camera Ahead**

Permitted Variants:	1. Distance may be omitted. 2. Distance shall be varied in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
---------------------	--

## SIGNS INDICATING TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES

4.5.10 A number of signs are available for use on main roads that pass through a town or village. The aim of the signs is to highlight to drivers the restrictions in place on the main road through the built-up area.

4.5.11 A series of typical designs are presented in the NRA Traffic Calming Guidelines<sup>2</sup> covering a range of layouts. Whilst these have been prepared for use on national roads, the principles may be applied to other major roads.

4.5.12 In principle, a 'Gateway' is established at the entrance to the town or village by means of signs, road markings and other features, such as carriageway narrowing. The Gateway should mark a definite change in the character of the surrounding area from rural to urban.

4.5.13 In general, the first sign encountered by the driver in advance of the Gateway is one which gives a warning to the driver (see Figure 4.5.1). In this instance the warning sign shows the road narrowing ahead with P 040 supplementary plate. The sign is an assembly on a grey backing board of the appropriate warning sign with a Supplementary Plate, P 063, Traffic Calming, or P 040, Reduce Speed Now. For this use, the supplementary plate may be split, with the Irish text above the sign and the English text below. For details of backing boards see Chapter 1, and for warning signs see Chapter 6.

4.5.14 If the first sign is used with Supplementary Plate P 063, Traffic Calming, a distance to the Gateway may be added. It is not appropriate to show a distance with Supplementary Plate P 040, Reduce Speed Now.

4.5.15 The second sign encountered by the driver may incorporate a regulatory sign displaying the speed restriction through the town or village (usually 50km/h, Sign RUS 043), the place name in both Irish and English text, and a Barrier Board (Sign W 183 – see Chapter 6). These are mounted on a grey backing board with the place name at the top, the speed limit in the centre and the barrier board at the bottom (see Figure 4.5.2).



**Figure 4.5.1:**  
Typical Warning Traffic Calming Sign



**Supplementary Plate P 063:**  
Traffic Calming Ahead

Permitted Variants:	5. Distance shall be varied in accordance with Table 4.1.1. 6. Distance panel may be omitted.
---------------------	--



**Supplementary Plate P 040:**  
Reduce Speed Now

<sup>2</sup> National Roads Authority. *Guidelines on Traffic Calming for Towns and Villages on National Routes*. NRA, Dublin.

- 4.5.16 Some traffic calming layouts incorporate narrowing the road down to a single lane, so that traffic in one direction has to give way to traffic in the other. At such locations a Yield Sign, RUS 026, should be provided for the direction without priority. It may be necessary to provide a road narrows warning sign (W 070 or W 071 – see Chapter 6) and, in some cases a Supplementary Plate P 060, warning of oncoming traffic in the middle of the road.
- 4.5.17 Where a road hump or humps are installed as part of traffic calming, warning Sign W 130, Road Hump, may be provided (see Chapter 6).



W 070L

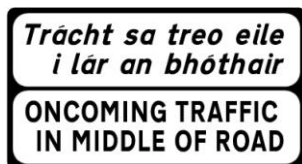


W 070R

Sign W 070: Road Narrows on One Side



Sign W 071: Road Narrows on Both Sides



Supplementary Plate P 060: Oncoming Traffic



Sign W 130: Road Hump



Figure 4.5.2:  
Typical Town Name and Speed  
Limit Sign

## 4.6 Alternative Route Information Signs

- 4.6.1 Alternative Route Information signs provide information over and above any information provided on directional, regulatory or warning signs. They provide information relating to restrictions along a route for certain road users.



Symbol F 50: High Vehicle

### ALTERNATIVE ROUTES FOR HIGH VEHICLES

- 4.6.2 When an advance sign for low headroom (Sign W 110 – see Chapter 6) is provided, it may be necessary to erect signs indicating an alternative route for high vehicles. The High Vehicle symbol, Symbol F 50, is available for this. It is 30 stroke widths high.



Sign F 500:  
High Vehicle ADS Straight Ahead

- 4.6.3 The first High Vehicle Advance Direction Sign should be placed directly after the Low Headroom Warning Sign (W 110) but at an adequate distance so the sign can be read.

- 4.6.4 High Vehicle Advance Direction Signs F 500, F 501L or F 501R should then be provided in advance of decision points along the alternative route, to indicate whether high vehicles should continue straight ahead or turn left or right. These signs should be mounted with other advance direction signs provided on the approaches to junctions along the route.



F 501L



F 501R

Signs F 501:  
High Vehicle ADS (Left or Right)

- 4.6.5 The High Vehicle Direction Signs F 502L or F 502R, should be used at relevant junctions, pointing either left or right to confirm the direction of the alternative route if it varies from straight ahead.

- 4.6.6 The alternative route should be signed at every junction and at maximum intervals of 1km throughout the route. Sign F 500 may be used to confirm that a high vehicle should continue ahead.



F 502L



F 502R

Signs F 502:  
High Vehicles Direction

- 4.6.7 Where it is necessary to state the destination for high vehicles, direction signs may be provided, as shown in Figure 4.6.1. Such signs have white symbol, text and border on a black background. Details of the design of this sign are provided in Figure 4.6.2.



Figure 4.6.1:  
High Vehicle Direction Sign with  
Destination

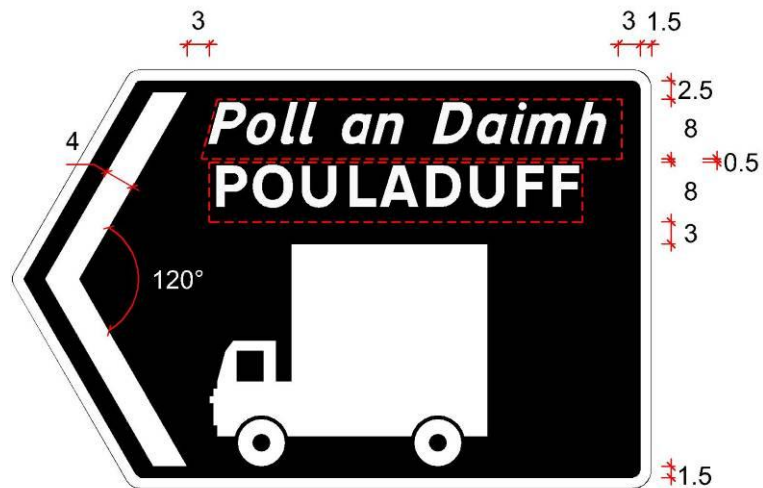


Figure 4.6.2:  
High Vehicle Direction Sign with Destination

## ALTERNATIVE ROUTES FOR HEAVY VEHICLES

4.6.8 When an advance sign for a vehicle weight restriction for traffic management (Sign W 114 – see Chapter 6) or safety reasons (Sign W 115) is provided, it may be necessary to erect signs indicating an alternative route for heavy vehicles. The Heavy Vehicle symbol, Symbol F 51, is available for this. The symbol is 23 stroke widths high. A maximum gross weight may be included on the symbol to denote the size of vehicle for which the sign is intended. The following weights are permitted:

3.5t, 7.5t, 10t, 12.5t, 18t, 26t and 32t.

4.6.9 Heavy Vehicle Advance Direction signs, Signs F 510, F511L and F 511R, and Heavy Vehicle Direction signs, Signs F 512L and F 512R, may be used to direct these vehicles. They are used in the same manner as High Vehicle signs described above.

4.6.10 Where it is necessary to state the destination for heavy vehicles, direction signs may be provided, as shown in Figure 4.6.3. Such signs have white symbol, text and border on a black background.



**Symbol F 51: Heavy Vehicle**

Permitted Variant:	Maximum weight may be added in accordance with Paragraph 4.6.8.
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**Sign F 510:  
Heavy Vehicle ADS Straight Ahead**



**Figure 4.6.3:  
Heavy Vehicle Direction Sign with Destination**



**F 511L**



**F 511R**

**Signs F 511:  
Heavy Vehicle ADS (Left or Right)**



**F 512L**



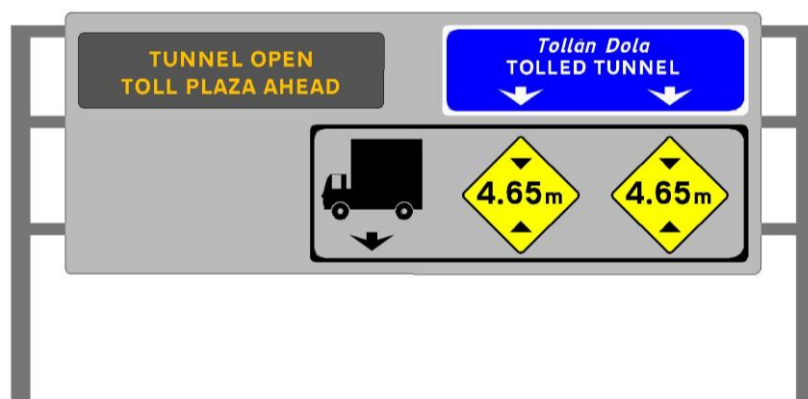
**F 512R**

**Signs F 512:  
Heavy Vehicles Direction**



## ADVANCE INFORMATION SIGNS FOR HIGH OR HEAVY VEHICLES

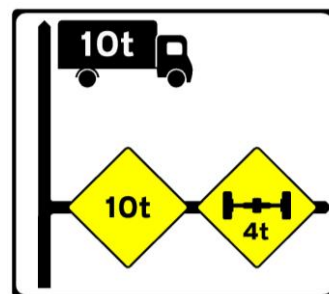
- 4.6.11 Advance information of restrictions on the height or weight of vehicles may be given by providing signs of the type shown in Figure 4.6.4.
- 4.6.12 Advance information signs should be designed using similar design rules as used for map type advance direction signs (see Chapter 2). The map symbol is used to depict either a grade separated junction or an at-grade 'T' junction to suit the location. The appropriate yellow diamond warning sign, stating the nature of the restriction, should be included on the arm leading to the restriction and the high sided truck or the heavy truck symbol included on the arm leading to the alternative route.
- 4.6.13 The size of the yellow diamond warning sign can be 900, 1200 or 1500mm side dimension depending on the type of road and prominence required. For use on overhead, motorway and high speed dual carriageway signs the 1500mm size should always be used.



**Gantry Sign  
(1500mm Warning Signs)**



**Grade Separated Sign  
(1500mm Warning Sign)**



**At-Grade Sign  
(900mm Warning Sign)**

**Figure 4.6.4:  
Advance Information Signs for Heavy or High Sided Vehicles**

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## 4.7 Signs for Services

- 4.7.1 Signs are required on main roads to indicate where services such as refreshments and fuel can be obtained. These facilities might be available in special service areas on motorways; adjacent to a junction on a major road; in adjacent towns or villages; on nearby side roads; or with access directly off the main road.
- 4.7.2 The services are indicated by a series of symbols. Those which may be indicated on signs for services are shown in Table 4.7.1.
- 4.7.3 The white on blue symbols (S 70 to S 78) are for use on motorway area signs, while the white on brown symbols (T 70 to T 79) are for use on other services signs. The M Fuel symbol, S70, may be depicted larger than the others. There is no 'Open 24 Hours' symbol for motorway service area signs, as all such service areas are required to remain open at all times.
- 4.7.4 Parking is another facility which needs to be available. However, where any of the other facilities are provided, parking can generally be taken for granted. The Parking symbol (Symbol F 10 – see Section 4.3) is not, therefore, normally indicated in conjunction with the other symbols.
- 4.7.5 Signs to indicate services shall not be provided on national roads without the approval of the National Roads Authority.
- 4.7.6 Where the distance from an Advance Services Area or Advance Services sign is approximately 1km (i.e.  $\geq 950\text{m} < 1,050\text{m}$ ), the distance shall be displayed as '1km'. Otherwise, the distance shall be displayed in accordance with Table 4.1.1.

**Table 4.7.1: Symbols for Signs for Services**

Facility	Symbol No.	Symbol for Motorway Service Area Signs	Symbol No.	Symbol for Other Services Signs
Fuel	S 70		T 70	
Garage Repairs	S 71		T 71	
Telephone	S 72		T 72	
Public Toilets	S 73		T 73	
Refreshments	S 74		T 74	
Restaurant	S 75		T 75	
Picnic Area	S 76		T 76	
Accommodation	S 77		T 77	
Information Point	S 78		T 78	
Open 24 Hours	-	-	T 79	

**Notes:**

1. Services symbol tiles are 10 stroke widths (s/w) high except for Motorway Fuel (S70), which is 23s/w.
2. Refer to Paragraphs 4.7.7 to 4.7.11 and Figures 4.7.1 to 4.7.7 for colour and size of symbols for use on Motorway Service Area signs.

## MOTORWAY SERVICE AREAS

- 4.7.7 Purpose-built service areas are provided at intervals along some motorways. Good advance signing is required to inform drivers of the locations of service areas and, when closer, of the facilities available.
- 4.7.8 Advance Service Area signs shall be erected at 1km and 500m before the start of the exit taper for the service area (see Figures 4.7.1 and 4.7.2). The signs shall have white text on a blue background, with services shown as black symbols on white tiles. Where appropriate, the 1km sign should have a bottom panel advising the distance to the next motorway service area. Up to six symbols may be displayed to denote the available services.
- 4.7.9 At the start of the exit taper, a Diverge Taper Gantry Services sign shall be erected. The sign face shall show the relevant service symbols in black on a white tile and a Gantry Diverge Arrow in the bottom left-hand corner (see Figure 4.7.3). For details of the Gantry Diverge Arrow see Chapter 2.
- 4.7.10 At the nosing, a Service Area Direction sign is provided confirming the services available with white symbols on a blue background. This depicts the relevant symbols without text (see Figure 4.7.4). The sign should be designed with an 'x'-height of 200mm.
- 4.7.11 The setting out of these signs shall be in accordance with Tables 4.7.2 and 4.7.3. Examples of sign design are illustrated in Figures 4.7.5 to 4.7.7.



Figure 4.7.1:  
Advance Service Area Sign  
(1km)



Figure 4.7.2:  
Advance Service Area Sign  
(500m)



Figure 4.7.3:  
Diverge Taper Gantry Services  
Sign



Figure 4.7.4:  
Direction Services Sign

**Table 4.7.2: Dimensions for Motorway Service Area Signs**

Description	Advance Service Area Sign	Diverge Taper Gantry Services Sign
	Dimension (s/w)	
Overall Dimensions		
Border Width	1.5	1.5
Inner Radius of Border	4	4
Outer Radius of Border	2	2
Vertical Space between Irish and English Text	0.5	0.5
'x'-height of Text	200mm	250mm
Top Panel		
Vertical Gap Between Irish and English Text	1	2.5
Gap to Text from Top Border	2.5	
Gap to Side Borders	3	
Gap to Bottom Border	1.5	
Second Panel		
Gap to Top Border	2.5	3
Gap to Bottom Border	1.5	
Third Panel		
Gap to Symbol from Top Border	2.5	
Gap to Symbol from Bottom Border	1.5	3
Horizontal Gap between Symbols	3.6	
Bottom Panel		
Gap to Side Borders	3	3
Gap to Bottom Border	0	3
Vertical Gap between Symbols	3	
Vertical Gap Between Irish and English Text	0.5	
'x'-height of Distance (...km)	10.4	

**Table 4.7.3: Dimensions for Services Direction Signs**

Description	s/w
Border Width	1.5
Inner Radius of Border (see Note)	1
Outer Radius of Border	2.5
Outer Border Radius of Top and Bottom Corners at Pointed End	2
Outer Border Radius of Point	1.5
Chevron Width	4
Gap to Chevron from Top Border	1.5
Gap to Symbols from Top Border	1.5
Gap to Chevron and Symbols from Side Border	2.5
Gap to Chevron and Symbols from Bottom Border	1.5
Horizontal Gap between Symbols and between Symbols and Chevron	3
Vertical Gap between Symbols	3

Note: For direction signs the inner border is not radiused at the point on the sign.



Figure 4.7.5:  
Advance Service Area Sign (1km)



Figure 4.7.6:  
Diverge Taper Gantry Services Sign

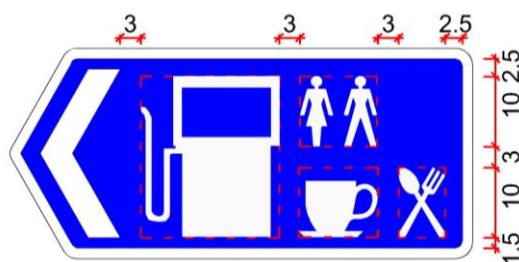


Figure 4.7.7:  
Service Area Direction Sign

## SERVICES OFF THE MAIN LINE

4.7.12 Where there are services close to a main road (usually a motorway or dual carriageway), signs may be erected on the main road to direct drivers to the facilities. In order to warrant signing, fuel, toilets and refreshment facilities should normally be available.

4.7.13 Advance Services signs may be erected at 750m before the start of the relevant exit taper. The sign should be a stack type of advance direction sign, as depicted in Figures 4.7.8 and 4.7.9. The signs shall have white text and symbols on a brown background. Up to five symbols may be displayed on one or two lines to denote the available facilities.

4.7.14 Where facilities are available throughout the day and night, the Open 24 Hours symbol (T 79) may be included on the sign. However, where the facility is not a 24 hour service, opening times shall not be displayed.

4.7.15 At the nosing a Services Direction sign is provided confirming services available. This depicts the relevant symbols without text (see Figure 4.7.10). The 'x'-height should be in accordance with Table 4.1.2.

4.7.16 A maximum of five symbols should be used on any one sign.

4.7.17 The layout out of these signs shall be in accordance with Tables 4.7.3 and 4.7.4. Examples of sign design are illustrated in Figures 4.7.11 to 4.7.13.



**Figure 4.7.8:**  
**Advance Services Sign**  
**(Two Lines of Symbols)**



**Figure 4.7.9:**  
**Advance Services Sign**  
**(One Line of Symbols)**



**Figure 4.7.10:**  
**Direction Services Sign**



**Table 4.7.4: Dimensions for Advance Services Signs**

Description	Dimension (S/W)
<b>Overall Dimensions</b>	
Border Width	1.5
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Vertical Space between Irish and English Text	0.5
'x'-height of Text	100mm
<b>Top Panel</b>	
Gap to Arrow from Top Border	1.5
Gap to Text from Top Border	5.5
Gap to Side Borders	3
Gap to Bottom Border	1.5
Gap to Side of Arrow and Side of Text	3
<b>Bottom Panel</b>	
Gap to Symbol from Top Border	1.5
Gap to Symbol from Bottom Border	1.5
Gap to Side Borders	3
Gap to Bottom Border	1.5
Horizontal Gap between Symbols	5
Vertical Gap between Symbols	3



**Figure 4.7.11:**  
**Advance Services Sign**  
**(Two Lines of Symbols)**





Figure 4.7.12:  
Advance Services Sign  
(One Line of Symbols)

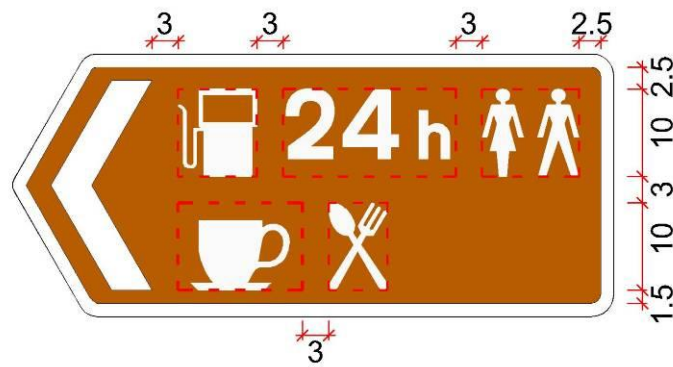


Figure 4.7.13:  
Services Direction Sign

## SERVICES WITHIN 5km

4.7.18 Facilities providing fuel and other services which lie close to a major road may be indicated on services signs. Advance Direction Services signs (see Figure 4.7.14) may be provided in advance of the relevant junction on the major road, and Services Direction signs (see Figure 4.7.15) should be provided to ensure continuity between the major road and the facility.

4.7.19 The signs shall have white text and symbols on a brown background. Up to five symbols may be displayed to denote the available facilities. The junction number, if allocated, should be included in the upper panel of the Advance Direction Services sign (see Chapter 2).

4.7.20 The Advance Direction Services signs may be erected at 750m before the start of the relevant exit taper.

4.7.21 The setting out of Advance Direction Services signs shall be in accordance with Table 4.7.5. An 'x'-height appropriate to the class and speed of the road, as defined in Chapter 2, should normally be used. An example of a sign design is illustrated in Figure 4.7.16.

4.7.22 The Services Direction signs shall be flag type direction signs depicting the relevant symbols and a chevron. On these signs the fuel symbol may be 1.5 times the size of the other symbols.

4.7.23 A maximum of five symbols should be used on any one sign.

4.7.24 The setting out of Services Direction signs shall be in accordance with Table 4.7.3. The 'x'-height should be in accordance with Table 4.1.2. An example of a sign design is illustrated in Figure 4.7.17.



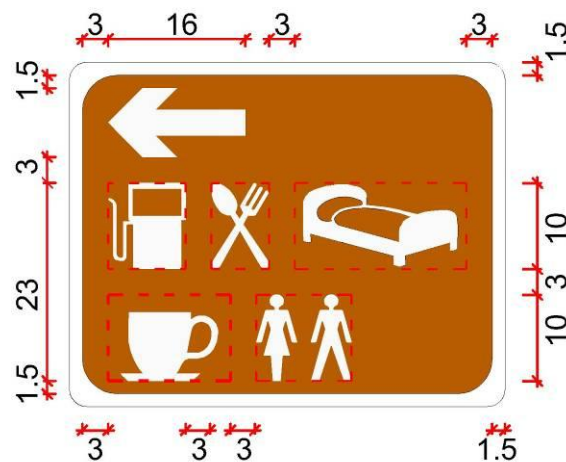
**Figure 4.7.14:  
Advance Direction Services Sign**



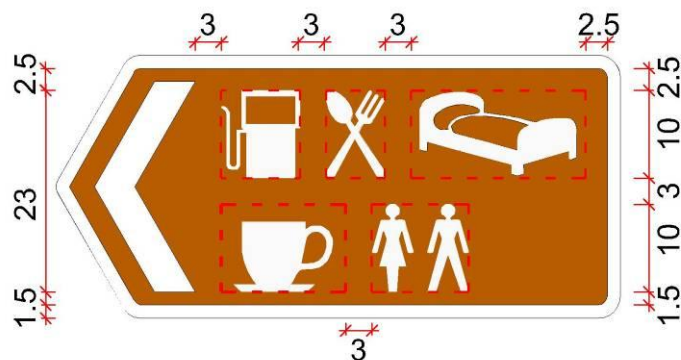
**Figure 4.7.15:  
Services Direction Sign**

**Table 4.7.5: Dimensions for Advance Direction Services Signs**

Description	Dimension (s/w)
Border Width	1.5
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top Border from Symbol	3
Gap to Top Border from Arrow	1.5
Gap to Side Borders	3
Gap to Bottom Border	1.5
Gap Between Symbols	3



**Figure 4.7.16:  
Advance Direction Services Sign**



**Figure 4.7.17:  
Services Direction Sign**

## BYPASSED TOWNS AND ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

### *Bypassed Town Signs*

- 4.7.25 Towns and villages which have been bypassed may be considered for signing off the new main road. Bypassed Town signs may be erected on the main road to indicate the facilities available in the town.
- 4.7.26 Bypassed Town signs may be erected at 750m before the start of the relevant exit taper (or before the junction in the case of a single carriageway).
- 4.7.27 A Bypassed Town sign shall be a stack type of advance direction sign, as depicted in Figure 4.7.18. The signs shall have white text and symbols on a brown background. The name of the town or village and up to four symbols may be displayed on two separate panels to denote the available facilities. The junction number, if allocated, should be included in the upper panel (see Chapter 2).
- 4.7.28 Where necessary, two towns may be signed off the same junction. However, this may not be appropriate if all the services indicated cannot be found in both towns.
- 4.7.29 A maximum of four symbols should be used on any one sign. These symbols may be chosen from the services symbols in Table 4.7.1 or from the tourist symbols described in Section 1.11.
- 4.7.30 The layout of Bypassed Town signs shall be the same as for stack type Advance Direction Signs (see Chapter 2). The 'x'-height should be in accordance with Table 4.1.2. An example of the sign design is illustrated in Figure 4.7.19.



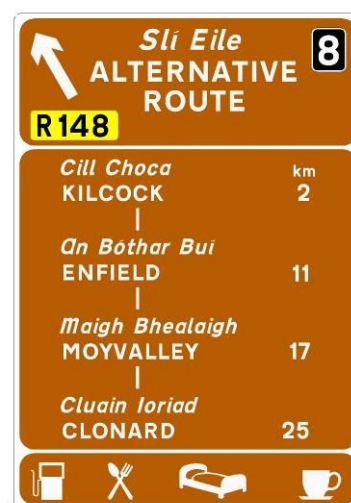
**Figure 4.7.18:**  
**Bypassed Town Sign**



**Figure 4.7.19:**  
**Bypassed Town Sign**

## Alternative Route Signs

- 4.7.31 Where a number of towns or villages can be reached along an alternative route to a motorway or dual carriageway, an Alternative Route sign may be erected to show the facilities available and the distances to the towns. It must be possible to rejoin the motorway or dual carriageway after the last named town. Such alternative routes will normally be the old national road which passed through the towns before they were bypassed.
- 4.7.32 Alternative Route signs may be erected at 750m before the start of the relevant exit taper.
- 4.7.33 An Alternative Route sign shall have white text and symbols on a brown background (see Figure 4.7.20). The words 'Slí Eile ALTERNATIVE ROUTE' and the route number shall be displayed in an upper panel. The junction number, if allocated, should be included in this panel (see Chapter 2). Where a junction number has not been allocated, a space should be left to allow one to be added later.
- 4.7.34 The lower panel of the sign shall list the names of the towns or villages which the alternative route passes through, in order with the nearest at the top. Short vertical lines shall separate the towns and the distance from the sign to each town shall be shown.
- 4.7.35 A bottom panel may indicate a maximum of four symbols. These symbols may be chosen from the services symbols in Table 4.7.1 or from the tourist symbols described in Section 1.11.
- 4.7.36 .
- 4.7.37 The setting out of these signs shall be in accordance with Table 4.7.6. The 'x'-height should be in accordance with Table 4.1.2. An example of the sign design is illustrated in Figure 4.7.21.



**Figure 4.7.20:**  
**Alternative Route Sign**

Table 4.7.6: Dimensions for Alternative Route Signs

Description	Dimension (s/w)
Border Width	1.5
Border between Panels	1
Inner Radius of Border	4
Outer Radius of Border	2
Gap to Top Border	2.5
Gap to Side Borders	6
Gap to Bottom Border	1.5
Vertical Space between Irish and English Text	1
Vertical Space between English Text and Vertical Line	0.5
Vertical Space between Irish Text and Vertical Line	1.25
Length of Vertical Line	6
Minimum Gap between Destination and Kilometres	4
'x'-height	As per Table 4.1.2

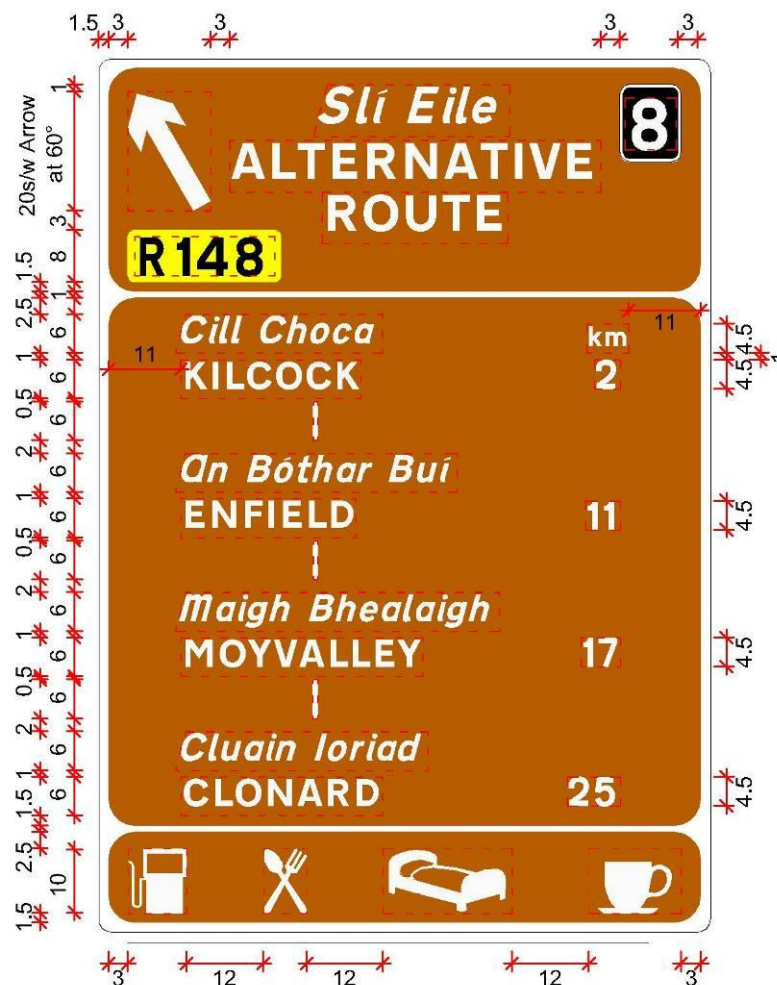
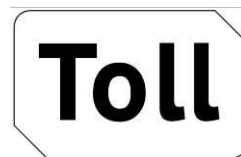


Figure 4.7.21:  
Alternative Route Sign



## 4.8 Toll Road Signs

4.8.1 Special information signs are required to advise drivers of the presence of a toll road, the tolls charged and to direct them into the correct lanes at the toll plaza. The Toll Symbol (F 60) has a white background and black text and border for all classifications of road. All other text and symbols on the sign are white with a blue background on motorways and a green background on national roads and black text and borders on a white background on regional and local roads.



**F 60: Toll Road Symbol**

4.8.2 For signs in a Gaeltacht area the symbol *Dola* should be used. With prior approval from the Overseeing Organisation a reduced height Toll or *Dola* symbol may be used on existing signs or where space constraints are an issue. See Chapter 2 for details of these other toll symbols.



**F60a: Dola Road Symbol**

4.8.3 The layout of the these signs shall be the same as for stack type Advance Direction Signs (see Chapter 2). The appropriate 'x'-height for these signs is as listed for motorway signs in Chapter 2.

### ADVANCE WARNING

4.8.4 Advance warning of a toll road shall be given to drivers in the form of a Toll Road Ahead sign, Sign F 700. This sign indicates that there is a toll road ahead and the distance to the start of it. At least one of these signs must be provided on the main carriageway in advance of the last junction prior to the toll road. The distance shown shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.1. An example of the sign is illustrated in Figure 4.8.1.



**Sign F 700: Toll Road Ahead**

Required Variant:	Distance shall be displayed in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
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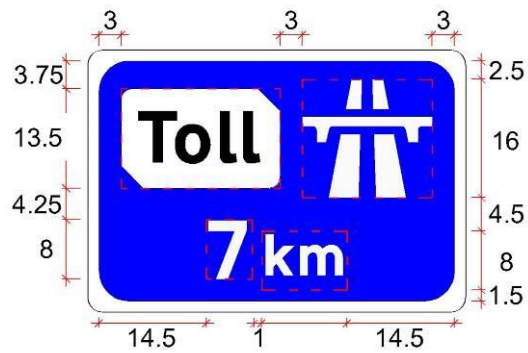
4.8.5 Once on the toll road, drivers should be informed of the distance to the mainline toll plaza by means of a Toll Plaza Ahead sign, Sign F 701. This sign indicates that there is a toll plaza ahead and the distance to it. The distance shown shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.1. An example of the sign is illustrated in Figure 4.8.2.



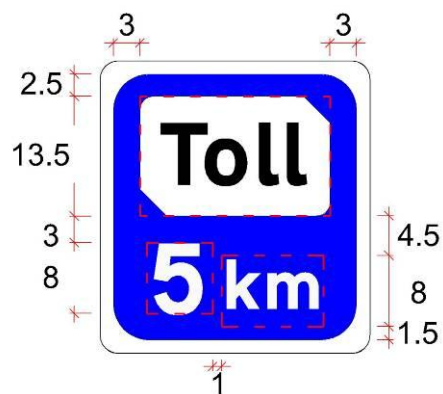
**Sign F 701: Toll Plaza Ahead**

Required Variant:	Distance shall be displayed in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
-------------------	---

4.8.6 Where toll roads can be joined at intermediate junctions, Sign F 701, Toll Plaza Ahead, shall be erected at the start of the slip roads joining the toll road. These signs shall be positioned such that they can be seen by drivers in time to make the decision whether or not to join the toll road.



**Figure 4.8.1:**  
**Typical Toll Road Ahead Sign**



**Figure 4.8.2:**  
**Typical Toll Plaza Ahead Sign**



## TOLL CHARGE SIGNS

4.8.7 Toll signs displaying the cost for each type of vehicle (and any time restrictions) must be displayed in advance of the toll plaza. These should be of the type illustrated in Figures 4.8.3 and 4.8.4. The text and symbols may be varied to suit the individual location, but the layout should be as clear as possible. Where tolls differ for different types of vehicle, the smallest vehicle should be at the top of the sign and the largest at the bottom, as shown in the figures.



Figure 4.8.3:  
Typical Toll Charge Sign

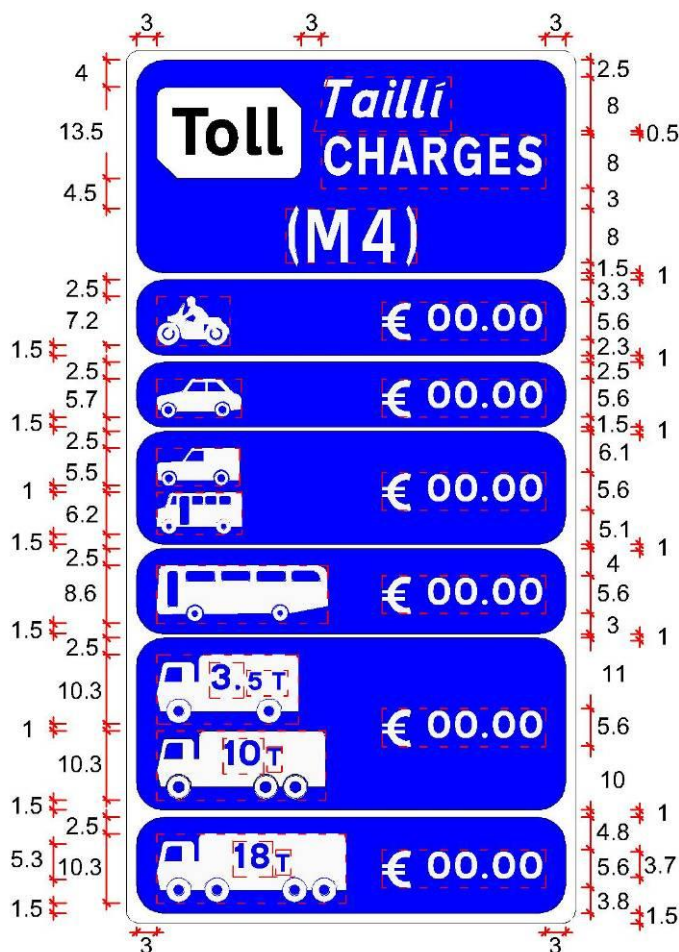
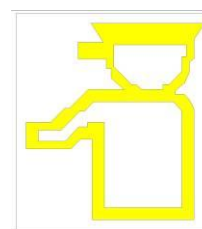


Figure 4.8.4:  
Typical Toll Charge Sign

## TOLL PLAZA LANE DEMARCATION SIGNS

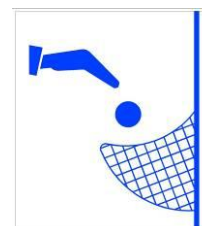
4.8.8 Standard symbols are used to show drivers the methods of payment available in each lane at the toll plaza. The symbols are:

- Cashier (Symbol F 61);
- Coin Basket (Symbol F 62);
- Credit Card (Symbol F 63); and
- Electronic Tolling (Symbol F 64).



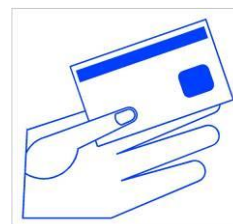
**Symbol F 61: Cashier**

4.8.9 A 'Get in Lane' sign showing the symbols for the different methods of payment should be provided at or in advance of the start of the plaza, to ensure maximum flow of traffic through the plaza. The sign should be of the type illustrated in Figure 4.8.5 and should display the relevant symbols with explanatory text alongside. Other information, for example directing heavy commercial vehicles to one lane, may also be incorporated. An example of the sign is illustrated in Figure 4.8.6.



**Symbol F 62: Coin Basket**

4.8.10 The relevant symbols should be highlighted over each lane to show the payment methods available in that lane. Dedicated electronic tolling lanes also need to be defined clearly.



**Symbol F 63: Credit Card**



**Symbol F 64: Electronic Tolling**

**Figure 4.8.5:**  
**Typical Toll Lane Demarcation Sign**

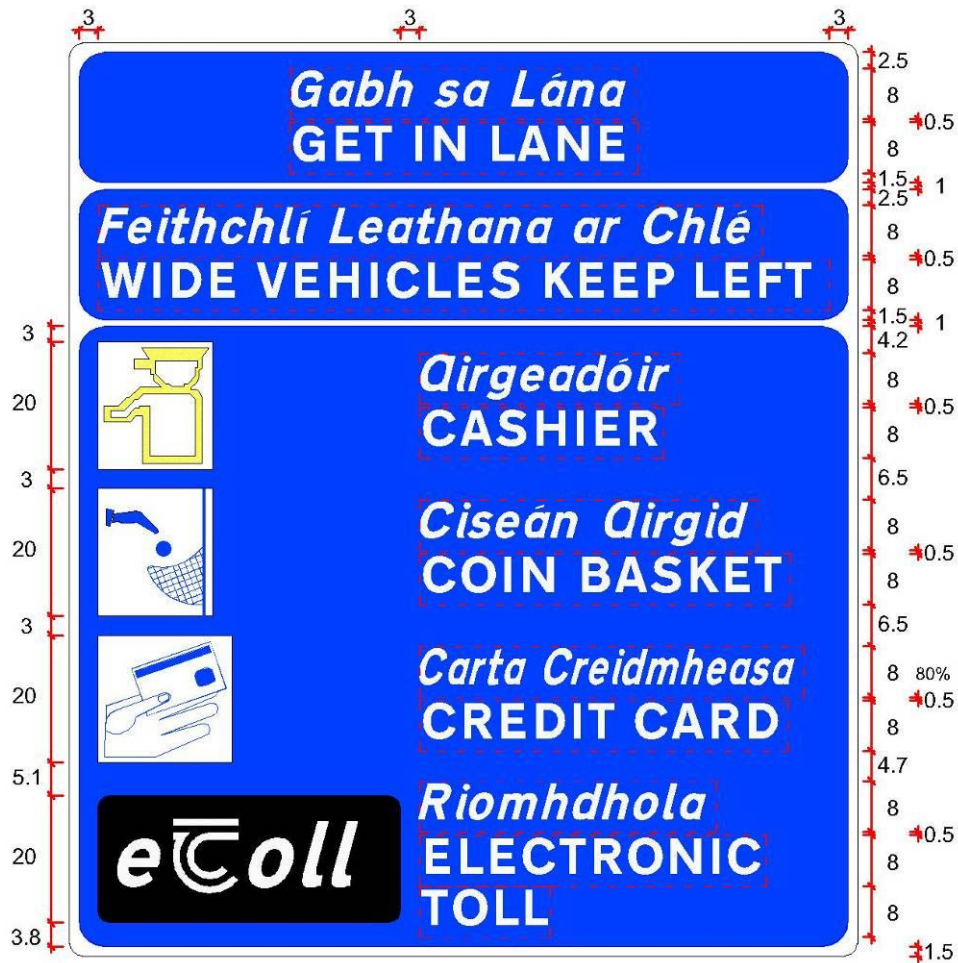


Figure 4.8.6:  
Typical Toll Lane Demarcation Sign

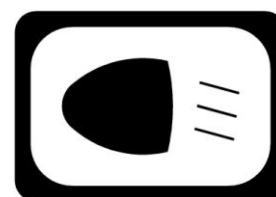
## 4.9 Tunnel Information Signs

- 4.9.1 Specific information signs have been designed for use within tunnels. Some of these have been designed to comply with EU Directive 2004/54/EC<sup>3</sup>. Warning signs for use in tunnels are described in Chapter 6.
- 4.9.2 Where a tunnel is 500m or more in length, the length of the tunnel must be indicated on a sign at or near the entrance. This may either be warning Sign W 162, Tunnel, with Supplementary Plate P 002 to indicate the length (see Chapter 6) or be a Tunnel Name and Length sign, Sign F 800. The latter sign shall be a minimum of 2,135mm in width and 1,075mm in height for an x-height of 100mm. An example of the sign is illustrated in Figure 4.9.1.
- 4.9.3 Where the tunnel is 3,000m or more in length, additional signs, either warning Sign W 162 with a supplementary plate or Sign F 800, shall be positioned within the tunnel at intervals no greater than 1,000m. These signs shall indicate the remaining length of tunnel.
- 4.9.4 At tunnels less than 500m long, Sign F 800 may be erected if desired. At such locations the tunnel length need not be shown.
- 4.9.5 At tunnels where drivers are requested to turn their headlights on, Sign F 801, Turn Headlights On, may be erected at or before the tunnel entrance.
- 4.9.6 Sign F 802, Tunnel Radio Stations, is available to list the radio channels available for use within the tunnel. This list should correspond to the FM channels which the emergency intercom system can override in the event of an emergency. An example of the sign is illustrated in Figure 4.9.2.



**Sign F 800:**  
**Example Tunnel Name and Length**

Required Variants:	1. Tunnel name shall be varied to suit. 2. Distance shall be displayed in accordance with Table 4.1.1, except it may be to the nearest 0.5km even when over 4km.
Permitted Variant:	At tunnels less than 500m in length, the distance may be omitted.



**Sign F 801: Turn Headlights On**



**Example Sign F 802: Tunnel Radio Stations**

Permitted Variant:	List of radio stations and frequencies may be varied.
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<sup>3</sup> Council of the European Union. Directive 2004/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on Minimum Safety Requirements for Tunnels in the Trans-European Road Network. Official Journal of the European Union, No. L167/39. Brussels.

## EMERGENCY FACILITIES IN TUNNELS

4.9.7 The location of emergency facilities and lay-bys in tunnels must be signed.

4.9.8 Sign F 803, Emergency (Tunnel) Lay-by, may be used to indicate the location of an emergency lay-by in a tunnel. It should be noted that the normal Lay-by sign, Sign F 200 (see Section 4.3) must not be used, as the lay-by is for emergency use only.



**Sign F 803:  
Emergency (Tunnel) Lay-by**

4.9.9 Sign F 804, Fire Extinguisher and Telephone, should be used to indicate the presence of fire fighting equipment and emergency telephones in the tunnel. The sign should be square with sides of minimum length 430mm. In most cases the emergency equipment will be located in lay-bys, in which case the lay-by and fire extinguisher/telephone signs may be combined, forming Sign F 805, Extinguisher, Telephone and Lay-by. This sign shall be not less than 750mm high and 465mm wide.



**Sign F 804:  
Fire Extinguisher and Telephone**

4.9.10 In emergency stations or pedestrian cross-passageways in the tunnel, Sign F 806, Emergency Station, shall be provided. This sign shall convey the information in four appropriate languages to advise that the location does not ensure protection in case of fire.

4.9.11 Signs to indicate the location of emergency exits must be provided. An Emergency Exit sign, Sign F 807, shall be located at each pedestrian cross-passage between tunnel tubes. In addition, Signs F 807 must be provided in pairs on the sidewalls throughout the tunnel to indicate the distance to the two nearest exits.



**Sign F 805:  
Fire Extinguisher, Telephone and  
Lay-by**



**Sign F 807: Pedestrian Exit**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sign may be reversed with the chevron end, arrow and running figure pointing to the left.</li> <li>2. Distances shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.1.</li> <li>3. At an exit the distance may be omitted.</li> <li>4. Away from an exit the sign shall be provided in pairs, pointing to the nearest exit in each direction.</li> </ol>
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Níl aon chosaint ar dhóiteán sa phasáiste seo 	This passageway does not provide protection from fire 
Ce passage ne protège pas du feu 	Dieser Durchgang bietet keinen Feuerschutz 

**Sign F 806: Emergency Station**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'Passageway' may be varied to 'Emergency Station'.</li> <li>2. Languages may be varied.</li> </ol>
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Figure 4.9.1:  
Example Sign F 800 – Tunnel Name and Length



Figure 4.9.2:  
Example Sign F 802 – Tunnel Radio Stations

## 4.10 Miscellaneous Information Signs

4.10.1 A few information signs which do not fit into any other category are described here.

### LIGHT RAIL VEHICLE INFORMATION SIGNS

4.10.2 A special information sign is prescribed for observance by drivers of light rail vehicles (LRV). This sign is deliberately different from other traffic signs, since it is intended only for LRV drivers.

4.10.3 The LRV Information sign, Sign F 901, advises LRV drivers that they are being given information. The specific nature of the information is depicted on the accompanying Supplementary Plate P 041, LRV Information.

4.10.4 Supplementary Plate P 041 shall contain the required information or instruction in black symbols, figures or letters and a black border on a white background. However, where information or instructions of a temporary nature are necessary, for example during roadworks, the background of the supplementary plate may be orange, similar to roadworks signs (see Chapter 8).

4.10.5 Maximum use of symbols or one or two letters is recommended for the supplementary plate. Examples are "SI" for a section isolator and "W" for 'whistle'. The information displayed on the supplementary plate is determined by the LRV authority and its design shall be in accordance with Department of Transport requirements. Any text should be bilingual and must not be confusing to drivers of other vehicles.



**Sign F 901:  
LRV Information**

Requirement:	Shall be mounted with Supplementary Plate P 041.
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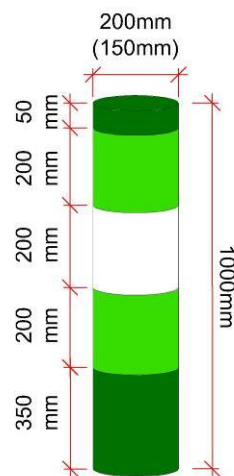
**Typical Supplementary Plate  
P 041: LRV Information**

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contents of the supplementary plate may be determined by the LRT authority in accordance with DoT requirements.</li> <li>2. Background may be orange for use in temporary situations.</li> </ol>
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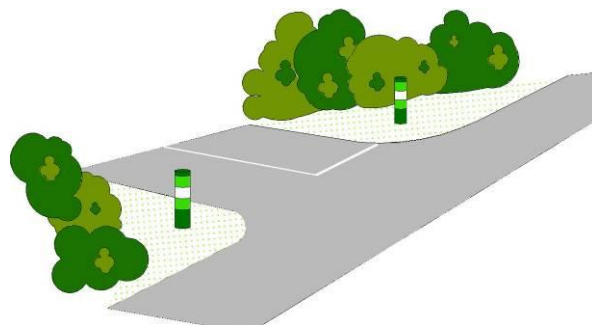
## JUNCTION DEFINITION POSTS

4.10.6 Junction Definition Posts, Sign F 902, may be used to indicate the actual location of side roads off a major road. The posts shall be circular in cross-section and about 1,000mm high. They are to be coloured dark green (non-reflective) at top and bottom, and with reflective light green and white bands.

4.10.7 Junction Definition Posts should be mounted on the verge, one each side of the minor road entrance, about 1.2m back from the edge of road surface. They should be located approximately at the intersection between the edge of main road and the radius at the mouth of the side road, as illustrated in Figure 4.10.1.



**Sign F 902:  
Junction Definition Post**



**Figure 4.10.1:  
Location of Junction Definition  
Posts**



## DRIVER INFORMATION SIGNS

4.10.8 In some locations it may be necessary to stop drivers from travelling the wrong way in error even after they have passed a No Entry sign. In such circumstances a No Straight Ahead sign, RUS 011, can be used as part of an assembly to form Sign F 903, Turn Back.

4.10.9 This sign may be used to indicate to drivers that the way ahead is not permitted. This sign is intended for use at grade-separated and compact junctions.

4.10.10 If required at grade-separated junctions the sign should have an 80 'x'-height and be positioned 150m back from the diverge yield line and facing away from the direction of traffic on the diverge.

4.10.11 If required at compact junctions this sign should be placed approximately 50m beyond the split between the merge and the diverge along the diverge and facing away from the direction of traffic on the diverge. Care must be taken to ensure the sign is positioned where it can easily be read by a vehicle travelling the wrong way down the diverge, but cannot be read by the merging traffic.

4.10.12 Sign F 904, Authorised Vehicles Only, shall be used to indicate to traffic that a specific entrance is limited to authorised vehicles only. It is intended for use at entrances to plant depots on motorways and the like.



**Sign F 903:  
Turn Back**



**Sign F 904:  
Authorised Vehicles Only**

## 4.11 Signs for Tourist Attractions and Facilities

### GENERAL

- 4.11.1 Signs indicating tourist attractions and amenities have white lettering and symbols on a brown background. These are not traffic signs; however, they are very wide ranging and have extensive usage and are, therefore, of considerable relevance to road users. Their use was promulgated by Memorandum PD 12/14<sup>4</sup> issued by the Department of the Environment in September 1988. This Section is based on that memorandum and subsequent documents, updated where necessary.
- 4.11.2 A list of symbols is available for depicting most types of tourist attraction and other facilities: see Tables 4.11.1 to 4.11.3. This list was prepared by a working group comprising Fáilte Ireland, the County and City Managers' Association, the Department of Transport and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, with input from various other bodies. The latest list of symbols is available on the Department of Transport website: [www.transport.ie](http://www.transport.ie). **Other symbols are not to be used.**
- 4.11.3 In addition to their use for tourist attractions, similar white on brown signs are also used for signs indicating:
- Local services in bypassed communities;
  - Tourist information points and offices;
  - Named tourist routes;
  - Tourist accommodation;
  - Camping and caravan sites;
  - Youth hostels;
  - Picnic sites; and
  - Facilities in lay-bys.
- 4.11.4 Signs for services are described in Section 4.7. The remainder are described in this Section.
- 4.11.5 Rather than deal with isolated requests for tourist signs, Road Authorities are recommended to prepare comprehensive plans for tourist signing in consultation with the Department of Transport, Fáilte Ireland and other relevant authorities and interests. They should also consult neighbouring Road Authorities in respect of attractions which might be signed across local authority boundaries.
- 4.11.6 Tourist signs on national roads should comply with the National Roads Authority's policy document<sup>5</sup>, which is available on their website: [www.nra.ie](http://www.nra.ie).

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<sup>4</sup> Department of the Environment. *Circular PD12/14, Signs to Tourist Attractions*. DoE, Dublin, September 1988.

<sup>5</sup> National Roads Authority. *Policy on the Provision of Tourist & Leisure Signage on National Roads*. NRA, Dublin.




















## SIGN DESIGN AND SITING

- 4.11.7 Tourist sign designs shall conform to the normal rules for directional sign design as set out in Chapter 2. They shall have white legend, symbols, borders, arrows and chevrons on a brown background. The 'x'-height of text, the height of symbols and the clear visibility of the signs should be in accordance with the requirements of Table 4.1.2.
- 4.11.8 A symbol from the range in Tables 4.11.1 to 4.11.3 shall be used to indicate the type of tourist attraction, leisure activity or facility. Where there is no suitable symbol, the sign may have legend with no symbol.
- 4.11.9 Where appropriate, the first sign to a tourist attraction may include the name of the destination as well as the relevant symbol. Subsequent signs should only show the symbol, unless it is necessary to distinguish between two similar destinations. Commercial names should not appear on signs. However, local names may be used in conjunction with the standard legends for well-established attractions with a large number of visitors annually: e.g. Holycross Abbey.
- 4.11.10 Particular care shall be taken with the siting of signs so as to avoid clutter (see also Chapter 1). The brown signs for tourist attractions should normally be separate from directional signs to other destinations. Depending on the length of legend, up to four tourist attractions may be included on one sign rather than providing a separate sign for each attraction in that direction.
- 4.11.11 Script may be condensed up to 70% of its normal tile widths. Where necessary the message may extend to a second line, in which case the script should be indented on that line.
- 4.11.12 On tourist signs distances to destinations are displayed in whole kilometres with no decimal point. For all other distances Table 4.1.1 shows how distances are to be rounded.
- 4.11.13 Road Authorities should satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of signed routes to carry tourist traffic, including double-deck and high touring coaches. Restrictions to traffic, such as a bridge with restricted headroom, should be signed clearly from the start of the route.















**Table 4.11.1: Symbols for Tourist Attractions and Destinations**

Facility	Symbol No.	Symbol	Facility	Symbol No.	Symbol
Castle	T 01		Visitor Farm	T 19	
Historic House	T 02		Irish National Stud	T 20	
Prehistoric Monument	T 03		Bird of Prey Centre	T 21	
Newgrange	T 04		Museum or Art Gallery	T 22	
Heritage Site	T 05		Agricultural Museum	T 23	
Battle Site	T 06		Pottery or Craft Centre	T 24	
Round Tower	T 07		Music Centre	T 25	
High Cross	T 08		Woollen Mill	T 26	
Abbey	T 09		Cottage	T 27	
Church of Interest	T 10		Windmill	T 28	
Cathedral	T 11		Cave Open to Public	T 29	
Gardens	T 12		Marina	T 30	
Country Park	T 13		Viewpoint	T 31	
Public Park	T 14		3 <sup>rd</sup> Level Institute	T 32	
National Park	T 15		Industrial Estate	T 33	
Wildlife Park	T 16		Heavy Industry	T 34	
Nature Reserve	T 17		Office of Public Works	T 35	
Zoo	T 18		An Taisce	T 36	
Gaol	T 37				

**Table 4.11.2: Symbols for Leisure Activities**

Facility	Symbol No.	Symbol	Facility	Symbol No.	Symbol
Scenic Route	T 40		GAA Ground	T 52	
Walking Trail	T 41		Rugby Ground	T 53	
Pedestrian Route	T 42		Soccer Ground	T 54	
Mountain Trail	T 43		Tennis Courts	T 55	
Cycle Trail	T 44		Golf Course	T 56	
Aquatic Centre	T 45		Greyhound Racetrack	T 57	
Surfing	T 46		Racecourse	T 58	
Water Sports Activities	T 47		Equestrian Centre	T 59	
Leisure or Sports Centre	T 48		Motor Sport	T 60	
Beach	T 49		Pleasure Boating or Boat Hire	T 61	
Aquarium or Seaworld	T 50		Gun Club	T 62	
Fishing	T 51		Rowing Club	T 63	

**Table 4.11.3: Symbols for Facilities**

Facility	Symbol No.	Symbol	Facility	Symbol No.	Symbol
Fuel	T 70		Accommodation	T 77	
Garage Repairs	T 71		Information Point	T 78	
Telephone	T 72		Tourist Office	T 89	
Public Toilets	T 73		Campsite	T 90	
Refreshments	T 74		Caravan Park	T 91	
Restaurant	T 75		Youth Hostel	T 92	
Picnic Area	T 76		Fáilte Ireland	T 93	

**Notes:**

1. The images shown in Tables 4.11.1, 4.11.2 and 4.11.3 do not represent the tile size of the logo. For exact dimensions refer to the manufacturing drawings.
2. On Bypassed Towns or Villages signs the information point logo (T 78) shall not be used.
3. The latest list of symbols is available on the Department of Transport's website: [www.transport.ie](http://www.transport.ie)

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

4.11.14 To be eligible for signing, an individual tourist attraction must be approved by Fáilte Ireland. In some cases it may be difficult to decide whether a particular place is a tourist attraction or a retail outlet: e.g. craft workshops, potteries, etc. Whilst recognising that additional benefit may accrue to the operator of a tourist attraction or facility through increased patronage, white-on-brown signs should only be used where there are clear benefits to the road user, e.g. for safety reasons, where locations may be hard to find or to encourage visitors to use particular routes.

4.11.15 White-on-brown signs for tourist destinations should supplement rather than duplicate information already provided on other direction signs erected for the guidance of all road users.

4.11.16 Continuity of signing must be provided from the first sign through to the destination.

4.11.17 Where a suitable standard symbol from the range in Tables 4.11.1 and 4.11.2 is available, this should be used. If there is no suitable symbol, the sign may have text without a symbol. Only one attraction or activity type symbol shall be used for each location. Where a number of attractions or activities are available at one location, the operator of the site will have to decide which is the main feature and then the most appropriate symbol will be used.

4.11.18 Any symbol which has a directional element in its design (e.g. walking trail or water sports activities) must point to face the same general direction (horizontally left or right) as any arrow or chevron on the sign.

### *Tourist Direction Signs*

4.11.19 At junctions white on brown Tourist Direction signs, should be provided. At junctions on major roads and for the first sign to the destination, the sign should include the name of the attraction (see Figure 4.11.1). However, at subsequent junctions, the sign should show the symbol only (Sign T 100), unless it is necessary to distinguish between two similar destinations. Distance to the attraction may also be shown. Tourist Direction signs should be mounted below the other direction signs for that arm of the junction but with ample clearance.

4.11.20 On Tourist Direction signs with text, the symbol shall be positioned at the opposite end of the sign to the chevron. The signs shall be designed in accordance with the design rules set out in Chapter 2.



**Figure 4.11.1:**  
**Tourist Direction Signs**



**Sign T 100:**  
**Tourist Direction Sign**

Required Variant:	The symbol shall be one of those from Tables 4.11.1 to 4.11.3.
Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance may be omitted.</li> <li>Where shown, distance shall be in whole kilometres with no decimal point.</li> </ol>



4.11.21 On minor roads high level 'fingerpost' Tourist Direction signs may be appropriate.

#### Tourist Advance Direction Signs

4.11.22 On major roads Tourist Advance Direction signs may be required before a junction. On grade separated roads the sign should list the attractions together with a 45° arrow and the junction number (see Figure 4.11.2). On at-grade roads the stack type sign should be used (see Figure 4.11.3), and at at-grade roundabouts a map type of sign should be used (see Figure 4.11.4). In each case the attractions should be listed by name with the appropriate symbol alongside. No more than four attractions should be listed. The signs shall be designed in accordance with the design rules set out in Chapter 2.

4.11.23 Tourist Advance Direction signs should be erected at 750m before the start of the relevant exit taper (or before the junction on a single carriageway).

#### Tourist 'Use For' Signs

4.11.24 Where a particular route leads to a large number of tourist attractions, the Tourist 'Use For' Sign may be used to advise drivers to take that route (see Figure 4.11.5). The sign has two or three panels:

- The top panel states "USE [road number] FOR";
- The second panel lists the major attractions, by name and symbol, which can be reached via that route; and
- A third panel may be added at the bottom showing up to four symbols to depict other tourist attractions and leisure facilities which can be reached via that route.



**Figure 4.11.2:**  
Tourist Advance Direction Sign  
(Grade Separated)



**Figure 4.11.3:**  
Tourist Advance Direction Sign  
(Stack Type – At-Grade)



**Figure 4.11.4:**  
Tourist Advance Direction Sign  
(At-Grade Roundabout)



**Figure 4.11.5**  
Tourist 'Use For' Sign



## Tourist Route Confirmatory Signs

4.11.25 On long routes to tourist attractions it can be useful to provide Tourist Route Confirmatory signs following a junction. These signs should be to the same basic designs as Route Confirmatory signs (see Chapter 2) but with white on brown colours and the possible addition of an attraction symbol. See Figure 4.11.6.

4.11.26 On the approach to the attraction itself, it may be helpful to give the distance to the attraction, as shown in Figure 4.11.7. When the attraction is immediately ahead, a similar sign with an arrow may be used (see Figure 4.11.8). A Tourist Direction sign (Figure 4.11.1) may also be provided opposite the entrance itself.

## LEISURE ACTIVITIES

4.11.27 Signs to leisure activities, such as those listed in Table 4.11.2, shall follow the same rules as for tourist attractions in the preceding paragraphs. The activity must be approved by Fáilte Ireland.

## TOURIST INFORMATION POINTS AND OFFICES

4.11.28 White on brown tourist signs are also used to indicate the location and direction of approved tourist information points and manned tourist information offices.

4.11.29 Advance direction signs and direction signs similar to other tourist signs may be used. These should display the Information Point symbol (T 78 – see Table 4.11.3).

4.11.30 Tourist information is often displayed on an information panel in a lay-by on the approach to town. Where this is the case, the normal lay-by signs (F 200 and F 201 – see Section 4.3) may be replaced by the Information in Lay-by sign, Sign T 101, and Information In Lay-by Ahead sign, Sign T 102.



**Figure 4.11.6:**  
**Tourist Route Confirmatory Sign**



**Figure 4.11.7:**  
**Tourist Confirmatory Sign on Approach**



**Figure 4.11.8:**  
**Tourist Advance Direction Sign (Single Attraction)**



**Sign T 101:**  
**Information in Lay-by**



**Sign T 102:**  
**Information in Lay-by Ahead**

Required Variant:	Distance shall be in accordance with Table 4.1.1.
-------------------	---

## PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE ROUTES

4.11.31 Pedestrian routes to tourist attractions may be indicated by adding the 'walking figure' or Pedestrian Route symbol (T 42 – see Table 4.11.2) to the relevant signs. Normally only direction signs are necessary for signing pedestrian routes, but there may be locations where more elaborate stack type advance direction signs are required.

4.11.32 For pedestrian route signs the walking figure is shown in addition to the attraction type symbol. The walking figure is always the further symbol from the arrow or chevron. See Figure 4.11.9.

4.11.33 Where a comprehensive scheme of pedestrian signing for tourists is implemented in a town centre, consideration should be given to providing similar return signing to the car park, town centre, etc. The pedestrian sign to a car park should be as Sign T 103. However, it may be necessary to add the name of the car park.

4.11.34 Cycle routes to attractions may be signed in the same way, by substituting the Cycle Trail symbol, Symbol T 44, for the walking figure. However, for cycle network signs see Section 4.12.

4.11.35 The lettering on pedestrian and cycle route signs should normally have an 'x'-height of 40mm or 30mm.



**Figure 4.11.9:**  
**Walking Route Sign**



**Sign T 103:**  
**Pedestrian Route to Car Park**

Permitted Variant:	Name of car park may be added between the chevron and the symbols.
--------------------	--

## NAMED TOURIST ROUTES

4.11.36 In designing tourist routes, the following guidelines should be used:

- The route should, where possible, avoid congested areas;
- It should link places of minor interest where visitors might spend an interesting half hour or so;
- It should pass along the most attractive roads where possible;
- It should pass facilities required by visitors: e.g. toilets, picnic areas, car parks, restaurants, viewpoints, etc.;
- It should be between 30km and 100km long, but should preferably be able to include shortened routes to allow flexibility; and
- It should ideally complete a circuit and be so arranged as to encourage the use of one direction only: preferably anti-clockwise so as to avoid right turns.

4.11.37 The signs at the start of the tour and other major joining points should show the name of the route as well as the Scenic Route symbol (T 40). Advance direction signing may be necessary where the tour starts at junctions with a main road. See Figures 4.11.10 and 4.11.11.

4.11.38 Continuity signing along the route should consist of direction signs with just the symbol – Route Continuity sign, Sign T 104 – or the symbol with either the name of the route or the word ‘Tour’ – Tour Continuity sign, Sign T 105.



**Figure 4.11.10:**  
**Direction Sign at Start of Tourist Route**



**Figure 4.11.11:**  
**Advance Direction Sign for a Tourist Route**



**Sign T 104: Route Continuity Sign**

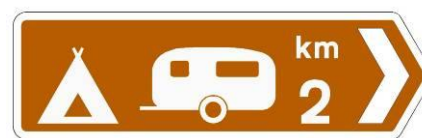


**Sign T 105: Tour Continuity Sign**

Permitted Variant:	'Slí TOUR' may be replaced with the name of the tour.
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## CAMPING AND CARAVAN SITES

4.11.39 Directions to camping and caravan sites may be signed using the Campsite (T 90) or Caravan Park (T 91) symbols on tourist direction signs or advance direction signs. To qualify for signs, the camping or caravan site must be licensed. Where the site caters for both tents and caravans, both symbols may be used on the signs – see Figure 4.11.12.



**Figure 4.11.12:**  
**Camping and Caravan Site Sign**

## YOUTH HOSTELS

4.11.40 Directions to Youth Hostels may be signed using tourist signs with the Youth Hostel symbol, Symbol T 92.

## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

4.11.41 Road Authorities may agree to the erection of direction signs to indicate tourist accommodation, provided they comply with the following paragraphs.

4.11.42 The provision of tourist accommodation signs is provided for under Section 254 of the Planning and Development Act 2000.

4.11.43 One direction sign (fingerpost sign) would be allowed for each premises and this should be located at the junction nearest the premises. No provision should be made for advance direction signs or continuity signs relating to any premises. The erection of signs on national roads is subject to the requirements of the NRA Policy on the Provision of Tourist and Leisure Signage on National Roads.

4.11.44 Tourist accommodation signs shall have white text and symbols on a brown background. They shall be direction (fingerpost) signs only, with a maximum length of 1,000mm. Script may be condensed to 70% of its normal tile width in order to comply with this requirement.

4.11.45 Wording shall consist of the name of the premises, e.g. family, premises, company, etc., and shall be in the upper half of the sign. The description of the accommodation to be offered shall be in the lower half of the sign. The 'x'-height shall be 50mm or less. Wording shall be white on a brown background, as for other tourist signs.

4.11.46 Signs indicating registered and approved Fáilte Ireland premises shall have the Fáilte Ireland symbol, Symbol T 93, at the end remote from the chevron. See Figure 4.11.13.

4.11.47 Fáilte Ireland registered accommodation consists of registered hotels, guesthouses, holiday hostels, youth hostels, holiday camps and caravan or camping sites. The first five of these shall be described on signs as 'Hotel', 'Guesthouse', 'Holiday Hostel', 'Youth Hostel' and 'Holiday Camp' respectively. Fáilte Ireland registered youth hostels shall show the Youth Hostel symbol, Symbol T 92, instead of the Fáilte Ireland symbol (see Paragraph 4.11.40). Fáilte Ireland registered caravan and camping sites do not display the name of the premises, and show the Campsite or Caravan Park symbols, Symbols T 90 and T 91, instead of the Fáilte Ireland symbol (see Paragraph 4.11.39).

4.11.48 Fáilte Ireland approved accommodation consists of approved farmhouses and approved town and country homes. These shall be described on signs as 'Farmhouse', 'Town Home' and 'Country Home' respectively.

4.11.49 In the event of the local authority granting approval for the erection of a sign indicating accommodation which is neither registered nor approved, the Fáilte Ireland symbol shall not be used. Instead the Accommodation symbol, Symbol T 77, shall be used – see Figure 4.11.14.



**Figure 4.11.13:**  
**Fáilte Ireland Registered**  
**Accommodation Sign**



**Figure 4.11.14:**  
**Non- Registered**  
**Accommodation Sign**

## 4.12 Cycle Network Signs

4.12.1 Cycle network signs are direction signs used to direct cyclists along networks of cycle routes – either local routes or longer distance routes.

4.12.2 Cycle network signs have a white background with blue symbols and text. All the signs shall display the Cycle Network symbol, Symbol C 01. They also include one or more Numeral Tiles, Symbol C 02, which contain green or red numerals within borders of the same colour to denote the route numbers of local (green) and longer distance (red) cycle routes.

4.12.3 Where the longer distance route numbers have not yet been allocated, a tile space shall be left to allow a number to be added.



**Symbol C 01: Cycle Network**



**Symbol C 02: Numeral Tile**

### CYCLE ROUTE DIRECTION SIGNS

4.12.4 Cycle Route Direction signs shall either display the route numbers alone (see Figure 4.12.1) or the route numbers and destinations (see Figure 4.12.2). The Cycle Network symbol shall be nearest to the chevron and the green number(s) the furthest away.

4.12.5 A single destination may be included on the sign, as shown in Figure 4.12.2. The distance in kilometres should also be shown. The abbreviation “km” shall be shown in lower case English tiles at 6 stroke widths (s/w) – 75% of the text size. The place name and distance shall be arranged above the route numbers and cycle symbol. Text may be condensed to 70% if required.

4.12.6 The ‘x’-height of the text should be 30mm on routes free of other vehicular traffic and 40mm on public roads. The layout of the sign shall be in accordance with Table 4.12.1. Examples of sign design are illustrated in Figures 4.12.3 and 4.12.4.

Permitted Variants:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Numeral may be varied – 1 or 2 digits.</li> <li>2. Digit and border to be green for local routes and red for longer distance routes.</li> </ol>
---------------------	---



**Figure 4.12.1:  
Cycle Route Direction Sign**



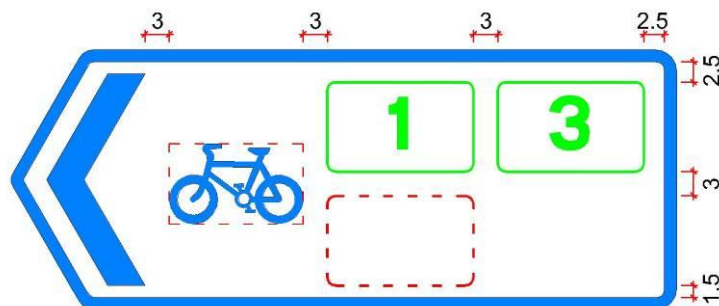
**Figure 4.12.2:  
Cycle Route Direction Sign  
(With Destination)**



**Table 4.12.1: Dimensions for Cycle Network Direction Signs**

Description	Dimension s/w
Border Width	1.5
Inner Radius of Border (see Note)	1
Outer Radius of Border	2.5
Outer Radius of Top and Bottom Corners at Pointed End	2
Outer Radius of Border at Point	1.5
Chevron Width	4
Gap between Chevron and Top and Bottom Borders	1.5
Gap between Chevron and Side Border	2.5
Gap between Cycle Symbol, Text or Numeral Tile and Top and Side Borders	2.5
Gap between Cycle Symbol, Text or Numeral Tile and Bottom Border	1.5
Horizontal Gap between Symbols	3
Vertical Gap between Symbol and Text and between Symbols	3
Height of Symbol Tile (Cycle or Numeral)	10
Horizontal Gap between Place Name and Distance	3
Vertical Gap between Irish and English Names	1

Note: The inner border is not radiused at the pointed end of the sign.



**Figure 4.12.3:**  
**Cycle Route Direction Sign**

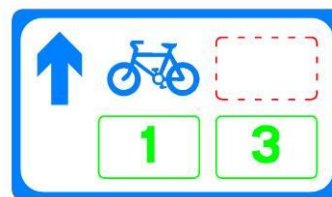


**Figure 4.12.4:**  
**Cycle Route Direction Sign with Destination**

## CYCLE ROUTE AHEAD SIGNS

4.12.7 Signs to denote a cycle route straight ahead should be of the style shown in Figure 4.12.5. These signs shall display the Cycle Network symbol and Numeral Tiles, but no destinations. The Cycle Network symbol shall be nearest to the vertical arrow and the green number(s) the furthest away.

4.12.8 The 'x'-height of the text should be 30mm on routes free of other vehicular traffic and 40mm on public roads. The layout of the sign shall be in accordance with Table 4.12.2. An example of sign design is illustrated in Figure 4.12.7.



**Figure 4.12.5:  
Cycle Route Ahead Sign**

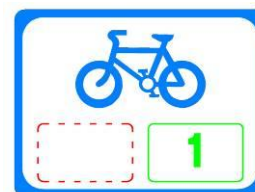
## CYCLE NETWORK ROUTE CONFIRMATORY SIGNS

4.12.9 Cycle Network Route Confirmatory signs may be erected at intervals along cycle routes to reassure cyclists that they are on the correct route. These signs should be of the style shown in Figure 4.12.6. They shall display the Cycle Network symbol and Numeral Tiles alone.

4.12.10 The Cycle Network symbol shall be placed at the top of the sign with Numeral Tiles below.

4.12.11 The 'x'-height of the text should be 30mm on routes free of other vehicular traffic and 40mm on public roads. The layout of the sign shall be in accordance with Table 4.12.2. An example of sign design is illustrated in Figure 4.12.8.

4.12.12 Supplementary Plate P 042, Cycle Network Arrow, may be mounted below a Cycle Network Route Confirmatory sign to advise cyclists to turn left or right at a junction ahead. The sign would thereby act as an advance direction sign.



**Figure 4.12.6:  
Cycle Network Route  
Confirmatory Sign**



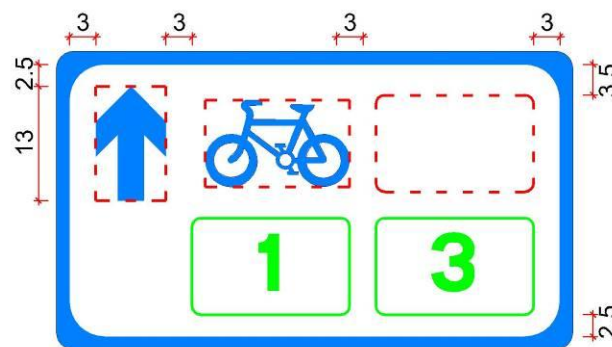
**Supplementary Plate P 042:  
Cycle Network Arrow**

Permitted Variant:	Arrow may point to left or right.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

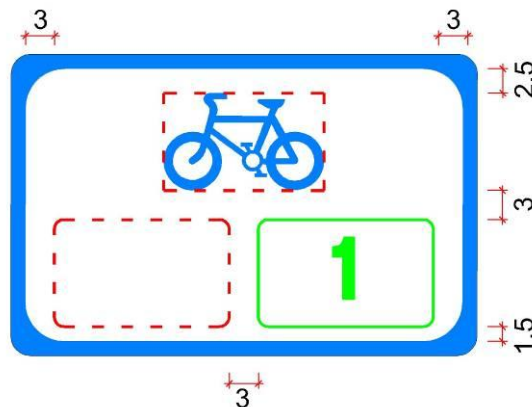


**Table 4.12.2: Dimensions for Cycle Network Ahead and Route Confirmatory Signs**

Description	Dimension s/w	
	Ahead Sign	Route Confirmatory
Border Width	1.5	1.5
Inner Radius of Border	4	4
Outer Radius of Border	2	2
Vertical Space to Top Border	2.5	2.5
Vertical Space to Bottom Border	1.5	1.5
Horizontal Space to Side Borders	3	3
Height of Symbol Tile (Cycle or Numeral)	10	10
Horizontal Space between Cycle Symbol and Numeral Tiles	3	3
Arrow Height	13	-
Vertical Space between Cycle Symbol and Numeral Tiles	3	3



**Figure 4.12.7:  
Cycle Network Ahead Sign**



**Figure 4.12.8:  
Cycle Network Route Confirmatory Sign**

## OTHER CYCLE NETWORK SIGNS

4.12.13 Where cycle routes cross or pass along busy roads, Cyclist warning signs, Sign W 143, should be erected to warn other drivers of the presence of cyclists. Their use is described in Chapter 6.



**Sign W 143: Cyclists**

4.12.14 Stop or Yield signs, Signs RUS 027 and RUS 026, may be required where cycle routes or tracks join or cross public roads: see Chapter 5.

4.12.15 Where a cycle track is reserved for pedal cycles alone, shared with pedestrians or runs alongside a pedestrian footpath, a number of regulatory signs are available. These are described in Chapter 5.



**Sign RUS 009: Pedal Cycles Only**

4.12.16 Cycle routes or tracks may also require road markings for the cyclists. These are described in Chapter 7.

4.12.17 Cycle routes to tourist destinations which do not form part of a cycle network, may be signed using white on brown tourist signs, as described in Section 4.11.



**Sign RUS 058:  
Shared Track for Pedal Cycles  
and Pedestrians**

4.12.18 Combined cycle and pedestrians routes, such as 'greenways', may be signed using white on brown tourist signs, as described in Section 4.11 and as shown in Figures 4.12.9 and 4.12.10.

4.12.19 A Cycle Parking sign, Sign F 206, is also available: see Section 4.3.



**Figure 4.12.9:  
Combined Cycle and Pedestrian  
Advance Direction Sign**



**Figure 4.12.10:  
Combined Cycle and Pedestrian  
Direction Sign**

## Appendix 4A: Summary of Other Information Signs

4A.1 This Appendix summarises the standard other information signs: i.e. signs, which conform to a specified design, sometimes with a number of permitted variants. These signs are given specific numbers, such as F 301. Where there are a number of variants of a sign, this Appendix only shows one.

4A.2 Signs containing text such as place names and other information are illustrated by figures in this chapter showing typical examples. They are not reproduced in this Appendix.



**F 200**  
Parking



**F 201**  
Parking Ahead



**F 202**  
Parking Direction



**F 203**  
Parking Advance  
Direction



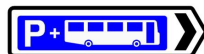
**F 204**  
Disabled  
Persons' Parking  
Bay



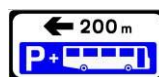
**F 205**  
Bus Parking



**F 206**  
Cycle Parking



**F 207**  
Park and Ride  
Direction



**F 208**  
Park and Ride  
Advance  
Direction



**F 210**  
Hospital



**F 211**  
Hospital Ahead



**F 212**  
Hospital  
Direction



**F 213**  
Hospital  
Advance  
Direction



**F 220**  
Airport



**F 222**  
Airport Direction



**F 223**  
Airport Advance  
Direction



**F 232**  
Station Direction



**F 233**  
Station Advance  
Direction



**F 242**  
Ferry Terminal  
Direction



**F 243**  
Ferry Terminal  
Advance  
Direction



**F 252**  
Industrial Estate  
Direction



**F 253**  
Industrial Estate  
Advance  
Direction



**F 260**  
Garda Station



**F 261**  
Garda Only



**F 301**  
Additional Lane  
Joining From  
Left  
(2 to 3)



**F 302**  
Additional Lane  
Joining From  
Left  
(3 to 4)



**F 303**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Right  
(2 to 3)



**F 304**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Right  
(3 to 4)



**F 305**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Left - Left  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(2 to 3)



**F 306**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Left - Left  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(3 to 4)



**F 307**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Right - Left  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(2 to 3)



**F 308**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Right - Left  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(3 to 4)



**F 309**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Left - Right  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(2 to 3)



**F 310**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Left - Right  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(3 to 4)



**F 311**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Right - Right  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(2 to 3)



**F 312**  
Additional Lanes  
Joining From  
Right - Right  
Joining Lane  
Continues  
(3 to 4)



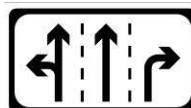
**F 313**  
Lane Gain  
Between  
Junctions  
(2 to 3)



**F 314**  
Lane Gain  
Between  
Junctions  
(3 to 4)



**F322**  
Lane Diverge  
(Two Lanes)



**F323**  
Lane Diverge  
(Three Lanes)



**F324**  
Lane Diverge  
(Four Lanes)



**F 330**  
Start of  
Motorway



**F 331**  
Motorway  
Regulations  
Ahead



**F 332**  
Motorway Ahead



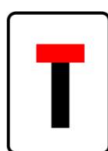
**F 333**  
End of Motorway



**F 334**  
End of Motorway  
Ahead



**F 340**  
Countdown  
Marker



**F 350**  
Cul-de-sac



**F 400**  
Metric Speed  
Limit Information



**F 401**  
Speed Limit  
Ahead



**F 402**  
Speed Camera  
Ahead



**F 360**  
Start of Nearside  
With-Flow Bus  
Lane



**F 361**  
Start of Offside  
With-Flow Bus  
Lane



**F 500**  
High Vehicle  
ADS (Straight  
Ahead)



**F 501**  
High Vehicle  
ADS (Left or  
Right)



**F 502**  
High Vehicle  
Direction



**F 510**  
Heavy Vehicle  
ADS (Straight  
Ahead)



**F 511**  
Heavy Vehicle  
ADS (Left or  
Right)



**F 512**  
Heavy Vehicle  
Direction



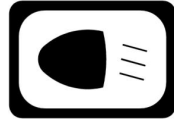
**F 700**  
Toll Road Ahead



**F 701**  
Toll Plaza Ahead



**F 800**  
Tunnel Name and Length



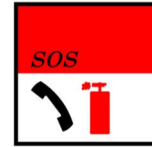
**F 801**  
Turn Headlights On



**F 802**  
Tunnel Radio Stations



**F 803**  
Emergency (Tunnel) Lay-by



**F 804**  
Fire Extinguisher and Telephone



**F 805**  
Fire Extinguisher, Telephone and Lay-by



**F 806**  
Emergency Station



**F 807**  
Pedestrian Exit



**F 901**  
LRT Information



**F 902**  
Junction Definition Post



**F 903**  
Turn Back



**F 904**  
Authorised Vehicles Only

## Supplementary Plates



P 002  
Length



P 040  
Reduce Speed  
Now



P 041  
LRT Information



P 042  
Cycle Network  
Arrow



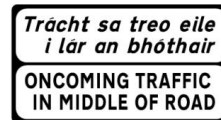
P 051  
Periods of  
Operation



P 055  
Pedestrian Zone



P 057  
Time Limit



P 060  
Oncoming Traffic



P 063  
Traffic Calming  
Ahead

## Tourist Signs



T 100  
Tourist Direction



T 101  
Information in  
Lay-by



T 102  
Information in  
Lay-by Ahead



T 103  
Pedestrian Route  
to Car Park



T 104  
Route Continuity



T 105  
Tour Continuity