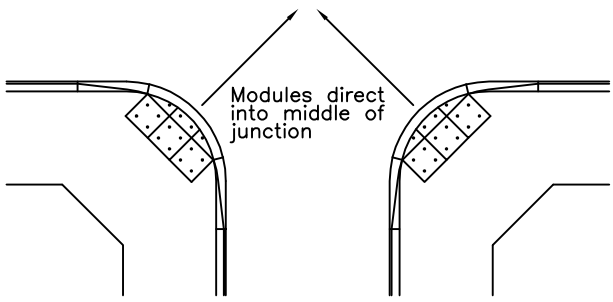
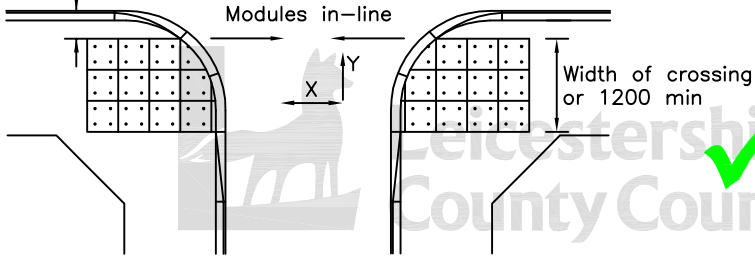
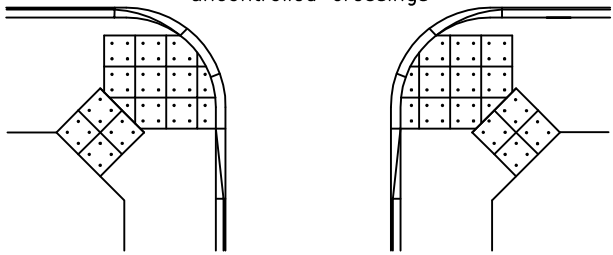


300 (min)
see Note 4

1200
min

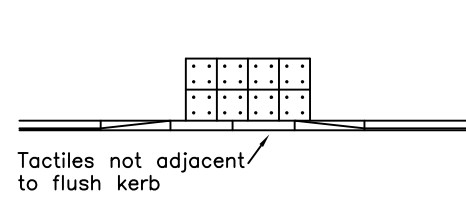


The 'Tail' indicates a controlled crossing to a blind person. 'Tails' should be omitted on uncontrolled crossings

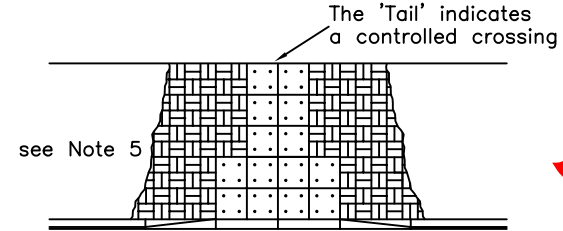
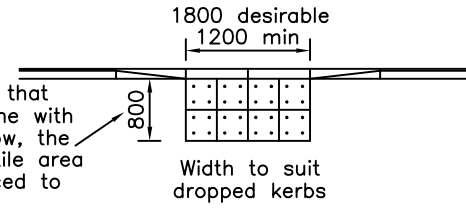


IN-LINE UNCONTROLLED CROSSING – SIDE ROADS

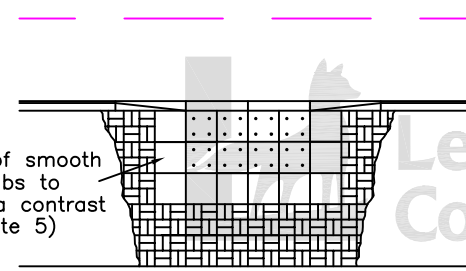
Back of Footway



On crossings that are not in-line with pedestrian flow, the depth of tactile area can be reduced to 800mm



A row of smooth grey slabs to create a contrast (see Note 5)



UNCONTROLLED CROSSING AWAY FROM A JUNCTION

NOTES:

- All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise shown.
- Blister paving should be provided where there is dropped kerb with less than 25mm upstand.
- On uncontrolled crossings the colour of the blister paving should be buff coloured.
- Tactile paving should be curtailed by at least 300mm from the channel where no crossing exists in the 'Y' direction.
- Block paving has an inherent number of grooves and edges and reduces the tactile contrast that blind people need to recognise. The use of block paving next to tactile surfaces should be avoided. In areas of block paving, a margin of smooth slabs or surfacing should be provided to create a contrast.
- The tactile domes should be aligned to the direction of the crossing on the opposite side of the road or central refuge (where present).
- Where specified or directed by the supervisor the free edges of the tactile paving shall be restrained by EF-150 edgings laid in accordance with Drg No **SD/11/2**.
- Where tactile blocks are used in lieu of tactile paving, the free edges shall be restrained by EF-150 edgings laid in accordance with Drg No **SD/11/2**.
- For further advice refer to 'Guidance on the Use of Tactile Paving Surfaces' DETR.

KEY

- Blister Paving
- Flush kerb
- Dropper kerb
- HB2 kerb

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