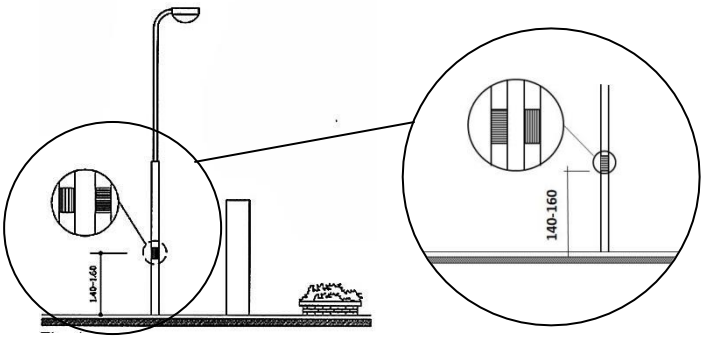
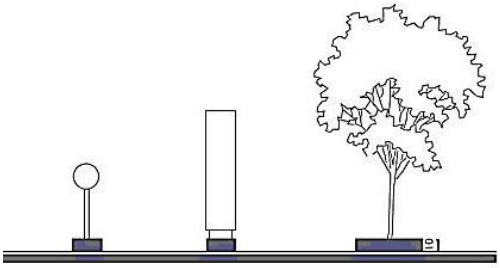
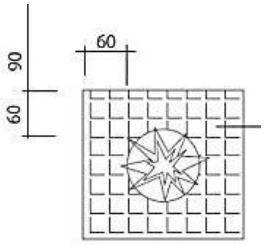
Obstructions on the pathway surface

A straight shape rising from the pathway surface. Fixed poles should have contrasting durable colour marking strips of at least 0.30 m in length, placed with the centre line at a height between 1.40 m and 1.60 m, to warn pedestrians with limited vision.



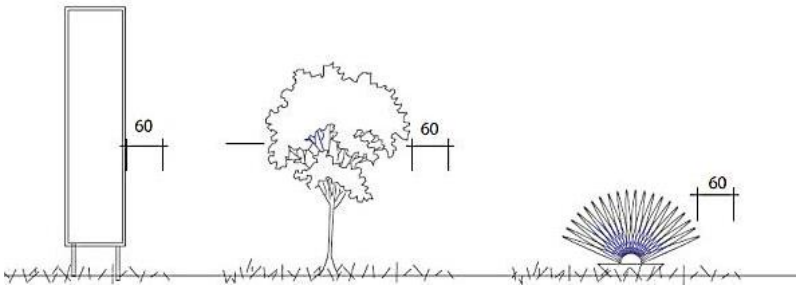
A raised 0.10 m platform around/under the obstacles. Bicycle stands should also be on a raised platform.





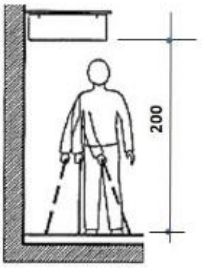
Tactile surface

Tactile surfaces for warning on the ground around the obstruction



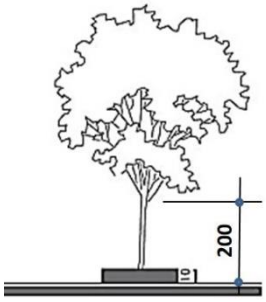
Overhanging obstructions

The signs should be placed in a way relative to tactile pavement that it will not create an obstacle for the blind Overhanging signs should be mounted at a minimum clear height of 2.00m.



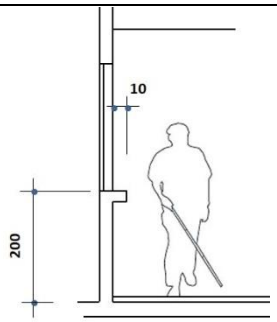
Protruding objects that can not be detected by cane

The placement of the trees, tactile pavement and natural guiding lines in relation to the walking route should be done consciously (Havik & Dankers).
Overhanging trees and other vegetation should be pruned to have a minimum clear height of 2.00m.



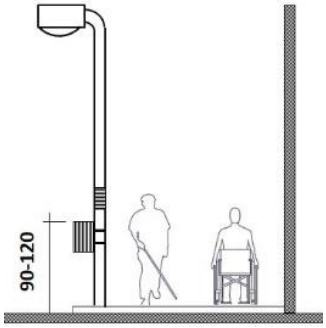
Functioning “blind lane” in China.

Unnoticeable obstacles lower than 2.00m. may project a maximum distance of 0.10m into the pathway. Otherwise they should be recessed or covered.



Garbage bins

Garbage bins attached to lampposts should not face the pathway in order to minimize the collisions with pedestrian flow. They should be in contrasting colours so that people with limited vision may easily identify them.

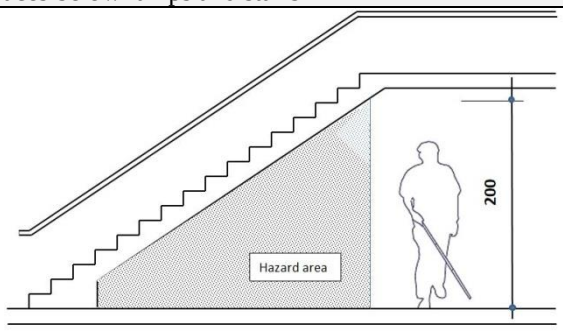


Spaces below ramps and stairs

Spaces below ramps and stairs should be blocked out completely by;

- protective rails
- raised curbs

They may be noticeable by marking by a tactile surface



Bollards

Bollards are used to keep out undesired motor traffic from pedestrian areas. To indicate a non parking area, the bollards should be painted in a contrasting colour or coloured stripes can be used. The distance between guiding posts should be around 1.20m.