**The Councils policy on signing is directed by three separate documents.**

**The first document is the Traffic Signs Manual (TSM) Issued by the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport. The TSM is issued by way of regulation and compliance is mandatory.**

**The following extract from the TSM deals with the use of English and Irish on signs.**

“ USE OF IRISH ON TRAFFIC SIGNS

Place Names on Information Signs

1.1.48 It is a statutory requirement that place names on information signs be in both Irish and English, except:

• For names of destinations in Gaeltacht areas where there is a direction by statute that only the Irish language version of the placename shall be used; and

• Where the spelling of a place name is similar in both languages, in which case only the Irish form of the name should be shown.

Forms and Spelling of Place Names

1.1.49 It should be ensured that the correct forms and spelling of place names are used on traffic signs. In this regard, the following approach should be adopted:

• Road Authorities should consult the relevant Place-names Orders published as Statutory Instruments;

• If the place name is not included in a Placenames Orders, the Gazetteer of Ireland (The Placenames Branch of the Ordnance Survey) or www.logainm.ie should be consulted; or

• In determining the correct Irish form of a place name which is not provided in the above sources, Road Authorities should consult with, and obtain advice from, An Coimisiún Logainmneacha (The Place Names Commission). Before consulting with An Coimisiún, Road Authorities may wish to ascertain through local consultation whether specific place names have a particular local significance or what traditional local usage may exist.

Signs Not Depicting Place Names

1.1.50 All other fixed information and warning signs, including supplementary plates, containing text shall be bilingual.

1.1.51 Where a considerable amount of text is required, such that there is a danger that the impact of the message may be diluted, separate Irish and English signs should be used.

1.1.52 It should be noted that abbreviations such as ‘m’, ‘km’ and ‘km/h’ are Système International units and, as such, are not in any particular language. Similarly, ‘STOP’ is recognised as an international word which does not require translation.

Format of Text 1.1.53 All Irish text shall be in italic print, in lower case lettering with initial letters in capitals. Irish script shall be inclined at 15 degrees to the vertical. For details see Chapter 2. The Irish text shall be placed above the corresponding English.

1.1.54 All English text should be in upper case Roman alphabet. For details see Chapter 2”

**The Council has also adopted a Policy on Wayfinding signs.**

**The following extract deals with the use of language.**

1. **“Policy Objectives**

It is the policy of South Dublin County Council:

* To comply with the Official Languages Act, 2003, as appropriate”

**The third document is the adopted policy on Direction Signing with the use of languages set out in the following extract**

**“2 DIRECTIONAL SIGNS OBJECTIVES**

2.1 In the design and location of directional signs it is the policy of the Council to:

* Apply the Traffic Signs Manual in the design and location of ‘Road Traffic Signs’
* Apply the Council’s adopted Wayfinding Signage (2018) in the design and location of ‘Tourist, cultural and commercial signage’
* To comply with the Official Languages Act 2003 and to provide bi-lingual signage.”

**It is not possible to supply details on mono-lingual signs in the Clondalkin LEA as no central database of signing exists. Signing may be erected by various Council Departments, by Transport Infrastructure Ireland and by third parties under license. There is also an ongoing issue with the erection of un-authorised signs.**