CITY OF ADELAIDE

Wayfinding Strategy Signage Suite

Style Guidelines

REVISED May 2018





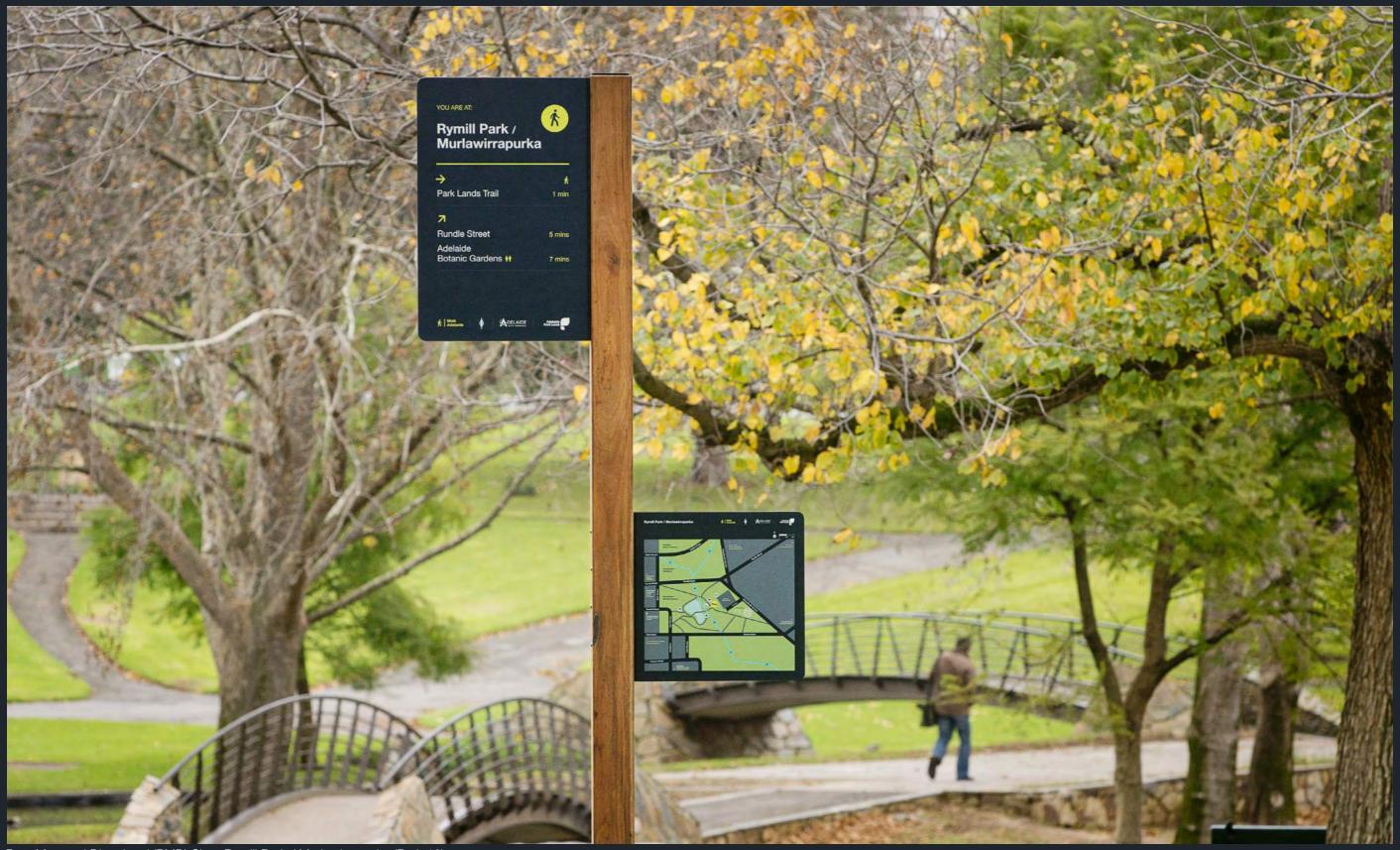






01 Introduction		02 Process		03 Signage Types		04 Design Elements		05 Signage Specifications	S
Style Guidelines	06	How we do things	10	Urban Pedestrian	13	Symbols	19	Signage Templates	30
» What is: Wayfinding Signage» Wayfinding Principles for Adelaide		» Signage planning overview» Approvals		» UP, P, PB, PW, Rp, B, BMD		 » You-Are-Here 19 » Directional and Map Symbols Library 20 		» Urban Pedestrian» Urban Cyclist» Park Lands Vehicles	
Background » Strategy objectives	07			Urban Cyclist» Fa, Fb, PW, P-C, PB-C, SFC	14	» Regulatory and Advisor Symbols Library» Landmark Library	y 21 22	» Park Lands Pedestrian» Park Lands Pedestrian & Cyclist	Š
» Project outcomes				Park Lands Vehicles » G, VE, BI, SIT	15	Adelaide Reference Map & Legend	23		
						Heads-Up Maps	24		
				Park Lands Pedestrian » SID, SIM, AL, AS, PP, IL		Park Lands Maps	25		
			Park Lands	Park Lands Pedestrian	17	City & Park Lands Map	26		
			& Cyclist » PMD, BLB, I, FB		Time & Distance » Walk Adelaide » Cycle Adelaide Directional Arrows	27			

Materials & Finishes	3	06 Placement Principles		08 Installation/Maintena	nce	10 Design Principles		11 Technical Drawings	
Materials Palette 5	57	Principles/Access	50	Installation	63	Design Principles	70	Technical Drawings	75
		and Inclusion	59	Maintenance	63	» Consistency			
		 Legibility, Accessibility, Orientation and 	 Legibility, Accessibility, Orientation and 		» Progressive Disclosure)			
		Factors to consider				» Universal Access			
		Placement Guidelines	60			» Legibility			
		» Pedestrians	60			Design Principles	71		
		» Cyclists	61	09 Branding		» Pedestrian Optimum Viewing Heights			
				Mono Brandmarks	65	» Pedestrian Viewing Distances			
				System Identifiers	66	» Drivers Viewing Distan	ces		
				Colour Palette	67	Audience and Signage Interaction	72		
				Typography	68	» Urban Signage	72		
				Typography 68		» Park Lands Signage	73		



Post Mounted Directional (PMD) Sign, Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka (Park 13)

CITY OF ADELAIDE WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

01

Introduction

Introduction

Welcome to City of Adelaide's Wayfinding Strategy Signage Suite Style Guidelines.

The aim of this document is to create better connected communities.

By providing pedestrians and cyclists with on-street information, wayfinding signage will help to connect visitors and locals with public transport, retail areas, historical walks and local facilities. Wayfinding information like walking and cycling times and distances also assist users when journey planning and encourage more active and sustainable modes of transport.

What is wayfinding signage?

All people wayfind in one way or another, the term 'wayfinding' encompasses the way we navigate and spatially orientate ourselves within spaces and from place to place.

Wayfinding signage is therefore specifically designed to assist in the process of orientation and navigation through the use of maps, directional and location information.

They could also function as interpretive or regulatory signs in the public realm. This should not however be confused with traffic and other statutory type signage in the City and Park Lands.

Wayfinding principles for Adelaide

Adelaide is unique in that it has an ordered grid of streets which provides a coherent and understandable city layout. The Wayfinding Strategy utilises the existing conditions to provide consistent and predictable information at regular locations across the city grid. By utilising existing street furniture and infrastructure (eg. lightpoles) to co-locate signs, the signage strategy aims to increase legibility of the city for users without increasing visual and physical clutter.

A consistent kit-of-parts approach also ensures that the City and Park Lands are better integrated by sharing the same visual language and information hierarchy.



Site Identification Directional (SID) sign, Rymill Park / Murlawirrapurka (Park 14)



Post Mounted Directional (PMD) sign, with a map and regulatory panel, Bonython Park / Tulya Wardli (Park 27)



Gateway (G) sign, Rundle Park / Kadlitpina (Park 13)

Background

The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide is founded on 14 guiding principles. At the core of these principles is a desire for an accessible, connected and sustainable city for the future.

To inform and guide the creation of this strategy, The Wayfinding Strategy Signage Suite has addressed numerous reports, including:

- » Public Spaces Public Life Study: City of Adelaide (2011), Gehl Architects
- » Smart Move Transport and Movement Strategy 2012-22 (2012), City of Adelaide

The objective of the Strategy is foremost to create a navigational information system to connect, direct and facilitate increased mobility by walking and cycling to, from and through the City and Park Lands, integrated with public transport users and be accessible for all abilities.



Kerb markers, North-South Bikeway (formerly Frome Bikeway)

Strategy objectives

- » Develop a visual identity using clear, legible and timeless graphic design principles
- » Develop a visual language for a culturally and linguistically diverse audience
- » Consolidate the number of signs through better location and integration
- » Create contemporary and sympathetic design solutions
- » This style guide document provides the necessary design and technical information for the City of Adelaide to implement signage across the municipality
- » Timeless, high-quality design which is robust and consistent with the character of the City and Park Lands

Project outcomes

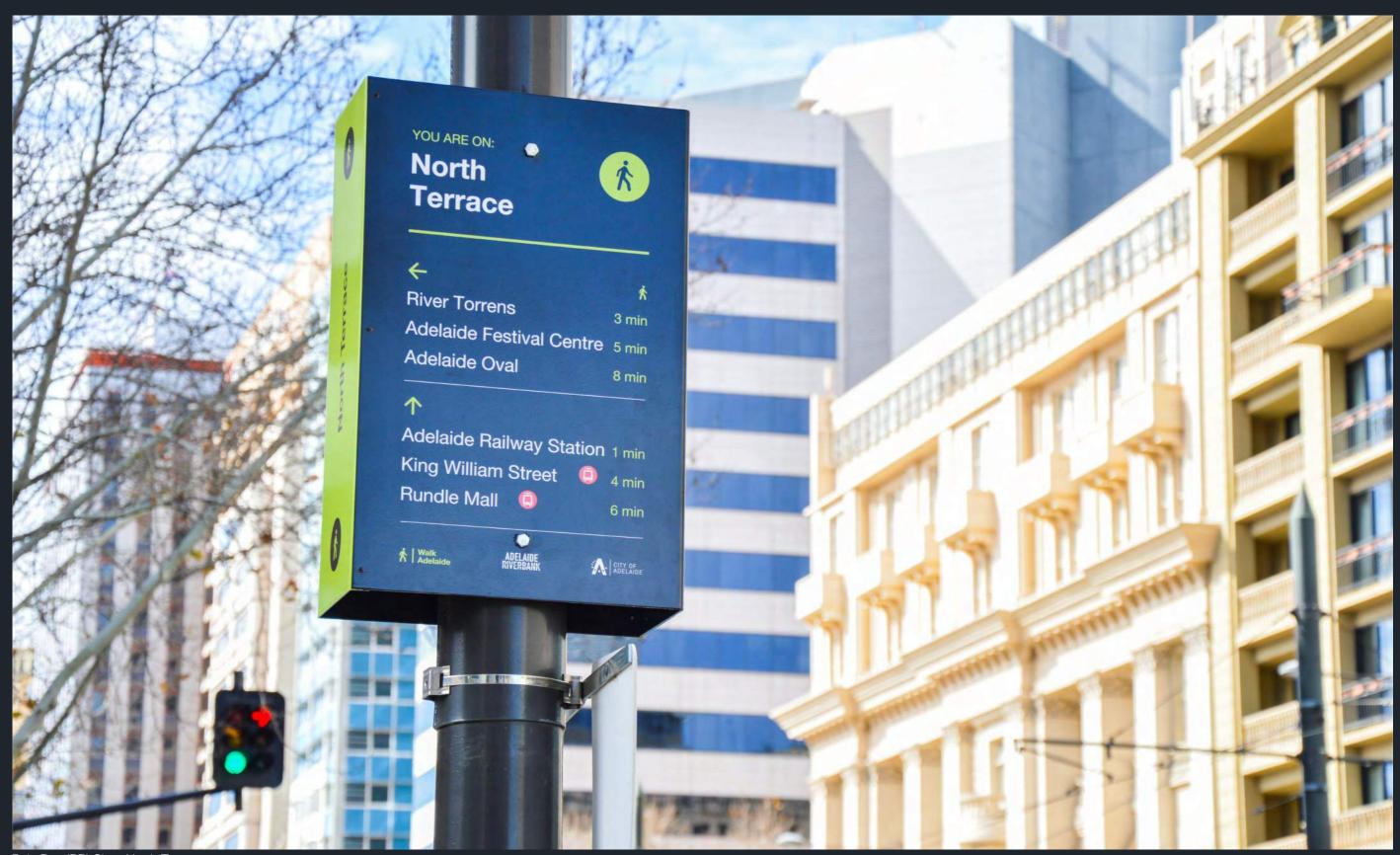
- » Increased permeability through the street network
- » Pedestrian-friendly streets that are safe, comfortable and pleasant
- » Increased levels of walking, cycling and improved community well-being
- » A better connected community
- » Increased retail profitability due to more foot traffic and the retention of visitors



Pole wraps (PW), North-South Bikeway (formerly Frome Bikeway)



Cycle Pole Mounted (Fb) sign, North-South Bikeway (formerly Frome Bikeway)



Pole Box (PB) Sign, North Terrace

CITY OF ADELAIDE

WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

02 Process

PROCESS 1

How we do things

The following diagram is a useful overview of the signage planning, design and implementation process. It outlines the key stages and approval points and should be used as a guide for those involved with signage.



START

Inform yourself by reading the Strategy, branding guidelines and other relevant Council policies and guidelines

(2)

Audit

Visit the site and audit all existing signage and available infrastructure



Develop a signage plan locating all signs needed and/or to be removed

Plan



Prepare schedules including content and templates to be used to have your signs designed

Design

Cost

schedules Have your signs costed plates ed to ar signs

(2)

Approvals

STOP

9

City of Adelaide's Design Manager to approve draft and final artwork

Implement



(2)

Prepare finish artwork and get your signs manufactured

Install

(2)

Install your signs



Maintain your signs

Approvals

All signs are to be approved by the City of Adelaide prior to fabrication and installations. Refer to technical specifications and construction drawings regarding detailed processess.



Interpretive Large (IL) sign, Britannia Roundabout, Victoria Park / Pakapakanthi (Park 16)

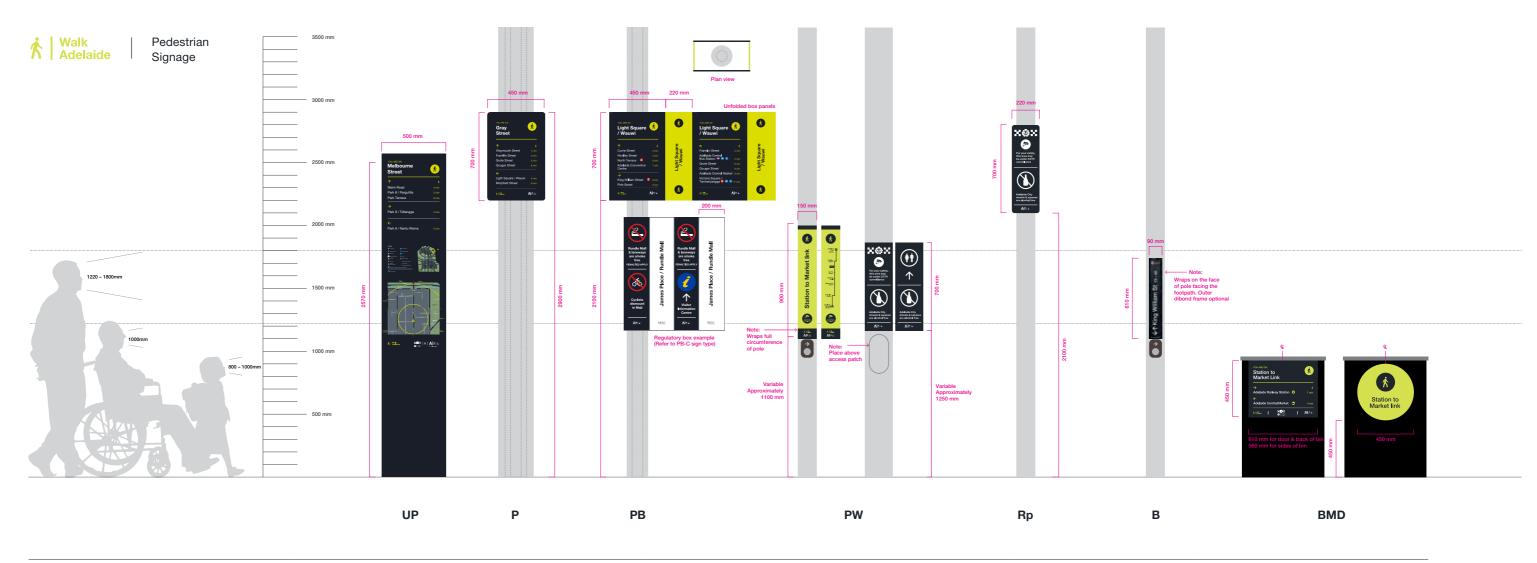
CITY OF ADELAIDE WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

03

Signage Types

Urban Wayfinding

Pedestrians



Code	UP	Р	РВ	PW	Rp	В	BMD
Name	Urban Plinth	Pedestrian Panel	Pole Box	Pole Wrap	Regulatory Panel	Braille Sign	Bin Mounted Directional
Purpose	Major nodal information with local directional, regulatory and mapping information used for orientation and journey-planning	Local directional information at key intersections and mid intersection locations	Local directional information at key intersections and mid intersection locations (could also be used for regulatory information where necessary)	Branding, directional, advisory and regulatory information along designated routes and cross links	Advisory and regulatory information	Street naming information for the visually impaired	Key directional information at secodary nodes. Can also be used for branding purposes or provide information on various public facilities
Location	Major information nodes and major intersections within the city	Co-located to existing poles or structures	Co-located to existing poles or structures	Co-located to existing poles or structures along major routes	Co-located to existing poles or structures in areas requiring regulation	Co-located to existing poles or structures at street intersections	Located on existing street furniture to reduce clutter
Page Reference	30	31	32	33	34	/	35

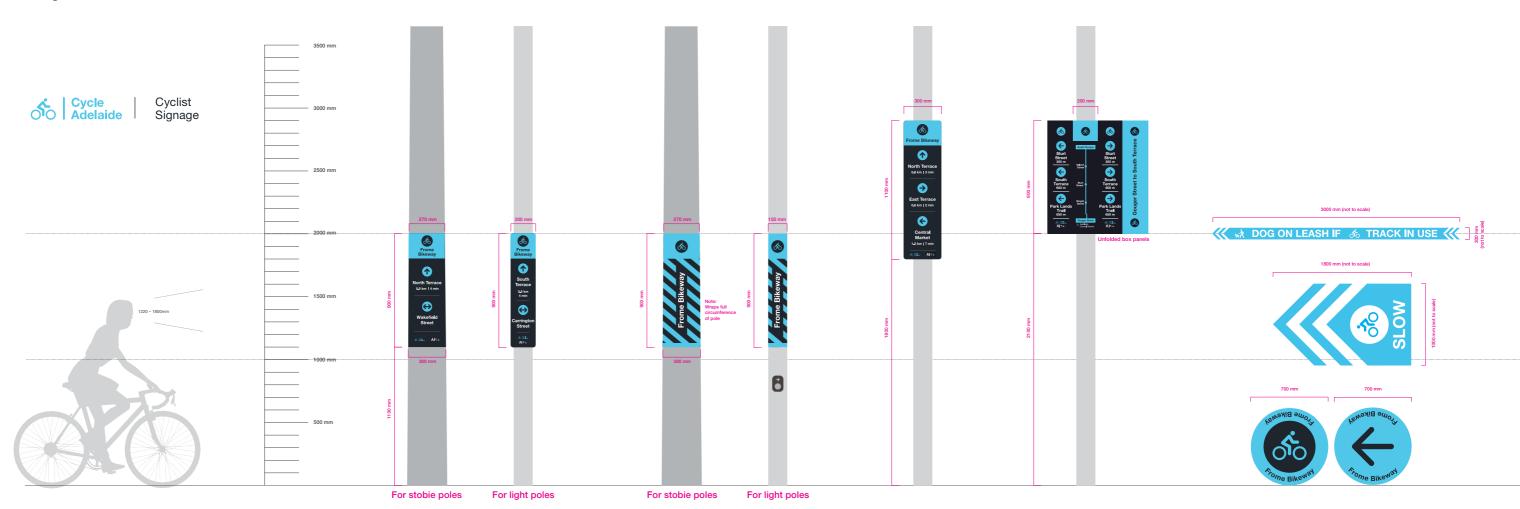
PB-C

Urban Wayfinding

Cyclists

City of Adelaide's cycle signage is currently under review. A new suite of cycle signage may be trialled in the near future.

SFC

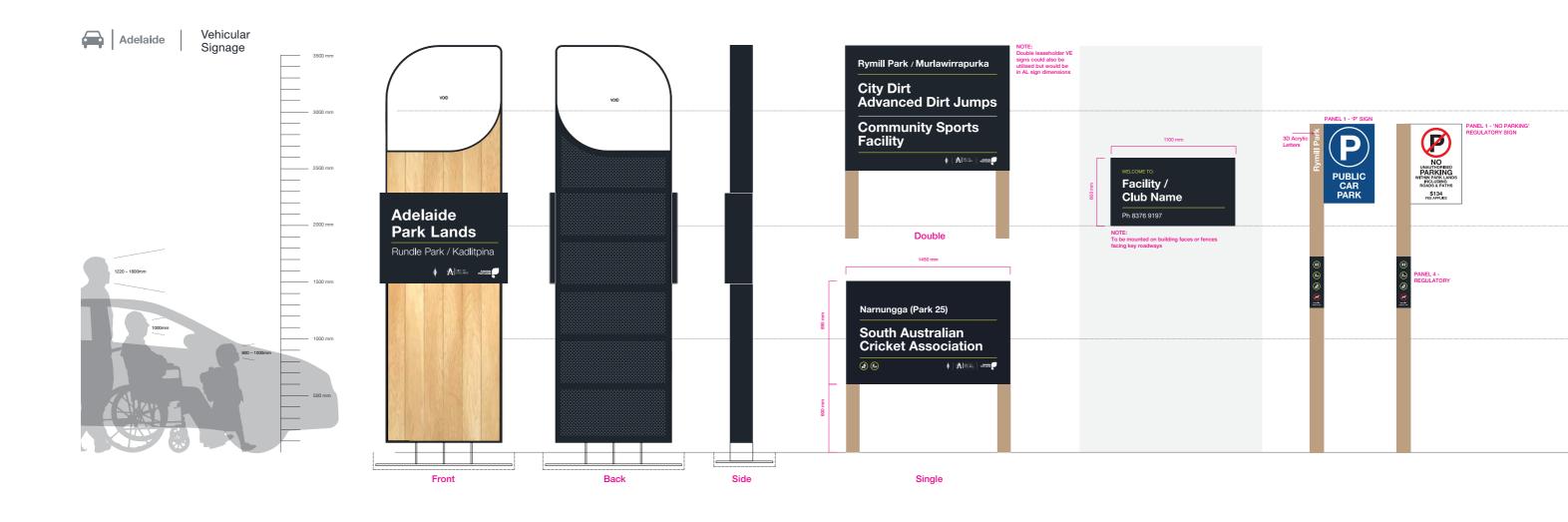


Code	Fa / Fb	PW	P-C	PB-C	SFC
Name	Cycle Directional Panel	Cycle Pole Wrap	Cycle Panel	Pole Box (Cycle)	Surface graphics
Purpose	To provide users with key local directional information at mid intersection locations	Branding information used along designated routes and bikeways	Larger cycling directional information used along designated routes and bikeways	Cycling multi-directional information used along designated routes and bikeways	To provide branding, advisory regulatory or directional information for cyclists
Location	Co-located to existing stobie poles, light poles or other structures along route	Co-located to existing stobie poles, light poles or other structures along route	Co-located to existing poles or structures along routes	Co-located to existing poles or structures along routes	Located at areas of concern along cycle networks
Page Reference	36 / 37	/	38	39	/

SIT

Park Lands Wayfinding

Vehicles



Code	G	VE	BI	SIT
Name	Gateway Sign	Vehicular Entry Sign	Building Identification Sign	Site Identification (Regulatory)
Purpose	Major entry statement sign with Park Lands branding and park name	Leaseholder identification	Identification of buildings, leaseholder clubhouses or facilities	Regulatory and park naming post that usually includes 'P' public car park sign / 'no parking' sign
Location	At key entry points and identified gateway roadways within the Park Lands	Located at park boundaries or vehicular entry points to park and leaseholder facilities	Mounted on designated buildings or boundary fences to facilities facing key roadways	Located at vehicular entry points to park lands where required
Page Reference	40	41	42	43

VΕ

G

Park Lands Wayfinding

Pedestrians

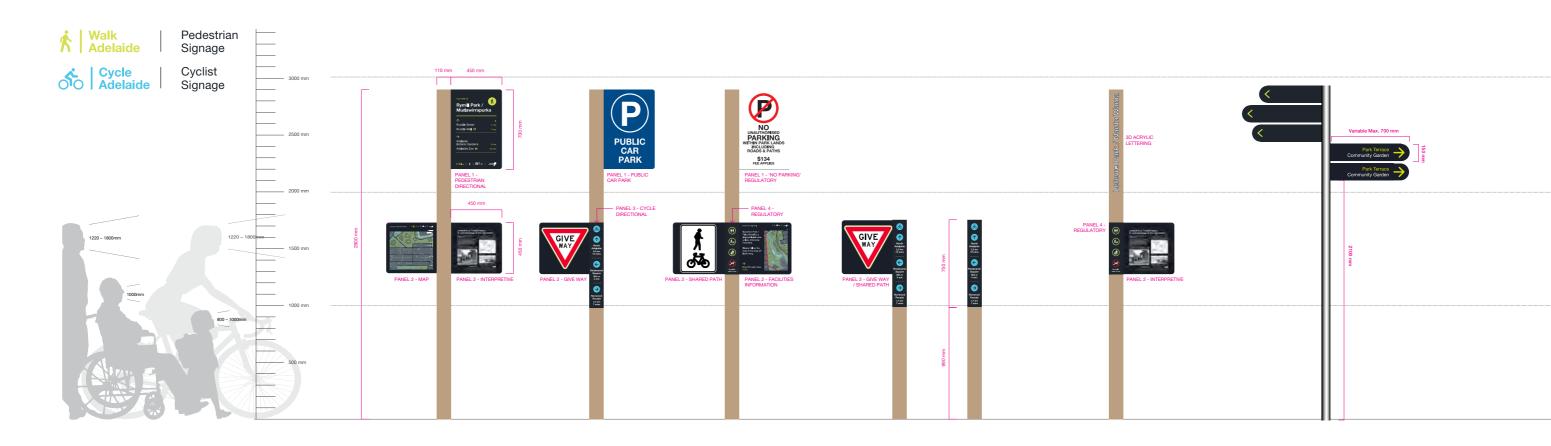


Code	SID	SIM	AL	AS	PP	IL
Name	Site Identification Directional Sign	Site Identification Mapped Sign	Advisory Large Sign	Advisory Small Sign	Park Lands Plinth	Interpretive Large Sign
Purpose	Pedestrian sign with park naming and directional information	Pedestrian sign with park naming and map. Can alternatively be used as a leaseholder sign or for sporting clubs information	Pedestrian advisory sign at leaseholder or sporting club facilities. (Can alternatively be used as a double VE sign)	Pedestrian advisory sign at leaseholder or sporting club facilities	Major pedestrian entry directional and orientation plinth with park mapping and interpretive information	Straddle mounted interpretive panel at eye level for ease or reading to include historical or cultural information
Location	At pedestrian entry points to Park Lands	At pedestrian entry points to Park Lands or next to leaseholder facilities	Next to leaseholder or sporting club facilities	Next to leaseholder or sporting club facilities to be co-located on fences of building walls	At high profile and major Park Lands and Squares only	At relevant interpretive locations within the Park Lands
Page Reference	44	45	46	47	48	49

Park Lands Wayfinding

Pedestrians & Cyclists

City of Adelaide's cycle signage is currently under review. A new suite of cycle signage may be trialled in the near future.



PMD BLB I FB

Code	PMD	BLB	I	FB
Name	Post Mounted Directional Sign	Cycle Bollard	Interpretive Sign (Post Mounted)	Fingerboard
Purpose	Post mounted major entry directional and orientation sign with park mapping, regulatory information, facilities and interpretive information. Incredibly flexible sign type depending on the functionality of the park	Post mounted minor cyclist directional with regulatory information where necessary	Post mounted interpretive sign that includes regulatory information and 3D acrylic lettering of park name to sides of post	Subsidiary directional information to include wayfinding, accessibility information, facilities or sporting information
Location	Key decision points within the Park Lands' paths and networks	Minor decision points within the Park Lands' paths and networks	At relevant interpretive locations within the Park Lands	Co-located to existing poles or structures
Page Reference	50 / 51 / 52 / 53	52	54	55

CITY OF ADELAIDE WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

04

Design Elements

You-Are-Here Symbol

The You-Are-Here symbol indicates the position of the sign/person within a map.

Illustrated below is the symbol used for all Adelaide City and Park Lands maps. It should preferably be used with the pointer at the top. There will be occasions where the pointer needs to be rotated for readability purposes of other elements in the map. This rotation should only be at a 45° angle as indicated below.



Preferred position

Pointer rotation every 45°

Directional and Map Symbols Library

The following library of icons outlines the functional and statutory symbols for use across the signage family on maps and directional signs which are intended to reduce the need for excessive written information, allowing them to be accessible to a culturally and linguistically diverse audience.

These icons help to reduce visual clutter and create consistency throughout all aspects of the signage Strategy.

These symbols are based in the following International Standards:

- » ISO standards 7001
- » AIGA the professional association for design icon set
- » National Park Service Icons 1982, USA

For additional symbols where required, please contact the City of Adelaide's Design Team.



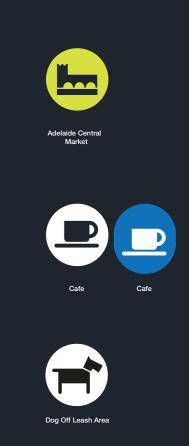


N













Regulatory and Advisory Symbols Library

The following symbols are used in regulatory and advisory signage to identify facilities available in the area and/or to reinforce regulations or behaviour.

These icons help to reduce visual clutter and create consistency throughout all aspects of the Strategy.

These symbols are based in the following International Standards:

- » ISO standards 7001
- AIGA the professional association for design icon Set
- » National Park Service Icons 1982, USA

For additional symbols where required, please contact the City of Adelaide's Design Team.



Pick Up After Your Dog



No Swimming



Do Not Feed The Animals



No Driving



No Camping



No Dogs Allowed



No Smokin



No Food



No Rowing



No Cycling



Adelaide City streets squares are alcohol fr



Public Car Pa



Toilets



ogs Must Be



Dispose of Litt



Dog Friend



CCT



Free City Wi-fi

Landmarks Library

A landmark is an effective tool in assisting users to orientate themselves within an urban or open space environment. They create a reference point from which a user can make a mental map or 'snap shot' of their surroundings. The following illustrations are to only be used in Heads-Up maps to aid navigation.

New landmarks selection criteria

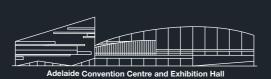
Landmarks should have a characteristic that is iconic or easily identifiable and when represented on a map be accompanied by a signature name. They should allow users to describe them when giving indications like 'Let's meet at...'. To qualify as a Landmark, an element or destination must meet the following criteria:

- » Be visible
- » Be conspicuous
- » Be easy to talk about

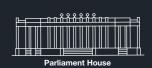
Creation of illustrations

For the creation of new illustration, please contact the City of Adelaide.

















DESIGN ELEMENTS









































Adelaide Reference Map

The reference map is used only on the Urban Plinth (UP) sign to show the entire city centre and the location of main precincts within it. It enables the viewer to understand their location within the larger context of the city.

Street names and annotations are kept to a minimum with only key streets and landmarks highlighted.

Key Design Elements

- 1. North symbol
- 2. You are here symbol
- 3. Area box: It indicates the area of 500m² covered by the Heads-Up map
- 4. Key streets and landmarks

Map Legend

Key to symbols, strokes and colour coding used on a map.

Legend

Public Toilet

Police Station

Accessible Toilet

1 Information Kiosk

(A) Managed Taxi Rank

Stairs

H Lift

Taxi Rank Tram Stop

Place of Interest

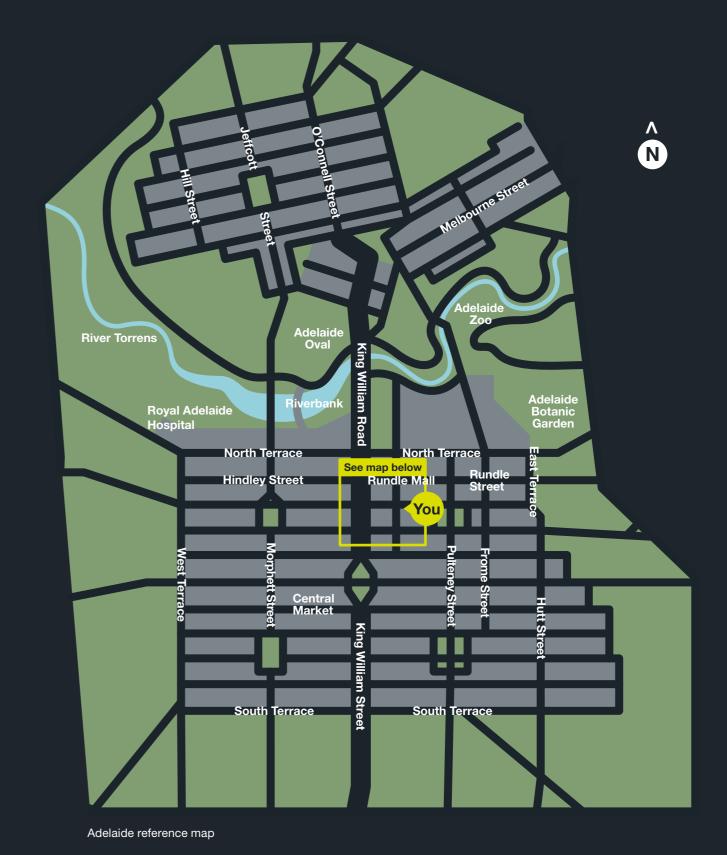
Railway Station

Pedestrian Cut-through

Bus Stop

Indoor Arcade (retail trading hours only)

Legend Example for Heads-Up maps



Heads-Up Maps

Heads-Up maps are used on the following signs:

- » Urban Plinth (UP)
- » Park Lands Plinth (PP)

All maps should use the City Wide Map that has been created to provide future signage with the same language, colours and symbols. All the information should provide the following information:

- » Streets positioning and naming, pedestrian cut-throughs and shared paths
- » Public transport networks and stops (Train, tram, bus, taxis)
- » Retail precincts, parks, landmarks and key facilities (toilets, library etc.)
- » Walking distances and times

Design Elements

- 1. Area: the urban plinth map is to cover an area of 500m² in front of the sign location with text sized to be read from close up.
- 2. Orientation: Position the map in the direction the user is facing, using north, south, east and west orientations. Maps can be placed at angles where applicable.
- 3. Legend: only include symbols shown in the sign.
- 4. You Are Here symbol: horizontally centred and approximately 3/4 from the top of the map. Place 2 and 4 min walking circumferences from its center.
- 5. Symbols: use symbols from the library to identify facilities or transport connections in the area. Refer to the Symbols library and the City Wide Map when determining the mapping coverage.
- 6. Places of Interest & Landmarks: Refer to the City Wide Map when determining the relevant Landmarks and Places of Interest.
- 7. Off-Map Destinations: include in the perimeter of the map relevant destinations not covered in the area. Place next to best connecting route and include walking time from sign location. Refer to Section 'Time & Distance'.



Heads-Up map example used on an Urban Plinth in Gawler Place (2018).

Park Lands Maps

Park Lands maps are used on the following signs:

- » Post Mounted Directional (PMD) sign
- » Site Identification Mapped (SIM) sign
- » Advisory Large (AL) sign
- » Any other Park Lands sign where appropriate.

Provide the following information only in the immediate park you are in:

- » Bordering streets, park names, walking paths and trail networks within the park and connections to adjacent parks
- » Dog-friendly areas, feature gardens, lakes/wetlands and specialised centres (conservatories, eco centres etc.)
- » Playgrounds or play areas, ovals, sports courts, clubhouses, pavilions and facilities (toilets, barbecues, library etc.)

Design Elements

- 1. Area: the area is generally defined by the size of the park with text sized to be read from close up.
- 2. North symbol and scale bar
- 3. You Are Here symbol: Refer to Section 'You-Are-Here Symbol'
- 4. Symbols: use symbols from the library to identify destinations and facilities in the area. Refer to Sections 'Symbols Library'
- 5. Landmarks and Places of Interest: use the City Wide Map to identify the Landmarks and Places of Interest within the park.
- 6. Off-map destinations: include in the perimeter of the map relevant destinations not covered in the area. Place next to best connecting route and include walking time from sign location. Refer to Section 'Time & Distance'.





Park Lands Map example used on a Post Mounted Directional (PMD) sign, showing the map orientated in the same direction that the user is facing.

City & Park Lands Map

A City and Park Lands Map has been created as a master reference file for the City of Adelaide. It is intended for use on all existing and future signage.

As a master map it provides a coherent and consistent mapping language for all of the city's needs for both printed and physical map outputs.

Map iterations or variations of colour and line weight are prohibited as they will dilute and diminish the legibility and coherence of a consistent map language for users.

The City Wide and Park Lands Map provides a base level of information and will allow additional landmarks, detinations, facilities and services to be added if required. All additions will require sign off from the City of Adelaide's Design Manager before preparing final artwork for printing and distribution.



26



City Wide and Park Lands Master Map

Time & Distance

There are a number of signs that require the calculation of time and distance to destinations. Use the following formulas as follows:



Walk Adelaide

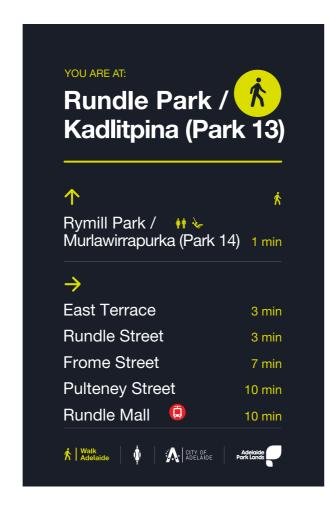
Walking time information must be used rather than distances. This is designed to make walking to destinations more achievable, as distances are often misunderstood. This approach ties in with sustainable transport principles. Walking times are based on the following equation:

T = D / S

Where:

- T = time in minutes. Results should be rounded to the highest minute.
- D = distance from location to destination in metres
- S = average walking speed (use 80m/min)

A walking icon is included at the top of the walking times to give context.





Cycle Adelaide

Cycling time and distance information must be used. This is designed to give cyclists enough information to destinations, as cycling speeds differ according to people's skills.

This approach ties in with sustainable

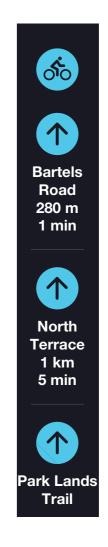
This approach ties in with sustainable transport principles. Cycling times are based on the following equation:

 $T = D \times 60 / S$

Where:

- T = time in minutes. Results should be rounded to the highest minute.
- D = distance from location to destination in kilometres
- S = average cycling speed (use 15km/hr)

A cycling icon is included at the top of the destinations and cycling distances/times to give context. Where applicable, the distance of a route should always be prioritised over time.



Directional Arrows

The following are the arrows used to direct users to destinations in the different signage types. Users are never directed to facilities which are behind them. Only forwards, left, right and 45° angles are used. Backwards arrows are not permissible as they are open to misinterpretation and become confusing for users.



CITY OF ADELAIDE

WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

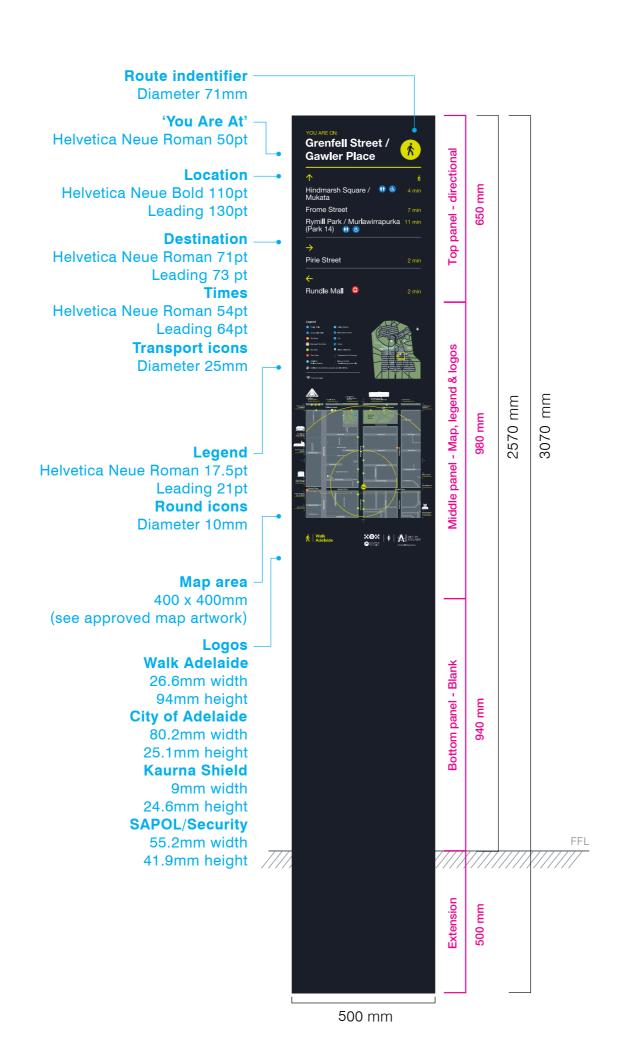
05

Signage Specifications

UP Urban Plinth

The alignment of the UP is rigid and ordered. Content should not cross over the panel boundaries.

The 500mm extension on the bottom of the artwork allows for the sign to be raised if is installed in a difficult site with high underground services or on an uneven surface.



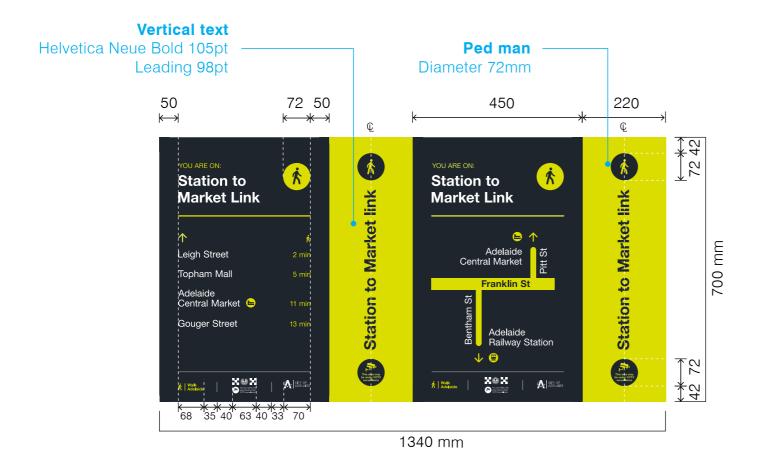


Top panel

P Pedestrian Panel



PB Pole Box



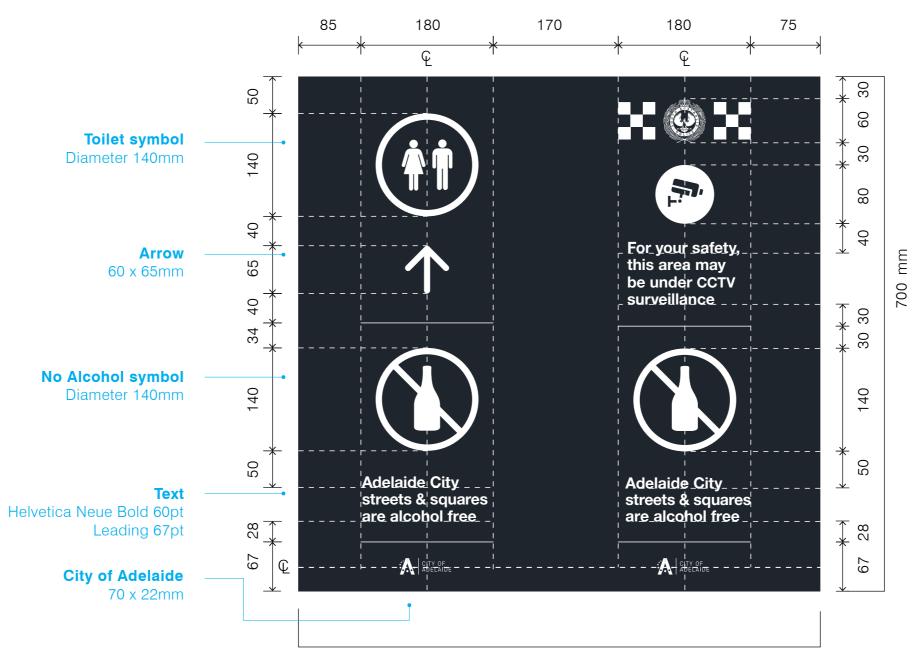
Example of PB sign with directional information and linear map. The spacing and alignment of the directional panels would be the same as a P panel or a Panel 1.

05 TEMPLATES & TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS 32



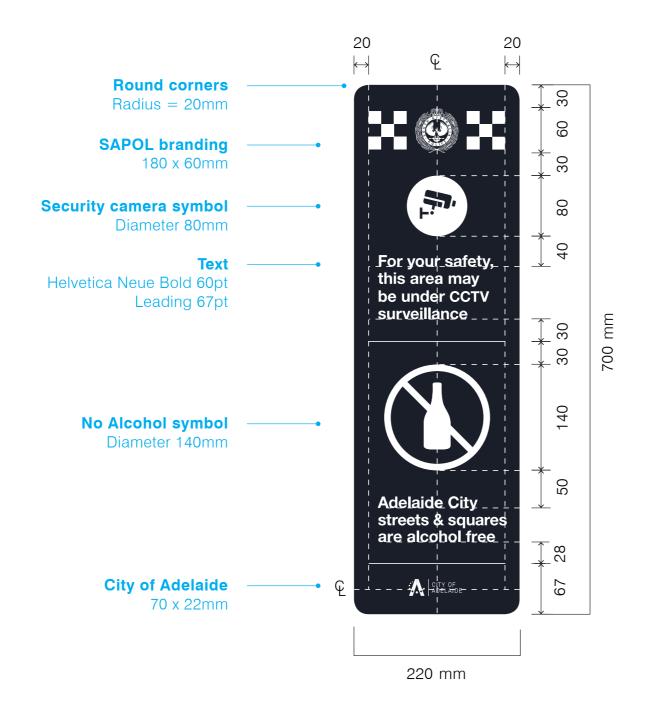
Example of PB sign with double directional panels.

PW Pole Wrap



710 mm (varies depending on pole)

Rp Regulatory Panel



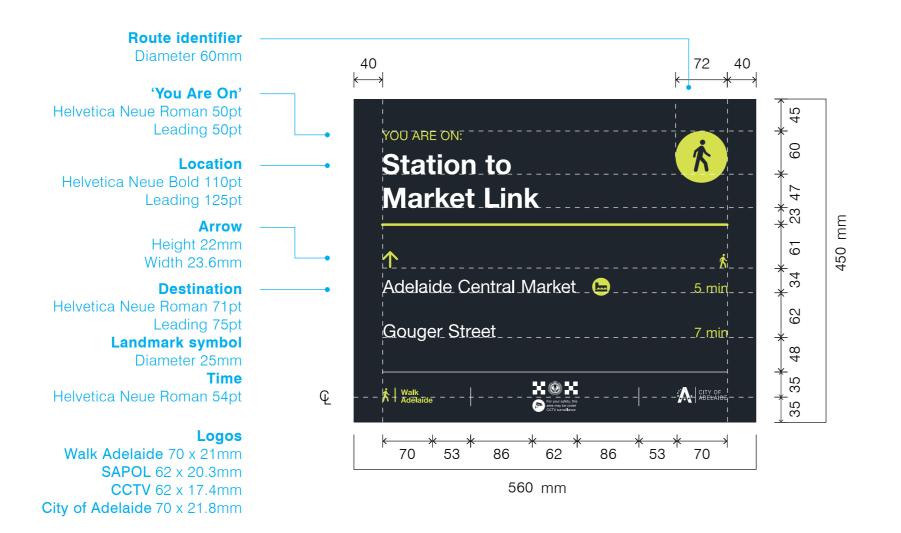


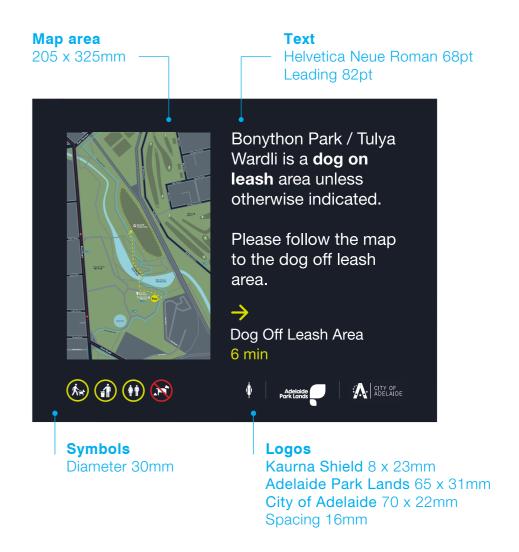


Example of variant of sign

Example of a Regulatory Panel Half (Rph) sign

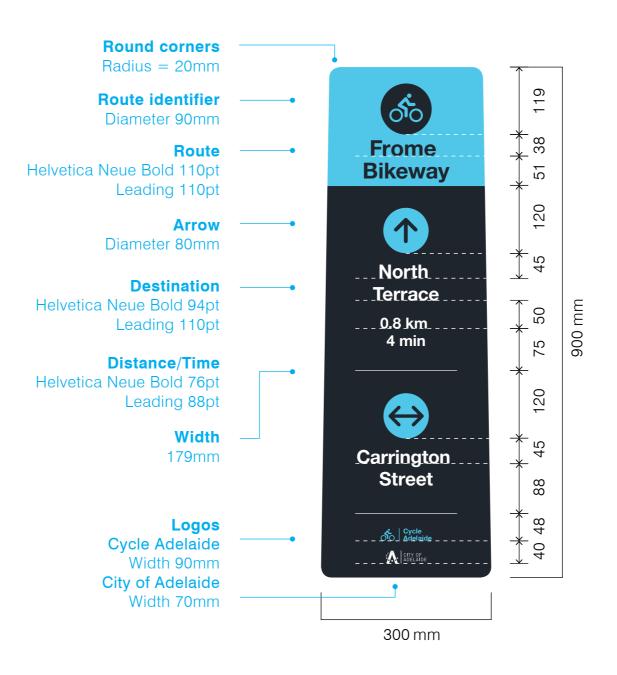
BMD Bin Mounted Directional



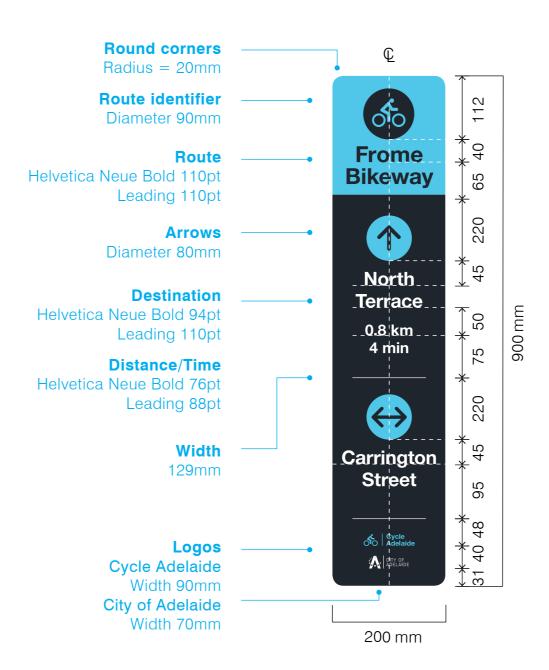


Example of an advisory type sign

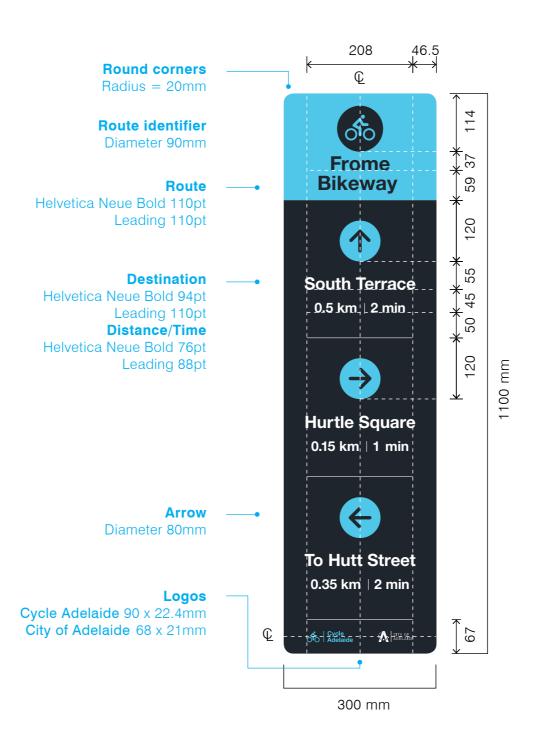
Fa Cycle Directional Panel (Stobie Pole)



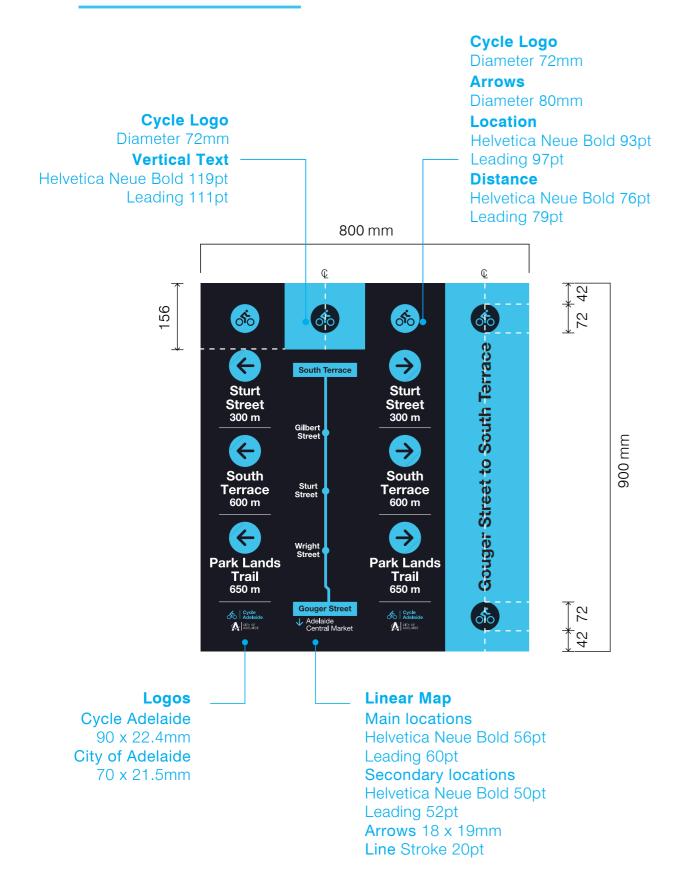
Fb Cycle Directional Panel (Light Pole)

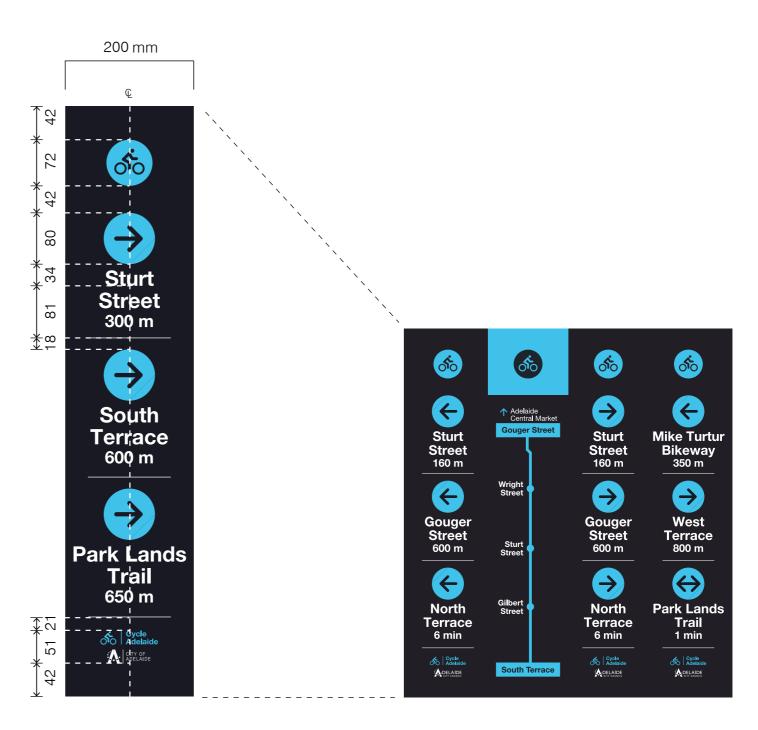


Pc Cycle Panel



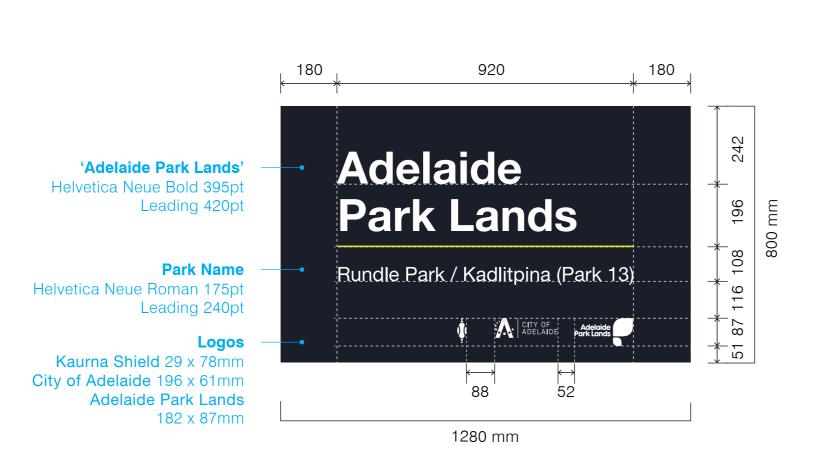
PB-C Pole Box (Cycle)





Example of PB-C sign with triple directional panels.

G Gateway Sign



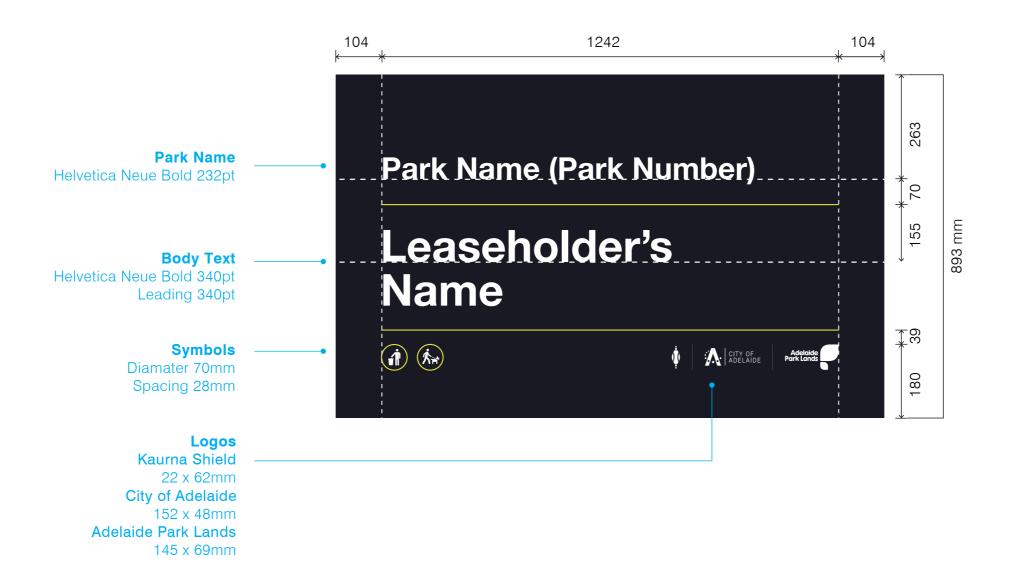
Front panel



FRONT BACK SIDE

VE Vehicular Entry

The VE sign should only be used for one leaseholder only. If two or more is required, use an AL sign instead.

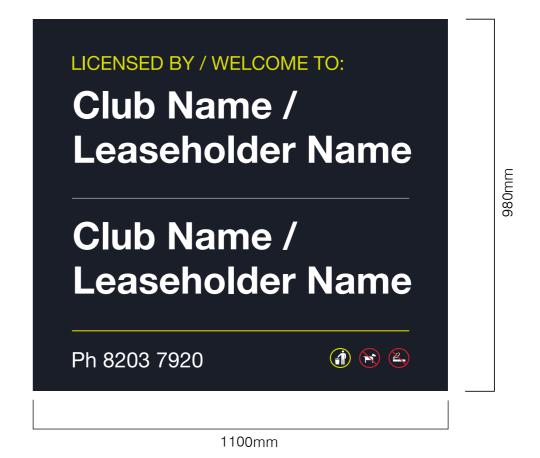


BI Building Identification

The BI sign can be larger or smaller depending on the number of leaseholders or facilities.



05 TEMPLATES & | 42



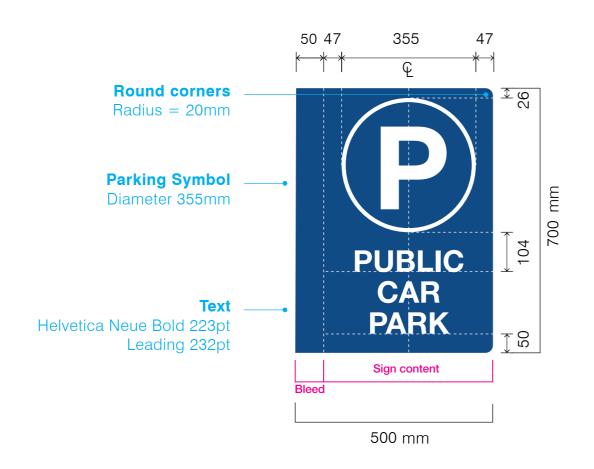
Double BI sign type for double leaseholders

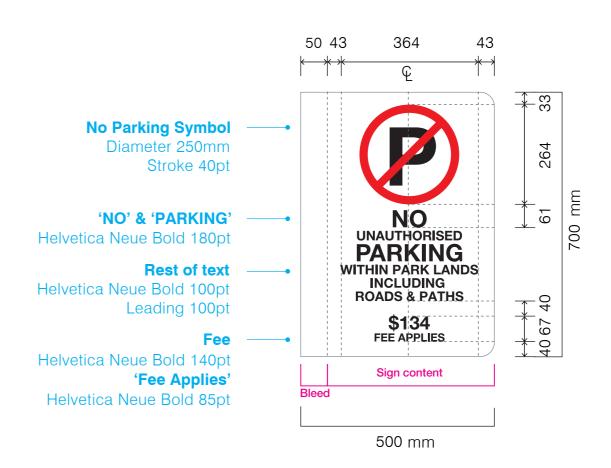


The BI-S sign type is half the size of a standard BI, to be used for various facilities to provide advisory information.

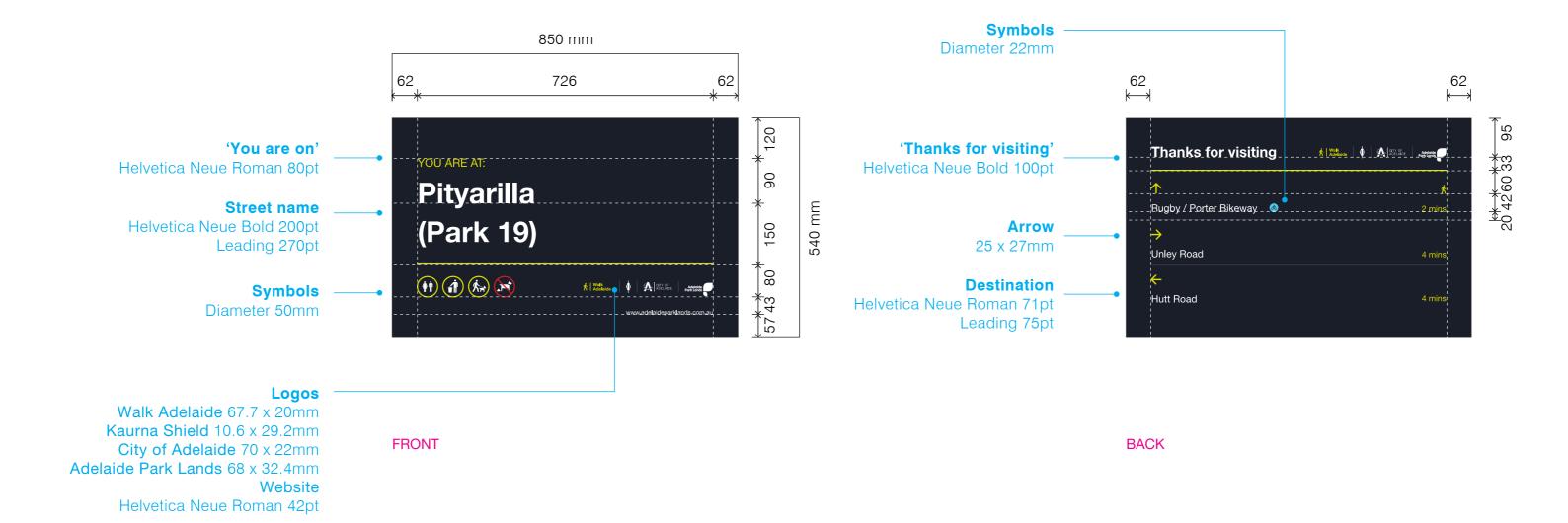
SIT Site Identification (Regulatory)

The SIT panel is the same size a Panel 1.
These panels are to be mounted on a PMD sign type.





SID Site Identification Directional Sign



SIM Site Identification Mapped Sign

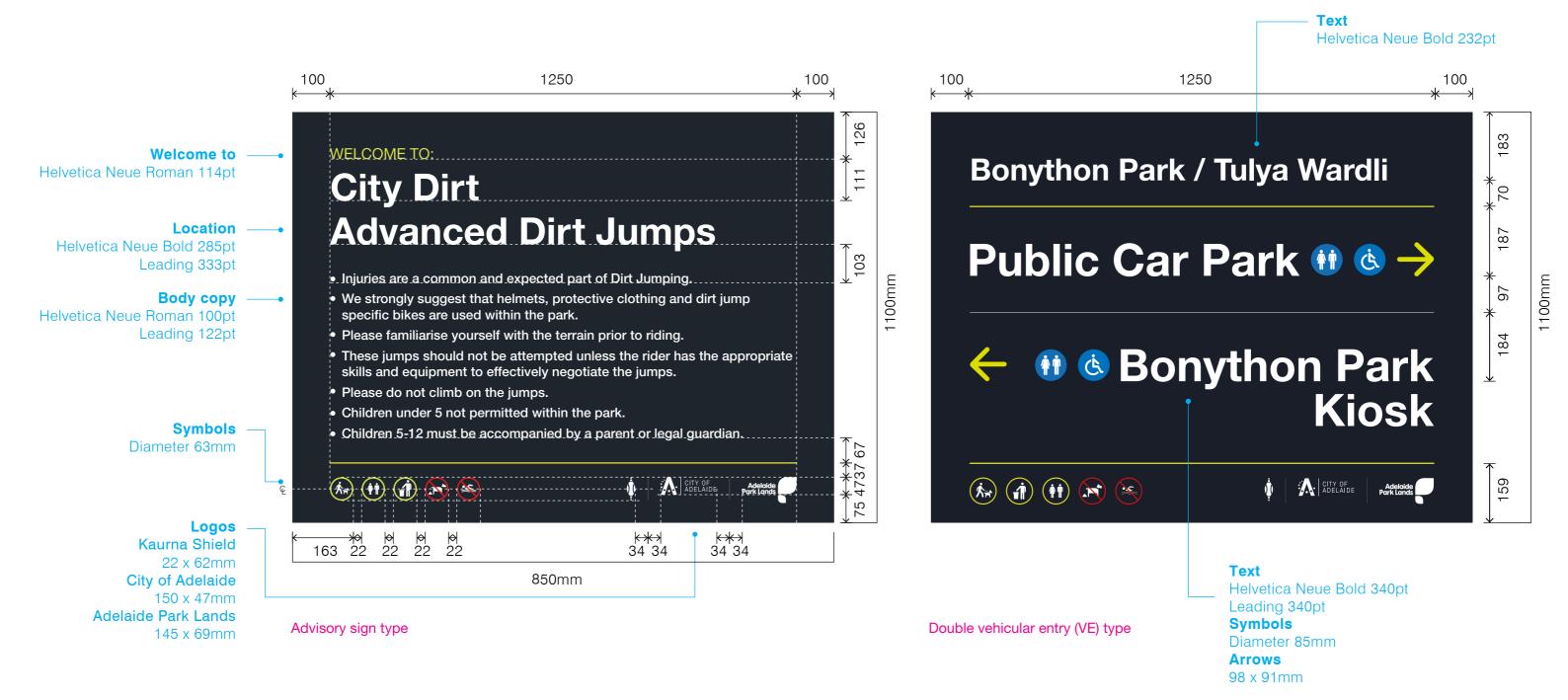




Regulatory information example (Side A - Map | Side B - Regulatory Information)

AL Advisory Large Sign

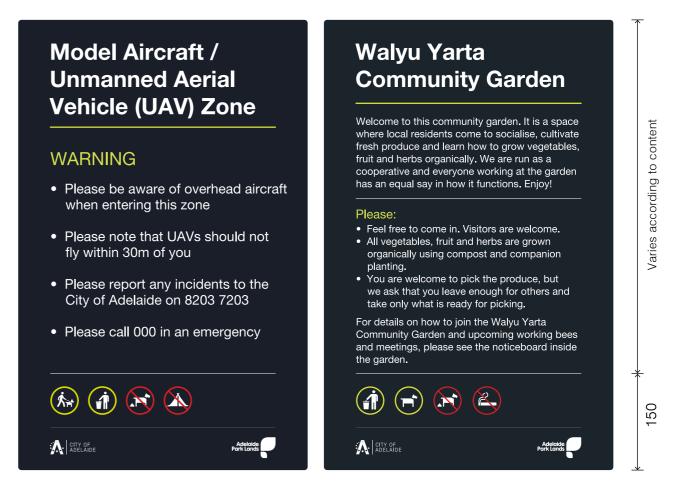
The AL sign is flexible. The alignment of its content could be altered within reason to suit the sign's requirements.



AS Advisory Small Sign

The AS sign can be flexible according to the level of content. Consistent spacing, text styles, sizes and colours must always be maintained.





05 TEMPLATES &

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

47

Examples of AS sign with minimal and maximum content.

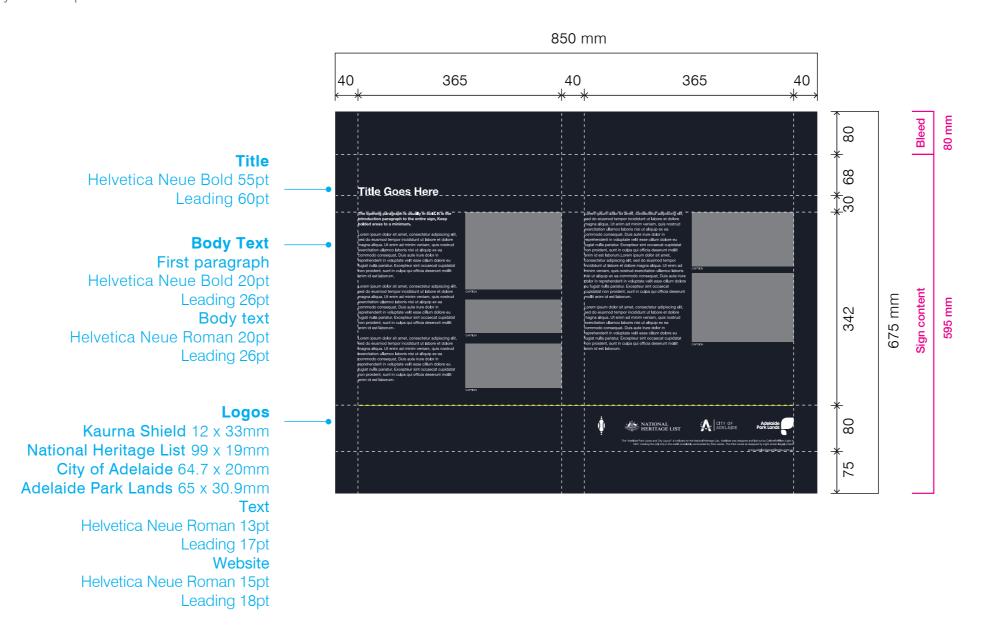
Consistency of the symbols and logos on the bottom of the sign must always be maintained.

PP Park Lands Plinth



IL Interpretive Large

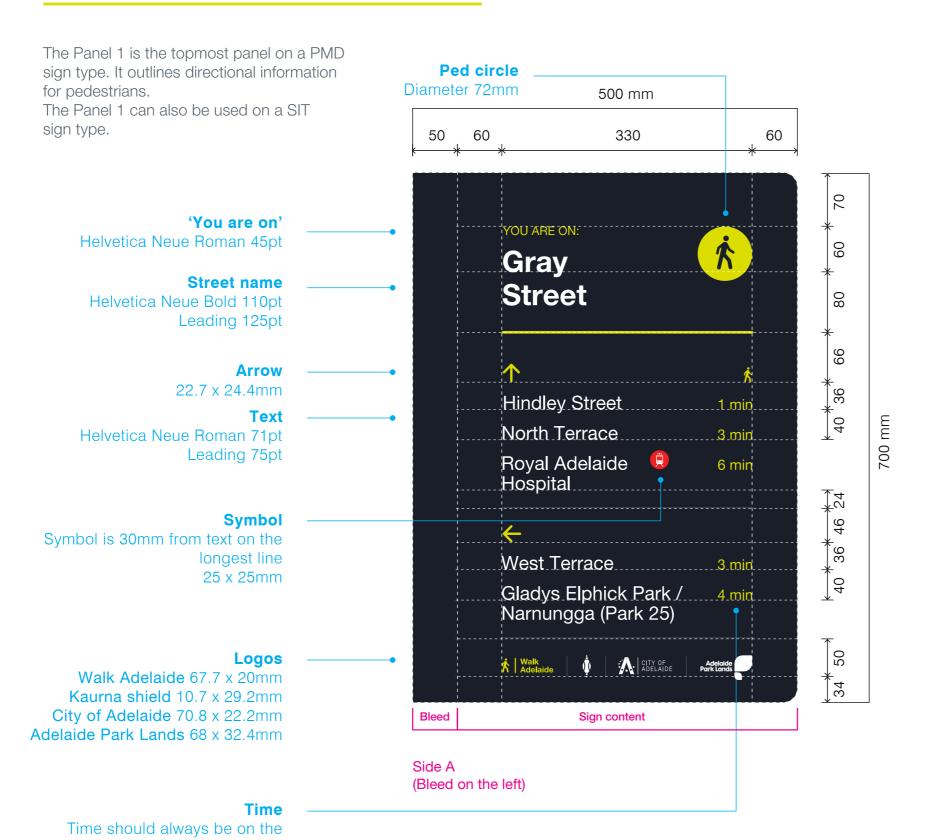
Please seek the appriopriate approvals for photographs and images, and provide a credit where necessary in the caption.

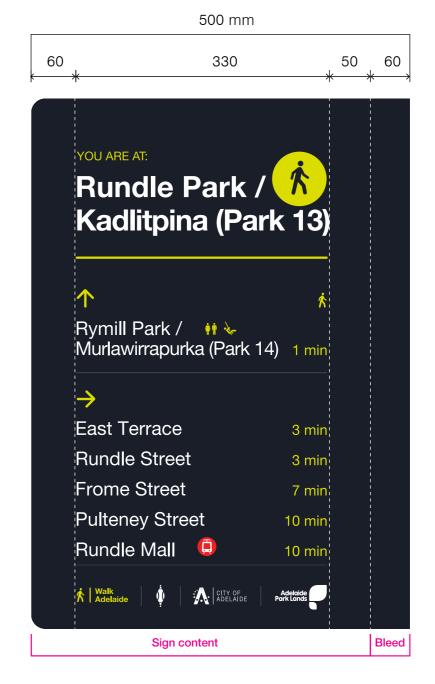


Panel 1 Post Mounted Directional (PMD)

longest line

Helvetica Neue Roman 54pt





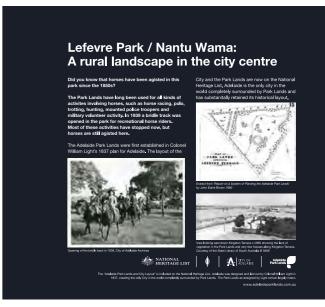
Side B (Bleed on the right)

Panel 2 Post Mounted Directional (PMD)

The Panel 2 is used for mapping information, interpretive content or advisory and regulatory information.

The Panel 2 can also be used on BLB and I sign types.



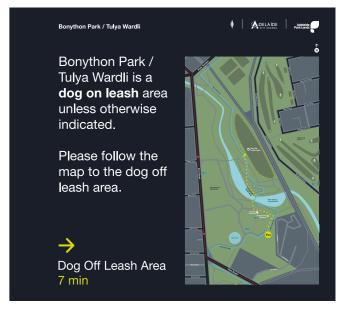


Example of interpretive panel





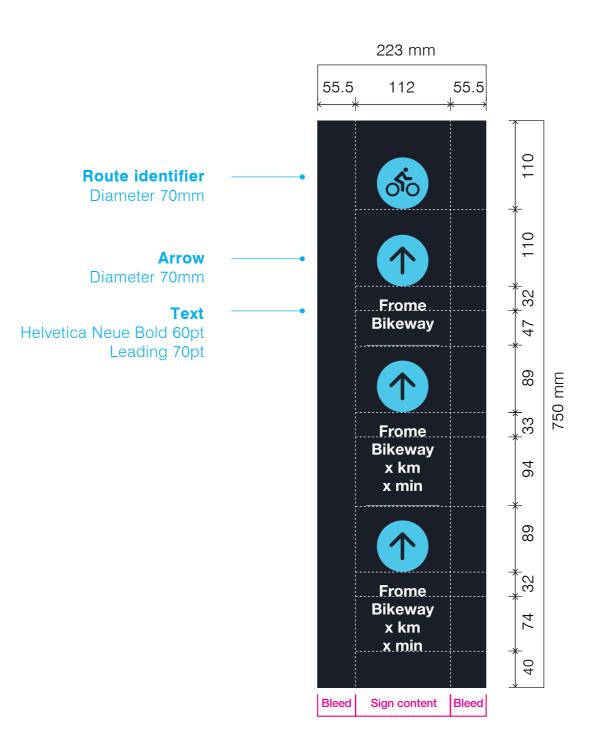
Examples of regulatory panels (give way / shared path)



Example of advisory panel

Panel 3 / BLB Post Mounted Directional (PMD) / Cycle Bollard (BLB)

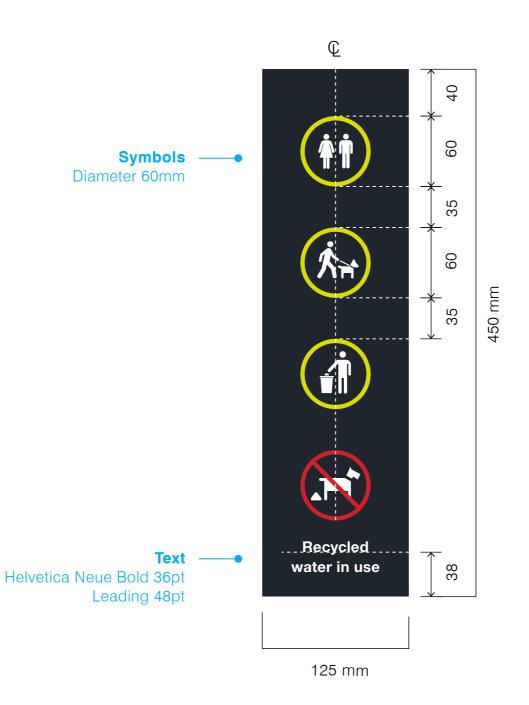
The Panel 3 can either be a standalone panel on a timber cycle bollard (BLB), or it can be a Panel 3 attached to a Post Mounted Directional (PMD) sign.



Timber is 110x110mm.

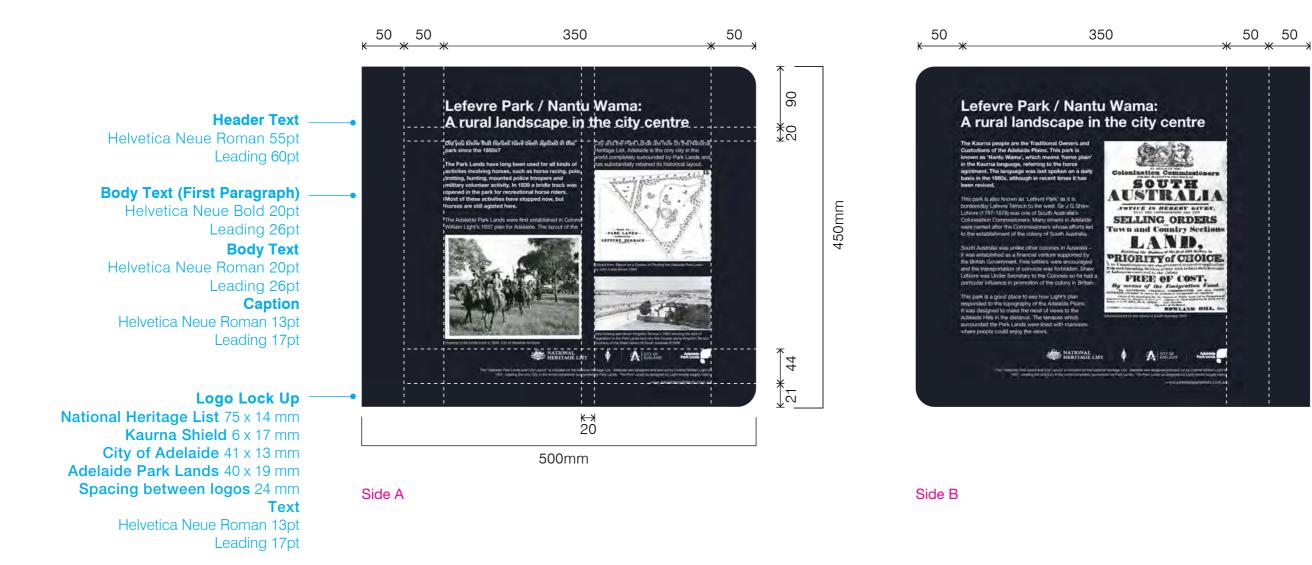
Panel 4 Post Mounted Directional (PMD)

The Panel 4 has different symbols depending on the function and facilities within the park.
Refer to symbols library.
The Panel 4 can also be used on BLB and SIT sign types.



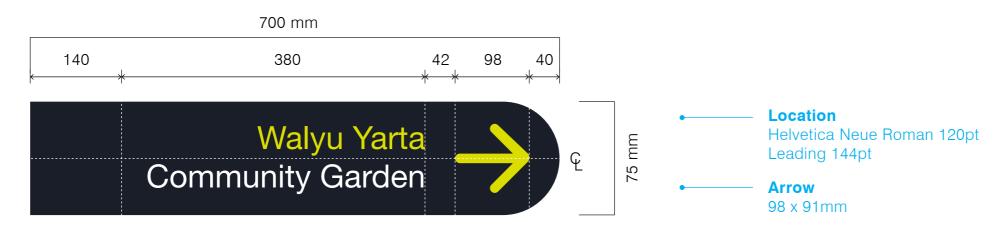
Interpretive Panel

The I panel is also a Panel 2 sign type.



FB Fingerboard

Fingerboards are to be used in the park lands environment only.



Side A



Torrens Weir 3.0km 3.0km

Side B

Example of River Torrens Running Loop fingerboard

CITY OF ADELAIDE WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

06

Materials & Finishes

Materials Palette

The consistent application of materials creates a synergy and distinction between the urban locations and park lands.

Urban Palette

The Urban signage utilises a mix of hard wearing and long lived materials that is cost effective as well.

The Urban Plinths are 2 Pac with clear UV print.

Park Lands Palette

The Park Lands signage utilises a sympathetic palette of timber and vinyl wrapped aluminium with reflective lettering and symbols for low light conditions.

Hi-Resolution vinyl printing will require a protective layer to assist with graffiti, maintenance and the longevity of sign panels eg. Ri-Guard Tedlar® anti-graffiti film.

Protective Coatings

Suitable protective coatings have been nominated to offer protection against graffiti and abrasion and to assist in reducing maintenance.

Timber can be treated with numerous Fluorinated Acrylic Co-polymers which offer graffiti protection to porous materials (Dulux, DuPont and 3M).



Painted Steel - Dulux WEATHERMAX HBR



Timber - Spotted Gum



Aluminium - Vinyl printing



3M[™] Diamond Grade[™] reflective vinyl for sign lettering and symbols



Ri-Guard Tedlar® anti-graffiti film

CITY OF ADELAIDE

WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

07

Placement Principles

Placement Principles / Access & Inclusion

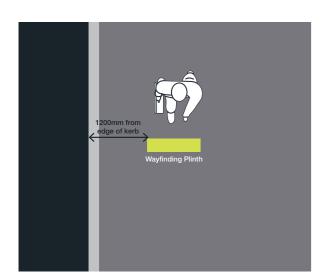
To aid accessibility and legibility for users of all abilities it is important to consider the following:

Legibility

Consider the audience (vehicle, pedestrian, cyclist) with regard to the viewing distance and speed at which the signs will be viewed.

Accessibility

Ensure the signage is situated at appropriate heights and locations to allow for users of varying abilities to approach and freely navigate around signage. Avoid physical obstructions like overhanging vegetation, street furniture or other physical obstructions.



1200mm from edge of kerb on footpaths

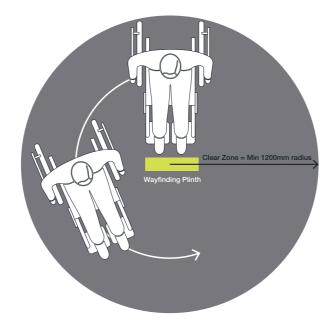
Orientation

Place signs to maximise legibility and accessibility and have the highest visual impact for visitors.

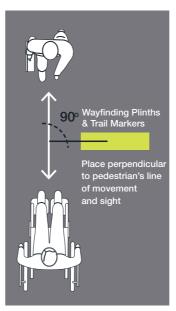
Factors to consider

- » Position signs free of visual obstructions and in optimum sight-lines that are free to access by foot, wheelchair or mobility scooter.
- » Place wayfinding signage consistently at key decision points and locations that will access the largest audience: train stations, malls, public facilities etc.
- » Over-signing can be confusing and discouraging for users.
- » Remove obsolete or redundant signage that may be misleading.

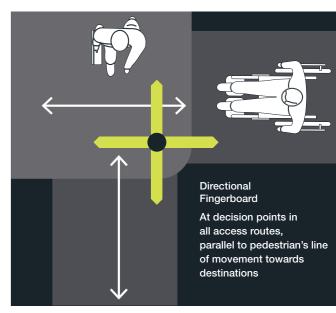
- » Consider the hierarchy of signage when signing a walk or trail.
- » An appropriately sited sign should be obvious but not dominant.
- » Be conscious of the scale of neighbouring elements eg buildings, so as to not reduce the signs perceived scale.
- » Ensure an adequate setback in distance, particularly along shared paths (1.2m offset from path)
- » Outdoor dining signs should always be conscious of outdoor dining areas where applicable so they are not impeding on accessibility



1200mm clearance around plinths



Perpendicular placement of plinths to the direction of travel



Siting fingerboards

Placement Guidelines: Pedestrians

Pedestrians

Pedestrian wayfinding signage must meet the needs of a range of people varying in age and ability.

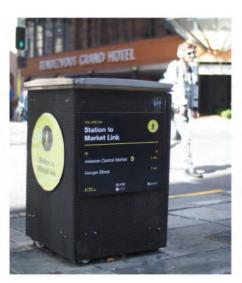
The Adelaide City and Park Lands wayfinding family of signs has been developed to provide a consistent look and feel and offer coherent and predictable sign placement to build reassurance for all users.

The following recommendations outline the key placement principles for pedestrian sign placement:

- » Urban Plinths should be placed in high traffic areas (eg. Transit Hubs) and at key decision points (eg. Street Intersections)
- » Consistent and predictable placement of all signage to build assurance for users.
- » Co-locate signs to existing street infrastructure where possible to mitigate visual and physical clutter.
- » Use appropriate scaled signage where space is an issue (eg. co-location).
- » Urban Plinths should be placed at intervals that provide an overlap with other corresponding maps.



Urban plinths (UP) are placed at key decision points and high traffic pedestrian routes



Bin mounted signs (BMD) reduce physical and visual clutter whilst still providing directional information and branding



Pole wraps (PW) reduce visual and physical clutter in the street and offer opportunities to brand specific links and apply directional information in areas with restricted space



Post Mounted Directional (PMD) sign located at key entry and decision points within the park lands



Pole boxes (PB) mounted on existing infrastructure at key route decision points improve understanding and legibility of various pedestrian routes



Pedestrian panels (P) are co-located on existing infrastructure to provide assurances in low-key and calmer routes

City of Adelaide's cycle signage is currently under review. A new suite of cycle signage may be trialled in the near future.

Placement Guidelines: Cyclists

Cyclists

The Adelaide City and Park Lands
Wayfinding Strategy provides for cyclists
by considering their needs when route
planning, the types of signs required and
where they are located.

Cyclists generally prefer not to stop, are traveling at faster speeds and need to make decisions quicker than a pedestrian.

These factors have informed the placement, type and amount of information displayed on cyclist signage including:

- » Larger text sizes and directional arrows.
- » The colour blue as a distinct cyclist identifier.
- » Time and distance information.
- » Colour contrast for legibility.



Co-located pole wraps (PW) placed on available poles at the start of a city block to promote bike routes and provide reassurance to cyclists



Cycle directional panels (Fb) allow sufficient time for cyclists to make a decision before arriving at an intersection



Linear and simplified maps illustrate the cycle route



Co-located cycle directional panels (Fa) on stobie poles that could also function as a branding platform



Cycle bollards (BLB) contain directional information and regulatory information at key points within the park lands

CITY OF ADELAIDE

WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

80

Installation & Maintenance

Installation

Installation of signage should be undertaken by an appropriately qualified contractor. If installation is to be carried out by Council, it is important that the relevant structural specifications eg. footing sizes are followed. Please contact City of Adelaide's Design Team for signage specifications.

If footings of signs are installed in the urban area, and the physical signs are meant to be installed at a later time, footings must be covered by a pit lid or similar cover that is flushed to the pavement surface. Ample precaution must be undertaken to ensure that the site is not a tripping hazard.

If any issues arise with the agreed site location (eg. clashing underground services), the Contractor must contact the Design Manager to meet onsite to reach a solution.

Installation of footings in the urban area should be hand-dug or vacuum excavated where appropriate. All sites that require footings should be surveyed for underground services prior to excavation.

Transport of new signage

- » Ensure delivery of signage from fabricators is undertaken with the utmost of care to avoid damage.
- » Signage should be bubble wrapped or similarly protected to avoid dents and scratches.
- » Check all new signs on delivery to ensure no damage was incurred in transit.

Storage

- » Signage should be stored in a safe place prior to installation and not laid flat where panels can be damaged.
- » Ensure all protective coatings have been applied as per the manufacturers specifications.
- » Maintain site safety in accordance with Council standard and industry regulations.
- » Ensure all relevant traffic and pedestrian safety requirements are in place during installation to avoid falls and injuries.
- » Remember that a sign itself may be a hazard. Place signs so that they do not obscure hazards or distract the viewer during hazardous situations.
- » Services are to be located by a qualified surveyor prior to excavation.

Maintenance

Signage should be well maintained to project a positive image of Council and the community. To achieve this, signs require regular inspections and upkeep. For Park Lands signs a six monthly inspection is recommended whereas the Urban suite should be inspected quarterly.

A regular inspection program should check for:

- » the sign has not been tampered with or vandalised
- » the relevance of the information
- » the condition of the finishes and materials
- » the presence of any obstructions
- » all fixings are tight and present

Make sure the sign is functioning as it was originally intended. Signage should, if possible and necessary, reflect any physical or geographical changes that occur to remain up-to-date and relevant.

If replacement is required, it is imperative that the correct fixings or fastenings are utilised so as to not further damage the assets.

Signs that require reinstatement must also be installed at the correct height and distance. Please refer to signage specifications for detailed information.

A number of hardwood timber species have been specified throughout the Park Lands signs as posts and supports. Timber within the Park Lands should be oiled and maintained regularly to retain its original colour and shine.

Urban signs, especially Urban Plinths should be checked reguarly for scratches and tears to the vinyl/2 Pac surface finish.

Tampering, stickering or graffiti should also be reported immediately to Council's depot who can take action as soon as possible to avoid further damage.

All signage plans, costs and schedules need to be sent to the City of Adelaide's design and asset manager.

CITY OF ADELAIDE WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

09

Branding

Mono Brandmarks

For the purpose of City of Adelaide's Wayfinding Signage Strategy, the mono reverse version of the brandmarks have been used throughout. This simplified version of the brandmarks aids accessibility and ensures the hierarchy of information is maintained.

When implementing the brandmarks into the signage system, it is essential to ensure that they are legible and reproduced consistently across all signs.

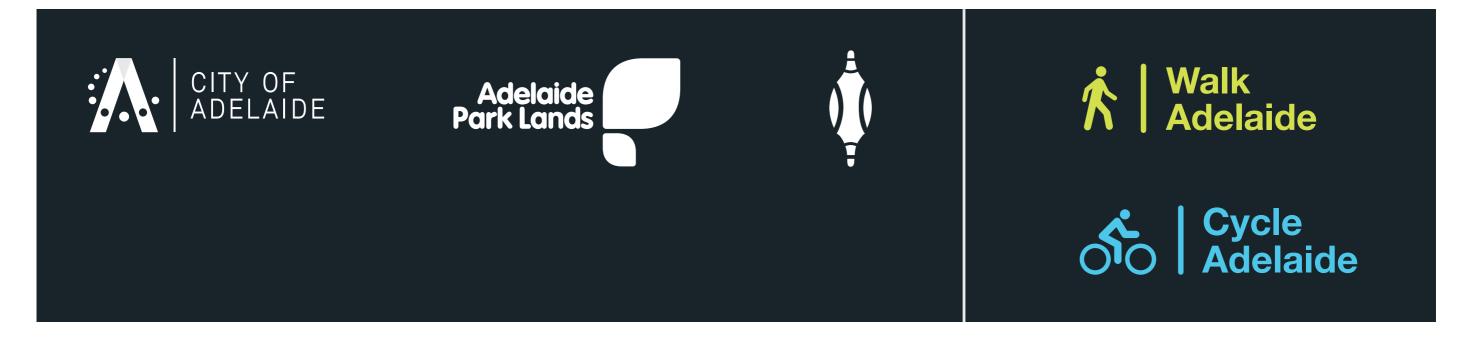
An optional QR code can be added which, once scanned, directs users directly to a web address on their mobile devices. This could be the council's website, Adelaide's Park Lands website or – to provide more relevance for visitors, it could be a link to an online walking tour of the city.

QR codes can either be printed directly onto the signs or added at a later date as a sticker. QR codes must always be live and remain relevant.

System Identifiers



A key identifier has been developed for both the pedestrian and cyclist wayfinding system. These identifiers help to create a recognisable system throughout the city, and help to distinguish between messages for pedestrians and cyclists.



If a sign is being co-finded or is the result of a collaboration between the City of Adelaide and other parties, the logos or branding of the other parties may be utilised.

The logos provided must be in a vector format and if possible, greyscaled. Low resolution and rasterised versions of logos will not be accepted.

Colour Palette

Primary Colours

A simple colour palette has been developed to ensure a clear, consistent and legible wayfinding system.

Green

It represents pedestrian wayfinding due to:

- » Its connection with the Adelaide Park Lands
- » Its association with 'go' in a transit sense
- » Its connection with sustainable transport

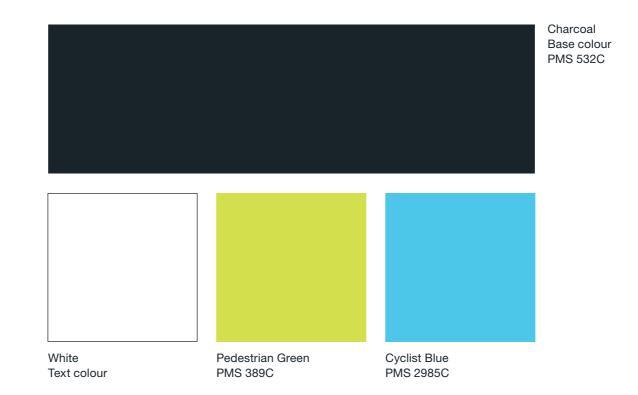
Blue

It represents bicycle wayfinding due to:

- » Its common association with bicycle wayfinding in other Australian cities
- » The fact that it doesn't create mixed messages on roadfacing signage (ie. blue sits apart from the important role that green, amber and red play on our roads)

Charcoal

- » This has been selected because of its recessive character in the street scape
- » It is visually recessive in urban and open space environments
- » Creates a legible and required colour contrast to other colours

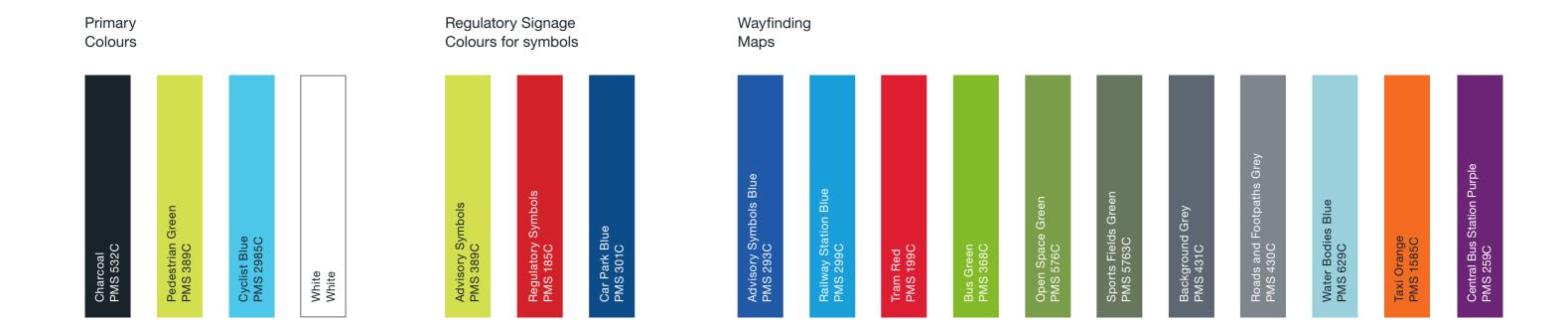


Please ensure that the colours used are strictly the assigned Pantone colours as listed. Spot colours may not be utilised.

Colour Palette

Secondary Colours

A secondary colour palette has been developed to assist in the design of regulatory signage and wayfinding maps.



Typography

Font: Helvetica Neue

Helvetica Neue must be used throughout all of Adelaide City & Park Lands Signage. All text heights ensure legibility from a distance and the simple forms of the sans serif characters guarantee clear communication.

Best practice for readability and legibility is to use sentence case for body text.

Studies have shown that using uppercase text is less legible and less readable than lower case text.

Wording on signs should all be in sentence or Title Case (as appropriate). For example:

- » Location Name
- » Destinations, facilities and attractions

Helvetica Neue Bold

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

Helvetica Neue Roman

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

Helvetica Neue Light

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

CITY OF ADELAIDE WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

10

Design Principles

Design Principles

Consistency

The form, structure, typography, graphic elements and composition of the signage family remain consistent across all council streets, squares and parklands.

This aids users in the understanding of how to use the system and also enables economies of scale in design and manufacturing. It means new sign designs are not required each time, and production methods remain the same across the suite. Essentially this ensures that design and production costs are reduced.

Progressive Disclosure

An information interaction technique to provide the right information at the right time. This technique is used in wayfinding to improve usability and legibility by reducing an overload of information and focusing the users' attention on the key information required.

Universal Access

The Adelaide and Park Lands Wayfinding Signage family has been developed to ensure that it meets the obligations and statutory requirements of accessible design and universal access. This includes: text sizes, LRV ratings for colours and information displays, inclusion of tactile braille, consistent positioning, siting signage for ease of access, optimal placement of information for viewing and a universal library of symbols.

Legibility

Signs are more legible for people who are visually impaired when characters contrast with their background by at least 70%. This is understood as the Light Reflective Value or LRV of colours when they are used together.

As part of the world's best practice signage and wayfinding system, Bristol Legible City, a number of tests were carried out on out-of-doors readability.

The tests found that white text on a dark background is more readable at distance, and the use of lower case

more readable at distance, and the use of lower case letters aids the recognition of words. Further to this, the Outdoor Advertising Institute in the U.S. has found reverse messages to be up to 40% more visible.

Another key factor in choosing colours for outdoor signage is to ensure sufficient contrast between the foreground and background colours.

Generally, this means that highlight colours need to be lighter in tone to achieve sufficient contrast with the background. This tends to exclude colours such as reds and maroons, dark blues and purples. All highlight colours selected achieve a contrast level of 70% or over.



PMS 2985C (pedestrian) vs PMS 532C (charcoal background)

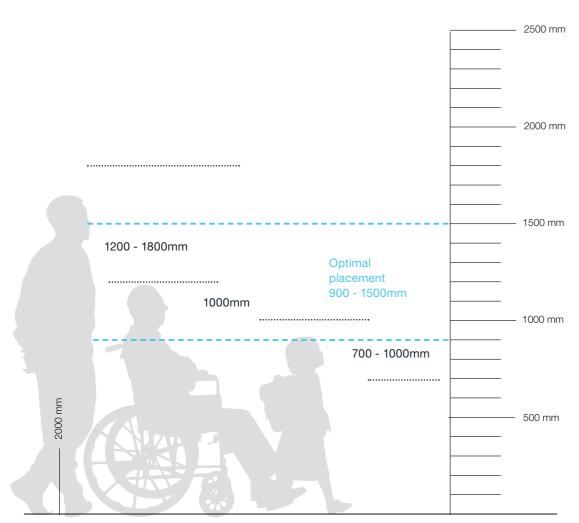


PMS 389C (pedestrian) vs PMS 532C (charcoal background)

Design Principles

Pedestrian Optimum Viewing Heights

All signs have been designed to maximise the optimum viewing zone of 1220mm–1800mm high.



Pedestrian optimum viewing zones

Pedestrian Viewing Distances

Please refer to the table below for a guide to appropriate text-height viewing distances as illustrated in signage type breakdown.

Minimum Height of
Letters
(millimetres)
6 mm
12 mm
20 mm
25 mm
40 mm
50 mm
80 mm
100 mm
130 mm
150 mm

Whilst this is an optimum guide on viewing heights, most signs in the city will require a 2.1-2.4m vertical offset to the bottom of the sign to comply with City of Adelaide's Objects on Footpaths Policy. This is due to the signs being physical protusions within the public realm, and may present themselves as hazards to the public without a minimum vertical clearance.

Drivers Viewing Distances

The following information relates to signs which are designed to be read primarily by road users.

Text sizes are all determined by an equation set out in AS1742.2-1994: Australian Standard Manual of uniform traffic control devices Part 2: Traffic control devices for general use.

Determine the size of capital letters by using the following equation:

H = 0.14 NV + 11.4 S

Where:

- H = capital letter height in millimetres, including height of initial capitals used with lower-case letters
- \mathbf{N} = number of words on the sign
- **v** = approach speed in kilometres per hour
- **s** = lateral offset of sign in metres, measured from the center of the sign to the center of the traffic lane

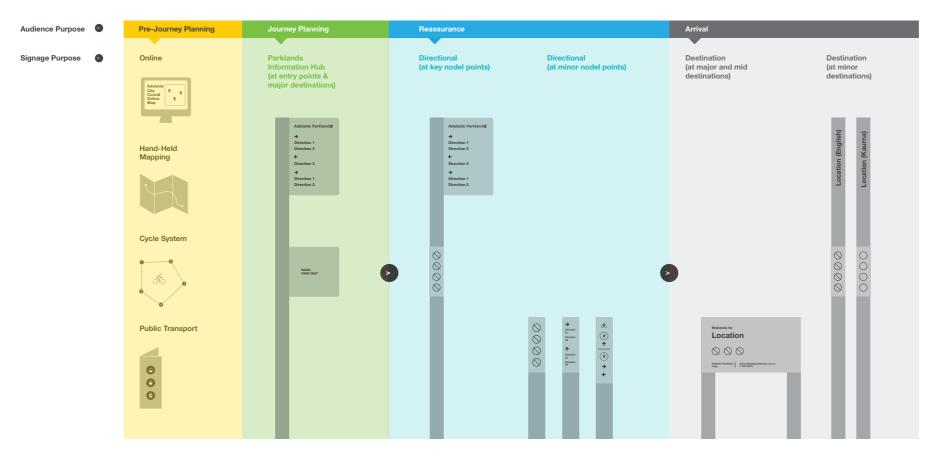
Audience & Signage Interaction

Urban Signage Suite



Audience & Signage Interaction

Park Lands Signage Suite



CITY OF ADELAIDE WAYFINDING STRATEGY SIGNAGE SUITE STYLE GUIDELINES

T

Technical Drawings

TECHNICAL DRAWINGS | 75

Technical Drawing List

For a detailed technical breakdown of the signs, please refer to the following documentation in shop drawings package M13003-LA-01 to 10-A.

Urban Plinth (UP)

- » M13003-LA-01
- » M13003-LA-02
- » M13003-LA-03

Signs With Two Posts (Site Identification Mapped [SIM], Site Identification Directional [SID], Advisory Large [AL], Vehicular Entry [VE])

» M13003-LA-04

Interpretive Large (IL)

» M13003-LA-05

Post Mounted Directional (PMD), Interpretive Post Mounted (I), Cycle Bollard (BLB)

- » M13003-LA-06
- » M13003-LA-07

Gateway (G)

- » M13003-LA-08
- » M13003-LA-09

Park Lands Plinth (PP)

» M13003-LA-10



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