



WAYFINDING SIGNAGE STRATEGY

1 and 2 Murray Rose Avenue
Sydney Olympic park

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Reviewed by: SOPA Access Committee

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document outlines a Wayfinding Signage Strategy for the proposed development at 1 and 2 Murray Rose Avenue Sydney Olympic Park, involving the construction of residential apartments with basement car parking.

The strategy is additional to any requirements of the Building Code of Australia for wayfinding.

The Wayfinding Signage Strategy was tabled at the SOPA Access Committee and as a result of comments, advice and recommendations, the Strategy was revised by Ergon Consulting, which prepared the Access Report for the Development Application.

This document should be read in conjunction with other relevant documents submitted such as the Access Report by Ergon Consulting which, inter alia, deals with signage.

Photos and images are for information only and signage details will be confirmed during CC design stage.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 *Aim of Wayfinding Signage Strategy*

The aim of wayfinding Signage Strategy is to ensure people reach their destination easily and quickly by providing the visual cues and information to:

- know where you are;
- where you are headed and how best to get there without obstacles; and
- recognize when you have reached your destination.

Wayfinding need to consider the needs and abilities of a range of users.

There are four primary wayfinding elements: architectural, graphic, audible, and tactile communication

The outcome of the wayfinding signage strategy should provide information for users to:

- confirm they are at the correct start or finish point of an individual journey;
- identify their location within a building or an external space;
- reinforce they are travelling in the right direction;
- orient themselves within a building or an external space;
- understand the location and any potential hazards;
- identify their destination on arrival; and
- escape safely in an emergency.
- signage is compatible with the desired visual character of the Sydney Olympic Park

The strategy to be effective needs to consider the needs and abilities of a range of users.

2.2 *Signage design criteria*

Interior signage will be designed to meet the following criteria:

- Uniformity throughout both 1 and 2 Murray Rose Avenue buildings and external spaces;
- Consistency in sign types to identify and recognise signage, for example, consistent materials and construction; consistent typeface, colours and logos; consistent graphic layouts and consistent overall appearance;
- Standardised message design, nomenclature and application protocols for each sign type;
- Standardised graphic protocols applied to typeface (font), colours, logos, arrows and pictograms;
- Standardised room numbering and naming system protocol;
- Message legibility, considering the information from the perspective of a variety of users: occupants, visitors, service people and people who are vision impaired or mobility impaired;
- Standardised signage placement protocol for each sign type considering the placement of signs for people with disabilities.

2.3 *Types of signs and their purpose*

There are four types of signs:

- identification
- information
- directional
- safety or regulatory, prohibition and advisory

2.3.1 *Identification signs*

Identification signs, also referred to as ‘destination signs’, typically identify entrances, street addresses, buildings, rooms, facilities, places and spaces.

2.3.2 *Information signs*

Information signs inform users about the features and facilities of a place or space. Information signs include directories, maps, building identification signs, notices and interpretative signs. Orientation maps provide a graphic layout of a building or space with text indicating current location, landmarks, features, routes and other amenities.

Directory boards guide visitors to specific destinations, facilities and amenities. Interpretative signs provide users with more detailed information about their surroundings by explaining the significance of what they may be feeling, touching, seeing and hearing.

2.3.3 Directional signs

Directional signs are typically wall-mounted or overhead signs and include directional arrows.

2.3.4 Safety, regulatory, prohibition and advisory signs

Safety, regulatory, prohibition and advisory signs are used to help control movement and activity for user safety, comfort and site management by providing information about known dangers and warning against unsafe behaviours. Examples include fire exits, disability car parks and clearway areas.

3 GENERAL SIGNAGE ISSUES

3.1 Arrival point or address of the buildings

Both buildings have a number of entries or arrival points. However, the address of the buildings will provide their identity or arrival point for occupants and visitors as well as for service providers.

The signage will clearly identify the address of each building or with its name and street number.

A N T A R A
1 MURRAY ROSE AVENUE
SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARK

The arrival point has been designed as the main entry at each building.

Directional signage will be included where a non-accessible entry point (i.e. Stairway) is provided directing people with a disability to the accessible entry point (i.e. Ramp).

3.2 Main entry or arrival point

Entry points to both the buildings have direct access with clearly marked boundaries for occupants or visitors. All-weather cover and illumination have been placed at the building entrance. Raised tactile elements will be placed at beginning and end of stairs.



The use of video camera surveillance in the entrance areas will be installed as a deterrent for potential crime. Accessible street parking is available outside of 5 Murray Rose Avenue as well as the various SOPA car parks in the area.

3.3 Internal arrival point

Automatic opening doors to the building's entry will provide welcoming and directional elements for occupants and visitors.

The layout of foyers and reception will play an essential part in informing and directing enquiries. Reception desks are oriented so that arriving visitors can be seen. 2 Murray Rose Avenue will have a concierge service while 1 Murray Street will have a self-help telephone linked to the concierge at 2 Murray Rose Avenue.

Interior colour schemes, consistent lighting, contrasting wall-floor covering, and architectural finishes are important design elements that will define a space and offer directional guidance for people who are vision impaired to find their way around the buildings.

3.4 Graphic communication

Signs that assist wayfinding including directory boards and reference maps, identification, directional, information, safety and regulatory signs will be used throughout the building



The consistent physical placement, installation and illumination of signs will be suitable for people who are vision impaired and are legible when viewed from a distance



Lighting will be designed with an aim to reduce glare on signage with reflective surfaces.



Signage will be placed in transitional areas to reassure people they are on the correct route. The maximum distance between information or directional signs in long corridors will be no greater than 30 metres.

Signage will be provided to all fire exit doors stating "Exit" and "Level" followed by the floor number, name or both.

Directional signage will be provided directing a person with a disability to the nearest fire exit door on each floor.

Signage will be provided to all garbage rooms stating "Garbage".

Non-accessible rooms will have signage stating the use of the room i.e. "Plant".

3.5 lifts and stairs

Reception desks have been designed to be near lifts and stairs so that attendants can assist visitors with directions.



Lifts will be fitted with backlit, large tactile buttons with raised tactile signage letters and numbers and braille signage. Audible outputs will indicate floor levels.

3.6 Car parking signage

The key aims of the car park wayfinding signage is to give advance warning of the location of each car park and generally making parking easier and more convenient for drivers. The sign for each car park entry will incorporate the universal "P" symbol.



Appropriate identification (including the international symbol of access) and non-slip line marking will be provided to the accessible car parking space zones.

4.7 Lighting

The overall lighting level and the absence of glare are important elements of the Wayfinding Signage Strategy. It:

- illuminates potential hazards so pedestrians can avoid them;
- enables pedestrians to read signs and orient themselves;
- affects feelings of personal security and comfort;
- can enhance the walking environment
- makes the pedestrian network continuously available, not just during daylight hours
- assists vision impaired people, who are less able to adapt to differing levels of ambient light

- can encourage pedestrians to use some routes rather than others.

Most lamps will be shielded to ensure light is mainly directed downwards, to both improve energy efficiency and minimise light pollution. The exception to this is in pedestrian precincts where there is no conflict of glare to motorised traffic and light can be emitted horizontally.

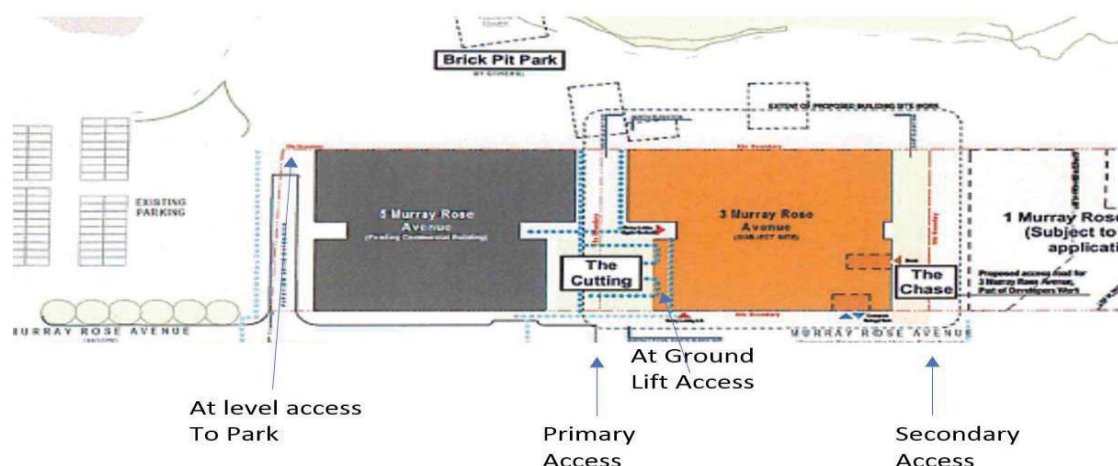
4.8 Surface Indicators

Tactile ground surface indicators (warning type) will be provided to the top and bottom landings of stairs and ramps (except for fire-isolated stairs and ramps), overhead obstructions less than 2m (except doorways) and where an accessway meets a vehicle way. Placement of the indicators will require compliance with AS1428.4.1-2009



5. SPECIFIC SIGNAGE ISSUES

The Masterplan provides for a site through link, called the “chase”, between 1 and 3 Murray Rose Avenue (equally Shared) and provides a connection between Murray Rose Avenue and the Brick Pit Park to the North.



The site through link between 3 and 5 Murray Rose Avenue, called the “cutting”, is the primary access to the Brick Pit Park and the “Chase” is the secondary access. Accessible public access is through either the lift within the base of the “Cutting” or the road or carpark at the western end of 5 Murray Rose Avenue. The Department of Planning and Environment in approving the development at 3 Murray Rose Avenue approved the “chase” as a shared zone.

Directional wayfinding signage including a map will be provided directing people with a disability to the “cutting” where lift access is available.



The potential conflict of pedestrians and vehicles safety of the ‘Chase’ will be addressed through information signage, a distinctive pavement colour to improve the pedestrian path of travel in the site through link and tactile ground surface indicators (warning type) where the access way meets the vehicle way.



