

July 2019

Pedestrian Wayfinding Visual Design Standards

Pilot Phase



Seattle
Department of
Transportation



Seamless Seattle

This document is a part of a wider suite that has been produced as part of the development of Seamless Seattle, a pedestrian wayfinding system for the City of Seattle.

The system is being planned for wider roll-out but is initially being implemented in two downtown pilot areas at Jackson and at Westlake Hubs in late 2019.

This suite of documents captures the strategic recommendations, standards and guidance produced in order to guide the pilot implementation and support wider implementation.

Though the documents can be read individually, it is recommended that the suite is read in its entirety to benefit from a thorough understanding of the thinking and process behind the development of the project. The key documents cover the system-wide approach and recommendations while the supporting documents focus on the detailed application within the pilot areas.

The project is being delivered by a specialist wayfinding consultant team led by Applied Wayfinding with Alta Planning + Design providing local planning and design expertise, and 3 Square Blocks who specialize in engaging communities in public planning projects.

Key documents



Strategy

Summary of strategic recommendations and planning standards. Includes:

- Principles
- User scenarios
- Asset selection
- Naming
- Routing & placement
- Sign typology



Digital Strategy

Recommendations for the approach to using digital tools to deliver, manage and maintain the system beyond the pilot phase. Includes:

- Open Wayfinding Platform
- Implementation Plan
- Accessibility initiatives



Visual Design Standards

Design specification for the pilot elements. Includes:

- System Identity
- Sign Information Design
- Map Design
- Product Design
- Design Intent Drawings



Engagement Summary

Summary of stakeholder and public engagement that shaped the strategy and design of the pilot program, including:

- Engagement methods
- Participants and organizations consulted
- Feedback gathered
- Full record of meetings

This document

Supporting documents



01 Asset Selection Criteria

Explains the criteria used to determine the inclusion of assets in mapping and directional content. Includes:

- Categorization of assets
- Illustrated assets
- Master list of assets for inclusion



02 Sign Content Rationale

Explains how assets identified in the Asset Selection Criteria should be applied to directional content. Includes:

- Guidance on prioritizing content
- Sign addressing
- Use of icons



03 Sign Placement and Clutter Reduction

Summary of the steps required to determine sign placement and identify street furniture for removal. Includes:

- Guidance on developing a Priority Route Network
- Overview of sign types
- Sign placement rules



04 Accessibility Summary

Overview of the accessible components of the wayfinding system. Includes:

- Map content
- Use of Braille and tactile
- Future opportunities



05 Naming Consultation Summary

Summary of the Westlake and Jackson Pilot naming consultations. Includes:

- Neighborhood naming
- District naming
- Naming maps



06 Pilot Application

Summary of the pilot schemes to be implemented in Jackson Street and Westlake. Includes:

- Sign placement plans & quantities
- Detailed sign locations
- Sign content schedules

Contents

The following document presents agreed design specifications for a suite of sign and map designs that form part of the development of the Seattle Wayfinding Visual Design Standards (Pilot Phase).

The document formalizes design work previously completed by Applied Wayfinding, Alta Planning + Design and 3 Square Blocks, including development presented as part of Concept and Detailed Design phases.

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**applied_
wayfinding**



1 Planning Standards

The Planning Standards outline the sign typology and inform the placement of information to support people's journeys. They are included here in order to provide the context in which the Visual Design Standards will be applied in the pilot areas.

1.1 Wayfinding Principles

The Wayfinding Standards have been developed from a core set of design principles. These principles provide a fundamentally consistent approach to all parts of the wayfinding system.

The principles identified below are general themes that inform the approach to developing and providing wayfinding information.

1. Seamless

Integrating information across modes reflects the real journeys that people make.

2. Stepping Stones

Stepping stones will assist people's memory and provide connections for the traveler.

3. System Naming

The consistent naming of places and things in the environment allows people to communicate what and where places are.

4. System Codes

Codes are used as short-cuts for memory and for simplifying complicated systems. These can include colors, numbers, icons and names.

5. Progressive Disclosure

All things cannot be signed from all locations. Progressive disclosure provides a rationale for what information is needed and where.

6. Predictable

Information consistency, integrity and most of all availability, are crucial to achieving predictability.

7. Don't Make Me Think

Keep it simple. The simpler the information the easier it will be to understand.

8. Inclusive

Information should be provided so that it does not exclude any group or individual, regardless of ability.

9. Help Me to Learn

Information that is easy to learn is more likely to be used. Teach people how easy route choices are and modal change is more likely.

10. Tone of Voice

Provide information with the right tone of voice, in the right way and people are more likely to engage with it.

1.2 Seamless Seattle Approach

The Wayfinding Strategy identifies four pillars that form the basis of the strategic approach and underpin the primary goal of facilitating walking.

Modal Integration

Walking information deployed in stations, stops and interchanges, and integrated digital tools, that will connect transit modes to each other and last mile walking journeys.

Local Distinctiveness

Development of a single, agreed city-wide wayfinding standard that will provide a consistent information layer, while allowing for local content, and potentially local design distinctiveness for historic landmark neighborhoods.

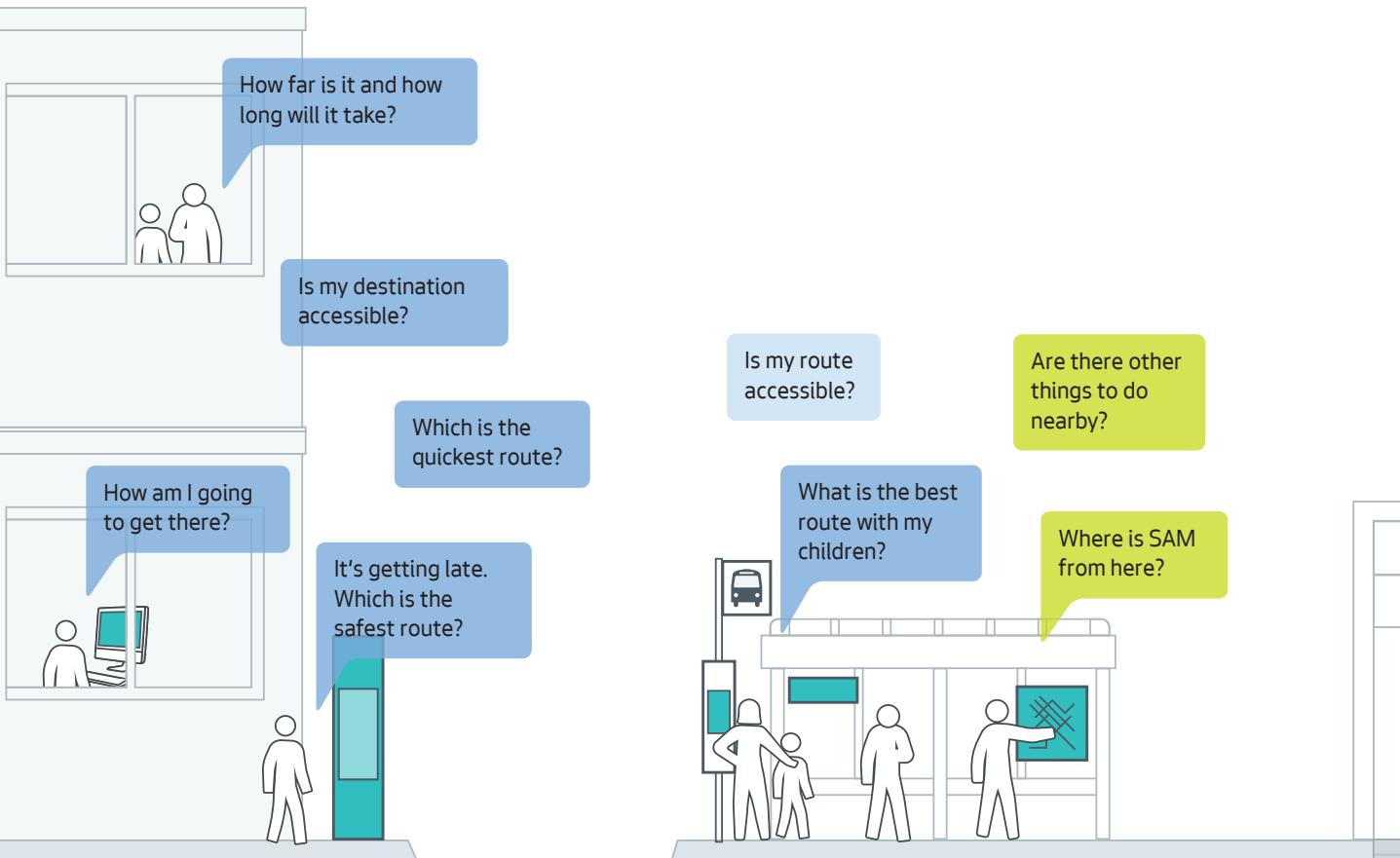
Design for All

Development of planning rules to prioritize safe and accessible walking routes, prioritization of content to support people with greater needs and system design guided by strong inclusive design principles establishing accessibility of information for all.

Systemization

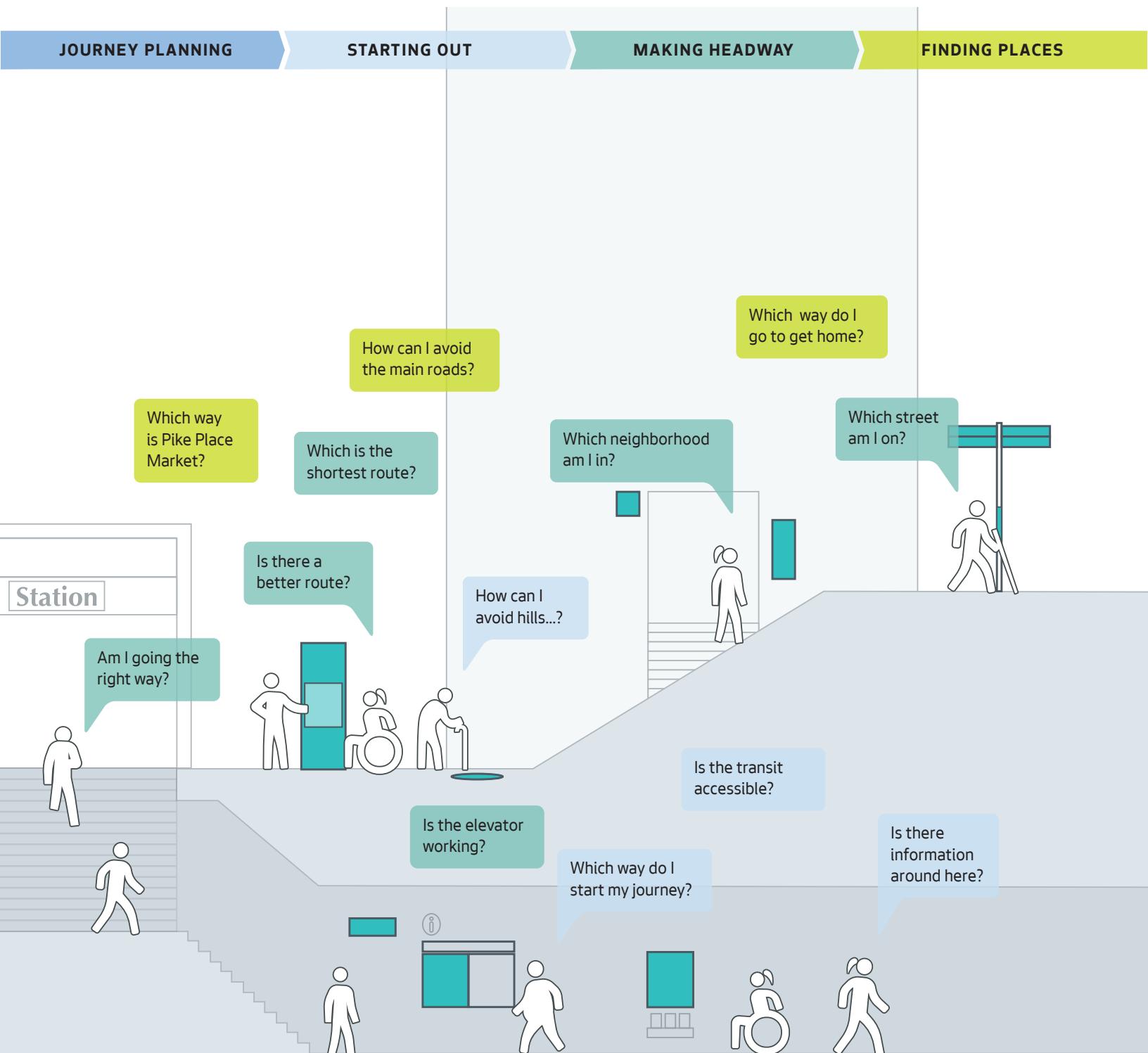
Design standards with a high degree of commonality for planning and system design, to guide deployment of all city wayfinding. Supported by a back-of-house Content Management System run by the city and/or its partners to ensure system integrity.

Foundation: Facilitate walking

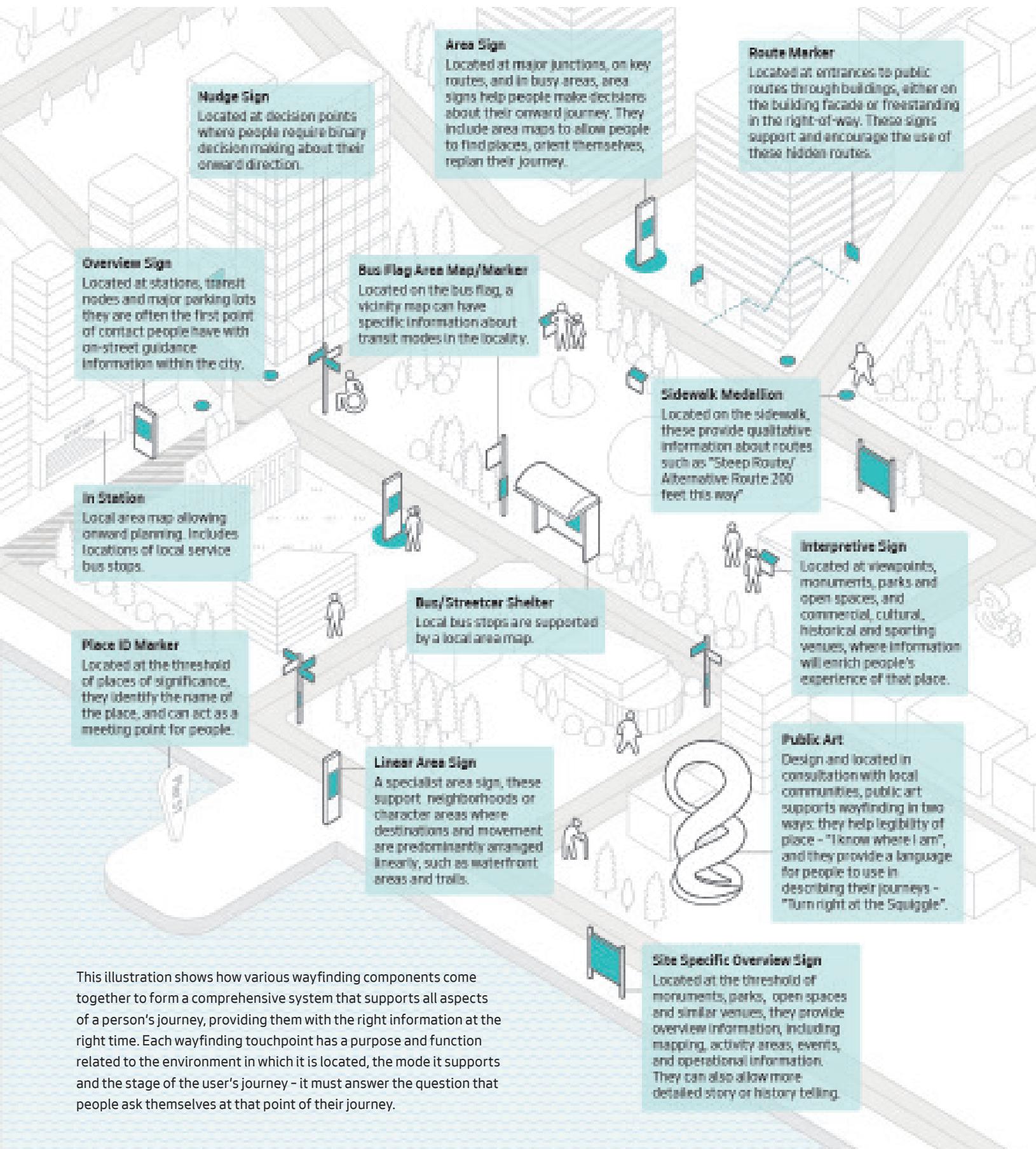
JOURNEY PLANNING **STARTING OUT** **MAKING HEADWAY** **FINDING PLACES**

In addition to delivering against the strategic approach, wayfinding must answer a series of questions at critical times and places on a user's journey. Listening to the questions when they arise, often unplanned, mostly unspoken, provides a structure to inform the detail of what information should be provided along the journey.

Please note that this diagram continues on the next page.



1.4 Anatomy of Wayfinding



This illustration shows how various wayfinding components come together to form a comprehensive system that supports all aspects of a person's journey, providing them with the right information at the right time. Each wayfinding touchpoint has a purpose and function related to the environment in which it is located, the mode it supports and the stage of the user's journey - it must answer the question that people ask themselves at that point of their journey.

1.5 Developing a Priority Route Network

To determine where information should be placed, user journeys need to be understood and a priority route network for pedestrian movement established.

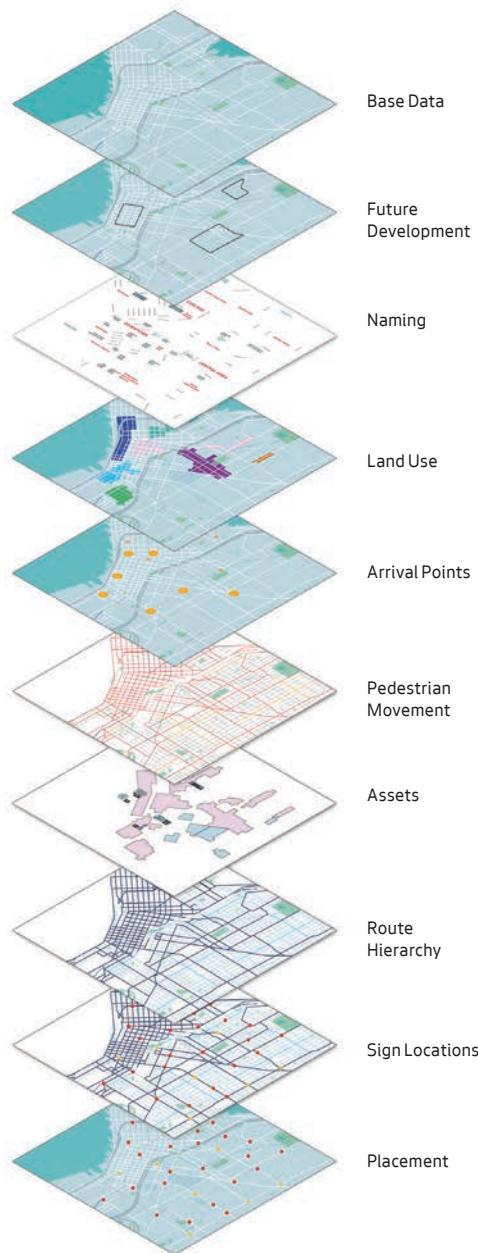
The priority route network is based on the development of a route hierarchy in the area of interest, and is developed by layering the information from the research phases to establish a network of connected routes. The hierarchy is interpreted as primary, secondary and tertiary pedestrian routes that connect places, attractions and transit.

The points at which the routes start, end, cross, merge and diverge are decision points for pedestrians and in these locations information should be provided to support journeys.

The route hierarchy is a planning tool. It is used to optimize the placement of signs and does not need to be published or publicized, except for reasons of transparency.

Objective of Priority Route Network

- Locate information in the right place
- Provide the right information at the right time



Research

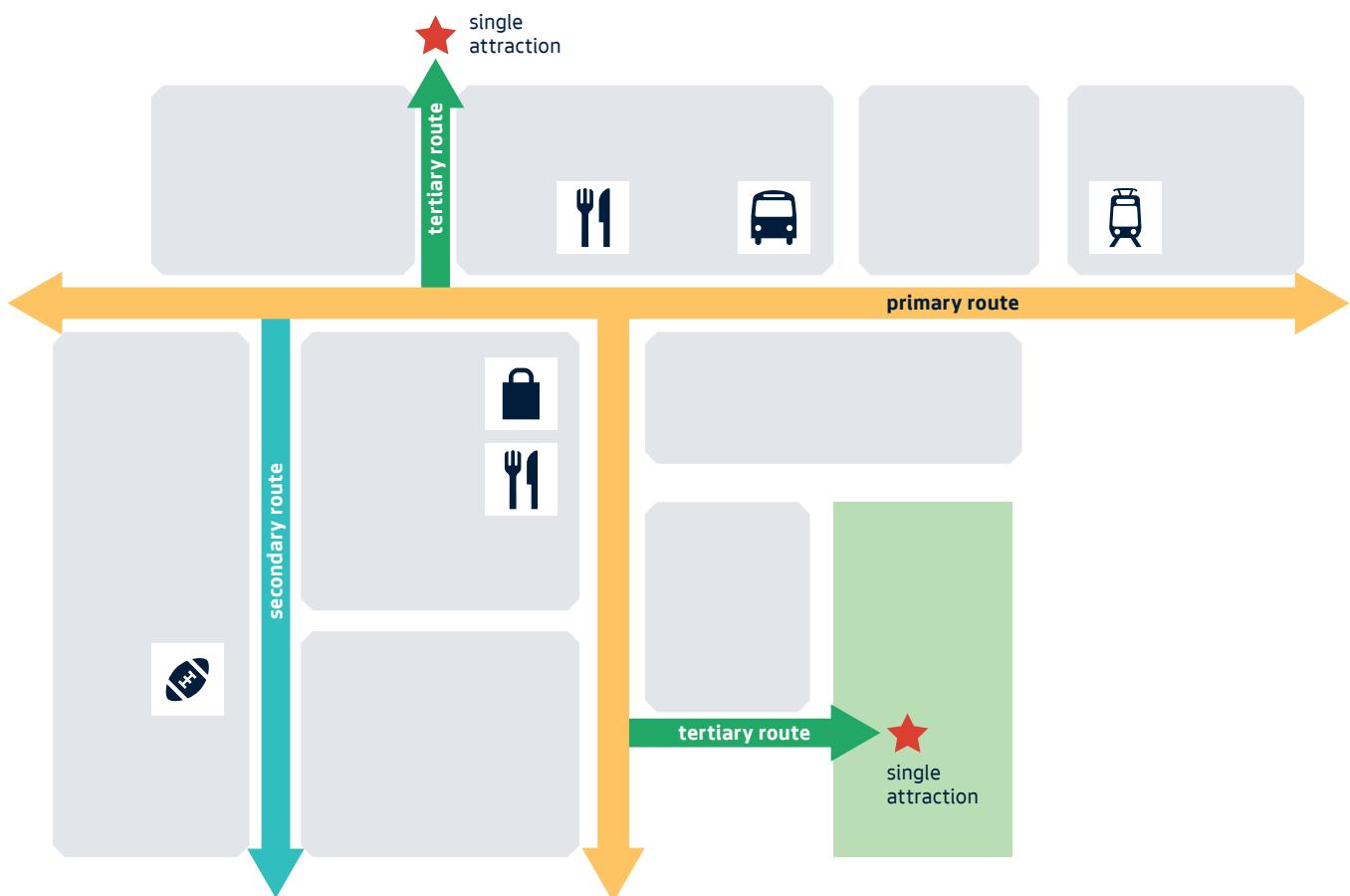
Application

1.6 Hierarchy of Routes

Primary routes are strategic routes that connect places, groups of attractions and arrival points. They should offer good accessibility, clear visibility, high natural surveillance, good lighting, rain cover where possible and access to transport, which is vital for an integrated multi-modal network. Primary routes are often the well-trodden routes between main centers; routes that originally will have been walking routes, but have become main vehicular roads and popular bus routes over time.

Secondary routes are supplementary routes between places, i.e. they offer alternative routes or connect groups of attractions to the primary route network. Secondary routes should also offer good accessibility, good visibility and good lighting, but will generally be quieter than primary routes.

Tertiary routes link single attractions or destinations to the primary or secondary route network. They should be included only if they have good accessibility and are well lit.



1.6 Decision Points

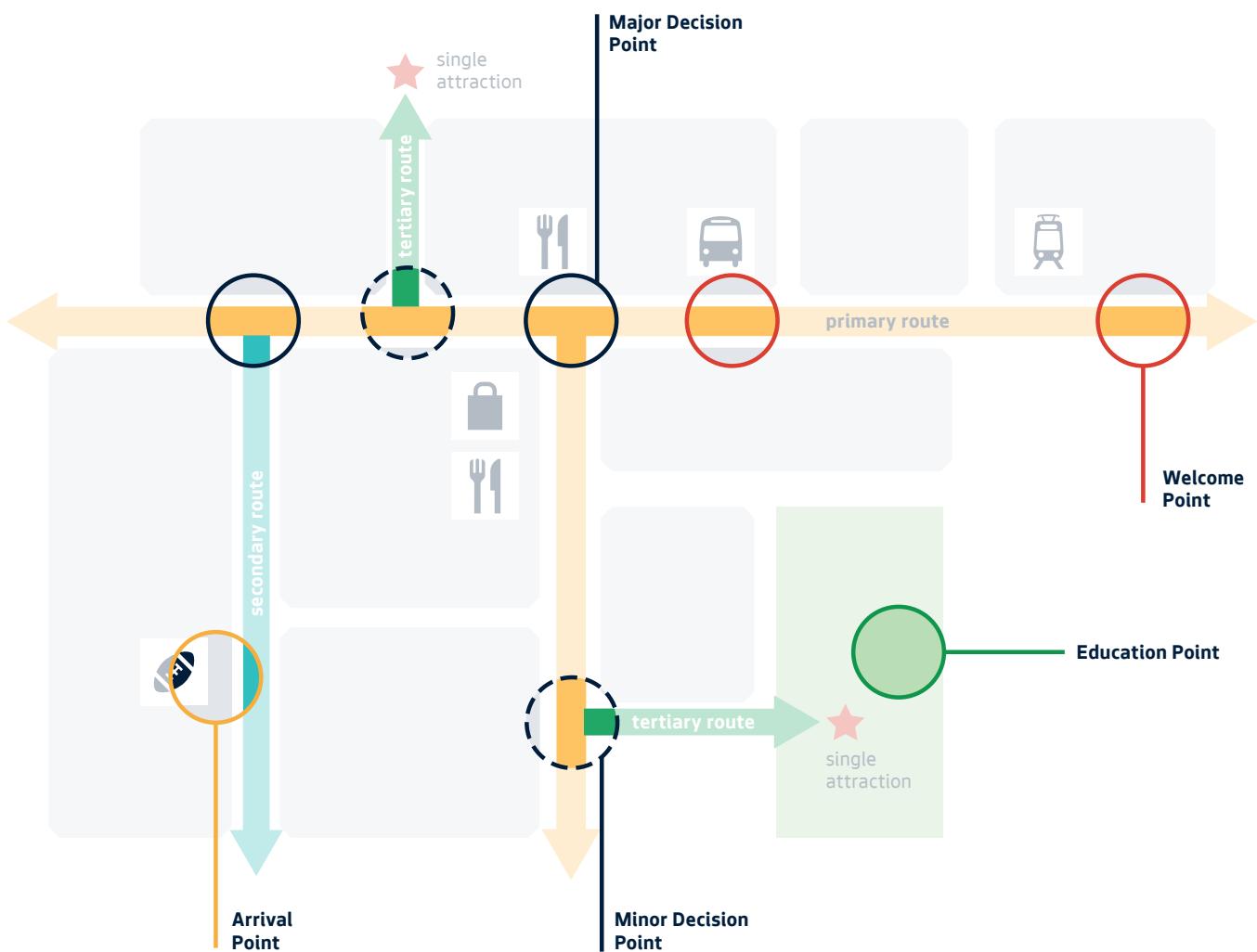
Locations where routes start, end, cross, merge and diverge are decision points for pedestrians and are locations where information should be provided to support journeys.

These decision points can be categorized into:

- Welcome points (points of entry to the system)
- Major decision points (points where primary/secondary routes intersect)
- Minor decision points (points where secondary/tertiary routes intersect)
- Arrival points
- Education points (locations where additional educational/descriptive material would benefit users)

At each of these points users require information to plan a journey, help orient themselves or locate a destination. The type of decision point will determine what information; map content, directional information or addressing, is provided to best support the user.

More information about the development of the route hierarchy and how it informs sign placement can be found in working document 03 Sign Placement and Clutter Reduction.



1.7 Core Sign Family

A sign family has been established to provide users with the appropriate information at each decision point. The components of each sign type have been determined based on user needs at each decision point. These components and typical placement are described below.

Area Sign

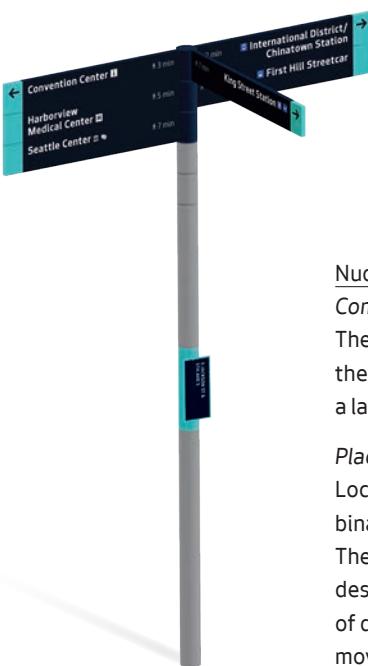
Components & Function

This sign type includes two scales of map; finder and planner scale. The Finder Map allows users to locate local destinations and explore their immediate vicinity, while the Planner Map allows longer journeys to be planned and transit connections to be understood. In addition, a panel on the edge of the sign will provide the sign address in Braille and tactile.

Directional content provides quick reading information for users en-route to a destination and the address information confirms a users' location.

Placement

Area Signs are located at major decision points in busy environments such as outside transit stations, and in hubs and dwelling places. These are locations with high density of destinations, routes or journey choices. In future phases, this sign type provides the potential for integration with Sound Transit Station Identifier Signs for seamless information at Link station thresholds



Overview Sign

Components & Function

The Overview Map on this sign type provides a wider view of Seattle, giving useful context and allowing users to get an overview of the city and plan longer journeys.

Like the Planner Map on Area Signs, it also allows transit connections to be understood.

This sign also includes fast reading directional content and a location address. A panel on the edge of the sign will provide the sign address in Braille and tactile.

Placement

Located at welcome points, dwelling spaces and neighborhood centers, these are often the first point of contact people have with on-street guidance information within the city.

Nudge Sign

Components & Function

The nudge sign gives directional information to navigate the local area, providing route confirmation and acting as a last mile homing beacon to find places.

Placement

Located at minor decision points where people require binary decision making about their onward direction. They are common in areas which have a low density of destinations, on long route sections where confirmation of direction is helpful, and in areas which have a complex movement infrastructure to navigate.

1.8 Sign Family

In addition to the core sign family a further four sign types are being implemented in the pilot that will support users at particular points on their journey. These sign types, their components, function and placement are explained below.



Route Marker & Description

Components & Function

These sign types describe a 'hidden' accessible route through a building, to support and encourage the use of these routes. A map will provide a visual description of the route alongside information about the route opening times and ownership.

Placement

These signs are placed at entrances to public routes through buildings, either on the building facade or freestanding in the right-of-way.



Transit Local Area Map

Components & Function

A local area map provides an overview of the vicinity including transit connections to support multi-modal journeys.

Placement

These sign types are placed at transit nodes including, bus stops, transit stations and ferry terminals.



Tactile Pole Panel

Components & Function

These panels provide Braille and tactile address information to allow visually impaired users to orient and locate themselves.

Placement

Panels are placed at intersections and also feature on the pole of nudge signs.



Sidewalk Medallion

Components & Function

Sidewalk medallions provide users with information about an alternative accessible route, to avoid a steep slope or set of stairs. The alternative route is described and distances are provided.

Placement

Medallions are placed at the start of an inaccessible route, such as a steep slope or set of stairs.

1.9 Assets and Sign Content

Asset is the term used to refer to any content that will appear in the wayfinding system. These assets can be separated into Base Assets and Live Assets. It is not possible to include all assets on maps or directional signs, instead a series of criteria are established to determine where assets should appear in the system.

This criteria is explained in the supporting document Asset Selection Criteria.

Base Assets	Live Assets
<i>Base assets form the foundation of the map. They include categories that are clearly defined, permanent and are useful for wayfinding purposes.</i>	<i>Live assets are additional layers to the mapping that enhance its function as a wayfinding tool. Assets that hold a wide appeal for users such as visitor attractions are a priority and are included in mapping. These are often recognisable, attract a wide audience and are visually prominent within the environment.</i>
Roads and road names	Visitor attractions
Pedestrianized areas	Performance venues (sporting, music, theater)
Stairs, elevators, hillclimbs	Hotels & accommodation
Slope	Tourist information
Building footprints	Landmark retail
Water bodies	Landmark & historical buildings
Parks and Green spaces	Schools/higher education
Shorelines	Places of worship
Bridges/viaducts/underpasses	Civic destinations
Transit	Campuses
District names	Adult services
Neighborhood names	Community centers
Corridors or linear neighborhoods	Fire stations
Historic districts	Hospitals
	Police stations
	Postal service
	Public toilets
	Public art
	Active frontage
	Protected bike lanes
	Paths / trails
	Hidden routes
	Parking
	Orca Card outlets

1.10 Application of Assets

Assets appear in directional content, mapping and addressing. Depending on the application, the criteria for including the asset will vary.

For example, schools may be included on Finder Maps as they are a local destination, but not on Planner Maps or directional content. Further still, whether schools are shown using an icon, a label, an illustration or other, needs to be established.

Place Names

Place names are an asset that is fundamental to the wayfinding system. These names are part of everyday use in the way people describe places, they are often recognized but not usually publicly agreed and formalized.

A place can be a landmark, street, area, neighborhood, or district. People will choose which name to use when describing places depending on context and their audience. It is important to consider place names because they support the principles of progressive disclosure and stepping stones. The practical application of the addressing system, i.e., what areas are called, should be discussed and agreed at a local level in particular with regard to local area and neighborhood names.

The methodology for establishing place naming is based on a process planned and undertaken in three stages: preliminary selection, qualitative selection, and functional selection.

This process and the outcomes of the pilot naming consultation are described in document 05 Naming Consultation Summary.

1.10.1 Application of Assets - Addressing

Addressing is primarily concerned with the application of place names. Once place names are agreed, a naming hierarchy established and area boundaries understood, the content for addressing can be populated.

Primary line addressing

This primary line of text can include the following:

- Park or square name
- Station name
- Street junction
- Destination / landmark



Occidental Square
OCCIDENTAL AVENUE

Park or Square

Only use if sign is located on / in park or square



Westlake Station
WESTLAKE

Station

Only use if sign is located at station threshold



S Jackson St & 5th Ave S
南積臣街和南第五大道
CHINATOWN
唐人街

Street Junction

Only use if sign is located at the junction



City Hall
DOWNTOWN

Destination / Landmark

Only use if sign is located at the specific destination / landmark. The destination or landmark should be identified on the map.

Secondary line addressing

The secondary line of text supports the district, neighborhood or linear corridor name. This is either a corridor/linear neighborhood, neighborhood or district. For the pilot area, these places have been identified and formalised in document 05 Naming Consultation Summary.

When there is no defined corridor/linear neighborhood the neighborhood name is then used. When there is no neighborhood, then the district name is used. Refer to document 05 Naming Consultation Summary for the boundaries of the areas.

Hierarchy examples

Occidental Square
OCCIDENTAL AVENUE

Linear Neighborhoods / Corridors



S Jackson St & 5th Ave S
南積臣街和南第五大道
CHINATOWN
唐人街

Neighborhoods

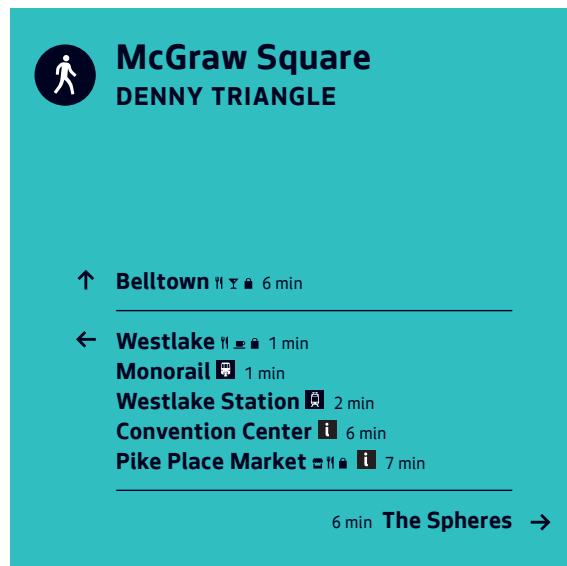
1.10.2 Application of Assets - Directional Content

Directional content should be a reflection of the wayfinding strategy. This means the hierarchy of information should support the bigger picture. This helps people understand not only the system but also build their knowledge and understanding of the city.

Having a clear, coherent and consistent system without ad-hoc information added on a sign by sign basis, ensures the optimal outcome for users. When additional information is added at random, this impacts the integrity of the overall system.

Key Principles

- Progressive disclosure; it is not possible to sign to everything
- Only direct to something if it has a defined arrival point, such as a front door or a marked boundary, otherwise the user will not know that they have arrived. With the exception of neighborhoods
- Directional content should be strategic, connecting major destinations, transit modes and neighborhoods
- When directing to entrances, the accessible entrance is prioritized
- Give the right information at the right time to support user journeys and ensure a connected system
- Just because there is space, doesn't mean it needs to be filled. Too much information can be overwhelming for users
- Use stepping stones as containers for multiple destinations
- Direct to destinations via routes identified in the route hierarchy and not 'as the crow flies'
- Routing should use a priority route network strategy such as the one developed for the pilot areas
- Information should be included in the system based on established principles and rationale, not on an ad-hoc basis



1.10.3 Application of Assets - Mapping

To ensure legibility, the assets that are included on maps should be carefully curated and tested. This content varies depending on the type and scale of map, to ensure only relevant information is included and is communicated clearly.

The table on the right shows the inclusion of live assets on different map types. The Finder Map is a smaller, closer crop which includes more assets and a greater level of detail than the Planner and Overview Map.

How each asset is visualized on a map also requires consideration. Assets can be shown as labels, building footprints, icons or illustrations and depends on the importance of the asset and the density of assets on the map.

Map content and design are explained in more detail later in this document and in the Asset Selection Criteria.

Live Assets	Finder Map	Planner & Overview Map
Visitor Attractions	Yes	Selected (primary + illustrations)
Performance venues	Yes	Selected (primary + illustrations)
Tourist Information	Yes	No
Landmark Retail	Yes	No
Hospitals	Yes	Campuses only
Education	Yes	No
Places of worship	Yes	No
Public Toilets	Yes	No
Civic Buildings	Yes	Selected (primary)
Adult services	Yes	No
Community centers	Yes	No
Police stations	Yes	No
Post Office	Yes	No
Fire Stations	Yes	No
Hotels & Accommodation	Yes	No
Public art	Yes	No
Path / trails	Yes	Yes
Protected bike lanes	Yes	No
Hidden routes	Yes	No
Parking	Yes	No
Campuses	Yes	Yes
Orca Card Locations	Transit map	No
Landmark buildings	Yes	No

2 System Identity

A key aspect of wayfinding design is the visual identity of the system. Consistency in application of the elements set out on the following pages is crucial in order to create a trustworthy and recognizable system. This section explains the look and feel of the system.

2.1 Color

The color palette used across the system is based on the city brand colors and regional entity brands and colors. Colors were tweaked and added where necessary, dependent on their use.

The range of blues and grays alongside the stronger accent colors are intended to complement the colors of the city and region as well as creating applications with a recognizable and engaging identity.

The palette provides a range of colors suitable for application across signage, print and digital.

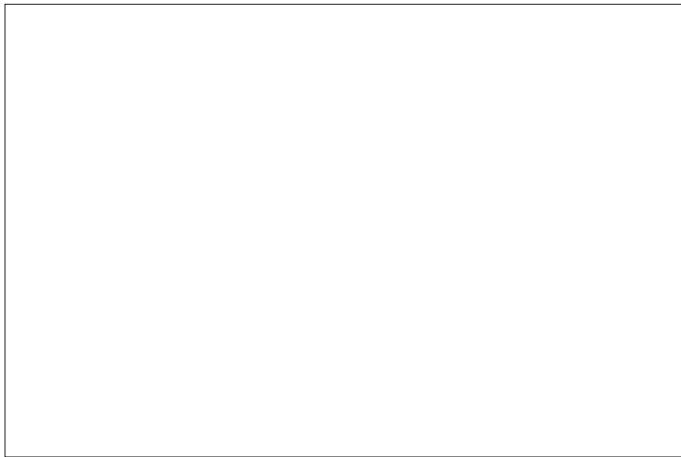
Sign Colors



SS Teal
C 68 M 0 Y 28 K 0
R 62 G 185 B 192
Hex #3EB9C0
PMS 631C*

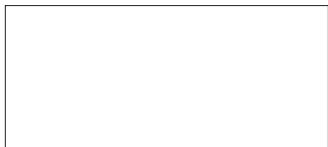


SS Navy
C 100 M 73 Y 28 K 86
R 0 G 13 B 34
Hex #000D22
PMS 296C*



White
C 0 M 0 Y 0 K 0
R 255 G 255 B 255
Hex #FFFFFF

* PMS numbers have been provided for reference only.
These colors have not been tested in print or signage manufacture.

Dark Base Map Colors

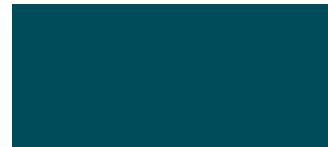
White
C0 M0 Y0 K0
R255 G255 B255
Hex #FFFFFF



Black
C0 M0 Y0 K100
R0 G0 B0
Hex #000000



Accent Yellow
C0 M25 Y70 K0
R253 G199 B57
Hex #FDC75F



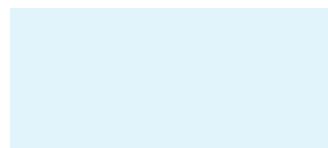
Landmark Outline
C100 M38 Y38 K48
R0 G75 B92
Hex #004B5C



Landmark Fill
C64 M0 Y26 K24
R67 G157 B163
Hex #469DA3



Neighborhood Panel Blue
C39 M0 Y15 K0
R167 G216 B222
Hex #A7D9DE



Landmark Park Label Gray
C10 M0 Y0 K0
R234 G246 B254
Hex #EAF6FE



Road Fill Navy
C79 M47 Y9 K81
R15 G37 B59
Hex #0F243A



Park Green
C80 M8 Y81 K0
R32 G159 B90
Hex #179F5A



Park Dot
C80 M0 Y72 K32
R0 G129 B83
Hex #008153



Park Pattern
Base: Park Green
Dots: Park Dot
Dot diameter: $\frac{1}{64}$ in



Water Blue
C82 M7 Y0 K10
R0 G156 B211
Hex #009CD3



Water Dark Blue
C75 M35 Y0 K50
R36 G87 B125
Hex #24577D



Transit Blue
C100 M55 Y0 K0
R0 G99 B175
Hex #0063AF



Transit Dark Blue
C100 M55 Y0 K60
R0 G51 B94
Hex #00335E



No Access Area Gray
C60 M32 Y19 K55
R66 G90 B107
Hex #435A6B



Pavement Gray
C48 M25 Y15 K49
R92 G110 B125
Hex #5C6E7D



Pedestrian Street Pattern
Base: No Access Area Gray
Pattern: Pavement Gray
Brick size: $\frac{1}{32} \times \frac{1}{16}$ in
Stroke weight: 0.375 pt



Building Parcel Gray
C40 M21 Y12 K42
R114 G129 B143
Hex #72818F



Destination Gray
C31 M16 Y8 K36
R137 G149 B163
Hex #8995A3



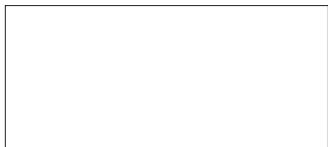
Road Label Gray
C7 M2 Y0 K15
R214 G220 B225
Hex #D6DBE1



Shortcut Gray
C7 M2 Y0 K15
R214 G220 B225
Hex #D6DBE1



District Label Gray
C19 M0 Y0 K30
R168 G186 B197
Hex #A7B9C4

Light Base Map Colors

White
C0 M0 Y0 K0
R255 G255 B255
Hex #FFFFFF



Black
C0 M0 Y0 K100
R0 G0 B0
Hex #000000



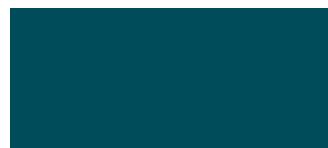
Accent Orange
C0 M46 Y100 K3
R239 G151 B0
Hex #EF9700



Landmark Fill Light
C62 M0 Y20 K11
R84 G177 B192
Hex #54B1C0



Landmark Outline Light
C85 M30 Y33 K30
R0 G107 B125
Hex #006B7D



Neighborhood Panel Blue Light
C100 M38 Y38 K48
R0 G75 B92
Hex #004b5C



Landmark Park Label Navy
C79 M47 Y9 K81
R13 G37 B59
Hex #0D253B



Park Green Light
C56 M0 Y68 K0
R127 G191 B115
Hex #7FBF73



Park Dot
C73 M0 Y66 K23
R47 G146 B101
Hex #2F9265



Park Pattern Light
Base: Park Green
Dots: Park Dot



Water Blue Light
C67 M4 Y0 K5
R50 G180 B227
Hex #38B3E4



Water Dark Blue
C75 M35 Y0 K50
R36 G87 B125
Hex #24577D



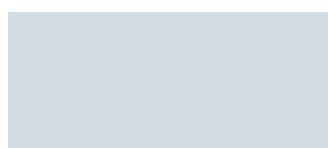
Transit Blue
C100 M55 Y0 K0
R0 G99 B175
Hex #0063AF



Retaining Wall Gray
C17 M0 Y0 K55
R126 G138 B145
Hex #7E8A91



No Access Area Gray Light
C9 M0 Y0 K20
R202 G212 B217
Hex #CAD4D9



Pavement Gray Light
C6 M0 Y0 K12
R221 G228 B232
Hex #DEE4E8



Pedestrian Street Pattern Light
Base: Pavement Gray
Pattern: No Access Area Gray



Building Parcel Gray Light
C12 M0 Y0 K26
R186 G199 B205
Hex #BAC6CD



Destination Gray Light
C17 M0 Y0 K30
R172 G188 B197
Hex #ABBBC5



Road Label Gray
C30 M0 Y0 K70
R83 G101 B109
Hex #52646D



Shortcut Gray
C40 M0 Y0 K70
R70 G96 B108
Hex #46606C



District Label Gray
C30 M0 Y0 K60
R100 G122 B132
Hex #647A84

2.2 Typeface

Seattle Text, the city brand typeface, provides a limited but functional range of fonts suitable for use across multiple applications, from large scale signage to detailed mapping.

a b c d e f g h
i j k l m n o p
q r s t u v w
x y z

In cases where languages aren't supported by Seattle Text, Noto should be used.

As part of future city-wide roll-out of the wayfinding system the City could consider investing in the expansion of the existing type family to include more languages, and indeed further weights and variations to supplement the existing limited set.

Seattle Text
Bold

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890#\$?!()

Seattle Text
Regular

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890#\$?!()

Noto Sans CJK JP
Bold

**あいうえおかきくけこさしすせそたちつてと
なにぬねのはひふへほまみむめもやゆよ
らりるれろわをん**

Noto Sans CJK JP
Regular

**あいうえおかきくけこさしすせそたちつてと
なにぬねのはひふへほまみむめもやゆよ
らりるれろわをん**

Noto Sans CJK SC
Bold

**一二三四五六七八九十百千万上中下左右
大小春夏秋冬东南西北金木水火土天地日
月星黑白红橙黄绿蓝靛紫食住衣行**

Noto Sans CJK SC
Regular

**一二三四五六七八九十百千万上中下左右
大小春夏秋冬东南西北金木水火土天地日
月星黑白红橙黄绿蓝靛紫食住衣行**

2.3 Icons

A custom set of icons has been designed for the city to complement the Seattle Text typeface. Elements of the letterforms have been reflected in the drawing of the pictograms.

Icons are designed with both international standards and local conventions in mind so as to create as widely recognizable icons as possible.

This set represents the core set of pictograms identified for use on mapping, but may need to be added to as further needs are identified.

Typical color applications are shown here but the icon drawings can be recolored for other specific applications.



Walking Person



Accessible



Cycle

Icon colors
On mapping
 Landmark Park Label Gray icon on Road Fill Navy backer

On signage
 White icon on SS Navy backer



Airport



Taxi Rank



Parking



Police



Fire Station



Hospital



Hotel



Post Office



ORCA Card sales points



All-gender Restroom



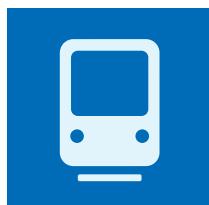
Female Restroom



Male Restroom



Bus



Streetcar



Monorail



Link Light Rail



Sounder Train

Transit icon colors
On mapping
 Landmark Park Label Gray icon on Transit Blue backer

On signage
 White icon on SS Navy backer



Amtrak



Water Taxi



Ferry



Cruise



2.5 System Brand

The system brand mark is an important identifier of the wayfinding system.

The system brand mark is the walking person icon in a circle. The walking person icon is accompanied by the accessible icon in cases where additional accessible information is provided, or to mark accessible routes.

The system brand mark will be applied across the majority of applications, most prominently as part of the 'beacon' at the top of on-street signage.

Through consistent application and use, the system brand mark will become a known and recognized signifier for pedestrian wayfinding.



Main brand marker
Walking person



Additional brand marker
Walking person + accessible icon

2.6 Agency Brand

The Agency Brand features on the lower panel of the core sign types, and is consistently placed on the bottom left of any application that includes the city brand. All applications of the brand will adhere to the City of Seattle Brand Guidelines.

If additional stakeholder logos are included in future roll-out of the system these should also be included on the lower panel, alongside the Agency Brand (exact hierarchy and positioning TBC at point of implementation).



Light monotone brand on dark background



Colored brand on light background

3 Sign Information Design

Each sign consists of a multitude of pieces of information. Making this information as understandable as possible is crucial for any wayfinding system. The following section explains the design and layout of the signs and provides specifications for key elements.

3.1 Core Sign Family

The core on-street wayfinding sign family is made up of three sign types.

Please note that all signs are double sided except where surface mounted, with information included on multiple signs faces such as side panels and poles.



Overview Sign

Area Sign

Nudge Sign

3.1 Sign Family



Route Marker/Description

Transit Local Area Map

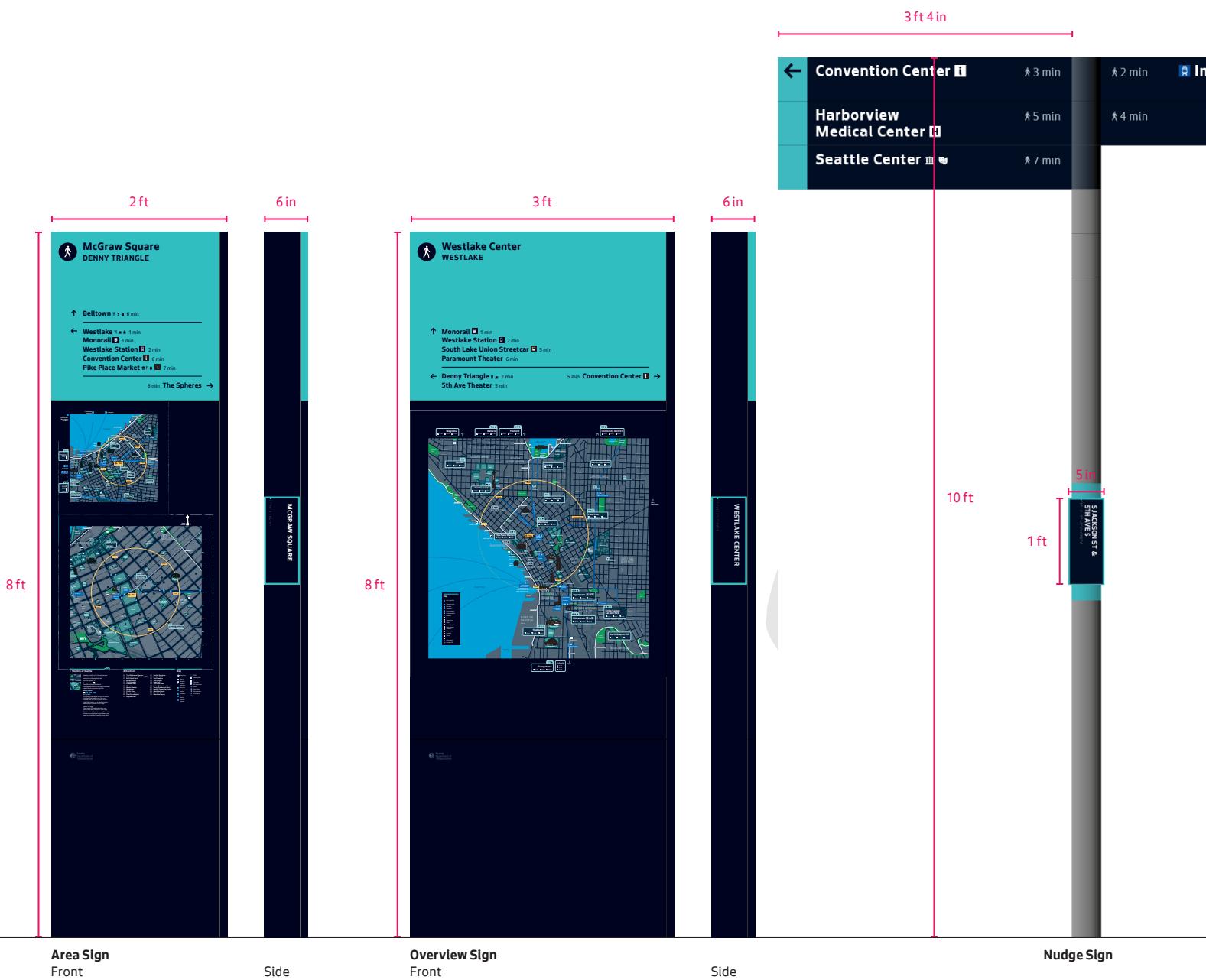
Sidewalk Medallion

Tactile Pole Panel

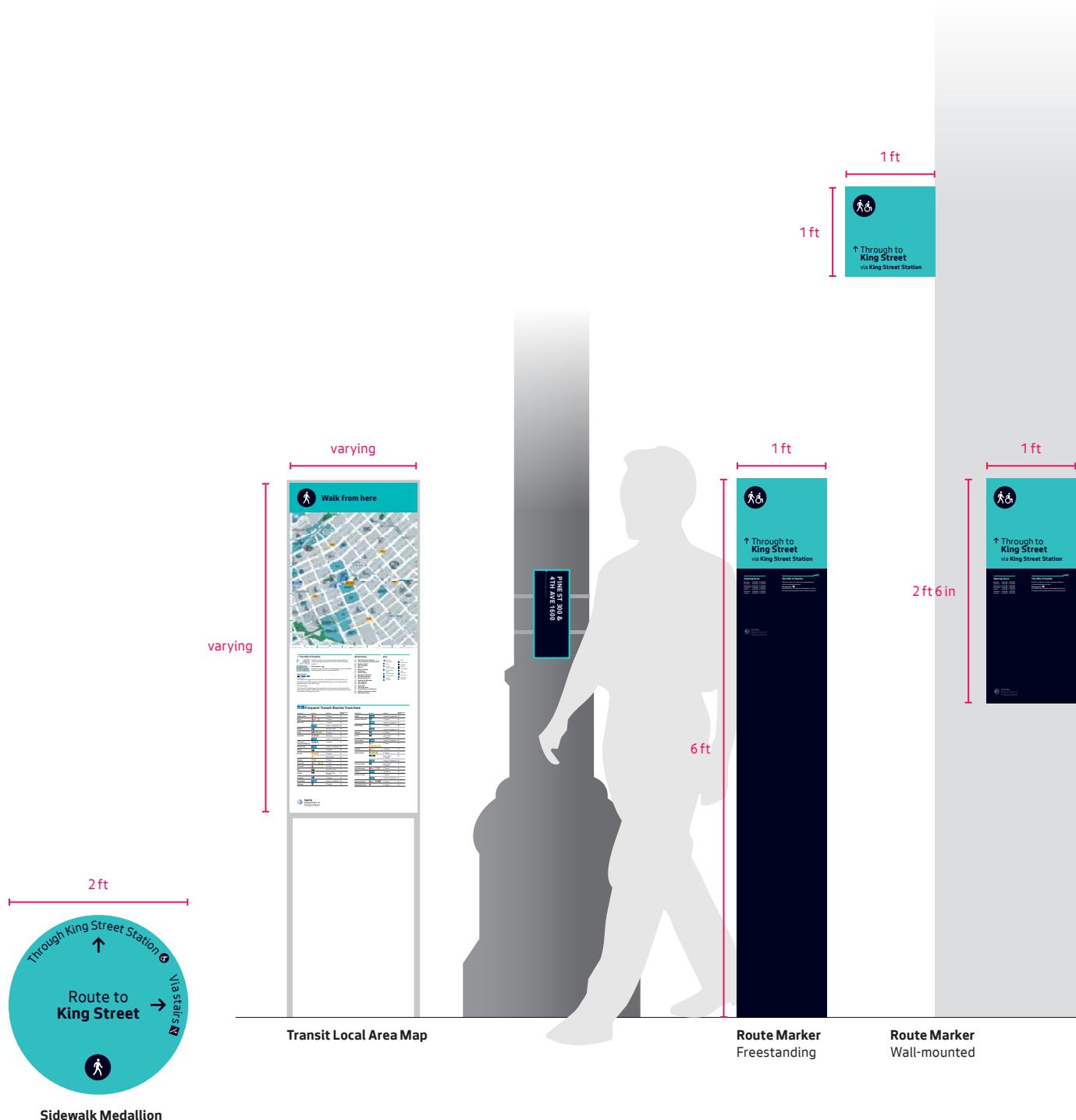
3.2 Dimensions

Overall dimensions of each sign type are shown here. Detailed general arrangement drawings can be found in Section 5: Design Intent Drawings.

Where dimensions are indicated as 'varying', more detailed information on dimensions can be found on the following pages.



3.2 Dimensions



3.3 Design for All

Design for all is integrated into the planning and design of the system. This includes the adoption of the seven principles of inclusive design:

- Equitable
- Flexible
- Simple and intuitive to use
- Perceivable information
- Tolerance for error
- Low physical effort
- Size and space for approach and use

It is not possible to implement every aspect of the intended design within the pilots due to time and funding limits, however, the design will follow global best practice in delivering design for all wayfinding.

This will include:

- High contrast graphics and large type
- Use of clear typeface
- Tactile signage including raised letters, symbols and Braille or as a separate product
- Ease of access to signs and content
- Inclusion of gradients, seating areas, steps, and restrooms

- Use of landmark illustrations & simplified mapping
- Prioritization of safe, surveilled routes
- Appropriate use of lighting and designing for low light
- Ground surface signs



Area Sign
Front

Side

Overview Sign
Front

Side

Nudge Sign

TACTILE ZONE

VISUAL ZONE

38 1/2 in

70 in

4 ft

5 ft

3.4 Area Sign

Beacon

The beacon serves to increase the visibility of the sign as well as being a recognizable element of the system identity. The beacon area also contains crucial information: the system brand, addressing information which quickly allows users to confirm their location, and directional information to nearby neighborhoods and destinations.

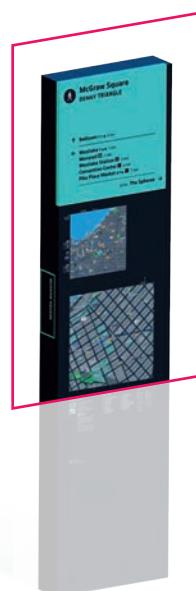
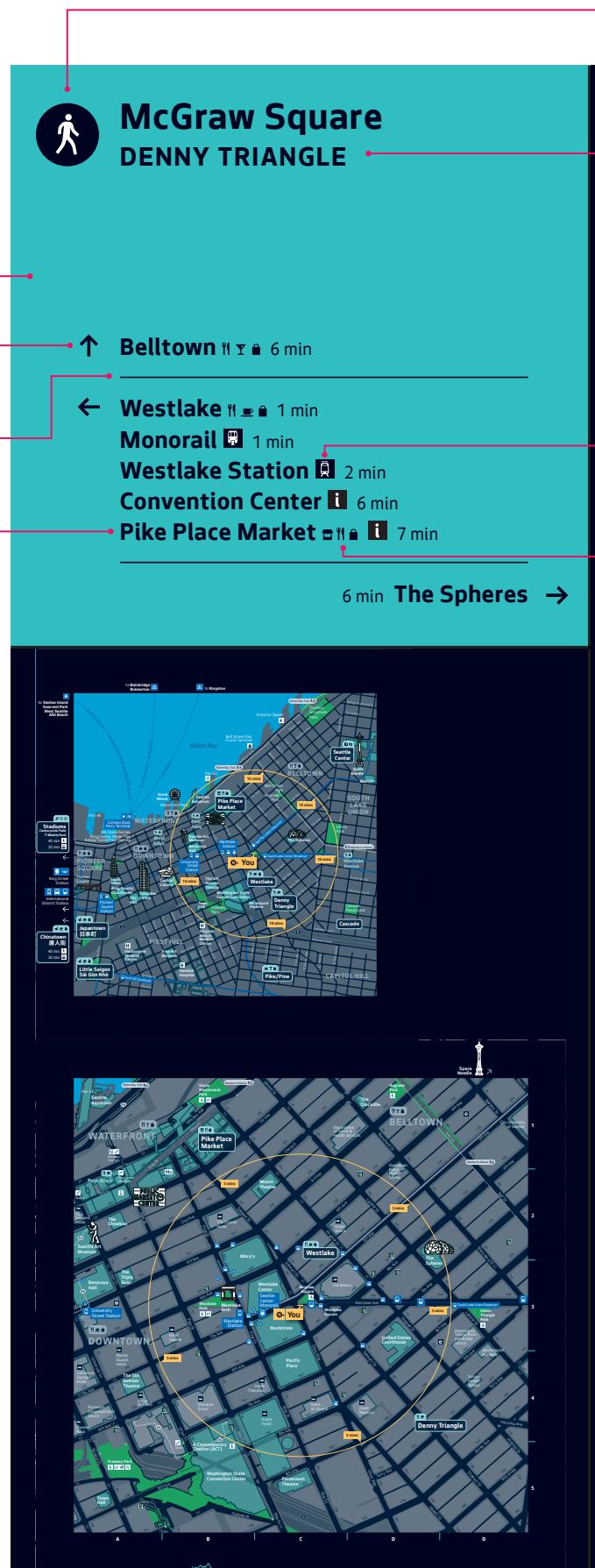
Beacon

Arrow
SS Navy
Height: $\frac{1}{8}$ in

Horizontal rule
SS Navy
Weight: 3.5 pt

Directional information
Destination
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 72 pt
Leading: 76 pt
Tracking: 25

Walking time
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 53 pt
Leading: 76 pt
Tracking: 25



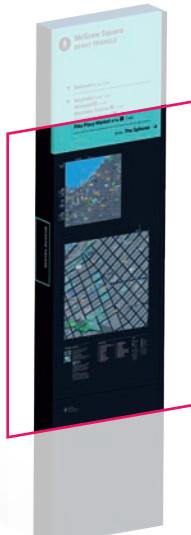
3.4 Area Sign

Map panel

On the Area Sign the Planner Map is positioned above the detailed Finder Map crop.

Both maps rotate to 'heads-up' orientation dependent on sign location (see 4.2 Orientation for more information on the principle of 'heads-up').

Destinations which are just off the map are directed to using off-map tabs. The Planner Map also uses off-map tabs for adjacent neighborhoods. This includes additional information such as key landmarks within that neighborhood, as well as journey options (including travel times). Key landmark illustrations shall be included here as well. (see 4.5 Finder Map and 4.6 Planner Map for more information on the use of off-map tabs)



3.4 Area Sign

"The Hills of Seattle"

This gives the user information on how they can navigate the city while avoiding steep hills. Small sections of the map illustrate the graphic devices used to explain the topography and routing.

Attractions Index

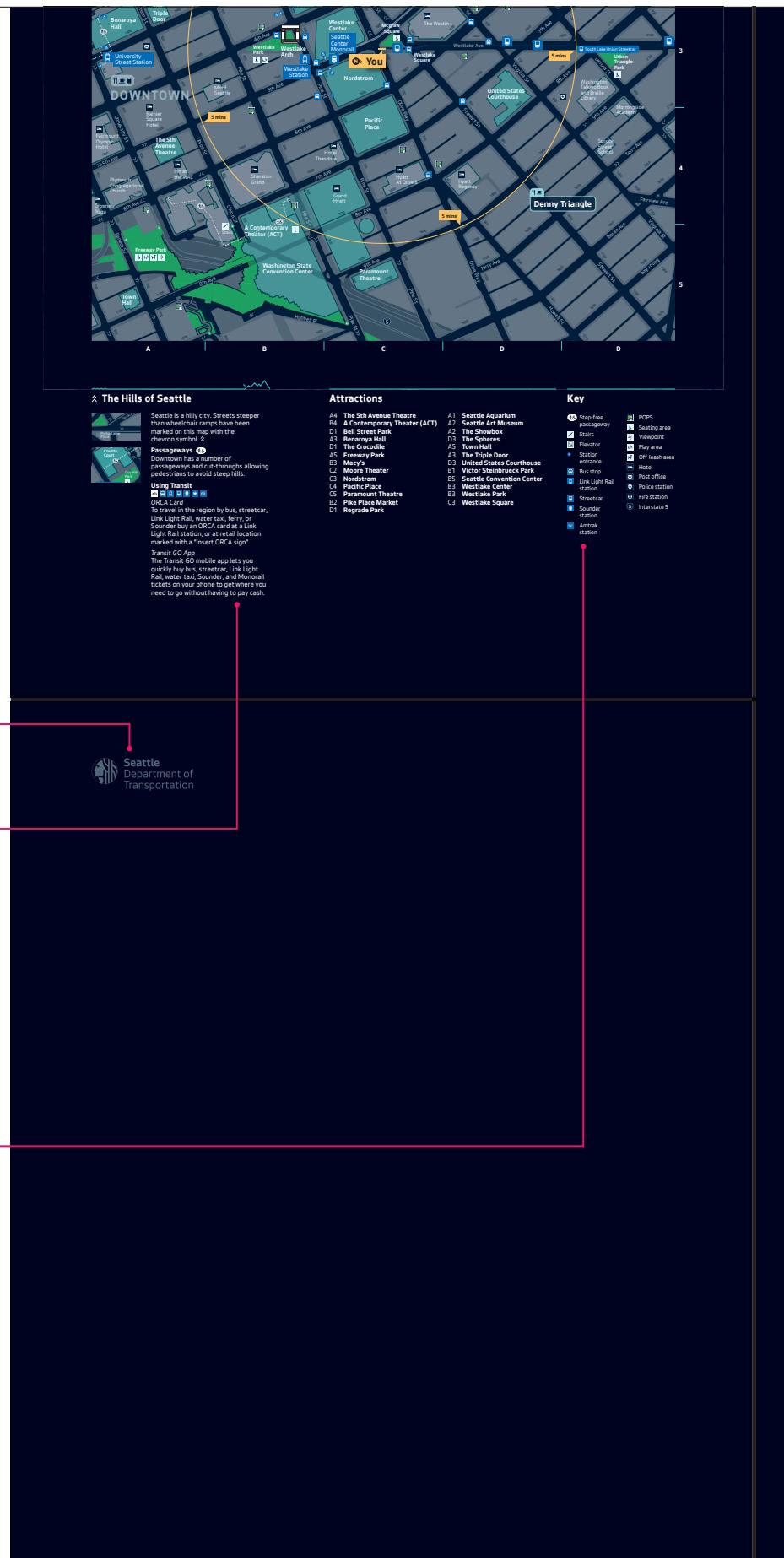
Destinations are indexed in this section. All entries are shown with their appropriate grid references. These grid indicators can be found around the Finder Map.

Key

A key is included for all icons shown on both maps, explaining each icon's meaning.

Brand

The city's brand sits on the lower panel. If additional stakeholder logos are included in future roll-out of the system these should also be included on the lower panel, alongside the city brand (exact hierarchy and positioning TBC at point of implementation).



3.4 Area Sign

Tactile panel

A panel containing tactile information is included on the sidewalk-facing side of the Area Sign. The function of the panel is to allow visually impaired users to understand where they are and help them orient themselves.

Additional elements are added to increase the discoverability of tactile / high contrast information: the teal outline creates a visual contrast between the rest of the sign and the panel; the raised semicircle indicates the start of the Braille text.



Braille locator
Semicircle diameter: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
(raised)

Address
Seattle Text Bold (all caps)
White
Size: 68 pt
Leading: 68 pt
Tracking: 45
(raised)

Braille
Braille shall be contracted (Grade 2) and shall comply with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (Chapter 7: Communication Elements and Features) 703.3 and 703.4.

Highlight outline
SS Teal
Weight: 18 pt
(not raised)

MCGRaw Square

Addressing content is indicative

3.4 Area Sign

Secondary Language

A second language is included in specific circumstances when a language other than English has been identified as having strong ties to the community. Three areas have been identified thus far as part of the initial pilots:

- Chinatown (traditional Chinese)
- Japantown (Japanese)
- Little Saigon (Vietnamese)

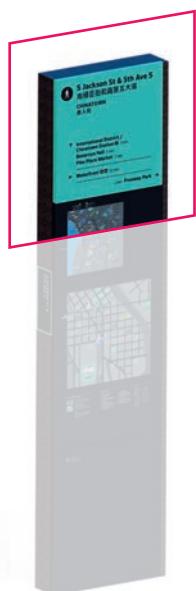


Address
For languages supported by Seattle Text:
Street
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 110 pt
Leading: 106 pt
Tracking: 30

Neighborhood
Seattle Text Bold (all caps)
SS Navy
Size: 80 pt
Leading: 106 pt
Tracking: 50

For Chinese:
Street
Noto Sans CJK SC Medium
SS Navy
Size: 92 pt
Leading: 110 pt

Neighborhood
Noto Sans CJK SC Medium
SS Navy
Size: 72 pt
Leading: 82 pt



Address
For languages supported by Seattle Text:
Street
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 110 pt
Leading: 106 pt
Tracking: 30

Neighborhood
Seattle Text Bold (all caps)
SS Navy
Size: 80 pt
Leading: 106 pt
Tracking: 50

For Japanese:
Street
Noto Sans JP Medium
SS Navy
Size: 92 pt
Leading: 110 pt

Neighborhood
Noto Sans JP Medium
SS Navy
Size: 72 pt
Leading: 82 pt

Addressing and directional content are indicative

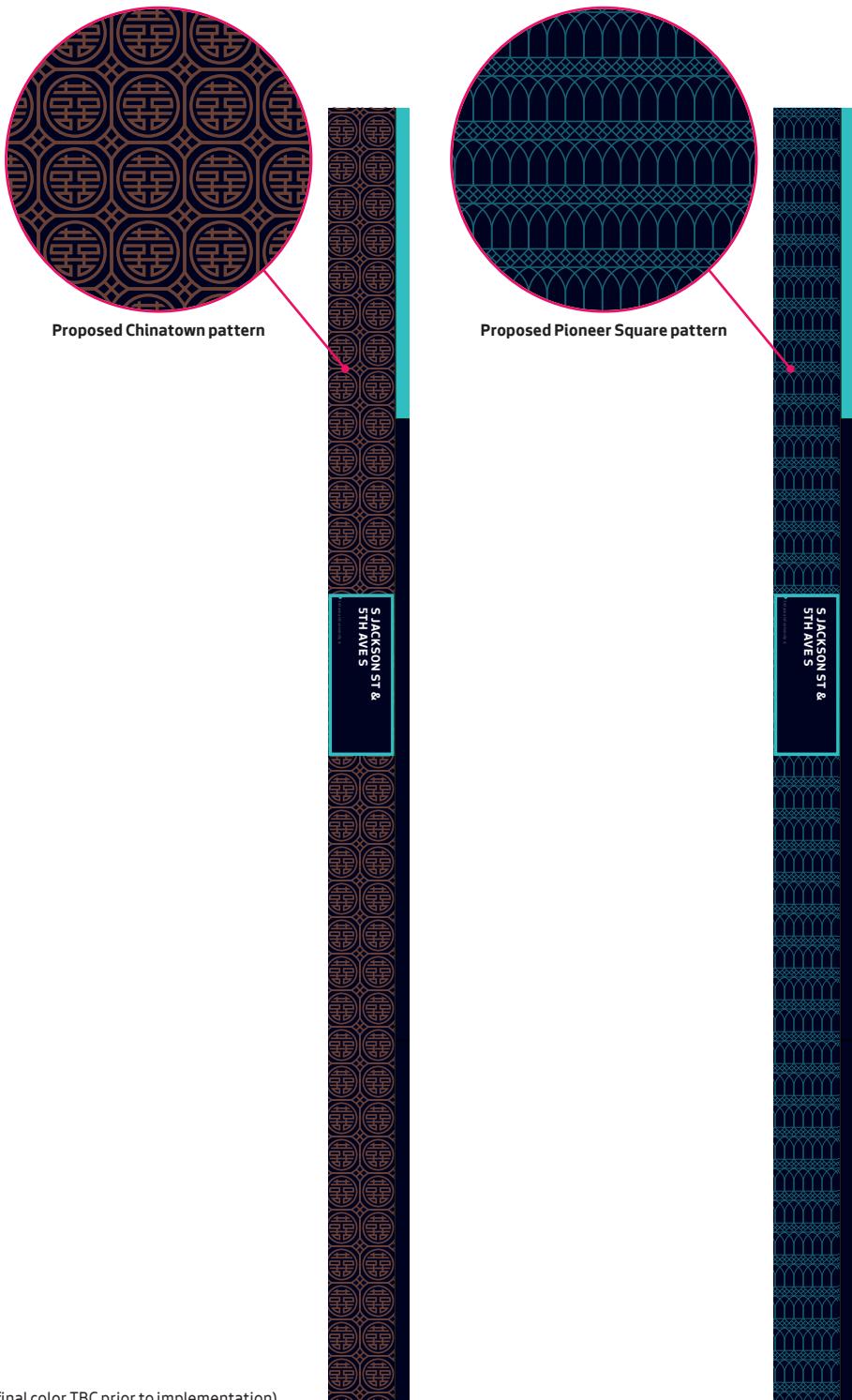
3.4 Area Sign

Local distinctiveness

In order for the system to better reflect the character of historic districts, side panels of both Area and Overview Signs can be decorated with a graphic pattern. This pattern wraps around the entire sidepanel, revealing a small section of the pattern on the front and rear faces of the sign.

The design of each pattern should be defined in close collaboration with local residents.

As such a subtle tone on tone approach is highly recommended in order to not create unnecessary visual noise and distract the user from the core information included on the sign.



3.4 Area Sign

Local distinctiveness

The area on the right of the planner map can be used to add eg. historical information about the neighborhood. Text can be used in combination with monotone photography or illustrations.

King Street Station PIONEER SQUARE

↑ Klondike Goldrush Museum 2 min

Occidental Avenue 11 3 min

Stadiums ⚽ 5 min

Colman Dock 🚤 12 min

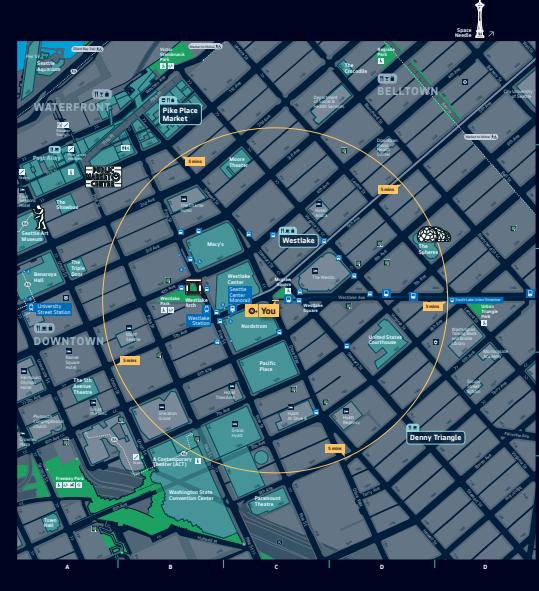
← Amtrak 🚅 1 min



The story of Pioneer Square

Ancestors of today's Duwamish and Coast Salish tribes were here about 10,000 years ago. Until the late 1800s, the indigenous people may have wintered in the tribes along the coast traveled to fish, hunt, gather, trade, and visit family and friends. During the construction of Seattle in the 1880s, scattered shingle-roofed longhouses were erected for shelter. In 1889, the Great O'Farrell Fire, translated to "The Great Burn Down," destroyed the entire village, located amidst a swampy island in what is today Pioneer Square.





Interpretive information

Title
Seattle Text Bold
White
Size: 24 pt
Leading: 24 pt
Tracking: 25

Body
Seattle Text Regular
White
Size: 16 pt
Leading: 17.5 pt
Tracking: 15

Photography
Monotone: SS Navy

3.5 Overview Sign

Beacon

The beacon performs the same function for the two mapping signs. On the wider Overview Sign the layout accommodates side-by-side arrangement of the directional information.

Directional information

Destination
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 72 pt
Leading: 76 pt
Tracking: 25

Walking time
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 53 pt
Leading: 76 pt
Tracking: 25



3.5 Overview Sign

Map panel

The Overview Sign features only a single map, the Overview Map. This map is always oriented 'north up', as opposed to the Finder and Planner Maps.

Key & Brand

Similar to the Area Sign, a key of all used icons is included on the sign. The key is positioned within the map crop. Any stakeholder branding is placed on the lower panel, consistent with the Area Sign.

In the post-pilot stage, this sign type can provide an opportunity to integrate information about Seattle's native history and child-friendly elements on the lower panel.

Off-map tab

Overview Map
30 x 30 in

Key

Title	Body
Seattle Text Bold	Seattle Text Regular
White	White
Size: 24 pt	Size: 14 pt
Leading: 24 pt	Leading: 16 pt
Tracking: 25	Tracking: 15

Brand

Pavement gray
3x1 in

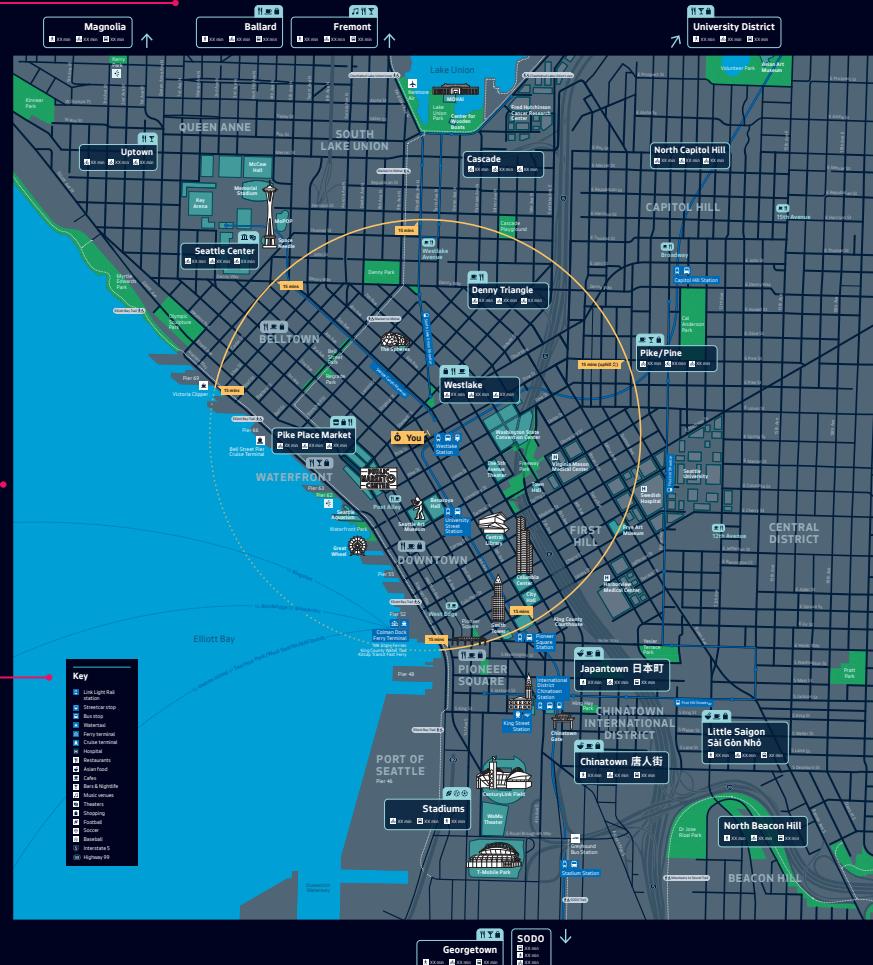


Addressing and directional content are indicative

T Monorail 1 min
Westlake Station 2 min
South Lake Union Streetcar 3 min
Paramount Theater 6 min

← Denny Triangle 2 min
5th Ave Theater 5 min

5 min **Convention Center** →



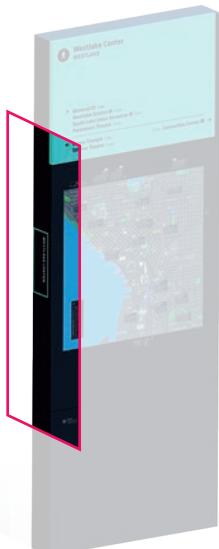
Seattle Department of Transportation

3.5 Overview Sign

Tactile panel

A panel containing tactile information is included on the sidewalk-facing side of the Overview Sign. The function of the panel is to allow visually impaired users to understand where they are and help them orient themselves.

Additional elements are added to increase the discoverability of tactile / high contrast information: the teal outline creates a visual contrast between the rest of the sign and the panel; the raised semicircle indicates the start of the Braille text.



Braille locator
Semicircle diameter: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
(raised)

Address
Seattle Text Bold (all caps)
White
Size: 68 pt
Leading: 68 pt
Tracking: 45
(raised)

Braille
Braille shall be contracted (Grade 2) and shall comply with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design (Chapter 7: Communication Elements and Features) 703.3 and 703.4.

Highlight outline
SS Teal
Weight: 18 pt
(not raised)

Addressing content is indicative

3.5 Overview Sign

Local distinctiveness

In order for the system to better reflect the character of historic districts, side panels of both Area and Overview Signs can be decorated with a graphic pattern. This pattern wraps around the entire sidepanel, revealing a small section of the pattern on the front and rear faces of the sign.

The design of each pattern should be defined in close collaboration with local residents.

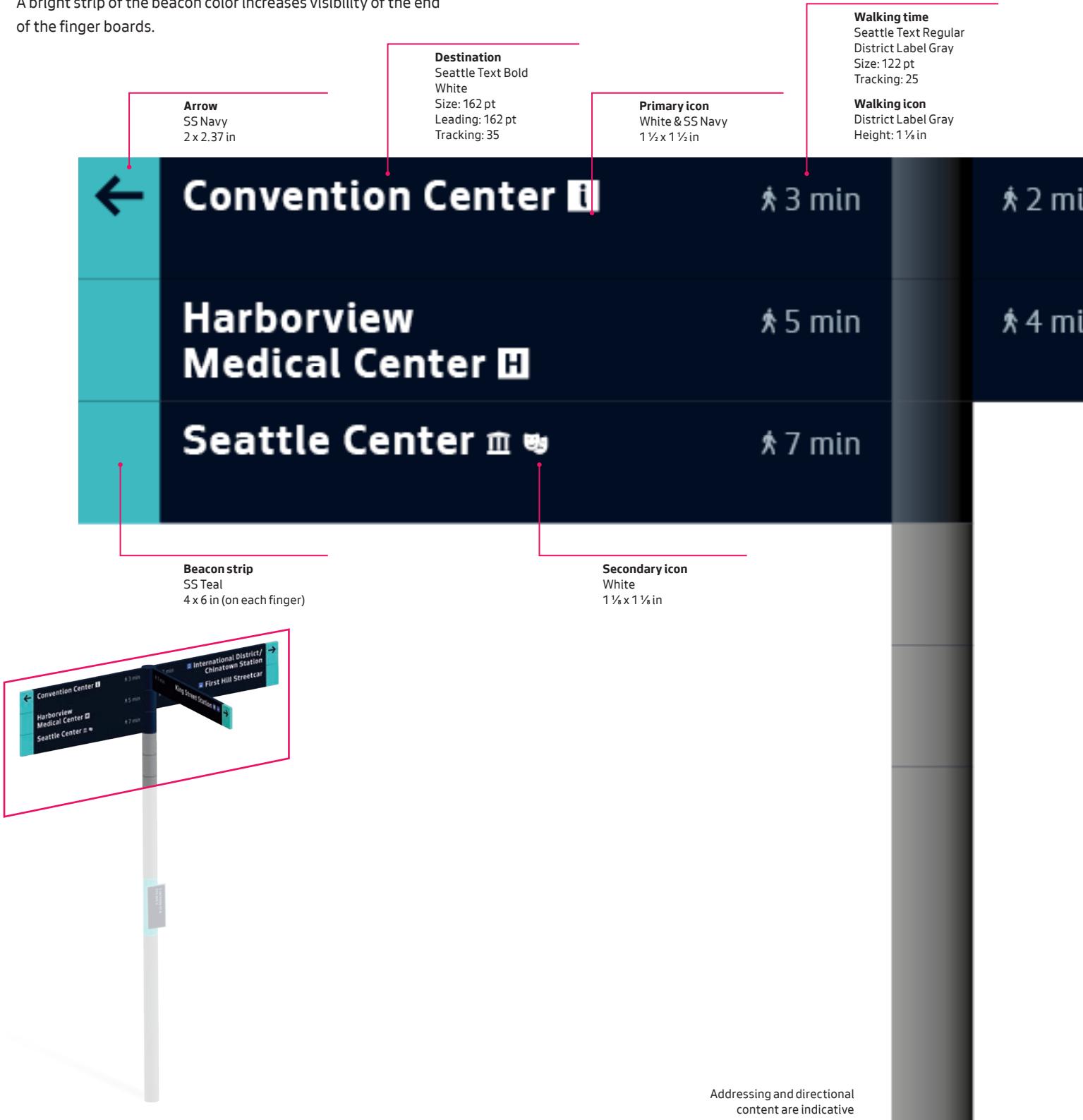
As such a subtle tone on tone approach is highly recommended in order to not create unnecessary visual noise and distract the user from the core information included on the sign.



3.6 Nudge Sign

Individual finger boards point users toward destinations in close proximity to the Nudge Sign. These finger boards can be arranged at 45 degree increments on the pole. The arrow is only included on the top finger board when multiple destinations are grouped in the same direction. Approximate walking times are also included to give the user a sense of distance.

A bright strip of the beacon color increases visibility of the end of the finger boards.



3.6 Nudge Sign

Tactile panel

The Nudge Sign also includes a tactile panel containing addressing information. An additional band of the brand teal is applied to the post to further highlight the presence of the panel from multiple directions.



Braille locator
Semicircle diameter: $\frac{1}{4}$ in
(raised)

Address
Seattle Text Bold (all caps)
White
Size: 68 pt
Leading: 68 pt
Tracking: 45
(raised)

Braille
Braille shall be contracted
(Grade 2) and shall
comply with the 2010 ADA
Standards for Accessible
Design (Chapter 7:
Communication Elements
and Features) 703.3 and
703.4.

Highlight outline
SS Teal
Weight: 18 pt
(not raised)

Beacon strip
SS Teal
Total height: 16 in

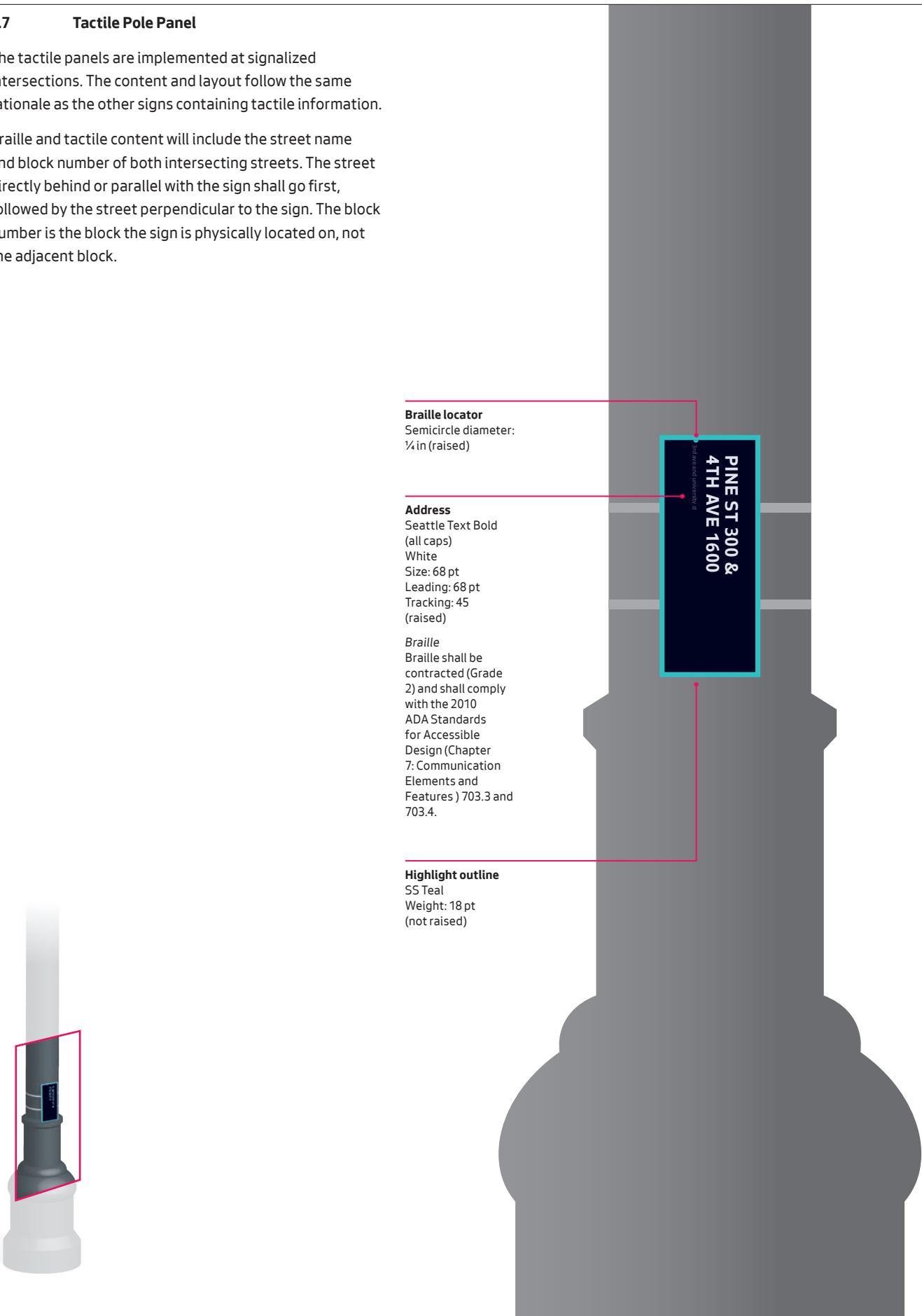


Addressing content is indicative

3.7 Tactile Pole Panel

The tactile panels are implemented at signalized intersections. The content and layout follow the same rationale as the other signs containing tactile information.

Braille and tactile content will include the street name and block number of both intersecting streets. The street directly behind or parallel with the sign shall go first, followed by the street perpendicular to the sign. The block number is the block the sign is physically located on, not the adjacent block.



3.8 Route Marker - Freestanding

The Route Marker follows the same general layout as the mapping signs: a large beacon area at the top of the sign containing the key high level information, with more detailed information below.

The detailed information shown here in the particular case of the pilot only contains the opening hours of the supported route. Even more detailed information could be included here post pilot, such as highly detailed maps supporting more complicated routes.

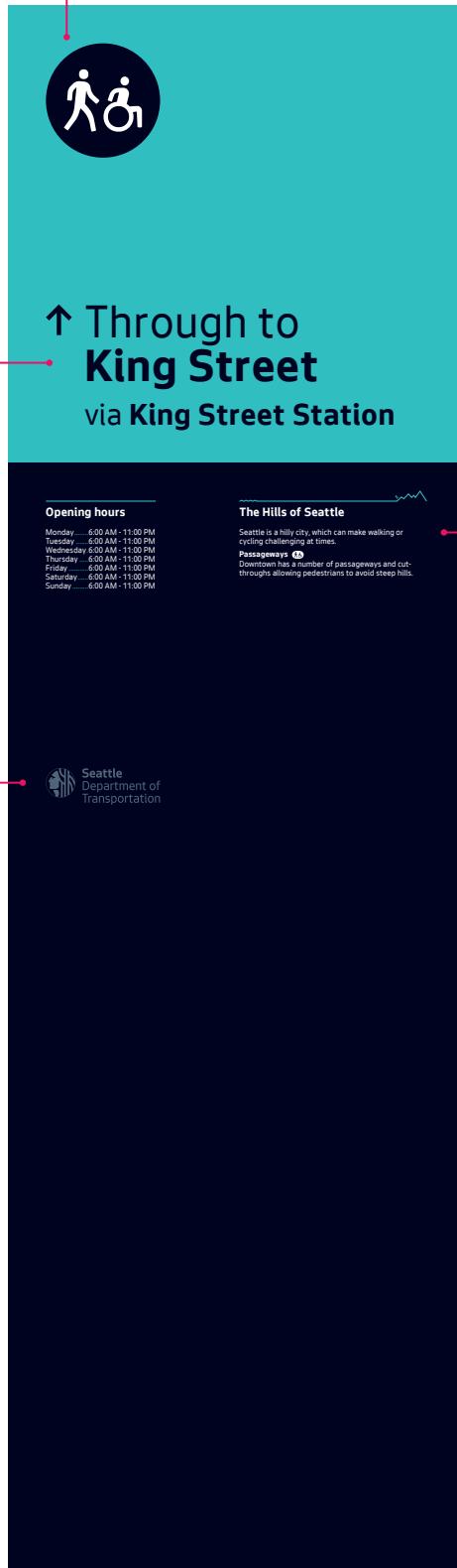
Please note that the system brand changes to include the accessible icon.

Address / Directional information
Destination
 Seattle Text Regular/Bold
 SS Navy
 Size: 90 pt
 Leading: 82 pt
 Tracking: 25

Route description
 Seattle Text Regular/Bold
 SS Navy
 Size: 60 pt
 Leading: 82 pt
 Tracking: 25

Brand
 Pavement gray
 3 x 1 in

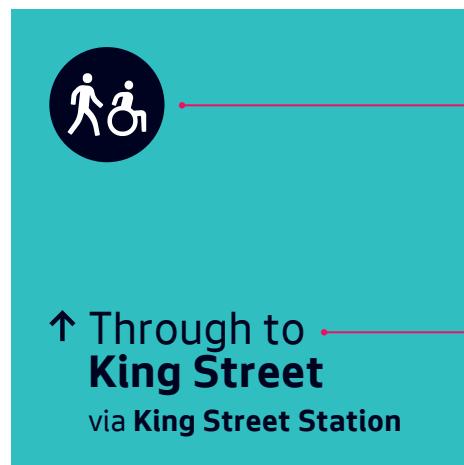
System identifier (accessible)
 SS Navy & White
 3 x 3 in



3.9 Route Marker - Wall-mounted

Different applications are needed depending on the type of route entrance being supported. A freestanding version is likely to be preferred when the route entrance is perhaps a distance from the sidewalk and the connection needs more support, while wall-mounted versions including the same content would work better in other locations.

This application requires two signs: one is a flag version of the beacon, which projects from the building facade. This ensures visibility as users walk down the sidewalk. The second is a wall-mounted version of the sign shown on the previous page. Both signs would typically be located adjacent to the route entrance.



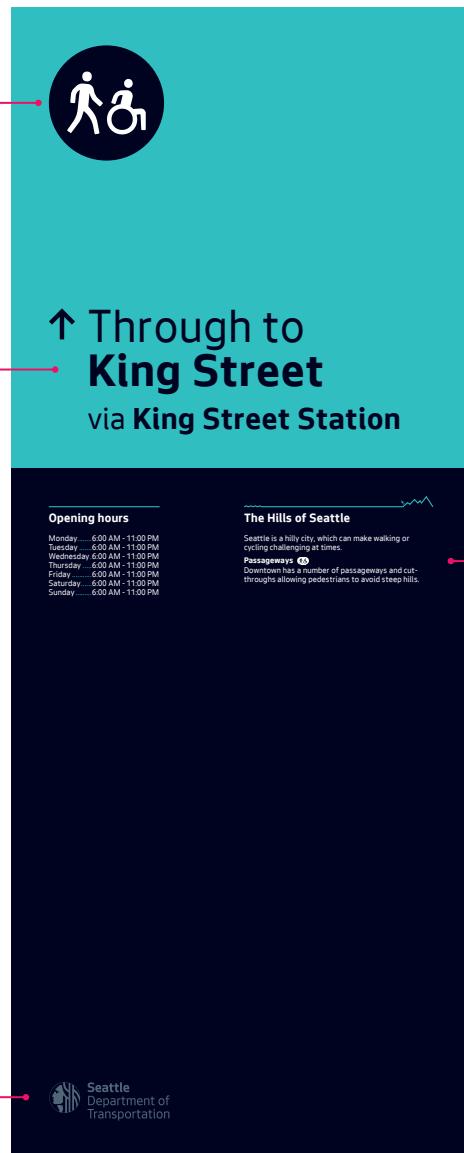
System identifier
SS Navy & White
3 x 3 in

↑ Through to
King Street
via King Street Station

Address / Directional information
Destination
Seattle Text Regular/Bold
SS Navy
Size: 90 pt
Leading: 82 pt
Tracking: 25

Route description
Seattle Text Regular/Bold
SS Navy
Size: 60 pt
Leading: 82 pt
Tracking: 25

System identifier
SS Navy & White
3 x 3 in



Opening hours & The Hills of Seattle
Title
Seattle Text Bold
White
Size: 24 pt
Leading: 24 pt
Tracking: 25

Body
Seattle Text Regular
White
Size: 16 pt
Leading: 17.5 pt
Tracking: 15

Address / Directional information
Destination
Seattle Text Regular/Bold
SS Navy
Size: 90 pt
Leading: 82 pt
Tracking: 25

Route description
Seattle Text Regular/Bold
SS Navy
Size: 60 pt
Leading: 82 pt
Tracking: 25

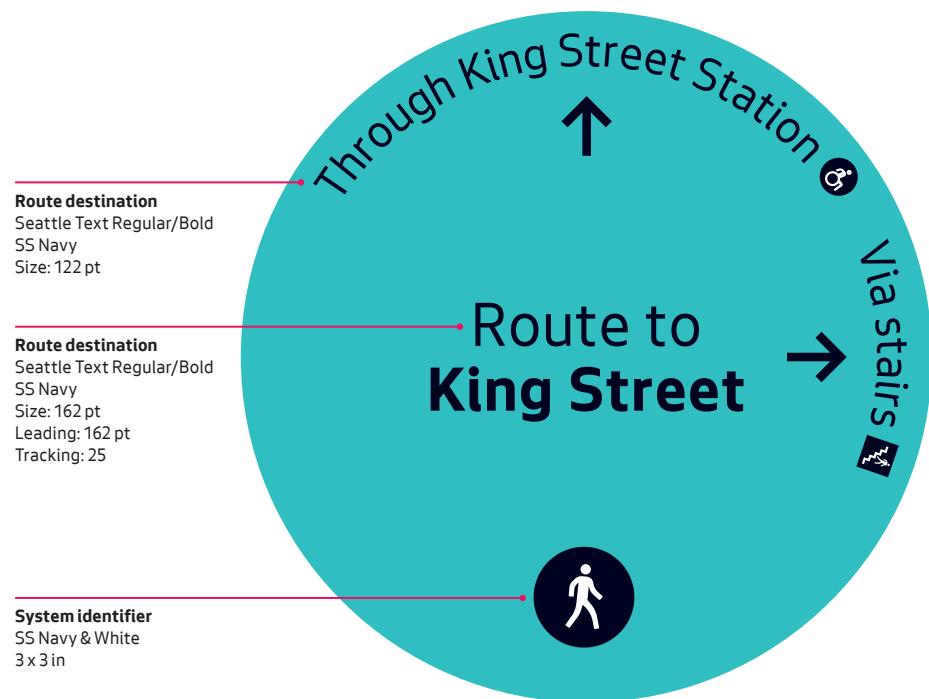
Brand
Pavement gray
3 x 1 in



Addressing and directional content are indicative

3.10 Sidewalk Medallion

The Sidewalk Medallion is a floor-mounted graphic. The strong beacon color is used to catch attention, and provides route or place confirmation, or qualitative information about routes, and alternatives.



3.11 Transit Local Area Map - Sound Transit

The Transit Local Area Map follows the same general layout as the mapping signs: a beacon area at the top of the sign, with more detailed information below containing a Transit Finder Map, indices and key, as well as more detailed transit information.

Both 'North-up' and 'Heads-up' orientation approaches are used for the Transit Local Area Maps. When signs are located on-street, 'Heads-up' orientation is recommended. In locations where the user can't cross-reference the map with the environment (eg. underground, inside stations) 'North-up' would be recommended. See 4.2 Orientation for more information on map orientation.

Different layouts are used dependent on each sign's location. These layouts can be found over the following pages.

The Hills of Seattle, Attractions index & Key

Title
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 36 pt
Tracking: 25

Body (for Hills of Seattle and Attractions Index)
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 16 pt
Leading: 17.5 pt
Tracking: 15

Space between paragraphs: 12 pt

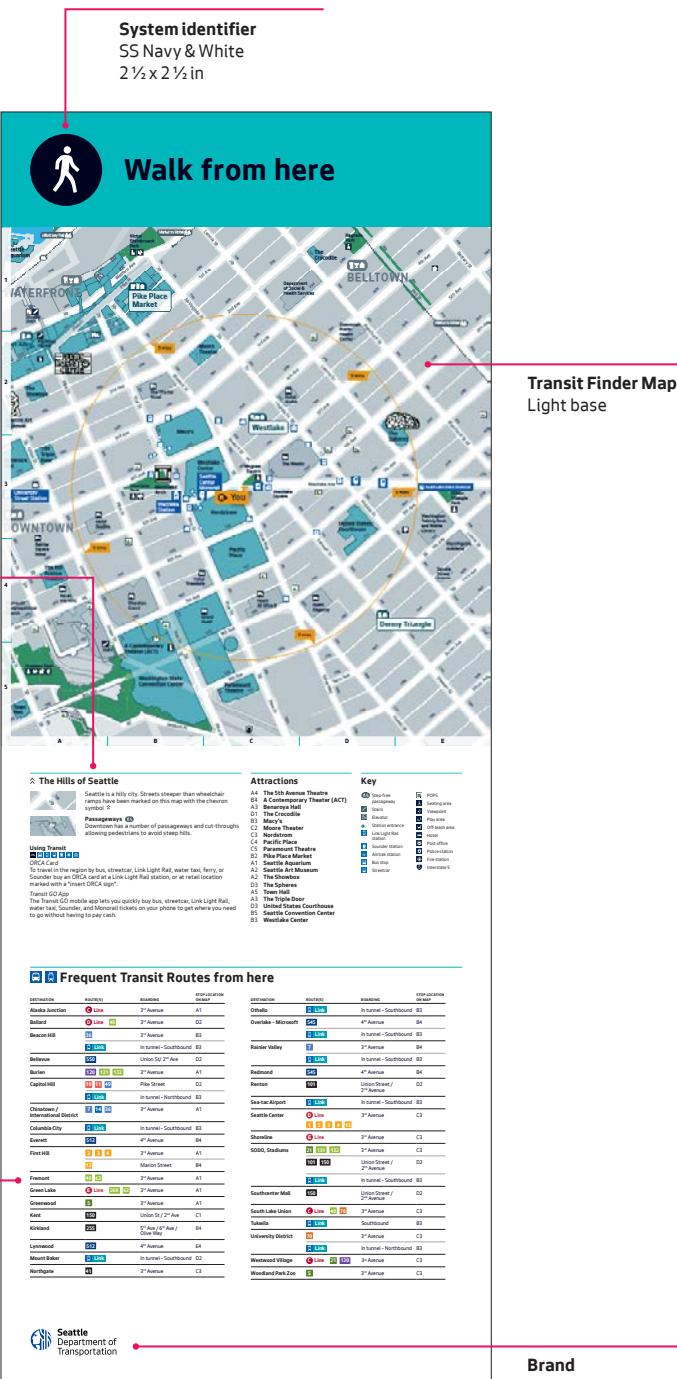
Body (for Key)
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 16 pt
Tracking: 15

Transit information

Title
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 24 pt
Leading: 24 pt
Tracking: 25

Column headers
Seattle Text Regular
(All caps)
SS Navy
Size: 10 pt
Tracking: 30

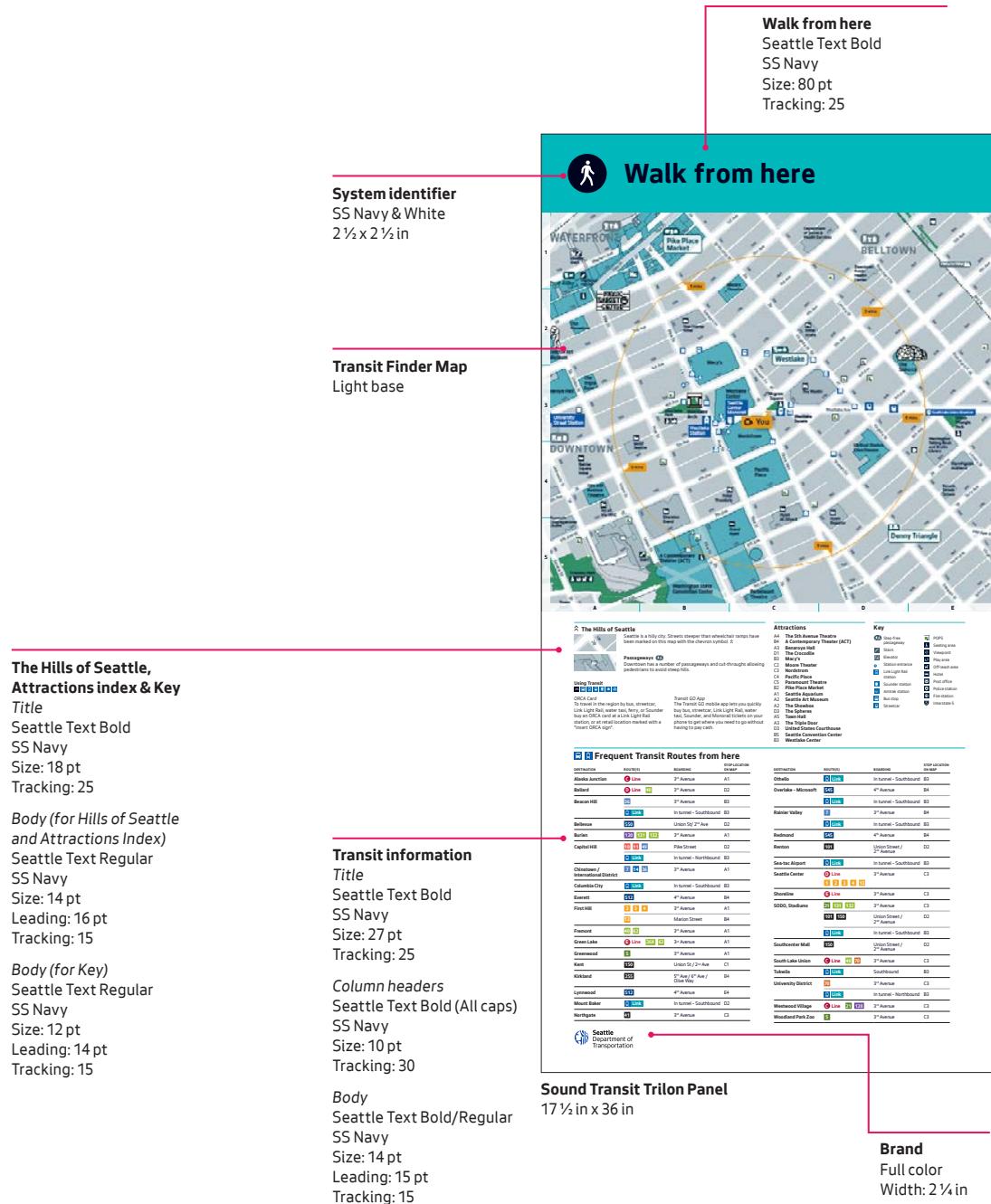
Body
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 15 pt
Tracking: 15



Transit Finder Map
Light base

Brand
Full color
Width: 3 in

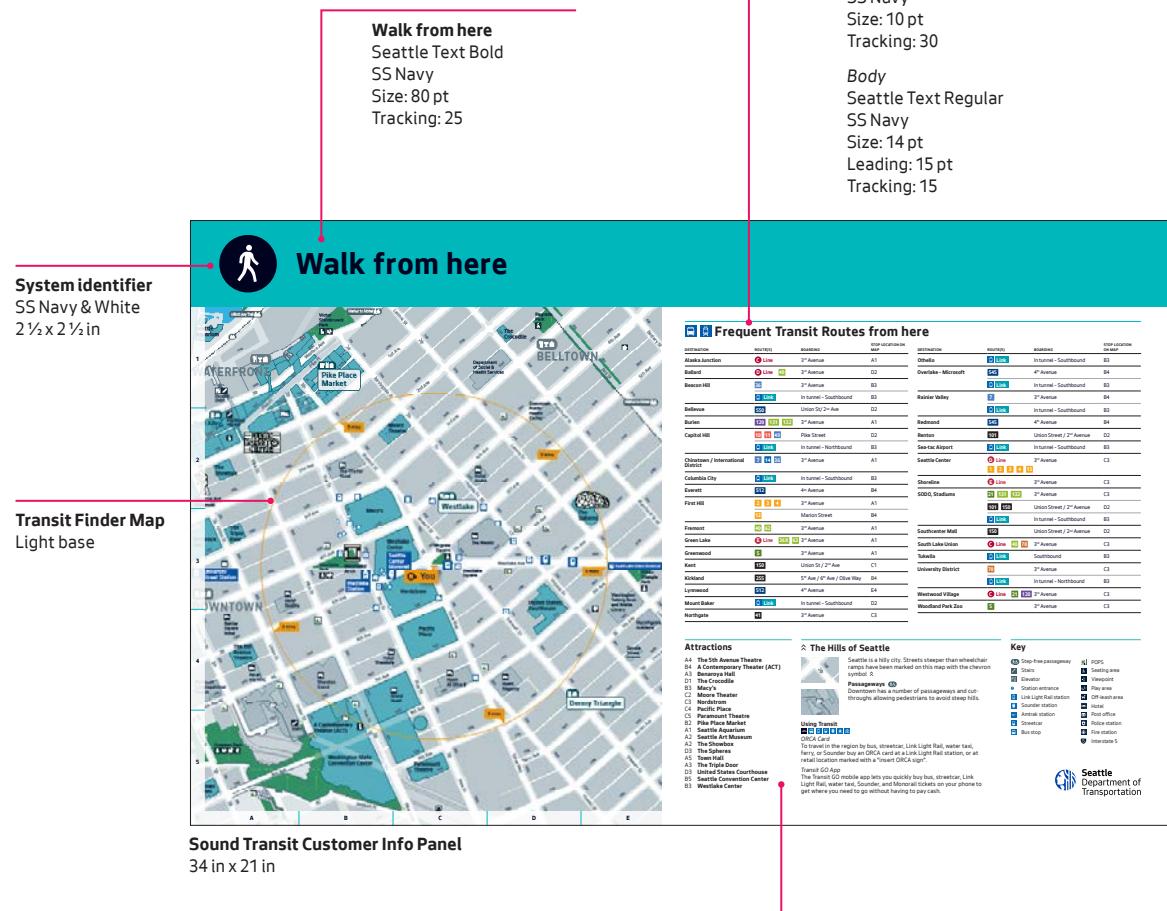
3.11 Transit Local Area Map - Sound Transit



3.11 Transit Local Area Map - Sound Transit

A horizontal layout of the Transit Local Area Map is recommended in locations that aren't constrained horizontally. Streetcar stops and certain Link stations are examples of these locations.

The benefit of the horizontal layout is to ensure all content is located at the ideal viewing height.



3.11 Transit Local Area Map - King County Metro

The King County Metro versions of the Transit Local Area Maps follow the same general layout of the Sound Transit versions but adjusted for the specific format.

Walk from here
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 80 pt
Tracking: 25



System identifier
SS Navy & White
2½ x 2½ in

Transit Finder Map
Light base

The Hills of Seattle, Attractions index & Key
Title
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 18 pt
Tracking: 25

Body (for Hills of Seattle and Attractions Index)
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 12 pt
Leading: 16 pt
Tracking: 15

Body (for Key)
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 12 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15

Transit information
Title
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 27 pt
Tracking: 25

Column headers
Seattle Text Bold (All caps)
SS Navy
Size: 10 pt
Tracking: 30

Body
Seattle Text Bold/Regular
SS Navy
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 15 pt
Tracking: 15

Walk from here
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 46 pt
Tracking: 25



System identifier
SS Navy & White
1 x 1 in

Transit Finder Map
Light base

The Hills of Seattle, Attractions index & Key
Title
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 18 pt
Tracking: 25

Body (for Hills of Seattle and Attractions Index)
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 16 pt
Tracking: 15

Body (for Key)
Seattle Text Regular
SS Navy
Size: 12 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15

Transit information
Title
Seattle Text Bold
SS Navy
Size: 18 pt
Tracking: 25

Column headers
Seattle Text Bold (All caps)
SS Navy
Size: 10 pt
Tracking: 30

Body
Seattle Text Bold/Regular
SS Navy
Size: 12 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15

King County Metro D & C Cabinet
17 in x 36 in

Brand
Full color
Width: 2½ in

King County Metro B1 Sign
11 in x 36 in

Brand
Full color
Width: 1¼ in

King County Metro D & C Cabinet
17 in x 36 in

Brand
Full color
Width: 2½ in

4 Map Design

This section defines the map types being used for the Seattle pedestrian wayfinding system. It sets out key details of the design of each map type, including color specifications for all elements, sizes of labels, and graphic devices amongst other details.

4.1 Map Scales

Three mapping scales have been developed for the Seattle wayfinding system:

- Finder Map

Detailed local map of streets and destinations

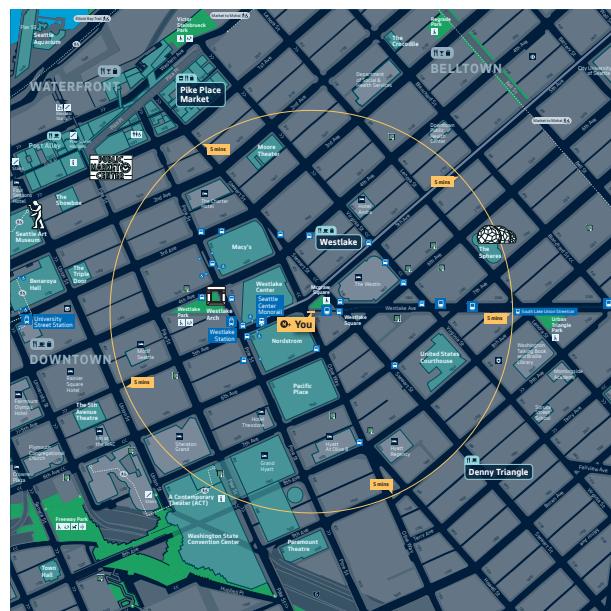
- Planner Map

Providing context of adjacent neighborhoods, transit links and key destinations

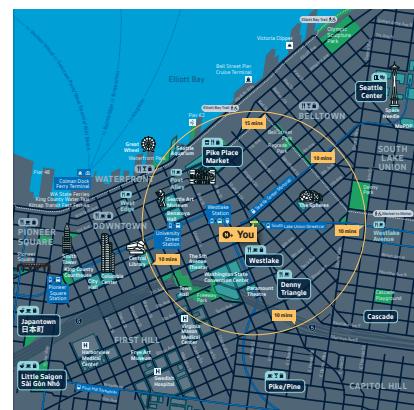
- Overview Map

An overview of the central visitor areas, showing transit links and key destinations

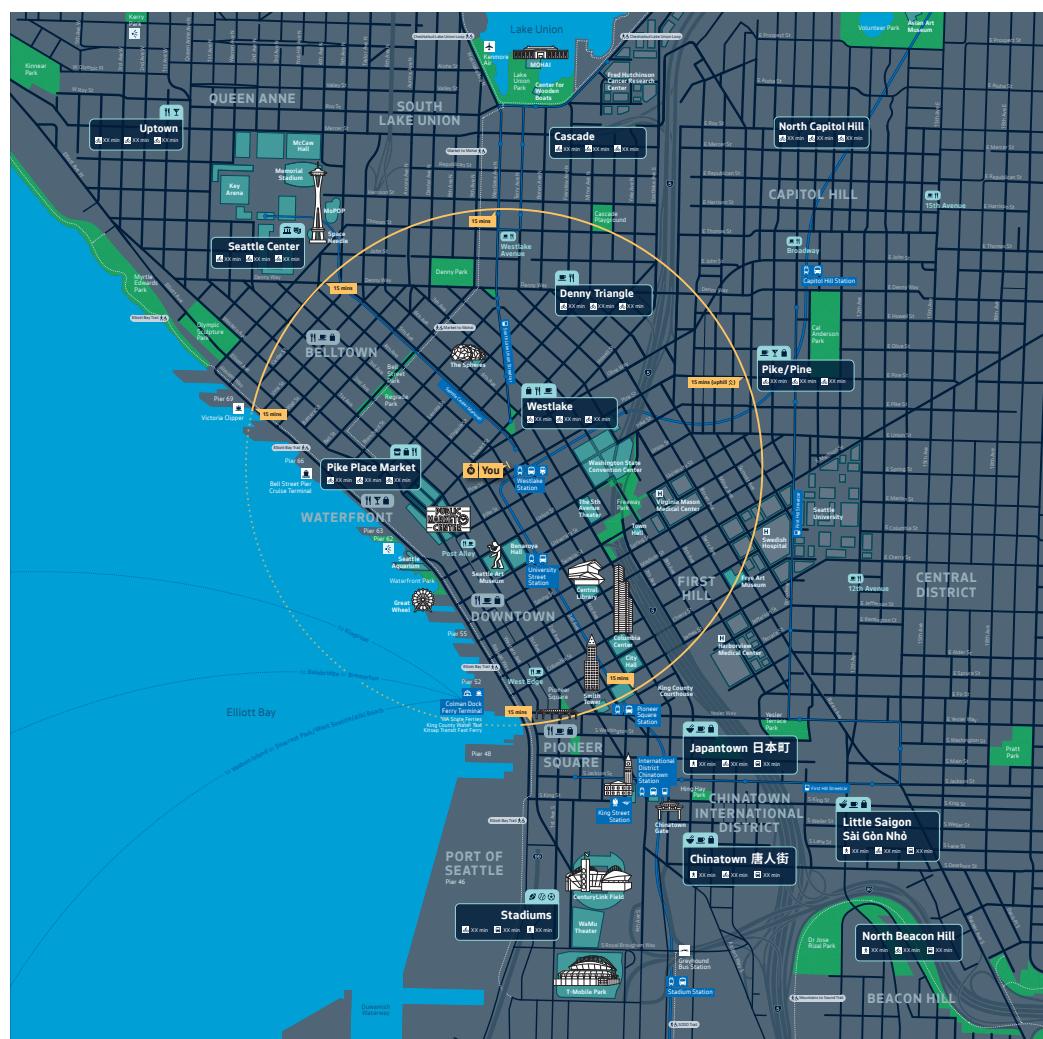
The Finder and Overview Maps can be found on the Area Sign, while the Overview Map only features on the Overview Sign. The Finder Map features on all Transit Local Area Maps.



Finder Map
1:2500



Planner Map
1:9000



Overview Map
1:6000

4.2 Orientation

'Heads-up' map orientations refer to a map that aligns to the direction that the user is facing, as opposed to 'North-up' maps that always point north regardless of the user's orientation.

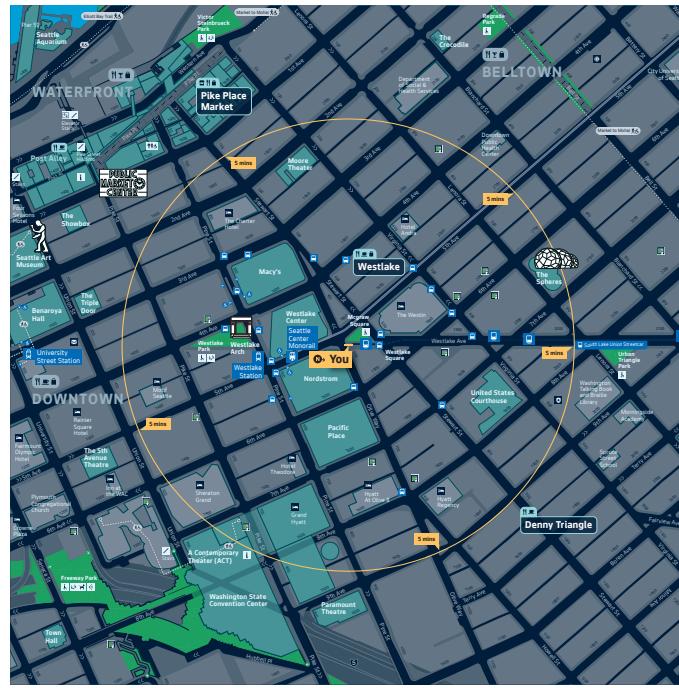
The 'Heads-up' approach works well with detailed, local mapping in situations where the user can reference that detail to their immediate surroundings such as prominent buildings or street name plates.

As the scale zooms out further, 'Heads-up' maps become harder to reference to their surroundings. There is a tipping point where a local map becomes a more global view, or mental map, that most people are used to experiencing as 'North-up', such as a map of the whole city, or a transit network. At this scale, it is recommended that the 'North-up' approach is used.

The Seattle wayfinding system uses both orientation approaches. For the Area Sign (which contains both Finder and Planner) maps are always oriented 'Heads-up'. On the Overview Sign however, a 'North-up' orientation is used. Constantly rotating the city-wide view is not recommended.

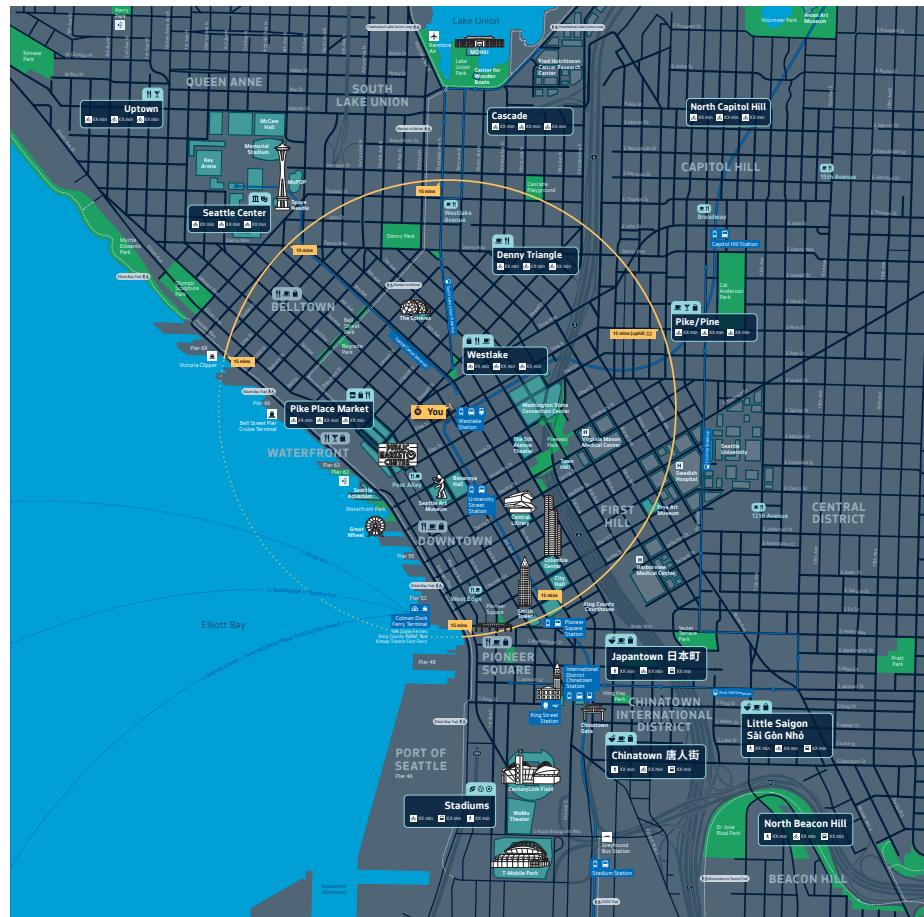
The Transit Local Area Maps use both orientation approaches. When signs are located on-street, 'Heads-up' orientation is recommended. In locations where the user can't cross-reference the map with the environment (eg. underground) 'North-up' would be recommended, since it is the more common mapping form, and it aligns with the maps a user might have used prior to arriving at the station (online maps, transit maps).

In order to make this orientation clear to the user, a North marker is always included on the on-street maps.



Heads-up mapping

'Heads-up' mapping, where the orientation of the map aligns to the direction that the user is facing, is recommended for Finder and Planner Maps on-street.



North-up mapping

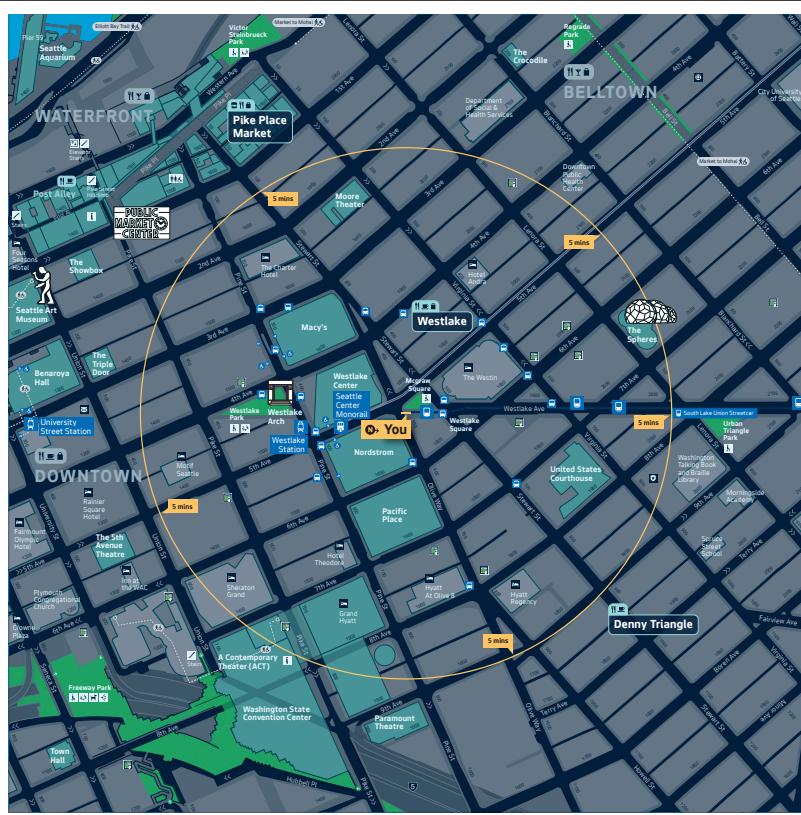
'North-up' mapping, where the map points north regardless of the user's orientation, is proposed for the Overview Map.

4.3 Basemap Colors

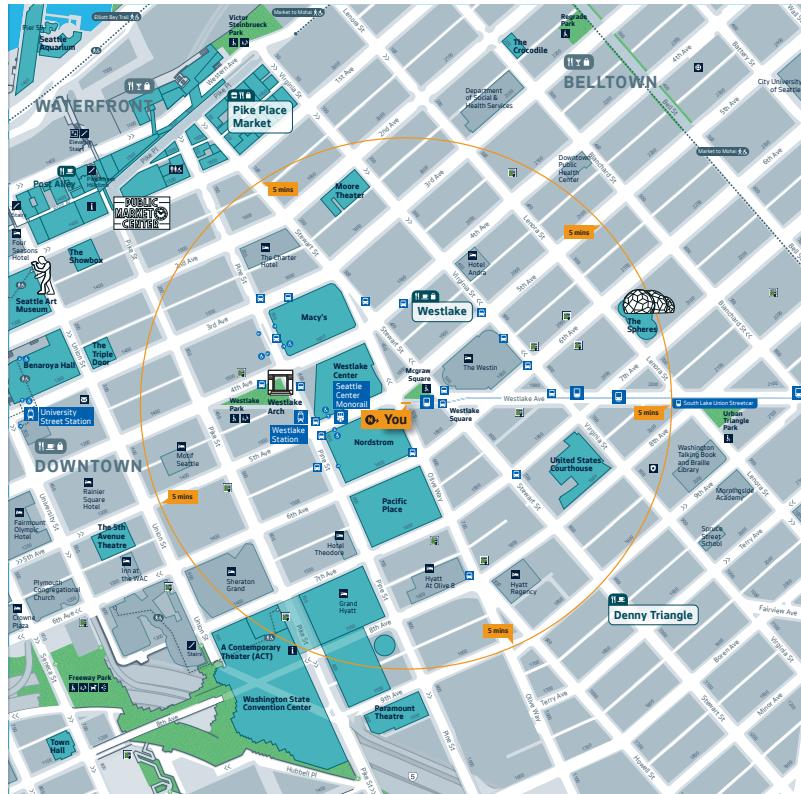
Two base color palettes have been defined for Seattle's pedestrian maps. The primary map base is the dark base, which is used on the core on-street signs with the exception of the Transit Local Area Maps.

The light base maps are used for paper printed maps and Transit Local Area Maps. It provides a neutral basemap that can be more easily integrated into potential third party applications.

For both map bases the colors specified are done so to provide optimum contrast as well as being attractive and complementary to the city brand palette.



Dark base



Light base

4.5 Finder Map

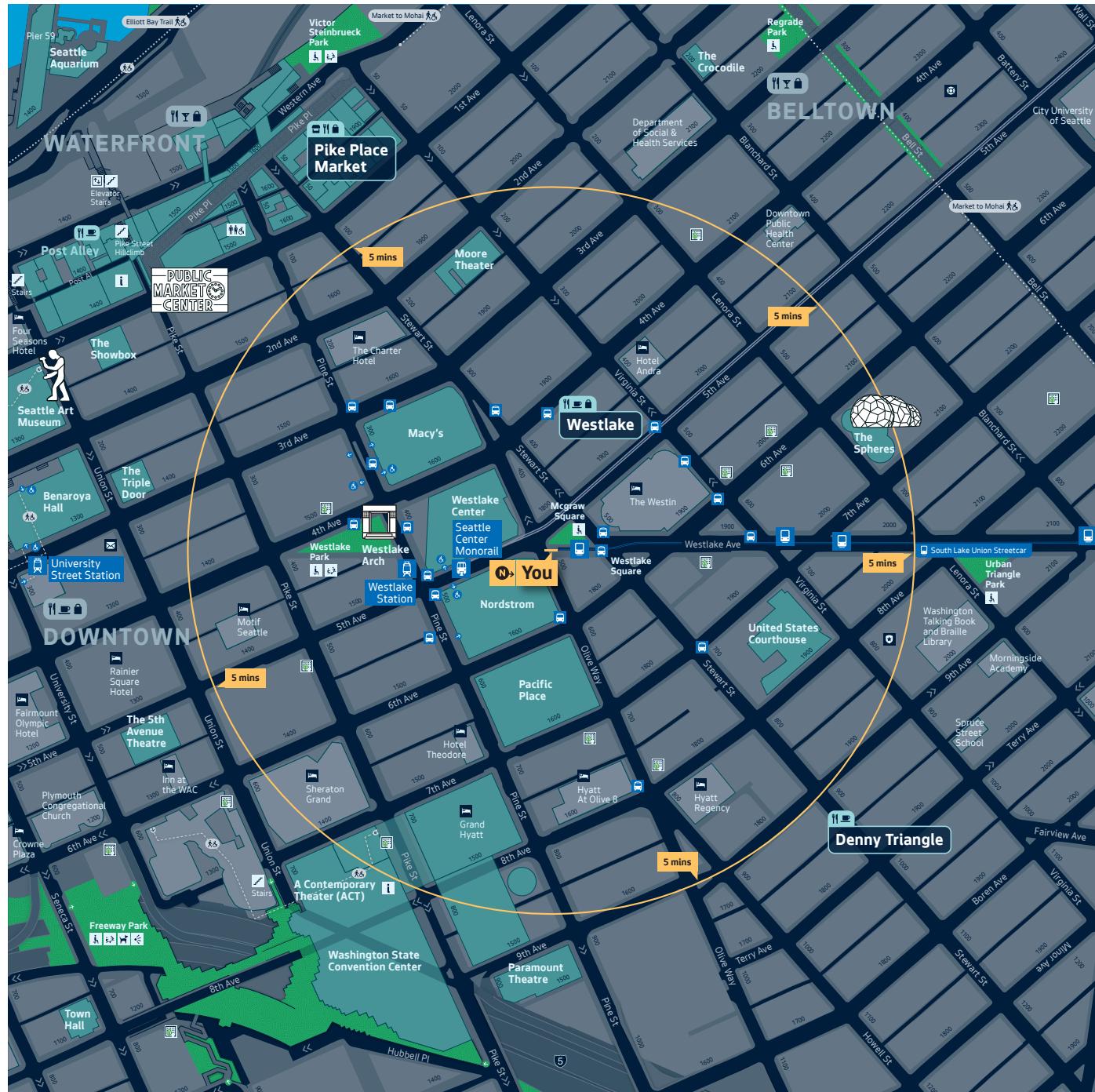
The Finder Map gives a detailed local view of streets and destinations in close vicinity to the user. It locates the user by showing their immediate surroundings at a walker's level of detail.

The map is designed to present detailed information in as simple and engaging a way as possible.

Lettering and icons are designed at a size that maximizes legibility while retaining an ordered and functional appearance.

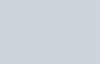
The map is designed to be used at 1:2500. If the map is used below this size, care should be taken to ensure legibility of labels and icons.

Finder Map – 1:2500



4.5 Finder Map - Dark Base

Color

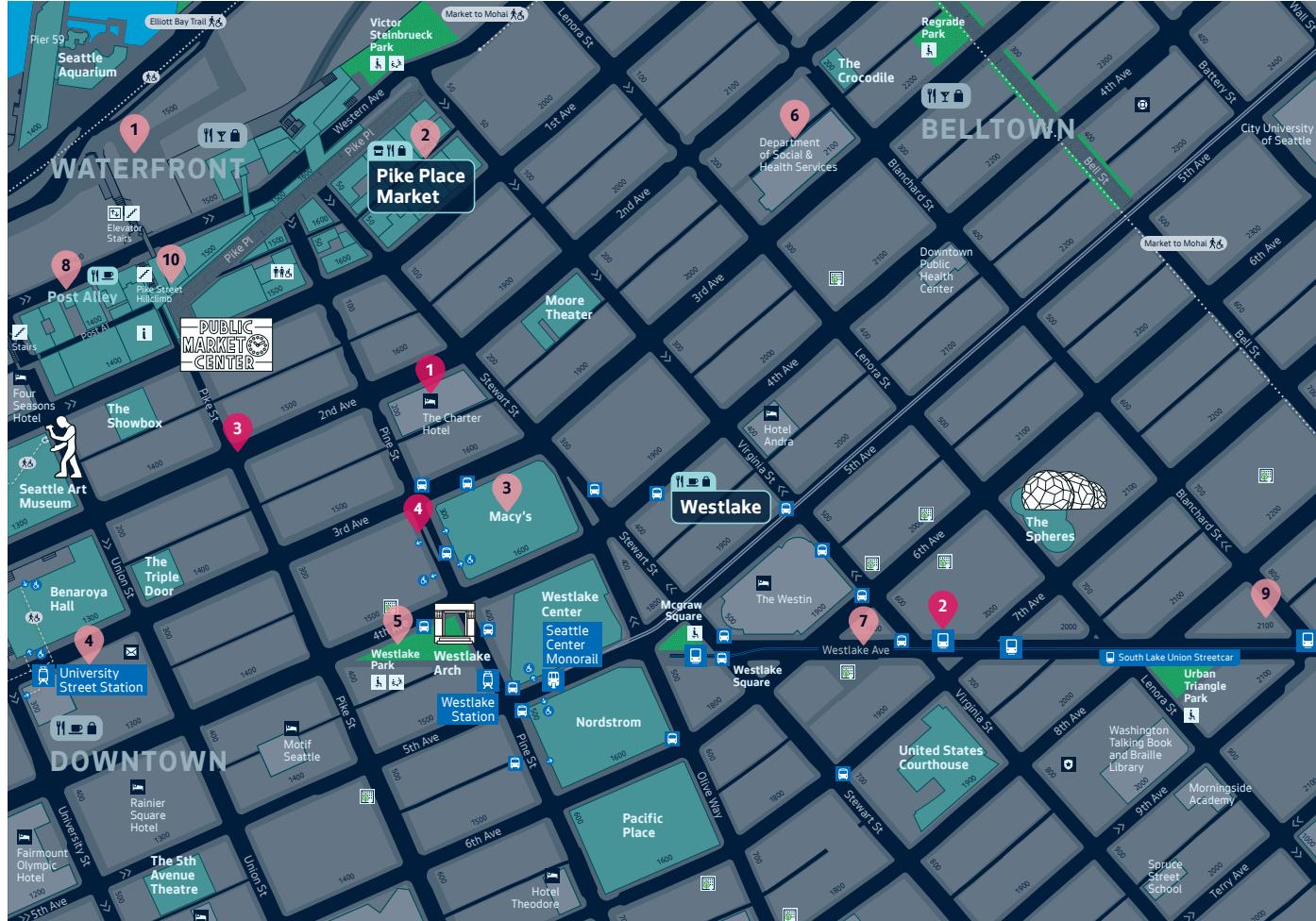
	Building parcels Building Parcel Gray		Sidewalk Sidewalk Gray		Pedestrian streets Pedestrian Street Pattern		Non-pedestrian areas No Access Area Gray
	Streets Road Fill Navy		Landmarks Landmark Fill Landmark Outline 1 pt		Parks Park Pattern		Pedestrian/accessible routes Shortcut Gray
	Water Water Blue		Transit Transit blue		Secondary destination Destination Gray		

Icons

- 1 General icon size
0.2x0.2 in
- 2 Primary icon size
0.3x0.3 in
- 3 Entrance icon size
0.11x0.11 in

Labels

- 1 District label
Seattle Text Bold
(all caps)
District Label Gray
Size: 30 pt
Leading: 30 pt
Tracking: 15
- 2 Neighborhood label
Seattle Text Bold
White
Size: 20 pt
Leading: 20 pt
Tracking: 20
- 3 Landmark label
Seattle Text Bold
Landmark Park
Label Gray
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15
- 4 Transit hub label
Seattle Text Reg
White
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15
- 5 Park label
Seattle Text Reg
Landmark Park
Label Gray
Size: 12 pt
Leading: 12 pt
Tracking: 10
- 6 Secondary destination label
Seattle Text Reg
Landmark Park
Label Gray
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15
- 7 Street label
Seattle Text Reg
Road Label Gray
Size: 12 pt
Tracking: 15
- 8 Active area label
Seattle Text Reg
Neighborhood
Panel Blue
Size: 16 pt
Leading: 16 pt
Tracking: 20
- 9 Block label
Seattle Text Reg
Road Fill Navy
Size: 8 pt
Tracking: 15
- 10 Additional label
Seattle Text Reg
White
Size: 10 pt
Leading: 10 pt
Tracking: 15



4.5 Finder Map - Light Base

Color

	Building parcels Building Parcel Gray Light		Sidewalk Sidewalk Gray Light		Pedestrian streets Pedestrian Street Pattern Light		Non-pedestrian areas No Access Area Gray Light
	Streets White		Landmarks Landmark Fill Light Landmark Outline Light 1 pt		Parks Park Pattern Light		Pedestrian/accessible routes Shortcut Gray
	Water Water Blue Light		Transit Transit blue		Secondary destination Destination Gray Light		

Icons

- 1 General icon size
0.2 x 0.2 in
- 2 Primary icon size
0.3 x 0.3 in
- 3 Entrance icon size
0.11 x 0.11 in

Labels

- 1 District label
Seattle Text Bold
(all caps)
District Label Gray
Light
Size: 30 pt
Leading: 30 pt
Tracking: 50
- 2 Neighborhood label
Seattle Text Bold
Neighborhood
Panel Blue Light
Size: 20 pt
Leading: 20 pt
Tracking: 20
- 3 Landmark label
Seattle Text Bold
Landmark Park
Label Gray Light
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15
- 4 Transit hub label
Seattle Text Reg
White
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15
- 5 Park label
Seattle Text Reg
Landmark Park
Label Gray Light
Size: 12 pt
Leading: 12 pt
Tracking: 10
- 6 Secondary destination label
Seattle Text Reg
Landmark Park
Label Gray Light
Size: 14 pt
Leading: 14 pt
Tracking: 15
- 7 Street label
Seattle Text Reg
Road Label Gray
Light
Size: 12 pt
Leading: 12 pt
Tracking: 15
- 8 Active area label
Seattle Text Reg
Neighborhood
Panel Blue Light
Size: 16 pt
Leading: 16 pt
Tracking: 20
- 9 Block label
Seattle Text Reg
Landmark Park
Label Gray Light
Size: 8 pt
Leading: 15
Tracking: 15
- 10 Additional label
Seattle Text Reg
Landmark Park
Label Gray Light
Size: 10 pt
Leading: 10 pt
Tracking: 15



4.5 Finder Map

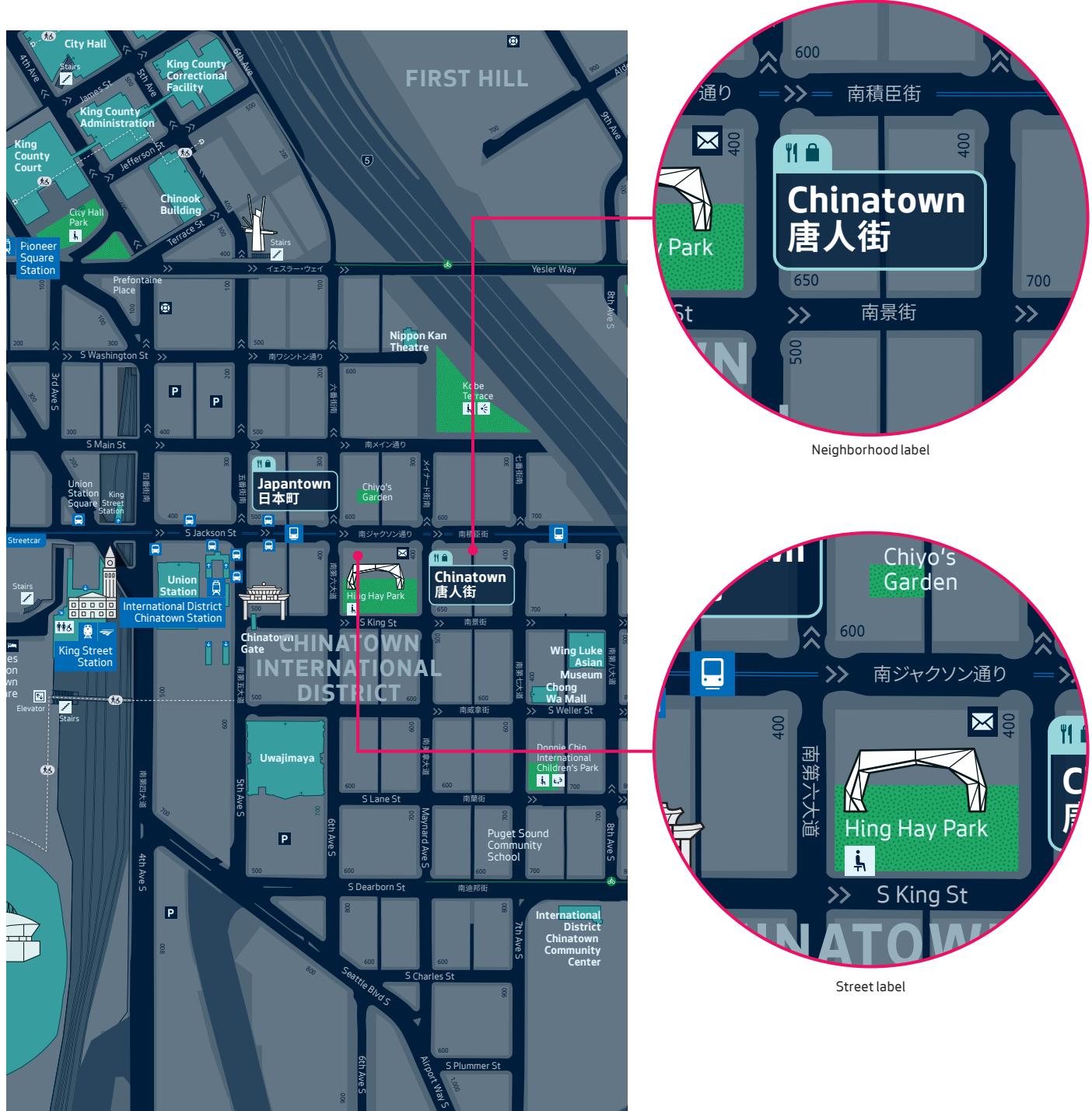
Secondary language

A second language is included for in specific circumstances when a language other than English has been identified as having strong ties to the community.

Three areas have been identified thus far as part of the initial pilots:

- Chinatown (traditional Chinese)
- Japantown (Japanese)
- Little Saigon (Vietnamese)

The respective second language is added to both street and neighborhood labels.



4.5 Finder Map

Context

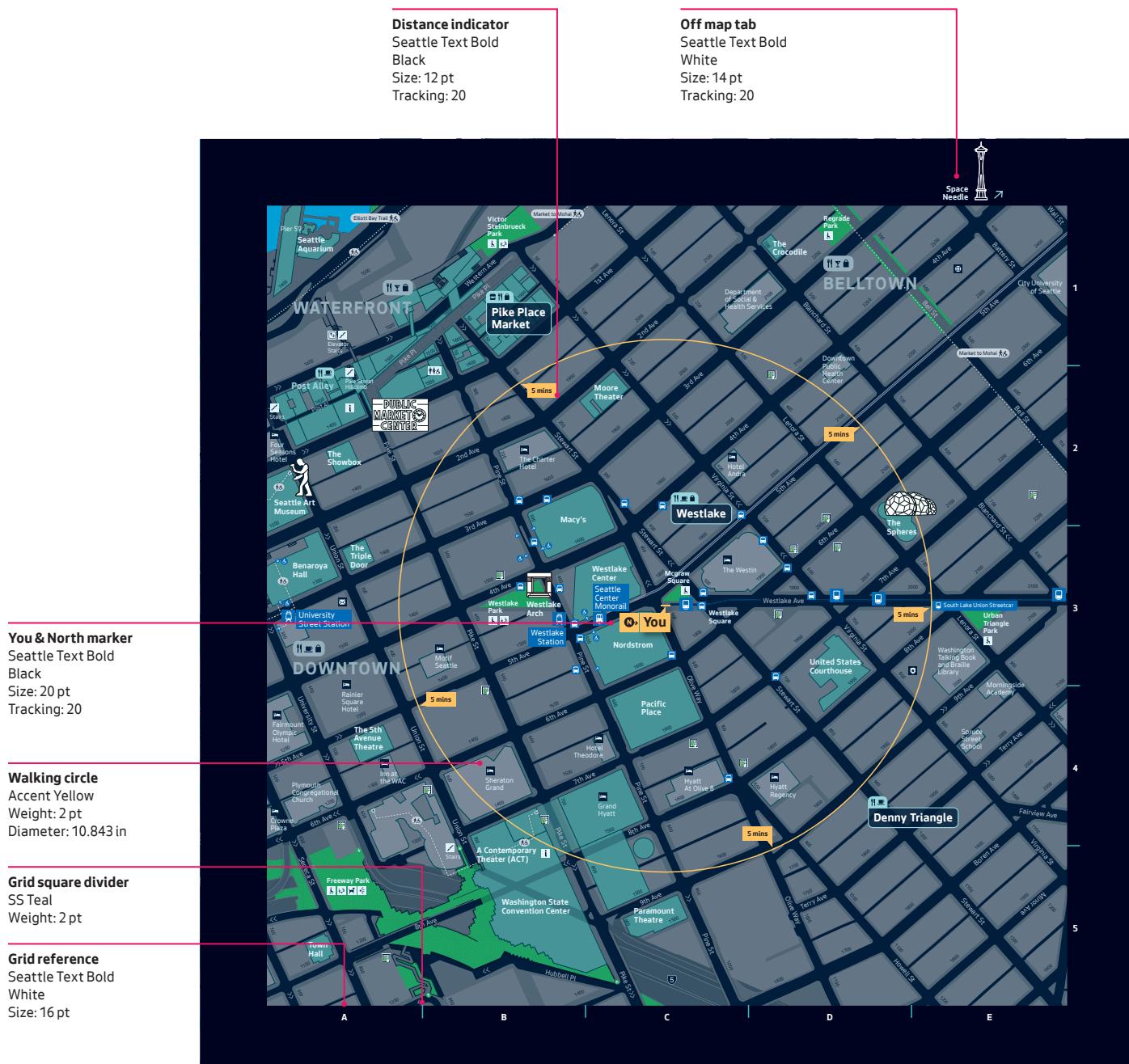
The user's location and orientation is highlighted with a prominent 'You' marker towards the center of the crop.

Orientation is indicated by a North-marker next to the 'You' marker.

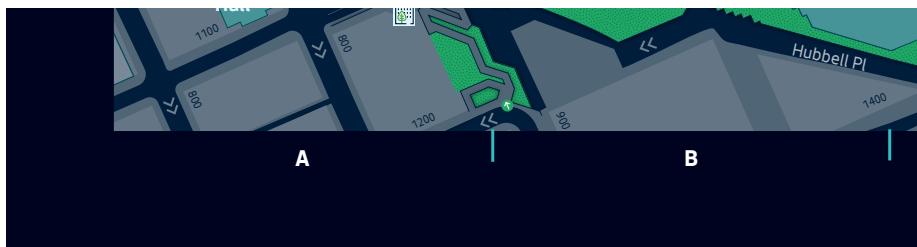
Scale is indicated by a 5-minute walk circle. The size of the circle is defined using an approximate average walking speed of 2.85 mph. This walking speed should be used consistently for any information about walking distances. The 5-minute walk circle lacks precision, especially in the context of a city following an orthogonal grid. The addition of multiple accurate distance indicators allow the user to better understand distances.

Adding Seattle's hills to this issue creates an even bigger inaccuracy. Therefore additional information needs to be included in the distance indicators, highlighting the direction of particular hills.

The map is typically accompanied by off-map tabs, directing towards nearby destinations (criteria for the inclusion of these can be found in the supporting document Asset Selection Criteria), and grid squares along the side and bottom of the map.



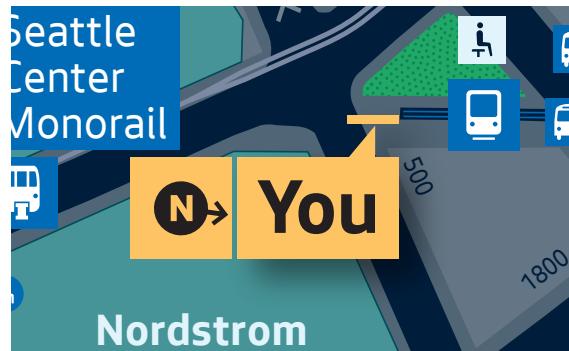
4.5 Finder Map

Context

Grid reference & grid square divider



Off map tab



You & North marker



Walking circle & distance indicator

4.6 Landmark Illustrations

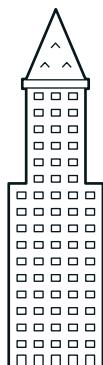
Landmark buildings are represented on mapping as simplified illustrations. They aid navigation and add interest to what can often be complex information.

The starting point for every illustration is the most prominent elevation, in order to keep the illustration as simple and recognizable as possible. In some cases this simplified elevation doesn't convey the key features of the landmark, so perspective and dimensionality can be added.

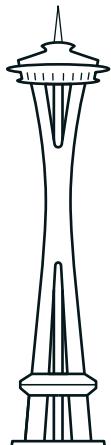
All illustrations use two line-weights: 0.5pt and 1pt. The thicker stroke is used to highlight key aspects of the landmark, as well as an overall outline.



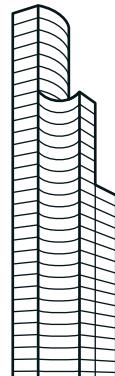
Pike Place Market



Smith Tower



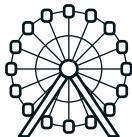
Space Needle



Columbia Center



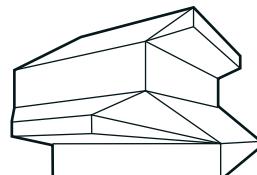
Seattle Art Museum



Great Wheel



Chinatown Gate



Central Library



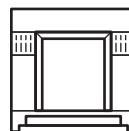
King Street Station



Tlingit Indian Totem Pole



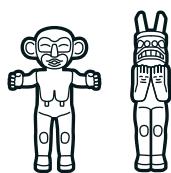
Pioneer Square Pergola



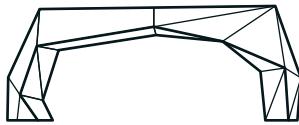
Westlake Arch



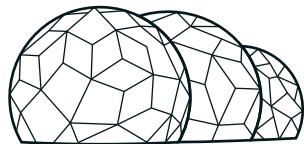
Songbird



Tsosqua and Bear



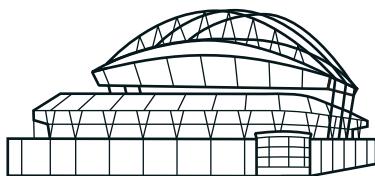
Hing Hay Park Arch



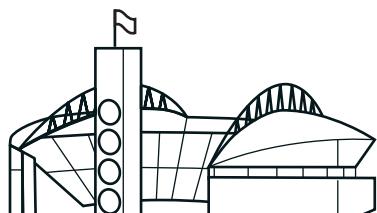
The Spheres



Museum of History & Industry (MOHAI)



T-Mobile Park



CenturyLink Field

4.7 Planner Map

The Planner Map gives a contextual view of adjacent neighborhoods, transit links and key destinations.

The map is designed to present high level information in as simple and engaging a way as possible. This map presents topographic information in a more simplified and diagrammatic way. Streets are represented by lines, with stroke weights defined by the priority route network. Building footprints, as well as parks are also highly simplified.

Just like the Finder Map, lettering and icons are designed at a size that maximizes legibility while retaining an ordered and functional appearance.

The map is designed to be used at 1:9000. If the map is used below this size, care should be taken to ensure legibility of labels and icons.

Planner Map - 1:9000



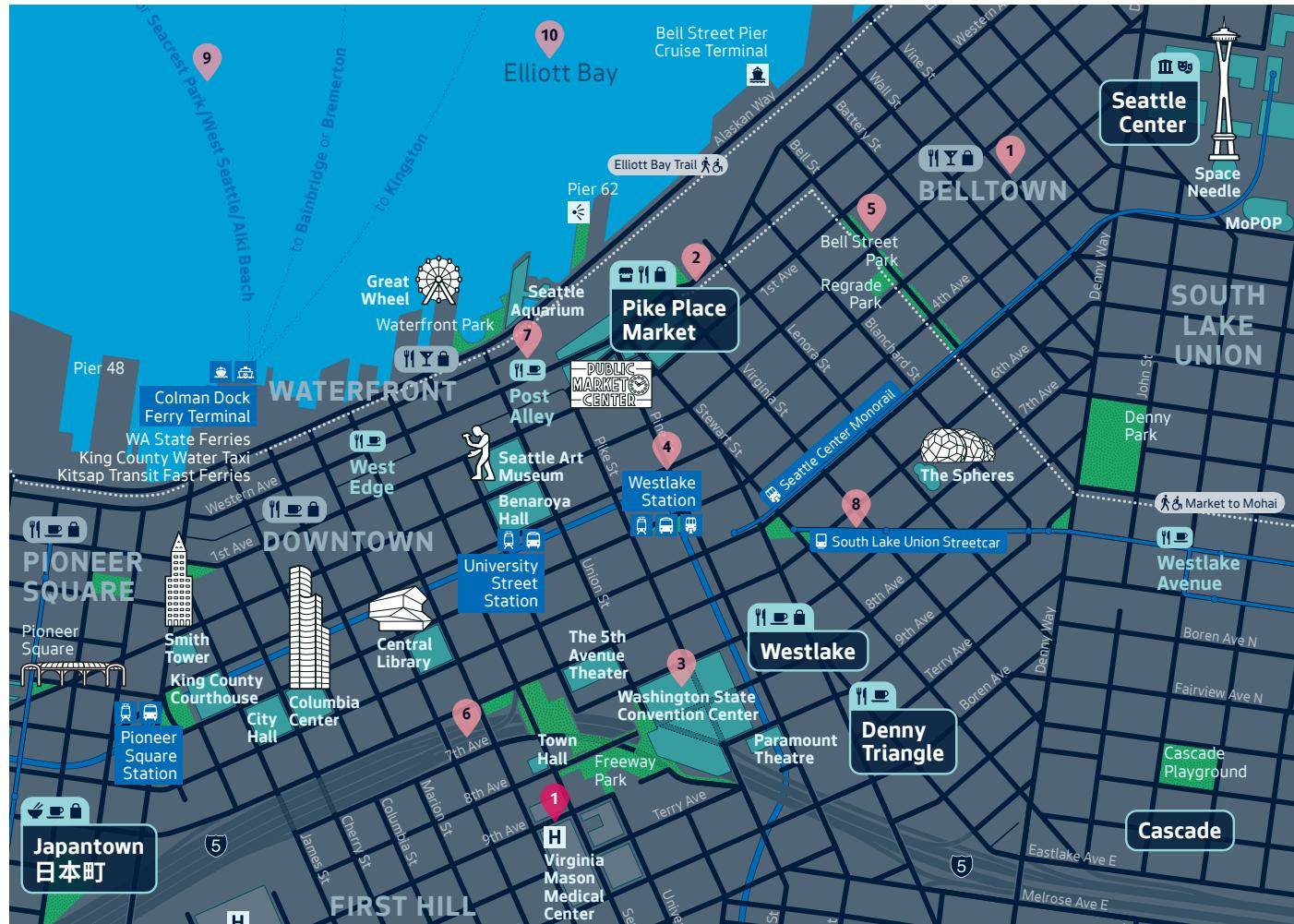
4.7 Planner Map

Color

	Sidewalk Sidewalk Gray		Non-pedestrian areas No Access Area Gray		Streets Road Fill Navy		Landmarks Landmark Fill
	Secondary destination Destination Gray		Pedestrian/accessible routes Shortcut Gray		Neighborhood panel Neighborhood Panel Blue		Landmark Outline 1 pt
	Water Water Blue		Transit Transit blue				Parks Park Pattern

Icons

Icons	Labels
	1 General icon size 0.2x0.2in
	1 District label Seattle Text Bold (all caps) District label gray Size: 20 pt Leading: 20 pt Tracking: 50
	2 Neighborhood label Seattle Text Bold White Size: 16 pt Leading: 16 pt Tracking: 20
	3 Landmark label Seattle Text Bold Landmark Park Label Gray Size: 12 pt Leading: 12 pt Tracking: 20
	4 Transit hub label Seattle Text Reg White Size: 12 pt Leading: 12 pt Tracking: 15
	5 Park label Seattle Text Reg Landmark Park Label Gray Size: 12 pt Leading: 12 pt Tracking: 15
	6 Street label Seattle Text Reg Road Label Gray Size: 10 pt Leading: 15
	7 Active area label Seattle Text Bold Neighborhood Panel Blue Size: 12 pt Leading: 14 pt Tracking: 20
	8 Streetcar label Seattle Text Reg White Size: 10 pt Leading: 15
	9 Water transit label Seattle Text Reg White Size: 12 pt Tracking: 25
	10 Water label Seattle Text Reg Water Dark Blue Size: 18 pt Leading: 18 pt Tracking: 20



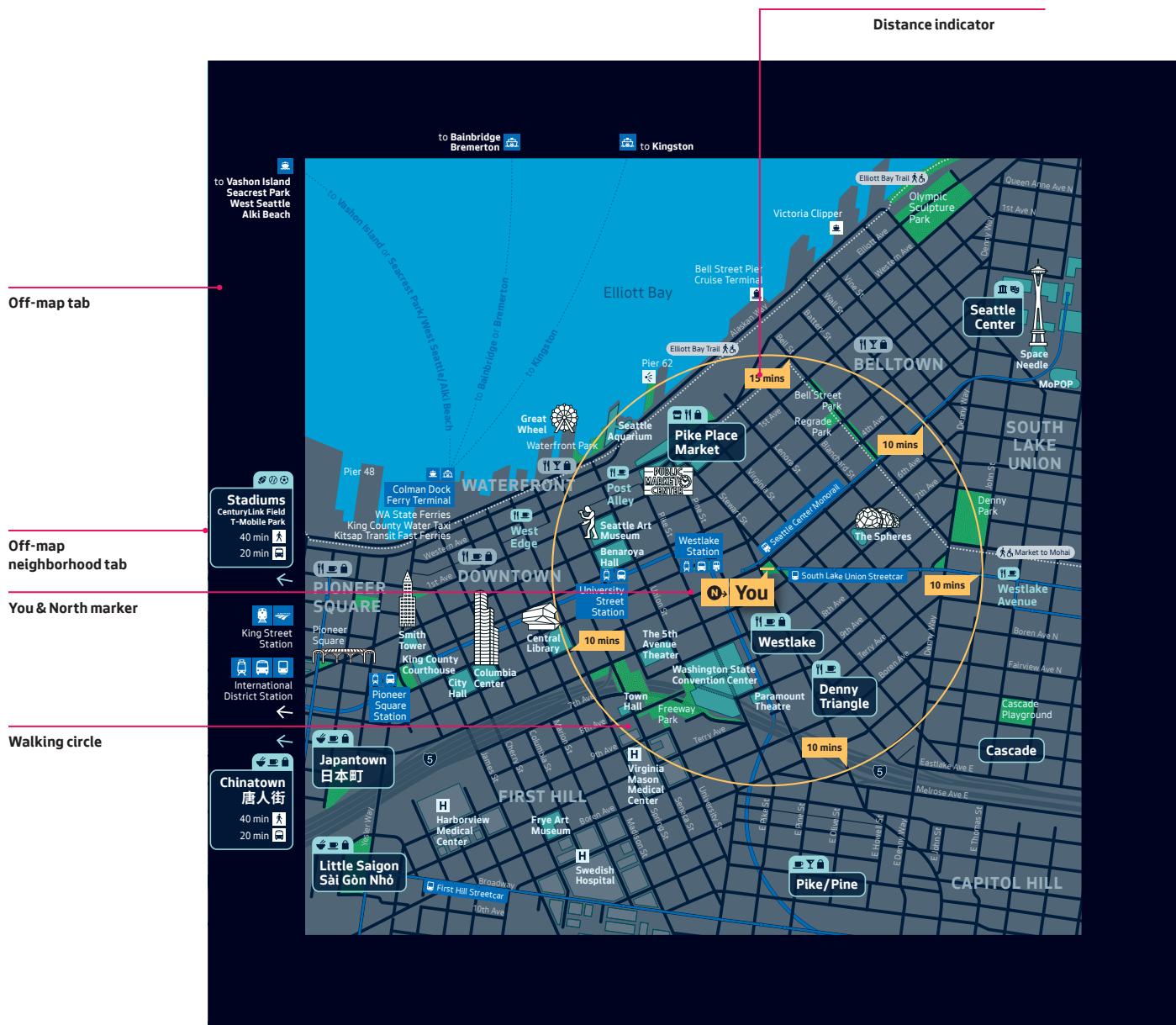
4.7 Planner Map

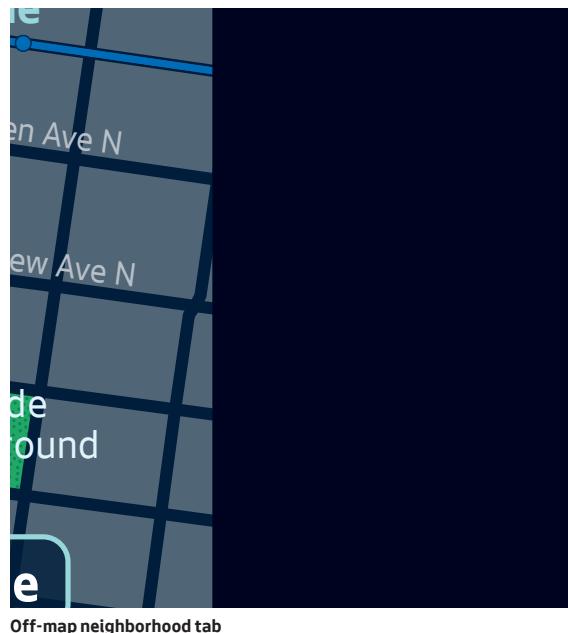
Context

'You' markers, north markers and walking circles are consistently used and styled across all mapping.

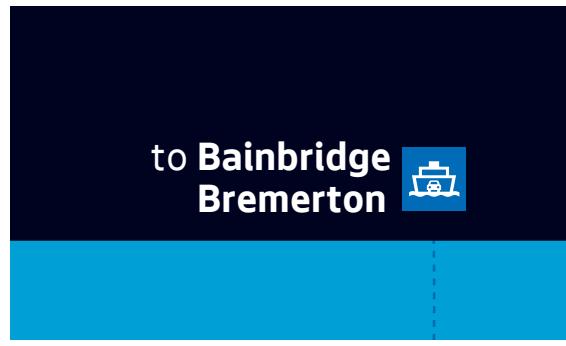
The crop of the Planner Map should be optimized to include crucial destinations, which means the walking circle will not always be centered.

Scale is indicated by a 10-minute walk circle. The size of the circle is defined using an approximate average walking speed of 2.85 mph. This walking speed should be used consistently for any information about walking distances. The 10-minute walk circle lacks precision, especially in the context of a city following an orthogonal grid. The addition of multiple accurate distance indicators allow the user to better understand distances.

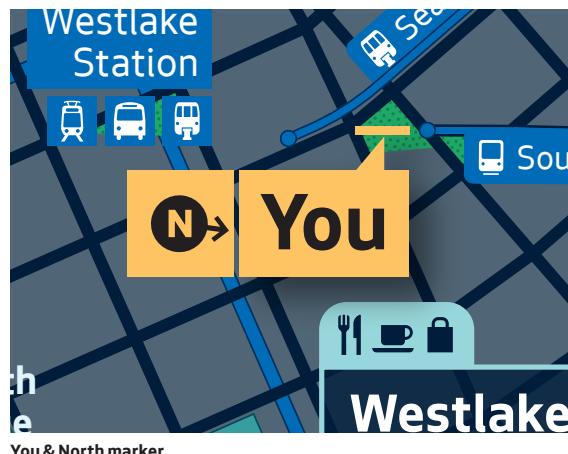


Context

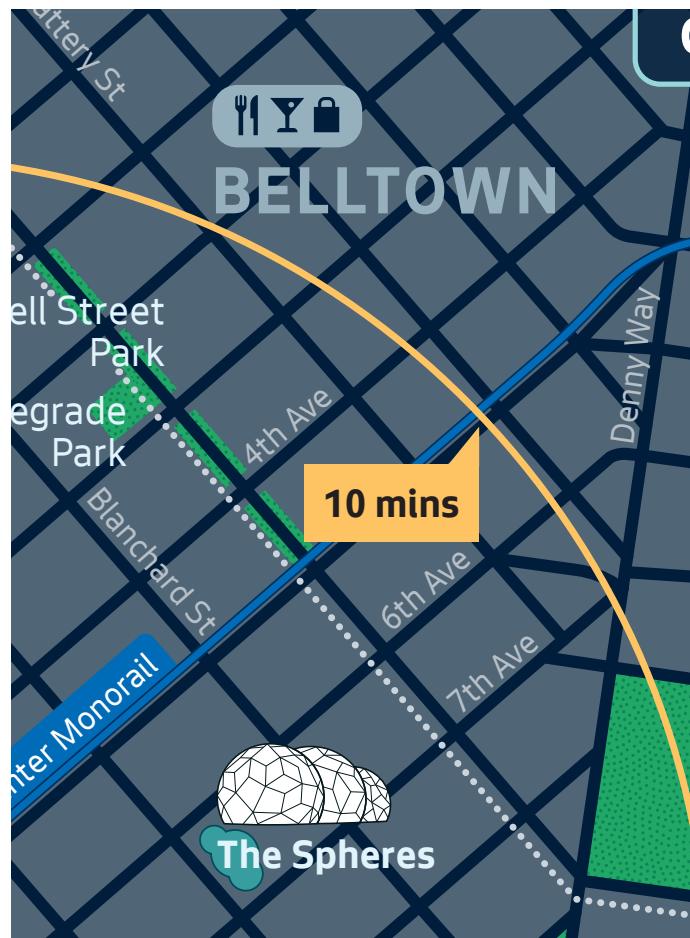
Off-map neighborhood tab



Off-map tab



You & North marker



Walking circle & distance indicator

4.8 Overview Map

The Overview Map gives a wide overview of the central visitor areas, highlighting individual neighborhoods and their key destinations.

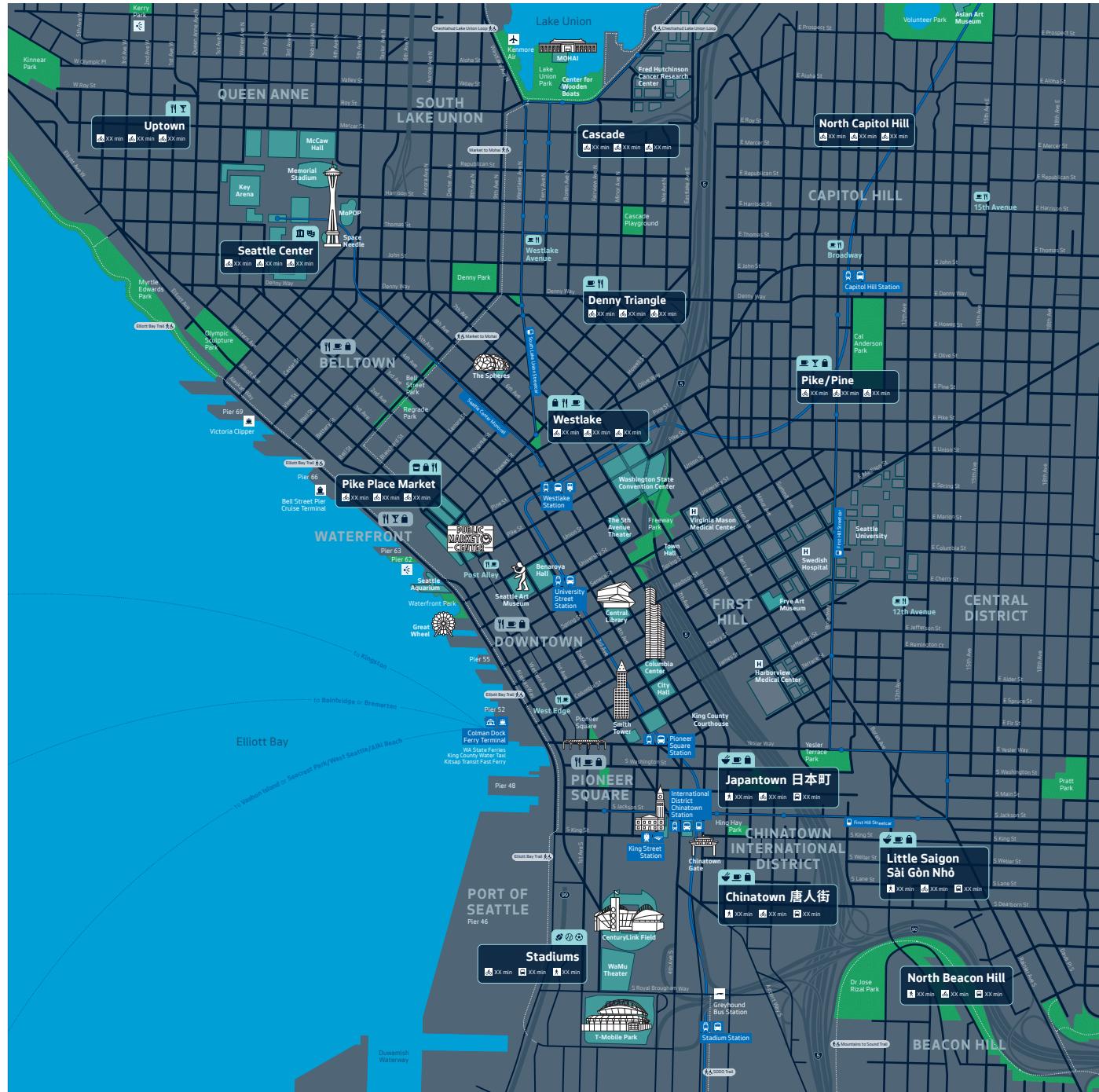
The Overview Map uses the same highly simplified topographic base as the Planner Map.

Post pilot, it is recommended to add neighborhood descriptions to the neighborhood labels to give the user a better idea of what each neighborhood has to offer.

Just like all other maps, lettering and icons are designed at a size that maximizes legibility while retaining an ordered and functional appearance.

The map is designed to be used at 1:6000. If the map is used below this size, care should be taken to ensure legibility of labels and icons.

Overview Map – 1:6000



4.8 Overview Map

Color

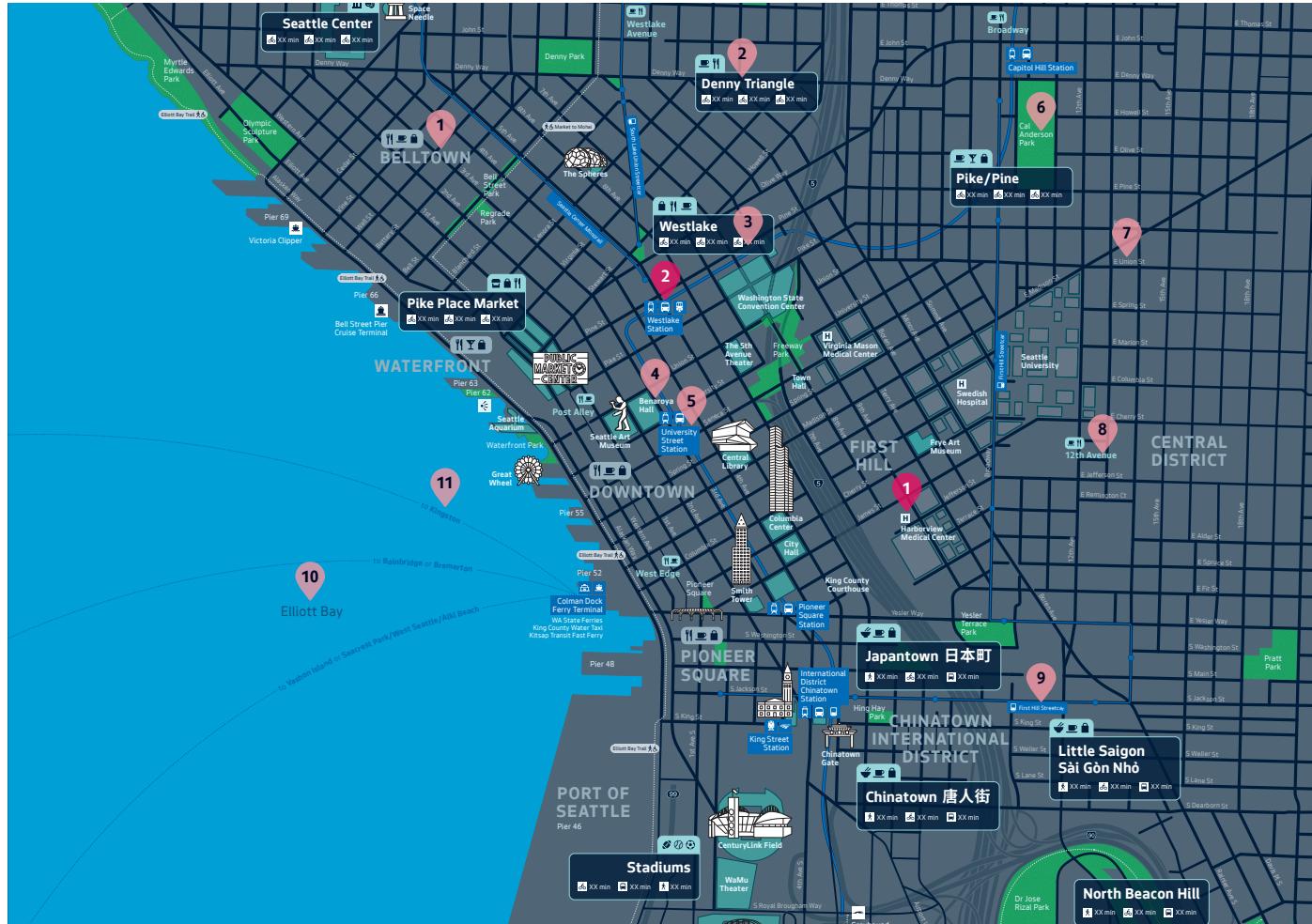
	Sidewalk Sidewalk Gray		Non-pedestrian areas No Access Area Gray		Streets Road Fill Navy		Landmarks Landmark Fill Landmark Outline 1 pt
	Secondary destination Destination Gray		Pedestrian/accessible routes Shortcut Gray		Neighborhood panel Neighborhood Panel Blue		Parks Park Pattern
	Water Water Blue		Transit Transit blue				

Icons

	General icon size 0.2x0.2 in
	Primary size 0.3x0.3 in

Labels

	1 District label Seattle Text Bold (all caps) District label gray Size: 30 pt Leading: 30 pt Tracking: 50		3 Neighborhood description label Seattle Text Reg White Size: 12 pt Leading: 14 pt Tracking: 15		5 Transit hub label Seattle Text Reg White Size: 14 pt Leading: 14 pt Tracking: 15		7 Street label Seattle Text Reg Road Label Gray Size: 12 pt Tracking: 15		9 Streetcar label Seattle Text Reg White Size: 10 pt Tracking: 15
	2 Neighborhood label Seattle Text Bold White Size: 26 pt Leading: 28 pt Tracking: 15		4 Landmark label Seattle Text Bold Landmark Park Label Gray Size: 14 pt Leading: 14 pt Tracking: 20		6 Park label Seattle Text Reg Landmark Park Label Gray Size: 14 pt Leading: 14 pt Tracking: 15		8 Active area label Seattle Text Bold Neighborhood Panel Blue Size: 16 pt Leading: 16 pt Tracking: 20		10 Water label Seattle Text Reg Water Dark Blue Size: 24 pt Leading: 24 pt Tracking: 20
	11 Water transit label Seattle Text Transit Blue Size: 14 pt Tracking: 25								



4.8 Overview Map

Context

'You' markers, north markers and walking circles are consistently used and styled across all mapping.

The crop of the Overview Map stays the same in all locations.

The 'You' marker and walking circle move according to the sign's location. The Overview Map is also always oriented 'north-up'.

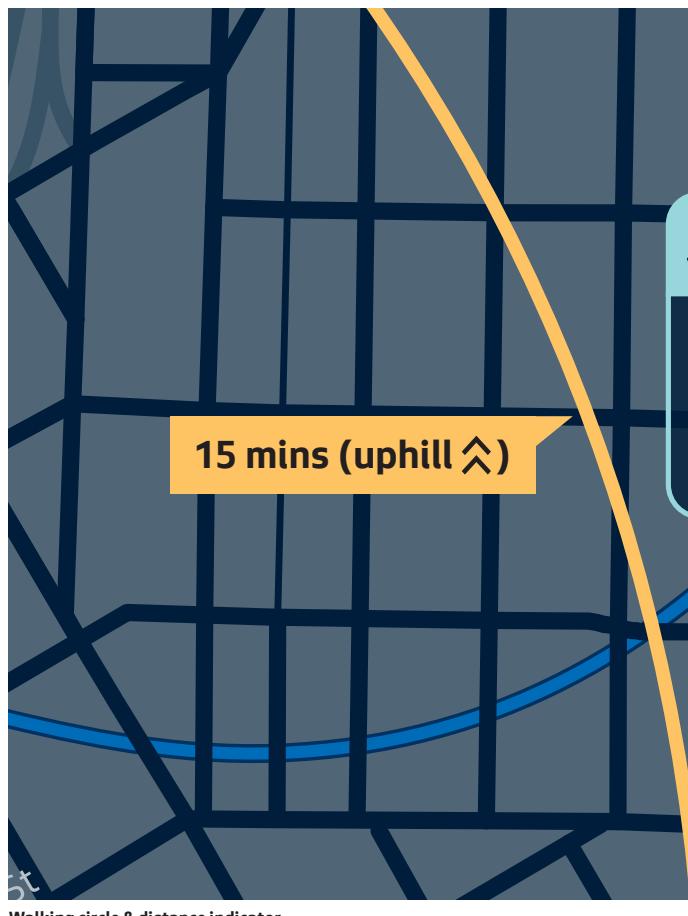
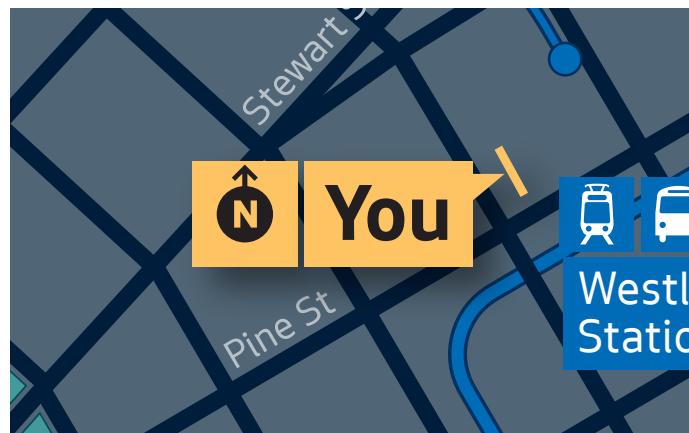
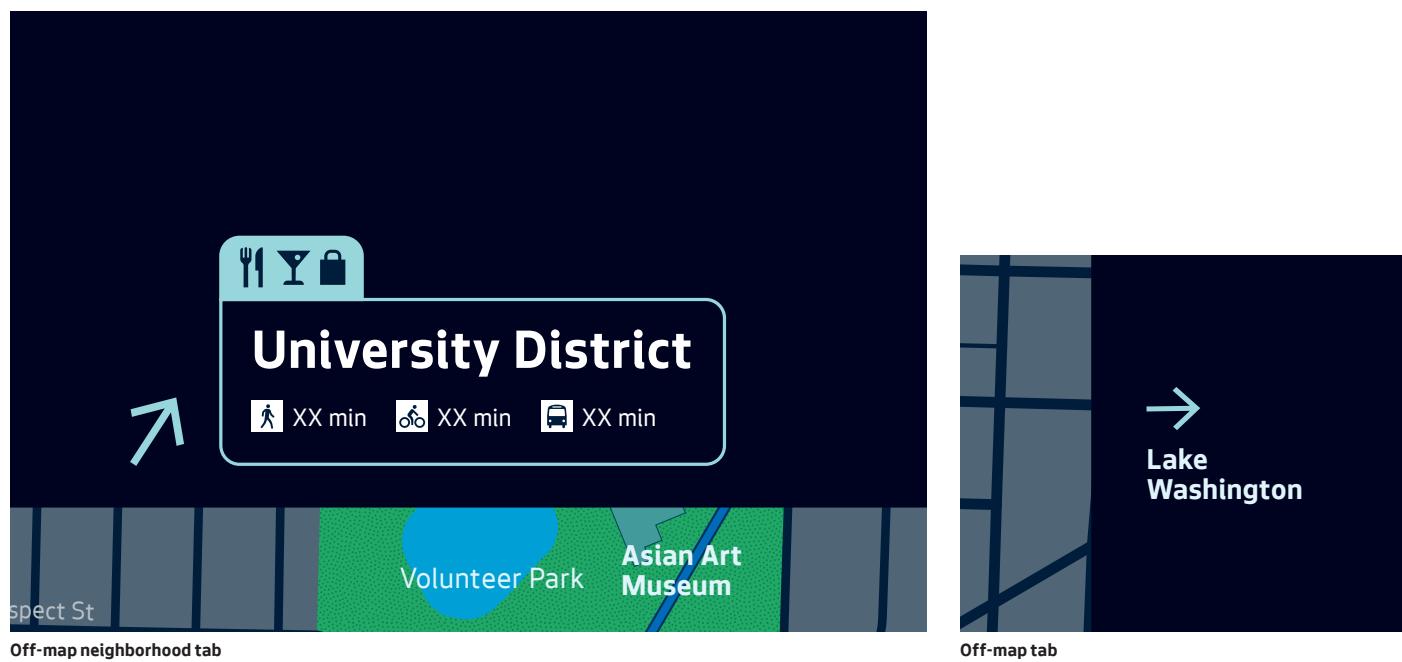
Scale is indicated by a 15-minute walk circle. The size of the circle is defined using an approximate average walking speed of 2.85 mph.

This walking speed should be used consistently for any information about walking distances. The 15-minute walk circle lacks precision, especially in the context of a city following an orthogonal grid.

The addition of multiple accurate distance indicators allow the user to better understand distances.



4.8 Overview Map

Context

5 Product Design

The key considerations for the product design of the sign elements are: high quality appearance that would be compelling for other businesses and neighboring communities to adopt; that the sign is easily maintained with relatively few parts to stock; that the sign is durable to withstand an urban environment; and that the sign not require excessive maintenance other than map updates. Other considerations are cost, the environmental footprint of the product, and that the finish of the sign does not produce a glare on the graphics.

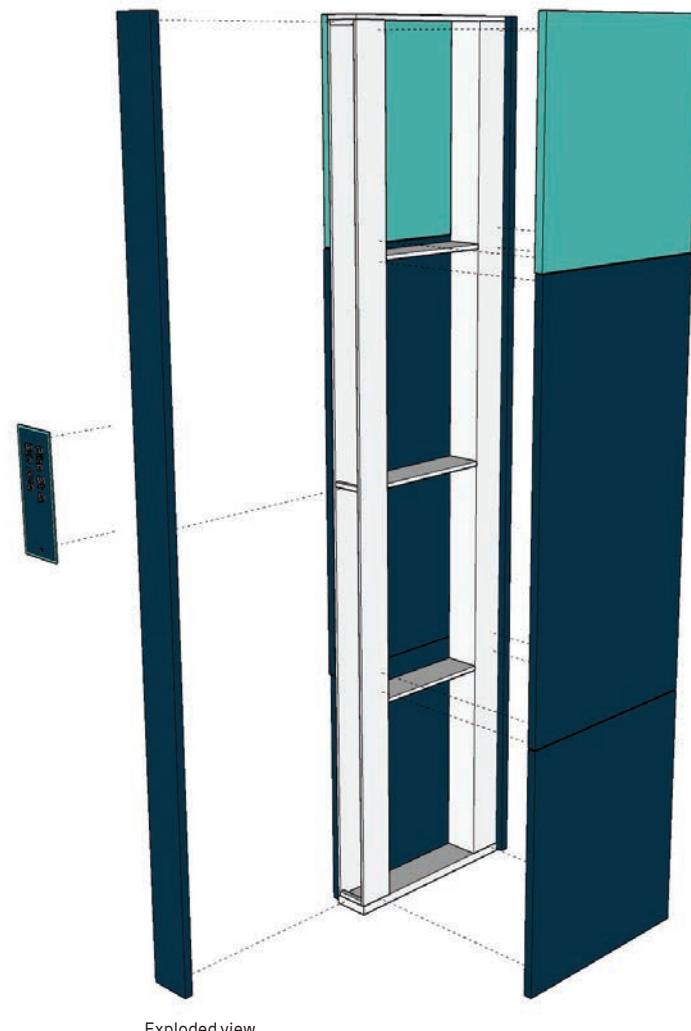
The overall design of the sign family is a modular concept, allowing for consistency in parts, with some variation of local distinctiveness in select neighborhoods. A modular design also allows easier updates to sign content, as only a portion of the sign would need to be replaced rather than the entire assembly.

5.1 Area Sign

The Area Sign is 24" wide with a slim 6" profile to easily fit in sidewalk furnishing zones. The modular concept is emphasized in the Area Sign by having each sign panel in relief with a $\frac{1}{8}$ " reveal (seam) around each panel. The top panel on the front and back of the assembly is painted a bright teal color to act as a beacon visible from a distance, panels below and on the sides are a darker navy. Fasteners for the front and back panels are hidden for a clean aesthetic and reduced opportunity for vandalism. The panels are painted aluminum with digitally printed graphics and an anti-graffiti laminate. These materials produce a simple, durable assembly without need for a map frame, good quality graphics, and low cost of direct to media print. Moreover, aluminum is a well used, lightweight material in signage design which can be reused and recycled. Braille and raised lettering are provided on an etched zinc Tactile Panel on the side panel, attached with hidden fasteners and highlighted by a teal border for visual contrast.



Area Sign



Exploded view

The Area Sign is assembled by first creating a structural galvanized steel frame of C channels with welded cross supporting bars and top and base plates. Concrete foundations are poured with anchors, and the structural steel frame is attached with anchors through the frame's base plate. Welded studs on the back of the sign panels are attached to the structural frame, secured to the frame with lock nuts. The side panels hide the attachments of the front and back panels, and have countersunk screws to hold the side panel in place.



Top view

5.2 Overview Sign

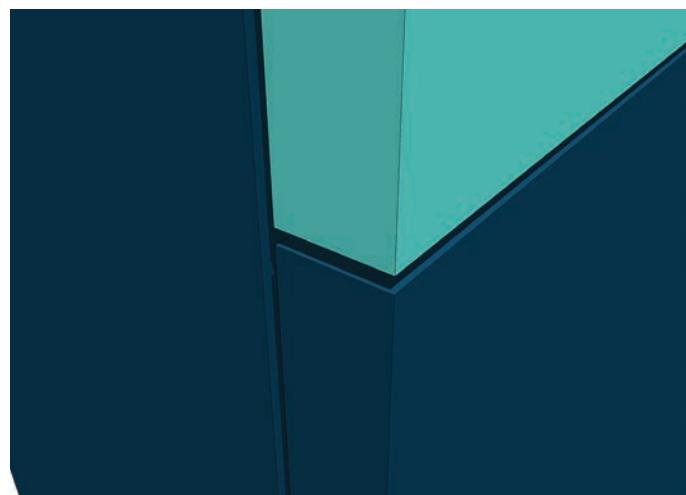


Overview Sign

Like the Area Sign, the Overview Sign celebrates the modular concept with $\frac{1}{8}$ " seams around the sign panels. The Overview Sign is 36" wide, but keeps the slim 6" depth profile. The assembly and graphics of the Overview Sign are similar to the Area Sign, with a wider supporting steel structure and foundation. Overview Signs will be placed in larger, open plaza areas as welcome places to the city.



Direct print to .080 aluminum with Matte laminate

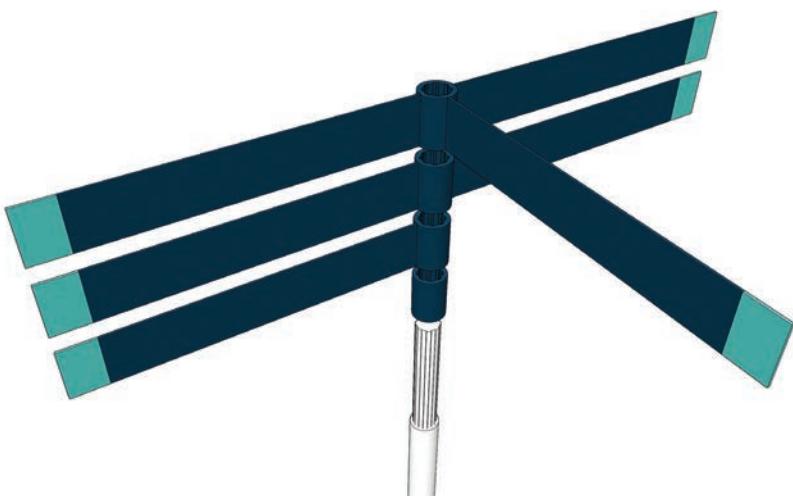


Detailed view of panel gaps

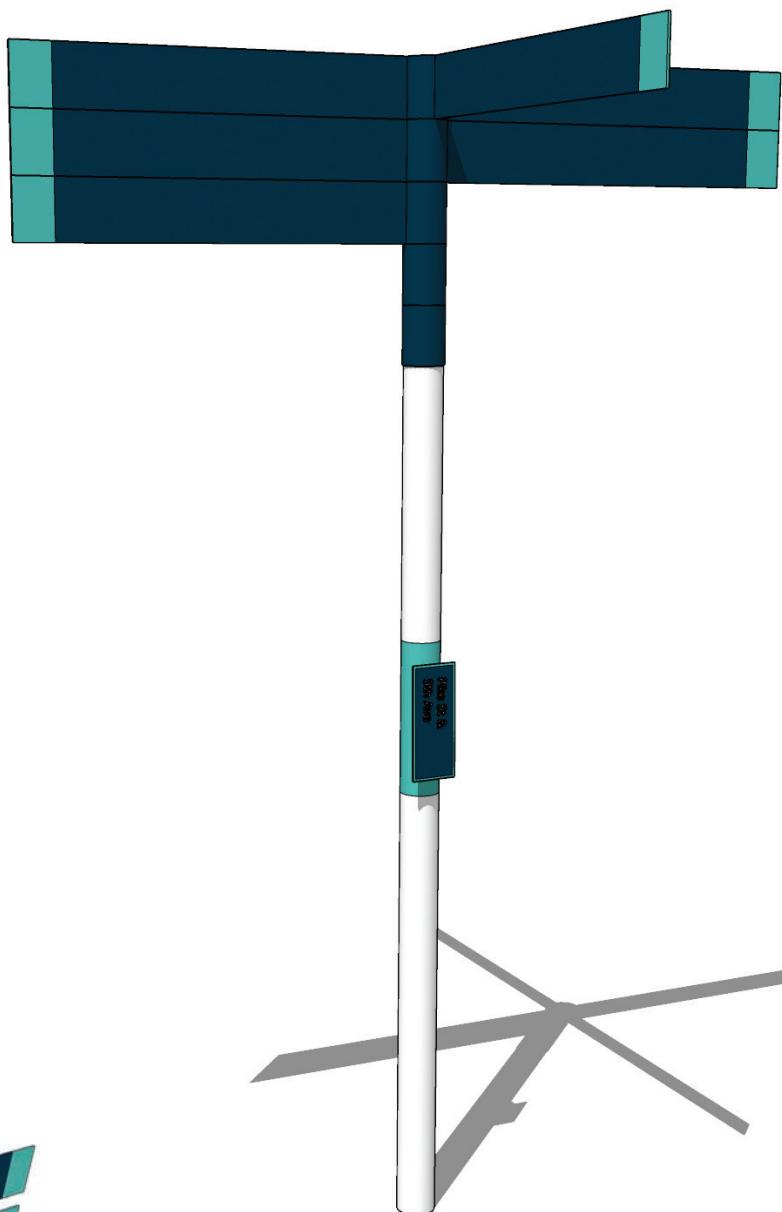
5.3 Nudge Sign

In keeping with the modular concept and clean aesthetic of hidden fasteners, the Nudge Sign is comprised of aluminum finger blades attached to a steel pole via a collar system. The sign blade collars are toothed to lock into place on the fluted pole, and rotate in 45 degree increments, accommodating the directionality of Seattle's orthogonal street grid with occasional diagonal breaks and shifts. Up to five blades can be stacked vertically in the same plane on the pole, and the modularity of this system is maintained by using spacer collars where directional blades are not needed. Tactile information of the sign location is included as a separate panel on the pole with a custom bracket attachment to hide away the fasteners. The tactile information is highlighted on the pole with teal painted above and below the panel for contrast.

The Nudge Sign is an overall height of 10' with 3'-4" wide finger blades. The pole will be directly embedded into a concrete foundation, which keeps the assembly secure and results in a clean finish on the ground surface without any anchor bolts.



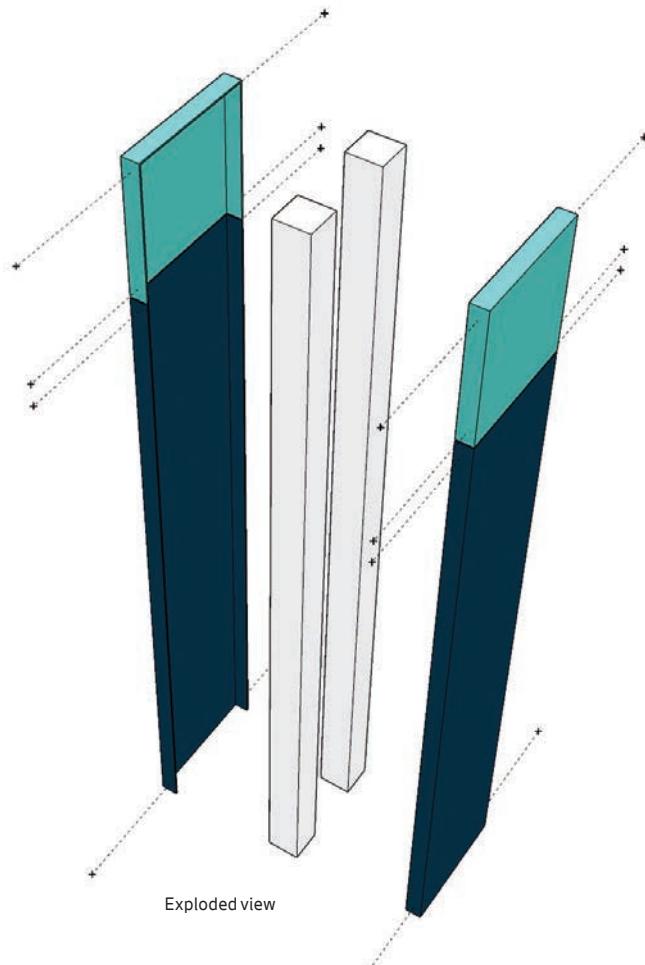
Exploded view



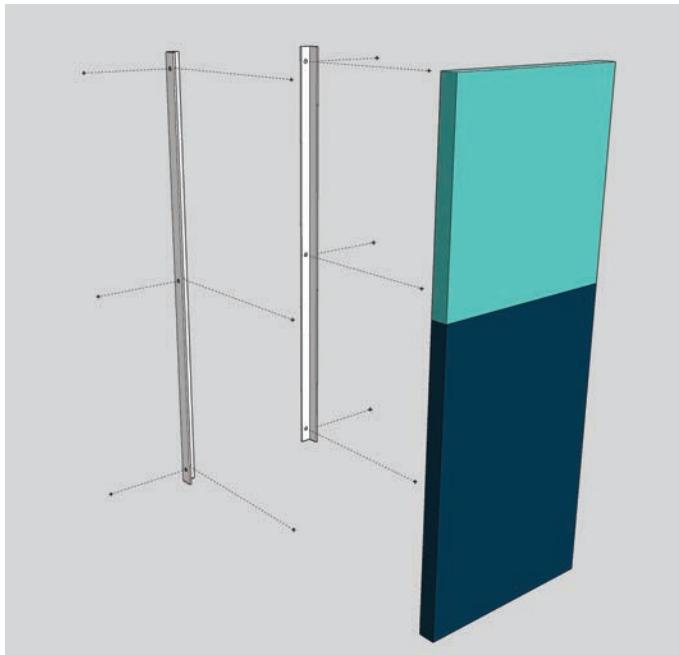
Nudge Sign

5.4 Route MarkerFreestanding

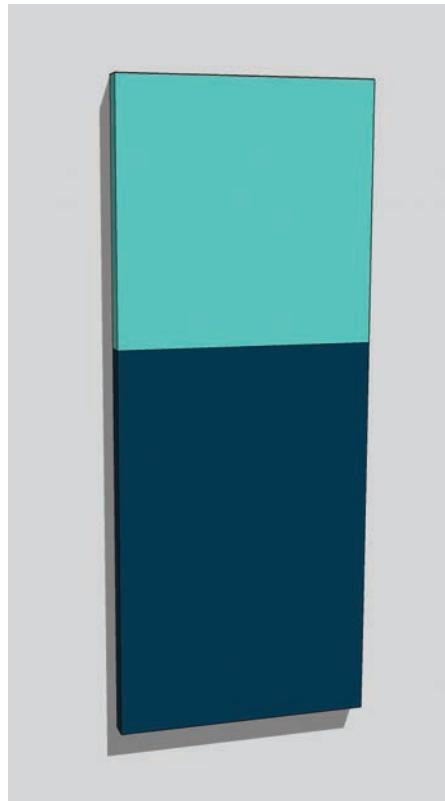
The Route Marker is a simplified assembly of the Area Sign, with separate modular panels for the top teal beacon and bottom navy panel. The sign assembly is four folded aluminum panels (2 front and 2 on the back) fastened through the side of the panel to square structural steel posts. The posts are welded to a base plate and the assembly is surface mounted to the foundation via anchors through the base plate. The anchor bolts are hidden from view by the front and back panels.



Freestanding Route Marker

5.4 Route Marker

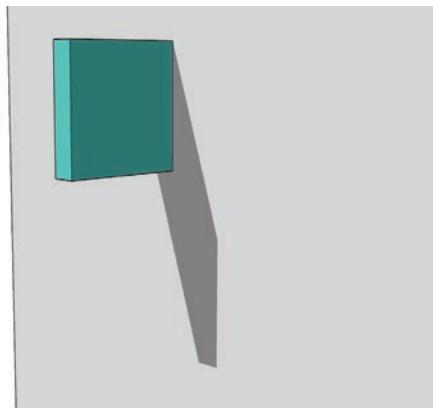
Exploded View



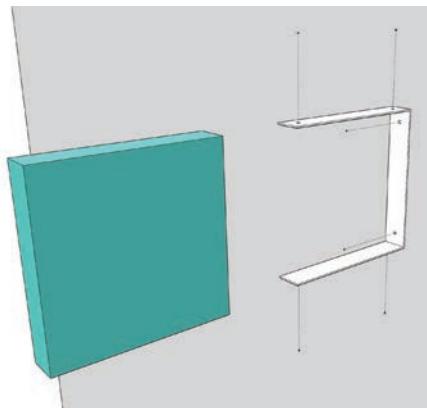
Wall mounted Route Marker

Wall mounted

Similar to the flag mounted assembly, the wall mounted Route Marker also neatly hides away fasteners by first attaching steel angles to the wall, and then sliding a folded aluminum panel over the top of the brackets, fastening in place on the sides.



Flag mounted Route Marker



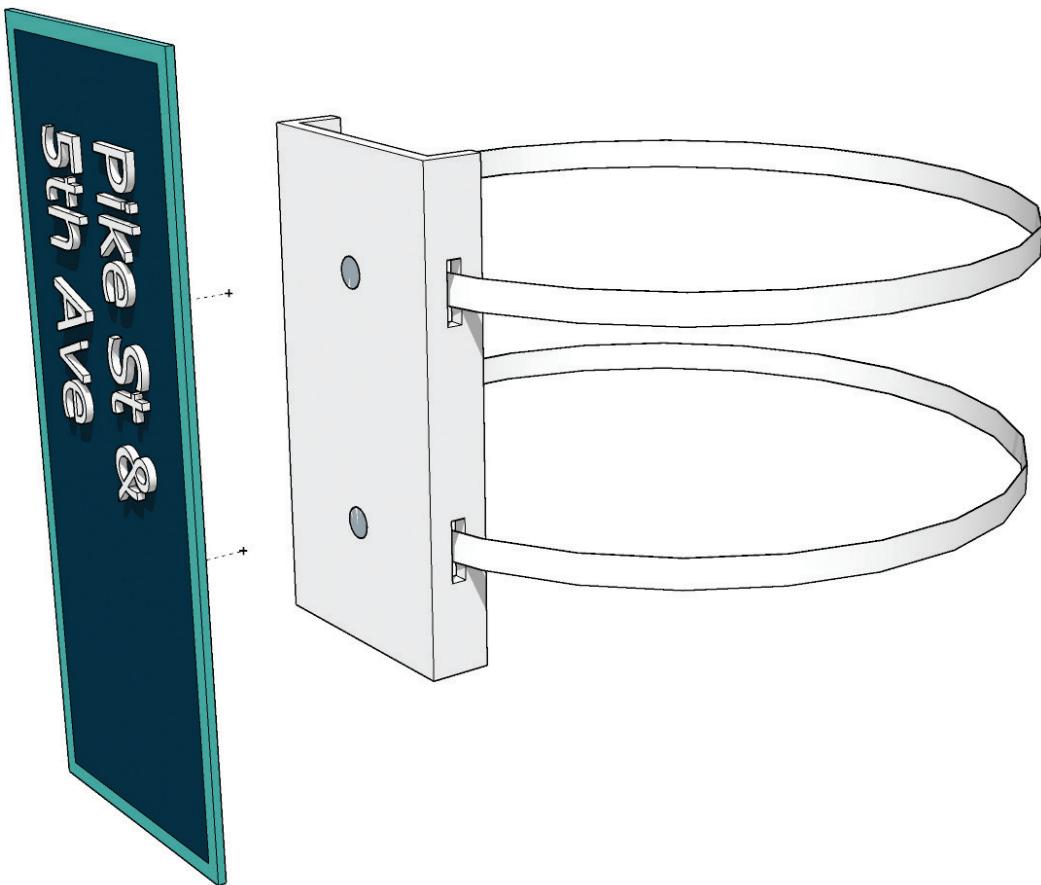
Exploded View

Flag mounted

The flag mounted Route Marker is a small 12" wide x 12" tall x 2" deep folded aluminum panel affixed to a wall with 2" steel brackets. The steel brackets are fixed to the wall first, and the aluminum panel is slid over the steel structure and fastened to the top and bottom. The attachment is hidden away for a clean aesthetic.

5.5 Tactile Pole Panel

In addition to tactile information being provided on the Area, Overview, and Nudge signs, it is proposed to add Tactile Panels at signalized intersections to inform blind and low vision users of the street names and block numbers. The panels are an etched zinc for ADA compliance. As a temporary measure the Tactile Panel can be attached to existing signal poles with stainless steel banding through a bracket on the back of the Tactile Panel. For long term installation, the Tactile Panel could attach to an assembly including a bracket fastened to the existing pole as used on the Nudge Sign.



5.6 Sidewalk Medallion

A Sidewalk Medallion is being tested in the pilot as an alternative means to highlight the through-building Route Marker. The Sidewalk Medallion is a foil-backed vinyl decal, which will not cause a tripping hazard, and will be durable enough to last 6 months to a year. For longer term applications, a more durable material should be used, such as a concrete, plastic, or metal inlay into the sidewalk surface. The chosen material should be slip-resistant and not pose any tripping hazard.



WalkDenver decal map



WalkBoston decal



5.7 Transit Local Area Map

Transit maps are being integrated into existing transit agency assets. At the two streetcar stops, an adhesive vinyl is specified for the back panels of two glass shelters. At Sound Transit LINK light rail stations, vinyl maps will be applied to existing aluminum wall-mounted customer information panels, and placed into the aluminum map panels of the street level trilon structures. Lastly in King County Metro bus stops, maps will fit into existing customer info panels, Type D structures, as well as a few taller type C tech pylon assemblies.

6 Design Intent Drawings

The following section contains all Design Intent Drawings for all sign types, setting out overall construction methods, materials and finishes.

DESIGN INTENT

DRAWINGS

Seamless Seattle
Pedestrian Wayfinding
Pilot
July 2019



Seattle

Department of

Transportation

City of Seattle

Department of Transportation
700 5th Ave., Suite 3800
Seattle, WA, 98104

Contact: Aditi Kambui, SDOT
Ph: 206.615.0429



1402 Third Ave., Suite 206
Seattle, WA 98101

Ph: 206.735.7466

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Graphic Standards	2
System Overview	3
Area Sign	4-6
Overview Sign	7-10
Nudge Sign	11-13
Route Marker	14-15
Pavement Medallion	16
Tactile Panel	17
Structural Notes	18

The purpose of these drawings is to illustrate design intent. Drawings are not for construction.
Written dimensions on these drawings have precedence over scaled dimensions.

The further development and engineering of these drawings shall be submitted as shop drawings to the Project Owner. Contractors shall verify and be responsible for all final quality, dimensions, materials and conditions on the job.

Project owner shall be notified of any variations from the dimensions and conditions shown by these drawings prior to the execution of any work, including changes to graphic designs or typography.

Drawing scale shown on plans is for full size plans only. Alta Planning + Design, Applied Wayfinding, or Chudgar shall not be responsible for scale discrepancies caused by reduced or enlarged drawings.

MATERIALS PALETTE

Contractor shall be responsible for supplying samples for all colors and materials within the palette.



Color:	White	Black	Gray	Navy	Teal
Materials:	Matthews Paint				
Process:	Surface painted with Matthews Polyurethane Clear Coat Protection	Surface painted with Matthews Polyurethane Clear Coat Protection	Surface painted with Matthews Polyurethane Clear Coat Protection	Surface painted with Matthews Polyurethane Clear Coat Protection	Surface painted with Matthews Polyurethane Clear Coat Protection

ARTWORK

All artwork to be provided by Applied Wayfinding.

Refer to Seamless Seattle Graphic Standards Document for graphic specifications.

Contractor is responsible for matching all colors and materials as specified and is required to provide color and material sample to the Project Owner for approval.

All painted surfaces to receive Matthews Paint Ultraviolet (UV) and Anti-Graffiti coating.

GENERAL NOTES

- These drawings are intended to illustrate design intent only and are not for construction. All final engineering and conditions of the project are the responsibility of the fabricator. Shop drawings by the fabricator must be submitted for approval, prior to proceeding with fabrication.
- The quality of fit and finish on the final product must meet or exceed the final requirements of these drawings. All signs, graphics, and other components of the sign system must be approved by the Owner or Representative.
- Welds. All welds shall be ground smooth, paint all seams.
- Hardware. All exposed hardware shall be tamper proof fasteners.
- All exposed edges painted to match adjacent face.
- Colors shown are for reference only and are subject to the limitations of the printing process. Refer to referenced color systems contained within these drawings for specifications.
- Scaled examples shown are for reference only, and do not necessarily reflect actual site conditions. Detailed site surveys are required prior to fabrication and installation.
- Messages shown in these drawings are for general reference only. Refer to artwork supplied by Applied Wayfinding.



7/26/2019

Aditi Kambui, SDOT
Seattle, WA

CLIENT

Seamless Seattle
Pedestrian Wayfinding Pilot

PROJECT

DOCUMENT ISSUE

Graphic Standards

SHEET TITLE

2

SHEET NUMBER

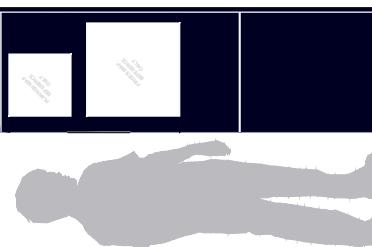
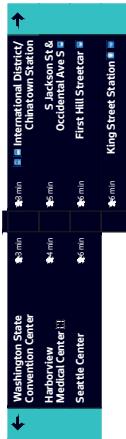


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Overview Sign

Area Sign

Nudge Sign



Aditi Kambuj, SDOT
Seattle, Wa

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Pedestrian Wayfinding Pilot

PROJECT
7/26/2019

July 2019
DOCUMENT ISSUE
System Overview
SHEET TITLE
3
SHEET NUMBER

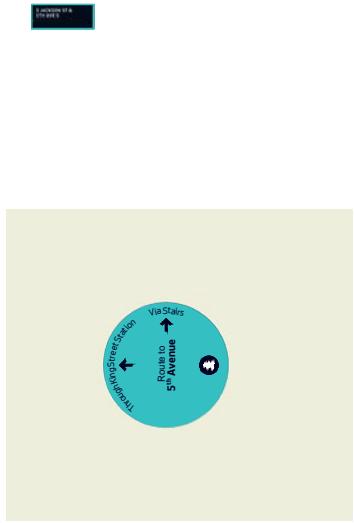
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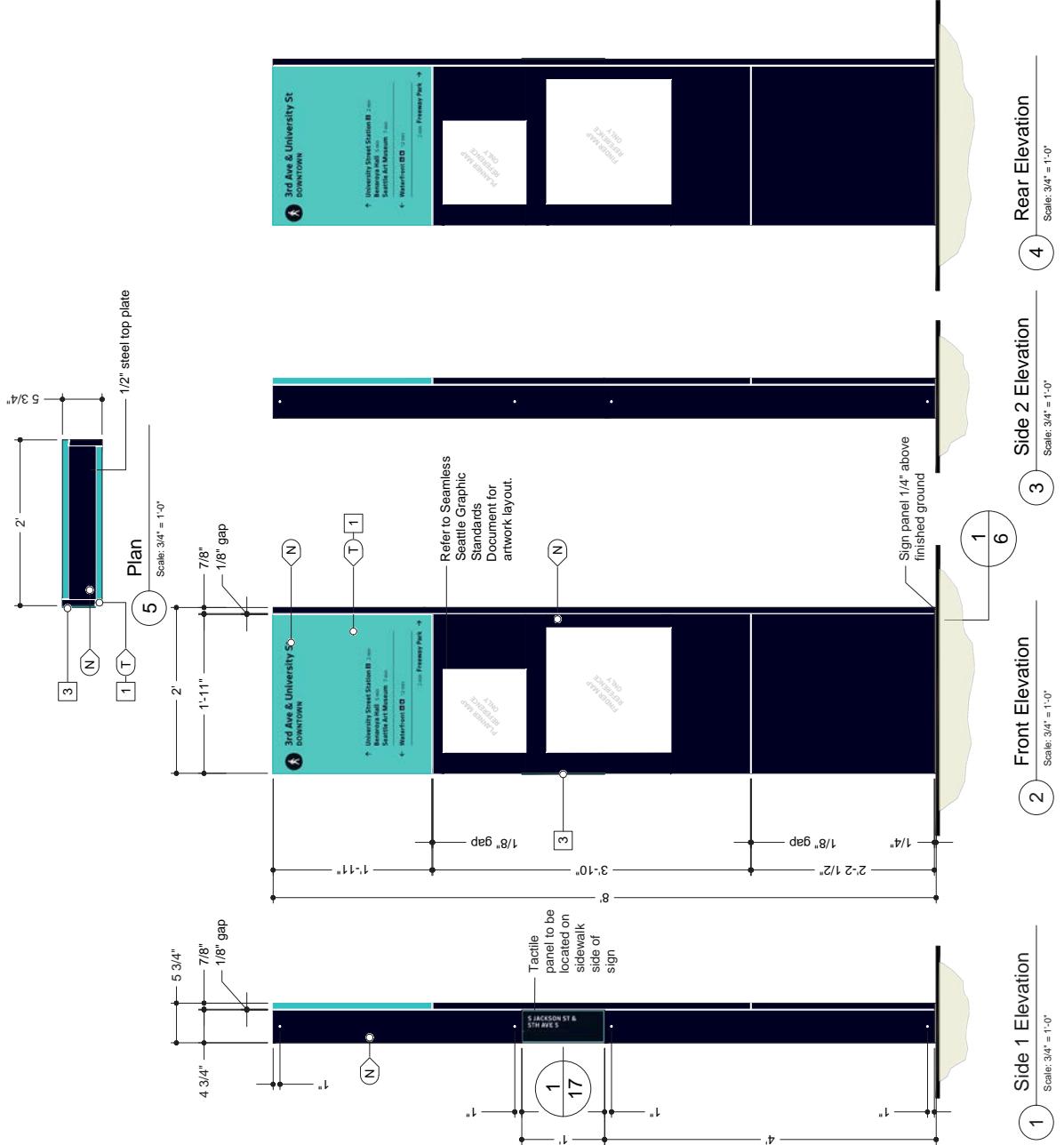
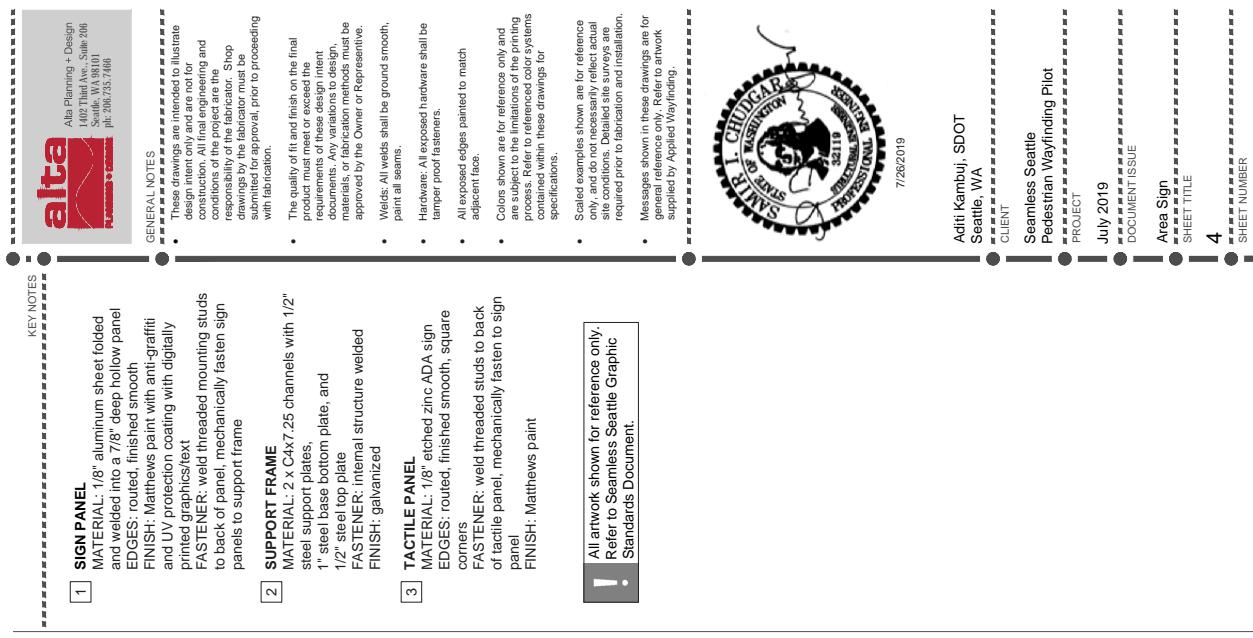
Tactile Panel

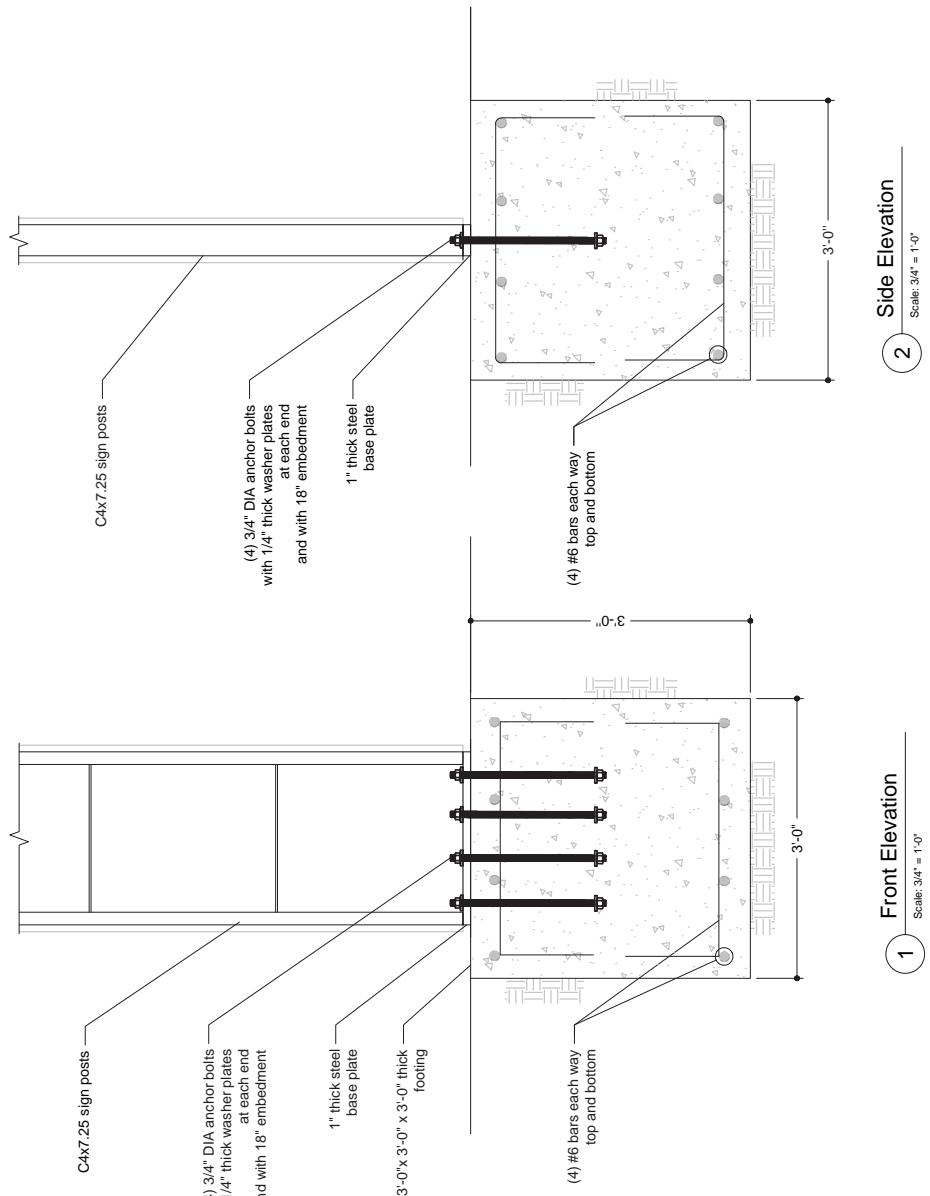
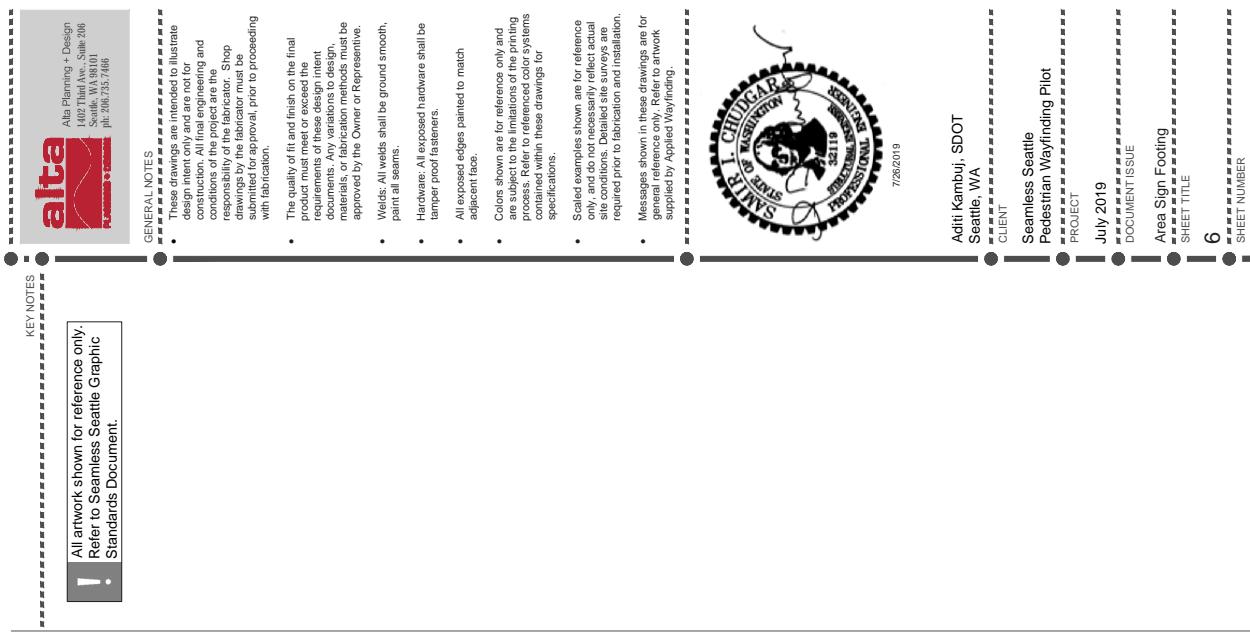
Pavement
Medallion

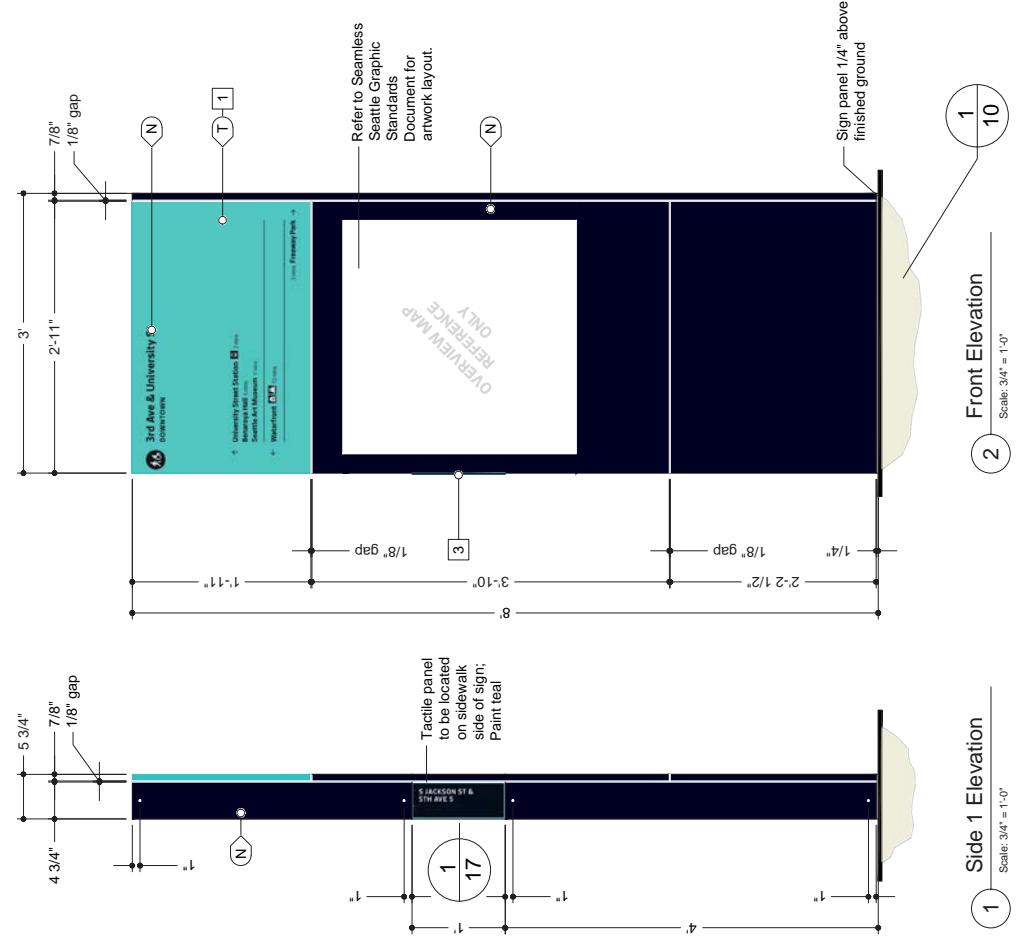
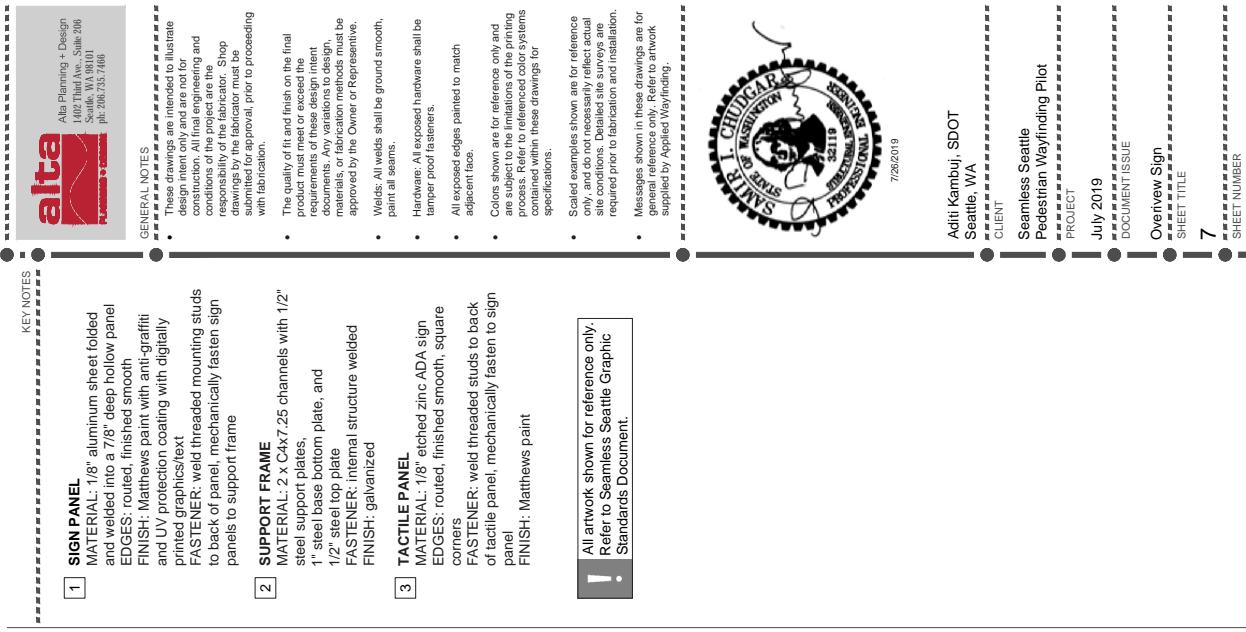
Wall-Mounted
Route Marker

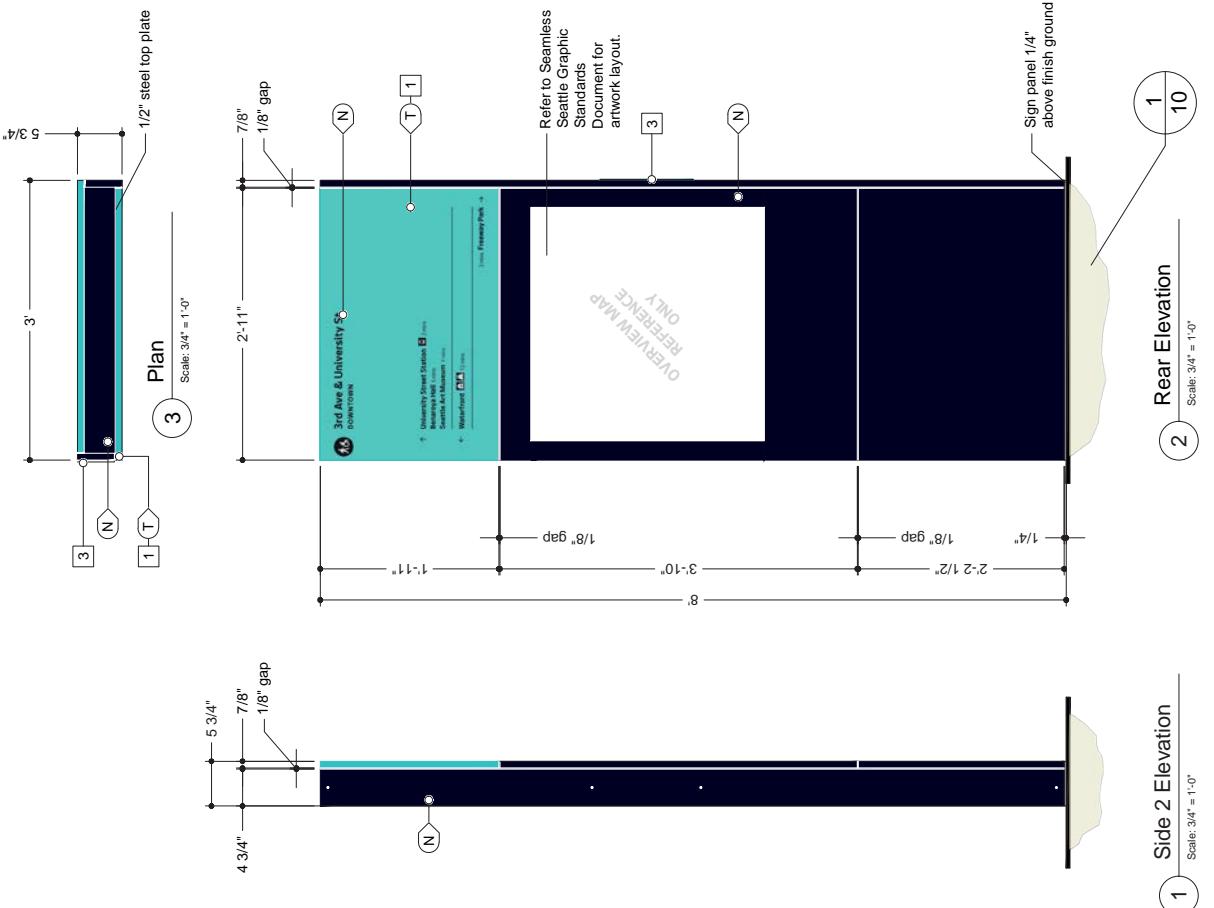
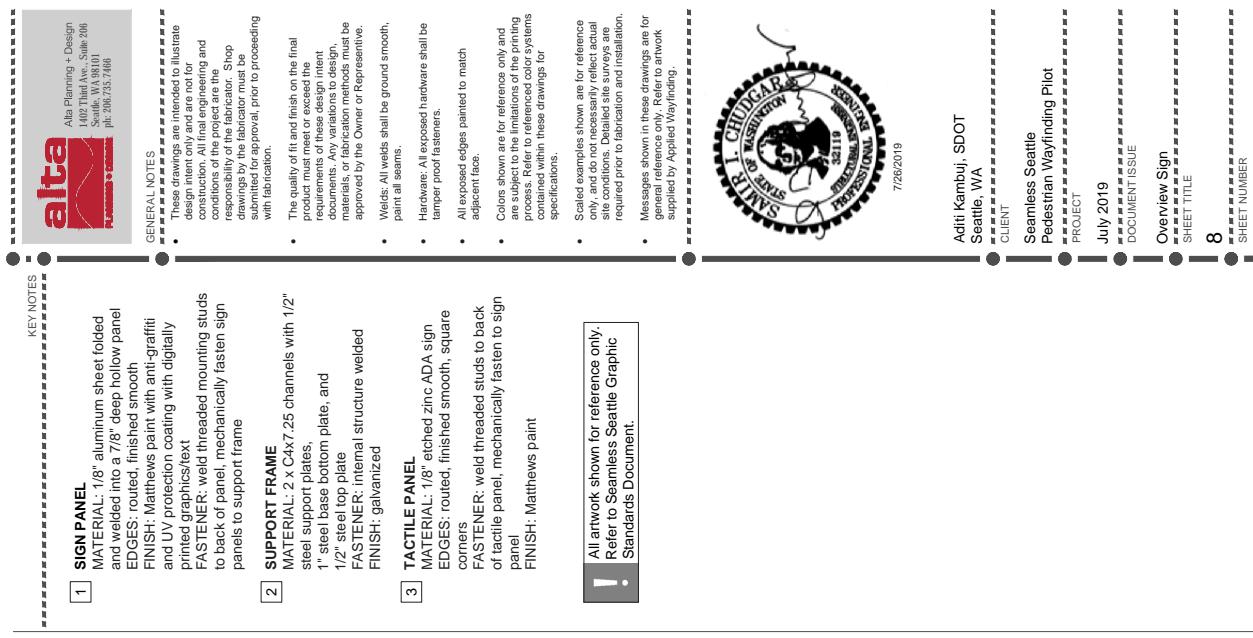
Freestanding
Route Marker

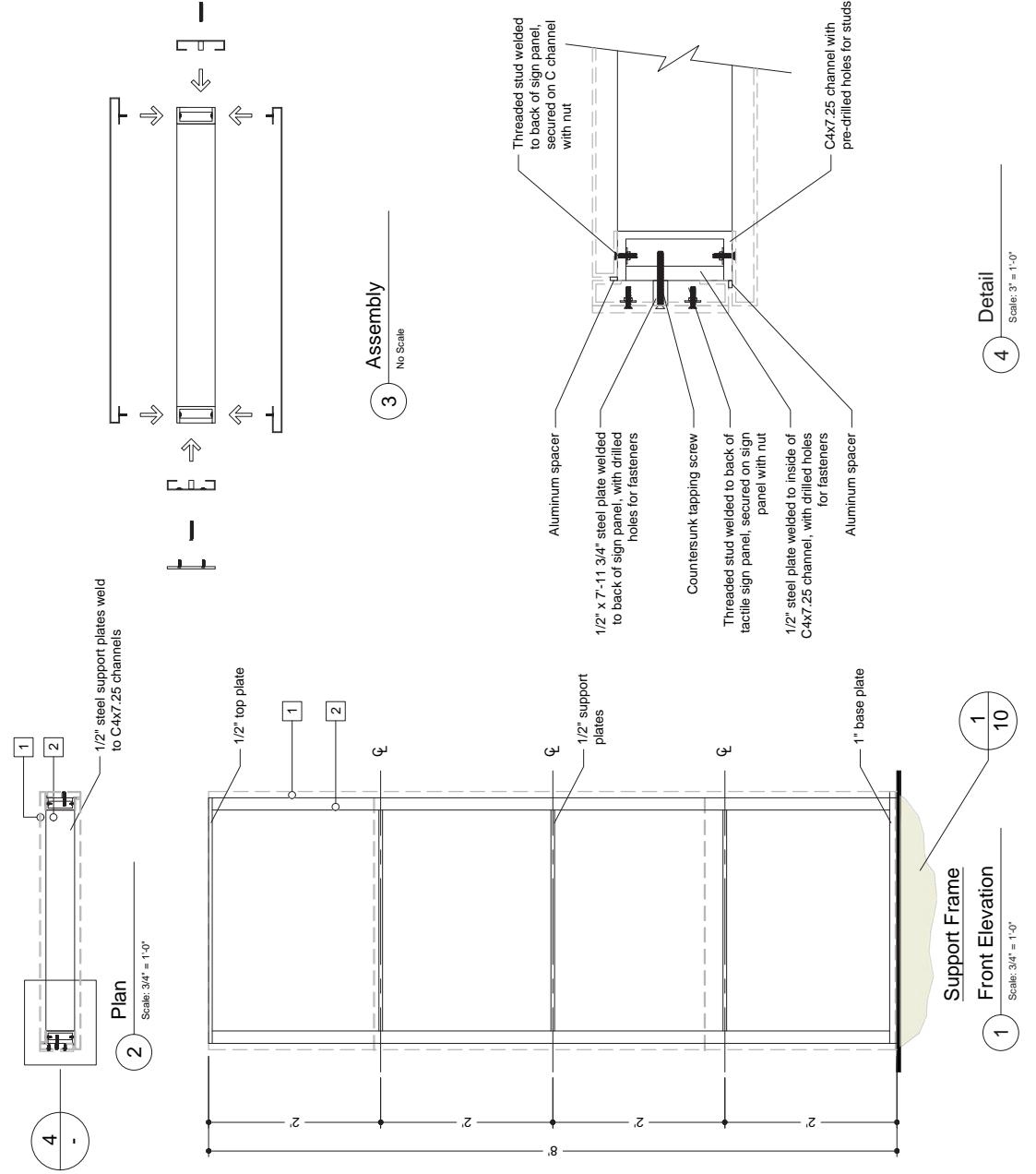
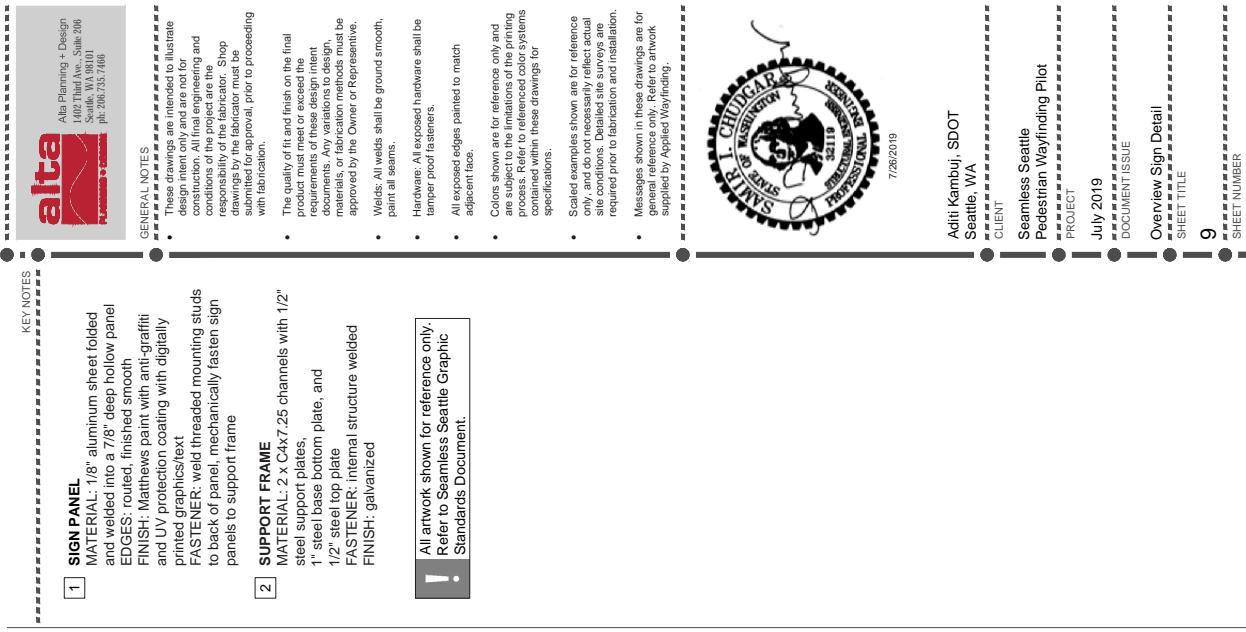














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Seattle, WA 98101
ph: 206.735.7466

GENERAL NOTES

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- All exposed edges painted to match adjacent face.
- Colors shown are for reference only and are subject to the limitations of the printing process. Refer to referenced color systems contained within these drawings for specifications.
- Scaled examples shown are for reference only, and do not necessarily reflect actual site conditions. Detailed site surveys are required prior to fabrication and installation.
- Messages shown in these drawings are for general reference only. Refer to artwork supplied by Applied Wayfinding.

KEY NOTES

! All artwork shown for reference only.
Refer to Seamless Seattle Graphic Standards Document.



Aditi Kambuj, SDOT
Seattle, Wa

Seamless Seattle
Pedestrian Wayfinding Pilot

PROJECT

July 2019

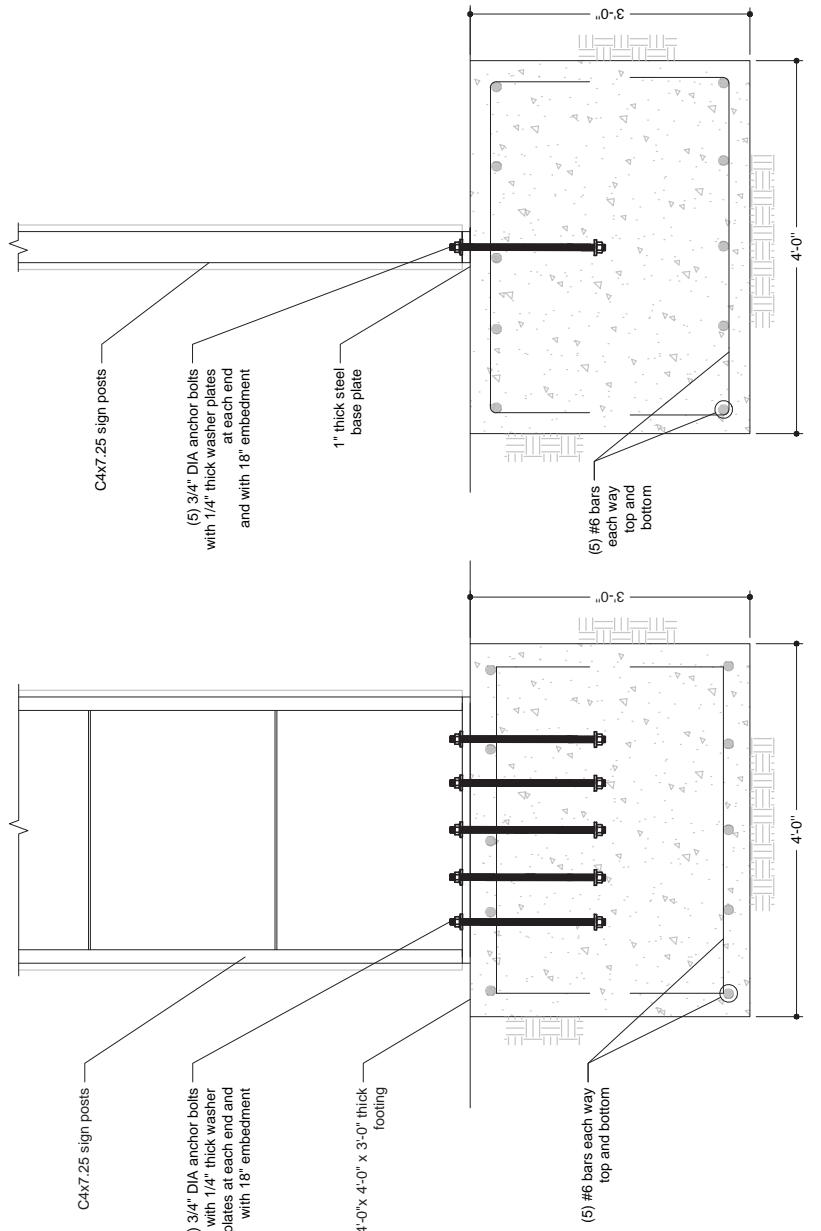
DOCUMENT ISSUE

Overview Sign Footing

SHEET TITLE

10

SHEET NUMBER





GENERAL NOTES

These drawings are intended to illustrate

design intent only and are not

construction documents or the contract

drawings of the contractor.

Shop

drawings by the fabricator must be

submitted for approval, prior to proceeding

with fabrication.

The quality of fit and finish on the final

product must meet or exceed the

requirements of these design intent

documents. Any variations to design,

materials, or fabrication methods must be

approved by the Owner or Representative.

Welds: All welds shall be ground, smooth,

paint all seam.

Hardware: All exposed hardware shall be

tamper proof fasteners.

All exposed edges painted to match

adjacent face.

Colors shown are for reference only and

are subject to the limitations of the printing

process. Refer to referenced color systems

contained within these drawings for

specifications.

Scaled examples shown are for reference

only, and do not necessarily reflect actual

site conditions. Detailed site surveys are

required prior to fabrication and installation.

Messages shown in these drawings are for

general reference only. Refer to artwork

supplied by Applied Wayfinding.

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KEY NOTES

[1] SIGN PANEL

MATERIAL: 1/4" hollow aluminum
FABRICATION PROCESS: router cut
EDGES: routed, finished smooth
GRAPHICS/TEXT: digitally printed
FINISH: Mattew's Paint with anti-graffiti and
UV protection coating with digitally printed
graphics/text

[2] SIGN POLE

MATERIAL: HSS 4" X 0.313" post
FABRICATION PROCESS: 3" fluted
extrusion inserted 6" into 6" pole at top,
total above grade pole height 10'
FINISH: Mattew's Paint with anti-graffiti and
UV protection coating

[3] POLE CAP

MATERIAL: 1" tall aluminum cap
FASTENER: mechanically fasten to post
FINISH: Mattew's Paint with anti-graffiti and
UV protection coating

[4] SIGN SLEEVE

MATERIAL: aluminum
FASTENER: fluted (teeth at 45 degree
increments)
FINISH: Mattew's Paint with anti-graffiti and
UV protection coating

[5] TACTILE PANEL

MATERIAL: 1/8" etched zinc ADA sign
EDGES: routed, finished smooth, square
corners
FASTENER: welded bracket to back of
panel, mechanically fasten bracket to pole
FINISH: Mattew's Paint



Aditi Kambui, SDOT
Seattle, Wa.

CLIENT

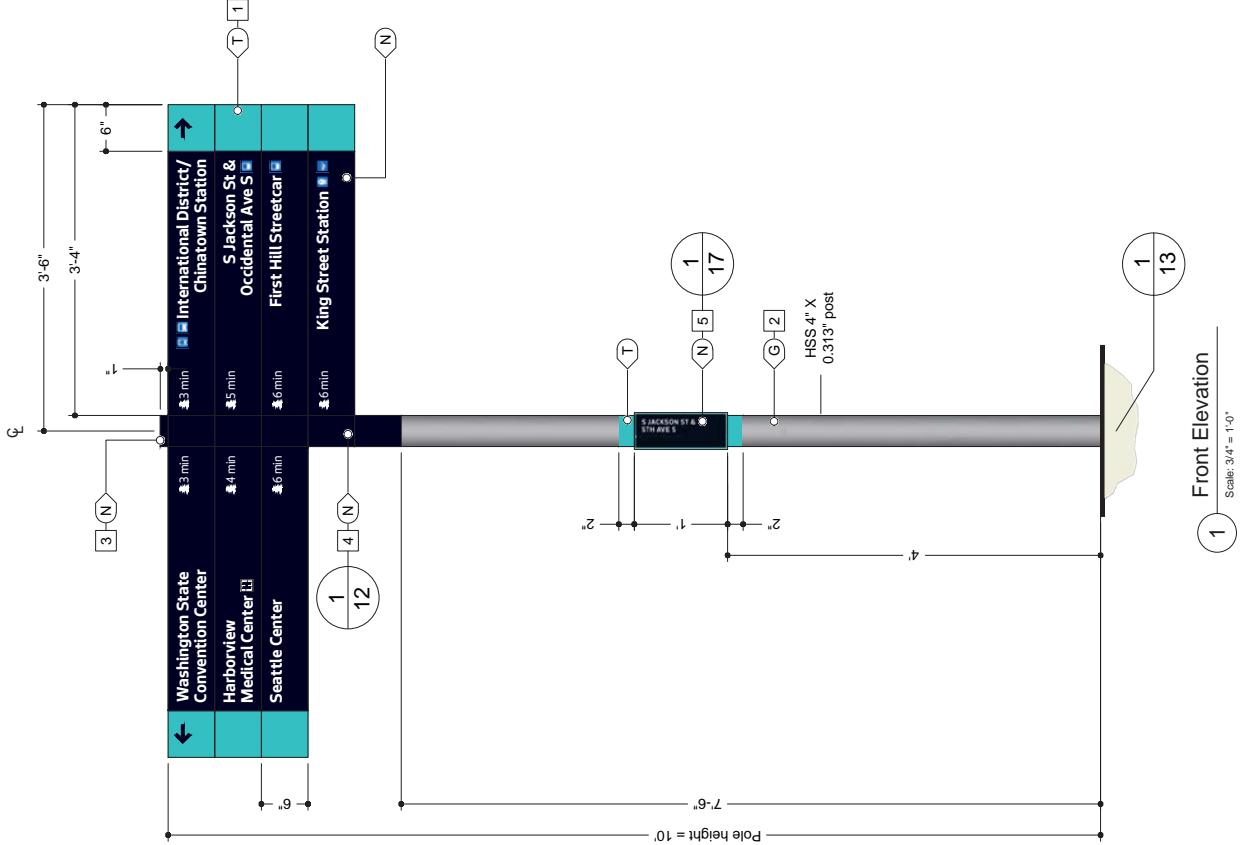
Seamless Seattle
Pedestrian Wayfinding Pilot
PROJECT

July 2019
DOCUMENT ISSUE

Nudge Sign
SHEET TITLE

11

SHEET NUMBER

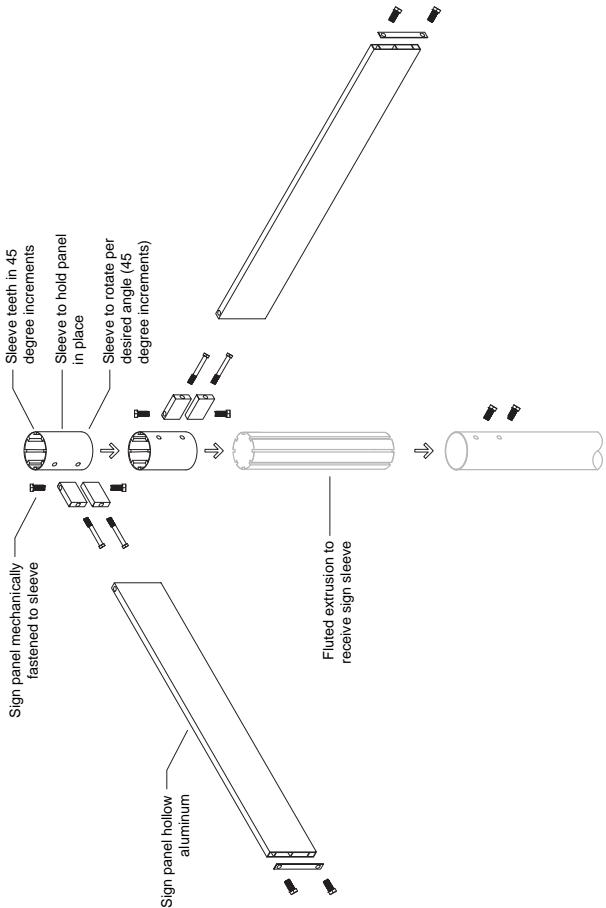




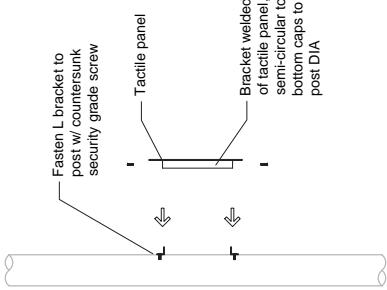
GENERAL NOTES

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! All attachment details to be verified and engineered by fabricator.



1 Sign Panel Mounting Assembly
No Scale



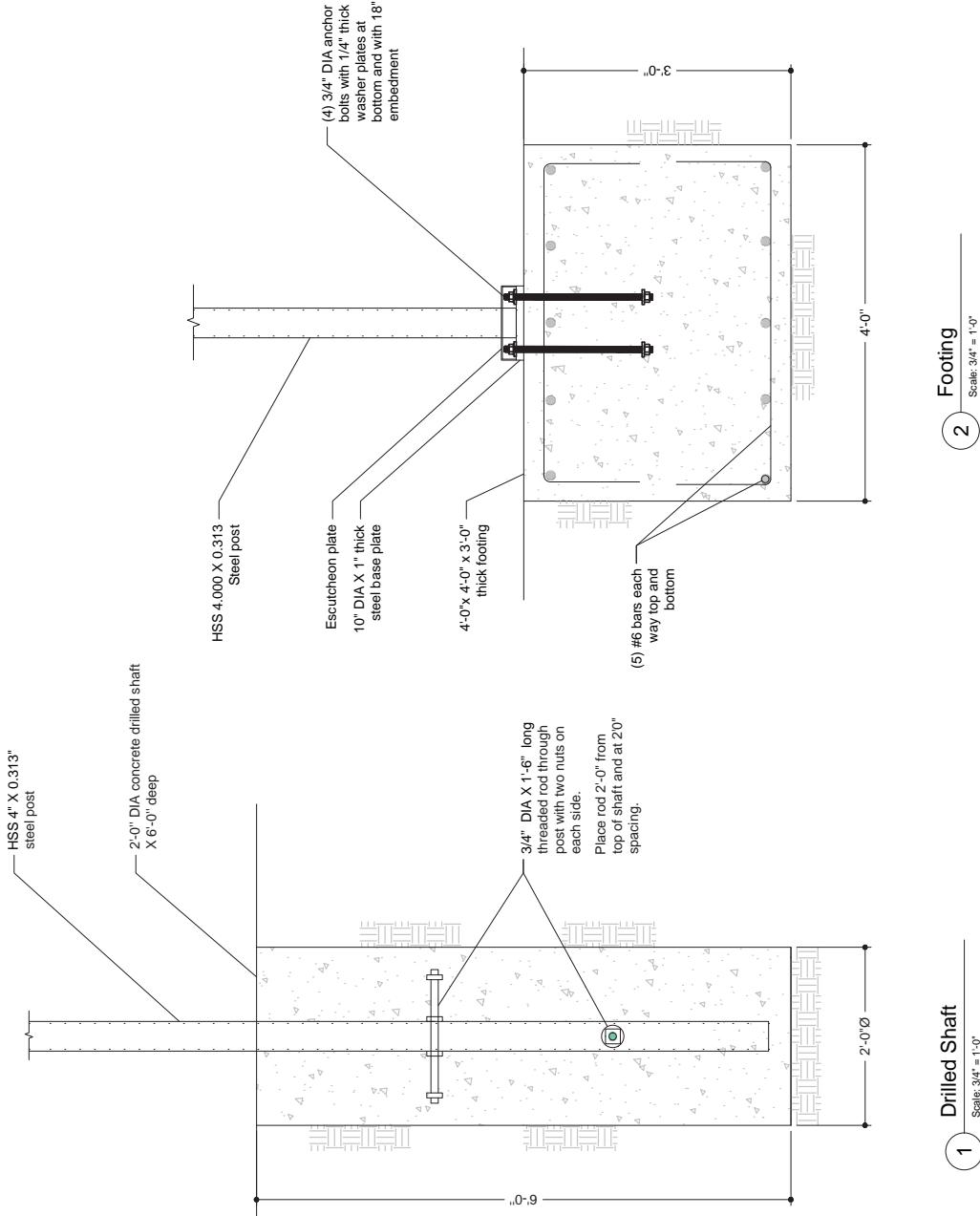
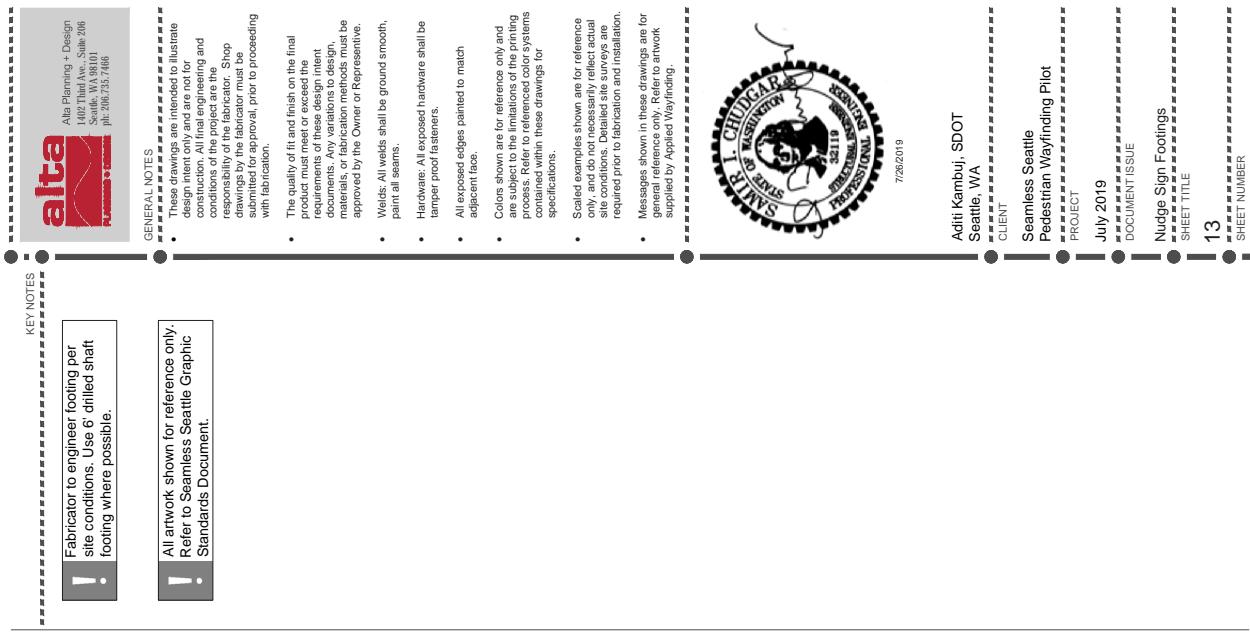
2 Tactile Panel Mounting Assembly
No Scale

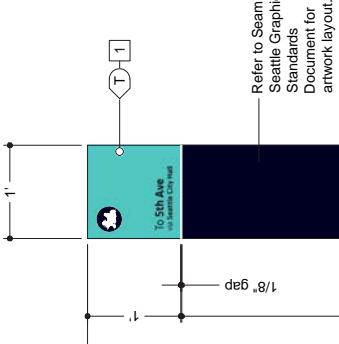
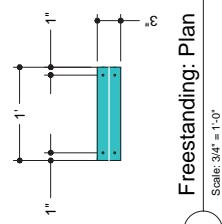
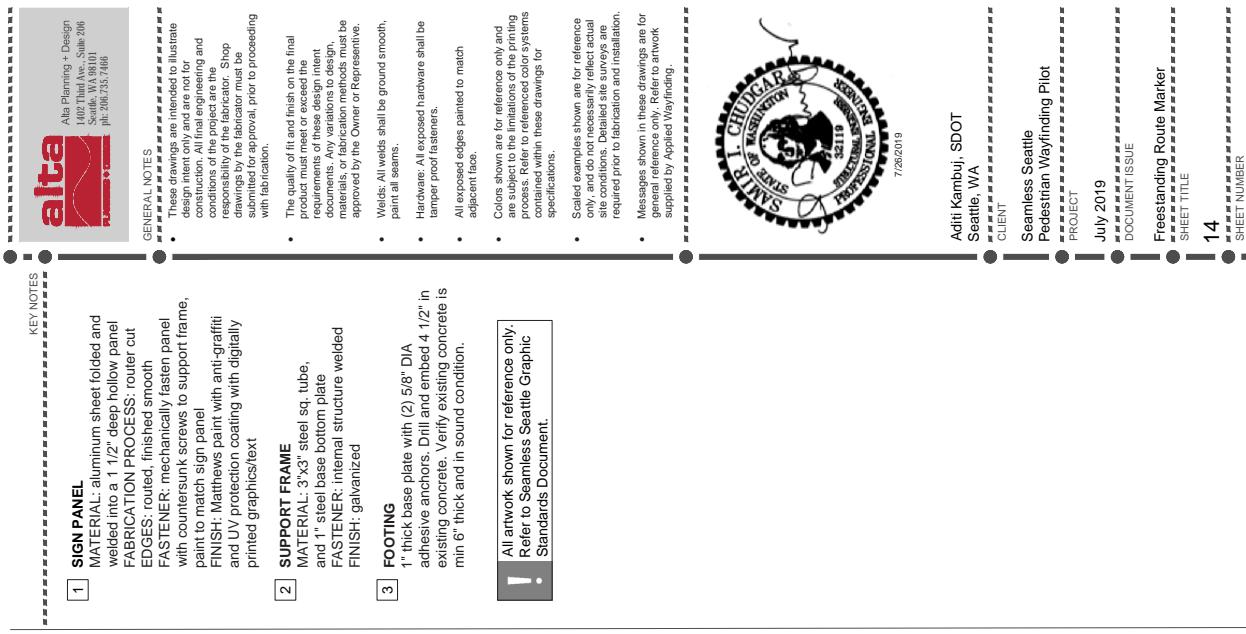


Aditi Kambui, SDOT
Seattle, Wa

7/26/2019

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Seamless Seattle
Pedestrian Wayfinding Pilot
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July 2019
DOCUMENT ISSUE
Nudge Sign Detail
SHEET TITLE
12
SHEET NUMBER

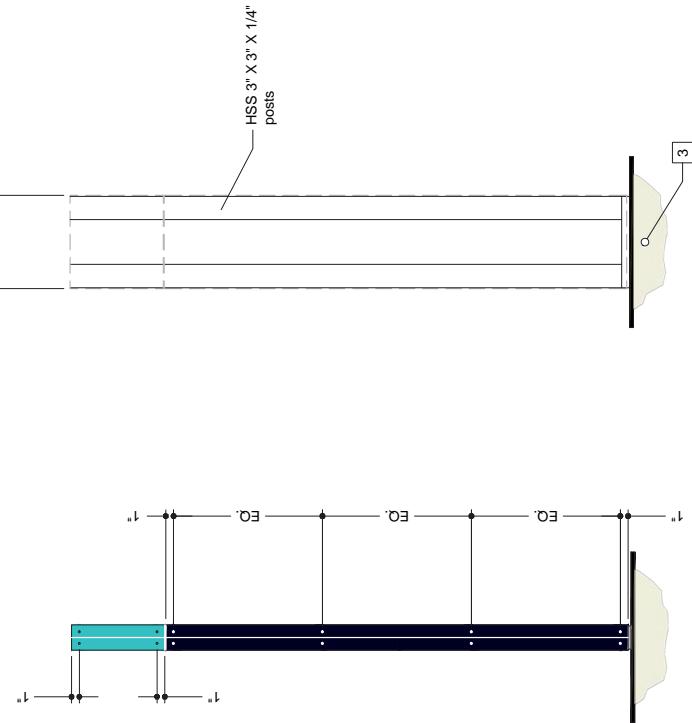




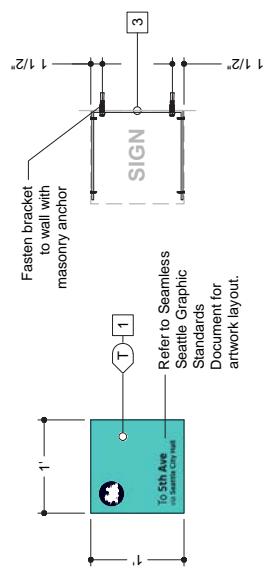
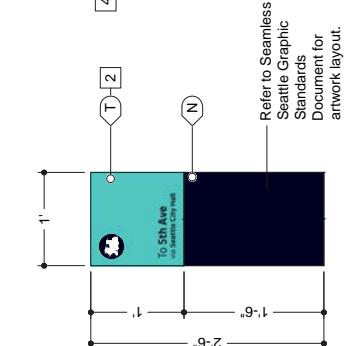
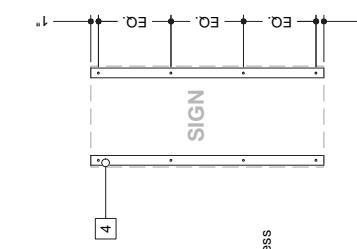
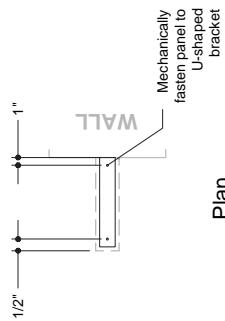
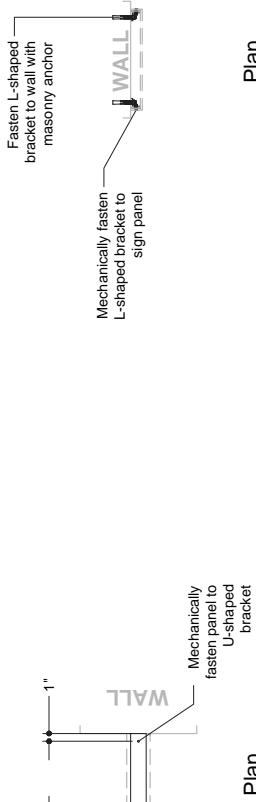
1 Freestanding: Front Elevation

2 Freestanding: Side Elevation

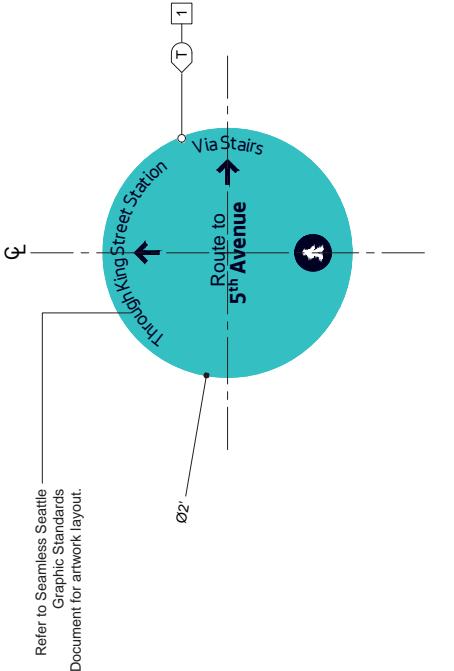
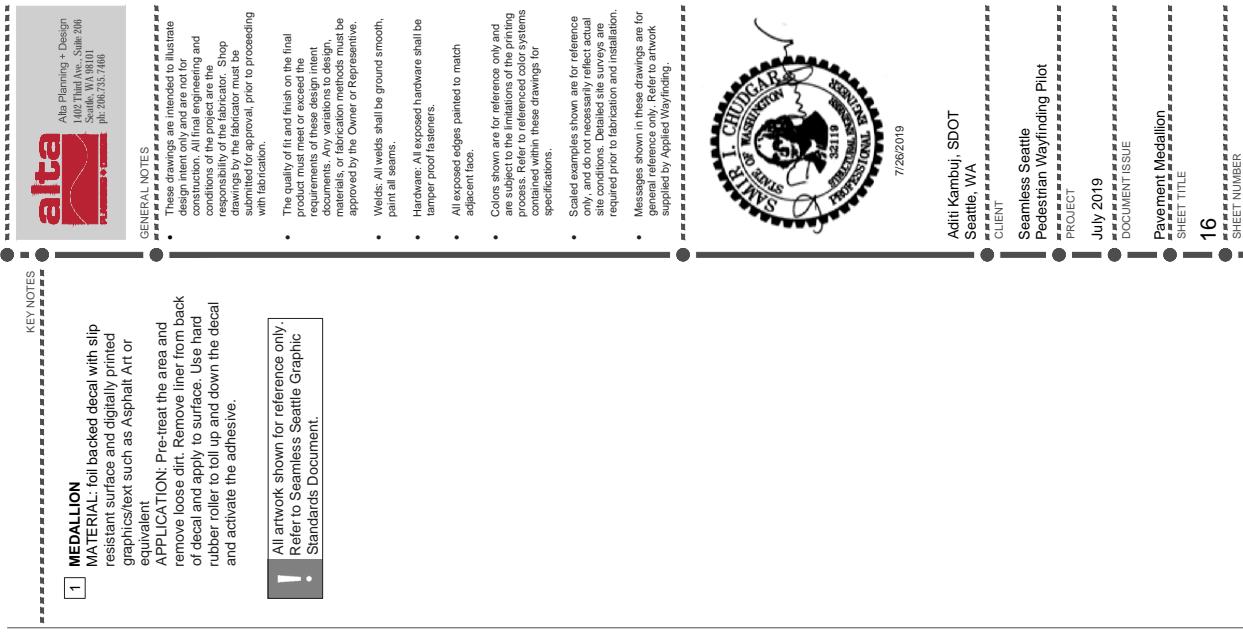
3 Freestanding: Support Frame



 <p>Alta Planning + Design 1402 Third Ave., Suite 1800 Seattle, WA 98101 ph: 206.735.4466</p> <p>GENERAL NOTES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These drawings are intended to illustrate design intent. All final products and conditions of the project are the responsibility of the fabricator. Shop drawings by the fabricator must be submitted for approval, prior to proceeding with fabrication. The quality of fit and finish on the final product must meet or exceed the requirements of these design intent documents. Any variations to design, materials, or fabrication methods must be approved by the Owner or Representative. Welds: All welds shall be ground, smooth, paint all seams. Hardware: All exposed hardware shall be tamper proof fasteners. All exposed edges painted to match adjacent face. Colors shown are for reference only and are subject to the limitations of the printing process. Refer to referenced color systems supplied with these drawings for specific colors. Messages shown in these drawings are for general reference only. Refer to artwork supplied by Applied Wayfinding. 	
1	SIGN PANEL MATERIAL: 2" hollow aluminum FABRICATION PROCESS: router cut EDGES: routed, finished smooth FINISH: Mattnews paint with anti-graffiti and UV protection coating with digitally printed graphics/text
2	SIGN PANEL MATERIAL: 1" hollow aluminum FABRICATION PROCESS: router cut EDGES: Mattnews paint with anti-graffiti and UV protection coating with digitally printed graphics/text
3	U-SHAPED BRACKET MATERIAL: 1/4" steel U-shaped bracket FASTENER: mechanically fastened to wall with masonry anchor
4	L-SHAPED BRACKET MATERIAL: 1/4" aluminum L-shaped angle FASTENER: mechanically fastened to wall with masonry anchor

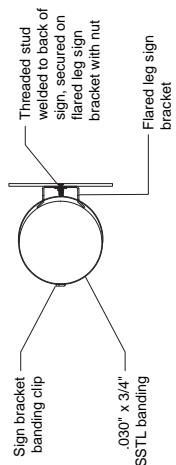
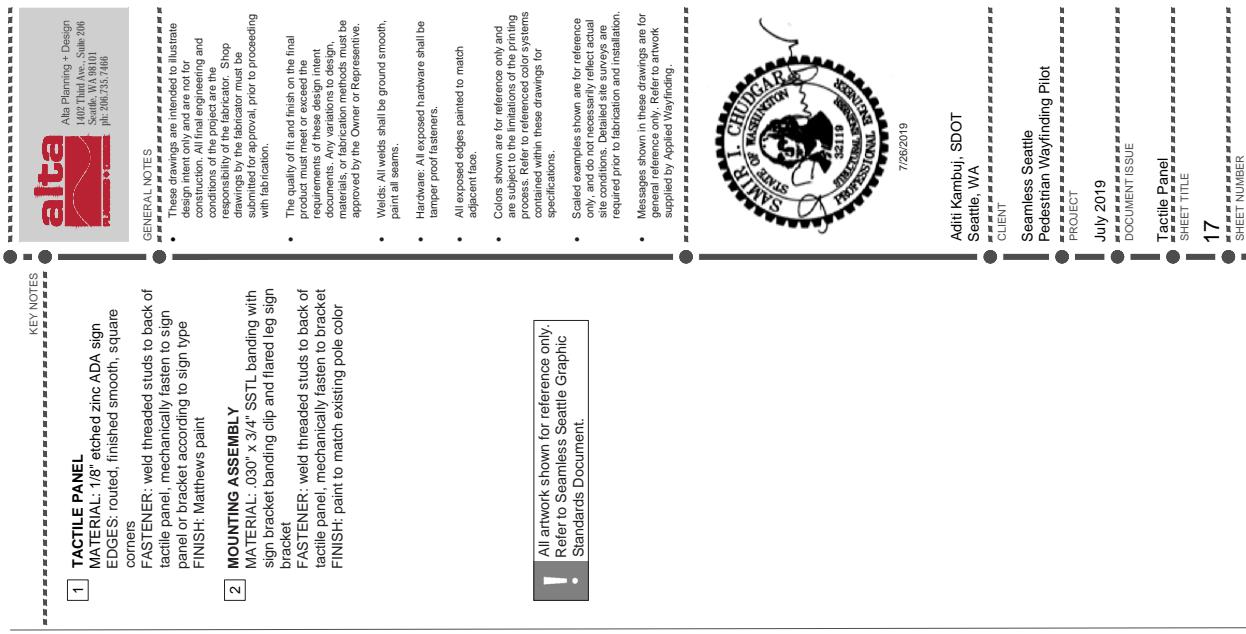


7/26/2019
Aditi Kamboj, SDOT
Seattle, WA
Seamless Seattle
Pedestrian Wayfinding Pilot
PROJECT
July 2019
DOCUMENT ISSUE
Flag & Wall-Mounted Route Markers
SHEET TITLE
15
SHEET NUMBER

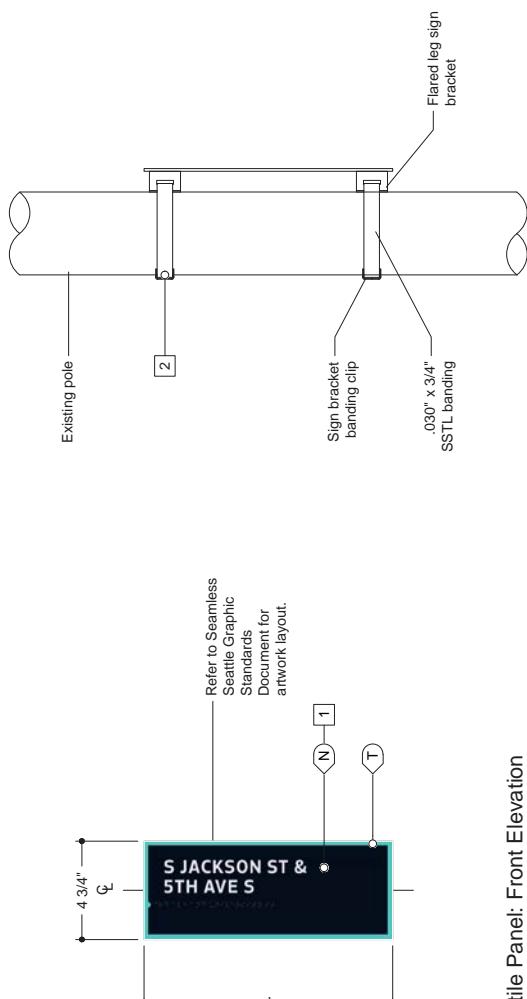


1 Pavement Medallion

Scale: 1' = 1'-0"



Plan



1 Tactile Panel: Front Elevation

Scale: 2' = 1'-0"

2 Intersection Mounting Detail

Scale: 2' = 1'-0"

GENERAL:

- All work shall be provided in accordance with the latest edition of the current drawings, specifications, and standards as specified.
- During construction the contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the stability of the structure and for ensuring that no portion of the structure is overstressed as a result of construction activities.
- Existing structures shall be protected at all times.
- Field verify existing dimensions, structure, framing, features, utilities and other conditions prior to any demolition, sawcutting or sign fabrication and installation. Place signs to avoid utilities.
- These drawings show details for wayfinding signs including dimensions, framing, and materials. The specific location where these details apply may require the contractor to adapt and apply these details as necessary for construction.

DESIGN CODES, STANDARDS, AND SPECIFICATIONS:

- AASHTO LRFD bridge design specifications, seventh edition.
- International Building Code (IBC), 2015 edition with City of Seattle amendments.
- ASCE/SEI 7-16, minimum design loads for buildings and other structures.
- AASHTO standard specification for structural supports for highway signs, luminaires, and traffic signals.
- Building code requirements for structural concrete ACI 318, 2014 edition.
- AISC Steel Construction Manual, Fourteenth Edition, 2011.

DIMENSIONS:

- Details are provided for typical sections, dimensions may vary at each location.
- All dimensions, locations, and elevations of existing structures shown on the contract drawings are for reference only and shall be verified by the contractor in the field.

DESIGN LOADS:

- Live load:
Latera impact load: 200 LB
- Wind load:
3-second design gust speed: 110 MPH
Exposure Category: C
Risk Category: II
- Seismic load:
Site class: D
Component importance factor I_p: 1.00
Seismic design category: D

REINFORCED CONCRETE:

- All concrete shall be class 4000, f_c = 4,000 PSI.
- Grout shall be non-shrink with f_c = 6,000 PSI.
- Unless noted otherwise, minimum concrete cover shall be:

Concrete cast against and permanently exposed to earth	3"
Cast-in-place concrete exposed to earth or weather	2"
Primary reinforcement Stirrups, ties, or spirals	1 1/2"

- Reinforcing steel shall conform to ASTM A615, Grade 60.
- All reinforcing bar bends and standard hooks shall conform to the latest ACI standards.
- Joint sealant shall be installed between new and existing concrete, and shall be 3/8" wide by 3/4" deep.
- Concrete may be mixed at site for footings.
- Concrete finished surface shall match surrounding grade and sidewalk elevation. Where special pavement treatments exist, the surface shall be finished to match existing paving treatment.
- At sloping sidewalk surface, install grout under base plate to achieve level surface for mounting base plate. Grout shall be min 3/4" thick. Grout shall be formed under the outline of the base plate only.

CONCRETE ACCESSORIES:

- Anchor bolts:

Anchor bolts shall conform to ASTM F1554 Grade 36 unless noted on the drawing, and shall be hot dipped galvanized to ASTM A153.

- Adhesive anchors:

Hilti HIT-R/E 500 V3 or approved equal, with equivalent ICC allowable tension and shear values. Adhesive anchors shall be installed in strict conformance with manufacturer's recommendations. Do not cut reinforcing in new or existing concrete during installation.

STRUCTURAL STEEL:

- All structural steel shall conform to the following ASTM designations unless noted otherwise on the drawings:

Channels, angles, plates and bars	ASTM A36, FY = 36 KSI
Threaded rods	ASTM F1554, GRADE 36
Hollow structural sections	
Tubes (squares and rectangular)	ASTM A500, GRADE C, FY = 50 KSI
Round HSS	ASTM A500, GRADE C, FY = 46 KSI
Pipes	ASTM A53, GRADE B, FY = 35 KSI

- Welding electrodes shall be 70XX series conforming to ANSI/AWS D1.1 Table 3.1 and electrode specification AWS A5.6. Welding shall be conducted by a WABCO certified welder. Minimum weld size shall be 3/16" unless noted otherwise. The welds shown are for the final connections. Where field weld is not indicated, the contractor is responsible for determining if a weld should be shop or field-welded in order to facilitate the structural steel erection.
- Welding electrodes shall be 70XX series conforming to ANSI/AWS D1.1 Table 3.1 and electrode specification AWS A5.6. Welding shall be conducted by a WABCO certified welder. Minimum weld size shall be 3/16" unless noted otherwise. The welds shown are for the final connections. Where field weld is not indicated, the contractor is responsible for determining if a weld should be shop or field-welded in order to facilitate the structural steel erection.
- All steel shall be galvanized per specifications section 6-073(11B, powder coating of galvanized surfaces. All field welds on galvanized material shall be coated with brush applied zinc-rich paint complying with the specification.

GEOTECHNICAL:

- Foundation shall bear on compacted soil. Foundation design parameters are per 2015 International Building Code with City of Seattle amendments.

Allowable soil bearing pressure:
Lateral soil bearing pressure:
Coefficient of friction:

1,500 PSF
100 PCF
0.25

**GENERAL NOTES:**

- These drawings are intended to illustrate design intent only and are not for fabrication and construction of the structure and responsibility of the fabricator. Shop drawings by the fabricator must be submitted for approval, prior to proceeding with fabrication.
- The quality of fit and finish on the final product must meet or exceed the requirements of these design intent documents. Any variations to design, materials, or fabrication methods must be approved by the Owner or Representative.
- Welds. All welds shall be ground smooth, paint all seams.
- Hardware. All exposed hardware shall be tamper proof fasteners.
- All exposed edges painted to match adjacent face.
- Colors shown are for reference only and are subject to the limitations of the printing process. Refer to referenced color systems contained within these drawings for specific colors.
- Scaled examples shown are for reference only and do not necessarily reflect actual site conditions. Detailed site surveys are required prior to fabrication and installation.
- Messages shown in these drawings are for general reference only. Refer to artwork supplied by Applied Wayfinding.



7/28/2019

Aditi Kambui, SDOT

Seattle, WA

CLIENT

Seamless Seattle
Pedestrian Wayfinding Pilot

PROJECT

July 2019

DOCUMENT ISSUE

Structural Notes

SHEET TITLE

18

SHEET NUMBER

7 Printed Map

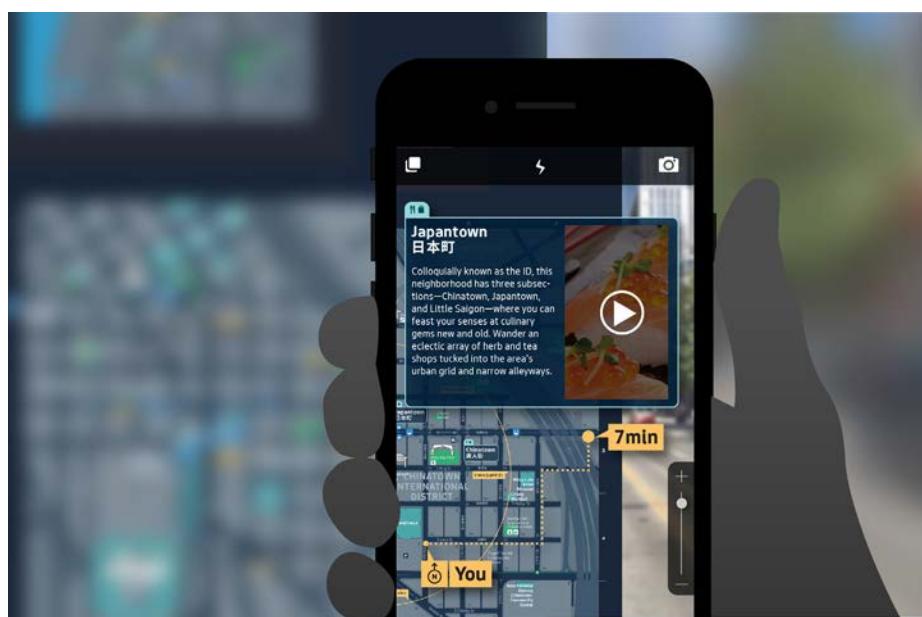
To complement the on-street signs in the Jackson and Westlake pilot areas a printed map has been developed. This provides an opportunity to further raise awareness of the Seamless Seattle project for local stakeholders as well providing users with a simple guide of the downtown and surrounding areas that is consistent with on-street information and can be used to explore areas outside of the immediate pilots.



Printed tear-off map
Tabloid, 11 x 17 in

8 Future Opportunities

Future roll-out of the wayfinding system will provide opportunities to build upon the initial scope of the pilot implementation that was limited by budget and time constraints. This could include the development of additional signs types to complement those already established, the inclusion of additional content and the consideration of additional applications and tools to support wayfinding in the city. The following pages outline some of the idea previously discussed, focussed on those that support the Design for All approach.

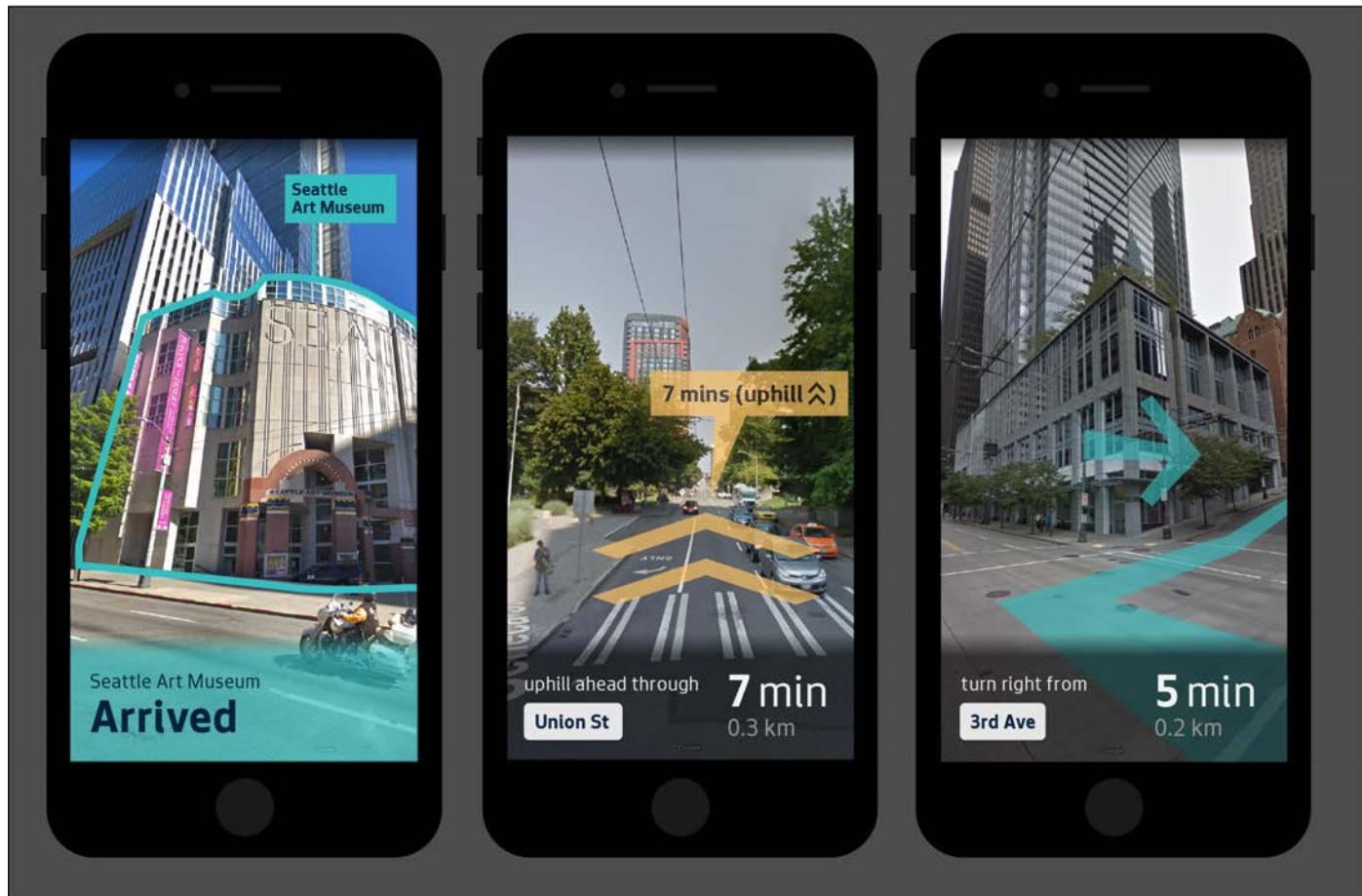


Augmented reality – Interactive overlays

There is an opportunity to develop the system from an accessibility perspective. This could include linking the on-street signs to digital tools via QR code and web address, bluetooth beacons or other similar technology.

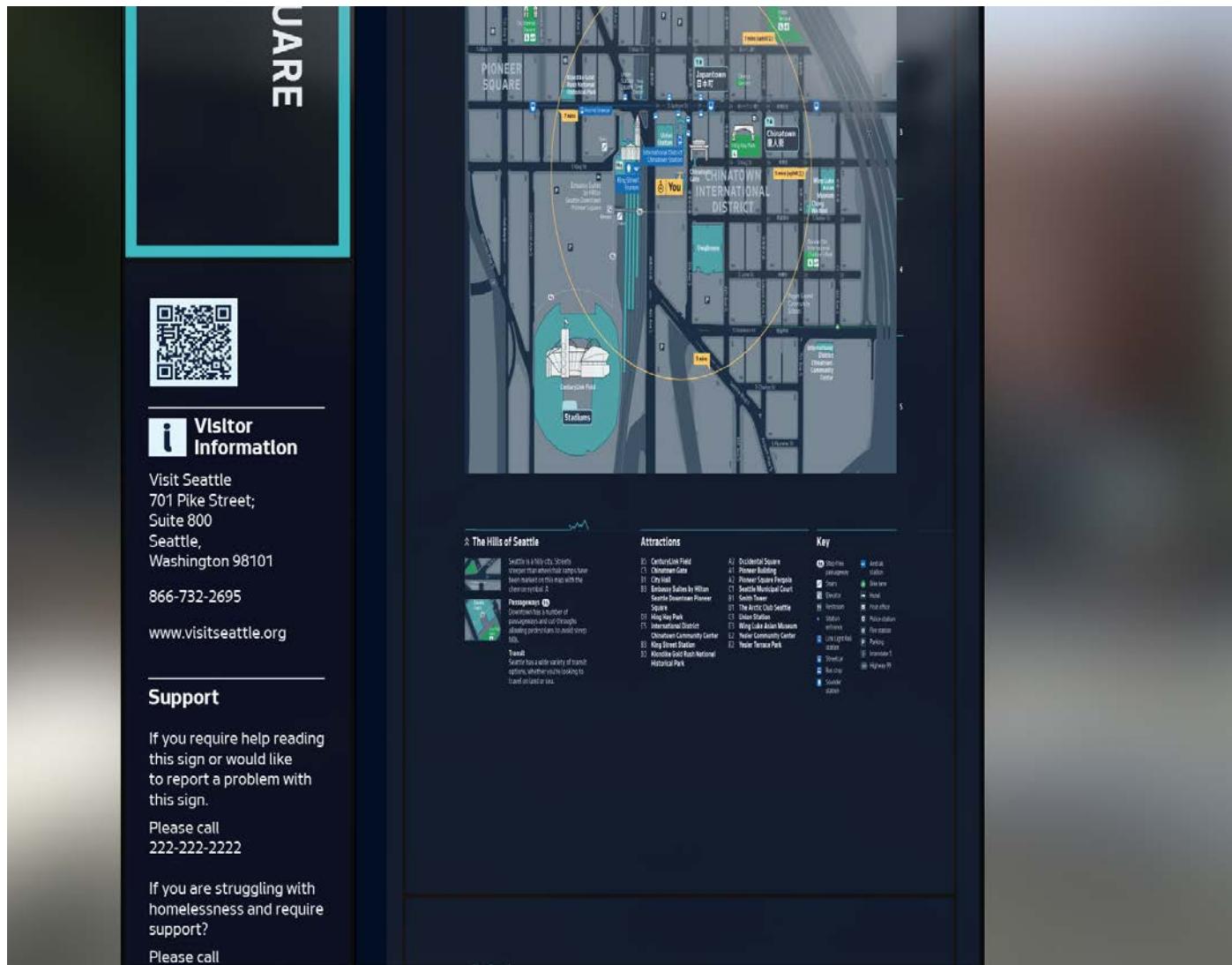
Augmented reality (AR) could also be considered, to allow users to overlay information tailored to their needs onto physical signs. This could include language changes, route plotting, on-route support, interpretive information (with the possibility of including videos).

Additional information on the approach to using digital tools to deliver, manage and maintain the system beyond the scope of the pilots is included in the Digital Strategy.



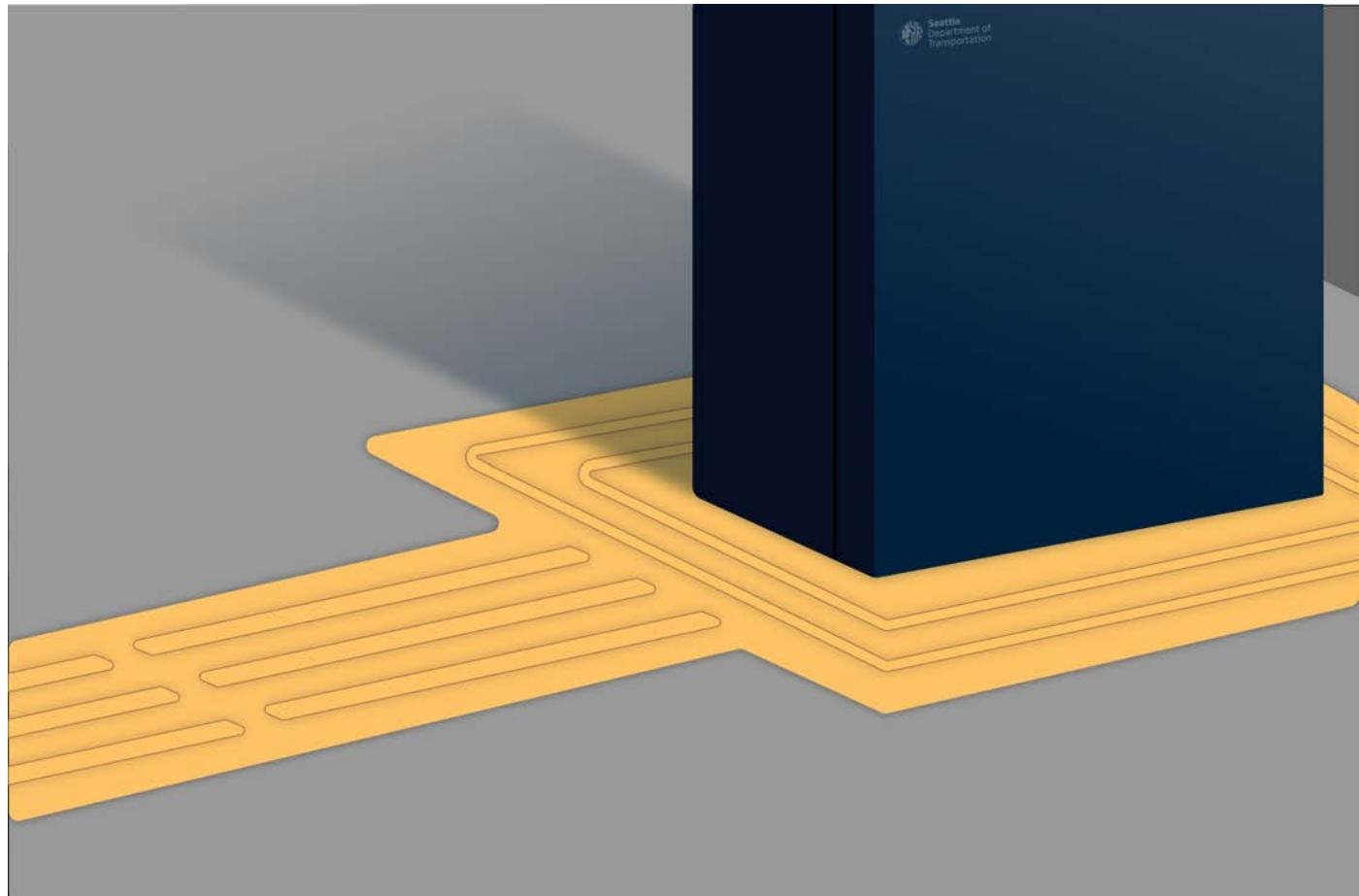
Augmented reality – Live route support

In addition to a QR code and web address, further efforts can also be made to include more detailed information on Adult Services.



QR code and contact information

Discoverability of wayfinding for visually impaired users could also be improved further by installing tactile paving across the sidewalk and around the sign.



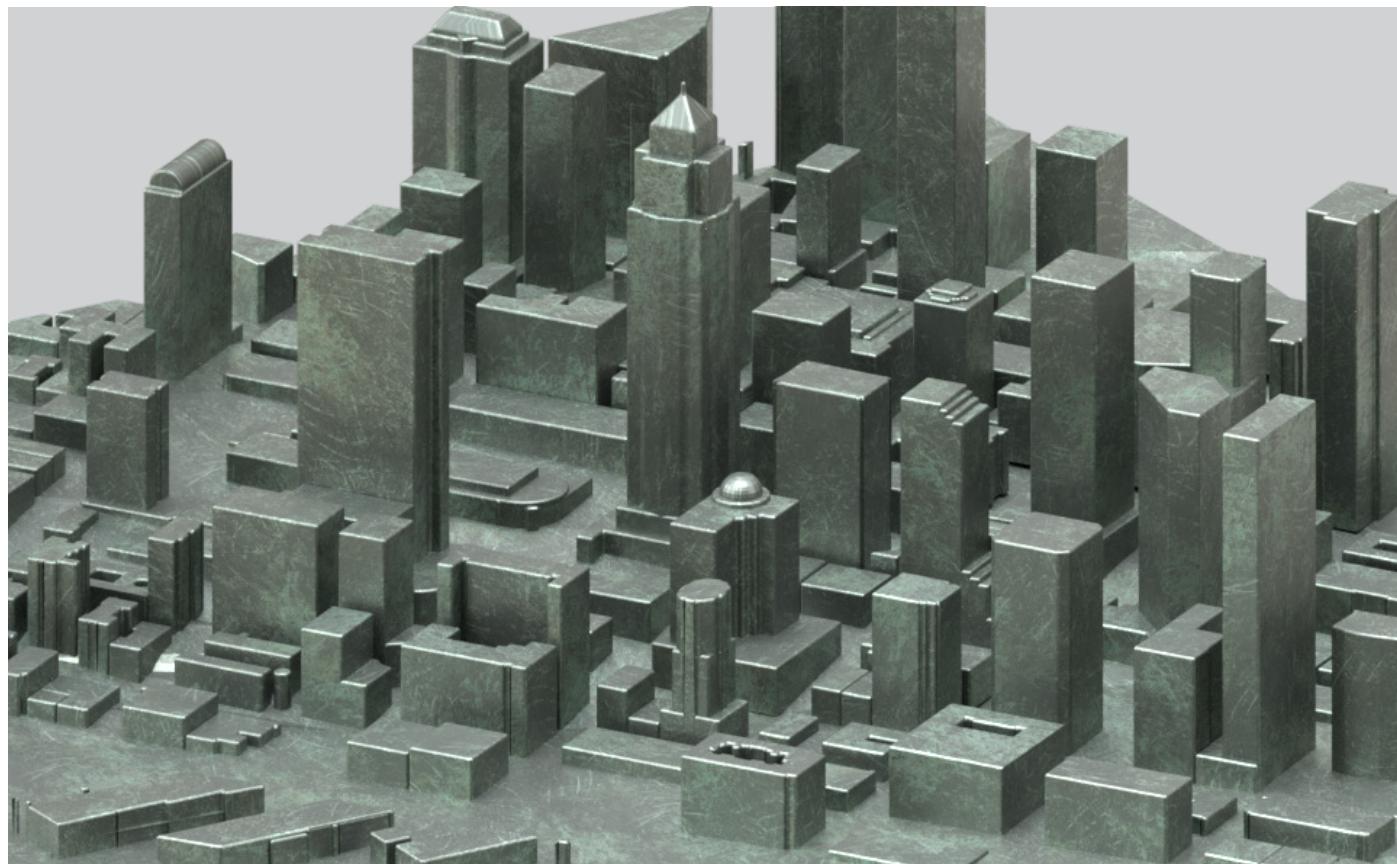
Tactile strip

Discoverability of wayfinding for visually impaired users could also be improved further by installing tactile paving across the sidewalk and around the sign.

Additionally, a further expansion of the wayfinding system could include tactile maps in strategic locations, giving all users (with a focus on the visually impaired) a better spatial understanding of the city or area they're in.



Tactile map at The Getty (Los Angeles, USA)



Bronze tactile map mockup (Seattle)



Seattle
Department of
Transportation

