# Legible Cities

Auckland 2 July 2013

... a technique that uses sensory cues in the environment to help people understand where they are and how to get around



Challenges

Sustainable communities
Competetive business
Cultural diversity
Regeneration





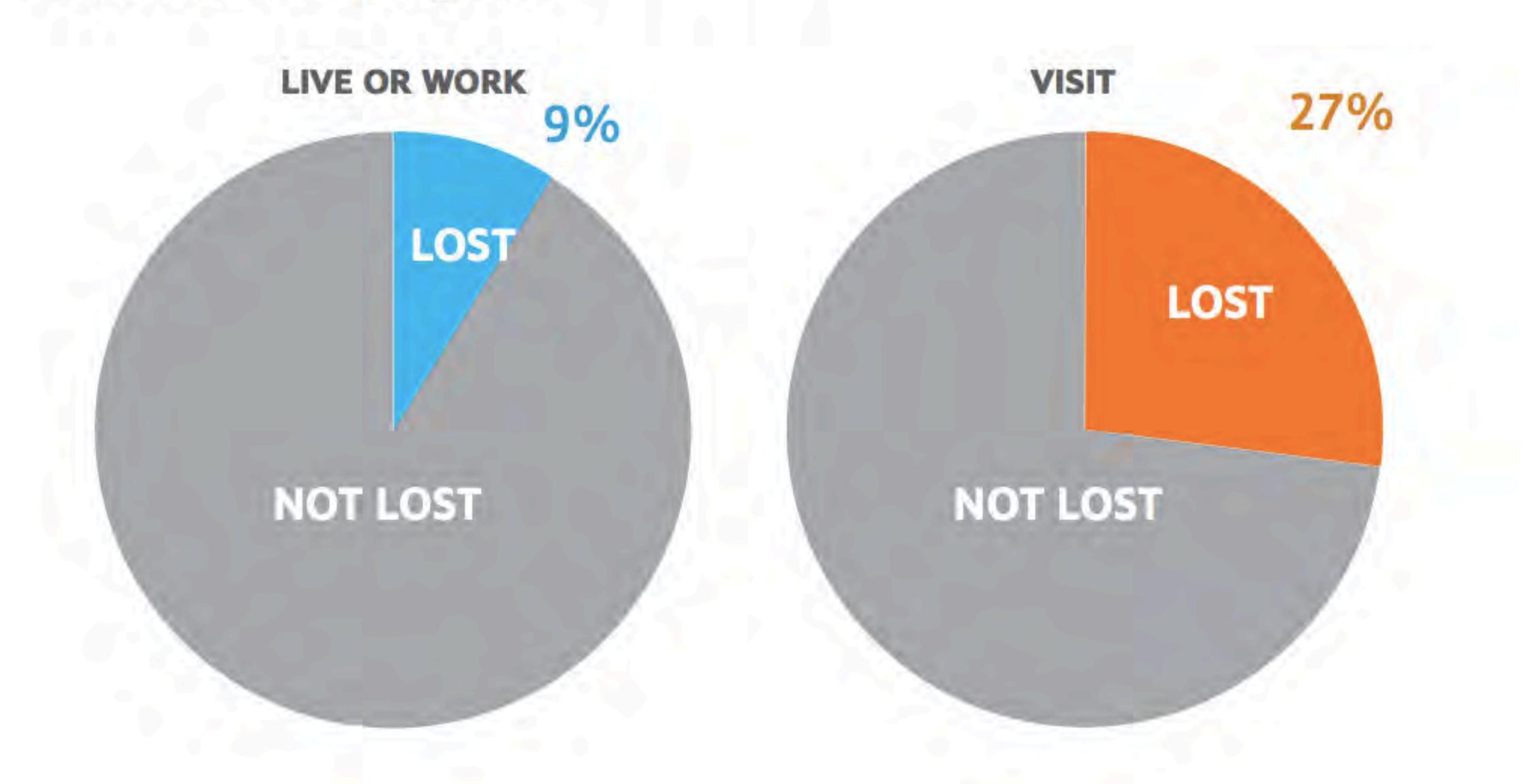




#### research

## Lost in the Previous Week

9% of the 8.3m population of NYC, and over 12 million visitors per year have experienced being lost





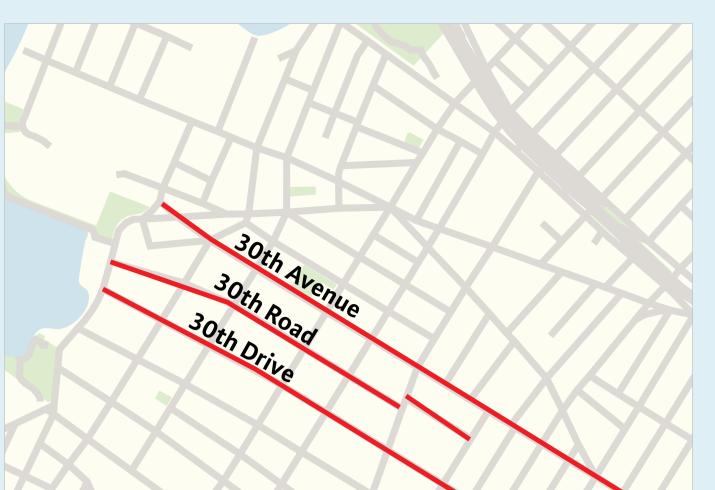




Many streets in New York have multiple names as a result of historic and/or commemorative status. For example there are four ways to describe the Manhattan avenue that lies between 5th and 7th. Below Central Park it is Avenue of the Americas and 6th Avenue, above the park it is both Lenox Avenue and Malcolm X Boulevard.

## BREAKDOWN OF GRID STRUCTURE

Many visitors and residents pride themselves on making quick sense of the street grid in Manhattan. However even the most seasoned New Yorkers find themselves bewildered when they come to the intersection of West 4th Street and West 11th Street in the West Village.



#### STREET NAMING

Queens can particularly confound a pedestrian trying to find an address on 30th Road, as there also exists 30th Avenue and 30th Drive. Looking for 30th Street? That's in another neighborhood of Queens.





### Londons problems











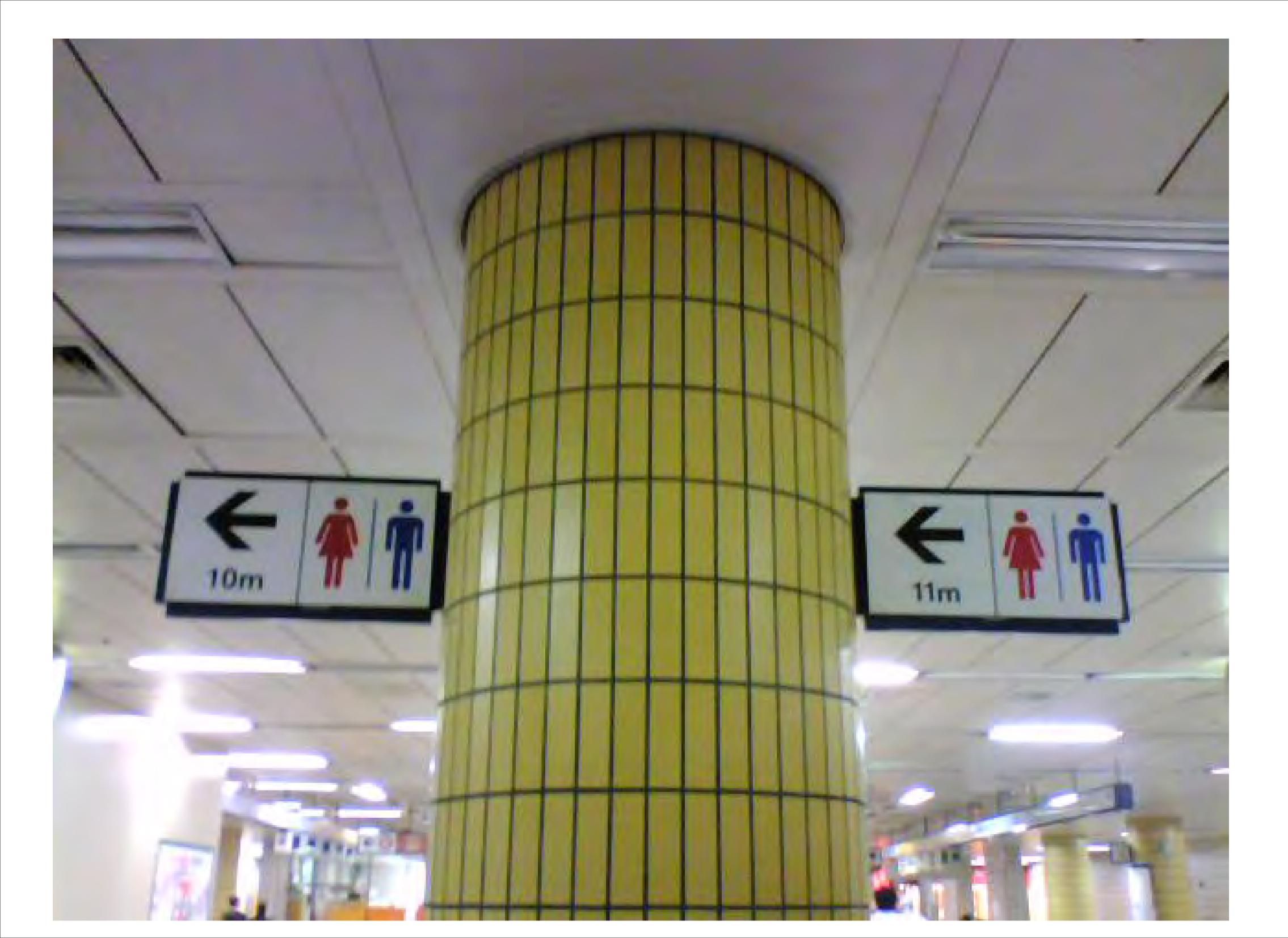
















# Attention Dog Guardians

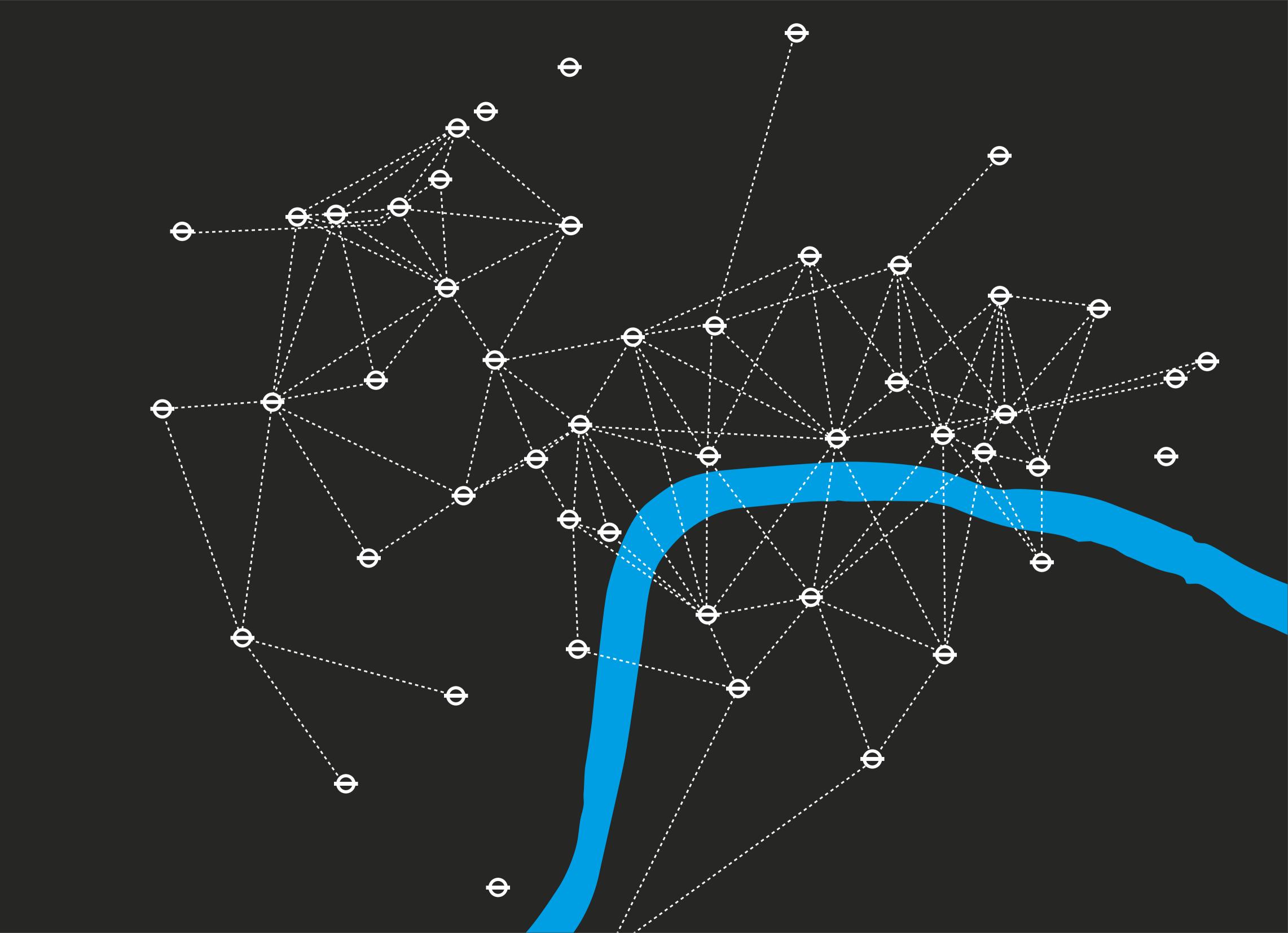
Pick up after your dogs. Thank you

# Attention Dogs

Grrrrr, bark, woof. Good dog..

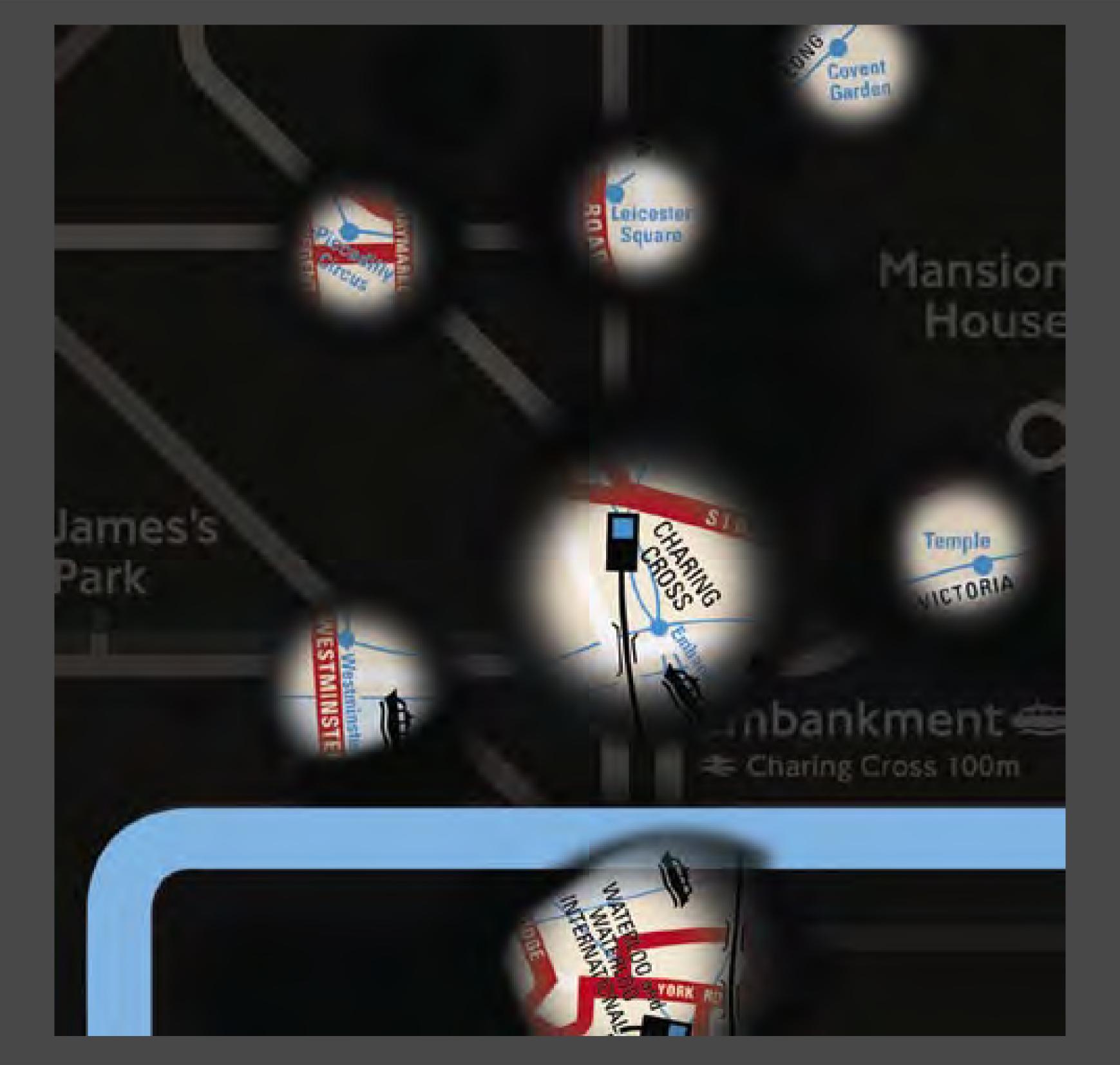
City of Langley Bylaw #2515

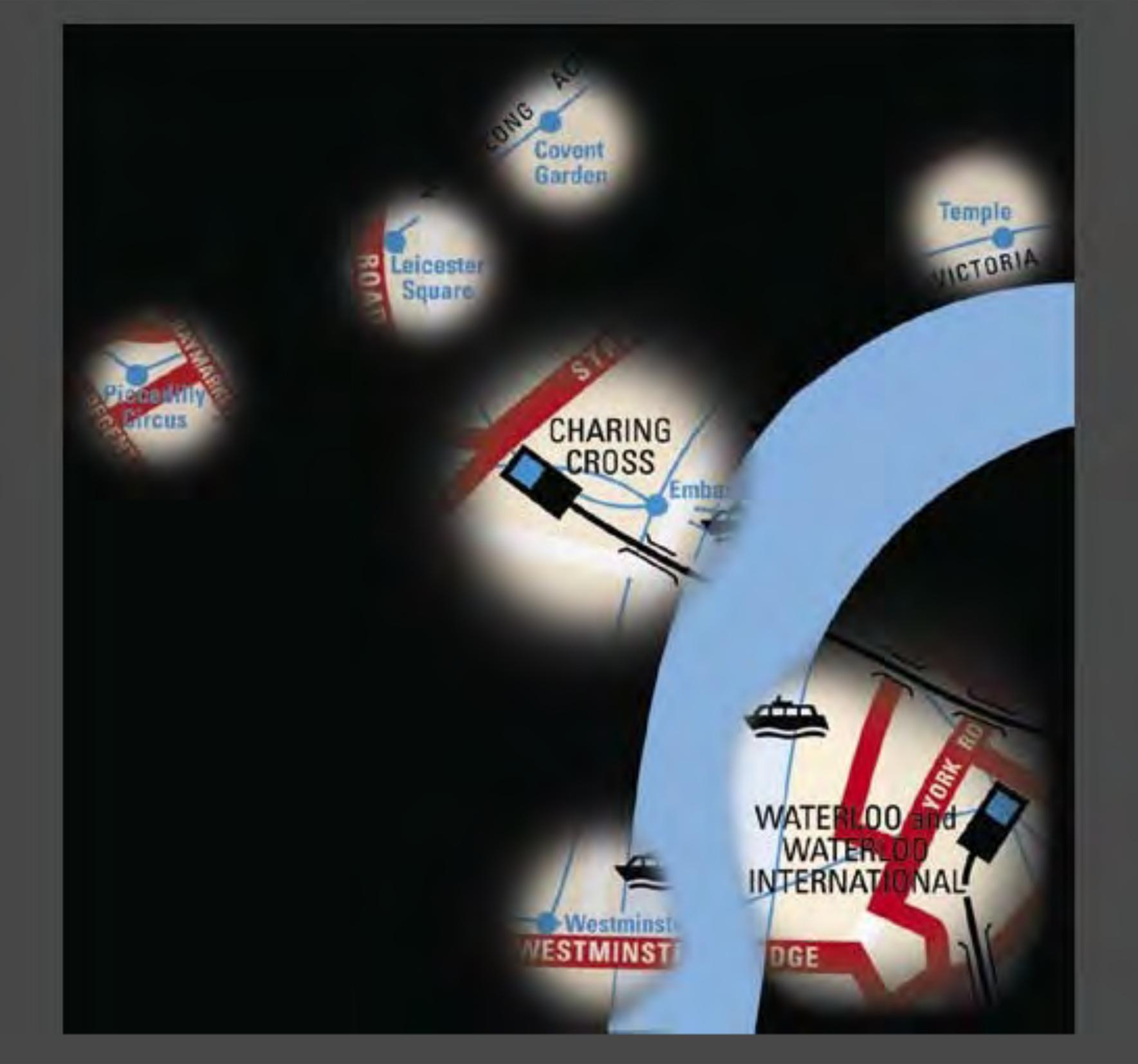






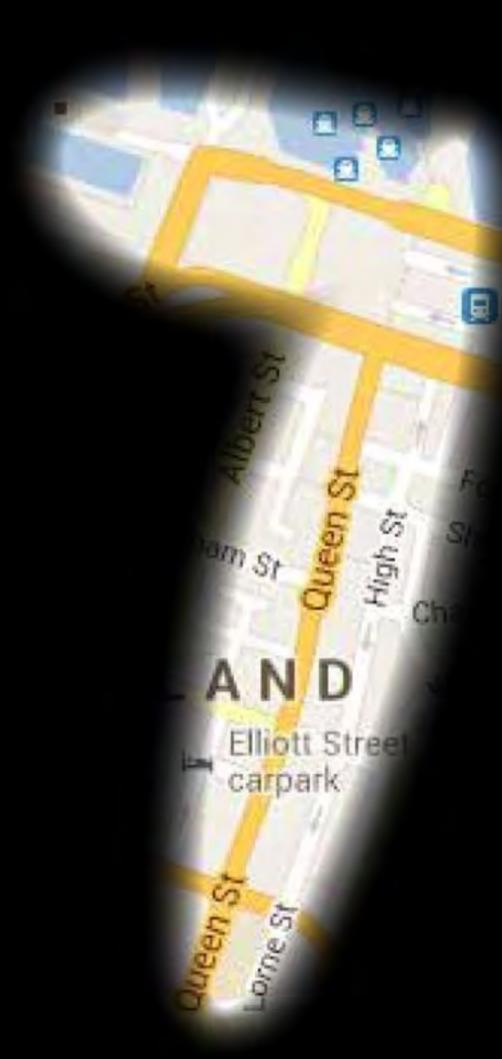






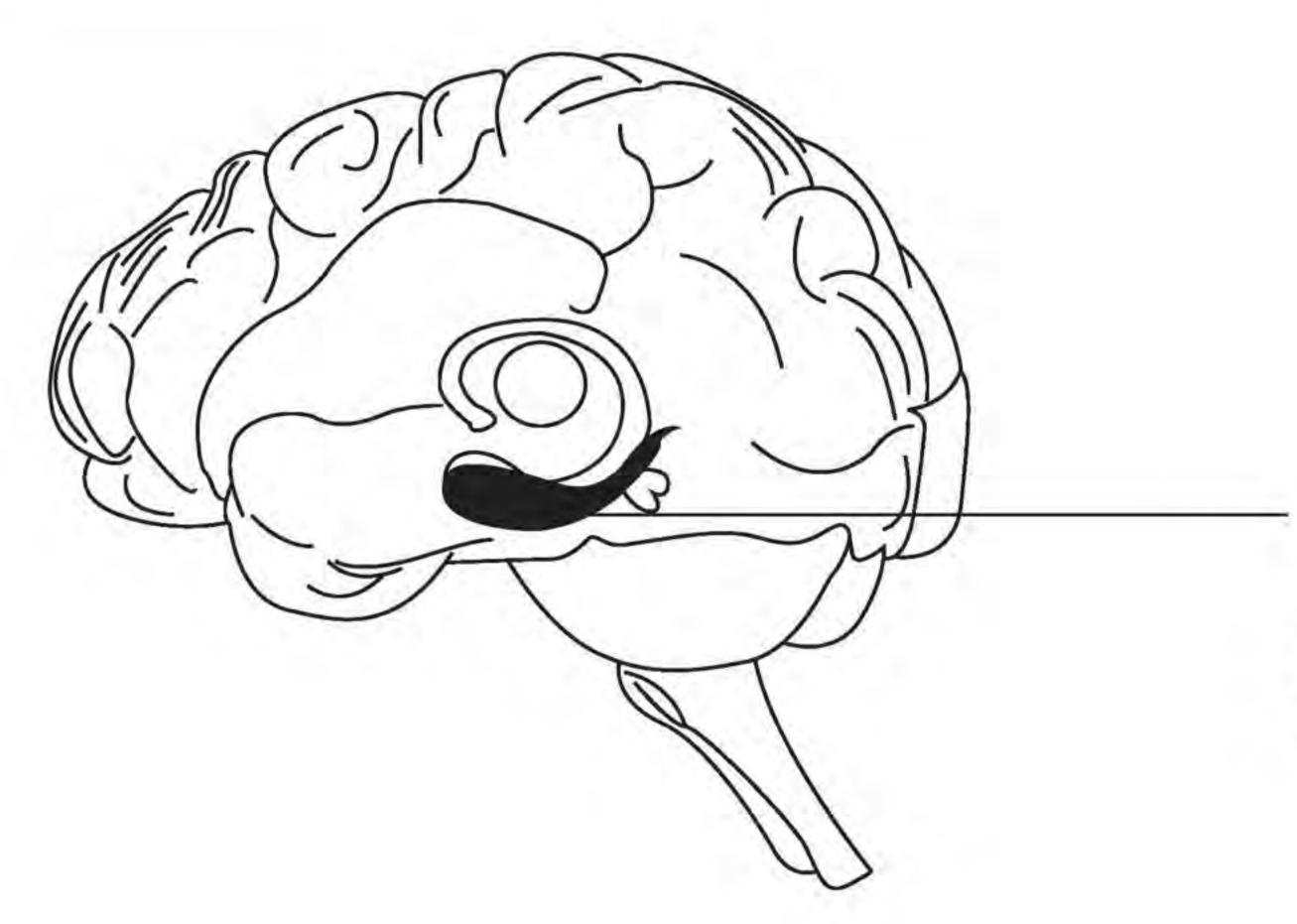


Victor Park

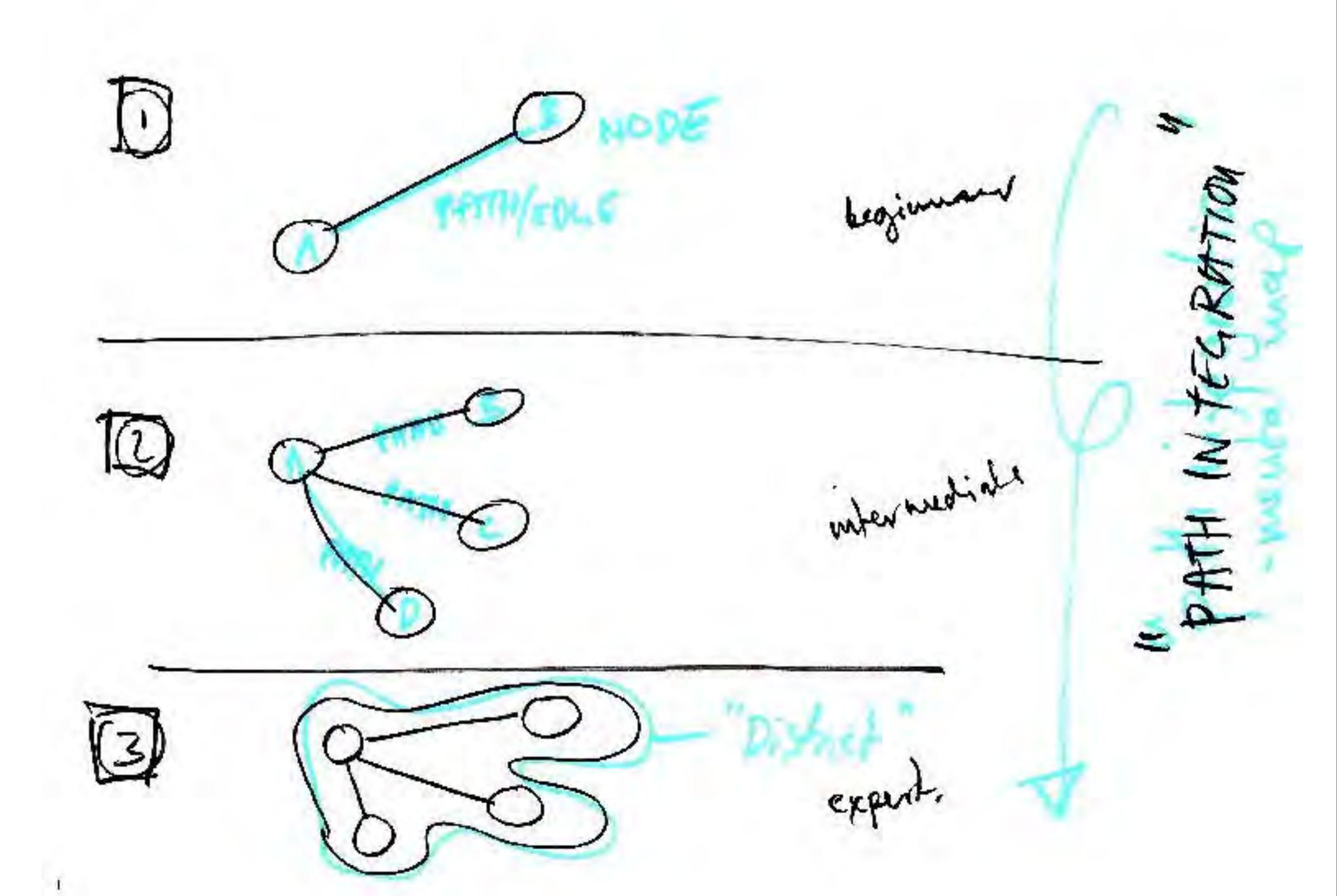




## Mental Mapping



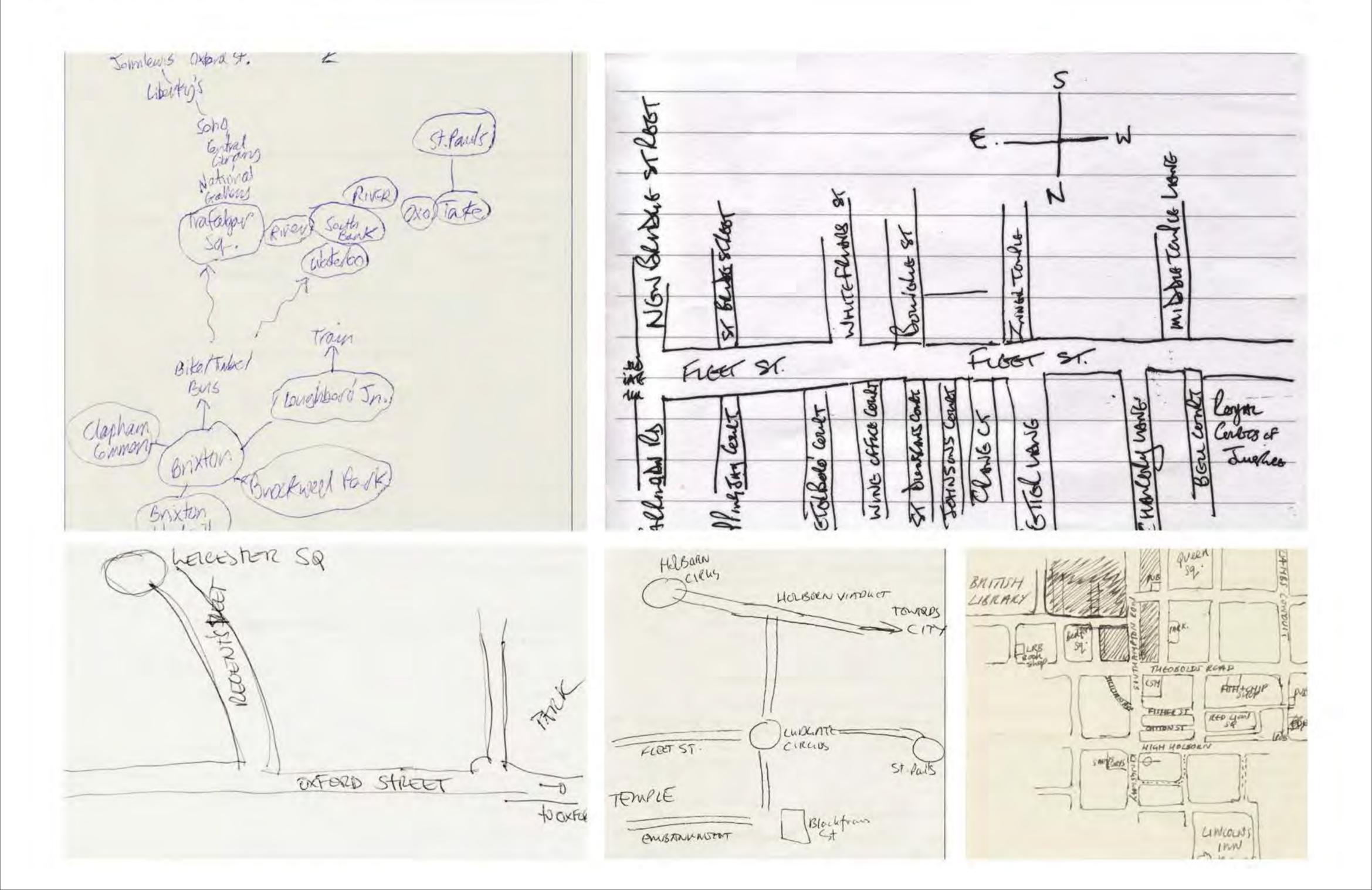
Hippocampus:
The area of the brain associated with mapping; where we might find 'place cells'.



Holborn

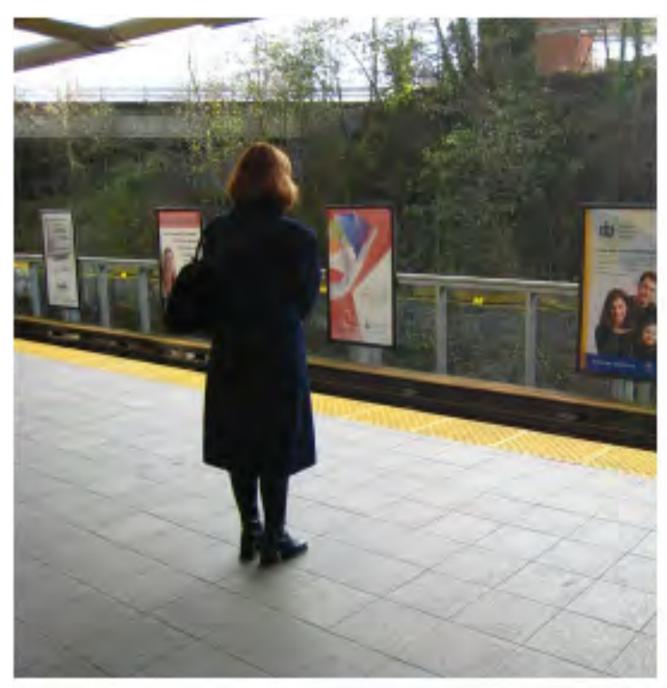
Holborn

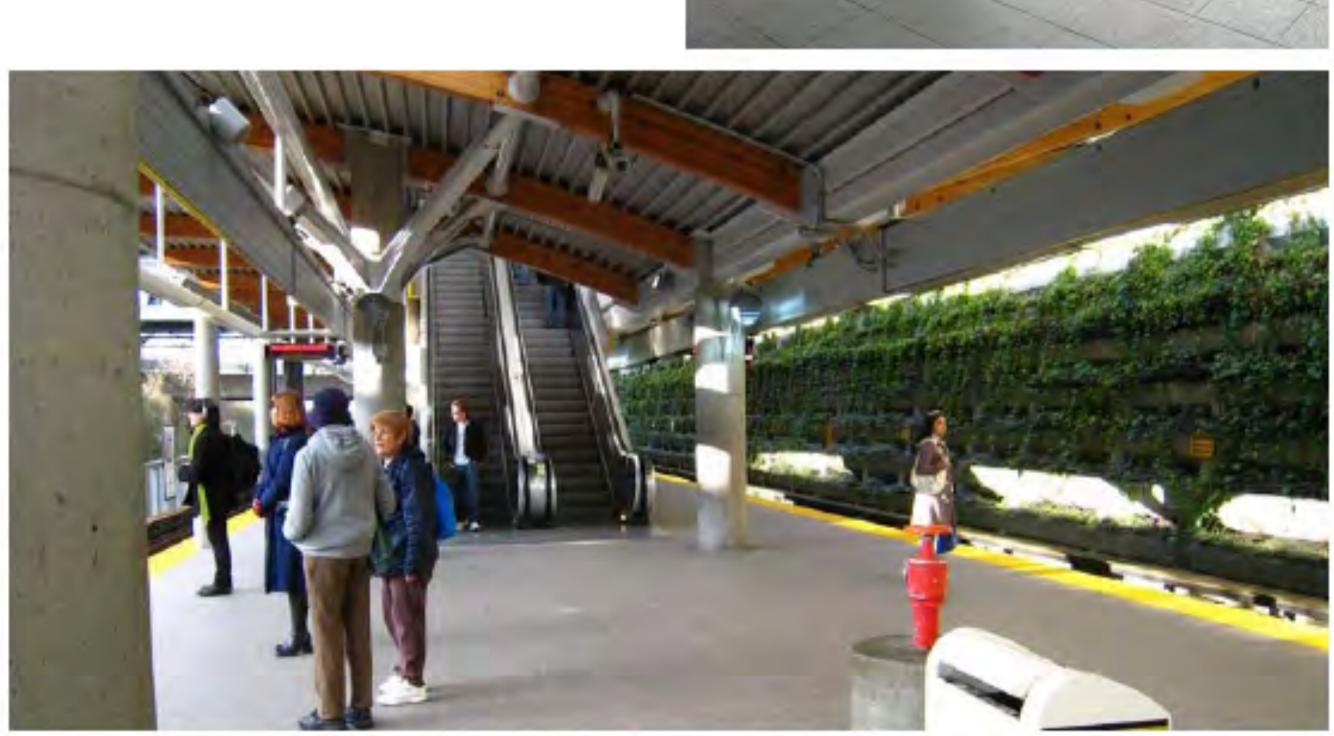
## Mental maps



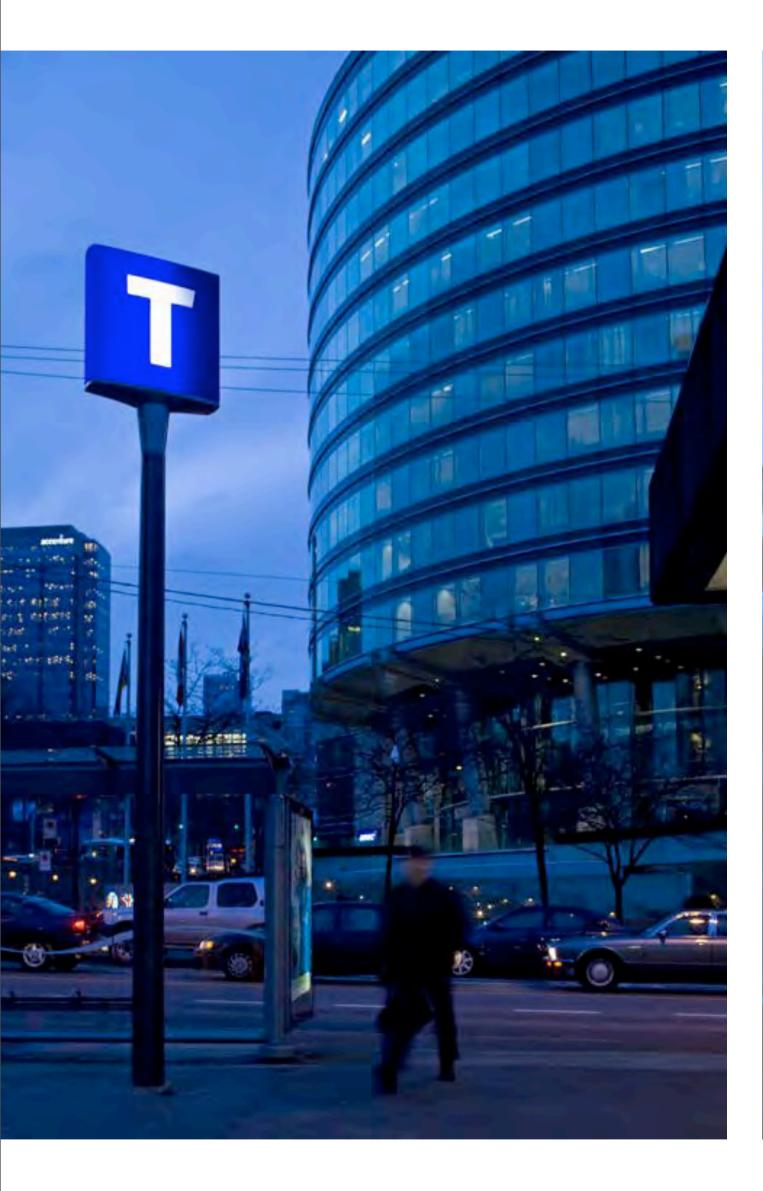
Aoccdrnig to a rscheearch at an Elingsh uinervtisy, it deosn't mttaer in waht oredr the ltteers in a wrod are, the olny iprmoetnt tihng is taht frist and lsat ltteer is at the rghit pclae.

The rset can be a toatl mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit a porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae we do not raed ervey lteter by it slef but the wrod as a wlohe.

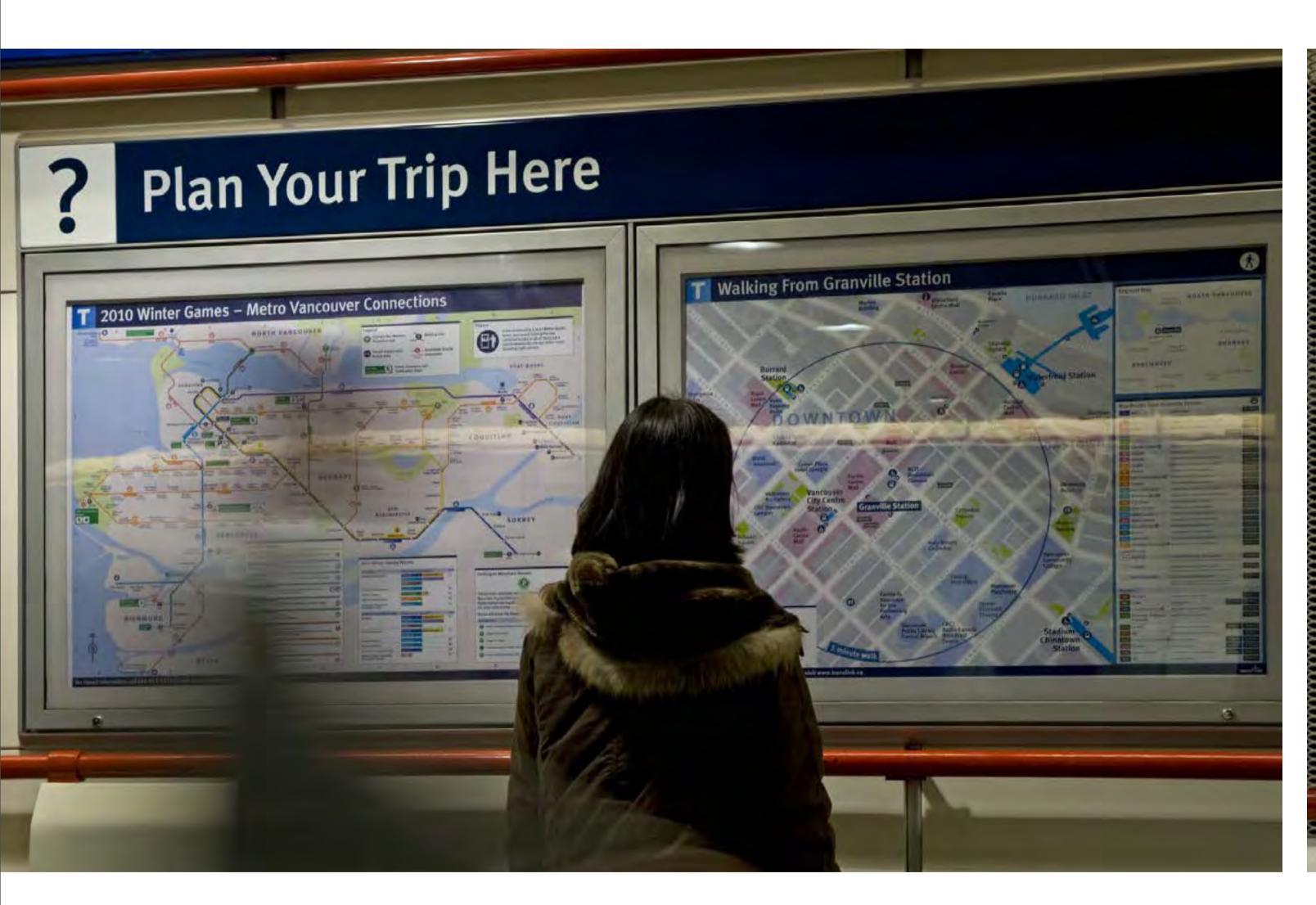




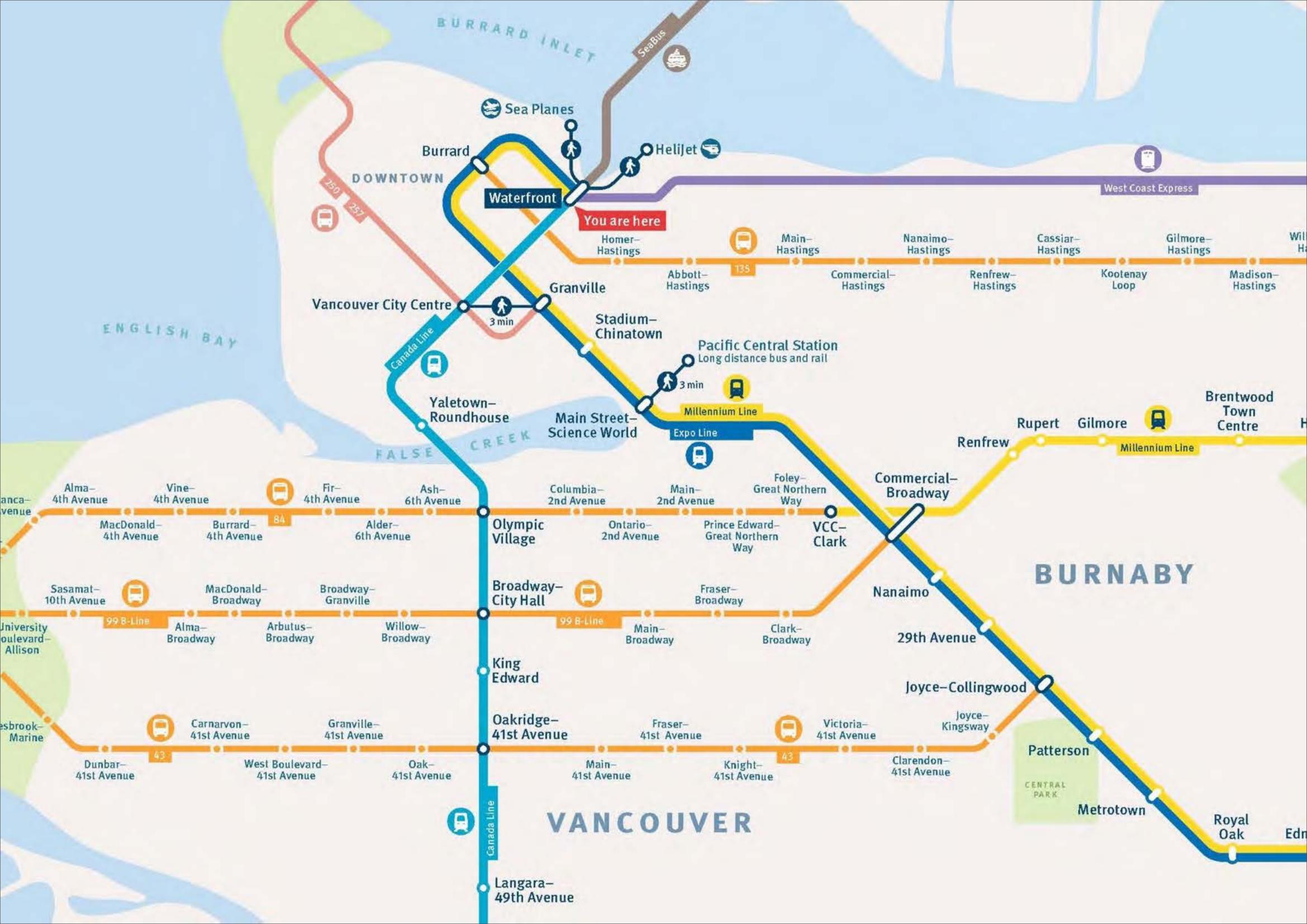






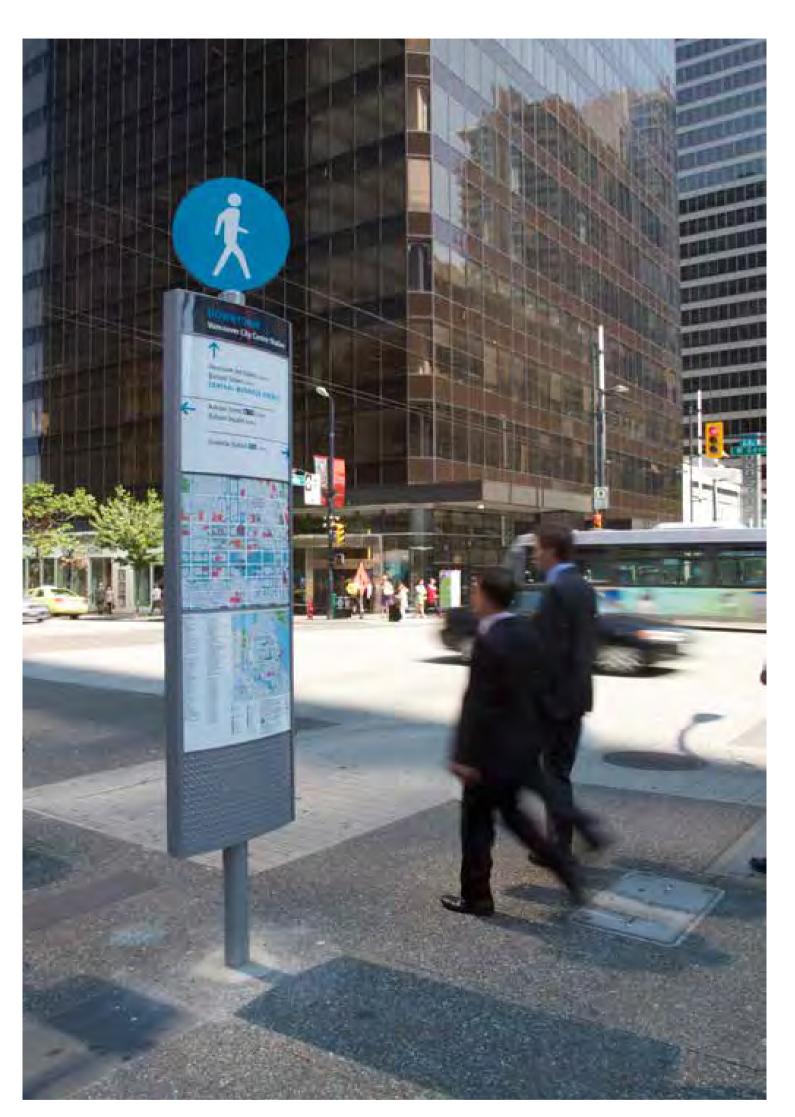






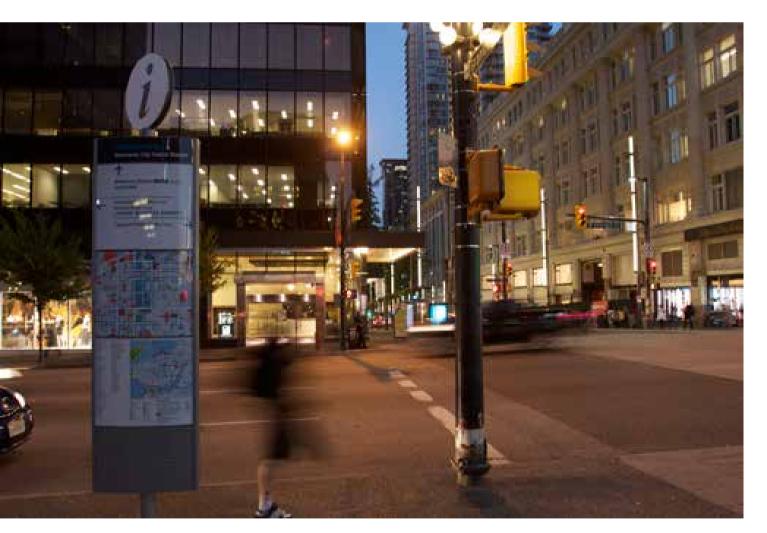
## City sign













**Arrival signs** 

**City signs** pedestrian

**City signs** cycle hire

**Poster cases** 

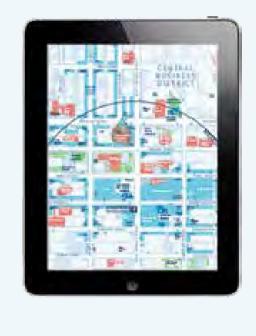
Finger blades

Park maps

**Digital signs** interactive map



Website interactive map



Tablet app cross-platform



Cell app cross-platform



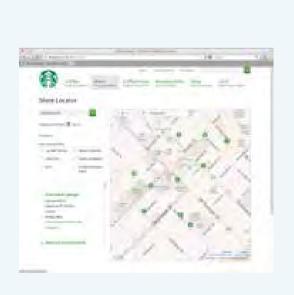
**Printed maps** tear off



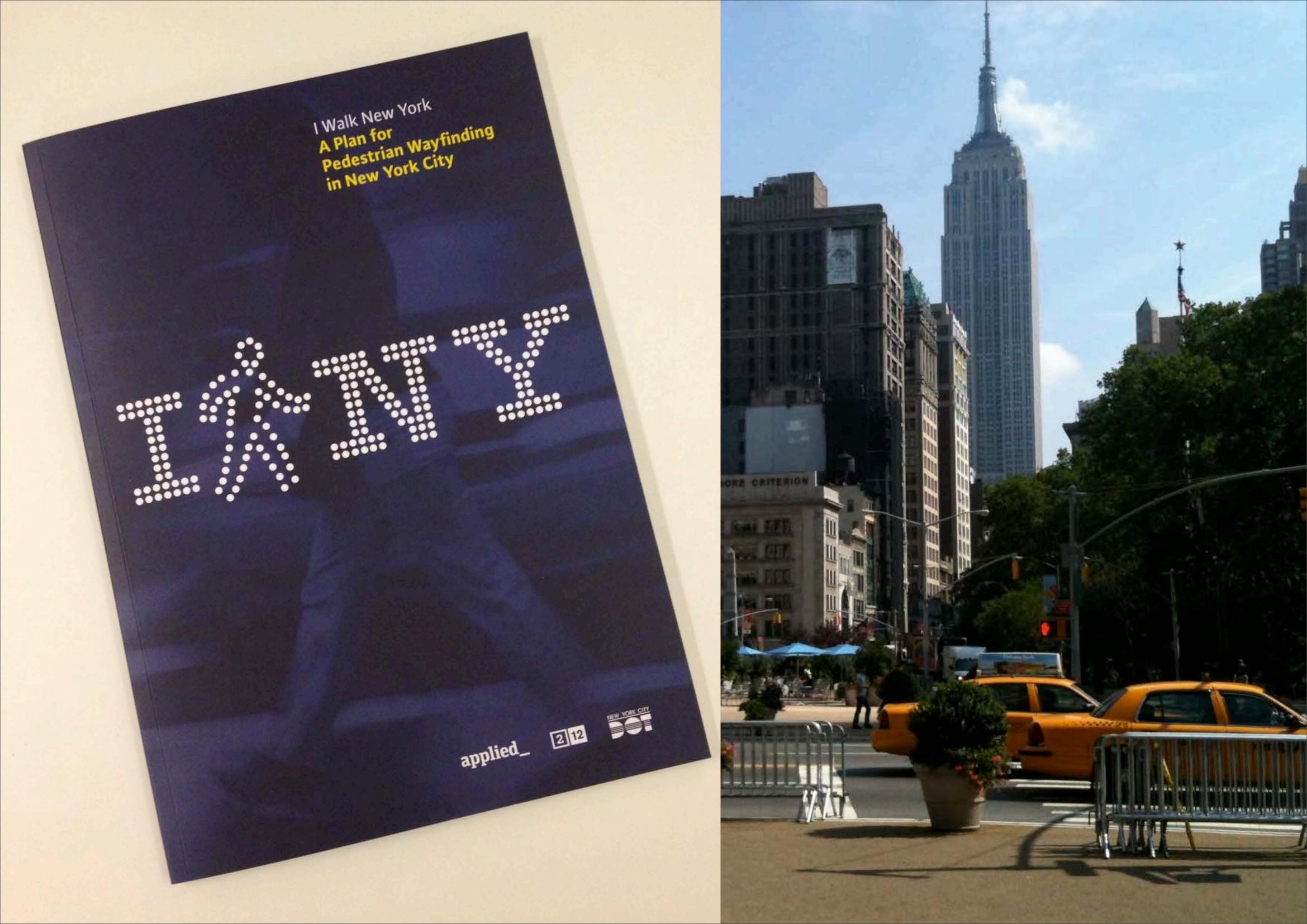
**Printed maps** folded



Thematic maps

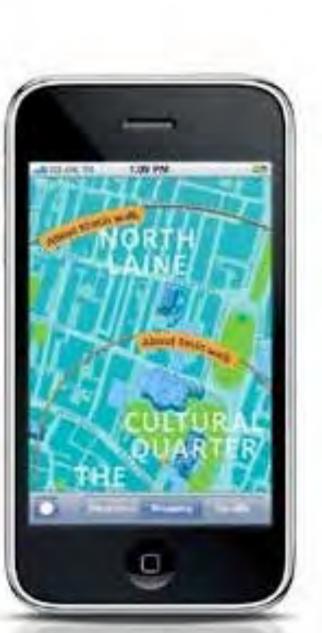


**3rd party maps** digital & printed applications





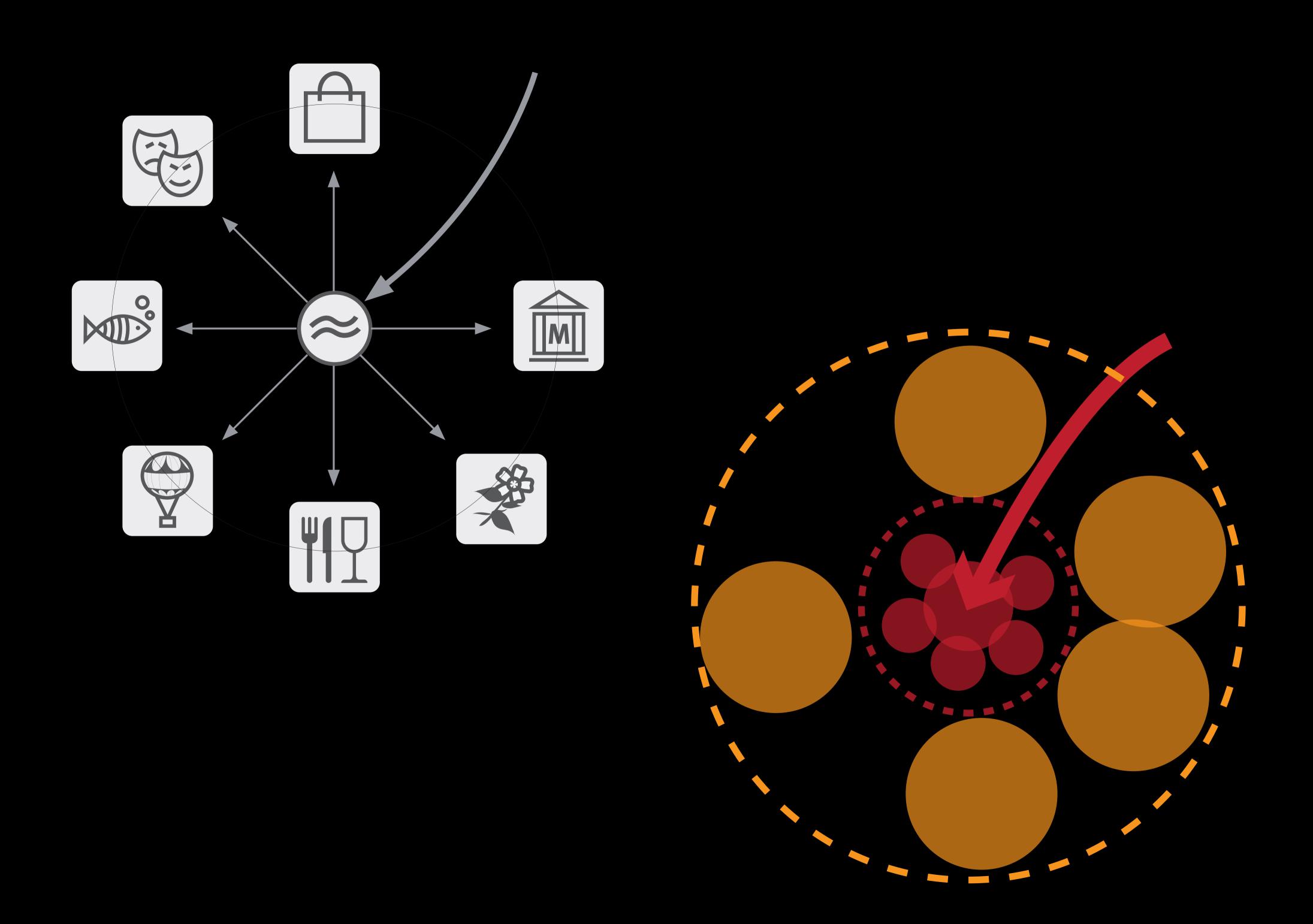










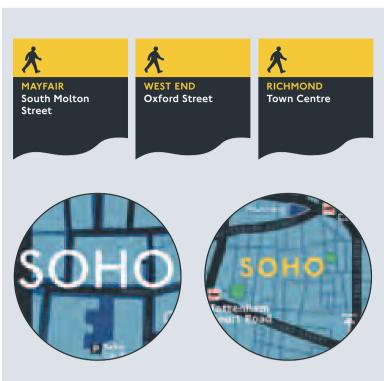




New West End Company City of Westminster Mayor of London Transport for London

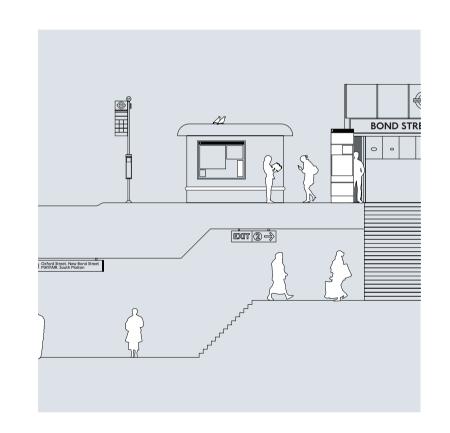
## What is Legible London? Design principles

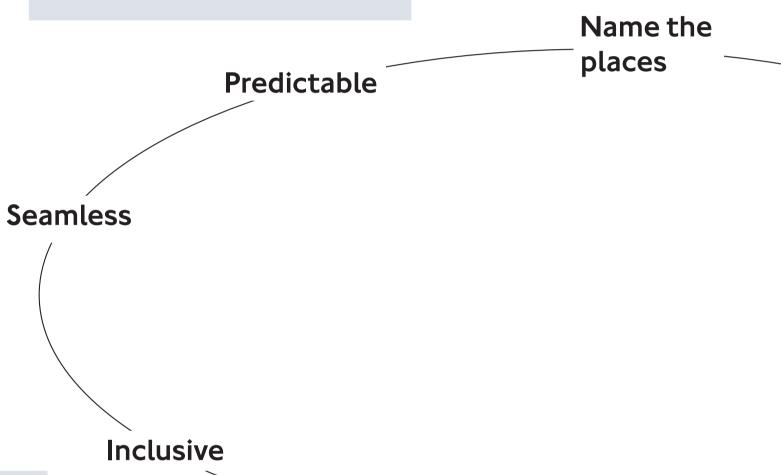
Legible London is based on a set of design principles derived from wayfinding best-practice. These principles have guided the development of solutions.

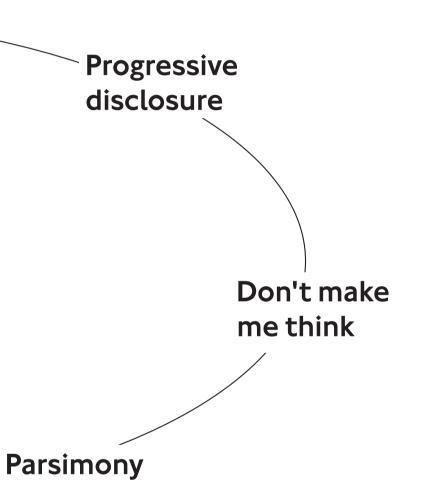


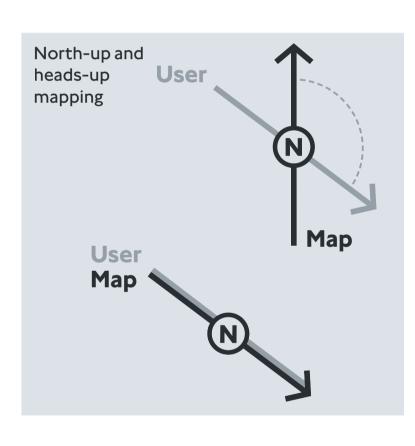
Level 1	Country	UK
Level 2	Nation	England
Level 3	Region	SE England
Level 4	County	London
Level 5	Area	Westminster/ West End
Level 6	Village	Marylebone
Level 7	Neighbourhood	Marylebone Village
Level 8	Street	Marylebone High Street

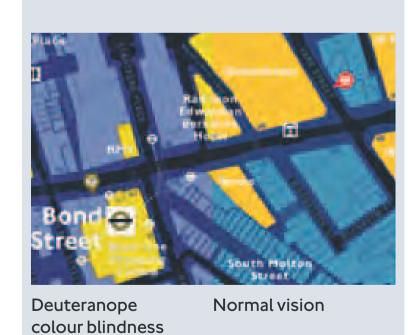


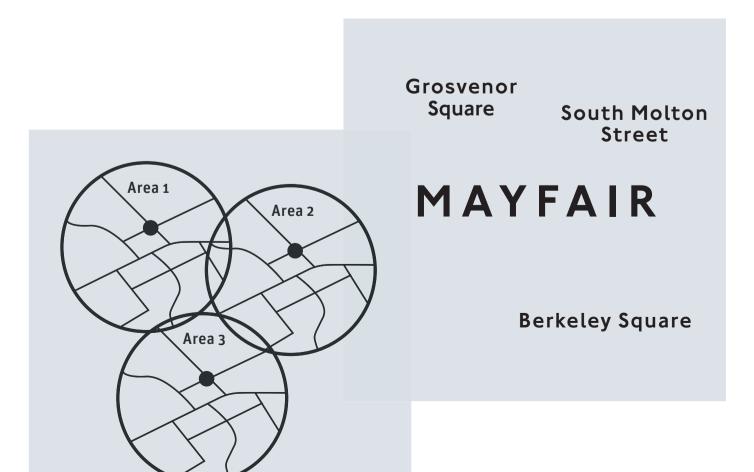




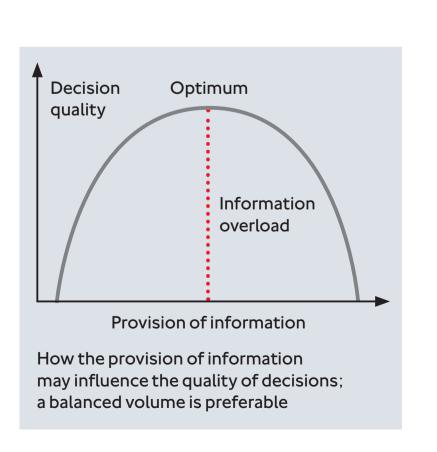


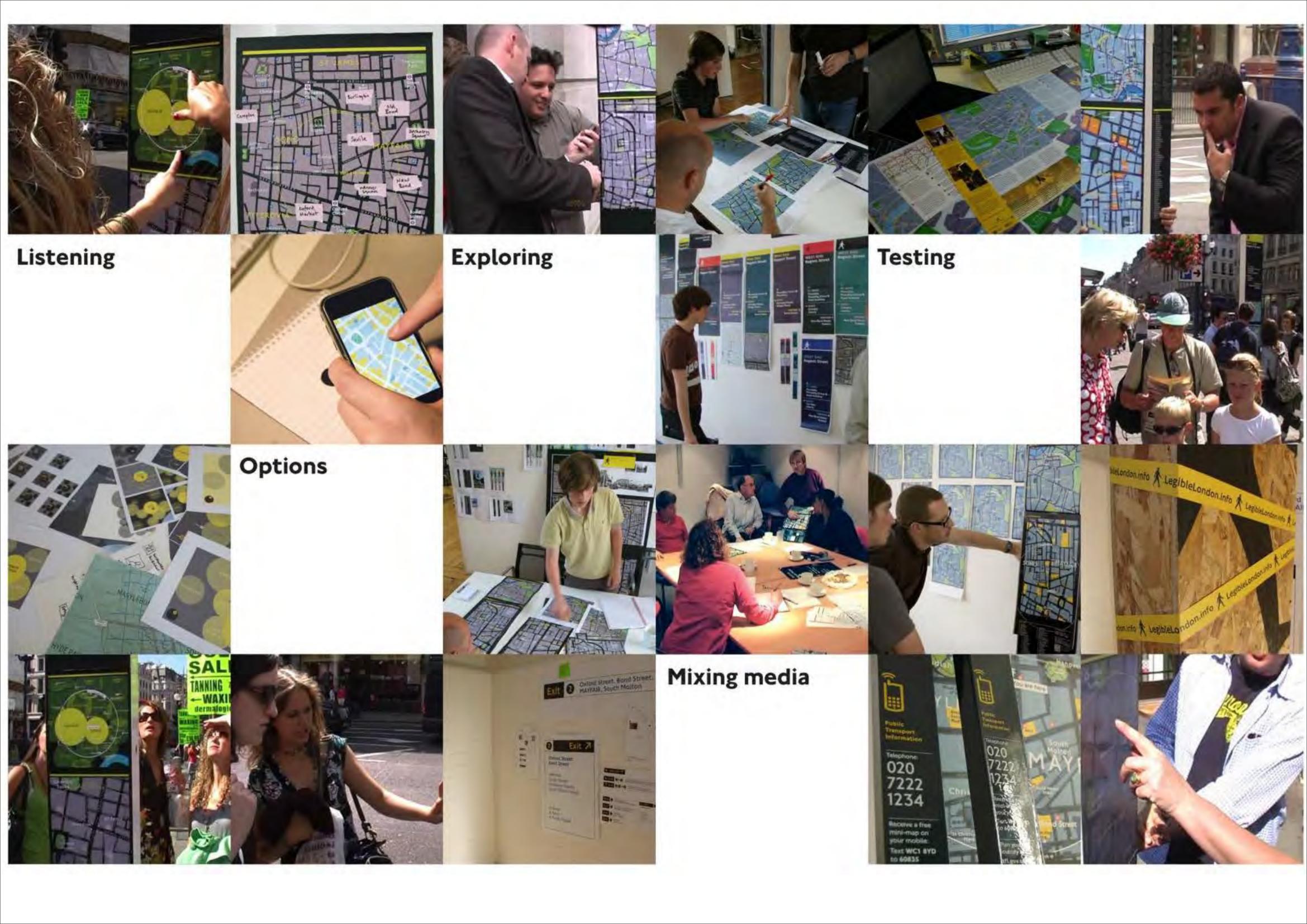






Human scale





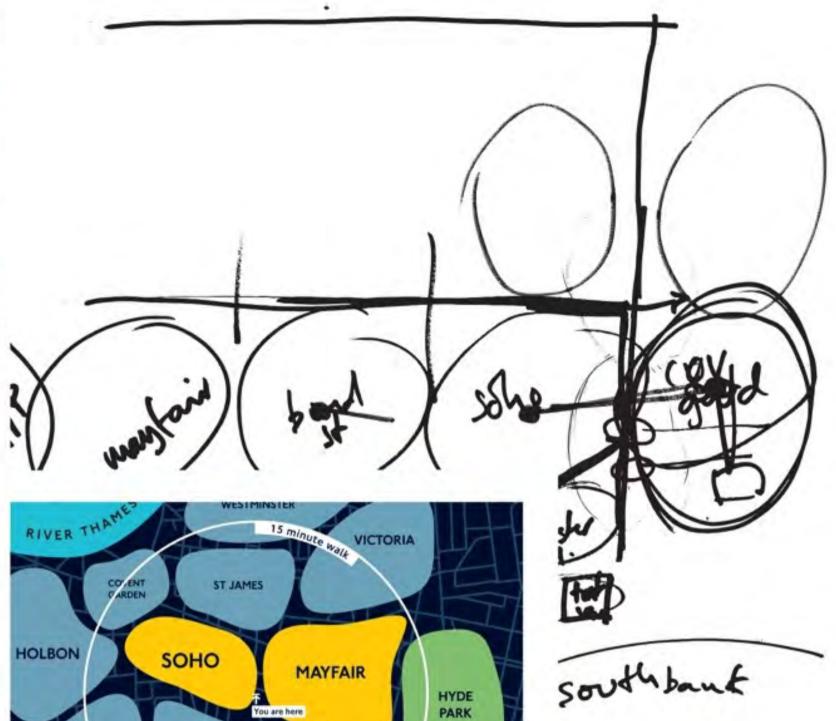
## Evolving the design

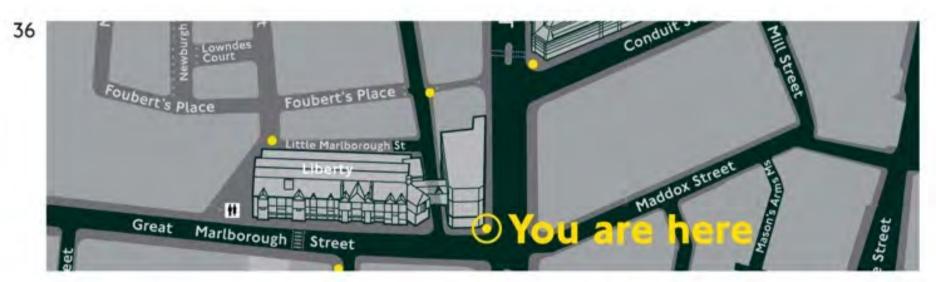
















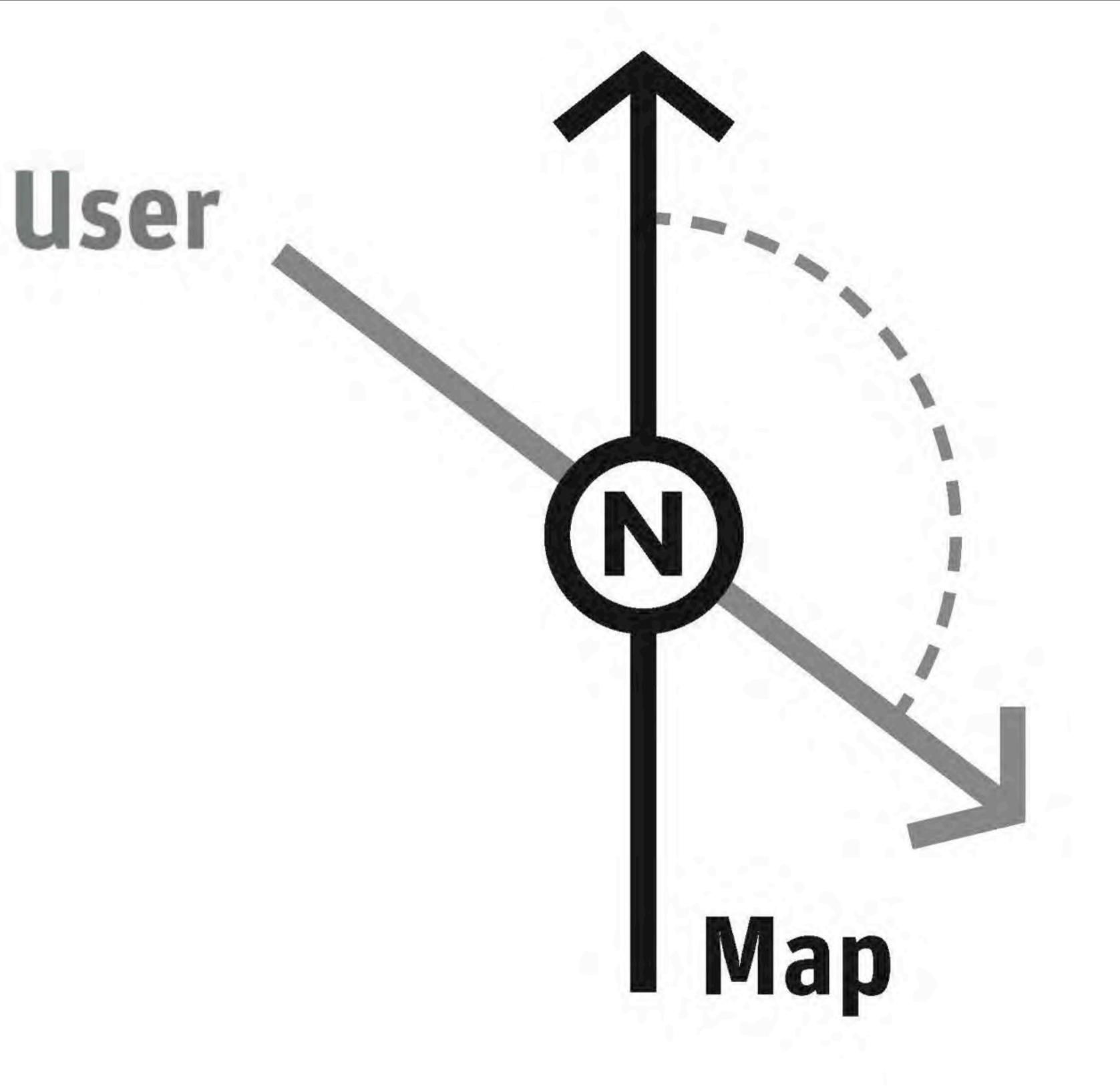




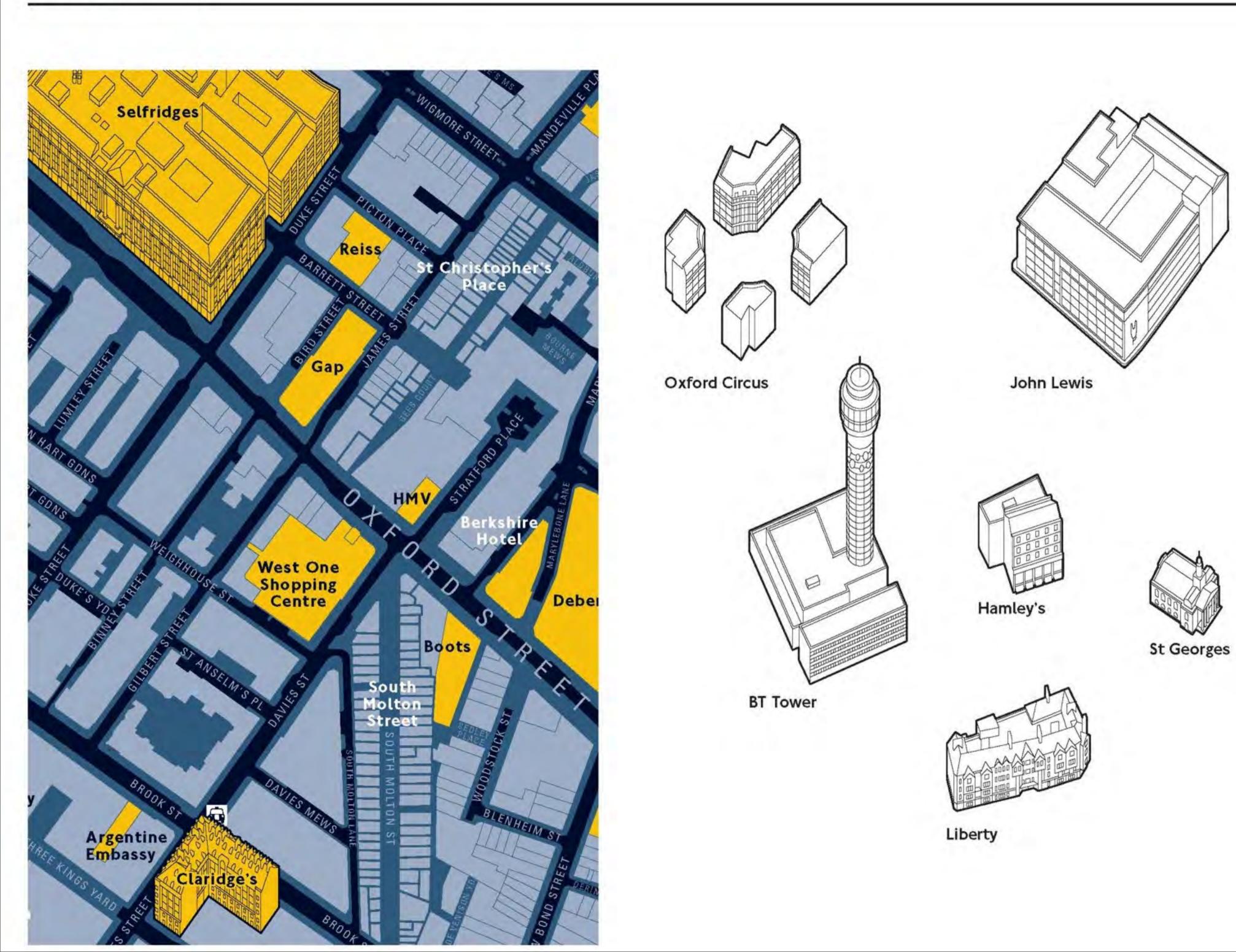
You are here

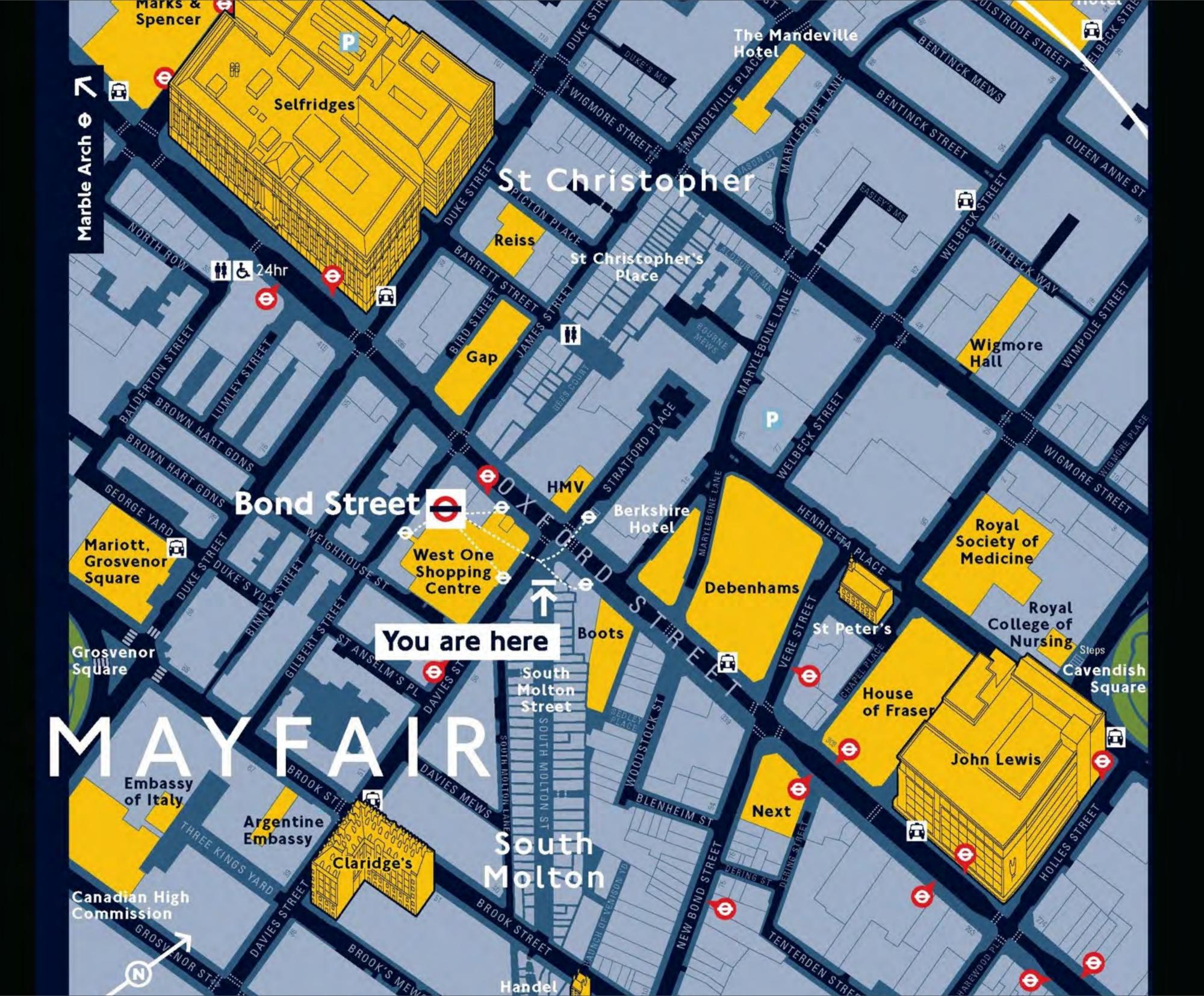


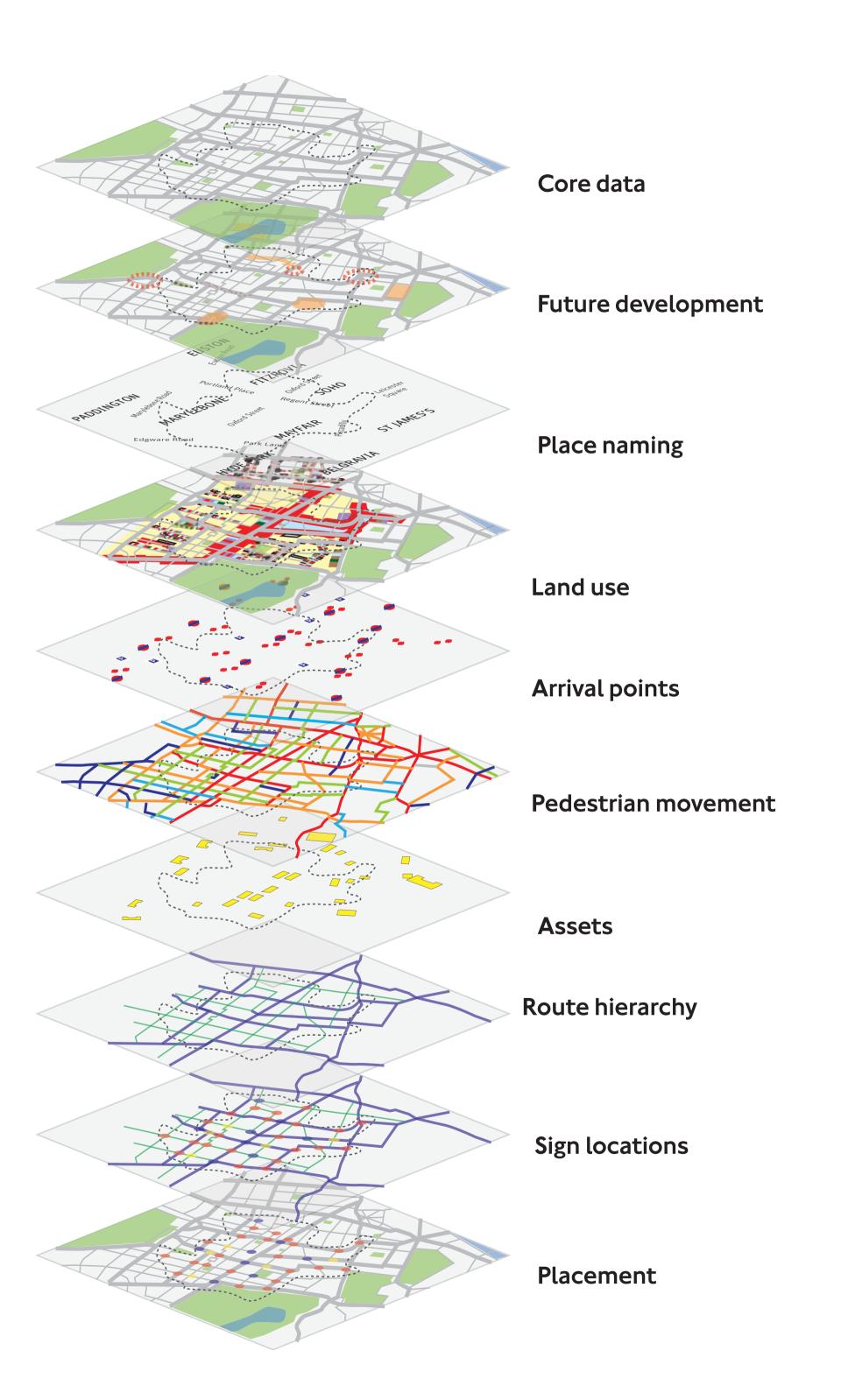


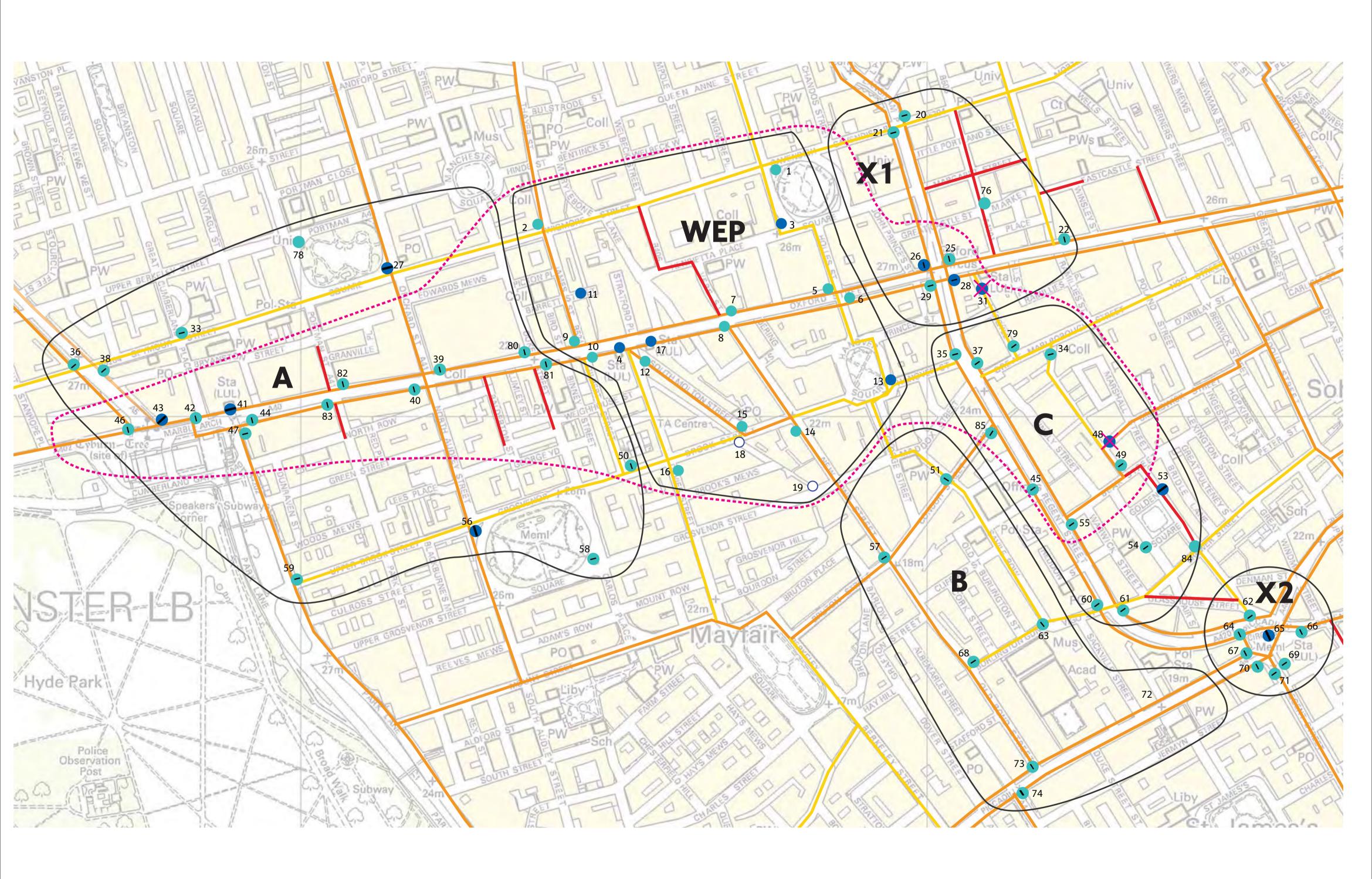


## Mapping









## **Prototype in the West End**A family of sign types for walkers

Because of the density of destinations in London, a map-based system is the most appropriate and practical solution. It does away for the need to use many, many 'fingerposts' and in this context can alert the user to over 400 destinations. The Legible London

prototype uses two main types of sign, the 'monolith' and the 'minilith' – they act as both area identifiers and route supports, helping people to build their personal mental maps.

Avery Row ->

Lancashire Court

#### The 'walker'

All the signs are clearly identified by a yellow strip at the top and a 'walker' – the universal symbol for travelling by foot. They stand above head height so that they are clearly visible from a distance.

MAYFAIR

South Molton

MARYLEBONE St Christopher Marylebone Village

> SOHO FITZROVIA Oxford Circus G

HYDE PASK

Marble Arch

#### Directional information

Directional information is used in two main ways: to show the way towards villages and neighbourhoods, and act as a homing beacon for attractions. These have an important role in London, where major destinations are often obscured from view.

#### Finder map

The Finder or 5-minute map is used to find a destination – the end point of the journey. It is littered with useful landmarks – effectively a map of landmarks – so the user can be memorably guided towards specific streets and attractions.

#### Addressing

The typography, colour coding and naming conventions are consistent with those on the Legible London printed walking maps and other elements of the system, so that they link up and work together as a coherent whole.

#### Planner map

The planner or 15-minute map is used to orientate the user and show how close the villages are to each other. It provides the user with the information needed to link areas of London and the confidence to attempt longer-distance walking journeys.

#### **Street finder**

This fills in the gaps.

Most people are familiar
with the convention of using
alphabetically ordered street
names and reference points
to find individual streets on a
map – it's a means of quickly
realising what's just around
the corner.













#### Planning strategy

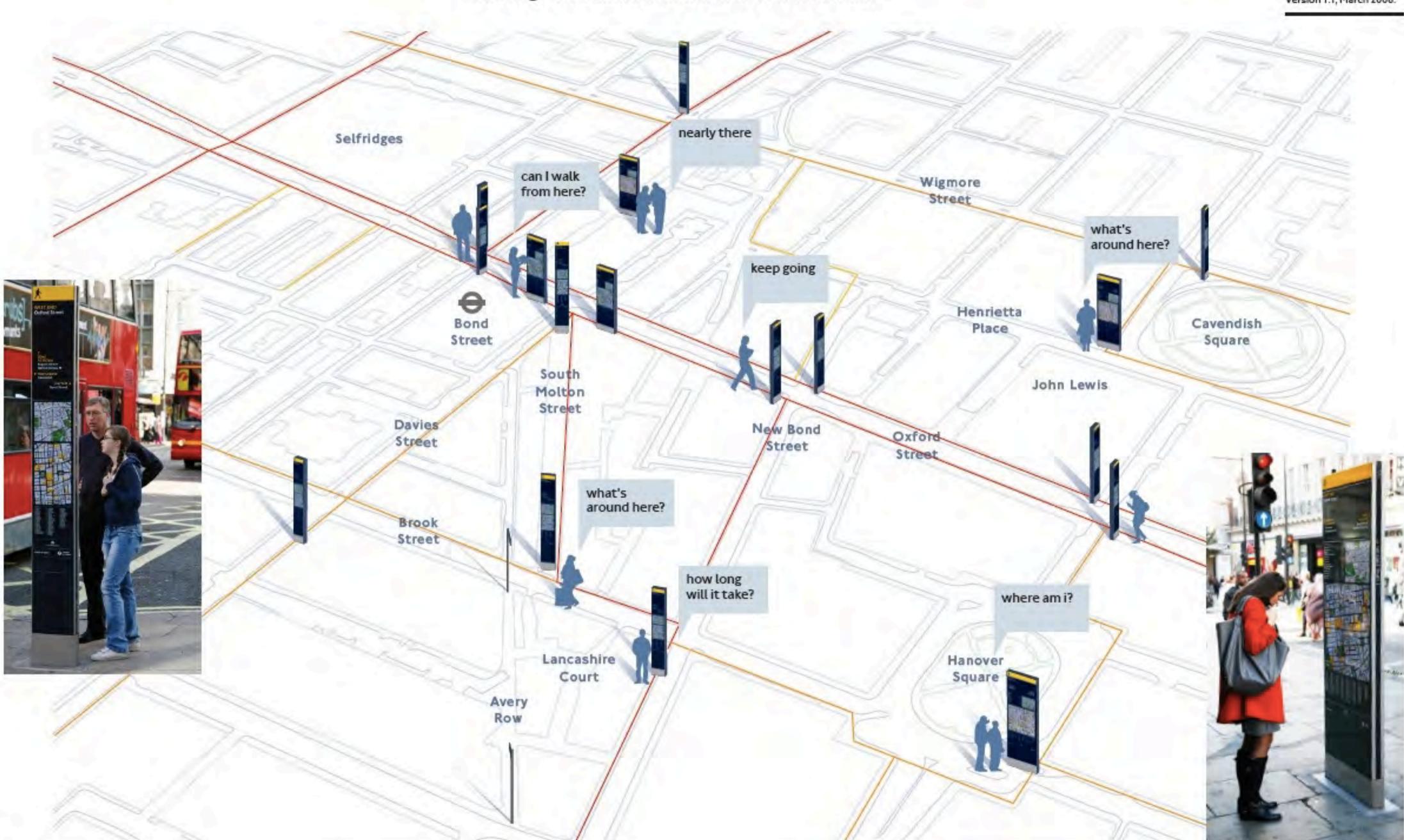
Where they go and how they work together

A key to a successful system is to site information in effective and consistent locations. They need to connect and be predictable - ie where they are expected. How the system is delivered accross borough and landowner borders will be crucial.

#### Human scale

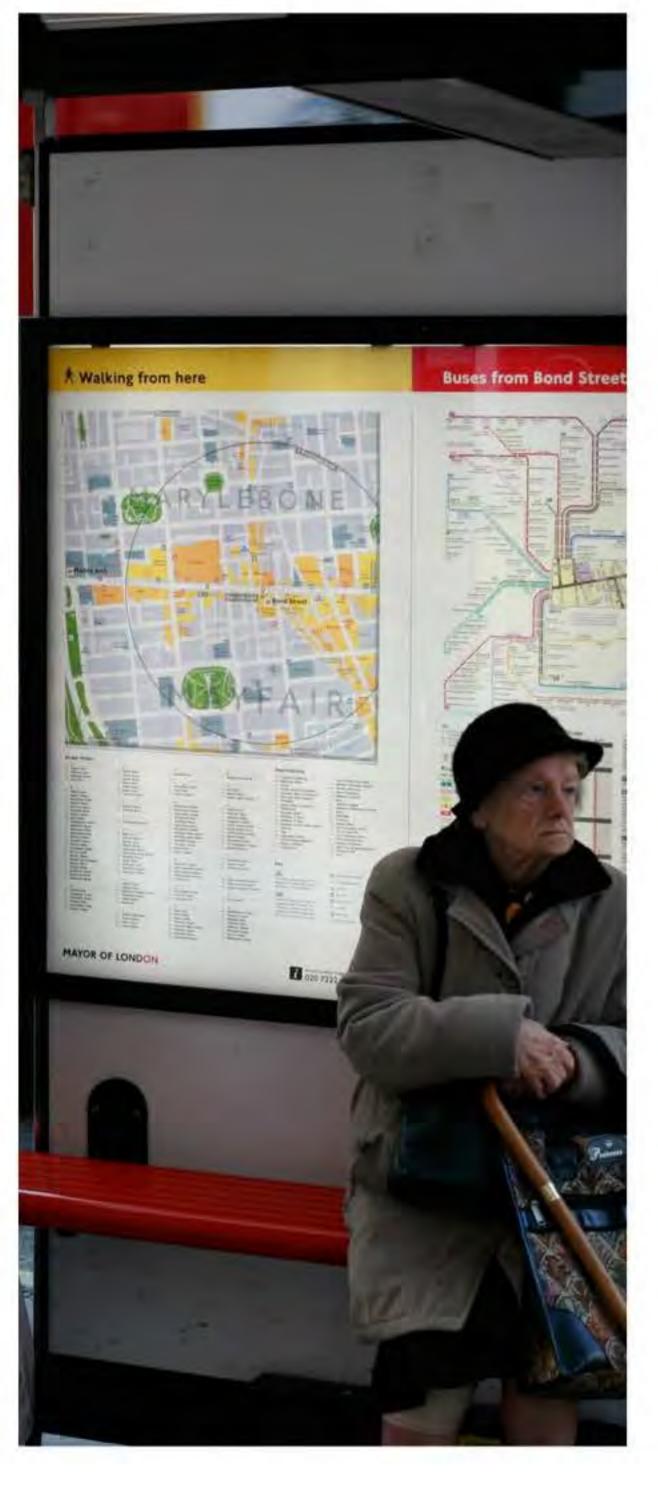
The explanation on this page supports the principle of human scale.

For further detail, see 4.0 Design principles, IDS Version 1.1, March 2008.

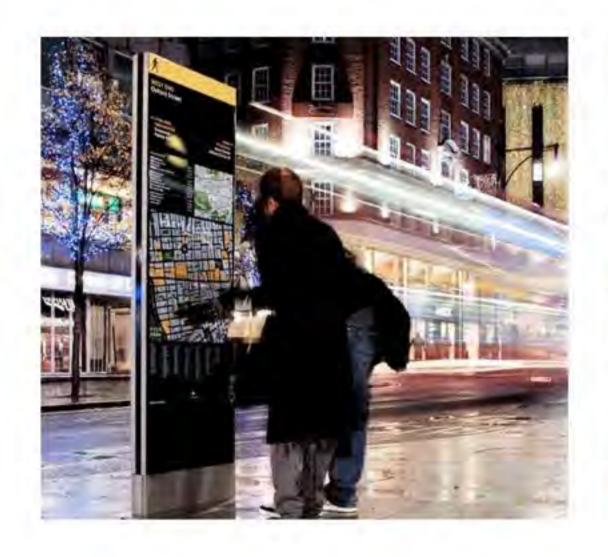








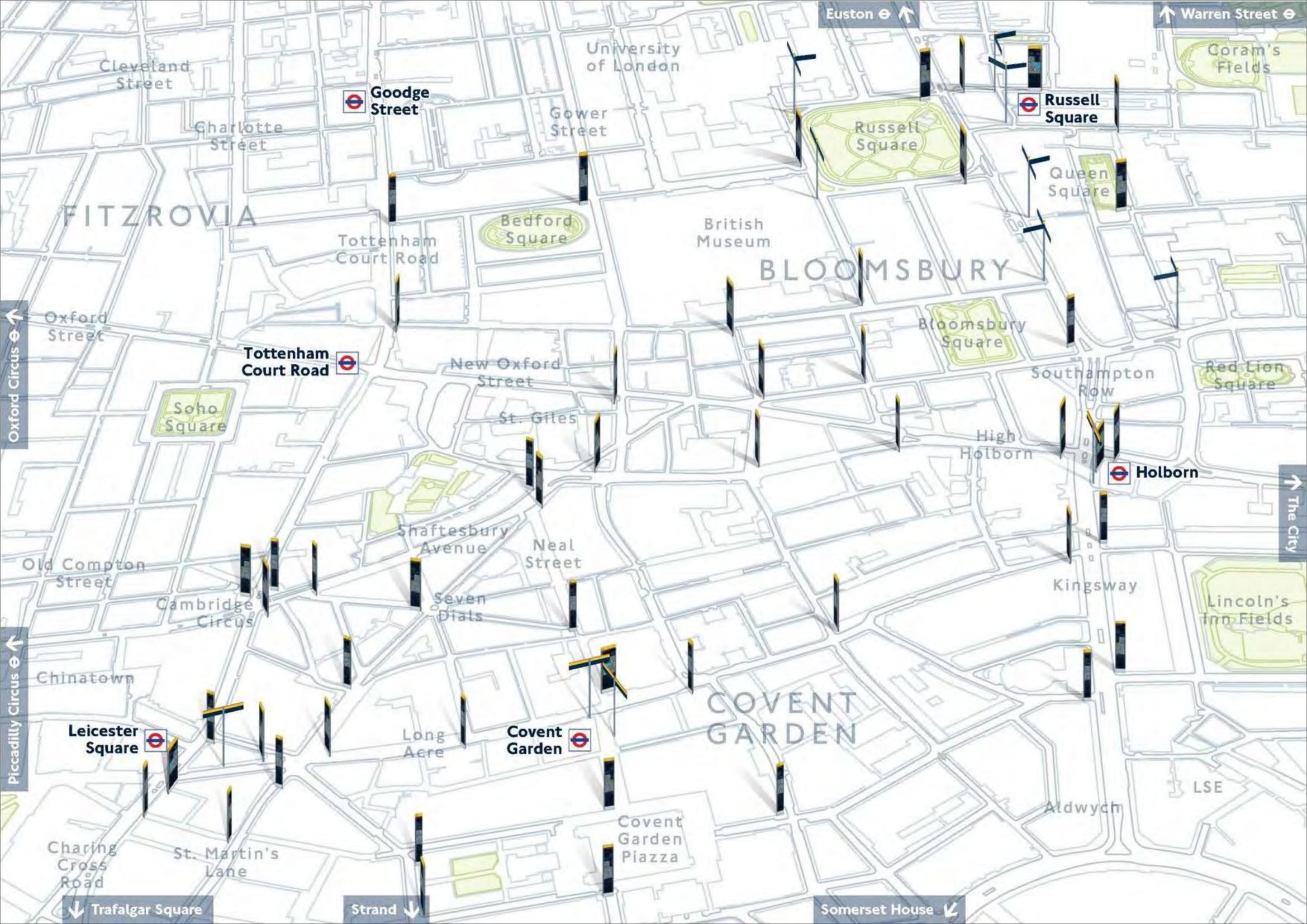
### Results

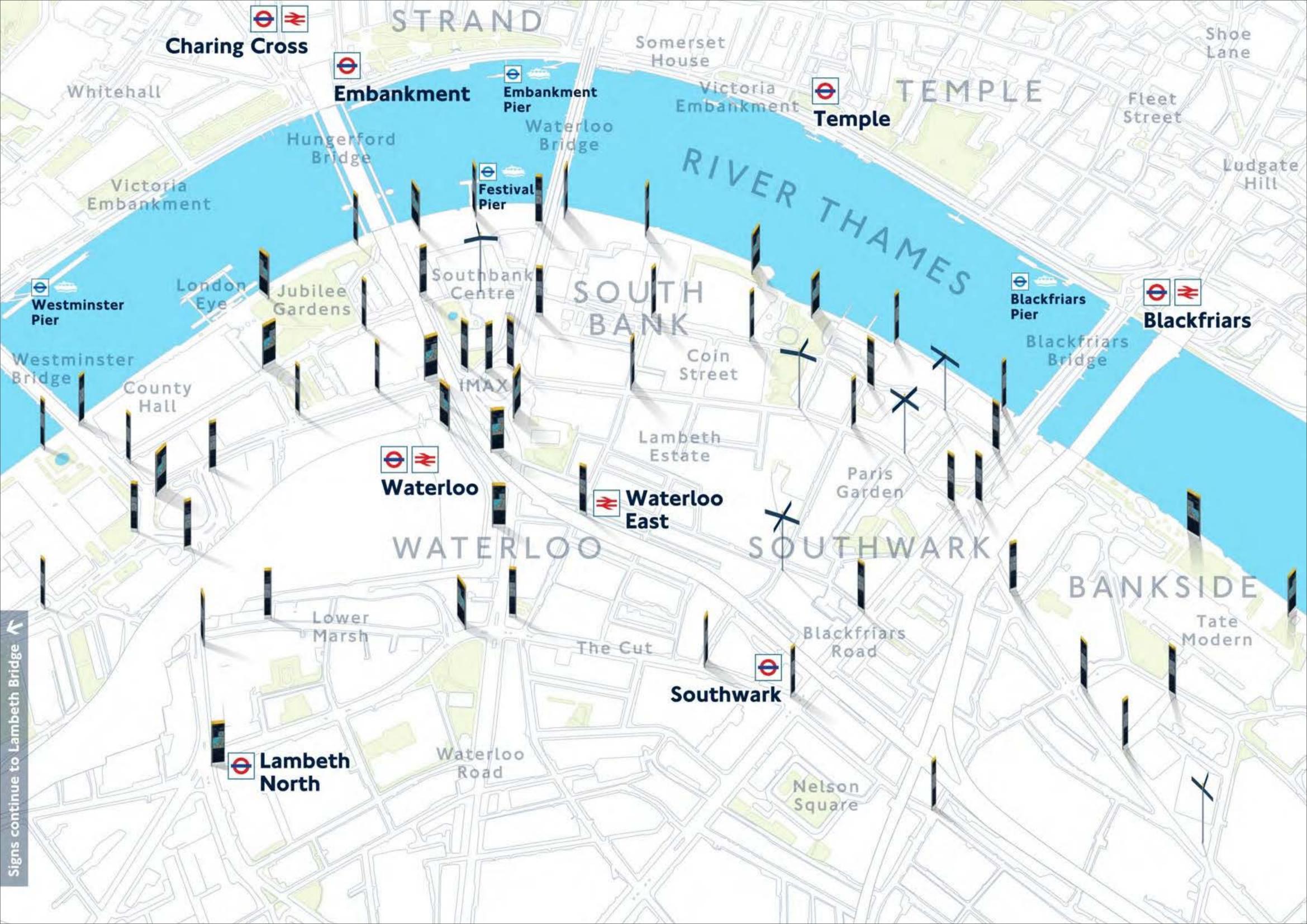




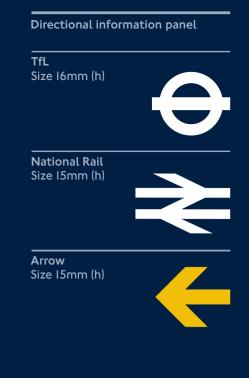


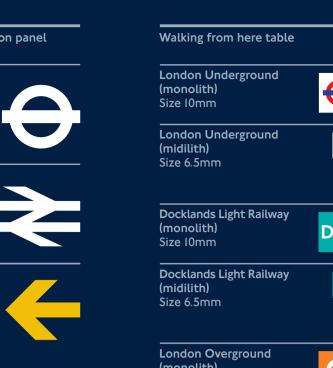
1/3 decrease in people feeling lost16% saving in journey times2/3 increase in knowledge of names and offer49% awareness of the system62% said it encourages them to walk more





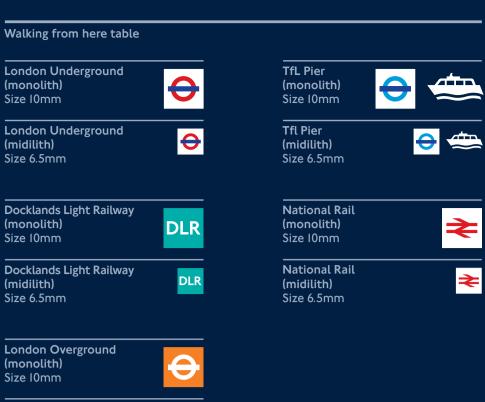
# Walker

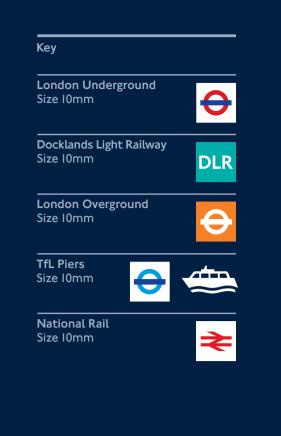




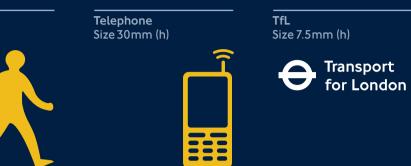
**London Overground** 

(midilith) Size 6.5mm









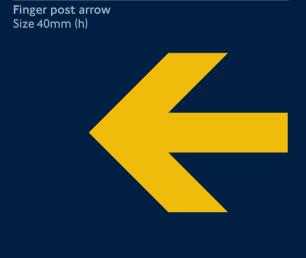
#### Sign elements – Directional signs

Finger posts and Headline Information Finger Posts

Sign elements – Map based signs

Walkers

**Bus Station** 







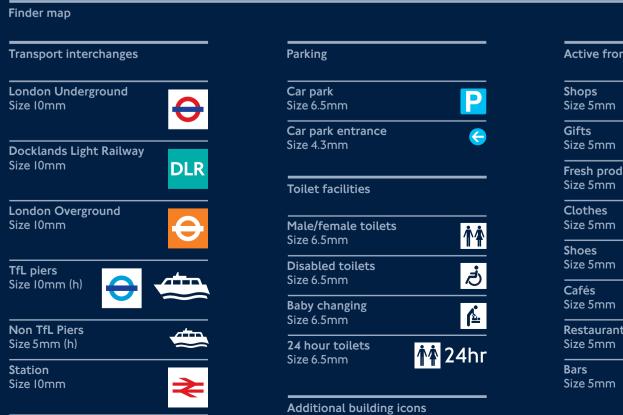
Walker

Size 30mm (h)



#### Map elements – Planner and Finder maps

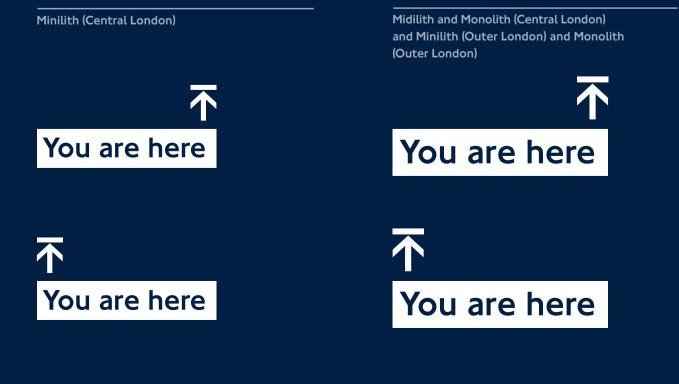






Lock up examples

You are here



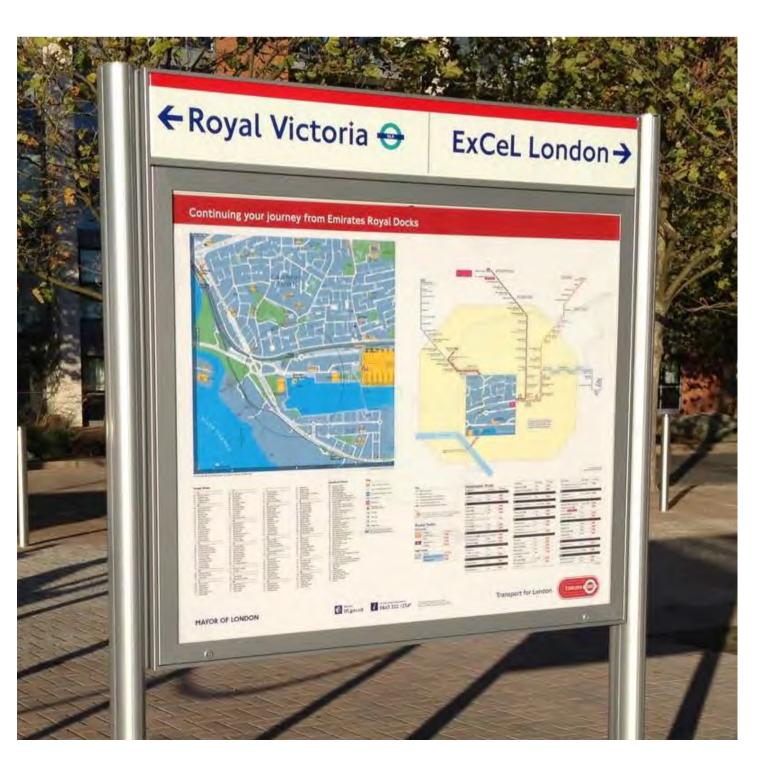


Minilith (Central London)

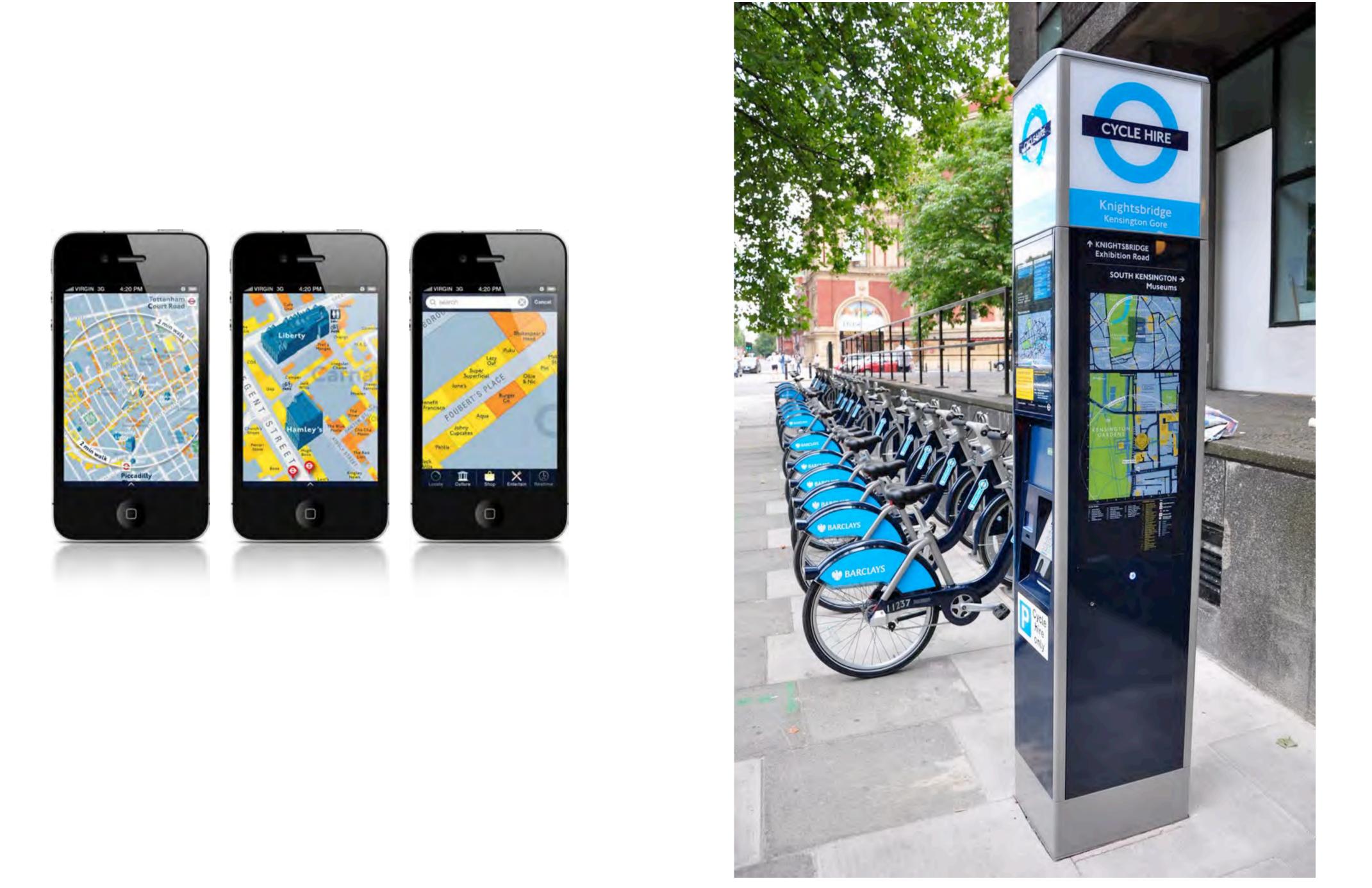
















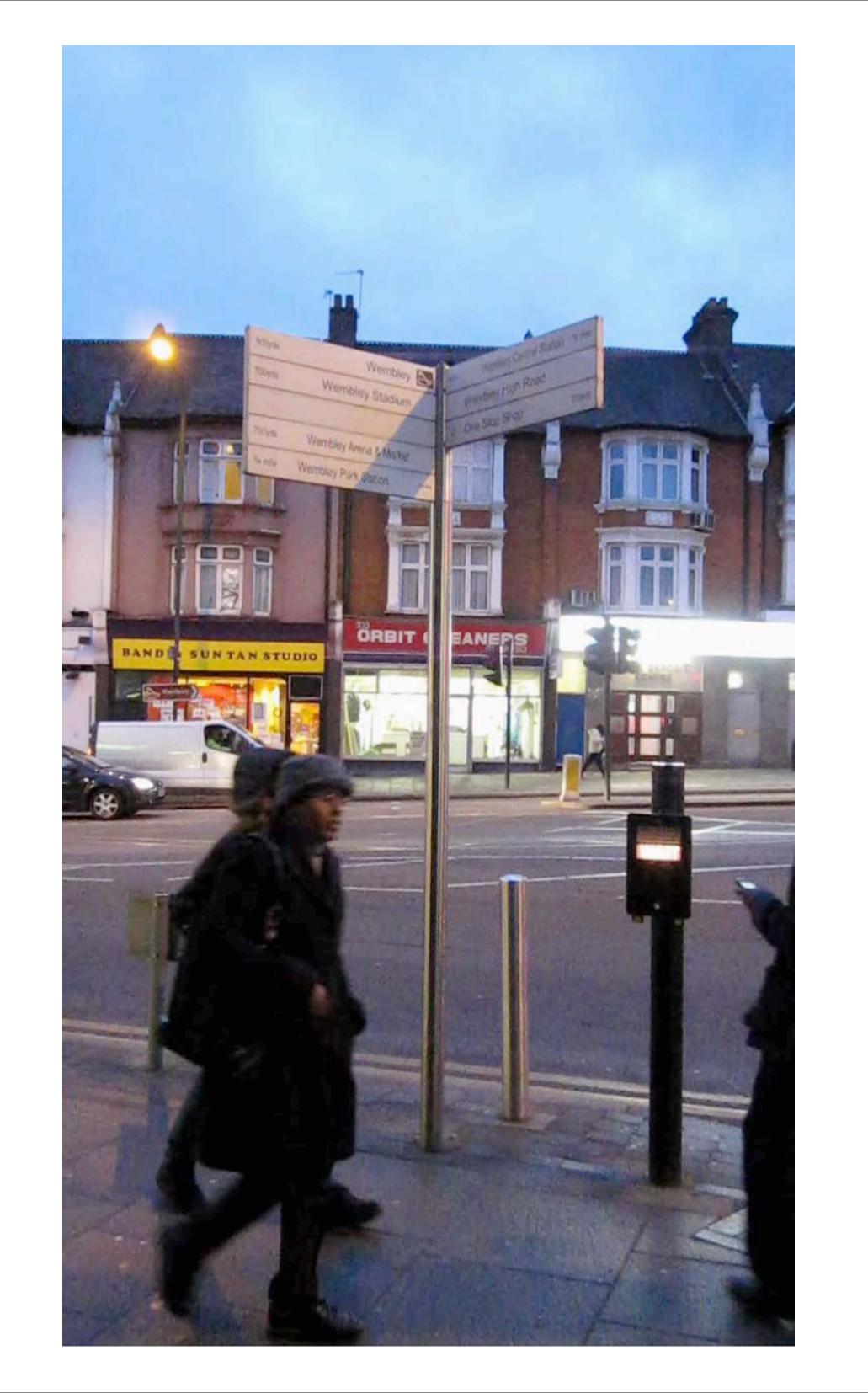
Legible London

Parks



## How?

Prepare the case
Communicate
Prototype
Create the system



# Kia ora