

OBJECTIVE

To provide an environment where users can clearly see the surrounding area and potential danger areas, and where people can walk easily and safely from one activity to another.

GUIDELINES

1. General

- 1.1 The design of Public Spaces should avoid obstructions which inhibit the safe use of an area

2. Routes and spaces

- 2.1 Within streets or other areas which use obstructions or barriers pedestrian movement areas should be set out to allow sufficient pedestrian movement. Barriers such as bollards and railings should only be used where there is sufficient space left for pedestrians.

3. Temporary and portable obstructions

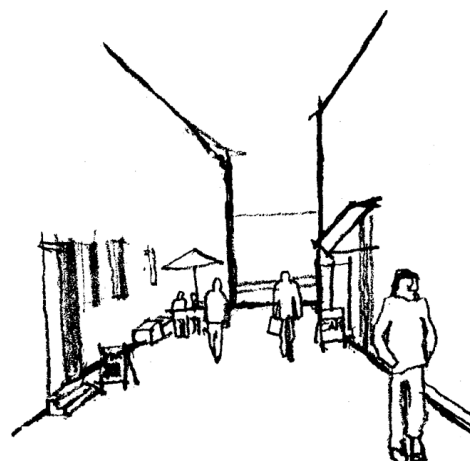
A temporary or portable obstruction is that which is in place for a short duration.

- 3.1 Where obstruction of danger is created by construction or maintenance activities, areas for clear and free pedestrian movement should be provided and clearly indicated.

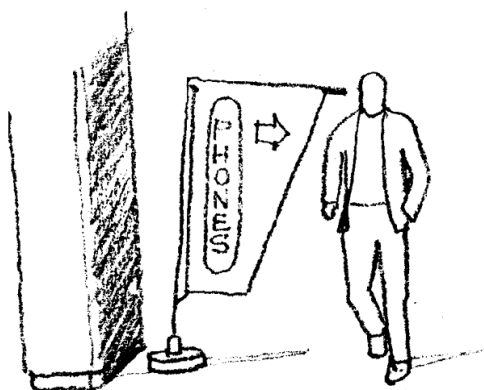
Portable items (eg. sandwich boards, tables and chairs), should be arranged to provide clear movement for pedestrians.

4. Carparks

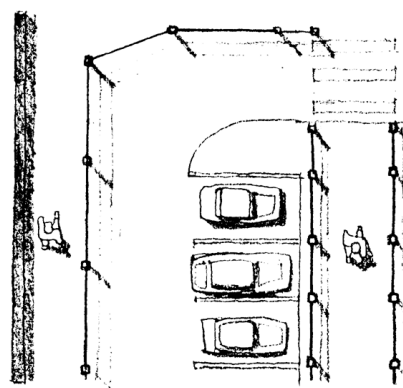
- 4.1 The design and layout of carparks should avoid the need for barriers which restrict opportunities for pedestrian movement and restrict defensible space for pedestrians.



2.0 Obstructions set back from pedestrian movement



3.1 Temporary obstruction/danger



4.1 Avoid pedestrian areas confined by barriers



SIGNS

Strategically located signage which is consistent and clearly understood can assist personal safety by providing information that allows people to find safe routes and places.

Signs should be located where they can be readily seen and should be legible from a reasonable distance. Consideration should also be given to design detail such as the use of paving stones to reinforce the effectiveness of signage.

Note:

Before the erection of any sign the Transit New Zealand Manual of Traffic Signs and Markings (Part 1: Traffic Signs) and the NZS8603:1992 New Zealand Standard for Outdoor Recreation Symbols should be consulted.

OBJECTIVE

To assist with way finding, to inform people about the location and hours of operation of facilities and to identify the routes which are most likely to be safe.

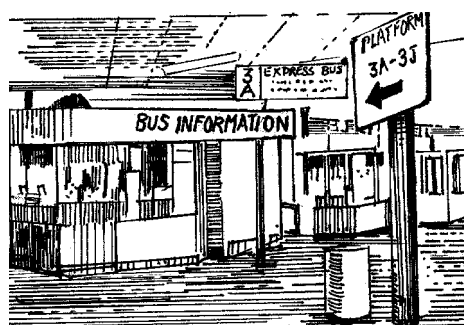
GUIDELINES

1. Signage

- 1.1 Signage should be provided to give direction to people to find safe routes and facilities.
- 1.2 Signage should be provided to identify public facilities or public place.
- 1.3 Where possible signage should be provided to convey information about facilities which assist with the public safety, eg. public transportation information.
- 1.4 Signage should be consistent in design and of a high quality manufacture.



1.2 Sign to identify public place

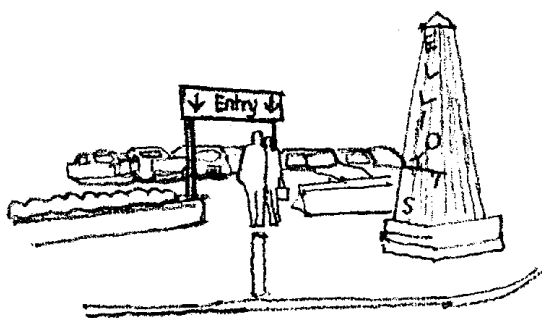


1.3 Sign to identify public information



2. Location and design

- 2.1 Signage should be designed to be legible by pedestrians from a reasonable distance and located where it can be readily seen by pedestrians.



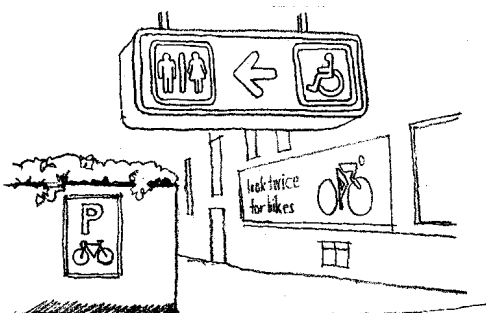
2.1 Signs easily seen by pedestrians



2.2 Information signage to be located in areas overlooked, well lit and of high pedestrian usage

- 2.2 Information signage such as maps or timetables should be located in areas which are safer due to a high degree of passive surveillance, eg. overlooked, high pedestrian usage, well lit areas.

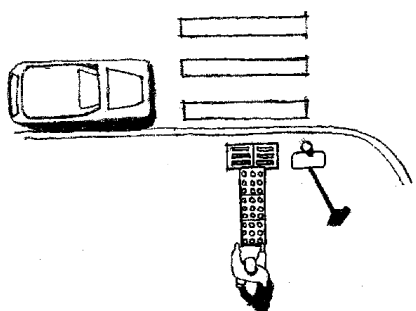
- 2.3 Where possible the content of signage should be able to be understood without the need of English literacy eg. by the use of international symbols and “pictograms”.



2.3 “Pictograms” for easy understanding

- 2.4 Consideration should be given to the use of signage for special groups within the community. eg:

- tactile indicators for the blind or partially sighted people;
- identification of facilities suitable for disabled persons;
- facilities for parents with infants.



2.4 Tactile indicators for the blind



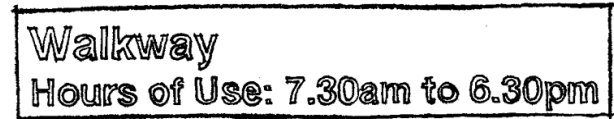
- 2.5 Information signs should be lit and vandal resistant materials should be used for sign faces. In some situations consideration should be given to using back-lit signs as a light source.
- 2.6 Consideration should be given to design detail such as demarcation of pavement surfaces to reinforce signage.

3. Specific Situations

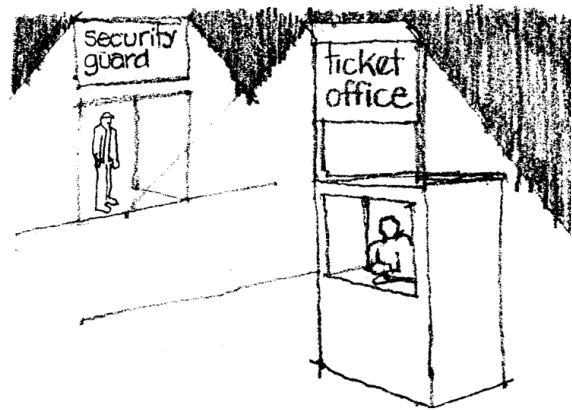
- 3.1 Where there are options for pedestrian routes signage should be provided to identify the safest available routes.
- 3.2 Through site links should be clearly identified by signage showing the destination that will be reached.
- 3.3 Where multiple exits are available, exit options should be clearly indicated.
- 3.4 Signage should be arranged to avoid multiple obstructions and visual clutter, eg:
 - signs where possible should be grouped together
 - where possible signs should be fixed to existing structures rather than free standing polls.
- 3.5 Alternative routes should be indicated in advance of entrances to underpasses and overpasses, escalators and travelators.
- 3.6 Any restrictions on the hours of access to any route of facility should be clearly advised at the entry point.
- 3.7 Places which may offer safe refuge should be clearly indicated eg. ticket office attendant, security guard station.
- 3.8 Within carpark, street exits should be clearly marked.



3.1 Pedestrian route options to be provided



3.6 Restrictions on access to be clearly stated



3.7 Places of safe refuge clearly indicated

