



TOWN OF VIEW ROYAL

PARKS, RECREATION AND ENVIRONMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 2021 IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE JOINT ADVISORY MEETING VIEW ROYAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE- TEAMS MEETING

AGENDA

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, this Parks, Recreation and Environment Advisory Committee meeting will be held electronically. Should you wish to listen to this meeting by telephone, please use the following phone number and conference ID:

Phone: 778-402-9227

Conference ID: 851 471 808#

If you have any questions, please contact the Administration Department at 250-479-6800.

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
(motion to approve)
- 3. MINUTES, RECEIPT & ADOPTION OF**
 - a) Minutes of the Parks, Recreation and Environment Advisory Committee meeting held September 28, 2021 Pg.3-5
(motion to adopt)
- 4. CHAIR'S REPORT**
- 5. PETITIONS & DELEGATIONS**
- 6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**
- 7. REPORTS**
 - 7.1 STAFF REPORTS**
 - a) Parks Wayfinding – Community PlannerPg.6-59
 - 7.2 COUNCIL REPORTS**
(motion to receive)
 - a) Minutes of the Council meetings held September 7, 2021 to October 19, 2021.
[View on the Town's website.](#)
- 8. CORRESPONDENCE**

9. NEW BUSINESS

- a) **Divest From Fossil Fuels – Director of Finance**
- b) **Removal of Invasive Species (ivy) from Trees - I. Brown**
- c) **Cycling Infrastructure – Chair**
- d) **Inventory of Covered Gathering Areas at View Royal Parks – Chair**
- e) **Active Transportation Plan Update - Chair**

10. CLOSED MEETING RESOLUTION

11. TERMINATION

Next Parks, Recreation and Environment Advisory Committee Meeting – January 25, 2022



TOWN OF VIEW ROYAL

MINUTES OF THE PARKS, RECREATION & ENVIRONMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ELECTRONICALLY ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2021

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE *EMERGENCY PROGRAM ACT* MINISTERIAL ORDER NO. M192

PRESENT:

- R. Painter, Chair
- S. Januszewski, Vice Chair
- R. Bickel
- D. Brown
- I. Brown
- M. Cittone
- Councillor Lemon, Council Liaison
- Councillor Mattson, Council Liaison

REGRETS:

ALSO PRESENT:

- K. Bowbyes, Deputy Director of Engineering
- J. Paterson, Recording Secretary

0 members of the public
0 members of the press

1. **CALL TO ORDER** – The Chair called the meeting to order at 7:03 p.m.

2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

MOVED BY: D. Brown
SECONDED: S. Januszewski

THAT the agenda be approved as presented.

CARRIED

3. **MINUTES, RECEIPT & ADOPTION OF**

a) Minutes of the Parks, Recreation and Environment Advisory Committee meeting held May 25, 2021

MOVED BY: I. Brown
SECONDED: S. Januszewski

THAT the minutes of the Parks, Recreation and Environment Advisory Committee meeting held May 25, 2021 be adopted.

CARRIED

4. **CHAIR'S REPORT**

5. **PETITIONS & DELEGATIONS**

6. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**

7. **REPORTS**

7.1 **STAFF REPORTS**

7.2 COUNCIL REPORTS

- a) Minutes of the Council meetings held May 4, 2021 to July 20, 2021

MOVED BY: S. Januszewski
SECONDED: D. Brown

THAT the minutes of the Council meetings held May 4, 2021 to July 20, 2021 be received.

CARRIED

8. CORRESPONDENCE

9. NEW BUSINESS

a) Implementation of Plastic Bag Bylaw

The Deputy Director of Engineering noted that in light of the provincial government changes introduced in July 2021, staff are bringing forward a bylaw to Council regarding restrictions on single-use plastic bags. The hope is to have the bylaw in place by April 22, 2022 (Earth Day).

b) Parking Challenges in the Thetis Vale/Chilco Neighbourhood re: Thetis Lake Regional Park

The Committee discussed parking issues in and around Thetis Lake Regional Park and that during the heat wave, overflow parking was an issue in neighbouring residential areas. The Deputy Director of Engineering noted that View Royal has no jurisdiction over the Six Mile corridor. He stated that BC Transit will be adding a route to Thetis Lake and the Town and Capital Regional District will be installing a bus stop.

MOVED BY: D. Brown
SECONDED: I. Brown

PREAC-07-21 THAT the Committee recommend to Council that the Capital Regional District's auxiliary Bylaw Officers be contracted for work by the Town during their non-CRD shift hours over the summer months for parking enforcement in the Chilco area neighbourhood.

c) Tree Planting Plans in View Royal

The Deputy Director of Engineering gave an overview of the proposed amendments to the Tree Protection Bylaw.

The Committee discussed inventory for protected trees, tree planting standards, development requirements, and the tree replacement maintenance period.

MOVED BY: I. Brown
SECONDED: R. Bickel

PREAC-08-21 THAT the Committee recommend to Council that as part of the Tree Protection Bylaw amendments, developers be required to replace trees on a three to one ratio;

AND THAT all replacement trees be maintained for a period of two years instead of one year.

CARRIED

d) Divest From Fossil Fuels

The Committee discussed the possibility of developing an investment program for sustainable investing. The Deputy Director of Engineering noted that this subject is already listed as Project Summary N-66 for consideration in 2022 as part of the 2021 – 2025 Financial Plan.

e) Community Climate Action Strategy Engagement Workshops

The Chair provided information on the upcoming Community Climate Action Strategy engagement workshops and encouraged all members to register.

10. CLOSED MEETING RESOLUTION

11. TERMINATION

MOVED BY: I. Brown
SECONDED: D. Brown

THAT this meeting now terminate at 8:27 p.m.

CARRIED

CHAIR

RECORDING SECRETARY



TOWN OF VIEW ROYAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: PREAC

DATE: November 12, 2021

FROM: J. Davison, MCIP RPP
Community Planner

MEETING DATE: November 23, 2021

PARKS WAYFINDING STRATEGY INTRODUCTION

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee provide feedback on the following:

1. *Information lacking in current Town Parks signage which should be included in the sign program for View Royal.*
2. *Standard location requirements for signage within Town Parks*
3. *The creation of a standard type of sign (Park ID, Regulation Post, Directional Post, Park Directory Sign, Interpretive Sign, or other)*
4. *Detailed design elements within signs.*
5. *Trail rating system*

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to introduce a framework for developing a Parks Wayfinding Strategy for the Town of View Royal. This report emerged as a request from Council as part of the budget process. The initial direction was to do a one-off sign for a park, followed by development of a way-finding strategy.

BACKGROUND

In 2015 the Town added wayfinding signs for cycling and pedestrian linkages to and from the E&N and the Galloping Goose regional pathways. The Town updated the Parks and Trails Guide in 2019, with activities summaries, trails, walking loops and mapping of various activities, parking locations, viewpoints, and other points of interest.

This report focuses on the options for adding physical signs within parks. In the View Royal Parks Master Plan wayfinding and interpretive signage emerged as an issue to be added or improved upon within parks in View Royal. In the past, Council and PREAC have also pondered a pathway/trail rating system to be included in information provided on Town maps and signage.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Adding signs to parks requires identifying clear objectives in balancing two goals: providing a useful amount of information to users while minimizing visual clutter.

There is a variety of information that can be conveyed in a sign within a park:

- Name of park (English name, First Nations name)
- Park regulations (no smoking, hours open, dogs on or off leash, parking restrictions, fire bans, etc.)
- Park features (kayak launch, picnic tables, swimming, playground etc.)
- Mapping (trails, park features, natural areas etc.)
- Interpretive signs (cultural heritage, natural heritage, history, natural processes, wildlife, etc.)
- Directional signs (providing direction and distance to park features)

Providing the above information on signs requires the consideration of the following:

- The type of sign
- The design of each sign
- The location of each sign

Current Signage

View Royal's current parks signage could be improved. While there is consistency in the parks naming signs, there is often a sign pole of Town and CRD bylaw information presented in an often visually cluttered way and a lack of park features, mapping, interpretive and directional signage that could assist park users. In many cases there is also a lack of cultural sensitivity in identifying non-colonial park features, histories and naming. As stated above, the need for significant amounts of signage in the Town is likely reduced by the prevalence of smart phones and the mapping and directional information that is readily available.

As per the attached City of Victoria *Victoria City Parks Signage* document, standardization of type, design and location makes for consistent, attractive, and predictable messaging within a parks system.

Location of Sign

As part of the recent City of Victoria *Victoria City Parks Signage Guidelines* public consultation process, the clear consensus among stakeholders is that main arrival points are the most critical areas for signage in most parks.

Larger parks require more information, and the type of information provided is unique to each park. The system by which signs are located can be standardized. Wayfinding within parks beyond providing locations of features at main arrival points is only required for parks which are large or difficult to navigate. Much like the City of Victoria, View Royal could create a standard system of sign location.

Type of Sign

Staff suggests using the parks classification system from the Parks Master Plan and identifying the need for the type of sign within each park, and which elements are needed on which signs.

The 2017 Parks Master Plan identifies the following park classifications and the parks that fall under that classification.

Community Parks

Generally large parks providing passive and active recreation options, with a range of amenities of interest to the entire community. These spaces may also contain significant environmental features

- *Edwards Park Robin Hill Park*
- *Burnside Watkiss Park*

Neighbourhood Parks

These are generally smaller in area than community parks and respond to the open space and recreation needs of local residents. Amenities include passive and active recreation uses, along with significant open space

- *Aldersmith Park*

Neighbourhood Greenspace

These are small, open spaces in residential areas, some offering playground equipment intended for use by local residents. Ideally, all residents have access to a Neighbourhood Greenspace within ½ kilometre walking distance from their home

- *Throughout View Royal*

Natural Greenspace

These areas protect natural systems and preserve sensitive ecosystems. Recreational use is limited to passive enjoyment and pedestrian trails.

- *Eagle Creek Park*
- *Edwards Park*
- *Robin Hill Park*
- *Richards Island Park*
- *Burnside Watkiss Park*
- *Cheam Park*
- *Thetis Vale Phase 7 Park*

Shoreline Accesses

There are several parks that provide waterfront access, as well as a network of shoreline access points that are in some cases undeveloped or inaccessible to residents.

- *Portage Inlet Linear Park*

Linear Parks

Linear parks play a role in providing connections between park spaces, as well as providing for walking, hiking, and biking opportunities.

- *Heddle Park*
- *Heddle Linear Connection*
- *Portage Inlet Linear Connection*

Regional Parks

These parks are managed by the CRD and provide recreational facilities for View Royal residents, citizens of surrounding municipalities, and visitors to the area.

These regional parks generally focus on the connection between humans and nature.

- *Eagle Creek Park*

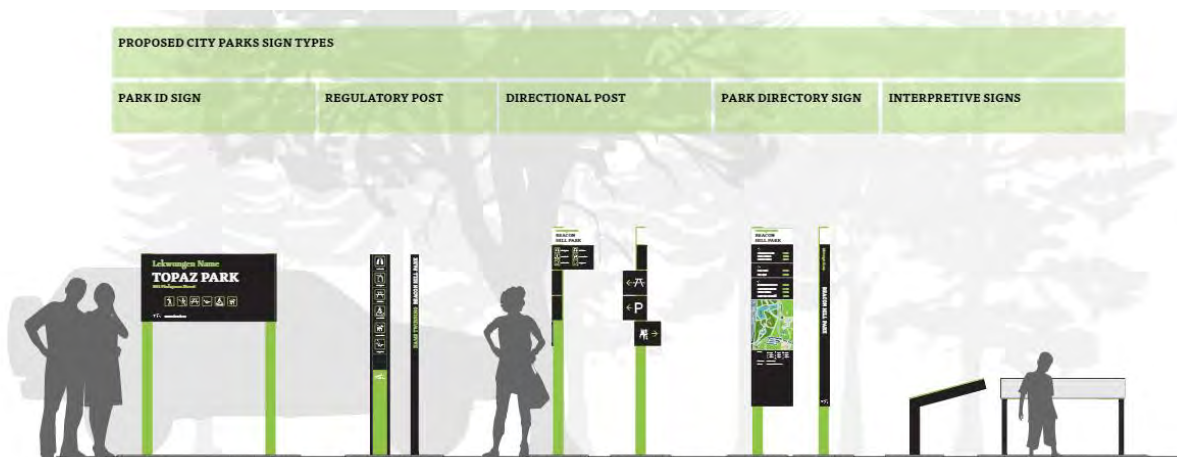
Special Purpose Areas

These areas include points of historical and cultural interest that are of special interest in the town

- *Lime Kiln Park*
- *Welland Legacy Park*

Community parks and Natural Greenspaces may require arrival-point information including name, park features, mapping, regulatory, and, sometimes, wayfinding and interpretive signage. Neighbourhood parks may require less information, and Neighbourhood Greenspaces may only require naming and some regulatory information. On the other hand, Special Purpose Areas like Lime Kiln Park may warrant a full interpretive sign with history of the site and additional context.

The City of Victoria has outlined very clear sign typologies within their sign document, indicated here:



Design of Sign

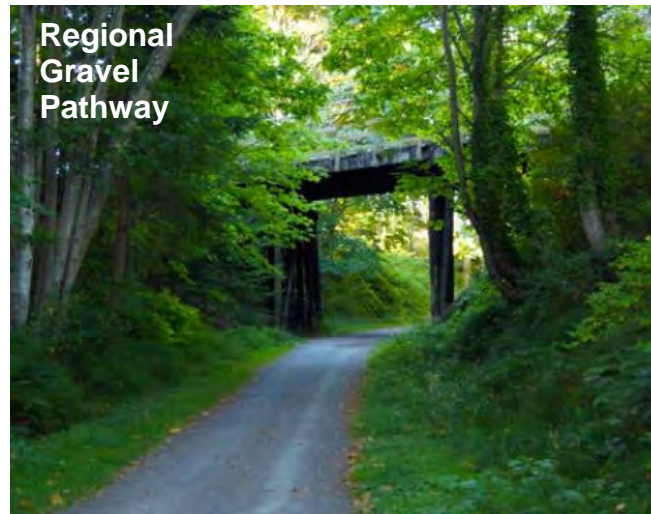
Signs should have consistent design and messaging and contain legible fonts and symbols which are designed to be inclusive of a wide audience. This can include allowances for visually disabled people and colourblind individuals. The signs would be expected to be View Royal-themed in colour, while remaining natural and visually unobtrusive.

DISCUSSION

While the Town may not have the immediate capacity to match the level of service that the City of Victoria has provided regarding parks signage, staff suggests that a framework for current and future sign standards be created in much the same manner as the City's. In this way, addition of signs in parks can be consistent, predictable, and repeatable for all locations within the Town.

Any feedback (motions) received from PREAC will be shared with Council in a staff report that will be coming forward on this topic.

As an add-on to this report, PREAC may want to consider adding a trail rating system to the Town's signage. Creating various ratings would assist in determining trail accessibility for all users of the park. A sample framework could be the following (as a starting point, or example):




RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee provide feedback on the following:

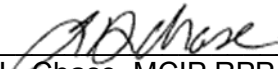
- 1. Information lacking in current Town Parks signage which should be included in the sign program for View Royal.*
- 2. Standard location requirements for signage within Town Parks*
- 3. The creation of a standard type of sign (Park ID, Regulation Post, Directional Post, Park Directory Sign, Interpretive Sign, or other)*
- 4. Detailed design elements within signs.*
- 5. Trail rating system.*

SUBMITTED BY:



J. Davison, MCIP RPP, Planner

REVIEWED BY:



L. Chase, MCIP RPP, Director of Development Services

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Victoria City Parks Signage – City of Victoria - 2018



VICTORIA CITY PARKS SIGNAGE

Addendum to City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy

PUBLISHING INFORMATION

Title: Victoria City Parks Signage Guidelines

Author:

Status:

Publishing Date: December 17, 2018

Disclaimer: This Guideline may be subject to periodic updates and amendments. Please contact the City of Victoria Planning and Development Department for up to date information.

Additional Copies: The City of Victoria
 Sustainable Planning and Community Development Department
 Victoria City Hall, 2nd Floor
 T 250.361.0382

Electronic versions (in PDF format) available on the City of Victoria website at www.victoria.ca/

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was created by and for City of Victoria in association with:

PUBLIC: ARCHITECTURE + COMMUNICATION
WAYFINDING DESIGN SPECIALISTS

CONTENTS.

01	ABOUT THIS PROJECT	2
1.1	What is this Document?	2
1.2	Additional References	2
02	SIGNAGE IN PUBLIC PARKS	4
2.1	Key Differences	5
2.2	Regulatory Signs	6
2.3	Wayfinding	7
2.4	Interpretive Signs	8
2.5	Maps	9
03	CITY PARK SIGN SYSTEM	10
3.1	Typography	12
3.2	Colours & Finishes	13
3.3	Sign Types	14
3.4	Park Identification Sign	16
3.5	Directory Sign	20
3.6	Directional/Regulatory Post	24
3.7	Regulatory Marker Post	28
3.8	Interpretive Signs	32
3.9	City Wayfinding Sign Types	36
04	MAPS	38
4.1	Map Styles	40
4.2	City Park Map Elements	42

01 ABOUT THIS PROJECT

1.1

What is this document?

This document functions as an addendum to the City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy. It describes recommended practices for adapting the city wayfinding strategy and signs to the specific context of public parks.

This document is intended to be used as a reference for anyone working on wayfinding and regulatory signage for display in public parks within the City of Victoria.

Sign construction drawings are provided to a level of detail that should allow City Works and associated consultants to produce signs to a consistent appearance and hierarchy of information.

1.2

Additional References

The following guidelines are intended to be understood within the context of the Citywide Wayfinding Strategy and other existing regional signage standards.

A number of standards exist which will apply to signs that may be used in public parks within the City of Victoria. It is important to understand the context for each sign to determine what standards are most applicable in a given situation. The following documents should be referred to for standards beyond the sign types described in this manual:

Standards for traffic management as determined by the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure will take priority wherever applicable. These may be under the heading “**Traffic Signs & Pavement Marking**” at www2.gov.bc.ca.

This document refers to and extends the “**City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy**”. Where that system has been adjusted for use in City Parks this document will take priority. For general information about the construction and messaging hierarchy of signs within that system refer to the Citywide Wayfinding document: www.victoria.ca/

02 SIGNAGE IN PUBLIC PARKS

2.1 Key Differences



Introduction

The City Wide Wayfinding Strategy considers a visitor's journey through the city and the factors which determine the quality of that journey. Within that system, city parks are considered a single destination. However, when a visitor arrives in a park there is a mental shift from the pathways and barriers defined by sidewalks and streets, to an open field of options and amenities. In most cases the majority of a park, if not all of it, is visible from any point in the park. Therefore, presenting regulatory information and identifying amenities in a clear and welcoming fashion is a more common concern than directional wayfinding. These guidelines focus on presenting a hierarchy of regulatory messaging which can be absorbed at a glance with space for more detailed information as needed. Where additional wayfinding is required, guidelines for adapting the City Wayfinding Strategy to city parks are discussed.

What we heard

The consensus among stakeholders is that main arrival points are the most critical areas for wayfinding and regulatory signage in most parks. For small and medium size parks, regulatory/directional signs should be designed to also function as Park ID signs. Current Park ID signs are over-built for this purpose with a lot of unused space. Small parks in particular need not be identified with signage intended to be legible to passing traffic.

Beacon Hill, Topaz Park and select medium sized parks, would benefit from maps posted at arrival points and to delineate on-leash, off-leash, and off-limits areas for dog owners. Additional map styles for showing topography, pathways, lightly and densely forested areas will be required for these maps. In addition, styles for dog-off-leash and ecologically sensitive areas will be required in some cases. First Nations place naming should be included in key elements of the park signage as it is within the Citywide Wayfinding Strategy.

2.2 Regulatory Signs



What we Heard

What We Saw

Proposal

Regulatory signage in city parks is intended to provide information about how best to enjoy the park respectfully and to notify visitors about any particular restrictions to the use of the space. These signs are often installed on an as-needed basis, and those needs are often subject to change as social expectations evolve over time. The effectiveness of any particular messaging can be difficult to assess and more than one iteration may be required to produce the desired change in behaviour.

The majority of regulatory signage is concentrated at key arrival points such as parking lots or major pathways. The remainder is typically site specific indicating, for instance, on and off-leash areas for dogs or marking ecologically sensitive areas. While new signage follows some guidelines for appearance and layout, the end result lacks a clear visual hierarchy and can appear visually confusing. In some cases the amount of information may interfere with a visitor's ability to absorb it accurately.

Some signs, are very profusely displayed (CRD No-Smoking signs, for instance) or seem to have become unsuited to their location as the environment around them has been updated.

Create a modular sign type that allows for simple metal plates to be added and removed as needed. The sign frame may involve some custom fabricated or extruded components, but will allow for city works to easily produce and install new signs and remove any existing ones that become outdated.

Develop a visual hierarchy that can be consistently applied to the both the modular sign panels and individual signs posted throughout city parks in order to create a predictable, legible and recognizable appearance for signs in parks. Non, park-specific signage, such as parking signs and other traffic regulations should maintain the same standards as elsewhere in the city.

2.3

Wayfinding



What We Heard

The wayfinding needs within city parks are significantly different from those of the wider city. Whereas wayfinding routes through city streets and pathways aims to create an unbroken chain of directional queues, wayfinding and other signage needs in city parks tend to be clustered around arrival points and 1-3 other key points of interest. To avoid visually interfering with the natural appeal of open parks and green spaces, the aim of wayfinding for city parks will be to identify key points of interest within each park and use those to orient visitors within the space without necessarily trying to guide them every step along the way.

What We Saw

Wayfinding is currently very sparse in city parks, limited primarily to identification of amenities. In general this is appropriate as, with the exception of a few of the larger parks such as Beacon Hill and Topaz Park, all park amenities are often visible from any point in a park. Additional wayfinding could be of use to orient visitors at key points. Some small and medium sized parks are also related to one another via public pathways which pass through multiple parks and green spaces.

Proposal

Maintain a light touch to wayfinding through maps and directional signs at key locations without trying to create an unbroken visual chain of sign locations. This will minimize visual clutter while giving visitors to city parks information to orient themselves within the space from points of interest. The primary recommended tools for wayfinding in parks will be the finger post sign and the fingerboard.

There will be two primary options for park identification signs: One for parks which have significant road access and/or a parking lot, and one for medium and small parks accessed primarily by pedestrians. Some locations may warrant a unique, large format sign such as the 'Anchor Sign' for Beacon Hill Park, located at the intersection of Douglas St. and Superior St.

2.4 Interpretive Signs



What We Heard

Interpretive signs are a common feature in parks and provide insight into the shared ecological, historical or social narratives of public spaces. While those narratives may remain, both their style of delivery and the media on which they are reproduced tend to require maintenance to remain relevant over time. To that end, interpretive sign bases should be designed to easily accommodate standard panels which can be removed and replaced with updated ones as needed.

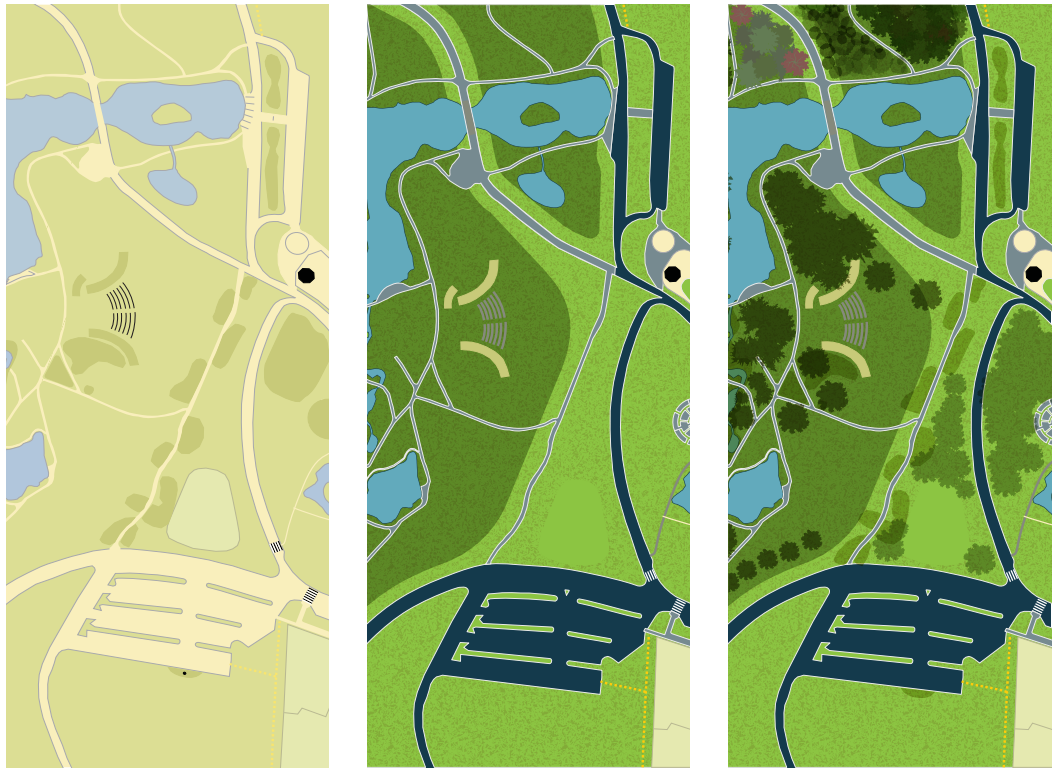
What We Saw

There are a number of existing examples of interpretive signage in public parks in and around Victoria. Key features of these signs are simplicity and durability. The ability to change sign content without removal of the entire sign or on-site removal and reapplication of printed vinyl is critical requirement for any new design. Existing precedents seem to indicate that interpretive panels do not invite improper removal and simple tamper resistant fasteners should be enough to prevent such vandalism while greatly simplifying maintenance for city works.

Proposal

Develop a standard sign base, in keeping with the colour and materials of CoV wayfinding, that will allow panels to be installed and removed for maintenance and updates as needed. This design should allow for the production of signs of varying heights and widths without any significant changes in design. Several standard configurations of the sign base will be developed to accommodate existing formats as specified by the City of Victoria's "Interpretive Signage Guidelines".

2.5 Maps



What We Heard

Most parks do not require a map to navigate or find amenities within the park, however better park maps would be useful in a number of other ways. Most maps displayed in parks are used to identify off-leash and off-limits areas for dogs. Providing clearer landmark cues on those maps will assist in dog owners in determining where the boundaries of such areas actually fall. In addition, updating existing maps with the Citywide Wayfinding style will further integrate parks with the wider wayfinding strategy.

What we Saw

Topography is a significant factor for parks in a way that it is not when navigating streets and sidewalks. In situations where visual information on maps is not very developed. An open field of whitespace on a map may include trees, pathways or other natural barriers in reality, making such maps difficult to interpret.

Some areas have chains of small and medium parks linked by public walkways. While these parks might not require mapping individually, displaying maps there could connect visitors to local public pathways or nearby amenities within the community.

Proposal

Develop subset of map styles based on CoV wayfinding standards which show park specific details such as relative topography, light and dense woods, pathways, and dog-off-leash or off-limits areas.

Allow for the possibility of displaying City Wayfinding maps on park directory signs that show connections to the wider area around a small or medium sized park.

03 CITY PARK SIGN SYSTEM

3.0 Overview



Dedicated Sign Types

The primary function of signs posted within Victoria City Parks is to communicate regulatory and amenity information to park visitors. Also important are wayfinding and park identification. The dedicated sign types designed for City parks may all function in at least two of these roles. Sign types used in smaller parks which do not require dedicated ID signage at the main access points are also intended to function as park identification.

3.1

Typography



Clearview ADA
Condensed
Regular

AaBbCcDdEe
FfGgHhIiJjKk
LlMmNnOoPp
QqRrSsTtUu
VvWwXxYyZz
1234567890
!@#\$%&*

**Tisa Pro
Bold**

**AaBbCcDdEe
FfGgHhIiJjKk
LlMmNnOoPp
QqRrSsTtUu
VvWwXxYyZz
1234567890
!@#\$%&***

Huronia Pro
Regular

AaBbCcDdEe
FfGgHhIiJjKk
LlMmNnOoPp
QqRrSsTtUu
VvWwXxYyZz
1234567890
!@#\$%&*

5 Km

5 Km

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Links to purchase typefaces used:

ClearviewADA Condensed Regular and Bold
<http://www.terminaldesign.com/fonts/clearviewada-condensed-complete-family/>

ClearviewText Medium
<http://www.terminaldesign.com/fonts/clearviewtext-complete-family/>

Tisa Pro Bold
<https://www.myfonts.com/fonts/fontfont/tisa-pro/>

Huronia Pro
<https://www.rossettatype.com/Huronia>

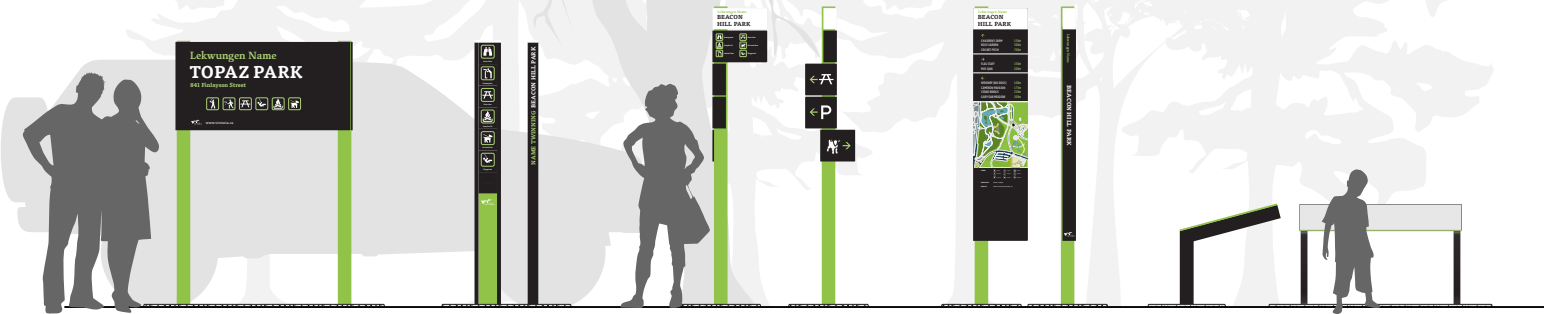
3.2

Colours & Finishes

	WHITE	ACCENT GREEN	ACCENT GREEN 75%	BLACK
PROCESS	K1 C0 M0 Y0 K0	K2 C50 M2 Y94 K0	K3 C38 M2 Y71 K0	K4 C77 M68 Y64 K82
PANTONE	P1 —	P2 2292 C	P3 2284 C	P4 21PT PT CYAN C 0.42 29PT PT BLACK C 0.58
EXTERIOR PAINT (SCREEN PRINT)	E1 MP27386	E2 MP00483	E3 MP01523	E4 MP59647
INTERIOR PAINT	i1 —	i2 —	i3 —	i4 —
POWDER COAT	C1 RAL 9003	C2 RAL 110 70 70	C3 RAL 120 80 50	C4 RAL 9005
OPAQUE VINYL	O1 AVERY WHITE SC 900-108-0	O2 AVERY VIBRANT GREEN SC 900-755-0	O3 AVERY LIME AID SC 900-732-0	O4 MATTE BLACK SC 900-190-0
TRANSLUCENT VINYL	T1 —	T2 —	T3 —	T4 —
REFLECTIVE VINYL	R1 —	R2 —	R3 —	R4 —
NOTES	Matte Finish	Accent green is pulled from the green used for parks on City Wayfinding walking maps.	Used where increased contrast is required; where accent green is used on a black background.	Typically used in a matte finish for messaging surfaces and a gloss finish for any other components.

3.3 Sign Types

PROPOSED CITY PARKS SIGN TYPES				
PARK ID SIGN	REGULATORY POST	DIRECTIONAL POST	PARK DIRECTORY SIGN	INTERPRETIVE SIGNS



Proposed City Park Signs

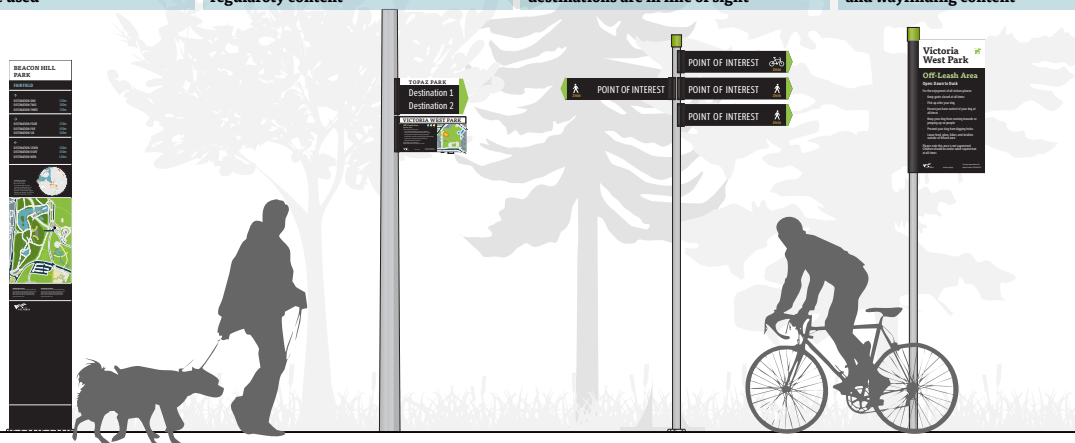
EXISTING CITYWIDE WAYFINDING SIGN TYPES

THIN PYLON: If placed within or adjacent to a large park City Parks style maps should be used

FINGER BOARD:
Adapt for park wayfinding and regulatory content

FINGER POST:
For use in larger parks where not all destinations are in line of sight

FLAG SIGN:
Adapted for regulatory and wayfinding content



Citywide Wayfinding Sign Types

3.4 Park Signs



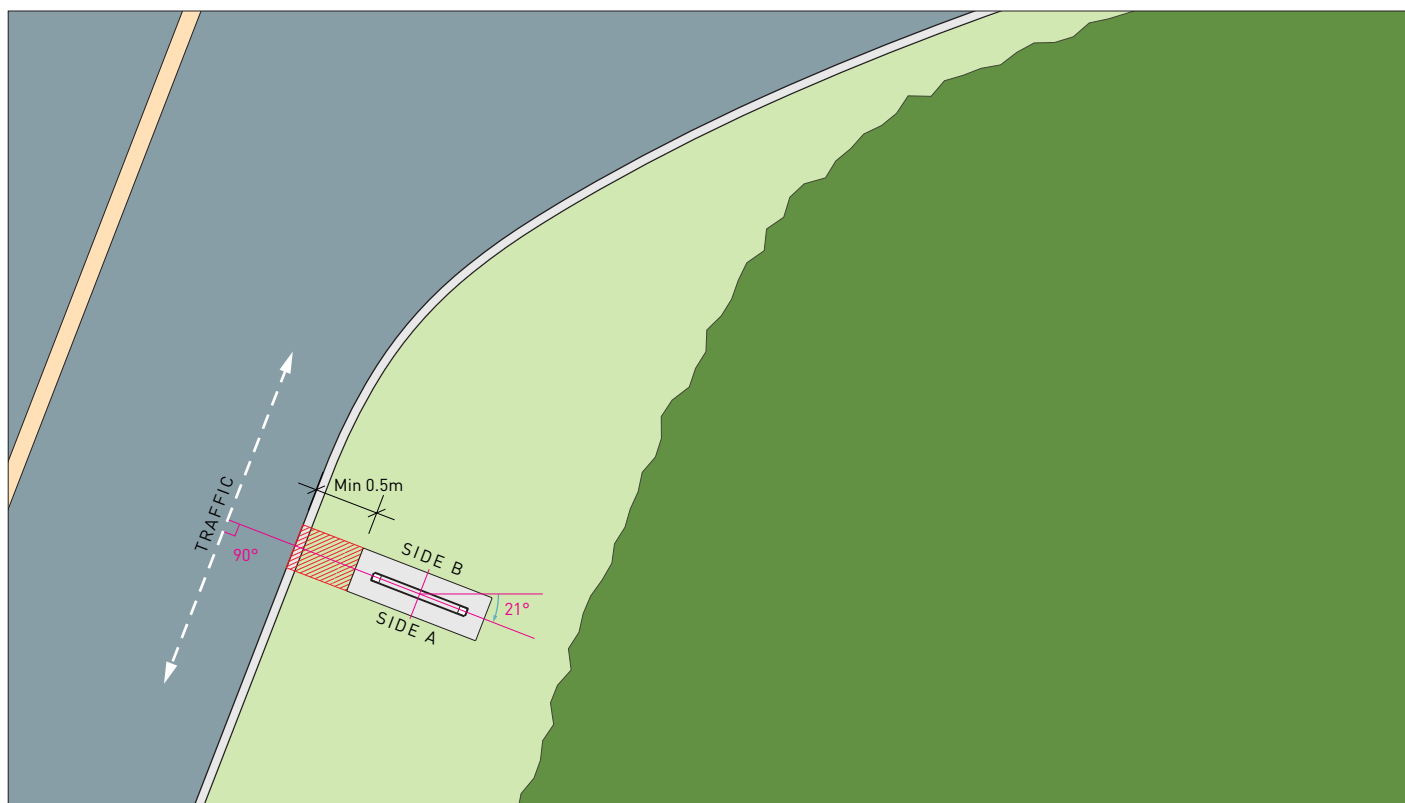
Park Identification Sign

The Park ID is the only City Parks sign with a single function. In cases where a park is deemed to require identification visible to passing traffic, this large format ID sign is used to announce a main park entrance for vehicle access.

Usage

The large format Park Identification sign serves both to indicate a park entrance and to reinforce the identity of the park in question as a significant destination. This sign is intended for park entry points which are primarily accessed by vehicle, usually at a dedicated parking lot. This sign will typically be two-sided, however it may be single-sided if it backs onto a wooded area or is otherwise obscured from the street and any nearby foot paths. The fabrication of the sign is to be done in such a manner as to allow the Side A and Side B panels to be removed independently once the sign is installed on site.

Park Identification Sign



Content

This sign is the only single function sign for City Parks, with messaging limited to Park ID and basic amenity info. Regulatory information is not recommended for this sign as it is more complicated than can be easily absorbed by a driver as they enter the park (regulatory information should instead be posted at the main transition point between the parking lot and the park).

Park Address

The park address should correspond to the location of the signed entrance. If there is no corresponding address for the access point in question this content should be omitted rather than including potentially confusing information such as a street number for a road on the opposite side of the park from the signed entrance.

Amenity Icons

If amenity icons are shown at least three, and not more than six should be used. The selection of amenities indicated is entirely discretionary, however it is assumed that for parks with multiple attractions, the most significant facilities will be given priority over secondary or niche seasonal uses. Refer to Park Pictograms from the City of Victoria Communication Guidelines. Parks with multiple entrances may also have different amenities indicated at different access points.

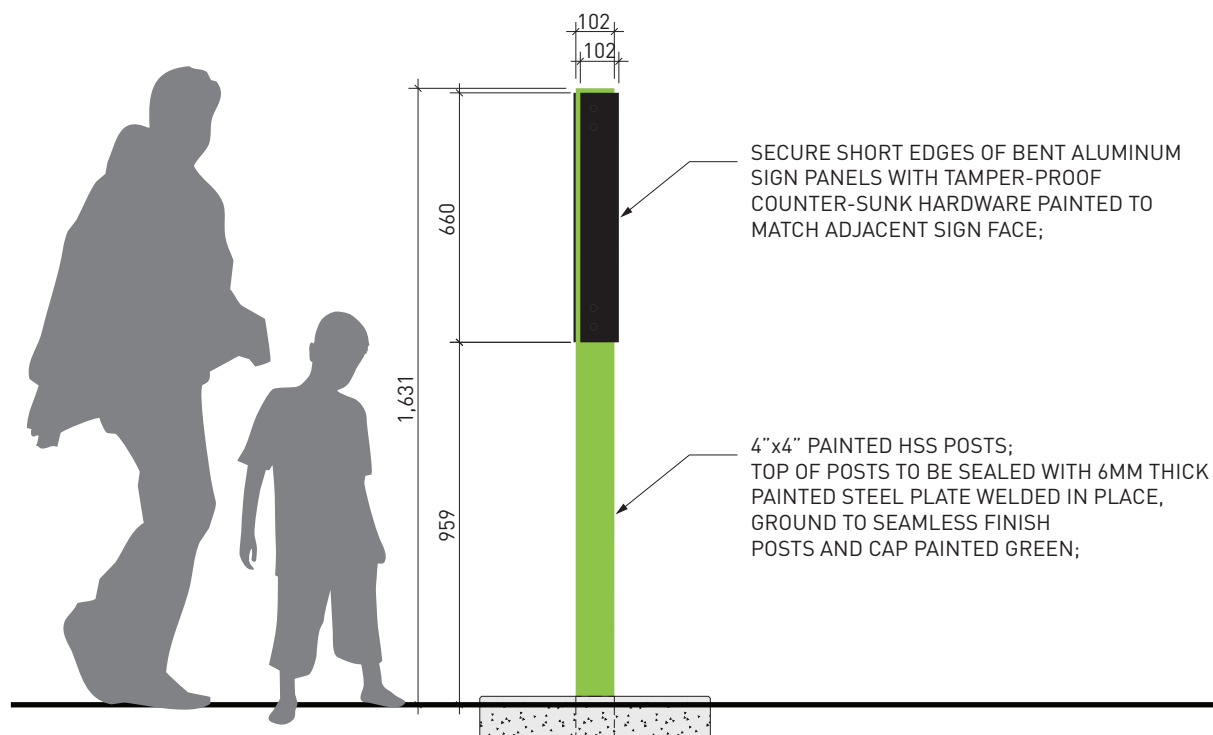
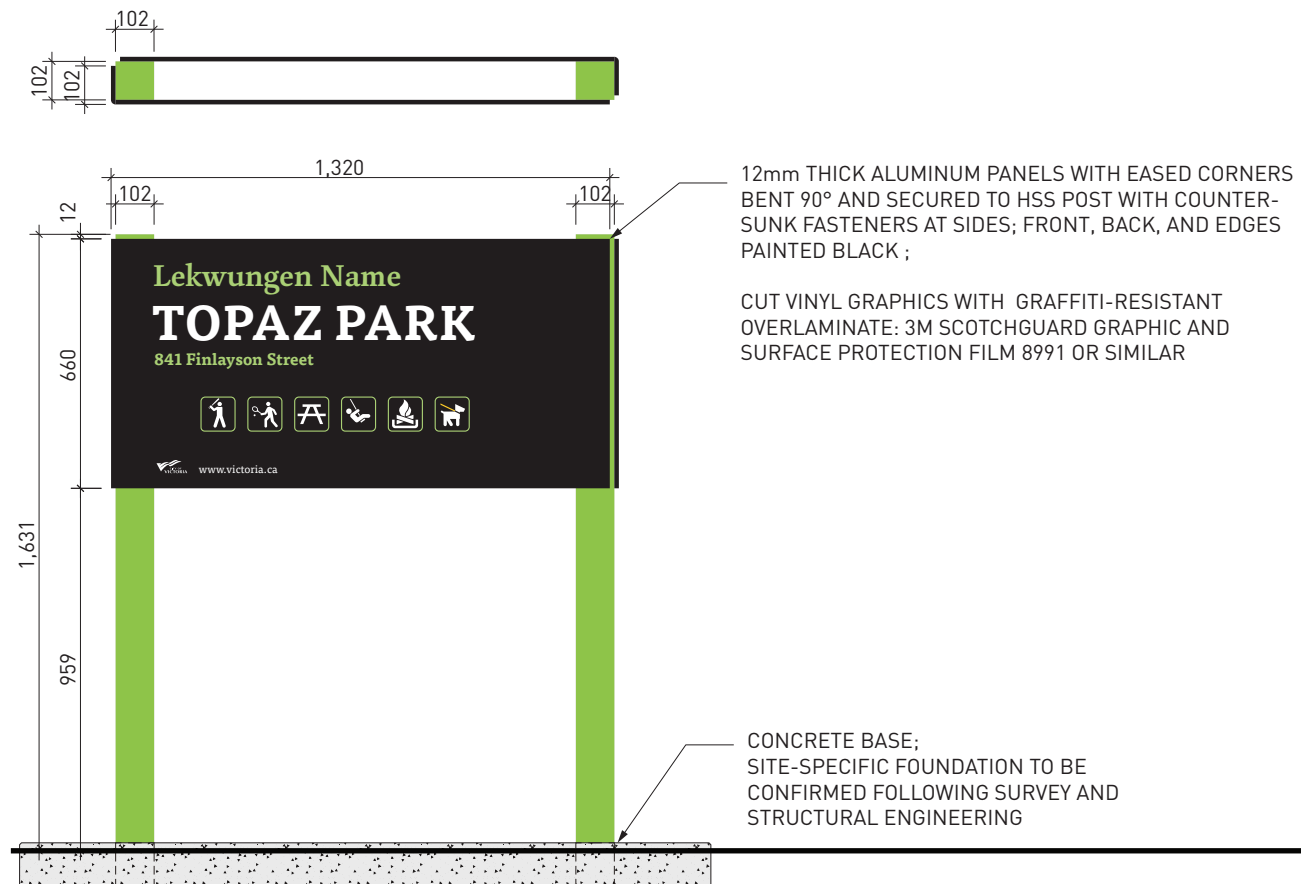
Placement

Because the purpose of the sign is to indicate an entrance point, the sign should be placed as closely as possible to that entrance. To be effective the faces of the sign (Side A & Side B) should always be as close to perpendicular to the flow of traffic as possible. This will provide the best view of the sign for approaching traffic.

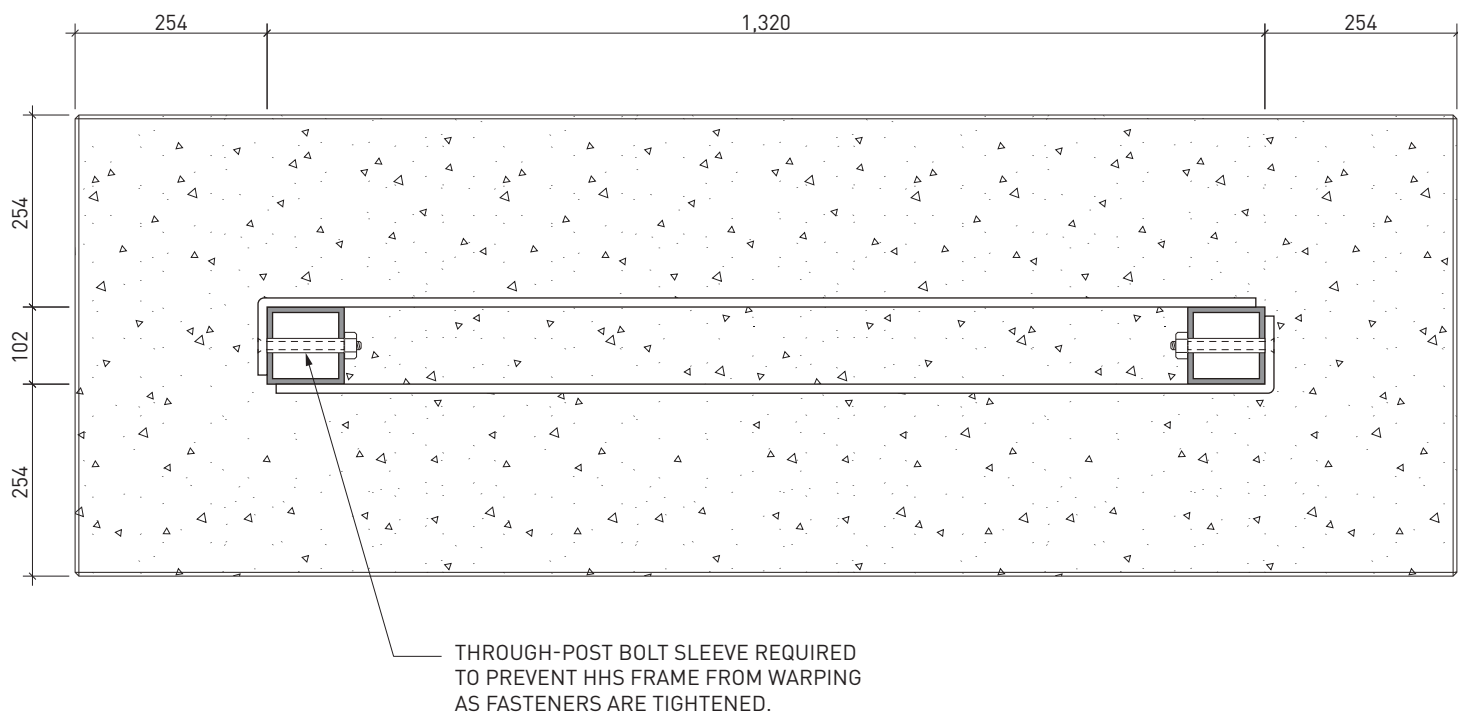
Other factors to consider when placing this sign may include:

- changing sight lines as the entrance is approached different directions
- typical traffic flows: do park visitors generally approach from a particular direction?
- Pedestrian visibility: ensure sign does not obscure a clear view of pedestrians attempting to cross the street.
- Lighting: If there is a nearby street lamp, placing the sign within the cone of light will improve sign visibility in low light conditions.

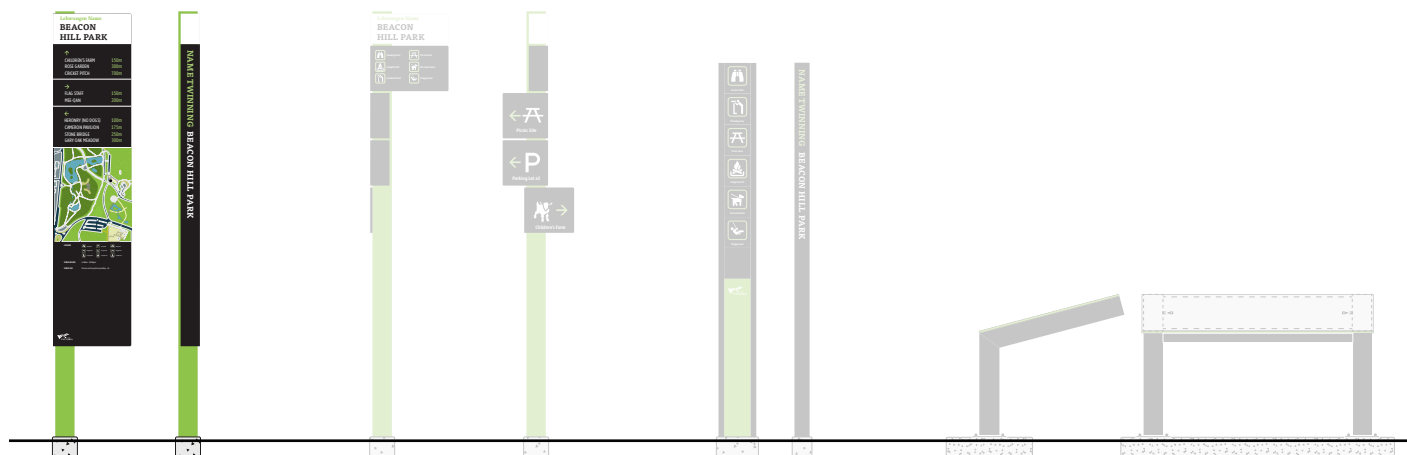
3.2 Park Signs



Park Identification Sign



3.2 Park Signs



Directory Sign

The Directory sign is intended to double as a park Id sign at significant pedestrian arrival or transition points.

Usage

This sign functions as a Park ID and information sign. It is intended to provide an overview of large or complex areas, typically at key pedestrian arrival points. For large parks the map may be used to indicate the locations of various destinations within the park. For small or medium sized parks this sign allows park identification, wayfinding, and regulatory information to be consolidated onto a single sign. In such cases the map may be used to indicate destinations and pathways in the surrounding area, connecting as an element of the Citywide Wayfinding system.

Content

This sign contains the most complex information of the park wayfinding signs, including park identification, directional content, park information, a map and map key. Space is available below the map area for park information and regulatory messaging as required by the particular location of the sign. This sign is intended to be one-sided, however if this becomes an issue supplementary content or decorative elements may be developed for display on the reverse of the sign.

Sign Name

Lekwungen name twinning optional (but recommended wherever possible). Neighbourhood identification may also be integrated into the wayfinding panel, following the same standards as the thin pylon sign.

Directory Sign



Directional Signaging

This sign type may interact with the Citywide Wayfinding System or address only destinations within the park itself. Either way, destinations within the park should be given the priority of Tier 1 destinations as directional content is determined. Whether within or outside of the park, destinations for each directional arrow should be listed in order of distance, from nearest to farthest.

Maps

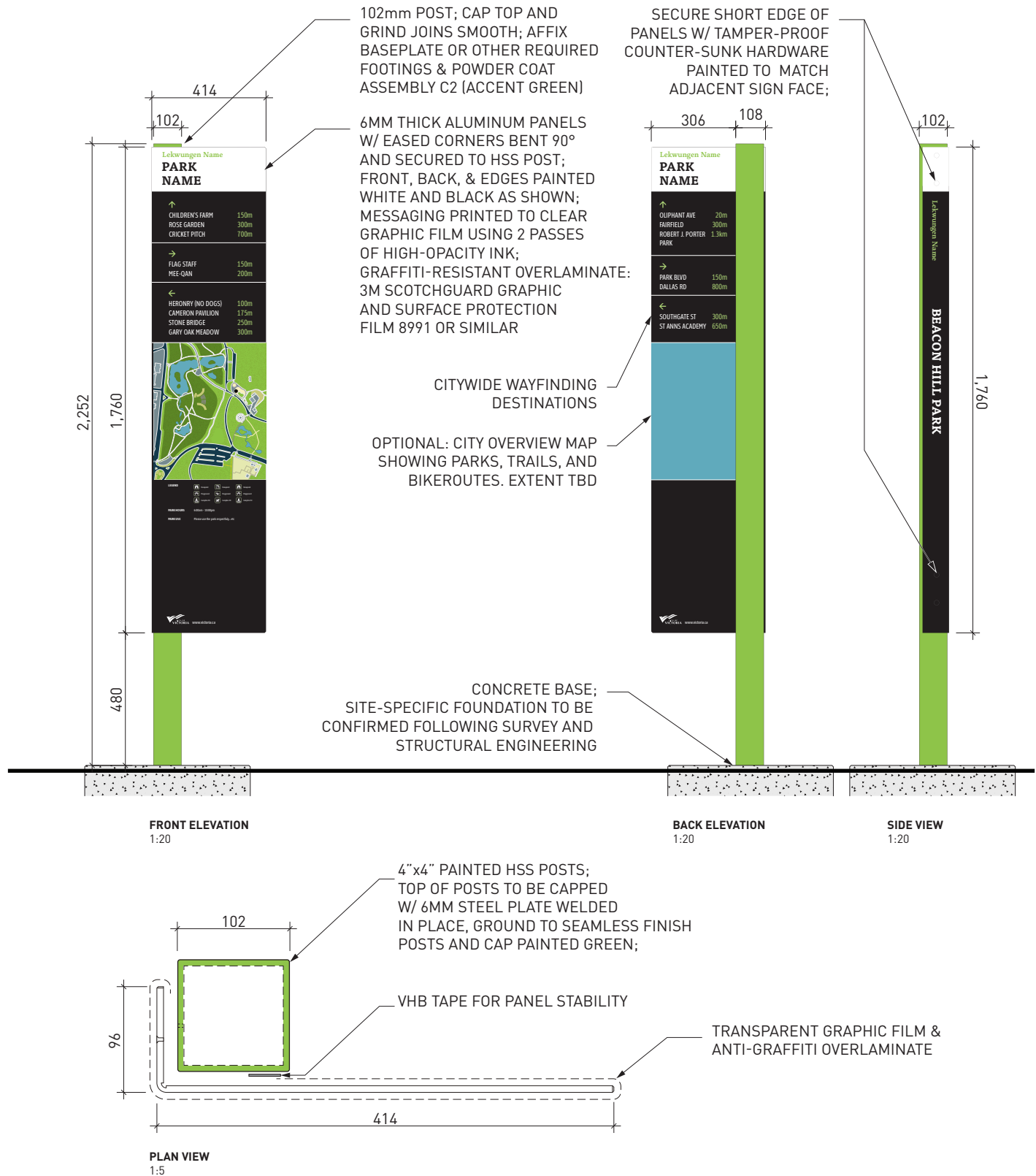
Ideally the map element of this sign will be displayed at the same scale as that of the thin pylon sign, however it is understood that depending on the size of the area in question different map scales may need to be used. If this sign is used as a all-in-one option for a small park, it is recommended that the map extent should show some of the community around the park rather than dramatically altering the scale.

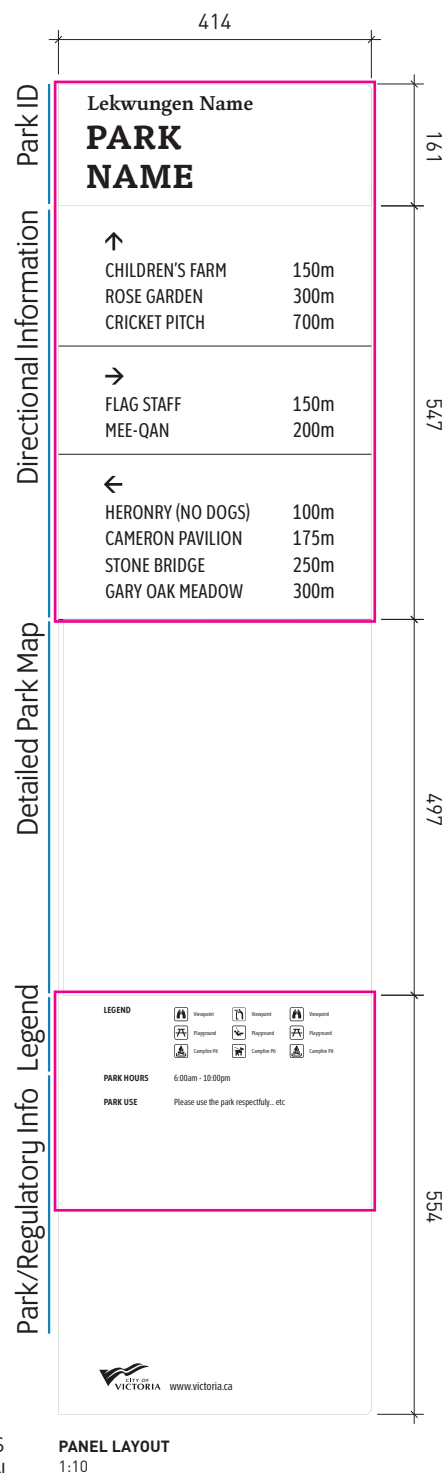
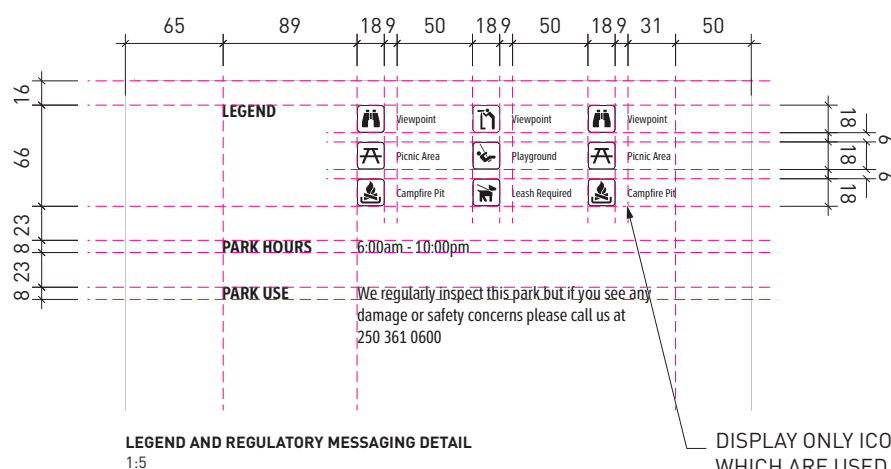
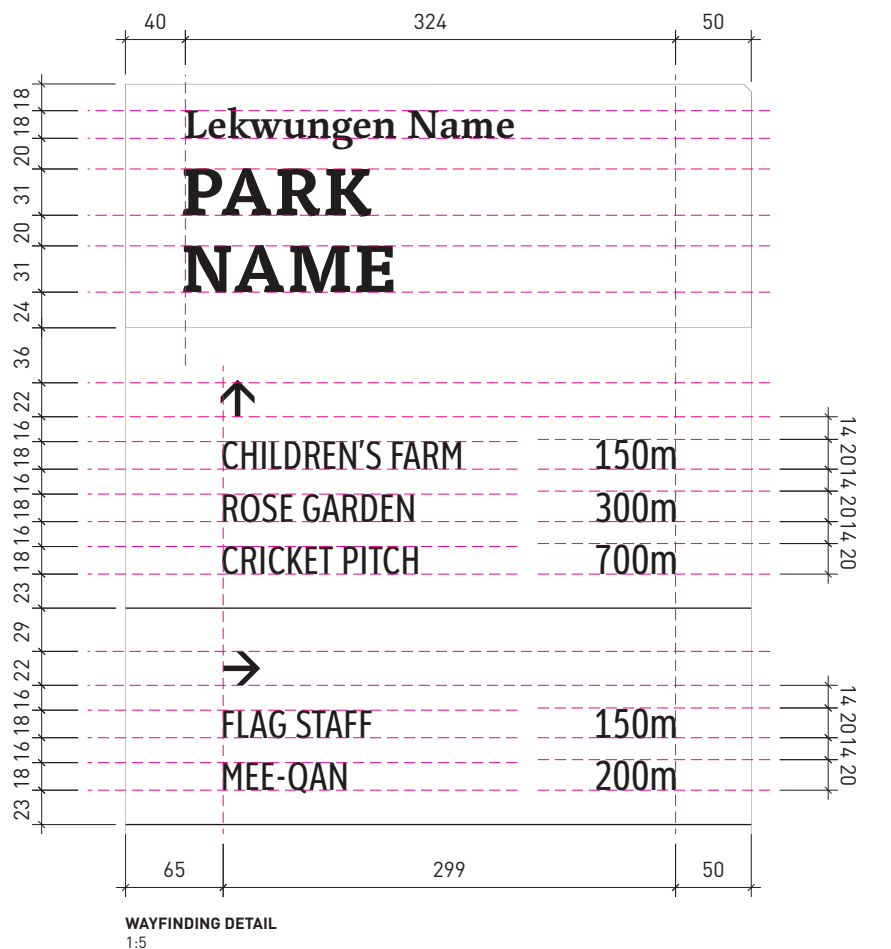
Placement

There are two faces of to consider when placing this sign, the directional messaging and the short angle with the vertical Park Identification text. The messaging face should be parallel to the adjacent sidewalk or pathway, while the Park ID side should always face towards someone entering the park. Because of this, sometimes the bent angle will be on the right and sometimes it will be on the left. Either way, the layout of the messaging should remain the same (ie. do not mirror the content layout).

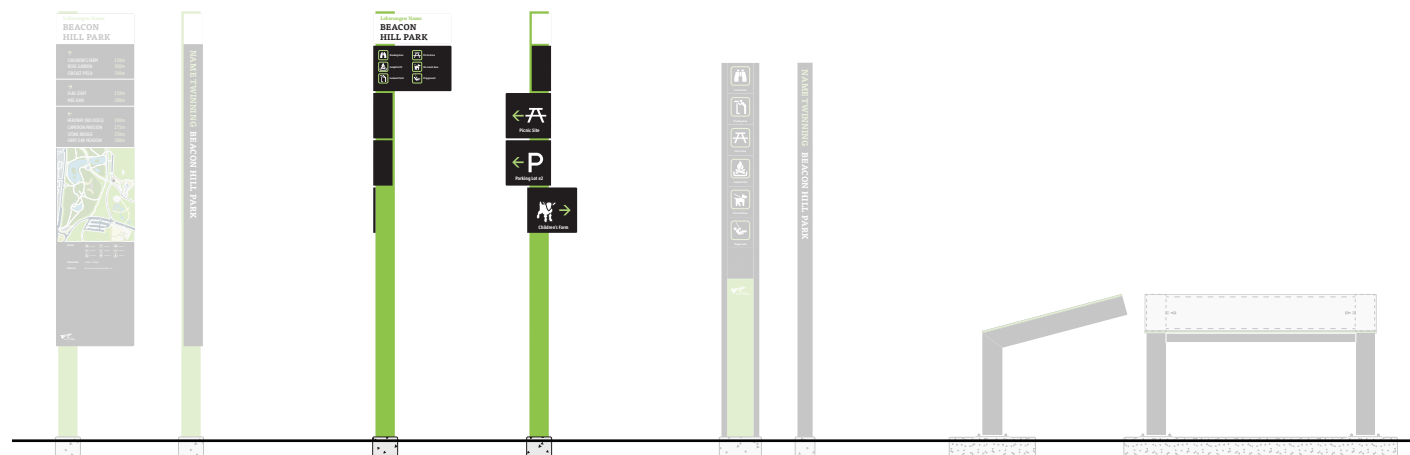
- Wherever possible, install the sign in locations where the reverse side is obscured from most angles of view.
- If installed in an area that requires regular lawn mowing or similar maintenance, ensure the sign base provides a minimum of 250mm of clearance from the sign post.

3.2 Park Signs





3.2 Park Signs



Directional Post

The directional and regulatory post may be thought of as a scaled down directory sign for use in small parks or other simple locations where a few directional cues or park information are all that is required.

Usage

This sign functions primarily as a park identification and wayfinding tool, however the secondary panels may also be used for regulatory messaging and park information. It is intended to be used in situations where park amenity/regulatory information may be useful, but neither a detailed map nor complex directional information is required. For small parks or secondary access points, this sign also functions as a park identification sign. The messaging on this sign is intended to be legible for pedestrians and will be most effective when posted at on-foot entry or key decision points within the park.

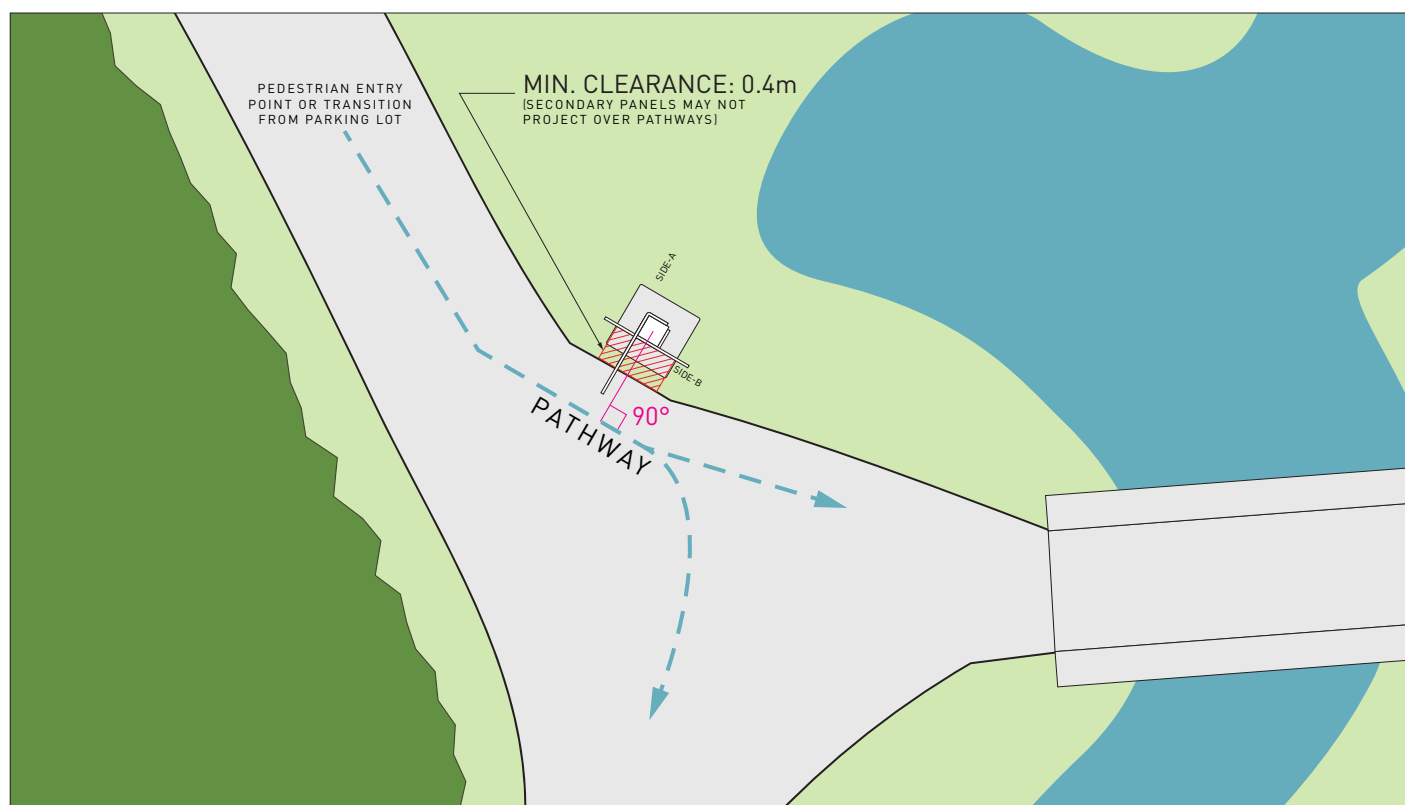
Content

This sign consists of a primary park identification panel and up to four supplementary panels that may include directional information, regulatory messaging or a basic map, showing for instance, dog-off-leash or dogs-not-permitted areas.

Park ID and information

The main panel of this sign will always include basic park identification and information, including amenity icons and park hours, if applicable. For smaller parks, this may be the primary (or only) park identification sign.

Directional Post



Directional Signage

When used as directional cues the secondary panels must always be installed so that the arrows point away from the post. Panels pointing in the same direction should be grouped together to avoid giving the sign a disjointed appearance. If necessary forward diagonal arrows [↖, ↗] may be used provided they also point away from the post, however forward and backward directional arrows [↑, ↓] should not be used on this sign.

Maps

Small panel maps are an option on this sign to define boundaries or locations for specific regulations (boat launch areas, off-leash areas, etc). These maps should provide enough information to clearly identify the specific area including any relevant topographic detail, however additional details such as unrelated labels or amenity icons should not be shown.

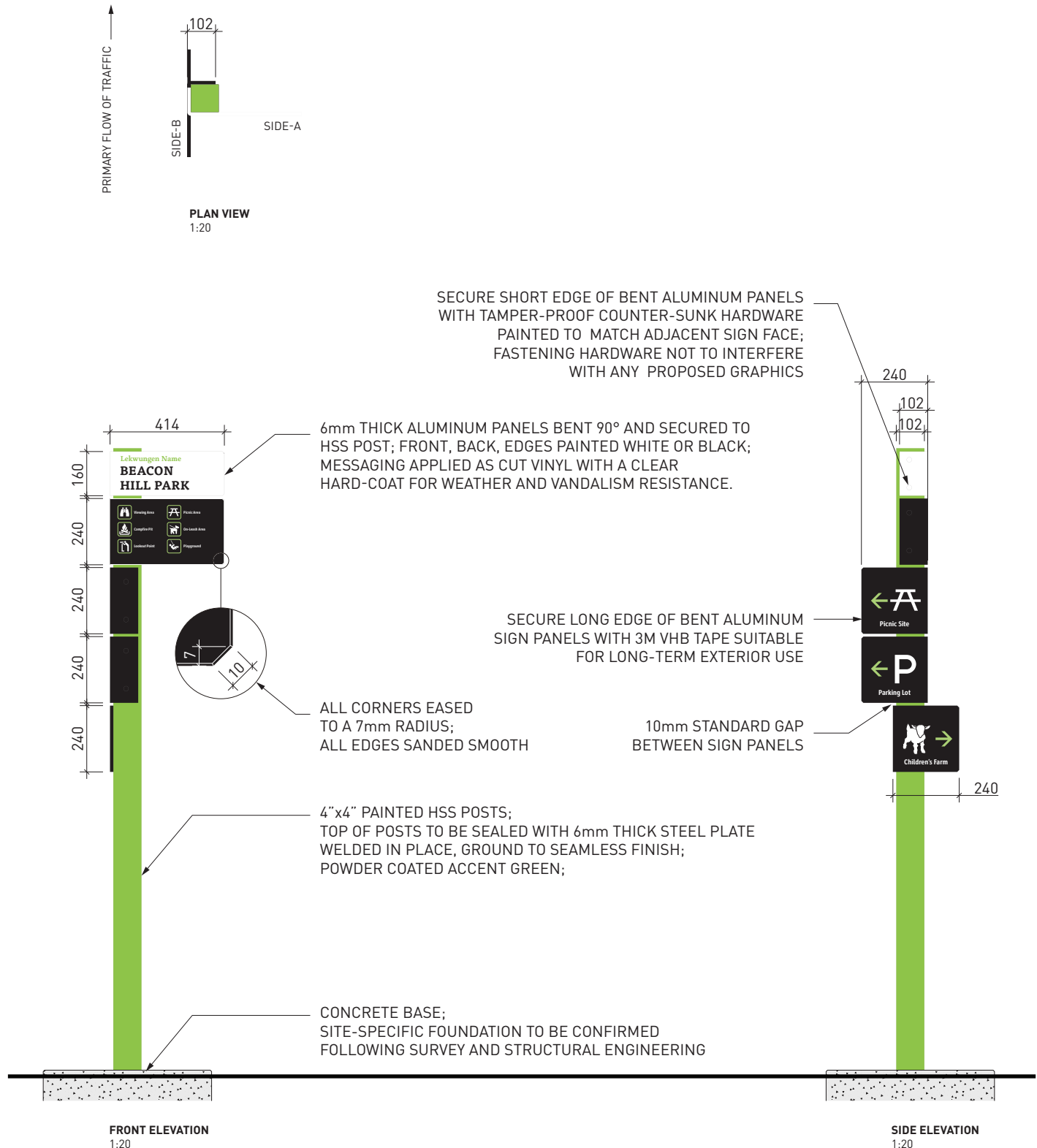
Regulatory Messaging

When used for regulatory messaging the secondary panels should adopt the type-size and style of similarly sized regulatory fingerboards. The typical content and layout of the 225mm x 300mm sign may be adapted to the 240 x 240mm panel with minimal adjustments.

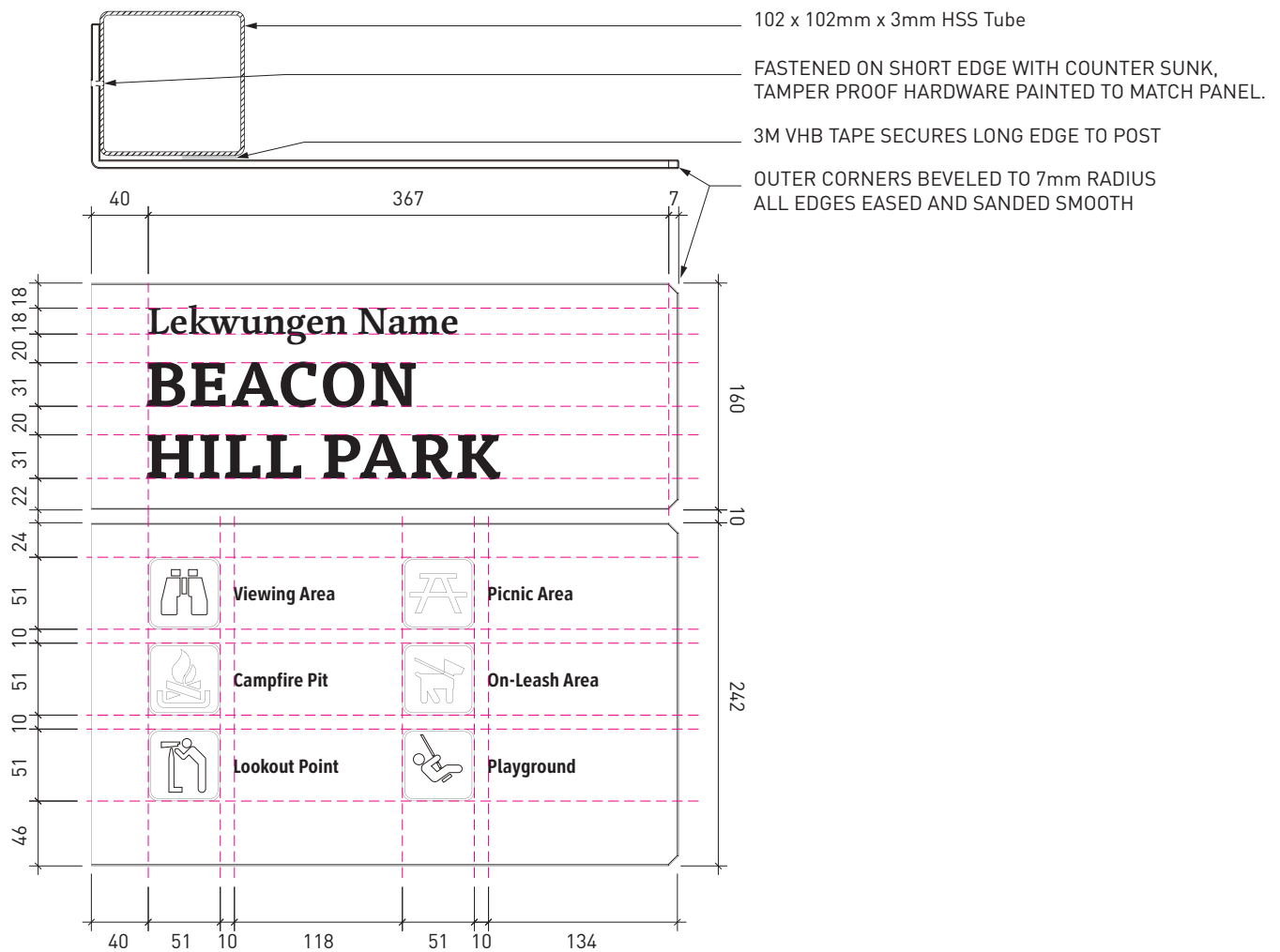
Placement

This sign is considered an arrival and transition point sign, where Side-A faces “outward” to anyone entering the park, and Side-B may be included to provide directional information parallel to the adjacent pathway. Outward, in this case should be the most common direction of approach for anyone first arriving at the sign location. Because of this, locations for this sign should be chosen strategically such that they always have a reasonably intuitive direction of arrival. If the area in question functions more like an intersection, with multiple directions of approach, the Finger Post sign should be considered as a more appropriate choice for the location.

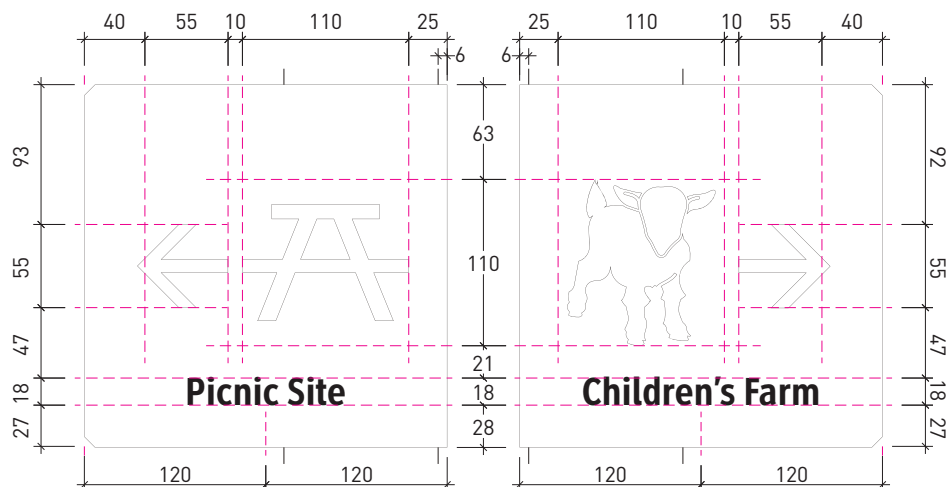
3.2 Park Signs



Directional Post

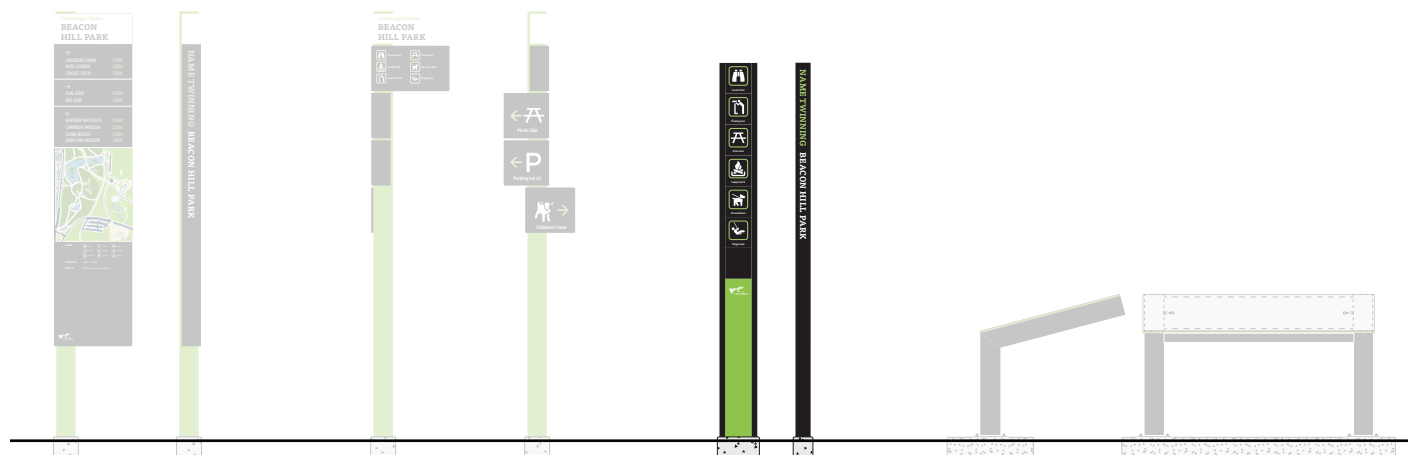


MAIN PANEL DETAIL
1:5



SECONDARY PANEL DETAIL
1:5

3.2 Park Signs



Regulatory Post

The core benefit of this sign is its ability to communicate changing options and limitations to park visitors as they transition from one space to another. Moving from a city sidewalk or parking lot, it marks the space as a park and identifies the basic characteristics of the area.

Usage

The primary role of this sign is to provide park identification with at-a-glance information about key park regulations and amenities. This sign type may be used at secondary park entrances and transition points or at locations where reinforcement of park regulations is needed. This sign type is particularly suited for use along pedestrian pathways which run through multiple parks and public spaces. Posted at points where such pathways enter at city park, this sign serves to enhance a visitor's sense of place while providing basic information about the area.

Content

It is important to balance regulatory and amenity information to prevent these signs from appearing unwelcoming. To avoid presenting an unwelcoming sign full of “DO NOT” pictograms use affirmative representations where possible. Eg: “Walk on designated pathway” as opposed to “Do not walk on bike path”. To enhance the at-a-glance understanding of information presented on this sign ensure that icons are visually distinct from one another and more detailed messaging is kept to one or two items at most.

Regulatory Post



Sign Name

Park ID to be displayed on both sides of the sign. Lekwungen name twining recommended where possible. Because this sign has a very small footprint the park name will be the most prominent piece of information visible from most viewing angles.

Pictograms

Up to seven pictograms may be displayed on the messaging panel of this sign. A single line of identifying text is allowed for in conditions where this sign displays only pictograms. If additional copy is added spacing should be maintained around and between each icon. If possible include additional messaging below the pictogram area rather than in between individual icons.

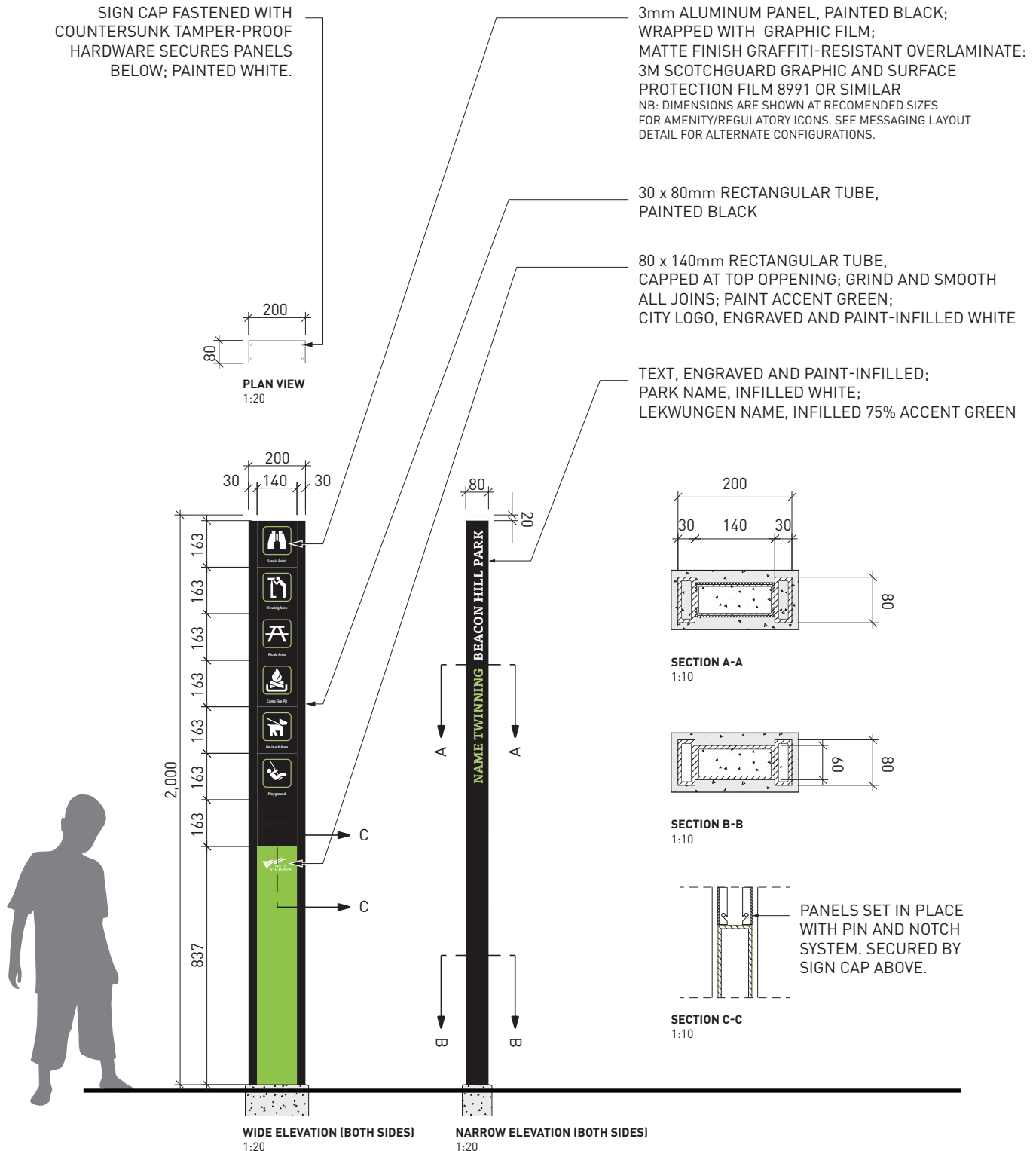
Prohibitive “Do not” icons should be kept to a minimum for clarity of communication and avoiding an unwelcoming appearance. This will also serve to emphasize the specific prohibitive messaging that is included, increasing the likely hood that it will be noticed and acted upon.

Placement

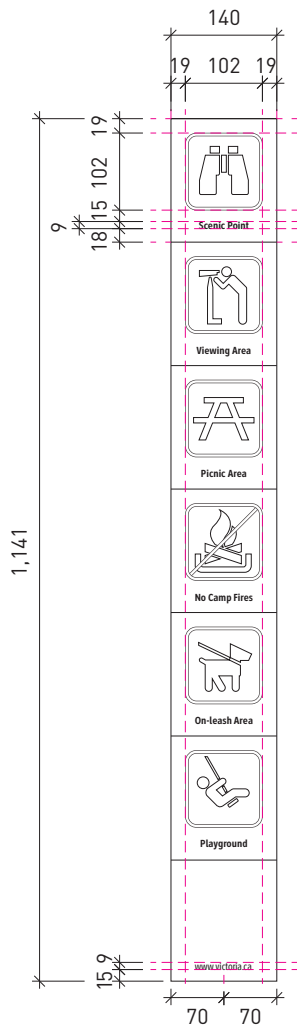
This Regulatory Marker Post is best suited for minor transition points or as reinforcement of other regulatory signage. The messaging face of the sign should face towards approaching foot traffic. Usually this will result in a sign placements perpendicular to sidewalk traffic at the edge of a park and facing outward when placed along a pathway within the park.

This sign has a very small footprint and profile and may be placed immediately adjacent to pedestrian pathways . If placed adjacent to a pathway open to cyclists the sign should be set back at least 25cm from the pathway. If placed adjacent to a street or parking lot, the sign should be located at least 50cm away from the nearest curb.

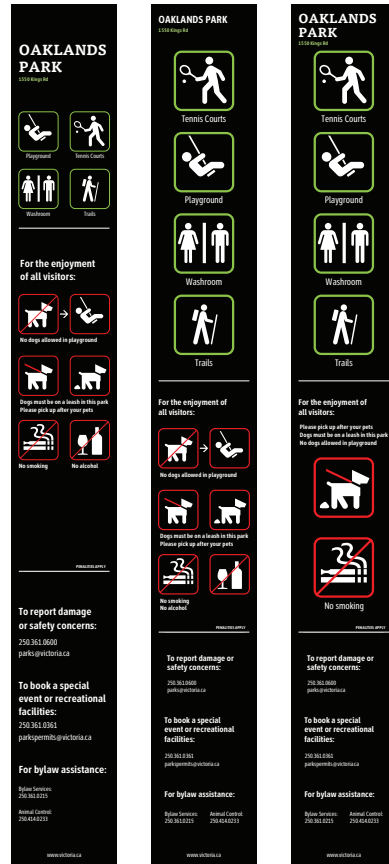
3.2 Park Signs



Regulatory Post



MESSAGING PANEL DETAIL
1:10



MESSAGING PANEL LAYOUT OPTIONS
1:10

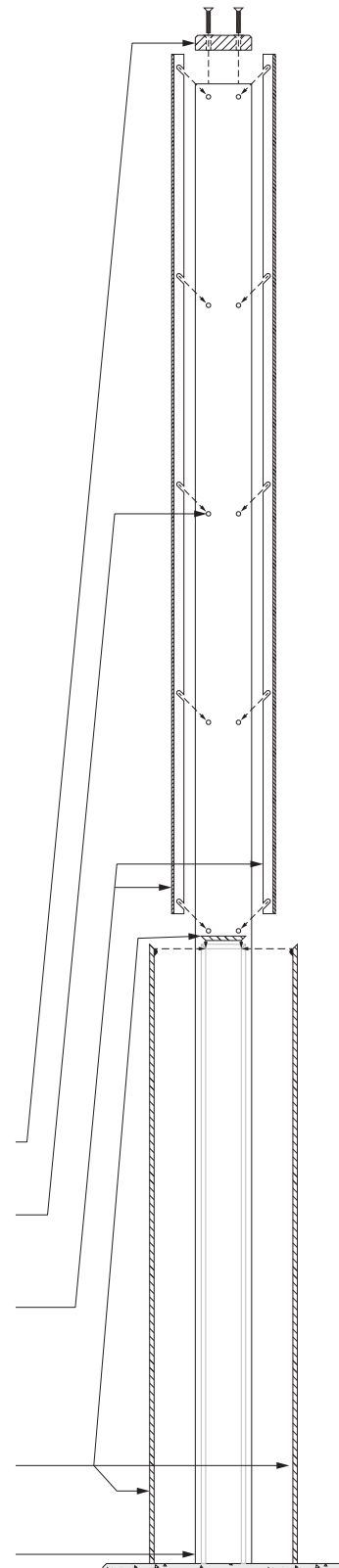
SIGN CAP WITH COUNTER-SUNK FASTERS;
EDGES EASED AND SMOOTHED; PAINTED E1

MOUNTING PINS SPOT WELDED TO HSS FRAME

MESSAGING PANELS:
U-CHANNELS WITH RETURNS NOTCHED TO ALIGN
WITH MOUNTING PINS; PAINT E4; APPLY CUT VINYL
AND ANTI-GRAFFITI COATING; INSTAL ON MOUTING

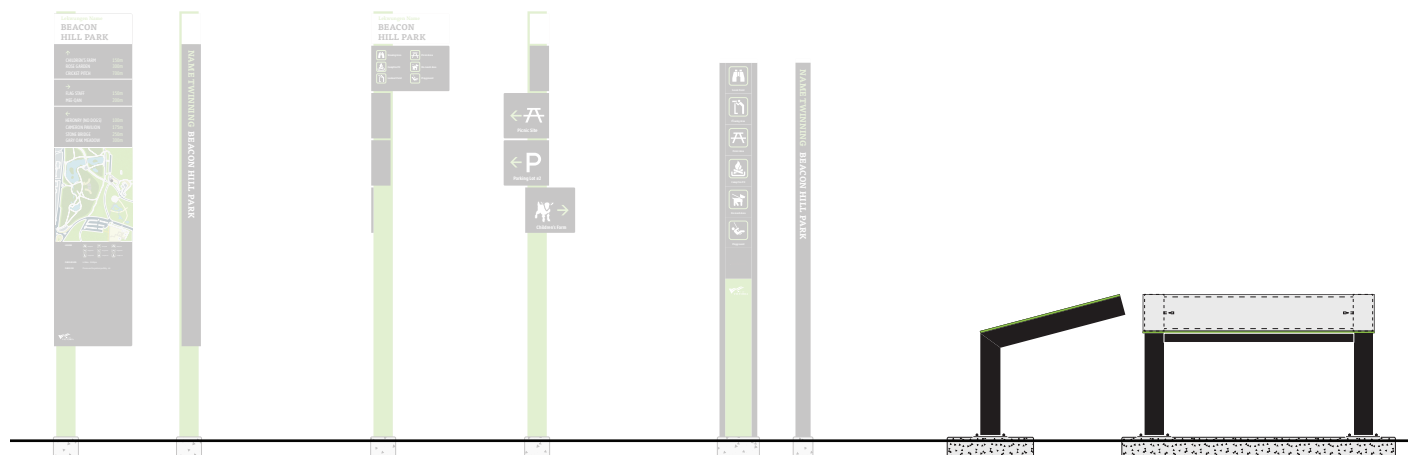
ASSEMBLE 3mm LOWER PANELS AND AFFIX WITH
3M™ SCOTCHWELD™ ADHESIVE OR EQUIVALENT;
GRIND AND SMOOTH SEAMS; MASK AND PAINT E2

25mm x 76mm x 3mm HSS TUBS FORM VERTICAL FRAME



SIGN ASSEMBLY
1:10

3.2 Park Signs



Interpretive Signs

The interpretive sign implementation for City Parks is designed to accommodate removable graphic panels in three standard sizes which may be removed and taken off-site for maintenance and updates.

Usage

Interpretive signs may be used following standards outlined by the City of Victoria Communication Guidelines. In general, the content and design of interpretive signs is defined by these existing guidelines. In the interest of establishing a consistent visual language for City Parks, it is recommended, that interpretive signs make use of the visual language of the city wayfinding system, including park/neighbourhood/lekwungen naming standards.

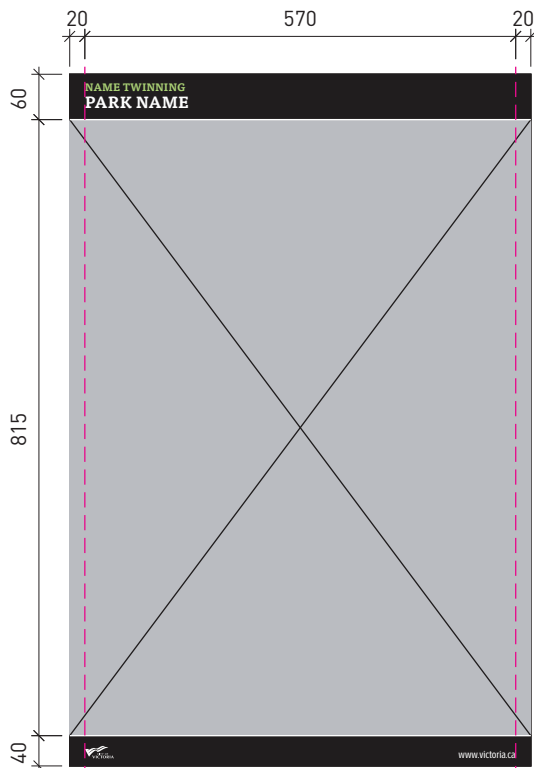
Additional Info

City of Victoria: Interpretive Signage Guidelines

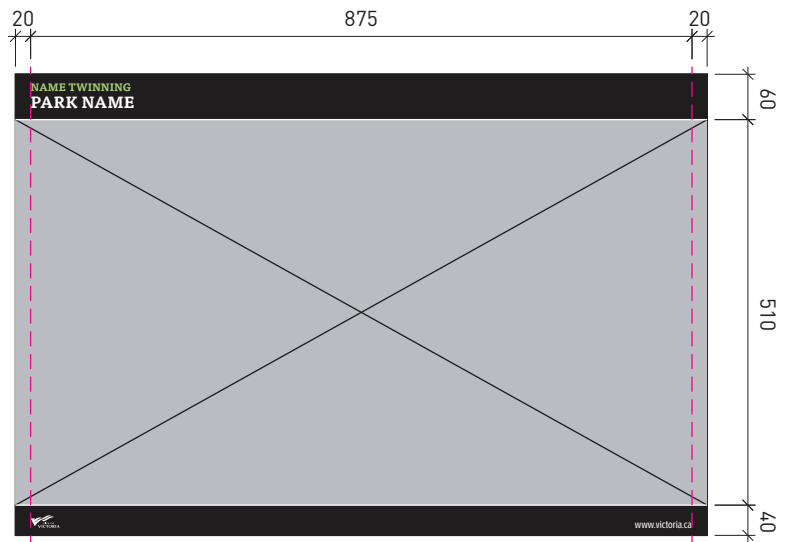
Layout Details

The subject matter and appearance of interpretive content may vary widely between signs. To visually connect these signs to the wider system and official city signage in general, all interpretive signs are intended to have a standard header and footer. The additional content placed between these components may be developed at the City's discretion, however some base example layouts can be found on the following pages. Used as a foundation these layouts are intended to maintain a common visual style between interpretive elements even as the specific content remains diverse.

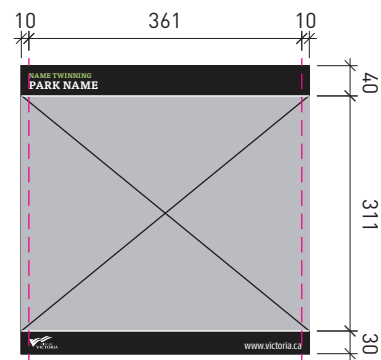
Interpretive Signs



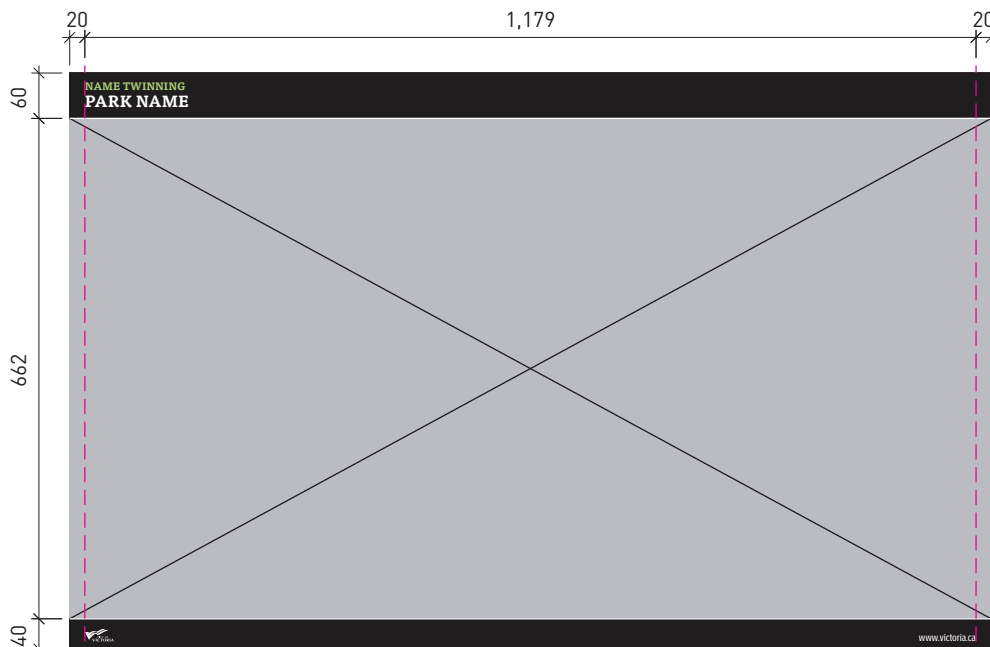
PARK ID TEMPLATE: MEDIUM FORMAT PANEL (PORTRAIT)
1:10



PARK ID TEMPLATE: MEDIUM FORMAT PANEL (LANDSCAPE)
1:10

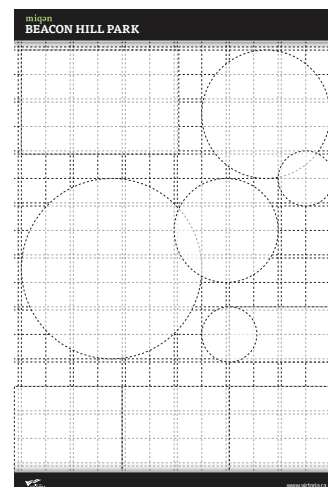


PARK ID TEMPLATE: SMALL FORMAT PANEL
1:10



PARK ID TEMPLATE: LARGE FORMAT PANEL
1:10

Interpretive Signs

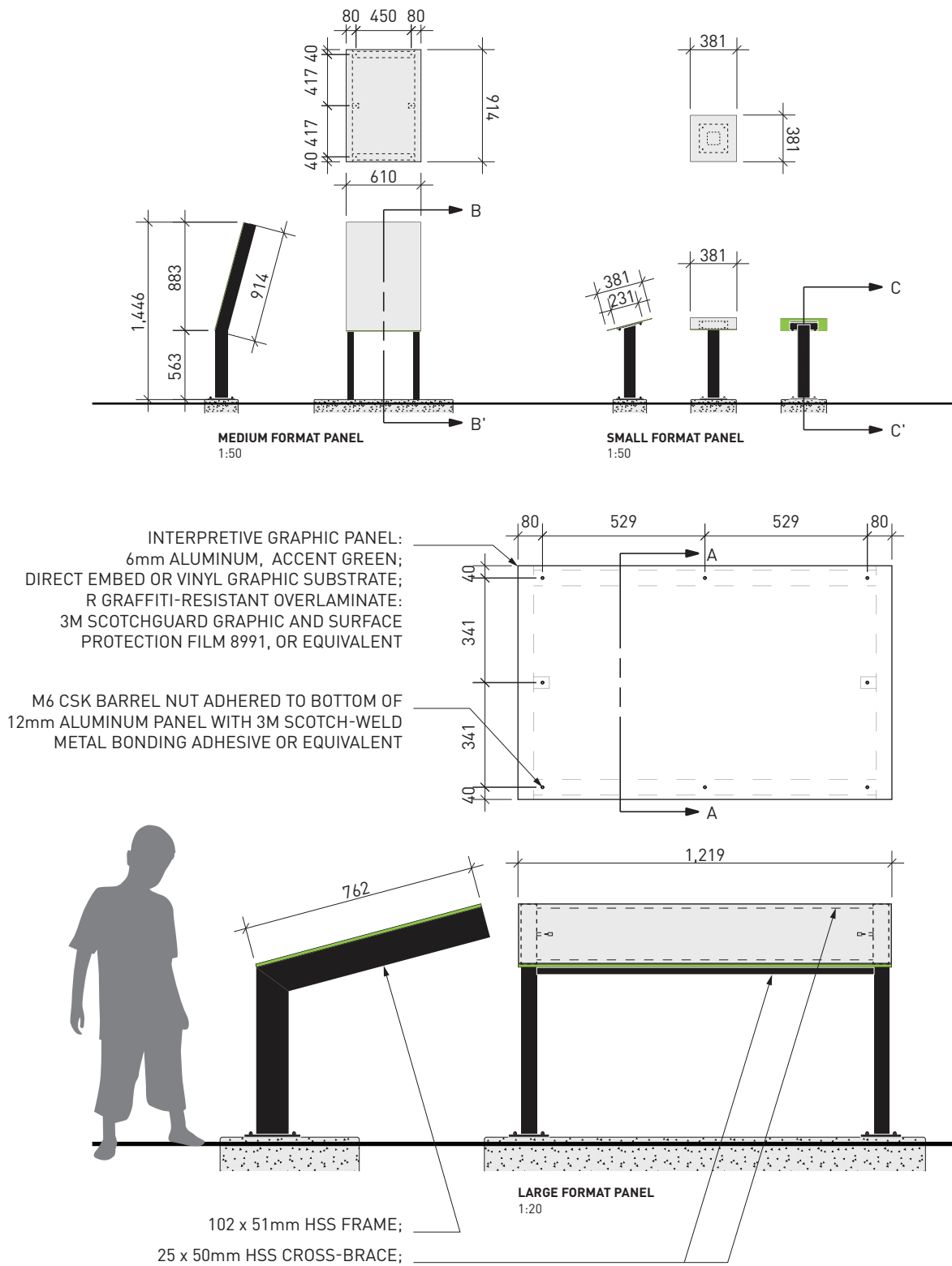


Medium Interpretive Panel (610mm x 915mm)

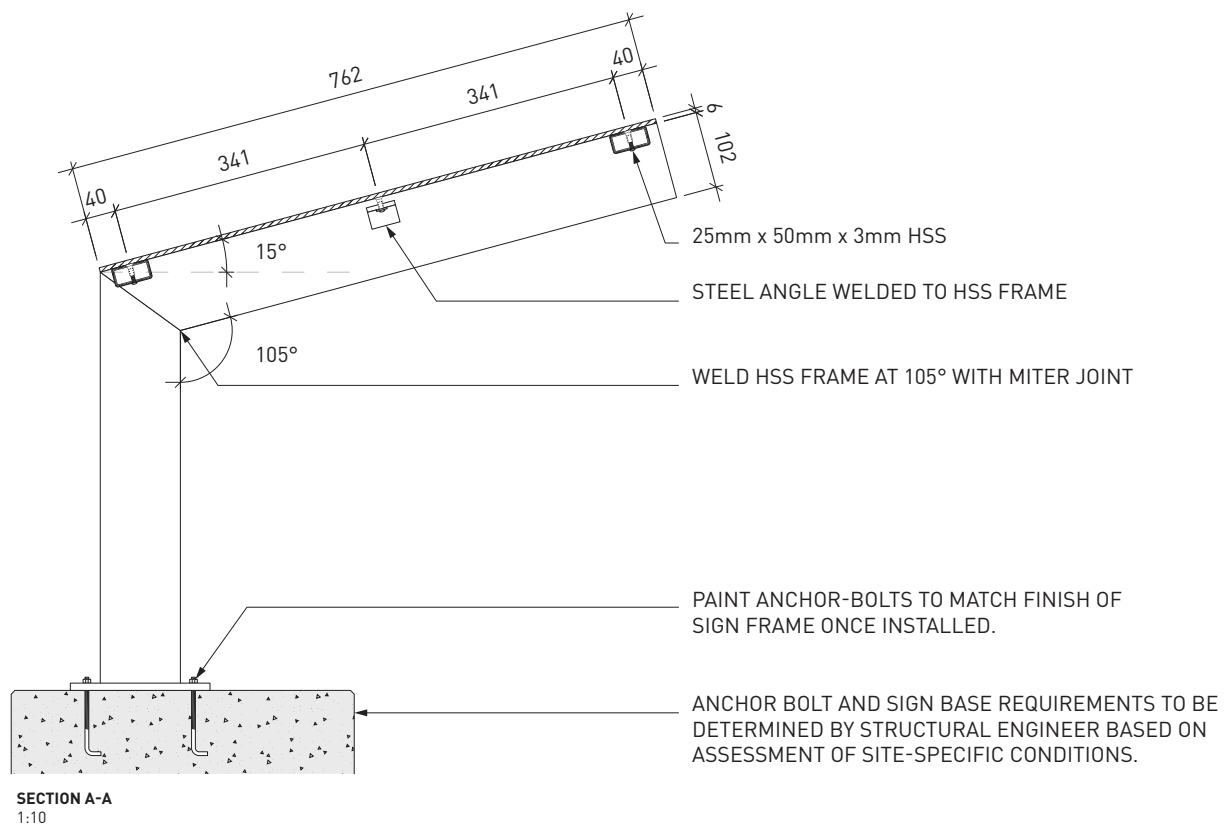
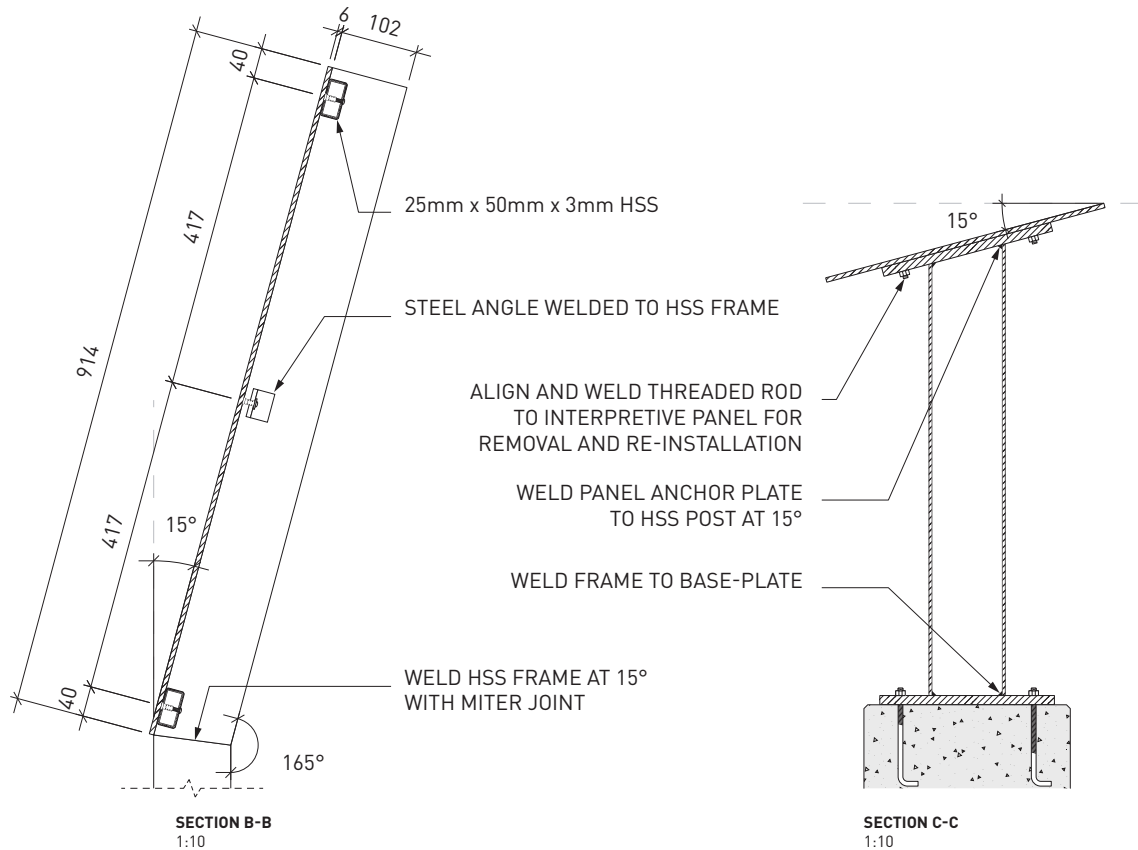
The medium interpretive panel may be laid out with the same elements as the large panel, however where the content includes a large number of images with relatively little text and alternate layout may be used. The circular elements within this layout maintain alignment within the grid structure. These may be used as the basis for the layout, as with this example or as an accent to a primarily rectangular design.

NB: The images included in this example are for demonstration purposes only. They are neither licenced nor optimized for large format printing. If a suitable replacement image is not on hand comparable images may be obtained under academic licences for educational use, from Victoria City Archives, or as stock photography.

3.2 Park Signs



Interpretive Signs



3.5

Wayfinding Sign Types in City Parks



150mm x 150mm



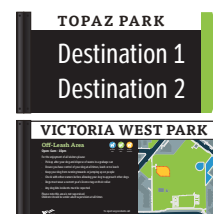
225mm x 300mm



300mm x 300mm



300mm x 450mm



Thin Pylon

Usage

The construction, colour palette and usage of wayfinding pylons should not change when used in the context of City parks. However, if a pylon sign is used in a location where a particular park—or series of parks, as can be found along many public pathways—is particularly important to the wayfinding context, detailed park maps are recommended. In situations where many of the most logical routes between common destinations involve the use of park walkways, those walkways become some of the most important reference points for the map to contain.

In the interest of efficiency, park maps may be generated on an as-needed basis. As detailed park maps are developed those assets should be used and maintained consistently as part of the city wayfinding standards.

Additional Info

City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy, pp.30-31, 74-81

Finger Boards

Usage

This sign type is the simplest and most flexible available in the signage toolbox for City Parks and the Citywide Wayfinding system. Within City Parks finger board signs may be adapted for use as general purpose regulatory or information signs. Standard sizes and layouts should be maintained as much as possible, however unique panel sizes and layouts may be adopted as required for specific cases. Refer to the Citywide Wayfinding guidelines for directional fingerboard standards and to the City of Victoria Communication Guidelines for regulatory signage standards.

If multiple fingerboards are being used at a single location, consider using an alternate sign type such as the Regulatory Stack, or the Directional / Regulatory sign.

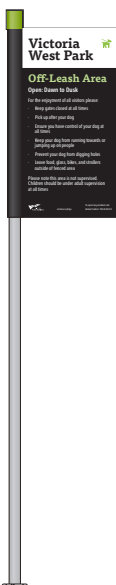
NB: The convention of using type sizes in functions of 12.5mm for regulatory signage may be maintained while using Citywide Wayfinding type faces. For Tisa Pro Bold, 50pt = 12.5mm; for Clearview Text Medium, 53pt = 12.5mm

Additional Info

City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy, p.45, 104-105

City of Victoria: Communication Guidelines pp.37-49

Citywide Wayfinding Sign Types in City Parks



Flag Sign

Usage

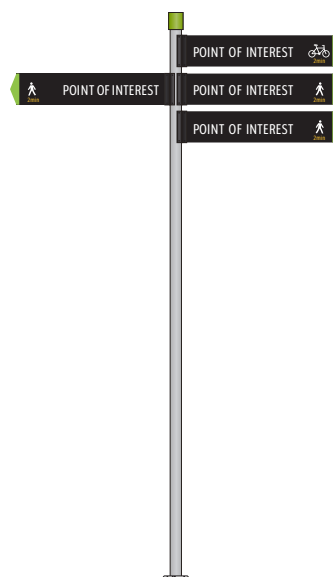
In terms of content and usage, the flag sign may be considered identical to a Finger Board. A Flag Sign should be considered if there is either no suitable location for a fingerboard at the required signing location, or there is a need to emphasize the sign by placing it at a key point along a pathway or at a particular boundary.

If using the Flag Sign as a directional wayfinding sign, City Park accent colours and finishes may be used. Refer to the City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy (pp.42-43) for content and placement guidelines.

Additional Info

City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy, p.42-43, 99-103

City of Victoria: Communication Guidelines pp.37-49



Finger Post

Usage

The Finger Post is a dedicated wayfinding sign intended to support other wayfinding signs at key decision points along the path between a sign and the indicated destination. As such, it is expected that this sign would only be used in particularly large parks with multiple major destinations. Destinations within the park may be signed with City Parks accent colours. Any blades indicating destinations outside of the park should retain the Citywide Wayfinding standards.

Additional Info

City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy, p.36-37, 95-98

04 MAPPING FOR CITY PARKS

Parks and public green spaces provide a shift in focus from routes and destinations to activities and natural topographies. The mapping styles for city parks reflect that distinction by showing the natural characteristics of those spaces.

4.0

Overview

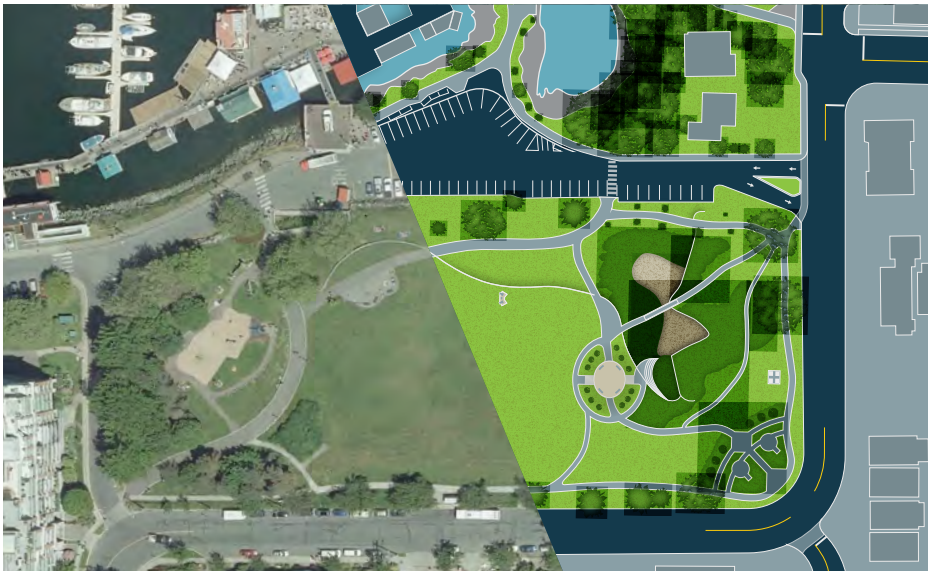
Specialized park maps

There are two main purposes for mapping city parks. One is to communicate area specific regulatory information. In this case, a simplified map style is ideal, however there should be enough visual information that the limits of any area displayed can be clearly associated with physical points of reference.

The other purpose for city park maps is to provide points of reference for attractions throughout the space. This could be anything from, “alright, if I stay on this path, the playground will be up there on the left”, to “what looks like a good place to set up our picnic”. To that end, the design on maps for city park directory signs aims to provide qualitative information about the character of the park as much as it does to facilitate wayfinding throughout the area.

4.1

Map Styles



Detailed park maps are based on the combination of VicMaps GIS data with current orthographic imaging and on-site observations

Introduction

In general public green spaces are much more open than other city environments, with barriers created by landscaping features rather than by street intersections and property lines.

The topography of even a relatively small park departs significantly from that of regular city streets and sidewalks. Topographically detailed maps for city parks serve both to communicate which areas are traversable and which are obstructed, while also providing information about the character of different spaces by distinguishing between open fields, cultivated gardens, or densely wooded areas.

Map Type	Usage	Content
BASE INFO	This is the level of detail used by city wayfinding maps, where parks are typically indicated by solid green.	Data from detailed walking maps as per citywide wayfinding. Additional Info: <i>City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy</i> , pp.46-53
SIMPLE TOPOGRAPHIC	Simplified park maps should be used when accompanying regulatory signage.	Remove any details and labels unrelated to the regulatory information the map is intended to support.
DETAILED TOPOGRAPHIC	This map style is intended to specifically identify and characterize the areas of a park. It is for use with the park directory sign (or possibly thin pylon signs adjacent to a city park).	The addition on all official pedestrian pathways is the critical wayfinding component for park maps. Additional details include: wooded areas, significant rocky outcroppings and topographic shading for areas with significant elevation changes. Sporting fields, playgrounds and details for unique structures or features may be developed as needed.

Base Map



Base Layer

The base layer for detailed city park maps is identical to the styles defined by the City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy. Depending on the quality of available mapping data refinements of park and sidewalk forms may be required to prepare the base map for additional layering of park detail.

BASE (STREETS) Fill: C94 M70 Y50 K40 Stroke: —	CITY BLOCK/SIDEWALK Fill: C50 M30 Y30 K0 Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0 / 0.353mm	BUILDINGS Fill: C60 M40 Y40 K0 Stroke: C94 M70 Y50 K40 / 0.176mm
FEATURED DESTINATION Fill: C0 M20 Y100 K0 Stroke: C0 M49 Y99 K0 / 0.088 mm	WATER Fill: C60 M16 Y22 K0 Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0 / 0.617 mm	PARKS Fill: C50 M0 Y100 K0 Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0 / 0.176 mm
CROSSWALK Fill: C8 M6 Y6 K0 Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0 / 0.397 mm	FOOT PATH Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0 / 1.168 mm Dash: 6.35 / 2.8 (gap) / 2.1 / 2.8 (gap)	FERRY ROUTE Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0 / 0.389mm Dash: 2.34 / 1.2 (gap)

Destination

Major Destination Label
Typeface: ClearviewADA Condensed
Fill: C94 M70 Y50 K40
Size: 6.75mm

Destination

Minor Destination Label
Typeface: ClearviewText Medium
Fill: C94 M70 Y50 K40
Size: 3.8mm

Destination Label

Destination Label
Typeface: ClearviewADA Condensed
Fill: White
Background: C94 M70 Y50 K40 (Opacity: 50%)
Size: 2.8mm

VICTORIA

Major Destination Label
Typeface: ClearviewADA Condensed
Fill: C94 M70 Y50 K40
Size: 6.75mm (ALL CAPS)

STREET NAME

Street Label
Typeface: ClearviewText Medium
Fill: White
Size: Variable*
*Largest possible w/o overlapping city blocks.

PRECINCT

Precinct Label
Typeface: ClearviewADA Condensed
Fill: White (Opacity: 80%)
Size: 8.6mm

NEIGH

Neighbourhood Label
Typeface: ClearviewADA Condensed
Fill: C0 M20 Y100 K0 (Opacity: 80%)
Size: 26mm

4.2

City Park Map Elements

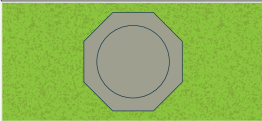
Topographic Park Details

Different parks throughout the city of Victoria have varying levels of detail and topographic characteristics. Unlike city wayfinding maps, the purpose of these details is to communicate a sense of the landscape, not to be 100% accurate. The implementation of these details may be tailored to suit individual parks. Small, or relatively simple parks may have greater detail added to provide more points of reference, while complex areas may be simplified to avoid confusion. Provided the details that are included conform to the styles provided, the result should be a consistent visual language across all park maps.

It is assumed park details will be generated through a combination of adapting existing GIS data or overlaying aerial photography on the plan to add additional detail as required. Familiarity with layer organization and object grouping in Adobe Illustrator will be very helpful in implementing a consistent appearance for park maps. Illustrator files will be provided with object grouping, layer arrangement, and graphic styles pre-set for editing existing maps or creating new ones.

*Topography

While many map elements are obtained directly from GIS data or individually drawn, topographic elevation lines may be used selectively. Where elevation becomes a significant factor within a park choose the lines which best communicate the topography of that particular area. It is recommended that only four additional levels of elevation be drawn to prevent washed out highlight areas.

GRASS 	TREES (OBJECT) 	TREES (GROUP) 
Fill: Pattern "Grass" Fill: C50 M0 Y100 K0 Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0; 0.177 mm	Fill: C70 M26 Y100 K10; Opacity: 50%; Blending Mode: Multiply *Additional Group FX required	Group all Tree Objects Graphic Style: "Forest"
TOPOGRAPHY* 	SPORTS FIELD 	PATHWAY 
Fill: C25 M0 Y50 K0; Opacity: 20%; Blending Mode: Screen Stroke: —	Fill: C16 M0 Y65 K0; Opacity: 50%; Stroke: C65 M40 Y100 K30; 0.088mm	Fill: C22 M8 Y35 K0 Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0; 0.177 mm Group FX: Pathfinder Add
SIDEWALK 	GARDEN/PLANTED AREA 	PLAYGROUND 
Group FX: Pathfinder Add Graphic Style: Sidewalk_03	Fill: C70 M26 Y100 K10; Opacity 50%; Blending Mode: Multiply Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0; 0.088mm	Fill: Pattern "Sand/Mulch" Fill: C20 M22 Y40 K2 Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0; 0.177mm
FEATURE STRUCTURE 	DOGS OFF-LIMITS AREA 	DOG OFF-LEASH AREA 
Fill: C40 M32 Y45 K0 Stroke: C94 M70 Y50 K40; 0.088mm	Fill: C15 M100 Y75 K0; Opacity 80% Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0; 0.177mm	Fill: C78 M30 Y0 K0; Opacity 80% Stroke: C8 M6 Y6 K0; 0.177mm

Topographic Detail: Beacon Hill Park

