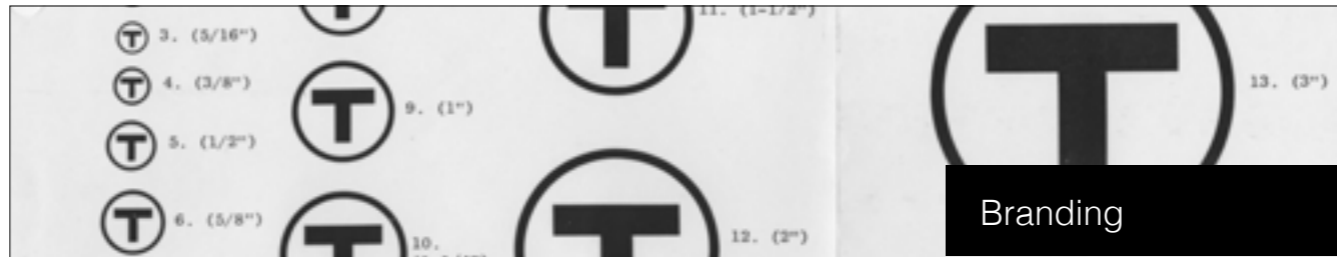


## Public Transit & Mapping

Jake Simonds-Malamud & Ashley Lehane





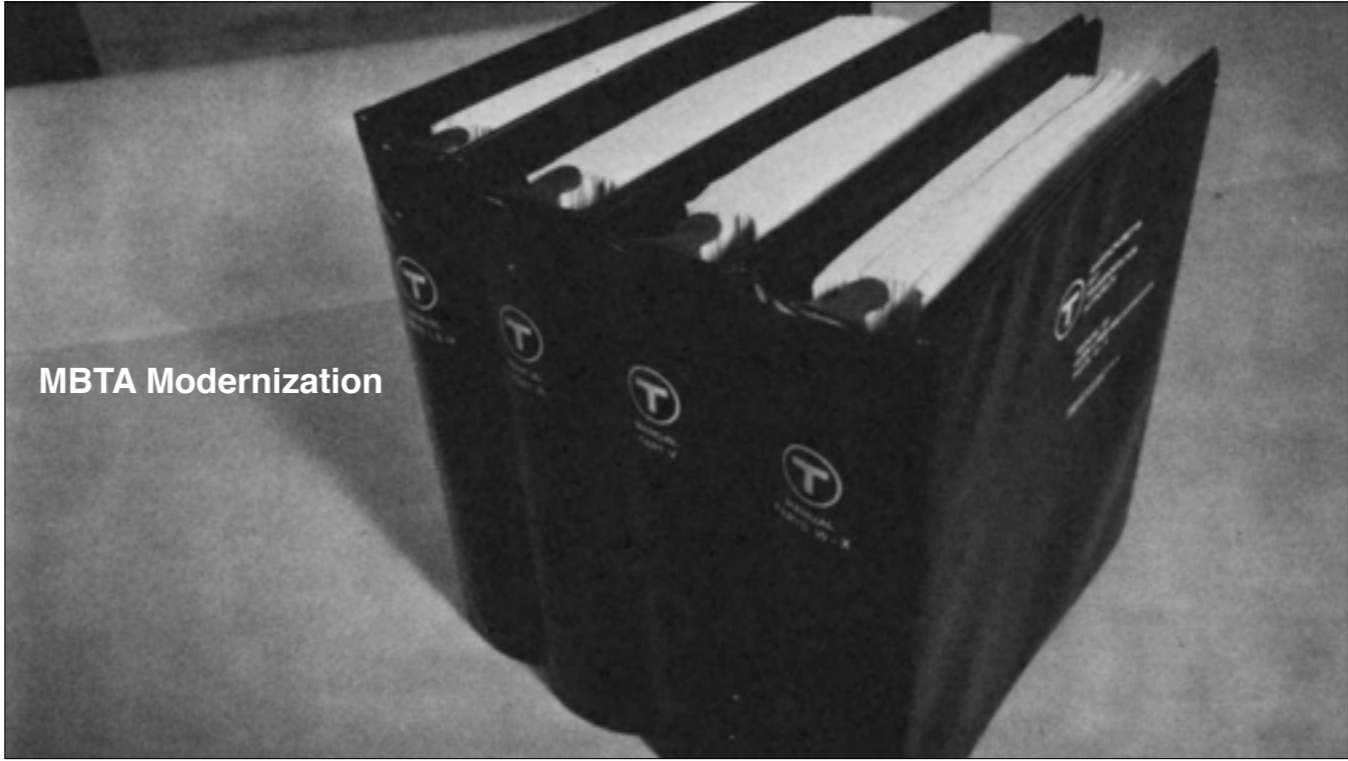
Branding



Walking



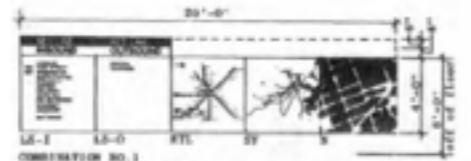
Mapping



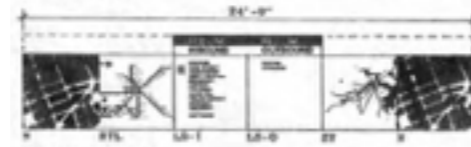
MBTA Modernization



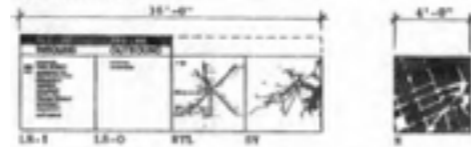




COMBINATION NO. 1



COMBINATION NO. 2



COMBINATION NO. 3

These combinations should be used at all stations and will usually occur outside fare collection.

Use Combination No. 1 in all fare collection areas, where available continuous wall surface permits. Note that this combination is organized sequentially from left to right for entering circulation that is moving from left to right. Where entering circulation moves from right to left, the sequence should be from right to left. See also P4.1.

Use Combination No. 2 where available wall space permits, and where entering circulation approaches asymmetrically from both sides. Note that in this non-directional situation, the lists

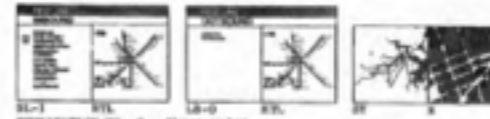
RAPE/LISTS OF STATIONS - NON-DIRECTIONAL COMBINATIONS



COMBINATION NO. 4



COMBINATION NO. 5 - Two triples



COMBINATION NO. 6 - Three pairs

of Stations are kept adjacent to each other, so that they can be read simultaneously.

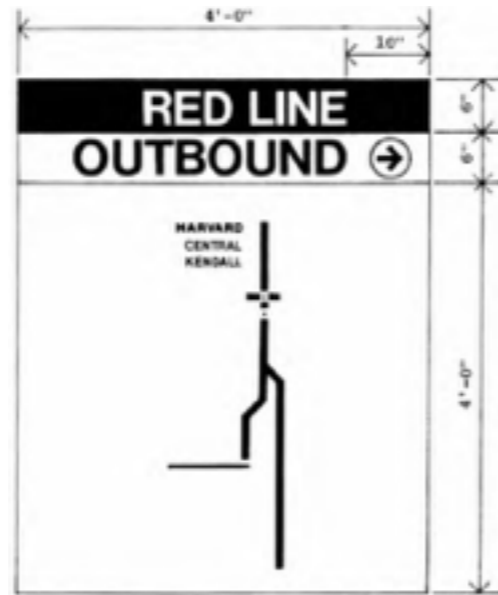
Use Combination No. 2 where the maximum possible continuous wall space allows only four units. Locate the Neighborhood map separately on any nearby available wall or on a free standing panel.

Use Combination No. 4 at entrances and fare collection areas where the maximum possible continuous wall surface allows only three units. In this non-directional situation, the lists of Stations have lowest priority and are therefore eliminated.

Use Combination No. 5 at entrances and fare collection areas where available continuous wall surface allows two separated triples.

Use Combination No. 6 only in those situations where available continuous wall surface is severely limited.

Note that in all combinations using lists of Stations, the STL map is adjacent. These units are designed to work together.



Sample Sign at Kendall Station Outbound











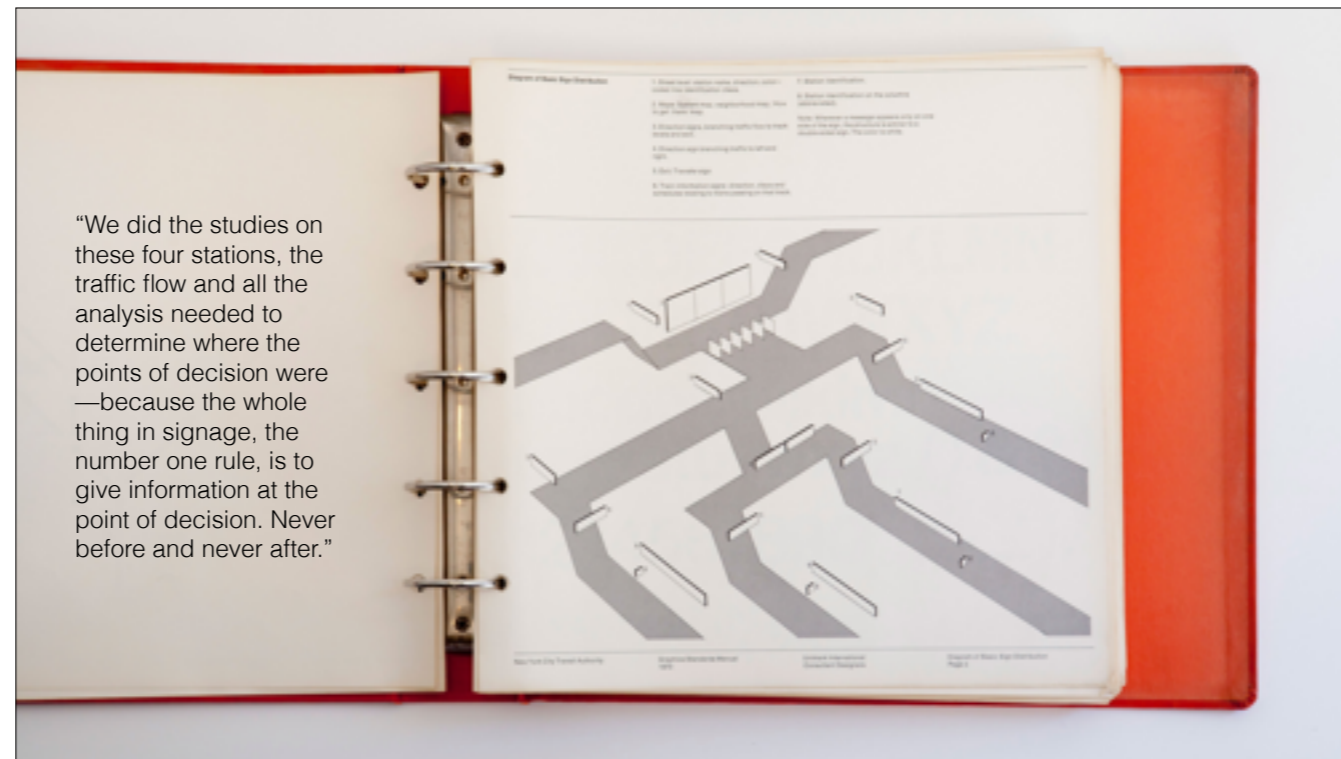
Peter Chermayeff

New maps (colored line system), signage, logo, name

**Vignelli & the MTA**







“When you drive, you find out most of the time that this rule is not followed—you’re getting information too early, so by the time you get to the fork, you miss it. Or it’s given too late, even after the fork, so you miss it. It’s very typical to make this kind of mistake in terms of signage.”



45 years later

Outbound

MUNI case study



Embarcade

Redo this slide.

D. Kim & Mirtho Prepont



Before



After







A pattern at the top of the vehicle indicates the type of route the bus represents (solid: local, dotted: limited, striped: express)



Civic Center



Embarcadero



Downtown



Japantown



Mission District



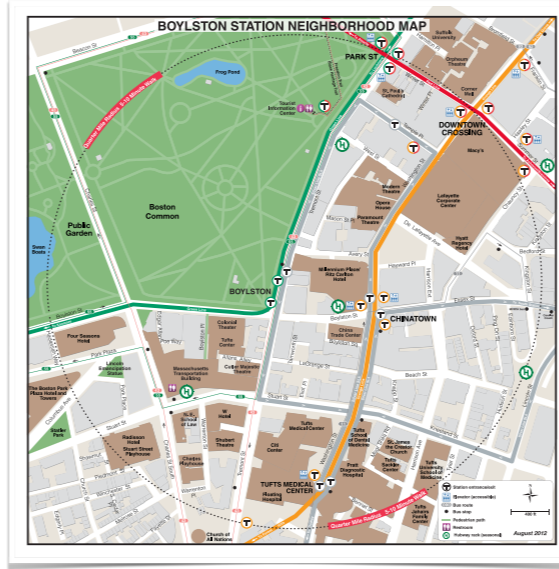
South of Market

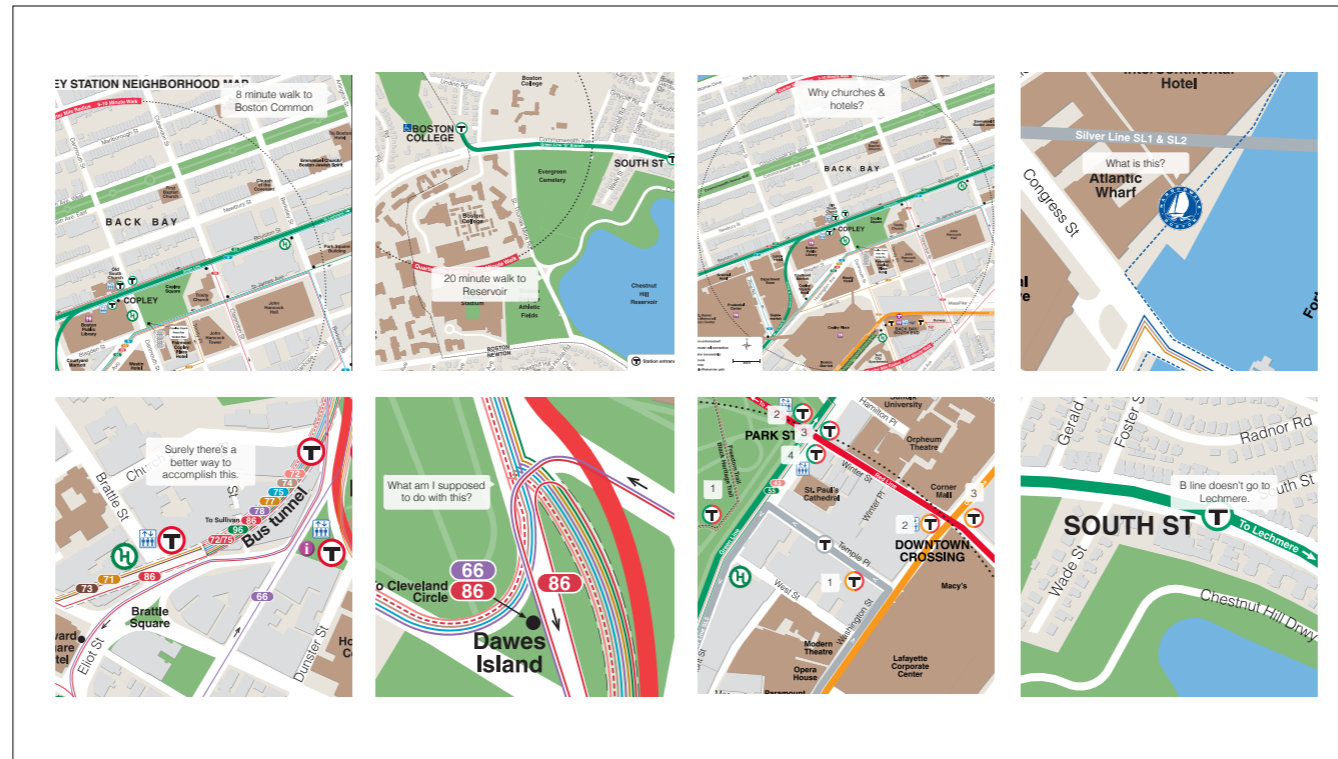


Outbound

N ?	T ?	10
Star 200 Light Rail	Star 200 Light Rail	Thousand Oaks 200 Light Rail
30 Powell	45 Market	47 Van Ness
81X Market	82X Market	83X Van Ness
91 ? Star 200 Light Rail		

The latest Muni schedule is available at [www.muni.org](http://www.muni.org)





Boston Common is 8 minutes away from Copley. Reservoir is 15 minutes away from BC.

6 POIs on Copley map are churches, another 6 are hotels — who gets off the T and looks for somewhere to stay the night?

Logos (Hubway, Harbor Walk) barely explained, if at all

Logo/bus line nightmares

B line doesn't go to Lechmere

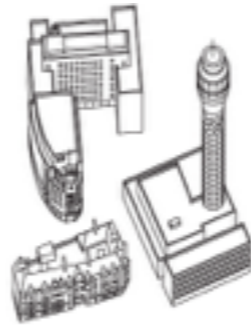
THEY AREN'T IN EVERY STATION



Legible London



**PADDINGTON**  
Marble Arch   
**Marble Arch**  
**MARBLE ARCH**





### Monoliths (D)

These wider signs include detailed directional information and a large walking map to illustrate a five-minute walk in any direction. They are used where groups of people can stand without blocking the path of others.

### Miniliths and midiliths

These taller, narrower signs offer detailed information on the local area but are useful where pavement space is at a premium. Their height ensures they are visible from a distance and can be spotted above a crowd of people.

### Finger posts

These are more traditional signs pointing the way to places where a map-based sign may not be suitable.

*All signs use high contrast colours so they can be read easily. Each sign is clearly identified with a yellow strip at the top and a walking man icon.*



### Interlith totems

These tall signs combine detailed directional information and walking maps with an illuminated beacon. Designed to be used at transport interchanges, such as stations and river piers, they condense the number of signs required at these locations.





### 'Heads-up' mapping

Rather than having north at the top, on-street signage maps are 'heads-up', which means they're orientated to face the same way as the user is facing. This helps people understand their immediate environment more easily.

### Accessibility

Important information is located between 900mm and 1800mm above the ground so it can be easily read by most people. Among other things, the maps show steps, pavement widths and pedestrian crossings, which are important for visually-impaired people, wheelchair users and others with limited mobility.

### Time to walk

Research shows people can more easily understand the proximity of places if they know how long it will take, rather than the distance they have to travel. This is why we use time as the scale for Legible London maps.

### Walk this way

Directional information is used to point the way towards areas of London, as well as specific attractions.

### 3D buildings

Illustrations of key buildings are included to help people who struggle to read maps, including those with learning difficulties. They provide a literal representation of key landmarks and make the maps more intuitive.

### Planner map

The planner, or 15-minute, map helps orientate the user by showing the proximity of 'villages' to each other. This helps give the user the confidence to try longer walking journeys. The 15-minute walking circle indicates places that can be reached within that time, when walking at an average pace.

### Finder map

The finder, or five-minute, map is more detailed than the planner map and features a number of landmarks, to help guide the user towards specific streets and attractions. It includes a five-minute walking circle indicating places that can be reached within that time, when walking at an average pace.

### Integrated transport

**Areas**

These describe London in the broadest terms, dividing it into large but easily distinguished chunks such as the West End and the City.



20 to 60 minute-walk

**Villages**

Areas, in turn, are made up of several 'villages'. The West End, for example, contains Soho, Mayfair and Covent Garden. Again, these are familiar, commonly used names, which can help pedestrians quickly relate one place to another, and build the knowledge needed to assist in mental mapping.



10 to 20 minute-walk

**Neighbourhoods**

Within each 'village', there are many 'neighbourhoods'. For example, in Covent Garden, you'll find Seven Dials, Neal's Yard, The Central Market, Aldwych and Long Acre. The more you visit a particular place, the more you can keep sub-dividing it into smaller, linked pieces, creating a more detailed mental map based on short walking distances.



5 minute-walk



WalkNYC







Why do we care?

Before Assembly, last new MBTA stop was built in 1987, almost 30 years ago.







