

Enhancing Mobility on Campus

Presented by the Spring 2024 wkrm cohort





Meet the Spring 2024 wkrm Team

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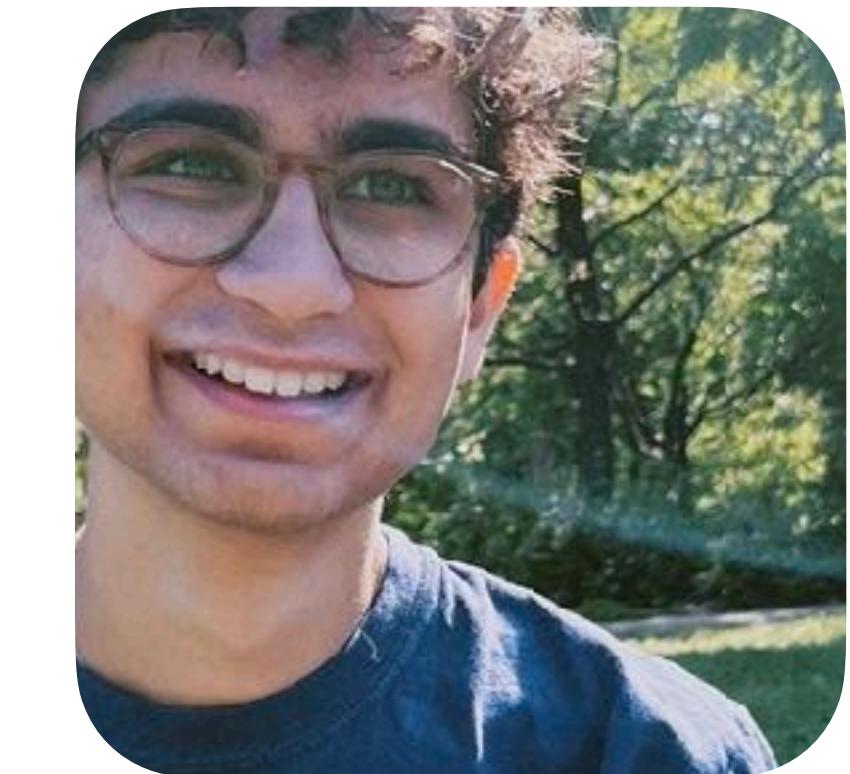
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Rumi Sait

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Core System Elements

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Sign Types

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Signage System

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Project Overview

Where pedestrian gaze is?

How are people making sense of a situation?

(By looking around)

KEY FINDING
frequent groups & conversation

designed for car priority and later adapted for pedestrians

The problem is: Students cannot fully interact w/ their space due to the space's original intention.
(cars)
space/environment

too big for pedestrian movement (most likely bc of lack of access to a car)

"dockless" scooters & bikes scattered across sidewalks on westside of quad.

puddles

After getting used to Dean Keaton diagonal, pedestrians cross diagonally at stop sign, disrupt all ways of traffic

KEY FINDING

Everyone seems to be crossing before and after crosswalk indicators. Turn aggressive and pedestrians.

People are distracted because there's too much to pay attention to!



**UT WEST
MALL STATION**

South Bound



We focused our work on
the Mobility Markers
concept from last semester.



Students struggle to find routes and mobility modes that work for them, and are always seeking to optimize their journeys.

There is a need for visual
markers and physical
affordances that direct, inform,
signal, and support mobility on
and around campus.

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●

2

User Scenario



These markers can
“triangulate” to support their
movement along paths to
common campus destinations.

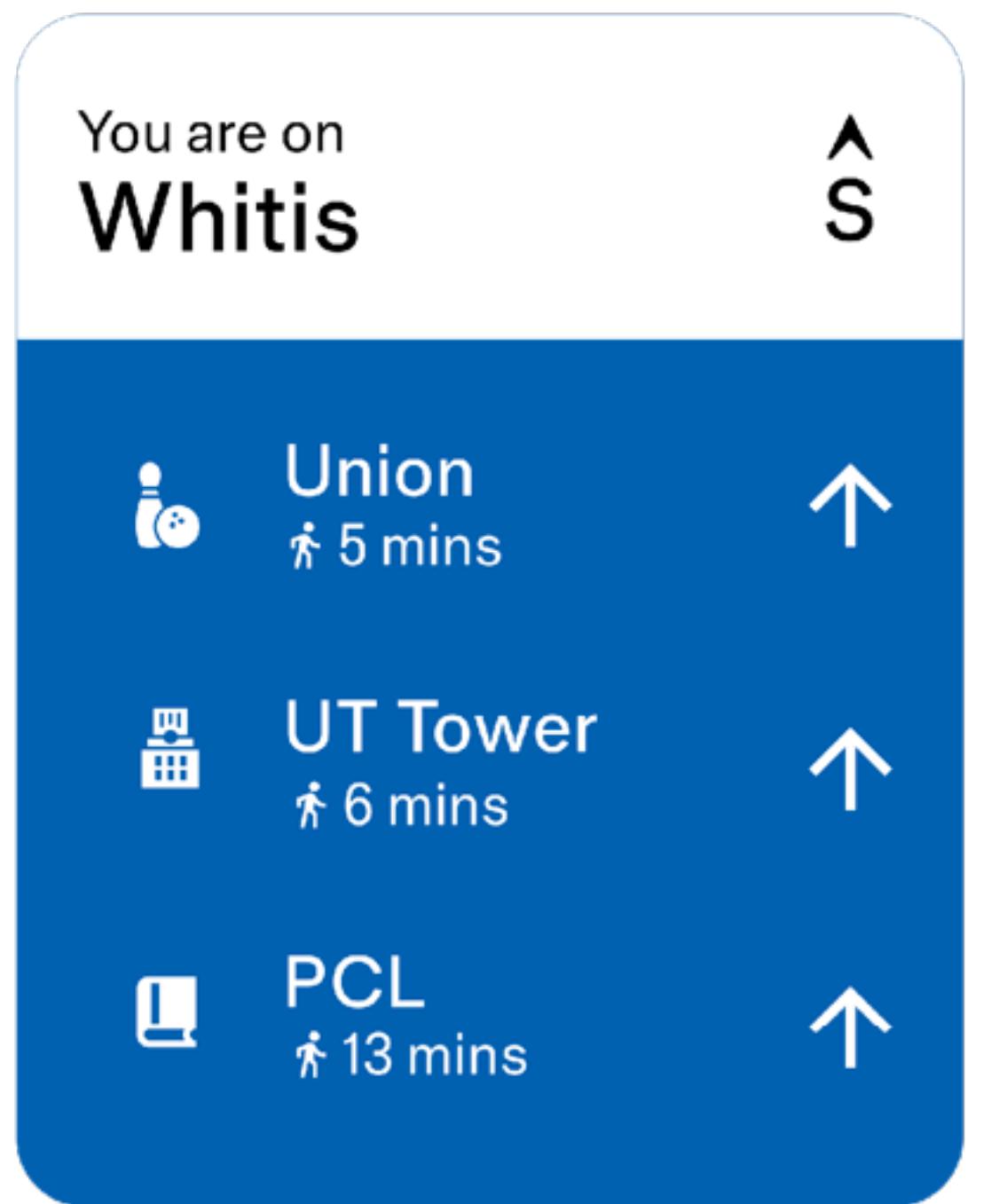
A Current Condition

Most signs are optimized for motorists.

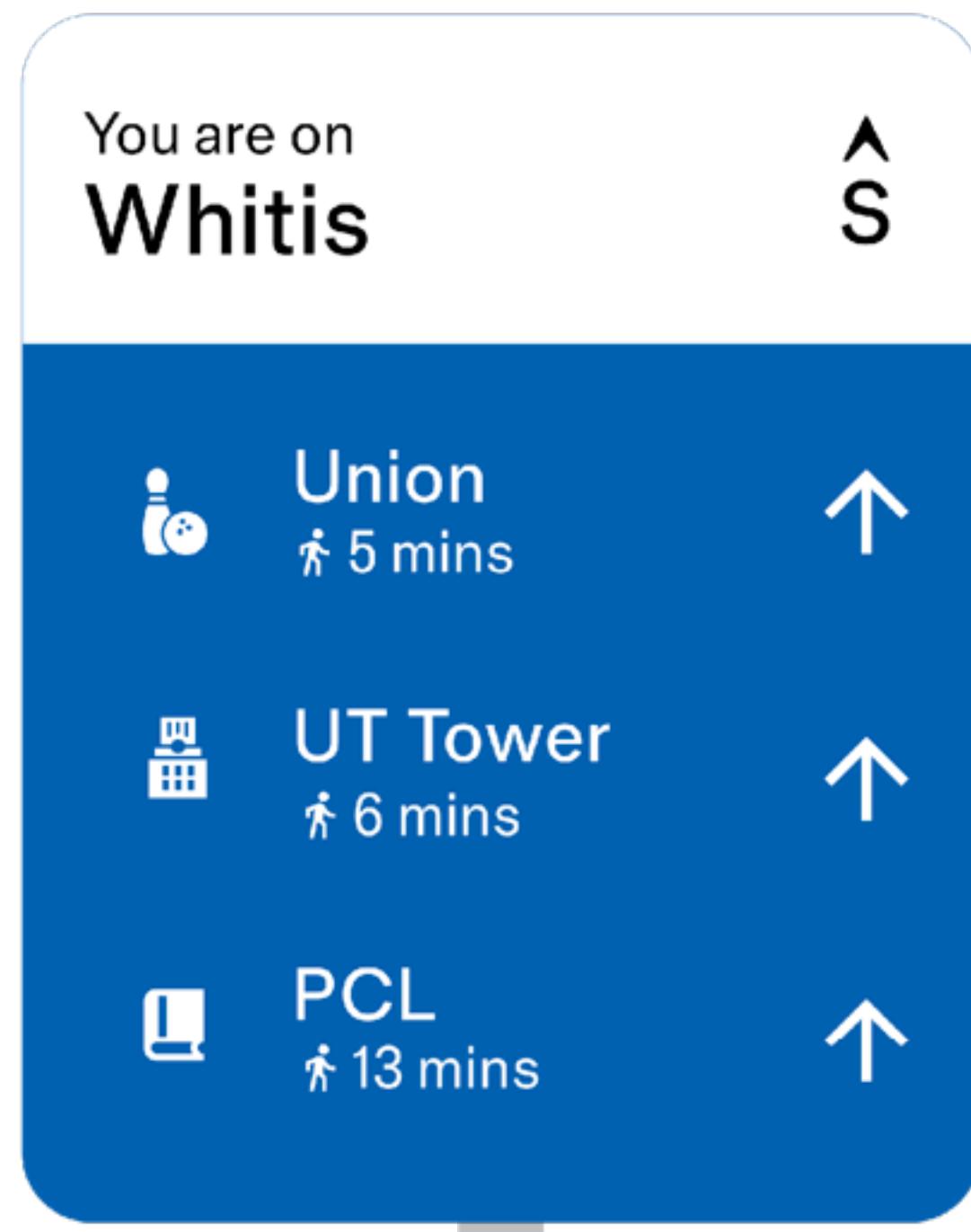


Enhanced Mobility Support

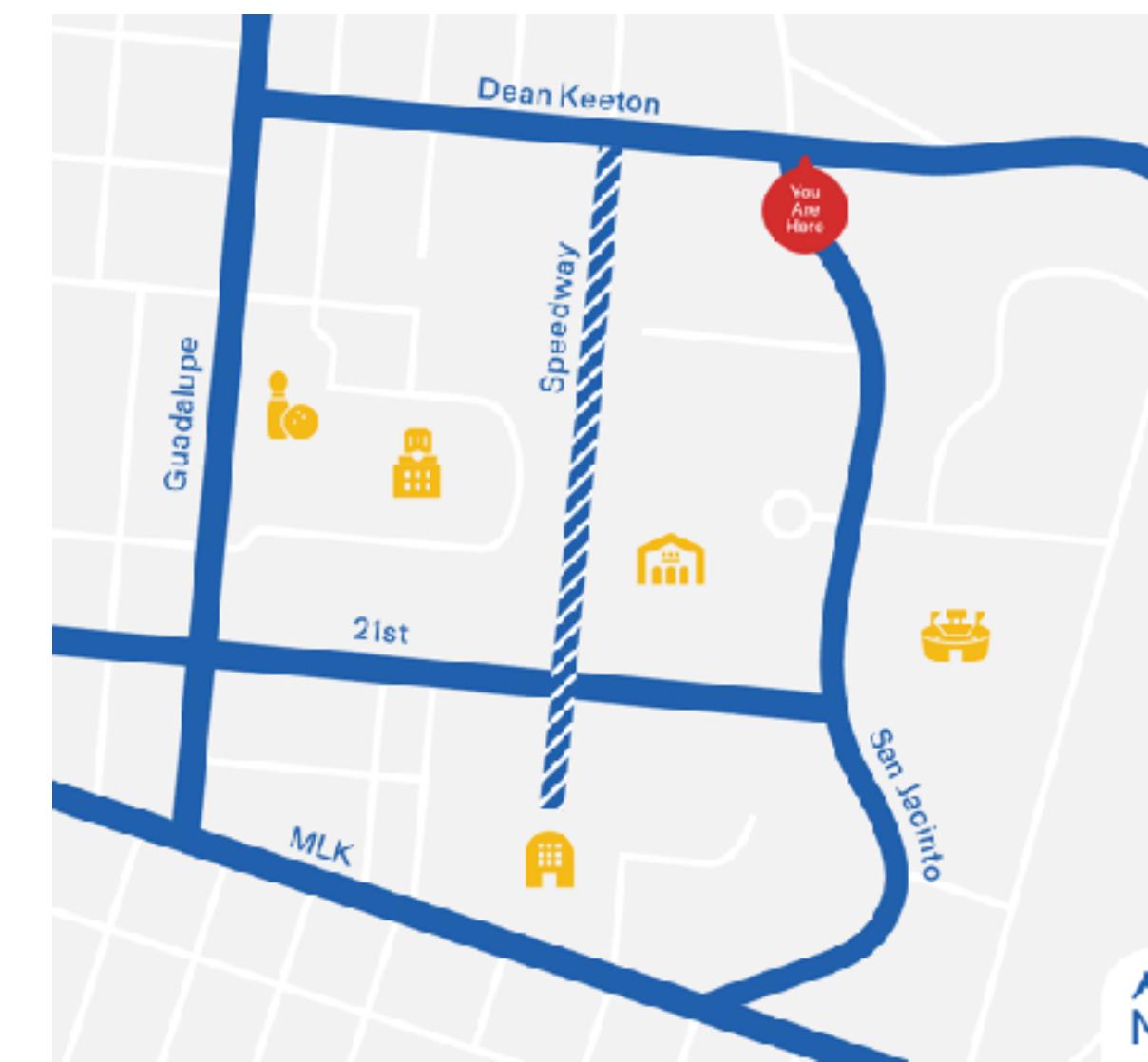
Directional Sign



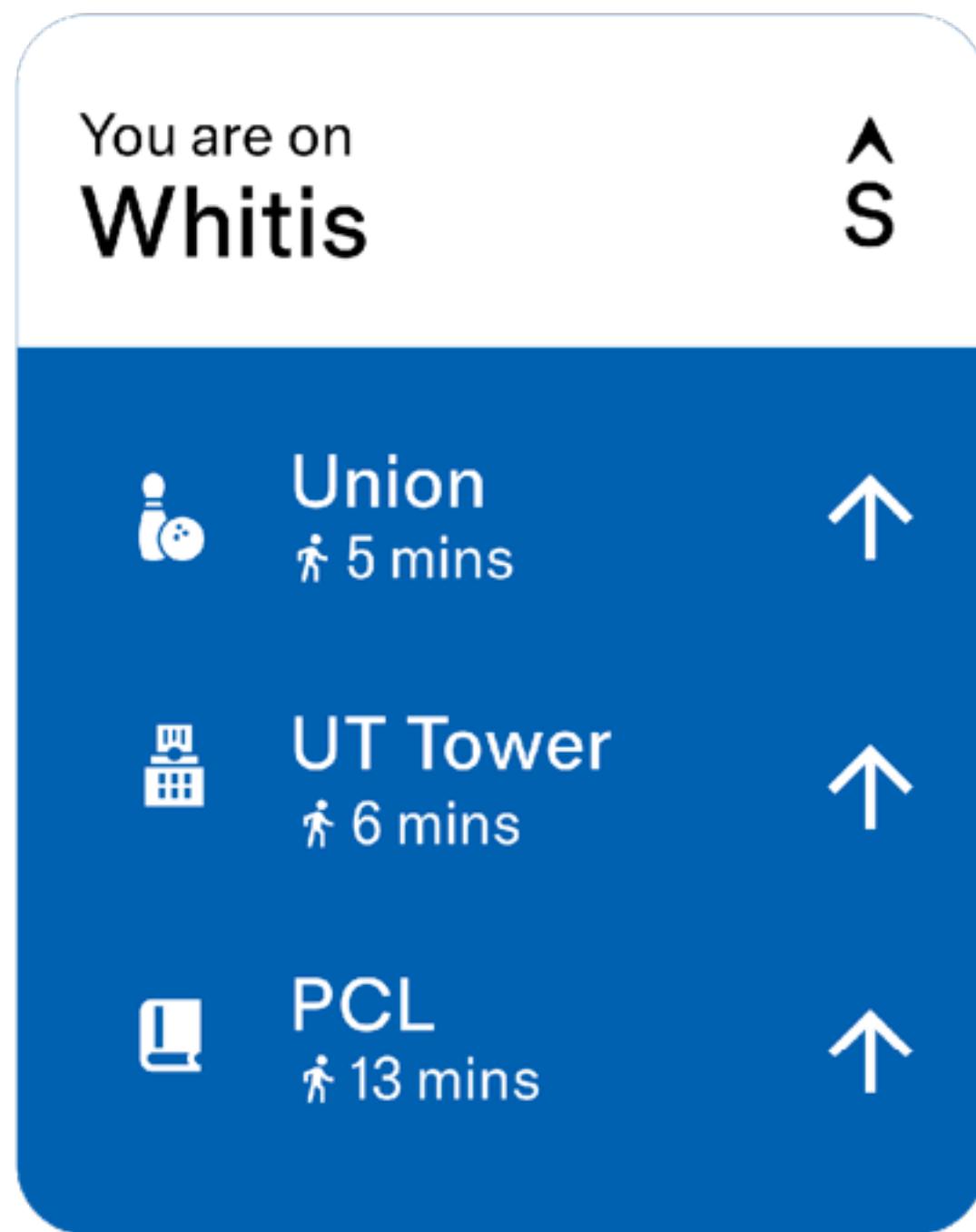
Directional Sign



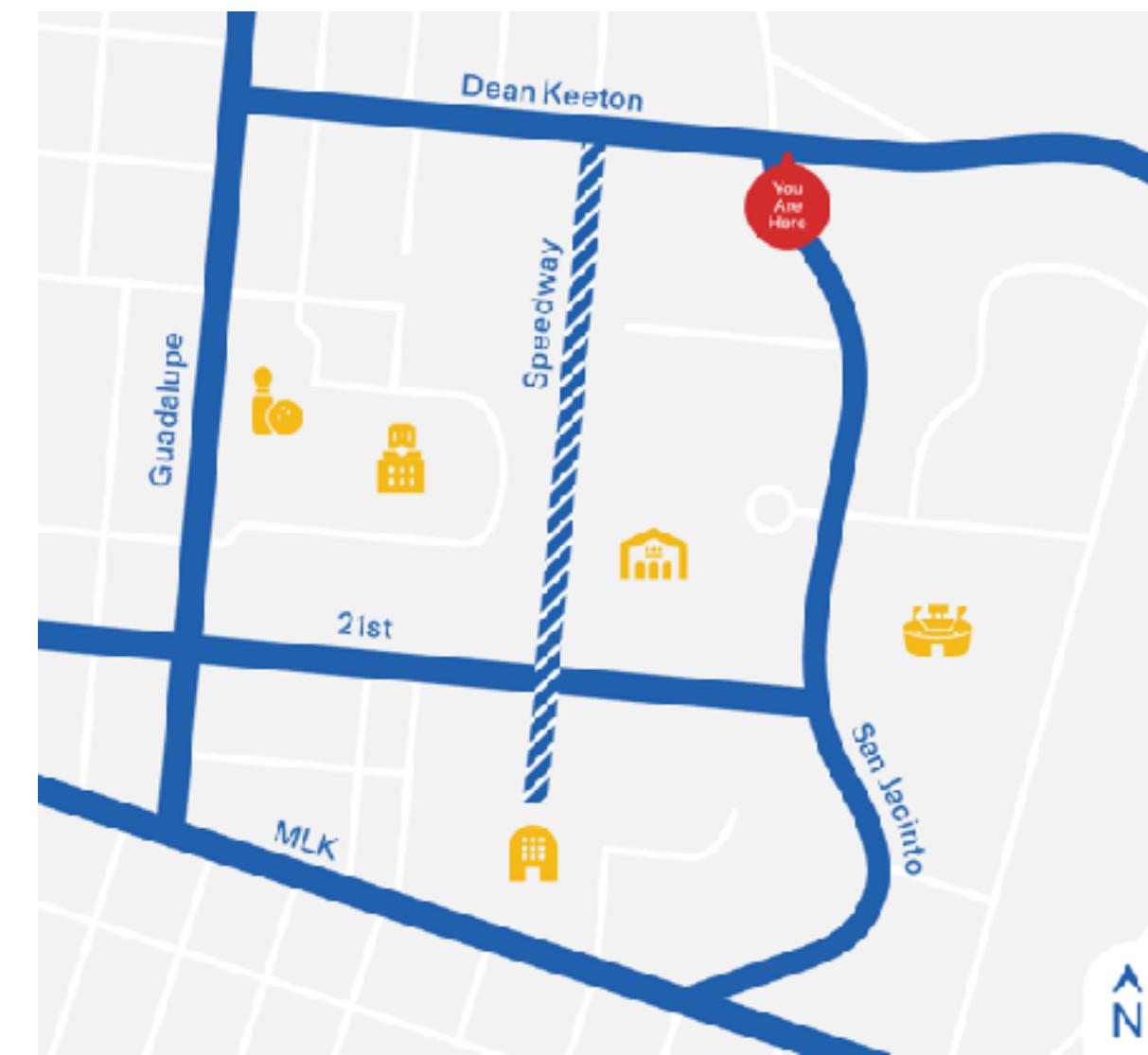
Area Map



Directional Sign



Area Map

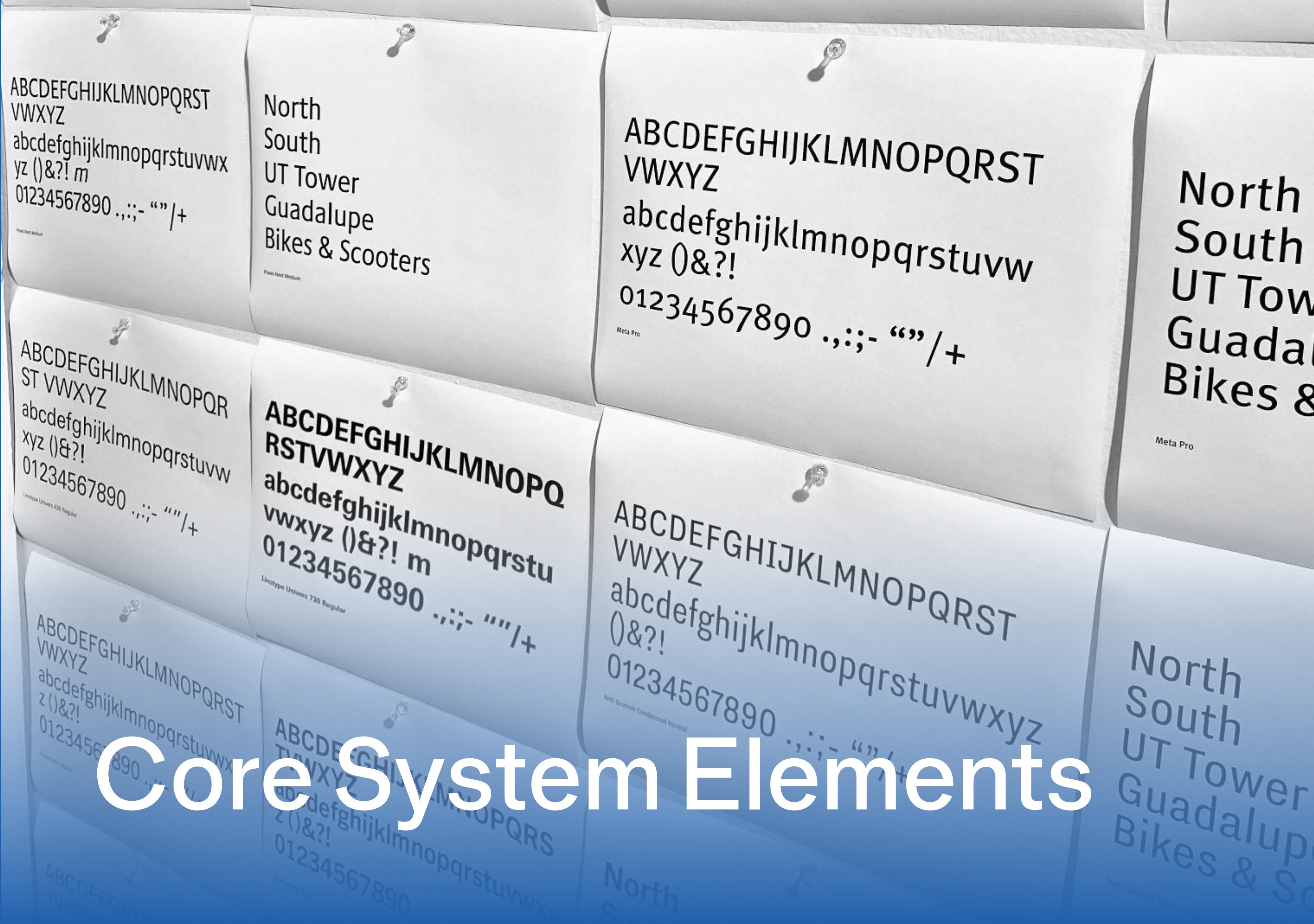


Ground-Level Directions



3

Core System Elements



Color Rationale

Color Rationale

Our system aims to accommodate the largest variety of pedestrians.

According to the National Eye Institute's website, red-green color vision deficiency is "the most common type of color vision deficiency."



Non-Color blind

Red-Green Color blind

#2060AD
Pantone 300U

Typography



+
5
MO

Neue Serie57

Noticeable and
legible from distance

Friendly and
functional style

Guadalupe
Street

Guadalupe
Street

Guadalupe
Street

Guadalupe
Street

neue serie57 book
font size: 147
kerning: -1%
line height: 94%

neue serie57 book
font size: 147
kerning: -2%
line height: 94%

Spe

San Ja

Guadal

Typography

Aa

Neue Serie 57
Book
Tracking: -1%

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff
Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll
Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq
Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww
Xx Yy Zz
0123456789

Pictograms



Walking



Bike



Bus



Light Rail



Scooter



Blanton Museum
of Art



UT Tower



Union



Greg Gym



Football
Stadium



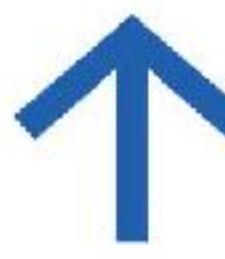
Location Point



Wheelchair



Cardinal Navigation

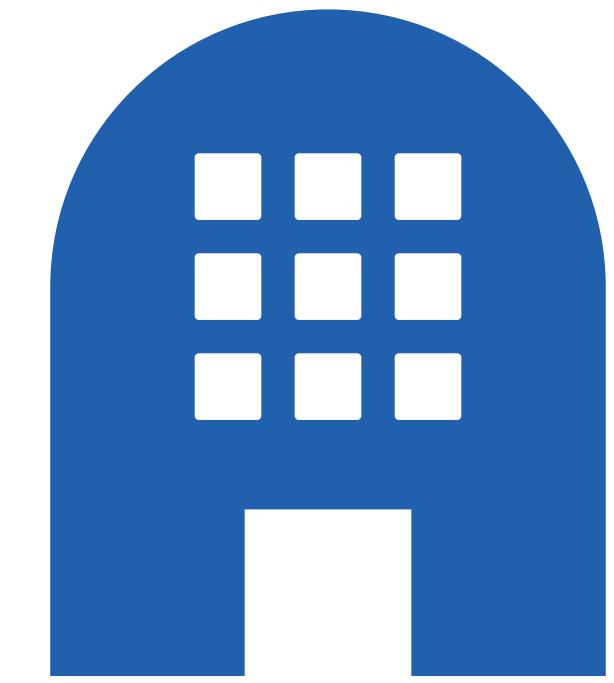


Arrow

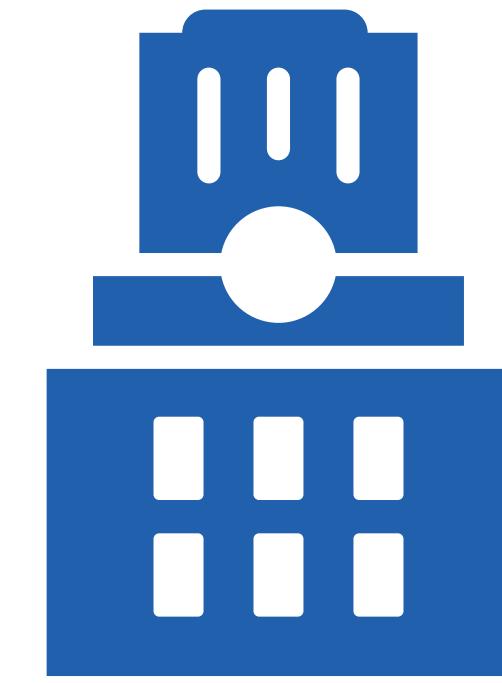
Campus Landmarks



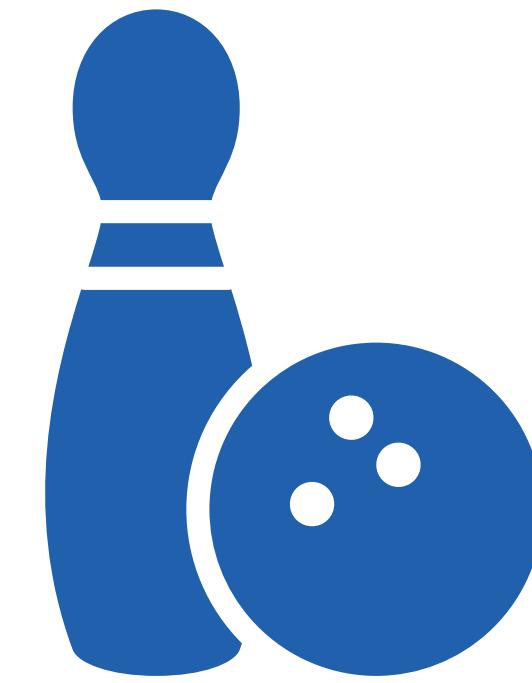
Gregory Gym



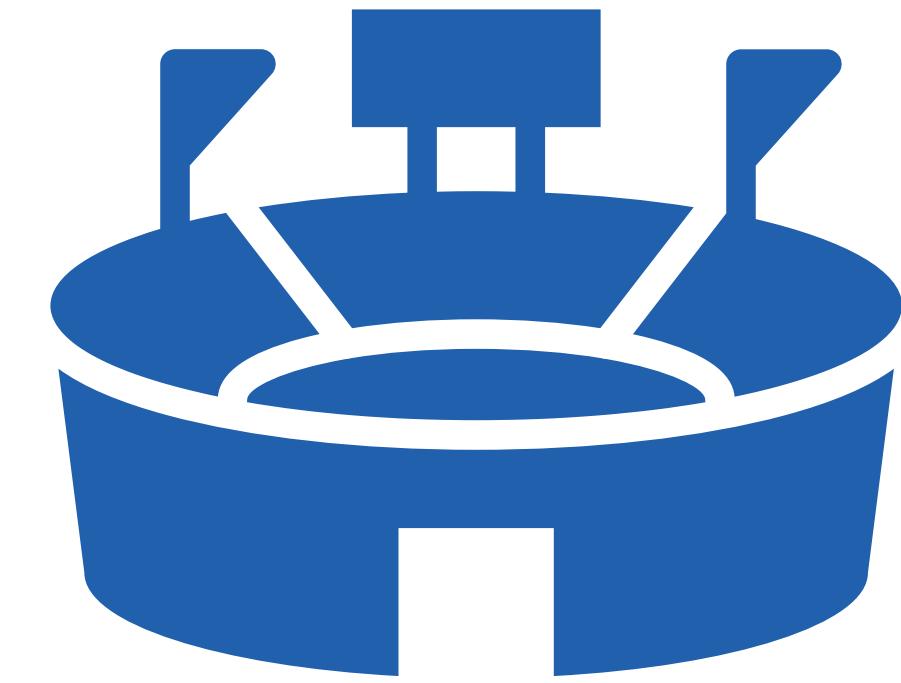
Blanton Museum



UT Tower



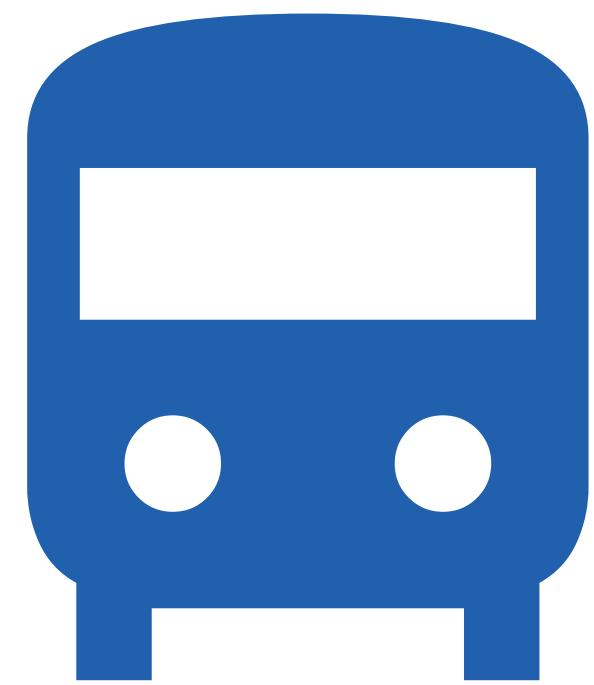
Student Union



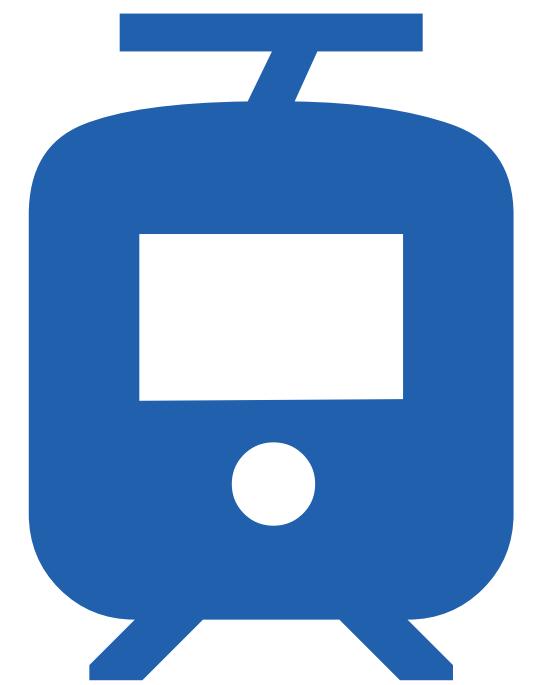
DKR Stadium

We have identified these five popular campus destinations as **major landmarks** on campus. These landmarks serve our system by orienting people quickly, providing a **reference point** on a journey, and helping to form a mental model of the campus.

Mobility Modes



Bus



Light Rail



Pedestrian



Wheelchair



Bike



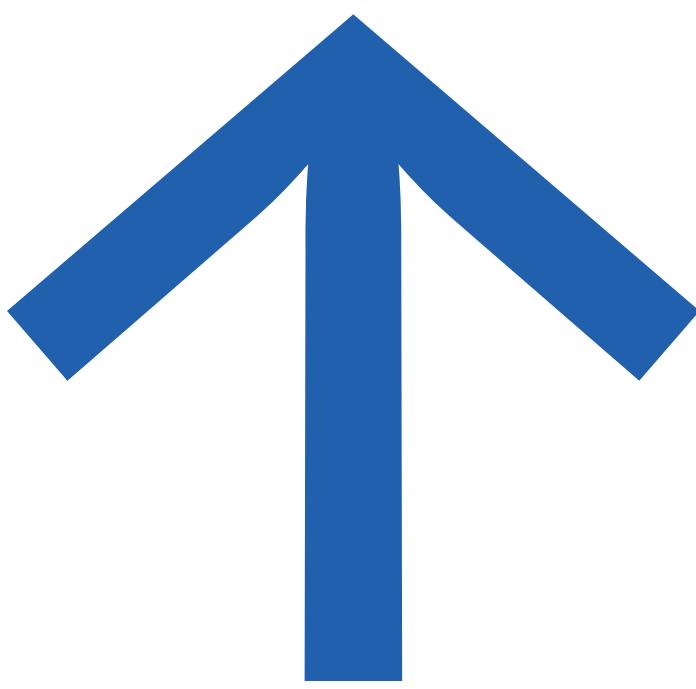
Scooter

These pictograms represent the major mobility modes on and around campus. We intentionally chose our bike and scooter pictograms convey the *mobility mode* rather than the *mobility behavior*.

Navigation



Cardinal Navigation

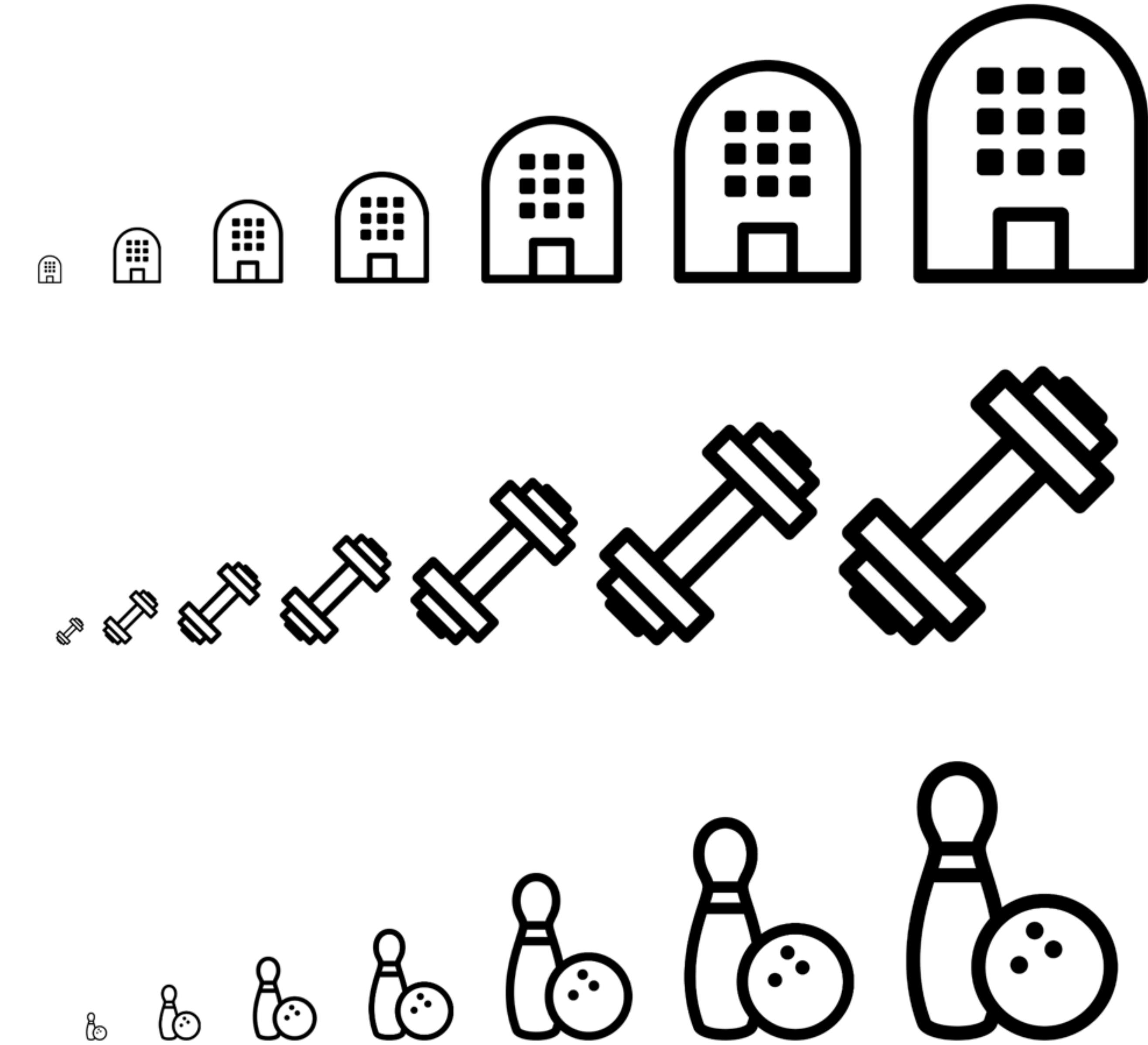


Arrow



Location Point

Our system contains two different arrows: a cardinal direction designed to resemble a compass, and a wayfinding arrow indicating direction to campus destinations.



4

Sign Types



Eye-Level Signs



Signs at or near eye-level, approximately 6-8 feet tall.

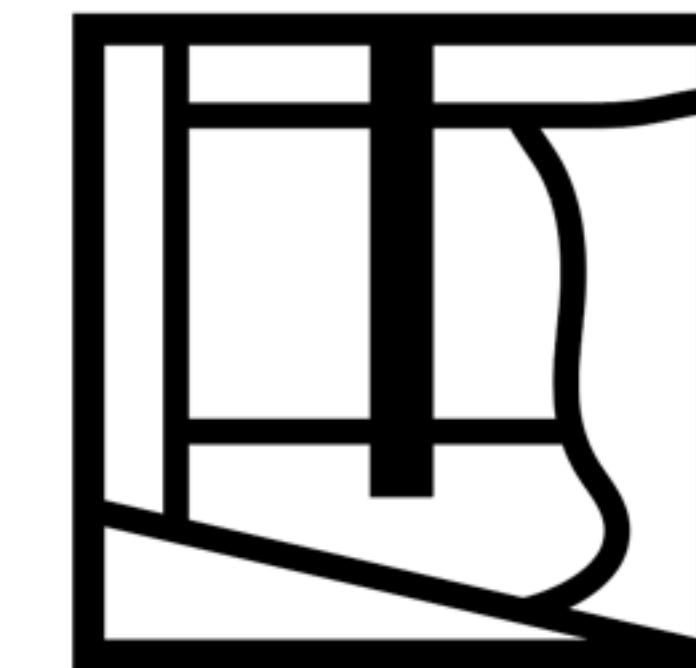
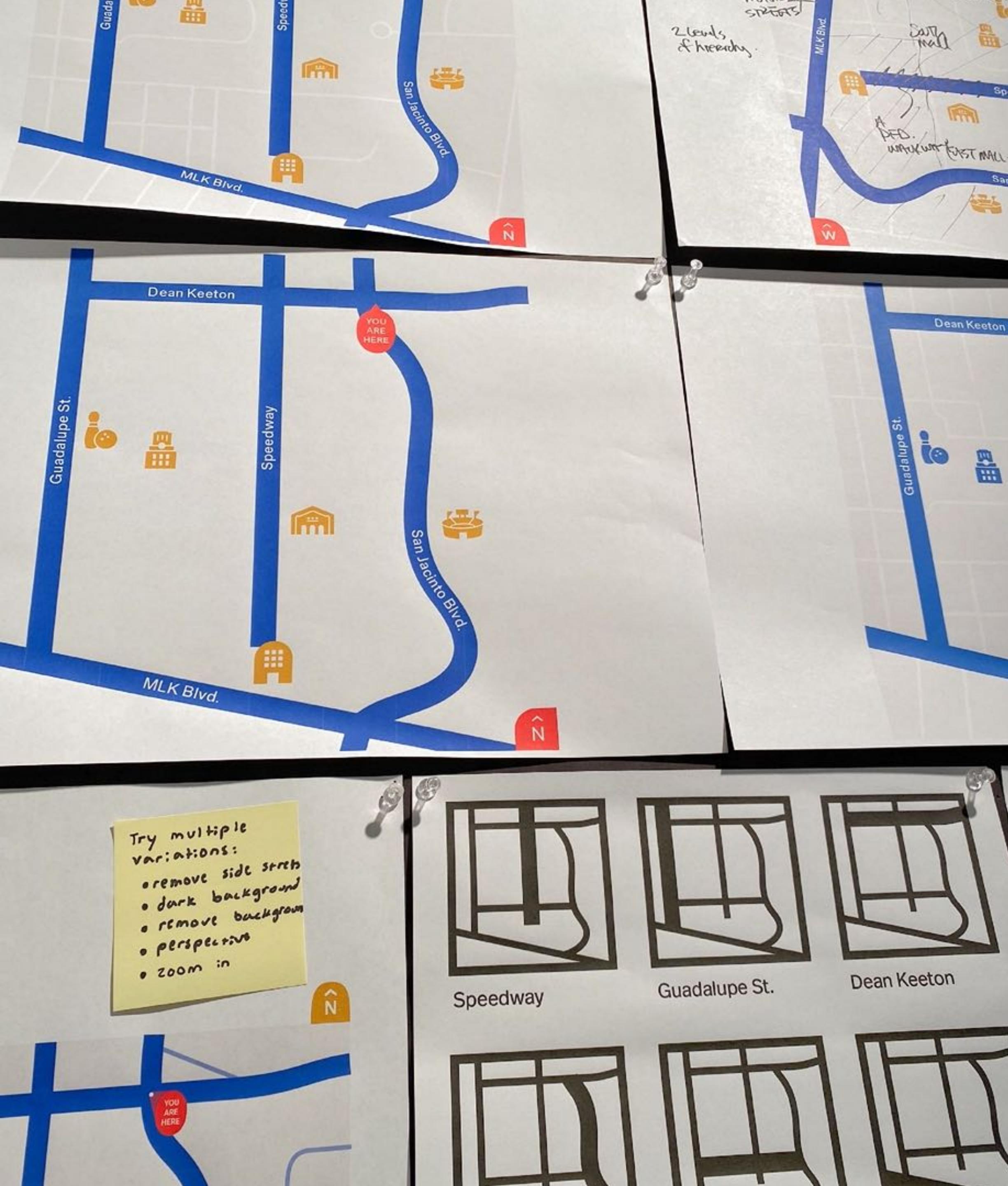
Example: Shoal Creek Signage

Mapping

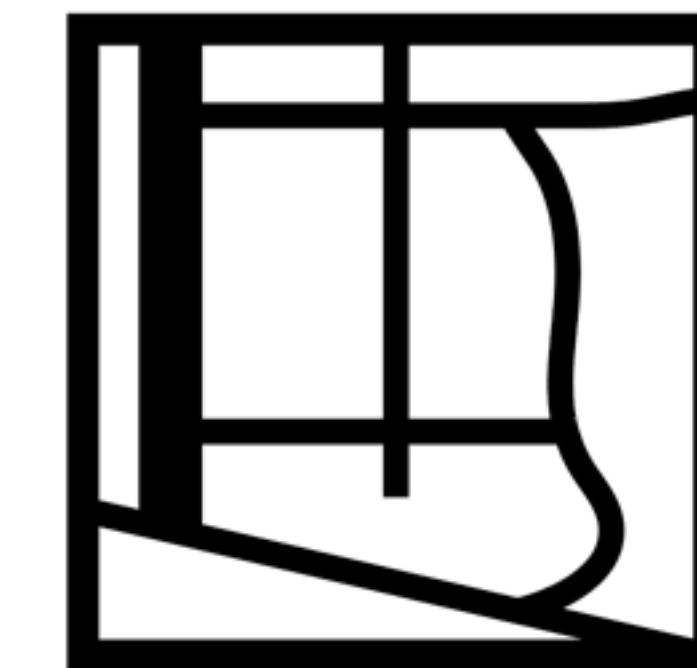
Mapping

Existing campus maps are detailed and complex, showing each building and its corresponding 3-letter code. This information is useful for locating a specific destination, but not for quickly orienting people.

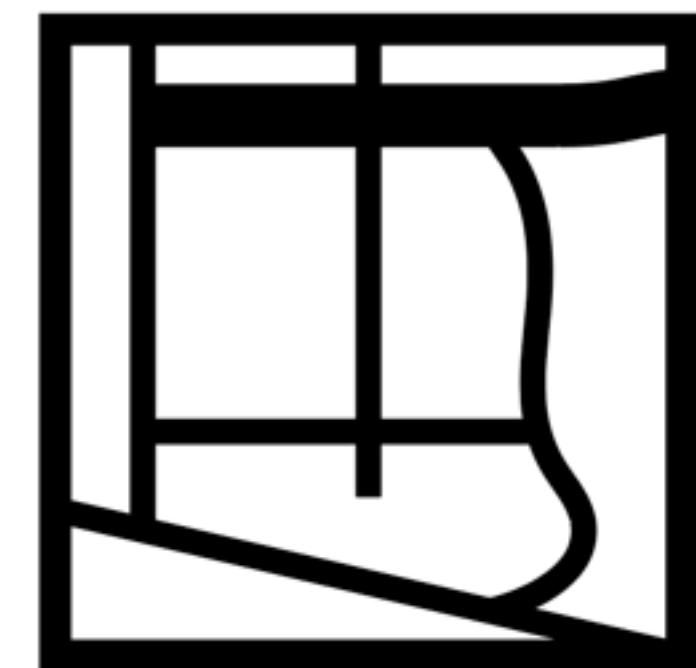




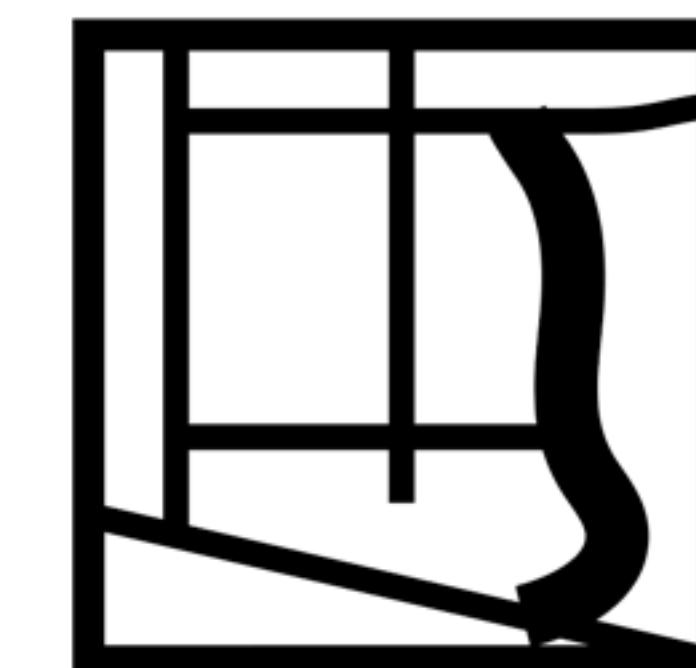
Speedway



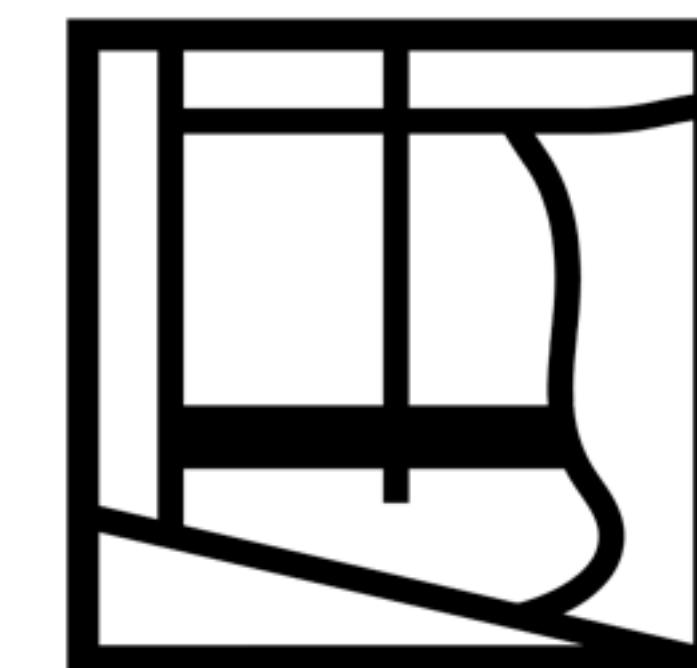
Guadalupe St.



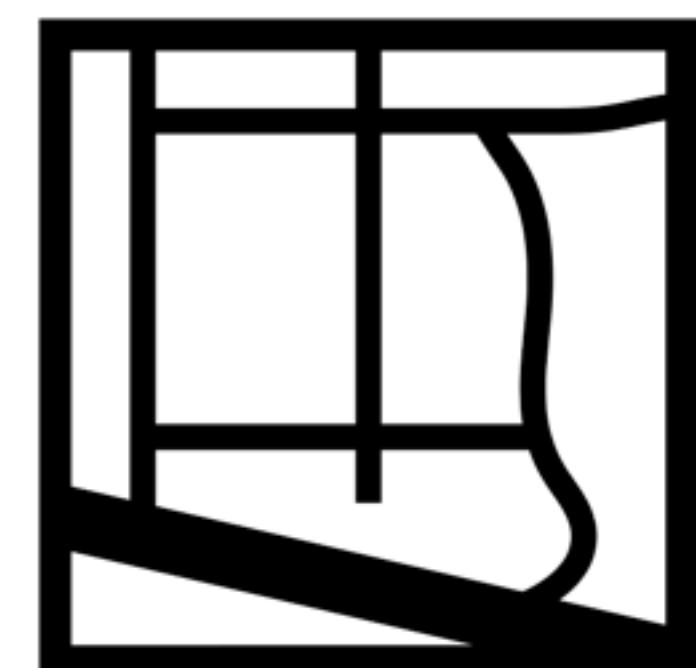
Dean Keeton



San Jacinto



West 21st St.

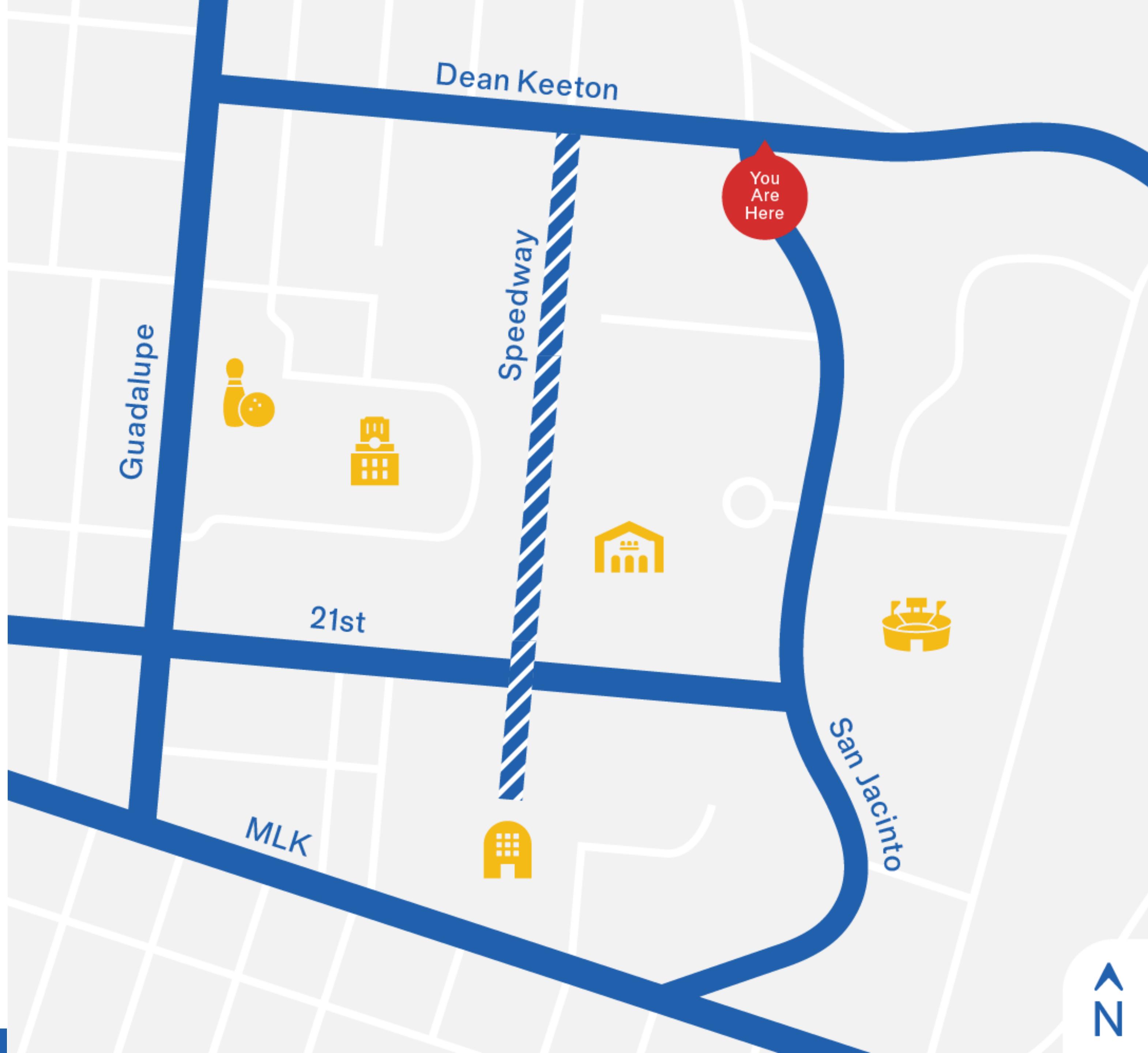


MLK Blvd.

Mapping

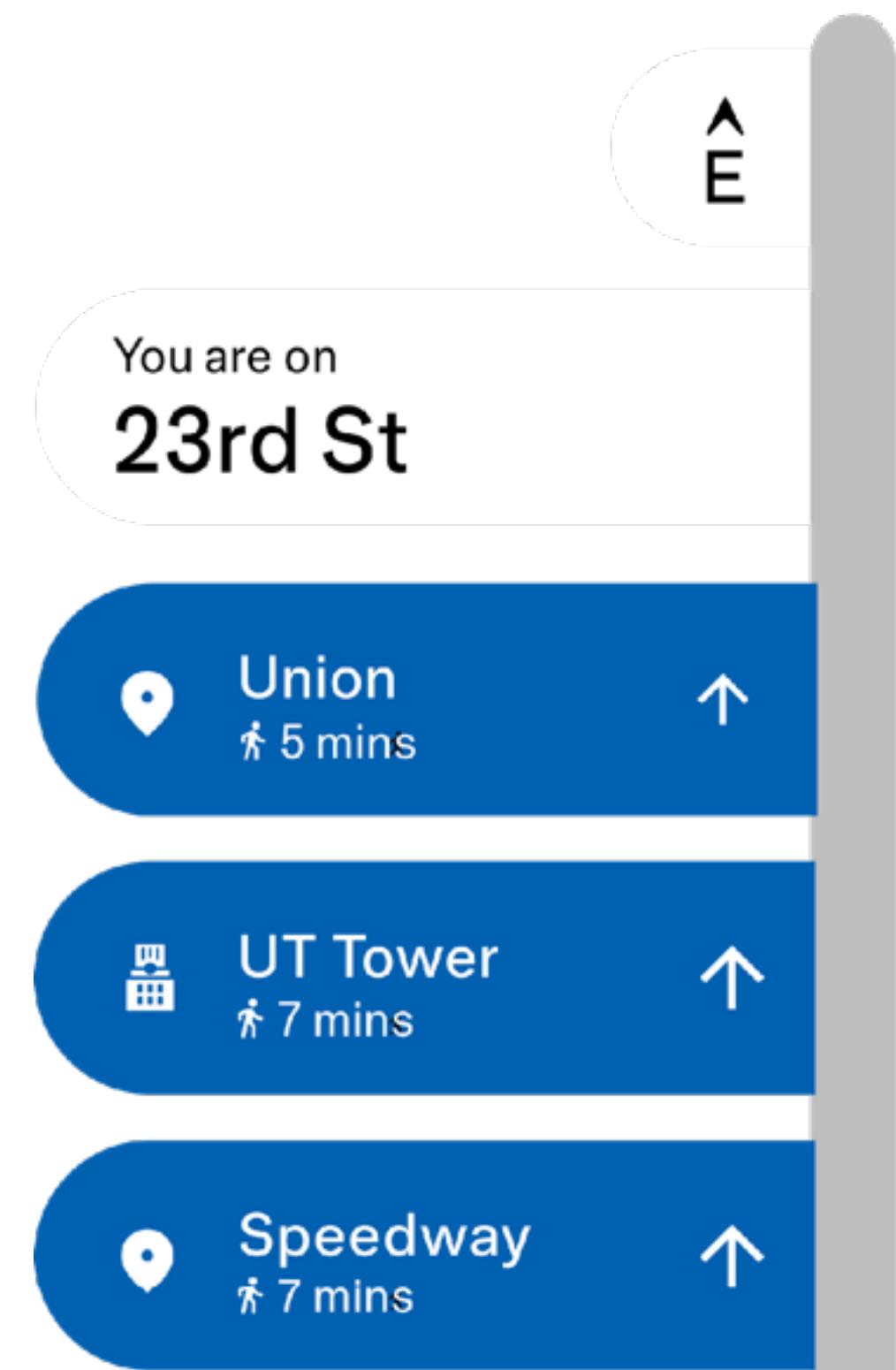
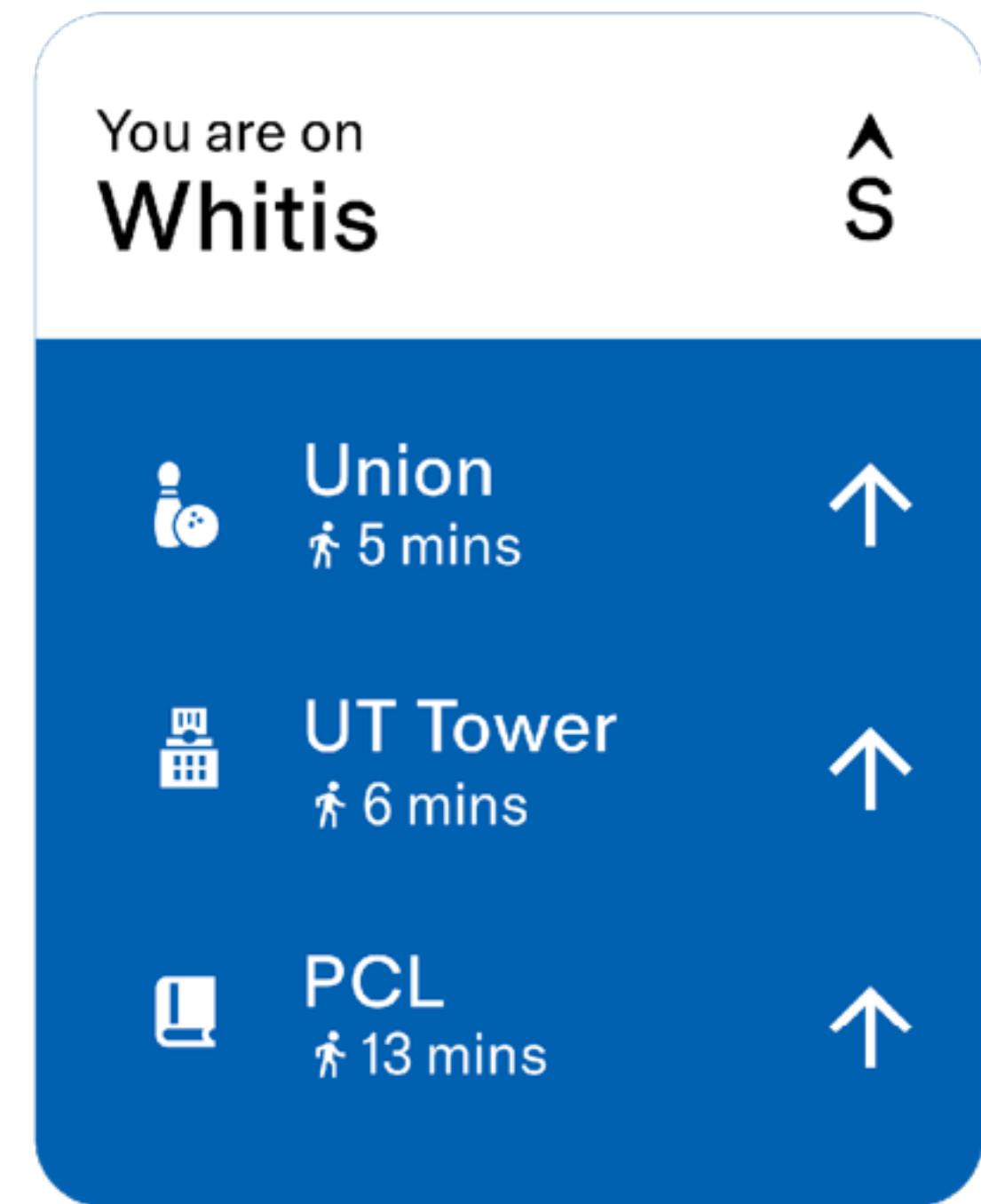
Our area maps **identify** popular destinations on campus and **orient** people relative to the major streets and walkway.

The pictograms on the map represent the locations of these landmarks.



Directional Signs

Directional Signs

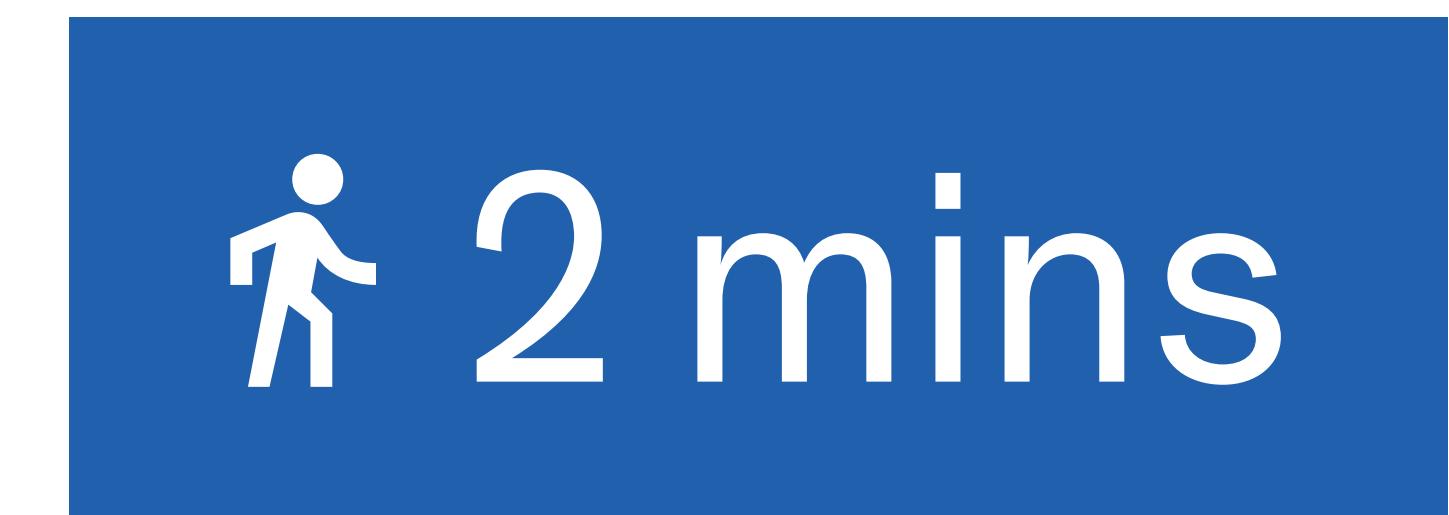


Directional Signs

You are on

Dean Keeton

Street Identifier



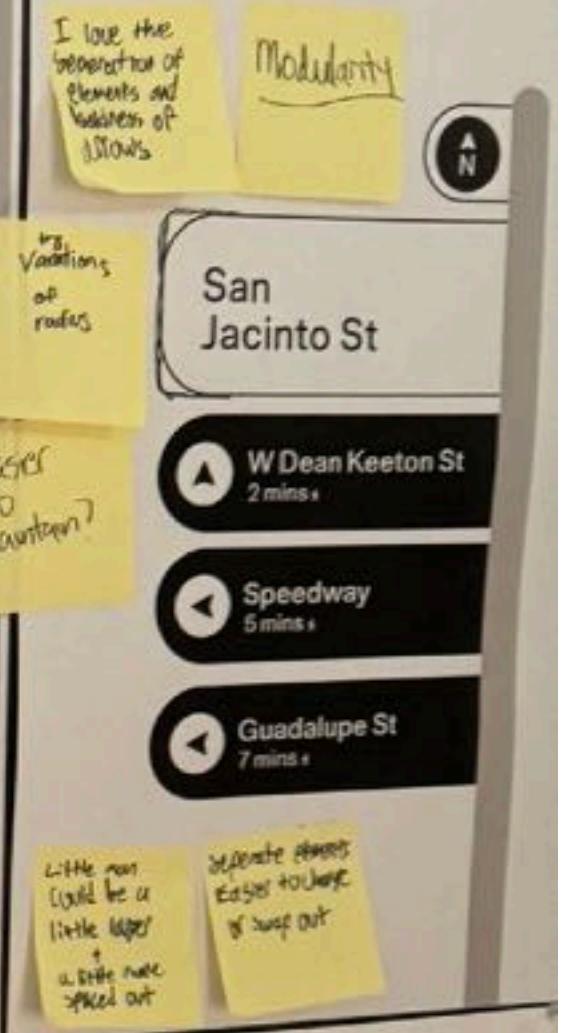
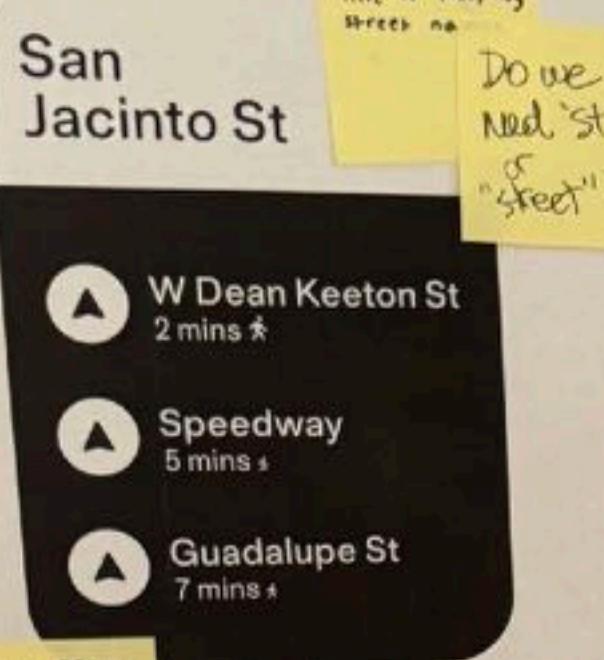
Time to Destination



Directional Arrow

Standard
Signage
Sizes?

Smaller
Radius



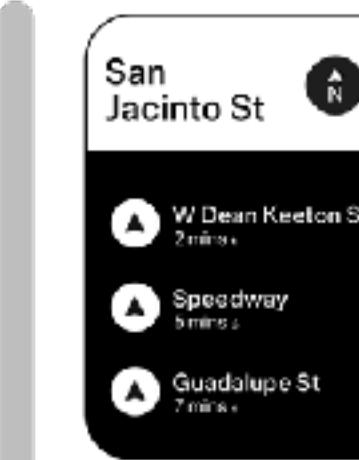
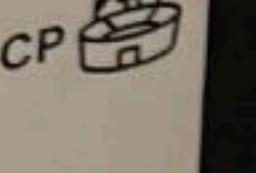
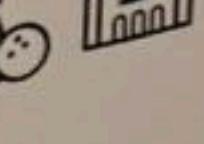
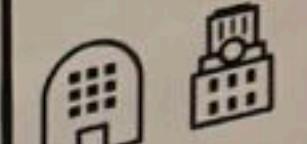
San Jacinto
St.



Is this redundant?
Is it on the
ground also?
Maybe try with
pictograms
instead.



pictograph? (connect to "Pictograms")



^
E

You are on
23rd St

📍 **Union**
🚶 5 mins

🏢 **UT Tower**
🚶 7 mins

📍 **Speedway**
🚶 7 mins

You are on
Whitis

▲
S

📍 Union
🚶 5 mins

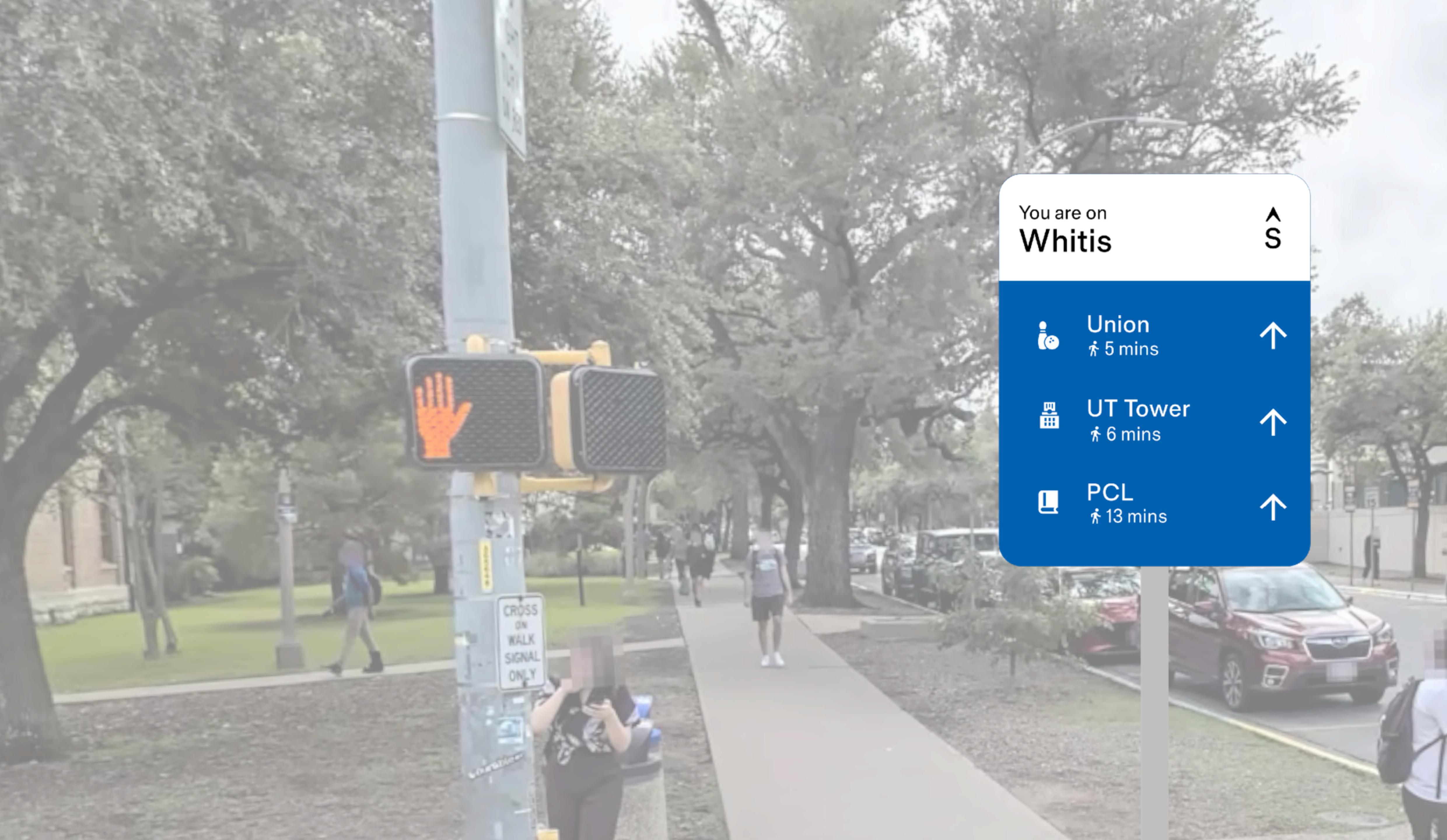
↑

🏢 UT Tower
🚶 6 mins

↑

💻 PCL
🚶 13 mins

↑



Ground-Level Signs



Signs or information
on or near the ground,
below eye-level

Example: New Orleans Street Signage

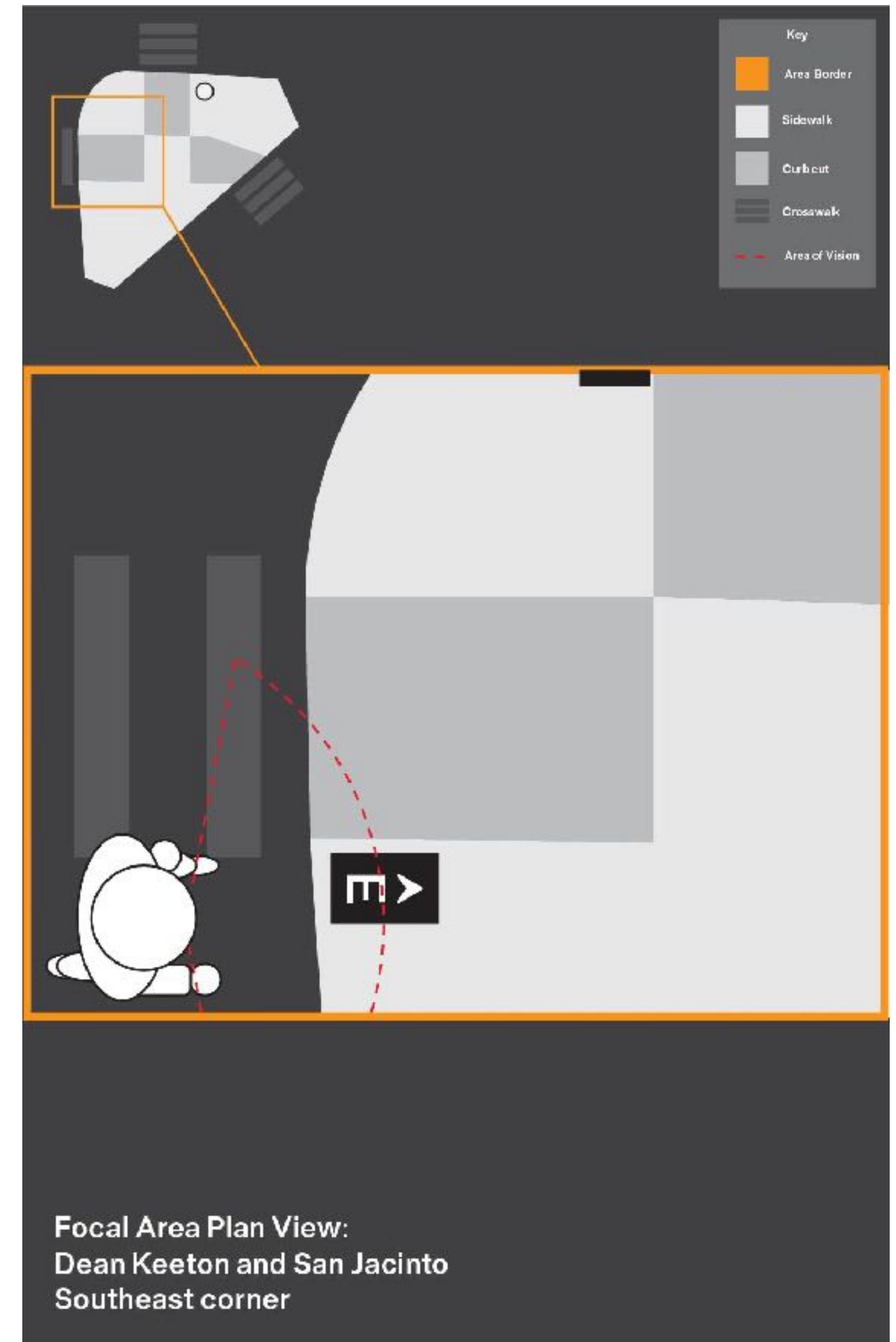
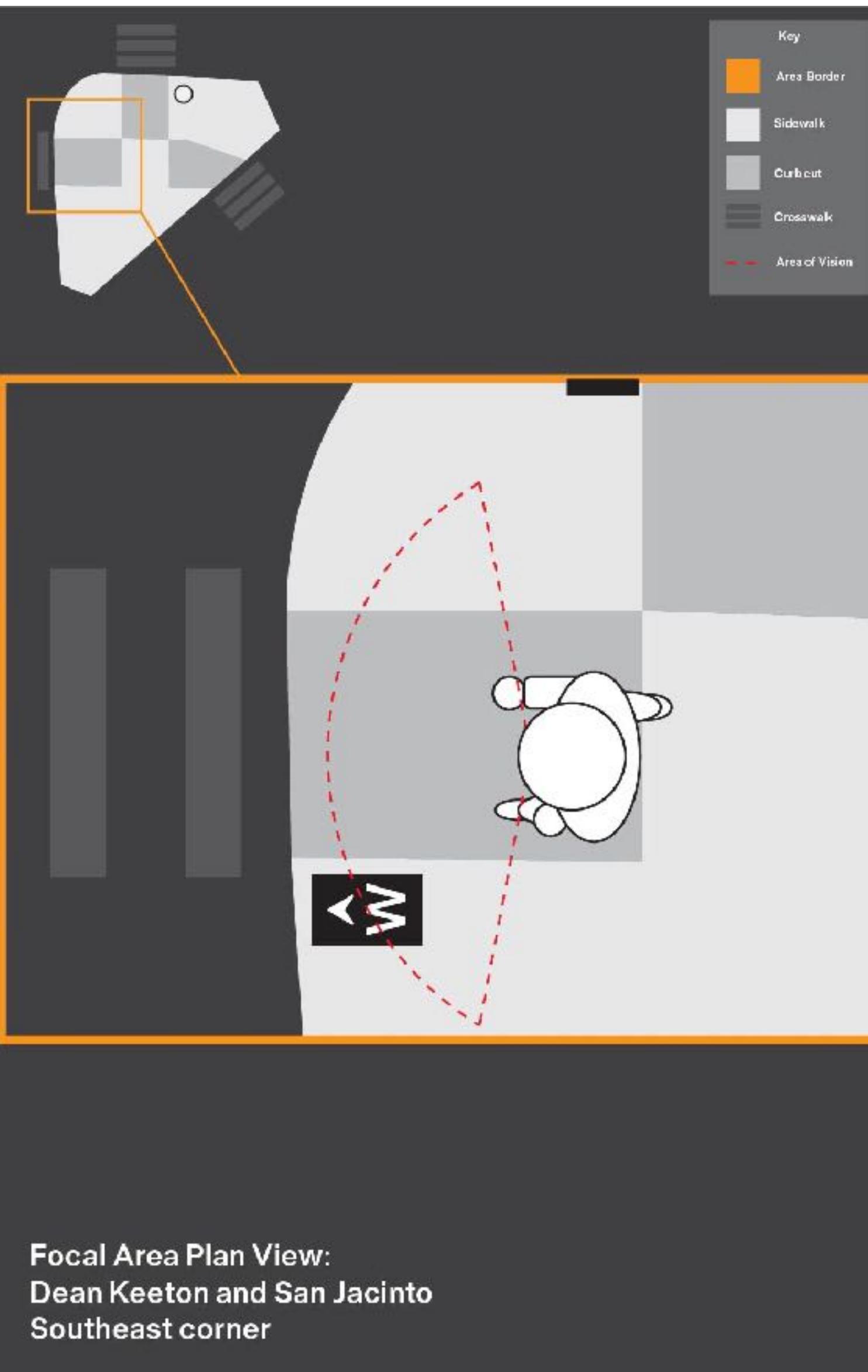
Focal Area

We observed a majority of pedestrians look down at their phones while walking.

We found that younger generations are reliant on technology for navigation.

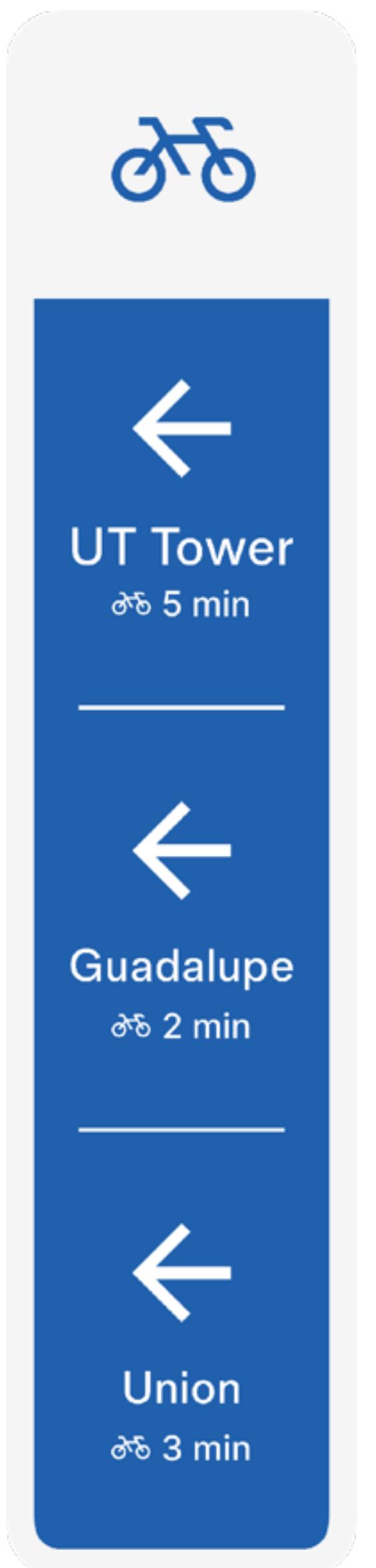
We discovered that many pedestrians didn't know the cardinal direction they were facing.

We learned that many students follow routine routes every day. Repetitive markers can aid orientation and recall.



Ground-Level Sign Types

Street Names
Cardinal Directions
Bike Bumper



Whitis

Speedway

San Jacinto

Dean Keeton



Cardinal Directions & Street Markers

Prototyping Questions

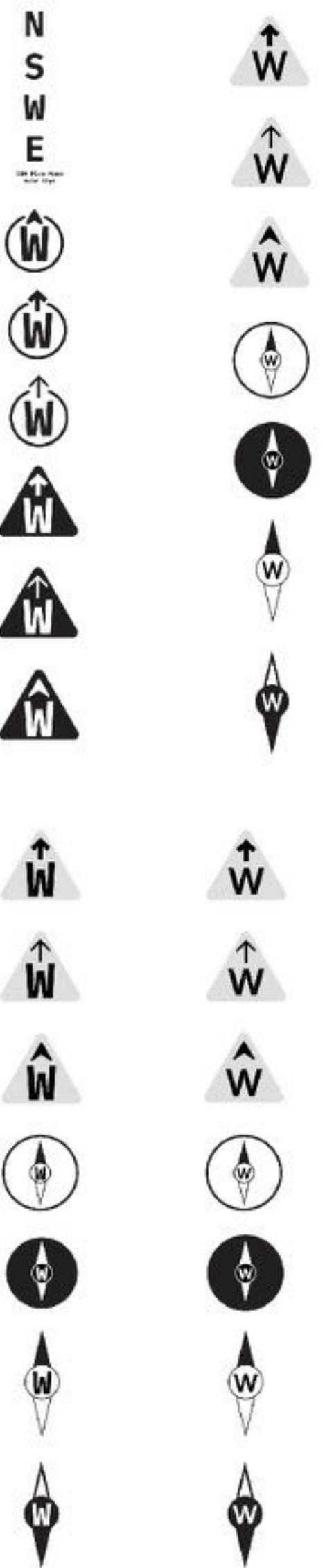
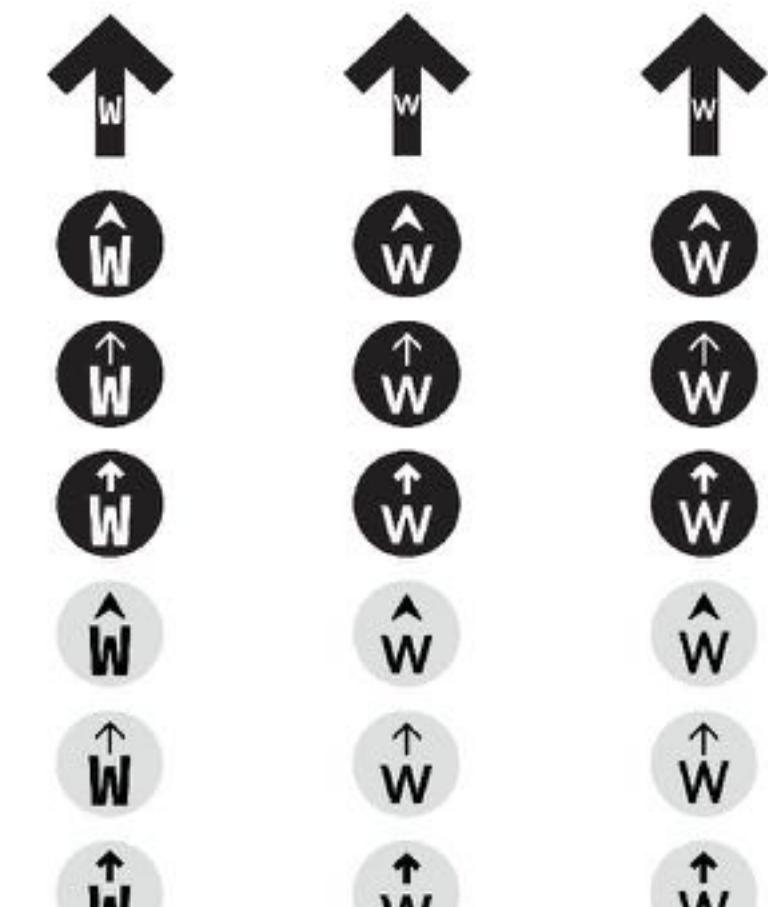
- How does the environment and the signage influence one another?
- How do the colors look in the environment?
- What size should signage be?
- How should signs be arranged in relation to one another?
- Are the signs noticeable?



Arrows & Shapes

Deciding on the right arrow was a big part of the design process. We wanted something that was bold, clear and easily read from a distance.

However, we also wanted the arrow to evoke a compass. This way it would be clear that the sign is informing the user about cardinal directions.



E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | 5 MIN | S ↑

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER

| S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

COCKRELL

| E ← | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER

| S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

COCKRELL

| E ← | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | 5 MIN | ⚤ | S ↑

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | 5 MIN | ⚤ | S ↑

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER

| S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

COCKRELL

| E ← | 8 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER

| S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

COCKRELL

| E ← | 8 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER

| S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

COCKRELL

| E ← | 8 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER | S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

UT TOWER

| S ↑ | 5 MIN | ⚤

GUADALUPE

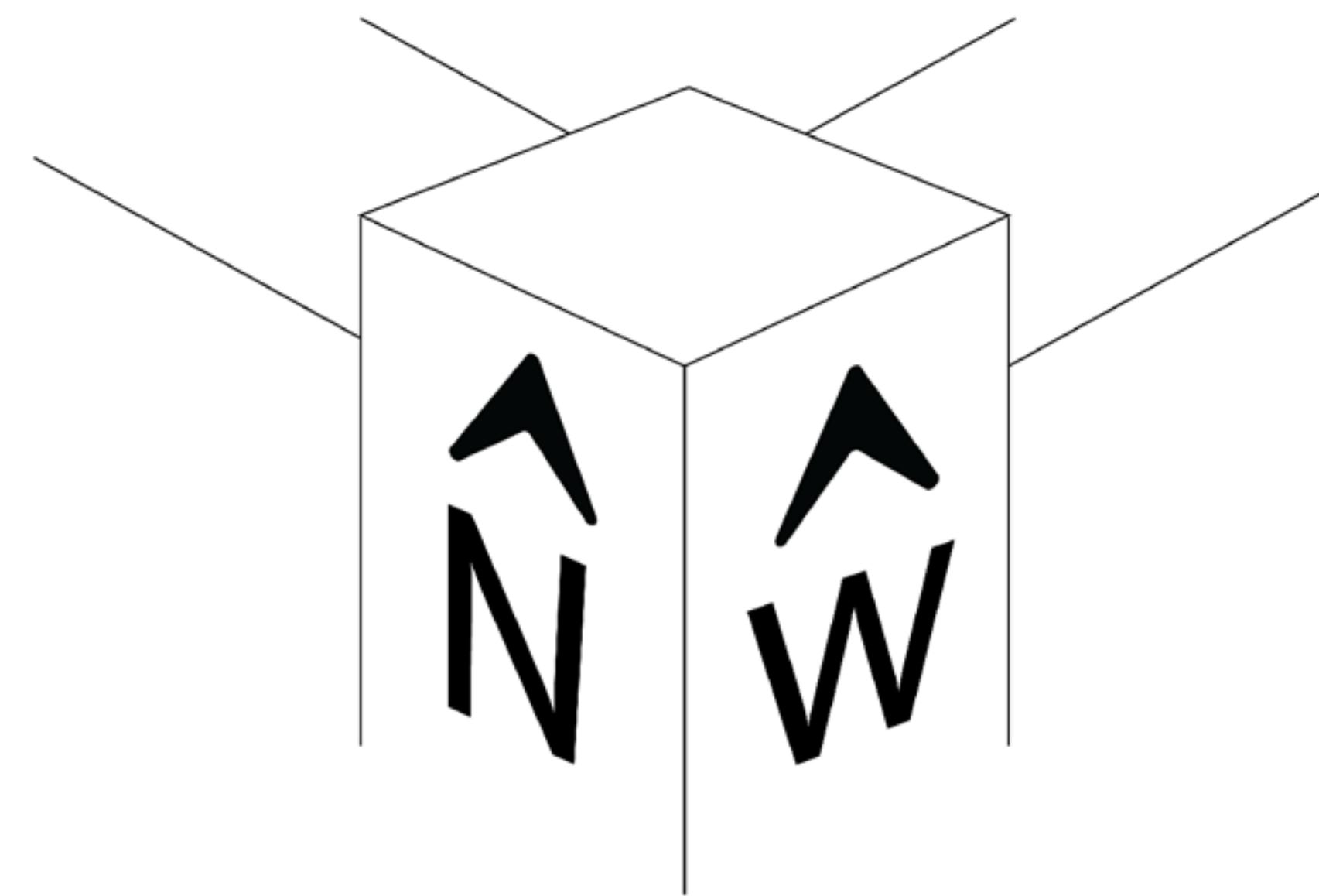
| W → | 5 MIN | ⚤

E DEAN KEATON

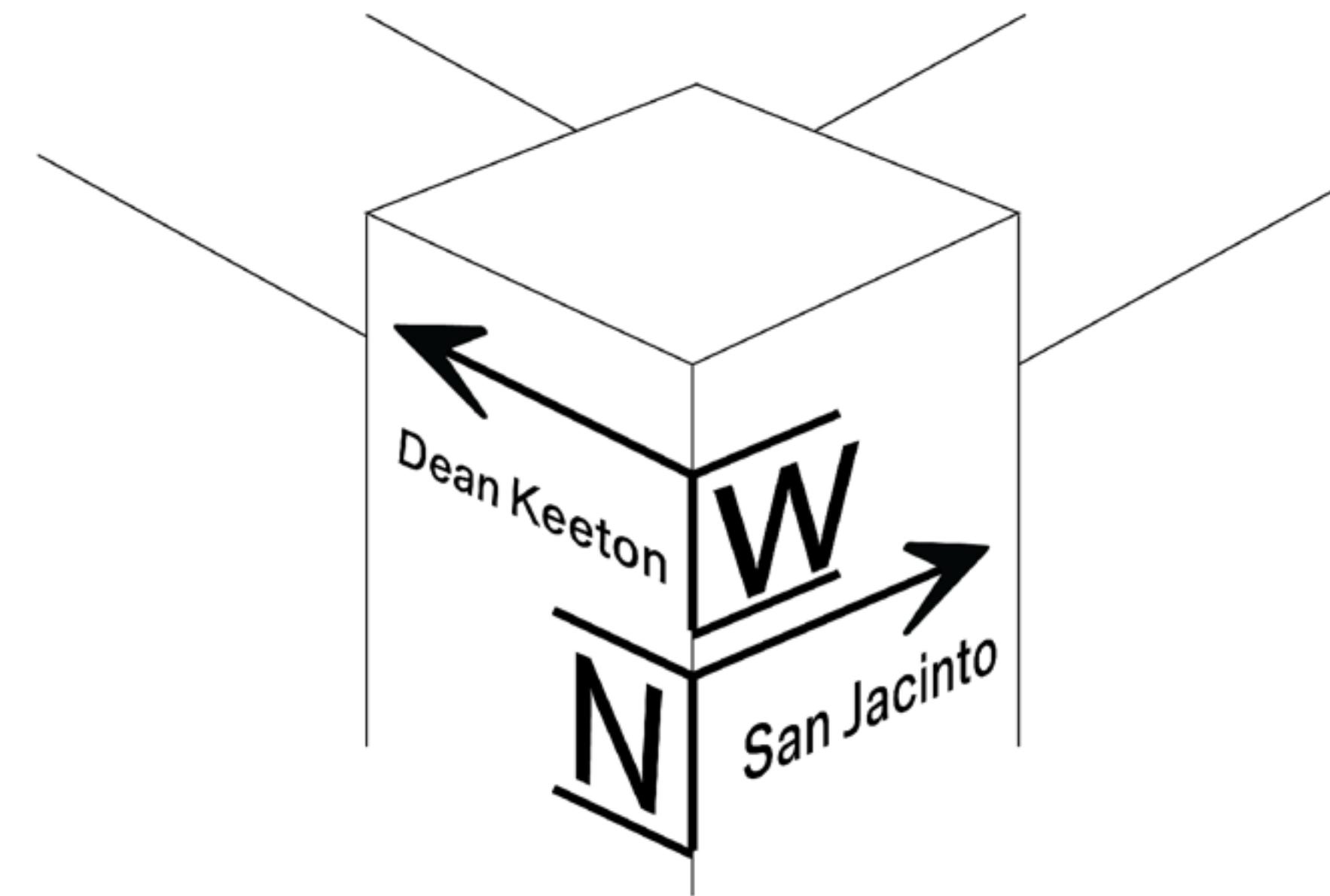
| ⚤ | W → | 5 MIN | ⚤

| ⚤ | E ← | 3 MIN | ⚤

Corner Application



The letter and arrow indicates the cardinal direction



Another option leverages corner movement and includes street names



Notable Prototypes

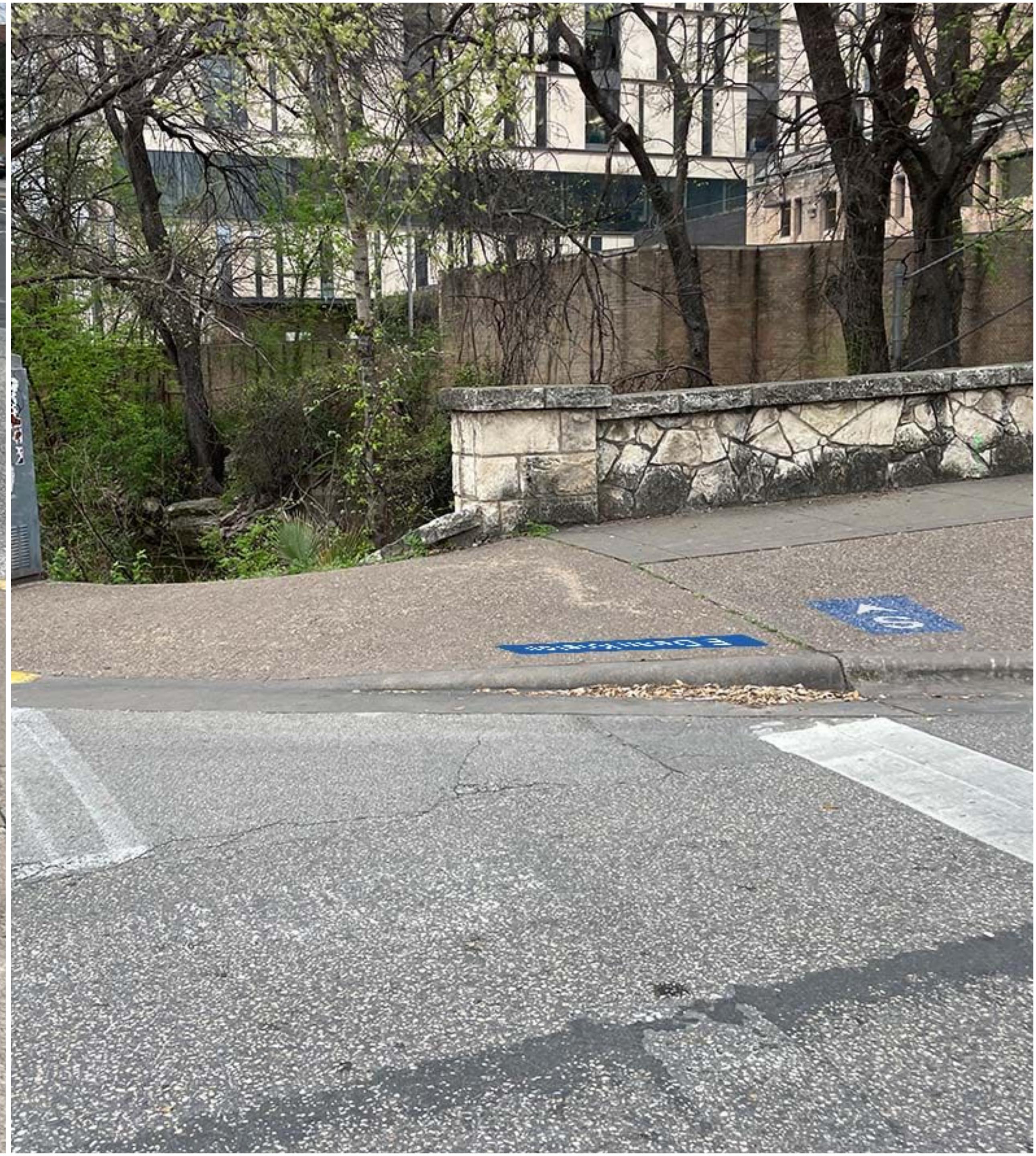


Prototype Findings

- When asked directly about the cardinal direction people easily understood its purpose and the info it conveyed.
- When asked where they were at or what direction they were heading, most people looked up at the position of the sun or looked around at eye level.
- Very few people referenced the street signs when asked what street they were on.

Prototype Findings

- The majority of people we asked had no idea which direction they were heading in or what street they were on.
- Most people don't use the curb cut. They simply step on or off of the curb that is parallel to where they are heading.
- People tend to look down when stepping ON a curb more often than they do when stepping OFF a curb
- More tenured students relied on landmarks and mental maps in order to orientate themselves.





Bike Curbs



Rio Grande Street



Austin Bike Routes

Online Version of the City of Austin's Bike Map

Find address or place



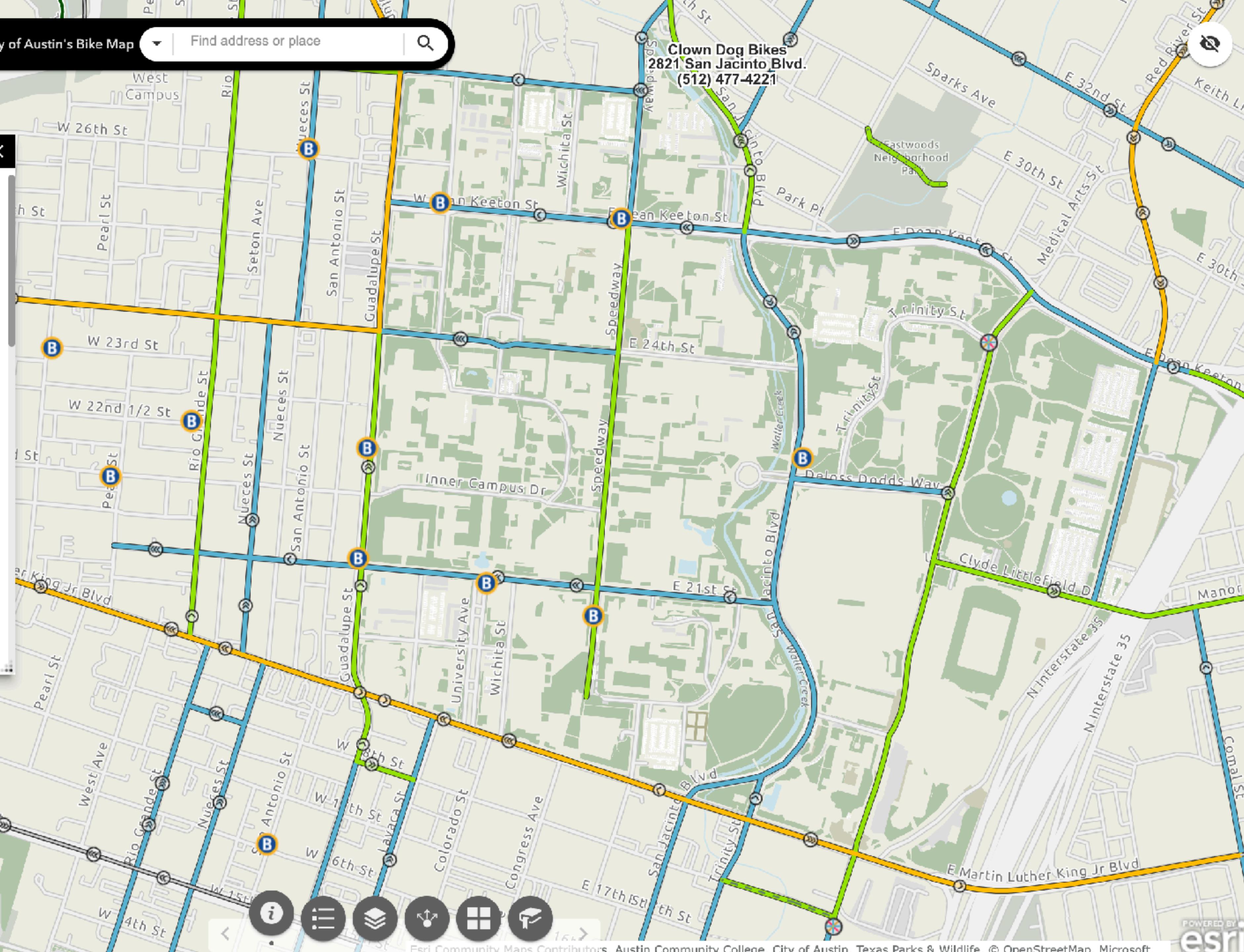
Route Comfort Ratings

HIGH-comfort routes are on-street facilities, most commonly Protected and Buffered Bike Lanes, or quiet streets with very low motor vehicle speeds and volumes.

HIGH PAVED-comfort routes are paved trails, typically 10-12 feet wide, and sometimes narrower connections to trails.

HIGH UNPAVED-comfort routes are unpaved trails that are suitable for transportation by users of all ages and abilities. These include crushed granite trails shared with pedestrians, like the Lady Bird Lake Trail.

MEDIUM-comfort routes include bicycle accommodations on low- to high-speed roads, or shared

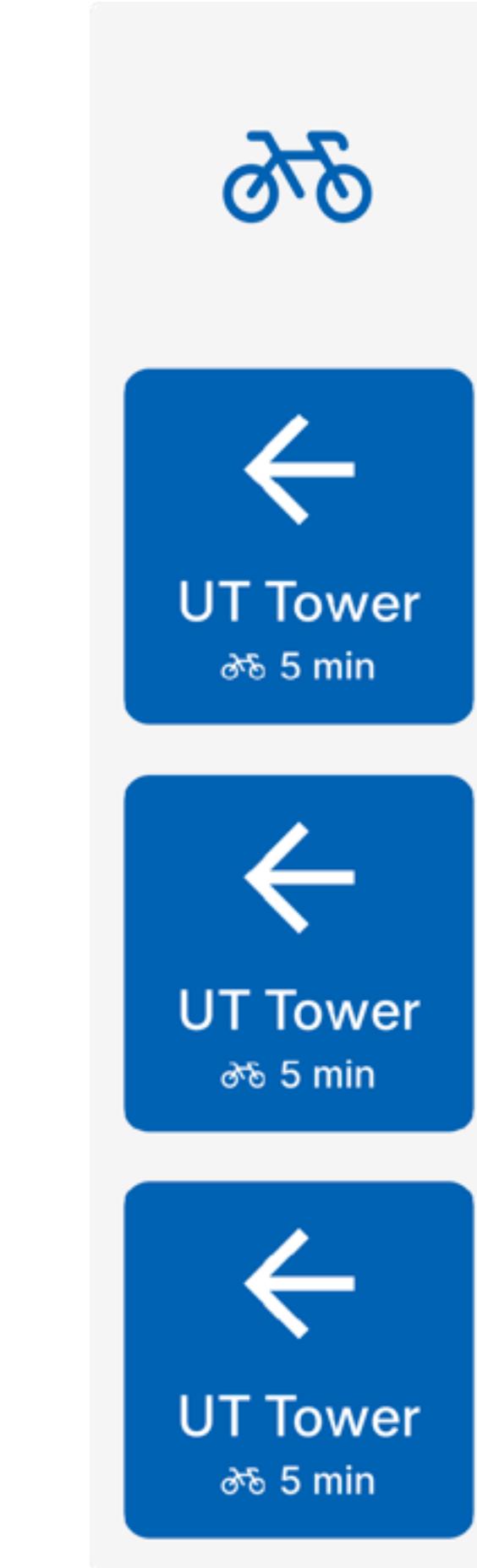
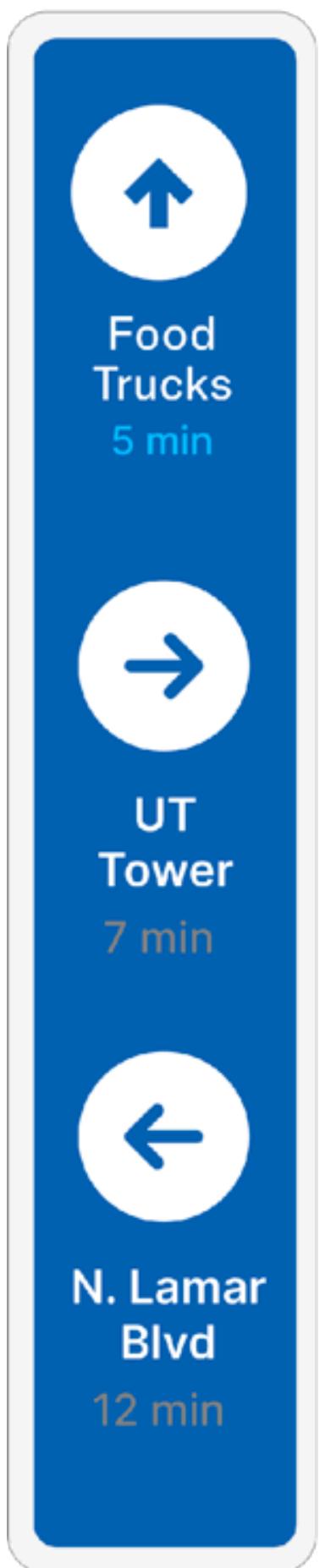
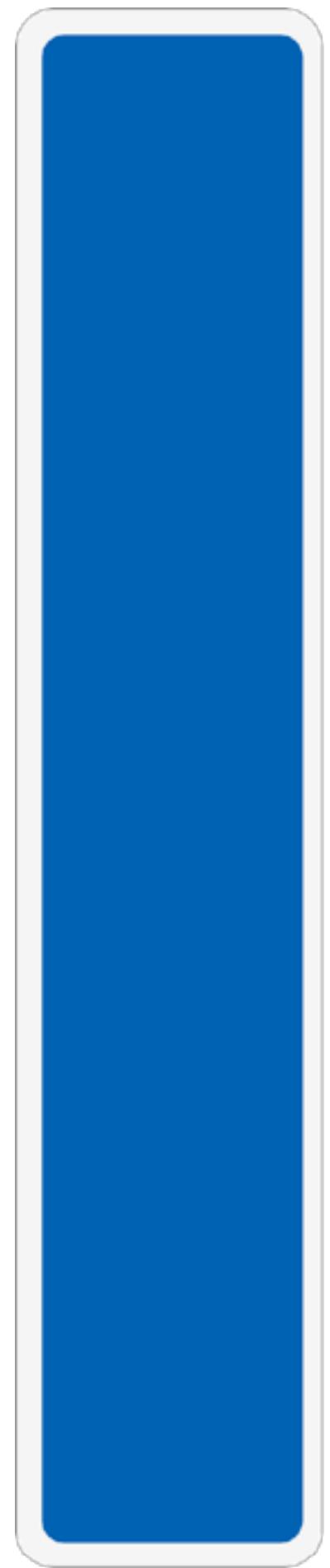


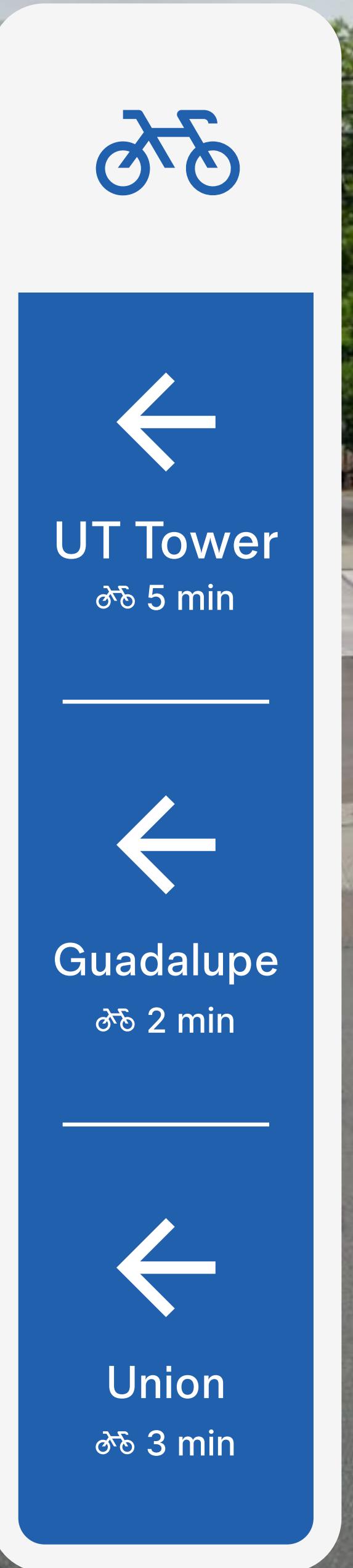
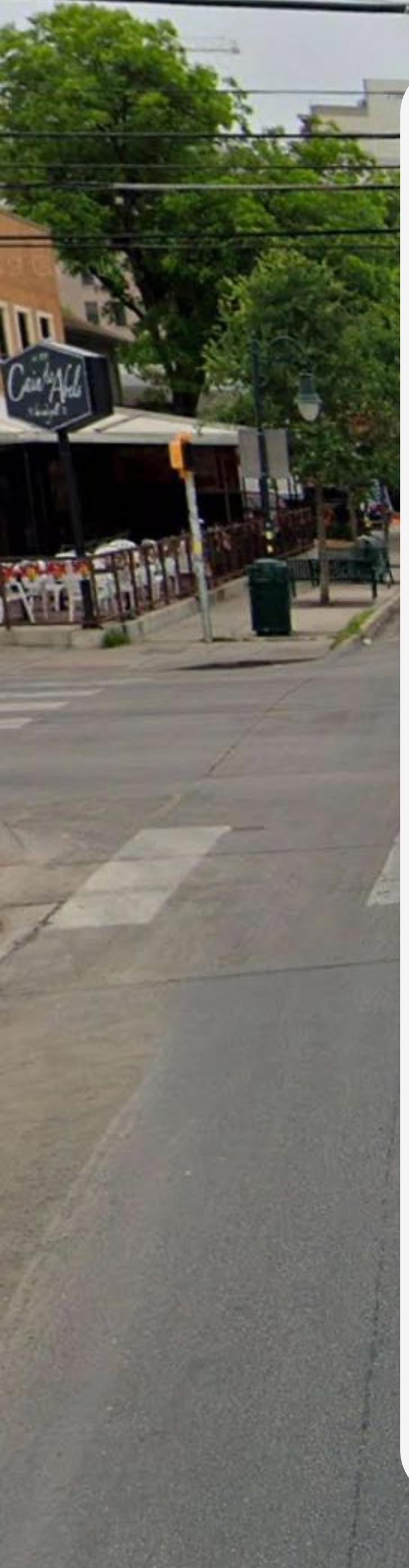
loading... 2.8s



POWERED BY
esri

Esri Community Maps Contributors: Austin Community College, City of Austin, Texas Parks & Wildlife, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft

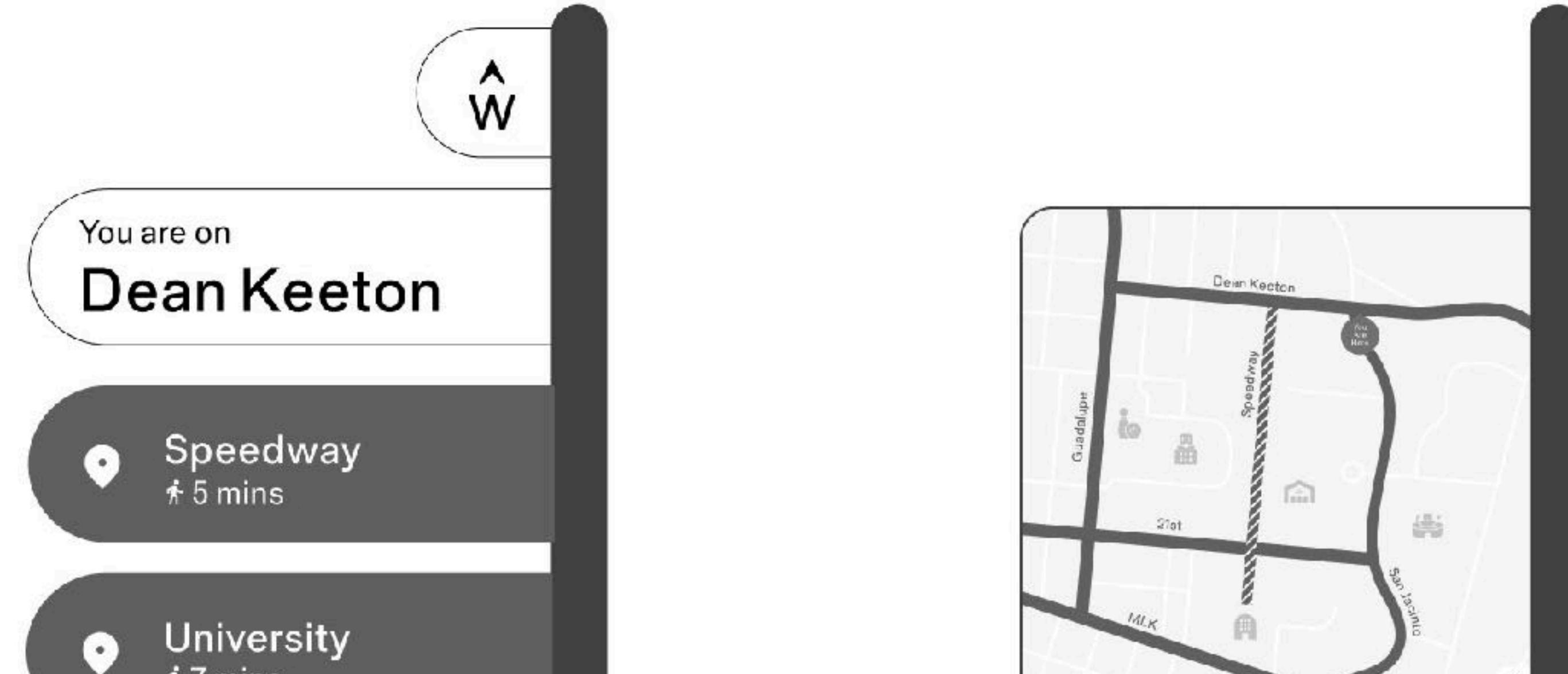




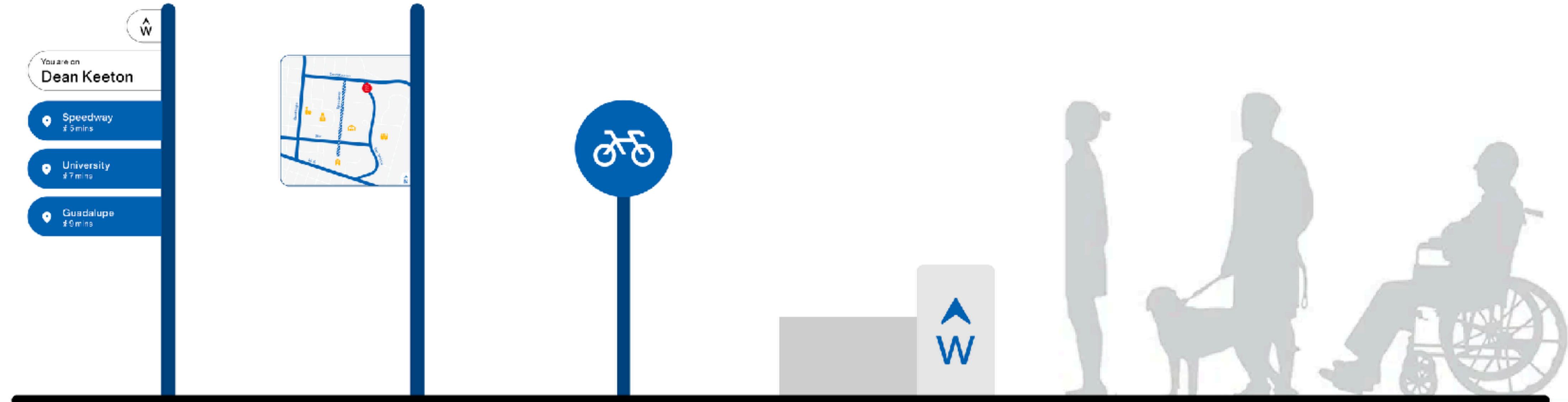
5

Signage System

-
-
-
-



Eye-Level Signage



Directional

Along five paths

Area Map

At major intersections on paths

Mobility Mode Marker

At mobility hubs

Corner Cardinal Directions

At core intersections

Ground-Level Signage



Speedway



Cardinal
Directions



Street
Identifiers



Bike Bumper
Marker



6

Conclusion



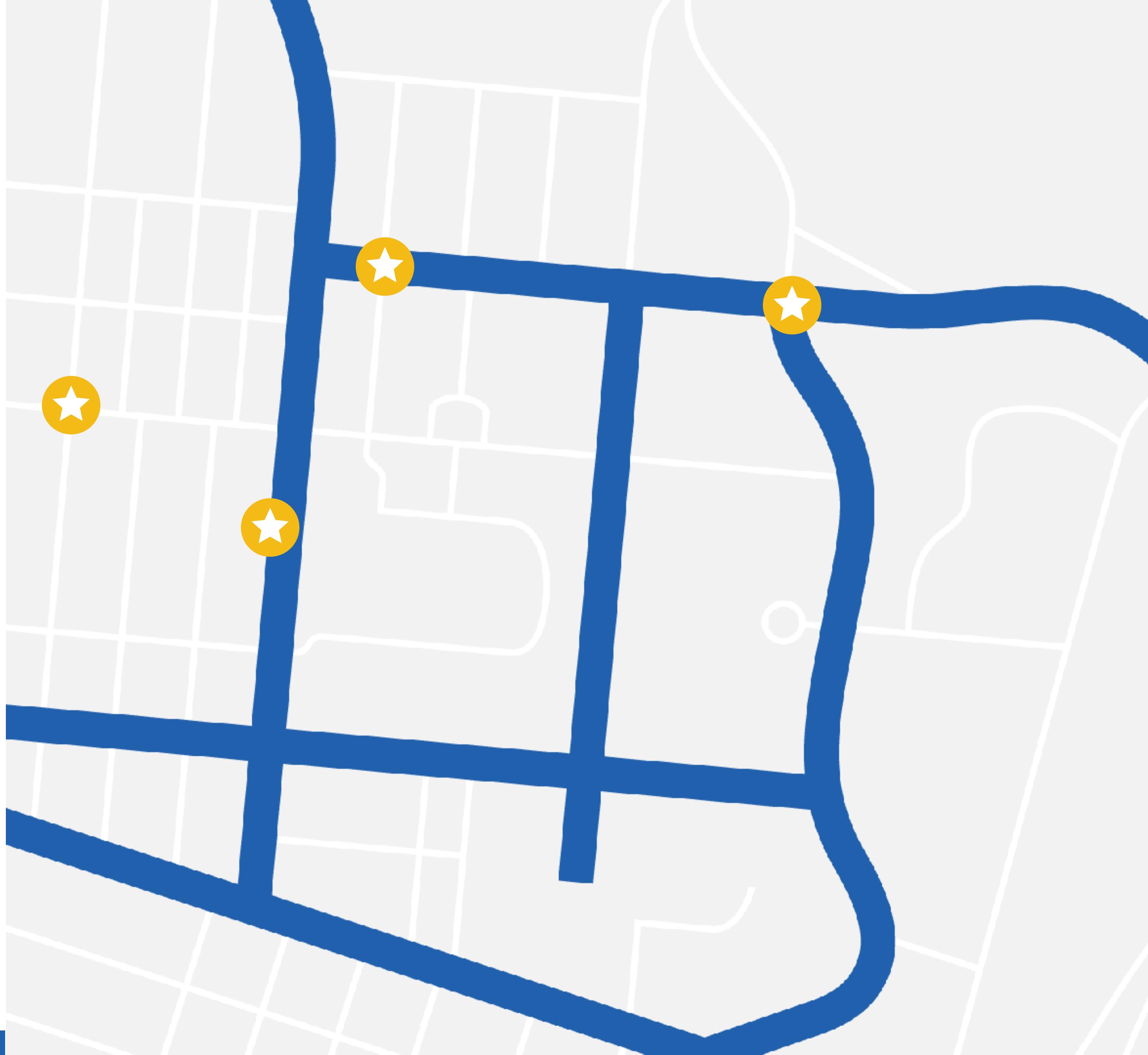
Prospective Sign Location Plan

24th & Rio Grande

23rd & Guadalupe

Whitis & Dean Keeton

Dean Keeton & San
Jacinto



Recommendations

- Expand research about accessibility
- Address textures, materials, applications, etc.
- Explore campus “districts” and malls in the area map
- Conduct additional rounds of prototype testing and iteration
(especially for those with vision and mobility impairments)

Project Takeaways

- Developing a new wayfinding system is extremely time intensive, requiring constant testing and revision.
- Ideas can be tested through prototyping, which provides feedback on the effectiveness of a design.
- It is challenging to create a universal design solution that accommodates everybody.
- A solution for one group might present a problem for another. The aim is to create accessibility for the widest possible audience.

Thank You!