



### DOWNTOWN KNOXVILLE WAYFINDING AND SIGNAGE PROGRAM WAYFINDING ANALYSIS 11 September 2009

City of Knoxville Knoxville, Tennessee

# Merje

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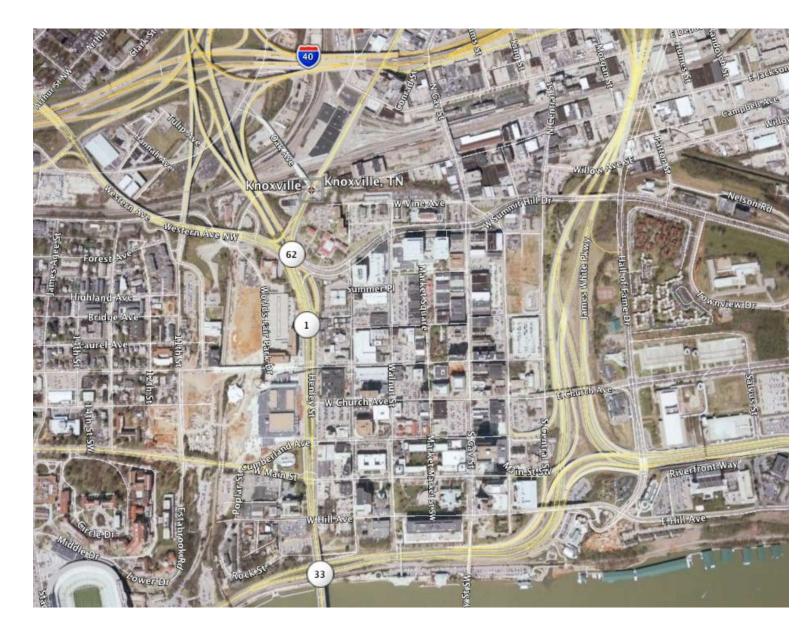
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SECTION 1: STRATEGY

### INTRODUCTION



The City of Knoxville has commissioned the design team of MERJE and Gannett Fleming to develop a downtown wayfinding program.

The project is a comprehensive wayfinding program in downtown Knoxville. The program will cover the downtown area between Depot Ave./railroad tracks and the Tennessee River to the north and south and Hall of Fame Drive and 11th Street to the east and west. This study will focus on a scope of work that includes a wayfinding analysis and the design and planning of gateways, vehicular directional, downtown trailblazers, parking lot trailblazer and identification and pedestrian signage.

A Steering Committee and Stakeholder group was established. Participants include representatives from the City of Knoxville staff, Metropolitan Planning Commission, Knoxville Tourism and Sports Corporation, Central Business Improvement District, East Tennessee Community Design Center, Knoxville Area Transit, community stakeholders and local destinations.

Wayfinding issues include the review of highway terminology and sequencing, downtown gateways, districts, vehicular routing, parking and pedestrian connections.

Design criteria include: design should be unique to Downtown Knoxville, but flexible enough to be adopted citywide; accessibility should be considered in the placement of signs, presentation of information as well as identifying accessible routes; the system should include temporary event signage.

The following document further outlines the issues and recommendations developed thus far. The document is an analysis of initial findings and recommendations and forms a basis from which the design process will continue to evolve.

## **OBJECTIVES AND PHILOSOPHY**



To establish a comprehensive and consistent wayfinding program for Downtown Knoxville.

Knoxville's major arteries as well as ease

To enhance the success and market and economic growth.

evolution of Downtown, expansion of the program beyond the Downtown area, including traffic pattern changes, the addition of new tourist attractions, the opening of the Transit Center, and increased pedestrian traffic.



- To help direct visitors to downtown from their wayfinding within the downtown core.
- potential for arts, entertainment, historical,
- The system should anticipate the continued

#### PHILOSOPHY:

Create an Identity.

- Provide visitors and residents with a sense of place.
- First impressions—Knoxville is well planned, organized, safe and caring.
- Image is a culmination of the history, natural landscape, energy and vibrant spirit that makes Downtown Knoxville a welcoming and lively destination.

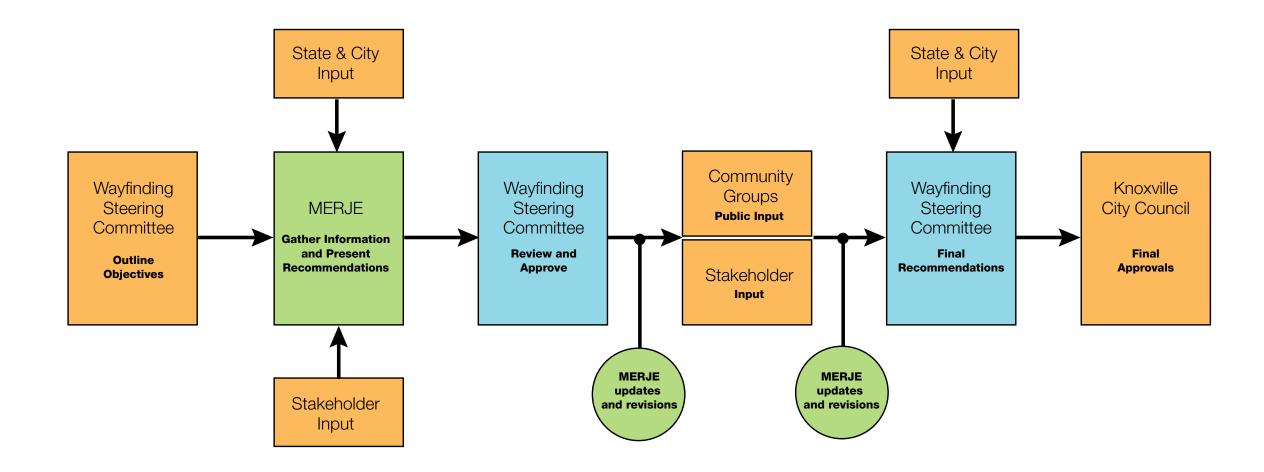
Market the Assets of Downtown Knoxville.

- Enable visitors to discover the unique aspects of the city.
- Signs give validation that a destination is worth visiting.
- Encourage pedestrian circulation and use of parking facilities.

Build Relationships.

- Teamwork among the participants to reach the goal.
- Build consensus to aid the approval process.
- Address the different criteria presented by each destination.

# PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS



Downtown Knoxville Wayfinding Program

### SAMPLE CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION

bee developed.

### **STEP 1 | Eligible Categories**

Destination must fall under one of the following categories and meet the criteria established for this system. If a destination fails to meet these requirements, they cannot be considered for inclusion in the sign program.

#### **Commercial Attractions**

Amusement Facility: A permanent facility that may include structures and building, where there are multiple devices for entertainment, such as rides, booths for the conduct of games, or sale of items, buildings for shows and entertainment, and restaurants and souvenir sales. The facility must be open a minimum of 5 months out of the year.

Arboreta, Botanical Gardens and Nature Centers: A place where plants, trees, and other vegetation are kept. Must have facilities, that are open to the General Public.

Breweries: A licensed site which shall be open to the General Public for tours, tasting and sales, a minimum of 1,500 hours per year, and provide an educational format for informing visitors about beer and beer processing.

Unique Natural Areas: A naturally occurring area or site of interest to the General Public. May include caverns, waterfalls, caves, or special rock formations.

Commerce Park: A group of commercial manufacturing facilities, at least 25 acres in size, recognized and signed as a commerce park by the local authorities.

Farmers Market: A stationary retail sales establishment operated by one or more farmers for the purpose of selling farm and food products directly to consumers. Operations by which the consumer harvests their own farm or food products shall be considered roadside farm markets. Farmers markets shall be open at least two days per week throughout the harvest season or year.

Specialty Shopping Areas: A group of 30 or more specialty shops (antique, craft, outlet, farmers' market, etc.) or retail stores with ample parking facilities. Specialty shops must offer goods or services of unique interest to tourists, and which derives the major portion of its income during the normal business season from motorists that do not reside in the immediate area. The goods or services shall be readily available to tourists, without the need for scheduling appointments or return trips.

Zoos, Zoological Gardens, Animal Parks and Aquariums: A place where animals, reptiles or fish are kept, often-in combination of indoors and outdoors spaces. Must have facilities, that are open to the General Public.

### Community

**Districts:** A relatively large urban area with defined boundaries that share a common physical, ethnic, cultural or political character.

Urban Neighborhoods\*: A residential community, that is organized in a formal association that meets a minimum of 4 times a year. Private developments are not eligible.

\* Urban Neighborhoods receive only an Arrival Identification signs, directional signage is not provided.

#### Cultural/Institutional

Arenas, Stadiums, Auditoriums and Convention Centers: Includes stadiums, auditoriums and civic or convention centers.

Business District: An area within a city or borough which is officially designated as a business district by the local officials.

Colleges or Universities: An educational institution that is nationally accredited and grants degrees.

Courthouses/Government Buildings: A public building, structure, or complex used by a Federal, County, State or municipal government for the purpose of convening official legal activities.

Fairgrounds: Includes county and state fairgrounds.

Institutions: A health care center operated by a County, State, or Federal government.

Libraries: A repository for literary and artistic materials, such as books, periodicals, newspapers, recordings, films, and electronic media, kept and systemically arranged for use and reference.

Museums: A facility in which works of artistic, historical, or scientific value are cared for and exhibited to the General Public.

Observatories: A facility designed and equipped to observe astronomical, meteorological or other natural phenomena.

week.

Schools: Any facility for the performing arts, exhibits, or concerts, which has a minimum occupancy capacity of 150 people.

Theaters, Performing Arts Centers, and Concert Halls: For the performing arts, exhibits, or concerts, which has a minimum occupancy capacity of over 350 people.

### **Historical/Architectural**

Historic Site: A structure or place of historical, archaeological or architectural significance listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior or otherwise designated by the State Historical and Museum Commission (HMC), or a County Historical Commission or Agency. The site must be accessible to the General Public and provide a place where visitors can obtain information about the historic site.

Historic Sites may include the following types, provided they meet the above criteria:

- Encampments and Battlefields
- Forts
- Houses
- Commercial buildings

- Mills and factories • Furnaces
- Coal mines and coke ovens

Because the wayfinding program can not accommodate all businesses and destinations that would like to be a part of the system, an objective set of destination inclusion criteria has

Religious Sites: A shrine, grotto or similar type site, which is of a unique religious nature. The facility must have a minimum average of 20 visitors per day on the busiest day of the

• Farms, farmsteads and barns • Religious sites, places of worship, cemeteries and monuments

## SAMPLE CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION

#### STEP 1 (cont.)

- Bridges
- Tollhouses
- Canals
- Railroad Stations
- Cemeteries

**Historic District:** A district or zone listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior or otherwise designated by the State Historical and Museum Commission, or County Historical Commission or Agency. Historic districts shall provide the General Public with a single, central location such as a self-service kiosk or welcome center, where visitors can obtain information concerning the historic district.

Historic Districts may include the following:

- Historic residential streets
- Shopping streets and districts
- Courthouses and public buildings
- Railroad line
- Canal

#### Recreational

**Boat Launches/Marinas:** A public facility for the launching of boats and parking of motor vehicles and trailers.

**Campgrounds:** A facility with continuous operation for at least 6 months per year and a minimum of 20 overnight sites. An attendant shall be available during the hours of operations and rest rooms with showers, running water and flush toilets shall be available. A public telephone also shall be available on the site or within 500 feet of the property. Accommodations sold on annual or time-sharing basis or otherwise not available for General Public use will not be counted toward the minimum requirements.

**Golf Courses:** A facility open to the public and offering at least nine (9) holes of play. Miniature golf courses, driving ranges, chip and putt courses, and indoor golf shall not be eligible.

**Hiking and Biking Trails/Routes and Greenways:** Areas designated for hiking, biking, walking, etc. which are publicly accessible, and owned and maintained by either the Local or County government or the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, or

non-profit organizations. Signs will only be installed at locations that direct the motorist to an established trailhead with parking facilities.

**Equestrian Centers/Horseback Riding Areas:** Areas designated for horseback/pony back riding for the General Public.

**National, State, Regional Parks and Forests:** An area so designated and under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Historical and Museum Commission, National Park Service, and U.S. Department of the Interior, County Government, or non-profit organization with facilities open to the General Public.

**Parks, Public Squares and Recreational Facilities:** Any area designated by the City or County as a public park, square, recreation center or golf course.

**Sports Facilities:** Regional (multi-jurisdictional) facilities such as minor league and little league baseball fields, and school recreational fields.

#### **Tourist Services**

**Hospitals:** An institution providing primary health services and medical or surgical care to persons, primary inpatients, suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity and other abnormal physical or mental conditions. The facility must have 24-hour emergency care with a doctor on duty at all times.

**Resorts:** A facility with at least 75 rooms where the primary attraction is generally recreational features and activities that are the main focal point of a vacation.

**Scenic Overlooks:** An area, usually at the side of the road, where persons can observe a scenic area such as significant geology, unique botanical resources, or across expanses of land such as farmlands, woodlands, or across mountaintops or ridges.

**Visitor Information Centers:** A facility where the primary purpose of its operation is to provide information and tourist supportive services. Must be approved by the State Department of Community and Economic Development.

#### **Transportation**

**Airports:** A public use facility licensed by the State Department of Transportation for landing and takeoff of aircraft, and for receiving and discharging passengers and cargo. Heritage Roads, Historic Routes and Trails: A road, trail, or route designated by the State Department of Conservation and National Resources (DCNR), United States Department of the Interior, or other Federal agency as being part of a national or state recognized historic or heritage park/trail system.

**Parking Lots, Garages & Decks:** A parking structure or lot which provides a minimum of 100 spaces for public parking. These include all Government or privately owned facilities.

**Railroad/Riverboat Trips:** Scenic or historic railroad/boat trips recognized by the local Chamber of Commerce, the regional Tourist promotion Agency, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), or State Historic Museum Commission.

**Transit Centers and Railroad/Bus Stations:** A passenger terminal utilized for discharging and picking up passengers and ticketing.

# SAMPLE CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION

#### STEP 2

#### 1. Size of Attraction

An attraction should report the total number of full time employees or full-time equivalent for part-time employees, during the Attraction's peak season. For example, an employee who works 50 percent of a normal full time employee than that employee should be counted as 0.5. Non-profit Attractions can count volunteer staff, using the same method of equivalent calculation.

Number of Full Time Employee Equivalents 101+ (25 points) 51-100 (20 points) 11-50 (15 points) □ <10 (10 points)

Score

#### 2. Adequate Road System

- □ Paved Access Road/Entrance with clearly visible entrance signing (10 points)
- Unpaved Access/Road Entrance with clearly visible entrance signing (5 points)
- □ Unclear Entrance with sign not clearly visible within 200 feet of entrance (0 points)



### 3. Adequate Parking Facilities

Sufficient parking based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers Parking Generation, 2004, for the acceptable ratio of Attraction attendance capacity and parking spaces on a paved area. (15 points)

Sufficient parking based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers Parking Generation, 2004, for the acceptable ratio of Attraction attendance capacity and parking spaces on an unpaved area. (10 points)

- Legal on street parking or parking in municipal lots or garages within 1/4 mile of Attraction. (10 points)
- Insufficient parking on Attraction property based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers Parking Generation, 2004, for the acceptable ratio of Attraction attendance capacity and parking spaces. (5 points)

□ No parking (0 points)



### 4. Seasonal Operation

Open 12 months per year (20 points) Open at least 6 months per year (15 points)

Open less than 6 months per year (5 points)

Score

#### 5. Hours of Operation

- Open 56 or more hours per week. (20 points)
- Open between 40 and 56 hours per week (15 points)
- Open less than 40 hours per week (10 points)

Score

#### 6. Attraction of Regional Significance as Identified by Stakeholders

- National Recognition: Destination has a very high level of recognition among the general public across the United States, where little explanation is needed prior to arriving to the region or
  - city. Examples may include the Statue of Liberty, Disney World, St. Louis Arch, or the White House. (20 points)
- Regional Recognition: Destination is well known to the general public within a specific geographical region, such as the Southeast or the East Coast, or within a specific region of an individual state. Destination is generally associated to a region, may be used for regional business or is a learned tourism attraction upon arrival to a region. Examples may include The Newark Museum, the Philadelphia Zoo, Atlanta's Olympic Park, a County Courthouse, a Visitor Center. (10 points)
- Local Recognition: Destination is primarily used by the local community for business or recreation. This may also include small historic sites. Examples include a community park, post office, Local Historical Society/ History Museum, or "chilchood home" of a President. (5 points)

Score

# qualify is 55.

### **GRAND TOTAL**

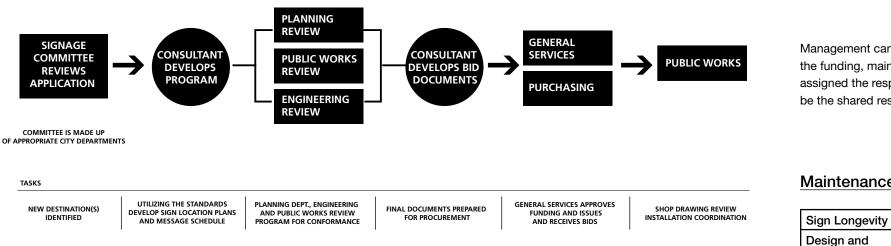
### Sample Criteria Ranking Form

#### The minimum score to



Downtown Knoxville Wayfinding Program

# MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE



#### The Sign

Foundations: Choose the foundation system that fits the environment. Embedded for soil and park conditions. Slip Base or Sleeve for high traffic areas. Remember to have a clear foundation removal and replacement plan in place before selecting a foundation system.

Pole: Pole color and paint should be selected based on location. Use of existing poles is possible in very select conditions and only with clear structural engineering drawings. Poles get the most graffiti damage so have a continuous cleaning and repainting program in place.

Panel: Should have a higher-level professional cleaning program in place. Panels in high sun or tougher areas should be coated with a film (Tedlar, mylar) to protect against ultraviolet rays. Cleaning should be carefully done with a lemon soap for stickers, and a mild paint thinner for graffiti. Professionals or highly trained staff should complete panel cleaning.

# Windloads: The signs should be engineered

**Special Considerations** 

to withstand Monsoon force winds of a minimum of 90 mph.

Availability of Materials: All sign components are made of industry standard materials and fabrication techniques. These include: 1/4 thick aluminum sheet. 4" tube poles, reflective vinyl, automotive grade paint.

In-House Fabrication: Will likely be limited to graphics and lettering for changing messages, poles, foundations, and installation. Initial "attic stock" of parts should be included in the base bid of each phase of the project. Attic stock can include poles (painted), sign panels (painted/no lettering), brackets finished and painted and other parts.

Historic Compatibility: Signs are designed to coordinate with the historic nature of the area. Design considerations include size, scale, color, placement, and quantity of signs. Future signage additions should adhere to the design philosophy established by the sign program.

#### **Best Cleaning practices**

Maintenance Schedule: Signs should be cleaned at least annually, twice a year is preferred. Dirt and Grime: A mix of Simple Green and water Removing Graffiti: Mild Enamel Thinner Removing Stickers: Goof Off / Goo Gone Lettering: For gateways or panels that will not be changed often a complete film coating or silk-screening works best. For signs that will change a durable vinyl lettering with a clear program for changing information. Panels and letter placement should be designed to permit ease of changing information (Standard message heights, etc.)

Sign System
Materials
Changeability
Cleaning
Replacement
Management

Planning

Graphic Design.

Management can be handled through the establishment of a governing body that oversees the funding, maintenance, and expansion of the sign program. A project manager should be assigned the responsibility of day to day management of the system. Maintenance should be the shared responsibility of the City and the programs Stakeholders.

### Maintenance Matrix for Permanent Signs

0.4.1/2	<b>F 0</b>	0.05
0-4 Years Extensive design and planning pro- gram continues even after sign system in place. Client plays a crucial role	5-9 years Moderate amount of design and planning. Less input needed from the client.	9-25 years One-time design and planning costs.
Light attachment details. Flexible System. Extensive computerized sys- tem schedule.	Attachment details allow for some replacement. Com- puter database for sign changes	Durable attachment. Very difficult to re- move. No database needed for system.
Low-grade materials	Medium-grade materials.	High quality materials
Limited Changeabil- ity. Signs need little demountability of parts but signs must be easy to remove.	Moderate Change- ability. Extensive demountability of sign parts especially the sign face.	Complete Change- ability. Every part of the sign must be fitted with removable parts for changes in the system
No major investment in cleaning	Major cleaning schedule	Major cleaning schedule
Replacement sched- ule on a month-by- month basis.	Yearly replacement schedule	Bi-yearly replace- ment schedule
Extensive daily inter- play between client and fabricator	Monthly interplay between client and fabricator	Monthly interplay between client and fabricator

This information was developed with assistance from Craig Berger of the Society for Environmental

### **VISUAL CLUTTER**



The issue of visual clutter is something with which all cities must struggle. Signs, benches, parking meters, bollards and other street furniture all present image, safety and access issues.

Solving a citywide problem of "visual clutter" is a much larger issue than just signage and is beyond the scope of work this project currently covers or is charged with correcting, but we recognize it is an issue that must seriously be considered as we move through the planning and design

#### How the new wayfinding program cleans up clutter:

One of the primary results of a coordinated sign program is that it naturally reduces clutter, by presenting a consistent design and organized information.

The new sign program will reduce the need for multiple signs at congested decision points. 1 sign holds three messages, rather than 3 signs arbitrarily mounted to a pole.

Consistent design: Standard colors, graphics, typefaces and size help to present a well-planned community and a uniform identity for the city.

Sign placement is planned as part of a comprehensive system, taking into consideration both the environment and street furniture. Placement is also logical and based on coordinated citywide sign system

The design team will endeavor to mount pedestrian and parking trailblazer sign types to existing poles whenever possible. This will reduce the quantity of poles added to current street conditions as well as reduce street obstacles for sidewalk users.

The design team will develop a graphic standard for all parking signs. This will reduce the visual clutter by providing a singular graphic for all parking lots and trailblazers.

#### **Additional Recommendations:**

All existing wayfinding signs should be removed. This can be coordinated with the installation of the new signs.

Purge and Repair: All unnecessary, damaged or inappropriate street furniture should be removed or replaced.

If not already established, a "Design Standard Manual" should be set (and utilized) for all street furniture. This would provide a variety of coordinated options throughout the city based on individual district aesthetics and environments. Elements may include: lamp posts, benches, trash cans, tree grates, etc.



Downtown Knoxville presents unique conditions for any element that is placed outside and expected to last many years. Signs in particular must resist fading, peeling, and warping.

The following criteria will be used to address the functional and maintenance aspects of the system.

#### **URBAN CONDITIONS**

#### Graffiti

All exposed painted surfaces shall receive Dupont Imron 5000 Clear Anti-Graffiti Protection or equal.

#### Stickers

Stickers are generally the biggest for removal.

#### Windloads

The signs shall be engineered to withstand Monsoon force winds of a minimum of 90 mph.

#### Fasteners

All exposed fasteners utilize tamperresistant hardware that require special tools in order to disassemble.

#### **Breakaway Post**

All signs shall be fabricated with standard Tennessee Department of Transportation Break-Away Post details.

## URBAN CONDITIONS AND ACCESSIBILITY

maintenance issue. Goo-Gone works best

#### Foundations

Slip Base or Sleeve footers are best for high-traffic areas.

Poured in Place Concrete is required; mixed to the specifications required by Tennessee Department of Transportation.

Class B Concrete at a minimum of 3000 PSI is generally required.

Downtown Knoxville has unique underground vaults beneath the sidewalks in sections of Gay Street. This will require an alternate footer detail for mounting signs in these locations. The footer details will follow the lighting details in this area.

#### Accessibility

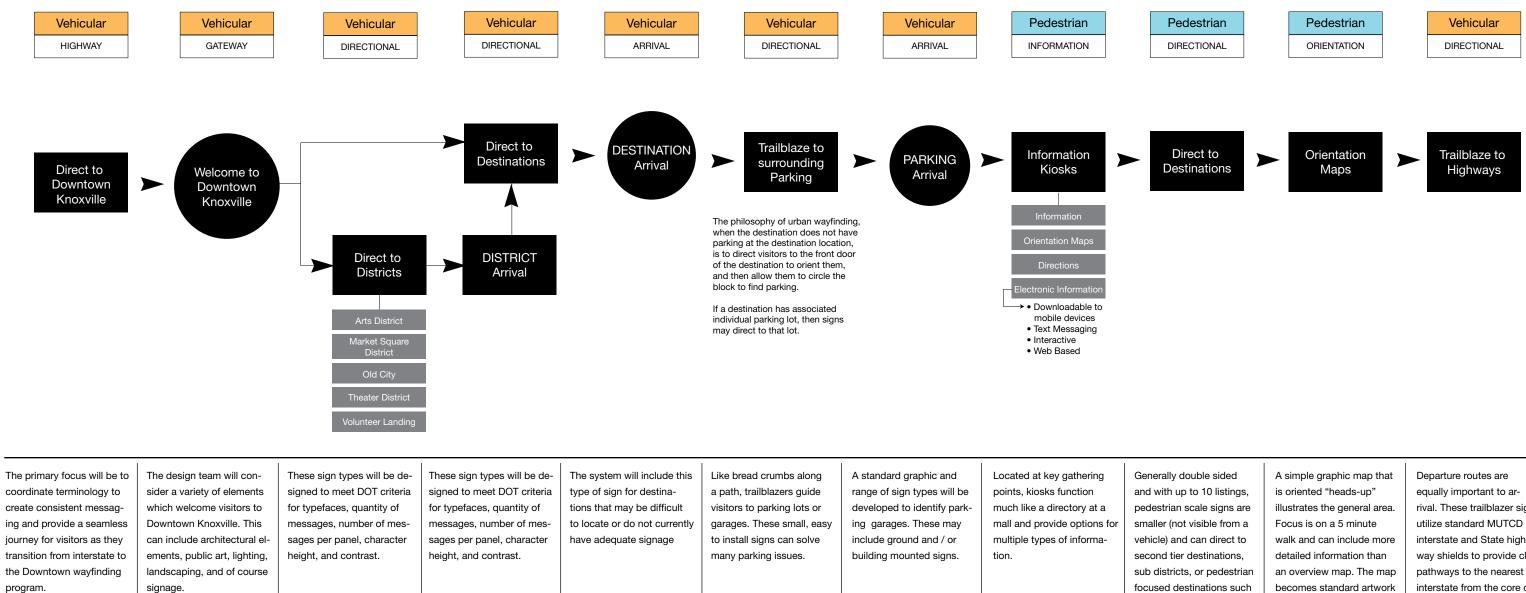
Horizontal clearances around sign bases shall conform with the ADA required 42" clearance. Sidewalk depths vary throughout the City and locations will be selected to meet the required clearances. Where space permits a 60" clearance will be held.

Downtown Knoxville has a unique typography with significant changes in elevation from one end of Downtown to the other and even from street to street. Pedestrian routing shall take this into consideration and those routes most accessible shall be marked.

**SECTION 2:** WAYFINDING ANALYSIS

	ARTS & CULTURE				EXPANDED AREA DESTIN
Arts District	<sup>2</sup> E. Tennessee History Center	University of Tennessee	<sup>3</sup> Alex Haley Statue	1* Dog Park	Crescent B
Market Square District The Old City Theatre	<ul> <li><sup>2</sup> Emporium Ctr. for the Arts</li> <li><sup>1</sup> Art Museum</li> </ul>	UT Conference Center <sup>3</sup> Neyland Stadium	Blount Mansion James White Fort	Ijams Nature Center Stone Wall Gardens	Bleak Hous Chilhowie Park Thompson
District Volunteer Landing	Tennessee Theatre	UT Visitor Center	<sup>3</sup> The Mabry- Hazen House	Krutch Park Three Rivers Rambler	Boling Are Knoxville College
	ATTRACTIONS	GOVERNMENT	PARKING	TN Riverboat	Knoxville Z
EIGHBORHOODS	Bijou Theatre	City County	Dwight Kessel	Company Marina	Old Gray Cemetery
South Knoxville	Civic Coliseum & Auditorium	<sup>2</sup> John Duncan	Garage Market Square	YMCA	
Fort Sanders	Gay Street	Federal Bldg.	Garage	YWCA	BRIDGES
Mechanicsville	<sup>1</sup> Visitor Center	Knox County Courthouse	Locust Street Garage		Gay Street Bridge
Downtown North	<sup>1</sup> Convention Center	LM Public Library	Promenade Garage	TRANSPORTATION Knoxville	Henley Str Bridge
Magnolia	<sup>2</sup> Old Convention & Expo Ctr.		State Street	Station	-
East Knoxville	Movie Theater	State Supreme Court	Garage Old City Lot	McGhee Bus Station	변 PEDESTRIAN ONLY 또 Pedestrian Bridge over Henley Street
	Sunsphere		PARKS & RECREATION	McGhee Bus Station Tyson Airport	Volunteer Landing Pedestrian Bridge
	Women's Basketball Hall of Fame		GREENWAY ACCESS SYMBOL Nouland 2nd Crook		
	World's Fair Park		Neyland 2nd Creek	Children's Hospital Med. Center	
			3rd Creek 2.1		

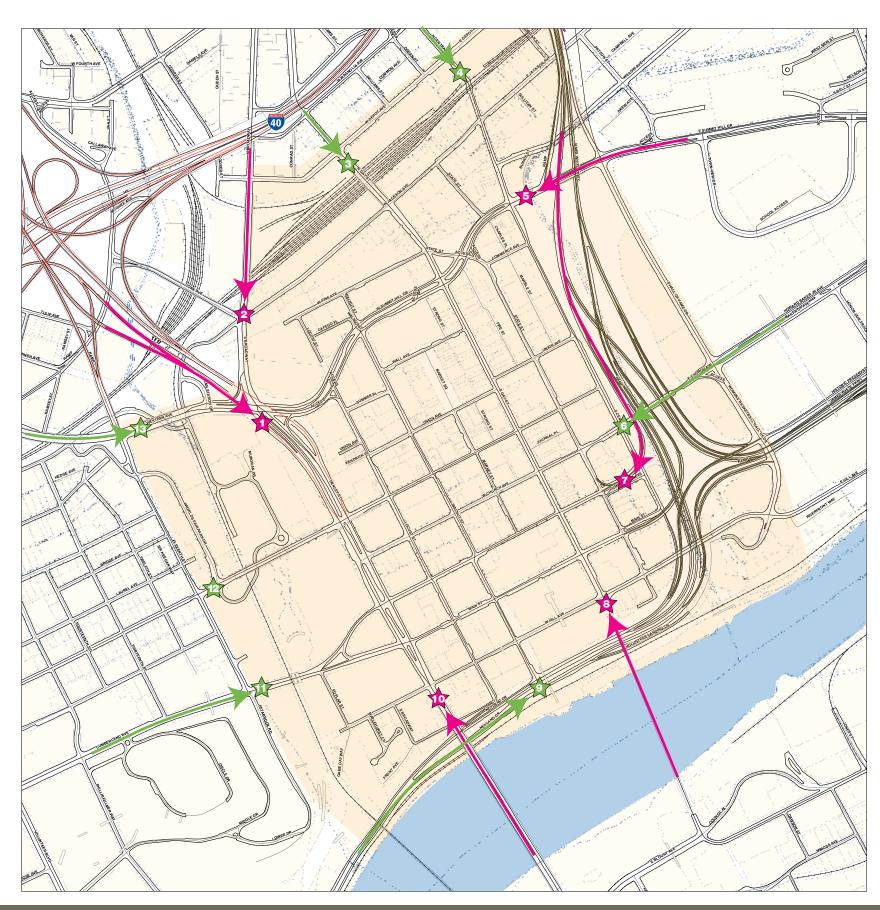
DESTINATIONS	TERMINOLOGIES
nt Bend	AND ABBREVIATIONS
louse	
wie	The following baseline measurements were used for this study:
son Arena	VEHICULAR SIGNAGE: Sign Panel Width: 3'-6" Character Height: 4" Test Typeface: Clearview HWY-2
le e	Qty. Lines per Listing: Goal = 1 Acceptable= 2 Qty. Characters per Listing: Goal = 20 or less Acceptable = 24 max.
le Zoo	PEDESTRIAN SIGNAGE: Sign Panel Width: 2'-0"
ay ery	Character Height: 1.5" Test Typeface: Clearview HWY-2 Qty. Lines per Listing: Goal = 1 Qty. Characters per Listing: Goal = 15 or less Acceptable = 18 max.
	The destination terminology and abbreviations shown here are PRELIMINARY and for discussion purposes only.
eet	
	RECOMMENDATIONS:
Street	<ol> <li>Remove "Knoxville" and "Downtown" from destination listings. Example: "Knoxville Museum of Art" becomes "Art Museum"</li> </ol>
	<ol> <li>Use only commonly recognized abbreviations. Use consistent terminology and abbreviations throughout system. Examples: Center = Ctr.</li> </ol>
	3. Destinations located outside of Downtown Knoxville may require one "straight ahead" trailblazer.
	* Future



### **INFORMATION HIERARCHY**

focused destinations such as the Pedestrian Bridges. becomes standard artwork that can be used for print, web. and other media.

rival. These trailblazer signs interstate and State highway shields to provide clear interstate from the core of Downtown to the various ramps to Highways.



### **ARRIVALS & GATEWAYS**

#### GATEWAY LOCATIONS:

- 1. Henley Street at Tunnel
- 2. N. Broadway at Oak Ave. and Jackson Ave.
- 3. N. Gay Street at Depot Ave.
- 4. N. Central Street at Depot Ave.
- 5. E. Summit Hill Dr. at Central Street
- 6. E. Church Ave. at S. Central Street
- 7. James White Parkway Ramp at Cumberland Ave.
- 8. Gay Street at Hill Ave.
- 9. Neyland Dr. at Walnut Street
- 10. Henley Street at Hill Ave.
- 11. Cumberland Ave. at 11th Street
- 12. Clinch Ave. at 11th Street
- 13. Western Ave. at 11th Street

#### PRIMARY GATEWAYS:

Primary gateways are located at the main points of visitor entry into Downtown Knoxville. While the function of the gateway is to welcome visitors, it can be more than just a sign. The design can include landscaping, lighting, and/or public art in addition to conveying the city's brand message.

#### SECONDARY GATEWAYS:

Secondary gateways are located at the other points of visitor entry into Downtown Knoxville. These signs welcome visitors and convey the city's brand message at a smaller scale. They can be designed as a sign only, or a sign with some landscaping and lighting.

#### NOTE:

In general there is very little horizontal clearance of large open spaces at the gateway locations. The general design of the gateways will have to be a vertical configuration.



LEGEND



Secondary Arrival Route



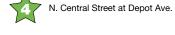
Downtown Knoxville Project Area



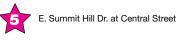














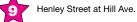
E. Church Ave. at S. Central Street















### GATEWAY LOCATIONS



#### GATEWAY LOCATIONS:

- 1. Henley Street at Tunnel
- 2. N. Broadway at Oak Ave. and Jackson Ave.
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- 13. Western Ave. at 11th Street

#### PRIMARY GATEWAYS:

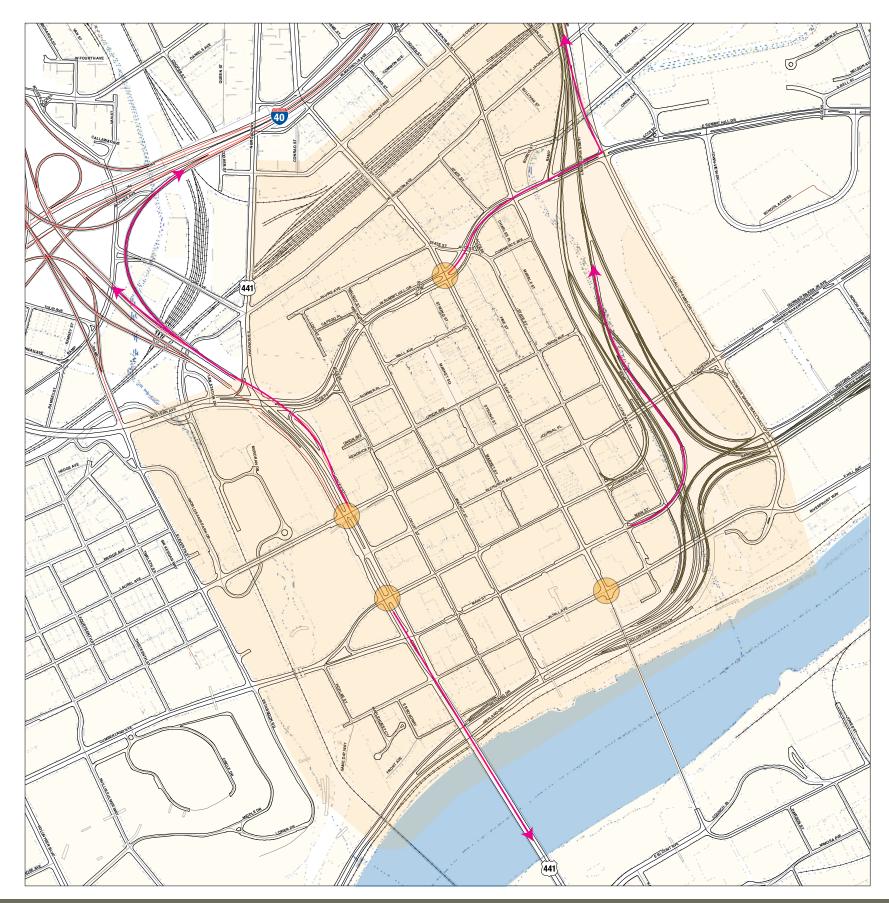
Primary gateways are located at the main points of visitor entry into Downtown Knoxville. While the function of the gateway is to welcome visitors, it can be more than just a sign. The design can include landscaping, lighting, and/or public art in addition to conveying the city's brand message.

#### SECONDARY GATEWAYS:

Secondary gateways are located at the other points of visitor entry into Downtown Knoxville. These signs welcome visitors and convey the city's brand message at a smaller scale. They can be designed as a sign only, or a sign with some landscaping and lighting.







# DEPARTURES

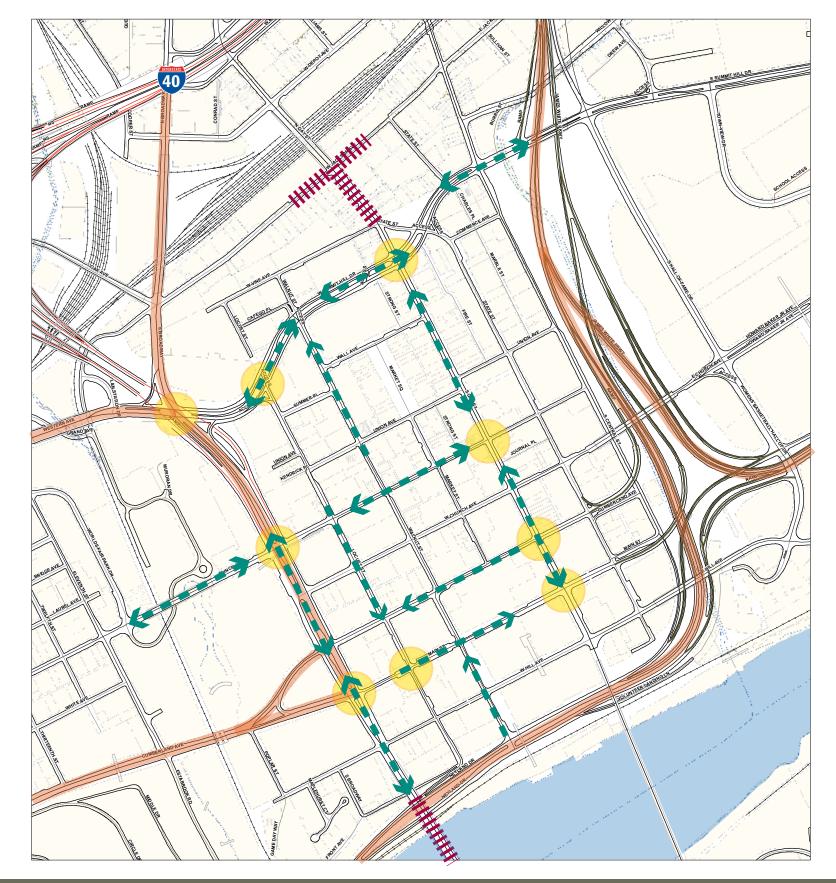
#### Note:

Establish the beginning of departure routes at key decision points within the downtown core.

LEGEND
Departure Route

Departure Route Decision Point

Downtown Knoxville Project Area



### VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

#### PRIMARY ROUTES:

- Henley Street
   Gay Street
   Summit Hill Dr.
   James White Parkway
- 5. Broadway

#### SECONDARY ROUTES:

- 6. Church Ave.
- 7. Clinch Ave.
- 8. Cumberland Ave.
- 9. Central Ave.

#### **ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS:**

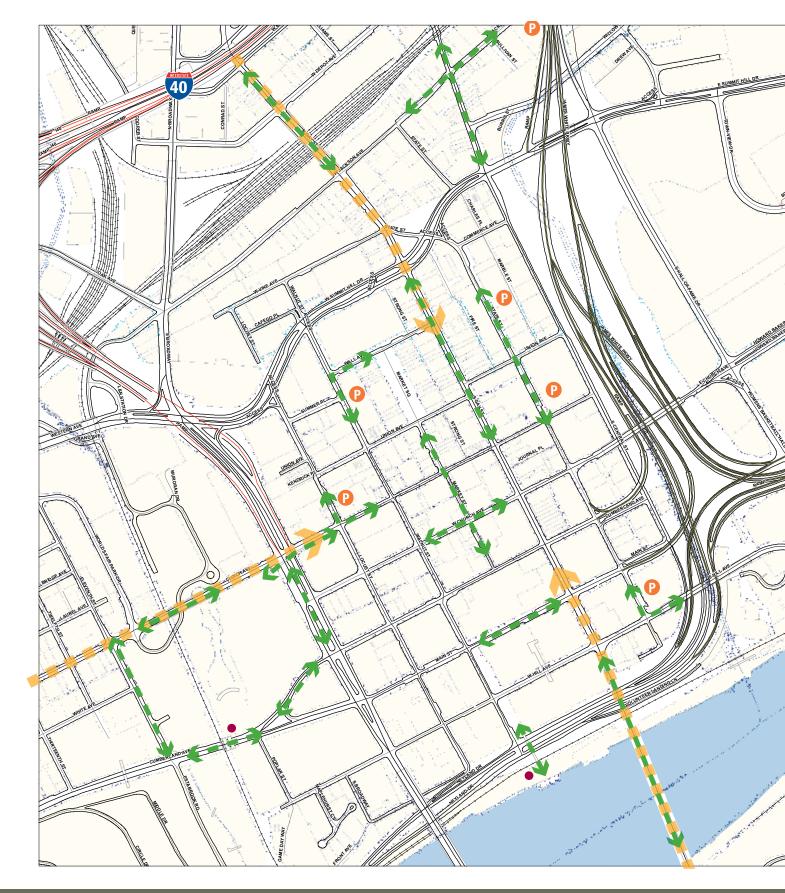
- I-40 Construction Anticipated Completion June 30, 2009
- Henley Bridge Closed in 2010 for 3 years
  Cumberland Streetscape Anticipated start date Spring 2010 duration 2-3 years

#### STREETSCAPE PROJECTS:

- 100 Block of Gay Street (current project)Jackson Ave. Ramps (future project)



Decision Point



### PEDESTRIAN/BICYCLE CIRCULATION

#### PRIMARY PEDESTRIAN CORRIDORS:

- 1. Gay Street Bridge to/from South Knoxville and Downtown
- 2. Gay Street to/from Downtown North and Downtown
- 3. Pedestrian Bridge over Henley to/from Convention Center/World's Fair Park and Downtown
- 4. Market Street
- 5. Gay Street between Union and Cumberland
- 6. Old City

#### **PRIMARY BIKE CORRIDORS:**

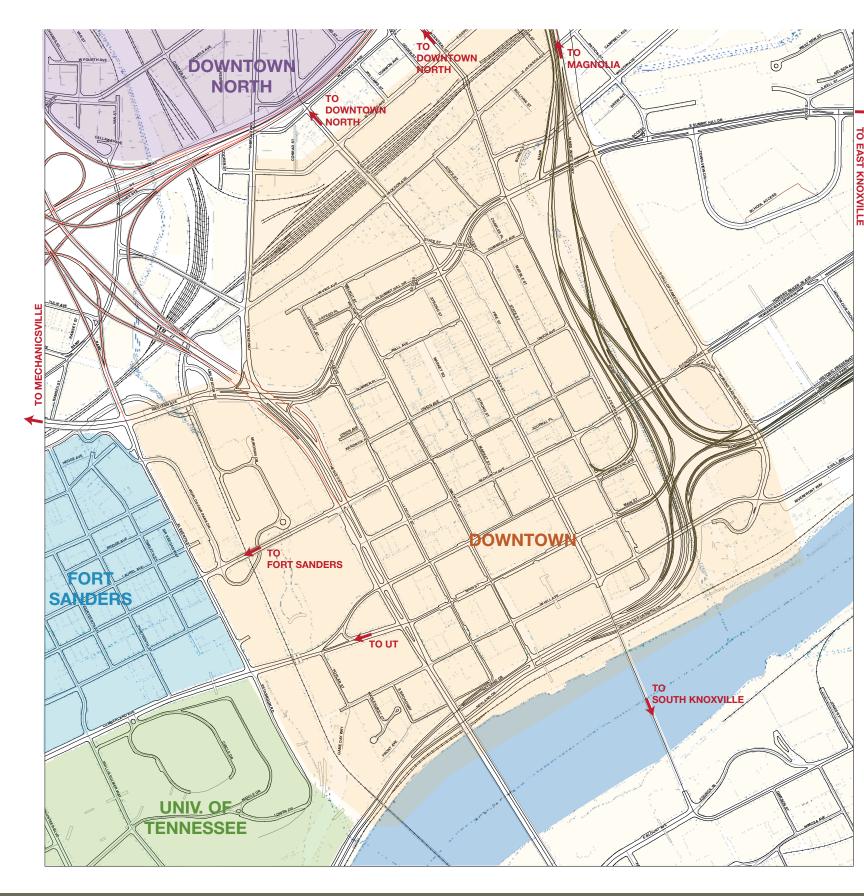
- 1. Clinch Ave. to/from UT and Downtown
- 2. Gay Street Bridge to/from South Knoxville and Downtown
- 3. Gay Street to/from Downtown North and Downtown
- 4. 2nd Creek, 3rd Creek, and Neyland Drive Greenways to/from UT Campus and Downtown

#### **COMMENTS / ISSUES**

- The Pedestrian Bridge over Henley is under utilized. A directional sign or map located at either end of the bridge may help to inform visitors what is available to them via the bridge and promote its use.
- Volunteer Landing does not have good accessible pedestrian routes. It is separated from Downtown by extreme elevational changes and high-speed roadways.
- The possibility of reclaiming and integrating some of the existing pedestrian signage into the new program should be considered and explored.
- Pedestrian signage should be concentrated around parking garages, hotels and key gathering spots such as market square and the convention center.
- Bike Corridors are a key way to tap into the UT population. UT's Student Center is located on 15th/James Agee and Cumberland. The Wayfinding Program will consider Bike Routes when establishing gateways and routing into Downtown.

LEGEND	
Bike Corridors	Greenway Access Points
Pedestrian Corridors	

Downtown Knoxville Wayfinding Program



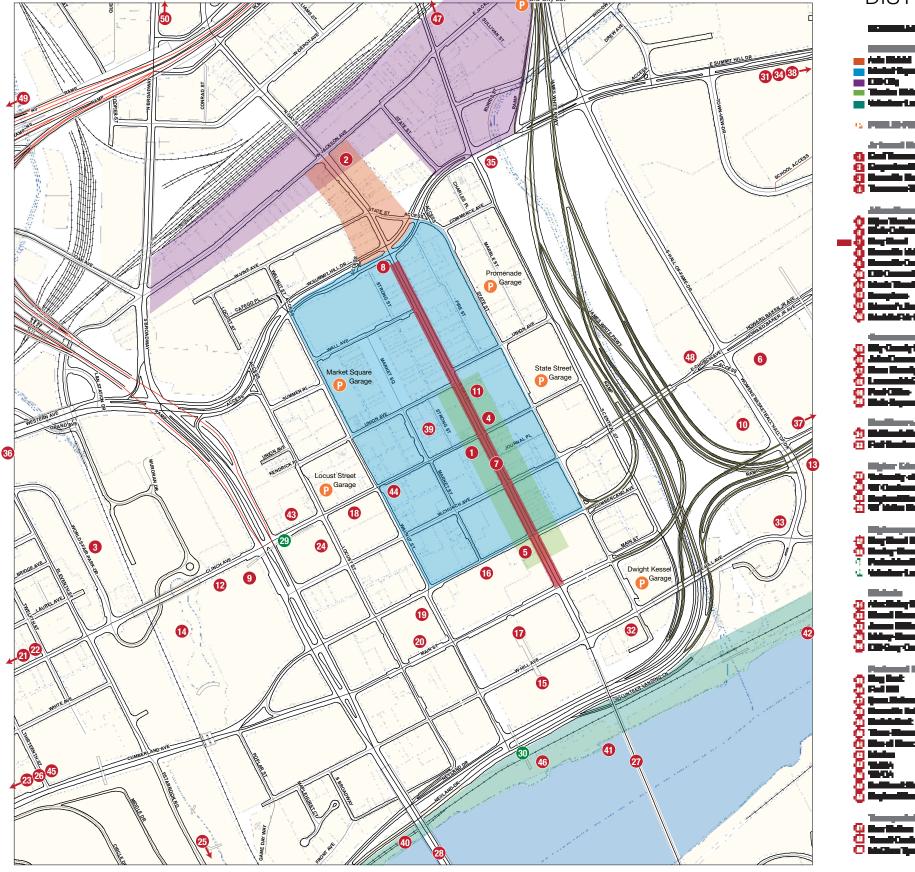
NEIGHBORHOODS

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Vehicular Connections Neighborhoods to Downtown

Downtown Knoxville Wayfinding Program



### DISTRICTS / DESTINATIONS

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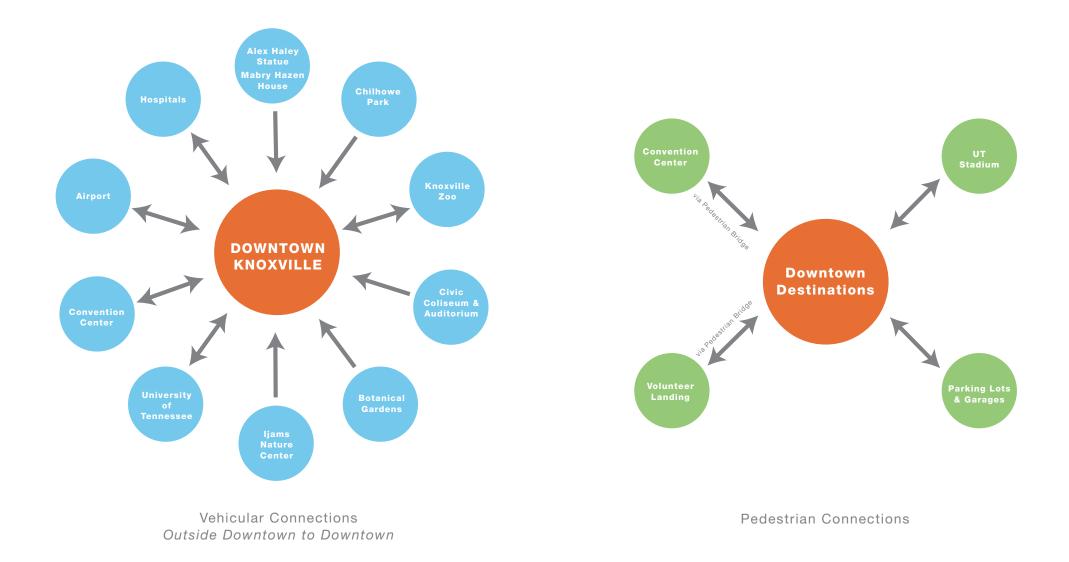
### PARKING

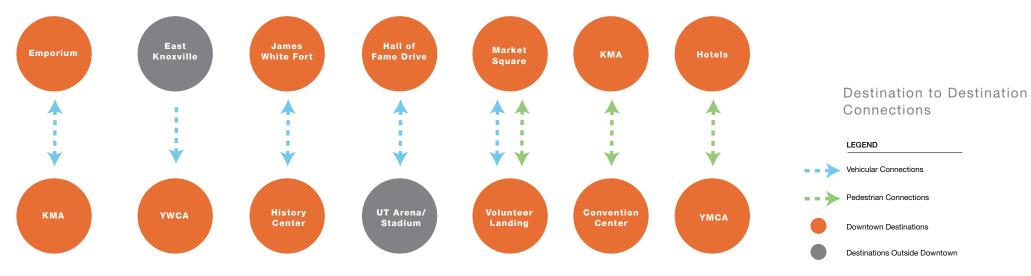




- Visitors to downtown cannot find parking lots, so the perception is: there is not enough parking available.
- The program will direct to City and County lots and will provide a standard for parking directionals that could be used by the private lots.
- An iconic and easily recognizable "P" symbol should be designed for the trailblazers to the Parking Garages and Lots.
- Parking Facilities should be clearly identified as "Public Parking"
- Parking time and the associated costs are unclear. City and County lots are generally less expensive than private lots and are currently free in the evenings. Signage located at the garages should call attention to those items.

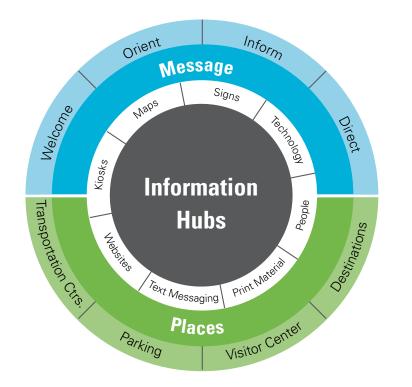


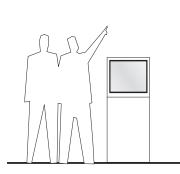




### CONNECTIONS

Downtown Knoxville Wayfinding Program

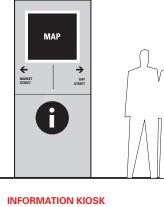




#### INTERACTIVE STATION

Contains downloadable content, internet access, reservation making capability, printable information, etc.
Recommended Locations:
Transit Center
• Airport
Visitor Center
Hotels

Convention Center



Information Kiosk

ping • Dining • Arts

Contains orientation map, directional information, text messaging/internet links, interpretive information, advertising, etc.
Recommended Locations:
Parking Garages

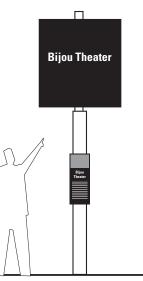
Market Square

City Hall

• World's Fair Park

Volunteer Landing

### INFORMATION HUBS

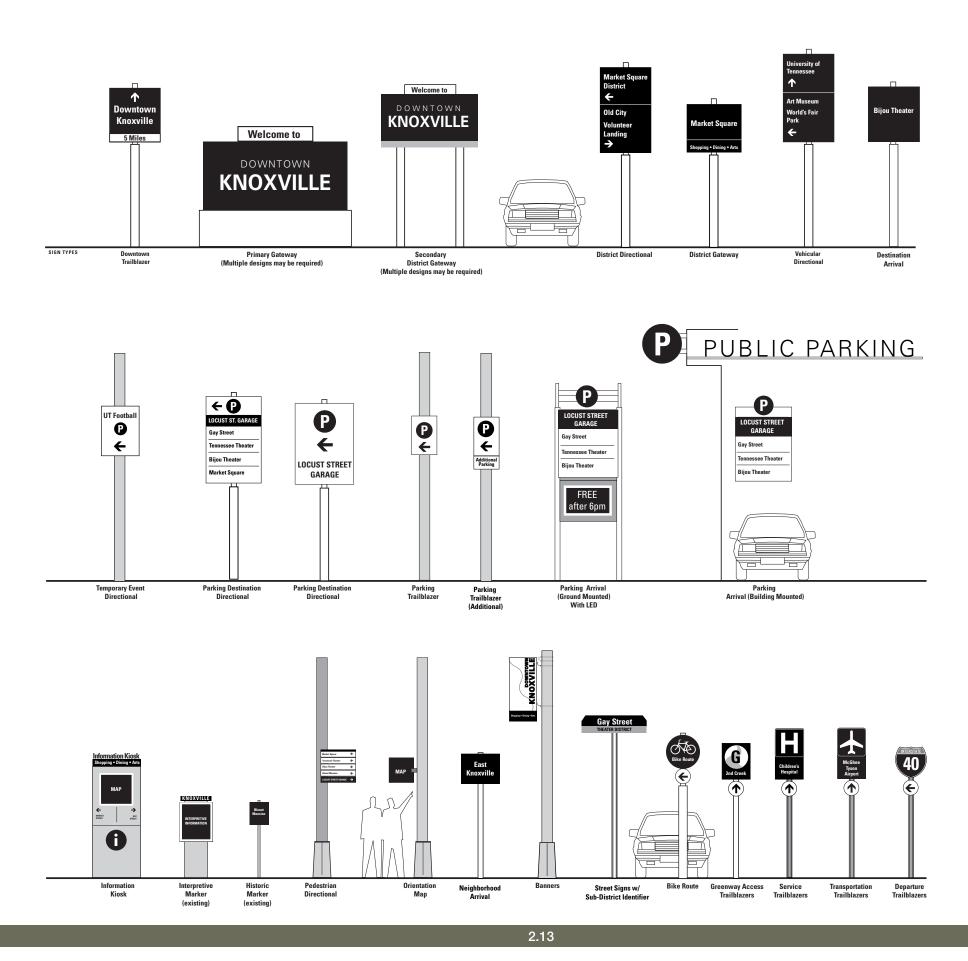


#### INFORMATION PANEL

Contains text messaging/ internet links, interpretive information, destination information and advertising

**Recommended Locations:** 

- Stand alone element
- Add-on to arrival sign and/or located in front of individual destinations



### GENERIC MENU OF SIGN TYPES

A Generic Menu of Sign Types provides a starting point for design development. Based on the findings of this document, use of these types of signs is anticipated. It is possible that some of these sign types may not be ultimately included in the final design.

#### VEHICULAR

Primary Gateway / Secondary Gateway Identifies arrival to the program area and incorporates brand One sign located at each primary gateway into project area

Downtown Trailblazer Directs to program area.

Primary District/Vehicular Directional Only directs to destinations identified as Vehicular • Max. 3 listings per sign

- Max, 2 lines per attraction/district
- Goal: 1 sign per city block
   Min. 150' between signs

District/Destination Arrival Identifies destination and incorporates brand

Parking Destination Directional Trailblazer signs to public parking lots and its

Parking Trailblazer Trailblazer signs to public parking lots

Parking Arrival Identifies public parking lots and incorporates brand

Temporary Event Directional Trailblaze and push traffic through downtown to parking

Bike Route Trailblazer Identifies Bike Routes

associated destinations

Greenway Access Trailblazer Trailblazer signs to Greenway Access Points

Service Trailblazer Trailblazer signs to Hospitals

Transportation Trailblazer Trailblazer signs to transportation

Departure Trailblazer Trailblazer signs to highways and interstates

#### PEDESTRIAN

Information Kiosks Located at key gathering points and public parking garages Includes brand, maps, brochures, directions and other visitor information

Pedestrian Directional Directs to destinations within pedestrian zones Located at intersection/street corners

Orientation Map Provides graphic map of program area Located mid block

Includes distances to destinations

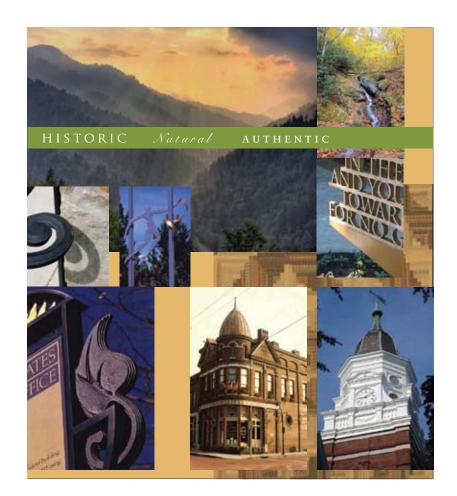
Historic Marker Provides provenance and historical data on site

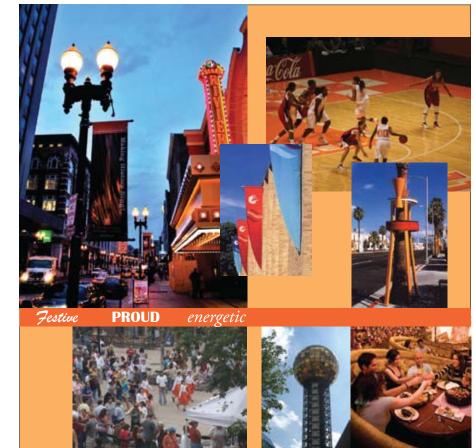
Interpretive Panel Provides a graphic and written narrative on historical context, data and interesting facts regarding a site or destination

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

- · Develop gateways appropriate to each location with appropriate lighting and landscaping.
- · Establish a consistency and a distinct design system to create Downtown Knoxville presence upon arrival.
- Trailblaze to parking and clearly identify each garage.
- · Update city collateral such as city map, brochures, and website to reflect wayfinding approach and philosophy.
- Incorporate brand onto primary gateways, pedestrian directional signs, parking arrival signs, and information kiosks.
- Develop an adaptable sign system (pole, color, etc.) to expand the wayfinding program beyond the downtown area.
- · Develop a standard for temporary event signage.

SECTION 3: SCHEMATIC DESIGN





### GENERIC MENU OF SIGN TYPES

#### **DESIGN DIRECTION**

Downtown Knoxville is...

- Natural
- Historic
- Proud
- City of Neighborhoods
- This is where festivals take place
- Bluegrass / American theme
- Smoky Mountains
- Progressive
- Timeless not Classical
- History with Energy

The consensus was that Knoxville is both Historic and Natural but with a blend or overlay of the festive idea. The historic/natural captures Knoxville now and the festive captures where is going.

Materials native to Tennessee were suggested – Tennessee Marble and Cherokee Porcelain

It was suggested that YeeHaw Industries, Blue Plate Special and WDVX capture the feeling of Knoxville.

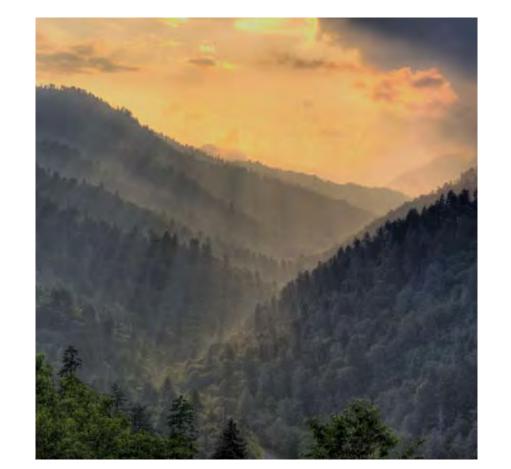
#### Downtown Knoxville is...



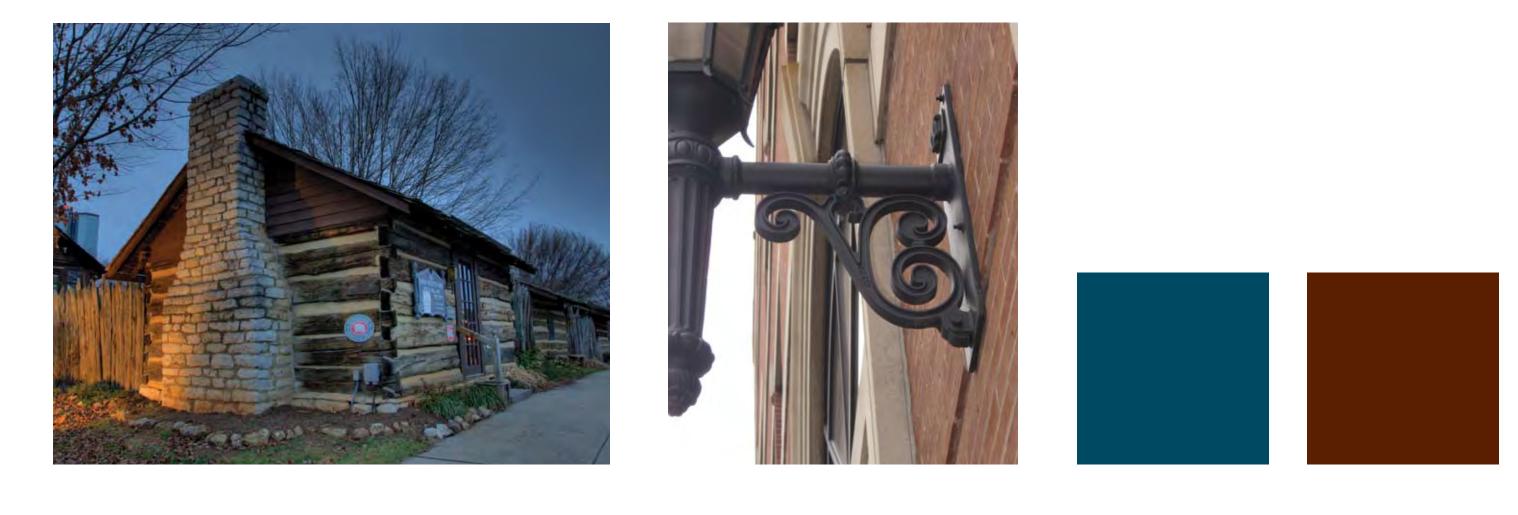


Dowtown Gateway/Arrival

**District Arrival** 









SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

Vehicular Directional (front view)

Vehicular Directional (back view)

**Destination Arrival** 

OPTION A

"SiteLink" pole product in bronze finish with channels painted black





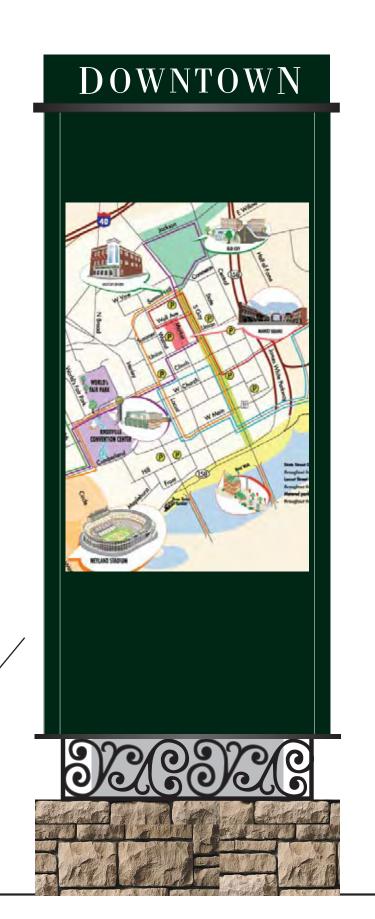
Parking Directional







Parking Arrival

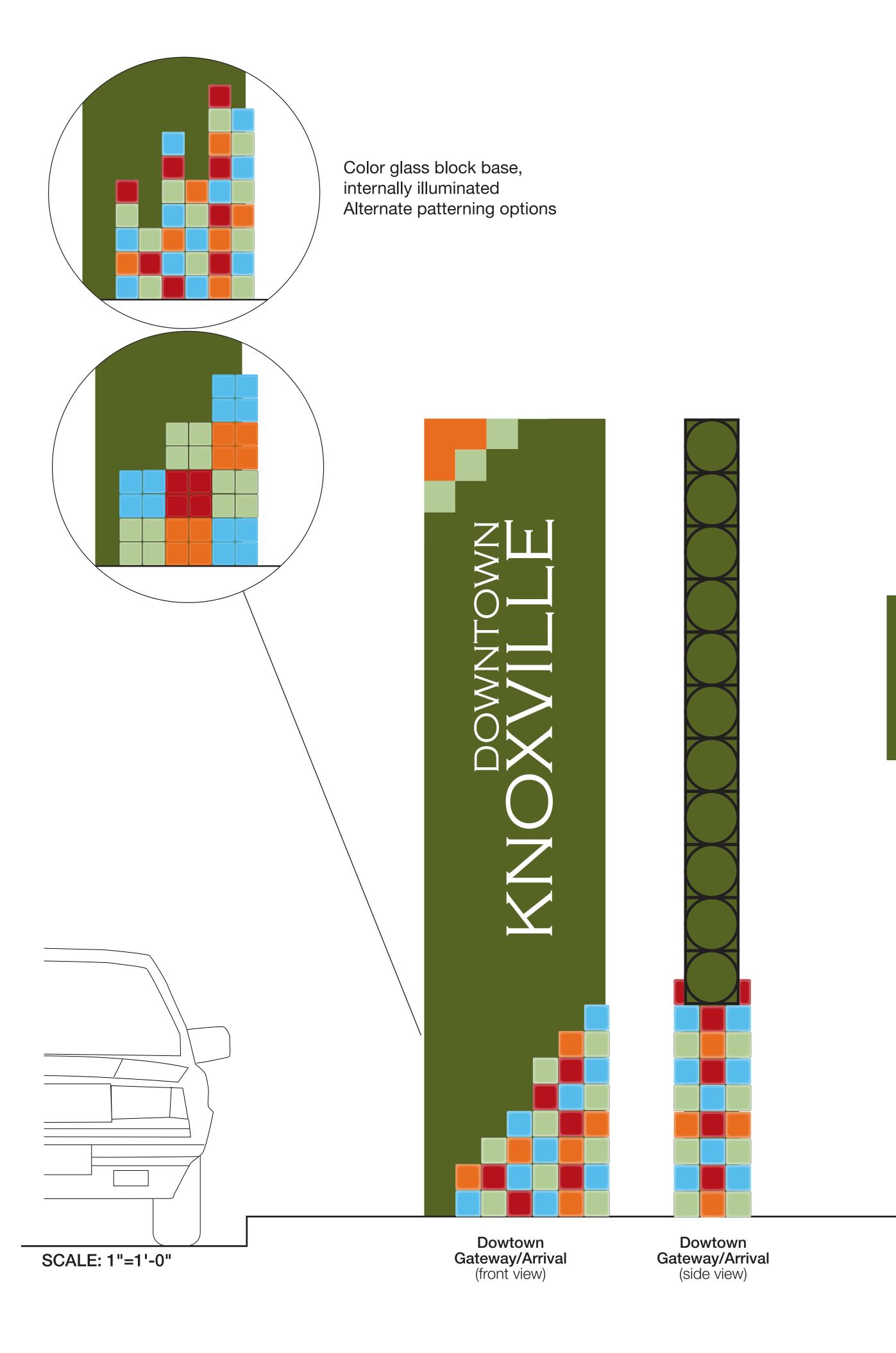


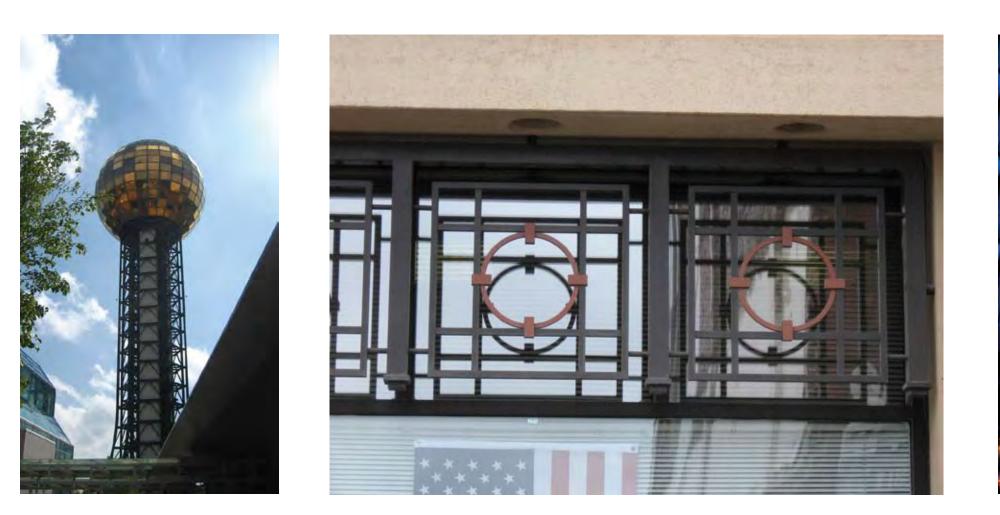
Pedestrian Kiosk



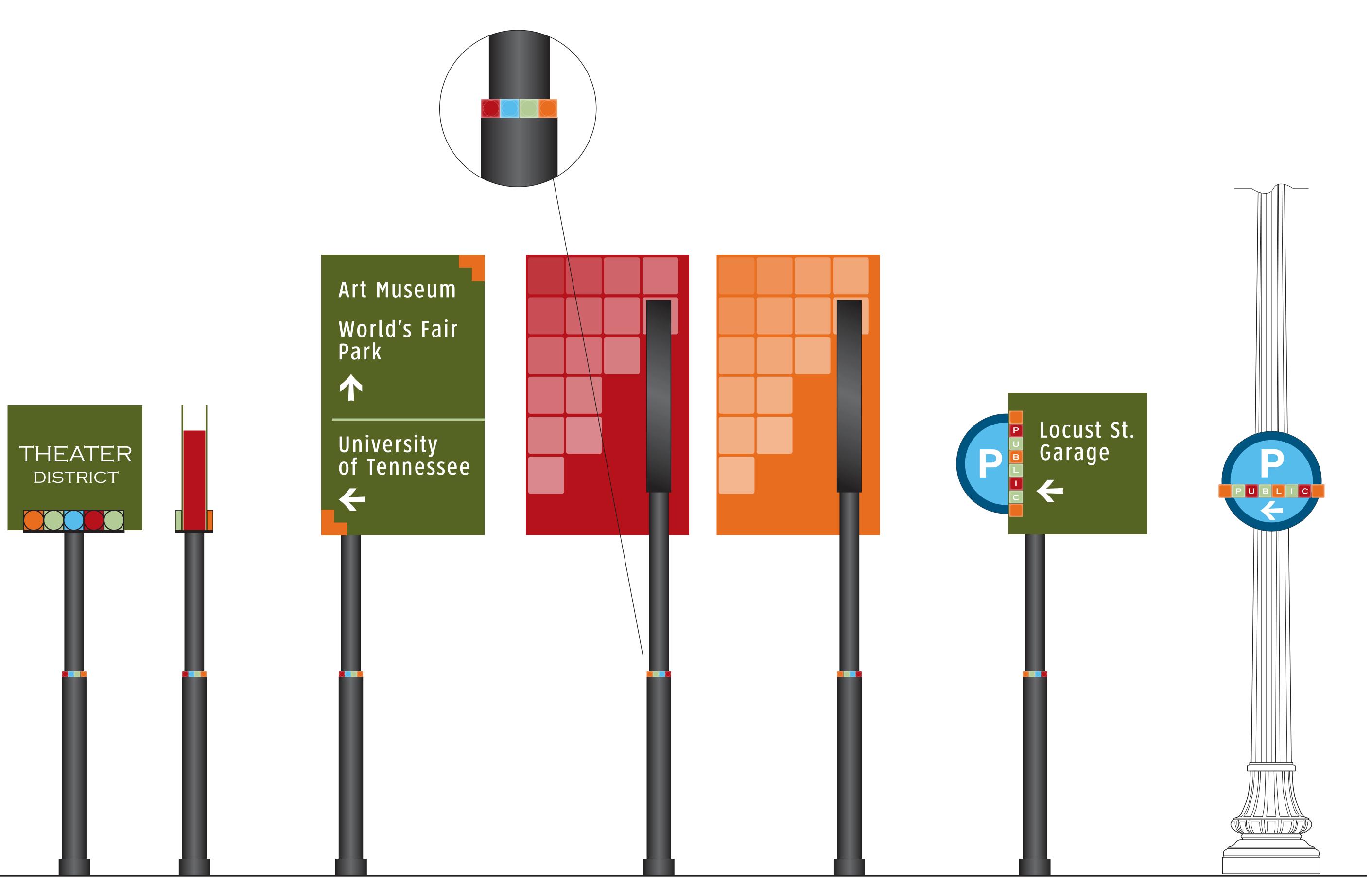
Pedestrian Directional

SCALE: 1"=1'-0"







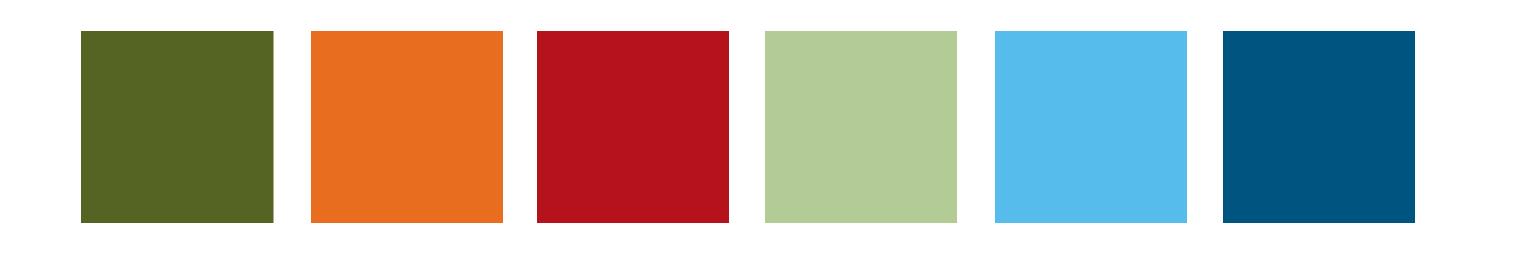


District Arrival (front view)

**District Arrival** (side view)

Vehicular Directional (front view)





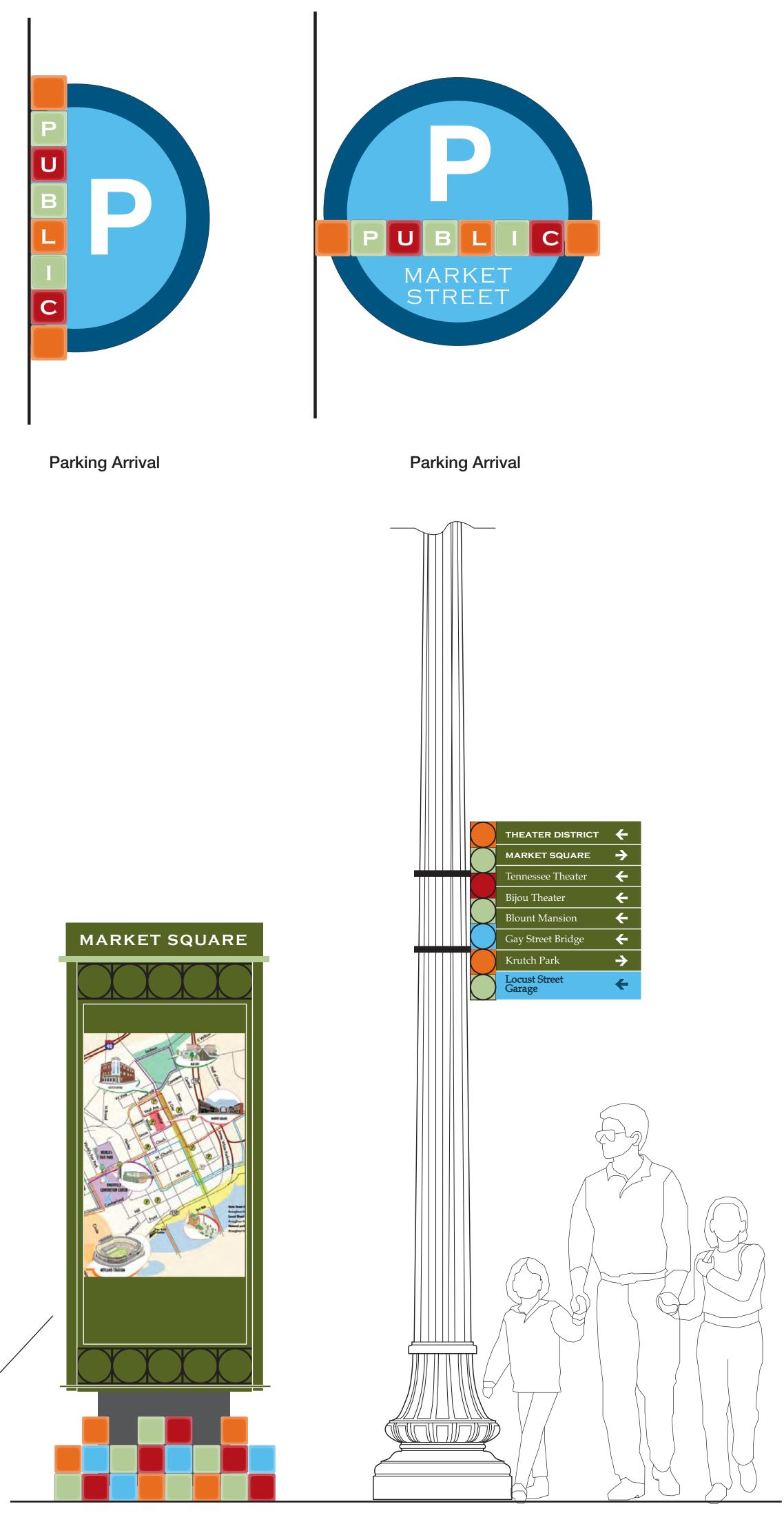
OPTION B

Vehicular Directional (alternating back views)

Parking Directional

Parking Directional

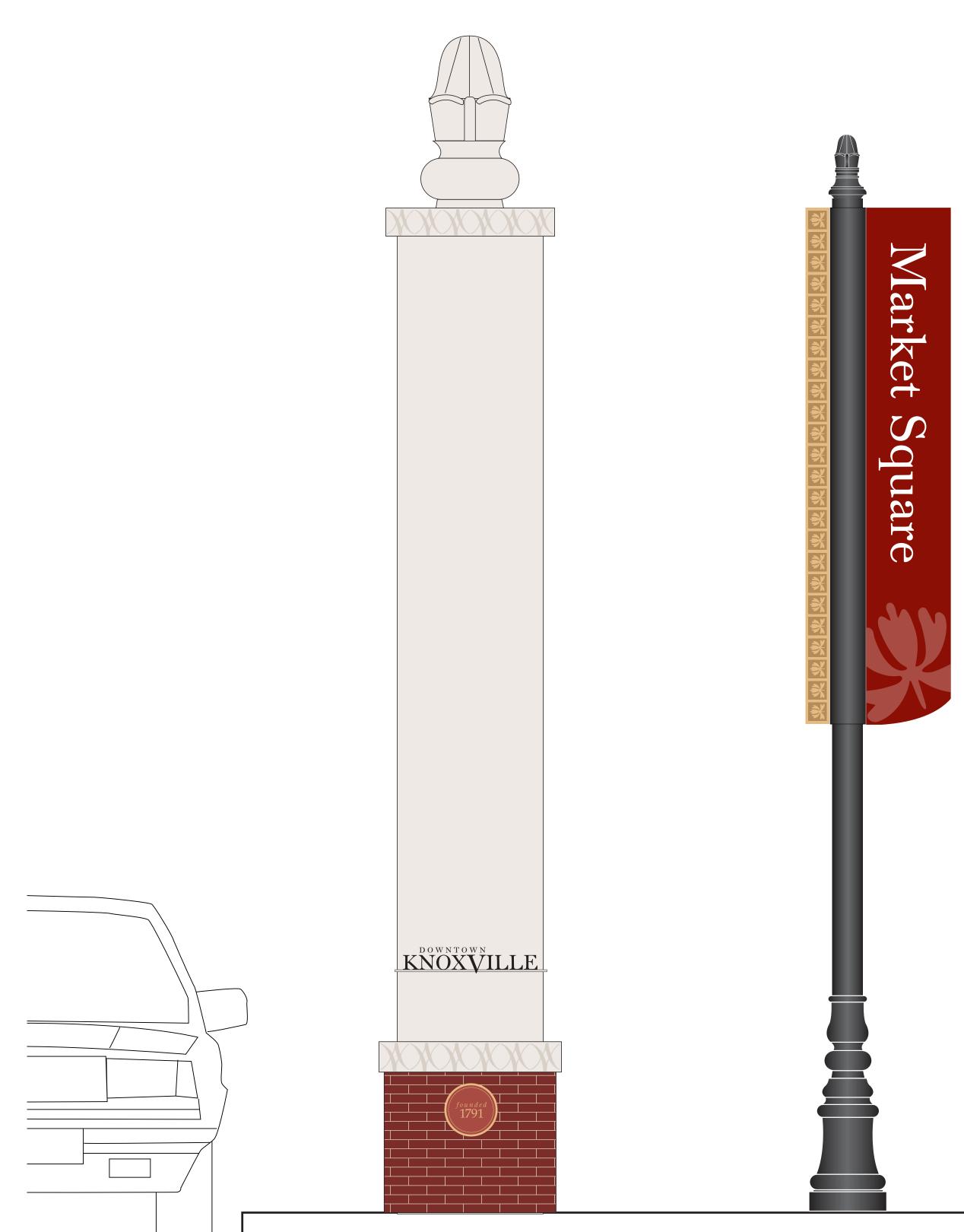




Pedestrian Directional

Pedestrian Kiosk

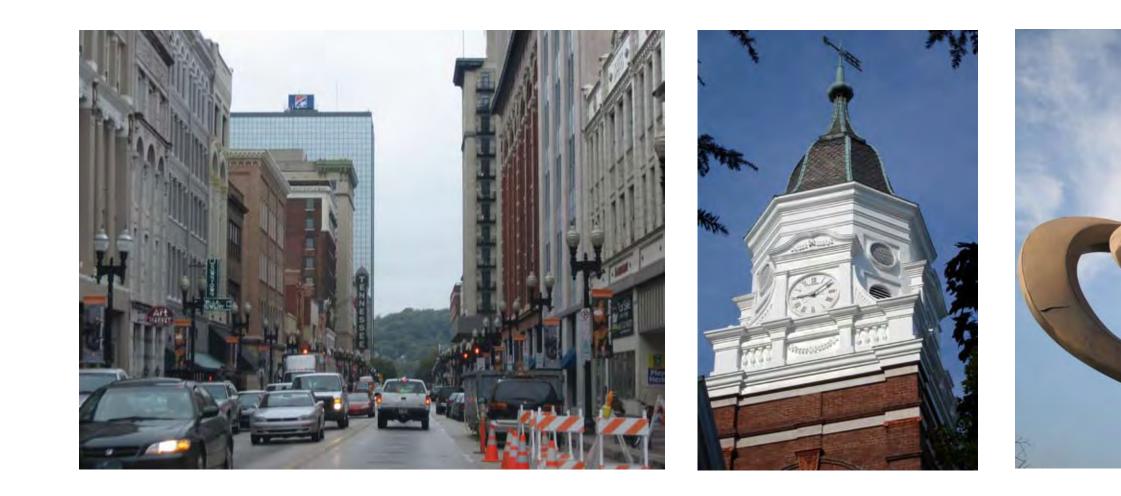
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



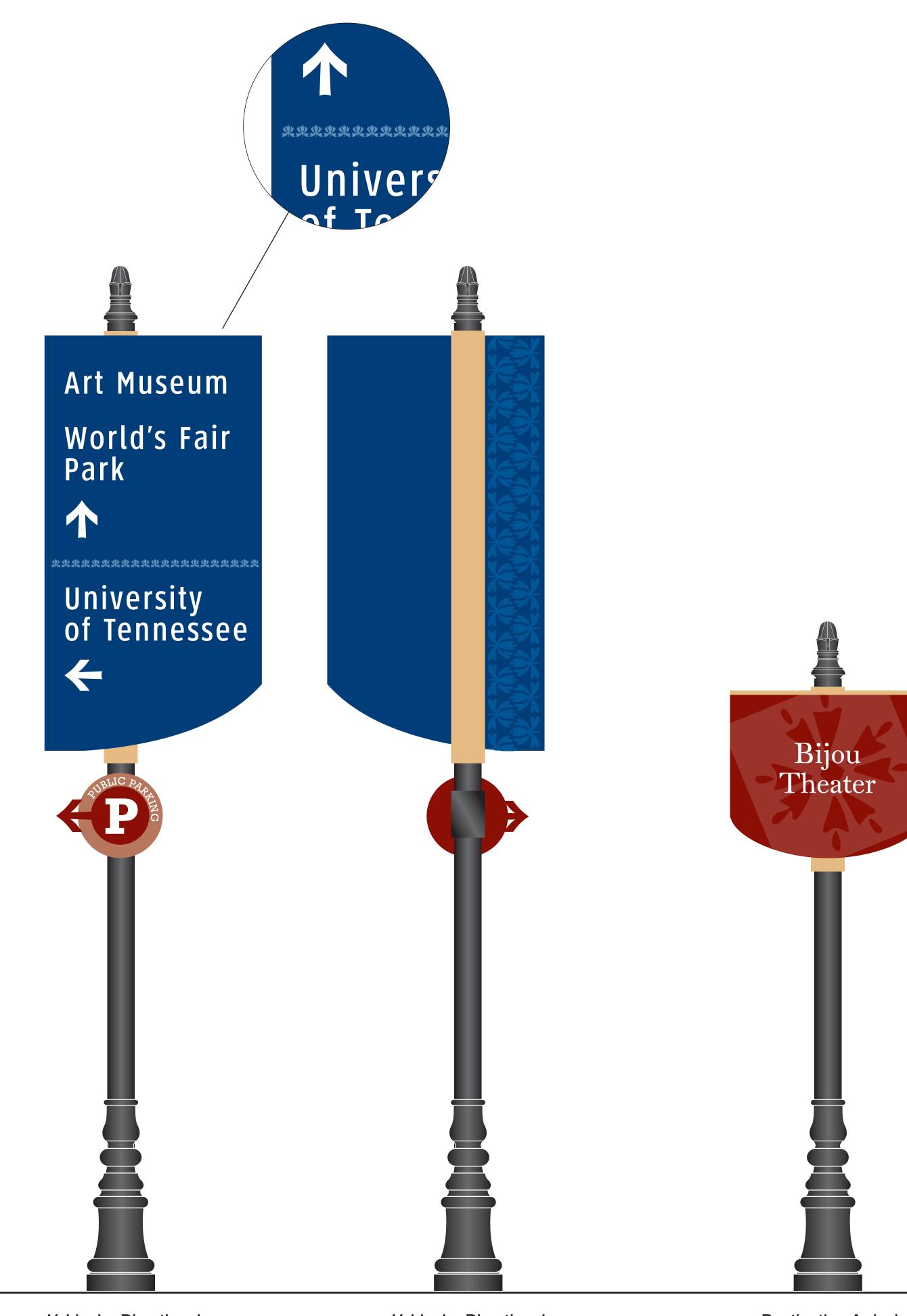
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

Dowtown Gateway/Arrival

**District Arrival** 







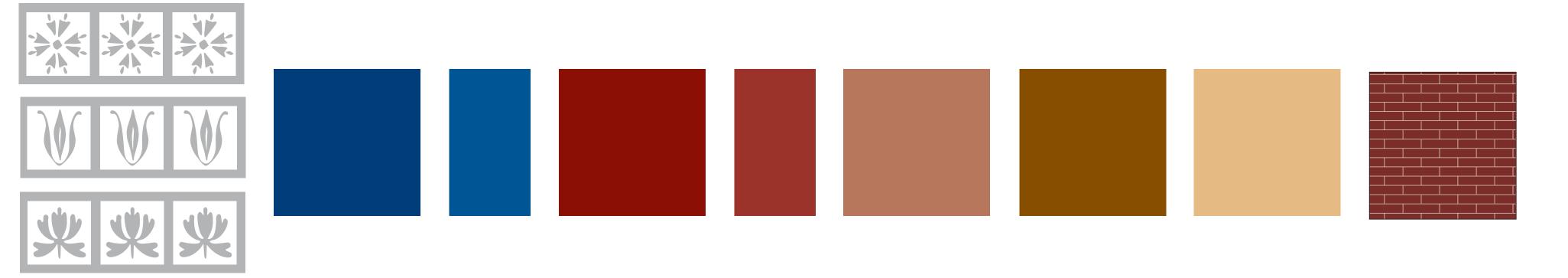
Vehicular Directional (front view)

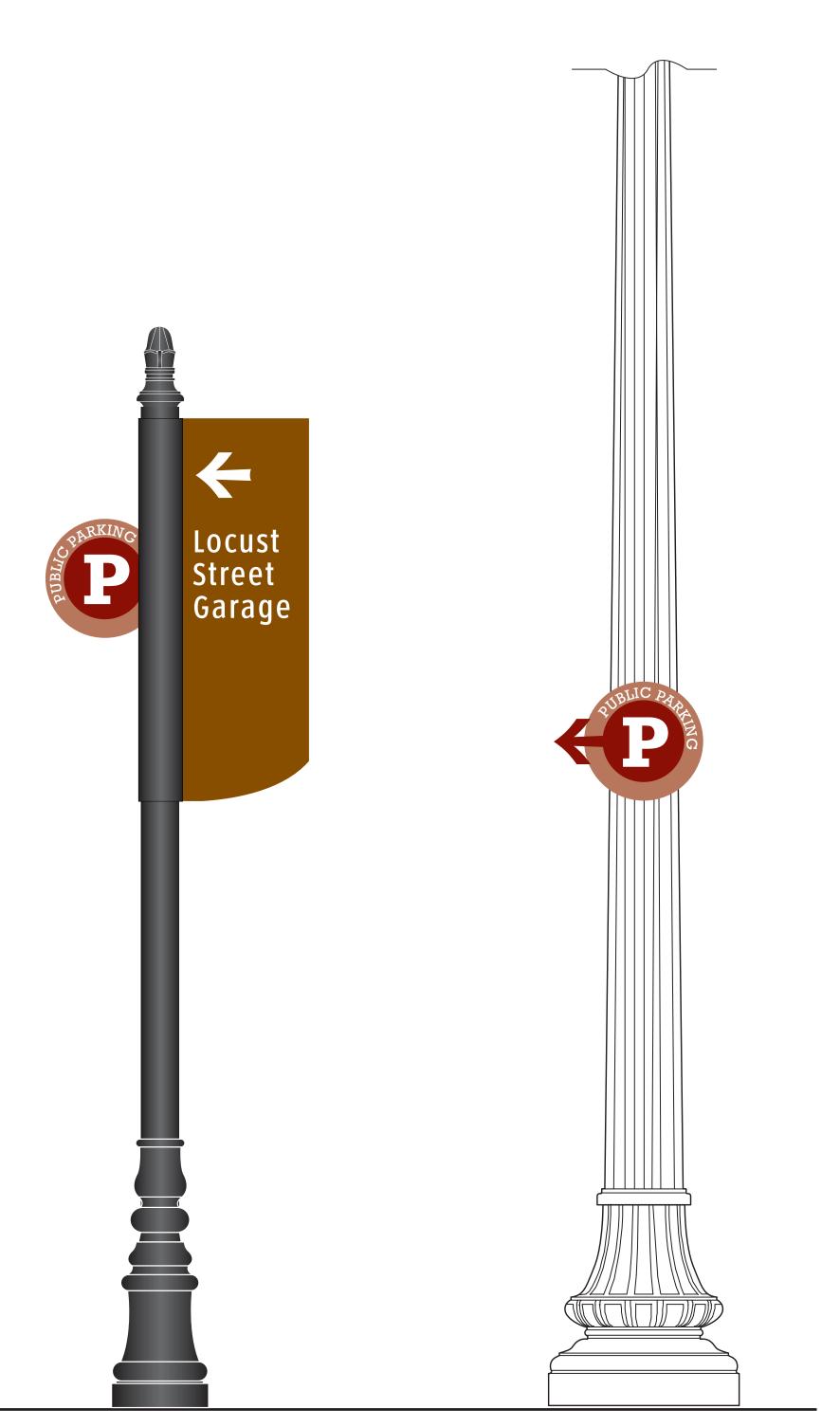
Vehicular Directional (back view)

**Destination Arrival** 



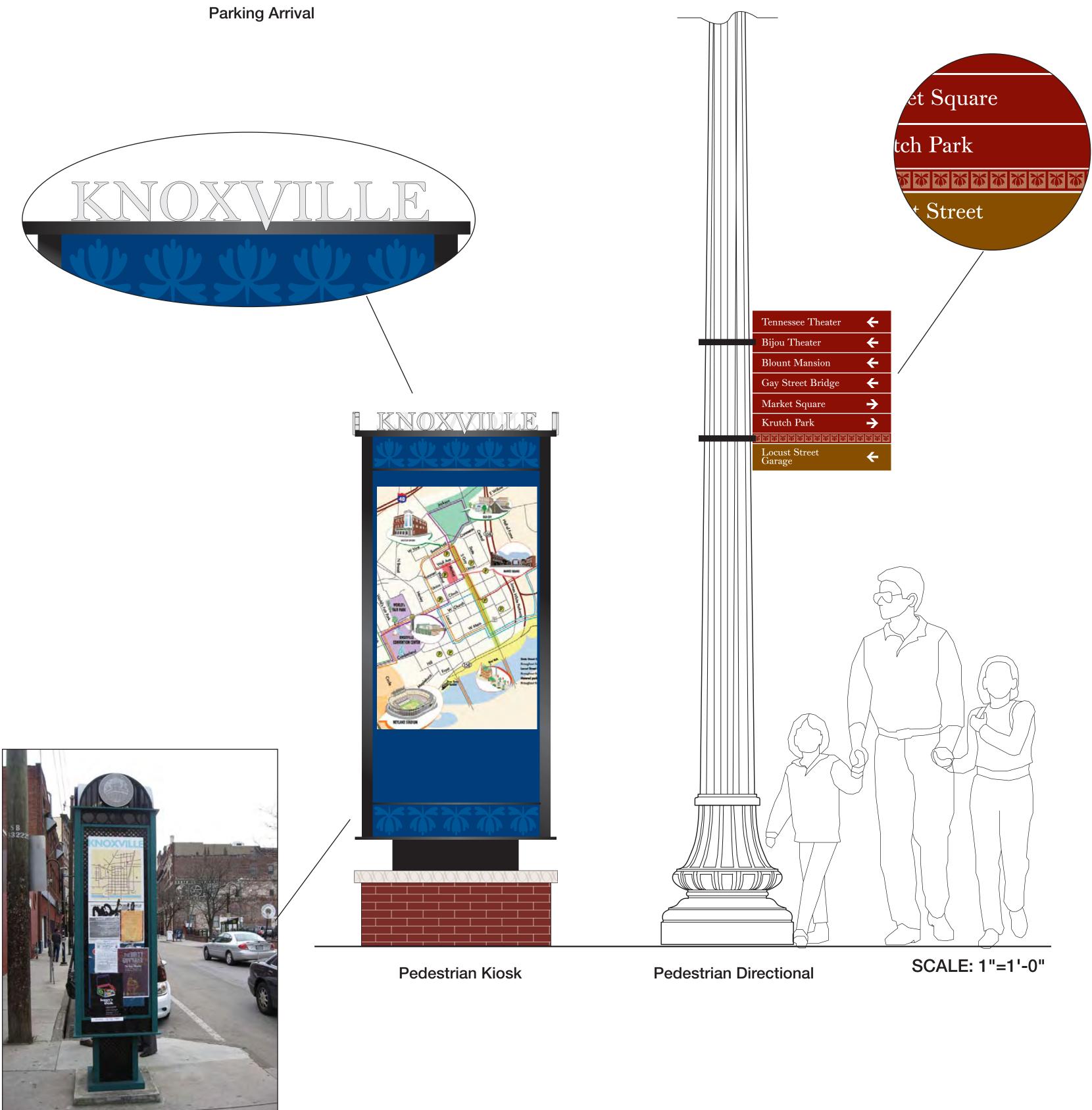








Parking Directional

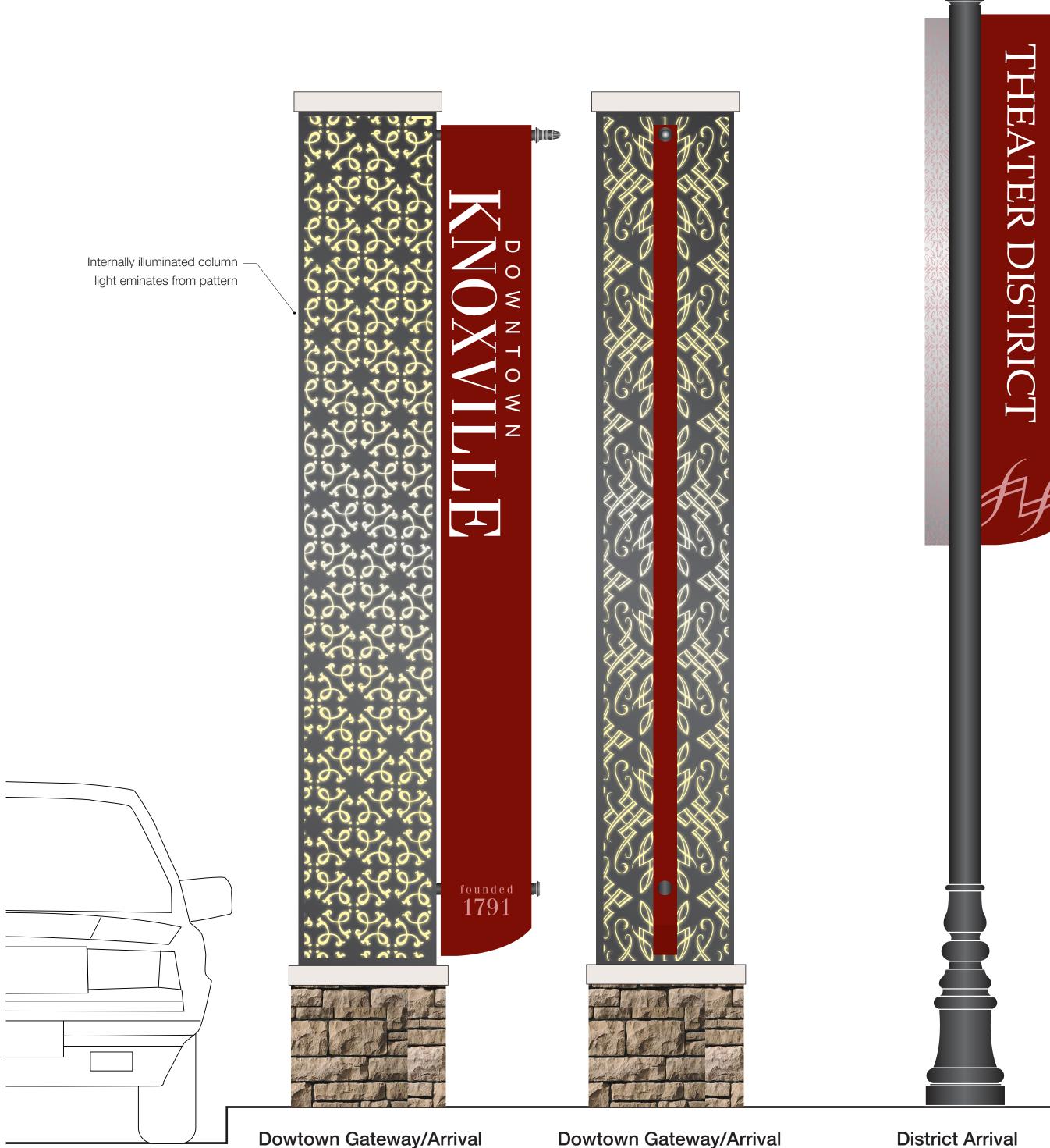








Downtown Knoxville Schematic Design | May 7, 2009

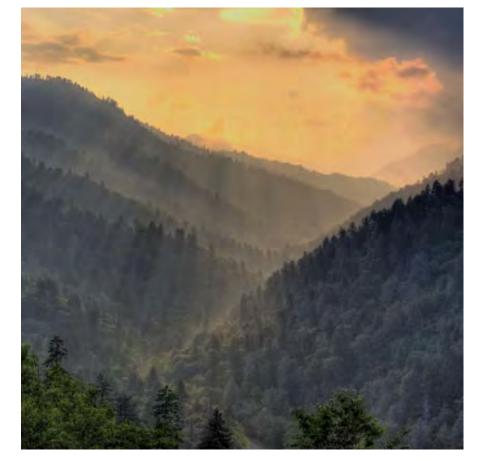


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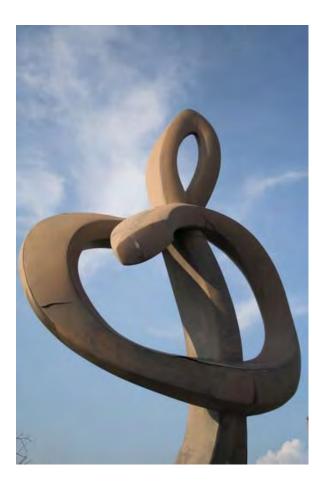
Dowtown Gateway/Arrival (front view)

Dowtown Gateway/Arrival (side view)

**District Arrival** 













Arts & Crafts Inspired patterns

OPTION D



