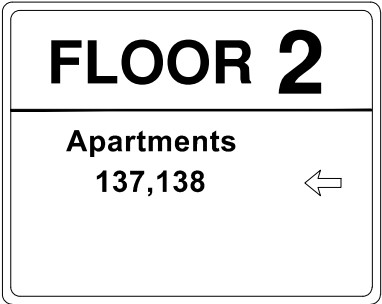
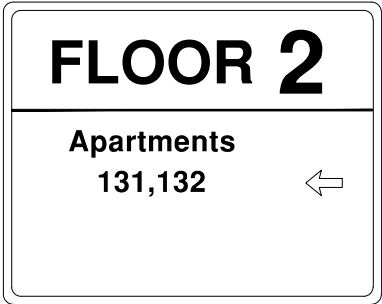
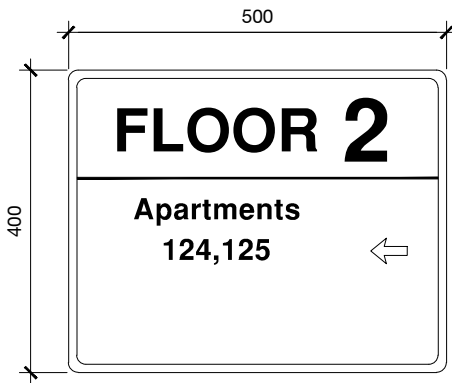
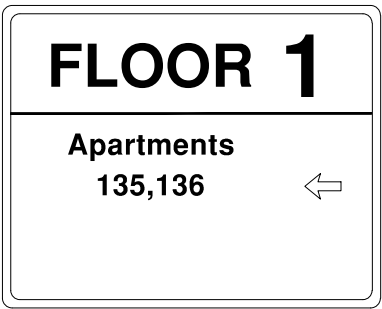
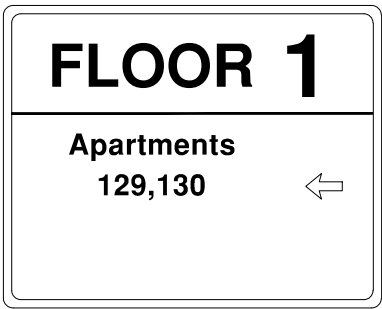
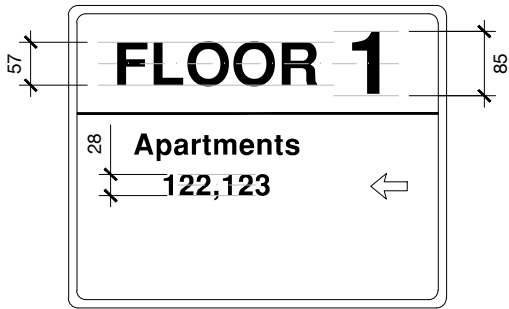
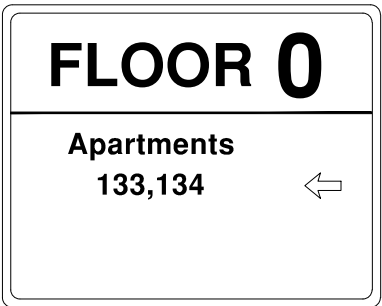
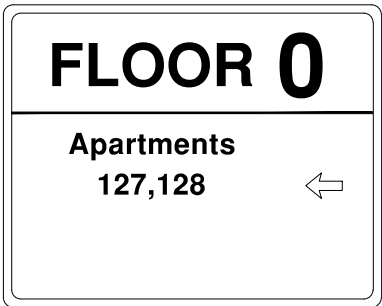
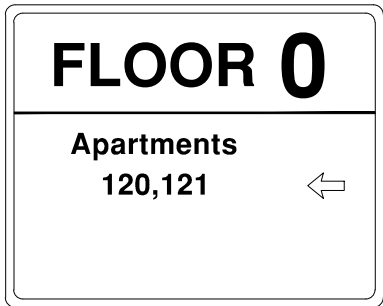




1 off each sign
2nd Floor Landing



1 off each sign
1st Floor Landing



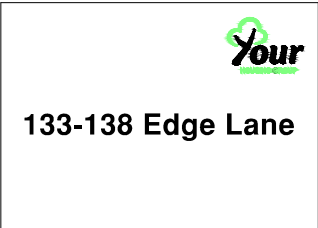
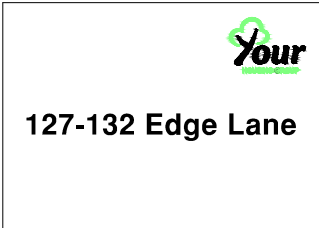
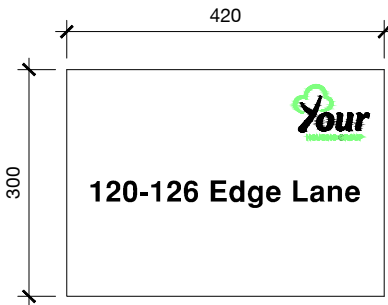
2 off each sign
GF Lobbies

Block 2
Stair 1
Internal Signage

Block 2
Stair 2
Internal Signage

Block 2
Stair 3
Internal Signage

Brushed silver acm
with dark blue text



Block 2
Stair 1
External Signage

Block 2
Stair 2
External Signage

Block 2
Stair 3
External Signage

2 off each sign
Entrance Doors

Brushed signs with full
colour printed logo
and black text

0 5 10cm

Notes | Sketch schemes may be based on plan information of unknown origin and is subject to verification and survey. Contractors must verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work or shop drawings. This drawing is not to be scaled. Use figured dimensions only. Ensure digital versions are plotted at 'Actual Size'. Building areas are liable to adjustment over the course of the design process due to ongoing construction detailing developments. Subject to statutory approvals and survey. The bar above is to check that the drawing has been printed to scale.

Wayfinding signage

To assist the fire service to identify each floor in a block of flats with a top storey more than 11m above ground level floor identification signs and flat indicator signs must be provided. Wayfinding signage is required for new builds following a change to Part B of the Building Regulations and is not retrospective. However, YHG will work towards installing wayfinding signage in all buildings over 11m and in buildings with complex layouts such as large Extra Care villages if not already in place.

The floor identification signs should meet all the following conditions.

- The signs should be located on every landing of a protected stairway and every protected corridor/lobby (or open access balcony) into which a firefighting lift opens. In addition, YHG will install signage in corridors where a non-firefighting lift opens as good practice.
- The text should be in sans serif typeface with a letter height of at least 50mm. The height of the numeral that designates the floor number should be at least 75mm. YHG will use Calibri font as their chosen Sans Serif typeface.
- The signs should be visible from the top step of a firefighting stair and, where possible, from inside a firefighting lift when the lift car doors open.
- The signs should be mounted between 1.7m and 2m above floor level and, as far as practicable, all the signs should be mounted at the same height.
- The text should be on a contrasting background, easily legible and readable in low level lighting conditions or when illuminated with a torch. YHG will explore the cost implications of installing luminous signage.

The wording used on each floor identification sign should take the form Floor X, with X designating the number of the storey, as intended for reference by residents. The floor number designations should meet all the following conditions.

- The floor closest to the ground level should be designated as either Floor 0 or Ground Floor.
- Each floor above the ground floor should be numbered sequentially beginning with Floor 1.
- A lower ground floor should be designated as either Floor -1 or Lower Ground Floor.
- Each floor below the ground floor should be numbered sequentially beginning with Floor -1 or Basement 1.

All floor identification signs should be supplemented by flat indicator signs, which provide information relating to the flats accessed on each storey. The flat indicator signs should meet all of the following conditions.

- The signs should be sited immediately below the floor identification signs, such that the top edge of the sign is no more than 50mm below the bottom edge of the floor identification sign.
- The wording should take the form Flats X-Y, with the lowest flat number first.
- The text should be in sans serif typeface with a letter height of at least half that of the floor indicator sign.
- The wording should be supplemented by arrows when flats are in more than one direction. For example, if a corridor leads in two directions with flats 15 to 19 in one direction and flats 20 to 25 are in the other direction each set of flat numbers must be marked with a directional arrow to indicate the location
- The text and arrows should be on a contrasting background, easily legible and readable in low level lighting conditions or when illuminated with a torch. Again, YHG will explore the cost implications of installing luminous signage.

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
Project Edge Lane, Openshaw				
Drawing Signage Details Apartment Block 2				
Client Lovell				
BIM Suitability	Description	SUITABLE FOR CONSTRUCTION		BIM Suitability Code A
Status	Construction	2 Riverside Way Whitehall Waterfront	320 City Road Angel	edward architecture
Date	11/22	LEEDS ■	LONDON □	
Drawn	AH	LS1 4EH t 0113 819 8041	EC1V 2NZ t 0203 883 8602	
Checked	CR	w edwardarchitecture.co.uk	e info@edwardarchitecture.co.uk	
Scale (A3)	1:10	e info@edwardarchitecture.co.uk		
Project	Originator	Discipline	Drawing No	Rev
0723	- EA	- A	- C2031-	