Place Branding Through a Design Lens

entro

About Us

International and Interdisciplinary

Established in 1966 in Montreal Toronto, Calgary, New York, Zürich 55+ Team



What we do





Connect people to places.

Give places identity and meaning Create design that is practical & beautiful Make everyday experiences inspirational

Brand Strategy and Identity

We distill the essence of an entity into a positioning that can transcend and unify the way a brand is expressed.





OMERS	Professional Engineers Ontario	TORONTO FINANCIAL DISTRICT	Labatt	JDS	MÿndTec	Super C		Grace	
	Smart Border		240 SPARKS	AURIGEN		Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec	HVB Group	susur	Avenor
Registrar of Imported Vehicles	000	THE GLOBE AND MAIL	Schulich School of Business York University	Canada Trust	OPB	Alberta at the Smithsonian	№ Nexfor	·A	NORQUEST
CGI	TYWCA	₹ @@@@		MDS	LIVITGSTON			OLIVER&BONACINI RESTAURANTS	Ciba
	The Strategic Counsel	CA	ACTRA	st oseph Communications	S)	RMA	SKYDOME	CAE	ınnocon
Arts2000	(0)	bannock		Beau ∗ mark	INMET	VIEWER'S CHOICE	ARCADIAN		PAT

Marketing Communications

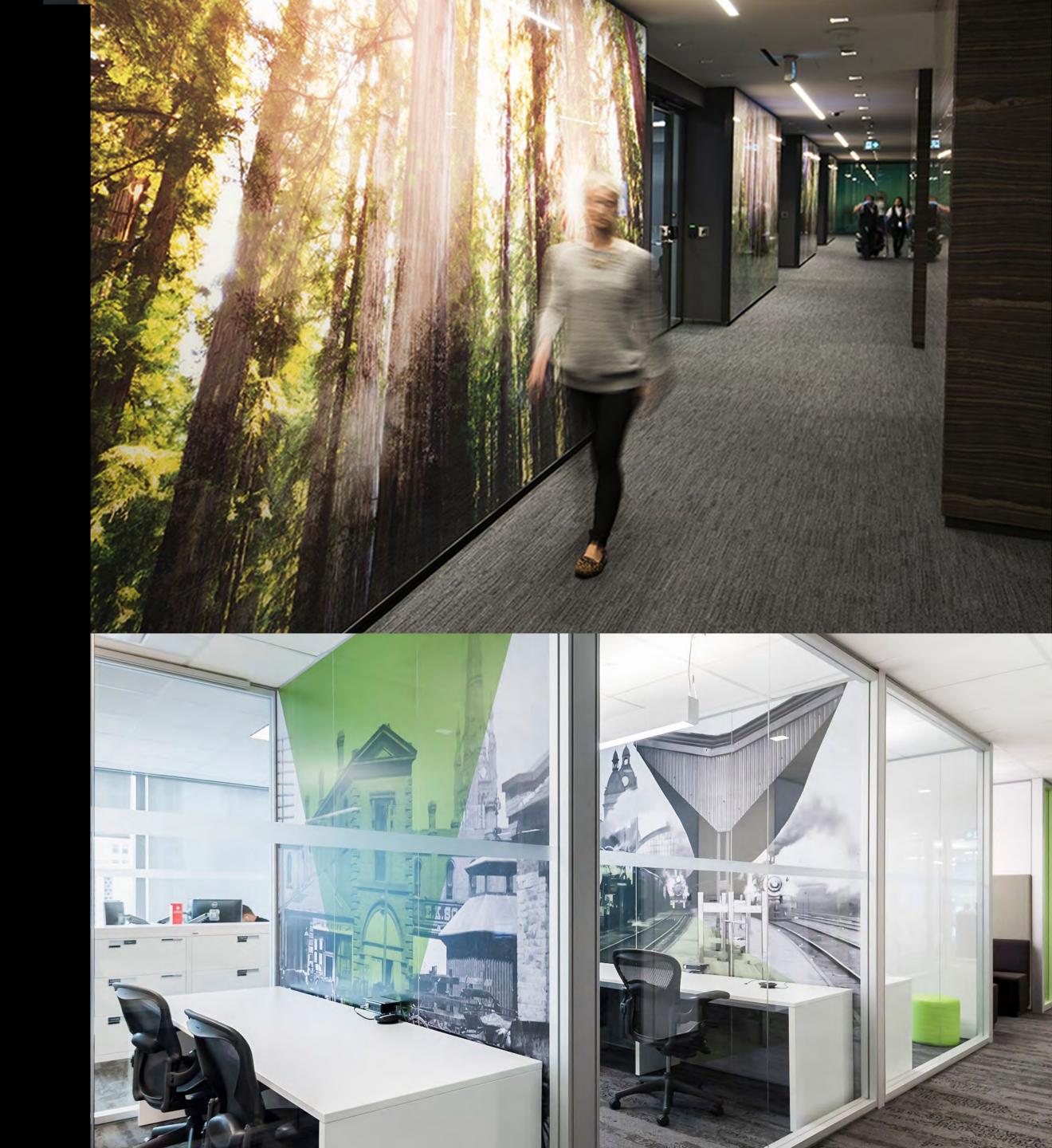
We provide marketing, strategy, and planning services to realize all of our client's communications initiatives.





Placemaking & Experiential Graphic Design

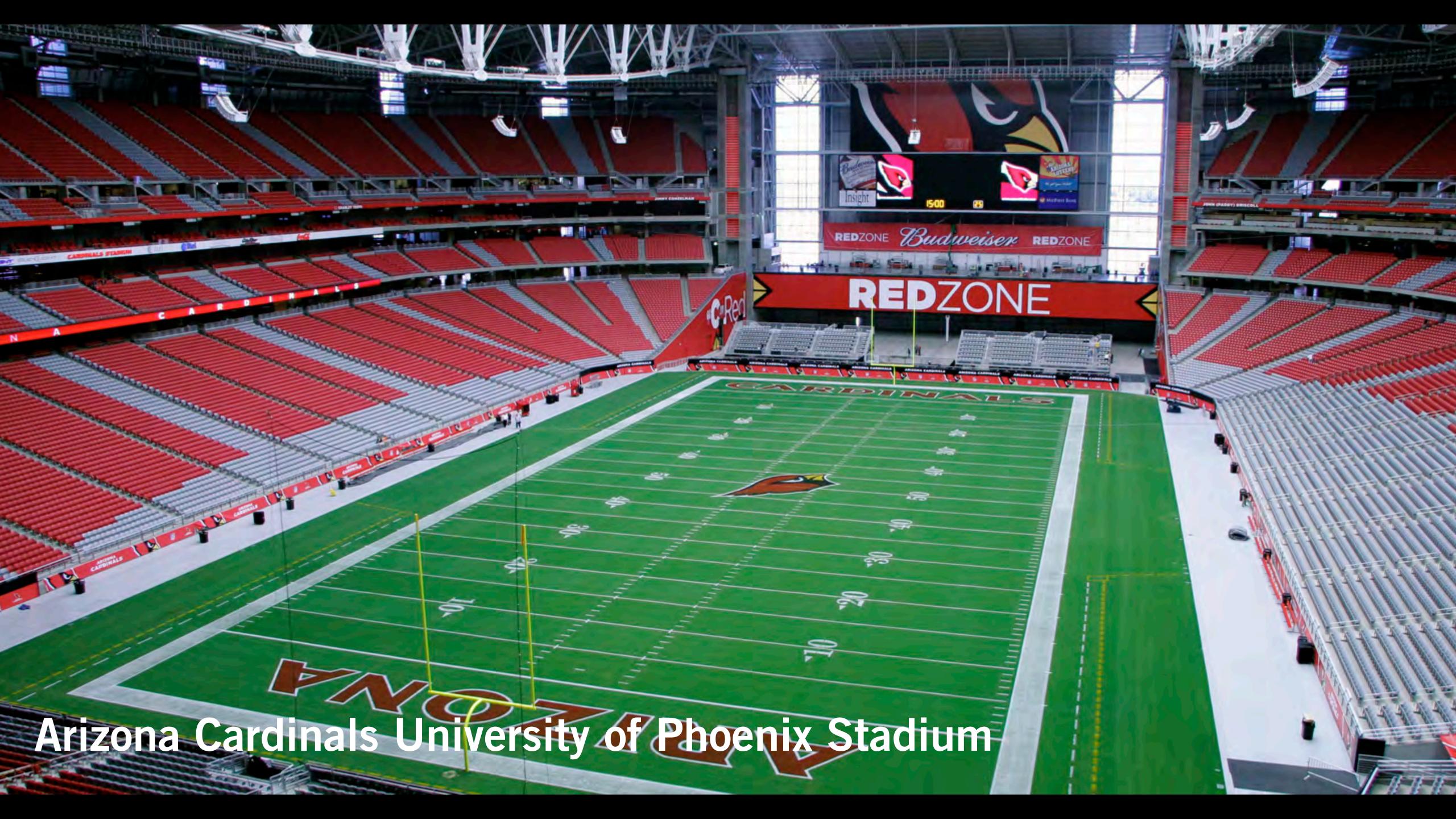
We inform and enrich the daily lives of those who use a space.











Wayfinding

We create a system that supports a user's ability to navigate the built environment easily, efficiently, and confidently.

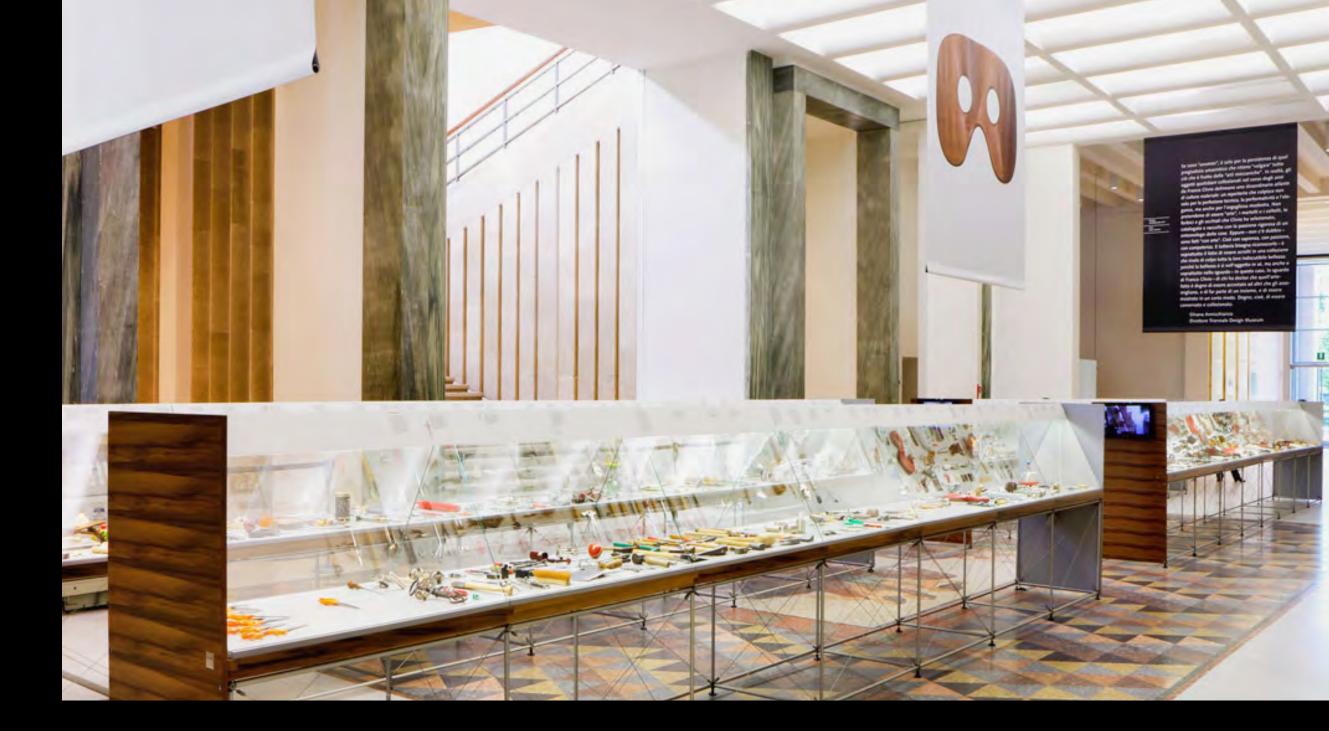






Exhibit Design

We design, develop, and manage the creation of exhibits.





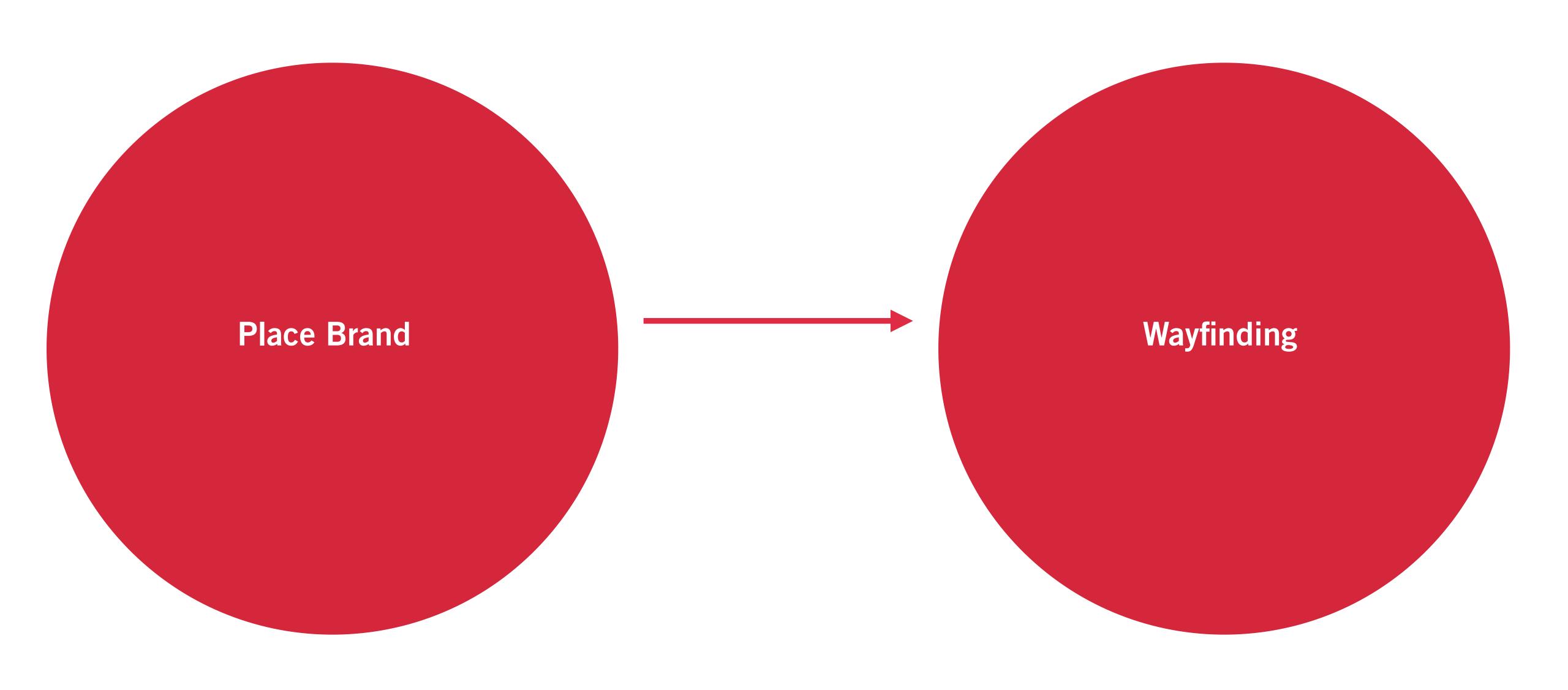


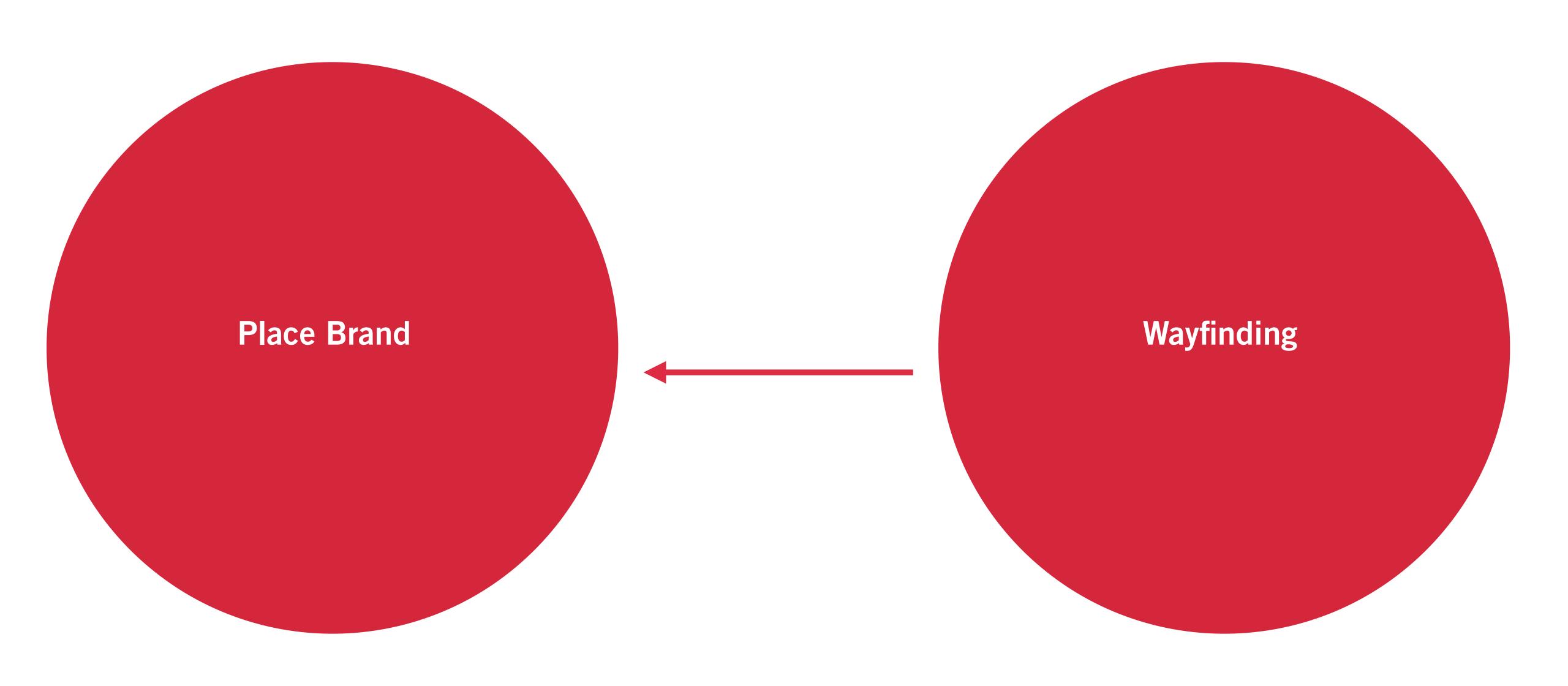


Place Branding & Experiential Design

Holistic Service







Philosophy

A place brand defines and communicates what a place stands for, a promise it makes, and the personality it conveys.

Seeking to enhance the user experience through thoughtful and creative design solutions.

Balancing functionality and beauty to create experiences that connect with people on an emotional level.

Using research and science to better understand how people think, feel and behave within any environment.

Subjective vs. Objective



Inclusive of users, staff, services, destinations, spaces & stakeholders

Inclusive of users, staff, services, destinations, spaces & stakeholders

Compelling Brand Framework

Inclusive of users, staff, services, destinations, spaces & stakeholders



Compelling Brand Framework

Unique offer; encapsulates intended values and positioning

Holistic Understanding

Inclusive of users, staff, services, destinations, spaces & stakeholders

+

Compelling Brand Framework

Unique offer; encapsulates intended values and positioning



Unified Communication

Holistic Understanding

Inclusive of users, staff, services, destinations, spaces & stakeholders

+

Compelling Brand Framework

Unique offer; encapsulates intended values and positioning



Unified Communication

Visually clear, consistently recognizable & well integrated

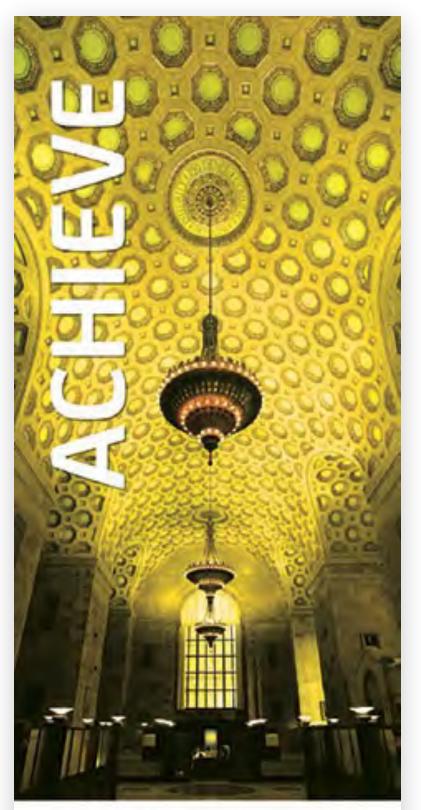
Design can **fuel a dialogue between people** and the **spaces** they occupy.

Toronto Financial District

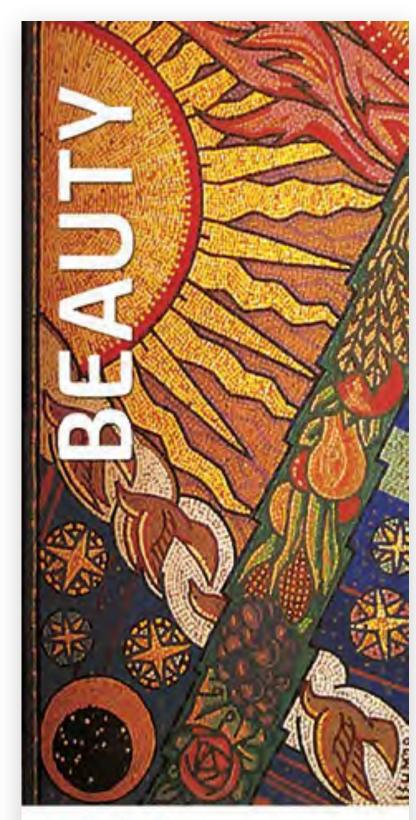
Creating a distinct & identifiable brand & brand guidelines for the financial district located in the heart of downtown Toronto.



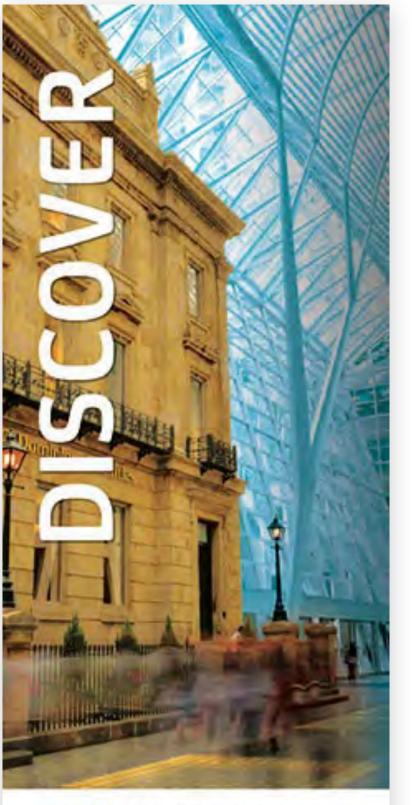




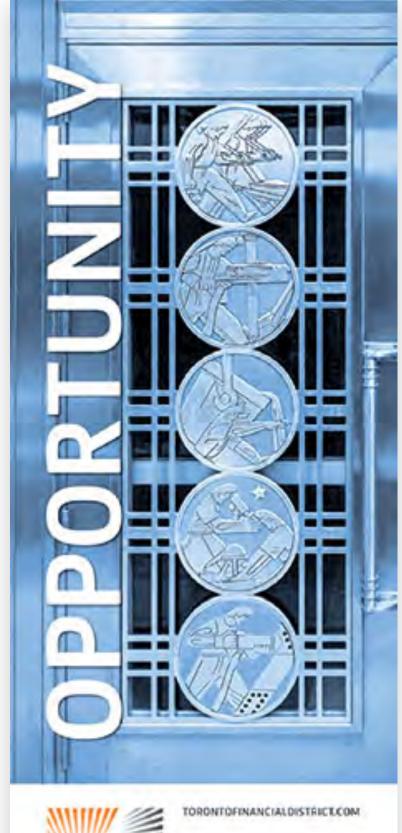




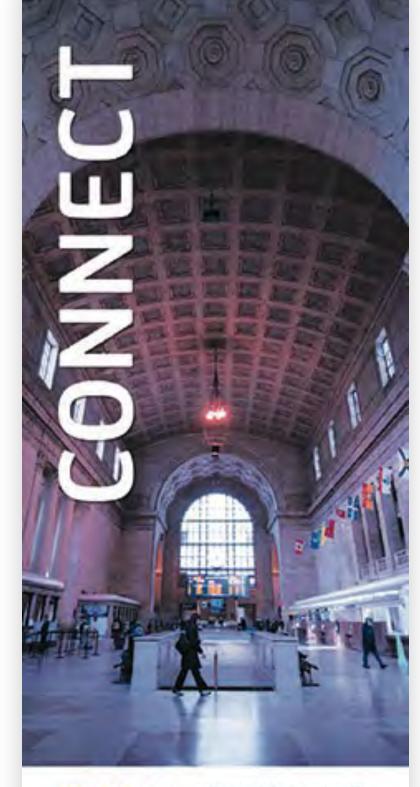














A PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY FOR TORONTO'S FINANCIAL DISTRICT



RAISING THE STANDARD



PRINCIPLES

Prior to the establishment of the Toronto Financial District BIA, . Ensuring activities are better-coordinated to improve there was no organization to champion improvements in infrastructure and the public realm for the area as a whole. Despite its prominence, there has never been a comprehensive planning strategy focusing on the public realm in the Financial District. As an economic development agency within the Financial District, the Toronto Financial District BIA has developed this public realm strategy to identify risks and opportunities for improvements, and to mitigate negative impacts caused by not addressing operational and aesthetic constraints in the existing

- physical environment.

 Key strategic directives that have influenced the development of this strategy include:
- · Working with businesses in the district to achieve and
- Improving urban landscape through spatial planning policy;
 Promoting beautification and investment to
- upgrade infrastructure;
 Ensuring the Financial District is well-maintained, integrated, connected and accessible;

MAKING IT BETTER

operations within the district; and,

· Advocating for the needs of Financial District members

Taking directive from the Toronto Financial District BIA's strategic plan, two overarching principles were used to guide

the development of this strategy. These principles are to foster positive experiences by:

Making the public realm work (function and operations).

considerations (Tools for Decisions Making, Considerations for People and Operational Considerations), will be applied

to ensure projects meet organizational goals and objectives (Appendix A).

· Making the public realm better (aesthetics).

- · Ensure the City is held accountable for maintaining assets. Ensure use of materials that are easily maintained.
 Ensure that planning takes long-term maintenance
- requirements into consideration.

 Ensure coordination with other BIAs, City agencies and the private sector.

· Consider area operations and priorities.

MAKING IT WORK

- Use the highest-quality City standards.
 Ensure consistent application of standards.
- Leverage existing capital programs.
 Ensure spaces feel safe, secure and friendly.

Connect to existing public spaces.

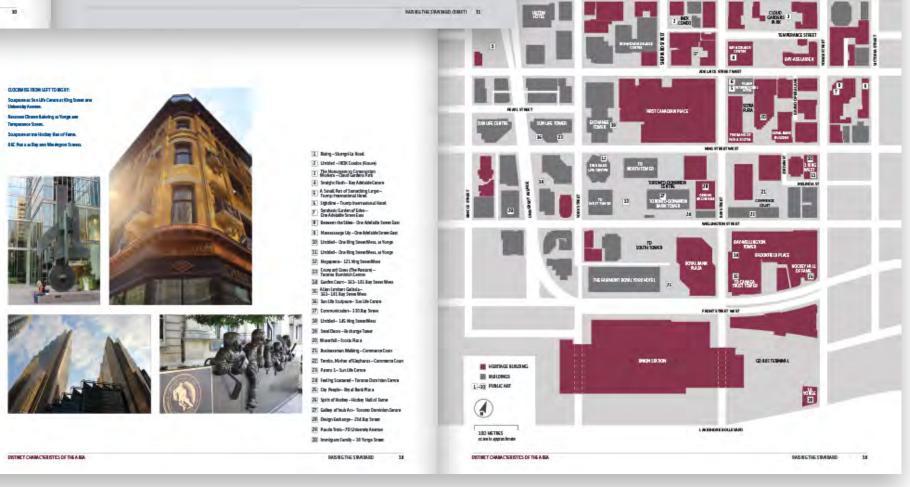
Planning for a district-wide strategy to improve the public realm began in December 2012 with the completion of an asset inventory of existing public realm conditions. More than 2,200 streetscape items, including, but not limited to, trees, lighting, street furniture, newspaper boxes, signage and sidewalk details, were recorded, photographed and mapped, noting location, conditions, and agency responsibility.

This provided both quantitative and qualitative data on the existing state of the public realm in the Financial District. While many private properties have invested in intalling and maintaining high-quality finishes, much of the publicly owned and managed infrastructure within the district is in poor condition. This inventory provided the first step in creating a consolidated. the first step in creating a consolidated vision of the problems in the area, aiding in the articulation of efficient solutions.

PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING
THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY

PROCESS

Planning for a district-wide strategy to improve



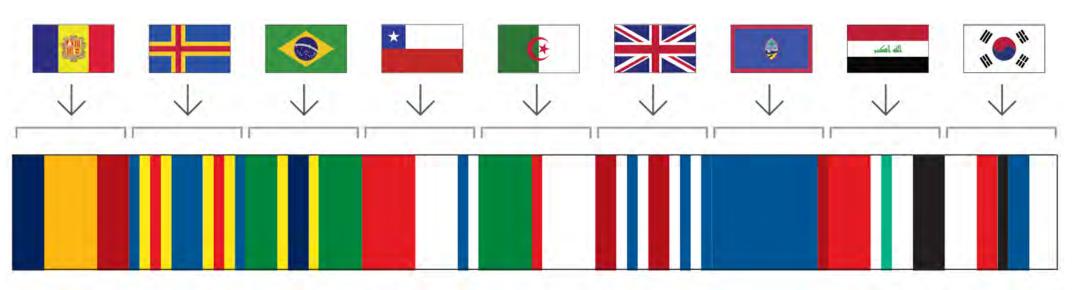
SETS IN THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT

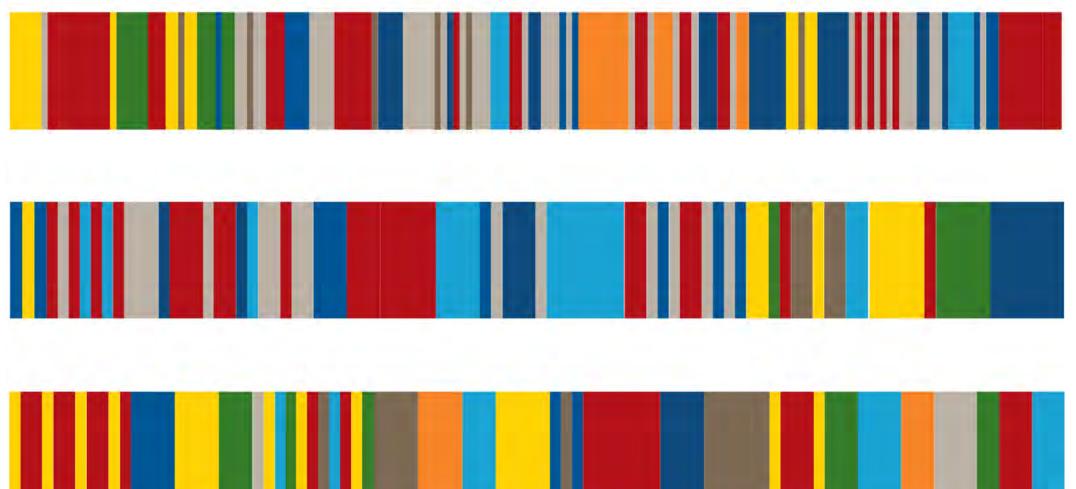
Daniels Spectrum Regent Park Arts & Cultural Centre

This 60,000 square foot, multi-tenant facility is one of the most important building blocks in the revitalization of the Regent Park neighbourhood.

Award: 2014 Architectural Record. Good Design is Good Business Award











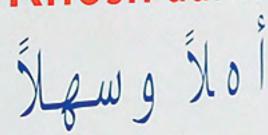






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DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT

is the strategic planning and advancement of defined areas to support the evolution of desirable destinations for visitors, by providing compelling experiences, quality infrastructure, and remarkable services to entice repeat visitation.





PLACEMAKING

is a multi-faceted approach to the planning, design and management of public spaces. Placemaking capitalizes on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, with the intention of creating public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well being.





CITY BUILDING

The sum of actions by individuals, groups or organizations that, through urban planning and built infrastructure, volunteerism and civic action, makes a city a better place today and for the future through the process of shaping the setting or public realm.







MORE ON DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT

TO STRENGTHEN THE DESTINATION EXPERIENCE BY:

- evolving the destination's visitor servicing and information offering
- facilitating and supporting new demand-generating niches
- filling any gaps between tourism expectation and the visitor experience
- advocating that Ottawa's evolution as a city apply a visitor experience lens to new development of all kinds
- integrating tourism into **symbiotic** industries (education, high-tech, government, etc.)





ACTIONS FOR SUCCESS

- 1. Awareness of and engagement with community projects
- 2. Communication and advocacy around the value of your destination's visitor economy to attract allies and build support
- **3. Consultation** how your DMO engages with external projects and how your DMO engages its audiences with DMO-driven initiatives
- 4. Research and analyse data to gauge community buy-in
- 5. Invest in destination development opportunities
- **6. Stay on top of trends** in travel what is the new frontier?



TOURISM IS A HIGH-VALUE INDUSTRY

AND A MAJOR ECONOMIC GENERATOR FOR THE CITY OF OTTAWA

In terms of direct tourism activity,
Ottawa's visitor economy supports
30,640 jobs, \$1 billion in earnings
(wages and salaries) and \$1.4 billion
in gross domestic product (GDP)















IMPROVING OUR VISITOR EXPERIENCE

GAINING VALUABLE INSIGHT THROUGH OUR VISITOR SURVEY

- Over 140,000 responses collected in 2018
- Deployed over wifi at Ottawa-area attractions and visitororiented locations



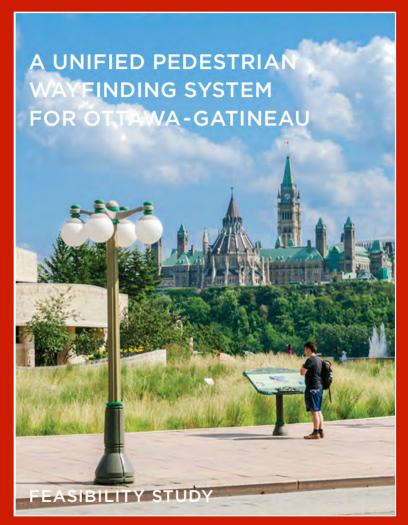








BUILDING PARTNER SUPPORT WAYFINDING PHASE 1





BUILDING PUBLIC SUPPORT WAYFINDING PHASE 1





INVESTING IN OUR CITY

OFFERING FINANCIAL SUPPORT THROUGH OUR DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT FUND

Helping to deliver unique visitor experiences that drive visitation















DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT FUND FUNDING STREAMS



TOURISM INNOVATION FUND



TOURISM PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDIES



ATTRACTIONS, FACILITIES AND TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS



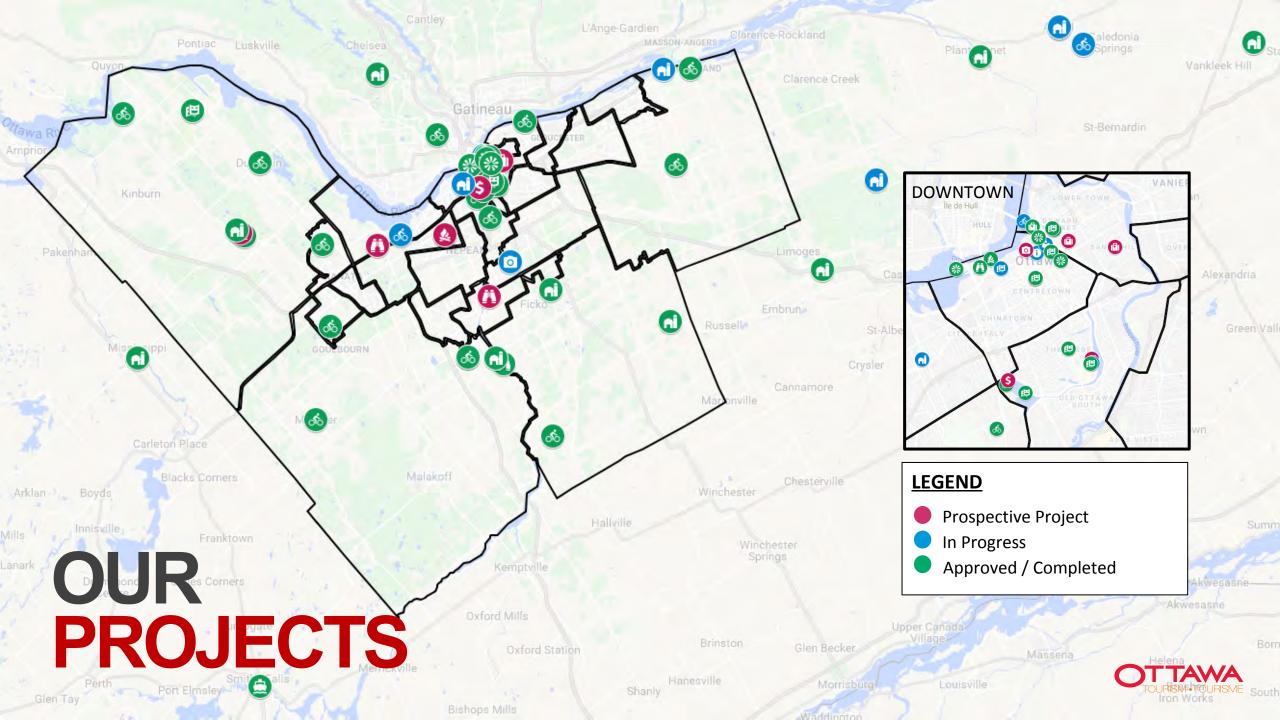
FESTIVALS AND EVENTS



EXPANSION
OF THE
REGIONAL /
NICHE
TOURISM
OFFER

www.OttawaTourism.ca/destinationdevelopment



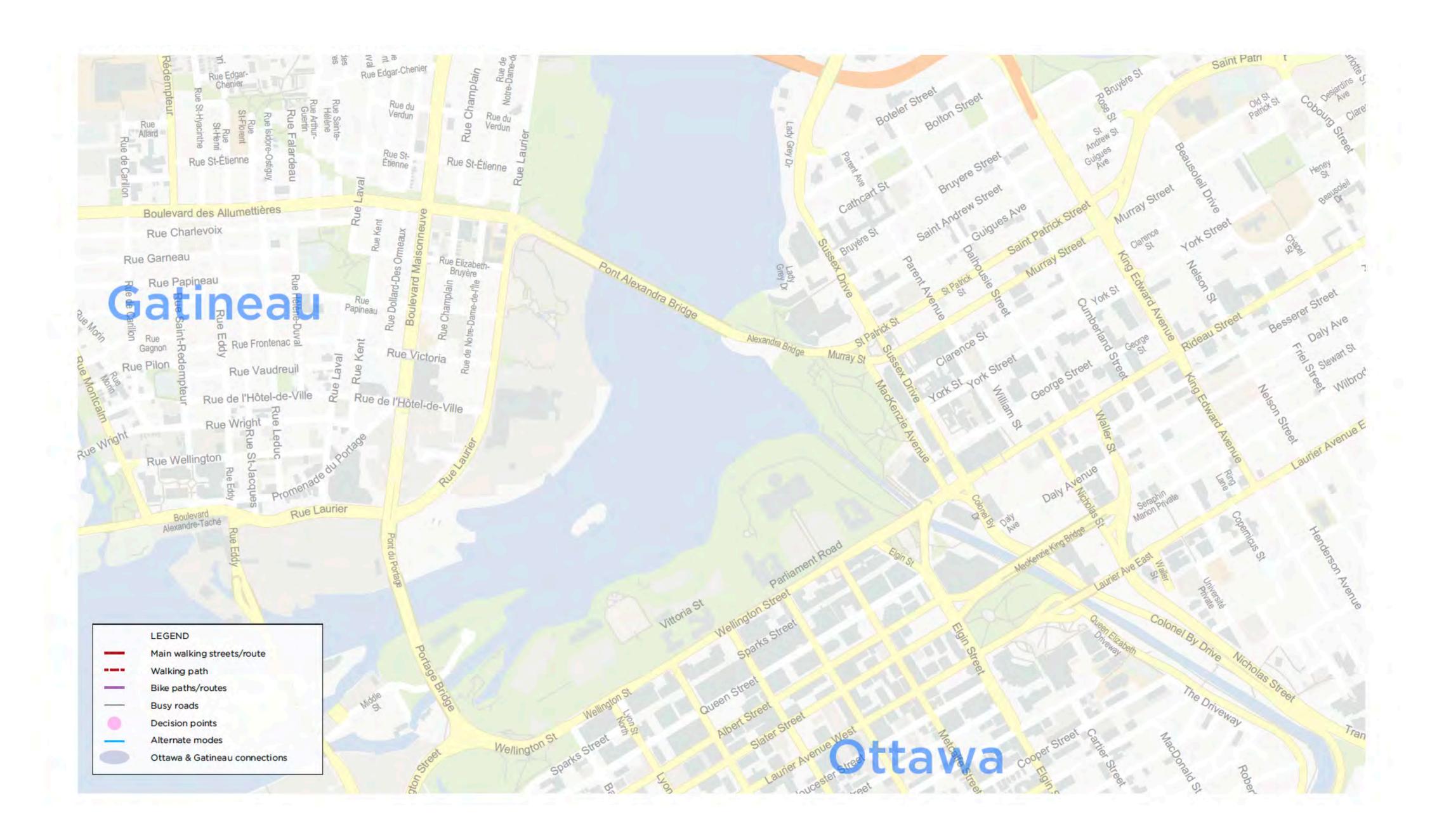


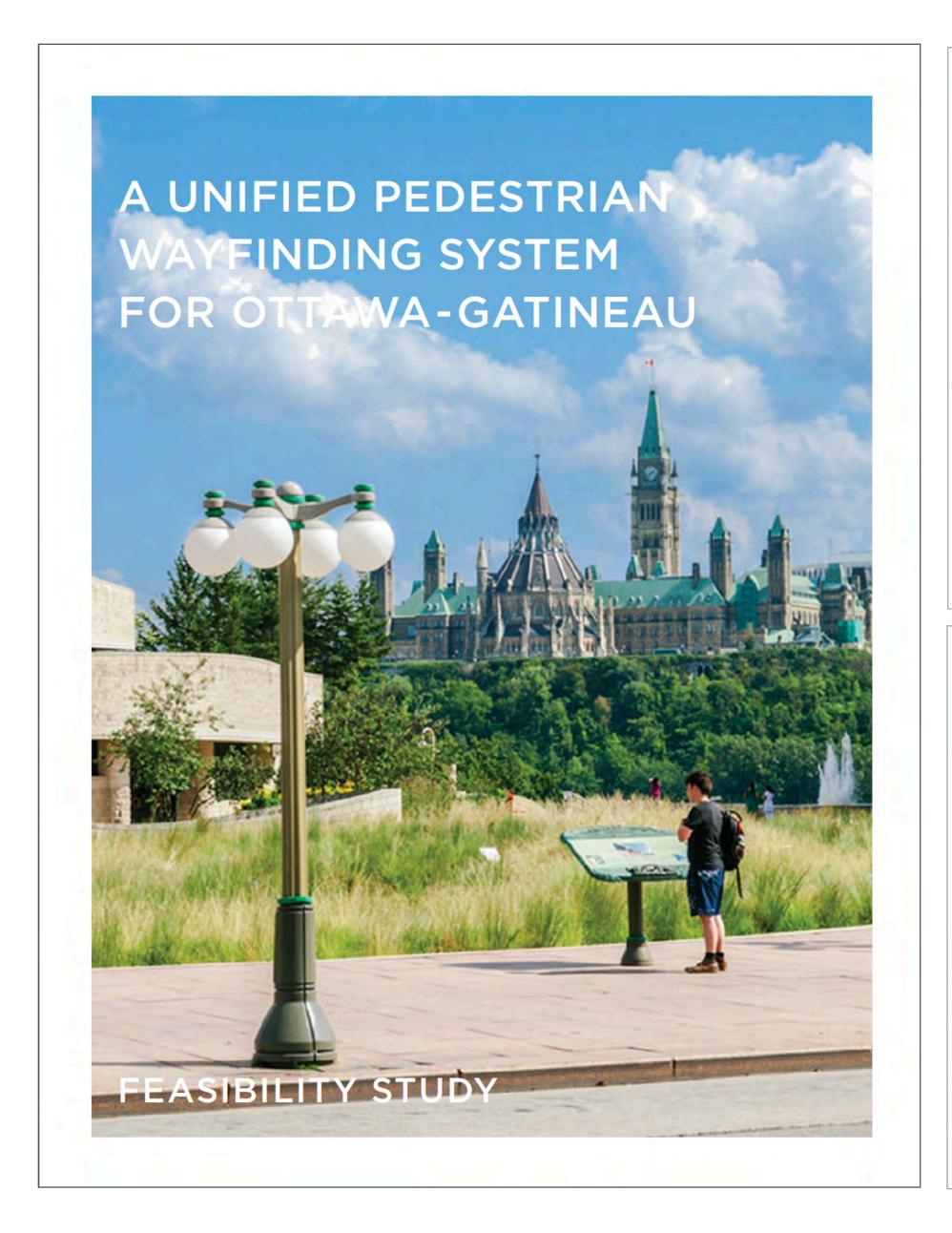


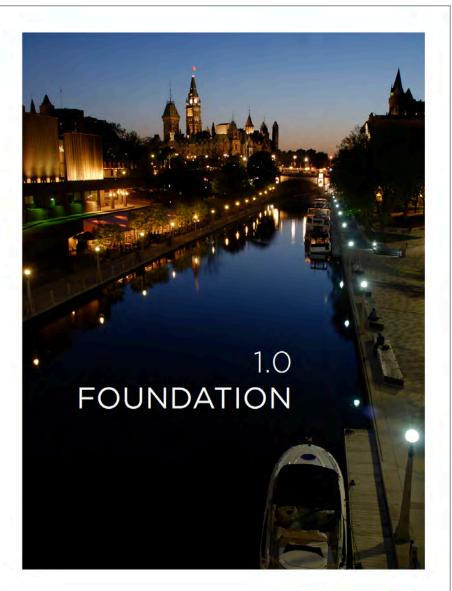
Ottawa Tourism

Ottawa & Gatineau / Ontario & Quebec



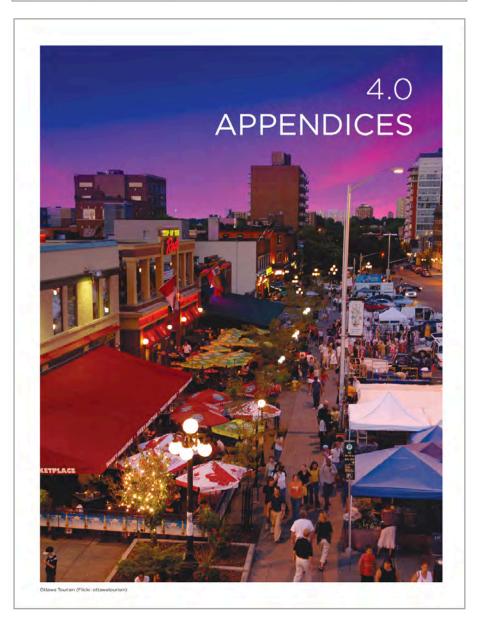












Stakeholder Engagement













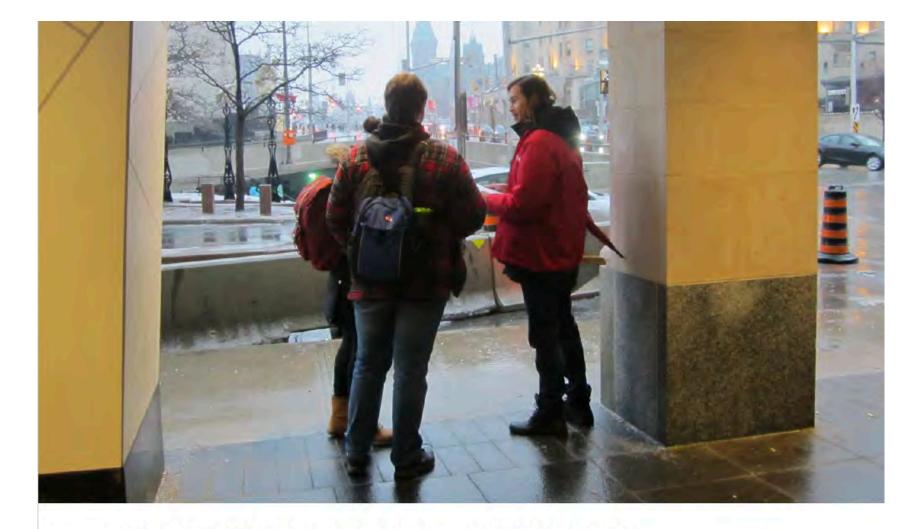
Stakeholder Engagement



2.1 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Part of the feasibility study involved stakeholder engagement as a method of engaging the broader interests who may be impacted by an Ottawa-Gatineau wayfinding system.

Stakeholders were engaged through interviews, questionnaires, shared resources, workshops, and activities. They were selected as a representative cross-section of interests and organizations across the National Capital Region.



2.2 PEDESTRIAN STREET INTERVIEWS

Used as a tool to better understand the users of a potential pedestrian wayfinding signage system, pedestrians were interviewed as part of the research process. These interviews, 64 in total, were conducted on March 7-8, 2017.

As part of the research process, pedestrians were informally engaged with a pre-set bilingual questionnaire on locations around the National Capital Region. The surveys were conducted March 7–8, 2017, and available in both French and English. To address the two-day time limitation for pedestrian surveys, a separate online questionnaire was designed (see Section 2.4).

One limitation of the street interviews was that the weather did not cooperate, with freezing rain throughout the March 7 survey time. While stakeholders were able to provide alternate indoor survey locations within their organizations, this limited many of the survey locations to Ottawa-only which impacted collecting from a broader geographic base.

The survey results are entirely anonymous, though basic demographic questions were asked, including both written and spoken languages, and general residence of the interviewee (local, or visitor).

As an interview style, part of the dialogue was to engage the pedestrian and understand more about how they understand the neighbourhoods and districts within Ottawa-Gatineau, as well as understanding their comfort level for using a map. All pedestrians were engaged in order to understand how they oriented themselves through conversation. Those who were tourists were asked what wayfinding tools they had been using to find their way around while visiting.

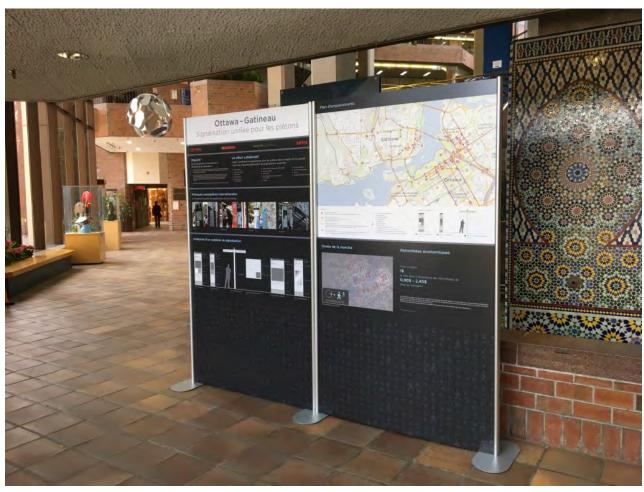
Public Engagement





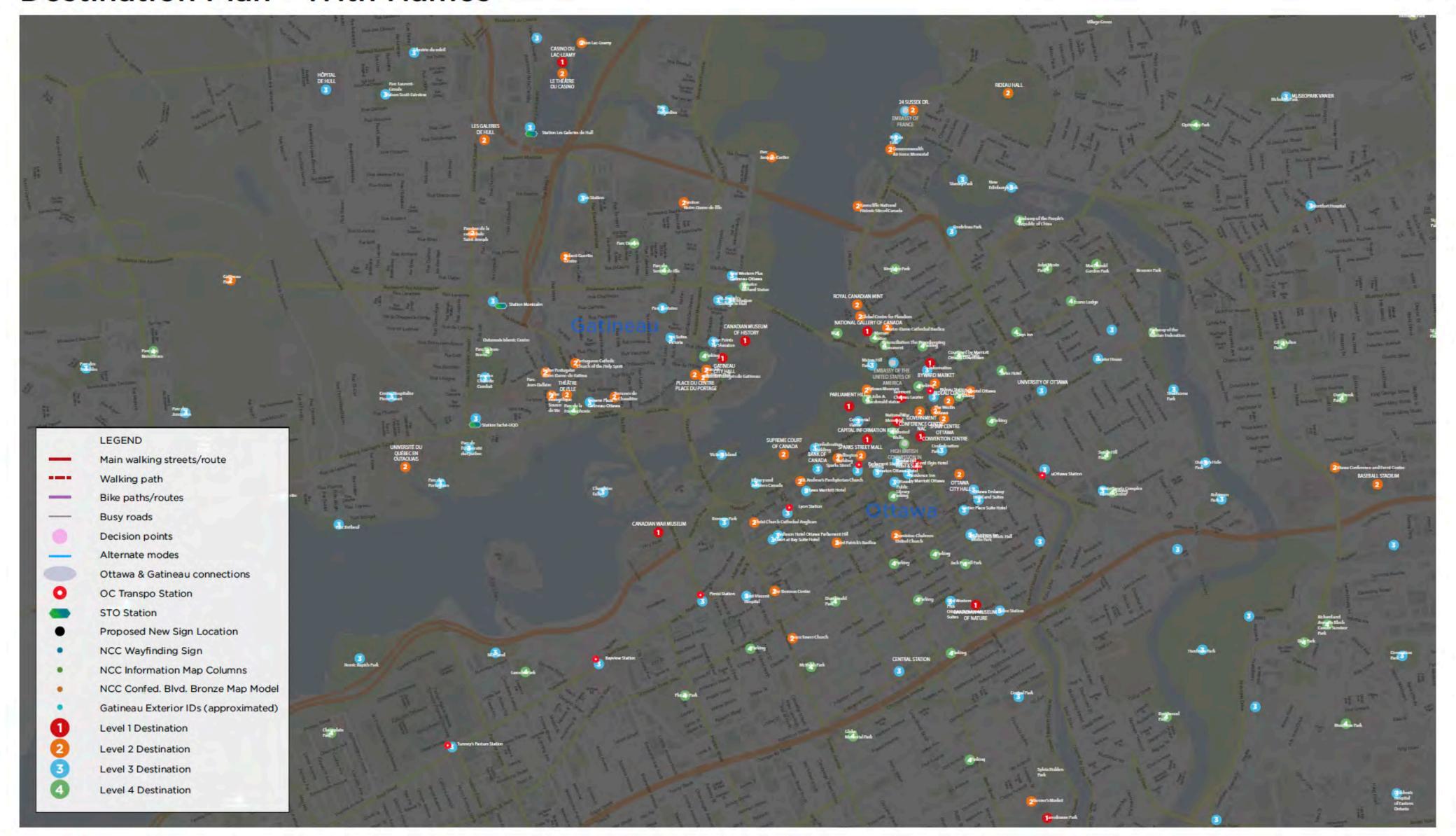


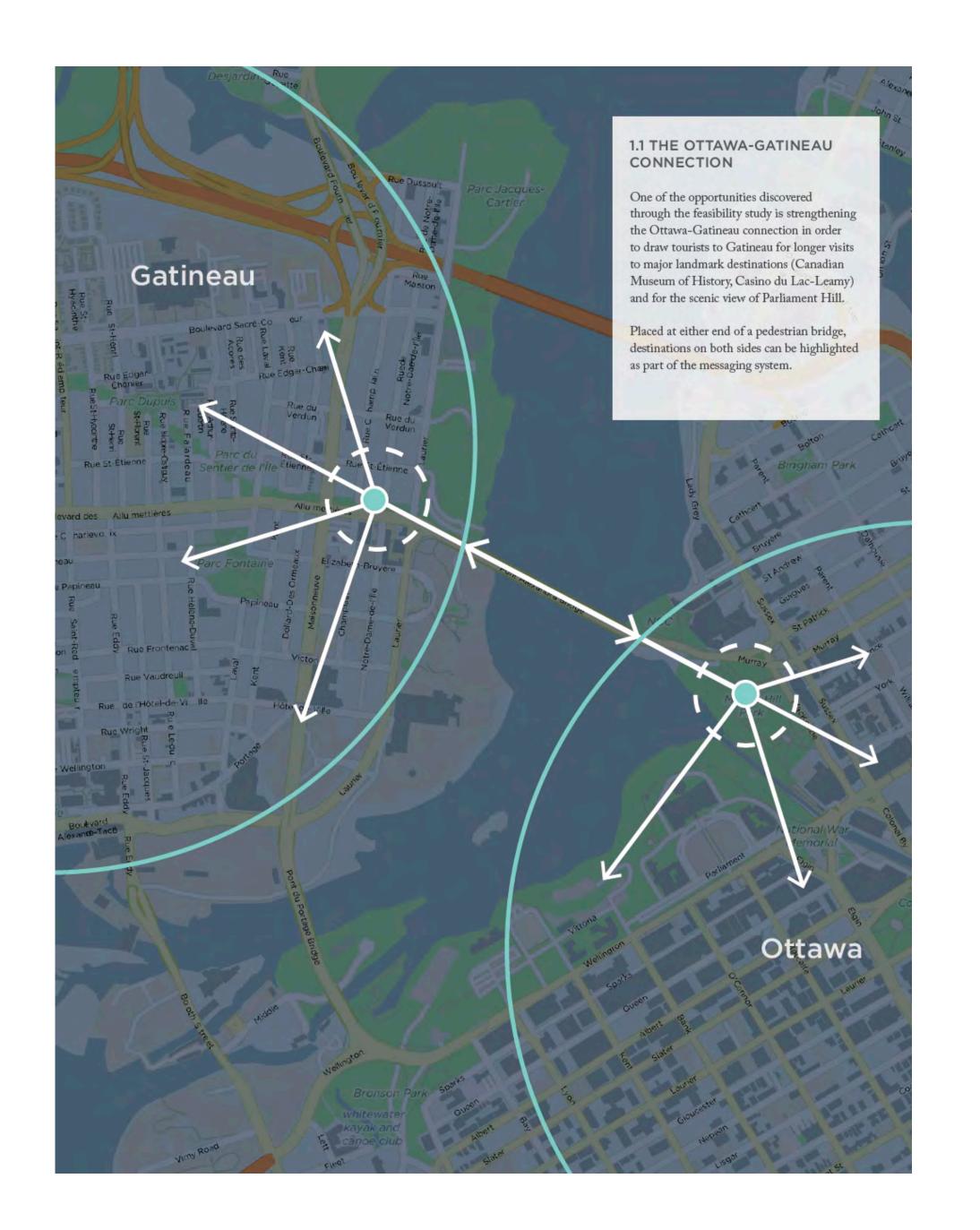


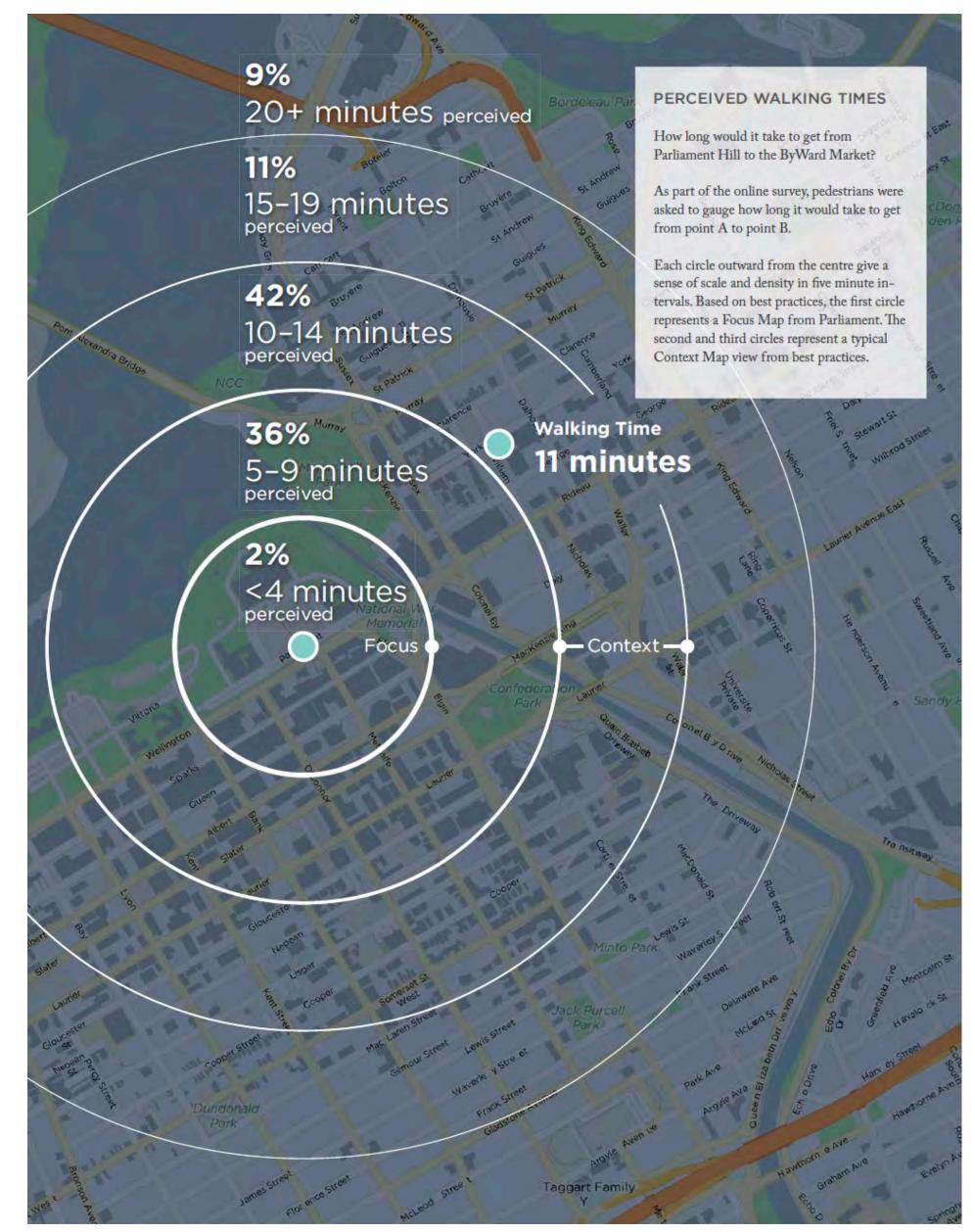




Destination Plan - With Names







Walking Times - Actual

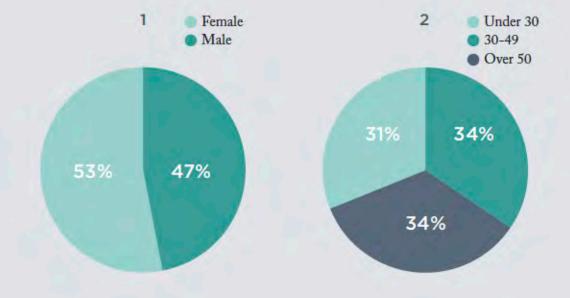


2.3 PEDESTRIAN STREET INTERVIEWS

1. Gender

2. Age Group

Both age and gender demographics were evenly split between all categories.

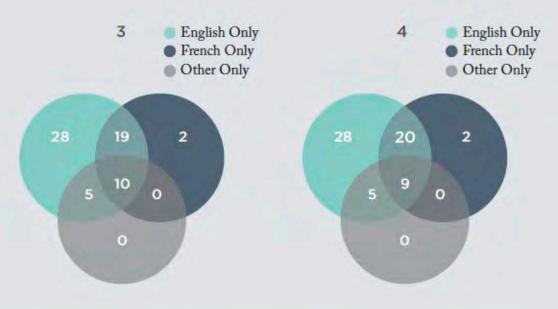


3. Languages Spoken

4. Languages Read

While the results reflect the Ottawa-density in survey locations, the results reinforce the necessity of bilingual messaging.

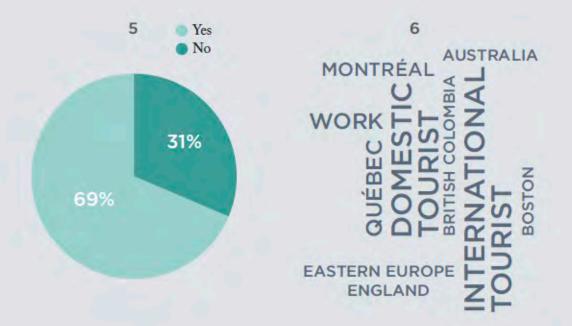
No pedestrians were encountered who did not speak English or French.



5. Do you live in Ottawa-Gatineau?

6. (If no) What brings you to Ottawa-Gatineau? Where are you from?

Given that the intercept survey was conducted in March during no major winter festivals, the majority of interviewees were local and not tourists.



PEDESTRIAN WAYFINDING FOR OTTAWA-GATINEAU | FEASIBILITY STUDY (DRAFT) | 44

2.3 PEDESTRIAN STREET INTERVIEWS

8. Do you have a specific destination?

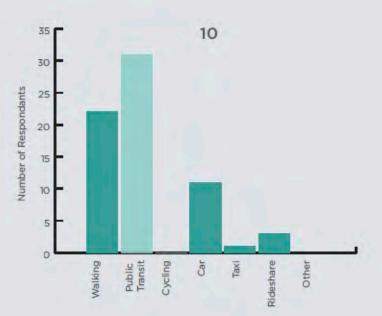
9. Could you describe how you would get there from here?

Most pedestrians were goal-oriented, with a destination they were heading to. In explaining to the interviewers how they were intending to get to their destination, the majority verbally identified through paths as their mental map.



10. How did you get here today?

As this was a street-based interview, the majority of persons identified walking or public transit as their primiary method of getting around. This result is different than the online public survey where the car was identified as the primary method of transportation, followed by public transit and walking.



11. Can you show me the maps/tools you used to get here today?

Digital and smartphone maps were the primary method of wayfinding, for both tourists and residents. Non-location centric apps, such as Google Maps, are popular, as they work across a wide range of destinations, and aren't locked to a single geographic area. Local knowledge maps, such as OC Transpo, paper, and "metal map" (i.e. bronze) were identified as well, showing benefit to having insitu maps such as part of wayfinding.



PEDESTRIAN WAYFINDING FOR OTTAWA-GATINEAU | FEASIBILITY STUDY (DRAFT) | 46

2.4 PUBLIC ONLINE SURVEY

1. Gender

2. Age Group

Differing from the Pedestrian Interviews, the demographics for the online survey skewed female, with a majority of participants between ages 30-49.



3. Languages Spoken

4. Languages Read

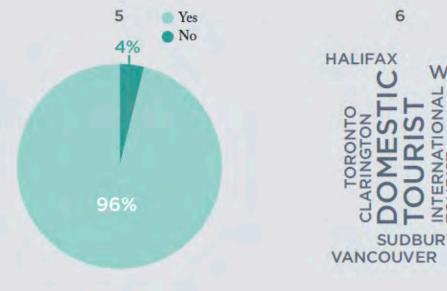
Similar to the Pedestrian Interviews, the results reflect the distribution channels (i.e. stakeholder promotions). However, as with the Pedestrian Interviews, the results reinforce the necessity of bilingual messaging.



5. Do you live in Ottawa-Gatineau?

6. (If no) What brings you to Ottawa-Gatineau? Where are you from?

Given the promotional channels, the online survey garnered a high local response rate. As such, the results display a better understanding of local views and needs for a pedestrian wayfinding system, and current transportation.



2.4 PUBLIC ONLINE SURVEY

7. In the past 24 hours, what modes of transportation did you use to get around Ottawa-Gatineau?

8. Which was your primary method to get around Ottawa-Gatineau?

Similar to the results of the Pedestrian Interview, walking, car, and public transit represent a large proportion of how people travel through Ottawa-Gatineau.

What is particularly interesting is how many modes of transportation residents use to navigate Ottawa-Gatineau, with half of respondents using two forms of transportation, 7B How many modes of transportation used? and an additional third using three or more. While, as shown in Result 8, the primary method is by car, it indicates that other forms of transportation are used during the day while the car is parked. This may be especially beneficial in denser areas, where a user may park their car once, and then navigate through their day, only returning to their car when finished.

7A How many people per mode?









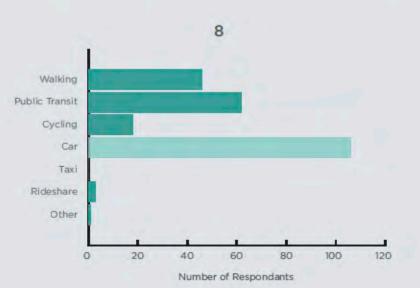
MODE 20%

MODES 46%

5 MODES 25%

MODES 7%

MODES 2%



WORK

SUDBURY









Connect people to places.

Give places identity and meaning Create design that is practical & beautiful Make everyday experiences inspirational

Thank you