

Appendix 1—Geographically defining dry areas

Dry areas are accurately and legally defined by detailed text descriptions. Dry area plans are required to be an exact representation of the text descriptions. To reduce ambiguity dry areas should be defined to accordance with the guidelines below.

Defining dry area boundaries

Dry areas are defined using cadastral boundaries and topographic features that would be easily identifiable by the public and enforcement officers. Roads (centre-line) should not be used as they are not legal boundaries.

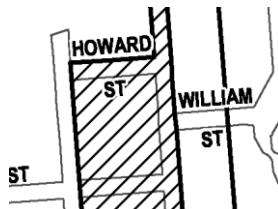
Cadastre

- Primarily boundaries should be defined by cadastral boundaries as these are legal property boundaries.
- Cadastral boundaries are used to define the edges of a road reserve—

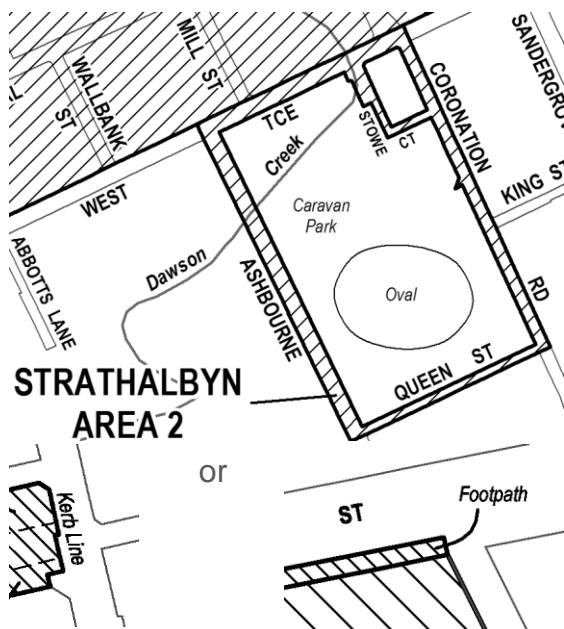
A road reserve is not limited to the kerb or edge of bitumen or footpath but includes everything within the reserve



Road reserves can be fully included or excluded from a dry area

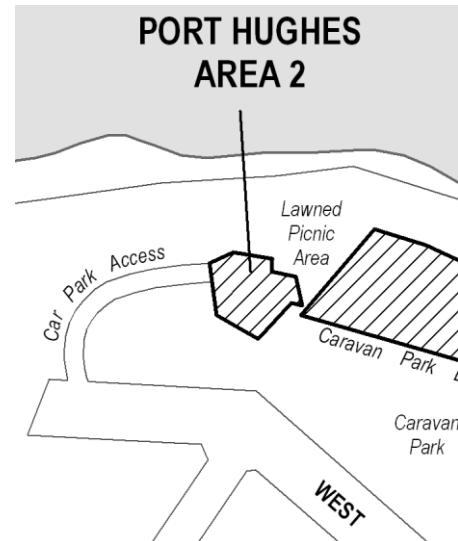
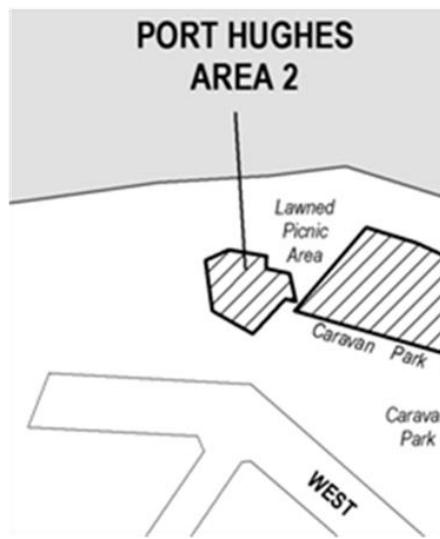


Occasionally only the road reserve is the dry area and excludes all other surrounding land



If a dry area includes only a portion of land within a road reserve this should be explicitly described

- Only in rare occasions should additional road reserve data be created where normal data does not exist to support the text description.
 - E.g. an access road to a car park here, there is no authorised road reserve or allotment boundary.

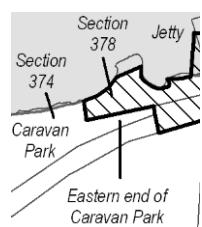
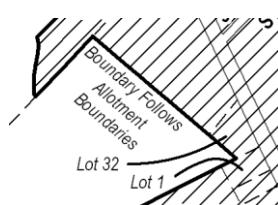
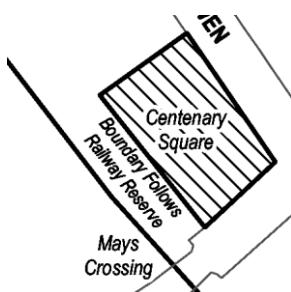


Authorised road reserve data – limited Gazetteed plan with car park access geographic reference to location with added no visible access to the dry area

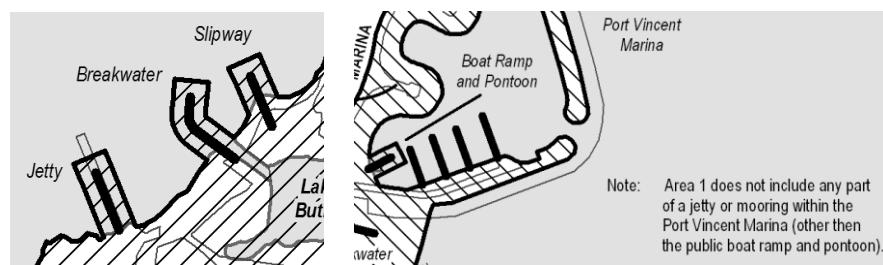
- As cadastre is continuously changing—through subdivisions and boundary realignments—it is important to use the most current information. Text descriptions and maps should reflect current data at the time of capture and reviewed when continuations of existing dry areas are submitted.

Topographic features

- A dry area may use commonly identifiable topographic features to identify a boundary, such as—
 - boat ramps, breakwaters or sea walls, buildings or other built structures, car parks, caravan parks, causeways, the coastline (low and high water mark), fence lines, footpaths, jetties, kerb lines, playgrounds, riverbanks, slipways, walking or cycle paths, water bodies, watercourses or wharfs.



- Topographic features that extend over or into water areas (ocean, lakes and rivers) such as jetties, causeways, wharves, boat ramps, slipways and pontoons need to be clearly identified to whether they are included or excluded from the dry area. Additional descriptive notes on the map may be required.
 - Where these features are included within the dry area, they should be clearly shown on the published gazetted map where space and scale permit otherwise add a note, e.g.



- Only use topographic features relevant in the text description for a dry area.

Roads

- As a dry area will generally be defined by road reserves only use road information for the location and names of roads associated with an area.
- Only use authorised information to define a dry area.
- The sources of authorised road data are—
 - State government for major and arterial roads and roads outside local government areas.
 - Local government for local roads.
- Street directories, Google and tourist maps are not suitable information sources.