

Appendix 2—Map production rules for plans

Dry area plans are legal documents and must be clear, exact and unambiguous. Map data should be limited to only the level of detail described in the text descriptions. The only other information on the map, besides what is in the text description, should only be data that helps with geographic referencing e.g. rivers and water bodies, railways, ovals, jetties and prominent buildings.

Map size

Dry area plans produced for the government gazette have fixed dimensions that are suitable to insert directly into the gazette. Plans inserted in the government gazette must be black and white and suitable to use with photocopiers and facsimile machines.

Dimensions of plan—

- Page size:
 - width 15.2 cm
 - height 22.2 cm.
- Map size – offset 1 mm inside the page size:
 - width 15 cm
 - height 22 cm.

File format

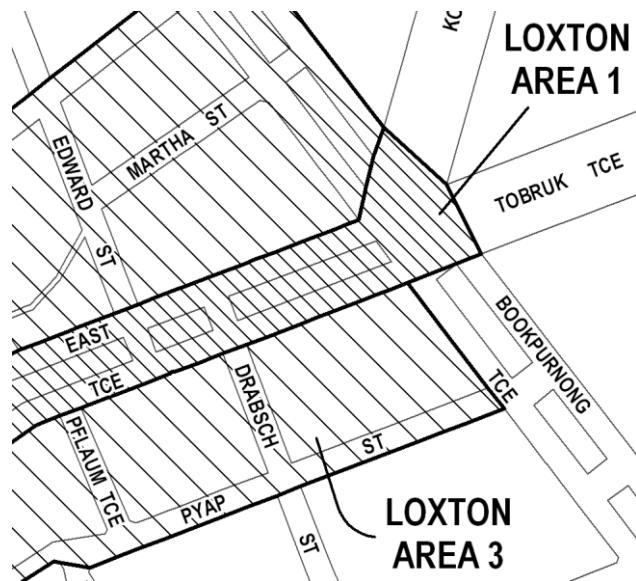
Format of the plan submitted for gazettal is—

- 300 dpi 8-bit greyscale PNG file (portable network graphics)
- Small file size (50-250 KB).

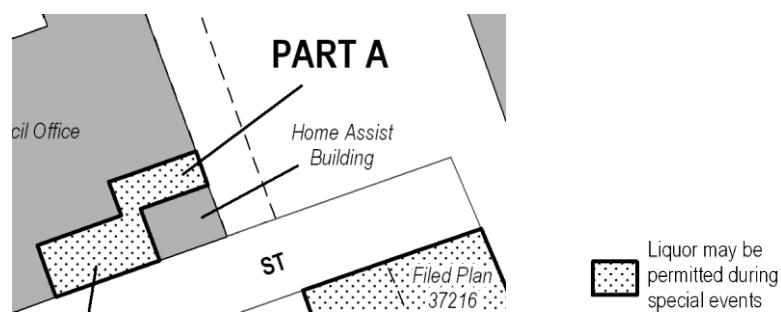
Cartographic specifications

(Symbol and text sizes specified are in points—1pt ≈ .35 mm)

- Background white
- Dry area (long and short term) 
 - Fill: .5pt black line, 45° angle, separation 5pt
 - Outline: 1.5pt black
- Where 2 or more dry areas are shown on the same map the same symbol can be used.
 - If required use a wider separation for an adjacent dry area for clarity (fill: .5pt black line, 45° angle, separation 10pt, offset 2.5pt)
 - Use pointers to identify and label dry areas—1 pt black line



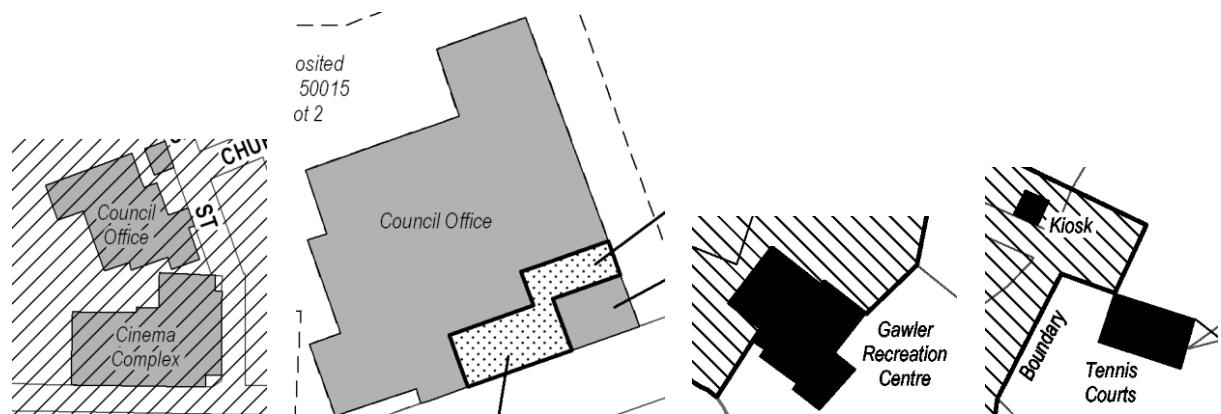
- Special dry areas
 - Fill: 1.5pt black dot with offset
 - Outline: 1.5pt black



- Other map features—

Feature	Symbol	Colour	Notes
Road reserve	.5 pt line	70% black	Drawn over allotments
Allotment	.5 pt dash line over 1 pt solid white line	Black dash	Drawn under road reserve
Water body	Solid fill 1 pt outline	Fill: 10% black Outline: 60% black	Ocean, lakes and large watercourses – drawn below all other detail
Watercourse	1 pt line	60% black	
Railway	1.5 pt	Black	

Feature	Symbol	Colour	Notes
Walking and cycling track / ferry	1 pt dash	Black	Dash double the spacing of allotment symbol — — — —
Jetty / boat ramp / bridge / causeway / wharf / breakwater	3 pt line	Black	
Oval and other sports area / fence / car park / caravan park / playground /	.5 pt line	Black	General feature outline where no fill required
Building – small	Solid fill	black	see example below
Building – large	Solid fill .5 pt outline	Fill – 40% black Outline – black	Buildings covering a large area of the map or buildings inside a dry area - see example below
Pointer	1 pt line	Black	To identify a feature



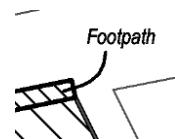
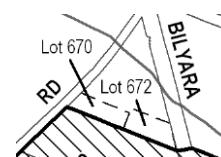
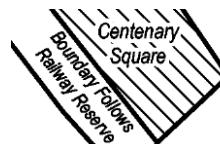
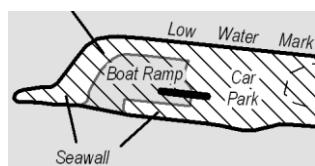
Nomenclature

- Font for all text is **Arial Narrow**.
- Place labels carefully to ensure map is unambiguous.
- Label **ALL** allotments and topographic features used in the descriptive text for each dry area.
 - Always label allotments with parcel identifier, e.g.—
 - 'Lot 2'
 - 'Section 203'
 - 'Piece 92'

- Parcels identified in gazette notice description should have deposited and file plan reference, e.g. 'Deposited plan 50015, lot 2'.
- Label all roads that form the dry area boundary and where possible label other roads abutting the dry area boundary. It is not necessary to label all roads within the dry area.
- Text size and style guide

Map scale	Road name	Hydrographical name	Descriptive text	Notes
1:5 000 or smaller	9 pt bold UPPERCASE	9 pt bold italic Capitalise Each Word	<i>8 pt italic Capitalise Each Word</i>	<i>8 pt italic Sentence case</i>
Between 1:5 000 and 1:14 000	8 pt bold UPPERCASE	8 pt bold italic Capitalise Each Word	<i>7 pt italic Capitalise Each Word</i>	<i>7 pt italic Sentence case</i>
1:14 000 and larger	6 pt bold UPPERCASE	6 pt bold italic Capitalise Each Word	<i>6 pt italic Capitalise Each Word</i>	<i>6 pt italic Sentence case</i>

- Descriptive notes – labelled topographic features and allotments.



- Notes – instructions regarding any dry area inclusions or exclusion

Note: area includes any wharf, jetty, boat ramp or other structure extending into the river from the area.

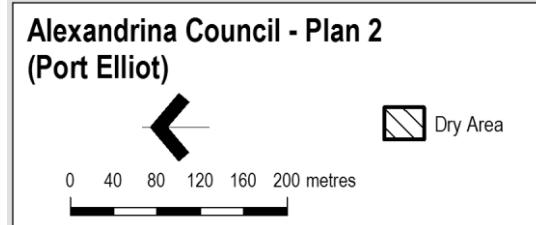
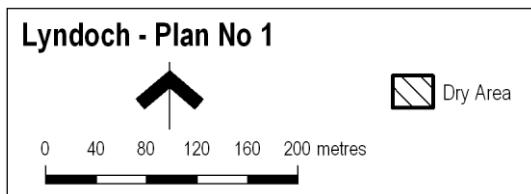
Note: the area does not include -
 (a) the grounds of The University of Adelaide, the University of South Australia or the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science; or
 (b) the Adelaide Festival Centre.

Note: the area includes the footpaths immediately abutting the hatched area.

- Dry area name:
 - Only label where there is more than one dry area on the map, use pointer to identify
 - **14 pt Arial narrow bold UPPERCASE with pointer**
- Suburb name:
 - Only label where dry area(s) straddle more than one suburb
 - **11 pt Arial narrow bold UPPERCASE**

Marginalia

- Include plan name, scale bar, north arrow and dry area legend only.
 - There should be no other legend detail required as other features are clearly labelled on the plan.
- Plan name is the name of the plan referenced in the government gazette notice, not the name of the dry area.
- Plan title naming standards—
 - Long term – Plan number reference, e.g. **Glenelg – Plan No 1**
 - Short term – Plan reference, e.g. **Glenelg – Plan 1**
- All marginalia is contained inside a box with dimensions 7 cm width by 2.5 cm height (increase height to 3 cm if plan name is long and goes over 2 lines).
 - Plan Name: **12 pt Arial narrow bold**
 - Legend and scale text: 8 pt Arial narrow
- Place in any corner of the map best suited to dry area position and topographic map detail.
 - Position 3 mm in from map border.
- Layout examples—



Map scale

- A suitable scale should be used to maximise the dry area(s) on the map with consideration giving to position of marginalia and room for necessary nomenclature.

Map orientation

- Default orientation should be north to be at top of the map.
- For irregular shaped dry areas rotate the map either 90° clockwise or anticlockwise to maximise scale.

Continuation of an existing dry area

Text descriptions and plans should reflect current data at the time of capture and reviewed when continuations of existing dry areas are submitted. Continuations of existing dry areas can include a copy of the existing gazette notice containing the description and plan where the—

- Text description has not changed.
- Plan number in the government gazette has not changed.

Spatial data supply of gazetted dry areas

Spatial and topologically correct GIS polygon data of all dry areas to be gazetted must be supplied to Spatial Information Planning Branch in the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. This data will be used to update and maintain the dry area spatial database managed by DPTI. Forward GIS data to DPTI by email to: dpti.pdplanninginformation@sa.gov.au

GIS data must be attribute coded with the follow detail—

- **Name** locality name only, e.g. Glenelg
- **Term** Long term, short term or special
 - Special – liquor may be permitted during special events, e.g. portions of Salisbury Area 1, Parts A and B
- **Number** e.g. Area 1 or Part A
- **Period** e.g. Continuous until 18 December 2014 (long term example)
 - e.g. 6 pm on 31 December 2014 to 8 am on 1 January 2015 (short term example)

Plan number and dry area number are **NOT** the same. A dry area plan can contain multiple dry areas.

DPTI must be informed on whether the dry area is new, modified or expired (not continued). If a dry area is being replaced by a new dry area or is being expired, DPTI must be informed of the affected dry area. This is to ensure the dry area spatial database properly maintained and aligned to the government gazette.

An Esri ArcGIS (GIS software) style and template layout is available on request.

Sources of spatial data

Cadastre

- Mapland—www.environment.sa.gov.au/licences-and-permits/mapland/spatial-gis-data

Roads

- Combined state and local government data—www.data.sa.gov.au

Topographic Data

- Mapland—www.environment.sa.gov.au/licences-and-permits/mapland/spatial-gis-data