

Part 6 Tourist and Services Signs

2003 Edition

First Issue 1st August, 2003

Second Issue 25th May, 2009

Third Issue 1st August, 2011



Queensland Government

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PREFACE

This Part of the Manual provides road and tourist authorities with a set of uniform requirements and recommendations for the provision of tourist and service signs for motorists.

A feature of this issue is that it permits the use of 'gateway' signs on the road reserve. These are signs which have substantial promotional elements in their content.

Traditionally, the place for promotional material, i.e. advertising, has been outside the road reserve in rural areas or at its edge in urban areas, with the immediate roadside reserved for 'official' traffic signs. This is expected to continue to be the case. Traffic signs need to be presented in a standardised form and location which will assert their authority as providers of essential and unbiased directions and information.

The need to promote tourism has however, led to a decision to allow some relaxation of this general rule by permitting 'gateway' type signs on the immediate roadside. In an attempt to maintain integrity of the display of signs in these locations, this Part of the Manual recommends guidelines which place limits on the design and provision of gateway signs. In the interests of maintaining orderly presentation of information, it is important that these guidelines be observed.

The principal additions to this Part of the Manual are as follows:

- (a) An emphasis on tourism promotion by the introduction of 'gateway' signs (see Foreword).
- (b) More detail on the provision of signposting for accredited visitor information centres.
- (c) Expansion of categories of tourist ways and drives.
- (d) Introduction of standard symbols for tourist features.
- (e) Inclusion of roadside HELP phone signs.
- (f) Inclusion of provisions for signposting tourist and service facilities from expressway type roads.

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**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS
Queensland**

Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices

PART 6 – TOURIST AND SERVICES SIGNS

SECTION 1. SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Part of the Manual specifies requirements for traffic control devices for tourist and service facilities and establishments on all roads including expressway type roads and for the marking of tourist drives.

1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Part of the Manual:

AS 1348 1743 1744 2842 AS/NZS 1906 1906.1	Glossary of terms-Road and traffic engineering Road signs - Specifications Forms of letters and numerals for road signs Development, testing and implementation of information and safety symbols and symbolic signs Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes Part1: Retroreflective materials
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Australian Standing Committee on Tourism
Australian Tourism Accreditation Standard

1.3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Part of the Manual the definitions in AS 1348 and the following apply:

1.3.1 Commercial service

A commercially operated establishment providing travellers with meals, refreshments, overnight accommodation, caravan or camping facilities (including a camping ground at which no charges are made), motor fuel or motor repairs.

1.3.2 Community facility

A specific facility not necessarily related to travel, but which may be sought by strangers to a district, and which includes recreational facilities, e.g. library, swimming pool; public facilities, e.g. telephone, emergency medical service; and administrative facilities, e.g. town hall, post office (see also Clause 5.5).

1.3.3 Expressway type road

A divided highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access and generally with grade separation at intersections. The term includes expressways, freeways, tollways and motorways (as defined in AS 1348).

1.3.4 Major tourist attraction

A major tourist resort, such as a seaside resort, national park, theme park or tourist precinct which generates significant tourist traffic (see also Table 3.3).

1.3.5 Rest area

A roadside stopping place which provides as a minimum, safe parking and shaded picnic facilities.

1.3.6 Roadside stopping place

An area set aside for the free use of travellers and which provides -

- (a) a parking area;
- (b) a rest area containing one or more of a fireplace, picnic facilities, water supply or toilets;
- (c) a truck parking area; or
- (d) a combination of (b) and (c).

1.3.7 Service centre

A facility containing commercial and optionally, other services, accessed directly from an expressway type road and provided exclusively for travellers on the expressway.

1.3.8 Themed tourist way (by-way)

A route of tourism significance at the national, state or regional level meeting the promotional and implementation requirements of the state or territory tourism authority.

1.3.9 Tourist drive

A marked (possibly numbered) route of regional or local significance which may be in the form of a circuit, and is usually a scenic drive or a route connecting a number of tourist attractions.

1.3.10 Tourist establishment

A commercially operated establishment catering for tourists, and for which a charge may or may not be made (e.g. museum, fauna park, historic home, tourist farm, winery, gallery, craft centre, pottery).

1.3.11 Tourist feature

A site visited by the tourist such as a scenic lookout, historical marker or geographical feature (e.g. waterfall, rock formation, cave, lake), or a geographical feature viewed by the tourist from the side of a road or from a roadside stopping place.

1.3.12 Tourist information facility

A non-accredited staffed establishment or an unattended roadside facility (information bay, information boards within rest areas, town/district maps, etc.) providing tourist information.

1.3.13 Tourist region

A geographical region designated and approved by Tourism Queensland.

1.3.14 Traffic control device

Any sign, signal, pavement marking or other installation placed or erected for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding road users.

1.3.15 Visitor information centre

A staffed information centre which has been accredited in accordance with the Australian Tourism Accreditation Standard.

1.4 SPECIFICATION OF SIGNS AND DEVICES

Detailed specifications for the materials and manufacture of the signs in this Part of the Manual are given in AS 1743 and AS/NZS 1906.1.

1.5 RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY FOR INSTALLATION

In the various states and territories, responsibility for installing traffic control devices is vested in a number of government and local government authorities and the installation of new devices or

interference with existing ones without authority is an offence. It is necessary to obtain approval of the appropriate authority before installing any of the devices covered by this Part of the Manual.

1.6 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The following general principles should be observed in the implementation of this Part of the Manual:

- (a) Tourist and services signing is primarily about traffic management through the efficient and safe direction of traffic to facilities. Except for gateway signs it is not to be used for advertising or promotion.
- (b) Signing of facilities is only one part of an effective visitor or traveller information system. It needs to be supplemented with maps, other printed material and verbal advice through appropriate media.
- (c) Signs need to be user friendly and meaningful to the traveller. Consistent application among road authorities of the sign design and content requirements of this Part of the Manual is essential to ensure that signs are recognized as authoritative providers of information.

This Part of the Manual does not therefore generally permit design variations.

- (d) Use of the minimum number of signs and more attention to their placement will result in less visual clutter and a more favourable travelling environment.

1.7 USE OF ADVANCE SIGNS

The need for signs to give advance indications of roadside facilities or services, or turnoffs to facilities or services shall be determined having regard to the adequacy of position signs alone at the site, or intersection direction signs (including fingerboards) alone at the turnoff. Such determination shall take into account approach speed, traffic volume, roadway width and prominence of signposting at the site.

NOTE: As a guide, the following should be considered:

- (a) Advance signs will not normally be required in built up areas.
- (b) Advance signs will usually be required on rural roads where traffic speeds are generally 90 km/h or greater.
- (c) Advance signs may be required if there is a combination of high traffic volume and high volumes of users entering or leaving the facility or service which may lead to traffic safety problems.
- (d) Advance signs may be required where there are more than two lanes one way on the approach and advance lane indications are necessary.
- (e) Potential users of facilities may need to be given time to assess whether they wish to use a facility.

Advance signs to exit ramps shall be provided in all cases on expressway type roads where a tourist or service facility is to be signed.

1.8 WARRANTS AND GUIDELINES

Warrants and guidelines for the provision of signs for commercially operated tourist and services facilities are mentioned in general terms only.

NOTE: The Department of Transport and Main Roads specifies guidelines for establishments on state-controlled roads.

1.9 NUMBERING OF SIGNS

The tourist and services signs in this Part of the Manual are numbered in the following series:

- (a) Service signs - G7.
- (b) Tourist drive route markers and associated signs - G8.
- (c) Tourist signs - G11.

1.10 SYMBOLS

Standard symbols which are specified for use on tourist and service signs are designated and illustrated as follows:

- (a) *Tourist sign symbols* These symbols are designated TS1 to TS4 and are illustrated as large scale artwork at Appendix A.
- (b) *Service sign symbols* These symbols are designated S1 to S25 and are illustrated at Appendix B. Large scale artwork for the symbols is given in AS 1743.

The grid sizes for the overlying grids shown for service sign symbols in AS 1743 are related to the A and B sizes of G7 and G11 signs, and to GE7 and GE11 expressway signs as follows:

- (i) Grid module for G7 and G11 A size signs70 mm.
- (ii) Grid module for G7 and G11 B size signs105 mm
- (iii) Grid module for GE7 and GE11 signs160 mm

The overall grid height of each symbol is equal to five grid modules.

Symbols shown on tourist and service signs shall, except as indicated below, be limited to, and shall conform with, those specified in Appendices A and B. The only permitted exceptions to this requirement are in respect of the development of symbols for new referents in accordance with AS 2342. The development of new symbols shall be subject to all of the requirements of that Standard including determination of need, graphic design and recognition testing.

NOTES:

- 1 The development of new symbols in accordance with AS 2342 will be beyond the capabilities of most proponents and will normally require the assistance of a research establishment having the necessary facilities and expertise.
- 2 Before developing and testing a new symbol, a check should be made that a suitable tested symbol for the referent does not already exist,

1.11 COLOUR

Colours shall be used for signs associated with tourist and service facilities as follows:

- (a) *White legend on brown background*
 - (i) Signs directing to or symbols referring to tourist facilities or attractions (excluding information centres and facilities).
 - (ii) Panels of signs and components of sign assemblies in the G1 to G4 direction sign series which refer to tourist attractions.
 - (iii) Tourist drive route markers and associated information (e.g. START) signs.
- (b) *White legend on blue background*
 - (i) Signs directing to or symbols referring to roadside and commercial service facilities.
 - (ii) Signs directing to or symbols referring to tourist information facilities.
 - (iii) Signs directing to community facilities, using either words only, see Part 5 of the Manual, or symbols, or a combination of the two.
 - (iv) Attachments to and components of signs and sign assemblies in the G1 to G4 direction sign series referring to roadside and commercial service facilities.
 - (v) Roadside HELP phone signs.
 - (vi) The Symbol of access (Symbol No. S22).
- (c) *White legend on standard green background* Components of signs and sign assemblies in the G1 to G4 direction sign series which refer to directions and destinations other than tourist or service facilities or attractions.

NOTE: The above colours do not apply to logos. For guidance see Appendix E.

Retroreflective colours shall conform to those specified in AS/NZS 1906.1. Where non-reflective colours are required, reference should be made to AS 1743.

Where a symbol has a different background colour to the background of the sign panel on which it is placed, it shall be surrounded by a white rectangle.

1.12 LETTER CASE FOR WORD LEGENDS

Letter cases to be used on tourist, service and community facility signs shall be as follows:

- (a) Lower case (with initial capitals) for names which are either major tourist attractions or key destinations along a route.
- (b) Upper case in all other cases.

1.13 ILLUMINATION, REFLECTORIZATION, INSTALLATION AND LOCATION OF SIGNS

Requirements for the illumination and reflectorization of signs are given in Clause 1.7.6 of Part 1.

Requirements for the installation and location of signs are given in Clause 1.12 of Part 1.

1.14 WELCOME/GATEWAY SIGNS

Welcome signs are designed to introduce the road traveller to one of the following:

- The State of Queensland
- A Local Government Area
- A Town or a City.

The following Welcome signs have been developed and approved for use in Queensland:

- “Welcome to Queensland” signs at major State border entry points.
- “Welcome to Queensland” signs at other major State entry points (such as major airports).
- “Town Welcome” signs for towns located on state strategic touring routes.
- “Welcome to Local Government Area” signs.
- “Town Welcome” signs for towns not located on state strategic touring routes.
- “Welcome to Queensland” signs at minor State border entry points.

Gateway signs are a form of tourist information sign which may be provided on the approach to cities and tourist towns, at state borders and at the entry to tourist regions. Requirements for the design, message content and use of gateway signs are specified in Appendix E.

NOTE: The use of gateway signs is subject to the approval of the Department of Transport and Main Roads or Tourism Queensland.

For Gateway signs at the entry to tourist regions refer to Clause 3.9.3 or 3.10.

1.15 PICTORIAL IMAGES

The use of pictorial images, including photographic reproductions, drawings or other pictorial artwork on signs but excluding logos and standard tourist/services symbols, shall be restricted to welcome/gateway signs as described in Clause 1.14.

SECTION 2. TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITIES

2.1 GENERAL

Tourist information may be provided in the following ways:

- (a) Visitor information centres as defined, see Clause 1.3.15.
- (b) Tourist information facilities as defined, see Clause 1.3.12 (i.e. not accredited as a visitor information centre). Unattended facilities include information bays, information boards within rest areas or parks, and town or district maps.

Signs indicating tourist information centres and facilities are classified as services signs in the G7 Series (i.e. with blue background). The designation of these signs follows that given in Section 5 and Table 5.1.

2.2 VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES - URBAN AREAS

2.2.1 Visitor information centre on through route - Advance and position signing

Signs may be provided as follows:

- (a) *Position signs* A position sign of the type shown in Figure 2.1 (a) should be displayed prominently at or directly opposite the entrance to the centre.
- (b) *Advance signs* Where the need for an advance sign has been established, see Clause 1.7, a sign of the type G7-1-1 or G7-2-1 as shown in Figure 2.1(b) should be used. The distance may be varied within the range 300 m to 500 m to facilitate optimum positioning of the sign.

2.2.2 Visitor information centre on side street - Turnoff and trailblazer signing

Signs may be provided as follows:

- (a) *Turnoff position sign* This sign should comprise either a single symbol sign of the type G7-3-1, see Figure 2.2(a), or the information symbol included with symbols indicating other facilities reached via the turnoff, see example in Figure 2.2(b). The sign should be placed at the intersection in conjunction with other intersection direction signs if any. A distance should be placed on this sign if the centre is 500 m or more from the turnoff.
- (b) *Advance turnoff sign* Where the need for an advance sign has been established, see Clause 1.7, a sign of the type G7-7-1 or G7-8-1, see Figure 2.2(c), should be placed in advance of the intersection with the same tolerance on distance recommended in Clause 2.2.1(b). The distance shown on this sign is the distance from the sign to the turnoff.
- (c) *Trailblazer signs* At any subsequent intersections along a side road, trailblazer signs of the type G7-3-1, see Figure 2.2(a), should be located at each turning point. Signs of this type with straight-ahead arrow may be appropriate as reassurance signs at intervals along the road if the distance along a side road is excessive.
- (d) *Position signs* Position signs at the centre should be provided as set out in Clause 2.2.1 (a).

Where the side road to which traffic is directed is another arterial road, advance signing in accordance with Clause 2.2. 1(b) may also be appropriate on that road.

Typical signing to a visitor information centre on an urban side street is illustrated in Figure 2.3.



G7-3-1



G7-6-1

(a) Position signs



G7-1-1



G7-2-1

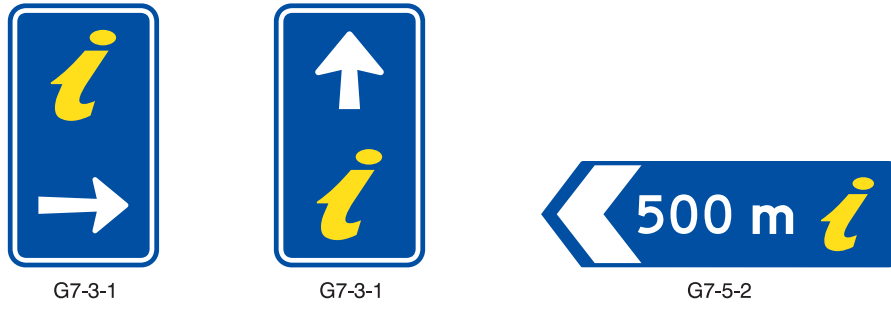


G7-2-6

(b) Advance signs

FIGURE 2.1 SIGNS FOR A VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE ON THROUGH ROUTE

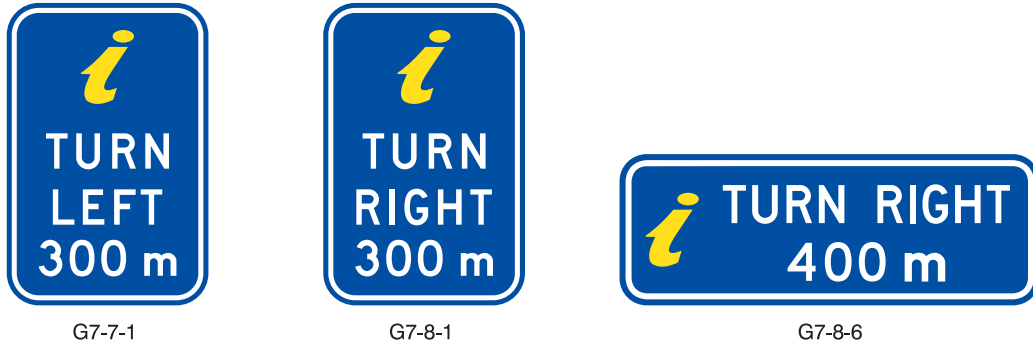
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(a) Turnoff position and trailblazer sign



(b) Multiple facility turnoff position sign



(c) Advance turnoff sign

FIGURE 2.2 SIGNS FOR A TURNOFF AND TRAILBLAZING TO A VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE

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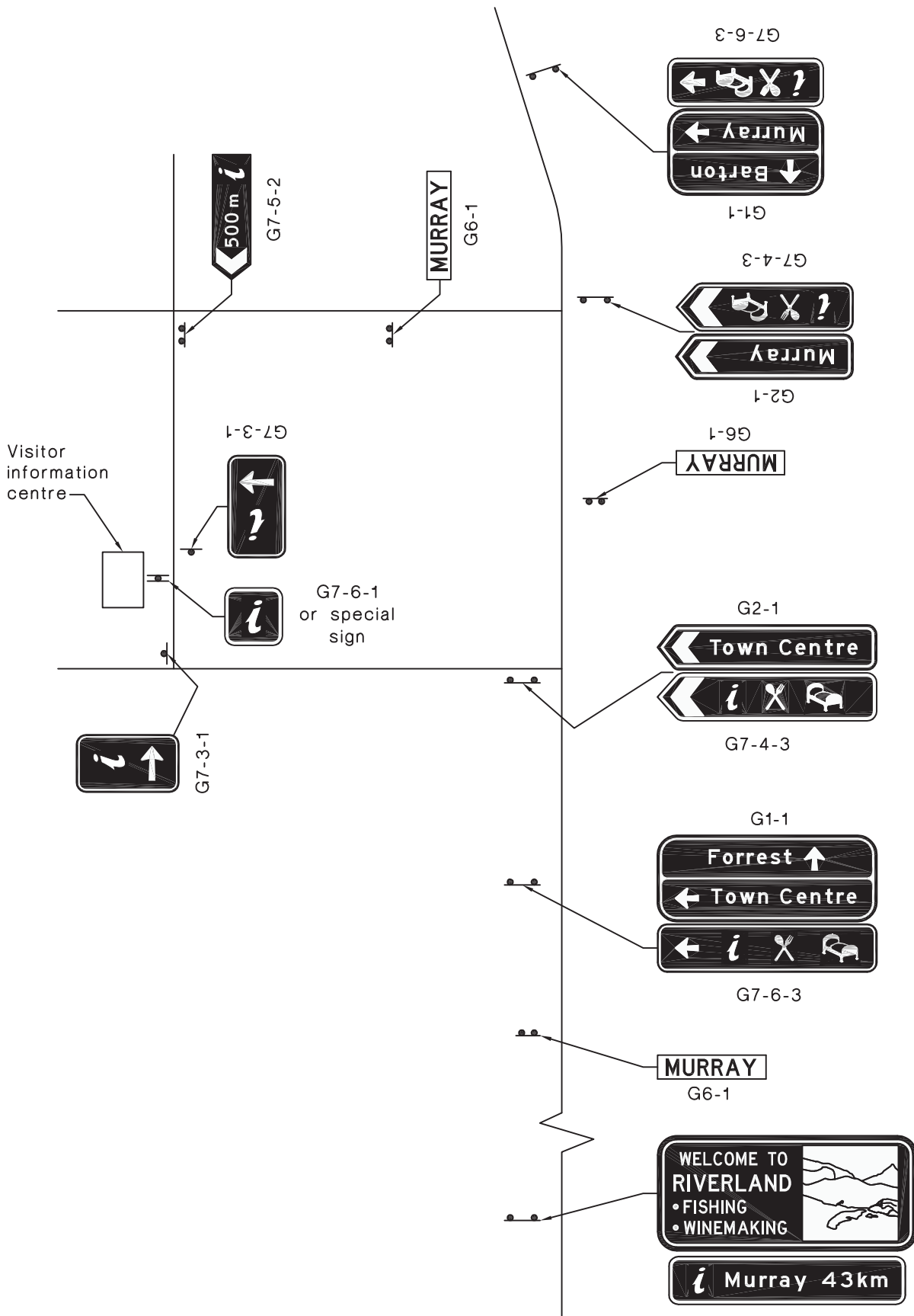


FIGURE 2.3 TYPICAL SIGNING TO A VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE ON AN URBAN SIDE STREET

2.2.3 Inclusion on gateway signs

Where a visitor information centre is located within a town, provincial city or near the outskirts of a metropolitan area, distant advance signing may be provided by inclusion on regional, town, city or state border gateway type signs, see Clause 1.14.

Examples of these signs are shown in Figure 2.4.

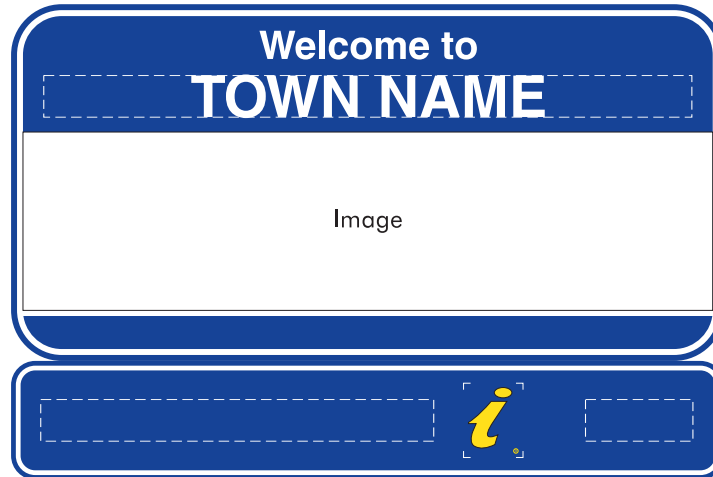


FIGURE 2.4 DISTANT ADVANCE SIGNING FOR VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES

2.3 VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES - RURAL AREAS

Principal advance, position and turnoff signing to a visitor information centre situated in a rural area should be the same as indicated in Clause 2.2 for a centre or turnoff located on a high speed road.

In addition, supplementary advance signs of the type of G7-11 (see Figure 2.5) may be required to provide road users with the time to make a decision as to whether they wish to visit the centre. The distance shown on the sign should generally equate to a travel time of between 2 and 3 minutes.



FIGURE 2.5 SUPPLEMENTARY ADVANCE SIGNS FOR VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES IN RURAL AREAS

2.4 TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITIES

If a tourist information facility is to be signed, the following requirements and recommendations apply:

- (a) On any section of a route where there are advance or trailblazer signs to a visitor information centre, there shall be no advance signing for tourist information facilities.
- (b) Distant advance and supplementary advance signs as shown in Figures 2.4 and 2.5, shall not be used for tourist information facilities.
- (c) A facility on a *through route* should have a position sign of the G7-6-1 type if the facility is close to the road (e.g. in a built-up area) or of the G7-3-2 type to show the entrance to a facility away from the road (e.g. in a rural area). An advance sign of the G7-1-2 type should be provided if indicated by Clause 1.7. The above signs are illustrated in Figure 2.6. Signing of a typical facility in a rural area is shown in Figure 2.7.
- (d) A facility on a *side street or road* in an urban or rural area would not normally be signed from the through route unless the symbol is incorporated on a sign indicating other services available at the same side street location.

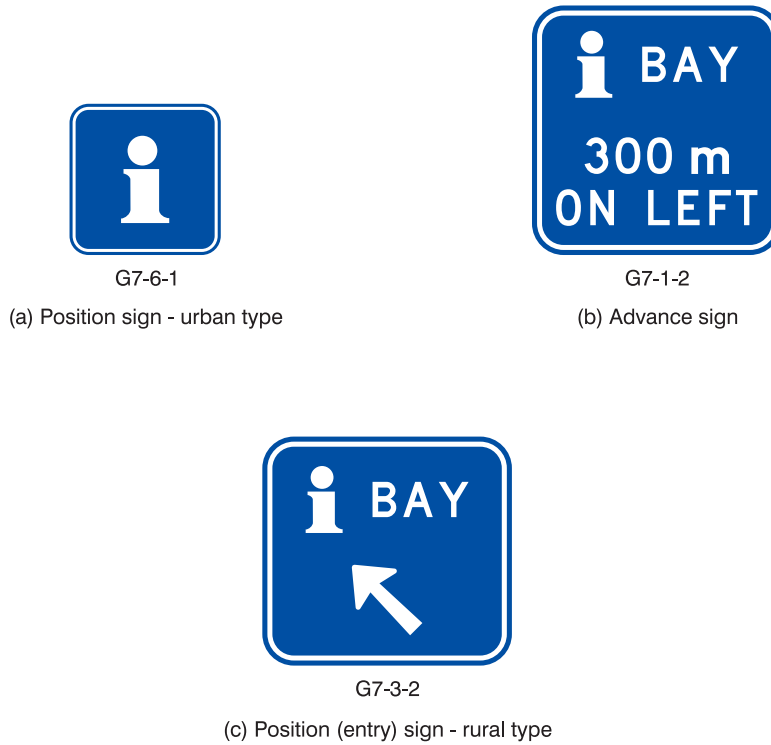


FIGURE 2.6 SIGNS FOR TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITIES

2.5 TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITIES

Tourist Information Signs (TC1285) may only be erected in off-road locations such as rest areas. Typically tourist information signs may include:

A map of Queensland showing all the Strategic Touring Routes, Important Destination Points and Key Decision Points.

The major route options (including Strategic Touring Routes, Regional Link Routes, National Highways and National Routes) available.

A State or Regional Welcome together with short slogans or identifying statements, particularly if co-ordinated with other aspects of the Visitor Information Network.

Additional information that may be considered includes:

- Regional Tourist Associations product signing
- Historical information
- Key sites and attractions
- Driving or touring in Queensland tips
- Types of Route Markers used in Queensland

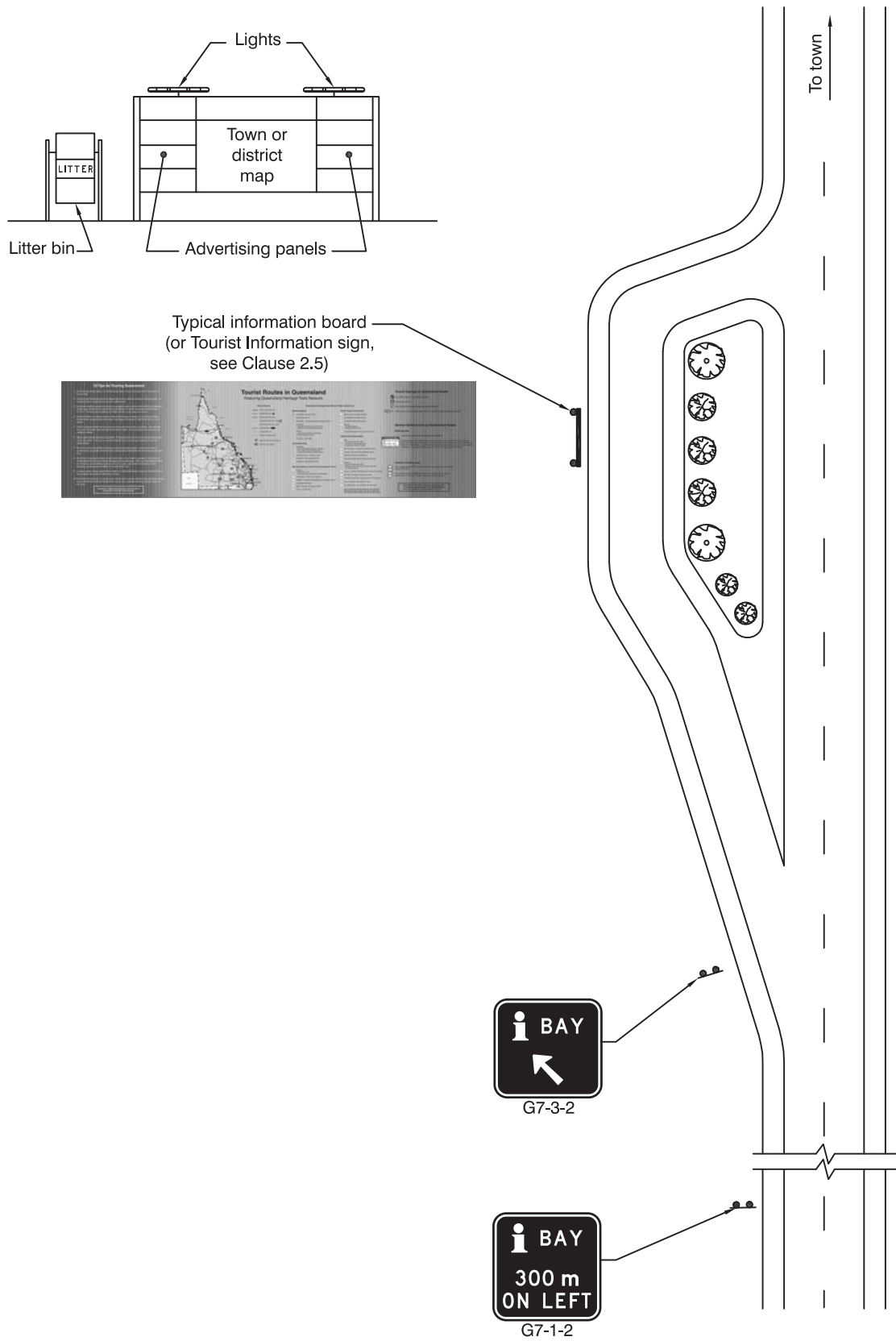


FIGURE 2.7 TYPICAL SIGNING TO A TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITY IN A RURAL AREA

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SECTION 3. SIGNS FOR TOURIST FEATURES, ESTABLISHMENTS AND ATTRACTIONS

3.1 SCOPE OF SECTION

This Section sets out the signs to be used to identify the following:

- (a) Facilities when signed from roads other than expressway type roads:
 - (i) Tourist features, Clause 3.7.
 - (ii) Tourist establishments, Clause 3.8.
 - (iii) Major tourist attractions, Clause 3.9.
- (b) Tourist features, establishments and attractions when signed from expressway type roads, Clause 3.11.
- (c) Tourist regions, Clause 3.10.

3.2 SIGN TYPES AND APPLICATION

Tourist signs in this Section are covered in the following categories:

- (a) Advance signs for features or establishments on the road ahead, or, where they are on a side road, for a turnoff other than an expressway exit (see Clause 3.4).
- (b) Position signs to mark the location of a feature or establishment, or a turnoff other than an expressway exit (see Clause 3.5).
- (c) Reassurance signs placed beyond turnoffs to indicate and confirm distances to individual features or establishments (see Clause 3.6).
- (d) Signs giving directions to major tourist attractions (see Clause 3.9).
- (e) Gateway signs at entrances to tourist regions, cities or towns, or at state borders (see Clauses 1.14 and 3.10).
- (f) Advance exit signs for signing to tourist attractions from expressway type roads (see Clause 3.11).

Guidelines for the provision of signs in the various categories are given in the relevant Clauses. However road authorities may need to develop these guidelines in more detail.

Signs are designated by number and legend size as shown in Table 3.1. Examples of each kind of sign are included in this Section.

TABLE 3.1 TOURIST FEATURE SIGNS

Sign	Sign number	Legend size, mm	
		Symbols	Letters and numerals
Advance, on left, at roadside	G11-1A G11-1B	A Size - 350 ht* B Size - 525 ht*	A Size - 140 B Size - 180
Advance, on right, at roadside	G11-2A G11-2B		
Position, rectangular with arrow (horizontal format)	G11-3A G11-3B		
Position, point and chevron end (horizontal format only)	G11-4A G11-4B		
Position, fingerboard format	G11-5A		
Advance, turn left down side road	G11-7A G11-7B		
Advance, turn right down side road	G11-8A G11-8B		
Special tourist information sign	G11-9		
Position, rectangular with arrow (portrait format)	G11-10A G11-10B		
Reassurance	G11-11		
Expressway THIS (NEXT) EXIT Expressway USE (Name) EXIT	GE11-1 GE11-2		

* The symbol height shown is the height of the enclosing rectangle as shown in Appendix A.

3.3 SYMBOLS AND LOGOS FOR TOURIST SIGNS

3.3.1 Standard symbols

Standard symbols which are specified for use on tourist signs to describe features or establishments are listed in Table 3.2 (see also Clause 1.10).

TABLE 3.2 SYMBOLS FOR TOURIST FACILITIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS

Symbol*	Symbol number
Aboriginal heritage	TS1
Lookout	TS2
Walking trail (left or right)	TS3 (L or R)
Winery	TS4

* Large scale illustrations of these symbols are shown at Appendix A.

A name may be used on signs as well as the symbol, e.g. RED HANDS CAVE, MARTINS LOOKOUT, CROAJINGALONG TRACK.

3.3.2 Themed logos

Themed tourist way logos may be used on signs in this Section other than signs on expressway type facilities, in accordance with the requirements and recommendations of Clause 4.2.

3.4 ADVANCE TOURIST SIGNS - NON-EXPRESSWAY

Advance signs for roads other than expressways comprise signs G1 1-1, G11-2, G11-7 and G11-8 as set out in Table 3.1. The legend on advance signs comprises a description of the feature symbolically where a standard symbol exists (see Appendix A) or in words or both, together with the following legend:

- (a) The name of the facility where it has a name.
- (b) Where the feature or establishment is located adjacent to the road - 300 m ON LEFT or 300 m ON RIGHT.
- (c) Where the feature or establishment is located on a side road - TURN LEFT 300 m or TURN RIGHT 300 m.

The distance shown on the sign may need to be altered as required by Appendix C, Paragraph C2.

The determination of need for advance signs is given in Clause 1.7.

Examples of advance signs are given below.

Features or establishments located adjacent to the road:



G11-1

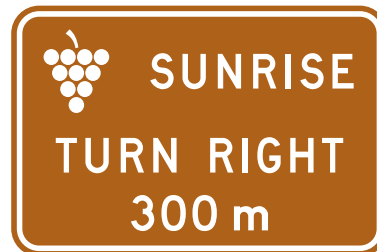


G11-2

Features or establishments located along a side road:



G11-7



G11-8

3.5 POSITION TOURIST SIGNS - NON-EXPRESSWAY

Position signs for use on other than expressway type roads comprise signs G11-3, G11-4, G1 1-5 and G1 1-10 as set out in Table 3.1. Where required they should be placed-

- (a) at or directly opposite the point of entry to a tourist feature or establishment located adjacent to the road;
- (b) at the turn-off to a tourist feature or establishment along a side road other than an expressway exit ramp, in conjunction with other intersection direction signs, if any; or
- (c) at the appropriate vantage point for geographical features visible from the road, (see Clause 3.7.3).

Position signs shall always repeat the name of the feature, etc., as shown on the advance sign, if any. Signs comprising a single symbol and arrow shall be rectangular with the arrow below the symbol if horizontal or angled, or above the symbol if straight ahead. In all other cases, signs should have a chevron end for right angle indications, but may be square ended with a vertical or 45° angled arrow where such an indication is appropriate.

Where advance signs have been used, position signs may not be required if the entrance to the parking area, or signs within the property of a commercial establishment are clearly visible to

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approaching drivers. It is desirable for signs at a turn-off to have a distance indication if the distance is 1 km or greater. Distance numerals should be placed immediately adjacent to the point, chevron or arrow.

The G11-5 fingerboard format sign may be substituted for the G11-3 and G11-4 signs on local rural roads and low speed urban roads.

Examples of position signs are given below.



G11-10



G11-4



G11-4



G11-3



G11-5

3.6 REASSURANCE TOURIST SIGNS

Reassurance signs G11-11 may be provided just beyond a turnoff to indicate to tourists and confirm distances to individual tourist features, establishments or destinations along the route. In addition to the list of names and distances one or two of the following should also be shown where appropriate:

- A generic name with or without a local or regional name, or other descriptor, e.g. WINERIES, MURRAY WINERIES, placed at the top of the list. This heading should be the same as or otherwise relate to the facility name shown on advance and position tourist signs for the turnoff.
- A themed tourist way logo where indicated in Clause 4.2.
- A tourist drive route marker, see Clause 4.3.
- A standard tourist symbol relating to the general nature of the features.

Where there are more than four names to be shown on the sign, it should be located in an off-road information bay. Alternatively, it may be placed at the roadside with space available for vehicles to stop clear of moving traffic if traffic speeds or volume are considered to be low enough for this to be done safely.

If the generic name refers to a list of place-named destinations, the sign should take the form of a Sign No. G4-1, see Part 2 of the Manual, with the generic name in a white on brown panel as illustrated.

Examples of reassurance signs are shown below.



G11-11



G4-1

3.7 TOURIST FEATURES

3.7.1 General

Tourist features may be sites visited by the tourist such as scenic lookouts, historical markers, and geographical features (waterfalls, rock formation, caves, lakes, etc.), (see Clause 3.7.2). They may also be geographical features viewed by the tourist from the road but not actually visited (see Clause 3.7.3).

3.7.2 Features visited by tourists

3.7.2.1 Guidelines for signing

In determining the need for tourist feature signs, consideration should be given as to whether -

- (a) the feature is of sufficient interest to warrant encouraging tourists to stop and visit the site including, in the case of historical sites, whether there is a marker, monument, etc. present, and not merely a vacant site;
- (b) access roads, walking tracks, viewing platforms, etc., are maintained in a satisfactory and safe condition year-round, by the authority or organization responsible for those facilities;
- (c) adequate parking is available either at the site or at the beginning of a walking track; and
- (d) if the feature is along a side road, it is too remote from the turn-off to warrant encouraging tourists to travel the distance.

NOTE: Except in remote areas, or except in the case of major tourist attractions, (see Clause 3.8) 10 km is generally considered to be the desirable maximum distance to a signed tourist feature along a side road. Other distances may be specified by the Department of Transport and Main Roads or local governments for use in particular areas or on particular roads to control proliferation of signs.

3.7.2.2 Signs

Tourist feature signs shall be provided generally as indicated in Clauses 3.4, 3.5 and 3.11. The legend should comprise a basic description by means of a standard symbol where one is specified in this Part of the Manual or in words, and if required, a local name, e.g. SILVERBAND FALLS. In the case of scenic lookouts and historical markers adjacent to the road, the name is not usually required unless the facility is likely to be especially sought by name. However, where the facility is reached by a side road or expressway exit the provision of a name may be desirable.

A typical treatment where the feature is adjacent to the road is shown in Figure 3.1.

Although undesirable, the parking area may need to be located remote from the feature. This is illustrated in Figure 3.2.

A typical treatment where the feature is along a side road is illustrated in Figure 3.3.

Facilities that are wheelchair accessible should also be included on signs and designated by the symbol of access S22.

3.7.3 Geographical features viewed by the tourist

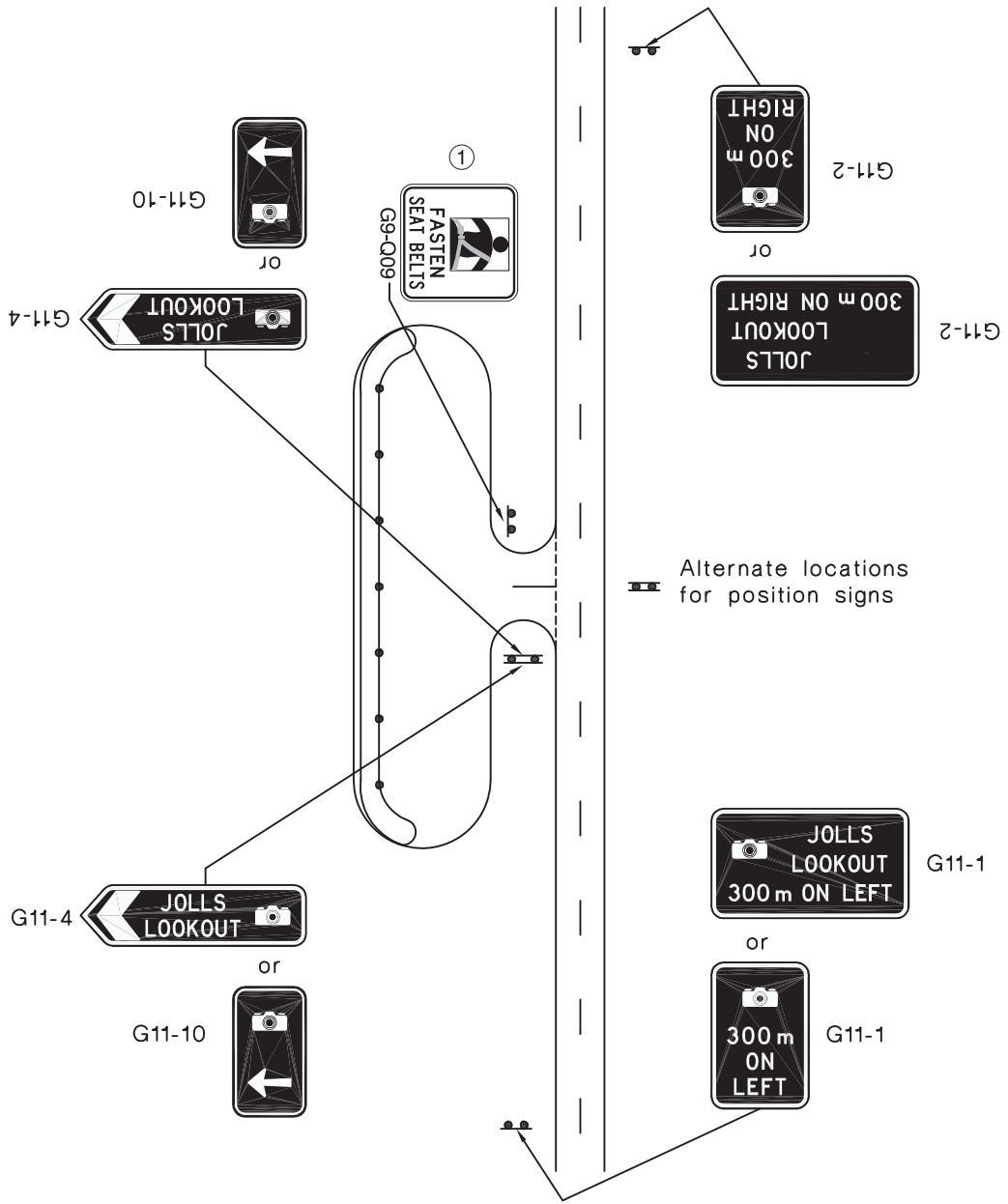
Position signs G11-3 or G11-4 may be used to indicate prominent geographic features which are some distance from the road, are considered to be worth pointing out to tourists, and can be viewed without stopping, e.g. mountain peaks, waterfalls, named rock formations. They should be visible to travellers for at least 5 seconds at the prevailing speed.

The signs should not be used to indicate topographic features such as rivers, creeks, hills, etc. traversed by the road. These should be signed using geographical feature signs in the G6 series as described in Part 2 of the Manual.

The sign shall not be located where it might distract a driver's attention from a potential hazard ahead.

Any sign which might encourage drivers to stop on an expressway type road shall not be permitted.

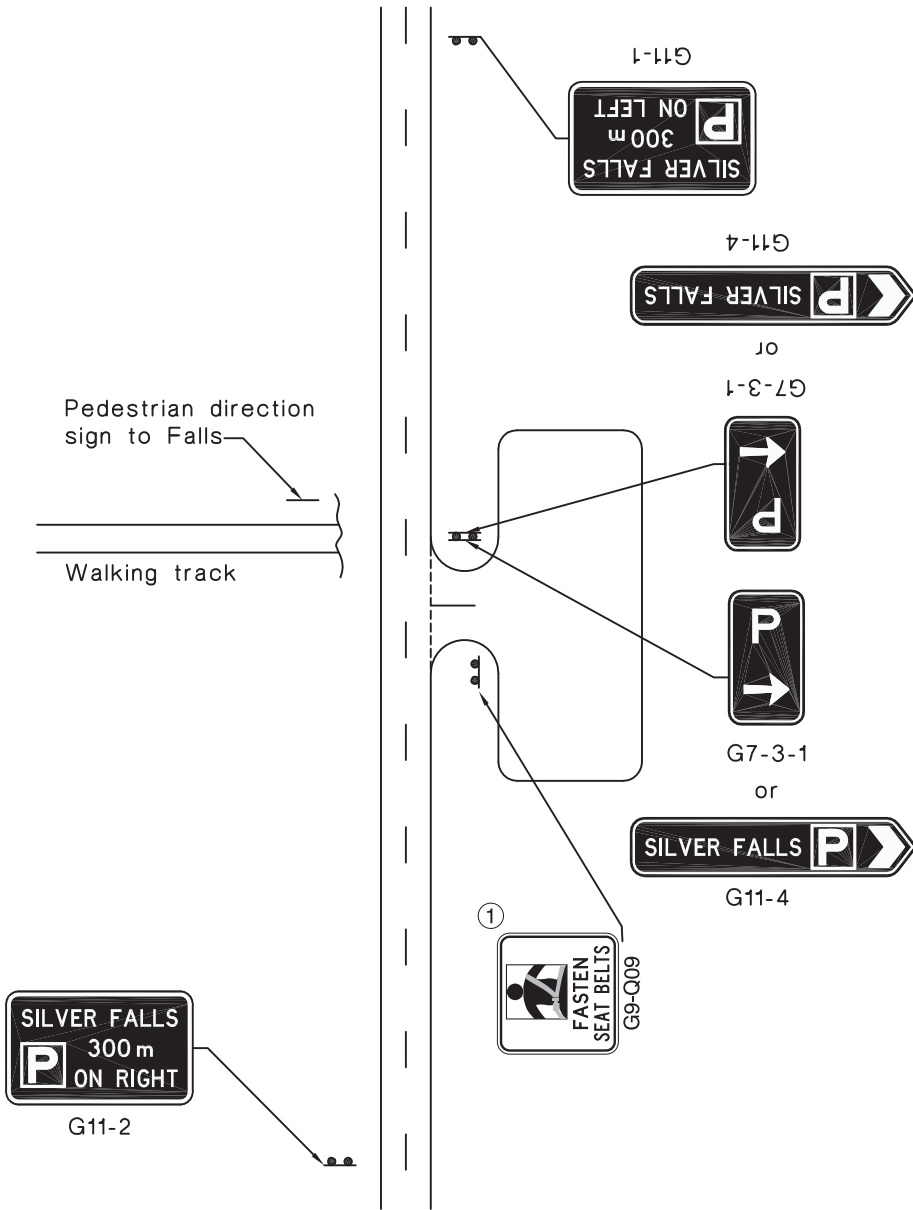
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NOTE:

- 1. The FASTEN SEAT BELT sign (G9-Q09) shall be erected at the exit from all scenic lookouts.

FIGURE 3.1 SCENIC LOOKOUT



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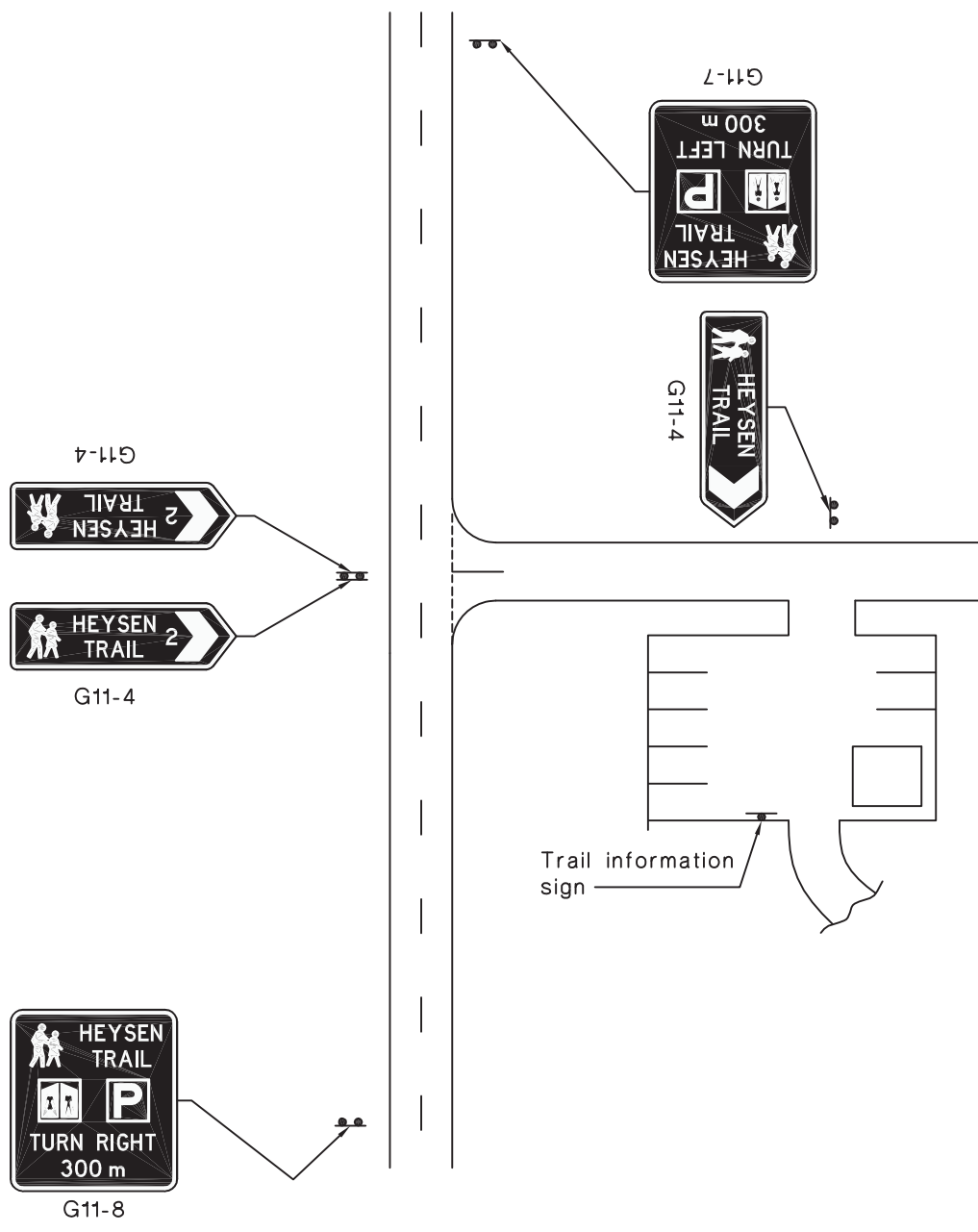
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NOTE:

The FASTEN SEAT BELT sign (G9-Q09) shall be erected at the exit from a roadside stopping place.

FIGURE 3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE WITH PARKING ON OPPOSITE SIDE OF ROAD

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NOTE: Service symbols are not normally repeated on position signs, See Clause 5.6.2.

FIGURE 3.3 WALKING TRAIL ALONG ASIDE ROAD

3.8 TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS

3.8.1 General

Tourist establishments are commercially operated establishments catering for tourists, and for which a charge may or may not be made. They may include:

- (a) Museums.
- (b) Fauna parks.
- (c) Historic homes.
- (d) Tourist farms.
- (e) Wineries.
- (f) Galleries.
- (g) Craft centres,
- (h) Potteries.

3.8.2 Guidelines for signing

The following are minimum requirements for determining the provision of signposting for tourist establishments:

- (a) The establishment shall be a recognised tourist attraction.
- (b) The establishment shall be of genuine interest to tourists and shall cater for casual visitations (i.e. not only pre-booked visits).
- (c) Adequate parking shall be available in the vicinity of the establishment.
- (d) The establishment is to be open to the public at reasonably expected times, not less than 5 days a week, which should include a Saturday or Sunday, throughout the year. Signing may be approved where an establishment operates for lesser periods where it can be shown that local factors would make year round operation inappropriate. In such cases, it is expected that the establishment will operate continuously during recognised periods, with signs hidden from view at other times.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads specifies guidelines for establishments on state-controlled roads. Generally, minimum annual tourist patronage levels are specified in areas or on roads where road space for non-essential signs is scarce. These limits may vary by region of the state, with respect to level of tourist activity and the type of road. The guidelines also include costs associated with the signposting of tourist establishments. Local governments may also specify guidelines.

Parking signs (either with the legend PARKING or P symbol 'S14') are not generally required for tourist establishments as the signposting for the establishment itself indicates where to park. Where a parking area is remote from the establishment, it should be signed in a similar manner to that illustrated in Figure 10, replacing the feature name with the name of the establishment.

3.8.3 Signs

Examples of treatments for tourist establishments are given in Figures 3.4 and 3.5.

Signs shall be provided generally as indicated in Clauses 3.4, 3.5 and 3.11. The legends should comprise a basic description of the establishment, e.g. ZOO, MUSEUM, HISTORIC HOUSE. An additional generic name such as MOTOR MUSEUM may also be added where appropriate.

Position signs are not normally required for establishments adjacent to the road, unless access to the site is complex or it is impracticable for operators to provide suitably visible signs on or within the establishment.

Position signs are normally required at the turn-off where an establishment is along a side road.

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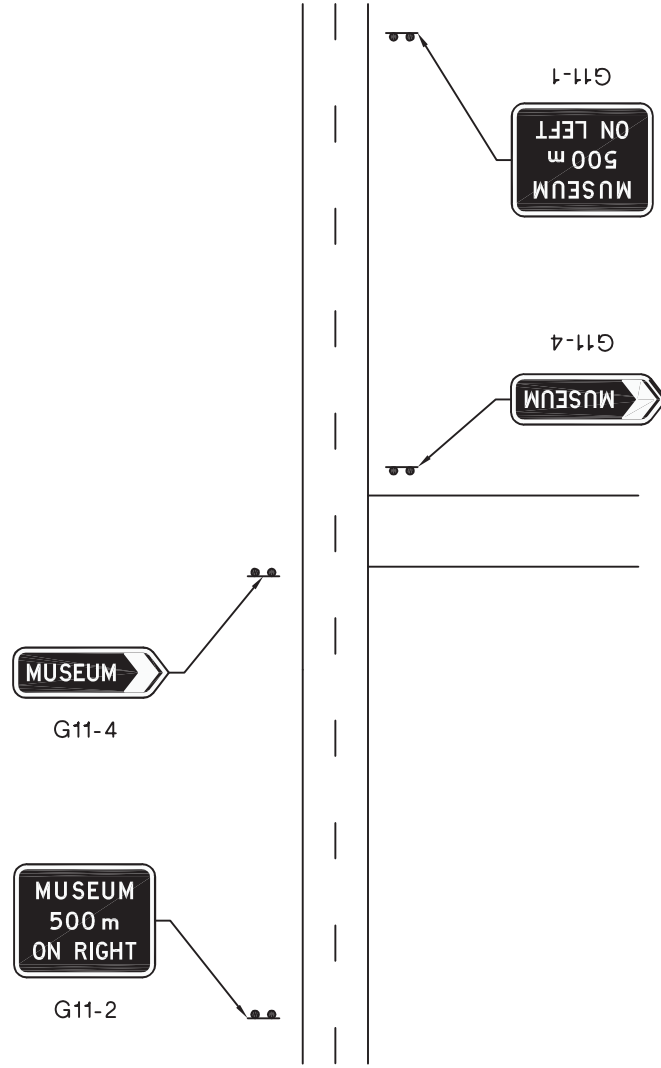


FIGURE 3.4 TOURIST ESTABLISHMENT ADJACENT TO THE ROAD

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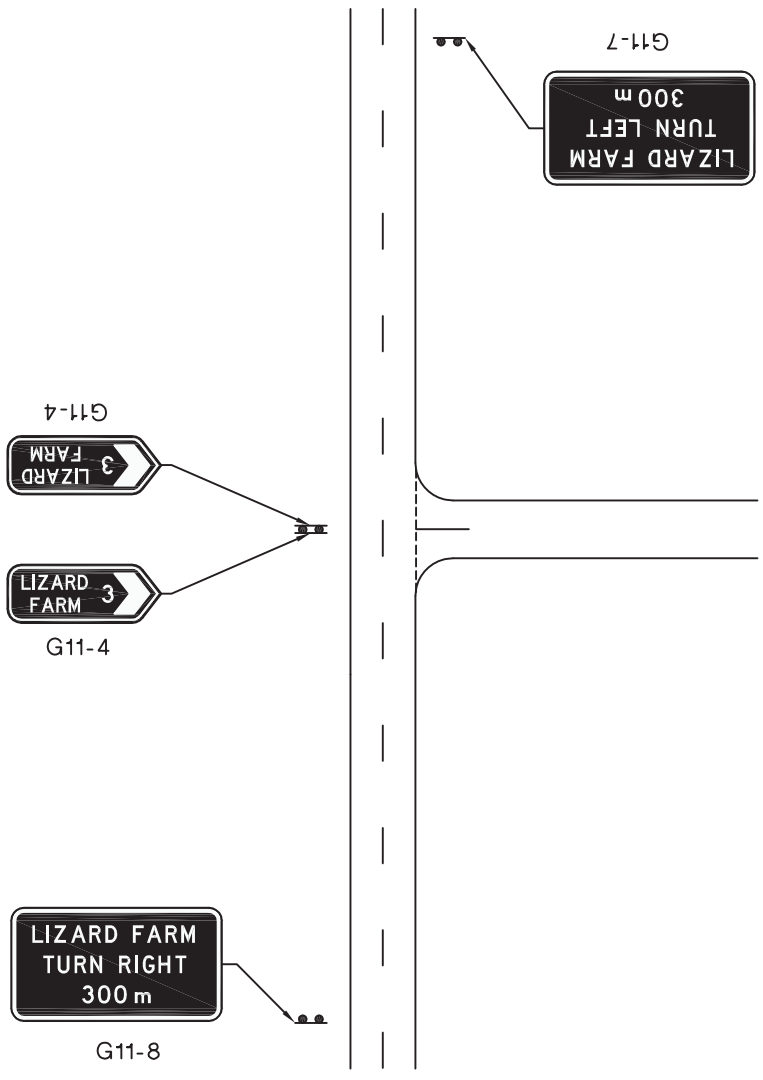
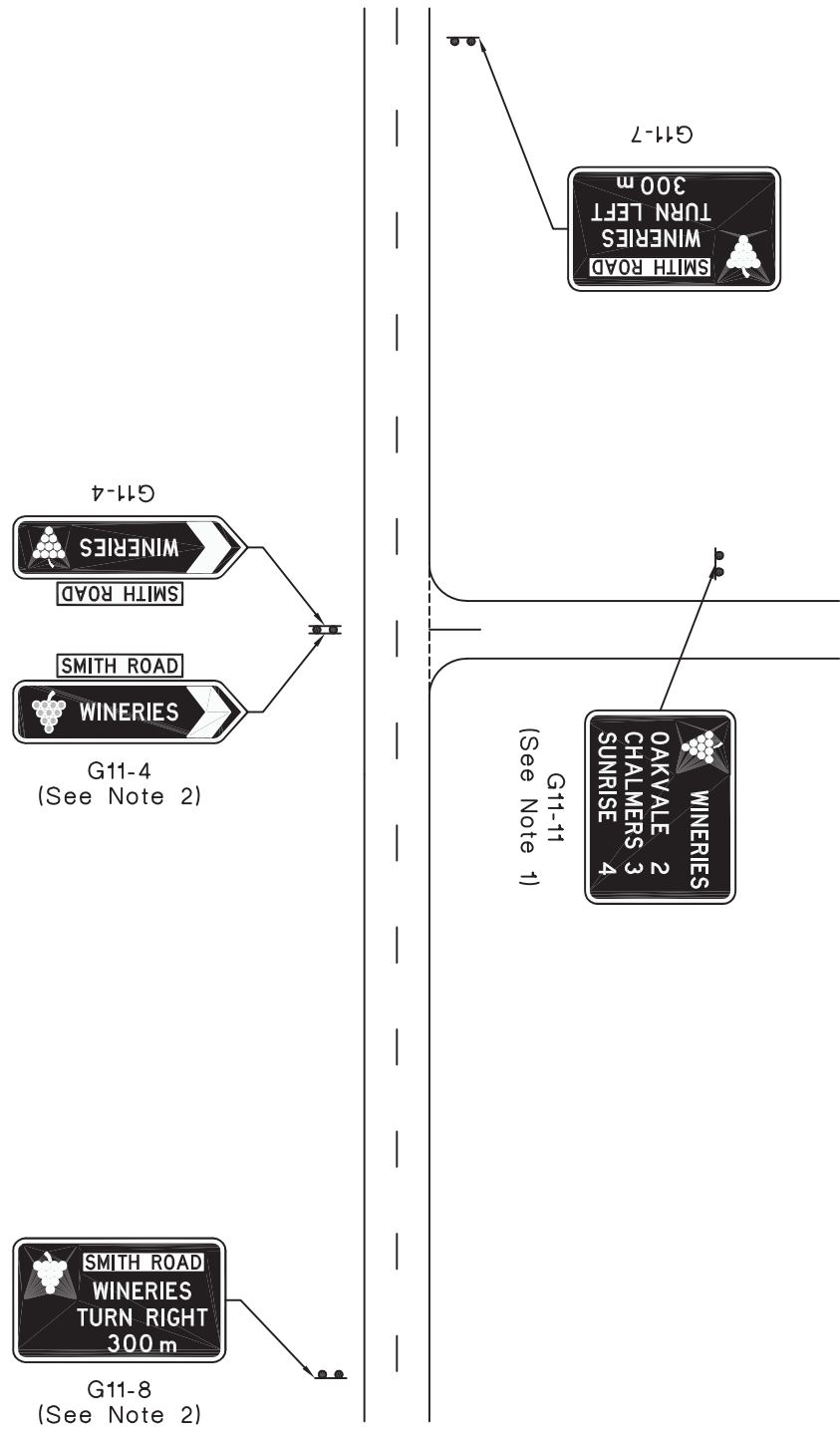


FIGURE 3.5 SINGLE TOURIST ESTABLISHMENT ON A SIDE ROAD

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NOTES:

- 1 More than four names on the reassurance sign may require provision of an information bay.
- 2 The road name may be added to both advance and position signs if needed to distinguish these attractions from similar groups of like attractions elsewhere in the district.

FIGURE 3.6 MULTIPLE ESTABLISHMENTS OF SIMILAR ATTRACTION ALONG A SIDE ROAD

3.9 MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

3.9.1 General

Signing to major tourist attractions may be on a more generous scale than that provided for elsewhere in this Section. Signing provisions will include the following:

- (a) The attraction as a destination or focal point warranting (modified) standard direction signing in its own right (see Clause 3.9.2).
- (b) Use of a special tourist information sign incorporating tourist and service information (see Clause 3.9.3).

For the purposes of this Section, major tourist attractions can generally be regarded as those meeting the descriptions given in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3 MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS-GUIDELINES FOR SIGNING

Attraction	Qualification requirements
Major tourist establishment or theme park	To be classified by the state or territory tourist authority as a significant tourist attraction, and including aggregations of like establishments.
National and state parks	Tourist facilities to be available.
Major water storages and aquatic resort areas	Recreational facilities to be provided for tourists, and a significant number of visiting vehicles to be attracted on a typical weekend day or holiday in the appropriate season.
Alpine resorts	As for aquatic resort areas. See Note 1.
Historic towns	Town to be identified and listed by the appropriate authority. See Note 2.

NOTES:

- 1. The signed destination will be the principal name of the resort complex.
- 2. The legend 'HISTORIC TOWN (... Name)' is used on such signs. Individual tourist attractions within or associated with the town are not separately signed at the intersection.

Major tourist attractions other than those listed in Table 3.3 may be considered for signing if they can be shown to approach a level of importance similar to those described in the Table. In assessing whether an attraction qualifies, account should be taken of its historic or cultural attributes and the volume of tourist traffic attracted. Where considered necessary, advice should be sought from the relevant tourist authority.

While major tourist attractions may be signed as specified in this Manual, costs associated with such signposting would apply generally similar to those for commercial services and tourist establishments.

Where an attraction is indicated by the tourist authority as meeting the requirements of a major tourist attraction by virtue of the aggregation of a number of like establishments in one area (e.g. wineries), few or none of which would meet the requirements individually, signing at major highway junctions should be limited to district name and type of facility in the plural, e.g. 'Rutherglen Wineries'. The names of individual establishments are not normally used on these signs but may be shown on reassurance signs, see Clause 3.6.

3.9.2 Modified standard direction signing

Direction signs at either arterial road junctions, or at side road junctions with arterial roads, which include directions to a major tourist attraction may have the attraction name included on the signs as though it were a town destination. Where the attraction is almost entirely of a tourist character, e.g. a national park, the relevant signs or panels of signs, although designed and laid out in accordance with G1 or G2 type signs as described in Part 2, may have the tourist white on brown colour scheme.

3.9.3 Special tourist information sign, G11-9

The special tourist information sign may be used in advance of a turn-off to a major tourist attraction where it is desired to indicate that there are many specific individual attractions or services available in the region. Its use is recommended to control the proliferation of individual facility signs that might otherwise occur.

An example of a special tourist information sign is shown below.



Upper two panels - white on brown
Lower panel - white on blue

G11-9

A maximum of five specific attractions and five services may be listed in the central and bottom panels. Since the sign contains a large amount of legend, it should not be erected where it may distract drivers at a critical location. Directions to a related visitor information centre should also be given. In the absence of such a centre, provision of a tourist information facility a short distance beyond the sign should be considered.

This sign is not suitable for use on expressway type roads.

3.9.4 Special tourist information sign, G11-Q02



G11-Q09

The special tourist information sign may be used in advance of a turn-off to a major tourist attraction where it is desired to indicate that there are many specific individual attractions available in the region. Its use is recommended to control the proliferation of individual facility signs that might otherwise occur.

This type of sign may be considered for use at arterial road junctions, remote from regional tourist areas, which are primary feeders to the area and where it is known that significant numbers of travellers unfamiliar with the area will require directions.

Since the sign contains a large amount of legend, it should not be erected where it may distract drivers at a critical location, i.e. it should be located in advance of the normal direction signs. Where it is required that additional detailed information be provided, a tourist information facility (see Clause 2.4) may be provided a short distance beyond the sign.

When a special tourist information sign is used to direct motorists to a regional tourist area, the relevant logo may also be incorporated on signs identifying places or tourist features within the region (e.g. on Welcome, Town Name, position signs, etc.) to continue the tourist theme throughout the region. In this case, a smaller version of the logo is used.



Islands/
Tropics



Coastal/
Beach



Outback



Highland

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3.10 SIGNING TO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS FROM EXPRESSWAY TYPE ROADS

The Department of Transport and Main Roads specifies guidelines for attractions on state-controlled roads.

Signing to such attractions is by means of white legend on brown background signs THIS (NEXT) EXIT, GE11-1, or USE (Name) EXIT, GE11-2 placed in advance of the exit. They may be mounted in conjunction with the corresponding service signs GE7-1 and GE7-11, see Clause 5.7.3, if also required at the interchange. The sign THIS EXIT should be used when it is to be placed after the first advance exit direction sign for the interchange, usually mid-way between this and the second advance direction sign. The sign NEXT EXIT or USE (Name) EXIT should be used when it is to be placed in advance of the first advance exit direction sign and the name on the G11-2 sign if used, should be that shown on the latter sign.



GE11-1



GE11-2

Guidelines for tourist signing should include maximum amounts of legend allowable on such signs, preferably not more than two lines (excluding THIS (NEXT) EXIT, USE (Name) EXIT) and means of signing priorities for signing where there is excessive demand for names to be displayed.

An exception to this method is where the exit leads primarily to the tourist attraction. In such cases the attraction name should be that used on the normal advance exit and exit direction signs. The use of brown background on these signs may also be considered.

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SECTION 4. DRIVE TOURISM ROUTES AND TOURIST DRIVES

4.1 GENERAL

Facilities in this Section conform to a hierarchy of treatments as follows:

- (a) State strategic touring routes (see Clause 4.2.2)
- (b) International marketing routes (see Clause 4.2.3)
- (c) Themed tourist drives (see Clause 4.2.4)
- (d) Tourist drives of regional significance (see Clause 4.3)
- (e) Minor drives of local significance only (see Clause 4.3)

4.2 DRIVE TOURISM ROUTES

4.2.1 General

Drive tourism routes on state-controlled roads are managed by the Department of Transport and Main Roads. This venture is jointly promoted by Tourism Queensland and the Department of Transport and Main Roads by means of signage (where warranted), maps and other descriptive literature.

4.2.2 State strategic touring routes

As part of the Drive Tourism Program, nine state strategic touring routes have been identified. There are currently no plans to create any further state strategic touring routes within Queensland.

4.2.3 International marketing routes

International marketing routes are developed to promote drive tourism within a given area or region. At present, the only existing international marketing route is The Great Tropical Drive. Another two international marketing routes are proposed and include the south east corner of the state (The Sunshine Way) and one in the central coastal area surrounding Mackay (as yet unnamed).

No special roadside route signage is permitted, international marketing routes are to use established direction signage and specific marketing maps to guide tourists throughout an area or region and onto selected destinations. However, some small parts or sections of these international marketing routes may qualify for tourist drive signage in accordance with the relevant guidelines.

4.2.4 Themed tourist drives

A major themed tourist route recognized by Tourism Queensland and the Department of Transport and Main Roads as being of importance may be designated as a themed tourist drive. Requirements and recommendations for the establishment and signposting of a themed tourist drive are as follows:

- (a) Navigation by users shall primarily be by means of maps or other promotional material provided by the relevant tourist authority.
- (b) Where signposting is provided, such signing shall be consistent with the policy and guidelines established by the relevant state or territory tourism and roads authorities.
- (c) It shall use roads of a sufficient standard of construction and traffic safety on a year-round basis, to justify its promotion to the international travel and tourism industry.
- (d) Roads subject to seasonal closure (e.g. flooding) may be used, provided that the closure and road conditions are adequately referenced in support marketing material and information bays.
- (e) Where a signposting treatment is provided, a gateway sign in accordance with Clause 1.14 may be used to show the start of the way and at other significant points of entry. It may include information as to where to obtain the promotional information needed to navigate the way.
- (f) The gateway sign, if used, may include a logo which relates to the theme and which may be used along the way on tourist facility and attraction signs indicating those facilities or attractions that are related to the theme of the way. Guidelines for the design of logos are given at Appendix E.

Typical themed tourist drive signs are shown in Figure 4.1. An example showing the signing of a themed tourist drive is shown in Figure 4.2.



(a) Gateway sign



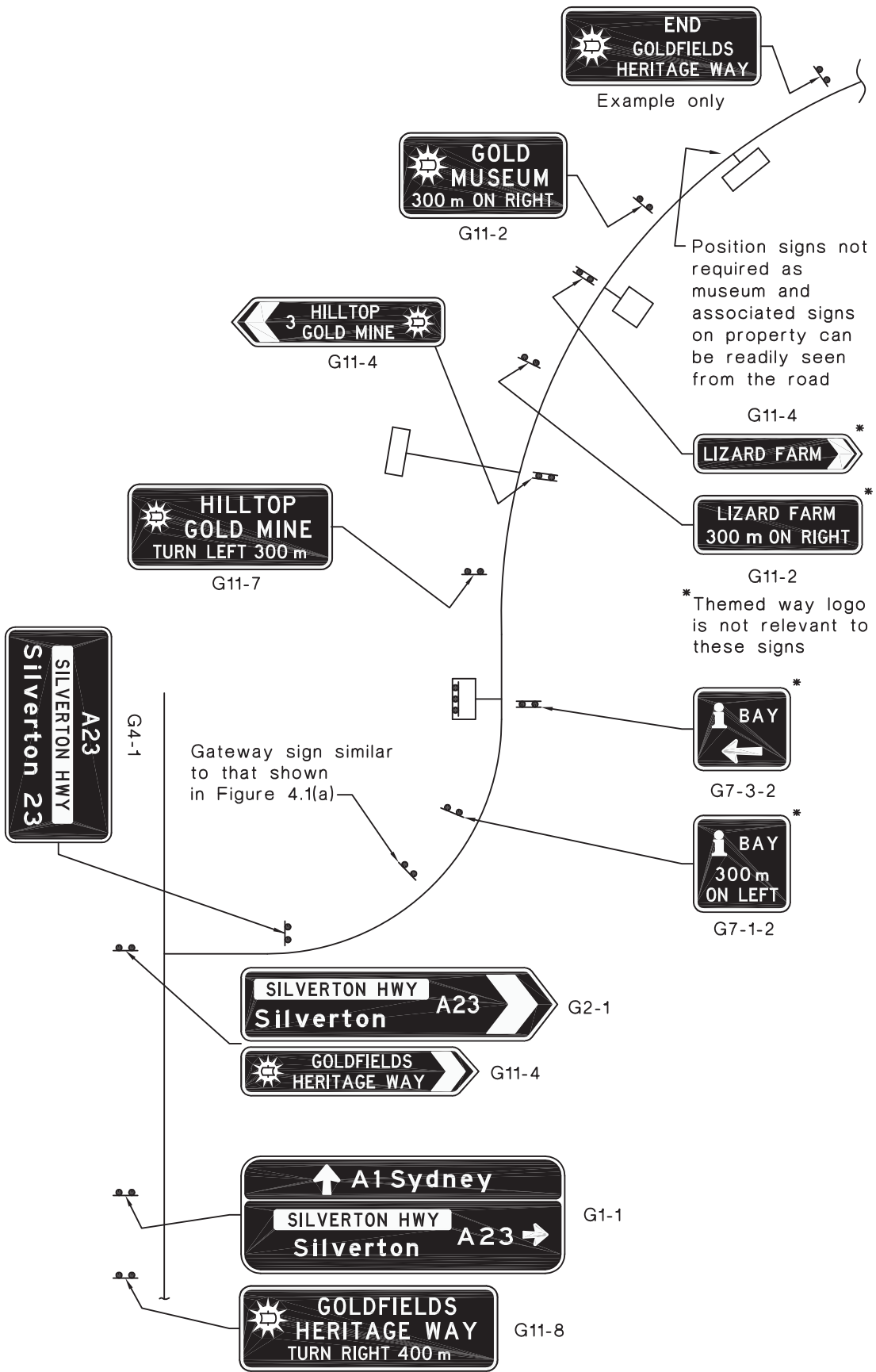
G11-2

(b) Tourist establishment sign with theme logo

FIGURE 4.1 EXAMPLES OF THEMED TOURIST DRIVE SIGNS

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NOTE: Signs are shown for one direction of travel only.

FIGURE 4.2 AN EXAMPLE OF SIGNS USED AT THE START AND ALONG A THEMED TOURIST DRIVE

4.3 TOURIST DRIVES

4.3.1 General

Tourist drives (see Clause 1.3.9) are selected by regional or local authorities for the particular scenic attractions, city sights, and the like, which they offer tourists. They may be in the form of a circuit leading tourists back to the vicinity from which they started, or they may offer an alternative scenic route to a section of the regular and more direct route.

Tourist drives will normally be route marked and if necessary, numbered, see Clause 4.3.2. For drives which can be readily followed without the need for route marking, direction signs alone may be used.

Expressway type roads should not form any part of a tourist drive. A typical treatment of a tourist drive is shown in Figure 4.3.

4.3.2 Route numbering

Where there is more than one tourist drive in a locality, separate drives may be numbered for identification. It will be necessary to consult with the state road authority to coordinate the numbering system so that it does not conflict with that of national and state routes. Adjacent local authorities should liaise and coordinate the designation of routes in their respective areas where routes pass through more than one local authority area.

4.3.3 Guidelines

The following is a set of model guidelines for determining the acceptability of a route for marking as a tourist drive:

- (a) The route should offer some significant scenic views or points of tourist interest. Such views or points of interest should be of rather more interest to tourists than the general topography or sights visible from the regular through routes in the region.
- (b) The route should avoid wherever practicable, sections of road or intersections which may at times be relatively congested with non-tourist traffic.
- (c) Roads which do not have a well maintained surface suitable for year-round use, or which have sections of hazardous alignment or grades, or narrow cross-section, or which are not otherwise suitable for the number of tourists which might be attracted to them, should not be signed as tourist drives unless steps are taken to inform tourists of the need to use suitable vehicles at all times or at particular times as appropriate.
- (d) In addition, the route should -
 - (i) in rural areas, lead drivers back to the through route from which they started, although not necessarily to the same point on that route and, where the drive begins and ends at different points, there should be adequate signing so that drivers can reorientate themselves at the end of the drive; or
 - (ii) in urban areas, desirably start and end in the vicinity of the centre of the town or, alternatively, clear directions should be given from each end of the drive to the centre of town and vice versa.

The local authority or local or regional tourist authority should publicise the tourist drives in maps and other literature.

4.3.4 Signs

Signs for tourist drives comprise tourist drive route markers together with information signs at the start of the drive and directing tourists onto the drive from a through route.

Signs are designated as given in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1 SIGNS FOR TOURIST DRIVES

Tourist drive signs	Sign number	Typical size, mm
Tourist drive markers-shield only: arrow only 'END' only	G8-9-1 G8-9-3	360 x 360 360 x 360
Tourist drive markers-shield on rectangular plate: Numeral and arrow Symbol and arrow Logo and arrow Numeral, symbol and arrow Numeral, symbol or logo and END Numeral and symbol and END	G8-9-7 G8-9-8 G8-9-9 G8-9-10 G8-9-11 G8-9-12	450 x 800 450 x 800 450 x 800 450 x 1200 450 x 800 450 x 1200
Advance sign: TOURIST DRIVE TURN LEFT (RIGHT) 300 m	G8-9-4 (L or R)	Legend size: 140
Intersection sign: TOURIST DRIVE, (number), chevron	G8-9-5	Legend size: 140
Reassurance (START) sign: TOURIST DRIVE, LENGTH x km, START (may also include road condition information, e.g. length unsealed)	G8-9-6	Legend size: 140 and 120

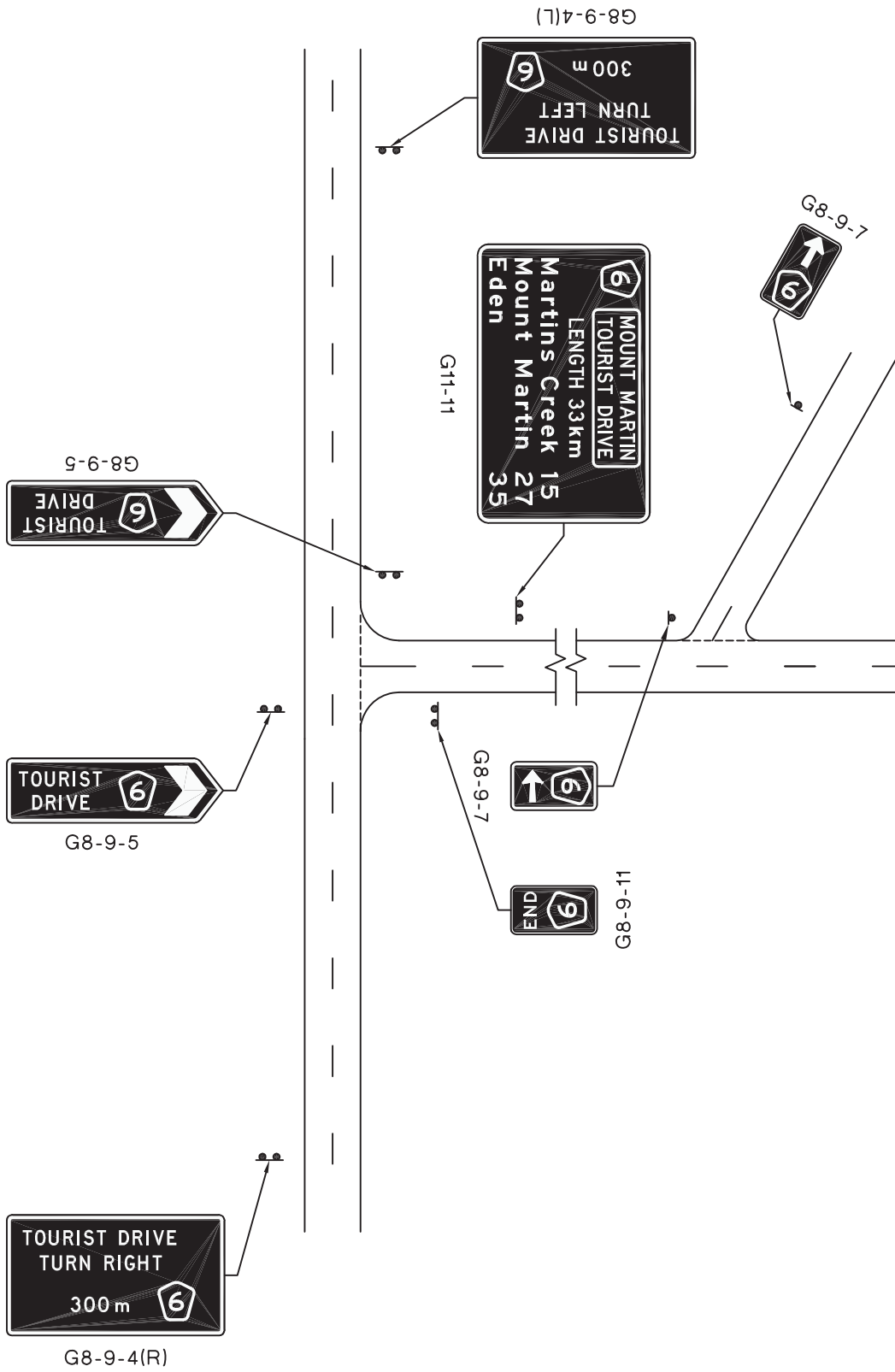


FIGURE 4.3 TYPICAL TREATMENT OF A TOURIST DRIVE

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4.3.5 Tourist drive route markers - Design

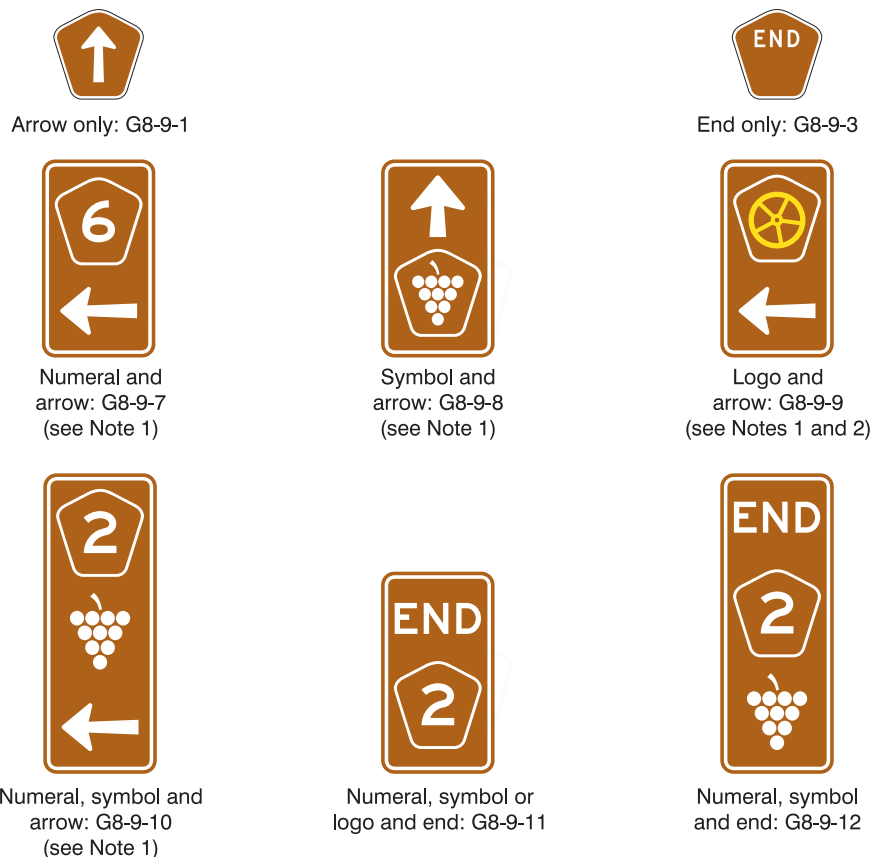
Tourist drive route markers comprise a brown pentagonal shield with the following legend requirements and options:

- (a) Either an arrow or the word END is required in all cases. The arrow shall indicate the direction of a turn or be vertically upwards for straight continuation of a route.

NOTE: The words 'TOURIST DRIVE' shown on these signs in previous editions of this Part of the Manual have been deleted.

- (b) A numeral may be added to each marker under the conditions described in Clause 4.3.2.
- (c) A standard symbol (e.g. the 'winery' symbol) may be added to each marker to describe the specific nature of the drive. A numeral may also be added if there is more than one drive associated with that symbol.
- (d) A logo may be added to each marker. This should not be the same logo as a themed way logo unless the entire themed way is route marked (not normally the case). Recommendations for the design of logos are given in Clause 3.3.2. Neither a numeral nor a standard symbol should be added to a marker with a logo.
- (e) Route markers shall be designed as follows:
- A marker bearing only an arrow or the word END shall comprise a pentagonal shield only with the arrow or END within the shield.
 - A marker bearing a numeral, a logo or a standard symbol, shall have that item within the shield and the shield placed on a brown rectangular background with the arrow where used, below the shield if horizontal or angled, above it if straight ahead. The word END where used, shall be above the shield.
 - A marker bearing both a standard symbol and a numeral shall have the numeral within the shield and the symbol placed on the rectangular background below the shield.

Examples of route markers are shown in Figure 4.4.



NOTES:

- The arrow if straight ahead, is placed above the route marker.
- Neither a numeral nor a symbol is used in conjunction with a logo.

FIGURE 4.4 EXAMPLES OF TOURIST ROUTE MARKERS

4.3.6 Tourist drive route markers - Use

Tourist drive route markers may be erected on an approved tourist drive. Model guidelines for assessing suitable routes are given in Clause 4.3.3.

Route markers are used on a tourist drive as follows:

- (a) *Advance markers (G8-9-1, G8-9-7 to 10)* Where there could be doubt as to which road to take at intersections of major importance, advance markers are erected as follows:
 - (i) In urban areas-20 to 50 m in advance of the intersection, (ii) In rural areas-50 to 100 m in advance of the intersection.
- (b) *Intersection markers (G8-9-1, G8-9-7 to 10)* Markers may be provided at intersections as a supplement to or substitute for advance markers. Both advance and intersection markers should be provided on high speed or high volume roads especially if the route turns at an intersection.
- (c) *Reassurance markers (G8-9-1, G8-9-7 to 10)* These are erected 100 m beyond intersections at which the route has turned, or elsewhere where necessary so that a driver would not travel more than about 5 min at the prevailing speed without seeing either a guidance or reassurance marker. Reassurance markers usually have the arrow vertical.
- (d) *END markers (G8-9-3, G8-9-11, G8-9-12)* These are erected at the end of the drive. These markers have the word 'END' instead of the directional arrow, but include any logo, route number or symbol used on other markers on the drive.

4.3.7 Tourist drive information signs

A tourist drive, either turning off or commencing from a through road, may be signed from that road using the signs below. Combined direction/tourist drive signs, see Clause 4.5, should also be considered.

NOTE: If the through route is a themed tourist way, use of the main theme logo on these signs may confuse tourists as to the continuing direction of the tourist way.

- (a) Advance information sign (G8-9-4)



G8-9-4 (L)

This sign should be erected in advance of a tourist drive turn-off on rural roads, and may be erected on urban roads if required. The distance of the sign from the turn-off should be 200 to 400 m in rural areas or 100 to 200 m in urban areas depending on approach speeds, or at least 100 m in rural areas or 50 m in urban areas in advance of a normal advance direction sign if provided. Advance signs may not be needed on minor tourist drives.

The route marker should be included in the sign if the route is marked. The name of the drive, if any, may also be added to the sign.

An alternative diagrammatic advance information sign is shown in Figure 4.5.



FIGURE 4.5 EXAMPLE OF A DIAGRAMMATIC TOURIST DRIVE ADVANCE SIGN

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- (b) Intersection sign (G8-9-5)



G8-9-5

This sign should be erected at the turn-off from the main road. It is not generally required elsewhere along a tourist drive unless conditions require a more prominent sign, e.g. a turn in a commercial area. The route marker should be included on this sign if the route is marked.

- (c) Mid-block START sign (G8-9-6)



G8-9-6

This sign should be used to indicate the start of a tourist drive where it begins other than at a turnoff from a through road.

- (d) Reassurance signs Where a tourist drive begins at a turnoff from a through route and signs in accordance with Items (a) and (b) have been provided, one of the following reassurance signs should be provided to face traffic entering the drive at a location 100 to 400 m beyond the turnoff:
- (i) A sign of the type G1 1-11, see Clause 3.6, which should include the name of the drive where it has one, the length of the drive and the route number. An illustration of a typical sign is shown in Figure 4.6.



FIGURE 4.6 TYPICAL TOURIST DRIVE REASSURANCE SIGN

- (ii) A more elaborate sign comprising for example, a map of the tourist drive or a list of features, may be considered, provided there is adequate provision for a vehicle to stand clear of the carriageway while the sign is read. On heavily used tourist drives provision of a tourist information bay, in accordance with Clause 2.6.3, may be considered.

A sign of the type described in Item (i) with the length omitted may also be appropriate at intermediate intersections along the drive.

Combination reassurance direction and tourist drive reassurance signs, see Clause 4.5(v) may be more appropriate in some locations.

4.4 MINOR ROUTES AND DRIVES

Route marking may not be required along short routes and drives of local significance only where either there are no intersections, or where there are only intersections with roads of such minor importance that tourists would be unlikely to be confused as to which route to follow. If there are only two or three intersections where there could be doubt as to which route to follow a position sign similar to Sign G8-9-5 but without the route marker, should be used in lieu of a route marking system.

Likewise, it may be possible on short simple routes or circuits of relatively low significance to direct tourists along the route by means of maps alone and so avoid the need for any signposting.

4.5 COMBINED DIRECTION/TOURIST DRIVE SIGNS

Where it is desired to incorporate tourist drive route marking and information into normal direction signs in the G1 to G4 Series (see Part 2 of the Manual) at or in advance of an intersection the requirements for positioning route markers, other route numbers and distance numerals within each panel of a single or multiple panel sign are as follows:

- (a) Distance numerals if used, shall always be placed between the point/chevron/arrow and the name.
- (b) Route markers or route numbers shall be placed between the point/chevron/arrow and the name only if there are no distance numerals in the panel, otherwise they shall be placed at the opposite end to the distance numerals.
- (c) Where there are two or more route numbers or markers in one panel they shall be placed side by side either on the same line as the name with the tourist route marker nearest the name or placed above the name if it would better suit the signboard layout.

If a portion of a tourist drive also has an alphanumeric route number consideration should be given to marking the tourist drive with free-standing tourist route markers to avoid a proliferation of information in sign panels.

The following examples illustrate the various forms combined direction/tourist drive signs may take:

Advance information Where a drive starts at an intersection, advance information should be included on G1 Series the advance direction sign by means of a separate panel incorporating the route marker if used, as follows:



Advance direction sign within drive At an intersection part way along a drive the route marker may be included as a brown shield on green background within the relevant direction sign panel along with other route markers/numbers, if any, as follows:



This arrangement should not be used at the end of a drive. The END sign should be located independently of the advance direction sign.

A separate panel will be required if the route marker is to be associated with the names of tourist attractions.

- (iii) *Intersection direction sign at start of drive* A tourist drive route marker may be placed within the sign as illustrated in Item (iv) but a separate G8-9-5 sign as illustrated in Figure 4.3, mounted in conjunction with the normal intersection direction sign is preferred.
- (iv) *Intersection direction sign within drive* A tourist drive route marker may be placed within a G2 Series sign as follows:

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A separate sign will be required if the route marker is to be associated with the names of tourist attractions.

- (v) *Reassurance signs* The tourist drive route marker may be included on G4 Series reassurance direction signs either by simple display of the marker along with other route numbers or by the addition of a separate panel where associated with the names of tourist attractions, as follows:



The name of the drive may also be included on the sign with or without a route marker as follows:



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