

Part 6

Tourist and Services Signs

2003 Edition

First Issue 1st August, 2003

Second Issue 25th May, 2009

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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 Glossary of terms-Road and traffic engineering
- 1743 Road signs - Specifications
- 1744 Forms of letters and numerals for road signs
- 2342 Development, testing and implementation of information and safety symbols and symbolic signs

AS/NZS

- 1906 Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes
 - 1906.1 Part1: Retroreflective materials
- 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



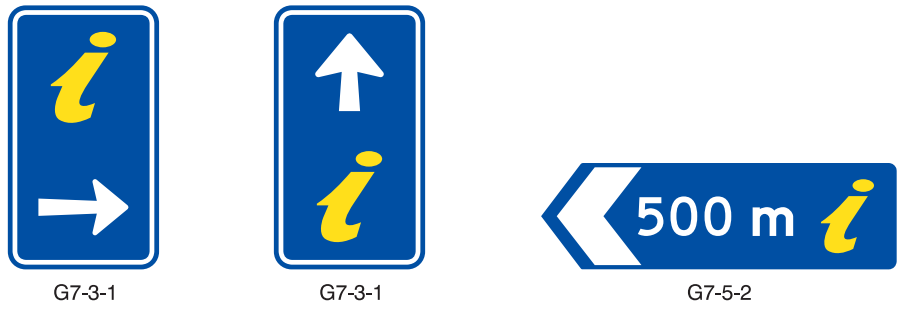
G7-2-1



G7-2-6

(b) Advance signs

FIGURE 2.1 SIGNS FOR A VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE ON THROUGH ROUTE



G7-3-1

G7-3-1

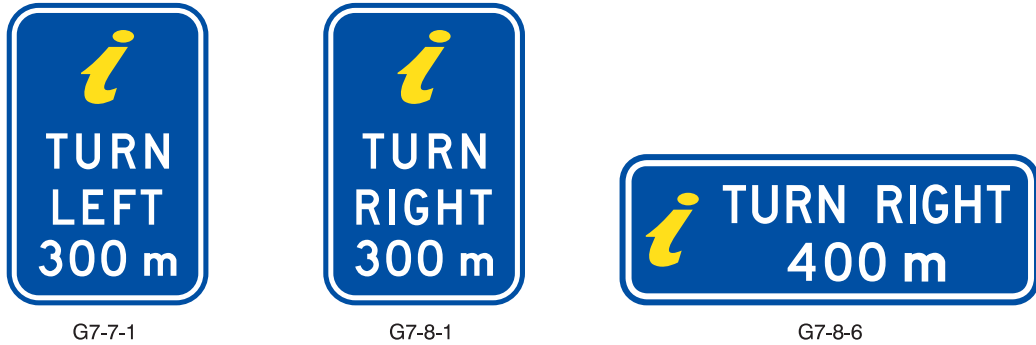
G7-5-2

(a) Turnoff position and trailblazer sign



G7-4-3

(b) Multiple facility turnoff position sign



G7-7-1

G7-8-1

G7-8-6

(c) Advance turnoff sign

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

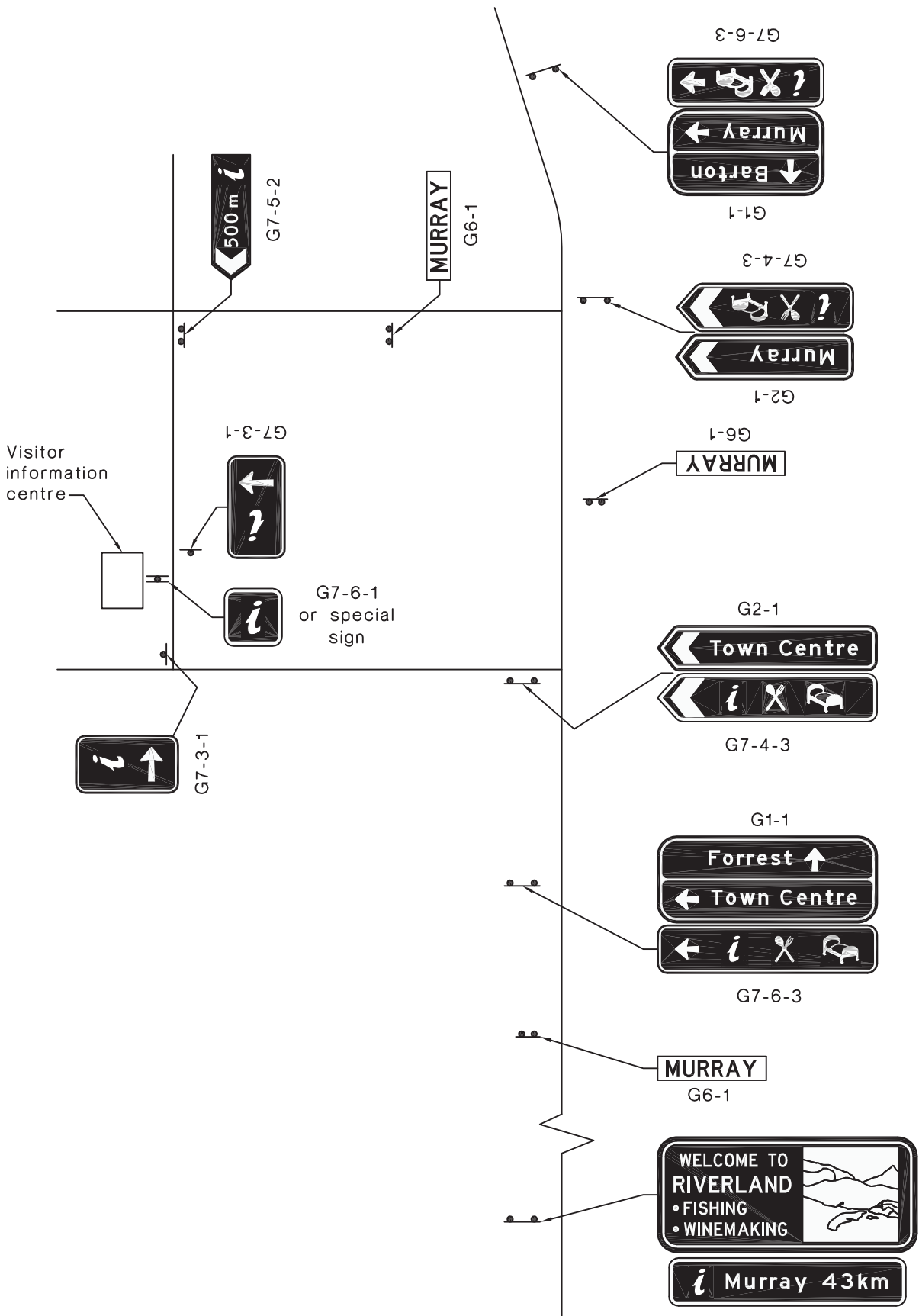


FIGURE 2.3 TYPICAL SIGNING TO A VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE ON AN URBAN SIDE STREET

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.

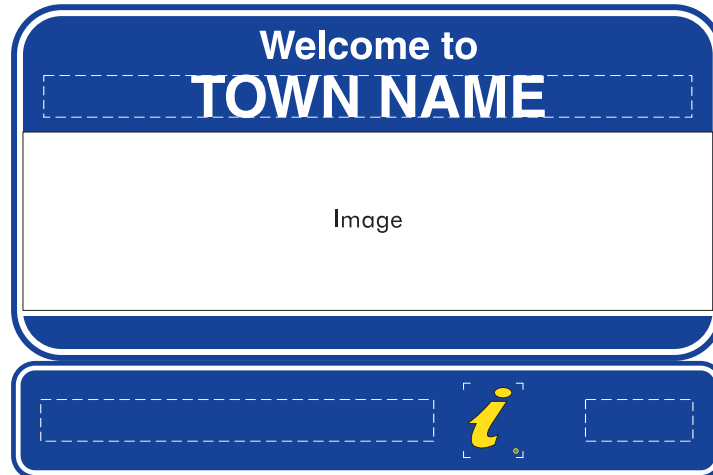


FIGURE 2.4 DISTANT ADVANCE SIGNING FOR VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES

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.

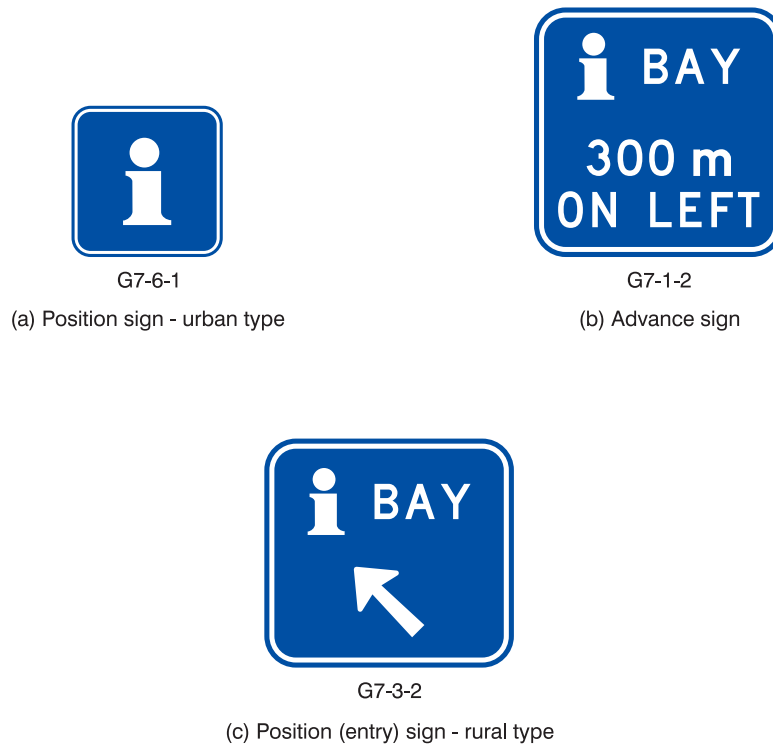


FIGURE 2.6 SIGNS FOR TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITIES

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

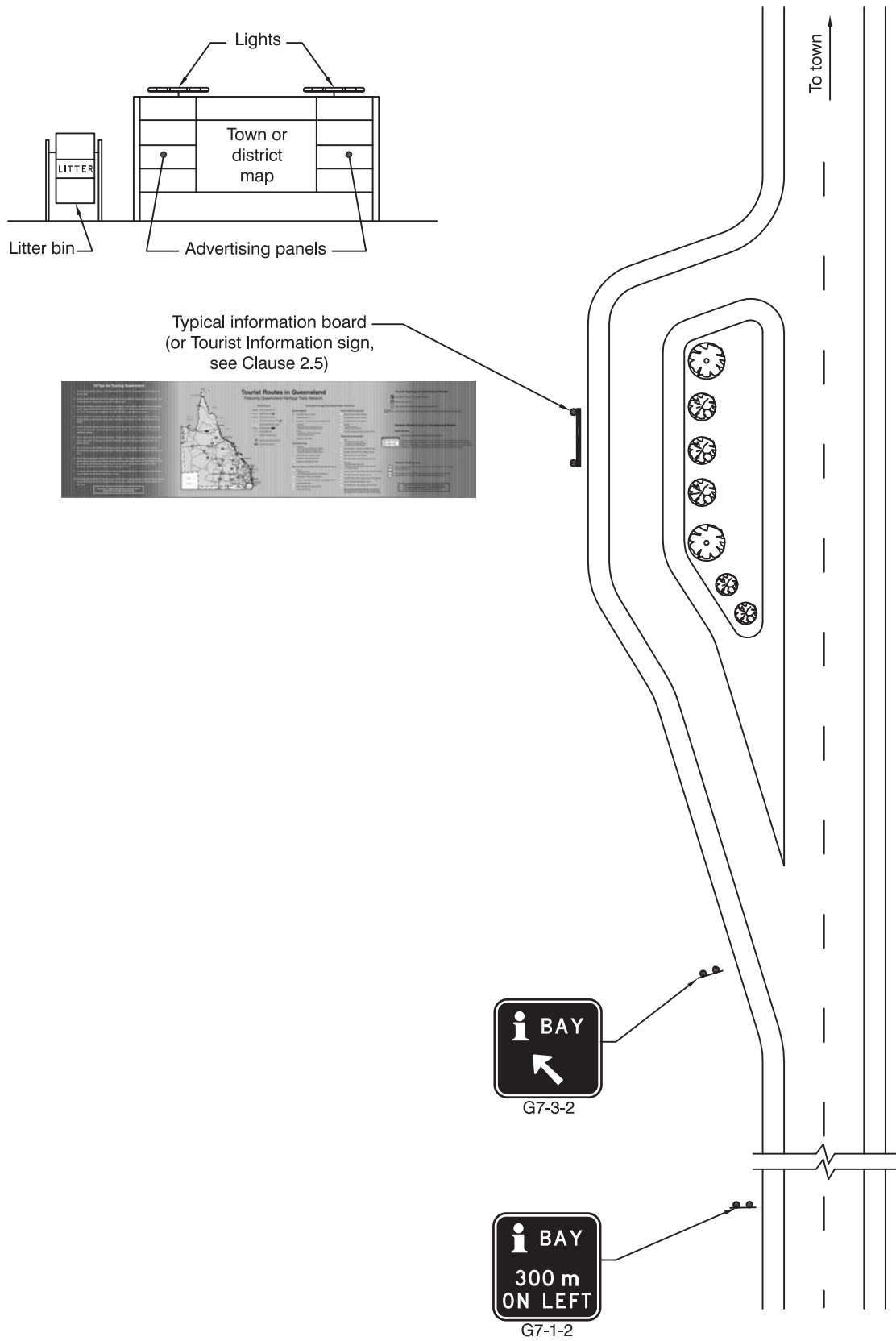


FIGURE 2.7 TYPICAL SIGNING TO A TOURIST INFORMATION FACILITY IN A RURAL AREA

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	800 ht*	240 minimum

* 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

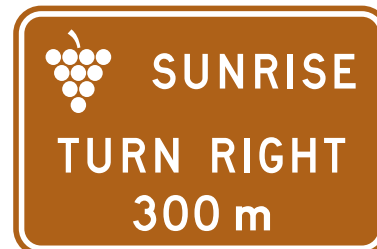


G11-2

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

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.

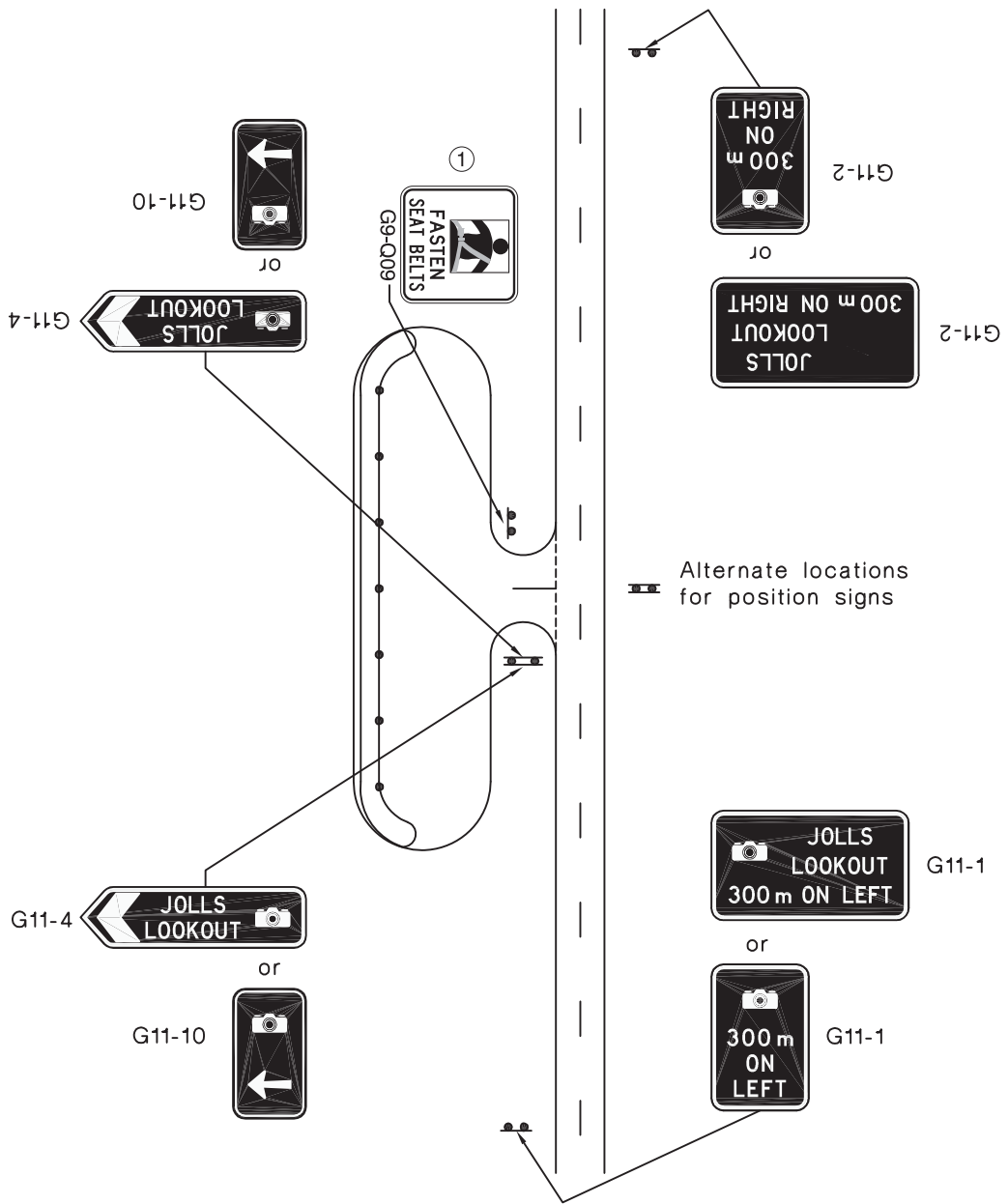
3.7.3 Geographical features viewed by the tourist

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.

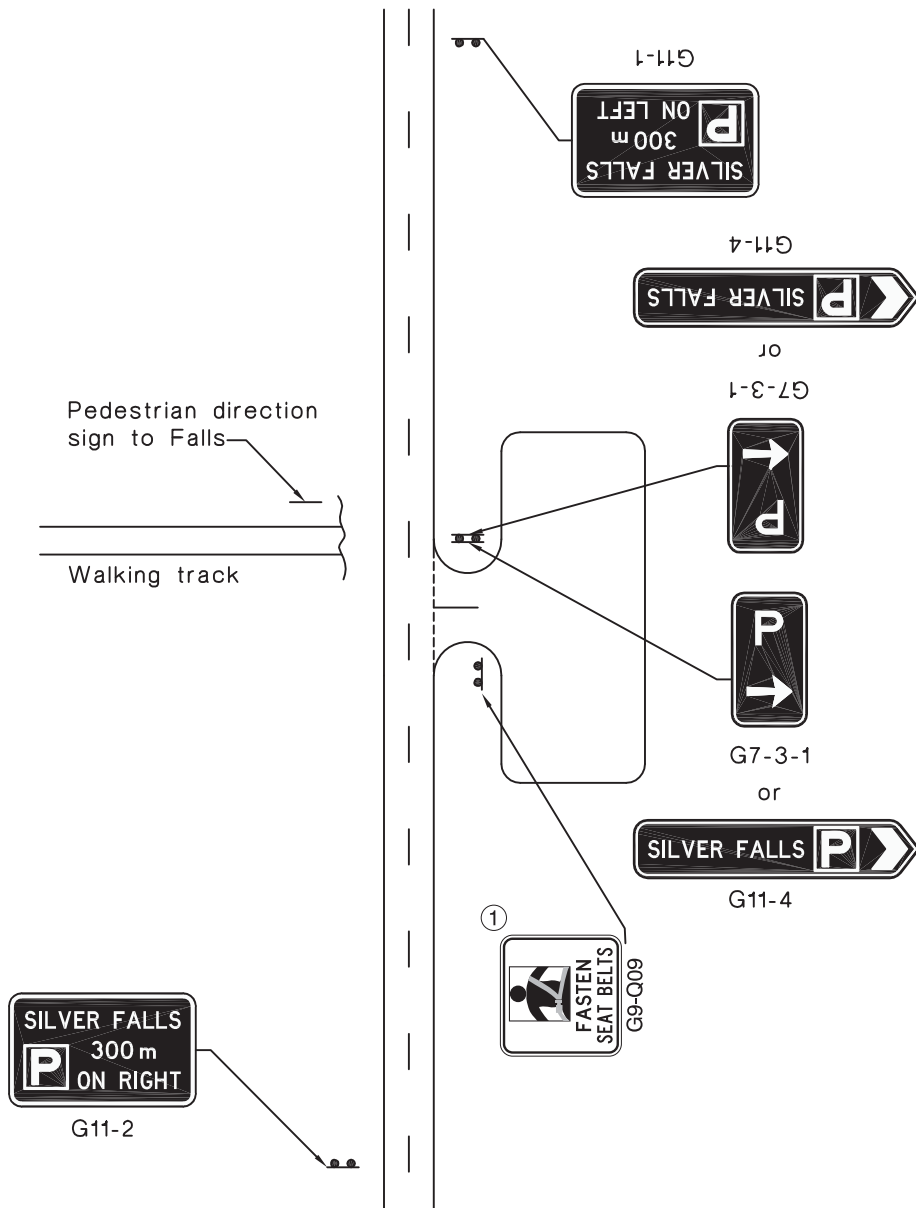
Any sign which might encourage drivers to stop on an expressway type road shall not be permitted.



NOTE:

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

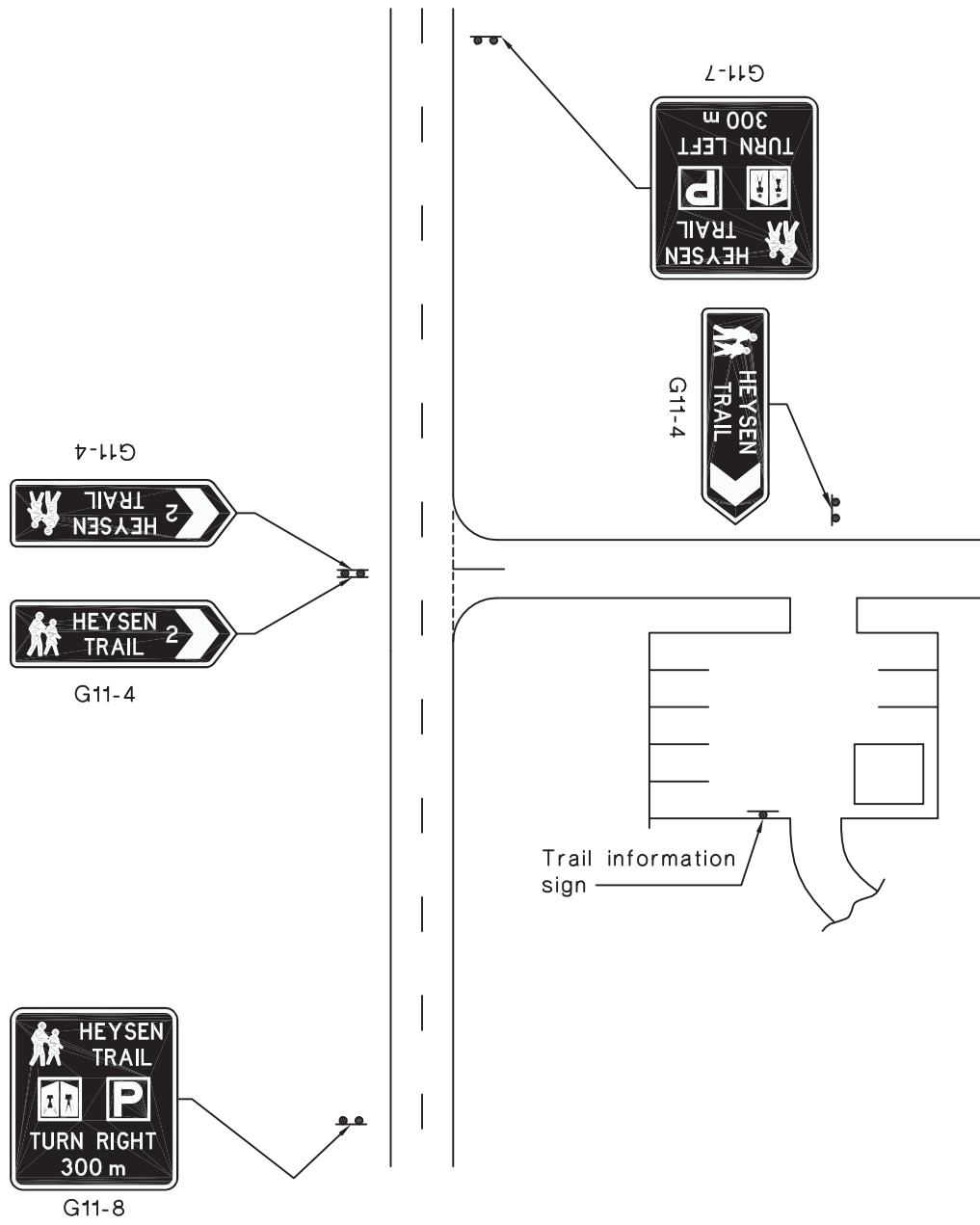
FIGURE 3.1 SCENIC LOOKOUT



NOTE:

- 1. 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



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.

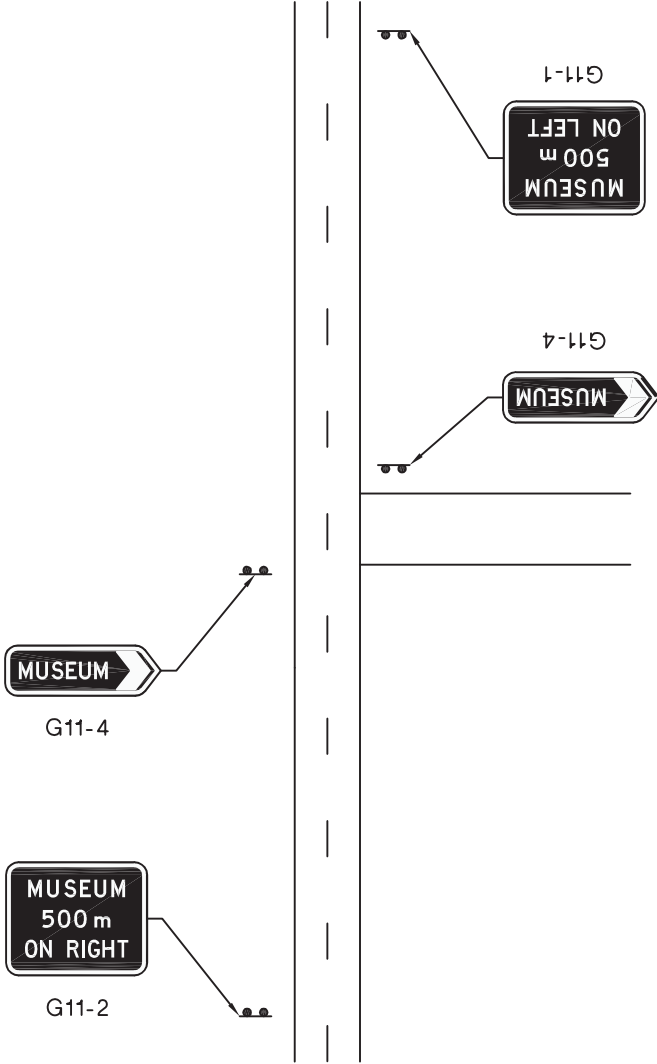


FIGURE 3.4 TOURIST ESTABLISHMENT ADJACENT TO THE ROAD

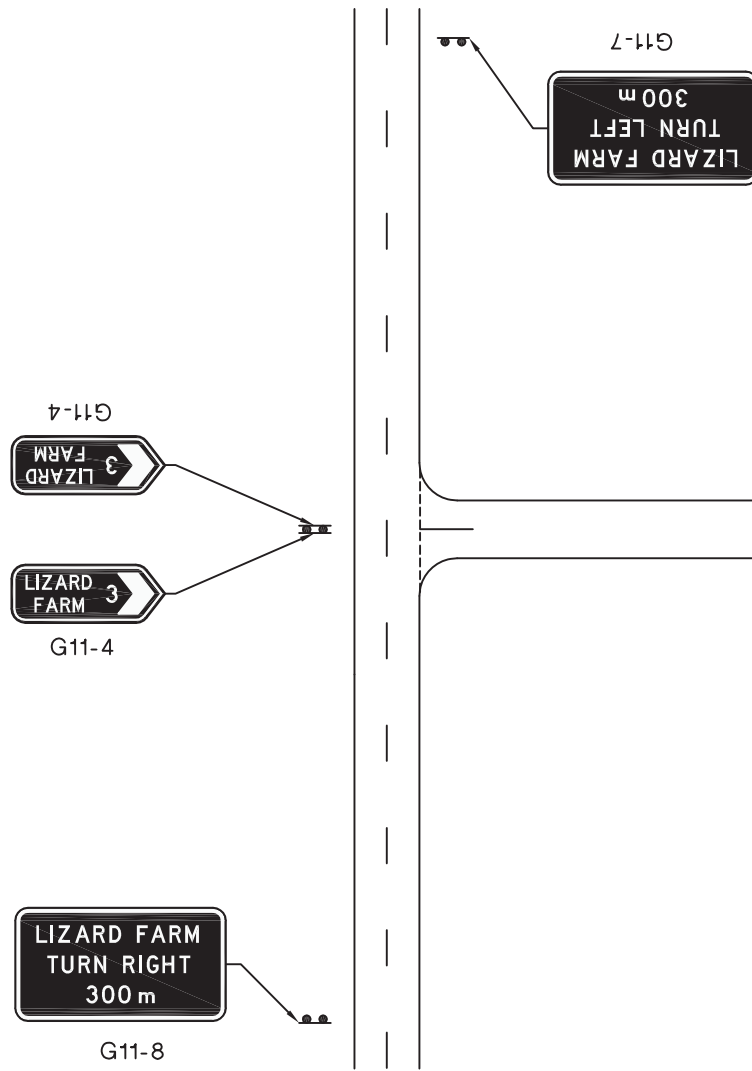
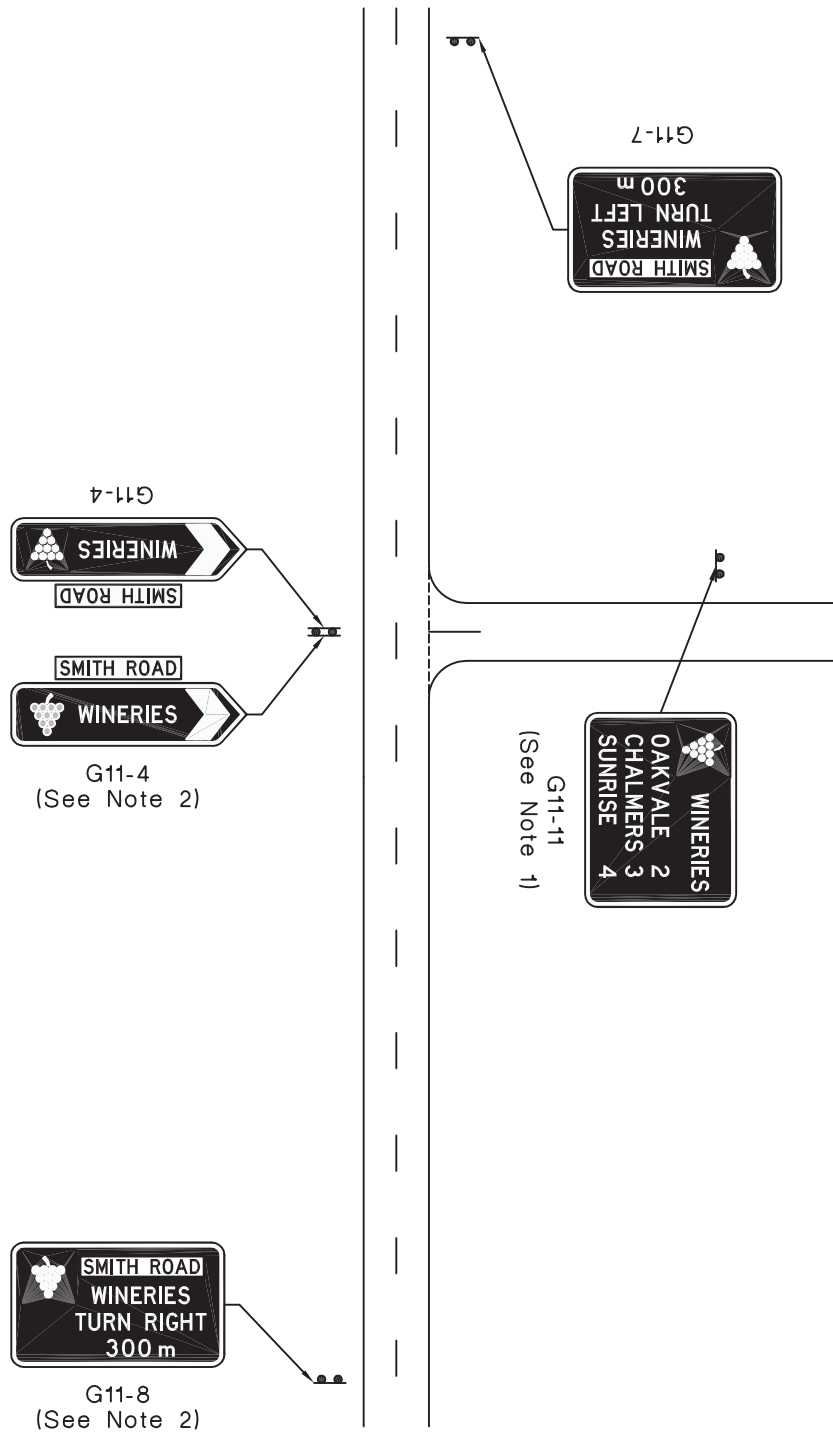


FIGURE 3.5 SINGLE TOURIST ESTABLISHMENT ON A SIDE ROAD



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.



Islands/
Tropics

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.



Coastal/
Beach

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.



Outback

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.

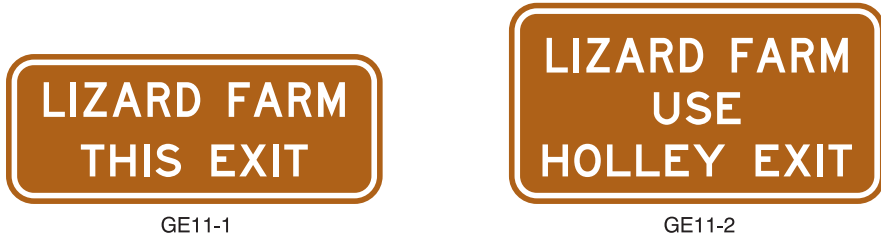


Highland

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.



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 assigning 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.

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.



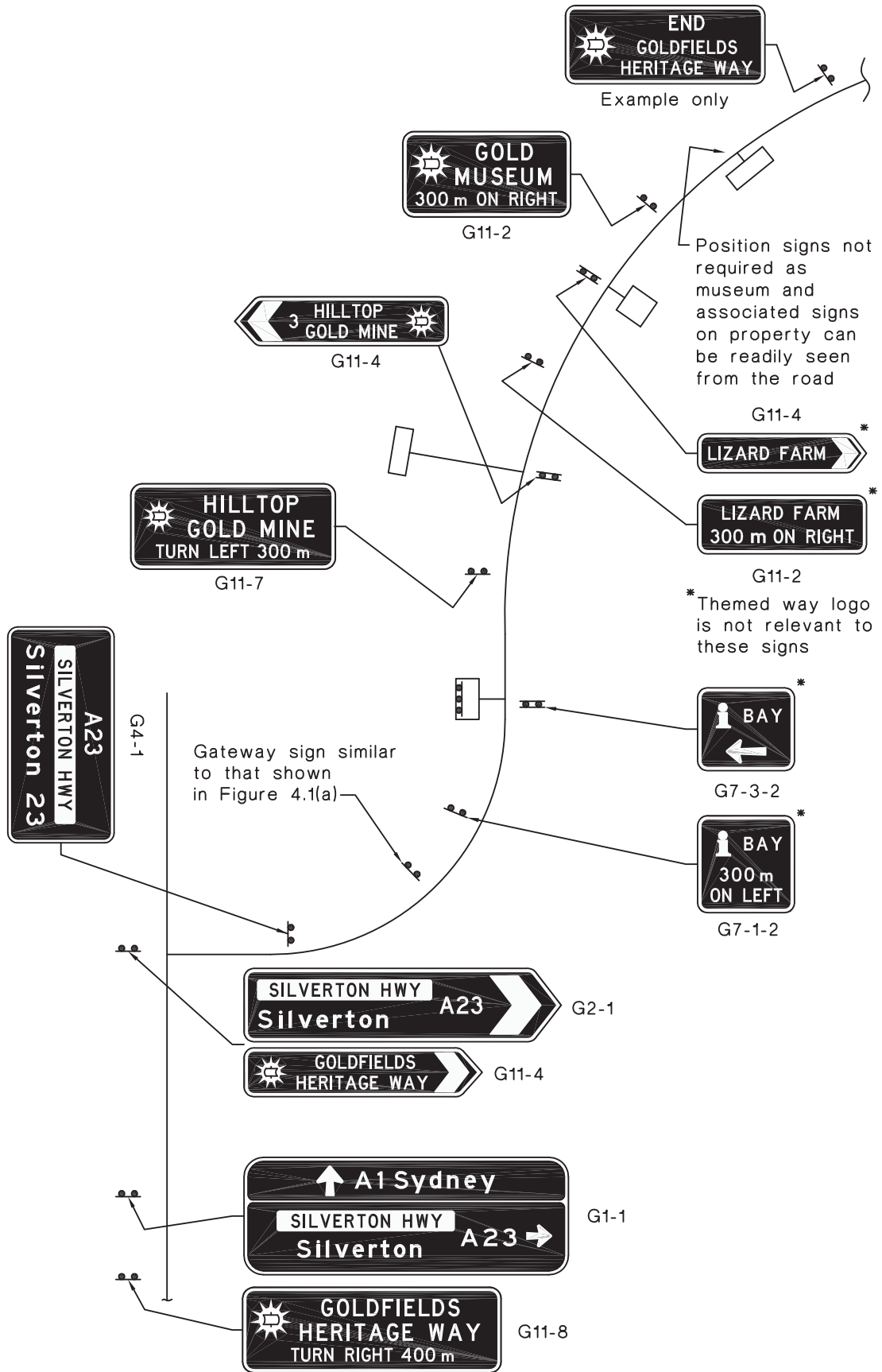
(a) Gateway sign



G11-2

(b) Tourist establishment sign with theme logo

FIGURE 4.1 EXAMPLES OF THEMED TOURIST DRIVE SIGNS



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

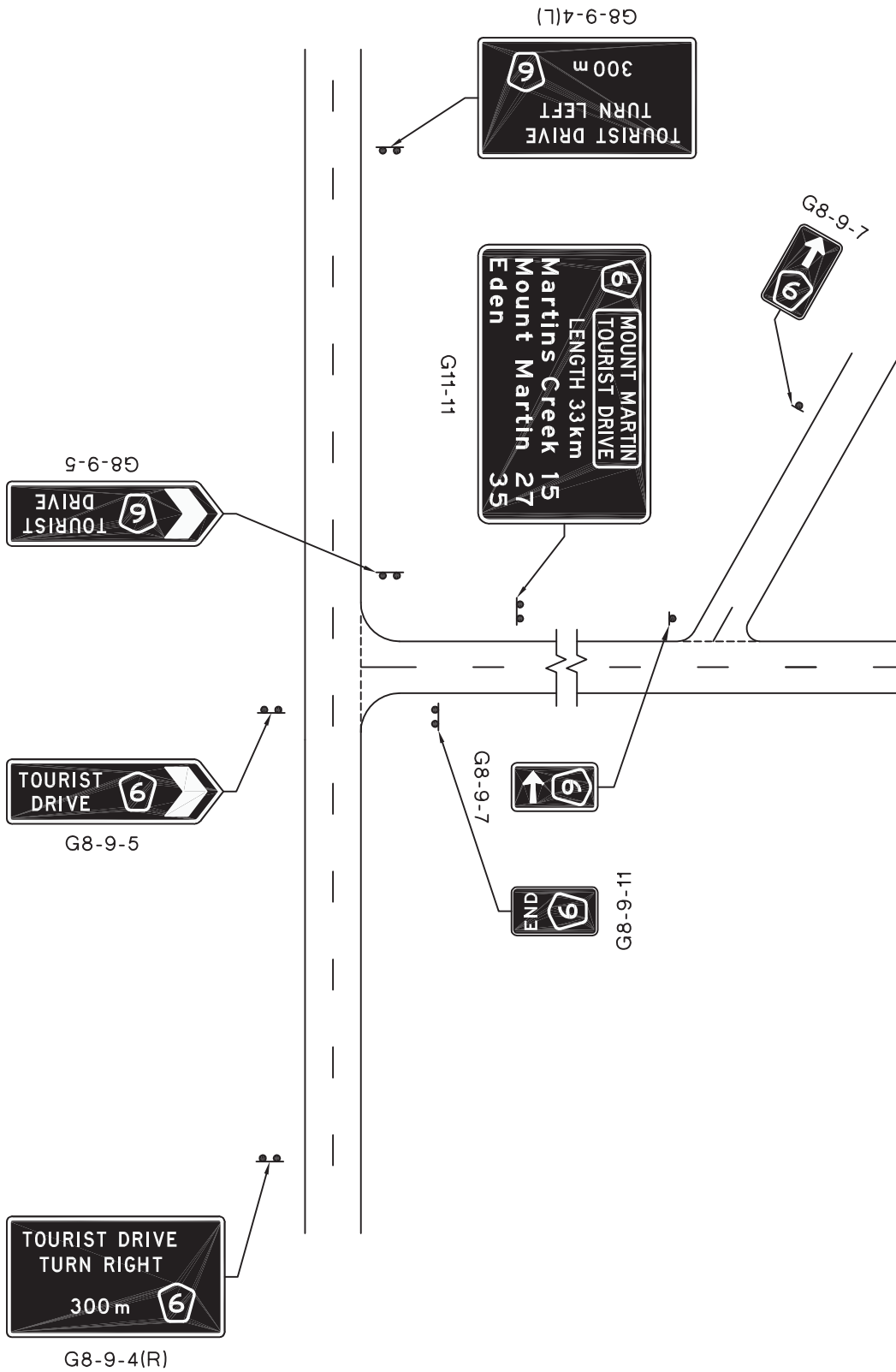


FIGURE 4.3 TYPICAL TREATMENT OF A TOURIST DRIVE

4.3.5 Tourist drive route markers - Design

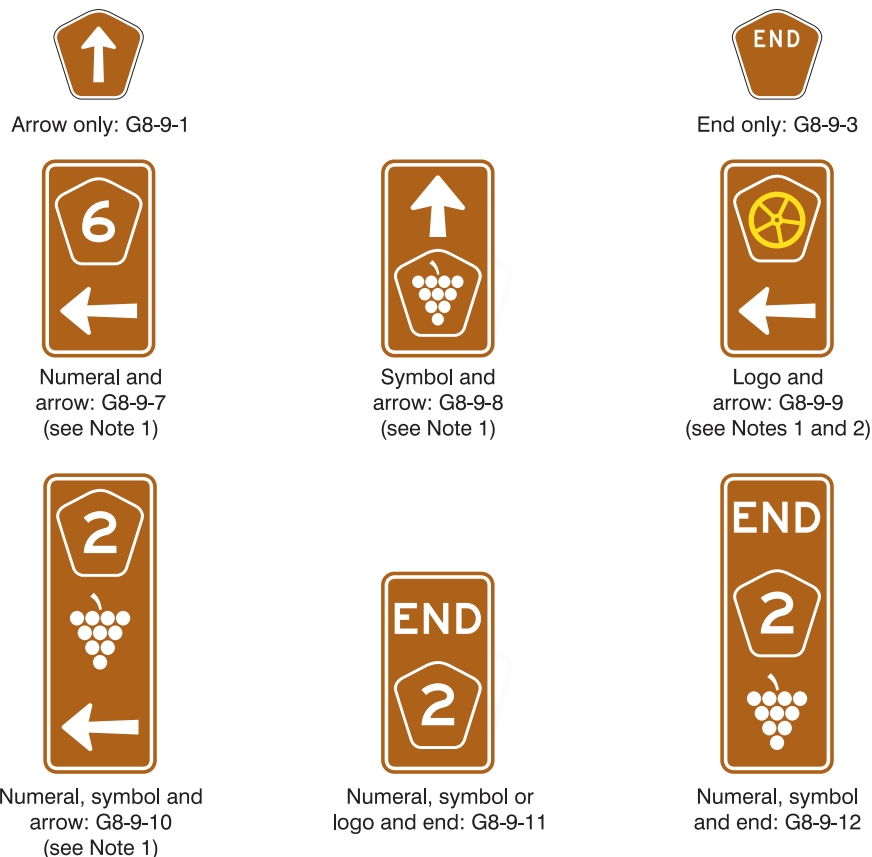
Tourist drive route markers comprise a brown pentagonal shield with the following legend requirements and options:

- (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:
- (i) A marker bearing only an arrow or the word END shall comprise a pentagonal shield only with the arrow or END within the shield.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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:

- 1 The arrow if straight ahead, is placed above the route marker.
- 2 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

(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:

- (i) *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:



- (ii) *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:



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:



SECTION 5. SIGNING FOR SERVICES

5.1 SCOPE OF SECTION

This Section sets out the signs to be used to identify services available to road users adjacent to the road, along a side road or reached via an expressway exit ramp. The various types of services are described and guidance is given on how to signpost them as follows:

- (a) Services signed from roads other than expressway type roads:
 - (i) Roadside stopping place, Clause 5.3.
 - (ii) Commercial services, Clause 5.4.
 - (iii) Community facilities, Clause 5.5.
- (b) Services signed on expressway type roads
 - (i) Services both adjacent to and off the expressway, Clause 5.7.
 - (ii) Roadside help phones, Clause 5.8.

5.2 SIGN TYPES AND APPLICATION - NON-EXPRESSWAY ROADS

5.2.1 General

Service signs comprise advance signs to inform motorists of services on the road ahead or on a side road, and position signs to mark the location of the service or turn off. They are used as set out in Clauses 5.2.2 and 5.2.3. Guidelines for the use of signs in specific situations are given in this Section. However road authorities may need to develop these guidelines in more detail and include information relating to accessible facilities for people with disabilities.

Signs are designated as shown in Table 5.1.

5.2.2 Advance signs

Advance signs for other than expressway type roads comprise signs in the series G7-1, G7-2, G7-6, G7-7 and G7-8. The legend on advance signs comprises one or more symbols indicating the services available together with the following legend:

- (a) Where the services is located adjacent to the road-300 m ON LEFT or 300 m ON RIGHT (G7-1, G7-2).
- (b) Where the service is located on a side road-TURN LEFT 300 m or TURN RIGHT 300 m (G7-7, G7-8).
- (c) For use as a supplementary sign in conjunction with an advance direction sign in the G1 Series (see Part 2 of the Manual)-services symbols only or symbols plus an arrow (G7-6).

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 signs are given below.

Single and multiple services located adjacent to the road:



G7-1-6



G7-2-2

Single and multiple services on a side road:



G7-7-1



G7-8-2



Supplementary sign for use with Series G1 advance direction signs:



G7-6-2

TABLE 5.1 SIGNS FOR ROADSIDE AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES ON OTHER THAN EXPRESSWAY TYPE ROADS

Sign function and description	Sign number (see Note 1)	Legend size, mm	
		Symbols (grid height)	Letters and numerals
Advance, on left at roadside	G7-1-xA G7-1-xB	A Size - 350 ht B Size - 525 ht	A Size - 140 B Size - 210
Advance, on right at roadside	G7-2-xA G7-2-xB		
Position-Rectangular sign with arrow, portrait format	G7-3-xA G7-3-xB		
Position-Point and chevron ended sign	G7-4-xA G7-4-xB		
Position-Fingerboard format	G7-5-xA		
Supplementary-Signs with service symbols with or without arrow, landscape format	G7-6-xA G7-6-xB		
Advance, turn left down side road	G7-7-xA G7-7-xB		
Advance, turn right down side road	G7-8-xA G7-8-xB		
NEXT (service symbol(s)) ... km	G7-9-xA G7-9-xB		
NO (service symbol(s)) NEXT ... km	G7-10-xA G7-10-xB		
Supplementary advance-'(symbol) ...km'	G7-11-xA G7-11-xB		

NOTES:

- The letter 'x' in the sign number indicates the number of services on the sign. Where a sign includes additional information e.g. a distance indication or a word, it is numbered as if the additional word or numeral were another service symbol as shown in the following examples:
 - A two-service chevron-ended position sign which includes a distance indication is numbered not G7-4-2 but G7-4-3 and the legend is specified.
 - A one-service advance on right sign with a word, e.g. iBAY 300 m ON RIGHT, is numbered G7-2-2 and the legend is specified.
- A design guide for symbolic signs in the G7 Series is given in AS 1743.
- For signs in the G7-1, G7-2, G7-7 and G7-8 series portrait format should be used for single services and landscape format for two or more services.
- Service signs for expressway type roads are listed in Table 5.5.

5.2.3 Position signs

Where required, position signs on other than expressway type roads are placed -

- (a) at or directly opposite the point of entry to a service located adjacent to the road; or
- (b) at the turnoff to services or facilities along a side road, in conjunction with other intersection direction signs, if any.

See also Clause 5.4.2.3 regarding the use of position signs at commercial services.

Where a position sign is required, the services indicated on the advance sign are repeated on the position sign.

Sign G7-3-1 is used to indicate a single service. The arrow is located below the symbol for horizontal and 45°-angled arrows, and above the symbol for straight ahead arrows. Chevron-ended signs are not appropriate for single service signs.

For multiple service or facility position signs, the long format is usually used, e.g. sign G7-4-3. It has 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. The narrow format, e.g. sign G7-3-4, may however be more appropriate for restricted site conditions.

Examples of signs are given below. The same signs are used at the entrance to a service or at a side road turnoff. In the latter case, a distance indication is desirable if the distance is 1 km or greater (see Note 1 to Table 5.1 regarding the numbering of signs incorporating a distance). Where a distance is to be shown on a sign containing symbols only, it is advisable to show the distance numeral(s) adjacent to the chevron or arrow, and include the legend 'km' as illustrated on sign G7-4-3(L) below.

Single service:



G7-3-1



G7-3-1

Multiple services:



G7-4-3



G7-4-3



G7-3-4

5.2.4 Next service and 'no service' signs

Where it is desired to advise motorists of the distance to the next petrol, water, or repairs or to the next rest area or camping/caravan site, G7-9 type signs are used. The name of the town where the services are available may be added to the sign. These signs are normally erected at the entrance to, or turn-off

to, the last preceding service. Where an advance sign is used to indicate the preceding service, the G7-9 sign may be used to supplement it. It may also be appropriate to erect a G7-9 sign in the vicinity of a reassurance direction sign located on the departure from a town.

Where the message is of vital importance, such as non-availability of petrol for a substantial distance in an isolated area, the alternative G7-10, 'no service' sign is used.

Examples of next service and 'no service' signs are shown below:



G7-9-1



G7-10-1



G7-9-5

5.3 ROADSIDE STOPPING PLACES - NON-EXPRESSWAY

5.3.1 Rest areas

A rest area is a roadside stopping place which, as a minimum, shall provide at least one picnic table in shade in an area where vehicles can safely stop clear of the travelled way. The minimum level facility shall be signed using the tree and table symbol (S12). Where additional facilities such as toilets, drinking water or a fireplace is provided, the additional symbols may be shown on signs.

On major roads, in the interests of road safety, the distance to the next major rest area should be shown on signs located near each rest area or on the departure from towns (see Clause 5.2.4).

Signs used at roadside stopping places are designated as given in Table 5.1. Symbols used are specified in Table 5.2. (See also Clause 1.10)

The symbol of access (S22) shall be used as necessary to indicate the availability of accessible toilets. It may not be needed where all of the rest area toilets on a route or in a region are accessible.

NOTE: This applies only to signs at and in advance of the entrance to the rest area. Accessible facilities will continue to be signed as such within the rest area.

The composite symbol (S16A) may be used as an alternative to separate S16 and S22 symbols to indicate accessible toilets.

The dump point symbol (SQ05) shall be used as necessary to indicate the availability of a dump point.

Additional requirements for the use of service symbols are as follows:

- (a) The fireplace symbol (S18) shall have the words GAS or ELECTRIC added if appropriate.
- (b) The drinking water symbol (S20) shall only be used if the water supply is expected to be potable at all times.
- (c) Where it is required to show that a rest area is unsuitable for trucks the symbol S23 shall be used.

Parking signs (the legend 'PARKING' or 'P' symbol S14) are not generally required for roadside stopping places as the signposting for the stopping place itself indicates where to park.

Where state regulations prohibit the lighting of fires at certain times or under certain conditions, notices to that effect should be placed on or immediately adjacent to fireplaces.

A rest area which incorporates a non-accredited tourist information facility may have the 'i' symbol (S4) included on signs.

TABLE 5.2 SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE ROADSIDE STOPPING PLACES

Symbol*	Symbol number
Information	S4
Rest area	S12
Truck parking area	S13
Toilets	S16
Accessible toilets	S16A
Dump point	SQ05
Fireplace	S18
Drinking water	S20
Symbol of access (wheelchair)	S22
Unsuitable for trucks	S23

* Symbols are illustrated at Appendix B.

5.3.2 Signing

Both advance and position signs are usually required at rest areas and are used in accordance with Clauses 5.2.2 and 5.2.3. Examples of advance and position signs are as follows:

- (a) Examples of advance signs



G7-1-1



G7-2-6

Minimum facility rest area



G7-1-3



G7-7-2

Rest area with additional facilities

(b) Examples of position signs



G7-3-1



G7-4-3

The NEXT (Service) ... km sign, G7-9 (see Clause 5.2.4) may be used where it is desired to give the distance to the next rest area, e.g. in a remote area.

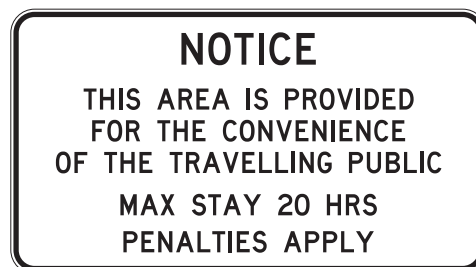
Rest areas on side roads, more than about 1 km from the turn-off, are not normally signed unless they have other features of tourist interest such as a scenic lookout. An exception may be made if the distance to the next rest area on the route is great.

The FASTEN SEAT BELTS sign (G9-Q09) shall be erected at the exits from roadside stopping places and rest areas.

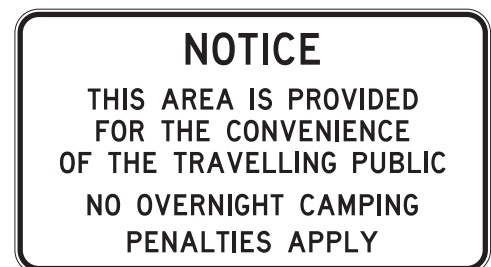
The sign G9-Q05-1 bearing the legend NOTICE-THIS AREA IS PROVIDED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC; MAX STAY 20 HRS; PENALTIES APPLY, is erected to advise travellers that a rest area is not a camping area and the maximum period travellers are permitted to remain at the rest area is 20 hours. The sign G9-Q05-2 bearing the legend NOTICE-THIS AREA IS PROVIDED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC; NO OVERNIGHT CAMPING; PENALTIES APPLY, is erected to advise travellers that the rest area is meant for short breaks to manage fatigue and shall not be utilised as an overnight camping area. These signs may, where necessary, be erected at other roadside stopping places.



G9-Q09



G9-Q05-1



G9-Q05-2

A typical example of a minimum facility rest area is given in Figure 5.1 and of a rest area with additional facilities, in Figures 5.2(a) and (b).

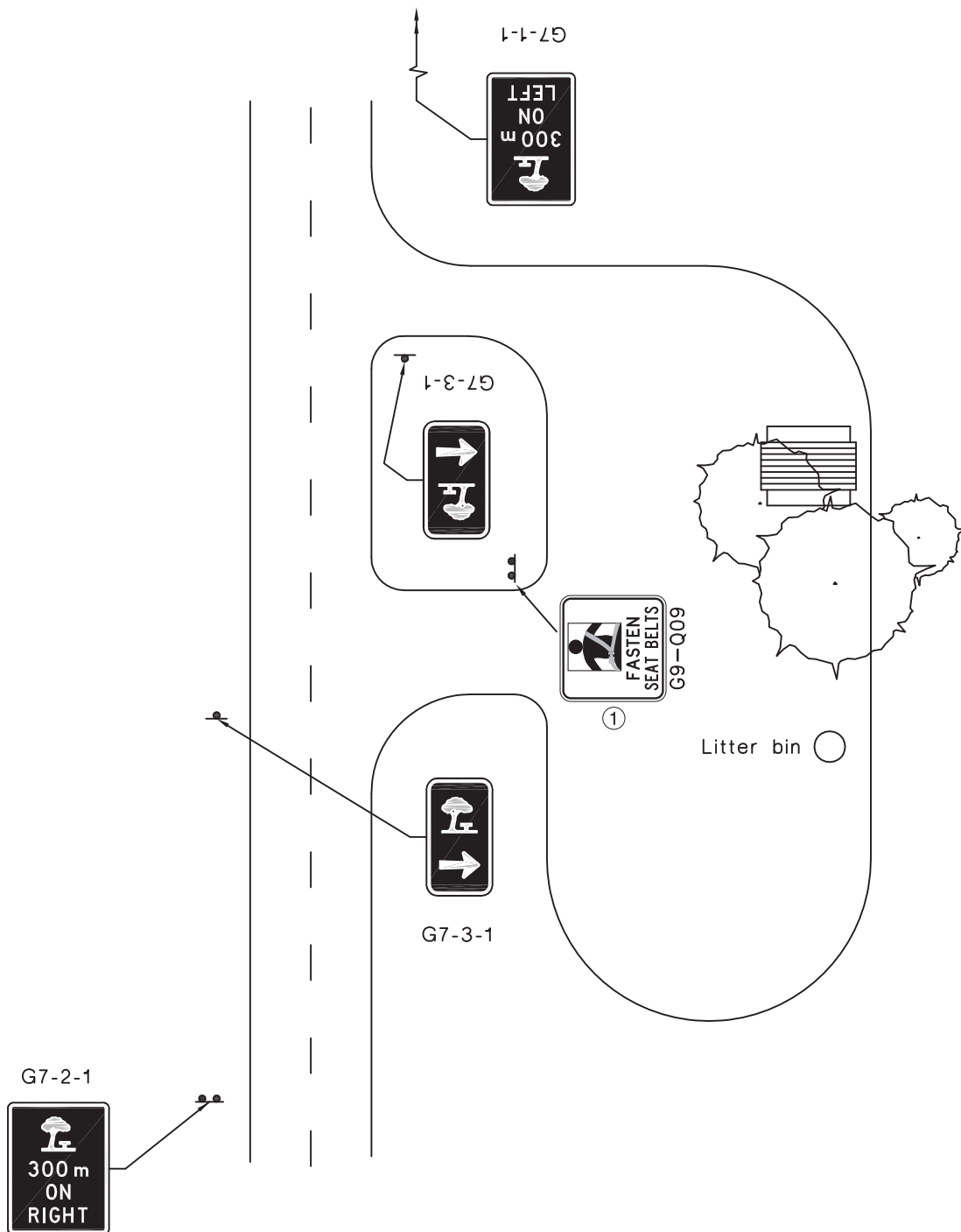
5.3.3 Truck parking areas

An example of a truck parking area with advance and position signs is shown in Figure 5.3. These signs are used in accordance with Clauses 5.2.2 and 5.2.3. The distance shown on advance signs may need to be increased on downhill approaches, e.g. to 400 m as illustrated in Figure 5.3.

Wherever possible, truck parking areas should be provided on both sides of the road. However, where only one parking area is provided, to avoid encouraging trucks to turn across the path of other traffic, the parking area should not be signposted from the direction which has it on the right-hand side of the road.

It is not usual to combine a rest area and a truck parking area unless special provisions are made for the safety and amenity of users of rest areas by adequate separation of the two functions. However, when this is done, the truck parking symbol is added to the rest area symbols on the relevant sign, and internal direction are provided within the area to the separate parking areas.

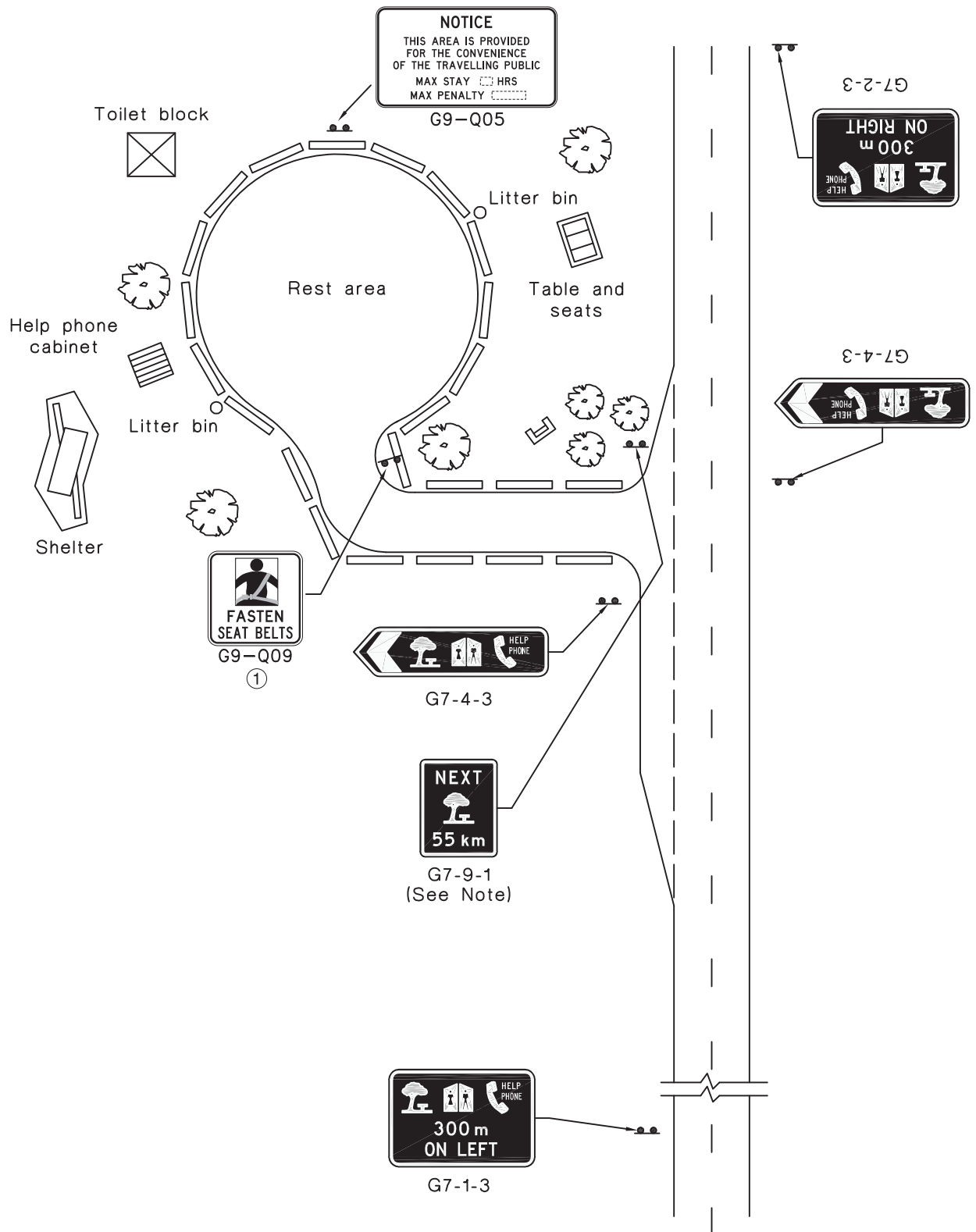
If there are instances where trucks have been attempting to use facilities unsuitable for them, the 'unsuitable for trucks' symbol (S23) should be added to the rest area symbols.



NOTES:

- 1. The FASTEN SEAT BELT sign (G9-Q09) shall be erected at the exit from roadside stopping places.
- 2. The NOTICE advising travellers that the maximum length of stay is 48 hours (G9-Q05) may be erected at roadside stopping places, where necessary (see Clause 5.3.2).

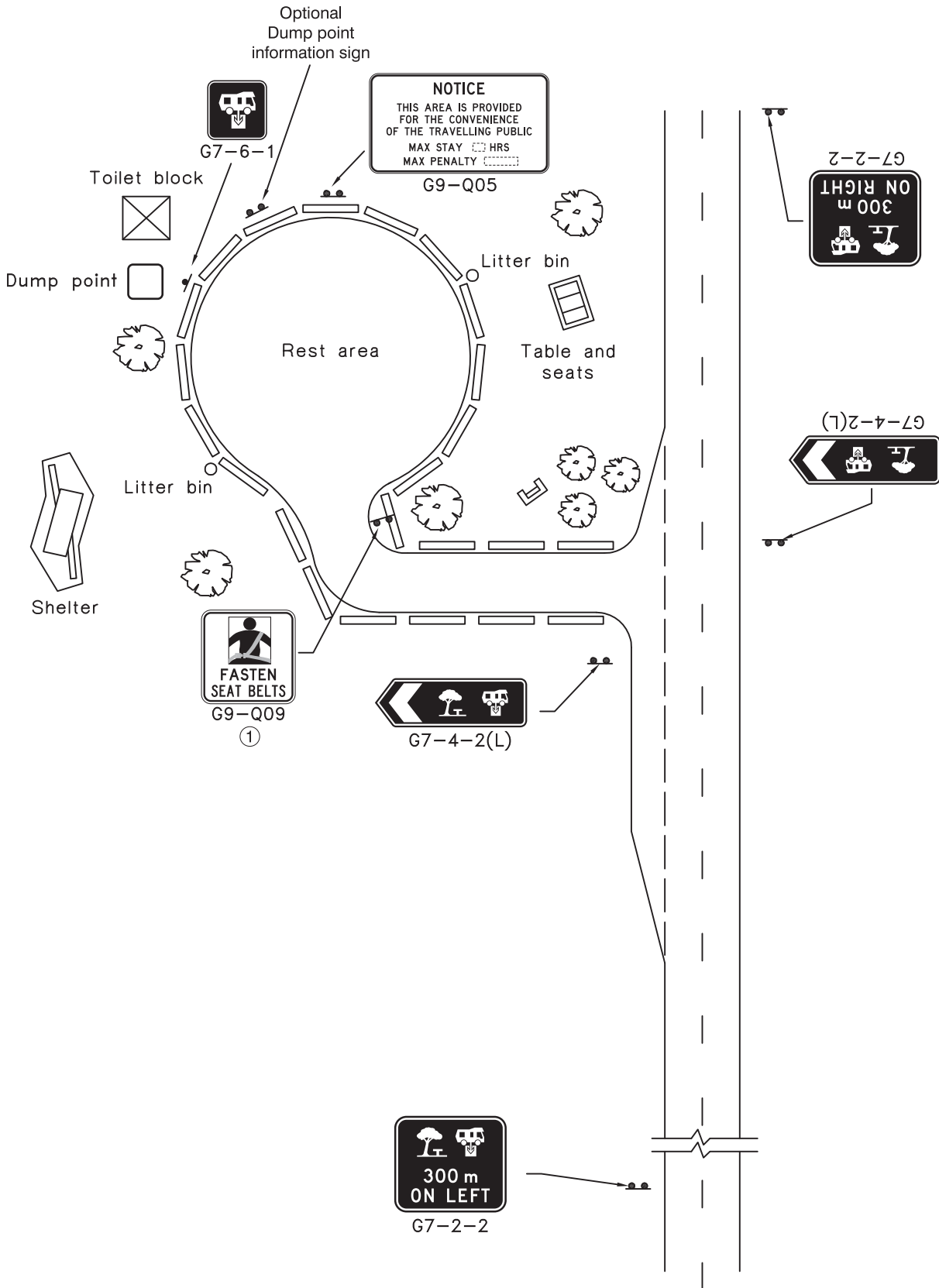
FIGURE 5.1 MINIMUM FACILITY REST AREA



NOTES:

1. The FASTEN SEAT BELT sign (G9-Q09) shall be erected at the exit from a rest area.
2. Next service sign included if recommendations of Clause 5.2.4 are applicable.

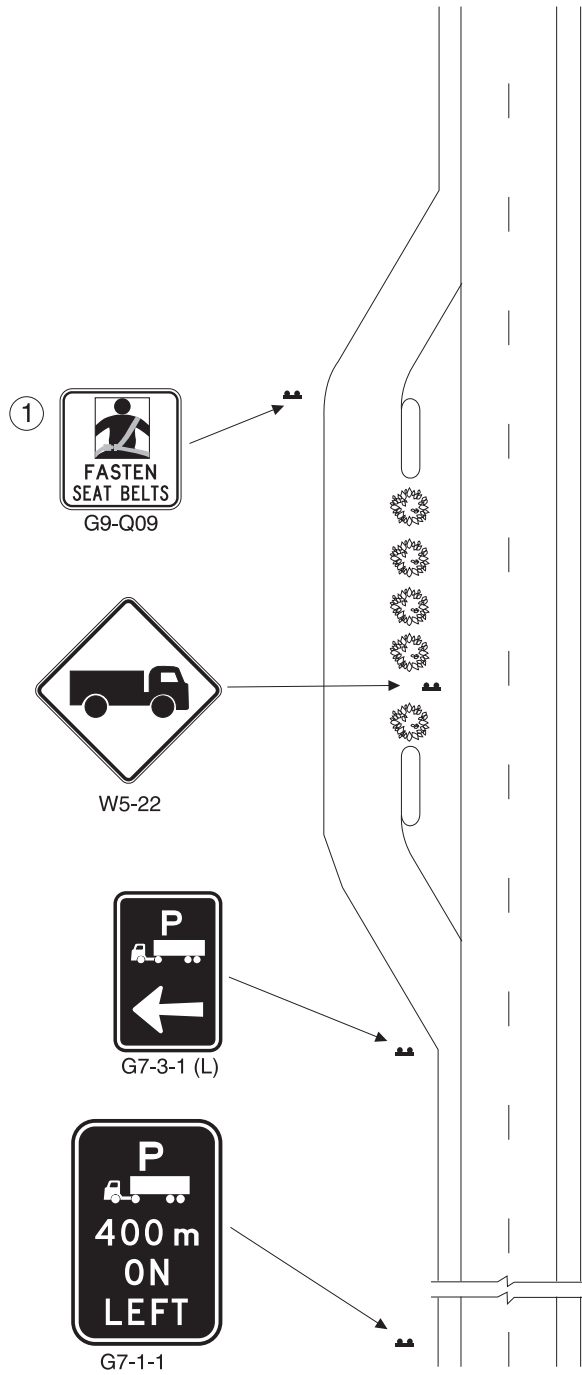
FIGURE 5.2(a) REST AREA WITH ADDITIONAL FACILITIES



NOTES:

1. The FASTEN SEAT BELT sign (G9-Q09) shall be erected at the exit from a rest area.
2. Next service sign included if recommendations of Clause 5.2.4 are applicable.

FIGURE 5.2(b) REST AREA WITH ADDITIONAL FACILITIES



NOTE: The FASTEN SEAT BELTS sign (G9-Q09) shall be erected at the exit from a truck parking area.

FIGURE 5.3 TRUCK PARKING AREA

5.4 COMMERCIAL SERVICES - NON-EXPRESSWAY

5.4.1 General

Signposting for commercial services for non-expressway roads is given in this Clause as follows:

- (a) Services adjacent to the road, Clause 5.4.2.
- (b) Services along a side road, Clause 5.4.3.
- (c) Services in bypassed towns or town centres, Clause 5.4.4.

Signposting of services from expressway type roads is given in Clause 5.7.

Signs used for commercial services are designated as shown in Table 5.1. Symbols used on the signs are specified in Table 5.3. (See also Clause 1.10.)

TABLE 5.3 SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Symbol*	Symbol number
Motor fuel	S3
Restaurant, licensed restaurant	S5
Accommodation, hotel, motel, guest house	S6
Refreshments	S7
Camping area	S8
Caravan park or site	S9

* Symbols are illustrated at Appendix B.

Additional requirements for the use of these symbols are as follows:

- (i) The motor fuel symbol (S3) shall only be shown if fuel is available at least from 6 am, to 8 pm every day. The message '24 hrs' may be placed under the symbol if fuel is available either continuously or by means of an out-of-hours emergency service.
NOTE: State or local authorities may require longer operating hours under some conditions.
- (ii) The restaurant symbol (S5) shall be used where a sit down meal service (including cafeteria style) is provided. Where refreshments are provided without that service, the refreshments symbol (S7) shall be used.
- (iii) Use of symbols indicating accommodation, camping area or caravan park (symbols S6, S8 and S9) shall be subject to minimum standard of service requirements.
- (iv) Where it is necessary to assist travellers to distinguish particular types of accommodation establishments, a word descriptor such as HOTEL, MOTEL, HOSTEL, GUEST HOUSE, CABINS shall be added to signs carrying the accommodation symbol (S6). Such additional legends would be the exception rather than the rule and would generally only be used in situations where confusion as to the type of service available may result e.g. a hotel and motel close to each other.
- (v) Commercial names shall not be used on commercial services signs.

Parking signs (either with the legend 'PARKING' or symbol S14 'P') are not generally required for commercial services as the signposting for the service itself indicates where to park.

Commercial services should only be signed where the service is available at reasonably expected times for travellers. The Department of Transport and Main Roads specifies guidelines for services on roads under the control of the Department. These guidelines include costs associated with the signposting of commercial services. Local governments may also specify guidelines.

5.4.2 Services adjacent to road

5.4.2.1 General

Signposting of commercial services which are adjacent to a road is not normally applicable within built-up areas except as indicated in Clause 5.4.2.3 for caravan parks and camping grounds. In special situations such as a service establishment adjacent to a service road where the means of access via the service road is not readily apparent to a driver, a position sign may be required at the point at which vehicles leave the through carriageway.

5.4.2.2 Advance signs

Advance signs are normally restricted to services where it is impracticable to provide a sign within the grounds of the service establishment which can be easily seen by a passing motorist for a distance equal to 15 seconds of travelling time at the prevailing speed in advance of the service.

Examples of advance signs and their use are given in Clause 5.2.2.

5.4.2.3 Position signs

Position signs are not normally required if suitable signs can be placed within the grounds of the service establishment, or the building itself is readily identifiable and the entry driveway is obvious. They may however, be required in situations such as the following:

- On divided roads* - where an establishment on the right hand side of a divided road is not visible to a driver, position signs may be used to indicate both the median opening the driver should use and the direction back to the facility along the other carriageway.
- At caravan parks* - where, because of the difficulty of manoeuvring caravans in the traffic stream, position as well as advance signs may be warranted. Camping grounds at which caravans are also catered for, may be treated similarly.

Examples of position signs and their use are given in Clause 5.2.3.

A typical rural treatment illustrating the special use of position signs on divided roads is shown in Figure 5.4.

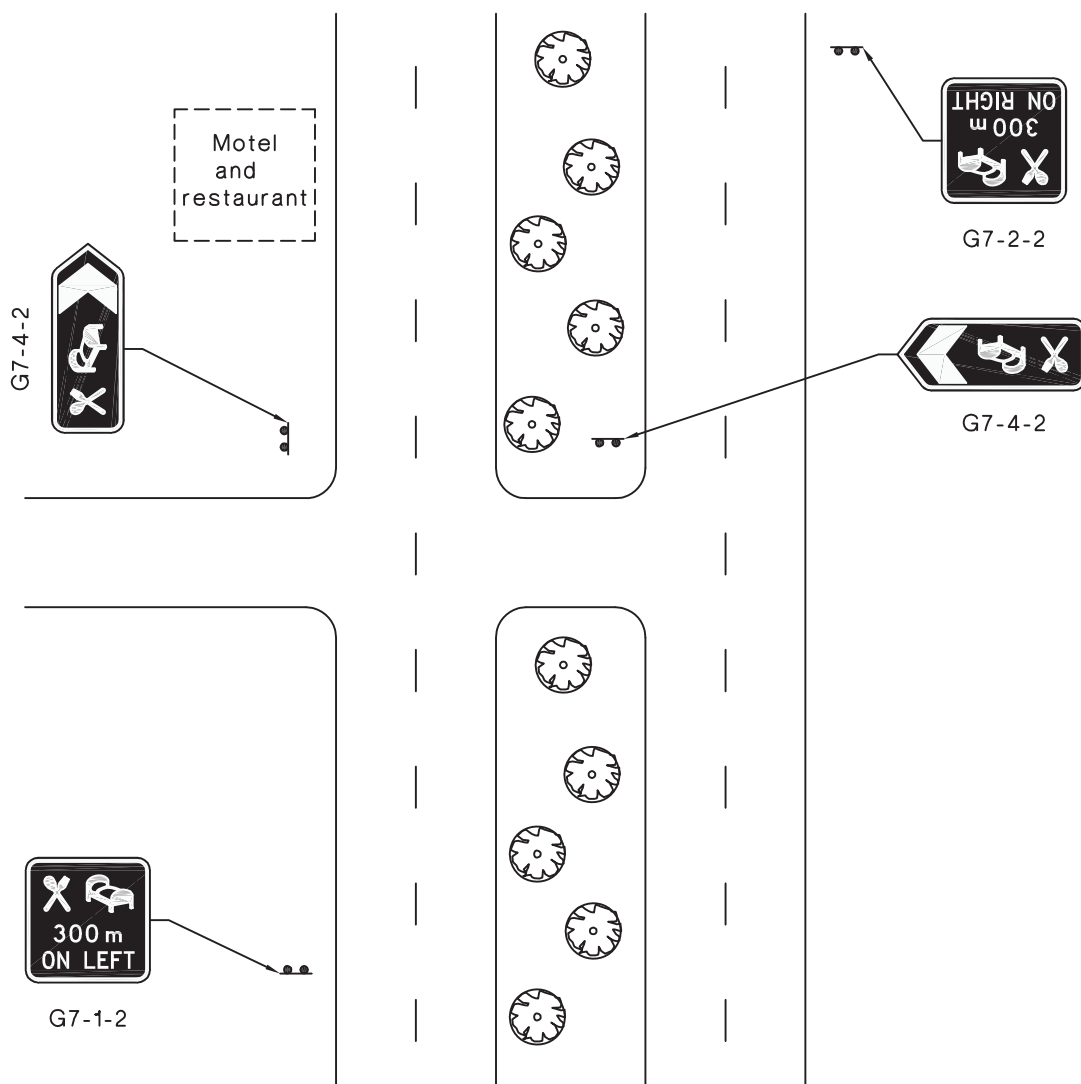


FIGURE 5.4 EXAMPLE OF SERVICES ON A DIVIDED ROAD

5.4.3 Services along a side road

5.4.3.1 General

Signposting of commercial services on side roads is not normally permitted in built-up areas. In other areas signing of a commercial service on a side road, some distance from the main road, is provided only where the services on the side road are not available on the main road within the vicinity.

In determining whether a commercial service on a side road warrants signposting, account should be taken of the distance which a motorist might consider to be a reasonable length of detour from the main route to find a commercial service. Except in remote areas, 5 km is generally considered to be the desirable maximum distance to normal overnight accommodation or up to 10 km for resort type accommodation, caravan parks and camping grounds. On the approach to built-up areas where corresponding services are not provided on the main road, up to 2 km along the side road is considered a reasonable distance.

Signposting may in any case be appropriate when the major destination on the side road is the service itself e.g., boat ramp.

A typical treatment is shown in Figure 5.5.

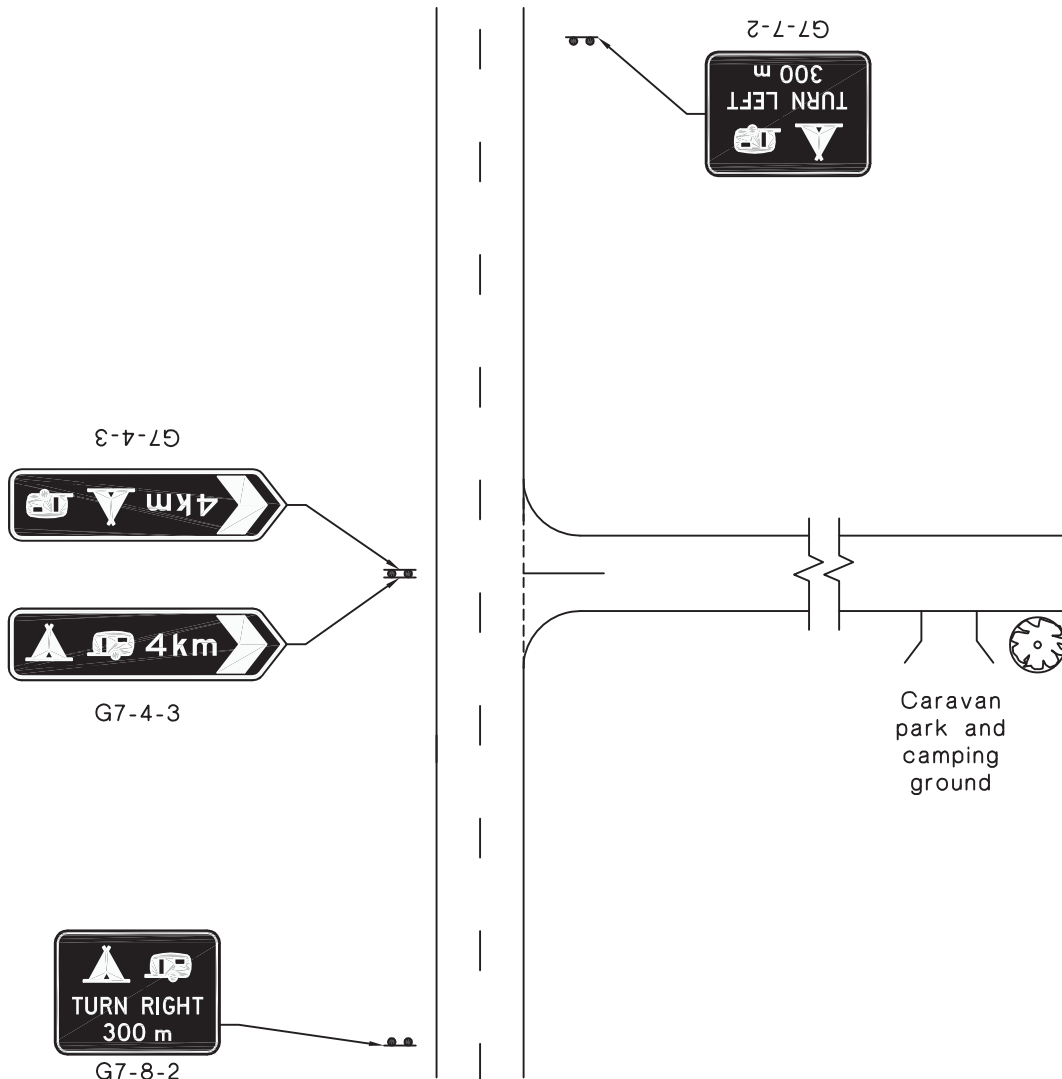


FIGURE 5.5 COMMERCIAL SERVICES ALONG A SIDE ROAD

5.4.3.2 Signs

Examples of advance signs and their use are given in Clause 5.2.2.

Position signs may be used at the intersection of the side road as a direction sign, but they are not usually needed at the entrance to the establishment (see Clause 5.4.2.3). Examples of position signs and their use are given in Clause 5.2.3.

5.4.4 Services in bypassed towns and town centres

5.4.4.1 By-passed towns

Where a road passes relatively closely to a town offering motorists services, and no similar services are available in the vicinity along the road, the town and services available may be indicated in advance of the turnoff to that town. The local authority should be consulted when deciding the standard service symbols to be placed on the sign and the number should be kept to a minimum with not more than five symbols used.

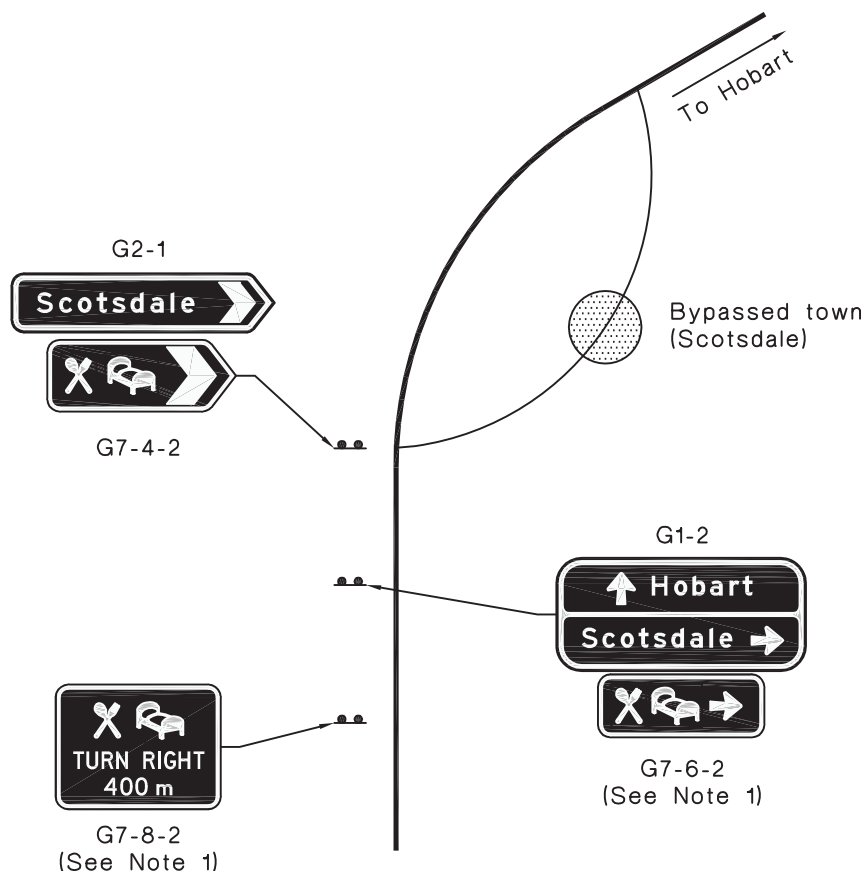
Appropriate signposting for services in a bypassed town is shown in Figure 5.6.

Examples of advance service signs and their use are given in Clause 5.2.2. Recommendations for combining service signs with direction signs (and where relevant, tourist signs) are given in Clause 5.6. As an alternative to the advance service sign a services panel may be added to the advance direction (G1) sign as shown in Figure 5.6.

Examples of position signs and their use are given in Clause 5.2.3.

5.4.4.2 Signing to town centres

If the road passes through part of the town or city but not through the town or city centre, the intersection direction sign, used in conjunction with the service position sign, may use the destination 'Town (or City) Centre'. In many such cases the use of the 'Town Centre' sign alone may be sufficient to indicate access to services.



NOTES:

- 1 Signs G7-8-2 and G7-6-2 are alternatives.
- 2 Signs are shown for one direction of travel only.

FIGURE 5.6 SERVICES IN BYPASSED TOWNS

5.5 COMMUNITY FACILITIES - NON-EXPRESSWAY

5.5.1 General

Signs indicating direction to community facilities may have either symbolic or worded legend. The use of symbols is appropriate to indicate those facilities listed in Table 5.4. (See also Clause 1.10.)

TABLE 5.4 SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Symbol*	Symbol number
First aid, casualty service, hospital	S1
Public telephone	S2
Airport	S11
Parking area	S14
Toilets	S16
Accessible toilets	S16A
Boat ramp	S21
Symbol of access (wheelchair)	S22
Police station	S24
Help phone	S25

*Symbols are illustrated at Appendix B.

5.5.2 Symbolic signs

Signs using the symbols listed in Table 5.4 are designated as shown in Table 5.1. Examples of advance and position signs and their use are given in Clauses 5.2.2 and 5.2.3.

Advance signs are not normally required in urban areas unless the time available for viewing the position sign is inadequate due to road or traffic conditions at the site.

Specific requirements and recommendations are as follows:

- (a) *Emergency medical services* The symbol S1 (first aid, casualty service, hospital) shall only be used when a 24 h casualty service or a connection to such a service is available. Signs displaying the symbol may include appropriate wording showing the type of service (e.g. FIRST AID, HOSPITAL) and, if necessary, the name e.g. where there are a number of hospitals in an area.

Reference should be made to Part 5 of the Manual for the use of worded signs for hospitals for other than emergency medical purposes. Both types of sign may be required in some locations.

- (b) *Toilet blocks* The symbol of access (S22) shall be used as necessary to indicate the availability of accessible toilets. The composite symbol (S16A) may be used as an alternative to separate S16 and S22 symbols.
- (c) *Telephone* Public telephone signs bearing the symbol S2 may be erected where the following conditions apply:
- (i) The telephone is available to the public 24 hours per day.
 - (ii) It is not readily visible from the road and if on a side road it is not more than 500 m (built-up areas) or 2 km (rural areas) distant from the main road, except in isolated areas.

A distance figure may be added to the sign.

Reference should be made to Clause 5.4.4 for the signing of public telephones in bypassed towns and to Clause 5.8 for roadside help phones.

- (d) *Help phones* The help phone symbol (S25) should be used to indicate availability of help phones as set out in Clause 5.8.
- (e) *Airport* The airport symbol (S11) should be used to indicate the route and entry point to an airport providing for regular commercial air services. The name of the airport may be included on the sign. Since the symbol resembles an arrow it should be orientated in the direction of the route to the airport.

The importance of a major airport will usually require that it be included as a normal destination on advance and intersection direction signs.

- (e) *Parking* The Parking direction signs may be used where it is desired to show the direction to a nearby off-street parking facility (free of charge, or fee payment) for use by the general public.
- (f) *Park and Ride* Park and Ride signs may be used to direct motorists to park and ride facilities. The signs should contain the parking symbol P with the appropriate transportation symbol (S14-Q01, S14-Q02 or S14-Q03) and an arrow or word message. The location of the facility i.e. suburb name, may be included on the sign below the symbol.

Where the sign is used at an exit situation on a multilane divided road, the legend Park & Ride may be incorporated into the sign.



S14-Q01
TRAIN



S14-Q02
BUS



S14-Q03
FERRY

5.5.3 Signs with word legends

Worded legends are used for signs indicating directions to facilities such as:

- (a) Town halls.
- (b) Civic centres.
- (c) Municipal offices, depots and tips.
- (d) Hospitals (where name is required).
- (e) Sporting and recreational grounds and facilities.
- (f) Tertiary education institutions.
- (g) Other non-profit institutions.
- (h) Railway stations and coach stations.
- (i) Post offices.
- (j) Shopping centres.

Reference should be made to Part 5 of the Manual for the treatment of these signs. See also Clause 5.4.4 where shopping centres are dealt with as town centres.

5.6 COMBINING SERVICE SIGNS WITH DIRECTION AND TOURIST SIGNS

5.6.1 Advance signs

Service signs may be combined with advance direction or tourist signs as follows:

- (a) *With direction signs* A service sign to be combined with a G1 Series stack type advance direction sign should be of the G7-6-x type with arrow pointing in the same direction as the relevant G1 sign panel as illustrated in Figure 5.6.

NOTE: Figure 5.6 also illustrates the free-standing G7-8-x type sign that may be used as an alternative in this case.

- (b) *With tourist signs* A combination tourist and services advance sign should comprise either an advance, on roadside (G1 1-1, G11-2) sign or an advance, turn down side road (G11-7, G11-8) sign to which one or more service symbols have been added as illustrated in Figure 5.7. The service symbols should have a thin, white surround separating the two background colours. The sign may also show one or more tourist symbols. A single symbol should be shown beside the facility name and have no surround. Two or more symbols should be shown in a row above the service symbols and each should have a surround to match the service symbols. These alternatives are illustrated in Figure 5.7.

If both advance direction and advance tourist signs as well as service signs are to be placed in advance of an intersection, the service sign or panel should be placed with the direction or tourist sign which most nearly indicates the location of the services.

NOTE: This Clause recommends that advance direction and advance tourist signs be not combined if service signs are required with one or both of them.

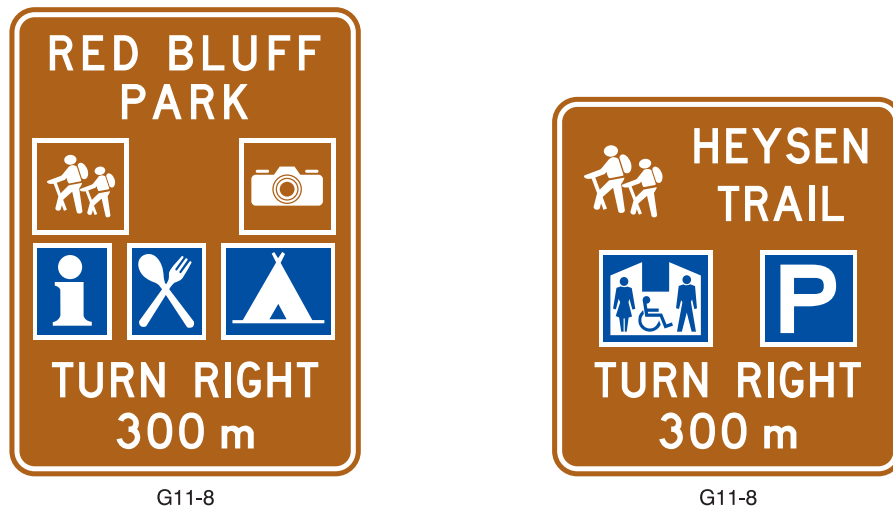


FIGURE 5.7 TYPICAL COMBINED TOURIST/SERVICE ADVANCE SIGNS

5.6.2 Position sign

Position (intersection direction type) tourist signs alone, with or without tourist symbols, are all that are usually required at entrances to tourist facilities. If services have been shown on advance signs, they are not usually repeated at the intersection.

5.7 SIGNING TO SERVICES FROM EXPRESSWAY TYPE ROADS

5.7.1 General

Service signing on expressway type roads may be required for the following:

- (a) Expressway rest areas, service centres and like facilities provided within or adjacent to the expressway reserve specifically for the use of expressway travellers, see Clause 5.7.2.
- (b) Services off the expressway which can be reached by expressway travellers via an interchange, see Clause 5.7.3.

For services reached via an intersection at grade, the requirements and recommendations of the non-expressway clauses of this Section apply.

Signs on expressway type roads for services are designated as shown in Table 5.5.

Typical signing layouts for service centres are illustrated in Figures 5.8(b) and (c).

TABLE 5.5 EXPRESSWAY SERVICE SIGNS

Sign function and description	Sign number (see Note 1)	Legend size, mm	
		Symbols (grid height)	Letters and numerals
Expressway rest areas and service centres: Advance (2 km or 1 km) Advance (1 km LEFT LANE) Position Information symbol and BAY Advance 5 km Advance 2(1) km Advance 1 km LEFT LANE Position	GE7-3-x GE7-4-x GE7-5-x GE7-Q03-x GE7-3-5 GE7-4-5 GE7-5-5	800 ht	2 km, 1 km - 400 num, 255 l.c. Other legend - 320 EM
Services reached via an interchange: (Service symbol(s)) THIS (NEXT) EXIT (Service symbol(s)) USE (Name) EXIT Supplementary panel (see Note 2) NEXT SERVICE ... km NEXT SERVICE CENTRE ... km Signs at ramp terminals with local roads - see Clause 5.2.3	GE7-1-x GE7-11-x GE7-10-x GE6-8 GE6-Q08	800 ht 800 ht 800 ht N/A N/A	2 km, 1 km - 400 num, 255 l.c. Other legend - 320 EM 240 EM 240 EM

NOTES:

- 1 The letter 'x' in the sign number indicates the number of services on the sign.
- 2 Reduced size panels to mount below shorter exit direction signs may be designed by reducing the symbol module size.

5.7.2 Expressway rest areas and service centres

Services provided within or adjacent to the expressway reserve specifically for the use of expressway travellers include-

- (a) rest areas;
- (b) truck parking areas;
- (c) service centres; and
- (d) information bays.

The principles to be observed in the advance and position signing of the ramps into these services, and the entrance ramps for rejoining the expressway follow the principles of signing at other exit and entrance ramps.

Internal signing within each service is varied according to the layout. Where both trucks and light vehicles are catered for, their parking areas should be separated wherever practicable.

The symbols used on service signs shall be those listed in Appendix B. The use of these symbols should generally follow the requirements and recommendations given in this Part of the Manual for their use on other roads, except where specifically stated otherwise in this Clause.

A typical signing layout for a rural freeway rest area is illustrated in Figure 5.8.

Typical signing layouts for service centres are illustrated in Figures 5.9(b) and (c).

Sign types should be provided as follows:

- (e) *Advance signs (GE7-3, GE7-4)* Advance signs for rest areas and service centres normally comprise symbols with distances only i.e. the GE7-3 sign. The words REST AREA or SERVICE CENTRE may be added if there is a possibility that drivers will not appreciate what type of facility is being provided. Rest area signs may have individual symbols representing the specific facilities provided, rather than the generalized rest area symbol. The GE7-4 Sign, i.e. the 1 km advance sign with LEFT LANE added, may be used if drivers could have difficulty weaving into the left lane prior to the ramp. The legend '24 hr' should be added to advance service centre signs if confirmation is needed that the service is continuous.



GE7-3-1



GE7-3-3



GE7-3-3



GE7-4-1



GE7-4-3

At service centres that are installed in accordance with the Department of Transport and Main Roads Service Centre Policy, extra advance warning may be necessary.



GE7-Q03-3



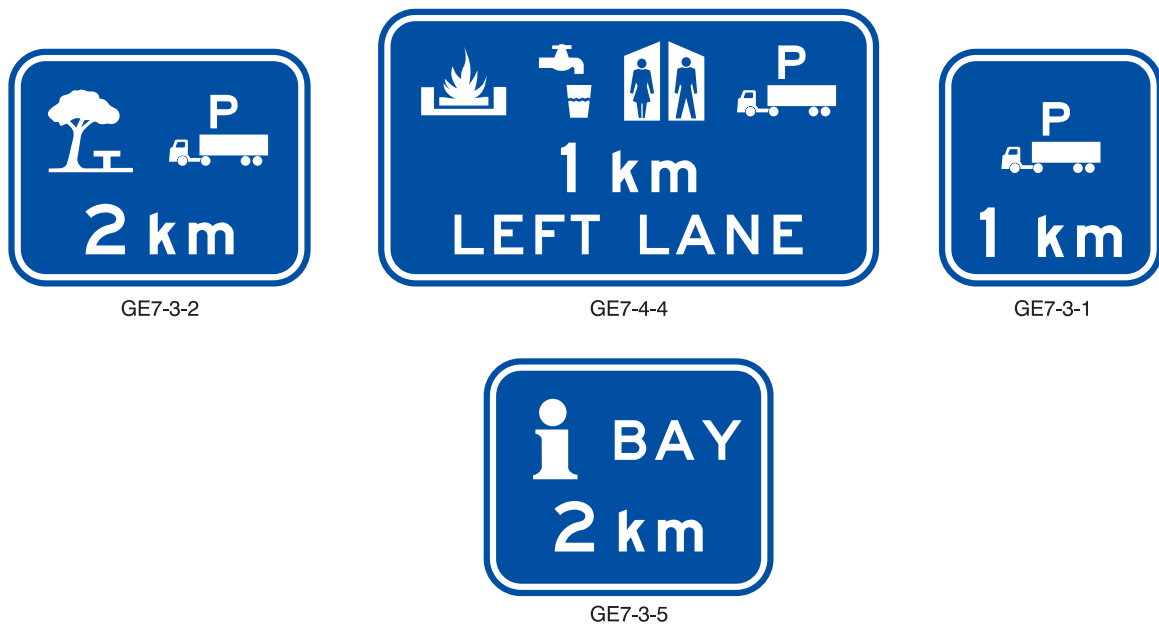
GE6-Q08

On wide freeways (e.g. 6 and 8 lane facilities), with close interchange spacings, additional advance signing can be used in the vicinity of interchange overpasses, or well downstream of on-ramps, to give motorists more time to move to the left of the roadway.



GE7-Q09

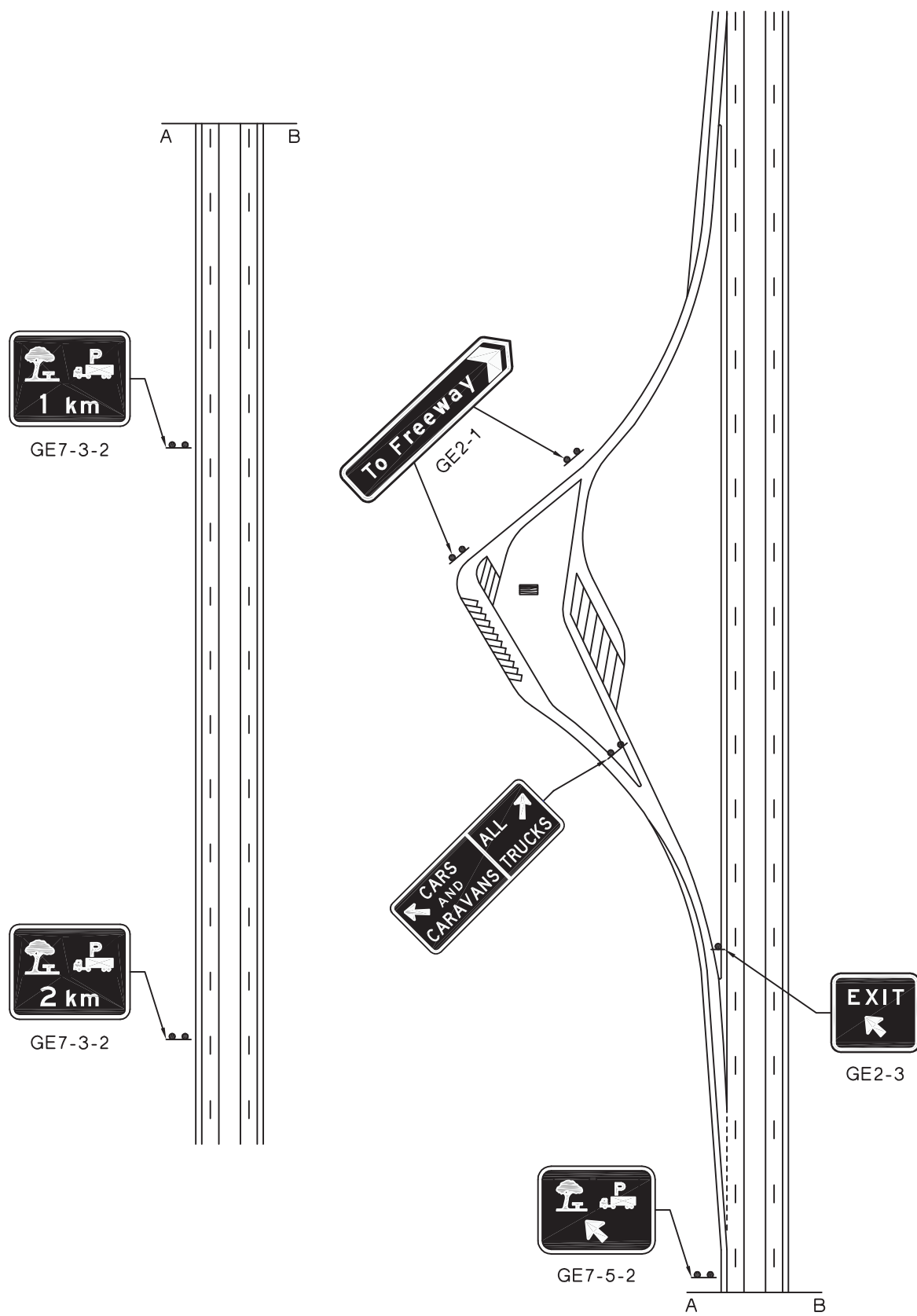
Where a rest area provides for trucks as well as light vehicles, the Truck Parking symbol is added to the Rest Area sign. For exclusive truck parking areas, signs have the Truck Parking symbol only. On rural expressways in flat or lightly undulating terrain the advance sign at 1 km only, is usually sufficient for exclusive truck parking areas. For information bays the word BAY is added to the 'i' symbol.



- (f) *Position signs (GE7-5)* Position signs comprising the same symbol or symbol/word group as used on the advance sign(s) for the facility shall be placed beside the ramp where it leaves the expressway as shown in Figure 5.8. Typical examples are illustrated below.



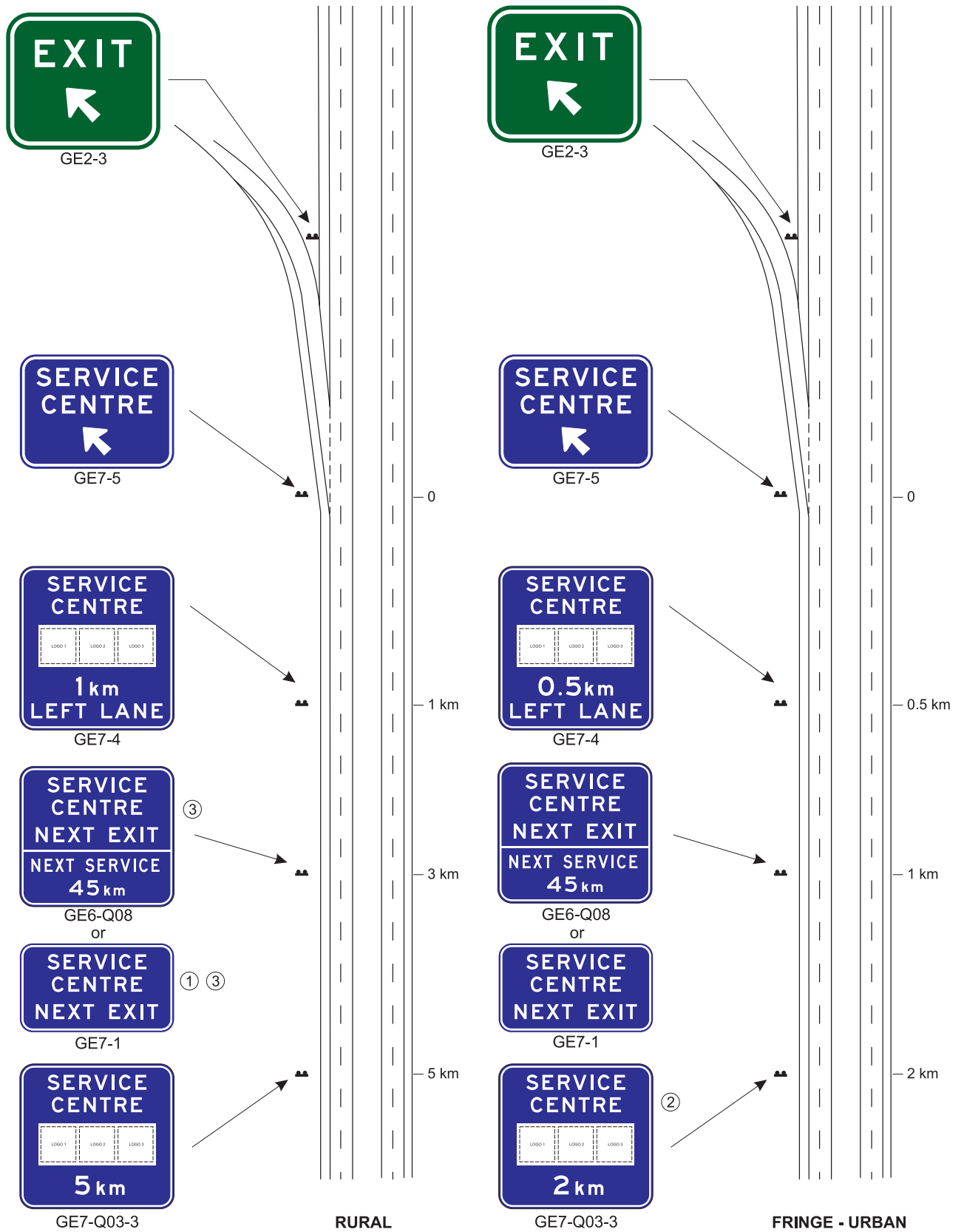
- (g) *Signs within the service area* Signs within each service area will vary according to the layout and function of the facility. In general, signs may be required for any or all of the following purposes:
- To control speeds within the service area by either regulatory or advisory means.
 - To inhibit drivers from leaving the service area in the wrong direction via the incorrect ramp.
 - To control parking within the service area.
 - To separate different vehicle types, e.g. light vehicles, trucks, cars with caravans.
 - To direct traffic to the ramp re-joining the freeway.
 - To warn drivers of any potential geometric hazards or traffic conflicts within the service area.



(a) Advance signing

(b) Location signing

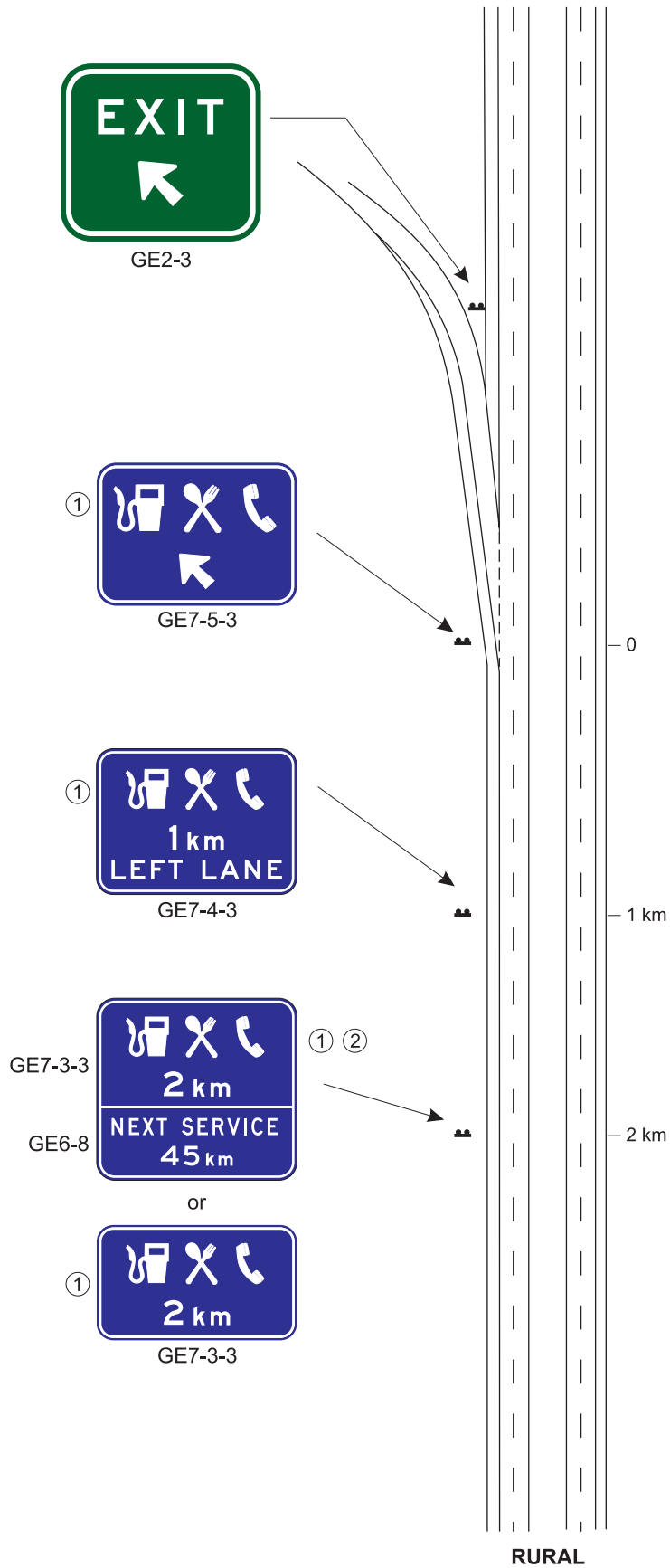
FIGURE 5.8(a) TYPICAL SIGNING AT AN EXPRESSWAY REST AREA



NOTES:

1. Next Service information may not be needed where the route terminates ahead (e.g. at a major destination).
2. Sign optional - depending on interchange spacing (may need to reduce to 1.5 km).
3. There should be no exits between this sign and the exit to the Service Centre. Where necessary use special countdown advance direction signs (GE7-Q09).

FIGURE 5.8(b) TYPICAL SIGNING AT EXPRESSWAY SERVICE CENTRE WITH DIRECT ACCESS



NOTES:

1. Choose service symbols appropriate to the centre (at least fuel, phone, food). Maximum of 4 permitted. Accommodation, Camping, Caravan symbols not permitted.
2. Use GE6-8 if required.

FIGURE 5.8(c) TYPICAL SIGNING AT EXPRESSWAY SERVICE STATION (Upgraded Facilities) WITH DIRECT ACCESS

5.7.3 Signing to services off the expressway

On urban freeways it is normal to expect that on leaving the freeway at an interchange most of the services required by road users, such as petrol, food and accommodation should be available within a reasonable distance of the interchange. Service signs are not used in these circumstances.

On rural freeways, where the distances between interchanges may be many kilometres, it may be necessary to inform drivers where services can be obtained by leaving the freeway.

Where service signs are needed in approach to an interchange, they are alternated with the advance direction signs, but should be well spaced so that there does not appear to be an excessive number of signs approaching the exit ramp.

Service signs are not repeated at the exit or gore. However, at the junction of the local road service direction signs (G7-3 or G7-4) are used to indicate the direction to be taken to obtain the services.

Signs used for this purpose are listed in Table 5.5.

A typical layout of services signs at the approach to a freeway exit is illustrated in Figure 5.9(a).

Typical signing layouts for service centres are illustrated in Figures 5.9(b) and (c).

The following signs are used for services off the freeway:

- (i) (Service symbols) THIS (NEXT) EXIT (GE7-1).
- (ii) (Service symbols) USE (Name) EXIT (GE7-11).
- (iii) NEXT SERVICE....km (GE6-8).
- (iv) Symbols (Intersection direction sign) (G7-3, G7-4).
- (v) Symbols (Exit Direction Signs-Supplementary Panel) (GE7-10).



GE6-8



G7-4-2



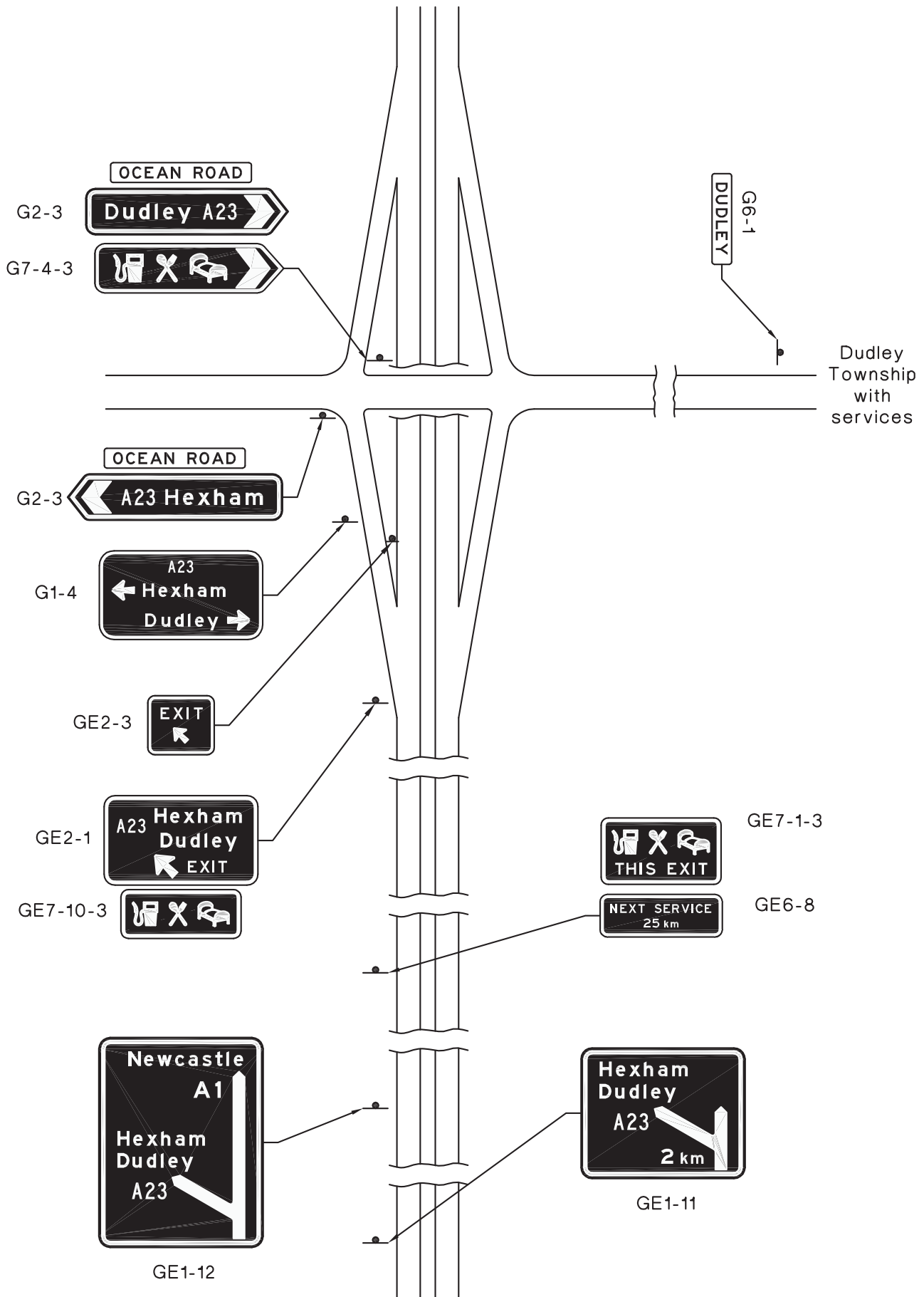
GE7-1-3



GE7-10-3 (Supplementary panel)

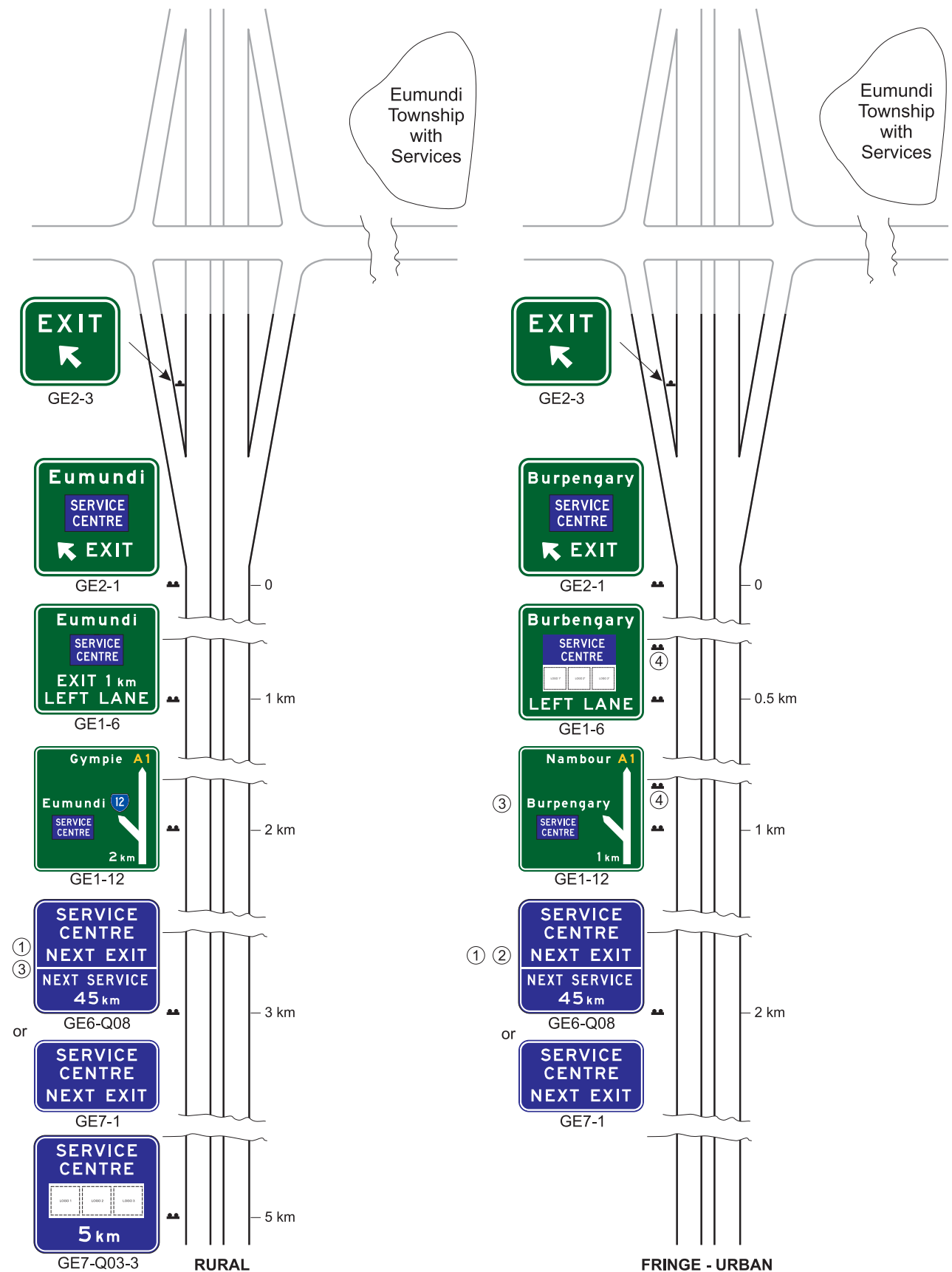


GE7-11-3



NOTE: Alternatives for supplementary signing at exit ramp.

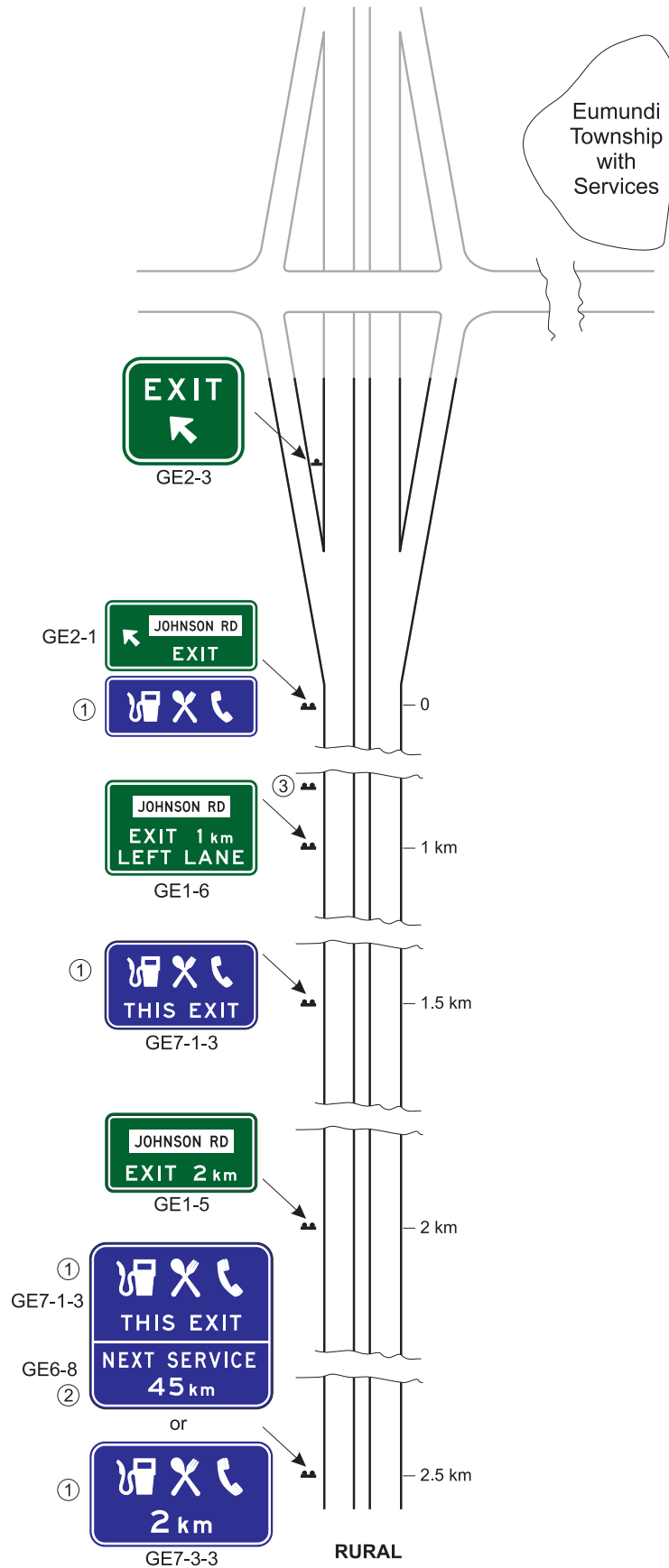
FIGURE 5.9(a) TYPICAL SIGNING TO SERVICES OFF A RURAL EXPRESSWAY



NOTES:

1. Next Service information may not be needed where the route terminates ahead (e.g. at a major destination).
2. Sign optional - depending on interchange spacing (may need to reduce to 1.5 km).
3. There should be no exits between signs S1 and the exit to the Service Centre. Where necessary use special countdown advance direction signs (GE7-Q09).
4. Use GE7-1 (SERVICE CENTRE THIS EXIT) signs in those positions where "Road Names and Focal Points" require too much detail on GE1 signs.

FIGURE 5.9(b) TYPICAL SIGNING AT SERVICE CENTRE WITH INDIRECT ACCESS



NOTES:

1. Choose service symbols appropriate to the centre (at least fuel, phone, food). Maximum of 4 permitted. Accommodation, Camping, Caravan symbols not permitted.
2. Use GE6-8 if required.
3. Alternative location for GE7-1-3 sign.

FIGURE 5.9(c) TYPICAL SIGNING AT SERVICE STATION (with upgraded facilities) WITH INDIRECT ACCESS

The advance sign (GE7-1) with the legend THIS EXIT should be placed at approximately 1.5 km from the exit, i.e. between the first and second advance exit signs for the exit. It may be repeated at 0.5 km or alternatively a rectangular panel (GE7-10) showing only the symbols may be mounted immediately below the exit direction sign, or beside it if the latter is mounted overhead.

As an alternative, the sign USE (Name) EXIT (GE7-11) sign or the GE7-1 sign with the legend NEXT EXIT should be used if it is to be located in advance of the first advance exit sign.

The intersection direction sign G7-3 (rectangular with arrow), or G7-4 (with chevron) should be placed at the ramp terminal and elsewhere as necessary along the local road to indicate the direction to the service(s). It is mounted in conjunction with other intersection direction signs.

The NEXT SERVICE ... km sign (GE6-8) should be used where the next services may be an unexpectedly long distance further along the route. It is usually mounted below the first GE7-1 sign, see Figure 5.9(a).

5.8 SIGNS FOR ROADSIDE HELP PHONES

5.8.1 Major arterial and expressway type roads

The signs listed in Table 5.6 are used for signposting roadside help telephones on major arterial and expressway type roads as specified below.

TABLE 5.6 SIGNS FOR HELP PHONES

Sign	Sign Number	Size mm
Pedestrian Indicator sign	GE7-8	200 x 350
Distance Plate Pedestrian Indicator Sign	GE7-9	200 x 100
HELP PHONE	G7-13A G7-13B	400 x 400 600 x 600

A typical signing layout is shown in Figure 5.10.

The HELP PHONE sign (G7-13) shall be placed beside or above the telephone. The A size sign may be used on urban roads or expressways where space for a larger sign is not available, or where telephone spacing is small, generally about 600 m or less. The B size sign should be used in all other situations. Signs or symbols attached to the telephone unit, cabinet, etc, by the manufacturer will not normally be adequate as position signs unless they are at least as large and as legible as the signs prescribed above and include the words HELP PHONE.

The pedestrian indicator sign (GE7-8) may be erected parallel to the direction of traffic to advise persons on foot of the direction forward or back along the road to the nearest telephone. The signs are spaced from approximately 200 m on a busy urban expressway to 1 km on a lesser trafficked rural expressway. A distance plate (GE7-9), shall be added to each sign used.



NOTE: Signs in this series formerly displayed the legend EMERGENCY ONLY along with the telephone symbol. Public survey testing has shown that road users are more likely to use the facility for all of its intended purposes if the word HELP is used instead.

5.8.2 Rural and remote areas

Help phones provided in rural and remote areas on other than major arterial or expressway type roads shall be signed in the same way as roadside services and facilities as set out in Clause 5.2. The help phone symbol S25 shall be used for the purpose and shown on signs as follows:

- (a) Sign Nos G7-1-1, G7-2-1 or G7-6-1 (see Clause 5.2.2) as advance signs for the help phone as a single service.
- (b) Signs Nos G7-1-x or G7-2-x where the help phone is located with other services, e.g. in a rest area.
- (c) Corresponding position signs (see Clause 5.2.3) as required.

SECTION 6. NATIONAL TRAIL ROUTE SIGNING

6.1 SCOPE

This Section sets out the general principles for installation and location of National Trail signs.

6.2 GENERAL

The National Trail is a trail provided for bushwalkers and horseriders. It extends from Cooktown in Queensland to Melbourne, Victoria. The Trail includes historic sites and, where possible, follows the route travelled by pioneers. The trail has been designed to ensure minimal conflict between motorists and trail users.

6.3 NATIONAL TRAIL SIGNS

A number of signs have been developed for use in conjunction with the trail. These signs fall into two categories:

- (a) signs on the road to warn motorists of possible conflicts with trail users.
- (b) signs on the trail to warn trail users of the presence of a road and to direct trail users.

When traffic volumes are very low (viz. AADT less than 500 Vehs/day), there is sufficient sight distance and there is adequate visibility between motorists and trail users, signing may not be necessary.

6.3.1 Signs on the road

6.3.1.1 National Trail crossing



W6-Q01



W8-Q02



W8-17-2



W8-17-1

The National Trail Crossing sign (W6-Q01) is used as follows:

- (i) To warn motorists of the presence of a National Trail crossing on the road ahead, the National Trail Crossing sign (W6-Q01) is used with the supplementary plate Crossing 300 m (W8-Q02) mounted below it.
- (ii) To warn motorists that the National Trail is adjacent to the road (i.e. within or in close proximity to the road reserve), the National Trail Crossing sign (W6-Q01) is used with the supplementary plate NEXT ... m (W8-17-2) or NEXT ... km (W8-17-1) mounted below. These assemblies are placed in advance of the sections of road where the trail is adjacent to the road.

This signing arrangement is also used to warn motorists that the road ahead will be shared by trail users and motorists e.g on bridges, in narrow cuttings, or at any other location where a separate trail route is not practicable.

6.3.2 Signs on the trail

6.3.2.1 National Trail road crossing



W6-Q02

The National Trail Road Crossing sign (W6-Q02) is used immediately preceding a road crossing of the National Trail with the supplementary plate WAIT TILL ROAD CLEAR (W8-Q05) mounted below it.



W8-Q05

6.3.2.2 National Trail direction signs



G11-Q01

National Trail direction signs should be used on the National Trail where it is on or adjacent to a road, to direct the trail user (G11-Q01), and to warn of possible conflicts with motorists (W8-Q06).



W8-Q06

NOTE: Signs G11-Q01 and W8-Q06 have non reflectorised backgrounds.

APPENDIX A
SYMBOLS FOR USE ON TOURIST SIGNS
(Normative)

This Appendix illustrates, and gives the meaning of all symbols which are specified for use on tourist signs to describe certain tourist features.



Symbol No. TS1 - Aboriginal heritage



Symbol No. TS2 - Lookout
















Symbol No. TS3(L) - Walking trail (left)
















Symbol No. TS4 - Winery

APPENDIX B
SYMBOLS FOR USE ON SERVICES SIGNS
(Normative)

This Appendix illustrates and gives the meaning of all symbols which are specified for use on service signs to describe services.

No.	Symbol	No.	Symbol	No.	Symbol
S1	First aid, casualty service, hospital	S7	Refreshments	S14	Parking area
					
S2	Public phone	S8	Camping area	S14-Q01	Parking Area - Train
					
S3	Motor fuel	S9	Caravan park or site	S14-Q02	Parking Area - Bus
					
S4	Information	S11	Airport	S14-Q03	Parking Area - Ferry
					
S5	Restaurant, licensed restaurant	S12	Rest area	S16	Toilets
					
S6	Accommodation, hotel, motel, guest house	S13	Truck parking area	S16A	Accessible toilets
					

No.	Symbol	No.	Symbol	No.	Symbol
S18	Fireplace	S23	Unsuitable for trucks	SQ03	Ferry
					
S19	Litter Bin	S24	Police station	SQ04	Visitor Information Centre
					
S20	Drinking water	S25	Help phone	SQ05	Dump Point
					
S21	Boat ramp	SQ01	Train		
					
S22	Symbol of access	SQ02	Bus		
					

NOTE: Symbols S10, S15 and S17 have been deleted.

APPENDIX C

INSTALLATION AND LOCATION OF SIGNS

(Normative)

C1 SCOPE

General principles for uniform installation and location of signs and guidance on the mounting angles required to ensure maximum effectiveness of signs are specified in Clause 1.12 in Part 1 of this Manual.

C2 LONGITUDINAL PLACEMENT OF ADVANCE SIGNS

Advance signs shall be erected at a suitable location, generally within a tolerance of 10 percent of the distance stated on the sign in advance of the entrance or turn-off to the facility. The distance shown on the sign is normally dependent on the approach speed as follows:

- (a) 80 km/h and above-300 m.
- (b) below 80 km/h-200 m.

The actual sign location may need to be adjusted so that -

- (i) it is at least 50 m in advance of any other advance direction sign on an intersection approach unless it is a service sign panel mounted with the direction sign as recommended in Clause 5.6;
- (ii) it is in a more prominent location; or
- (iii) it avoids an intervening intersection or entrance from being confused with the correct turn-off or entrance.

The distance shown on the sign should always be shown in multiples of 50 m, and as near as practicable to the distances given above.

C3 LONGITUDINAL PLACEMENT OF POSITION SIGNS

At channelized intersections some guide signs need to be erected in traffic islands or on the right side of some carriageways. They should, if practicable, be within a driver's normal line of vision in approach to the intersection, or, if this cannot be achieved, should be on the side of the intersection where the driver is likely to be looking if required to execute a turn.

Position signs are located as close as practicable to the entrance of the facility or establishment. Where required at an intersection they should if practicable, be placed on the same posts as other direction signs.

APPENDIX D

DESIGN AND USE OF GATEWAY SIGNS

(Normative)

D1 GENERAL

This Appendix specifies requirements for the design, message content and use of gateway signs to be provided as set out in Clause 1.14. Gateway signs shall be limited to use at the entrance, start or turnoff to the following:

- (a) A town or city.
- (b) A state, at the state border.
- (c) A tourist region.
- (d) A themed tourist way.

Examples of gateway signs are shown in Figures 2.3, 2.4, 3.7 and 4.1.

D2 MESSAGE CONTENT

Gateway signs shall contain only the message types listed below. Recommended limitations on the length of each message type are as shown.

- (a) Name of the city, town, state, tourist region or themed tourist way.
- (b) A welcoming message-which should be limited to no more than six words.
- (c) Any major tourist attraction specifically related to a theme promoted on the sign.
- (d) Location of visitor information centre(s) in the town, region, or along the themed way, or tourist information facility if no visitor information centre is within a reasonable distance.

Letter fonts shall be at least equivalent in distance legibility (letter size for letter size) to the Series D and lower case fonts in AS 1744.

The following shall not be shown on gateway signs:

- (i) Directional or distance information (except to an information centre or facilities).
- (ii) Road user services,
- (iii) Tourist facilities and attractions other than those permitted under Item (c).

D3 GRAPHICAL CONTENT

The following graphics may be included on the sign:

- (a) Town, local area, region or themed route logos, which shall be limited to two.
- (b) A single picture or drawing depicting some aspect of the area being entered.

Any picture or drawing used on a sign should have graphics or pictorial content which are bold enough for the depicted item to be recognized as such by approaching drivers in time for them to appreciate the graphic or pictorial message as well as read the other information on the sign. As a guide, the graphic/pictorial message should be recognizable for at least two seconds of travel at the prevailing traffic speed before the mean legibility distance of the largest letters/numerals used on the sign is reached.

Graphics panels shall have a white surround not less than one twentieth of the least side dimension of the panel.

D4 OVERALL SIGN SIZE AND LOCATION

It would not be appropriate to display a sign containing the maximum permitted amount of text and graphical elements listed in Paragraphs C2 and C3. Signs shall be limited to the total amount of message content that can be read from a vehicle travelling at the prevailing traffic speed on approach to the sign.

Gateway signs shall not be erected to face moving traffic at critical locations such as immediate approaches to intersections, merge points or sharp curves or crests where distracting a driver's attention may be a hazard.

D5 “WELCOME TO QUEENSLAND” SIGNS AT MAJOR STATE BORDER ENTRY POINTS

State welcome signs are designed to introduce the road traveller to the State of Queensland. These signs are located on State Strategic Touring Routes near the state border crossing points (State Gateways) in suitable on-road locations or adjacent off-road areas (e.g. rest areas, information bays). These signs must be placed inside the Queensland border.

Welcome to Queensland signs at major state border entry points consist of:

- (a) 3 images from Tourism Queensland's 4 pillars (shown below).
 - (i) One image (located in the middle) is to be larger than the other two and generally represents the next region the traveller will drive into or is representative of the route in general.
 - (ii) The two additional (smaller) images are to represent two of the remaining three complimentary pillars that Queensland offers. For example, if the middle image is outback, this may be complimented by a reef and a rainforest shot.
 - (iii) The arrangement of images used for the Welcome to Queensland signs are selected by Tourism Queensland.
- (b) "Welcome to Queensland" text.

Queensland Government Logo and Tourism Queensland branding in a panel at the right end of the sign.

D6 TOWN WELCOME SIGNS FOR STATE STRATEGIC TOURING ROUTES (TC1345)

Town welcome signs may be erected at town/city entry points to welcome travellers to towns. TC1345 is to be used as the town welcome sign on State Strategic Touring Routes.

Town/City welcome signs located on state strategic touring routes consist of;

- (a) One image to reflect the town or city's main point of differentiation.
- (b) "Welcome to (Town Name)" text.
- (c) A consistent blue background.
- (d) VIC information as a supplementary plate if required.

Refer to TC1345 for further details.

D7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA WELCOME SIGNS (TC1689)

Local Government Area welcome signs (TC1689) may be installed at the entry points to a local government area. These signs may be used as an alternative to the Local Government Boundary Sign (G6-5) and are to be installed on the left side of the road at the boundary between two Local Government Areas. Signs must be installed for both Local Government Areas.

The Local Government Area welcome signs are to incorporate a "welcome to" text, with the appropriate local government area name and logo. They may also include a one line "slogan" or tourism message relevant to the Local Government Area, however this must be approved by the relevant DTSC.

D8 TOWN WELCOME SIGNS (TC1692)

Town welcome signs (TC1692) may be erected at town/city entry points to welcome travellers to towns not located on the state strategic touring routes. These signs must not be installed on any state strategic touring route (refer D6 - TC1345).

The town welcome signs not located on the state strategic touring routes are to incorporate a "welcome to" text, with the appropriate town name. They may also include a one line "slogan" or tourism message relevant to the Town or local area, however this must be approved by the relevant DTSC.

D9 WELCOME TO QUEENSLAND SIGNS (TC1687)

Welcome to Queensland signs (TC1687) may be installed at minor state border crossing points (i.e. any border crossing that is not located on a state strategic touring route) as an alternative to State Border Queensland (G6-3) sign. This sign should be installed as close as possible to the Queensland border but must be located within Queensland.

APPENDIX E

GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN OF LOGOS

(Informative)

E1 GENERAL

This Appendix gives guidelines for the design of logos for use on signs associated with tourist regions, themed tourist ways and tourist drives so that they can be easily recognized and therefore remembered, and are suitable for use in the road traffic environment.

E2 RECOGNITION

A logo should desirably be recognizable as an object whose form or meaning can be verbalized, rather than an abstract geometric design. This will enable travellers to more easily remember it as they attempt to follow the theme, tourist way or drive. If there is any doubt that a stylized graphical representation cannot be easily recognized, the designer should carry out a simple comprehension test by asking as many people as practicable, what it means. As a guide, at least 85% of people asked should give the sought after answer.

E3 LEGIBILITY

A logo should meet the design requirement of AS 2342 in respect of the boldness of detail required for long distance legibility in the road traffic environment. As a guide, if the graphical design is superimposed within a 20 x 20 square grid, significant detail and line thickness should not be smaller than one grid square. All detail should be solid, i.e. not in outline only.

E4 COLOUR

To conform to colour coding of tourist signs either the logo or its background should be brown. The most suitable colours for use in conjunction will be white or yellow. Dark colours on brown will not have sufficient contrast to maintain the necessary distance legibility.

E5 CLARITY OF MEANING

Care should be taken that a logo does not convey a confusing or unintended message.

Examples where confusion might arise include the following:

- (a) A stylized numeral could be misread as a route number or a distance.
- (b) A graphic close in shape to a standard symbol could be misread as having the meaning of that symbol.