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Title

Atlanta Street Map and Atlanta Regional Map

Description

Two examples of local consumer folded maps. Both maps are a part of a series of over 450 published maps and atlases that are sold through retail channels. The street map took 6 weeks and the regional map took 8 weeks to complete.

Data Description

Atlanta Regional Commission, Athens-Clarke County, Bartow County, Cobb County, Dekalb County, Floyd County, Fulton County, Georgia GIS Clearinghouse, Gordon County, Oconee County, US Census Tiger, USGS

Software

ArcGIS 10.1 and custom software

Production Workflow Summary

We have provided a more detail summary of how a new map is created by GM Johnson team. No one person does it all. We typically break a map into sections, many times by counties. Then the county or section is given out to individual team members to complete. This way a large geographical or densely populated place can be mapped in a few weeks.

NEW MAP PRODUCTION WORK FLOW (Street map example, derived from one of our internal documents)

A. DATA BASE CREATION

1. *Data acquisition. Data comes from a variety of sources. Some can be accurate, lots of shape points, up to date, excellent / clean data. Other data can be very coarse (lack of shape points).*
2. *Data restructuring. Here we classify data to meet our requirements, for use with our existing software.*

B. BASE MAP CREATION

1. Label street names. This produces a draft map. We will then check this result. We will use this map to classify roads graphically and update the non-graphic database. We similarly scrub point and polygon data. We will then re run the map through the labelling software (automated). The result is a draft base map.

2. Clean street names and other labels using editing software. This process involves cleaning all yellow text (text collisions). Edit street names that were not placed by labelling software.

3. Edit or update base map. Graphic operators will add other data to the map. Some of the data will be added to the hardcopy draft map manually. Other data will be merged digitally and fitted to the street base. Other data added is hydrography, local names, points of interest, schools, parks, shopping centres, golf courses, hospitals, universities and colleges. The end result of this process is we have a clean data set that can be published in a variety of formats and scales.

4. Check labels before indexing (automated). We compare the name on the map to the name in the non-graphic database utilising the unique id of the graphic feature to id in the non-graphic database. Both the name on the map and the name in the database have to be the same. This process is similar to an audit. This is done because we need to know what city the street name resides in. For a street atlas we need to know the hundred block (address range) of the street name.

C. PRODUCT CREATION

1. Prototype Layout: Determine coverage of map. Prepare a layout, determine map scales, coverage area and prototype product. Prototype product has inset, cover, legend and index areas roughly defined.

2. Product Design: Use seamless map (lines, points, polygons and labels) to produce a map and / or atlas. Place map surround, title block, legend, inset maps, cover and area for index based on prototype layout.

3. Index Generation: Create indexes and place indexes in product.

4. Output: Create PostScript files and verify as PDF's.

5. End