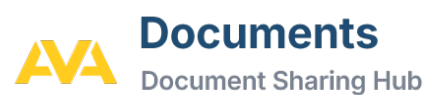


Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Rural and urban addressing



AS/NZS 4819:2011

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ACT Planning and Land Authority
ANZLIC—The Spatial Information Council
Australian Antarctic Division
Australian Bureau of Meteorology
Australian Hydrographic Office
Australian and New Zealand Map Society
Australasian Fire and Emergency Service Authorities Council
CSIRO Exploration & Mining
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS 4819.

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Rural and urban addressing

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Street Address Working Group of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM) for the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-004, Geographical Information/Geometrics, to supersede AS/NZS 4819:2003, *Geographic information—Rural and urban addressing*.

Significant changes between this edition and the 2003 edition include:

- (a) Water based addressing is covered specifically.
- (b) Addressing of complex sites is simplified.
- (c) New method for sub-addressing on multi-level buildings is specified.
- (d) Road types have to be selected from a list.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this standard to define the application of the appendix. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

Reason for Review

The review of AS/NZS 4819 has been driven by a number of factors. The 2003 Standard was largely meeting its intended purpose, but some areas lacked clarity, parts were difficult to use, too many legacy issues were included, and some areas were not adequately covered.

The Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM), with concurrence from Standards Australia, decided that a more robust and succinct addressing Standard was required in order to meet the evolving needs of Australian and New Zealand communities.

There was some overlap with the Australian Standard for exchange of address information AS 4590, *Interchange of client information*. The dependence on that Standard has been removed. A future revision of AS 4590 will be able to address any reverse dependence so that both Standards can be used independently.

Standards Australia acknowledges the valued contribution of the ICSM Street Address Working Group which consists of representatives from:

ACT Planning and Land Authority

Australia Post

Department for Administrative and Information Services, SA

Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

Department of Environment and Resource Management, Qld

Department of Lands and Planning, NT

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tas.

Department of Sustainability and Environment, Vic.

Emergency Services Telecommunications Authority, Vic.

Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping

Land and Property Information, NSW

Land Information New Zealand

Landgate, WA

New Zealand Post

PSMA Australia

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL	
1.1 SCOPE.....	5
1.2 OBJECTIVE	5
1.3 APPLICATION	5
1.4 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.....	6
1.5 DEFINITIONS.....	6
SECTION 2 ADDRESS INFORMATION	
2.1 INTRODUCTION	8
2.2 RECORDING ASSIGNED ADDRESSES.....	8
2.3 RECORDING ROAD NAMES.....	10
2.4 RECORDING LOCALITY NAMES	10
2.5 RETENTION OF HISTORICAL ADDRESSING INFORMATION	10
SECTION 3 LOCALITY DEFINITION AND NAMING	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	11
3.2 SELECTION OF LOCALITY NAME.....	11
3.3 LOCALITY BOUNDARIES	12
3.4 CHANGING LOCALITY NAMES AND BOUNDARIES.....	12
3.5 LOCALITY NAMES—DETAILS.....	13
SECTION 4 ROAD DEFINITION AND NAMING	
4.1 INTRODUCTION	14
4.2 ROAD NAMING.....	14
4.3 ROAD NAME COMPONENTS—ROAD TYPE.....	17
4.4 SELECTION OF ROAD NAME	17
4.5 ROAD NAMES FOR HIGHWAYS.....	18
4.6 CHANGING ROAD NAMES AND EXTENTS	19
4.7 ROAD NAMES—DETAILS	19
SECTION 5 ADDRESS NUMBER ASSIGNMENT	
5.1 INTRODUCTION	21
5.2 URBAN VERSUS RURAL ADDRESSING.....	21
5.3 APPLICATION OF ADDRESS NUMBERING	21
5.4 SELECTION OF ADDRESS NUMBERS	22
5.5 ONE ROAD NAME FOR ADDRESSES IN A COMPLEX	26
5.6 ALTERNATIVE ADDRESSES.....	26
5.7 SELECTION OF DATUM POINT	27
5.8 URBAN NUMBERING ASSIGNMENT.....	28
5.9 RURAL NUMBERING ASSIGNMENT	29
5.10 SUB-ADDRESSING	31
5.11 SUB-ADDRESSING A MULTI LEVEL SITE.....	33

SECTION 6 WATER ADDRESS ASSIGNMENT

6.1	APPLICATION OF WATER ADDRESS NUMBERING.....	37
6.2	NAME OF WATER FEATURE OR ISLAND.....	37
6.3	WATER ADDRESS NUMBERING—GENERAL	37
6.4	NUMBERING FOR RIVER OR CREEK ADDRESSES	37
6.5	NUMBERING FOR ISLAND ADDRESSES	38
6.6	NUMBERING FOR INLET OR BAY ADDRESSES	38

SECTION 7 MAPPING AND GEOCODING

7.1	MAPPING ADDRESSES	40
7.2	MAPPING ROADS	44
7.3	MAPPING LOCALITIES.....	44
7.4	MAPPING PROJECTION AND DATUM	44

SECTION 8 SIGNAGE

8.1	INTRODUCTION	45
8.2	LOCALITY NAME SIGNS.....	45
8.3	ROAD NAME SIGNS	45
8.4	ADDRESS SITE NUMBER SIGNS	46

APPENDICES

A	ROAD TYPES—AUSTRALIA	48
B	ROAD TYPES—NEW ZEALAND.....	51
C	JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR CUSTODIANSHIP OF ADDRESS DATA	53

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

Australian/New Zealand Standard **Rural and urban addressing**

SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard provides requirements and guidance for addressing authorities to use for—

- (a) assigning addresses;
- (b) naming roads and localities;
- (c) recording and mapping the related information; and
- (d) signage related to the above.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The goal of this Standard is to specify requirements for assigning addresses that can be readily and unambiguously identified and located.

In order to achieve this goal, the objectives of the Standard are that:

- (a) Localities enable addresses to be uniquely and clearly identified.
- (b) Assigned names for roads or other primary means of access enable addresses to be readily and uniquely identified.
- (c) Assigned address numbering enables address sites to be readily located.
- (d) Signage enables assigned addresses to be readily identified and located.
- (e) Address information enables sites to be readily located.

The Standard aims to keep addresses as simple as possible to enable their ready application. For example an address is not allowed to include two road names, such as within complexes like a retirement village (addressing within a complex is now treated using normal address methodology). Provisions for numbering apartments using the method commonly used in hotels are now specified, thereby avoiding the need to specify level or unit type.

1.3 APPLICATION

1.3.1 Intended audience

The Standard outlines the various address-related elements and provides guidance on the application of those elements to the range of address site types.

It is intended primarily for use by those agencies that are responsible for addressing—usually local governments. Parts of the Standard should also be used by developers where the addressing authorities enable them to propose addresses and name roads.

The Standard is intended to help addressing authorities fulfil their custodial responsibility for the ongoing maintenance, accuracy and quality of addresses in a manner that is consistent across the country and, wherever possible, across both Australia and New Zealand.

1.3.2 Guidelines

Separate guidelines that cover how this Standard should be applied in different circumstance are the responsibility of jurisdictional agencies and the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM). These agencies are listed in Appendix C.

1.3.3 Retrospective application—Existing addresses

The application of this Standard is not intended to be retrospective.

Previous editions of the Standard recognized the prerogative of an addressing authority in relation to renumbering or otherwise changing existing addresses, road names, etc. and the extent to which it conforms to the Standard. This revision, however, sets the standard for the assignment of new addressing. It looks forward, and is intended primarily to ensure that the problems of the past are not repeated with new addresses. The extent to which the Standard is applied to existing addressing anomalies is not a matter included in this Standard. This remains the prerogative of the addressing authority and jurisdictional interests.

1.3.4 Data specification out of scope

The Standard does not specify detailed data requirements nor imply a database schema, or similar. The 2003 edition specified, in particular, codes, data structures, and formats (especially in Appendix H), which are more appropriately covered in other Standards such as AS 4590. These concerns would need to also apply to legacy addresses, which are not part of this Standard.

1.3.5 Cooperation between agencies

Addresses have become ubiquitous and of pervasive interest to individuals, to the public at large, to government agencies, to postal agencies, and particularly to the emergency services. There is significant community and national benefit in having a consistent and integrated addressing infrastructure that serves all these groups. Implementing the Standard requires a spirit of cooperation between all parties, including addressing authorities and addressing custodians. This is particularly important where addressing issues extend beyond jurisdictional boundaries (e.g. a road that passes through different local government areas).

1.3.6 Application to indigenous communities

Within indigenous communities, roads shall be named and address sites numbered in accordance with this Standard.

1.3.7 Application to private communities and towns

A private community or town, such as a retirement village or mining town, shall be addressed in terms of this Standard.

1.4 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

1742 Manual of uniform traffic control devices

1742.5 Part 5: Street name and community facility name signs

4590 Interchange of client information

1.5 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard the definitions below apply.

1.5.1 Access point

The position along the road where the public would normally access an address site.

1.5.2 Address site

A site for which an address is being assigned, as specified in Clause 5.3.1.

1.5.3 Addressing authority

Agency responsible for assigning addresses. Usually a local government.

1.5.4 Alternative name

A name that is an alternative to another name for the same feature.

1.5.5 Dual name

A name that consists of two official names that must be used together, usually one indigenous and one European. (e.g. 'Aoraki/Mount Cook').

1.5.6 Formed

In relation to a road, means that it is physically constructed or prepared for passage by vehicles or pedestrians.

1.5.7 Geocode

A point feature for an address spatially defined by a coordinate (either latitude and longitude; or northing and easting).

1.5.8 Locality

A named geographical area defining a community or area of interest, which may be rural or urban in character, and is usually a suburb in the latter case.

1.5.9 May

Indicates the existence of an option.

1.5.10 Primary address site

An address site that is not contained within another address site. It may contain a sub-address site.

1.5.11 Sequential

In a logical order or sequence, not necessarily uniformly.

1.5.12 Shall

Indicates that a statement is mandatory.

1.5.13 Should

Indicates a recommendation.

NOTE: A recommendation may indicate a highly desirable outcome that is not mandatory.

1.5.14 Sub-address site

An address site that is contained within a primary address site (e.g. an apartment within a building).

SECTION 2 ADDRESS INFORMATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Proper recording of address information and the availability of that information enables addresses to be readily located through the use of suitable information systems. This is particularly relevant in today's electronic environments where digital address information is used in a wide variety of applications, including emergency service response.

The focus of this Section is on requiring relevant address information to be adequately recorded by addressing authorities. Once address information is recorded by a public agency it becomes official information and may be subject to jurisdictional legislation and provisions for availability, supply, intellectual property, etc.

Mapping of address information is also crucial in these contexts. Provisions requiring address information to be mapped are covered in Section 7.

2.2 RECORDING ASSIGNED ADDRESSES

2.2.1 General

Every address assigned in terms of this Standard shall be recorded in terms of the components specified in Clauses 2.2.2 and 2.2.4.

2.2.2 Mandatory address components

An assigned address shall comprise the following core address components:

- (a) *Address number:*
 - (i) This component may include sub-address elements (see Clauses 5.10 and 5.11) or a suffix (see Clause 5.4.8) where applicable.
 - (ii) Although labelled as a 'number' it may include other characters as specified in the Standard (e.g. 34A).
- (b) *Road name:*
 - (i) The road name shall include the road type (see Clause 4.3).
 - (ii) An address shall not include more than one road name.

or

Water feature or island name:

 - (iii) For water addresses the name of the relevant water feature or island (see Clause 6.2) shall be used instead of the road name.
 - (iv) Recording should enable water addresses to be distinguishable from road addresses.
- (c) *Locality name:*
 - (i) The locality name shall be in accordance with Section 3.
 - (ii) In New Zealand this component may need to include both the locality (or suburb) and the town (or city) name to ensure that an address is unique (see Clause 2.2.3).
- (d) *State/territory name:*

The state or territory name is mandatory in Australia.

The following example illustrates how a simple primary address could be recorded in terms of the above components:

Address number: 167
 Road name: Macquarie Street
 Locality name: Hobart
 State name: Tasmania

2.2.3 Recording locality names for New Zealand addresses

It is usual in New Zealand to use the city name as the locality in an address, rather than just the locality name on its own; however, many road names are not unique within the city, especially as a result of local government amalgamations (for example, there are two instances of Allen Road in Auckland, one in Grey Lynn and one in Mount Wellington).

Until the definition of localities complies with the gaps and overlaps provisions in Section 3 of this Standard, the use of a non-compliant locality name for an address will not always ensure uniqueness (for example, the locality for an address site on Cecil Road might be given as Epsom or it might be given as Mount Eden).

In New Zealand, the locality component of an address may need to include both the locality (or suburb) and the town (or city) name to ensure that the address is unique.

The following example shows how two Allen Roads in Auckland can be distinguished by including the suburb name along with the city name:

Address number:	6	6
Road name:	Allen Road	Allen Road
Locality name:	Grey Lynn, Auckland	Mount Wellington, Auckland

2.2.4 Optional and conditional address components

An assigned address may include the following additional components:

- (a) *Unit type*—where assigned for a sub-address site (see Clause 5.10.6).
- (b) *Level type and number*—where assigned for a sub-address site in a multi-level building (see Clause 5.11.6).
- (c) *Address site name*—building name or descriptive name.
- (d) *Postcode*—four digit postcode issued by Australia Post or New Zealand Post.
- (e) *Country*

The following is an example of recording an address that includes a building name and a postcode:

Address site name: Australian Museum
 Address number: 6
 Road name: College Street
 Locality name: Sydney
 State name: New South Wales
 Postcode: 2000
 Country: Australia

2.2.5 Recording alternative addresses

The recording of an alternative address (see Clause 5.6) shall enable it to be readily distinguished from the related primary address.

2.2.6 Recording sub-addresses

The recording of a sub-address and the recording of its primary address shall enable them to be readily related to each other.

2.3 RECORDING ROAD NAMES

Every road name shall be recorded in relation to the localities that it passes through.

2.4 RECORDING LOCALITY NAMES

Every locality name shall be recorded in relation to the state/territory within which it is located.

2.5 RETENTION OF HISTORICAL ADDRESSING INFORMATION

Information about an address number, road name or locality name that is obsolete (e.g. where it has been replaced with a new address or name) shall be retained.

Appropriate status information shall also be recorded in such cases to identify the date from which it is no longer current.

The relationship between a new address and any address or addresses that it replaces shall be recorded.

SECTION 3 LOCALITY DEFINITION AND NAMING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Localities enable addresses to be uniquely identified. Without clearly defined localities there can be uncertainty in an address. In order to achieve the addressing goals and objectives it is vital that locality names and their boundaries are clear and unambiguous.

3.2 SELECTION OF LOCALITY NAME

3.2.1 Jurisdictional requirements

The determination of locality names and boundaries shall comply with relevant jurisdictional legislation, policies, and guidelines.

3.2.2 Duplication of locality name

A locality name shall not be duplicated within the country.

A locality name should not be similar in spelling or sound (e.g. Wytmont, Whitmont) to any other locality name within the country.

3.2.3 Dual or alternative locality name

A dual name or alternative name shall not be assigned to a locality.

3.2.4 Indigenous locality names

A locality name derived from an indigenous source should be local to the area and be endorsed by the recognized local indigenous community.

For addressing within indigenous communities, the name of the community should be adopted as a locality name where possible.

Where a locality name is derived from an indigenous language, it shall be supported by evidence to satisfy the naming authority of its authenticity.

3.2.5 Promotional names

A promotional name of a subdivision or development used for marketing purposes shall not be accepted as a substitute for a locality name and shall not be used in an address.

3.2.6 Neighbourhood or regional names for locality

A neighbourhood or regional name shall not be used and is not a substitute for a locality name.

3.2.7 Acceptability of locality name

A locality name shall not be offensive, racist, derogatory or demeaning.

3.2.8 Ease of use of locality name

A locality name should be easily pronounced, spelt, and understood when written or spoken; however, in the case of indigenous languages it is accepted that a traditional name which might appear at first to be complex will, over time, become more familiar and easier to use.

3.2.9 Length of locality name

A locality name should be short.

3.3 LOCALITY BOUNDARIES

3.3.1 Clear definition of locality boundary

A locality boundary shall be clearly defined and not overlap another locality boundary.

Locality boundaries shall be contiguous. See example in Figure 3.1.



FIGURE 3.1 DEFINED LOCALITIES

3.3.2 Selection of locality boundaries

The following should be considered when selecting locality boundaries:

- (a) A locality boundary should define a community of interest.
- (b) A locality boundary should not extend beyond local government, state or territory boundaries.
- (c) Definite and distinguishable physical features or barriers should be used where appropriate, e.g. creeks, rivers ridgelines, centrelines of roads, railways.
- (d) A locality boundary, where possible, should not bisect properties in common ownership or land parcels. Some exceptions may apply to large areas, e.g. forest, lakes or national parks.

3.4 CHANGING LOCALITY NAMES AND BOUNDARIES

3.4.1 Enduring localities

A locality name and its boundaries are intended to be enduring. They shall be changed only when necessary.

3.4.2 Review of localities

Boundaries of localities in areas that are subject to development should be reviewed and amended where appropriate.

3.5 LOCALITY NAMES—DETAILS

3.5.1 Spelling of locality name to match source

A locality name shall have the same spelling as any associated name from which it is derived (e.g. MacRae Heights, not McRae Heights, where named after Mrs MacRae), subject to the relevant requirements of Clause 3.5.

3.5.2 Abbreviation of locality name

A locality name shall not be abbreviated or contain an abbreviation, initial, or acronym (e.g. 'Mount', not 'Mt'), except that 'St' shall be used for 'Saint'.

3.5.3 Definite article in locality name

A locality name shall not begin with the definite article 'The'.

3.5.4 Apostrophe in locality name

A locality name shall not include the possessive apostrophe. An apostrophe forming part of an eponymous name may be included in a locality name (e.g. O'Connor).

3.5.5 Full stop in locality name

A locality name shall not include a full stop.

3.5.6 Characters in locality name

A locality name shall only use characters from the standard alphabet, although macrons (e.g. ā) are permitted in a Maori name. Diacritical marks (e.g. ä, ç, ó) and special characters (e.g. @, &, !) shall not be used.

3.5.7 Hyphens in locality name

A locality name shall not include a hyphen. Where the name from which the locality name is derived includes a hyphen, it may be replaced with a space.

3.5.8 Numerals in locality name

A locality name shall not contain Arabic or Roman numerals. Where numbers are used they shall be written in full (e.g. Two Bays).

3.5.9 Suffixes or prefixes in locality name

A locality name should avoid the inclusion of qualifying terminology, a cardinal indicator, or a similar prefix or suffix (e.g. Upper, New, North, South). Where such use is unavoidable, the term should only be used as a suffix (e.g. Buxton North, not North Buxton).

SECTION 4 ROAD DEFINITION AND NAMING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Road names are needed to uniquely and clearly identify roads as well as the related address. The road names themselves need to be clear and unambiguous.

4.2 ROAD NAMING

4.2.1 Roads to be named

All formed roads, including private roads, that are generally open to the public or to services shall be named except as set out in Clause 4.2.2. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

- (a) Highways, motorways, and freeways.
- (b) Roads within complexes such as universities, hospitals, and retirement villages. See Figure 4.1 and also Clause 5.5.
- (c) Roads within national parks, forests, etc.
- (d) Pedestrian only roads, such as malls or steps.

NOTE: Naming a road on private land does not mean that the naming authority is accepting responsibility for that road, other than ensuring its name is in terms of this Standard.

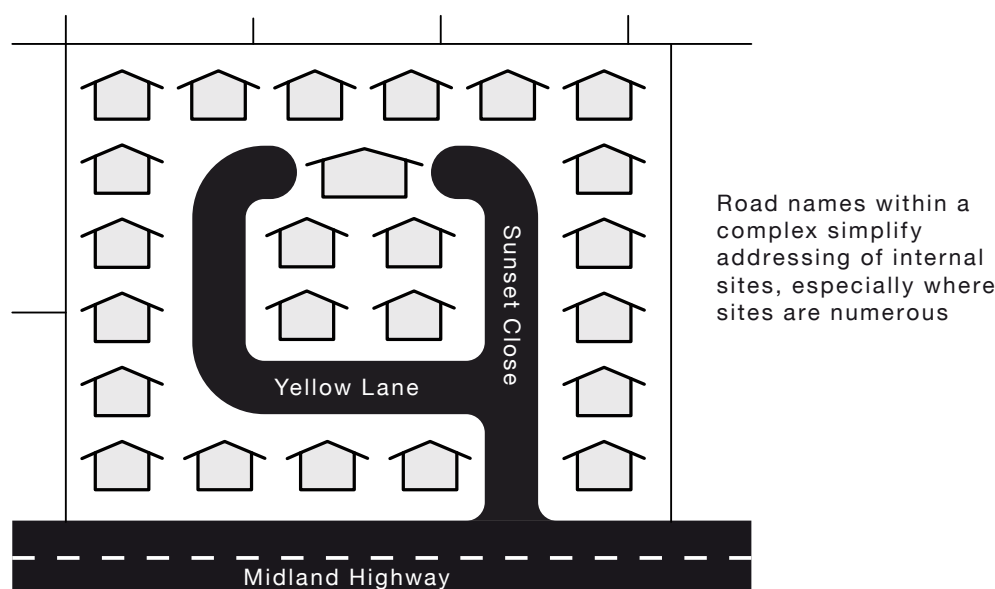


FIGURE 4.1 ROADS NAMED WITHIN PRIVATE (RETIREMENT) COMPLEX

4.2.2 Naming a short road

A short cul-de-sac or private road with five or less address sites* which is not proposed to be lengthened or have additional address sites need not be separately named. It may be treated as a simple access way (or driveway) and address numbers assigned in terms of the road onto which the cul-de-sac connects. See examples in Figures 4.2 and 4.3.

* In the case of sub-address sites, only primary addresses need to be considered.

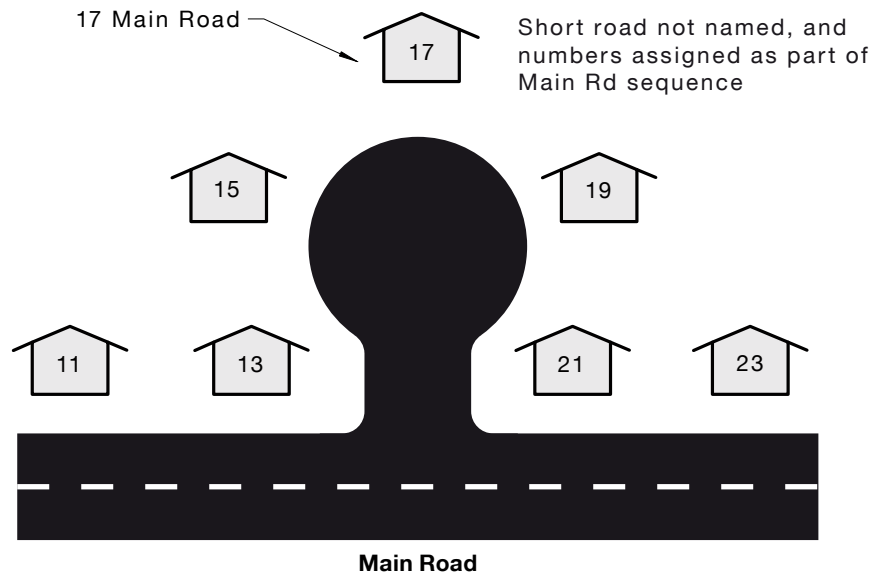


FIGURE 4.2 SHORT CUL-DE-SAC NOT NAMED

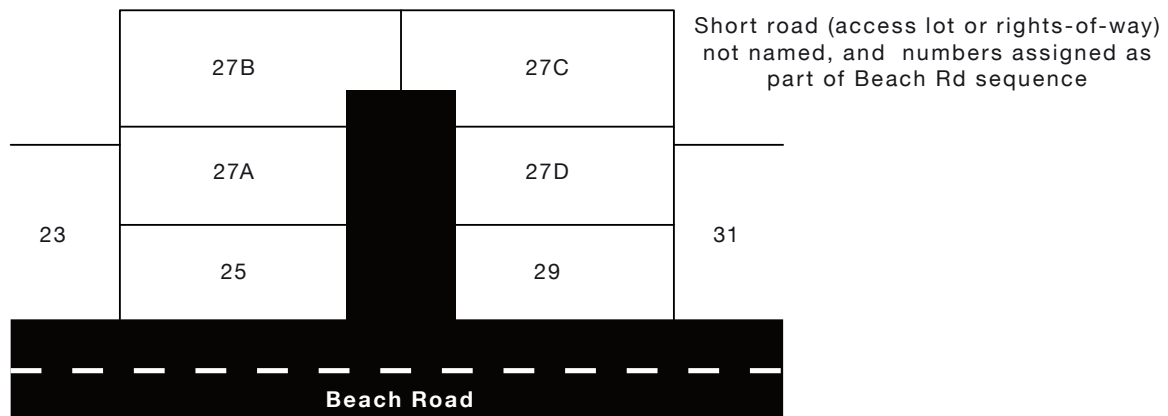


FIGURE 4.3 SHORT PRIVATE ROAD NOT NAMED

4.2.3 Unformed roads

Unformed roads (paper roads) should not be named unless a name is required for addressing purposes.

4.2.4 Contiguous navigable road

A named road shall include only one section navigable by vehicles. Unconnected navigable sections, such as where separated by an unbridged stream, pedestrian segment, railing, etc. shall be assigned separate road names. See example in Figure 4.4.

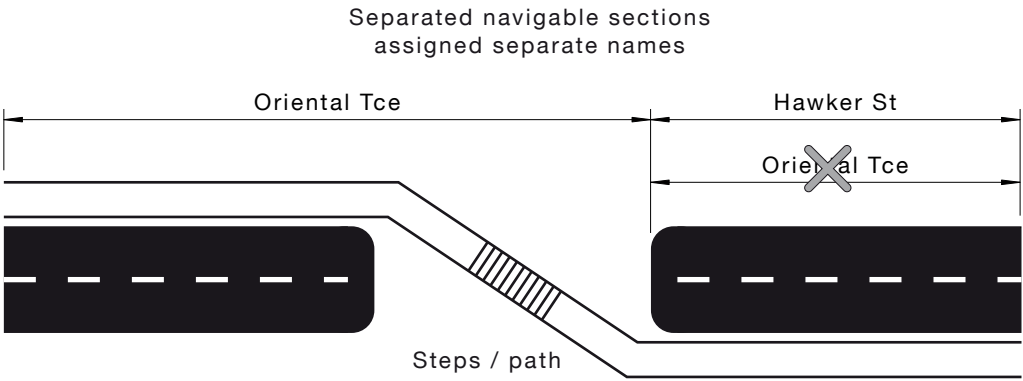


FIGURE 4.4 NON-CONTIGUOUS ROADS ASSIGNED SEPARATE NAMES

The above requirements do not apply where the separate sections are—

- (a) two sides of the same road separated by a median strip; or
- (b) part of a classified highway that is split by a section that is assigned a local name where it passes through a town or city. See example in Figure 4.5.

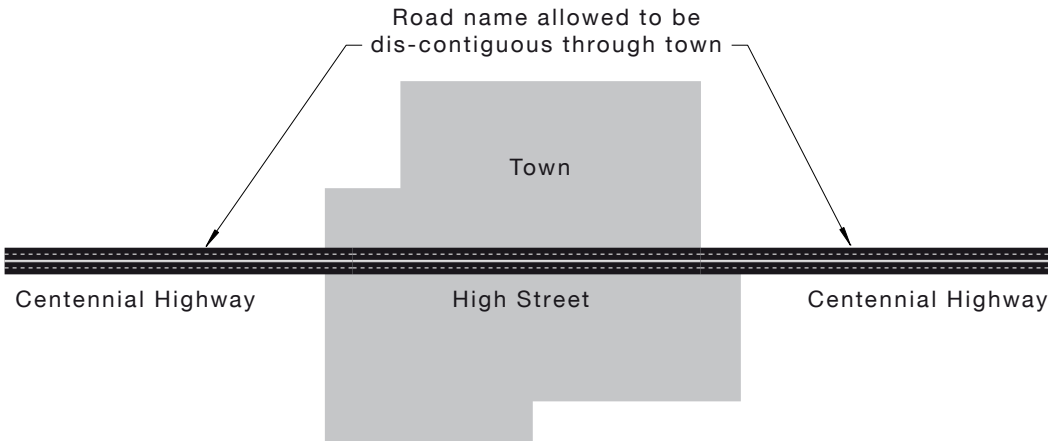


FIGURE 4.5 EXTENT OF ROAD NAME PERMITTED TO BE BROKEN THROUGH TOWN

4.2.5 Extents of named road

The extent of a road name shall be defined by the formed road, whether vehicular or pedestrian. See example in Figure 4.6.

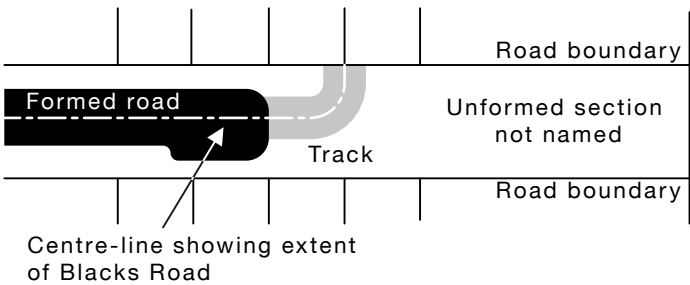


FIGURE 4.6 NAME ASSIGNED TO FORMED ROAD

4.3 ROAD NAME COMPONENTS—ROAD TYPE

Every road name shall consist of a name element followed by a road type. Road names without a type shall not be used (e.g. 'Broadway' is not acceptable).

The road type shall be selected from Appendix A, for Australia, or Appendix B, for New Zealand, as applicable.

The road type shall be chosen to convey the function and characteristics of the road as described in the relevant appendix.

4.4 SELECTION OF ROAD NAME

4.4.1 Jurisdictional requirements

A road name shall comply with relevant jurisdictional legislation, policies and guidelines.

4.4.2 Single name for road

A single length of road shall have only one name.

4.4.3 Unofficial names

The use of an unofficial road name is not acceptable. Such a road shall be assigned an official name.

4.4.4 Acceptability of road name

A road name shall not be offensive, racist, derogatory or demeaning.

4.4.5 Ease of use of road name

A road name should be easily pronounced and spelt and be easily understood when written or in conversation; however, in the case of indigenous languages it is accepted that a traditional name which may appear at first to be complex will, over time, become familiar and easy to use within the community.

4.4.6 Names for roads crossing jurisdictions

An unbroken section of road crossing an administrative boundary shall keep the same name. Such boundaries include reservation boundaries (e.g. forests or parks), locality or local government boundaries and state or territory borders. See also Clause 5.9.6.

In such cases the name and extent of the road should be determined through liaison with the relevant neighbouring naming authorities.

4.4.7 Duplication of road name

The name element of a road name, regardless of any difference in the road type, shall not be—

- (a) the same as an existing road name;
- (b) similar in spelling to an existing road name; or
- (c) similar in sound to an existing road name,

where the existing road name is—

- (i) in the same locality; or
- (ii) in an adjoining locality; or
- (iii) in the same local government area.

See also Clause 4.4.6.

Duplication of road names where only the type is different is illustrated in Figure 4.7.