

Policy

Naming of Streets and Roads

Version 1.3

Adopted by Council at its meeting on 15 February 2018

Minute No: 44

Division:
Section:
File Reference:
Historical Reference:

Engineering
Design
Council Policies/Protocols/Procedures
Version 1.1 adopted 28 November 2012
Version 1.2 adopted 21 March 2013

THIS PAGE IS BLANK

Naming of Streets and Roads

Policy Objective

The Objective of this policy is to provide a concise and informative guideline on the naming of public and private streets and roads within the Tweed Shire area. This document is to be read in conjunction with Council's Procedure on Naming of Roads and Streets Version 1.0

Definitions

Not applicable

Policy Background

Council's road naming policy is derived directly from the guidelines as set down by the Geographical Names Board.

The NSW Address Policy 2015 provides for the authority and responsibilities for Road Naming.

This policy applies to the naming and renaming of all public and private roads that currently exist within the Tweed Shire as well as to roads dedicated to Tweed Shire Council in plans of subdivision.

Policy

Procedural Notes and Guidelines for Street and Road Naming and Re-naming

In the naming and renaming of roads and streets the following guidelines must be observed.

Uniqueness

- 1.1 Name duplication within a local government area should be avoided. If possible duplication of names in proximity to adjacent local government areas should also be avoided. Similarity in road names within these areas is discouraged.
- 1.2 However, roads crossing council boundaries should have a single and unique name.

Sources

- 2.1 Preferred sources for road names include:
 - Aboriginal Names*
 - Local History
 - Early explorers, pioneers, settlers and other eminent persons
 - War/casualty lists
 - Thematic names such as flora, fauna or ships

- 2.2 Names should be appropriate to the physical, historical or cultural character of the area concerned.
- 2.3 The origin of each name should be clearly stated and subsequently recorded.
- 2.4 The Local Aboriginal Land Council should be consulted when choosing Aboriginal names unless the road naming authority has an agreed list of appropriate names.

Propriety

- 3.1 Names of living persons should not be used.
- 3.2 Names which are characterised as follows are to be avoided;
 - Offensive or likely to give offence
 - Incongruous - out of place
 - Commercial or Company.

Communication

- 4.1 Names should be reasonably easy to read, spell and pronounce in order to assist both service providers and the public.
- 4.2 Unduly long names and names composed of three or more words, including the road type, should be avoided. Roads names should be limited to less than 40 characters which includes any spaces and the road type.
- 4.3 A given name should only be included with a family name where it is essential to identify an individual or where it is necessary to avoid ambiguity. The use of given names should generally be avoided.
- 4.4 Roads with double destination names should be progressively renamed.

Spelling

- 5.1 Where it is intended that a road have the same name as a place or feature with an approved geographical name, then particular care should be taken to ensure that the correct spelling is adopted.
- 5.2 Where names have been changed or corrupted by long established local usage, it is not usually advisable to attempt to restore the original form.
- 5.3 Spelling which is sanctioned by general usage should be adopted.
- 5.4 Generally road names proposed or approved should not contain abbreviations e.g. The "Creek" in "Wallaby Creek Road" must not be abbreviated. There is however one exception, ST should always be used in place of Saint.

Form

- 6.1 The apostrophe mark ' must be omitted in the possessive case e.g. Smith's Road should be Smiths Road.
- 6.2 It is further preferable to deter a possessive S unless the euphony becomes harsh e.g. Smith Road
- 6.3 The use of hyphens, slashes and other diacritical marks should be avoided if possible.
- 6.4 The use of numbers and roman numerals in a road name should be discouraged, when numbers are applied to a name it should be in alpha rather than numeric form.
- 6.5 No spaces should be embedded in words within the road name, single spaces only are allowed between words and no spaces are allowed to surround hyphens.

Road Type

Proposals for road names should include an appropriate road suffix. Road type suffixes are grouped into three categories, Cul-de-sac, Open ended and Pedestrian Only.

Road types in the singular or plural forms e.g. GARDEN or VIEWS etc, to those included in these lists are strongly discouraged except in presently existing cases.

Road types should not be abbreviated when being proposed, advertised and gazetted. It is acceptable to use Road Type Codes on mail, road signs and maps.

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open Ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Alley	Ally	Usually narrow roadway in cities or towns, often through city blocks or squares	x	x	
Approach	App	Roadway leading to an area of community interest (e.g public open space, commercial area, beach etc.)	x		
Arcade	Arc	Passage having an arched roof, or any covered passageway, especially one with shops along the sides.			x
Avenue	Ave	Broad roadway, usually planted on each side with trees.	x		
Boardwalk	Bwlk	Promenade or path, especially of wooden planks, for pedestrians and sometimes vehicles, along or overlooking a beach or waterfront.			x
Boulevard	Blvd	Wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots.	x		
Breal	Brk	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface, which was originally prepared as a firebreak.	x		
Bypass	Bypa	Alternative roadway constructed to enable through traffic to avoid congested areas or other obstructions to movement.	x		
Chase	Ch	Roadway leading down to a valley.	x	x	
Circuit	Cct	Roadway enclosing an area.	x		
Close	Cl	Short, enclosed roadway.		x	

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open Ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Concourse	Con	Roadway that runs around a central area (e.g. public open space or commercial area.)	×		
Court	Ct	Short, enclosed roadway.		×	
Crescent	Cr	Crescent-shaped thoroughfare, especially where both ends join the same thoroughfare.			
Crest	Crst	Roadway running along the top or summit of a hill.	×		
Drive	Dr	Wide thoroughfare allowing a steady flow of traffic without many cross-streets.	×	×	
Entrance	Ent	Roadway connecting other roads.	×		
Esplanade	Esp	Level roadway, often along the seaside, lake or a river.	×		
Firetrail	Ftrl	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface, which was originally prepared as a firebreak.	×		
Freeway	Fwy	Express, multi-lane highway, with limited or controlled access.	×		
Glade	Glde	Roadway usually in a valley of trees.	×	×	
Grange	Gra	Roadway leading to a country estate, or focal point, public open space, shopping area etc.	×		
Grove	Gr	Roadway that features a group of trees standing together.	×	×	
Highway	Hwy	Main road or thoroughfare, a main route.	×		
Lane	Lane	Narrow way between walls, buildings or a narrow country or city roadway.	×	×	
Loop	Loop	Roadway that diverges from and rejoins the main thoroughfare.	×		
Mall	Mall	Sheltered walk, promenade or shopping precinct.			×
Mews	Mews	Roadway in a group of houses.		×	

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open Ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Parade	Pde	Public promenade or roadway that has good pedestrian facilities along the side.	x		
Parkway	Pwy	Roadway through parklands or an open grass area.	x		
Passage	Psge	Narrow street for pedestrians			x
Path	Path	Roadway used only for pedestrian traffic.			x
Place	Pl			x	
Plaza	Plza	Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway.		x	
Promenade	Prom	Roadway like an avenue with plenty of facilities for the public to take a leisurely walk, a public place for walking.	x		
Quays	Qys	Roadway leading to a landing place alongside or projecting into water.	x		
Ramp	Ramp	Access road to and from highways and freeways.	x		
Retreat	Rtt	Roadway forming a place of seclusion.		x	
Ridge	Rdge	Roadway along the top of a hill.	x		
Rise	Rise	Roadway going to a higher place or position.	x	x	
Road	Rd	Open way or public passage primarily for vehicles.	x		
Square	Sq	Roadway bounding the four sides of an area to be used as an open space or a group of buildings.	x	x	
Steps	Stps	Route consisting mainly of steps.			x
Street	St	Public roadway in a town, city or urban area, especially a paved thoroughfare with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides.	x		
Subway	Sbwy	Underground passage or tunnel that pedestrians use for crossing under a road, railway, river etc.			x
Terrace	Tce	Roadway usually with houses on either side raised above the road level.	x	x	

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open Ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Track	Trk	Roadway with a single carriageway. A roadway through a natural bushland region. The interpretation for both Track and Trail is limited to roadways, whereas in many areas (e.g Tasmania) these are often associated with walking rather than vehicular movement.			
Trail	Trl	See 'Track'			
View	View	Roadway commanding a wide panoramic view across surrounding areas.	x	x	
Vista	Vsta	Roadway with a view or outlook.	x	x	
Walk	Walk	Thoroughfare with restricted access used mainly by pedestrians.			x
Way	Way	Roadway affording passage from one place to another. Usually not as straight as an avenue.	x		
Wharf	Whrf	A roadway on a whaft or pier.	x	x	x

Prefixes

Road name prefixes should not be used. A notional prefix that relates directly to a locality name may be included as part of a road name e.g. Lower Plenty Road where Lower Plenty is a gazetted locality. However where a directional or similar device is used to uniquely define road extremities, it should be used as a road suffix (e.g. Palmerston Road West)

Segments

While directionals used to achieve uniqueness for segments of the same road name are acceptable, where such segments are unconnected, such as where an intervening segment of road is unconstructed or where they are separated by a barrier and are likely to remain unconnected for the foreseeable future, consideration should be given to renaming one or each of the unconnected segments.

Reference

Australian Standard 4819:2003 Geographic Information - Rural and urban addressing.

Related Legislation and Authority

NSW Address Policy 2015
Geographical Names Act 1966 – Section 5

Section 162 of the Roads Act 1993 prescribes that a roads authority may name and number all public roads for which it is the roads authority. As defined under the Act a roads authority means a person or body that is, by or under this Act, declared to be a roads authority and, in relation to a particular public road, means the roads authority for that road.

The Roads (General) Regulation 2008 sets out under Part 2, Division 2, the procedure required to be taken by a roads authority in the naming or renaming of public and private roads. These procedures include notice to be given of a proposed name, making submissions and notice to be given of a new name to the relevant authorities.

Compliance

Not applicable

Forms

Not applicable

Review Period

This policy will be reviewed within 12 months of the election of each new Council or more frequently in the event of any legislative changes or change in circumstances.

Useful Links

[Tweed Shire Council website – www.tweed.nsw.gov.au](http://www.tweed.nsw.gov.au)

Geographical Names Board website – www.gnb.nsw.gov.au

NSW Addressing User Manual

This policy is connected with and should be read in conjunction with the Naming of Streets and Roads Procedure.

Version Control:

Version History		
Version #	Summary of changes made	Date changes made
1.2	Incorporated into new policy template	20/06/2013
1.3	Amendments as per NSW Addressing User Manual requirements	02/08/2017
1.3	Adopted by Council	15/02/2018