

## Policy

# Naming of Streets and Roads

Version 1.2

Adopted by Council at its meeting on tba  
Minute No: tba

Division: Engineering and Operations  
Section: Design

File Reference:  
Historical  
Reference:

Version 1.1 adopted 13  
November 2007  
Minute No: 0290 and 179

**THIS PAGE IS BLANK**

# **Naming of Streets and Roads**

## **Objective**

The Objective of this policy is to provide a concise and informative guideline on the naming of 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.

## **Scope of Policy**

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

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

## **Legislation**

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 a public road. 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.

## **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, Culs-de-sac, Open ended and Either.

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.

## Culs-de-sac

The types of Cul-de-sac and a description are as follows.

Road Type	Code	Description
BRAE	BRAE	A roadway running along a hill area
CLOSE	CL	A short enclosed roadway
COURT	CT	A short enclosed roadway
COURTYARD	CTYD	An enclosed area
COVE	COVE	A short enclosed roadway
CUL-DE-SAC	CSAC	A Street or road with only one entrance and exit
END	END	A roadway that has a definite finishing point
GREEN	GRN	A roadway often leading to a grassed public recreation area
GROVE	GR	A roadway which features a group of trees standing together
LOOKOUT	LKT	A roadway leading to or having a view of fine natural scenery
MEWS	MEWS	A roadway having houses grouped around the end
NOOK	NOOK	A short, secluded roadway with limited frontage indicating privacy
PLACE	PL	A short sometimes narrow enclosed roadway
PLAZA	PLAZA	A roadway enclosing the four sides of an area forming a market place or open space
POCKET	PKT	A short roadway leading to an intimate village environment
POINT	PNT	A roadway leading to a focal point or river frontage
PORT	PORT	A small roadway abutting a harbour, inlet, marina etc. in a coastal area
REST	REST	A short roadway with limited residential frontage creating a quiet secluded environment
RETREAT	RTT	A roadway forming a place of seclusion
SHUNT	SHUN	A short, dead-end track used in State Forests only
TARN	TARN	A roadway surrounding or leading to a lake or some other water feature
TOP	TOP	A roadway constructed at the highest part of an area
TOR	TOR	A roadway along a rocky height or hillside

## Open Ended Streets

The type of open ended street and a description are as follows.

Road Type	Code	Description
APPROACH	APP	A roadway leading to an area of open community interest i.e. public open space, commercial area, beach etc.
ARCADE	ARC	A passage having an arched roof, or any covered passageway, especially one with shops along the sides
ARTERIAL	ARTL	A major roadway within a city, generally of high capacity and providing connectivity between collector roads and limited access freeways
ARTERY	ARTU	A major roadway within a city, generally of high capacity and providing connectivity between collector roads and limited access freeways
AVENUE	AV	A broad roadway usually planted on each side with trees
BANAN	BA	Aboriginal word meaning "street" or "path"
BEND	BEND	A roadway containing a bend
BOULEVARD	BVD	A wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots
BRACE	BR	A small roadway, which connects other roads or a major road to another feature
BREAK	BRK	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface, which was originally prepared as a firebreak
BYPASS	BYPA	An alternative roadway constructed to enable through traffic to avoid congested areas or other obstructions to movement
CENTRE	CTR	A roadway which runs into or around a group of buildings forming the central point of an area of activity i.e. commercial, community, public open space etc
CIRCLE	CIR	A roadway, which forms a circle or part of a circle
CIRCUIT	CCT	A roadway enclosing an area
CIRCUS	CRCS	A circular open place when many roadways come together
CONCOURSE	CON	A roadway which runs around a central area e.g. public open space or commercial area
CRESCENT	CR	A crescent thoroughfare allowing traffic without many cross streets
DRIVE	DR	A wide thoroughfare allowing a steady flow of traffic without many cross streets
EDGE	EDGE	A roadway constructed along the edge of a cliff or ridge
ENTRANCE	ENT	A roadway connecting other roads

<b>Road Type</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
ESPLANADE	ESP	A level roadway, often along the seaside or a river
EXPRESSWAY	EXP	An express, multi-lane highway, with limited or controlled access
FAIRWAY	FAWY	A short open roadway between other roadways
FOLLOW	FOLW	A roadway meandering through wooded or undulating country
FORMATION	FORM	A formed surface, once a timber railway which now provides vehicular access
FREEWAY	FWY	An express, multi-lane highway, with limited or controlled access
GATE	GTE	A roadway leading into an estate, main entrance to a focal point, public open space
GRANGE	GRA	A roadway leading to a country estate or focal point, public open space
HIGHROAD	HIRD	A main road; a highway
HIGHWAY	HWY	A main road or thoroughfare, a main route
INTERCHANGE	INTG	A highway or freeway junction designed so that traffic streams do not intersect
JUNCTION	JNC	A roadway making a transition from a major to a minor road in an estate. A through road leading from one minor road to another as a link
LINE	LINE	A generally long and straight road
LINK	LINK	A roadway which links similar land uses i.e. pockets of residential, other roadway, etc
LOOP	LOOP	A roadway that diverges from and rejoins the main thoroughfare
MALL	MALL	A sheltered walk, promenade or shopping precinct
MEANDER	MNDR	A sinuous winding roadway, wandering at random through an area or subdivision
MOTORWAY	MTWY	A highway, usually between cities designed to carry large traffic volumes. Predominantly dual carriageway, with three or more lanes in each direction and grade-separated access
PARADE	PDE	A public promenade or roadway which has good pedestrian facilities along the side
PARKWAY	PWY	A roadway through parklands or an open grass land area
PASS	PASS	A roadway connecting major thoroughfares or running through hills
PATH	PATH	A roadway usually used for pedestrian traffic
PATHWAY	PWAY	A narrow roadway of any length meandering through an estate
PROMENADE	PROM	A roadway like an avenue with plenty of facilities for the public to take a leisurely walk, a public place for walking
QUADRANT	QDRT	A loop road forming a circular path or a curved deviation from another road

<b>Road Type</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
QUAYS	QYS	A roadway leading to a landing place alongside or projecting into water
RAMBLE	RMBL	A roadway that meanders from place to place
RIDGE	RDGE	A roadway along the top of a hill
ROAD	RD	A place where one may ride, an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons and animals, a roadway forming a means of communication between one place and another
ROTARY	RTY	An intersection of two or more carriageways at a common level where all traffic travels around a central island
ROUTE	RTE	A roadway allowing steady traffic flow with limited cross streets
ROW	ROW	A roadway with a line of professional buildings on either side
RUE	RUE	French for street or road
STREET	ST	A public roadway in a town, city or urban area, especially a paved thoroughfare with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides
SUBWAY	SBWY	An underground passage or tunnel that pedestrians or vehicles can use for crossing under a road, railway, river etc.
TERRACE	TCE	A roadway usually with houses on either side raised above the road level
THOROUGHFARE	THFR	A main road or public highway
TOLLWAY	TLWY	A road on which a toll authority collects a fee for use
TRACK	TRK	A roadway with a single carriageway. A roadway through a natural bush land region. The interpretation for both Track and Trail is limited to roadways, whereas in many areas (e.g. Tasmania) these are more often associated with walking rather than vehicular movement
TRAIL	TRL	See track
TURN	TURN	A roadway containing a sharp bend or turn
UNDERPASS	UPAS	A passage having an arched roof, or any covered passageway, especially one with shops along the sides
VIADUCT	VIAD	A roadway which crosses a bridge consisting of several small spans
WALK	WALK	A thoroughfare with restricted vehicle access used mainly by pedestrians
WALKWAY	WLKWY	A roadway on which traffic travels at a slow pace
WAY	WAY	An access way between two streets
WYND	WYND	A short narrow roadway or ally



## Either culs-de-sac or open ended streets

When these types are used for a cul-de-sac it is essential that a "No Through Road" sign also be erected.

The types and descriptions are as follows.

<b>Road Type</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>
ACCESS	ACCS	A minor road built specially to give access to a house, motorway, etc.
ALLEY	ALLY	A usually narrow roadway for people or vehicles in cities and towns. A minor roadway through the centre of city blocks or squares
ALLEYWAY	ALWY	A narrow street or passageway between or behind city buildings
AMBLE	AMBL	A public road with pavements and buildings at the side or sides, especially in a town
BOARDWALK	BWLK	A promenade or path, especially of wooden planks, for pedestrians and sometimes vehicles, along or overlooking a beach or waterfront
BROW	BROW	A roadway that runs along or over the top of a hill
BYWAY	BYWY	A little travelled side road, usually in the country, not regularly used by people or traffic
CAUSEWAY	CSWY	A road raised above water, marshland or sand
CHASE	CH	A roadway leading down to a valley
COPSE	CPS	A roadway running through or to a public open space or woodland area
CORNER	CNR	A roadway containing a sharp bend or corners
CREST	CRST	A roadway running along the top or summit of a hill
CROSS	CRSS	A roadway forming a "T" or cross
CUTTING	CUTT	A road through a narrow excavation made through high ground
DALE	DALE	A roadway situated between hills
DIP	DIP	Short roadway through a steep valley or gully
DRIVEWAY	DVWY	A private road that connects a house/s, or garage/s, or other buildings with the street
ELBOW	ELB	A roadway containing a sharp bend or turn
FOOTWAY	FTWY	A walkway or path for pedestrians
FRONTAGE	FRTG	A roadway passage a point of interest or significance with lots fronting only one side e.g. public open space, coastline etc.
GAP	GAP	A roadway that traverses a passage or a pass through a ridge or hill
GARDENS	GDNS	A roadway with special plantings of trees, flowers etc. and often leading to a place for public enjoyment
GLADE	GLDE	A roadway usually in a valley of trees
GLEN	GLEN	A roadway usually in a valley of trees
HEIGHTS	HTS	A roadway traversing high ground

Road Type	Code	Description
HILL	HILL	A roadway going up a natural rise
LANE	LANE	A narrow way between walls, buildings, etc. a narrow country or city roadway
LANEWAY	LNWY	A narrow street or alley running between or behind urban buildings, especially houses or stores
OUTLOOK	OTLK	A roadway leading to an area which affords a view across surrounding areas
PASSAGE	PSGE	A narrow street
PIAZZA	PIAZ	A public square or paved open space, without grass or planting, often in front of shops or significant buildings
RISE	RISE	A roadway going to a higher place or position
SERVICEWAY	SVWY	A narrow lane or access way to provide service or access to adjacent properties
SPUR	SPUR	A minor roadway running off at less than 45 degrees
SQUARE	SQ	A roadway bounding the four sides of an area to be used as open space or a group of buildings
VALE	VALE	A roadway along low ground between hills
VIEW	VIEW	A roadway commanding a wide panoramic view across surrounding areas
VISTA	VISTA	A road with a view or outlook
WHARF	WHRF	A roadway running alongside a water feature creating a wharf-like impression.

### 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.