

Whangārei District Council

Road Naming Policy

***Policy
#064***

Road Naming Policy #064			
Audience (Primary)	External*	Business Owner (Dept)	RMA Consents
Policy Author	Post Approval Officer	Review Date	As and when required

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Introduction

The Whangārei District Council (Council) Road Naming Policy (the Policy) sets out instructions for naming and altering (renaming) all road names across the Whangārei district (the District).

The Policy has been developed from the Australian / New Zealand Standard – Rural and urban addressing AS/NZS 4819:2011 (and other Land Information NZ addressing guidelines) the national addressing standard (the NZ Standard). The NZ Standard provides requirements and guidelines for addressing authorities to assign addresses that are unique, logical and clear before they are added to the official record.

Policy Purpose

The Policy is designed to result in intuitively clear names (and hence an address) for roads, service lanes and accessways for vehicular traffic or public walkways, to minimise duplication, confusion, and errors, and ensure that all road names in the District meet the NZ Standard.

This policy will be aligned to Council's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi under the Local Government Act 2002, section 81. This Policy facilitates and encourages applicants and developers to consider the use of Māori road names to provide opportunities for mana whenua to develop capacity and participate in road naming processes to reflect significant events, people, landscapes and biodiversity, recognising the narrative of the District. This in turn creates and consolidates our sense of place and identity.

The Policy is intended to inform and assist applicants and developers, staff and communities regarding road naming practices so that they can make informed and consistent decisions on road naming across the District.

Council does not have the authority to name certain types of places or features in the district. In particular, the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (NZGB) is responsible for the official naming and renaming of settlements, such as suburbs and localities and geographic features. Council may make proposals to the NZGB to name or rename places or features, and in these situations will use the process and criteria in this policy as well as taking account of NZGB naming policies, principles, and guidelines.

Legislative Requirement

Section 319 of the Local Government Act 1974 (the Act) assigns to Council general powers in respect of roads. Specifically, section 319(1)(j) empowers Council *"To name and to alter the name of any road and to place on any building or erection on or abutting on any road a plate bearing the name of the road."*

Land Information NZ (LINZ) holds and maintains the official national record of all road names and property numbers in NZ. LINZ has a regulatory role in addressing through the Local Government Act (LGA) 1974 – Section 319B(2) in that *"The council shall comply with any request from a Chief Surveyor to allocate a number to or change the number of any area of land or building or part of a building in its district."* LINZ works to ensure that the numbering and address (i.e. road name) meet the requirements of good addressing practice.

Council conforms to the NZ Standard as a basis for this Policy throughout the District. Should the NZ Standard be updated and/or amended by LINZ and supersedes aspects of this Policy, then the NZ Standard shall take precedent where it applies.

The Policy should be read in conjunction with:

- Local Government Act 1974 Section 319.
- Local Government Act 2002 Section 81.

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- Australian / New Zealand Standard – Rural and urban addressing (AS/NZS 4819:2011).
- Māori Language Act 2016 (Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016).
- Land Information New Zealand – Guideline for addressing in retirement villages (LINZG80700) – 07 July 2016.
- Land Information New Zealand – Guidelines for addressing in-fill developments (LINZ OP G 01245) – 01 November 2019.
- NZ Addresses – Guidance for Territorial Authorities supplying address data to LINZ (A6503019) – September 2024.
- Whangārei District Council Operative District Plan.
- Whangārei District Council Environmental Engineering Standards.

This Policy supersedes the previous version of the Road Naming Policy – adopted in July 2009.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy, unless otherwise stated, the following definitions apply:

Term	Definition
Access way	Legal Road established for the purposes of providing pedestrian access usually between roads and/or public land.
Council	Whangārei District Council
District	Whangārei district
LINZ	Land Information NZ (LINZ) operates under formal delegated responsibility of the Surveyor General, specifically regarding Sections 319A and 319B of the Act.
Name	(In reference to a road) means the word or term used to identify the road but excludes the road type (e.g. Place, Street, Way etc.).
NZ Standard	Means the following documents and any future amendments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian / New Zealand Standard – Rural and urban addressing (AS/NZS 4819:2011). • Land Information New Zealand – Guideline for addressing in retirement villages (LINZG80700) – 07 July 2016. • Land Information New Zealand – Guidelines for addressing in-fill developments (LINZ OP G 01245) – 01 November 2019. • NZ Addresses – Guidance for Territorial Authorities supplying address data to LINZ (A6503019) – September 2024.
Paper road	A paper road is a legal road which Council owns but has not formed as a road for vehicles. The public is able to use paper roads, but generally only for walking or cycling.
Private road	Means any way or passage laid out or formed within a district on private land by the owner but intended for the use of the public generally.
Private way	Means any way or passage over private land with the right to use by way of easement granted to one or more parties over the land for the purposes of access and is not open to the use of the public generally. Sometimes referred to as jointly owned access lots or rights of way.

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Public road	Is land vested to Council for the purpose of road as shown on a deposited survey plan.		
Road	Means a road as defined in section 315(1) of the Act and includes access ways and service lanes under section 315(1)(f). Land which includes land intended to use by the public generally. This can include access ways and service lanes but excludes motorways.		
Service lane	Legal Road established for the purposes of providing alternative service vehicle access to non-residential property or similar purpose.		
Type	The road name element is followed by a road 'type' to convey the function and characteristic of the road as described in the relevant Appendix One		

Policy

This Policy applies where proposed roads and other vehicular accesses, both public and private, are being created either through subdivision development, or the formation of existing unformed legal road and to the naming of existing unnamed roads/vehicular accesses, both public and private.

The naming of roads and other vehicular access ways provides a unique address to enable a property to be identified for emergency services and serviced for power, telephone, mail and deliveries. It is also the basis of NZ's voting system. Council is responsible for the naming of vehicular access ways and assigning each property a number.

Māori Road Names

Whangārei has a rich history that is reflected throughout the District. Road names often reflect significant events, people, landscapes and biodiversity. In turn this creates and consolidates a sense of place and identity. Ancestral linkages to areas of land by mana whenua can be recognised through engagement with mana whenua along with the allocation of Māori road names as appropriate. The use of Māori road names is actively encouraged, to support a Māori identity, and to contribute to the visibility of our rich Māori heritage. To support this, Council is working with mana whenua to facilitate consultation between developers and mana whenua.

Guidelines

Roads that require a name

To ensure that all new road names are clear and consistent, the following principles shall apply when developing proposed road names in the District. New road names will be allocated in accordance with the NZ Standard and Council specific requirements.

Council has no statutory power to allocate names to private ways. If an applicant wishes to or is required to as a condition of subdivision consent officially name a private access, they must comply with this Policy. Council has no responsibility for the maintenance or upkeep of any private access.

For uniformity, uniqueness and to facilitate location, all formed roads, including private roads, that are generally open to the public or to services shall be named. This includes:

- New legal roads, including service lanes and access ways.
- Existing unnamed legal road to be formed for vehicular traffic or public walkway.

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- New private roads and private ways (including rights-of-way, access lots) where there are six (6) or more allotments.
- Roads within complexes such as universities, hospitals, and retirement villages.
- Roads within forestry reserves etc.
- Any other road where there are clear benefits to the community in establishing a formal name.
- Existing named roads where alteration of the name is proposed (renaming).
- Where the access way forms an extension to, or is a continuation of, an existing named access way, then the current access way name will automatically apply.

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

Roads are usually required to be named at the time they are created. Naming is often a condition of subdivision consent where roads are created as part of the development.

Roads with five or fewer primary sites (including private roads and access lots) should be named where:

- The lots are of sufficient size to be subdivided again later; or
- The road could be lengthened to add new sites (e.g. for lifestyle and semi-rural developments where in-fill development or extension is likely to occur eventually).

Road naming would enable such future sites to then be numbered in accordance with the NZ Standard. This will also help avoid a future need to re-address existing sites to comply with the NZ Standard, particularly once suffixes and prefixes have both already been allocated.

Road type

Every road name shall consist of a name component (e.g. RoadName1) followed by a road type (e.g. Street).

A road type shall not be used in the first part of a road name, e.g. Green Lane.

The Māori road types 'Ara' and 'Te Ara' may be used as the first part of a road name, which is the exception to the general principles in this section. The use of 'Te' before 'Ara' is not essential unless the road being named for a person or thing in which 'Te' is an integral part, for example 'Te Rauparaha'.

'Ara' and 'Te Ara' should not be accompanied by any additional road types e.g.

- Ara Tai not Ara Tai Lane; and
- Te Ara Nui not Te Ara Nui Close.

The road type shall be selected from Appendix One to convey the function and characteristics of the road as described in the Appendix.

The road type shall be selected from those specified for either open ended roads, cul-de-sac, or pedestrian only roads, as applicable and as defined by LINZ in the NZ Standard. Should the road type of the NZ Standard be updated and/or amended by LINZ and supersedes those within Appendix One, then the NZ Standard shall take precedent.

Requirements

Council's naming requirements are based on two sets of criteria, those derived from the NZ Standard and Council specified criteria. Proposed road names or road names to be altered (re-named) will be assessed in accordance with both sets of criteria.

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NZ Standard AS/NZS 4819:2011 and LINZ OP G 01245:

- A road name shall comply with relevant jurisdictional legislation, policies and guidelines.
- Where a road name is already in use, an official name should be allocated by the territorial authority. A name currently in use may be allocated as an official name if it is consistent with the NZ Standard and complies with all relevant legislation and policies.
- Unofficial names are not acceptable.
- A road name should comply with territorial authority addressing policies and guidelines.
- A single length of road should only have one name. It should not be divided, for example, at an intersection with another road, and given more than one name.
- The name of a road for a new development should not replicate an existing name in:
 - The same territorial authority district; or
 - A neighbouring territorial authority district that shares a land boundary.
 However, duplicate names may be accepted in an urban district if the roads are not within 25 kilometres of each other.
- A road name should not be similar in spelling or sound to an existing road name in the district, regardless of any difference in the road Type.
- A road name should be easily pronounced, spelt, and understood when written or in conversation. However, it is accepted that names can become familiar and easy to use within a community over time, despite appearing to be complex initially.
- A Māori road name should be spelled correctly and follow standard Māori orthographic conventions, varying only for matter of local tradition or convention. Te Taura Whiri te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) can be consulted on specific language issues.
- In selecting a Māori road name, it may be appropriate to consult with local hapu, iwi or iwi organisations, particularly those formally recognised by the local authority as mana whenua.
- A road name shall not be offensive, racist, derogatory, or demeaning.
- Not consist of conjoined names of places or localities found along or at the ends of the road (e.g. Ngunguru-Tutukaka Road).
- Road names should be short, rather than longer, especially where the road length is short.
- Not use a road type in the first part of a road name, e.g. Boulevard Street.
- Not contain abbreviations, initials or acronyms except for 'St' that can be used for 'Saint'.
- Not use the word 'The' as the sole name element (e.g. The Avenue).
- Prepositions should not be used in names e.g. Line of Trees Avenue.
- Only characters from the standard alphabet should be used. Numbers shall be written in full. Full stops, hyphens, possessive apostrophes, special characters (e.g. &, @), diacritical marks (e.g. ä), Arabic, or Roman numerals shall not be used. However, an apostrophe may be used if it is part of a name (e.g. O'Connor Road), and wherever possible, macrons should be used for Māori names in line with the Orthographic Conventions of Te Taura Whiri te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission).
- A road name should not include a prefix or suffix such as a qualifier or direction such as Upper, New, North, South etc. i.e. not Maxwell Avenue West.

Council:

- Where a public road name(s) is required, the developer must consult with mana whenua as to whether they have an interest or historical knowledge of the area and wish to contribute to the road naming process. Mana whenua can be contacted through Te Puni Kōkiri (www.tkm.govt.nz) or by getting in touch with Council. Evidence of mana whenua consultation must be submitted with any public road naming application.
- Three names in order of preference for each road. For example, if there are four roads to name, then submit 12 names.

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- Road names should not be similar in spelling or similar phonetically to other road names in the District or any immediate adjacent district. Similar names may be accepted if enough distance is between the two and where LINZ has confirmed it is acceptable.
- Names should generally be 15 characters or less including spaces but excluding road type. However, in exceptional circumstances longer road names may be allowed.
- Short names should be chosen for short streets for mapping purposes. That is, names are required to be in proportion to the length of the road; long names on short cul-de-sacs are too difficult to display on a map.
- Applicants and developers are encouraged to work with mana whenua as to whether they have an interest or historical knowledge of the land or area on which the road is to be constructed and asked if they wish to contribute names at the beginning of the development process.
- All Māori-spelt road names are to be submitted to a mana whenua representative to ensure that they are appropriate, spelt correctly, interpreted correctly and are not offensive to Māori. Mana whenua can be contacted through Te Puni Kōkiri (www.tkm.govt.nz) or by getting in touch with Council.
- Where more than one road is being created in a development, a common theme is recommended for the names.
- A theme may contribute to a sense of community within the area. A well-chosen theme with the roads named accordingly can leave a lasting impression long after the development process has been completed.
- Where there is an established theme in an area, new road names should reflect this theme.
- A road name must not be commercially based, unless it is no longer in use/or the name reflects the heritage of an area.
- Road names commemorating living people should be avoided as community attitudes and opinions can change over time.
- Where the name is of a historical person, event, industry or activity associated with the area sufficient information should be presented to establish historical context and cultural sensitivity. Permission of surviving relatives should be obtained where appropriate.
- Names will be deemed unacceptable if they are names that would reasonably be regarded as derogatory, discriminatory, frivolous, offensive, or in poor taste.
- Different road types do not distinguish different roads of the same or similar sounding names for the purposes of a new road naming application (e.g. Smith Road, Smith Street, Smith Crescent are all considered to be the same road name).

Altering existing road names

Road names are intended to be enduring, a name alteration will only be made if Council considers that the change will result in a clear benefit to the community.

Reasons for altering road names may include:

- To correct the spelling.
- To eliminate duplication in spelling or sound.
- To prevent confusion arising from major changes to road layout.
- To make geographical corrections.
- To assign different names to separate ends of a road with a permanently impassable section somewhere along the length.
- Where names have been changed or corrupted by long established usage, it is not usually advisable to attempt to restore the original form. That spelling which is sanctioned by general usage should be adopted.
- When a private road or private way is requested to be altered a minimum of 80% of the property owners/residents must approve of the change. There is no guarantee that a request will succeed.

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Signage

The developer/applicant of a subdivision is required to provide and erect the road/access way pole and name blade. This requirement will usually be a condition of resource consent.

All signage is required to comply with Council's Environmental Engineering Standards.

Council will provide and erect pole and name blade for newly named existing public and private vehicular access ways that are not part of a recent subdivision.

Once installed, Council will maintain all Council approved road name signs.

Mana whenua consultation

Applicants and developers are encouraged to work with mana whenua as to whether they have an interest or historical knowledge of the land or area on which the road is to be constructed and asked if they wish to contribute Māori road names at the beginning of the development process. If a public road name is required, then the developer must consult with mana whenua as to whether they have an interest or historical knowledge of the area and wish to contribute to the road naming process.

Prior to submitting a proposal, applicants are to request Council staff provide guidance as to the appropriate mana whenua of an area. Applicants are to provide each mana whenua group with at least 15 working days to identify if the area has cultural significance and provide feedback to the applicant. The purpose of the feedback is to provide non-binding advice to the applicant as to how culturally significant an area is to mana whenua. The applicant must provide evidence that they have given mana whenua an opportunity to provide feedback. Consultation requirements with mana whenua need not apply to naming private access ways if a non-Māori road name is proposed.

Mana whenua must be consulted for all proposals involving Māori-spelt road names, including private access ways. Such names must be appropriate, spelt correctly, interpreted correctly and must not be offensive to Māori. Collaboration and engagement with mana whenua and the local community is expected to help road naming applicants develop new road names according to local themes. Mana whenua can be contacted through Te Puni Kōkiri (www.tkm.govt.nz) or by getting in touch with Council.

Consultation

The developer/applicant are expected to undertake consultation in order to obtain ideas for new names and/or obtain feedback on proposed names.

Proposals for the naming or altering (renaming) of road names shall be consulted with anyone directly affected.

An affected party may include:

- Any property owner(s) or occupier(s) whose property address will require changing as a consequence of the naming of a road; and
- Any other person(s) directly affected by the naming or altering (renaming) of the road name as determined by Council.

Ensure there is enough time to enable participation and follow these basic steps:

- Identify, then notify affected parties where a road requires naming or altering (renaming); and

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- Include any out-going communications, information including:
 - Name of the applicant/developer;
 - Reason for naming or altering (renaming) the road name;
 - Entitlements as an affected party;
 - Planned engagement and consultation activities; and
 - Final date to accept road naming proposals.

If consulting, refer to section 'Tips before you start' (below) in order to check that the names are appropriate for use before attempting consultation. When consulting, save all correspondence for use as evidence when making an application.

Where agreement cannot be reached with the consulted parties and alternative names submitted, Council will make the final decision as provided by Section 319(j), of the Act.

Application process

These notes are to aid the applicant/developer to guide them through the road naming process for:

- A new public road that is to be vested in Council, or
- A new or existing private road where there are six (6) or more lots to be served, or
- Where it is proposed to alter (rename) the name of an existing road.

Please ensure you have read and conformed to the Policy guidelines above in developing your application. This ensures staff and Councillors have all the information they need to consider your application in a timely fashion.

For new public or private roads, as a result of a subdivision resource consent, road name approval is to be obtained from Council prior to the lodgement of a survey plan for Section 223 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Refer to the Council website to complete the application form (enter 'road name' in the website search bar).

Tips before you start

Research and start the road naming process as early as possible in the development process. GIS Maps on Councils website (or LINZ) can be utilised to check any road names already used within the District. Google Maps or any other third party mapping software are not an authoritative data source for road names.

Three (3) proposed options are required for each road to be named.

Consult with man whenua if you have a public road to name or are proposing to use a Māori road name. If consultation is required with affected parties or mana whenua, ensure you have undertaken a pre-application name check with Council staff before further work is undertaken. A pre-application name check ensures that the proposed name(s) are not already in use in the area and comply with the Policy guidelines.

Applying for road names – do this first

Applicants and developers are encouraged to work with mana whenua as to whether they have an interest or historical knowledge of the land or area on which the road is to be constructed and asked if they wish to contribute names at the beginning of the development process. Do this early to avoid delays. If you are naming a new public road, you must demonstrate that you have consulted with mana whenua. The names must be appropriate, spelt correctly, interpreted correctly, and not be offensive to Māori.

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Consult on road names with all the affected property owners serviced by roads in the development, even if the properties serviced by those roads are outside the development. Do this early to avoid delays. Provide evidence of consultation.

Submit a road naming proposal

The applicant/developer is to submit a road naming application (available on Council's website – search 'road name').

Each application shall be accompanied by:

- Three proposed names in order of preference for each road shown on the plan. For example, if there are four roads to name, then submit 12 names.
- Evidence of mana whenua consultation if a public road name or Māori road name is proposed.
- A site plan or scheme plan (non-aerial) that clearly shows the layout of the road(s) to be named, highlighted in colour and labelled.
- A reason for each name, including any meaning, origins, historical background, relationship with a theme, link with the area, etc. Names can reflect the historical, geographical or cultural significance associated with the area, a common or established theme in the area or the name of a noteworthy person.
- If consultation was required, provide evidence of your consultation. This may include dates and time of when consultation was undertaken, the feedback received, alternative names and any other information with the affected parties.

Officer(s) assessment

A Council officer will acknowledge the application and assess it against the Policy guidelines. Where the proposal does not comply, the applicant is advised and given the opportunity to amend their proposal.

Once the officer is satisfied the application meets the guidelines, the Council officer will then:

- check with the internal addressing team for any concerns around allocating addresses to the proposed development
- contact LINZ to check name viability
- if the name(s) suggested is Māori-spelt, then Council's Māori Relationships team will also check and if deemed appropriate, if not already done by the applicant/developer or the local mana whenua.

Subject to the above matter being appropriately addressed, the officer will prepare the necessary Council Agenda Report and advise the applicant/developer when the next available Council meeting is to be held.

Council approval

Council will approve or decline the road name proposal(s) by way of formal resolution.

In the case of a road name requirement for a development, an approved name(s) by Council resolution will have met the Resource Management Act Section 223 requirements to enable the s223 certificate to be issued.

Following the decision

Once a Council decision is made, a Council officer will inform the applicant/developer and, where applicable, all affected parties and interested parties of the outcome. If the road name(s) is

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successful, the Council officer will advise on the installation requirements for the new road name blade.

Physical works

Section 319(j) of the Act provides Council with the authority to install the name blade showing the new name of the road. To align with development requirements any name blade will be installed at the cost of the developer/applicant. The maintenance of the name blade will transfer to Council if and when the development is completed or when the sign is installed.

Statutory notifications

To meet the requirements of Section 319A of the Act, a Council officer will as soon as practicable send a copy of the Council resolution to name or alter (rename) a road to the applicable external parties (LINZ, NZ Post, emergency services, utility providers and others as required). A Council officer, in accordance with Section 319B of the Act, will allocate numbers to affected properties or a road, a private road or right-of-way that have been named or altered (renamed).

Addressing or road numbering

Council may allocate or change a situation address to any area of land, a building or part of a buildings within the District as set out under Section 319B of the Act. Road numbers will be allocated according to the requirements set out in the NZ Standard and can only be issued after a road name is approved by Council resolution.

Responsibilities

Please be aware that due to the schedule of Council meetings and the associated agenda report deadlines, a decision on any proposed names may take up to 6-8 weeks.

Function	Responsibilities
Applicant / Developer	Consult with mana whenua. Complete road naming application form when applying to a new road name or altering an existing name. Install new road sign.
Council officer(s)	Access each application in accordance with this Policy. Prepare Council agenda item. Notify and allocate new situation addresses.
Councillors	Approve, or decline/defer proposed road names in accordance with Section 319 of the Local Government Act 1974.

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Appendix One: Road types*

The road type shall be selected from those specified for either open ended roads, cul-de-sac, or pedestrian only roads, as applicable. Source AS/NZS 4819:2011 Appendix B – Road Types NZ and LINZ OP G 01245 Appendix A – Road types for use within in-fill developments.

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open-ended road	Cul-de-sac (dead-end)	Pedestrian only
Alley	Aly	Usually narrow roadway in a city or town	✓	✓	
Ara	Ara	Roadway	✓	✓	✓
Avenue	Ave	Broad roadway, usually planted on each side with trees	✓		
Boulevard	Blvd	Wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots	✓		
Circle	Cir	Roadway that generally forms a circle; or a short-enclosed roadway bounded by a circle	✓	✓	
Close	Cl	Short enclosed roadway		✓	
Court	Crt	Short enclosed roadway, usually surrounded by buildings		✓	
Crescent	Cres	A crescent shaped roadway, especially where both ends join the same thoroughfare	✓		
Drive	Dr	Wide main roadway without many cross-streets	✓		
Esplanade	Esp	Level roadway along the seaside, lake, or a river	✓		
Glade	Gld	Roadway usually in a valley of trees	✓	✓	

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Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open-ended road	Cul-de-sac (dead-end)	Pedestrian only
Green	Grn	Roadway often leading to a grassed public recreation area		✓	
Grove	Grv	Roadway that features a group of trees standing together		✓	
Lane	Lane	Narrow roadway between walls, buildings or a narrow country roadway	✓	✓	✓
Loop	Loop	Roadway that diverges from and re-joins the main thoroughfare	✓		
Mews	Mews	Roadway in a group of houses		✓	
Parade	Pde	Public roadway or promenade that has good pedestrian facilities along the side	✓		
Place	Pl	Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway		✓	
Promenade	Prom	Wide flat walkway, usually along the water's edge			✓
Quay	Qy	Roadway alongside or projecting into water	✓	✓	
Rise	Rise	Roadway going to a higher place or position	✓	✓	
Road	Rd	Open roadway primarily for vehicles	✓		
Street	St	Public roadway in an urban area, especially where paved and with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides	✓		

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Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open-ended road	Cul-de-sac (dead-end)	Pedestrian only
Te Ara	Te Ara	Roadway	✓	✓	✓
Terrace	Tce	Roadway on a hilly area that is mainly flat	✓	✓	
Track	Trk	Walkway in natural setting			✓
Walk	Walk	Thoroughfare for pedestrians			✓
Way	Way	Short enclosed roadway		✓	✓

* Should the road type of the NZ Standard be updated and/or amended by LINZ and supersedes those within Appendix One, then the NZ Standard shall take precedent.

Road Naming Policy #064

Audience (Primary)	External*	Business Owner (Dept)	RMA Consents
Policy Author	Post Approval Officer	Review date	As and when required

Policy Review

This Policy was reviewed in 2024, and this revised Policy was adopted as follows:

Date of meeting: 21 November 2024

By: Strategy, Planning & Development Committee