

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

POLICY NO:	LPP,22
POLICY SUBJECT:	ROAD NAMING
ADOPTION DATE:	20 August 2009
LAST REVIEW	13 May 2010

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This policy provides guidelines for the naming of new and existing roads within the Shire of Toodyay.

OBJECTIVES

- To provide a consistent procedure to local road naming within the Shire of Toodyay.
- To provide Council, staff, the local community and developers with clear information on the requirements for the naming of roads.
- To ensure that road names comply with relevant legislation and requirements.
- To ensure consideration and regard to the history, natural environment, indigenous culture and character of the area is duly given when determining road names.

POLICY STATEMENT

1.0 Procedure for Adopting a New Road Name

- 1.1 Developers of new subdivisions shall advise Council of their preference on names for new roads within the subdivision prior to lodgement of clearance of subdivision.
- 1.2 Developers are encouraged to apply themes to areas of a subdivision.
- 1.3 Proposed names should be appropriate to the history, natural environment, indigenous culture and / or character of the area.
- 1.4 Applicants are advised to have regard for Part 3.0 of this document and for the 'Geographical Names Committee W.A. – Principles, Guidelines and Procedures' when selecting proposed road names.
- 1.5 A written proposal is to be submitted inclusive of a plan indicating the location of the road to be named and reasons / justification for the name.
- 1.6 Proposals for road names should include an appropriate road type suffix. (See Attachment 1)

- 1.7 Council's Development Services staff will initially assess the proposed name for compliance with this policy. Proposed names in accordance with this policy will then be advertised in two (2) locally circulated newspapers (i.e. The Toodyay Herald and Avon Valley Advocate) specifying a minimum submission/comment period of thirty five (35) days.
- 1.8 At the close of the submission period the proposal will be presented to Council with all received comment tabled for consideration.
- 1.9 Council's decision is to be then forwarded to the Office of the Minister for Land Information and the Geographic Names Committee of W.A.

2.0 Procedure for Renaming an Existing Road

- 2.1 A request to change an existing road name must be received from an owner or resident of the affected road.
- 2.2 Council must receive a majority written concurrence from all owners and residents of the subject road for the proposed name to enable the matter to proceed.
- 2.3 The applicant is responsible for obtaining the necessary written support from owner/residents.
- 2.4 A road name shall not be altered if it bears historical, local, regional, indigenous or family significance.
- 2.5 Proposed names should be appropriate to the history, natural environment, indigenous culture and character of the area.
- 2.6 Applicants are advised to have regard for Part 3.0 of this document and for the 'Geographical Names Committee W.A. – Principles, Guidelines and Procedures' when selecting proposed road names.
- 2.7 A written proposal is to be submitted inclusive of a plan indicating the location of the road to be renamed and reasons/ / justification for the name.
- 2.8 Proposals for road names should include an appropriate road type suffix. (See Attachment 1)
- 2.9 Council's Development Services staff will initially assess the proposed new name for compliance with this policy. Proposed names in accordance with this policy will then be advertised in two (2) locally circulated newspapers (i.e. The Toodyay Herald and Avon Valley Advocate) specifying a minimum submission/comment period of thirty five (35) days. All affected property owners and occupiers are to be advised directly of the proposal and the said submission period.
- 2.10 At the close of the submission period the proposal will be presented to Council with all received comment tabled for consideration.

- 2.11 Council's decision is to be then forwarded to the Office of the Minister for Land Information and the Geographic Names Committee of W.A.

3.0 Road Naming Selection Criteria

- 3.1 New names and changes of names shall have strong local community support.

- 3.2 Names in public use shall have primary consideration.

- 3.3 Name duplication and dual naming should be avoided.

- 3.4 Names of living individuals should be used only in exceptional circumstances.

- 3.5 Names characterised as follows are to be avoided, where possible:-

incongruous; given and surname combinations; qualified names; double names; corrupted, unduly cumbersome, obscene, derogatory or discriminating names; and commercialised names.

- 3.6 Preferred sources of names are:-

descriptive names appropriate to the features, natural environment, pioneers, war casualties and historical events connected with the area, and names from Aboriginal languages currently or formerly identified with the general area.

- 3.7 Generic terms must be appropriate to features described.

- 3.8 New names proposed must be accompanied by exact information as to location, feature identification, origin, or if alteration is proposed, by a rationale.

- 3.9 The use of the genitive apostrophe is to be avoided (e.g. Butcher's).

- 3.10 Hyphenated words in place names shall only be used where they have been adopted in local usage (e.g. City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder).

**Note: Part 3.0 and Attachment One are a direct extract from the 'Geographical Names Committee W.A. – Principles, Guidelines and Procedures' document of May 2006. The intent is to maintain consistency with their selection criteria and to also provide this information as a matter of convenience for applicants.*

Attachment One – Road Types

Road types are grouped into three categories – Culs-de-sac, Open Ended and Either. The use of appropriate types is strongly encouraged to assist the travelling public and delivery companies and emergency services. Existing exceptions to these rules are often the result of particular circumstances, and similar use is not encouraged. Redevelopment is often a reason for the non-typical use of such road types.

CULS-DE-SAC

Type	Abbreviation	Description
BRAE	BRAE	A roadway running along a hill area.
BROW	BROW	A roadway that runs along or over the top of a hill.
CLOSE	CL	A short enclosed roadway.
COPSE	CPS	A roadway running through or to a public open space or woodland area.
COURT	CT	A short enclosed roadway.
COURTYARD	CTYD	An enclosed area.
COVE	COVE	A short enclosed roadway.
DALE	DALE	A roadway situated between hills.
END	END	A roadway that has a definite finishing point.
GLADE	GLD	A roadway usually in a valley of trees.
GLEN	GLEN	A roadway usually in a valley of trees.
GREEN	GRN	A roadway often leading to a grassed public recreation area.
GROVE	GR	A roadway which often features a group of trees standing together.
KEY	KEY	A roadway serving as an entry to an estate or stage of a development as a feature or landscaped entry with controlled access.
LOOKOUT	LKT	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	PLZA	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 development.
REST	REST	A short roadway with limited residential frontage creating a quiet secluded environment.

RETREAT SHUNT	RTT SHUN	A roadway forming a place of seclusion. A short, dead-end track used in State Forest 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 WHARF	TOR WHRF	A roadway along a rocky height or hillside. A roadway running alongside a water feature creating a wharf-like impression.

OPEN ENDED STREETS

Type	Abbreviation	Description
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.
APPROACH	APP	A roadway leading to an area of 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.
AVENUE	AV	A broad roadway, usually planted on each side with trees
BANAN	BA	Aboriginal word meaning 'Street' or 'Path'(east Kimberley only).
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 where many roadways come together.

CONCOURSE	CON	A roadway which runs around a central area, e.g. public open space or a commercial area.
CRESCENT DRIVE	CR DR	A crescent or half moon shaped roadway. A wide thoroughfare allowing a steady flow of traffic without many cross streets.
EDGE	EDGE	roadway constructed along the edge of a cliff or ridge.
ENTRANCE	ENT	A roadway connecting other roads.
ESPLANADE	ESP	A level roadway, often along the seaside or a river.
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 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	GRA A roadway leading to a country estate, or focal point, public open space, shopping area, etc.
HIGHWAY INTERCHANGE	HWY INTG	A main road or thoroughfare, a main route. 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, etc. A through road leading from one minor road to another as a link.
LANE	L	A narrow way between walls, buildings etc. a narrow country or city roadway.
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.
PARADE	PDE	A public promenade or roadway which has good pedestrian facilities along the side.
PARKWAY	PWY	A roadway through parklands or an open grassland 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	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.
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 ROAD	RDGE RD	A roadway along the top of a hill. 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.
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.
TERRACE	TCE	A roadway usually with houses on either side raised above the road level.
TRACK	TRK	A roadway with a single carriageway.
TRAIL	TRL	A roadway through a natural bushland region.
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.
WALK	WK	A thoroughfare with restricted vehicle access used mainly by pedestrians
WALKWAY	WKWY	A roadway on which traffic travels at a slow pace.
WAY	WY	An accessway between two streets.
WYND	WYND	A short narrow roadway or alley.

EITHER CULS-DE-SAC OR OPEN ENDED STREETS

Type	Abbreviation	Description
CHASE	CH	A roadway leading down to a valley.
CORNER	CNR	A roadway containing a sharp bend or corner.
CREST	CRST	A roadway running along the top or summit of a hill.
CROSS	CRSS	A roadway forming a 'T' or cross.
DIP	DIP	Short roadway through a steep valley or gully.
ELBOW	ELB	A roadway containing a sharp bend or turn.
FRONTAGE	FRTG	A roadway passing 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.
HEIGHTS	HTS	A roadway traversing high ground.
HILL	HILL	A roadway going up a natural rise.
OUTLOOK	OTLK	A roadway leading to an area which affords a view across surrounding areas.
RISE	RISE	A roadway going to a higher place or position.
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	VSTA	A road with a view or outlook.

All of the above abbreviations are according to the Australian Standard for Geographic Information Systems – data dictionary for transfer of street addressing information (AS 4212-1994)

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