

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Rural and urban addressing



AS/NZS 4819:2011

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-004, Geographical Information/Geomatics. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 2 November 2011 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 7 November 2011. This Standard was published on 18 November 2011.

The following are represented on Committee IT-004:

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

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

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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 enable address sites to be readily located.
- (d) Signage enables assigned addresses to be readily identified and located.
- (e) Address information enable 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.

This 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.