

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Geographic information—Rural and
urban addressing**



AS/NZS 4819:2003

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-004, Geographical Information. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 7 May 2003 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 8 May 2003.
This Standard was published on 29 May 2003.

The following are represented on Committee IT-004:

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ANZLIC—The Spatial Information Council
Association of Aerial Surveyors Australia
Association of Crown Research Institutes New Zealand
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 01221.

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Geographic information—Rural and urban addressing

First published as AS/NZS 4819:2003.
Reissued incorporating Amendment No. 1 (October 2006).

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Jointly published by Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

ISBN 0 7337 5308 6

PREFACE

This Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by the Street Address Working Group of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping for the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-004, Geographical Information to supersede AS/NZS 4724:2000, *Geographic information—Rural addressing*.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (October 2006). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

The objective of this Standard is to provide users with a comprehensive guide that encompasses all aspects of rural and urban addressing. As such, this Standard incorporates and makes references to a number of existing Standards and jurisdictional guidelines relating to different aspects of addressing. This document incorporates information from the following:

AS

- 4212 Geographic information systems—Data dictionary for the transfer of street addressing information
- 4590 Interchange of client information

In addition, this Standard includes other aspects of addressing not found, or insufficiently dealt with, in the existing Standards and jurisdictional guidelines.

This Standard should normally apply to all addresses in Australia and New Zealand. In reality however, a large number of instrumentalities manage the process of addressing and, therefore, varying levels of implementation of this Standard will occur. This will vary over time as well.

The application of this Standard is not intended to be retrospective.

The following documents were taken into account in the development of the Standard:

AS

- 4212 Geographic information systems—Data dictionary for transfer of street address information
- AS/NZS Title of Standard in BRDoc style (ALT-S B R N)
- 3654 Information technology—Specification for a data descriptive file for information exchange
- 3802 Data elements and interchange formats—Information interchange—Representation of dates and times

ACT Land Information Centre, ACT
ACT Street numbering guidelines

City of Adelaide
Policy for street numbering in the City of Adelaide

Department of Land Administration, Western Australia
Procedure for urban property street numbering in Western Australia

Geocoded National Address File (GNAF)
Scoping study for the public sector mapping agencies (June 1999)

Geocoding subgroup, ICSM Street Addressing Working Group
Issues affecting construction of a geocoded address file

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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FOREWORD

Background

In 1999, the Street Address Working Group of the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM) undertook a review of existing Standards and Guidelines relating to addressing. A number of issues, applications and omissions were identified in this review. A decision was taken by ICSM (with concurrence from Standards Australia) that a comprehensive addressing Standard was required in order to meet current and future needs of Australian and New Zealand users. In addition, the review highlighted the need for the development of a Standard that incorporated all aspects of addressing together with references to other applicable material.

Benefits of a comprehensive addressing Standard

A comprehensive addressing Standard provides the following benefits:

- (a) Provides users with an easy-to-use reference source that contains information on all aspects of addressing.
- (b) Focuses a single Standard on addressing as opposed to being an ancillary aspect to an associated standard issue.
- (c) Caters for the future development of a Geocoded National Address File (GNAF).
- (d) Facilitates future amendments.

This Standard will benefit the following:

- (i) *Councils and local governments*—by improved administration and service delivery.
- (ii) *Emergency services*—by facilitating improved response to emergency situations.
- (iii) *Commercial interests*—through enhanced customer service through more efficient delivery and distribution of goods and services.
- (iv) *The information industry*—by facilitating easier transfer, maintenance and exchange of address information between custodians and users.
- (v) *The community*—through improvement in the provision of the abovementioned services.

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SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard establishes requirements and guidelines for a comprehensive rural and urban addressing system. It outlines the various elements of the system and provides guidelines for the application of those elements to a range of address site types in both urban and rural areas.

1.2 APPLICATION

The elements found in this Standard are applicable, where appropriate, to all address sites lying within the limits of either the urban or rural addressing system. These elements can be used to allocate addresses. As stated in the Preface, the application of this Standard is not intended to be retrospective.

1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

- 1742 Manual of uniform traffic control devices
- 1742.2 Part 2: Traffic control devices for general use
- 1742.5 Part 5: Street name and community facility name signs
- 1744 Forms of letter and numerals for road signs (known as Standard alphabets for road signs)
- 4590 Interchange of client information

AS/NZS

- 1906 Retroreflective materials and devices for road traffic control purposes
- 1906.1 Part 1: Retroreflective materials

Land Transport Safety Authority, New Zealand, RTS 2—Guidelines for street name signs

NOTES:

- 1 The format of addresses used in the following examples does not necessarily conform to Australian postal addressing standards. Refer to Australia Post's Address Presentation Standards for recommended postal address formats. This can also be found at <http://www.auspost.com.au/correctaddress>
- 2 For New Zealand postal address formats, refer to NZ Post's guidelines on addressing. This can also be found at <http://www.nzpost.net.nz/nzpost/control/business/ex2>

1.4 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard the definitions below apply.

1.4.1 Address (rural or urban)

The conventional means of describing, labelling or identifying an address site.