



A guide to Road Name Applications

Getting it Right

Contents

Submit Complete Applications	3
Things to look for	3
Which roads need to be named?	4
Show the full extents of the roads	4
Is this the final road design?	4
Mark up the road plan correctly	4
Review existing and proposed roads in the area	5
What type of supporting evidence should you provide?	5
Why should I provide alternative names?	5
Who should be consulted?	5
What are my options if the proposed name is not approved by Landgate?	5
List of road types and their use	6

This document is designed to help you with submitting road name applications in a manner that ensures they can be processed as quickly as possible. Applications for road name approval will only be considered by Landgate once we have received all the information required to process the application.

It is recommended that you familiarise yourself with the [**Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia.**](#)

Submit Complete Applications - Checklist

To prevent delays in processing your application, please ensure you have provided all the necessary information as outlined in the Checklist. The [**Checklist**](#) should be submitted with your application. Incomplete applications will not be progressed until all required information is submitted.

Things to look for

To help us approve your road name application as quickly as possible we recommend you consider the following exclusions and provide names that adhere to the criteria. Delays will occur where proposed names fall outside the criteria.

- **Road names cannot be:**
 - Duplicated in a locality or Local Government area, regardless of road type;
 - Homonymous, e.g. similar in spelling to an existing road name;
 - Similar in sound to an existing road name or the same as a road name in a similar sounding suburb (Forrestdale/Forrestfield);
 - Duplicated in an adjoining locality;
 - Duplicated more than six times in the metropolitan area, three north and three south of the Swan River;
 - Duplicated more than fifteen times within Western Australia;
 - Less than 10km from a road with the same name in the metropolitan area (measured in a straight line as the crow flies);
 - Less than 50km from a road with the same name in rural areas;
 - Named after a commercial business, trading name or non-profit organisation;
 - Named after a living person (relevant person must have been deceased for at least 2 years);
 - Named after a pet;
 - A nickname or made up name;
 - Slang words, discriminatory words or words that are derogatory in nature;
 - Double barrel names or hyphenated names (e.g. John Smith Road or John-Smith Road);
 - Contain symbols or numerals;
 - Begin with the word "The" (e.g. The Avenue)
 - Directional names (e.g. Harrison Road North or North Harrison Road)
 - Contain words included on the Restricted List ([link to the restricted list as per document that supports online form](#))

- **Also look out for:**

- Make sure a suitable road type has been applied to the road ([see table below](#))
- Short roads should have short names;
- Road name duplication should be avoided in adjoining Local Governments;
- For proposed road name extensions make sure you consider the impact on existing addresses; i.e. where do the numbers start for addressing purposes and can they be continued? It may be necessary to apply a new name to the proposed portion of road if addressing cannot be continued sequentially;
- For proposed renaming of roads make sure you consider the impact on existing residents and landowners in the affected portion of road. Confirmation of consultation will be required.

Which roads need to be named?

All roads in Western Australia should be named. This includes private roads that are generally open to public access, are used to access services or are used for addressing purposes. These should be named in accordance with the [Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia](#) and submitted to Landgate for approval.

Please note that Deposited Plans relating to a road name application cannot be lodged until the road names have been formally approved.

Show the full extents of the roads

Any proposal to name, rename or extend a road name shall clearly indicate the full extent of the road to which the name will apply. The extent of a road is considered to be its start and end points. This includes bends, divided carriageway sections and curves which are included between these two points.

In many new developments only a small section of road is built initially, however it is important to clearly identify the proposed full road name extents for consideration in the approval process.

Is this the final road design?

Please ensure you submit your application with the final road design that clearly shows the full extents of the road names being proposed. Revising a plan after it has been submitted will require reprocessing the application which will slow the processing of names for you and other customers. Please confirm that your application contains the final road plan.

In instances where a redesign is submitted to Landgate you will be asked to confirm that a Western Australia Planning Commission (WAPC) conditional planning approval has been granted for the area under consideration.

Mark up the road plan correctly

The sample plan shown [here](#) displays the correct manner in which to mark up a proposed road name design plan. The extent of the proposed road name is clearly displayed by a thick line with arrows to mark start and end points of the proposed road name. It is preferable to use a dark texta or pen to mark up plans.

Submitting plans in this format will allow us to process your application more efficiently.

Review existing and proposed roads in the area

The online map [Locate](#) is a valuable resource for reviewing existing and proposed roads in your area of interest. Please ensure you have reviewed these prior to submitting your application to ensure there are no approved road names in your area of interest that conflict with your proposal. Go to [Locate](#), click on "Proposed Roads" (in the left hand panel under Transport), and zoom to your area of interest to review the existing and proposed roads in the area.

If your application and/or design impacts existing or proposed roads in the area of interest please ensure you advise us how these roads will be changed. This should be clearly displayed in the road design plan you submit with your application.

What type of supporting evidence should you provide?

The type of evidence you provide to support your application should include:

- Origin and source of the name and its significance;
- For applications with multiple names, information on whether the names follow a theme;
- Whether the name has geographical, historical, cultural or local significance;
- Where applicable, the local significance of the person whose name is being proposed as a road name and evidence of family support;
- Evidence of community, organisation or government support for proposed new road names/road name changes;
- Evidence of support from the landowner;
- If the name is an Indigenous name, evidence of support from local elders;
- If the proposal includes renaming a portion of road, evidence of support from affected residents is required.

Why should I provide alternative names?

Providing a range of alternative names can help speed up the approval process and prevent delays in processing your application. If one of your preferred names does not meet approval criteria Landgate can immediately screen one of the alternative names for suitability, rather than waiting for you to come up with alternatives at a later time.

Who should be consulted?

All requests for new road names, or changes to existing road names must be submitted to the relevant local government authority. Where a road name change is deemed necessary (i.e. renaming a portion) the landowners/residents in the affected section must be consulted with regarding the proposal. Existing addressing must be taken into consideration. Other stakeholders should be consulted with where appropriate.

Please note that the local government should only undertake consultation once it has confirmed that the proposed name complies with the [Policies and Standards for Geographical Naming in Western Australia](#).

What are my options if the proposed name is not approved by Landgate?

If the name you have proposed does not comply with policy then it is likely that it will not be approved. The Geographic Names team at Landgate will work with you to discuss alternatives that may be suitable or suggest an alternative application of the name.

If there are special circumstances which you believe warrant the approval of the name then you should present these with your initial application. In the event that the name is not approved then you have the option of requesting special consideration by the Geographic Names Committee (GNC). This can be instigated through the Geographic Names team at Landgate.

List of Road Types and their use

The road type that can be applied to a road depends on a number of factors including the design, length and purpose of the road. Road types, and their appropriate application, are shown below.

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Alley	Ally	Usually narrow roadway in cities or towns, often through city block or squares.	✓	✓	
Approach	App	Roadway leading to an area of community interest (e.g. public open space, commercial area, beach etc.)	✓		
Arcade	Arc	Passage having an arched roof, or any covered passageway, especially one with shops along the sides.			✓
Avenue	Av	Broad roadway, usually planted on each side with trees.	✓		
Boardwalk	Bwlk	Promenade or path, especially of wooden planks, for pedestrians and sometimes vehicles, along or overlooking a beach or waterfront.			✓
Boulevard	Bvd	Wide roadway, well paved, usually ornamented with trees and grass plots.	✓		
Break	Brk	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface, which was originally prepared as a firebreak.	✓		
Bypass	Bypa	Alternative roadway constructed to enable through traffic to avoid congested areas or other obstructions to movement.	✓		
Chase	Ch	Roadway leading down to a valley	✓	✓	
Circuit	Cct	Roadway enclosing an area.	✓		
Close	Cl	Short, enclosed roadway.		✓	
Concourse	Con	Roadway that runs around a central area (e.g. public open space or commercial area).	✓		
Court	Ct	Short, enclosed roadway.		✓	
Crescent	Cr	Crescent-shaped thoroughfare, especially where both ends join the same thoroughfare.	✓		
Crest	Crst	Roadway running along the top or summit of a hill.	✓	✓	

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Drive	Dr	Wide thoroughfare allowing a steady flow of traffic without many cross-streets.	✓		
Entrance	Ent	Roadway connecting other roads.	✓		
Esplanade	Esp	Level roadway, often along the seaside, lake or a river.	✓		
Firetrail	Ftrl	Vehicular access on a formed or unformed surface, which was originally prepared as a firebreak.	✓		
Freeway	Fwy	Express, multi-lane highway, with limited or controlled access.	✓		
Glade	Gld	Roadway usually in a valley of trees.	✓	✓	
Grange	Gra	Roadway leading to a country estate, or focal point, public open space, shopping area etc.	✓		
Grove	Gr	Roadway that features a group of trees standing together.	✓	✓	
Highway	Hwy	Main road or thoroughfare, a main route.	✓		
Lane	Lane	Narrow way between walls, buildings or a narrow country or city roadway.	✓	✓	
Loop	Loop	Roadway that diverges from and rejoins the main thoroughfare.	✓		
Mall	Mall	Sheltered walk, promenade or shopping precinct.			✓
Mews	Mews	Roadway in a group of houses.		✓	
Parade	Pde	Public promenade or roadway that has good pedestrian facilities along the side.	✓		
Parkway	Pwy	Roadway through parklands or an open grassland area.	✓		
Passage	Psge	Narrow street for pedestrians.			✓
Path	Path	Roadway used only for pedestrian traffic.			✓
Place	Pl	Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway.		✓	
Plaza	Plza	Roadway enclosing the four sides of an area forming a market place or open space.		✓	

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Promenade	Prom	Roadway like an avenue with plenty of facilities for the public to take a leisurely walk, a public place for walking.	✓		
Quays	Qys	Roadway leading to a landing place alongside or projecting into water.	✓		
Ramp	Ramp	Access road to and from highways and freeways.	✓		
Retreat	Rtt	Roadway forming a place of seclusion.		✓	
Ridge	Rdge	Roadway along the top of a hill.	✓		
Rise	Rise	Roadway going to a higher place or position.	✓	✓	
Road	Rd	Open way or public passage primarily for vehicles.	✓		
Square	Sq	Roadway bounding the four sides of an area to be used as an open space or a group of buildings.	✓	✓	
Steps	Stps	Route consisting mainly of steps.			✓
Street	St	Public roadway in a town, city or urban area, especially a paved thoroughfare with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides.	✓		
Subway	Sbwy	Underground passage or tunnel that pedestrians use for crossing under a road, railway, river etc.			✓
Terrace	Tce	Roadway usually with houses on either side raised above the road level.	✓	✓	
Track	Trk	Roadway with a single carriageway. A roadway through a natural bushland region. The interpretation for both Track and Trail is limited to roadways, whereas in many areas (e.g. Tasmania) these are often associated with walking rather than vehicular movement.	✓		
Trail	Trl	See 'Track'.	✓		
View	View	Roadway commanding a wide panoramic view across surrounding areas.	✓	✓	
Vista	Vsta	Roadway with a view or outlook.	✓	✓	

Road Type	Abbreviation	Description	Open ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian Only
Walk	Walk	Thoroughfare with restricted access used mainly by pedestrians.			✓
Way	Way	Roadway affording passage from one place to another. Usually not as straight as an avenue or street.	✓		
Wharf	Whrf	A roadway on a wharf or pier.	✓	✓	✓



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