

1 August 2016

1. Policy and objectives

The objective of this policy is to provide a consistent and comprehensive approach to the naming of roads in the District.

The Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) is responsible for naming roads within its boundaries. Roads are named to reflect the identity of the local area and to ensure ease of identification for the Council, the public and key services such as emergency, postal and courier services. The procedures under which the Council wishes to achieve these objectives are set out below. The Council is empowered to name roads under Section 319 A of the Local Government Act 1974.

2. Scope

The Council's policy will apply to new or unnamed roads including roads with existing names that are not officially recognised, changes in road names, and it also includes areas that require an official address for identification purposes such as private rights of way, service lanes and pedestrian access ways.

3. Procedure for naming a legal road

1. When a new road is formed the applicant will submit an application on the approved form to Council requesting the Council's formal approval for the name of the road. Each application shall be accompanied by:
 - a) Preferred name plus two alternatives listed in order of preference.
 - b) Legal description of the road and a copy of the subdivision plan highlighting the road.
 - c) A location map.
 - d) A background to the names, their origins and their link with the area with confirmation that the same name does not exist within the Queenstown Lakes District or within 30km of the Queenstown Lakes District boundary.
 - e) The applicants address and contact phone number.
 - f) Road naming application deposit fee. Note charges incurred will be charged at a pro rata basis and will therefore reflect the complexity of the application and information provided.
 - g) Signed copies of the APA (Affected Parties Approval) form, from each party affected by the proposed road name change, in cases where the subject road to be named has inhabited properties along it at the time of the application.
 - h) If APA is not received from all parties submissions from those parties will be provided with the application or evidence will be provided of written communication with or from the parties identifying that they are either not in support or are indifferent to the proposal and do not wish to comment.
2. The Council receives the application and checks the suitability of the preferred and alternative names against its Policy.
3. If in accordance with policy it is approved by a Council officer. If not in accordance with the policy it will go to Property Sub Committee, Wanaka Community Board or full Council for approval.
4. The Council approves, declines or amends the name for the road by way of a formal resolution of the appropriate Council committee or Council Officer.
5. The Council advises the applicant in writing of the Council's decision.
6. If the Council approves the name of the road, the Council will require the applicant to erect street signs showing the name of the road. All costs associated with the creation and erection of such signs are borne by the applicant, and such signs shall be erected as soon as practicable after the date of the Council's decision. The sign must conform to Council's street sign specification.
7. Immediately after the Council approves the name of any road, the Council will advise the Electoral Office, Land Information NZ, Valuation NZ, Quotable Value, NZ Post, Council's rating and GIS departments and all emergency services in the area of the name of the road.
8. Council's subdivision engineers will ensure that the road naming process is completed and the signs installed before the Section 224C certificate is prepared for issue. Performance bonds are not acceptable.

4. Procedure for naming of private roads and rights of ways

Names for private roads and rights of way must be submitted for consideration on the approved form and will go through the same process as for legal roads. The approved name will then be recorded in Council's GIS system and flagged as a private road or right of way. The street sign must have the word "Private" under the street name and the applicant is required to pay for the signage. (Refer to the Signs Bylaw for exact specifications).

RIGHTS OF WAYS

Where more than five allotments are served by a private right of way, Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) by way of Council requires the ROW be named, and numbered accordingly. The name of the right of way must be submitted to Council for approval following the process set out above. Where five or less allotments are served by a private right of way the ROW may be officially named following the procedures set out in this policy.

5. Guidelines for the selection of new road names

1. There must not be another street named the same in the Queenstown Lakes District emergency services area or within 30km of the QLDC district boundary.
2. Identical names or homophones in the District or within 30km of the District boundary, will not be accepted. If the road name consists of more than one word (excluding the suffix) then the significant part of the word must not be the same as the significant part of any other road name i.e. Coronet Peak Road and Peak View Ridge are fine, but Coronet Peak Road and Coronet Drive would not be accepted.
3. The name has significant local content or meaning. The name should reflect one of the following:
 - a) **Common or established theme**
Where more than one road is being created in a subdivision, a common theme is recommended for the names. If a naming theme is already established in a suburb, the names for that suburb should remain consistent with that theme.
 - b) **Historical person or event**
The name of a notable person or event from early history should ideally have a local association with the area.
 - c) **Significant feature**
It is appropriate to name a road after a significant feature in the area (for example, geographical feature, landscape, flora, or fauna). Naming after features which do not exist in the area should be avoided (for example, naming after native trees or plants that are not evident in the area or views that cannot be identified).
 - d) **Traditional or appropriate Māori name**
If the name suggested is a Māori name, then the name will have to be checked by the applicant with Southern and Otago Rūnanga to ensure that it is not offensive to manawhenua and Māori and is appropriate, spelt correctly and interpreted correctly. There is no formal requirement to check a Māori name, however a Māori road or street name will not be considered unless the following have been consulted with:
 1. Aukaha (Otago Iwi) - info@aukaha.co.nz
 2. Te Ao Mārama Incorporated (Southern Iwi) - office@tami.maori.nzIt is also a courtesy to consult with local whānau.
- e) **Personal name for special service**
This can be for conservation, sport, community service or other sphere of activity with local association which can be duly recognised. Naming after persons living or recently deceased should generally be avoided and will not be considered unless that person has made a noteworthy contribution to that locality.
4. Names should be easy to spell and pronounce and have an appropriate meaning.
5. The name should not be considered to be in poor taste or likely to cause offence.
6. Full names may only be used where the name is of a reasonable length and the first name needs to be used to correctly identify the individual being commemorated. Full names that are longer than 15 letters (including the space between the names, but not including the "road type") will not usually be considered.
7. The end name for the roadway should be the one that most accurately reflects the type of roadway that it is. A list of accepted end names and meanings for these names is included with Council's list of available street end names.
8. A name can also be taken off Council's list of street names if it is appropriate for that area. This list will be given out with application forms.

6. Councils list of street names

There is a list of names which have been accepted by Council that the applicant can utilise if it falls within the policy. These names have come from:

- > War memorials in the district.
- > Nominations from individuals or societies.
- > Surveyed and named streets which have never been formed.

For the current up to date list, please email Engineering Approval Applications: engineeringapprovals@qldc.govt.nz

7. Costs / fees for road naming applications

The cost of processing different types of road naming applications will be set by Council from time to time. The rate charged will be for administration support as outlined in the QLDC Fees and Charges schedule found by scanning the QR code or clicking [here](#).



8. Councils list of accepted end names

ALLEY	A narrow street or passage, usually enclosed on either side.
ARCADE	Covered walkway with shops along the sides.
AVENUE	A roadway with trees or other objects at regular intervals.
BOULEVARD	A broad main street with rows of trees along it.
CIRCLE	A street surrounding a circular or oval shaped space.
CLOSE	A short enclosed roadway i.e. a cul-de-sac.
COURT	A short enclosed roadway i.e. a cul-de-sac.
CRESCENT	A street of houses in a crescent shape.
DRIVE	An especially scenic road or street.
ESPLANADE	Level piece of ground especially one used for public promenade.
GLADE	Roadway usually in a valley of trees.
GREEN	As for Common, but not necessarily bounded by a reserve.
GROVE	A roadway which often features a group of trees standing together.
HIGHWAY	Main thoroughfare between major destinations.
LANE	A narrow street or road, may be single passage only.
LOOP	Roadway that diverges from and rejoins the main thoroughfare.

MALL	Wide walkway, usually with shops along the sides.
MEWS	A roadway having houses grouped around the end.
PARADE	A public promenade or roadway.
PLACE	A short sometimes narrow enclosed roadway.
PROMENADE	Wide flat walkway, usually along the water's edge.
QUAY	Roadway alongside or projecting into water.
RISE	A roadway going to a higher place of position.
ROAD	A roadway forming a means of communication between one place and another.
SQUARE	A street surrounding a square or rectangular shaped space.
STEPS	Walkway consisting mainly of steps.
STREET	A township carriageway that has houses on both sides.
TERRACE	A roadway usually with houses on either side raised above the road level.
TRACK	A narrow country street that may end in pedestrian access.
WALK	Thoroughfare for pedestrians.
WAY	A track or path for passing along.
WHARF	A roadway on a wharf or pier.