

Guidelines for addressing in-fill developments

Draft for Consultation

14 May 2019



New Zealand Government

Have your say on the Guidelines for Addressing In-Fill Developments

Your feedback

1. Feedback is welcomed from territorial authorities, individuals, organisations, and professional bodies.
2. You can provide feedback by using the [online submission form](#) on the LINZ website, or by emailing written feedback to in-fill@linz.govt.nz
3. It would be helpful if feedback:
 - refers to the section number in this document where possible; and
 - includes the reason behind your comments, possibly through citing an example.

Feedback is due by Monday 24th of June 2019.

Confidentiality

By making a submission, the information you provide becomes public information and is subject to requests made under the Official Information Act 1982. If we get such a request, we will provide your name and submission information, but will not provide your email address. You can read the LINZ privacy policy [here](#).

Enquiries

Email: in-fill@linz.govt.nz

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DRAFT

Foreword

The Addressing Standard *AS/NZS4819 Rural and urban addressing* set a new benchmark for the allocation of address numbers and road names when it was released in 2011. Since then LINZ has been working closely with Territorial Authorities to improve the quality of allocated addresses.

In setting that benchmark the Standard deliberately tried to exclude provisions dealing with existing addressing anomalies by excluding its retrospective application. Such anomalies were considered to be 'non-compliant' – not meeting the standard - rather than warranting recognition within the Standard.

However addressing in-fill developments has created conformance issues as full compliance with the Standard would require changes to existing addressing, including road naming. This has caused significant concern from developers and property owners – especially when they are not directly associated with the development.

These issues were drawn to LINZ's attention by the Auckland Branch of Survey and Spatial New Zealand (formerly the NZ Institute of Surveyors) in 2018. They were subsequently discussed at combined meetings with Auckland Council representatives.

In considering these issues, we decided that we could vary some of the requirements of the Standard without compromising the overall integrity and application of the addressing and road naming system.

The primary aim of the Standard, and these Guidelines, is to help ensure that properties can be readily and unambiguously identified and located. This is particularly important for the emergency services. It aims to avoid problems that we have all experienced in trying to locate a property with a poor address. It is therefore vital that only high quality addresses are allocated to in-fill developments and that those addresses help avoid problems when future in-fill development occurs.

We are grateful to the Auckland Branch of Survey and Spatial NZ and to Auckland Council for their contribution, including reviewing an earlier draft of the document.

I look forward to your feedback.

Anselm Haanen
Acting Surveyor-General / Kairūri Matua

Terms and definitions

- General**
- (a) Any reference to a section or clause in these guidelines is a reference to that section of the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing.
 - (b) For the purposes of these guidelines, the following terms and definitions apply.
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Term	Definition
address	structured information that uniquely identifies a site.
developer	Any person subdividing or arranging the development of land (including the airspace above land). This may include consultants and surveyors working on the development.
duplex units	Units that are joined by a common wall on one side only. Also known as semi-detached units.
dwelling	A place of residence that allows the occupier to live independently. Does not include bedrooms that rely on shared facilities.
in-fill subdivision	Subdivision of a site that already has an address number allocated. May also involve multiple sites.
may	Indicating an option.
multi-level building	A building with more than 2 levels.
primary site	A site that is not contained within a larger site. A primary site may contain multiple sub-address sites.
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
locality	A suburb or its equivalent in a rural area.
road	Land defined as road by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which includes land intended for use by the public generally. It includes access ways and service lanes, but excludes motorways.
shall	A statement or requirement that is obligatory in the Standard.
should	A desirable or expected outcome or recommendation.
site	A separately owned or occupied area of land, building, or part of a building to which an address is being allocated. This could include a dwelling, office, shop, or site with only bare land.
Standard	Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing.

Term	Definition
sub-address site	A site that is contained within a larger primary site, eg an apartment within a building.
TA	Territorial Authority, being a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Local Government Act 2002.
terraced units	A continuous row of units in a uniform style that share common walls on both sides other than at the ends.

Legend

Existing house



New house



Road



Driveway



Preface

Introduction

- (a) These guidelines have been created to provide guidance to TAs on allocating addresses for in-fill developments.
 - (b) They recognise that previous addressing practices have often compromised the addressing of new sites when those properties are subsequently developed.
 - (c) The AS/NZS4819 Standard deals with the vast majority of addressing requirements but deliberately does not apply retrospectively, and does not deal adequately with in-fill developments which are often constrained by those retrospective addresses.
 - (d) These guidelines will also help developers better understand the addressing requirements. They may also be helpful for developers where the TA allows them to propose addresses and/or road names.
 - (e) The allocation of property numbers is dependent on, and required to be in terms of an associated road name. Therefore they are both included in these guidelines.
 - (f) The guidelines contain information that is relevant to the division of a single site and also to the development of a larger piece of land.
 - (g) The guidelines are not limited to current urban developments. Rural areas are increasingly being subdivided for lifestyle blocks; and also due to the extension of urban development into rural areas. Rural address schemes are not necessarily appropriate for lifestyle block subdivisions, where lots may be further subdivided.
 - (h) The Standard itself should be used for green field developments.
 - (i) Although the Standard should be complied with as much as possible, these guidelines also include possible alternatives when the practical implications on the ground require an exception.
 - (j) However, it is not possible to cover every scenario – successful addressing often involves balancing conflicting requirements and risks in the specific situation.
-

Purpose

- (a) Allocating addresses to newly subdivided parcels is an important part of the subdivision process and is critically important to any development's success.
 - (b) The Standard is used to ensure that addresses can be easily identified and located from the outset, and readily accessed by emergency, public and utility services, and providers of goods and services.
 - (c) This expedites the development process by ensuring that addresses can be accepted without undue delay.
 - (d) Some existing addresses inhibit the allocation of addresses for related in-fill developments due to historical reasons and/or because future development was not anticipated. In these situations, road naming or renumbering in existing address schemes may be required to enable official recognition of new in-fill development addresses.
 - (e) Following these guidelines should avoid, or at least minimise the need for renaming roads or renumbering sites in the future.
 - (f) The guidelines should also ensure each address is not ambiguous and sites can be easily identified, located, and can be accessed by vehicles.
-

Planning for In-fill Subdivision

- (a) When planning for allocating addresses, a system view of the addressing for the in-fill development should be adopted as much as possible. That means considering addresses beyond the bounds of the current development and ensuring plans take into account any impacts on other current address sites.
- (b) Sites will be more easily located if road naming and address numbering of an in-fill development follows a scheme that is similar to the surrounding locality and follows the Standard.
- (c) As well as following the Standard and Guidelines for the numbering and road naming of an initial development, plans should also enable application of the Standard and Guidelines for future developments.
- (d) Where possible, think strategically about sites that could be progressively subdivided into smaller lots, such as big rural lifestyle blocks, large lots, corner sites or lots with a wide frontage.
- (e) In the case of a staged development, address numbers for the early stages should be allocated in terms of the complete development and should be reserved for later stages where necessary.
- (f) The process for numbering and naming should be commenced as early as possible, as this can take significant time if new road naming or renumbering is necessary. Consultation with third parties such as the TA, owners of neighbouring sites, or

iwi is often required.

- (g) Developers should work with the TA at an early stage to ensure acceptable addressing, eg a developer should forward a scheme plan of the proposed development to the TA and commence discussion about the addressing and road naming requirements. These guidelines contain useful information for developers working with TAs.
 - (h) Clear and appropriate signage is required to enable sites to be located and readily identified by emergency services, delivery providers and the public.
-

The role of Land Information New Zealand

- (a) The Surveyor-General (SG) has a regulatory role in addressing through the Local Government Act 1974 (s 319B(2)). LINZ may use the SG's authority to require a TA to allocate a number or change the number of any area of land or building, or part of a building.
 - (b) LINZ collects the addresses allocated and recorded by each TA and adds them to the official record. It releases them as a national dataset.
 - (c) The Standard allows jurisdictional agencies like LINZ to produce guidelines that cover how the Standard should be applied in different circumstances (clause 1.3.2).
-

TA's authority to allocate addresses

- (a) S 319(1) of the Local Government Act 1974 empowers TAs to name, and to alter the name of any road.
 - (b) The Act does not explicitly empower TAs to name or rename private ways (as defined by section 315(1)). In some cases however, the TA is unable to allocate acceptable property numbers if they are not named.
 - (c) Section 319B(1) of the Local Government Act 1974 enables TAs to allocate and change property numbers within a district.
 - (d) TAs must comply with any request from LINZ to allocate a number or change a number under s 319B(2) of the Local Government Act 1974.
 - (e) TAs work with developers to ensure the correct application of the Standard for road naming and numbering within in-fill developments.
 - (f) Some TAs have policies for road naming, which may also include requirements for consultation and signage. LINZ is available to be involved in discussions as TAs develop these policies.
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Compliance and consistency with the Standard

- (a) These guidelines include requirements that differ from those in the Standard. Conforming with these requirements, rather than those in the Standard, will minimise the possibility of LINZ requiring a TA to change an address.

References

- (a) Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing.
- (b) Local Government Act 1974, ss 315, 319, 319A & 319B.
- (c) Land Transport Act 1998, s 22AB(1)(x) enables councils to make bylaws requiring property numbers to be displayed.

New Zealand legislation is paramount and prevails over any guidelines and standards.

Brief history of guidelines

These are new guidelines.

1 Address Information

What is an address?

An address consists of three components:

- (a) Address number, which may include sub-address elements (eg B106/35) or a suffix (eg 27A),
- (b) Road name,
- (c) Locality name.

These guidelines do not deal with locality names.

In order to link effectively with other property data, address information must contain all relevant details, and be well structured, accurate, and consistent.

2 Road Naming

Introduction

Naming roads within an in-fill development can simplify addressing and assist people to easily locate a dwelling, business or facility.

The standard that applies to naming roads for in-fill developments should be the same as that which applies to other publicly accessible roads.

In some cases creating new road names may be required once suffixes and prefixes have both been allocated, to avoid the need to re-address existing sites.

Generic requirements for road naming

- (a) A road name shall consist of two parts; a name (eg Rutherford) followed by a road type (eg Street).
- (b) A road type shall not be used in the first part of a road name, eg Boulevard Street.
- (c) The Māori road types 'Ara' and 'Te Ara' may be used as the first part of a road name, which is an exception to the general principle above. The use of 'Te' before 'Ara' is not essential unless the street is being named for a person or thing in which 'Te' is an integral part, for example 'Te Rauparaha'.

'Ara' and 'Te Ara' should not be accompanied by any additional road types eg

- (i) Ara Tai *not* Ara Tai Lane; and
 - (ii) Te Ara Nui *not* Te Ara Nui Close.
- (d) Only road types listed in Appendix A: of these guidelines should be used for in-fill developments.
 - (e) Where a road name is already in use, an official name should

be allocated by a TA. A name currently in use may be allocated as an official name if it is consistent with the Standard and complies with all relevant legislation and policies.

- (f) A single length of road shall only have one name. It should not be divided, for example at a branch with another road, and given more than one name.
- (g) Where an existing road is being extended, the name for the road extension should be the same as that of the existing road.
- (h) The name of a road for a new development should not replicate an existing name in the territorial authority district. However where the district has few unique names still available, a name may be duplicated provided the roads are clearly geographically separated (eg Mangere from North Shore). This is a deliberate variation to the provision in s 4.4.7 of the Standard which does not allow duplicate names within a TA.
- (i) Road names should not be duplicated and distinguished only by type eg a Smith Lane that connects to a Smith Street is not acceptable.
- (j) A road name should comply with territorial authority addressing policies and guidelines.
- (k) Road names should not be long.
- (l) A road name should be easily pronounced, spelt, and understood when written or in conversation. However, it is accepted that names can become familiar and easy to use within a community over time, despite appearing to be complex initially.
- (m) A Māori road name should be spelled correctly and follow standard [Māori orthographic conventions](#), varying only for matters of local tradition or convention. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) can be consulted on specific language issues.
- (n) In selecting a Māori road name it may be appropriate to consult with local hapu, iwi or iwi organisations, particularly those formally recognised by the local authority as mana whenua.
- (o) A road name shall not be offensive, racist, derogatory, or demeaning.
- (p) Initials or acronyms should not be used in road names. The only abbreviation that may be used is St for Saint.
- (q) 'The' shall not be used for the first part of an English name eg The Avenue.
- (r) Prepositions should not be used in names eg Line of Trees Avenue.

- (s) Only characters from the standard alphabet should be used. Numbers shall be written in full. Full stops, hyphens, possessive apostrophes, special characters (eg &, @), diacritical marks (eg ä), Arabic, or Roman numerals shall not be used. However, an apostrophe may be used if it is part of a name (eg O'Connor Road). Macrons must be used for Māori names in line with the [Orthographic Conventions](#) of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission).
 - (t) A road name should not include a prefix or suffix such as a qualifier or direction, eg Upper, New, North, South.
-

Deciding
whether to
name a road

- (a) Generally speaking, formed roads that are open to the public or to emergency and public utility services should be named.
 - (b) TAs have the power to name roads, including private roads that are intended for the use of the public generally (see [TA's authority to allocate addresses](#) above).
 - (c) Roads (including private roads and access lots) with more than five primary sites should be named, unless it is possible to utilise "F" or sub-addressing for the immediate development and subsequent/future developments (whether scheduled or potential) - see *Sub-addressing for existing sites* later in this document. This is at variance with 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 in the Standard, which imply that roads with more than 5 primary sites should always be named.
 - (d) Where a short cul-de-sac or access lot is not separately named, address numbers should be allocated in terms of the road onto which it connects.
 - (e) Even roads with five or fewer primary sites (including private roads and access lots) may need to be named. This applies particularly where the lots are of sufficient size to be subdivided again later or where the road could be lengthened to add new sites (eg for life-style and semi-rural developments where in-fill development or extension is likely to occur eventually). Road naming would enable such future sites to then be numbered in accordance with the Standard. This will also help avoid a future need to re-address existing sites to comply with the Standard, particularly once suffixes and prefixes have both already been allocated.
 - (f) The naming of private ways can enable TAs to fulfil their statutory responsibility to allocate an acceptable property number or comply with a request from the Surveyor-General to allocate an acceptable property number.
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Road naming requirement in consents

- (a) TAs may find it helpful to provide an advice note with a resource consent to advise developers about the requirements and process for road naming.
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Road name signage

- (a) Signs that identify each named road should be placed at every road intersection. The road name should be shown in full but the road type may be abbreviated in accordance with Appendix A.
- (b) If a short road is not individually named, a sign could be placed at the road intersection to display the numbers of the sites located on the short road.
- (c) The name on a sign must be the same as the officially allocated name, including any macrons.
- (d) Signage for road names on private land does not mean that the TA is claiming ownership of or accepting responsibility for that road. Adding the term 'private road' to road signage may be useful in this case.

3 Address Numbering

Introduction

This section sets out requirements for the allocation of the address number for a site.

The address number helps ensure that a site can be clearly and uniquely identified.

Address numbers are used to locate access points to sites. This is important for residents and for deliveries of goods and services, including emergency services.

TA's authority to allocate numbers

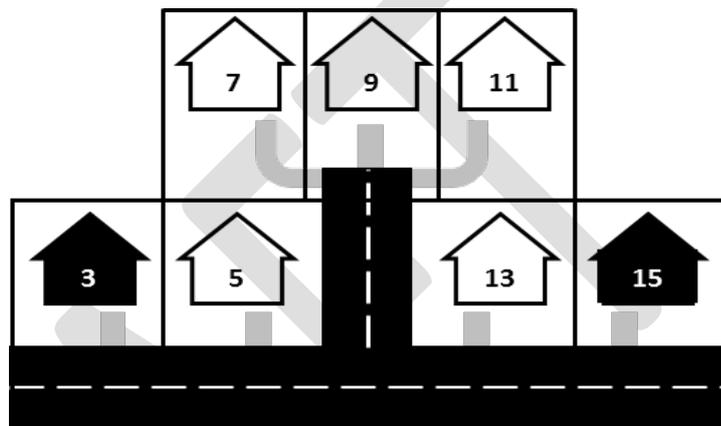
TAs have the power to allocate and change property numbers. LINZ may require a TA to allocate a number or change the number (see [The role of Land Information New Zealand](#) above).

3.1 Generic address numbering requirements

Generic requirements for address numbering

- (a) An address number shall be allocated to each separately owned or occupied site – an unofficial address number is not acceptable.
- (b) The numbering sequence for a road should begin at the entrance or beginning of the road.
- (c) Address numbers should be allocated according to the location of the point of access to the site; i.e. numbering should start at the point where the site is first seen from the road.
- (d) A site that has access from two roads should be given a number on the road where the main vehicular access point is located (eg. for emergency service purposes). In addition to this main address, a primary site may be allocated one or more alternative addresses where it has more than one access point – including for pedestrian access.
- (e) Numbers should:
 - (i) be clear, logical, unambiguous, and sequential, and
 - (ii) create a unique address when combined with the road name and locality.
 - (iii) start with base numbers, before moving to alphabetical suffixes or sub-addressing.
- (f) Numbers should not be:
 - (i) a zero, preceded by zero, a fraction, or a decimal,
 - (ii) preceded by alphabetical characters,
 - (iii) a number range (eg 22-28), or
 - (iv) allocated out of sequence or in any other illogical or ambiguous manner, in order to satisfy the preferences of a developer or address holder (eg for reasons of superstition or prestige).
- (g) Numbers should not increase sequentially up one side of a named section of road and down the other.
- (h) Looking from the starting point of the road, sites on the left-hand side of the road should be given odd numbers and those on the right-hand side, even numbers. However the opposite regime may be used if it is already in use in the surrounding streets.
- (i) Numbering should follow the prevailing direction of existing numbering.
- (j) It is helpful for locating sites if odd numbers fall roughly opposite similar even numbers, ie number 5 should be roughly opposite number 6. Numbers may be skipped to achieve this alignment.

- (k) Where an area of rural numbering becomes urban, any previously allocated numbers should be retained if the requirements relating to number allocation can be maintained. New numbers may be allocated between those numbers. However if the numbering requirements cannot be satisfied the existing numbers may need to be changed.
- (l) In the case of a very short cul-de-sac, site numbers should be allocated in terms of the road onto which the cul-de-sac connects. In the figure below, a short cul-de-sac is not named, and the newly developed sites are numbered in terms of the adjoining road in sequence with numbers on that road.



Reserving numbers for future developments

- (a) Where there are no sites on a part of a road, including the start of the road, then numbers may be skipped. This allows for the possibility of future in-fill and can also help ensure numbers on opposite sides of the road are roughly similar.

Signage for site numbers

- (a) An allocated property number shall be placed and displayed to plainly identify the applicable site, so that the number is unambiguous and clearly legible from where the site would normally be accessed.
- (b) Where a number of letterboxes are situated at the access point of a shared entrance eg access road or entrance lobby, the number of each site should also be clearly displayed at the actual site.
- (c) In the case of a sub-address site, the full number, consisting of both the sub-address number and the primary address number, should be displayed to avoid confusion between the two, eg. Unit 26, 35 Main St should be displayed as "26/35" or "26/35 Main St", depending on the location of the sign.
- (d) TAs may make bylaws requiring property numbers to be

displayed (s 22AB(1)(x) Land Transport Act 1998).

Address numbering requirement in consents

TAs may find it helpful to provide an advice note with a resource consent to advise developers about the requirements and process for address numbering.

3.2 Use of Suffixes

When to use alphabetical suffixes

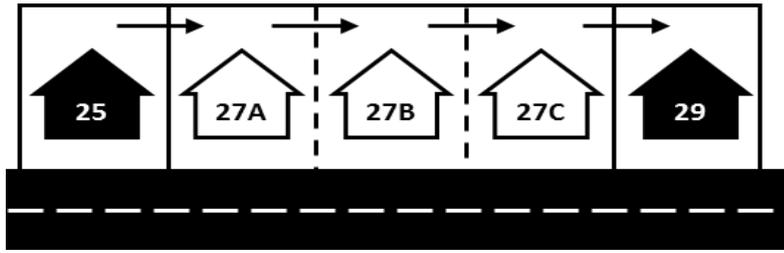
- (a) Alphabetical suffixes are acceptable when there are no unallocated numbers available for a new site. This typically occurs when a primary site is subdivided into additional primary sites.

Requirements for alphabetical suffixes

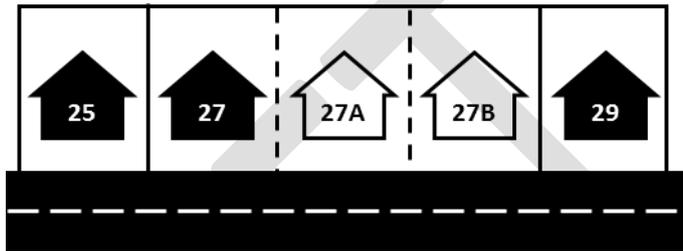
- (a) Alphabetical suffixes shall start at A, be allocated incrementally, and should not extend beyond E. However, for in-fill developments there may be circumstances where F would be reasonable, eg where there is no likelihood of the number of primary sites increasing. This is a variation to s 5.4.8 in the Standard, which does not allow suffixes beyond E.
- (b) Alphabetical suffixes can be used for in-fill duplex/terraced units (see figure), although sub-addressing is preferred (see section 3.3). This is a variation to s 5.10.1 in the Standard, which implies that only sub-addressing may be used.



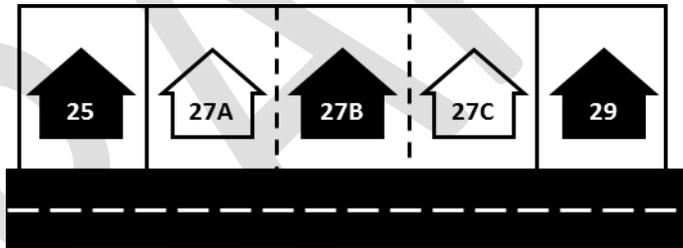
- (c) The physical order of suffixes should be in the same direction as the base numbering on the road (see figure below)



- (d) The suffixes shall be allocated to every site that uses the base number (see figure below). However, an existing site already using the base number on its own may retain that number provided it is in order.



- (e) Where the base number is out of order a suffix shall be allocated. In the figure below suffix B is added to existing 27.



- (f) Where there is a front and rear site, the front site should be allocated A, and the rear site B (see figure 1 below). The rear site should be allocated B even though this may be out of sequence using the access points on the road frontage (see figure 2 below). This is a variation to s 5.4.8 in the Standard, which implies that 27A should be at the rear in Figure 2.

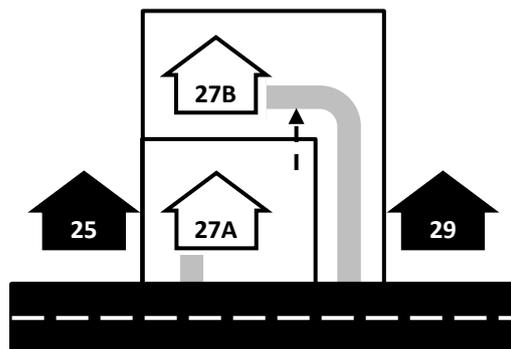


Figure 1

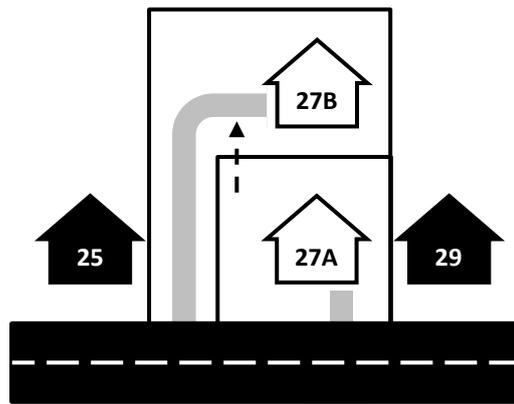


Figure 2

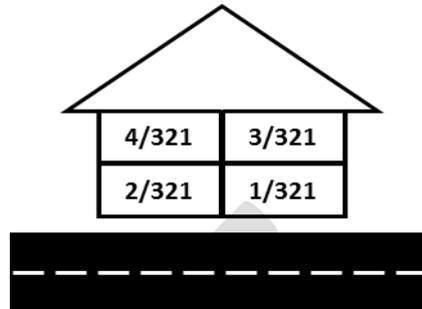
3.3 Use of Sub-address Numbering

Generic Requirements for sub-address numbering

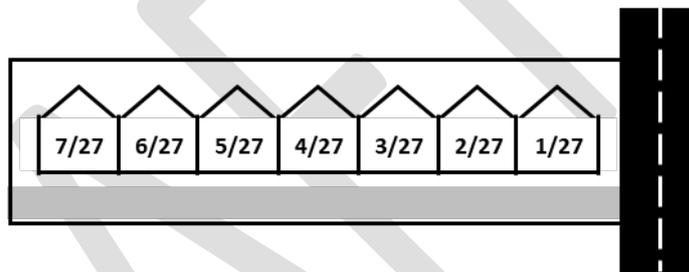
- (a) The address number for a sub-address site shall consist of a numerical prefix, followed by the primary site number separated by a '/' symbol, eg 1/27 Sunset Lane (the first apartment at 27 Sunset Lane) or 2/21B Smith Street.
- (b) The numerical prefixes shall not be a zero, preceded by zero, a fraction, or a decimal.
- (c) A sub-address should not co-exist with a separate primary site that uses the same base number, ie. A site allocated 21 cannot exist with a separate site allocated 1/21.
- (d) Sub-addresses shall be:
 - (i) unique within the primary site, and
 - (ii) allocated in a logical sequence.
- (e) A purpose type may be allocated to a sub-address if appropriate eg Unit, Flat, Apartment, Shop. Regardless of type, the sub-address shall still be unique. For example, there should not be Unit 1/27 Sunset Lane and Apartment 1/27 Sunset Lane.

When to use sub-address numbering

- (a) Sub-address numbering should be used where a site is contained within a larger primary site (eg dwellings or offices contained within a larger building).



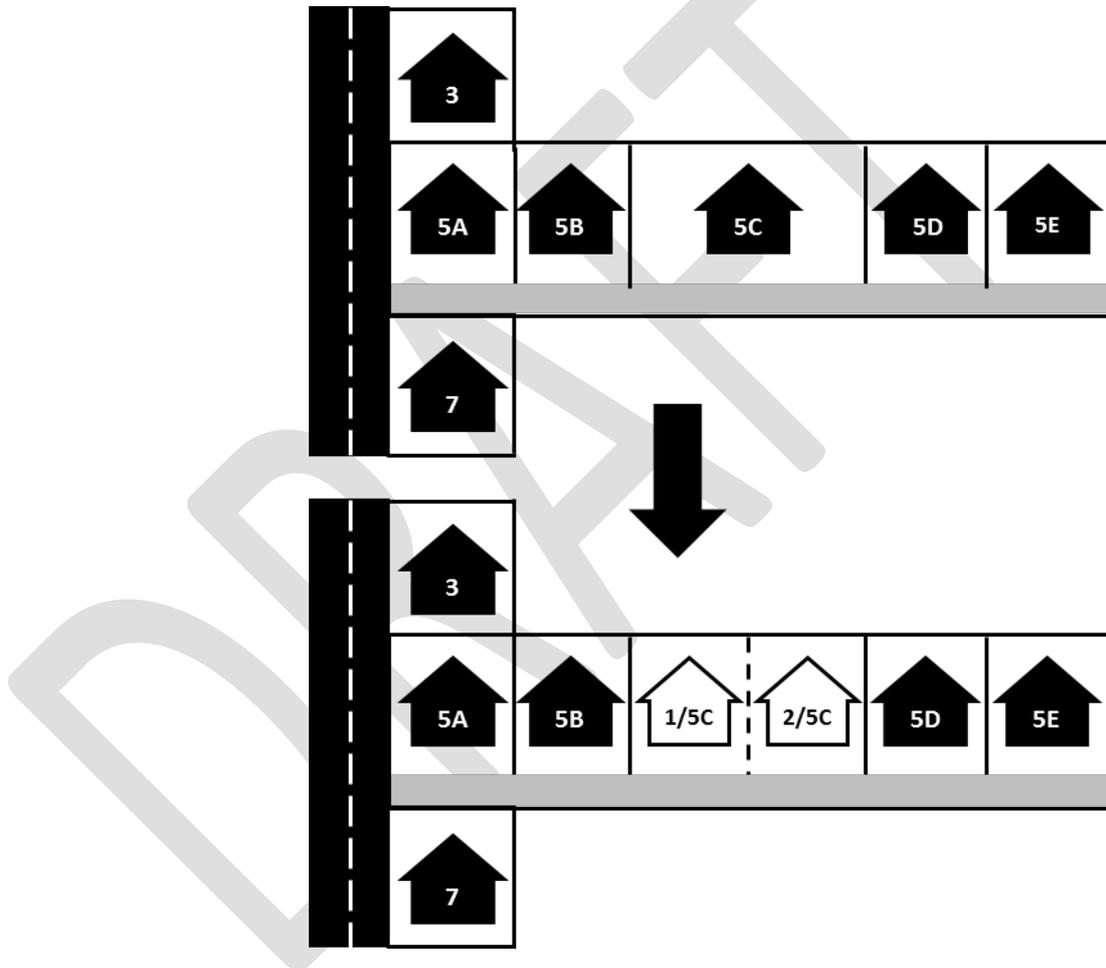
- (b) Sub-addressing should also be used for duplex or terraced units (see figure below).



Sub-addressing for existing sites

- (a) Sub-addressing numbering may also be used in conjunction with alphabetical suffixes when all available primary site numbers and allowable alphabetical suffixes have been allocated. Sub-addressing must only be used in this situation if there is no possibility of further in-fill that would result in conflict with the addressing guidelines.

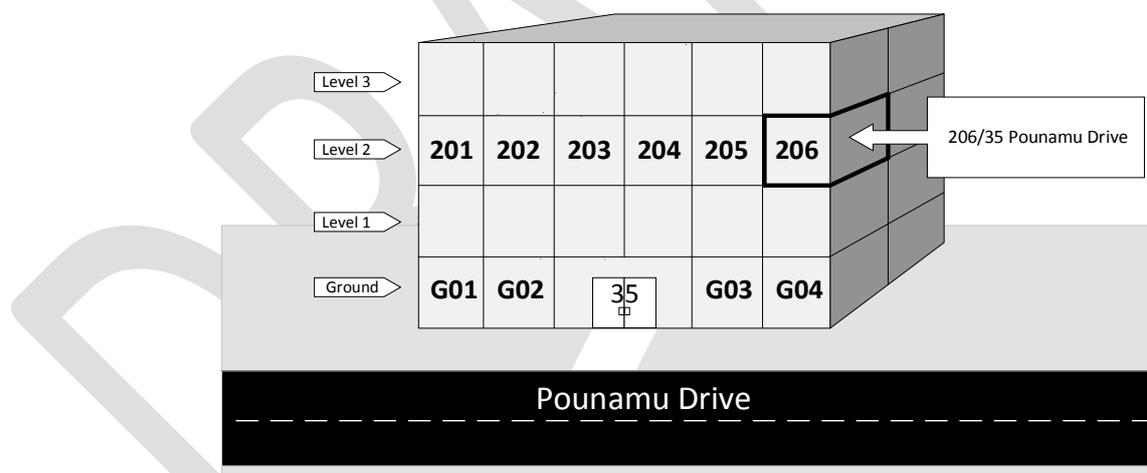
In the figures below, lot 5C is being subdivided. Rather than naming the access road or allocating F, which would be out of order, the sites can be allocated 1/5C and 2/5C – the rest of the lots retain their existing addresses.



3.4 In-fill on Multi-level Developments

Generic requirements for numbering a multi-level building

- (a) The sub-address number for units in a multi-level building should be allocated using hotel-style numbering. The leading part should consist of alphanumeric characters representing the floor the unit is located on, with the last two digits being the unit number on that floor. A zero shall be used in front of unit numbers less than 10. For example 206 is apartment 6 on level 2
- (b) The number of the unit (the last two digits in the sub-address) shall be unique on that floor of the building. For example there should not be two units with the number '06' on level 2.
- (c) Unit numbers shall be allocated in a logical sequence that facilitates locating the apartment.
- (d) The ground floor should be allocated G, not 0 or 1.
- (e) The full address of the unit should consist of the sub-address number (eg 206) and the primary address (eg 35 Pounamu Drive) – 206/35 Pounamu Drive.



- (f) Floor numbers should increase with height if they are above ground and increase with depth if they are below ground, with the prefix B used for basement eg, B03 for unit 3 on the only basement level; B206 for unit 6 at basement level 2.
- (g) If a building has an entrance on more than one level, G should be assigned to the appropriate level, with positive numbers assigned to the floors above and numbers with a B prefix assigned to the floors below.

Primary sites
with more than
one multi-level
building

- (a) Where a primary site contains more than one multi-level building, a separate address should be allocated to each building. This may be achieved by assigning a unique suffix to each building, and allocating unit numbers for each building, in a logical sequence and independent of the other buildings.
-

In-fill of multi
level buildings

- (a) Occasionally an existing unit in a multi-level building is further developed into two or more units. Where these have separate access to the common area one or more new sub-address numbers may be able to be allocated, especially where they fit the existing sequence, eg. Unit 206 becomes units 206 and 207.
 - (b) Dual key offices or apartments have become more common. A dual key unit usually has a self-contained space, accessed by a separate lockable door, inside the main unit. A single common door provides access to the main unit from a common hallway.
 - (c) An alphabetical suffix should be appended to the prefix number for each unit's sub-address. If unit 206 was divided in two in a dual key scenario, the resulting addresses should be 206A/35 Pounamu Drive and 206B/35 Pounamu Drive.
 - (d) The same solution can be used in the initial case above where 207 cannot be used because it has already been allocated to another unit.
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Appendix A: Road types for use within in-fill developments

Road types that are applicable to in-fill developments should be selected from the table below. The abbreviations listed should only be used for signage. This list only includes road names from the Standard that are suited to in-fill developments. It has also been extended to include Maori road types.

Road Type	Abbrev	Description	Open-ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian only
Alley	Aly	Usually narrow roadway in a city or town.	✓	✓	
Ara	Ara	Roadway	✓	✓	✓
Arcade	Arc	Covered walkway with shops along the sides.			✓
Circle	Cir	Roadway that generally forms a circle; or a short enclosed roadway bounded by a circle.	✓	✓	
Close	Cl	Short enclosed roadway.		✓	
Court	Crt	Short enclosed roadway, usually surrounded by buildings.		✓	
Crescent	Cres	Crescent shaped roadway, especially where both ends join the same thoroughfare.	✓		
Glade	Gld	Roadway usually in a valley of trees.		✓	
Green	Grn	Roadway often leading to a grassed public recreation area.		✓	
Grove	Grv	Roadway that features a group of trees standing together.		✓	
Lane	Lane	Narrow roadway between walls, buildings or a narrow country roadway.	✓	✓	✓
Loop	Loop	Roadway that diverges from and rejoins the main thoroughfare.	✓		
Mews	Mews	Roadway in a group of houses.		✓	
Place	Pl	Short, sometimes narrow, enclosed roadway.		✓	
Quay	Qy	Roadway alongside or projecting into water.	✓	✓	
Rise	Rise	Roadway going to a higher place or position.	✓	✓	
Road	Rd	Open roadway primarily for vehicles.	✓		

Road Type	Abbrev	Description	Open-ended	Cul-de-sac	Pedestrian only
Square	Sq	Roadway which forms a square shape, or an area of roadway bounded by four sides.	✓	✓	
Steps	Stps	Walkway			✓
Street	St	Public roadway in an urban area, especially where paved and with footpaths and buildings along one or both sides.	✓		
Te Ara	Te Ara	Roadway	✓	✓	✓
Terrace	Tce	Roadway on a hilly area that is mainly flat.	✓	✓	
Track	Trk	Walkway in natural setting.			✓
Walk	Walk	Thoroughfare for pedestrians.			✓
Way	Way	Short enclosed roadway.		✓	✓
Wharf	Whrf	A roadway on a wharf or pier.	✓	✓	✓