

RURAL ADDRESSING AND LOCATING RURAL PROPERTIES

A FACT SHEET FOR THE EMERGENCY SERVICES

March 2011

1. GENERAL:

Rural addresses are currently being issued for **occupied properties** in your area.

A **Rural Address** meets the **National Standard for Addressing (AS4819:2003)**.

- Each address is composed of a **number, road name** and **locality**.
- The address is based on the location of the primary road access **entry point** into the property.
- Each address is **unique**.
- **All occupied properties** should have an address (*ie: where people live*).
- Each address is recorded in a database (*ie: a map coordinate or 'geocode'*).
- The geocode for each address (*once allocated*) is provided to the **SA Computer Aided Dispatch** Project Team (SACAD).

2. ROAD NUMBERING:

- Each road has a **start point** for numbering. Rack plans are available for each Council as Rural Addresses are rolled out. Refer to the following website:
<http://www.landservices.sa.gov.au/3Government/Local/RuralRoadMaps.asp>
- The start point for local roads is usually at the intersection with the feeder road (*ie: main road to minor road*).
- Generally roads start and radiate out from towns and away from Adelaide.
- Generally road numbering starts at the point on the road most commonly used to access properties on that road.
- Rural address numbering follows a similar logic to a normal street address. *ie:* When travelling from the start of the road, **even numbers** are on the **right** of the road and **odd numbers** are on the **left** of the road.
- The number is based on the number of metres along the road from the start point divided by 10. For example 508 is located 5,080 metres or 5.08 kilometres from the start of the road on the right hand side.
- Numbers may have a suffix (*ie: 508A, B, C*) where there are multiple properties using the same access or where access is along a private road to a number of properties.
- Major state highways may have their own direction of travel and may therefore be inconsistent with the above. This to ensure the numbering fits in with state and national road network directions.

3. ROAD NAMING:

- As part of the Rural Addressing Project, all roads with a **primary access** to an **occupied property** have been named. There are **many new road names** and a number of road names have changed. Wherever possible, existing roads names have been retained, however some changes have been necessary to provide a unique address to each occupied property and to avoid confusion where a road name is repeated in the same location and/or where an **officially approved road name** has not previously existed.
- A **public rural road map** is created for each Council area reflecting the **'Official Road Name'** for public use. These maps can be made available to local Emergency Services on request through your Regional Office.

4. TIPS FOR LOCATING RURAL ADDRESSING:

- It is recommended that you familiarise yourself with the latest **local road map** as soon as possible and feedback any issues to your local Council. **Councils** are responsible for the naming of all **local roads** in their area.
- Maps showing the **'officially approved' rural road names** and the direction of the numbering are available for Councils who have released rural addresses under the Rural Addressing Project. Local road maps will be published on the following website as they become available:

<http://www.landservices.sa.gov.au/3Government/Local/RuralRoadMaps.asp>

- Each map has an **index of road names**. A **green circle** indicates the **start of a road** (ie: *where numbers start*) and a **red triangle** indicates the **end of a road**.
- In a few cases, roads have a start address origin other than 1 (ie: *a false origin for numbering is used - these are labelled on the public road map*).
- The address data (*once cleared for public release by Council*) will be available on the public web site: <http://www.propertyassist.sa.gov.au/plb/index.html>

A layer will be added shortly to show the spatial location of the address (ie: *property access point*) along the road. It is recommended that you familiarise yourself with use of this website as it contains the **'official'** information.

- Each rural address has a GPS coordinate (ie: *'geocode'*). This data can be supplied on request through your Regional Office.
- In time, it is likely that all **rural road names and addresses** will be available in commercially available location-based devices and products. (ie: *street directories, Google Maps and vehicle-based navigation systems such as GPS units*). It may take some time (ie: *a year or more*) before all commercially available systems take advantage of the data that will be progressively made available to them through the National Address File (GNAF).
- Once SACAD is implemented, Adelaide Fire will have access to the address data and will be able to provide a rural address (*where applicable*) in a similar manner as they currently do for a standard street address.

- It is also recommended that you familiarise yourself with the current name and extent of **localities** in your area. These localities will be used to assist in locating and ensuring unique address location. For example, 508 Railway Road, **Glossop** and 508 Railway Road, **Loxton**. These addresses would not be unique without knowing the locality (*in this case either Glossop or Loxton*).
- When approaching a rural address, look for the standard rural address signage indicating the property entrance. It should be visible from the road day or night. (*see example below*)



5. MORE INFORMATION:

For further information on the Rural Addressing Project (*including Frequently Asked Questions*) please visit the following website:

http://www.landservices.sa.gov.au/1Online_Services/56Rural_Property_Addresssing/

